AMENDED AGENDA

CAMPBELL COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

DEL SHELSTAD Chairman
RUSTY BELL
BOB MAUL
COLLEEN FABER
DON HAMM

SEPTEMBER 20, 2022

08:00 BOARD BRIEFING | 09:00 MEETING CALLED TO ORDER
PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

CONSENT AGENDA

A. Consent Agenda

COMMISSION CALENDAR OF EVENTS

B. Commission Calendar

REGULAR BUSINESS

C.	9:05 Suicide Prevention Month Proclamation	Ashley McRae
D.	9:10 Devon Grant Request, Emergency Management	David King
E.	9:15 Letter of Support Request Visionary Broadband NTIA Middle Mile Grant	Stacie McDonald
F.	9:20 District Support Grant, Rafter D ISD	Clark Melinkovich
G.	9:25 District Support Grant, Sundog ISD	Clark Melinkovich
H.	9:30 CMAQ FY 2021 Dust Suppression Project Bid Results	Kevin Geis
I.	9:35 TANF/CPI Grant Contract FY2023	Kristin Young
J.	9:40 Gillette College District Discussion	Denton Knapp

PUBLIC HEARING

K.	10:30 Natural Resource & Land Use Plan Update	Sam Proffer

PUBLIC COMMENT

L. 10:45 For the Good of the County*

ADJOURN

*Individuals wishing to provide public comment are asked to sign in prior to the start of the meeting, provide contact information and the topic(s) to be discussed.

Consent Agenda

MINUTES
Board of Commissioners Senior Citizens Board Meeting, August 31, 2022
Board of Commissioners Children's Developmental Services Board Meeting, August 31, 2022
Board of Commissioners Directors Workshop, September 6, 2022
Board of Commissioners Regular Meeting, September 7, 2022
Board of Commissioners Public Land Board Meeting, September 8, 2022
Board of Commissioners Public Health Board Meeting, September 8, 2022

MONTHLY REPORTS
Clerk of District Court – August 2022
County Clerk – August 2022
Sheriff's Office – August 2022
Treasurer's Office – August 2022

PAYROLL PAYMENTS
August 31, 2022
September 8, 2022

CANCELLATION/REBATE OF TAXES
#2021-91, 2021-92, 2021-93, 2021-94, 2021-95

CAPITAL REQUESTS
Parks & Recreation – Originally budgeted $18,580 for the purchase of a Turfco Triwave 45 Seeder; requesting to reallocate $3,445 from the Triplex Mowers to cover the $1,264 price increase and the purchase of the additional Turfco Power Unit $2,181, for a total amount of $22,025

Public Works – Originally budgeted $5,000 for the purchase of a 20" Scrubber Machine; requesting to reallocate $700 from the 14" Scrubber Outlay funds to cover the $700 price increase, for a total amount of $5,700

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE AWARD
Economic Development Administration (EDA) – Approval for a $2,769,869 EDA investment for development of the Pronghorn Industrial Park

LINE ITEM TRANSFERS
Clerk's Office - Elections
Transfer $4,975.00 from 100023-63360 Election, Ballot, Coding to 100023-62260 Professional Services

Parks & Recreation
Transfer $60.00 from 100778-65080 Build-Maint-Elecsupp to 100778-63420 SpecEvents ProgCost
Transfer $1,550.00 from 100772-65000 VehEqRep-Vehicle Maint to 100772-64000 Supplies-SkateSharp
Transfer $950.00 from 100772-65000 VehEqRep-Vehicle Maint to 100772-64000 Supplies-GenEquip

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POSITION VACANCY JUSTIFICATIONS

Road & Bridge – Equipment Operator
Rockpile Museum – Museum Educator

HAND WARRANTS

CCEHBTA Health & Dental	$715,847.07
Delta Plan of Wyoming	1,626.40
VSP of Wyoming	7,702.57
Campco Federal Credit Union	150.00
Circuit Court of Campbell County	483.96
Campbell County Clerk Tax Account	305,592.86
Campbell County Treasurer – FLX/HSA	39,342.88
Great West Trust Company	29,570.00
Wyoming Child Support	1,407.36
Gallagher Benefit Services (Reliance)	18,697.87
WAG – Division of Criminal Investigation	45.00
Wex Bank	946.66

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The following page(s) contain the backup material for Agenda Item: Consent Agenda

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Office of County Commissioners
August 31, 2022
Gillette, WY

The Campbell County Board of Commissioners met with the Senior Citizens Board, Wednesday, August 31, 2022, at 12:00 PM.

Present were Del Shelstad, Colleen Faber, Don Hamm, Commissioners; Susan F. Saunders, County Clerk; Kristin Young, Grant Specialist; Denton Knapp, Commissioners Administrative Director, and members of the Senior Center Board. Commissioners Bob Maul and Rusty Bell were absent from the meeting.

Ann Rossi, Executive Director, provided updates on the activities, classes, staff shortages and ARPA grants.

Discussion was held on replacing one of the boilers and the roof project.

Ann provided an update on the sale of the Cottonwood Terrace Apartments.

The Senior Board provided an update on the 40th Birthday Celebration sponsored event to be held September 29, 2022, and the fundraiser "40th Anniversary Age of Celebration" to be held September 30, 2022.

The Hobby Harvest will be held Friday, November 11, 2022.

Commissioner Faber moved to approve Amendment Two to the Grant Agreement between the Wyoming Business Council and Campbell County for the Advanced Carbon Products Innovation Center (a.k.a. Wyoming Innovation Center) to extend the construction service completion through December 31, 2022, and extend the grant agreement expiration date through December 31, 2026, as presented.

There being no further business to come before the Board the meeting was adjourned at 1:15 PM.

Susan F. Saunders, Clerk
Board of County Commissioners

Del Shelstad, Chairman
Board of County Commissioners

Office of County Commissioners
August 31, 2022
Gillette, WY

The Campbell County Board of Commissioners met with the Children's Developmental Services Board, Wednesday, August 31, 2022, at 6:00 PM.

Present were, Del Shelstad, Don Hamm, Colleen Faber, Commissioners; Susan F. Saunders, County Clerk; Denton Knapp, Commissioners Administrative Director, and members of the Children's Developmental Services Board. Commissioners Rusty Bell and Bob Maul were absent from the meeting.

Discussion was held on updating the Children Center's Emergency Procedures.

Bob Tranas provided an update on the enrollment for the new school year.

No action was taken, and the Commissioners left the meeting at 6:20 PM.

Susan F. Saunders, Clerk
Board of County Commissioners

Del Shelstad, Chairman
Board of County Commissioners

Office of County Commissioners
September 6, 2022
Gillette, WY

Directors Workshop

The Campbell County Board of Commissioners met for a Directors Workshop, Monday, September 6, 2022, at 1:00 PM.

Present were Rusty Bell, Don Hamm, Bob Maul, Colleen Faber, Del Shelstad, Commissioners; Susan F. Saunders, County Clerk; Denton Knapp, Commissioners Director.

Commissioner Bell moved to convene into an Executive Session for Personnel. Commissioner Maul seconded the motion. All Voted – Aye. Carried.

The Board reconvened into the Directors Workshop at 1:45 PM.

Present were Rusty Bell, Colleen Faber, Don Hamm, Del Shelstad, Bob Maul, Commissioners; Susan F. Saunders, County Clerk; Leslie Perkins, Community & Government Relations Coordinator; Kevin Geis, Road and Bridge Director; Matt Olsen, Public Works Director; Kelly Wallem, County Attorney Office Manager, Nathan Henkes, Deputy Attorney, Tony Langone, Fleet Manager; Crystal Nichols, HR/Risk Management Generalist, and Denton Knapp, Commissioners Director.

Tony Langone presented vehicle recommendations.

Board liaison reports were given.

Kevin Geis provided updates on a request for Northern Drive approach access, crushing, dust control, mowing, T-7 road relocation design is in progress, Dry Fork Mine cooperative agreement regarding blasting near North Garner Lake roadway and the CMAQ bid opening.

Discussion was held on road access to the Hayden Livestock property.

Matt Olsen provided updates on the T7, Bishop Road funding, Library roofing project, County property off Warlow, Barlow Bridge upgrade, Airport Lift Station, Natural Resource Land Use Plan, Innovation Center, Pronghorn Industrial, Fire Station drainage project, bids on a dozer, the new courtroom and annex project, and the possible change of the Camporee site.

Crystal Nichols provided updates on the Autumn Jubilee and open enrollment.

Discussion was held on the process of contacting Lubnau Law office.

There being no further business to come before the Commissioners, the meeting was adjourned at 3:15 PM.

Susan F. Saunders, County Clerk
Board of County Commissioners

Del Shelstad, Chairman
Board of County Commissioners

Office of County Commissioners
September 7, 2022
Gillette, Wyoming

The Campbell County Board of Commissioners met in regular session, Wednesday, September 7, 2022. Chairman Shelstad called the meeting to order at 9:00 AM. Pastor Phil Jones led in prayer and Chairman Shelstad led the Pledge of Allegiance.

Present were Del Shelstad, Rusty Bell, Bob Maul, Collen Faber, Don Hamm, Commissioners; Susan F. Saunders, County Clerk; Mitch Damsky County Attorney, and Denton Knapp, Commissioners Administrative Director.

The following consent agenda was presented:

MINUTES

Board of Commissioners Directors Workshop, August 15, 2022
Board of Commissioners Regular Meeting, August 16, 2022

PAYROLL PAYMENTS

July 31, 2022
August 11, 2022
August 25, 2022

CANCELLATION/REBATE OF TAXES

2021-84, 2021-85, 2021-86, 2021-87, 2021-88, 2021-89, 2021-90

AGREEMENTS

CSBG CARES – Amendment One to the Contract between Wyoming Department of Health, Public Health Division and Campbell County for the Community Services Block Grant Program (CSBG) Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economics (CARES) to extend the term of the contract from September 30, 2022, to September 30, 2023.

CSBG CARES SUBAWARD – Amended Subaward Grant Agreement between Council of Community Services and the Council of Community Services for the Community Services Block Grant Program (CSBG) Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economics (CARES) to extend the term of the contract from September 30, 2022, to September 30, 2023.

CONTINGENCY REQUEST

Fleet – Transfer $2,500.00 from 100013-69800 Contingency to 100016-64150 Gasoline to cover fuel import from Fuel Master to Tyler—will be reimbursed by departments.

LINE-ITEM TRANSFERS

Clerk – Elections - Transfer $1,500.00 from 100023-62100 Advert/Publication to 100023-63440 Misc Expense; transfer $1,400.00 from 100023-63360 Ballot Coding to 100023-63000 Rent

Extension - Transfer $1,250.00 from 102-62450 EE Dev Meet Air Meal Lodge to 102-64150 Gasoline; transfer $800.00 from 103-62450 EE Dev Meet Air Meal Lodge to 103-62150 Gasoline; transfer $788.00 from 104-62450 EE Dev Meet Air Meal Lodge to 104-64150 Gasoline; transfer $500.00 from 105-62450 EE Dev Meet Air Meal Lodge to 105-64150 Gasoline; transfer $250.00 from 106-62450 EE Dev Meet Air Meal Lodge to 106-64150 Gasoline

Road & Bridge - Transfer $8,000.00 from 100141-65120 Road Materials to 100141-64000 Supplies

Treasurer - Transfer $650.00 from 100031-62450 EE Dev Meet Trav Meal Lodge to 100031-64150 Gasoline

POSITION VACANCY JUSTIFICATIONS

Library – Reference Services Specialist

Public Works – Custodial

HAND WARRANTS

Campco Federal Credit Union	$150.00
Campbell County Clerk Tax Account	315,283.09
Campbell County Treasurer – FLX/HSA	39,422.88
Great West Trust Company	29,270.00
Sheridan County Circuit Court	311.60
Wyoming Child Support	1,407.36
Campbell County Treasurer – Museum CC Account	500.00
Wyoming Department of Revenue & Taxation	4,224.01
Campco Federal Credit Union	150.00
Campbell County Clerk Tax Account	303,824.26
Campbell County Treasurer – FLX/HSA	39,442.88
Great West Trust Company	28,845.00
Sheridan County Circuit Court	311.60
Wyoming Child Support	1,407.36
HM Life Insurance	172,154.53
Campco Federal Credit Union	950.00
Campbell County Clerk Tax Account	19,517.42
Campbell County Treasurer – FLX/HSA	2,335.83
Great West Trust Company	4,555.00

Commissioner Faber moved approve all items of the Consent Agenda as presented. Commissioner Maul seconded the motion. All Voted – Aye. Carried.

Vouchers that were approved August 2, 2022, that were not published in the minutes due to reporting in our new system

A I Distributors	Lubricants	$1,190.35
A Rifkin	Postage & Freight	340.32
Absolute Auto	Supplies	79.95
Ace Industrial Sup	Investigation and Trial	1,732.90
Acord, Shawn	Professional Services	150.00
Action Lock Key	Supplies/Mtc	93.74
AdBay Com	State Op Grant Pub Works	3,086.00
Adels, Sharon	Professional Services	300.00
Advance Auto Parts	Vehicle/Equip Repair/Maint	74.38
Air Tech Heating	Maintenance	1,659.65
Albin, Madison H.	Professional Services	200.00
Align	Fed Op Grant HlthWelCult Rec	14,890.00
Alignment Pros	Vehicle/Equip Repair/Maint	564.62

Allerdings, Todd	Professional Services	150.00
Alsco	Professional Services	573.43
Alternative Propane	Utilities	2,716.40
Amazon Courthouse	Supplies/Postage	1,882.21
Amazon Library	Supplies	1,063.90
American Legion BB	State Op Grant Pub Works	2,000.00
AFLAC	PR Deduction	32.38
American Millennium	Communication/Network Expense	61.37
American Welding	Supplies/Vehicle Maint	172.95
Andreen, Amanda L.	Professional Services	450.00
Andreen, Kenneth Dav	Professional Services	200.00
Animal Medical Cntr	Law Enforcement Supplies	282.83
API Systems Integrat	Building Maintenance	1,140.00
Architectural Spec	Building Maintenance	835.11
Arrow Printing Grap	Supplies/Promotions	865.00
Associated Glass	Building Maintenance	758.30
ATT Airport	Communication/Network Expense	190.96
ATT Childrens Devel	Fed Op Grant HlthWelCult Rec	138.33
ATT Emergency Mgmt	Communication/Network Expense	165.21
ATT Park Recreation	Communication/Network Expense	233.10
Aultman, Jessica Ann	Professional Services	250.00
Autozone	Vehicle/Equip Repair/Maint	333.58
Axis Forensic Tox	Radiology,Lab,Tox Services	260.00
B Three K Nine	Law Enforcement Supplies	330.00
Background Invest	Special Event / Program Cost	49.90
Baker Taylor Book	Books and Printed Materials	17,395.39
Barcodes	Postage & Freight	1,132.66
Bargreen Ellingson	Postage & Freight	475.72
Barlow, Elizabeth K.	Professional Services	225.00
Basin Radio Network	Public Relations/Promotions	1,017.10
Baughman, Donna	Professional Services	250.00
Baysinger Custom Pai	Insurance Claims Expense	1,000.00
Bear Creek Originals	Clothing/Uniforms	757.91
Becker Arena Product	Building Maintenance	479.03
Becker, Howard	Supplies	669.50
Bell Nob Golf Shop	Assn Dues, Fees and Licensure	2,171.93
Bell, Wm Russell	Professional Services	125.00
Big D Oil Company	Gasoline	246.33
Big Horn Tire	Various	5,520.72
Bighorn Hydraulics	Supplies/Maint	684.28
Billingsley, Debby	Professional Services	100.00
Bishop, Judy	Professional Services	300.00
Black Diamond Inves	Special Event / Program Cost	870.00
Black Hills Chemical	Postage & Freight	5,517.42
Black Hills Enrg Gas	Utilities	42,130.66
Black Hills Golf Car	Professional Services	8,700.00

Black Hills Pioneer	Advert/Publication/LegalNotice	517.75
Blauert, Kimberly S.	Professional Services	125.00
Bloedorn Lumber	Building Maintenance/Supplies	2,829.76
Blue Three Sixty	Postage & Freight	6,086.09
Boller, Treasure L.	Postage & Freight	354.60
Bomgaars	Supplies/Maint	2,449.34
Border States Elec	Supplies, Maint	3,837.53
Breannas Bakery	EE Dev Meet Meal/Spec Event	32.98
Brogdon, Crystal	Professional Services	650.00
Brown Kennedy Ranch	Royalty Payments/Easements	1,502.72
Buckley Powder Co.	Law Enforcement Supplies	5,750.00
Buggy Bath Car Wash	Vehicle/Equip Repair/Maint	448.00
Burns McDonnell Eng	Reclamation/Remediation/Cmp	84,990.66
C J Sayles	Merch/Supplies for Resale	535.31
Campbell Scientific	Building Maintenance	452.00
Capellen, Jazmine N.	Jurors & Witness Fees	585.00
Carr, Joli A.	Fed Op Grant HlthWelCult Rec	105.01
Cash Wa Distributing	Food Service and Supplies	5,497.46
CBH Co Op	Building Maint/Vehicle Maint	67.15
CC Chamber Of Commer	Professional Services/Spec Event	11,405.00
CC Dist Crt Rev Wit	Jurors & Witness Fees	3,350.28
CC Fire Dept	Joint Powers Fire Board	984,871.50
CC Health Misc	Various	1,070.00
CC Public Land Brd	CAM-PLEX Operations	268,228.25
CC Senior Center	1% Senior Citizen Prog.	24,145.00
CC Treasur PR Ccard	Assn Dues, Fees and Licensure	39,990.00
CDW Government	Cap Outlay-Computer/Tech Equip	167.36
CEM Sales & Service	Building Maintenance	420.44
Centurylink Long Dis	Communication/Network Expense	639.67
Centurylink Phone	Communication/Network Expense	16,777.69
Chafee, Brenna	Professional Services	125.00
Charm Tex	Inmate Supplies	313.50
Charter Comm Cable	Media/Sub./Periodical/Comm	1,543.64
Chatfield, Todd	EE Dev Meet Air Meal Lodg	9.58
Childrens Home Soc	Investigation and Trial	509.22
Christensen, Marilyn	Professional Services	350.00
City Gillette Bldng	Professional Services	100.00
City Gillette Misc	Prof Services/Supp/Misc/Animal	30,897.66
City Gillette Util	Utilities/Comm	125,682.43
Civicplus	Software Cost (Subs/Maint)	158.00
Clear Creek Counsel	State Op Grant Pub Safety	850.00
CNA Surety	Office/Computer Supplies	100.00
Coates, Rori	Professional Services	100.00
Coca Cola Bottling	Supplies	332.00
Cole Sports	Special Event / Program Cost	338.00
Collection Prof	Fees	66.69

Collins Commun	Media/Sub/Periodical/Serv/Frght	5,435.61
Communication Tech	Postage & Freight	771.46
ComTech Communicat	CCJPFB Maintenance	14,423.00
Concordance Health	State Op Grant HlthWelCultRec	108.51
Contractors Supply	Supplies/Maint	2,952.60
Cook, Cole	Professional Services	125.00
Cordant Health Solut	St Op Grt Pub Safety/Event/Medical	2,842.38
Coremr	Software Cost (Subs/Maint)	500.00
Council Community Svc	Fed Op Grant HlthWelCult Rec	35,480.44
Counseling Connect	Fed Op Grants Pub Safety	4,136.00
Cowboy State Rebuild	Vehicle/Equip Repair/Maint	124.50
Cowboy Supply House	Janitorial Supplies	4,450.80
Crain, Cathy	Professional Services	100.00
Crescent Electric	Building Maintenance	84.71
Crum Electric Supply	Supplies	1,881.76
CT Accessories	Vehicle/Equip Repair/Maint	405.00
Cummins Sales Svc	Postage & Freight	13,667.59
Cunningham, Michelle	Legal and Court Costs	26.00
Curalinc Healthcare	Employee Assistance Program	2,053.20
Daktronics	Supplies	5,670.00
Defense Technology	Law Enforcement Supplies	8,037.70
Delta Wye	Building Maintenance	6,379.92
Dermatec Direct	Postage & Freight	3,640.49
Design Construction	Professional Services	133,282.00
DLT Solutions	Software Cost (Subs/Maint)	5,608.39
Doty, Cameron L	EE Dev Meet Air Meal Lodg	53.61
DRU Consulting	Professional Services	500.00
Dustbusters Enter	Cap Outlay-Rd Bridge Runwy/1% Rd Maint	100,713.30
EBSCO Publishing	Electronic Materials	3,512.00
Election Systems	Postage & Freight	72,485.68
Employment Testing	Employment Testing/Background	1,436.00
Energy Cap Econ Dev	1% Hum Serv & Extern Sub Ab	25,000.00
ESRI	Software Cost (Subs/Maint)	75,000.00
Everbridge	Software Cost (Subs/Maint)	14,385.90
EX Thirty Five Creat	Fed Op Grant HlthWelCult Rec	1,500.00
Expresso Lube	Vehicle/Equip Repair/Maint	1,006.76
Family Health	Medical Services/Claims	4,374.00
Farmer Brothers Co	Postage & Freight	356.17
Fastcase	Law Library	250.00
Fastenal Company	Supplies	804.29
Federal Express	State Op Grant HlthWelCultRec	8.22
Fevold, Lyla Jean	Professional Services	389.28
FIB Mstrcrd Airport	Assn Dues, Fees and Licensure	1,809.94
FIB Mstrcrd Park Rec	Office/Computer Supplies	7,320.00
First Assembly God	EE Dev Meet Air Meal Lodg	166.00
First Natl Bnk Visa	Various	19,900.27

Flogistix Wyoming	Building Maintenance	53.13
Floyds Truck Center	1% Solid Waste Oper. Capital/Freight	48,837.19
Ford, Katelyn M.	Professional Services	225.00
Forensic Medicine	Medical Services/Claims	6,000.00
Foxit Software	Software Cost (Subs/Maint)	925.20
Francis, Susan	Professional Services	100.00
Frontier Precision	Software Cost (Subs/Maint)	2,092.50
Fry, Kimberly D.	EE Dev Meet Air Meal Lodg	859.10
Fry, Phillip N.	Professional Services	125.00
Gallagher Benefit	Professional Services	6,083.33
Galls	Clothing/Uniforms	332.64
Geis, Bobbi	Professional Services	100.00
Gillette Abuse Refug	Fed Op Grant HlthWelCult Rec	1,400.00
Gillette Jr Hockey	State Op Grant Pub Works	2,000.00
Gillette Main Street	State Op Grant Pub Works	1,500.00
Gillette News Record	Various	4,857.59
Gillette Printing	Postage & Freight/Printing	457.75
Gillette Reprod Hlth	Fed Op Grant HlthWelCult Rec	3,200.00
Gillette Steel	Supplies/Maint	5,431.00
Gillette Transport	Professional Services	368.00
Gillette Winsupply	Supplies/Freight	17,301.29
Git R Done Site Svc	Supplies	2,000.00
Glaser, Jane C.	EE Dev Meet Air Meal Lodg	20.00
Glaser, Kelvin	Special Event / Program Cost	1,100.00
Global Heat Transfr	Supplies	231.75
Global HR Research	Medical Supplies	208.00
Global Vision Tech	Assn Dues, Fees and Licensure	14,083.65
Golden West Tech	Professional Services	75.00
Gopher	Special Event / Program Cost	455.84
Gorman, Jean	Professional Services	225.00
Gray, James D.	Professional Services	200.00
Greasewood Water	Road Materials	81.20
Grimms Pump Industrl	1% CO Rd Maint & Pave Cap	10,930.56
Haefele, Randall	Professional Services	100.00
Hakert, Richard J.	Royalty Payments/Easements	4,041.60
Hampton Inn Ste Riv	EE Dev Meet Air Meal Lodg	576.00
Hawkins	Supplies	8,838.92
Hayden, Celeste R.	EE Dev Meet Air Meal Lodg	643.08
HDR Engineering	Cap Outlay - Buildings Improv	1,476.60
Hensley, Derek A.	Professional Services	600.00
Hensley, Shellie Ann	Professional Services	300.00
High Glass Window	Building Maintenance	665.00
Hipsag, Troy R.	Gasoline	57.60
Holden, Edmond B.	Food Service and Supplies	59.61
Homax Oil Sales	Gasoline/Lubricants	137,551.49
Home Depot Childrens	Fed Op Grant HlthWelCult Rec	981.07

Home Depot Maint	Supplies	1,394.32
Home Depot Museum	Collections Exhibits & Acqu	146.25
Home Depot Parks Rec	Supplies	80.18
Home Depot Sheriff	Office/Computer Supplies	535.16
Home Fire Foods	Board and Committee Expenses/Prof Serv	176.80
Hub International	Buildings/Property Insurance	1,077,070.00
Huddleston, Nichole	Professional Services	250.00
Humphrey Law	Legal and Court Costs	11,203.73
Hunter, Sandra L.	Professional Services	250.00
Idler, Haley R.	EE Dev Meet Air Meal Lodg	38.13
Inland Truck Parts	Supplies/Freight	4,128.51
Innes, Julie	Professional Services	100.00
Interstate Batt BH	Vehicle/Equip Repair/Maint	259.90
Intoximeters	Postage & Freight	1,500.00
Intrinsic Interventi	State Op Grant Pub Safety	1,448.00
Isenberger, Robert	Professional Services	300.00
J D Power Appraisal	Books and Printed Materials	210.00
James Tire Service	Tires	460.09
JefferyLee Photo	Special Event / Program Cost	250.00
Jeffress, Serena Kay	Professional Services	125.00
Jet Ice Limited	Building Maintenance	3,078.93
Jims Heating Ac Ref	Professional Services	3,630.00
Johnson, Richard L.	Food Service and Supplies	60.00
Joslyn, Dane Harston	Professional Services	200.00
Keyhole Broadcasting	Advert/Publication/LegalNotice/Promotions	1,420.00
Kimball Midwest	Vehicle/Equip Repair/Maint	201.17
Kleiner, Heather	Professional Services	125.00
Knecht Home Center	Building Maintenance	14.74
Knox, Dena Rae	Professional Services	100.00
La Quinta Inn	Special Event / Program Cost	79.00
Landstrom, Cody	Special Event / Program Cost	106.60
Lange, Misty A	Professional Services	250.00
Language Line Sol	Miscellaneous Expense	38.70
Lawson Products	Tools	205.49
Lemarr, Amy	Professional Services	100.00
Les Schwab Tires	Vehicle/Equip Repair/Maint	187.88
Lexisnexis	Postage & Freight/Books	1,707.22
Library Foundation	Postage & Freight	100.38
Lowe Roofing	Building Maintenance	865.70
Lynde, Kathryn	Professional Services	125.00
Lynns Auto Repair	Postage & Freight	1,504.60
M G Oil	Law Enforcement Supplies	966.00
Macias, Belinda	Professional Services	556.25
Macpherson Thompson	Legal and Court Costs	1,320.00
Mainline Inform Sys	Software Cost (Subs/Maint)	17,966.00
Mark Thomas Company	Supplies	344.00

Martell, Louis J	Supplies	179.98
Maul Furman, Deana	Professional Services	200.00
McGinley, Connie	Professional Services	300.00
Mckesson Med Surgic	Postage & Freight	229.35
MDE	Software Cost (Subs/Maint)	1,592.00
Means Crtr N Han Is	1% District Support Grants	3,268.84
Means First Ext Ws	Utilities	153.70
Medical Arts Lab	Medical Services/Claims	852.00
Menards Extension	Special Event / Program Cost	50.58
Menards Landfill	Supplies	163.44
Menards Maintenance	Professional Services	1,439.48
Menards Park Rec	Supplies	711.93
Menards Road Bridge	Tools	370.54
Menards Sheriff	Clothing/Uniforms	1,754.46
MFAC	Supplies	608.25
Michaels Construct	Building Maintenance	1,904.00
Midland Implement Co	Supplies	3,199.16
Midrange Dynamics Na	Software Cost (Subs/Maint)	4,319.00
Midwest Pest Manag	CCJPFB Maintenance	1,555.00
Miller Welding	Road Materials	18,047.00
Miller, Bernadette	Professional Services	100.00
Mitchell McCormick	Software Cost (Subs/Maint)	325.00
Mooney, Sarah Beth	Professional Services	100.00
Morgan, Tobey J.	Janitorial Services	200.00
Motorola Solut Maint	Software Cost (Subs/Maint)	74,052.02
Mountain Plains Mus	Assn Dues, Fees and Licensure	200.00
Movie Licensing Usa	Local Op Grant HlthWelCuRec	960.00
Mrs Cs Catering	EE Dev Meet Air Meal Lodg	285.48
Myers, Aleesha	Professional Services	450.00
Naramore, James J Md	Medical Services/Claims	1,000.00
Nelson Auto Glass	Vehicle/Equip Repair/Maint	470.00
Nelson, Kristine J.	Professional Services	125.00
Netwrix Corp	Software Cost (Subs/Maint)	5,110.17
New Horizons Psych	State Op Grant Pub Safety	1,805.00
Newman Traffic Signs	Miscellaneous Expense	1,045.05
Ninja Nation	Special Event / Program Cost	8,000.00
Norco	Food Service and Supplies	27,580.97
Normont Equipment Co	Postage & Freight	2,333.15
North Star Lighting	Cap Outlay - Vehicles	2,700.00
Novus Auto Glass	Vehicle/Equip Repair/Maint/Ins Expense	725.00
OAG Flightview	State Op Grant Pub Works	577.25
OC Equity	Public Relations/Promotions	4,129.57
ODP Business Solutio	Supplies/Office Supplies	4,503.06
Oedekoven, Sharyl	Professional Services	200.00
Office Shop	Office Equip Maint Contracts	325.81
OMNI Digital Prod	Special Event / Program Cost	200.00

On Time Sports	State Op Grant Pub Works	4,050.00
One Call Wyoming	Reclamation/Remediation/Cmp	2.25
Opsec Security	Supplies	562.50
Optum	Professional Services	1,559.75
OReilly Auto Parts	Vehicle/Equip Repair/Maint	343.05
Original Watermen	Supplies	103.70
Osborn, Trevor B.	Law Enforcement Supplies	63.99
Overbrook Is Dist	1% District Support Grants	6,080.53
Overhead Door Co	Building Maintenance	287.60
Paintbrush Services	Various	3,664.50
Papa Johns Pizza	Special Event / Program Cost	145.98
PB Clerk	Office Equip Maint Contracts	908.25
Personal Frontiers	Fed Op Grant HlthWelCult Rec	6,820.00
Pete Lien Sons	Road Materials	242.88
Peterbilt Of Wyoming	Vehicle/Equip Repair/Maint	320.49
Pharmchem	Medical Supplies	314.50
Piekkola, Sena M	EE Dev Meet Air Meal Lodg	11.88
Pizza Hut	Food Service and Supplies	38.97
Plainsman Printing	Postage & Freight	999.07
Plant Shack	Grounds Maintenance	23.39
PMCH	Professional Services	50,582.80
Pokeys Bbq Smoke	Board and Committee Expenses	168.00
Postge Phone Clerk	Postage & Freight	14,691.19
Powder River En Utl	Utilities/Comm Network	22,645.82
Powder River Heating	Building Maintenance	2,351.17
Powder River Worksaf	Special Event / Program Cost	750.00
Prairieview Chmp Is	1% District Support Grants	2,160.00
Prime Rib Restaurant	Public Relations/Promotions	819.60
Procare Software	Software Cost (Subs/Maint)	827.98
Project Works	Vehicle/Equip Repair/Maint	73.88
Purvis Industries	Building Maint/Vehicle Maint	961.37
Qdoba Mexican Grill	Board and Committee Expenses	259.00
QED Environmental	Reclamation/Remediation/Cmp	7,709.63
Quadient Leasing	Office Equip Maint Contracts	288.00
Quality Agg Const	Road Materials	98,600.00
Quill Corporation	Supplies	704.69
Quintana, Jaelyn	Professional Services	263.25
Rain Locker Car Wash	Vehicle/Equip Repair/Maint	517.34
Ram Computer Supply	Office/Computer Supplies	479.92
Razor City Locksmith	Building Maintenance	27.50
Razor City Rental	Supplies/Maint/Freight/Misc	601.93
Record Supply	Supplies/Tools/Vehicle Maint	3,196.21
Recreation Supply	Supplies	962.64
Redwood Tox Product	Postage & Freight	151.40
Reed, Sara E.	Professional Services	200.00
Reno, Eda J.	Professional Services	125.00

Resource Software	Software Cost (Subs/Maint)	1,600.00
Retractable Tech	Postage & Freight	552.51
Reynolds, Mandy M.	Special Event / Program Cost	9.98
Rhoades, Kyle M	Law Enforcement Supplies	83.99
Riley, Diane L.	Jurors & Witness Fees	70.00
Riley, Lin Ann	Professional Services	200.00
Rockpile Museum Assn	Special Event / Program Cost	500.00
Rocky Mtn Business	Grant,Lease,Maint,ProfServ.	4,497.14
Rocky Mtn Equip Brok	Postage & Freight	149.02
Rocky Point W S	1% District Support Grants	670.95
Salt Lake Wholesale	Postage & Freight	6,446.45
Sams Land	Royalty Payments/Easements	2,592.00
Samsara	Assn Dues, Fees and Licensure	3,675.00
Sanofi Pasteur	Medical Supplies	740.76
Saur, Darlene	Professional Services	100.00
Scott Brothers Elec	Fed Cap Grant Pub Works/Blg Maint	4,131.58
Second Chance Ministries	1% Hum Serv & Extern Sub Ab	1,624.38
Semple, Debora E.	Professional Services	125.00
Sentinel Industries	Vehicle/Equip Repair/Maint	90.00
Sentinel Offender	Electronic Monitoring	408.00
Servall Uniform	Clothing/Uniforms	777.20
Sherwin Williams	Supplies	520.08
Sir Speedy	Supplies/Printing	406.56
Sirchie Fingerprint	Investigation and Trial	5.46
Sitech Wyoming	Vehicle/Equip Repair/Maint	12,266.40
Slattery, Dorothy J.	Professional Services	250.00
Smith Psychological	Employment Testing/Background	1,400.00
Smith, Christina M.	EE Dev Meet Air Meal Lodg	51.79
Snow Crest Chemicals	Building Maintenance	5,619.63
Snyder, Sondra	Professional Services	100.00
Source Office Tech	Office/Computer Supplies	1,479.29
Southland Medical	Supplies	846.94
Specialty Applicator	1% CO Rd Main & Pave Mgmt	937,941.92
Step Stone Counselin	State/Fed Op Grant Pub Safety	14,603.00
Stericycle	Medical Supplies	267.75
Stinson Construction	Grounds Maintenance	500.00
Stone Gates Est I S	1% District Support Grants	4,446.78
Stotz Equipment	Supplies	161.67
Strohschein, Kaycee	Professional Services	100.00
Summit Food Services	Food Service and Supplies	15,580.27
Sundahl Powers Kapp	Legal and Court Costs	13,238.48
Sundial Heating	Building Maintenance	1,349.00
Swartz, Kassandra A.	Professional Services	250.00
Syntech Systems	Vehicle/Equip Repair/Maint	187.00
T Shirt Guy	Special Event / Program Cost	556.21
Tarno, Marie	Professional Services	100.00

Teachmetotalk	Fed Op Grant HlthWelCult Rec	324.00
Temperature Tech	Cap Outlay - Buildings Improv	52,080.00
Terrell, Natalie M.	EE Dev Meet Air Meal Lodg	52.49
Terry, Nancy	Professional Services	200.00
The Grease Barrel	Vehicle/Equip Repair/Maint	749.99
The Range	Professional Services	87.34
Thompson, Janet	Professional Services	100.00
Thomson Reuters West	Media/Subscriptions/Periodical	783.60
Thyssenkrupp Elevat	Professional Services	9,763.55
Tollefsrud, Jeanette	Professional Services	300.00
Top Quality Glove	Janitorial Supplies	2,546.40
Tope, Anita	Professional Services	100.00
Torgersons	Vehicle/Equip Repair/Maint	4,953.34
Townplace Suites	Special Event / Program Cost	237.00
Tractor Supply Pr	Supplies	48.93
Trinity Services Grp	Food Service and Supplies	24,271.36
Trophy Creative	Supplies	12.99
Tru Tech Products	Supplies/Bldg Maint	85.93
Two Guys Deco	Supplies	21.99
Tyler Tech	Professional Services	37,200.00
U S Post CDS	Postage & Freight	60.00
U S Post Extension	Postage & Freight	820.00
U S Post Treasurer	Postage & Freight	11,075.10
Unique Management	Software Cost (Subs/Maint)	103.00
United Central Indus	Special Event / Program Cost	427.68
United Parcel Serv	Postage & Freight	76.59
Universal Athletic	Clothing/Uniforms	5,569.52
Upslope Media	Public Relations/Promotions	1,800.00
Urbanoski, Erin	State Op Grant Pub Safety	49.52
Urbin Law Office	Legal and Court Costs	4,096.51
Verizon Adlt Drg Crt	Communication/Network Expense	146.14
Verizon Emergcy Mgmt	Communication/Network Expense	38.52
Verizon Juv Prob	Communication/Network Expense	249.85
Verizon Public Hlth	Communication/Network Expense	252.19
Verizon Public Works	Communication/Network Expense	597.65
Verizon Sheriff	Communication/Network Expense	4,840.33
Vermont Systems	Office Equip Maint Contracts	13,089.97
Veto Enterprises	Insurance Claims Expense	273.35
Violet Communication	County Matching Funds	16,666.00
Virtue, Kristina	Professional Services	200.00
Visionary Broadband	Communication/Network Expense	8,137.88
Vista Leasing Co	Various	8,960.60
Vital Records Cont	Professional Services	203.71
Wall Tent Shop	Collections Exhibits & Acqu	1,030.00
Walmart Children Dev	Fed Op Grant HlthWelCult Rec	508.29
Walmart Extension	Supplies	1,843.20

Walmart Juv Prob	Supplies	146.38
Walmart Juvenile Fam	State Op Grant Pub Safety	162.73
Walmart Museum	Special Event / Program Cost	530.18
Walmart Park Rec	Merch/Supplies for Resale	1,983.54
Walmart Sheriff	Office/Computer Supplies	285.40
Ward, James A.(Jock)	Professional Services	206.25
Warne Chem Equip	Landscaping Supplies	63.05
Warne, Sarah	Professional Services	125.00
Waste Connections	Fed Op Grant HlthWelCult Rec/Utilities	2,288.96
Water Gear	Merch/Supplies for Resale	188.56
Water Guy	Professional Services	1,302.00
Waypoints Wyoming	Professional Services	25,000.00
West, Roxanne	Professional Services	250.00
Western Services	CCJPFB Maintenance	5,000.00
Western Stationers	Supplies	2,409.57
Western Waste Sol	Grant, Utilities	991.50
Westwood Pharmacy	Medical Services/Claims	1,651.62
Wex Fleet Universal	Gasoline	615.62
Whites Energy Motors	Cap Outlay - Vehicles/Maint	35,055.03
Whites Frontier Mtrs	Vehicle/Equip Repair/Maint	1,201.95
Wood, Victoria E	Professional Services	250.00
Wright Water Sewer	Utilities	1,507.00
WY Dept Health Prevt	Medical Supplies/Services	523.00
WY Enterprise Tech	Office Equip Maint Contracts	28.84
WY Law Enf Acad Bsic	EE Dev Meet Air Meal Lodg	2,588.20
WY Retirement	Payroll	11,882.96
Wy Retirement Life	P/R deduction	608.00
WY Sec State Notary	Assn Dues, Fees and Licensure	60.00
WY State Library	Books and Printed Materials	39,967.00
WY Workforce Unempl	Workers Comp/Unemployment	5,092.28
Wyo Conf Bldg Offic	Assn Dues, Fees and Licensure	100.00
Wyo Laser Co	Clothing/Uniforms	99.74
Wyo Society CPA	Public Relations/Promotions	100.00
Wyoming County Comm	Assn Dues, Fees and Licensure	36,040.00
Wyoming Farm Bureau	Public Relations/Promotions	406.00
Wyoming Machinery	Vehicle/Equip Repair/Maint/1%Equipment	356,275.91
Wyoming State Bar	Professional Services	100.00
Wyoming Water Sol	Various	906.89
Wyoming Youth Basket	Special Event / Program Cost	13,750.00
Y Environmental	Cap Outlay - Buildings Improv	6,195.02
Yellowjacket Constr	Professional Services	3,840.00
Youth Emergency Serv	Fed & State Op Grant HlthWelCult Rec	10,462.17
Zellitti, Jessica A	Professional Services	300.00
Ziplocal	State Op Grant Pub Works	680.00
Zweber, Pat	Professional Services	100.00

The following are the claims for Part-Time Employees summarized by department for July 2022: Treasurer, 157.50; Sheriff, 1,279.50; Coroner, 2,250.00; District Clerk of Court, 1,134.39; Extension, 2,928.00; Public Works, 1,470.50; Public Works-Landfill, 1,402.77; Public Works Public Works-Maintenance, 482.24; Museum, 1,953.85; Children's Center, 6,653.25; Library, 17,815.69; Fair, 5,033.75; Parks & Recreation, 132,326.67

Commissioner Maul moved to approve the vouchers as presented. Commissioner Bell seconded the motion. All Voted – Aye. Carried.

A Climb Above	Cap Outlay - Buildings Improv	$4,280.13
A I Distributors	Tools	$432.14
Above Par Tech	Professional Services	$650.00
Abrahamson, Terri	Election Judges	$241.50
Absolute Auto	Vehicle/Equip Repair/Maint	$10.24
Action Lock Key	Building Maintenance	$6.98
AdBay Com	State Op Grant Pub Works	$4,650.00
Albertsons	Special Event / Program Cost	$4,123.55
Alignment Pros	Vehicle/Equip Repair/Maint	$165.00
Alsco	Janitorial Services	$289.66
Amazon Courthouse	Supplies /1% Emerg/Safety Equip	$91.24
Amazon Library	Office/Computer Supplies	$376.09
Ameri Tech Equipment	Postage & Freight	$99.36
American Family Life Assurance	Payroll Deduction	$32.38
American Millennium	Communication/Network Expense	$52.66
American Road W S	1% District Support Grants	$33,185.70
American Welding	Supplies/Bldg Maint	$335.63
Anderson, Sarah	Professional Services	$125.00
Andrews, Gwen A	Election Judges	$222.00
Animal Medical Cntr	Law Enforcement Supplies	$101.55
Arcadia Publishing	Merch/Supplies for Resale	$319.96
Archer, Tracey L.	EE Dev Meet Air Meal Lodg	$25.00
Architectural Spec	Building Maintenance	$399.28
Arena Products Svc	Building Maintenance	$11,448.02
Armacost Trane Serv	Building Maintenance	$1,057.38
Arrow Printing Grap	Supplies	$46.00
Associated Glass	Supplies	$49.78
ATT Airport	Communication/Network Expense	$175.96
ATT Childrens Devel	Fed Op Grant HlthWelCult Rec	$138.33
ATT Emergency Mgmt	Communication/Network Expense	$165.21
ATT Park Recreation	Communication/Network Expense	$233.10
Autozone	Supplies	$31.55
Axis Forensic Tox	Radiology,Lab,Tox Services	$1,290.00
Axon Enterprise	Software Cost (Subs/Maint)	$107,958.16
Baham, Caroline J	Election Judges	$235.00
Baham, Garlington J	Election Judges	$228.50
Bailey Jr., Ernest G	State Op Grant Pub Safety	$436.25

Bane, Martha	Election Judges	$222.00
Barbour, Linda	Election Judges	$217.13
Barlow, Jerry	Special Event / Program Cost	$350.00
Barstad, Gwendolyn M	EE Dev Meet Air Meal Lodg	$55.46
Bartlett, Bonnie	Election Judges	$241.50
Basin Radio Network	State Op Grant PW/Promotions	$831.61
Baughman, Donna	Election Judges	$237.88
Benedict, Cheryl	Election Judges	$231.75
Bennett Weber Hermst	Professional Services	$12,000.00
Bennor Estates Is	1% District Support Grants	$8,034.58
Best Western Tower	Jurors & Witness Fees	$323.73
Big D Oil Company	Gasoline	$15.53
Big D Sanitation	Janitorial Services	$700.00
Big Horn Tire	Tires/Repairs	$8,024.85
Billingsley, Debby	Election Judges	$238.25
Black Diamond Inves	Professional Services	$7,875.00
Black Hills Chemical	Postage & Freight	$7.99
Black Hills Enrg Gas	Fed Op Grant / Utilities	$27,186.05
Black Hills Pioneer	State Op Grant Pub Works	$724.00
Blikre, Jacqueline S	Election Judges	$228.50
Bloedorn Lumber	Law Enforcement Supplies	$264.82
BLR	Special Event / Program Cost/Freight	$12,627.00
Boardman, Jeffrey	Professional Services	$300.00
Boller, Treasure L.	EE Dev Meet Air Meal Lodg	$25.00
Bolstad, Bonnie	Election Judges	$228.50
Bolstad, Clarence A	Election Judges	$228.50
Bomgaars	Spec Event / Program Cost /Supplies/Vehicle	$4,662.54
Bomgaars, Joseph C	Election Judges	$253.88
Boot Barn	Special Event / Program Cost	$570.00
Border States Elec	Building Maintenance	$1,968.70
Bridges, Cynthia Sue	Professional Services	$125.00
Brodart Company	Supplies	$428.67
Brown Kennedy Ranch	Royalty Payments/Easements	$1,610.24
Brown, Kathy Kay	Election Judges	$247.13
Brunner, Mary	Election Judges	$215.50
Buffalo Porta Potty	Vehicle/Equip Repair/Maint	$125.00
Burns McDonnell Eng	Reclamation/Remediation/Cmp	$23,585.66
Button, Susan	Professional Services	$200.00
C B Operations	Vehicle/Equip Repair/Maint	$577.16
Caiti Jackson Photog	Professional Services	$250.00
Carousel Digital Sig	Software Cost (Subs/Maint)	$2,500.00
Case, Ty A.	Prisoner Transport/Extrad	$32.35
Cash Wa Distributing	Food Service and Supplies	$3,087.92
Casper College	EE Dev Meet Air Meal Lodg	$1,199.00
CAV Front Range	Assn Dues, Fees and Licensure	$200.00
Caveman Sports	Special Event / Program Cost	$889.98

CBH Co Op	Supplies/Vehicle/Gas	$1,918.45
CC Chamber Of Commer	State Op Grant PW/Dues, Fees	$10,125.00
CC Dist Crt Rev Wit	Jurors & Witness Fees	$619.90
CC Fire Dept	Vehicle/Equip Repair/Maint	$395.85
CC Health Misc	EE Dev Meet Air Meal Lodg/Wellness	$36,232.00
CC Public Land Brd	CAM-PLEX Operations	$268,228.25
CC Treasur CDS Ccard	Fees	$5,000.00
CC Weed Pest	Grounds Maintenance/Landscaping Supp	$3,754.79
CDW Government	Cap Outlay-Computer/Tech Equip/Supplies	$403.95
Cellebrite USA	Software Cost (Subs/Maint)	$4,300.00
Center Point Large	Local Op Grant HlthWelCuRec	$621.99
Centurylink Long Dis	Communication/Network Expense	$641.59
Centurylink Phone	Communication/Network Expense	$17,301.00
Certified Lab	Postage & Freight	$220.80
Charm Tex	Inmate Supplies	$967.20
Charter Comm Cable	Media/Subs/Periodical/Utlt/Communication	$1,747.50
Cheser Jodelle	Election Judges	$244.00
Childrens Home Soc	Investigation and Trial	$150.00
Christiansen, Belind	Employment Testing/Background	$35.00
City Gillette Misc	Various	$4,833.60
City Gillette Util	Utilities/Fed OP Grant/Network Exp	$132,242.22
Civicplus	Software Cost (Subs/Maint)	$15,214.83
Clausen, Kari L	Election Judges Expense	$15.00
Clear Creek Counsel	Fed Op Grants Pub Safety	$545.00
Coca Cola Bottling	Supplies	$380.00
Cogan, Melissa	Election Judges	$235.00
Cole Sports	Special Event / Program Cost	$1,596.00
Collection Prof	Professional Services	$199.78
Collins Commun	Repair/MaintProfServ/Media/Freight	$16,881.66
Colorado UPS	Software Cost (Subs/Maint)	$3,500.00
Comfort Is Chey	EE Dev Meet Air Meal Lodg	$2,016.00
Contractors Supply	Supplies/Ground Maint	$4,858.43
Convergint Technolog	Building Maintenance	$230.00
Converse County Gov	Professional Services	$125.00
Cordant Health Solut	State Op Grant SafetySpevEvent/MedServ	$2,200.68
Coremr	Software Cost (Subs/Maint)	$500.00
Council Commnity Svc	Fed Op Grant HlthWelCult Rec	$15,693.62
Counseling Connect	Fed Op Grants Pub Safety	$2,250.00
Cowley, Raelene	Election Judges	$315.88
Cox, Laura L	Election Judges	$235.00
Crescent Electric	Supplies	$355.93
Crum Electric Supply	Building Maintenance	$1,350.64
Cummins Sales Svc	Vehicle/Equip Repair/Maint	$19,711.89
Custom Graphix Signs	Vehicles/SpecEvent	$2,724.95
Davis, Laurie	Election Judges	$222.00
Day Law	Legal and Court Costs	$1,412.50

Depoorter, Julianne	Election Judges	$272.13
Design Construction	Professional Services/RoadPaveMgmt	$26,995.00
Developmental Presch	Professional Services	$1,001.15
Diamond Tool Store	Cap Outlay - Equipment	$12,450.37
Dickeys Bbq	Professional Services	$2,400.00
Dickinson, Christie	Election Judges	$231.75
DMC Wear Parts	Postage & Freight	$1,805.00
Donathan, Patricia	Election Judges	$235.00
Doty, Cameron L	EE Dev Meet Air Meal Lodg	$89.18
Douglas Budget	State Op Grant PW/PrintedMaterials	$660.00
DRU Consulting	Professional Services	$1,187.50
Dustbusters Enter	1% CO Rd Main & Pave Mgmt	$99,547.34
Easton, Stacie L.	EE Dev Meet Air Meal Lodg	$79.21
Eckard, Cheryl	Election Judges	$235.00
Ecolab Pest Elimin	Building Maintenance	$137.30
Edwards, Darci	Election Judges	$265.13
Ekberg, Suzanne	Election Judges	$231.75
Election Systems	Postage & Freight	$1,708.40
Employment Testing	EE Dev Meet Air Meal Lodg	$90.00
Energy Chain Sling	Vehicle/Equip Repair/Maint	$390.00
ESRI	EE Dev Meet Air Meal Lodg	$3,116.00
EX Thirty Five Creat	Fed Op Grant HlthWelCult Rec	$1,500.00
Excel Dryer	Building Maintenance	$145.00
Expresso Lube	Vehicle/Equip Repair/Maint	$1,009.68
Farmer Brothers Co	Food Service and Supplies	$332.40
Farmer, Patricia I.	Election Judges	$238.25
Faronics Technolog	Software Cost (Subs/Maint)	$283.50
Fastcase	Law Library	$250.00
Faunce, Mary Ellen	Election Judges	$238.13
Fevold, Lyla Jean	Professional Services	$651.61
FIB Mstrcrd Airport	State Op Grant Pub Works	$4,890.54
FIB Mstrcrd Library	Postage & Freight	$1,139.48
FIB Mstrcrd Park Rec	Wellness Program/EEDev Air Meal	$4,880.21
Finch, Betty L.	Election Judges	$235.00
Firemaster	Vehicle/Equip Repair/Maint/ProfServ	$1,078.00
First Natl Bnk Visa	Various	$28,467.68
Floyds Truck Center	Supplies/Freight	$1,462.68
Forensic Medicine	Medical Services/Claims	$10,000.00
Four Seasons Events	Special Event / Program Cost	$4,060.00
Fraker, Amanda	Professional Services	$125.00
Franz, Maria G.	Election Judges	$81.25
Fritzler, Melinda	Election Judges	$228.50
Fry, Kimberly D.	EE Dev Meet Air Meal Lodg	$359.59
Furman, Craig M.	Investigation and Trial	$50.00
Galarza, Jose A.	Election Judges	$235.00
Gale Cengage Learn	Books and Printed Materials	$1,628.45

Gallagher Benefit	Professional Services	$11,000.00
Geer, Amanda	Election Judges	$262.63
Geis, Gwendolyn	Election Judges	$272.63
Gemar, Keith E.	Election Judges	$109.63
Gemar, Shelley	Election Judges	$97.50
Gemeinhart, Dan A	Local Op Grant HlthWelCuRec	$4,890.00
Gilkerson, Daniel M	Postage & Freight	$257.00
Gillette Comm Colleg	EE Dev Meet Air Meal Lodg	$200.00
Gillette News Record	Various	$10,888.27
Gillette Printing	Recognition,Forms,Postage	$340.35
Gillette Steel	Supplies	$169.75
Gillette Title Svc	Professional Services	$300.00
Gillette Transport	Professional Services	$75.00
Gillette Winsupply	Supplies/Freight	$8,351.40
Git R Done Site Svc	Professional Services/Supplies	$2,075.00
Gladstone	Special Event / Program Cost	$1,574.75
Glatt, Cheryl	Election Judges	$228.50
Glaxosmithkline Phar	Medical Supplies	$3,427.92
Global Equipment	Local Cap Grant Gen Gov	$1,505.45
Global HR Research	Postage & Freight	$3,745.97
Goens, Dana E.	EE Dev Meet Air Meal Lodg	$59.58
Golden West Tech	Professional Services	$75.00
Gormly, Janice	Election Judges	$241.50
Gosecure	Cap Outlay-Computer/Tech Equip	$34,277.84
Govens Farm Ranch	Supplies	$1,158.25
Granite Peak Pump	Cap Outlay-Land Improv/Parks	$8,124.96
Gray, Helen Carol	Election Judges	$244.63
Gray, James D.	Supplies	$115.54
Greasewood Water	Road Materials	$613.70
Grossenburg Implemnt	Supplies/Freight	$3,761.47
Hagen, Arlen H	Election Judges	$235.00
Hagen, Nancy	Election Judges	$235.00
Hakert, Richard J.	Royalty Payments/Easements	$2,784.00
Hampton Inn Ste Riv	EE Dev Meet Air Meal Lodg	$1,161.00
Hance, Darlene	Election Judges	$237.38
Hauber, Richard	Election Judges	$268.88
Hawkins	Supplies	$6,940.65
Hayden, Helen	Election Judges	$228.50
Hays, Daniel F	Supplies	$200.00
HDR Engineering	Cap Outlay-Rd Bridge Runwy	$3,594.46
Heartland Tanning	Merch/Supplies for Resale	$721.87
Hensley, Niki L	Supplies	$153.21
Hewitt, Kathy	Election Judges	$228.75
Hillcrest Auto Body	Insurance Claims Expense	$3,053.50
Hixson, Priscilla	Election Judges	$231.75
Hodny, Elizabeth	Election Judges	$228.50

Hoekstra, Kay B.	Election Judges	$235.00
Holiday Inn Ex Gill	Special Event / Program Cost	$2,880.00
Homax Oil Sales	Gasoline/Lubricants	$161,253.45
Home Depot Maint	Jurors & Witness Fees	$1,455.98
Home Depot Parks Rec	Supplies	$196.75
Home Depot Sheriff	Vehicle/Equip Repair/Maint	$185.80
Home Fire Foods	Professional Serv/EEDevMeetAirMealLod	$1,546.50
Honnen Equipment	Lubricants	$580.42
Hoon, Romelle C	Professional Services	$105.00
Horning, Mary D.	Election Judges	$215.50
Humphrey Law	Legal and Court Costs	$8,227.84
Hunter, Sandra L.	Election Judges	$228.50
IAED	Cap Outlay - Equipment	$55.00
IBM Corp	OfficeEquip/Computer/TechLease	$35,600.90
Inland Truck Parts	Supplies/Vehicle	$2,697.01
Insight Public Sectr	Software Cost (Subs/Maint)	$966.70
It Outlet	Computer/Tech Equip	$22,855.60
Jackson, Shawn	Election Judges	$250.38
James Tire Service	Tires	$284.58
Janitors Closet	Janitorial Supplies	$1,195.00
Jares, Jamie L.	EE Dev Meet Air Meal Lodg	$177.51
Jarnot, Leona	Election Judges	$228.50
Jenniges, Duffy	Election Judges	$97.50
Jennings, Debra K.	Election Judges	$245.13
Jims Heating Ac Ref	Professional Services	$3,510.00
Johnson, Sandra G	Election Judges	$164.88
Joslyn, Mary Jo	Election Judges	$239.63
Kadow, Rachelle	Election Judges	$241.50
Kaplan Early Learn	Fed Op Grant HlthWelCult Rec	$706.60
Karren, Kimberly	Election Judges	$238.13
Keller, Jefferson	Professional Services	$300.00
Keyhole Broadcasting	State Op Grant Pub Works	$252.00
Kimball Midwest	Vehicle/Equip Repair/Maint	$1,046.67
Kitt, Jeffrey J	Clothing/Uniforms	$200.00
Kittelmann, Elin	Professional Services	$1,016.11
Kleiner, Heather	Election Judges	$235.00
Knapp, Everett D. Jr	EE Dev Meet Air Meal Lodg	$250.00
Knecht Home Center	Building Maintenance	$25.89
Knopp, Charity R.	Supplies	$115.92
Kuchler, Joseph W.	Fed Op Grant HlthWelCult Rec	$213.75
Kuhbacher, Beau	Professional Services	$325.00
Lambert, Dianne D.	Reimbursement Expense	$350.00
Lambert, Page	Special Event / Program Cost	$500.00
Language Line Sol	Professional Services	$8.10
Larmer, Rhonda L.	Election Judges	$215.50
Lawson Products	Supplies	$261.47

Les Schwab Tires	Vehicle/Equip Repair/Maint	$1,480.00
Lesley, Douglas	Legal and Court Costs	$162.50
Library Foundation	Postage & Freight	$146.90
Lieber, Maxine	Election Judges	$100.75
Lind Adsit, Debra	Election Judges	$215.50
Lindblom, Reba L.	EE Dev Meet Air Meal Lodg	$9.38
Little, Deborah J	Election Judges	$238.25
Loetscher, Amber	Election Judges	$294.00
Loetscher, Catherine	Election Judges	$297.13
Lubnau Law Office	Legal and Court Costs	$11,640.53
Lueck, Lonnie R	Vehicle/Equip Repair/Maint	$41.57
Lulzbot	Postage & Freight	$48.23
Lunberg, Michael Ann	Professional Services	$125.00
Lungren, Kaitlyn	Food Service and Supplies	$82.42
Lynde, Judy	Election Judges	$275.63
Lynns Auto Repair	Postage & Freight	$3,384.87
M R Machining Acces	Vehicle/Equip Repair/Maint	$1,561.88
Mackey, Dudley P.	Professional Services	$300.00
Macpherson Thompson	Legal and Court Costs	$200.00
MAD Transportation	Professional Services	$90.00
Mader, Janet	Election Judges	$306.50
Maher, Patricia A.	Election Judges	$235.00
Mainline Inform Sys	Software Cost (Subs/Maint)	$14,258.58
Maki, Alberta J.	Election Judges	$231.75
Manning Wrecker Svc	Professional Services	$225.00
Marler, Harold D.	Election Judges/JurorWitnessFees	$334.50
Marler, Judith	Election Judges	$241.50
Marrington, Scott	Election Judges	$241.50
Martinez, Mayra	Professional Services	$150.00
Maul, Teresa	Election Judges	$253.88
McIntyre, Jason A.	Clothing/Uniforms	$200.00
McMahon, Pamela K.	Legal and Court Costs	$1,352.00
Means First Ext Ws	Utilities	$228.75
Medical Arts Lab	Medical Services/Claims	$3,252.00
Medicap Pharmacy	Medical Supplies	$287.79
Melvin, Sheila E.	Election Judges	$228.50
Menards Airport	Supplies	$152.36
Menards Extension	Special Event / Program Cost	$22.36
Menards Landfill	Vehicle/Equip Repair/Maint	$13.92
Menards Maintenance	Supplies	$1,488.78
Menards Museum	Collections Exhibits & Acqu	$175.65
Menards Park Rec	Supplies	$441.82
Menards Road Bridge	Supplies	$467.16
Menards Sheriff	Law Enforcement Supplies	$61.82
Merck Sharp Dohme	Medical Supplies	$959.62
Meyer, Karyl K.	Election Judges	$235.00

MFAC	Special Event / Program Cost	$261.00
Michaels Construct	Professional Services	$1,300.00
Midland Implement Co	Vehicle/Equip Repair/Maint	$5,907.83
Miller, Dana M.	Professional Services	$125.00
Mills, Bonnie	Election Judges	$271.38
Mills, Nancy	Election Judges	$228.50
Milnes, Amanda M.	Election Judges Expense	$15.00
Mine Safety Health	Royalty Payments/Easements	$266.00
Mitchell McCormick	Software Cost (Subs/Maint)	$325.00
Mitchell, Robert V.	Election Judges	$230.38
Mobley, Jimmy	Election Judges	$235.00
Monk, Regina	Election Judges	$215.50
Montgomery, Billy	Election Judges	$71.50
Morgan, Tobey J.	Janitorial Services	$200.00
Moser, Essy	Election Judges	$215.50
Motorola Sol Credit	Cap Outlay - Equipment	$83,379.00
Motorola Solut Maint	Communication/Network Expense/Vehicle	$24,812.11
Nannemann Bros Auto	Vehicle/Equip Repair/Maint	$821.42
Naramore, James J Md	Medical Services/Claims	$1,000.00
Natrona Cnty Sheriff	EE Dev Meet Air Meal Lodg	$300.00
Neiman, Nan A.	Professional Services	$125.00
Nelson Auto Glass	Vehicle/Equip Repair/Maint	$1,163.42
Newstripe	Supplies	$293.02
Norco	Supplies	$12,213.99
Norfolk, Sharon F.	Election Judges	$231.75
Normont Equipment Co	Postage & Freight	$2,314.50
Northland Industrial	Vehicle/Equip Repair/Maint	$390.00
OAG Flightview	State Op Grant Pub Works	$577.25
ODP Business Solutio	Supplies/Office/Computer	$4,325.34
Office Shop	Office Equip Maint Contracts/Supplies	$1,263.60
Okray, Angela	Election Judges	$228.50
Optum	Professional Services	$1,331.75
Orcutt Police Defen	EE Dev Meet Air Meal Lodg	$500.00
Oreilly Auto Parts	Vehicle/Equip Repair/Maint	$95.87
Original Watermen	Clothing/Uniforms	$634.80
Osborn, Trevor B.	Law Enforcement Supplies	$147.98
Ostrem, Laura	Election Judges	$266.38
Overdrive	Tech Hardware Maint Contracts	$13,095.73
Overhead Door Co	CCJPFB Maintenance	$529.30
Paddock, Vicki	Election Judges	$240.38
Paintbrush Services	Various	$4,445.00
Palmer, Caroline	Election Judges	$248.38
Palmer, Robert P.	Election Judges	$251.63
Palone, Dorcas	Election Judges	$228.50
Papa Johns Pizza	Special Event / Program Cost	$200.48
PB Dist Court	Postage & Freight	$387.76

PB Global Attorney	Mach/Vehicle/Equip Lease Rent	$173.04
PB Global Sheriff	Postage & Freight	$173.04
Pepsi Of Gillette	Supplies	$76.50
Perennial Energy	Reclamation/Remediation/Cmp	$3,626.35
Personal Frontiers	Professional Services	$1,170.00
Peterbilt Of Wyoming	Vehicle/Equip Repair/Maint	$1,323.84
PFM Asset Management	Professional Services	$10,003.18
Pharmchem	Medical Supplies	$471.75
Phillips Curling	Special Event / Program Cost	$1,118.55
Phillips, Sandra R.	Election Judges	$231.75
Piekkola, Sena M	EE Dev Meet Air Meal Lodg	$13.75
Plainsman Printing	Postage & Freight	$1,522.35
Playaway Library	Supplies	$171.82
PMCH	Professional Services	$18,966.00
Poitra Burkhard, Bri	Professional Services	$125.00
Pokeys Bbq Smoke	Board and Committee Expenses	$216.00
Powder River En Utl	Fed Op Grant PW/Utilities/Network	$26,246.46
Powder River Exam	State Op Grant Pub Works	$120.00
Powder River Heating	Building Maintenance	$3,534.90
Powder River Worksaf	Special Event / Program Cost	$50.00
Powell, Leah	Election Judges	$235.00
PRB Socty Human Res	Assn Dues, Fees and Licensure	$140.00
Prime Rib Restaurant	Wellness Program	$3,493.00
Primetime Paintball	Special Event / Program Cost	$2,460.00
Proelectric	Building Maintenance	$497.00
Professional Devel	EE Dev Meet Air Meal Lodg	$1,645.00
Project Works	Supplies	$164.24
Purvis Industries	Supplies /Maint/Freight	$6,422.79
Push Pedal Pull	Building Maintenance	$47.96
Quick, Kendra S.	Election Judges	$228.50
R R Products	Grounds Maintenance	$1,056.40
R R Specialties	Cap Outlay - Equipment	$4,800.00
Rain Locker Car Wash	Vehicle/Equip Repair/Maint	$271.76
Raine, Peggy	Election Judges	$235.00
Razor City Rental	Vehicle/Equip Repair/Maint	$102.64
Re New Co Supply	Vehicle/Equip Repair/Maint	$3,877.97
Record Supply	Supplies/Tools/Maint	$6,286.39
Recreation Supply	Supplies	$7,775.18
Redle, Mary Sue	Election Judges	$235.00
Reno, Audrey K.	Election Judges	$241.50
Reno, William E.	Election Judges	$373.26
Rivers, Joseph T	EE Dev Meet Air Meal Lodg	$40.01
Roberts, Jean M.	Election Judges	$235.00
Roberts, Suzanne	Election Judges	$210.00
Robinson, Sydney Rae	Professional Services	$125.00
Rocky Mtn Business	Miscellaneous/Lease/Maint	$3,333.64

Rocky Mtn Fire Sys	CCJPFB Maintenance	$268.08
Rogue Fitness	Special Event / Program Cost	$4,322.89
Rosenbauer Minnesota	Postage & Freight	$431.56
Roussey, Rick	Election Judges	$235.00
Sanofi Pasteur	Medical Supplies	$10,526.53
Saracione, Rebecca R	EE Dev Meet Air Meal Lodg	$22.50
Saunders, Susan F.	Gasoline	$21.90
Schaefer, Cheryl	Election Judges	$231.75
Schmitz, Crystal	Election Judges	$231.75
Schmitz, Starlitt	Election Judges	$244.00
Schmitz, Victoria	Election Judges	$244.00
Schram, Lori J.	Election Judges	$231.75
Schroeder, Becky	Election Judges	$235.00
Schroeder, Deb	Election Judges	$272.13
Schroeder, John A.	Election Judges	$235.00
Schuff, Justine	Election Judges	$228.50
Schurtz, Jessica R.	EE Dev Meet Air Meal Lodg	$76.88
Schutz Foss Archit	Cap Outlay - Buildings Improv	$6,470.00
Sentinel Industries	Vehicle/Equip Repair/Maint	$45.00
Sentinel Offender	Electronic Monitoring StOPGrant	$457.62
Servall Uniform	Clothing/Uniforms	$1,093.56
Shafer, Donna	Election Judges	$235.00
Shafer, Lee	Election Judges	$235.00
Sharp Saenz, Patrici	Election Judges Expense	$15.00
Sharp, Myrna G.	Election Judges	$235.00
Sherwin Williams	Supplies	$107.66
Shoshone Distribut	Merch/Supplies for Resale	$231.00
Simplot Partners	Grounds Maintenance	$4,975.00
Simpsons Printing	Fed Op Grant/Printing/Prom	$3,578.00
Sir Speedy	Supplies	$1,025.02
Skaggs Companies	Postage & Freight	$1,072.85
Slattery, Dorothy J.	Election Judges	$256.63
Snow Crest Chemicals	Building Maintenance	$7,502.38
Source Office Tech	PC and Network Supplies	$6,017.99
Southland Medical	Supplies	$98.08
Southpaw Enterprises	Fed Op Grant HlthWelCult Rec	$1,114.83
Sparx Hockey	Supplies	$502.92
Stearns, Tyler J	Gasoline	$20.16
Step Stone Counselin	Fed Op Grants Pub Safety	$16,420.32
Stericycle	Medical Supplies	$267.75
Stotz Equipment	Supplies	$275.75
Study, Shirley Ann	Special Event / Program Cost	$240.00
Summit Food Services	Miscellaneous Expense	$39.22
Sundahl Powers Kapp	Legal and Court Costs	$1,971.79
Sundance Times	State Op Grant Pub Works	$487.50
Superior Tech Prod	Vehicle/Equip Repair/Maint	$1,101.52

Surf N Suds	Medical Supplies	$17.49
T Shirt Guy	Special Event / Program Cost	$449.70
Techsmith Corp	Software Cost (Subs/Maint)	$179.32
Temperature Tech	Supplies/Maint	$2,588.72
Temple, Belle	Election Judges	$235.00
Terrell, Lorraine K	Election Judges	$244.13
That Embroidery Plac	Supplies/Awards	$453.10
The Grease Barrel	Vehicle/Equip Repair/Maint	$1,618.03
The Range	Board and Committee Expenses	$103.43
Thomas Y Pickett	Professional Services	$13,500.00
Thomson Reuters West	Media/Subscriptions/Periodical	$783.60
Thunder Basin Ford	Vehicle/Equip Repair/Maint	$715.25
Thurston Miller, Jor	Special Event / Program Cost	$634.00
Thyssenkrupp Elevat	CCJPFB Maintenance	$507.58
Timberline Training	Fed Op Grant HlthWelCult Rec	$1,500.00
Top Office Products	Cap Outlay-Office Equip/Furn	$4,800.00
Torgersons	Postage & Freight/EquipMaint	$2,490.73
Tower Communication	Vehicles/EquipMaint/Repair	$3,010.00
Tractor Supply PR	Vehicle/Equip Repair/Maint	$142.96
Tractor Supply RB	Vehicle/Equip Repair/Maint	$119.98
Tree O Seven	Miscellaneous Expense	$1,700.00
Tri State Truck Equi	Postage & Freight	$471.07
Trinity Services Grp	Food Service and Supplies	$41,520.69
Tru Tech Products	Supplies/Maint/Freight	$2,176.02
True West Publishing	Public Relations/Promotions	$475.00
Tyler Tech	Professional Services	$18,600.00
U S Toy Co Constru	Fed Op Grant HlthWelCult Rec	$9,314.81
U S Post Treasurer	Postage & Freight	$275.00
Unique Management	Software Cost (Subs/Maint)	$133.90
United Parcel Serv	Maintenance/Freight	$104.81
United Rentals	Professional Services	$387.60
Universal Athletic	Clothing/Uniforms/ProgramCosts	$1,712.88
Upholstery Ladonna	Supplies	$262.50
Urbin Law Office	Legal and Court Costs	$3,824.80
USA Today	Books and Printed Materials	$378.86
Van Ewing Const	Cap Outlay - Buildings Improv	$12,825.00
VDA Elevator	1% Cap Fac Maint Rep Cap Out	$7,475.00
Verizon Adlt Drg Crt	Communication/Network Expense	$146.16
Verizon Emergcy Mgmt	Communication/Network Expense	$38.52
Verizon Juv Prob	Communication/Network Expense	$249.90
Verizon Public Hlth	Communication/Network Expense	$252.30
Verizon Public Works	Communication/Network Expense	$598.67
Verizon Sheriff	Communication/Network Expense	$4,848.43
Vermont Systems	EE Dev Meet Air Meal Lodg	$618.00
Violet Communication	County Matching Funds	$16,666.00
Virtue, Kristina	Election Judges	$228.50

Visionary Broadband	Communication/Network Expense	$6,698.12
Vista Leasing Co	Various	$3,386.80
Vital Records Cont	Professional Services/Supplies	$794.16
Wade, Angela	Election Judges Expense	$15.00
Wageman, Cynthia S.	Election Judges	$190.50
Walker Funeral Home	Indigent Burials	$3,400.00
Walker, Jammie Lynn	State Op Grant Pub Safety	$2,514.04
Walmart Children Dev	Fed Op Grant HlthWelCult Rec	$581.10
Walmart Dist Crt	Jurors & Witness Fees	$139.05
Walmart Extension	Supplies	$650.14
Walmart Juvenile Fam	State Op Grant Pub Safety	$584.20
Walmart Library	Office/Computer Supplies	$290.52
Walmart Museum	Supplies	$125.51
Walmart Park Rec	Supplies	$1,119.99
Walmart Public Hlth	Medical Supplies	$29.58
Wandler, Patsy	Election Judges	$235.00
Warne Chem Equip	Landscaping Supplies	$695.00
Waste Connections	Utilities/BldgMaint/FedOPGrant	$3,659.50
Wesco Distribution	Supplies	$120.36
Western Plains Bus	Supplies	$96.00
Western Services	Professional Services	$27,250.00
Western Stationers	Office/Computer SuppliesFedOPGrant	$3,412.15
Western Waste Sol	Fed Op Grant/Utilities	$1,313.00
Weston Co Gazette	State Op Grant Pub Works	$42.00
Westwood Pharmacy	Medical Services/Claims	$2,521.08
Wex Fleet Universal	Gasoline	$104.34
Whole Life Counsel	Fed Op Grant HlthWelCult Rec	$6,283.22
Wildlife Services	EE Dev Meet Air Meal Lodg	$739.48
Williams, Connie	Election Judges	$268.88
Wilson Welding	Building Maintenance	$7,200.00
Winland Car Wash	Vehicle/Equip Repair/Maint	$52.09
Wolters Kluwer Law	Postage & Freight	$3,159.66
Work Warehouse	Program Cost/Clothing/Uniforms	$2,679.96
Wright Auto Parts	Vehicle/Equip Repair/Maint	$9.15
Wright Water Sewer	Utilities	$2,215.50
Wrigley, Melissa R.	Election Judges	$272.13
WY Attorney Genrl Ci	Supplies	$39.00
WY Dept Health Prevt	Medical SuppliesServices/Claims	$723.00
WY Enterprise Tech	Office Equip Maint Contracts	$26.92
WY Retirement Life	Payroll Deduction	$608.00
WY Retirement System	Payroll	$447,164.75
WY Sec State Notary	Assn Dues, Fees and Licensure	$60.00
WY State Vet Lab	Professional Services	$24.51
Wyoming Ag News	Public Relations/Promotions	$305.00
Wyoming Conty Officr	Assn Dues, Fees and Licensure	$2,325.00
Wyoming Library Assn	EE Dev Meet Air Meal Lodg	$4,070.00

Wyoming Machinery	Vehicle/Equip Repair/Maint/Freight	$30,060.65
Wyoming Mechanical	CCJPFB Maintenance	$81.63
Wyoming Peace Office	Assn Dues, Fees and Licensure	$20.00
Wyoming Rents	Buildings/Office Lease/Rent/Equipment	$1,583.40
Wyoming Solid Waste	EE Dev Meet Air Meal Lodg	$1,170.00
Wyoming State Bar	Professional Services	$157.00
Wyoming State Hist	Merch/Supplies for Resale	$620.00
Wyoming Water Sol	Various	$1,708.81
Yellowjacket Constr	Professional Services	$10,200.00
Youth Emergency Serv	State Op Grant Pub Safety/ProfServ	$8,362.25

The following are the claims for Part-Time Employees summarized by department for August 2022: County Clerk, 1,557.27; Coroner, 2,120.00; District Clerk of Court, 1,596.90; Extension, 5,748.00; Public Works-Landfill, 812.13; Museum, 2,158.09; Children's Center, 6,150.96; Library, 13,047.71; Fair, 15,988.25; Parks & Recreation, 113,271.83

Commissioner Hamm presented the Commissioners upcoming calendar of events.

Commissioner Hamm moved to approve the revised Asset and Capitalization Policy effective September 7, 2022, as presented. Commissioner Faber seconded the motion. All Voted – Aye. Carried.

Commissioner Faber moved to approve the Annual Compensation Agreement between the University of Wyoming and Campbell County for the Extension professional to assist with the 4-H Youth Development Programming, located in Campbell County, for the period of July 1, 2022, to June 30, 2023, as presented. Commissioner Maul seconded the motion. All Voted – Aye. Carried.

Commissioner Bell moved to approve the Certificate of State Grant-in-Aid between the Wyoming Department of Transportation, Aeronautics Division and Campbell County, State Project AGC002A, to acquire Snow Removal Equipment (SRE) at the Northeast Wyoming Regional Airport, in the amount of $324,387, with a local match of $36,043, as presented. Commissioner Hamm seconded the motion. All Voted – Aye. Carried.

Commissioner Faber moved approve the Certificate of State Grant-in-Aid between the Wyoming Department of Transportation, Aeronautics Division and Campbell County, State Project ACG034A, to acquire pavement parking equipment and associated work at the Northeast Wyoming Regional Airport, in the amount of $36,000, with a local match of $9,000, as presented. Commissioner Maul seconded the motion. All Voted – Aye. Carried.

Commissioner Bell moved to approve Amendment One between the Wyoming Department of Transportation, Aeronautics Division and Campbell County, State Project AGC024A, for additional CRSSA Act operations funding per Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), an increase amount of $43.00 for a total grant amount of $1,010,064, as presented. Commissioner Faber seconded the motion. All Voted – Aye. Carried.

Commissioner Faber moved to approve the District Support Grant Extension for Freedom Hills Improvement and Service District to complete the water tank replacement, as presented. Commissioner Maul seconded the motion. All Voted – Aye. Carried.

Commissioner Bell moved to award the Museum Crosswalk Project to Powder River Construction, in the amount of $80,190.80 and authorize the execution of all documents to complete the project, as presented. Commissioner Hamm seconded the motion. All Voted – Aye. Carried.

Commissioner Bell moved to approve the Nettle Creek Minor Subdivision Request, Case Number 21.02.COMP to divide 25.90 acres into two (2) lots: Lot 2A a 15.90-acre parcel and Lot 2B a 10.00-acre parcel, as presented. Commissioner Faber seconded the motion. All Voted – Aye. Carried.

Commissioner Bell moved to approve the purchase of vehicles for the County Fleet as follows:

Two (2) Three Quarter (3/4) Ton Crew Cab Long Box Pick Ups from White's Energy Motors (Gillette) in the total amount of $54,021.00 per vehicle for Landfill.

Three (3) Half Ton (1/2) Crew Cab Short Box Pick Ups from White's Energy Motors (Gillette) in the amount of $44,500.00 per vehicle for Public Works/Airport/Fleet.

One (1) Three Quarter Ton (3/4) Ton Crew Cab Short Box Pick Up from White's Energy Motors (Gillette) in the amount of $56,190.00 for Road and Bridge.

Two (2) Mid-Size 4x4 SUVs from White's Energy Motors (Gillette) in the amount of $45,445.00 per vehicle for Public Works.

One (1) Police Pursuit AWD Sedan from White's Energy Motors (Gillette) in the amount of $35,873.00 for Sheriff's Office.

Two (2) Half Ton (1/2) Crew Cab Pick Ups from Fremont Motor (Casper) in the amount of $37,746.00 per vehicle for Sheriff's Office.

Four (4) Police Pursuit SUVs from Fremont Motor (Casper) in the amount of $42,187.00 per vehicle for Sheriff's Office.

And approve the Fleet Manager to search for three (3) transport vehicles for Sheriff's Office.

Commissioner Faber seconded the motion. All Voted – Aye. Carried.

Commissioner Faber moved to approve the Memorandum of Understanding between the Wyoming Office of Guardian ad Litem and Campbell County for the Guardian Ad Litem Program, with a local match of twenty five percent (25%) of the state funds expended for the program in Campbell County, for the period of July 1, 2022, to June 30, 2024, as presented. Commissioner Maul seconded the motion. All Voted – Aye. Carried.

Commissioner Bell moved to convene into Executive Session to discuss personnel. Commissioner Hamm seconded the motion. All Voted – Aye. Carried.

The Board reconvened into regular session at 10:40 AM.

Public comment was given.

There being no further business to come before the Commissioners the meeting was adjourned at 11:10 AM. The next regular meeting of the Commissioners will be held Tuesday, September 20, 2022, at 9:00 AM, in the Commissioners Chambers in the Courthouse.

Susan F. Saunders, Clerk
Board of County Commissioners

Del Shelstad, Chairman
Board of County Commissioners

In accordance with W.S. 18-3-516(f) the required County Notices of Publication are available on the County's Website at: www.ccgov.net

Office of County Commissioners
September 8, 2022
Gillette, WY

The Campbell County Board of Commissioners met with the Campbell County Public Land Board Thursday, September 8, 2022, at 6:00 PM.

Present were Bob Maul, Del Shelstad, Rusty Bell, Don Hamm, Colleen Faber, Commissioners; Susan F. Saunders, County Clerk; Denton Knapp, Commissioners Administrative Director, and members of the Land Board.

ReNae Keuck provided an update on the High School Rodeo.

Discussion was held on the Camporee event, the possible relocation of the site and a grant application.

An update was provided on the selection process of a General Manager or Management Company.

There being no further business, the Commissioners left the meeting at 7:00 PM.

Susan F. Saunders, County Clerk
Board of County Commissioners

Del Shelstad, Chairman
Board of County Commissioners

Office of County Commissioners
September 8, 2022
Gillette, WY

The Campbell County Board of Commissioners attended the Public Health Board meeting, Thursday, September 8, 2022, at 7:30 PM.

Present were Del Shelstad, Rusty Bell, Don Hamm, Colleen Faber, Commissioner; Susan F. Saunders, County Clerk; Denton Knapp, Commissioners Administrative Director; and Public Health Board members.

Jane Glaser, Public Health Director, provided an update on staffing, COVID-19 testing, vaccinations and the flu clinics.

Discussion was held the services that Public Health provides, immunization clinics, strep tests, and adult health referrals.

No action was taken by the Commissioners, and they left the meeting at 8:30 PM.

Susan F. Saunders, Clerk
Board of County Commissioners

Del Shelstad, Chairman
Board of County Commissioners

Clerk of District Court
Monthly Statement
August 2022

Approved by the Board of County Commissioners this..... day of .....A.D. 20.....

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The State of Wyoming }
County of Campbell } ss.

This instrument was filed on the____day of_____ 20_____.

_____
County Clerk

By_____
Deputy

MONTHLY STATEMENT

Statement of the Earnings or Collections of Cheryl Chitwood as Clerk of District Court within and for the County of Campbell, State of Wyoming, for the month ending **August**, 2022, and reported to the Board of District Court within and for the County of Campbell, State of Wyoming, Cheyenne, WY.

Template	Org	Object	Full Acct	Description		Amount
DIST COURT	100111	43190	1000-10-110-111-0000-43190	MISC FEES		$ 4,713.45
DIST COURT	100111	43200	1000-10-110-111-0000-43200	CIVIL FEE		$ 6,080.00
DIST COURT	100111	43210	1000-10-110-111-0000-43210	PROBATE FEES		$ 1,070.00
DIST COURT	100111	43220	1000-10-110-111-0000-43220	JURY FEES (Restitution of)		$ 150.00
DIST COURT	500552	45000	5000-00-500-552-0000-45000	FINES / Forfietures		$ 14,059.13
DIST COURT	100000	46000	1000-00-000-000-0000-46000	Postage ACH / Other		$ -
					Total	$ 26,072.58

Tender Summary:

Cash	Quantity		Total
Coin			
$ 1s		x1	0
$ 5s		x5	0
$ 10s		x10	0
$ 20s		x20	0
$ 50s		x50	0
$100S		x100	0
Other			0
Cash Total			0
Checks	(1) #52089		26,072.58
Total			$ 26,072.58
Difference			$ -

STATE OF WYOMING)
)ss
County of Campbell)

I hereby certify that the above is a true and correct statement of the earnings of my office, or of moneys collected by me as such officer during the month above mentioned, and that the same has been by me paid into the County Treasury.

WITNESS my hand and seal this 1st day of August, 2022

Cheryl Chitwood

Cheryl Chitwood, Clerk

CAMPBELL COUNTY CLERK
MONTHLY STATEMENT
AUGUST 2022

Approved by the Board of County Commissioners this..... day of .....A.D. 20.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

The State of Wyoming }
County of Campbell } ss.

This instrument was filed on the____day of_____ 20_____

_____
County Clerk

By_____
Deputy

COUNTY CLERK'S MONTHLY STATEMENT

Statement of the collections of Susan F. Saunders as Campbell County Clerk within and for the County of Campbell, State of Wyoming, for the month ending _August_ 2022__, and filed with the County Clerk for presentation to the Board of County Commissioners of said County as required by WS 18-3-814.

CNTY CLERK					
Template	**Org**	**Object**	**Full Acct**	**Description**	**Amount**
CNTY CLERK	100021	43170	1000-10-020-021-0000-43170	County Abandon, Veh title & Fees	$ 2,005.00
CNTY CLERK	100021	43140	1000-10-020-021-0000-43140	Recording Fees	21,767.00
CNTY CLERK	100021	43870	1000-10-020-021-0000-43870	Software Access Fees	2,448.00
CNTY CLERK	100021	43150	1000-10-020-021-0000-43150	Financing Fees	14,208.00
CNTY CLERK	100021	43160	1000-10-020-021-0000-43160	Vehicle Title Fees	28,070.00
CNTY CLERK	100021	41140	1000-10-020-021-0000-41140	Marriage License	1,260.00
CNTY CLERK	100021	43180	1000-10-020-021-0000-43180	Vin Fees, Sheriff & General	1,890.00
CNTY CLERK	100021	43190	1000-10-020-021-0000-43190	Misc Fees	2,796.50
CNTY CLERK	500566	43180	5000-00-500-566-0000-43180	Hwy Patrol Vins	-
CNTY CLERK	500576	43180	5000-00-500-576-0000-43180	Police Vins	2,280.00
CNTY CLERK	100021	41100	1000-10-020-021-0000-41100	FULL/ LTD LIQUOR LICENSES	-
CNTY CLERK	100021	41120	1000-10-020-021-0000-41120	MALT BEV/ CATERING PERMITS	-
CNTY CLERK	100023	43820	1000-10-020-023-0000-43820	REIMBURSEMENT INCOME	
CNTY CLERK	500569	43180	5000-00-500-569-0000-43180	Game & Fish Vins	-
				Total	$ 76,724.50

Tender Summary:

Cash	Quantity		Total
Coin			
$ 1s		x1	0
$ 5s		x5	0
$ 10s		x10	0
$ 20s		x20	0
Other			0
Cash Total			0
Checks	xx		
Total			$ -
Difference			$ -

State of Wyoming)
County of Campbell)

I, hereby certify that the above is a true and corect statement of the monies collected by me as such officer during the month above mentioned, and that the same has been paid into the County Treasury.

WITNESS my hand and seal this 1st day of September, 2022

Susan F. Saunders, Campbell County Clerk

BY: _____, Deputy

COUNTY CLERK CAMPBELL

CAMPBELL COUNTY TREASURER
MISCELLANEOUS

Trans Date: 09/01/2022

Receipt#: 8461
Clerk ID: Sdb03

Receipt Type: MISC
Received Of: COUNTY CLERK REVENUE
On Account Of: COUNTY CLERK REVENUE
check 11334

Receipt Total: 76,724.50

Line#	PT	Account	Description	Amount
1	R	1000-10-020-021-0000-43170	County Abandon, Veh title & Fees	2,005.00
2	R	1000-10-020-021-0000-43140	Recording Fees	21,767.00
3	R	1000-10-020-021-0000-43870	Software Access Fees	2,448.00
4	R	1000-10-020-021-0000-43150	Financing Fees	14,208.00
5	R	1000-10-020-021-0000-43160	Vehicle Title Fees	28,070.00
6	R	1000-10-020-021-0000-41140	Marriage License	1,260.00
7	R	1000-10-020-021-0000-43180	Vin Fees, Sheriff & General	1,890.00
8	R	1000-10-020-021-0000-43190	Misc Fees	2,796.50
9	R	5000-00-500-576-0000-43180	Police Vins	2,280.00

Payment Type	Doc#	Description	Amount
CHECK	11334	CAMPBELL COUNTY CLERKS OFFICE	76,724.50

Sheriff Dept
Monthly Statement
August 2022

Approved by the Board of County Commissioners this..... day of .....A.D. 20.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

The State of Wyoming }
County of Campbell } ss.

This instrument was filed on the____day of_____ 20_____.

_____
County Clerk

By_____
Deputy

MONTHLY SHERIFF'S STATEMENT

Statement of the collections of **Scott Matheny** as Sheriff within and for the County of Campbell, State of Wyoming, for the month ending **August 31st, 2022** and filed with the County Clerk for presentation of the Board of County Commissioners of said County as required by Wyoming State Statute 18-3-814.

1000-20-050-051-0000-42280	LAW ENFORCEMENT FORFEITURES	$	1,754.70
1000-20-050-051-0000-43115	E-911 FEES	$	-
1000-20-050-051-0000-43190	MISC FEES	$	8,589.75
1000-20-050-051-0000-43820	REIMBURSEMENT INCOME	$	-
1000-20-050-051-0000-46000	MISCELLANEOUS	$	-
1000-20-050-051-0000-49010	TRANSFERS IN FROM 1%	$	-
1000-20-050-052-0000-43190	MISC FEES	$	-
1000-20-050-052-0000-43820	REIMBURSEMENT INCOME	$	24,784.74
1000-20-050-052-0000-46000	MISCELLANEOUS	$	-
1000-20-050-053-0000-43090	SHERIFF 24/7 PROGRAM FEES	$	-
1800-20-050-051-0000-43115	E-911 FEES	$	-
3600-20-050-052-0000-43670	RESALE ITEMS	$	-
3600-20-050-052-0000-43680	CONCESSIONS/REVENUE/REIMB	$	3,872.71
	COUNTY TREASURY DEPOSIT:	**$**	**39,001.90**

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE	SEX OFFENDER REGISTRATION FEES	$	821.00
TOW COMPANIES	TOWING FEES	$	-
CIRCUIT/DISTRICT COURTS	EXECUTIONS	$	-
VARIOUS LAW FIRMS	FORECLOSURE SALES	$	-
VARIOUS OUTSIDE ENTITIES	FORECLOSURE REDEMPTIONS	$	-
	INTERMEDIARY FUNDS:	**$**	**821.00**

TOTAL:	**$**	**39,822.90**

STATE OF WYOMING

§

COUNTY OF CAMPBELL

I hereby certify that the above is a true and correct statement of the monies collected by me as such officer during the month above mentioned and that the same has been paid into the County Treasury, the appropriate court or entity.

WITNESS my hand and seal this 8th day of September, 2022.



Sheriff of Campbell County

FISCAL YEAR 2022-2023

August 31, 2022

FIB	353153976	31,468.68	
FNB	007-8	10,645,738.88	
ACH	308-5	92,037.38	
FNB CCSD	086-8	161,443.85	
FNB Flex	568-1	29,083.78	
FNB Health Benefits	315-8	2,686,896.71	
FNB Special Escrow	74-4	18,339,459.76	
FNB Airport PFC Account	133-3	351,877.21	
FNB Library Credit Card Fees	862-1	2,468.25	
FNB Museum Credit Card Fees	11092301	815.44	
FNB North Landfill Credit Card Fees	864-8	6,465.95	
FNB Sheriff Inmate Account	41-8	396,545.15	
FNB Recreation Credit Card Fees	139-2	46,544.59	
FNB State Drug Forfeiture Funds	132-5	22,806.03	
FNB Taxes Paid in Protest	2075305	0.73	
FNB-CDSCC-Region 13 Preschool Service	24-8	(0.00)	
FNB-CDSCC-Early Head Start	91-4	3.34	
NSF Checks		2,375.77	
Long & Short-Treasurer		2,100.00	
Clerk-Dist Crt-Sheriff-Engineer-Landfill-Public Health-Parks & Rec-Muse		3,945.63	
Cash & Currency		6,150.00	
TOTAL CASH ACCOUNTS	32,828,227.13		
TOTAL TDOA'S	274,827,663.41		
Premium & Discounts		22,538.91	
WGIF-Building Maintenance		40,966,680.57	182,022,492.15
WGIF-Campus Maintenance		4,207,281.61	
WGIFCampus Maintenance Tec		2,527,619.24	
WGIF-Capital Replacement Reserve		97,429,110.64	
WGIF-Fleet Management		7,554,404.46	
WGIF-Fleet Mgmt-PLB -City		1,131,786.49	
WGIF-Gillette College Activity & Education Center		0.00	
WGIF-Gillette College Rodeo		0.00	
WGIF-Jt Powers Rec Maint Fund		9,117,522.64	
WGIF-Road Equipment		2,749,258.40	
WGIF-1% Road Machinery Repl		2,507,441.39	
WGIF-Short Term Future Cap Const		13,831,386.71	
WYOSTAR-1% Municipalities		2,973,064.29	89,830,206.88
WYOSTAR-1% Optional		8,686,291.52	
WYOSTAR-Cap Fac Excess		2,817.44	
WYOSTAR-CCSD Dist Fund		11,360,000.00	
WYOSTAR-Enhanced 911		441,471.97	
WYOSTAR-Fleet Management		0.00	
WYOSTAR-General		48,863,426.19	
WYOSTAR-General Held Revenues		0.00	
WYOSTAR-Health Benefits		4,986,236.40	
WYOSTAR-PILT		3,518,642.15	
WYOSTAR-Pronghorn Center Main Reserve		1,333,894.45	
WYOSTAR-SCFM		5,988,667.61	
WYOSTAR-Town of Wright Rec Maintenance		1,675,694.86	
WYOSTAR-Wyoming Lottery/Off Track Betting		2,974,964.38	
TOTAL		307,678,429.45	

Approved by the Board of County Commissioners this _____ day of _____, 2022.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

THE STATE OF WYOMING

ss.

County of Campbell

I, Rachael Knust, being first duly sworn according to law, on my oath do depose and say that I am County Treasurer within and for the County of Campbell in the State aforesaid; that the within and foregoing represents a true and correct Trial Balance of my records at the close of business August, 2022; that my statement of Cash is just, true and correct, so help me God.

Yvonne Wagner, Deputy
County Treasurer

Subscribed and sworn to be before this 8 day of Sept, 2022.

Susan Saunders
County Clerk

8/31/2022		
Airport	**0.00**	0.00
American Road	**275.87**	275.87
Antelope Valley	**0.00**	0.00
Bennor Estates	**0.00**	0.00
BOCHES	**189,410.92**	189,410.92
Bond Disclosure	**4,500.00**	4,500.00
Box N Ranch Rd	**0.00**	0.00
Brunsen	**0.00**	0.00
Buckskin	**0.00**	0.00
Car Company Tax	**0.00**	0.00
Cash Reserve	**15,000,000.00**	15,000,000.00
Cemetery	**341,140.72**	341,140.72
Central Campbell County	**297.90**	297.90
Certificates of Purchase	**0.00**	0.00
City of Gillette	**119,678.86**	119,678.86
Collins Heights	**0.00**	0.00
Cottonwood I&S	**0.00**	0.00
County Sales Tax	**0.00**	0.00
Country Living Acres	**0.00**	0.00
Countryside I&S	**654.89**	654.89
Crestview I & S	**0.00**	0.00
Donkey Creek	**651.49**	651.49
Eight Mile I&S	**0.00**	0.00
Fair	**0.00**	0.00
Fire	**0.00**	0.00
Foundation	**4,545,860.42**	4,545,860.42
Fox Park	**0.00**	0.00
Fox Ridge	**0.00**	0.00
Freedom Hills	**1,826.27**	1,826.27
General County	**37,821,280.94**	37,821,280.94
Graceland	**850.97**	850.97
Green Valley Estates	**0.00**	0.00
Health Benefits Trust	**7,673,133.11**	7,673,133.11
Heritage Village	**1,880.60**	1,880.60
High Country Estates	**180.04**	180.04
Highway VIN Fees	**10.00**	10.00
Hospital	**1,136,464.80**	1,136,464.80
Hospital Bond	**40.43**	40.43
Hospital Bond Interest	**5.02**	5.02
Interstate Industrial	**0.00**	0.00
Investments-1% Muni Jt Powers	**2,001,812.82**	2,001,812.82
Investments-1% Optional	**8,686,291.52**	8,686,291.52
Investments-Building Maintenance	**40,966,680.57**	40,966,680.57
Investments-Campus Maintenance	**4,207,281.61**	4,207,281.61
Investments-Campus Tech Center- Fund 004/027	**2,527,619.24**	2,527,619.24
Investments-Cap Fac Excess	**2,817.44**	2,817.44
Investments-Capital Replace Reserve	**97,429,110.64**	97,429,110.64
Investments-Enhanced 911 Fees	**525,899.45**	525,899.45
Investments-Fleet Management	**13,942,890.74**	13,942,890.74
Investments-Gillette College	**0.00**	0.00
Investments-Jt Powers Rec Maintenance - Fund 028	**9,117,522.64**	9,117,522.64
Investments-PILT	**3,518,642.15**	3,518,642.15
Investments-Pronghorn Center Main Reserve	**1,333,894.45**	1,333,894.45
Investments-SCFM County Road Funds	**6,027,139.55**	6,027,139.55
Investments-Short Term Future Capital Construction-Fund 696	**13,831,386.71**	13,831,386.71
Investments-Town of Wright Rec Maintenance-Fund 695	**1,675,694.86**	1,675,694.86
Investments-Wyoming Lottery/Off Track Betting	**2,974,964.38**	2,974,964.38
Library	**0.00**	0.00
Little Thunder I&S	**46.89**	46.89
Lodging Tax	**(0.00)**	0.00
Los Caballos	**0.00**	0.00
McKenny	**0.00**	0.00
Meadow Springs I&S	**0.00**	0.00
Means	**0.00**	0.00

Means,Carter,N Hannum	**1,080.78**	1,080.78
Moon Ridge	**1,423.18**	1,423.18
Motor Vehicle County Fees	**0.00**	0.00
Motor Vehicle State Fees	**57,902.50**	57,902.50
Motor Vehicle Non Apportioned Fees	**0.00**	0.00
Motor Vehilce Temp Sticker/paper Fee	**0.00**	0.00
Mobile Machinery County Fees	**2,424.73**	2,424.73
Mobile Machinery Pro-Rate	**(2,424.73)**	(2,424.73)
Motor Vehicle Pro-Rate	**0.00**	0.00
Motor Vehicle In Transit Permit	**0.00**	0.00
Motor Vehicle Temp Worker Decals	**0.00**	0.00
Museum	**0.00**	0.00
North Rangeland	**0.00**	0.00
Organ Donor Donations	**4.00**	4.00
Oriva Hills	**1,304.65**	1,304.65
Overbrook I&S	**0.00**	0.00
Peoples	**794.25**	794.25
Pineview	**0.00**	0.00
Pinnacle Heights	**0.00**	0.00
Prairieview	**80,450.56**	80,450.56
Predatory	**0.00**	0.00
Premium & Discounts	**22,538.91**	22,538.91
Rafter D	**0.00**	0.00
Recreation	**0.00**	0.00
Rock Road I&S	**0.00**	0.00
Rocky Point	**1,131.12**	1,131.12
Rustic Hills	**0.00**	0.00
Sales & Use Tax	**1,113,549.54**	1,113,549.54
School--1 Mill Optional	**0.00**	0.00
School--6 Mill County Wide	**2,273,577.74**	2,273,577.74
School--25 Mill Special School	**9,473,240.43**	9,473,240.43
School--BOCES	**0.00**	0.00
School--Cap Main	**0.00**	0.00
School--General School	**89,576.72**	89,576.72
School--Rec Mill	**378,929.85**	378,929.85
School Bond Redemption	**0.00**	0.00
School Bond Redemption Interest	**0.00**	0.00
Small Buttes	**0.00**	0.00
South Douglas Hwy	**3,731.09**	3,731.09
Southern Industrial	**0.00**	0.00
Southfork Estates	**652.98**	652.98
Southside	**0.00**	0.00
Special Escrow	**18,334,959.76**	18,334,959.76
Spring Hill Ranch I&S	**0.00**	0.00
Stonegate Estates	**0.00**	0.00
Sundog	**0.00**	0.00
Taxes-Transportable Homes	**0.00**	0.00
Taxes-2023	**0.00**	0.00
Taxes-Interest 2023	**0.00**	0.00
Taxes-2022	**0.00**	0.00
Taxes-Interest 2022	**0.00**	0.00
Taxes-2021	**0.00**	0.00
Taxes-Interest 2021	**0.00**	0.00
Taxes-2020	**0.00**	0.00
Taxes-Interest 2020	**0.00**	0.00
Taxes-2019	**0.00**	0.00
Taxes-Interest 2019	**0.00**	0.00
Taxes-2018	**0.00**	0.00
Taxes-Interest 2018	**0.00**	0.00
Taxes-2017	**0.00**	0.00
Taxes-Interest 2017	**0.00**	0.00
Taxes-2016	**0.00**	0.00
Taxes-Interest 2016	**0.00**	0.00
Taxes-2015	**0.00**	0.00
Taxes-Interest 2015	**0.00**	0.00

Taxes-2014	**0.00**	0.00
Taxes-Interest 2014	**0.00**	0.00
Taxes-2013	**0.00**	0.00
Taxes-Interest 2013	**0.00**	0.00
Taxes-2012	**0.00**	0.00
Taxes-Interest 2012	**0.00**	0.00
Taxes-2011	**0.00**	0.00
Taxes-Interest 2011	**0.00**	0.00
Taxes-2010	**0.00**	0.00
Taxes-Interest 2010	**0.00**	0.00
Taxes-2009	**0.00**	0.00
Taxes-Interest 2009	**0.00**	0.00
Taxes-2008	**0.00**	0.00
Taxes-Interest 2008	**0.00**	0.00
Taxes-2007	**0.00**	0.00
Taxes-Interest 2007	**0.00**	0.00
Taxes-2006	**0.00**	0.00
Taxes-Interest 2006	**0.00**	0.00
Taxes-2005	**0.00**	0.00
Taxes-Interest 2005	**0.00**	0.00
Taxes-2004	**0.00**	0.00
Taxes-Interest 2004	**0.00**	0.00
Taxes-2003	**0.00**	0.00
Taxes-Interest 2003	**0.00**	0.00
Taxes-2002	**0.00**	0.00
Taxes-Interest 2002	**0.00**	0.00
Taxes-2001	**0.00**	0.00
Taxes-Interest 2001	**0.00**	0.00
Taxes-2000	**0.00**	0.00
Taxes-Interest 2000	**0.00**	0.00
Taxes-1999	**0.00**	0.00
Taxes-Interest 1999	**0.00**	0.00
Taxes-1998	**0.00**	0.00
Taxes-Interest 1998	**0.00**	0.00
Taxes-1997	**0.00**	0.00
Taxes-Interest 1997	**0.00**	0.00
Taxes-1996	**0.00**	0.00
Taxes-Interest 1996	**0.00**	0.00
Taxes-1995	**0.00**	0.00
Taxes-Interest 1995	**0.00**	0.00
Taxes-1994	**0.00**	0.00
Taxes-Interest 1994	**0.00**	0.00
Taxes-1993	**0.00**	0.00
Taxes-Interest 1993	**0.00**	0.00
Taxes-1992	**0.00**	0.00
Taxes-Interest 1992	**0.00**	0.00
Taxes-1991	**0.00**	0.00
Taxes-Interest 1991	**0.00**	0.00
Taxes-1990	**0.00**	0.00
Taxes-Interest 1990	**0.00**	0.00
Taxes Paid in Protest	**0.73**	0.73
Town of Wright	**4,683.24**	4,683.24
Veterans Exemptions	**0.00**	0.00
Watercraft VIN Fees	**0.00**	0.00
Weed & Pest	**222,738.45**	222,738.45
Wessex Impr & Service	**816.76**	816.76
Wild Horse Creek I&S	**654.00**	654.00
Wildlife Conservation Donation	**44.00**	44.00
Wright Water & Sewer	**6,802.31**	6,802.31
	307,678,426.46	307,678,426.46
	307,678,426.46	Balance on Daily
	307,678,426.46	Balance on Trial B
	0.00	

SUMMARY

COUNTY TREASURER
of
Campbell County

8/31/2022

THE STATE OF WYOMING

ss.

County of Campbell

I, Rachael Knust, being first duly sworn according to law, on my oath do depose and say that I am County Treasurer within and for the County of Campbell in the State aforesaid; that the within and foregoing represents a true and correct Summary of all my Receipts and Disbursements by me as such Treasurer, during the time herein designated, so help me God.

Yvonne Wagner, Deputy
County Treasurer

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8 day of Sept ,A.D. 2022.

Susan Saunders
County Clerk

Filed in the office of the County Clerk

_____, A.D. 2022

_____
County Clerk.

Approved by the Board of County
Commissioners this _ day of_ , A.D. 2022

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

PAYROLL PAYMENT

FOR THE PAY PERIOD (s) ENDING

August 31, 2022

Sept 8, 2022

_____, _____

We do hereby approve the County Payroll as presented this 20 day of September, 2022

_____
Member

_____
Member

_____
Member

_____
Member

_____
Chairman

9-6-2022
date processed

PETITION FOR REBATE/CANCELLATION OF TAXES

STATE OF WYOMING

COUNTY OF CAMPBELL No: 2021-91

NAME: PEAK POWDER RIVER RESOURCES LLC

NOTICE ISSUED FOR:

NOVC# 2022-0366

OTHER:

☑ **PARTIAL**
☑ **REBATE**
☐ **CANCELLATION**

YEAR: 2020 **TAX NOTICE NO.**

ACCOUNT/PARCEL# 50665

DISTRICT NO. 0100

ASSESSED VALUATION: $4,023

AMOUNT:$ 241.61

Troy D. Clements **COUNTY ASSESSOR**

APPROVED: ☐ **DENIED:** ☐

THIS 20 **DAY OF** Sept **, 2022**

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

FILED _____ **, 20** ___

_____ **COUNTY CLERK**

ADMINNO: 14202

TAXROLL CORRECTION
Tax Year: 2020

To: CAMPBELL TREASURER

From: CAMPBELL ASSESSOR

Correction Type:

Account #: C0050665

Map #:

Parcel #:

Account Type State Assessed

Sub\Lot\Block

Legal Desc:

Name: PEAK POWDER RIVER RESOURCES LLC
ATTN AMY SOLBERG

Address: 3615 S HURON SUITE 200

ENGLEWOOD, CO 80110-3494

PLEASE MAKE THE FOLLOWING CHANGES TO THE TAX ROLL FOR THE ABOVE MENTIONED YEAR

Tax District: 0100	Actual Value	Assessed Value	Mill Levy	Total Tax	Penalty $
Prior Values	$12,597,132.00	$12,597,132.00	60.0560	$756,533.36	$0.00
Adjusted Values	$12,593,109.00	$12,593,109.00	60.0560	$756,291.75	$0.00
Difference Decrease Tax Roll	***-$4,023.00***	***-$4,023.00***	***0.0000***	***-$241.61***	***$0.00***

Reason 9-6-22 REBATE #2021-91 PER NOVC #2022-0366 ($4,023) ($241.61).

Appraiser **Date**

Reviewed By **Date**

Signature **Date**

08/29/2022

WYOMING DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

IN THE MATTER OF THE ASSESSMENT OF

PEAK POWDER RIVER RESOURCES LLC

Operator ID: 02403

NOTICE OF VALUATION CHANGE 2022-0366

ASSESSOR

Campbell

1. On June 14, 2022, Peak Powder River Resources LLC filed amended returns for the attached properties.

2. Peak Powder River Resources LLC filed the amended returns for the attached properties on their own initiative.

In accordance with W.S. 39-14-208(b)(iii), the Department of Revenue is authorized to rely on final audit findings, taxpayer amended returns or department review, and to certify mine product valuation amendments to the county assessor of the county in which the property is located.

Pursuant to W.S. 39-14-208(b)(i), you are hereby notified, without prejudice to any and all rights, powers, and defenses of the government entities involved, of changes in valuation for each year by the amounts indicated in this notice. PEAK POWDER RIVER RESOURCES LLC address is:

PEAK POWDER RIVER RESOURCES LLC
AMY SOLBERG
C/O KE ANDREWS & COMPANY
3615 S HURON STREET SUITE 200
ENGLEWOOD, COLORADO 80110

THIS NOTICE OF VALUATION CHANGE IS A FINAL ADMINISTRATIVE DECISION BY THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE.

Exceptions to this assessment and final administrative decision of the Department of Revenue may be instituted per W.S. 39-11-102(c) pursuant to Rules, Chapter 2, Section 5, Wyoming State Board of Equalization, by filing a written notice of appeal with the Board, in care of Executive Secretary/Legal Counsel, PO Box 448, Cheyenne, Wyoming 82003-0448 or by fax transmission to the State Board's fax number (307) 777-6363. The notice shall briefly state in ordinary and concise language the issues upon which the appeal is based, the contentions of the petitioner, the relief desired, and be accompanied by a copy of the decision at issue. The notice shall also contain the phone number, fax number if available, and mailing address of petitioner, representative or attorney.

Unless otherwise required by law, the appeal notice must be postmarked or filed with the Board within thirty (30) days of the date of the final administrative decision at issue.

WYOMING DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

IN THE MATTER OF THE ASSESSMENT OF

PEAK POWDER RIVER RESOURCES LLC

Operator ID: 02403

NOTICE OF VALUATION CHANGE
2022-0366

ASSESSOR
Campbell

Tax Year	Prod Year	Group Name	Group Number	County	Tax District	Mineral	Taxable Value Change
2020	2019	WILDCAT	005059	Campbell	0100	Natural Gas	(2,956)
2020	2019	WILDCAT	005448	Campbell	0100	Natural Gas	(1,067)

MADE AND ENTERED at Cheyenne, Wyoming, this 29th day of August, 20 22

WYOMING DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

Brenda L. Henson
Director, Department of Revenue

Craig Grenvik
Administrator, Mineral Tax Division

9-6-22

Nov #2022-0366

(#4,023)
MRL x 60.05%
(#241.61)

Rebate #2021-91
sec 5 of #5065

9-6-2022
date processed

PETITION FOR REBATE/CANCELLATION OF TAXES

STATE OF WYOMING

COUNTY OF CAMPBELL **No: 2021-92**

NAME: VALKYRIE OPERATING LLC

NOTICE ISSUED FOR:

NOVC# 2022-00385

OTHER:

☑ **PARTIAL**
☑ **REBATE**
☐ **CANCELLATION**

YEAR: 2020 **TAX NOTICE NO.**

ACCOUNT/PARCEL# 61817

DISTRICT NO. 0167

ASSESSED VALUATION: $32,272

AMOUNT:$ 1,938.13

Tony A. Clements **COUNTY ASSESSOR**

APPROVED: ☐ **DENIED:** ☐

THIS 20 **DAY OF** Sept , **20**22

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BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

FILED _____ **, 20** ___

_____ **COUNTY CLERK**

ADMINNO: 14206

TAXROLL CORRECTION
Tax Year: 2020

To: CAMPBELL TREASURER

From: CAMPBELL ASSESSOR

Correction Type:

Account #: C0061817

Map #:

Parcel #:

Account Type State Assessed

Sub\Lot\Block

Legal Desc:

Name: VALKYRIE OPERATING LLC

ATTN TORI DUPRE

Address: 1600 STOUT ST STE 1000

DENVER , CO 80202-3133

PLEASE MAKE THE FOLLOWING CHANGES TO THE TAX ROLL FOR THE ABOVE MENTIONED YEAR

Tax District: 0167	**Actual Value**	**Assessed Value**	**Mill Levy**	**Total Tax**	**Penalty $**
Prior Values	$32,272.00	$32,272.00	60.0560	$1,938.13	$0.00
Adjusted Values	$0.00	$0.00	60.0560	$0.00	$0.00
Difference Decrease Tax Roll	***-$32,272.00***	***-$32,272.00***	***0.0000***	***-$1,938.13***	***$0.00***

Reason 9-6-22 REBATE #2021-92 PER NOVC #2022-0385 ($32,272) ($1,938.13).

Appraiser **Date**

Reviewed By **Date**

Signature **Date**

08/30/2022

WYOMING DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

IN THE MATTER OF THE ASSESSMENT OF

VALKYRIE OPERATING, LLC.

Operator ID: 02676

NOTICE OF VALUATION CHANGE 2022-0385

ASSESSOR

Campbell

1. On June 22, 2022, Valkyrie Operating, LLC. (Valkyrie) filed an amended return for the attached property.

2. Valkyrie filed the amended return in response to a letter from the Mineral Tax Division of the Wyoming Department of Revenue informing Valkyrie of discrepancies discovered in an examination of WOGCC Form 2 reporting and Annual Gross Products reporting for the 2019 production year.

In accordance with W.S. 39-14-208(b)(iii), the Department of Revenue is authorized to rely on final audit findings, taxpayer amended returns or department review, and to certify mine product valuation amendments to the county assessor of the county in which the property is located.

Pursuant to W.S. 39-14-208(b)(i), you are hereby notified, without prejudice to any and all rights, powers, and defenses of the government entities involved, of changes in valuation for each year by the amounts indicated in this notice. VALKYRIE OPERATING, LLC. address is:

VALKYRIE OPERATING, LLC.
RHONDA ORTH
1670 BROADWAY STE 2000
DENVER, COLORADO 80202

THIS NOTICE OF VALUATION CHANGE IS A FINAL ADMINISTRATIVE DECISION BY THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE.

Exceptions to this assessment and final administrative decision of the Department of Revenue may be instituted per W.S. 39-11-102(c) pursuant to Rules, Chapter 2, Section 5, Wyoming State Board of Equalization, by filing a written notice of appeal with the Board, in care of Executive Secretary/Legal Counsel, PO Box 448, Cheyenne, Wyoming 82003-0448 or by fax transmission to the State Board's fax number (307) 777-6363. The notice shall briefly state in ordinary and concise language the issues upon which the appeal is based, the contentions of the petitioner, the relief desired, and be accompanied by a copy of the decision at issue. The notice shall also contain the phone number, fax number if available, and mailing address of petitioner, representative or attorney.

Unless otherwise required by law, the appeal notice must be postmarked or filed with the Board within thirty (30) days of the date of the final administrative decision at issue.

WYOMING DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

IN THE MATTER OF THE ASSESSMENT OF

VALKYRIE OPERATING, LLC.

Operator ID: 02676

NOTICE OF VALUATION CHANGE
2022-0385

ASSESSOR
Campbell

Tax Year	Prod Year	Group Name	Group Number	County	Tax District	Mineral	Taxable Value Change
2020	2019	LAZY B	010172	Campbell	0100	Oil	30,962
2020	2019	LAZY B	010172	Campbell	0167	Oil	(32,272)

MADE AND ENTERED at Cheyenne, Wyoming, this 29th **day of** August, **20** 22.

WYOMING DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

Brenda L. Henson
Director, Department of Revenue
9-6-22

Craig Grenvik
Craig Grenvik
Administrator, Mineral Tax Division

NOVC #2022-0385 – #30,962
(Refer to NOVC #2022-0427)

Dist 167

(#32,272)
ML x 60.056)
(#1,938.13)

Rebate #221-92
see Schott #61817

9-6-2022
date processed

PETITION FOR REBATE/CANCELLATION OF TAXES

STATE OF WYOMING

COUNTY OF CAMPBELL **No: 2021-93**

NAME: VALKYRIE RESOURCES LLC

NOTICE ISSUED FOR:

NOVC# 2022-00384

OTHER:

☑ **PARTIAL**
☑ **REBATE**
☐ **CANCELLATION**

YEAR: 2020 **TAX NOTICE NO.**

ACCOUNT/PARCEL# 61396

DISTRICT NO. 0100

ASSESSED VALUATION: $3,883

AMOUNT:$ 233.20

Tracy S. Edwards **COUNTY ASSESSOR**

APPROVED: ☐ **DENIED:** ☐

THIS 20 **DAY OF** Sept , **20** 22

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BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

FILED _____ **, 20** ___

_____ **COUNTY CLERK**

ADMINNO: 14207

TAXROLL CORRECTION
Tax Year: 2020

To: CAMPBELL TREASURER

From: CAMPBELL ASSESSOR

Correction Type:

Name: VALKYRIE RESOURCES LLC

Account #: C0061396

Map #:

Address: 1600 STOUT ST STE 1000

Parcel #:

DENVER, CO 80202-3133

Account Type State Assessed

Sub\Lot\Block

Legal Desc:

PLEASE MAKE THE FOLLOWING CHANGES TO THE TAX ROLL FOR THE ABOVE MENTIONED YEAR

Tax District: 0100	**Actual Value**	**Assessed Value**	**Mill Levy**	**Total Tax**	**Penalty $**
Prior Values	$45,371.00	$45,371.00	60.0560	$2,724.80	$0.00
Adjusted Values	$41,488.00	$41,488.00	60.0560	$2,491.60	$0.00
Difference Decrease Tax Roll	***-$3,883.00***	***-$3,883.00***	***0.0000***	***-$233.20***	***$0.00***

Reason 9-6-22 REBATE #2021-93 PER NOVC #2022-0384 ($3,883) ($233.20).

Appraiser **Date**

Reviewed By **Date**

Signature **Date**

08/30/2022

WYOMING DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

IN THE MATTER OF THE ASSESSMENT OF

VALKYRIE RESOURCES, LLC

Operator ID: 02645

NOTICE OF VALUATION CHANGE 2022-0384

ASSESSOR

Campbell

1. On June 29, 2022, Valkyrie Resources, LLC. (Valkyrie) filed an amended return for the attached property.

2. Valkyrie filed the amended return in response to a letter from the Mineral Tax Division of the Wyoming Department of Revenue informing Valkyrie of discrepancies discovered in an examination of WOGCC Form 2 reporting and Annual Gross Products reporting for the 2019 production year.

In accordance with W.S. 39-14-208(b)(iii), the Department of Revenue is authorized to rely on final audit findings, taxpayer amended returns or department review, and to certify mine product valuation amendments to the county assessor of the county in which the property is located.

Pursuant to W.S. 39-14-208(b)(i), you are hereby notified, without prejudice to any and all rights, powers, and defenses of the government entities involved, of changes in valuation for each year by the amounts indicated in this notice. VALKYRIE RESOURCES, LLC address is:

VALKYRIE RESOURCES, LLC
RHONDA ORTH
1670 BROADWAY
DENVER, COLORADO 80202

THIS NOTICE OF VALUATION CHANGE IS A FINAL ADMINISTRATIVE DECISION BY THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE.

Exceptions to this assessment and final administrative decision of the Department of Revenue may be instituted per W.S. 39-11-102(c) pursuant to Rules, Chapter 2, Section 5, Wyoming State Board of Equalization, by filing a written notice of appeal with the Board, in care of Executive Secretary/Legal Counsel, PO Box 448, Cheyenne, Wyoming 82003-0448 or by fax transmission to the State Board's fax number (307) 777-6363. The notice shall briefly state in ordinary and concise language the issues upon which the appeal is based, the contentions of the petitioner, the relief desired, and be accompanied by a copy of the decision at issue. The notice shall also contain the phone number, fax number if available, and mailing address of petitioner, representative or attorney.

Unless otherwise required by law, the appeal notice must be postmarked or filed with the Board within thirty (30) days of the date of the final administrative decision at issue.

WYOMING DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

IN THE MATTER OF THE ASSESSMENT OF

VALKYRIE RESOURCES, LLC

Operator ID: 02645

NOTICE OF VALUATION CHANGE
2022-0384

ASSESSOR
Campbell

Tax Year	Prod Year	Group Name	Group Number	County	Tax District	Mineral	Taxable Value Change
2020	2019	PRB COAL BED	048939	Campbell	0100	Natural Gas	(3,883)

MADE AND ENTERED at Cheyenne, Wyoming, this 29th day of August, 2022.

WYOMING DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

Brenda D. Henson

Brenda L. Henson
Director, Department of Revenue

Craig Grenvik

Craig Grenvik
Administrator, Mineral Tax Division

9-6-22 Work thru 2022-0384

(#3,883)
MLX 60-056
(#233.20)

Rebate #2021-93
see sale #61396

Wyoming Department of Revenue, Mineral Tax Division, 122 West 25th Street, Suite E301, Herschler Building East
Cheyenne, WY 82002-0110
Phone (307) 777-5237 – Internet: http://revenue.wyo.gov – E-mail: directorofrevenue@wyo.gov

9-6-2022
date processed

PETITION FOR REBATE/CANCELLATION OF TAXES

STATE OF WYOMING

COUNTY OF CAMPBELL **No: 2021-94**

NAME: VALKYRIE OPERATING LLC

NOTICE ISSUED FOR:

NOVC# 2022-00375

OTHER:

☑ **PARTIAL**
☑ **REBATE**
☐ **CANCELLATION**

YEAR: 2020 **TAX NOTICE NO.**

ACCOUNT/PARCEL# 61822

DISTRICT NO. 0100

ASSESSED VALUATION: $129,623

AMOUNT:$ 7,784.64

Troy A. Coombs **COUNTY ASSESSOR**

APPROVED: ☐ **DENIED:** ☐

THIS 20 **DAY OF** Sept **, 20** 22

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BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

FILED _____ **, 20** ___

_____ **COUNTY CLERK**

ADMINNO: 14208

TAXROLL CORRECTION
Tax Year: 2020

To: CAMPBELL TREASURER

From: CAMPBELL ASSESSOR

Correction Type:

Account #: C0061822

Map #:

Parcel #:

Account Type State Assessed

Sub\Lot\Block

Legal Desc:

Name: VALKYRIE OPERATING LLC
ATTN TORI DUPRE

Address: 1600 STOUT ST STE 1000

DENVER, CO 80202-3133

PLEASE MAKE THE FOLLOWING CHANGES TO THE TAX ROLL FOR THE ABOVE MENTIONED YEAR

Tax District: 0100	Actual Value	Assessed Value	Mill Levy	Total Tax	Penalty $
Prior Values	$263,217.00	$263,217.00	60.0560	$15,807.76	$0.00
Adjusted Values	$133,594.00	$133,594.00	60.0560	$8,023.12	$0.00
Difference Decrease Tax Roll	***-$129,623.00***	***-$129,623.00***	***0.0000***	***-$7,784.64***	***$0.00***

Reason 9-6-22 REBATE #2021-94 PER NOVC #2022-0375 ($129,623) ($7,784.64).

Appraiser **Date**

Reviewed By **Date**

Signature **Date**

08/30/2022

WYOMING DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

IN THE MATTER OF THE ASSESSMENT OF

VALKYRIE OPERATING, LLC.

Operator ID: 02676

NOTICE OF VALUATION CHANGE 2022-0375

ASSESSOR

Campbell

1. On June 22, 2022, Valkyrie Operating, LLC. (Valkyrie) filed an amended return for the attached property.

2. Valkyrie filed the amended return in response to a letter from the Mineral Tax Division of the Wyoming Department of Revenue informing Valkyrie of discrepancies discovered in an examination of WOGCC Form 2 reporting and Annual Gross Products reporting for the 2019 production year.

In accordance with W.S. 39-14-208(b)(iii), the Department of Revenue is authorized to rely on final audit findings, taxpayer amended returns or department review, and to certify mine product valuation amendments to the county assessor of the county in which the property is located.

Pursuant to W.S. 39-14-208(b)(i), you are hereby notified, without prejudice to any and all rights, powers, and defenses of the government entities involved, of changes in valuation for each year by the amounts indicated in this notice. VALKYRIE OPERATING, LLC. address is:

VALKYRIE OPERATING, LLC.
RHONDA ORTH
1670 BROADWAY STE 2000
DENVER, COLORADO 80202

THIS NOTICE OF VALUATION CHANGE IS A FINAL ADMINISTRATIVE DECISION BY THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE.

Exceptions to this assessment and final administrative decision of the Department of Revenue may be instituted per W.S. 39-11-102(c) pursuant to Rules, Chapter 2, Section 5, Wyoming State Board of Equalization, by filing a written notice of appeal with the Board, in care of Executive Secretary/Legal Counsel, PO Box 448, Cheyenne, Wyoming 82003-0448 or by fax transmission to the State Board's fax number (307) 777-6363. The notice shall briefly state in ordinary and concise language the issues upon which the appeal is based, the contentions of the petitioner, the relief desired, and be accompanied by a copy of the decision at issue. The notice shall also contain the phone number, fax number if available, and mailing address of petitioner, representative or attorney.

Unless otherwise required by law, the appeal notice must be postmarked or filed with the Board within thirty (30) days of the date of the final administrative decision at issue.

WYOMING DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

IN THE MATTER OF THE ASSESSMENT OF

VALKYRIE OPERATING, LLC.

Operator ID: 02676

NOTICE OF VALUATION CHANGE
2022-0375

ASSESSOR
Campbell

Tax Year	Prod Year	Group Name	Group Number	County	Tax District	Mineral	Taxable Value Change
2020	2019	PRB COAL BED	048939	Campbell	0100	Natural Gas	(129,623)

MADE AND ENTERED at Cheyenne, Wyoming, this 29th day of August, 20 22

Brenda D. Henson

Brenda L. Henson
Director, Department of Revenue

WYOMING DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

Craig Grenvik

Craig Grenvik
Administrator, Mineral Tax Division

9-6-22

Nova #2022-0375

(#129,623)

mc x 6.056

(#7,784.64)

Rebate #2021-94

see Sch #61822

9-6-2022
date processed

PETITION FOR REBATE/CANCELLATION OF TAXES

STATE OF WYOMING

COUNTY OF CAMPBELL No: 2021-95

NAME: JUSTICE OIL COMPANY

NOTICE ISSUED FOR:

NOVC# 2022-0444

OTHER:

☑ **PARTIAL**
☑ **REBATE**
☐ **CANCELLATION**

YEAR: 2020 **TAX NOTICE NO.**

ACCOUNT/PARCEL# 636857

DISTRICT NO. 0100

ASSESSED VALUATION: $2,361

AMOUNT:$ 142.19

Tony McCammond **COUNTY ASSESSOR**

APPROVED: ☐ **DENIED:** ☐

THIS 20 **DAY OF** Sept , **20**22

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BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

FILED _____ , **20** ___

_____ **COUNTY CLERK**

ADMINNO: 14231

TAXROLL CORRECTION
Tax Year: 2021

To: CAMPBELL TREASURER

From: CAMPBELL ASSESSOR

Correction Type:

Account #: C0036857

Map #:

Parcel #:

Account Type State Assessed

Sub\Lot\Block

Legal Desc:

Name: JUSTICE OIL COMPANY
ATTN DON CALE

Address: 510 S GILLETTE AVE

GILLETTE, WY 82716-4204

PLEASE MAKE THE FOLLOWING CHANGES TO THE TAX ROLL FOR THE ABOVE MENTIONED YEAR

Tax District: 0100	**Actual Value**	**Assessed Value**	**Mill Levy**	**Total Tax**	**Penalty $**
Prior Values	$194,264.00	$194,264.00	60.2250	$11,699.55	$0.00
Adjusted Values	$191,903.00	$191,903.00	60.2250	$11,557.36	$0.00
Difference Decrease Tax Roll	***-$2,361.00***	***-$2,361.00***	***0.0000***	***-$142.19***	***$0.00***

Reason 9-6-22 REBATE #2021-95 PER NOVC #2022-0444 ($2,361) ($142.19).

Appraiser **Date**

Reviewed By **Date**

Signature **Date**

09/06/2022

WYOMING DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

IN THE MATTER OF THE ASSESSMENT OF

JUSTICE OIL COMPANY

Operator ID: 01701

NOTICE OF VALUATION CHANGE
2022-0444

ASSESSOR
Campbell

1. On August 11, 2022, Justice Oil Company (Justice) filed an amended return for the attached property.

2. Justice filed the amended return as the take in-kind interest owner, in response to a letter from the Mineral Tax Division of the Wyoming Department of Revenue. The letter informed Justice of discrepancies discovered in an examination of take in-kind production reporting for the 2020 production year.

In accordance with W.S. 39-14-208(b)(iii), the Department of Revenue is authorized to rely on final audit findings, taxpayer amended returns or department review, and to certify mine product valuation amendments to the county assessor of the county in which the property is located.

Pursuant to W.S. 39-14-208(b)(i), you are hereby notified, without prejudice to any and all rights, powers, and defenses of the government entities involved, of changes in valuation for each year by the amounts indicated in this notice. JUSTICE OIL COMPANY address is:

JUSTICE OIL COMPANY
RACHEL FOX
510 S. GILLETTE AVE
GILLETTE, WYOMING 82716

THIS NOTICE OF VALUATION CHANGE IS A FINAL ADMINISTRATIVE DECISION BY THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE.

Exceptions to this assessment and final administrative decision of the Department of Revenue may be instituted per W.S. 39-11-102(c) pursuant to Rules, Chapter 2, Section 5, Wyoming State Board of Equalization, by filing a written notice of appeal with the Board, in care of Executive Secretary/Legal Counsel, PO Box 448, Cheyenne, Wyoming 82003-0448 or by fax transmission to the State Board's fax number (307) 777-6363. The notice shall briefly state in ordinary and concise language the issues upon which the appeal is based, the contentions of the petitioner, the relief desired, and be accompanied by a copy of the decision at issue. The notice shall also contain the phone number, fax number if available, and mailing address of petitioner, representative or attorney.

Unless otherwise required by law, the appeal notice must be postmarked or filed with the Board within thirty (30) days of the date of the final administrative decision at issue.

WYOMING DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

IN THE MATTER OF THE ASSESSMENT OF

JUSTICE OIL COMPANY

Operator ID: 01701

NOTICE OF VALUATION CHANGE
2022-0444

ASSESSOR
Campbell

Tax Year	Prod Year	Group Name	Group Number	County	Tax District	Mineral	Taxable Value Change
2021	2020	DRY GULCH	008350	Campbell	0100	Oil	(2,361)

MADE AND ENTERED at Cheyenne, Wyoming, this 31 day of August, 2022.

WYOMING DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

Brenda D. Henson

Brenda L. Henson
Director, Department of Revenue

Craig Grenvik

Craig Grenvik
Administrator, Mineral Tax Division

9-6-22

Nova #2022-0444 (#2,361)

MLX 60.225

(#142.19)

Re Dart #2021-85
see file #36857

Campbell County Budget Request Change Form
Budget Year 2022-2023

Department/Board/Office: Parks & Rec

Original Request: $18,580
Increase/Decrease: $3,445
New Dollar Amount: $22,025

New Request or Change to Existing: (please indicate)

	Operating
	Vehicle Request
X	Capital Request
	Computer Item
	Construction
	Staffing

Justification of Change

Budgeted a demo unit that ended up being sold before we could commit to it. This is the price increse that came out June 1. Budget number was submited in February. The Triplex mowers should be less than the budgeted amount if we can get them.

Requested By: Dwayne Dalton

Date Submitted 9-13-2022

Clerk's Office Use Only

Date of change		
Time Change Made		
Approved	Yes	No

*one form per change

Midland Implement Company Inc.
402 Daniel Street
Box 30358
Billings, MT 59107
Phone (406) 248-7771

Date	Invoice No
08/17/22	170421001

06600

Bill To
BELL NOB GOLF COURSE
4700 OVERDALE DR
GILLETTE WY 82718-7625

06600

Ship To
BELL NOB GOLF COURSE
4700 OVERDALE DR
GILLETTE WY 82718

100

Reference	Shipped Via	Ship Date	Slsm	Payment Terms
DAN	SALESMAN DELIVER	08/17/22	055	NET 10TH PROX

MFGR	ITEM NUMBER/DESCRIPTION	BCK/ORD	ORDER	SHIP	LIST PRICE	NET PRICE	EXTEND AMOUNT
WMIST	86196 TURFCO HYD POWER UNIT	0	1	1	2296.00	2181.00	2181.00
WMIST	85858 TURFCO TRIWAVE 45 SEEDER SERIAL# 225613	0	1	1	19836.00	18844.00	18844.00
	FREIGHT IN						1000.00

TAKE TO SHOP FOR SETUP AND SERVICE

$ 22025.00 DUE BY 09/10/22

INVOICE TOTAL 22025.00

CAMPBELL COUNTY

Request for Change of Capital Purchase

Agency Requesting Change:

Public Works _____

Description of Original Purchase Item:

20" Scrubber _____

Description of New Purchase Item:

20" Scrubber _____

Account Number:

100083.68200 _____

Reason for Change:

Price of 20" Scrubber increased by $700.00 from vendor _____

Do you intend to purchase the original capital item later this fiscal year? ___ yes ____ no

If yes, how do you plan to fund the purchase?

The purchase price was increased by $700 and will need to transferred from same account from the 14" Scrubber Outlay _____

Bill Bratton _____ 16 SEPT 2022

Signature of Department Head Date

Approved _____ Disapproved _____

_____ _____

County Commissioner Date

Reason for Disapproval _____

_____

ROUTING:
Originating Department: Complete and submit to Commissioners
Commissioners Office: Review and return to original to requesting Department; Copy to Budget Officer; Copy to File

OFFICE
500 South Gillette Avenue
Suite 1100
Gillette, Wyoming 82716
(307) 682-7283
(307) 687-6325 FAX

Campbell County
wyoming

Denton Knapp
Executive Director of Administration

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
Del Shelstad, Chairman
Rusty Bell
Colleen Faber
Bob Maul
Don Hamm

MEMORANDUM

TO: Elected Officials & Department Directors

FROM: Kristin Young

RE: Economic Development Administration – Pronghorn Industrial Complex Award

DATE: September 20th, 2022

The Department of Commerce's Economic Development Administration (EDA) has approved Campbell County's application for a $2,769,869 (CFDA# 11.307) investment in the development of the Pronghorn Industrial Park. The recipient share of the cost of the project is $593,423 for a total of $3,363,292. Attached you will find the Financial Assistance Award letter. The purpose of this investment is Phase 1 of the Pronghorn Industrial Complex project to develop an industrial park containing eight shovel-ready sites ranging from 10 to 25 acres each to attract heavy industrial companies to locate commercial production facilities in Campbell County.

Kind regards,

Kristin Young
Office of Commissioners, Grants Specialist

United States Department of Commerce
Economic Development Administration
Denver Regional Office
1244 Speer Boulevard, Suite 431
Denver, Colorado 80204

September 13, 2022

In reply refer to:
Investment No.: 05-79-06250

Del Shelstad
Chairman, Board of Commissioners
Campbell County
500 South Gillette Avenue, Suite 1100
Gillette, Wyoming, 82716

Eric Hanson
Mayor
City of Gillette
201 East 5th Street
Gillette, Wyoming, 82716

Dear Mr. Shelstad and Mr. Hanson:

The Department of Commerce's Economic Development Administration (EDA) has approved your application for a $2,769,869 EDA investment for development of the Pronghorn Industrial Park.

The signed Financial Assistance Award is enclosed. Your agreement to the terms and conditions of the award should be indicated by the signature of your principal official on the signed Financial Assistance Award. The executed copy should be returned to the Economic Development Administration. If not signed and returned within 30 days of receipt, EDA may declare the Award null and void. Please do not make any commitments in reliance on this award until you have carefully reviewed and accepted the terms and conditions. Any commitments entered prior to obtaining the approval of EDA in accordance with its regulations and requirements will be at your own risk.

EDA's mission is to lead the federal economic development agenda by promoting innovation and competitiveness, preparing American regions for growth and success in the worldwide economy. EDA implements this mission by making strategic investments in the nation's most economically distressed communities that encourage private sector collaboration and creation of higher-skill, higher-wage jobs. EDA investments are results driven, embracing the principles of technological innovation, entrepreneurship, and regional development.

EDA shares your expectations regarding the impact of this investment and looks forward to working with you to meet the economic development needs of your community.

Sincerely,

Angela B. Martinez
Regional Director
Denver Regional Office

Cc: Aaron Pratt, EDA Economic Development Representative

Enclosures

FORM **CD-450** (MULTI) **U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE** (REV. 10/18)

☐ GRANT ☐ COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE AWARD

RECIPIENT NAME	**FEDERAL AWARD ID NUMBER**
	PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE
STREET ADDRESS	**FEDERAL SHARE OF COST**
	$ -
CITY, STATE, ZIP CODE	**RECIPIENT SHARE OF COST**
	$ -
RECIPIENT NAME	**TOTAL ESTIMATED COST**
	$ -
STREET ADDRESS	
CITY, STATE, ZIP CODE	
AUTHORITY	
CFDA NO. AND NAME	
PROJECT TITLE	

This Award document (Form CD-450) signed by the Grants Officer constitutes an obligation of Federal funding. By signing this Form CD-450, the Recipient agrees to comply with the Award provisions checked below and attached. Upon acceptance by the Recipient, the Form CD-450 must be signed by an authorized representative of the Recipient and returned to the Grants Officer. If not signed and returned without modification by the Recipient within 30 days of receipt, the Grants Officer may unilaterally withdraw this offer and de-obligate the funds.

- ☐ **DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE STANDARD TERMS AND CONDITIONS**
- ☐ **R & D AWARD**
- ☐ **FEDERAL-WIDE RESEARCH TERMS AND CONDITIONS,**
- ☐ **AS ADOPTED BY THE DEPT. OF COMMERCE SPECIFIC AWARD CONDITIONS**
- ☐ **LINE ITEM BUDGET**
- ☐ **2 CFR PART 200, UNIFORM ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS, COST PRINCIPLES AND AUDIT REQUIREMENTS AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO 2 CFR § 1327.101**
- ☐ **48 CFR PART 31, CONTRACT COST PRINCIPLES AND PROCEDURES**
- ☐ **MULTI-YEAR AWARD: PLEASE SEE THE MULTI-YEAR SPECIAL AWARD CONDITION.**
- ☐ **OTHER(S):**

SIGNATURE OF DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE GRANTS OFFICER	**DATE**
PRINTED NAME, PRINTED TITLE, AND SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED RECIPIENT OFFICIAL	**DATE**
PRINTED NAME, PRINTED TITLE, AND SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED RECIPIENT OFFICIAL	**DATE**

BUDGET LINE-ITEM TRANSFER

TO: Grace Davis & Board of Commissioners

FROM: Susan Saunders

DATE: 9/9/22

SUBJECT: Budget Line-Item Transfer Request

Please make the following Budget line-item transfers:

	Transfer From:			Transfer To:	
Date of Entry	Amount	Account #	Account Name	Account #	Account Name
9/9/22	$4,975.00	100023-63360	Election, Ballot, Coding	100023 – 62260	Professional Services

Department Head Signature: Susan Saunders 9/9/22

Commissioner Signature: _____

BUDGET LINE-ITEM TRANSFER

TO: Grace Davis

FROM: Parks and Recreation

DATE: 8-31-22

SUBJECT: Line-Item Transfer Request & Project Ledger string transfer

Please make the following Budget line-item transfers:

	Transfer From:			Transfer To:	
Date of Entry	Amount	Account #	Account Name	Account #	Account Name
8-31-2022	$60.00	100778-65080	Build-Maint-Elecsupp	100778-63420	SpecEvents ProgCost

Department Head Signature: [signature] vgd 9/8/22

Commissioner Signature: _____

BUDGET LINE-ITEM TRANSFER

TO: Grace Davis & Board of Commissioners

FROM: Parks and Recreation

DATE: 9-13-2022

SUBJECT: Budget Line-Item Transfer Request

Please make the following Budget line-item transfers:
& Project Ledger String transfers

	Transfer From:			Transfer To:	
Date of Entry	Amount	Account #	Account Name	Account #	Account Name
9-13-2022	$1550	100772-65000	VehEqRep – Vehicle Maint.	100772-64000	Supplies-SkateSharp
9-13-2022	$950	100772-65000	VehEqRep – Vehicle Maint	100772-64000	Supplies-GenEquip

Department Head Signature: [signature] 9/15/22

Commissioner Signature: _____

2022-107

Position Vacancy Justification

Department:	**Road & Bridge**			Date:	**9-13-2022**
Position Title:	**Equipment Operator**				
Classification Grade:	**106**		Current Salary of Incumbent:	**$21.50**	
Salary Range:	Min **$20.18/hr**		Mid **$25.64/hr**	Max **$31.09/hr**	
Justification for Hiring Position:	Eq. Operator terminated, replacement operator needed. Currently budgeted position.				
Termed Incumbent:					
Position Originated:					
Funding Source for Position:	County: **Yes**	State: **No**	Federal: **No**	Other: **No**	Explain Other:
Status Code:	Full-Time **Yes**	Part-Time **No**	Number of Annual Hours:		**2080**
Reason for Vacancy:	Replacement due to Termination: Yes		Replacement due to Retirement: No		New Position: No
Existing Budgeted Position:	**Yes**				
Benefit Eligible:	**Yes**				
Department Head Signature & Date	Kevin Weis 9-13-2022				
Commissioner Approval & Date:					

9/13/22

2022-106

Position Vacancy Justification

Department:	**Rockpile Museum**			Date:	**9/8/2022**
Position Title:	**Museum Educator**				
Classification Grade:	**107**		Current Salary of Incumbent:	**$49,519.60**	
Salary Range:	Min **$41,974.40**		Mid **$53,320.80**	Max **$64,667.20**	
Justification for Hiring Position:	This Museum Educator position is tasked with creating and implementing museum programs for adults, seniors, and veterans while our other Educator focuses more on student, youth, and family programs. Museum Outreach is also the responsibility of this Educator. The Museum Educator also assists with exhibition development, marketing, social media, and volunteer management.				
Termed Incumbent:					
Position Originated:	Budgeted Position for FY22-23				
Funding Source for Position:	County: **YES**	State: **NO**	Federal: **NO**	Other: **NO**	Explain Other:
Status Code:	Full-Time **YES**	Part-Time	Number of Annual Hours:		**2080**
Reason for Vacancy:	Replacement due to Termination: YES - Resignation		Replacement due to Retirement: NO		New Position: NO
Existing Budgeted Position:	**YES**				
Benefit Eligible:	**YES**				
Department Head Signature & Date	Robert A. Deming 9/8/2022				
H.R. Resources Director Approval & Date	9/12/2022				
Commissioner Approval & Date					

The following page(s) contain the backup material for Agenda Item: 9:05 Suicide Prevention Month Proclamation

*Individuals wishing to provide public comment are asked to sign in prior to the start of the meeting, provide contact information and the topic(s) to be discussed.

2022 SUICIDE PREVENTION MONTH

RESOLUTION NO. 3025

WHEREAS, suicide is a major public health issue that requires vigilant attention and preventative action, with sixteen (16) deaths by suicide recorded in Campbell County during 2022, eight (8) deaths by suicide during 2021, thirteen (13) deaths by suicide in 2020; and

WHEREAS, each death by suicide directly impacts numerous family members, friends, loved ones, and by extension the entire community; and

WHEREAS, the Campbell County Suicide Prevention Coalition is committed to raising awareness, providing education and training on suicide prevention, and reducing stigma; and

WHEREAS, Campbell County is committed to ensuring that those in need have access to services by healthcare providers trained in best practices to reduce suicide risk, and to reducing the stigma associated with using behavioral health treatment or losing a loved one to suicide; and

WHEREAS, Campbell County conducts multiple suicide prevention and/or alertness training(s) annually for community members with dozens of individuals trained last year/to date; and

WHEREAS, no single suicide prevention effort will be sufficient or appropriate for all populations or communities; all are asked to join together and take a stand to help those who are contemplating suicide; and

WHEREAS, September is recognized across the United States as Suicide Prevention Month and provides the opportunity to educate oneself about warning signs and how best to help those most in need.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT PROCLAIMED, that the Campbell County Board of Commissioners do hereby proclaim September as "Suicide Prevention Month" in Campbell County. We call upon all members of our county to support efforts that increase community awareness, understanding, and action to prevent suicide in Campbell County and across our nation.

RESOLVED this 20th day of September 2022.
BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
CAMPBELL COUNTY, WYOMING

_____	_____
Del Shelstad, Chairman	Rusty Bell
_____	_____
Bob Maul	Colleen Faber
_____	ATTEST:_____
Don Hamm	Susan F. Saunders, County Clerk

The following page(s) contain the backup material for Agenda Item: 9:10 Devon Grant Request, Emergency Management

*Individuals wishing to provide public comment are asked to sign in prior to the start of the meeting, provide contact information and the topic(s) to be discussed.

Campbell County
wyoming

OFFICE
500 South Gillette Avenue
Suite 1100
Gillette, Wyoming 82716

(307) 686-7477 (Office)
(307) 689-7477 (Cell)

Emergency Management Agency

COORDINATOR
David King
david.king@campbellcountywy.gov

September 9, 2022

To: Campbell County Commissioners

From: David King, CCEMA Coordinator

Re: Grant Request

Per your policy, I am asking your approval for the Campbell County Emergency Management Agency (CCEMA) to submit a request for a $10,000 grant being offered by Devon, Inc.

Devon Community Relations Professional, Tangi Smith, announced the availability of the funds in an email on Friday, September 2. Devon stated that they will award two $10,000 grants this year, with a submission deadline of September 30th, and the award announcements in October.

CCEMA is seeking the funding for part of our revitalization of our Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) program, to train citizens to minimize their chances of becoming "victims," and instead, enabling them to assist their families, neighbors, and communities for emergencies. From 2002 through 2018, our original slate of eight CERT classes trained 141 students. Of those students, seven went on to become Red Cross Volunteers, five became EMTs and volunteer firefighters, and one took the initiative to become a paramedic, then a nurse, and eventually became an instructor in the Gillette College Nursing School.

While CCEMA is programmed to offer the course in Gillette this winter, receipt of the funding would allow us to also equip and expand the program into Wright. CCEMA will work with the Wright Preparedness Advisory Council to offer training for southern Campbell County residents.

My office has secured training slots in January for the CERT Program Manager and CERT Train-the-Trainer classes at the National Emergency Training Center in Maryland. We will send Deputy Coordinator, Mike Phipps, and two community volunteers to the week-long training. That reimbursed training and CERT training (Gillette) was projected in the CCEMA budget.

CCEMA is not assured of receiving the funding, as Devon has offered the grant opportunity to local emergency response agencies.

The following page(s) contain the backup material for Agenda Item: 9:15 Letter of Support Request -Visionary Broadband: NTIA Middle Mile Grant

*Individuals wishing to provide public comment are asked to sign in prior to the start of the meeting, provide contact information and the topic(s) to be discussed.

9/18/2022

Campbell County Commissioners
500 S. Gillette Avenue
Gillette, WY 82716

To whom it may concern,

Visionary Broadband is preparing to apply for an NTIA Middle Mile grant, one of several funding streams which have been developed post Covid (The others are ARPA and BEADS). We would like to request a letter of support from the Commissioners regarding our application. This project includes a fiber build though the town of Wright, increasing reliability and speed, and a build to our tower in Oriva Hills, which would serve the residents in that area with better speed and reliability as well. All residents would be served at 100/20 or better.

Due to the nature of competitive bidding, we are not including maps in this request, but happy to answer any questions when we meet.

Sincerely,

Stacie Mcdonald
VP of Public Relations
Visionary Broadband

OFFICE
500 S. Gillette Avenue, Suite 1100
Gillette, Wyoming 82716
(307) 682-7283
(307) 687-6325 FAX
www.campbellcountywy.gov

Campbell County
wyoming

Denton Knapp
Executive Director of Administration

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
Del Shelstad, Chairman
Rusty Bell
Bob Maul
Colleen Faber
Don Hamm

September 20, 2022

Office of the Assistant Secretary for Communications and Information
National Telecommunications & Information Administration
U.S. Department of Commerce

Attention: Alan Davidson
1401 Constitution Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20230

To Whom It May Concern,

On behalf of the Campbell County Board of Commissioners, it is our pleasure to write this letter of support for Visionary Broadband's application for 'middle mile' broadband funding from NTIA (National Telecommunications and Information Administration). We support Visionary's application for their project involving project areas in Wright and the community of Oriva Hills, Northwest of Gillette. This work will support much-needed network expansion and redundancy where it would be otherwise cost-prohibitive.

We welcome efforts from Visionary to improve and expand services in our county. The planned expansion of broadband and communication services is long overdue in bringing adequate services to our unserved and underserved people. Many of our area's households and businesses have far less than 25Mbps/3Mbps wireline speeds and many have no access to service – at all. The landowners in these areas would face significant costs to create this connectivity on their own, so we welcome this relief to provide the services they deserve. An increase in availability, speed, and reliability would be very much appreciated by these communities.

The availability of fiber optics or fixed wireless providing services at increased speeds and affordable rates will have an enormous impact in terms of safety, economic benefit and in bringing reliability to our underserved area. As we prepare for a post-COVID environment, adequate broadband has become more important than ever.

In conclusion, we fully support the efforts of Visionary as they seek grant funding. We hope that NTIA looks favorably upon their request.

Sincerely,

Del Shelstad
Chairman

The following page(s) contain the backup material for Agenda Item: 9:20 District Support Grant, Rafter D ISD

*Individuals wishing to provide public comment are asked to sign in prior to the start of the meeting, provide contact information and the topic(s) to be discussed.

Campbell County
wyoming

Department of Public Works - Engineering Division

500 S. Gillette Avenue, Suite 1400 Gillette, WY 82716 | 307-685-8061 Office | 307-687-6468 Fax

DISTRICT SUPPORT GRANT MEMORANDUM

SECTION 1 - General

FROM: Clark Melinkovich, P.E., Public Works Senior Engineer CM

TO: Board of County Commissioners

SUBJECT: District Support Grant Application From: **Rafter D I&S**

DATE: 9/20/2022

Rafter D I&S has submitted a District Support Grant application in the amount of $2,103.06 for crushed concrete/asphalt road base

SECTION 2 - Grant Type and Priority **Priority 6, Gravel Road**

SECTION 3 - Costs and Eligibility **Enlargement Eligible? No**

Total Number of District Lots:	23					
Total allowable grant over a 5-yr period:	23	lots	@	$1,500	$	34,500
Total amount of Grants approved over current 5-yr period:					$	-
Total amount not subject to $1500/lot limitation					$	-
Remaining Grant eligibility this current 5-yr period:					$	34,500
Current Fiscal Year Awards	$ -					O.K.
Remaining Eligibility this Fiscal Year	$ 50,000	O.K.				

SECTION 4 - Compliance

Rafter D I&S District is compliant with the elections office per a 9/13/2022 memo

SECTION 5 - Analysis

Total Estimated Project Cost: $8,412.25

Priority 6, Gravel Road (PR-6) 50% up to $50,000 drainage, 33% up to $50,000 connecting roads, 25% up to $50,000 gravel

%	Total	Grant	Item
100		$0.00	
50		$0.00	
33		$0.00	
25	$8,412.25	$2,103.06	for crushed concrete/asphalt road base
Totals	$8,412.25	$2,103.06	

SECTION 6 -Quotes Received

	Company	Total	Notes:
1	PS services	$28.54/ton	
2	Melgaard	$40/ton	
3	Earth Work Solutions	$30/ton	
4			

SECTION 7 - Recommendation

I recommend the Board approve the District Support Grant request from **Rafter D I&S** Improvement and Service District in an amount not to exceed $2,103.06 for crushed concrete/asphalt road base

Approved? Y or N	$	Date Approved	

Funding History	
5 year	$0
10 year	$0
Since Incept	$14,004

SEP 13 2022

Campbell County

DISTRICT SUPPORT GRANT APPLICATION

District Name: Rafter D Improvement & Service District Requested Amount: $2,103.06

Mailing Address: PO Box 432, Gillette, WY 82717

Contact Person: Wade Howie, President

Day Time Phone: 307-299-3763

Application is requesting financial assistance to form a District? Yes_____ No X

Applicant is requesting financial assistance for connection to regional water? Yes___ No X

Is the project anticipated to be complete in the next 18 months? Yes X No___

Description of proposed project: (Include engineering reports, portion to be funded by grant, etc.)

Recrown Lazy D Avenue, and build up/reshape the corner of Rafter D and Lazy D Avenue. Pull rock from the edges of the road back onto the road and recrown the road. Top with 2" of crushed concrete asphalt/50/50 blend.

Total project cost (estimated) (itemize on separate sheet): $8,412.25

Projected start date: October 1, 2022 Projected completion date: October 1, 2023

Briefly describe why the project is needed:
The road needs a higher quality material and recrowning to aid in drainage and to prevent the degradation of the road.

Governing Board members: Wade Howie, President / Michele Hayden, Treasurer, / Scott Hayden, Secretary

Acreage (approximate) of district or proposed district: 360 +/- acres

Date of district formation (if applicable) May 8, 1996

Number of lots: 23

Population of District: 69 (approximately)

Ratio of Developed and undeveloped land: 16 lots are on water / approximately 85% developed

Is area legally platted? Yes

District boundary map included? Yes

Is District Zoned? Yes If so, what is it zoned? Agricultural

Is District in compliance with the Elections Office? (Submit letter of compliance). Yes

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Current Mill Levy for the Subdivision $ 4,200.00 (assessments)

Current Assessed Valuation (County Assessor's Office) $ 684,849.00

Current Indebtedness $ 0.00

Current Income statement and balance sheet $ 24,808.75 (total funds)

Water and sewer rates, tap fees, plant investment fees, association or district dues (Describe) The District bills $100 per month per tap on the water system. 15,000 gallons of water are included in the $75 per month base rate. Water overages are billed at $2.00 per 1,000 gallons used above 15,000 gallons per month.

The District also does an annual assessment through the County at a rate of $300 per lot for lots that utilize roads in the District.

Will project generate user fees, charges, other revenues or income revenue? Yes____ No X

List and describe other potential funding sources:
None

Other pending applications for funding:
None

Land developers or others whose business ventures will directly benefit from project and funding or other assistance requested, received, or pledged from these sources:
None

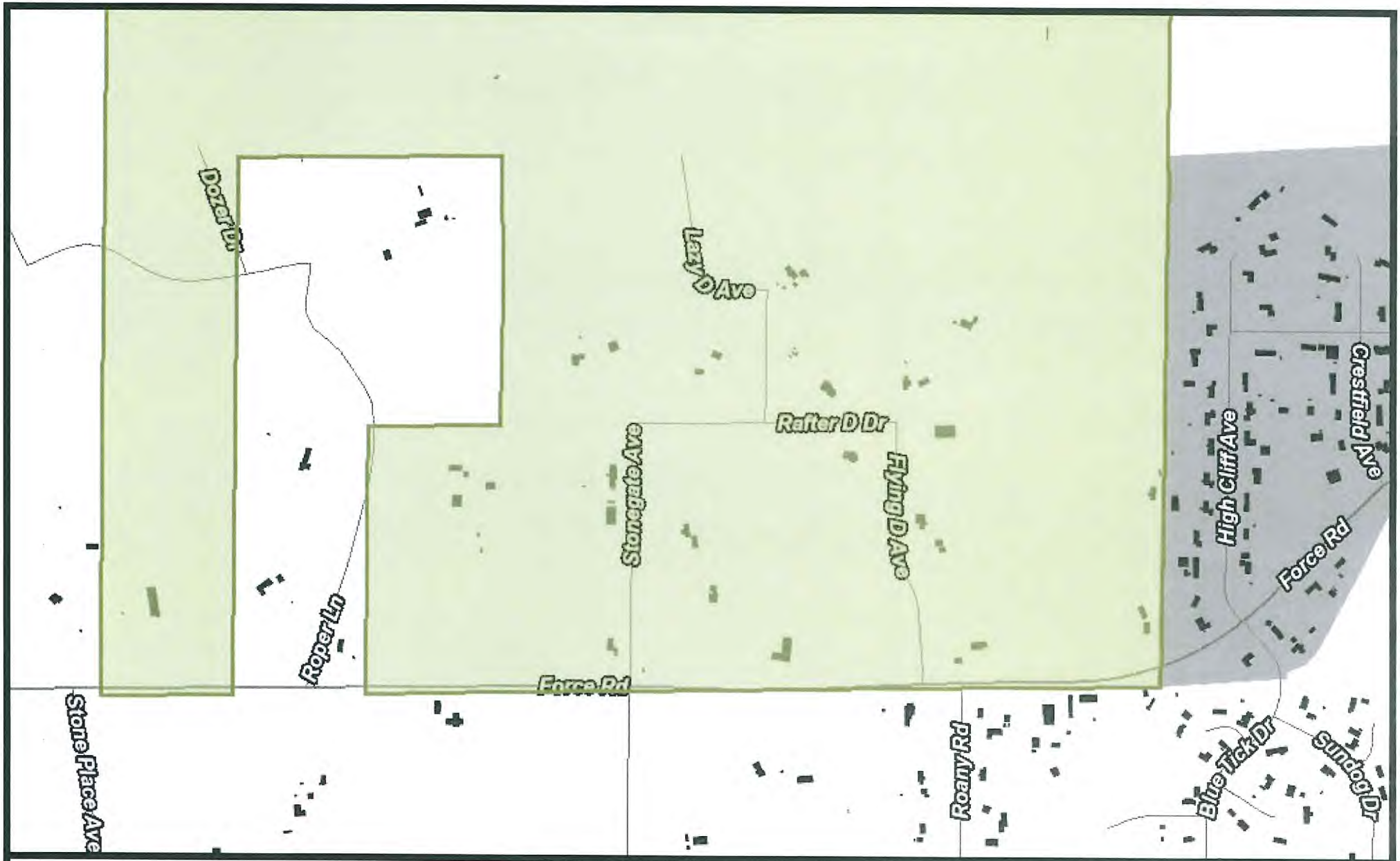
Respectfully submitted,

(SEAL)

Title: President

Attest:

Secretary



Campbell County
wyoming

N

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mi

CAMPBELL COUNTY, WYOMING

DEPARTMENT
OF PUBLIC WORKS

500 S. Gillette Ave.Gillette, Wyoming 82716
Phone # 307 685-8061
Fax # 307 687-6349

Date: 9/14/2022
Time: 8:39:54 AM

The following page(s) contain the backup material for Agenda Item: 9:25 District Support Grant, Sundog ISD

*Individuals wishing to provide public comment are asked to sign in prior to the start of the meeting, provide contact information and the topic(s) to be discussed.

Campbell County
wyoming

Department of Public Works - Engineering Division

500 S. Gillette Avenue, Suite 1400 Gillette, WY 82716 | 307-685-8061 Office | 307-687-6468 Fax

DISTRICT SUPPORT GRANT MEMORANDUM

SECTION 1 - General

FROM: Clark Melinkovich, P.E., Public Works Senior Engineer CM

TO: Board of County Commissioners

SUBJECT: District Support Grant Application From: **Sundog I&S**

DATE: 9/20/2022

Sundog I&S has submitted a District Support Grant application in the amount of $8,010.00 for drainage improvements crushed concrete road base

SECTION 2 - Grant Type and Priority

Priority 6, Gravel Road

SECTION 3 - Costs and Eligibility

Enlargement Eligible? **No**

Total Number of District Lots:	31					
Total allowable grant over a 5-yr period:	31	lots	@	$1,500	$	46,500
Total amount of Grants approved over current 5-yr period:					$	11,250
Total amount not subject to $1500/lot limitation						
Remaining Grant eligibility this current 5-yr period:					$	35,250
Current Fiscal Year Awards	$ -					O.K.
Remaining Eligibility this Fiscal Year	$ 50,000	O.K.				

SECTION 4 - Compliance

Sundog I&S District is compliant with the elections office per a 7/29/2022 memo

SECTION 5 - Analysis

Total Estimated Project Cost: $25,420.00

Priority 6, Gravel Road (PR-6) 50% up to $50,000 drainage, 33% up to $50,000 connecting roads, 25% up to $50,000 gravel

%	Total	Grant	Item
100		$0.00	
50	$6,620.00	$3,310.00	drainage improvements
33		$0.00	
25	$18,800.00	$4,700.00	road base
Totals	$25,420.00	$8,010.00	

SECTION 6 -Quotes Received

	Company	Total	Notes:
1	Bell Road Ranch	$24/ton	
2	BS Carriers	$28/ton	
3	Earth Work Solutions	$31/ton	
4			

SECTION 7 - Recommendation

I recommend the Board approve the District Support Grant request from **Sundog I&S** Improvement and Service District in an amount not to exceed $8,010.00 for drainage improvements crushed concrete road base

Funding History	
5 year	$11,250
10 year	$18,421
Since Incept	$62,600

Approved? Y or N	$	Date Approved	

Campbell County

DISTRICT SUPPORT GRANT APPLICATION

District Name: Sundog 1:S District Requested Amount: $8,010.00

Mailing Address: 4314 Quarter Horse Ave. Gillette, WY 82718

Contact Person: Rebecca Vondruk

Day Time Phone: (307) 257-3839

Is applicant requesting financial assistance to form a District? Yes____ No X

Is Applicant requesting financial assistance for connection to regional water? Yes____ No X

Is the project anticipated to be complete in the next 18 months? Yes X No____

Description of proposed project: (Include engineering reports, portion to be funded by grant, etc.)
Road & Drainage work, plus material on Sundog Dr. 4801-55

Total project cost (estimated) (itemize on separate sheet): $25,420

Projected start date: Mid Sept. Projected completion date: Late Sept. early Oct.

Briefly describe why the project is needed:
To repair and improve the Road ways in Sundog Subdivision

Governing Board members: Tina Wigger, Michelle Gettle, & Rene Christopherson

Acreage (approximate) of district or proposed district: Approximately 40 acres

Date of district formation (if applicable) N/A

Number of lots: 31

Population of District: N/A

Ratio of developed and undeveloped land: None undeveloped

Is area legally platted? Yes

District boundary map included? Township 49 range 72 west section 6

Is District zoned? yes If so, what is it zoned? residential

Is District in compliance with the Elections Office? (Submit letter of compliance). Yes

RECEIVED
AUG 15 2022

Revised November2013

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Current Mill Levy for the Subdivision $ $300.00 per resident

Current Assessed Valuation (County Assessor's Office) $ 6116,140

Current Indebtedness $ None

Current Income Statement and Balance Sheet $ Average yrly income - $12,000 Act Balance as of June '22 - $40,732

Water and sewer rates, tap fees, plant investment fees, association or district dues (Describe)
$70 per month Base Rate water assessment, metered rate schedule

Will project generate user fees, charges, other revenues or income revenue?

Yes____ No X

List and describe other potential funding sources:
None

Other pending applications for funding:
None

Land developers or others whose business ventures will directly benefit from project and funding or other assistance requested, received, or pledged from these sources:
NO

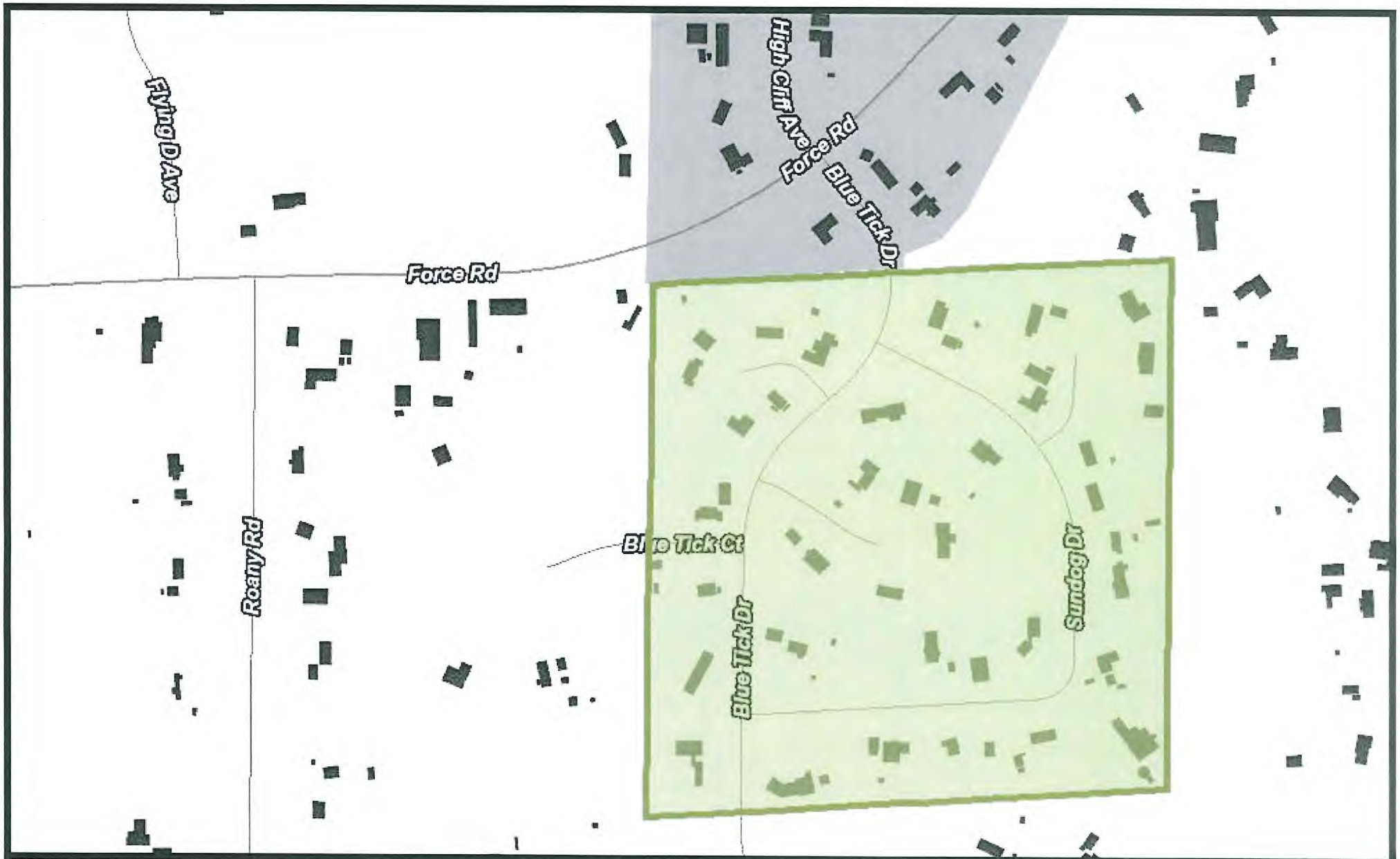
Respectfully submitted,

Michelle Heffner

Title: Director

Attest:

Secretary



Campbell County
wyoming

N

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CAMPBELL COUNTY, WYOMING

DEPARTMENT
OF PUBLIC WORKS

500 S. Gillette Ave.Gillette, Wyoming 82716
Phone # 307 685-8061
Fax # 307 687-6349

Date: 8/16/2022
Time: 9:54:41 AM

The following page(s) contain the backup material for Agenda Item: 9:30 CMAQ FY 2021 Dust Suppression Project Bid Results

*Individuals wishing to provide public comment are asked to sign in prior to the start of the meeting, provide contact information and the topic(s) to be discussed.

Road and Bridge

Campbell County
wyoming

5901 Hannum Road
Gillette, WY 82716
307-682-4411

September 13, 2022

To: Board of Commissioners

RE: CM21406 – CMAQ FY21 Dust Suppression Project Bid Results

We received two sealed bids for the re-bid of the above referenced project for the delivery of 1,950 tons of liquid magnesium chloride solution. Bids were opened in public and read aloud on September 8, 2022, at 1 pm at the Road and Bridge office at 5901 Hannum Road – Gillette, WY 82716. No representatives from the two suppliers placing bids were present.

Bid tabulations are as follows:

Bidder	Product	Unit Price/Ton	Qty (tons)	Total Price
Desert Mountain Corp.	Mag Chloride	$185.80	1950	$362,310.00
Dustbusters, Inc.	Mag Chloride	$178.00	1950	$347,100.00

Apparent low bidder – Dustbusters

The Wyoming Department of Transportation's Local Government Coordination office has reviewed the bids and concurs with the bid award to Dustbusters. The bid concurrence letter is attached to this memo as well as the contract package for signature.

Sincerely,

Kevin F. Geis

Kevin F. Geis, P.E.
Road & Bridge Executive Director

S:/CMAQ/2021/REBIDDOCS//CM21406BIDOPENINGSUMMARY.DOC

Mark Gordon
Governor

WYOMING Department of Transportation
"Provide a safe and effective transportation system"
5300 Bishop Boulevard, Cheyenne, Wyoming 82009-3340

K. Luke Reiner
Director

September 12, 2022

Campbell County
Attention: Kevin Geis
500 South Gillette Avenue, Suite 1100
Gillette, WY 82716

RE: Concurrence in Bid Award - FY2021 Congestion Mitigation Air Quality (CMAQ) Project CM21406

Dear Kevin,

This letter serves to inform Campbell County that after review of the bid tabulation and supporting documentation submitted, we concur with your recommendation to award the project to Dustbusters Enterprises, Inc. Please ensure that the low bidder is made aware that should any additional opportunities for subcontracting arise on the project, they *must* solicit DBEs for bids for the work and show proof of the solicitation.

Once the contract, ***with the FHWA 1273 physically attached***, has been fully executed, please email a copy to me for review. Please click on this link for the attachment: FHWA 1273

This is NOT your Notice to Proceed with Construction. Your Notice to Proceed with Construction will be issued after a copy of the fully executed contract is received.

If you have any questions please feel free to call me at 307-777-4862 or david.herdt@wyo.gov.

Sincerely,

David M. Herdt
Local Programs Coordinator

Cc: Scott Taylor, P.E. – WYDOT District Engineer

Road and Bridge

Campbell County
wyoming

5901 Hannum Road
Gillette, WY 82716
307-682-4411

STANDARD
BIDDING AND CONTRACT DOCUMENTS
FOR

Campbell County
Campbell County Roads -
Dust Suppression Project
CMAQ (Congestion Mitigation Air Quality)
Federal Project:
CD 0.00 CM 21406

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BIDDING AND CONTRACT DOCUMENTS

ADVERTISEMENT FOR BIDS

Campbell County
Campbell County Roads - Dust Suppression Project
CMAQ (Congestion Mitigation Air Quality)
Federal Project: CD 0.00 CM21406

Campbell County Road & Bridge Department desires to purchase Magnesium Chloride Aqueous Solution to be used as a dust suppressant for the Campbell County Roads Project.

The solution will contain a minimum of 30% Magnesium Chloride, (MgCl2).

Bids shall be on the companies' letterhead and signed by an officer of the company. Bids will include a unit price per ton of solution, including delivery charge. Anticipated start date for the project is October 2022, with all work to be completed by November 30, 2023.

The project will be bid as Campbell County Dust Suppression Project with one bid schedule as follows:

	Project Number	Quantity MagChloride
Schedule A	CM21406	1,950 tons
	Total	1,950 tons

The total quantity to be bid is 1,950 tons Magnesium Chloride aqueous solution FOB delivered to Savageton, WY.

This purchase is being funded by Campbell County and the Wyoming Department of Transportation (WYDOT) with Federal funds and is subject to a financial assistance contract between Campbell County, WYDOT and the Federal Highway Administration.

Sealed bids for the Campbell County Roads –Dust Suppression Project will be received by the Campbell County Road & Bridge, 5901 Hannum Road, Gillette, WY 82716 until 1:00 p.m., local time, on September 8, 2022. Bids received after this time will not be accepted and will be returned unopened.

DIVISION 0 - BIDDING DOCUMENTS

SECTION 00100 - INSTRUCTION TO BIDDERS

Campbell County
Campbell County –Dust Suppression Projects
CMAQ (Congestion Mitigation Air Quality)
Federal Project: CMAQ CD 0.00 CM21406

Each Bid must be submitted in a sealed envelope addressed to the **CAMPBELL COUNTY ROAD & BRIDGE, 5901 HANNUM ROAD, GILLETTE, WY 82716**. Each sealed envelope containing a Bid must be plainly marked on the outside of the envelope as **"BID FOR THE CAMPBELL COUNTY –DUST SUPPRESSION PROJECTS"**, and the envelope should bear on the outside the Bidder's name, address, and license number, if applicable. If forwarded by mail, the sealed envelope containing the Bid must be enclosed in another envelope addressed to the Campbell County Road & Bridge, 5901 Hannum Road, Gillette, WY 82716.

All Bids must be made on the required Bid Form. Said Bid form includes the following:

- ✓ Instruction to Bidders
- Bid Form ✓
- ✓ Registration with the Wyoming Secretary of State
- Unit Price Schedule ✓
- ✓ Certification of Suspension or Debarment

Additional items that are required to be submitted with the bid:

- Addendum Acknowledgement (if applicable) ✓
- Bid Bond ✓
- Form E91-LPA - Disadvantaged Business Enterprise Participation Certification ✓
- Bidder Certification ✓
- Identification of Title VI/EEO Coordinator Form ✓

All blank spaces for Bid prices must be filled in, either in ink or typewritten, and the Bid Form must be fully completed and executed when submitted. Unit Bid Prices and Extended Total Prices of each item shall be stated in numerals. If there is a discrepancy between the Unit Price and Extended Total Cost based on the estimated quantities on the Bid Form, the Unit Price shall govern and the Extended Total Cost shall be adjusted accordingly. Discrepancies between the indicated sum of any column of figures and the correct sum will be resolved in favor of the correct sum. **Only One (1) copy of the Bid Form is required.** Additional copies of the Bid Form may be obtained from the Campbell County Road and Bridge.

Campbell County may waive any informalities or minor defects or reject any and all Bids. Any Bid may be withdrawn prior to the date of the opening of the Bids or authorized postponement thereof. Any Bid received after the time and date specified shall not be considered. No Bidder may withdraw a Bid within sixty (60) days after the actual date of the opening. Should there be reasons why the Contract cannot be awarded within the specified period; the time may be extended by mutual agreement between Campbell County Road & Bridge and the Bidder.

The party to whom the Contract is awarded will be required to execute the Contract Agreement within **fifteen (15) calendar days** from the date the Notice of Award is delivered to the Bidder. The Notice of Award shall be accompanied by the necessary Contract Agreement.

Campbell County, within **fifteen (15) calendar days** of receipt of acceptable Contract Agreement signed by the party to whom the Contract was awarded, shall sign the Agreement and return to such party an executed duplicate of the Contract Agreement. Should Campbell County not execute the Contract Agreement within such period, the Bidder may by written notice withdraw the signed Contract Agreement. Such notice of withdrawal shall be effective upon receipt of the notice by Campbell County.

A conditional or qualified Bid **will not** be accepted. Owner reserves the right to reject any unbalanced bid.

END OF SECTION 00100

COUNTY BID FORM

Please submit this form with the bid prices:

ITEM	Quantity Tons	Cost per ton	TOTAL Price
Supply Magnesium Chloride FOB to Savageton, WY	1,950	178.00	347,100.00

DATE OF BID: September 8, 2022, at the hour of 1:00 P.M.

LOCATION OF BID OPENING: Campbell County Road & Bridge, 5901 Hannum Road, Gillette Wyoming

AUTHORIZED REPRENTATIVE N/A

COMPANY NAME Dustbusters Enterprises Inc.

ADDRESS 65 Rail Center

Evanston, WY 82930

PHONE: (307) 789-3878

PERSON TO CONTACT: Nathan Prete

The BIDDER will furnish the Magnesium Chloride for the following price(s):

UNIT PRICE SCHEDULE

Item	PAY ITEM DESCRIPTION	UNITS	QTY	Unit Price	Total Price
1	**Magnesium Chloride FOB to Savageton, WY**	**tons**	**1,950**	178.00	347,100.00
Total					347,100.00

TOTAL = $ 347,100.00

TOTAL = three hundred forty-seven thousand, one hundred
(USE WORDS)

By Dustbusters Enterprises Inc.
Name (Individual, Partnership, ~~Corporation~~ or Joint Venture)

WY
(State of Residency)

By Nathan Prete
(Name of Person Authorized to Sign)

VP
(Title)

Corporate Seal (If Applicable)

Attest Susan D Jones
(Secretary)

Business Address: 65 Rail Center, Evanston, WY 82930

Phone No.: 307-789-3878

See Attached

DIVISION 0 - BIDDING AND CONTRACT DOCUMENTS

SECTION 00410 - BID BOND

The required bid bond percentage for this project is 5 (five) percent.

KNOW ALL PERSONS BY THESE PRESENTS:_____
of the County of_____, State of_____,
(hereinafter called Principal) as Principal, and_____,
(hereinafter called Surety) as Surety authorized under the laws of the State of_____
to act as Surety on bonds for Principals, are held and firmly bound unto **CAMPBELL COUNTY**, (hereinafter called Owner), in the penal sum of _____
($_____) , dollars in lawful money of the United States for payment of Principal and Surety, bind themselves, their heirs, executors, administrator, successors, and assigns, jointly and severally and firmly by these presents.

WHEREAS, Principal has submitted a Bid to enter into a certain written Contract with Owner for: **"CAMPBELL COUNTY –DUST SUPPRESSION PROJECT"**, **CAMPBELL COUNTY, WYOMING**, hereinafter called Contract.

NOW, THEREFORE, the condition of this obligation is such that if the Owner shall accept the Bid of the Principal and Principal shall faithfully enter into a Contract with the Owner In accordance with the terms of the Bid and give such Bonds as are specified In the Bidding or Contract Documents, or in the event of the failure of Principal to enter into such Contract and give such bond or bonds, if Principal shall pay to the Owner the difference not to exceed the penalty hereof between the amount specified in said Bid and such larger amount for which Owner may in good faith contract with another party to perform the Work covered by said Bid, then this obligation shall be null and void, otherwise to remain in full force and effect.

Signed and sealed this _____day of _____, 2022

_____
Principal

_____ _____
Witness Title

_____
Surety

_____ _____
Witness By: Attorney-in-Fact

END OF SECTION 00410

BID BOND

AMCO Insurance Company
Nationwide Mutual Insurance Company
Allied Property & Casualty Insurance Company
1100 Locust St., Dept 2006 Des Moines, IA 50391-2006
(866) 387-0457

CONTRACTOR:
Dustbusters Enterprises, Inc.
108 Meadow Drive
Evanston, WY 82930

SURETY:
Nationwide Mutual Insurance Company
1100 Locust St., Dept. 2006
Des Moines, IA 50391-2006

OWNER:
Campbell County Road and Bridge
5901 Hannum Road
Gillette, WY 82716

BOND AMOUNT: (5%) Five Percent of Amount Bid

PROJECT: Campbell County Road - Dust Suppression Project CMAQ

The Contractor and Surety are bound to the Owner in the amount set forth above, for the payment of which the Contractor and Surety bind themselves, their heirs, executors, administrators, successors and assigns, jointly and severally, as provided herein. The conditions of this Bond are such that if the Owner accepts the bid of the Contractor within the time specified in the bid documents, or within such time period as may be agreed to by the Owner and Contractor, and the Contractor either (1) enters into a contract with the Owner in accordance with the terms of such bid, and gives such bond or bonds as may be specified in the bidding or Contract Documents, with a surety admitted in the jurisdiction of the Project and otherwise acceptable to the Owner, for the faithful performance of such Contract and for the prompt payment of labor and material furnished in the prosecution thereof: or (2) pays to the Owner the difference, not to exceed the amount of this Bond, between the amount specified in said bid and such larger amount for which the Owner may in good faith contract with another party to perform the work covered by said bid, then this obligation shall be null and void, otherwise to remain in full force and effect. The Surety hereby waives any notice of an agreement between the Owner and Contractor to extend the time in which the Owner may accept the bid. Waiver of notice by the Surety shall not apply to any extension exceeding sixty (60) days in aggregate beyond the time for acceptance of bids specified in the bid documents, and the Owner and Contractor shall obtain the Surety's consent for an extension beyond sixty (60) days.

If this Bond is issued in connection with a subcontractor's bid to a Contractor, the term Contractor in this Bond shall be deemed to be a Subcontractor and the term Owner shall be deemed to be Contractor.

When this Bond has been furnished to comply with a statutory or other legal requirement in the location of the Project, any provision in this Bond conflicting with said statutory or legal requirement shall be deemed deleted herefrom and provisions conforming to such statutory or other legal requirement shall be deemed incorporated herein. When so furnished, the intent is that this bond shall be construed as a statutory bond and not as a common law bond.

Signed and sealed this 18th day of August, 2022

E. Amy Peters
(Witness)

Dustbusters Enterprises, Inc.
(Principal) *(Seal)*
By:
(Title)

Nationwide Mutual Insurance Company
(Surety) *(Seal)*
By: Margaret G. Blakeslee
(Witness)
(Title) Margaret G. Blakeslee, Attorney-in-Fact

SEAL

This document conforms to American Institute of Architects Document A310, 2010 edition

Power of Attorney

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS THAT:

Nationwide Mutual Insurance Company, an Ohio corporation

hereinafter referred to severally as the "Company" and collectively as "the Companies" does hereby make, constitute and appoint:

Margaret G. Blakeslee

each in their individual capacity, its true and lawful attorney-in-fact, with full power and authority to sign, seal, and execute on its behalf any and all bonds and undertakings, and other obligatory instruments of similar nature, in penalties not exceeding the sum of: **Unlimited**

Surety Bond Number: Bid Bond
Principal: Dustbusters Enterprises, Inc.
Obligee: Campbell County Road and Bridge

and to bind the Company thereby, as fully and to the same extent as if such instruments were signed by the duly authorized officers of the Company; and all acts of said Attorney pursuant to the authority given are hereby ratified and confirmed.

This power of attorney is made and executed pursuant to and by authority of the following resolution duly adopted by the board of directors of the Company:

"RESOLVED, that the president, or any vice president be, and each hereby is, authorized and empowered to appoint attorneys-in-fact of the Company, and to authorize them to execute and deliver on behalf of the Company any and all bonds, forms, applications, memorandums, undertakings, recognizances, transfers, contracts of indemnity, policies, contracts guaranteeing the fidelity of persons holding positions of public or private trust, and other writings obligatory in nature that the business of the Company may require; and to modify or revoke, with or without cause, any such appointment or authority; provided, however, that the authority granted hereby shall in no way limit the authority of other duly authorized agents to sign and countersign any of said documents on behalf of the Company."

"RESOLVED FURTHER, that such attorneys-in-fact shall have full power and authority to execute and deliver any and all such documents and to bind the Company subject to the terms and limitations of the power of attorney issued to them, and to affix the seal of the Company thereto; provided, however, that said seal shall not be necessary for the validity of any such documents."

This power of attorney is signed and sealed under and by the following bylaws duly adopted by the board of directors of the Company.

Execution of Instruments. Any vice president, any assistant secretary or any assistant treasurer shall have the power and authority to sign or attest all approved documents, instruments, contracts, or other papers in connection with the operation of the business of the company in addition to the chairman of the board, the chief executive officer, president, treasurer or secretary; provided, however, the signature of any of them may be printed, engraved, or stamped on any approved document, contract, instrument, or other papers of the Company.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Company has caused this instrument to be sealed and duly attested by the signature of its officer the 20th day of August, 2021.

Antonio C. Albanese, **Vice President** of Nationwide Mutual Insurance Company

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

STATE OF NEW YORK COUNTY OF NEW YORK: ss
On this 20th day of August, 2021, before me came the above-named officer for the Company aforesaid, to me personally known to be the officer described in and who executed the preceding instrument, and he acknowledged the execution of the same, and being by me duly sworn, deposes and says, that he is the officer of the Company aforesaid, that the seal affixed hereto is the corporate seal of said Company, and the said corporate seal and his signature were duly affixed and subscribed to said instrument by the authority and direction of said Company.

Stephanie Rubino McArthur
Notary Public, State of New York
No. 02MC6270117
Qualified in New York County
Commission Expires October 19, 2024

Notary Public
My Commission Expires
October 19, 2024

CERTIFICATE

I, Laura B. Guy, Assistant Secretary of the Company, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the original power of attorney issued by the Company; that the resolution included therein is a true and correct transcript from the minutes of the meetings of the boards of directors and the same has not been revoked or amended in any manner; that said Antonio C. Albanese was on the date of the execution of the foregoing power of attorney the duly elected officer of the Company, and the corporate seal and his signature as officer were duly affixed and subscribed to the said instrument by the authority of said board of directors; and the foregoing power of attorney is still in full force and effect.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my name as Assistant Secretary, and affixed the corporate seal of said Company this 18th day of August, 2022.

Assistant Secretary

BDJ 1(08-21)00

CERTIFICATION OF SUSPENSION OR DEBARMENT

Person or persons associated therewith in the capacity of owner, partner, director or officer authorized to sign contracts:

* is currently under suspension, debarment, disqualifications, voluntary exclusion, or determination of ineligibility by any state or federal agency?

* has been suspended, debarred, disqualified, voluntarily excluded or determined ineligible by any state or federal agency within the past three years?

* does have a proposed debarment pending?

* has been indicted, convicted, or had a civil judgment rendered against (it) by a court of competent jurisdiction in any matter involving fraud or official misconduct with the past three years?

**APPLICABLE: If the answer is YES to any of the four items above Insert Suspension or Debarment actions below.

Suspension or debarment actions will not necessarily result in denial of award, but will be considered in determining bidder responsibility. For any Suspension or Debarment noted, indicate below to whom it applies, initiating agency and dated of action.

SUSPENSION OF DEBARMENT LISTING

APPLIES TO WHOM	INITIATING AGENCY	DATES OF ACTION
None		

The person or persons signing this Proposal do hereby certify, under penalty of perjury, that this CERTIFICATION OF SUSPENSION OR DEBARMENT is a true and accurate statement.

SUBMITTED this 18th day of August, 2022.

CONTRACTOR: Dustbusters Enterprise Inc.

ADDRESS: 65 Rail Center
Evanston, WY 82930

PRINTED NAME Nathan Prete

SIGNATURE: [signature] TITLE: VP

REGISTRATION WITH THE WYOMING SECRETARY OF STATE

The person, or persons, by signing this proposal certify that:

1. Is this a corporation or limited liability company?
2. Has the above mentioned corporation or limited liability company filed its annual report with the Wyoming Secretary of State to do business in the State of Wyoming? Yes.

Reference Wyoming Statutes 17-15-112 and 17-16-1630.

SUBMITTED this 18th day of August, 2022.

CONTRACTOR: Dust busters Enterprises Inc

ADDRESS: 65 Rail Center
Evanston WY 82930

PRINTED NAME: Nathan Prete

SIGNATURE: [signature]

TITLE: VP

CONTRACT FORMS

DIVISION 0 – BIDDING AND CONTRACT DOCUMENTS
SECTION 00500 –CONTRACT AGREEMENT

Campbell County

Campbell County Roads –Dust Suppression Project

CMAQ (Congestion Mitigation Air Quality)

Federal Project: CD 0.00 CM 21406

This Agreement is made and entered into between Campbell County, Wyoming, by and through its Board of County Commissioners, 5901 Hannum Road, Gillette, WY 82716 hereinafter **OWNER** and Dustbusters Enterprises, Inc. in the State of Wyoming, hereafter called the **CONTRACTOR.**

In consideration of the payments and promises contained herein to be performed by the parties, the parties agree as follows:

Owner has applied and received funding pursuant to CMAQ Federal Projects CD 0.00 CM 21406 (hereinafter **PROJECT**) for the purpose of dust suppression. The project will have one bid schedule as follows:

Bid Schedule A - Project No. CM 21406
Black & Yellow Road
Clarkelen Road
Savageton Road
Turnercrest Road

The **PROJECT** for which funds have been granted requires the application of Magnesium Chloride Solution to the roads.

CONTRACTOR shall provide One Thousand Nine Hundred Fifty (1,950) tons of solution with no less than thirty percent (30%) Magnesium Chloride (MgC12) content (hereinafter **PRODUCT**). The **PRODUCT** shall be delivered FOB to Savageton, Wyoming at a more specific location to be designated by **OWNER.** The **PRODUCT** must be delivered so as to be utilized by owner not later than November 30, 2023, all in accordance with the bid documents and Project Manual for **PROJECT.**

OWNER shall pay **CONTRACTOR** and **CONTRACTOR** shall receive as full compensation for everything furnished and done by the **CONTRACTOR** under this agreement the sum of $347,100.00 which is the amount **CONTACTOR** bid for the **PROJECT** which shall include all loss, damages arising out of the work performed by **CONTACTOR**, the action of the elements and any other unforeseen contingencies or difficulties which may be encountered by the **CONTACTOR.**

Payment shall be made by **OWNER** with in forty-five (45) days of the conclusion of the PROJECT following receipt of an itemized invoice/claim for payment as required by Wyoming law.

It is specifically agreed and understood that this **PROJECT** is funded in part by federal funds under the referenced project number and **OWNERS** responsibilities for completion of the **PROJECT** under this agreement are conditional on final approval and receipt of said funding.

This agreement and the Project Manual for PROJECT contain the entire agreement of the parties. Any alteration or amendment to this agreement must be done by writing, signed by both parties.

Campbell County

_____

Del Shelstad, Chairman

Dated:_____

Contractor

_____

Dated:_____

NOTICE OF AWARD

Date:_____

TO: Dustbusters Enterprises, Inc
65 Rail Center
Evanston, WY 82930

Campbell County, having considered the Bid submitted for the
Campbell County Roads – Dust Suppression Project
CMAQ (Congestion Mitigation Air Quality)
Federal Project: CD 0.00 CM 21406

and it appears that your Bid of $ 347,100.00 is fair, equitable, and to the best interest of Campbell County, Gillette, Wyoming, and having authorized the Magnesium Chloride be delivered, said Bid is hereby accepted at the Bid Prices contained on the Bid Form.

In accordance with the terms of the Contract Documents, you are required to execute the formal Contract Agreement within fifteen (15) calendar days from the date this Notice of Award is delivered.

CAMPBELL COUNTY, WYOMING

By:_____
Del Shelstad

Title: **Chairman, Campbell County Commissioners**

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Date:_____

I hereby acknowledge receipt of this Notice of Award dated _____.

Contractor: _____

Signature: _____

Title:_____

NOTICE TO PROCEED

Date: _____

TO: Dustbusters Enterprises, Inc.
65 Rail Center
Evanston, WY 82930

_____

Campbell County, having received the Contract Agreement, hereby authorize you to proceed with the delivery of 1,950 tons Magnesium Chloride for the

Campbell County – Dust Suppression Project
CMAQ (Congestion Mitigation Air Quality)
Federal Project: CD 0.00 CM21406

in accordance with the Contract Documents.

CAMPBELL COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

By: _____
Del Shelstad

Title: Chairman

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Date: _____

I hereby acknowledge receipt of this Notice to Proceed dated _____

Contractor: _____

Address: _____

_____

Signature: _____

Title: _____

APPLICATION FOR PAYMENT NO. ___

Owner: Campbell County, 5901 Hannum Road, Gillette, WY 82716

Contractor:_____

Project: **Campbell County**
Campbell County Roads –Stabilization and Dust Suppression Project
CMAQ (Congestion Mitigation Air Quality)
Federally Funded Project: CD 0.00 CM 21406

Original Contract Price	$_____
Total Completed and Stored to date	$_____
	$_____
TOTAL PAYMENT DUE	$_____

SUPPLIER CERTIFICATION:

The undersigned Supplier certifies that to the best of his knowledge, information, and belief, the Product covered by this Application for Payment, supported by attached accompanying documents, has been delivered in accordance with the Contract Documents and, that all amounts have been paid by him for Product for which previous Applications for Payment were submitted, and that the current payment shown herein is due.

Contractor: _____

Title: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Payment of the above amount due this application
is recommended this _____day of _____, 2022

CMAQ REQUIREMENTS

SCOPE OF WORK

The work will consist of supplying magnesium chloride aqueous solution (30 percent minimum magnesium chloride) as dust suppressant. The material will be delivered to Campbell County Road and Bridge's (CCR&B) delivery site at Savageton, Wyoming, between MP 35 and 36 for pickup by CCRB personnel. This site is on the southwest corner of the intersection of Wyoming Highway 50, Savageton Road and Black and Yellow Road in a graveled staging area. CCRB will provide a minimum of 3 fracmaster (or equivalent) storage tanks for accepting material to meet CCR&B's use. The quantity to be delivered is 1,950 (One Thousand Nine Hundred Fifty) tons of magnesium chloride and will need to be delivered on CCR&B's schedule to meet the overall project completion date of November 30, 2023. The project is anticipated to begin October 2022 with the majority of the project to be performed fall of 2022 and early spring/summer 2023.

METHOD OF MEASUREMENT AND BASIS OF PAYMENT

Magnesium chloride aqueous solution will be measured by the unit (tons) and will be monitored based on quantity delivered as indicated on the bill of lading.

Payment for delivered magnesium chloride aqueous solution will be made on a unit price (tons) basis at the unit price in the Unit Price Schedule. Payment details are as described in section "Acceptance of Contract Work Material".

EXTRA WORK AND CHANGE ORDERS

CCR&B may direct the contractor/supplier to supply additional material necessary to complete the project and pay for such material by the use of contract unit prices if they are representative of the material to be supplied. CCR&B and the supplier may negotiate new unit prices if there are changed conditions or requirements.

REQUIRED CONTRACT PROVISIONS
FEDERAL-AID CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS

I. General
II. Nondiscrimination
III. Non-segregated Facilities
IV. Davis-Bacon and Related Act Provisions
V. Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act Provisions
VI. Subletting or Assigning the Contract
VII. Safety: Accident Prevention
VIII. False Statements Concerning Highway Projects
IX. Implementation of Clean Air Act and Federal Water Pollution Control Act
X. Certification Regarding Debarment, Suspension, Ineligibility and Voluntary Exclusion
XI. Certification Regarding Use of Contract Funds for Lobbying
XII. Use of United States-Flag Vessels:

ATTACHMENTS

A. Employment and Materials Preference for Appalachian Development Highway System or Appalachian Local Access Road Contracts (included in Appalachian contracts only)

I. GENERAL

1. Form FHWA-1273 must be physically incorporated in each construction contract funded under title 23, United States Code, as required in 23 CFR 633.102(b) (excluding emergency contracts solely intended for debris removal). The contractor (or subcontractor) must insert this form in each subcontract and further require its inclusion in all lower tier subcontracts (excluding purchase orders, rental agreements and other agreements for supplies or services). 23 CFR 633.102(e).

The applicable requirements of Form FHWA-1273 are incorporated by reference for work done under any purchase order, rental agreement or agreement for other services. The prime contractor shall be responsible for compliance by any subcontractor, lower-tier subcontractor or service provider. 23 CFR 633.102(e).

Form FHWA-1273 must be included in all Federal-aid design-build contracts, in all subcontracts and in lower tier subcontracts (excluding subcontracts for design services, purchase orders, rental agreements and other agreements for supplies or services) in accordance with 23 CFR 633.102. The design-builder shall be responsible for compliance by any subcontractor, lower-tier subcontractor or service provider.

Contracting agencies may reference Form FHWA-1273 in solicitation-for-bids or request-for-proposals documents, however, the Form FHWA-1273 must be physically incorporated (not referenced) in all contracts, subcontracts and lower-tier subcontracts (excluding purchase orders, rental agreements and other agreements for supplies or services related to a construction contract). 23 CFR 633.102(b).

2. Subject to the applicability criteria noted in the following sections, these contract provisions shall apply to all work performed on the contract by the contractor's own organization and with the assistance of workers under the contractor's immediate superintendence and to all work performed on the contract by piecework, station work, or by subcontract. 23 CFR 633.102(d).

3. A breach of any of the stipulations contained in these Required Contract Provisions may be sufficient grounds for withholding of progress payments, withholding of final payment, termination of the contract, suspension / debarment or any other action determined to be appropriate by the contracting agency and FHWA.

4. Selection of Labor: During the performance of this contract, the contractor shall not use convict labor for any purpose within the limits of a construction project on a Federal-aid highway unless it is labor performed by convicts who are on parole, supervised release, or probation. 23 U.S.C. 114(b). The term Federal-aid highway does not include roadways functionally classified as local roads or rural minor collectors. 23 U.S.C. 101(a).

II. NONDISCRIMINATION (23 CFR 230.107(a); 23 CFR Part 230, Subpart A, Appendix A; EO 11246)

The provisions of this section related to 23 CFR Part 230, Subpart A, Appendix A are applicable to all Federal-aid construction contracts and to all related construction subcontracts of $10,000 or more. The provisions of 23 CFR Part 230 are not applicable to material supply, engineering, or architectural service contracts.

In addition, the contractor and all subcontractors must comply with the following policies: Executive Order 11246, 41 CFR Part 60, 29 CFR Parts 1625-1627, 23 U.S.C. 140, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended (29 U.S.C. 794), Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2000d et seq.), and related regulations including 49 CFR Parts 21, 26, and 27; and 23 CFR Parts 200, 230, and 633.

The contractor and all subcontractors must comply with: the requirements of the Equal Opportunity Clause in 41 CFR 60-1.4(b) and, for all construction contracts exceeding $10,000, the Standard Federal Equal Employment Opportunity Construction Contract Specifications in 41 CFR 60-4.3.

Note: The U.S. Department of Labor has exclusive authority to determine compliance with Executive Order 11246 and the policies of the Secretary of Labor including 41 CFR Part 60, and 29 CFR Parts 1625-1627. The contracting agency and the FHWA have the authority and the responsibility to ensure compliance with 23 U.S.C. 140, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended (29 U.S.C. 794), and Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2000d et seq.), and related regulations including 49 CFR Parts 21, 26, and 27; and 23 CFR Parts 200, 230, and 633.

The following provision is adopted from 23 CFR Part 230, Subpart A, Appendix A, with appropriate revisions to conform to the U.S. Department of Labor (US DOL) and FHWA requirements.

1. Equal Employment Opportunity: Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) requirements not to discriminate and to take affirmative action to assure equal opportunity as set forth under laws, executive orders, rules, regulations (*see* 28 CFR Part 35, 29 CFR Part 1630, 29 CFR Parts 1625-1627, 41 CFR Part 60 and 49 CFR Part 27) and orders of the Secretary of Labor as modified by the provisions prescribed herein, and imposed pursuant to 23 U.S.C. 140, shall constitute the EEO and specific affirmative action standards for the contractor's project activities under this contract. The provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12101 et seq.) set forth under 28 CFR Part 35 and 29 CFR Part 1630 are incorporated by reference in this contract. In the execution of this contract, the contractor agrees to comply with the following minimum specific requirement activities of EEO:

a. The contractor will work with the contracting agency and the Federal Government to ensure that it has made every good faith effort to provide equal opportunity with respect to all of its terms and conditions of employment and in their review of activities under the contract. 23 CFR 230.409 (g)(4) & (5).

b. The contractor will accept as its operating policy the following statement:

> "It is the policy of this Company to assure that applicants are employed, and that employees are treated during employment, without regard to their race, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, color, national origin, age or disability. Such action shall include: employment, upgrading, demotion, or transfer; recruitment or recruitment advertising; layoff or termination; rates of pay or other forms of compensation; and selection for training, including apprenticeship, pre-apprenticeship, and/or on-the-job training."

2. EEO Officer: The contractor will designate and make known to the contracting officers an EEO Officer who will have the responsibility for and must be capable of effectively administering and promoting an active EEO program and who must be assigned adequate authority and responsibility to do so.

3. Dissemination of Policy: All members of the contractor's staff who are authorized to hire, supervise, promote, and discharge employees, or who recommend such action or are substantially involved in such action, will be made fully cognizant of and will implement the contractor's EEO policy and contractual responsibilities to provide EEO in each grade and classification of employment. To ensure that the above agreement will be met, the following actions will be taken as a minimum:

a. Periodic meetings of supervisory and personnel office employees will be conducted before the start of work and then not less often than once every six months, at which time the contractor's EEO policy and its implementation will be reviewed and explained. The meetings will be conducted by the EEO Officer or other knowledgeable company official.

b. All new supervisory or personnel office employees will be given a thorough indoctrination by the EEO Officer, covering all major aspects of the contractor's EEO obligations within thirty days following their reporting for duty with the contractor.

c. All personnel who are engaged in direct recruitment for the project will be instructed by the EEO Officer in the contractor's procedures for locating and hiring minorities and women.

d. Notices and posters setting forth the contractor's EEO policy will be placed in areas readily accessible to employees, applicants for employment and potential employees.

e. The contractor's EEO policy and the procedures to implement such policy will be brought to the attention of employees by means of meetings, employee handbooks, or other appropriate means.

4. Recruitment: When advertising for employees, the contractor will include in all advertisements for employees the notation: "An Equal Opportunity Employer." All such advertisements will be placed in publications having a large circulation among minorities and women in the area from which the project work force would normally be derived.

a. The contractor will, unless precluded by a valid bargaining agreement, conduct systematic and direct recruitment through public and private employee referral sources likely to yield qualified minorities and women. To meet this requirement, the contractor will identify sources of potential minority group employees and establish with such identified sources procedures whereby minority and women applicants may be referred to the contractor for employment consideration.

b. In the event the contractor has a valid bargaining agreement providing for exclusive hiring hall referrals, the contractor is expected to observe the provisions of that agreement to the extent that the system meets the contractor's compliance with EEO contract provisions. Where implementation of such an agreement has the effect of discriminating against minorities or women, or obligates the contractor to do the same, such implementation violates Federal nondiscrimination provisions.

c. The contractor will encourage its present employees to refer minorities and women as applicants for employment. Information and procedures with regard to referring such applicants will be discussed with employees.

5. Personnel Actions: Wages, working conditions, and employee benefits shall be established and administered, and personnel actions of every type, including hiring, upgrading, promotion, transfer, demotion, layoff, and termination, shall be taken without regard to race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, national origin, age or disability. The following procedures shall be followed:

a. The contractor will conduct periodic inspections of project sites to ensure that working conditions and employee facilities do not indicate discriminatory treatment of project site personnel.

b. The contractor will periodically evaluate the spread of wages paid within each classification to determine any evidence of discriminatory wage practices.

c. The contractor will periodically review selected personnel actions in depth to determine whether there is evidence of discrimination. Where evidence is found, the contractor will promptly take corrective action. If the review indicates that the discrimination may extend beyond the actions reviewed, such corrective action shall include all affected persons.

d. The contractor will promptly investigate all complaints of alleged discrimination made to the contractor in connection with its obligations under this contract, will attempt to resolve such complaints, and will take appropriate corrective action

within a reasonable time. If the investigation indicates that the discrimination may affect persons other than the complainant, such corrective action shall include such other persons. Upon completion of each investigation, the contractor will inform every complainant of all of their avenues of appeal.

6. Training and Promotion:

a. The contractor will assist in locating, qualifying, and increasing the skills of minorities and women who are applicants for employment or current employees. Such efforts should be aimed at developing full journey level status employees in the type of trade or job classification involved.

b. Consistent with the contractor's work force requirements and as permissible under Federal and State regulations, the contractor shall make full use of training programs (i.e., apprenticeship and on-the-job training programs for the geographical area of contract performance). In the event a special provision for training is provided under this contract, this subparagraph will be superseded as indicated in the special provision. The contracting agency may reserve training positions for persons who receive welfare assistance in accordance with 23 U.S.C. 140(a).

c. The contractor will advise employees and applicants for employment of available training programs and entrance requirements for each.

d. The contractor will periodically review the training and promotion potential of employees who are minorities and women and will encourage eligible employees to apply for such training and promotion.

7. Unions: If the contractor relies in whole or in part upon unions as a source of employees, the contractor will use good faith efforts to obtain the cooperation of such unions to increase opportunities for minorities and women. 23 CFR 230.409. Actions by the contractor, either directly or through a contractor's association acting as agent, will include the procedures set forth below:

a. The contractor will use good faith efforts to develop, in cooperation with the unions, joint training programs aimed toward qualifying more minorities and women for membership in the unions and increasing the skills of minorities and women so that they may qualify for higher paying employment.

b. The contractor will use good faith efforts to incorporate an EEO clause into each union agreement to the end that such union will be contractually bound to refer applicants without regard to their race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, national origin, age, or disability.

c. The contractor is to obtain information as to the referral practices and policies of the labor union except that to the extent such information is within the exclusive possession of the labor union and such labor union refuses to furnish such information to the contractor, the contractor shall so certify to the contracting agency and shall set forth what efforts have been made to obtain such information.

d. In the event the union is unable to provide the contractor with a reasonable flow of referrals within the time limit set forth in the collective bargaining agreement, the contractor will, through independent recruitment efforts, fill the employment vacancies without regard to race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, national origin, age, or disability; making full efforts to obtain qualified and/or qualifiable minorities and women. The failure of a union to provide sufficient referrals (even though it is obligated to provide exclusive referrals under the terms of a collective bargaining agreement) does not relieve the contractor from the requirements of this paragraph. In the event the union referral practice prevents the contractor from meeting the obligations pursuant to Executive Order 11246, as amended, and these special provisions, such contractor shall immediately notify the contracting agency.

8. Reasonable Accommodation for Applicants / Employees with Disabilities: The contractor must be familiar with the requirements for and comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act and all rules and regulations established thereunder. Employers must provide reasonable accommodation in all employment activities unless to do so would cause an undue hardship.

9. Selection of Subcontractors, Procurement of Materials and Leasing of Equipment: The contractor shall not discriminate on the grounds of race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, national origin, age, or disability in the selection and retention of subcontractors, including procurement of materials and leases of equipment. The contractor shall take all necessary and reasonable steps to ensure nondiscrimination in the administration of this contract.

a. The contractor shall notify all potential subcontractors, suppliers, and lessors of their EEO obligations under this contract.

b. The contractor will use good faith efforts to ensure subcontractor compliance with their EEO obligations.

10. Assurances Required:

a. The requirements of 49 CFR Part 26 and the State DOT's FHWA-approved Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) program are incorporated by reference.

b. The contractor, subrecipient or subcontractor shall not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, or sex in the performance of this contract. The contractor shall carry out applicable requirements of 49 CFR part 26 in the award and administration of DOT-assisted contracts. Failure by the contractor to carry out these requirements is a material breach of this contract, which may result in the termination of this contract or such other remedy as the recipient deems appropriate, which may include, but is not limited to:
(1) Withholding monthly progress payments;
(2) Assessing sanctions;
(3) Liquidated damages; and/or
(4) Disqualifying the contractor from future bidding as non-responsible.

c. The Title VI and nondiscrimination provisions of U.S. DOT Order 1050.2A at Appendixes A and E are incorporated by reference. 49 CFR Part 21.

11. Records and Reports: The contractor shall keep such records as necessary to document compliance with the EEO requirements. Such records shall be retained for a period of three years following the date of the final payment to the contractor for all contract work and shall be available at reasonable times and places for inspection by authorized representatives of the contracting agency and the FHWA.

a. The records kept by the contractor shall document the following:

(1) The number and work hours of minority and non-minority group members and women employed in each work classification on the project;

(2) The progress and efforts being made in cooperation with unions, when applicable, to increase employment opportunities for minorities and women; and

(3) The progress and efforts being made in locating, hiring, training, qualifying, and upgrading minorities and women.

b. The contractors and subcontractors will submit an annual report to the contracting agency each July for the duration of the project indicating the number of minority, women, and non-minority group employees currently engaged in each work classification required by the contract work. This information is to be reported on Form FHWA-1391. The staffing data should represent the project work force on board in all or any part of the last payroll period preceding the end of July. If on-the-job training is being required by special provision, the contractor will be required to collect and report training data. The employment data should reflect the work force on board during all or any part of the last payroll period preceding the end of July.

III. NONSEGREGATED FACILITIES

This provision is applicable to all Federal-aid construction contracts and to all related construction subcontracts of more than $10,000. 41 CFR 60-1.5.

As prescribed by 41 CFR 60-1.8, the contractor must ensure that facilities provided for employees are provided in such a manner that segregation on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, or national origin cannot result. The contractor may neither require such segregated use by written or oral policies nor tolerate such use by employee custom. The contractor's obligation extends further to ensure that its employees are not assigned to perform their services at any location under the contractor's control where the facilities are segregated. The term "facilities" includes waiting rooms, work areas, restaurants and other eating areas, time clocks, restrooms, washrooms, locker rooms and other storage or dressing areas, parking lots, drinking fountains, recreation or entertainment areas, transportation, and housing provided for employees. The contractor shall provide separate or single-user restrooms and necessary dressing or sleeping areas to assure privacy between sexes.

IV. DAVIS-BACON AND RELATED ACT PROVISIONS

This section is applicable to all Federal-aid construction projects exceeding $2,000 and to all related subcontracts and lower-tier subcontracts (regardless of subcontract size), in accordance with 29 CFR 5.5. The requirements apply to all projects located within the right-of-way of a roadway that is functionally classified as Federal-aid highway. 23 U.S.C. 113. This excludes roadways functionally classified as local roads or rural minor collectors, which are exempt. 23 U.S.C. 101. Where applicable law requires that projects be treated as a project on a Federal-aid highway, the provisions of this subpart will apply regardless of the location of the project. Examples include: Surface Transportation Block Grant Program projects funded under 23 U.S.C. 133 [excluding recreational trails projects], the Nationally Significant Freight and Highway Projects funded under 23 U.S.C. 117, and National Highway Freight Program projects funded under 23 U.S.C. 167.

The following provisions are from the U.S. Department of Labor regulations in 29 CFR 5.5 "Contract provisions and related matters" with minor revisions to conform to the FHWA-1273 format and FHWA program requirements.

1. Minimum wages (29 CFR 5.5)

a. All laborers and mechanics employed or working upon the site of the work, will be paid unconditionally and not less often than once a week, and without subsequent deduction or rebate on any account (except such payroll deductions as are permitted by regulations issued by the Secretary of Labor under the Copeland Act (29 CFR part 3)), the full amount of wages and bona fide fringe benefits (or cash equivalents thereof) due at time of payment computed at rates not less than those contained in the wage determination of the Secretary of Labor which is attached hereto and made a part hereof, regardless of any contractual relationship which may be alleged to exist between the contractor and such laborers and mechanics.

Contributions made or costs reasonably anticipated for bona fide fringe benefits under section 1(b)(2) of the Davis-Bacon Act on behalf of laborers or mechanics are considered wages paid to such laborers or mechanics, subject to the provisions of paragraph 1.d. of this section; also, regular contributions made or costs incurred for more than a weekly period (but not less often than quarterly) under plans, funds, or programs which cover the particular weekly period, are deemed to be constructively made or incurred during such weekly period. Such laborers and mechanics shall be paid the appropriate wage rate and fringe benefits on the wage determination for the classification of work actually performed, without regard to skill, except as provided in 29 CFR 5.5(a)(4). Laborers or mechanics performing work in more than one classification may be compensated at the rate specified for each classification for the time actually worked therein: Provided, That the employer's payroll records accurately set forth the time spent in each classification in which work is performed. The wage determination (including any additional classification and wage rates conformed under paragraph 1.b. of this section) and the Davis-Bacon poster (WH–1321) shall be posted at all times by the contractor and its subcontractors at the site of the work in a prominent and accessible place where it can be easily seen by the workers.

b.(1) The contracting officer shall require that any class of laborers or mechanics, including helpers, which is not listed in the wage determination and which is to be employed under the contract shall be classified in conformance with the wage determination. The contracting officer shall approve an additional classification and wage rate and fringe benefits therefore only when the following criteria have been met:

(i) The work to be performed by the classification requested is not performed by a classification in the wage determination; and

(ii) The classification is utilized in the area by the construction industry; and

(iii) The proposed wage rate, including any bona fide fringe benefits, bears a reasonable relationship to the wage rates contained in the wage determination.

(2) If the contractor and the laborers and mechanics to be employed in the classification (if known), or their representatives, and the contracting officer agree on the classification and wage rate (including the amount designated for fringe benefits where appropriate), a report of the action taken shall be sent by the contracting officer to the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, DC 20210. The Administrator, or an authorized representative, will approve, modify, or disapprove every additional classification action within 30 days of receipt and so advise the contracting officer or will notify the contracting officer within the 30-day period that additional time is necessary.

(3) In the event the contractor, the laborers or mechanics to be employed in the classification or their representatives, and the contracting officer do not agree on the proposed classification and wage rate (including the amount designated for fringe benefits, where appropriate), the contracting officer shall refer the questions, including the views of all interested parties and the recommendation of the contracting officer, to the Administrator for determination. The Administrator, or an authorized representative, will issue a determination within 30 days of receipt and so advise the contracting officer or will notify the contracting officer within the 30-day period that additional time is necessary.

(4) The wage rate (including fringe benefits where appropriate) determined pursuant to paragraphs 1.b.(2) or 1.b.(3) of this section, shall be paid to all workers performing work in the classification under this contract from the first day on which work is performed in the classification.

c. Whenever the minimum wage rate prescribed in the contract for a class of laborers or mechanics includes a fringe benefit which is not expressed as an hourly rate, the contractor shall either pay the benefit as stated in the wage determination or shall pay another bona fide fringe benefit or an hourly cash equivalent thereof.

d. If the contractor does not make payments to a trustee or other third person, the contractor may consider as part of the wages of any laborer or mechanic the amount of any costs reasonably anticipated in providing bona fide fringe benefits under a plan or program, Provided, That the Secretary of Labor has found, upon the written request of the contractor, that the applicable standards of the Davis-Bacon Act have been met. The Secretary of Labor may require the contractor to set aside in a separate account assets for the meeting of obligations under the plan or program.

2. Withholding (29 CFR 5.5)

The contracting agency shall upon its own action or upon written request of an authorized representative of the Department of Labor, withhold or cause to be withheld from the contractor under this contract, or any other Federal contract with the same prime contractor, or any other federally-assisted contract subject to Davis-Bacon prevailing wage requirements, which is held by the same prime contractor, so much of the accrued payments or advances as may be considered necessary to pay laborers and mechanics, including apprentices, trainees, and helpers, employed by the contractor or any subcontractor the full amount of wages required by the contract. In the event of failure to pay any laborer or mechanic, including any apprentice, trainee, or helper, employed or working on the site of the work, all or part of the wages required by the contract, the contracting agency may, after written notice to the contractor, take such action as may be necessary to cause the suspension of any further payment, advance, or guarantee of funds until such violations have ceased.

3. Payrolls and basic records (29 CFR 5.5)

a. Payrolls and basic records relating thereto shall be maintained by the contractor during the course of the work and preserved for a period of three years thereafter for all laborers and mechanics working at the site of the work. Such records shall contain the name, address, and social security number of each such worker, his or her correct classification, hourly rates of wages paid (including rates of contributions or costs anticipated for bona fide fringe benefits or cash equivalents thereof of the types described in section 1(b)(2)(B) of the Davis-Bacon Act), daily and weekly number of hours worked, deductions made and actual wages paid. Whenever the Secretary of Labor has found under 29 CFR 5.5(a)(1)(iv) that the wages of any laborer or mechanic include the amount of any costs reasonably anticipated in providing benefits under a plan or program described in section 1(b)(2)(B) of the Davis-Bacon Act, the contractor shall maintain records which show that the commitment to provide such benefits is enforceable, that the plan or program is financially responsible, and that the plan or program has been communicated in writing to the laborers or mechanics affected, and records which show the costs anticipated or the actual cost incurred in providing such benefits. Contractors employing apprentices or trainees under approved programs shall maintain written evidence of the registration of apprenticeship programs and certification of trainee programs, the registration of the apprentices and trainees, and the ratios and wage rates prescribed in the applicable programs.

b.(1) The contractor shall submit weekly for each week in which any contract work is performed a copy of all payrolls to the contracting agency. The payrolls submitted shall set out accurately and completely all of the information required to be maintained under 29 CFR 5.5(a)(3)(i), except that full social security numbers and home addresses shall not be included on weekly transmittals. Instead the payrolls shall only need to include an individually identifying number for each employee (e.g., the last four digits of the employee's social security number). The required weekly payroll information may be submitted in any form desired. Optional Form WH–347 is available for this purpose from the Wage and Hour Division Web site. The prime contractor is responsible for the submission of copies of payrolls by all subcontractors. Contractors and subcontractors shall maintain the full social security number and current address of each covered worker, and shall provide them upon request to the contracting agency for transmission to the State DOT, the FHWA or the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor for purposes of an investigation or audit of compliance with prevailing wage requirements. It is not a violation of this section for a prime contractor to require a subcontractor to provide addresses and social security numbers to the prime contractor for its own records, without weekly submission to the contracting agency.

(2) Each payroll submitted shall be accompanied by a "Statement of Compliance," signed by the contractor or

subcontractor or his or her agent who pays or supervises the payment of the persons employed under the contract and shall certify the following:

(i) That the payroll for the payroll period contains the information required to be provided under 29 CFR 5.5(a)(3)(ii), the appropriate information is being maintained under 29 CFR 5.5(a)(3)(i), and that such information is correct and complete;

(ii) That each laborer or mechanic (including each helper, apprentice, and trainee) employed on the contract during the payroll period has been paid the full weekly wages earned, without rebate, either directly or indirectly, and that no deductions have been made either directly or indirectly from the full wages earned, other than permissible deductions as set forth in 29 CFR part 3;

(iii) That each laborer or mechanic has been paid not less than the applicable wage rates and fringe benefits or cash equivalents for the classification of work performed, as specified in the applicable wage determination incorporated into the contract.

(3) The weekly submission of a properly executed certification set forth on the reverse side of Optional Form WH–347 shall satisfy the requirement for submission of the "Statement of Compliance" required by paragraph 3.b.(2) of this section.

(4) The falsification of any of the above certifications may subject the contractor or subcontractor to civil or criminal prosecution under 18 U.S.C. 1001 and 31 U.S.C. 231.

c. The contractor or subcontractor shall make the records required under paragraph 3.a. of this section available for inspection, copying, or transcription by authorized representatives of the contracting agency, the State DOT, the FHWA, or the Department of Labor, and shall permit such representatives to interview employees during working hours on the job. If the contractor or subcontractor fails to submit the required records or to make them available, the FHWA may, after written notice to the contractor, the contracting agency or the State DOT, take such action as may be necessary to cause the suspension of any further payment, advance, or guarantee of funds. Furthermore, failure to submit the required records upon request or to make such records available may be grounds for debarment action pursuant to 29 CFR 5.12.

4. Apprentices and trainees (29 CFR 5.5)

a. Apprentices (programs of the USDOL).

Apprentices will be permitted to work at less than the predetermined rate for the work they performed when they are employed pursuant to and individually registered in a bona fide apprenticeship program registered with the U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, Office of Apprenticeship Training, Employer and Labor Services, or with a State Apprenticeship Agency recognized by the Office, or if a person is employed in his or her first 90 days of probationary employment as an apprentice in such an apprenticeship program, who is not individually registered in the program, but who has been certified by the Office of Apprenticeship Training, Employer and Labor Services or a State Apprenticeship Agency (where appropriate) to be eligible for probationary employment as an apprentice.

The allowable ratio of apprentices to journeymen on the job site in any craft classification shall not be greater than the ratio permitted to the contractor as to the entire work force under the registered program. Any worker listed on a payroll at an apprentice wage rate, who is not registered or otherwise employed as stated above, shall be paid not less than the applicable wage rate on the wage determination for the classification of work actually performed. In addition, any apprentice performing work on the job site in excess of the ratio permitted under the registered program shall be paid not less than the applicable wage rate on the wage determination for the work actually performed. Where a contractor is performing construction on a project in a locality other than that in which its program is registered, the ratios and wage rates (expressed in percentages of the journeyman's hourly rate) specified in the contractor's or subcontractor's registered program shall be observed.

Every apprentice must be paid at not less than the rate specified in the registered program for the apprentice's level of progress, expressed as a percentage of the journeymen hourly rate specified in the applicable wage determination. Apprentices shall be paid fringe benefits in accordance with the provisions of the apprenticeship program. If the apprenticeship program does not specify fringe benefits, apprentices must be paid the full amount of fringe benefits listed on the wage determination for the applicable classification. If the Administrator determines that a different practice prevails for the applicable apprentice classification, fringes shall be paid in accordance with that determination.

In the event the Office of Apprenticeship Training, Employer and Labor Services, or a State Apprenticeship Agency recognized by the Office, withdraws approval of an apprenticeship program, the contractor will no longer be permitted to utilize apprentices at less than the applicable predetermined rate for the work performed until an acceptable program is approved.

b. Trainees (programs of the USDOL).

Except as provided in 29 CFR 5.16, trainees will not be permitted to work at less than the predetermined rate for the work performed unless they are employed pursuant to and individually registered in a program which has received prior approval, evidenced by formal certification by the U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration.

The ratio of trainees to journeymen on the job site shall not be greater than permitted under the plan approved by the Employment and Training Administration.

Every trainee must be paid at not less than the rate specified in the approved program for the trainee's level of progress, expressed as a percentage of the journeyman hourly rate specified in the applicable wage determination. Trainees shall be paid fringe benefits in accordance with the provisions of the trainee program. If the trainee program does not mention fringe benefits, trainees shall be paid the full amount of fringe benefits listed on the wage determination unless the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division determines that there is an apprenticeship program associated with the

corresponding journeyman wage rate on the wage determination which provides for less than full fringe benefits for apprentices. Any employee listed on the payroll at a trainee rate who is not registered and participating in a training plan approved by the Employment and Training Administration shall be paid not less than the applicable wage rate on the wage determination for the classification of work actually performed. In addition, any trainee performing work on the job site in excess of the ratio permitted under the registered program shall be paid not less than the applicable wage rate on the wage determination for the work actually performed.

In the event the Employment and Training Administration withdraws approval of a training program, the contractor will no longer be permitted to utilize trainees at less than the applicable predetermined rate for the work performed until an acceptable program is approved.

c. Equal employment opportunity. The utilization of apprentices, trainees and journeymen under this part shall be in conformity with the equal employment opportunity requirements of Executive Order 11246, as amended, and 29 CFR part 30.

d. Apprentices and Trainees (programs of the U.S. DOT).

Apprentices and trainees working under apprenticeship and skill training programs which have been certified by the Secretary of Transportation as promoting EEO in connection with Federal-aid highway construction programs are not subject to the requirements of paragraph 4 of this Section IV. 23 CFR 230.111(e)(2). The straight time hourly wage rates for apprentices and trainees under such programs will be established by the particular programs. The ratio of apprentices and trainees to journeymen shall not be greater than permitted by the terms of the particular program.

5. Compliance with Copeland Act requirements. The contractor shall comply with the requirements of 29 CFR part 3, which are incorporated by reference in this contract as provided in 29 CFR 5.5.

6. Subcontracts. The contractor or subcontractor shall insert Form FHWA-1273 in any subcontracts and also require the subcontractors to include Form FHWA-1273 in any lower tier subcontracts. The prime contractor shall be responsible for the compliance by any subcontractor or lower tier subcontractor with all the contract clauses in 29 CFR 5.5.

7. Contract termination: debarment. A breach of the contract clauses in 29 CFR 5.5 may be grounds for termination of the contract, and for debarment as a contractor and a subcontractor as provided in 29 CFR 5.12.

8. Compliance with Davis-Bacon and Related Act requirements. All rulings and interpretations of the Davis-Bacon and Related Acts contained in 29 CFR parts 1, 3, and 5 are herein incorporated by reference in this contract as provided in 29 CFR 5.5.

9. Disputes concerning labor standards. As provided in 29 CFR 5.5, disputes arising out of the labor standards provisions of this contract shall not be subject to the general disputes clause of this contract. Such disputes shall be resolved in accordance with the procedures of the Department of Labor set forth in 29 CFR parts 5, 6, and 7. Disputes within the meaning of this clause include disputes between the contractor (or any of its subcontractors) and the contracting agency, the U.S. Department of Labor, or the employees or their representatives.

10. Certification of eligibility (29 CFR 5.5)

a. By entering into this contract, the contractor certifies that neither it (nor he or she) nor any person or firm who has an interest in the contractor's firm is a person or firm ineligible to be awarded Government contracts by virtue of section 3(a) of the Davis-Bacon Act or 29 CFR 5.12(a)(1).

b. No part of this contract shall be subcontracted to any person or firm ineligible for award of a Government contract by virtue of section 3(a) of the Davis-Bacon Act or 29 CFR 5.12(a)(1).

c. The penalty for making false statements is prescribed in the U.S. Criminal Code, 18 U.S.C. 1001.

V. CONTRACT WORK HOURS AND SAFETY STANDARDS ACT

Pursuant to 29 CFR 5.5(b), the following clauses apply to any Federal-aid construction contract in an amount in excess of $100,000 and subject to the overtime provisions of the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act. These clauses shall be inserted in addition to the clauses required by 29 CFR 5.5(a) or 29 CFR 4.6. As used in this paragraph, the terms laborers and mechanics include watchmen and guards.

1. Overtime requirements. No contractor or subcontractor contracting for any part of the contract work which may require or involve the employment of laborers or mechanics shall require or permit any such laborer or mechanic in any workweek in which he or she is employed on such work to work in excess of forty hours in such workweek unless such laborer or mechanic receives compensation at a rate not less than one and one-half times the basic rate of pay for all hours worked in excess of forty hours in such workweek. 29 CFR 5.5.

2. Violation; liability for unpaid wages; liquidated damages. In the event of any violation of the clause set forth in paragraph 1 of this section, the contractor and any subcontractor responsible therefor shall be liable for the unpaid wages. In addition, such contractor and subcontractor shall be liable to the United States (in the case of work done under contract for the District of Columbia or a territory, to such District or to such territory), for liquidated damages. Such liquidated damages shall be computed with respect to each individual laborer or mechanic, including watchmen and guards, employed in violation of the clause set forth in paragraph 1 of this section, in the sum currently provided in 29 CFR 5.5(b)(2)* for each calendar day on which such individual was required or permitted to work in excess of the standard workweek of forty hours without payment of the overtime wages required by the clause set forth in paragraph 1 of this section. 29 CFR 5.5.

* $27 as of January 23, 2019 (See 84 FR 213-01, 218) as may be adjusted annually by the Department of Labor; pursuant to the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act of 1990).

3. Withholding for unpaid wages and liquidated damages. The FHWA or the contacting agency shall upon its own action or upon written request of an authorized representative of the Department of Labor withhold or cause to be withheld, from any moneys payable on account of work performed by the contractor or subcontractor under any such contract or any other Federal contract with the same prime contractor, or any other federally-assisted contract subject to the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act, which is held by the same prime contractor, such sums as may be determined to be necessary to satisfy any liabilities of such contractor or subcontractor for unpaid wages and liquidated damages as provided in the clause set forth in paragraph 2 of this section. 29 CFR 5.5.

4. Subcontracts. The contractor or subcontractor shall insert in any subcontracts the clauses set forth in paragraphs 1 through 4 of this section and also a clause requiring the subcontractors to include these clauses in any lower tier subcontracts. The prime contractor shall be responsible for compliance by any subcontractor or lower tier subcontractor with the clauses set forth in paragraphs 1 through 4 of this section. 29 CFR 5.5.

VI. SUBLETTING OR ASSIGNING THE CONTRACT

This provision is applicable to all Federal-aid construction contracts on the National Highway System pursuant to 23 CFR 635.116.

1. The contractor shall perform with its own organization contract work amounting to not less than 30 percent (or a greater percentage if specified elsewhere in the contract) of the total original contract price, excluding any specialty items designated by the contracting agency. Specialty items may be performed by subcontract and the amount of any such specialty items performed may be deducted from the total original contract price before computing the amount of work required to be performed by the contractor's own organization (23 CFR 635.116).

a. The term "perform work with its own organization" in paragraph 1 of Section VI refers to workers employed or leased by the prime contractor, and equipment owned or rented by the prime contractor, with or without operators. Such term does not include employees or equipment of a subcontractor or lower tier subcontractor, agents of the prime contractor, or any other assignees. The term may include payments for the costs of hiring leased employees from an employee leasing firm meeting all relevant Federal and State regulatory requirements. Leased employees may only be included in this term if the prime contractor meets all of the following conditions: (based on longstanding interpretation)

(1) the prime contractor maintains control over the supervision of the day-to-day activities of the leased employees;
(2) the prime contractor remains responsible for the quality of the work of the leased employees;
(3) the prime contractor retains all power to accept or exclude individual employees from work on the project; and
(4) the prime contractor remains ultimately responsible for the payment of predetermined minimum wages, the submission of payrolls, statements of compliance and all other Federal regulatory requirements.

b. "Specialty Items" shall be construed to be limited to work that requires highly specialized knowledge, abilities, or equipment not ordinarily available in the type of contracting organizations qualified and expected to bid or propose on the contract as a whole and in general are to be limited to minor components of the overall contract. 23 CFR 635.102.

2. Pursuant to 23 CFR 635.116(a), the contract amount upon which the requirements set forth in paragraph (1) of Section VI is computed includes the cost of material and manufactured products which are to be purchased or produced by the contractor under the contract provisions.

3. Pursuant to 23 CFR 635.116(c), the contractor shall furnish (a) a competent superintendent or supervisor who is employed by the firm, has full authority to direct performance of the work in accordance with the contract requirements, and is in charge of all construction operations (regardless of who performs the work) and (b) such other of its own organizational resources (supervision, management, and engineering services) as the contracting officer determines is necessary to assure the performance of the contract.

4. No portion of the contract shall be sublet, assigned or otherwise disposed of except with the written consent of the contracting officer, or authorized representative, and such consent when given shall not be construed to relieve the contractor of any responsibility for the fulfillment of the contract. Written consent will be given only after the contracting agency has assured that each subcontract is evidenced in writing and that it contains all pertinent provisions and requirements of the prime contract. (based on long-standing interpretation of 23 CFR 635.116).

5. The 30-percent self-performance requirement of paragraph (1) is not applicable to design-build contracts; however, contracting agencies may establish their own self-performance requirements. 23 CFR 635.116(d).

VII. SAFETY: ACCIDENT PREVENTION

This provision is applicable to all Federal-aid construction contracts and to all related subcontracts.

1. In the performance of this contract the contractor shall comply with all applicable Federal, State, and local laws governing safety, health, and sanitation (23 CFR Part 635). The contractor shall provide all safeguards, safety devices and protective equipment and take any other needed actions as it determines, or as the contracting officer may determine, to be reasonably necessary to protect the life and health of employees on the job and the safety of the public and to protect property in connection with the performance of the work covered by the contract. 23 CFR 635.108.

2. It is a condition of this contract, and shall be made a condition of each subcontract, which the contractor enters into pursuant to this contract, that the contractor and any subcontractor shall not permit any employee, in performance of the contract, to work in surroundings or under conditions which are unsanitary, hazardous or dangerous to his/her health or safety, as determined under construction safety and health standards (29 CFR Part 1926) promulgated by the Secretary of Labor, in accordance with Section 107 of the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act (40 U.S.C. 3704). 29 CFR 1926.10.

3. Pursuant to 29 CFR 1926.3, it is a condition of this contract that the Secretary of Labor or authorized representative thereof, shall have right of entry to any site of contract performance to inspect or investigate the matter of compliance

with the construction safety and health standards and to carry out the duties of the Secretary under Section 107 of the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act (40 U.S.C. 3704).

VIII. FALSE STATEMENTS CONCERNING HIGHWAY PROJECTS

This provision is applicable to all Federal-aid construction contracts and to all related subcontracts.

In order to assure high quality and durable construction in conformity with approved plans and specifications and a high degree of reliability on statements and representations made by engineers, contractors, suppliers, and workers on Federal-aid highway projects, it is essential that all persons concerned with the project perform their functions as carefully, thoroughly, and honestly as possible. Willful falsification, distortion, or misrepresentation with respect to any facts related to the project is a violation of Federal law. To prevent any misunderstanding regarding the seriousness of these and similar acts, Form FHWA-1022 shall be posted on each Federal-aid highway project (23 CFR Part 635) in one or more places where it is readily available to all persons concerned with the project:

18 U.S.C. 1020 reads as follows:

"Whoever, being an officer, agent, or employee of the United States, or of any State or Territory, or whoever, whether a person, association, firm, or corporation, knowingly makes any false statement, false representation, or false report as to the character, quality, quantity, or cost of the material used or to be used, or the quantity or quality of the work performed or to be performed, or the cost thereof in connection with the submission of plans, maps, specifications, contracts, or costs of construction on any highway or related project submitted for approval to the Secretary of Transportation; or

Whoever knowingly makes any false statement, false representation, false report or false claim with respect to the character, quality, quantity, or cost of any work performed or to be performed, or materials furnished or to be furnished, in connection with the construction of any highway or related project approved by the Secretary of Transportation; or

Whoever knowingly makes any false statement or false representation as to material fact in any statement, certificate, or report submitted pursuant to provisions of the Federal-aid Roads Act approved July 11, 1916, (39 Stat. 355), as amended and supplemented;

Shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 5 years or both."

IX. IMPLEMENTATION OF CLEAN AIR ACT AND FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT (42 U.S.C. 7606; 2 CFR 200.88; EO 11738)

This provision is applicable to all Federal-aid construction contracts in excess of $150,000 and to all related subcontracts. 48 CFR 2.101; 2 CFR 200.326.

By submission of this bid/proposal or the execution of this contract or subcontract, as appropriate, the bidder, proposer, Federal-aid construction contractor, subcontractor, supplier, or vendor agrees to comply with all applicable standards, orders or regulations issued pursuant to the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401-7671q) and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. 1251-1387). Violations must be reported to the Federal Highway Administration and the Regional Office of the Environmental Protection Agency. 2 CFR Part 200, Appendix II.

The contractor agrees to include or cause to be included the requirements of this Section in every subcontract, and further agrees to take such action as the contracting agency may direct as a means of enforcing such requirements. 2 CFR 200.326.

X. CERTIFICATION REGARDING DEBARMENT, SUSPENSION, INELIGIBILITY AND VOLUNTARY EXCLUSION

This provision is applicable to all Federal-aid construction contracts, design-build contracts, subcontracts, lower-tier subcontracts, purchase orders, lease agreements, consultant contracts or any other covered transaction requiring FHWA approval or that is estimated to cost $25,000 or more – as defined in 2 CFR Parts 180 and 1200. 2 CFR 180.220 and 1200.220.

1. Instructions for Certification – First Tier Participants:

a. By signing and submitting this proposal, the prospective first tier participant is providing the certification set out below.

b. The inability of a person to provide the certification set out below will not necessarily result in denial of participation in this covered transaction. The prospective first tier participant shall submit an explanation of why it cannot provide the certification set out below. The certification or explanation will be considered in connection with the department or agency's determination whether to enter into this transaction. However, failure of the prospective first tier participant to furnish a certification or an explanation shall disqualify such a person from participation in this transaction. 2 CFR 180.320.

c. The certification in this clause is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed when the contracting agency determined to enter into this transaction. If it is later determined that the prospective participant knowingly rendered an erroneous certification, in addition to other remedies available to the Federal Government, the contracting agency may terminate this transaction for cause of default. 2 CFR 180.325.

d. The prospective first tier participant shall provide immediate written notice to the contracting agency to whom this proposal is submitted if any time the prospective first tier participant learns that its certification was erroneous when submitted or has become erroneous by reason of changed circumstances. 2 CFR 180.345 and 180.350.

e. The terms "covered transaction," "debarred," "suspended," "ineligible," "participant," "person," "principal," and "voluntarily excluded," as used in this clause, are defined in 2 CFR Parts 180, Subpart I, 180.900-180.1020, and 1200. "First Tier Covered Transactions" refers to any covered transaction between a recipient or subrecipient of Federal funds and a participant (such as the prime or general contract). "Lower Tier Covered Transactions" refers to any covered transaction under a First Tier Covered Transaction (such as subcontracts). "First Tier Participant" refers to the participant

who has entered into a covered transaction with a recipient or subrecipient of Federal funds (such as the prime or general contractor). "Lower Tier Participant" refers any participant who has entered into a covered transaction with a First Tier Participant or other Lower Tier Participants (such as subcontractors and suppliers).

f. The prospective first tier participant agrees by submitting this proposal that, should the proposed covered transaction be entered into, it shall not knowingly enter into any lower tier covered transaction with a person who is debarred, suspended, declared ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from participation in this covered transaction, unless authorized by the department or agency entering into this transaction. 2 CFR 180.330.

g. The prospective first tier participant further agrees by submitting this proposal that it will include the clause titled "Certification Regarding Debarment, Suspension, Ineligibility and Voluntary Exclusion-Lower Tier Covered Transactions," provided by the department or contracting agency, entering into this covered transaction, without modification, in all lower tier covered transactions and in all solicitations for lower tier covered transactions exceeding the $25,000 threshold. 2 CFR 180.220 and 180.300.

h. A participant in a covered transaction may rely upon a certification of a prospective participant in a lower tier covered transaction that is not debarred, suspended, ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from the covered transaction, unless it knows that the certification is erroneous. 2 CFR 180.300; 180.320, and 180.325. A participant is responsible for ensuring that its principals are not suspended, debarred, or otherwise ineligible to participate in covered transactions. 2 CFR 180.335. To verify the eligibility of its principals, as well as the eligibility of any lower tier prospective participants, each participant may, but is not required to, check the System for Award Management website (https://www.sam.gov/). 2 CFR 180.300, 180.320, and 180.325.

i. Nothing contained in the foregoing shall be construed to require the establishment of a system of records in order to render in good faith the certification required by this clause. The knowledge and information of the prospective participant is not required to exceed that which is normally possessed by a prudent person in the ordinary course of business dealings.

j. Except for transactions authorized under paragraph (f) of these instructions, if a participant in a covered transaction knowingly enters into a lower tier covered transaction with a person who is suspended, debarred, ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from participation in this transaction, in addition to other remedies available to the Federal Government, the department or agency may terminate this transaction for cause or default. 2 CFR 180.325.

* * * * *

2. Certification Regarding Debarment, Suspension, Ineligibility and Voluntary Exclusion – First Tier Participants:

a. The prospective first tier participant certifies to the best of its knowledge and belief, that it and its principals:

(1) Are not presently debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, declared ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from participating in covered transactions by any Federal department or agency, 2 CFR 180.335;.

(2) Have not within a three-year period preceding this proposal been convicted of or had a civil judgment rendered against them for commission of fraud or a criminal offense in connection with obtaining, attempting to obtain, or performing a public (Federal, State, or local) transaction or contract under a public transaction; violation of Federal or State antitrust statutes or commission of embezzlement, theft, forgery, bribery, falsification or destruction of records, making false statements, or receiving stolen property, 2 CFR 180.800;

(3) Are not presently indicted for or otherwise criminally or civilly charged by a governmental entity (Federal, State or local) with commission of any of the offenses enumerated in paragraph (a)(2) of this certification, 2 CFR 180.700 and 180.800; and

(4) Have not within a three-year period preceding this application/proposal had one or more public transactions (Federal, State or local) terminated for cause or default. 2 CFR 180.335(d).

(5) Are not a corporation that has been convicted of a felony violation under any Federal law within the two-year period preceding this proposal (USDOT Order 4200.6 implementing appropriations act requirements); and

(6) Are not a corporation with any unpaid Federal tax liability that has been assessed, for which all judicial and administrative remedies have been exhausted, or have lapsed, and that is not being paid in a timely manner pursuant to an agreement with the authority responsible for collecting the tax liability (USDOT Order 4200.6 implementing appropriations act requirements).

b. Where the prospective participant is unable to certify to any of the statements in this certification, such prospective participant should attach an explanation to this proposal. 2 CFR 180.335 and 180.340.

3. Instructions for Certification - Lower Tier Participants:

(Applicable to all subcontracts, purchase orders, and other lower tier transactions requiring prior FHWA approval or estimated to cost $25,000 or more - 2 CFR Parts 180 and 1200). 2 CFR 180.220 and 1200.220.

a. By signing and submitting this proposal, the prospective lower tier participant is providing the certification set out below.

b. The certification in this clause is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed when this transaction was entered into. If it is later determined that the prospective lower tier participant knowingly rendered an erroneous certification, in addition to other remedies available to the Federal Government, the department, or agency with which this transaction originated may pursue available remedies, including suspension and/or debarment.

c. The prospective lower tier participant shall provide immediate written notice to the person to which this proposal is submitted if at any time the prospective lower tier participant learns that its certification was erroneous by reason of changed circumstances. 2 CFR 180.365.

d. The terms "covered transaction," "debarred," "suspended," "ineligible," "participant," "person," "principal," and "voluntarily excluded," as used in this clause, are defined in 2 CFR Parts 180, Subpart I, 180.900 – 180.1020, and 1200. You may contact the person to which this proposal is

submitted for assistance in obtaining a copy of those regulations. "First Tier Covered Transactions" refers to any covered transaction between a recipient or subrecipient of Federal funds and a participant (such as the prime or general contract). "Lower Tier Covered Transactions" refers to any covered transaction under a First Tier Covered Transaction (such as subcontracts). "First Tier Participant" refers to the participant who has entered into a covered transaction with a recipient or subrecipient of Federal funds (such as the prime or general contractor). "Lower Tier Participant" refers any participant who has entered into a covered transaction with a First Tier Participant or other Lower Tier Participants (such as subcontractors and suppliers).

e. The prospective lower tier participant agrees by submitting this proposal that, should the proposed covered transaction be entered into, it shall not knowingly enter into any lower tier covered transaction with a person who is debarred, suspended, declared ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from participation in this covered transaction, unless authorized by the department or agency with which this transaction originated. 2 CFR 1200.220 and 1200.332.

f. The prospective lower tier participant further agrees by submitting this proposal that it will include this clause titled "Certification Regarding Debarment, Suspension, Ineligibility and Voluntary Exclusion-Lower Tier Covered Transaction," without modification, in all lower tier covered transactions and in all solicitations for lower tier covered transactions exceeding the $25,000 threshold. 2 CFR 180.220 and 1200.220.

g. A participant in a covered transaction may rely upon a certification of a prospective participant in a lower tier covered transaction that is not debarred, suspended, ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from the covered transaction, unless it knows that the certification is erroneous. A participant is responsible for ensuring that its principals are not suspended, debarred, or otherwise ineligible to participate in covered transactions. To verify the eligibility of its principals, as well as the eligibility of any lower tier prospective participants, each participant may, but is not required to, check the System for Award Management website (https://www.sam.gov/), which is compiled by the General Services Administration. 2 CFR 180.300, 180.320, 180.330, and 180.335.

h. Nothing contained in the foregoing shall be construed to require establishment of a system of records in order to render in good faith the certification required by this clause. The knowledge and information of participant is not required to exceed that which is normally possessed by a prudent person in the ordinary course of business dealings.

i. Except for transactions authorized under paragraph e of these instructions, if a participant in a covered transaction knowingly enters into a lower tier covered transaction with a person who is suspended, debarred, ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from participation in this transaction, in addition to other remedies available to the Federal Government, the department or agency with which this transaction originated may pursue available remedies, including suspension and/or debarment. 2 CFR 180.325.

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Certification Regarding Debarment, Suspension, Ineligibility and Voluntary Exclusion--Lower Tier Participants:

1. The prospective lower tier participant certifies, by submission of this proposal, that neither it nor its principals:

(a) is presently debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, declared ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from participating in covered transactions by any Federal department or agency, 2 CFR 180.355;

(b) is a corporation that has been convicted of a felony violation under any Federal law within the two-year period preceding this proposal (USDOT Order 4200.6 implementing appropriations act requirements); and

(c) is a corporation with any unpaid Federal tax liability that has been assessed, for which all judicial and administrative remedies have been exhausted, or have lapsed, and that is not being paid in a timely manner pursuant to an agreement with the authority responsible for collecting the tax liability. (USDOT Order 4200.6 implementing appropriations act requirements)

2. Where the prospective lower tier participant is unable to certify to any of the statements in this certification, such prospective participant should attach an explanation to this proposal.

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XI. CERTIFICATION REGARDING USE OF CONTRACT FUNDS FOR LOBBYING

This provision is applicable to all Federal-aid construction contracts and to all related subcontracts which exceed $100,000. 49 CFR Part 20, App. A.

1. The prospective participant certifies, by signing and submitting this bid or proposal, to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, that:

a. No Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid, by or on behalf of the undersigned, to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any Federal agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with the awarding of any Federal contract, the making of any Federal grant, the making of any Federal loan, the entering into of any cooperative agreement, and the extension, continuation, renewal, amendment, or modification of any Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement.

b. If any funds other than Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any Federal agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with this Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement, the undersigned shall complete and submit Standard Form-LLL, "Disclosure Form to Report Lobbying," in accordance with its instructions.

2. This certification is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed when this transaction was made or entered into. Submission of this certification is a prerequisite for making or entering into this transaction imposed by 31 U.S.C. 1352. Any person who fails to file the required certification shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than $10,000 and not more than $100,000 for each such failure.

3. The prospective participant also agrees by submitting its bid or proposal that the participant shall require that the language of this certification be included in all lower tier

subcontracts, which exceed $100,000 and that all such recipients shall certify and disclose accordingly.

XII. USE OF UNITED STATES-FLAG VESSELS:

This provision is applicable to all Federal-aid construction contracts, design-build contracts, subcontracts, lower-tier subcontracts, purchase orders, lease agreements, or any other covered transaction. 46 CFR Part 381.

This requirement applies to material or equipment that is acquired for a specific Federal-aid highway project. 46 CFR 381.7. It is not applicable to goods or materials that come into inventories independent of an FHWA funded-contract.

When oceanic shipments (or shipments across the Great Lakes) are necessary for materials or equipment acquired for a specific Federal-aid construction project, the bidder, proposer, contractor, subcontractor, or vendor agrees:

1. To utilize privately owned United States-flag commercial vessels to ship at least 50 percent of the gross tonnage (computed separately for dry bulk carriers, dry cargo liners, and tankers) involved, whenever shipping any equipment, material, or commodities pursuant to this contract, to the extent such vessels are available at fair and reasonable rates for United States-flag commercial vessels. 46 CFR 381.7.

2. To furnish within 20 days following the date of loading for shipments originating within the United States or within 30 working days following the date of loading for shipments originating outside the United States, a legible copy of a rated, 'on-board' commercial ocean bill-of-lading in English for each shipment of cargo described in paragraph (b)(1) of this section to both the Contracting Officer (through the prime contractor in the case of subcontractor bills-of-lading) and to the Office of Cargo and Commercial Sealift (MAR-620), Maritime Administration, Washington, DC 20590. (MARAD requires copies of the ocean carrier's (master) bills of lading, certified onboard, dated, with rates and charges. These bills of lading may contain business sensitive information and therefore may be submitted directly to MARAD by the Ocean Transportation Intermediary on behalf of the contractor). 46 CFR 381.7.

ATTACHMENT A - EMPLOYMENT AND MATERIALS PREFERENCE FOR APPALACHIAN DEVELOPMENT HIGHWAY SYSTEM OR APPALACHIAN LOCAL ACCESS ROAD CONTRACTS (23 CFR 633, Subpart B, Appendix B) This provision is applicable to all Federal-aid projects funded under the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965.

1. During the performance of this contract, the contractor undertaking to do work which is, or reasonably may be, done as on-site work, shall give preference to qualified persons who regularly reside in the labor area as designated by the DOL wherein the contract work is situated, or the subregion, or the Appalachian counties of the State wherein the contract work is situated, except:

a. To the extent that qualified persons regularly residing in the area are not available.

b. For the reasonable needs of the contractor to employ supervisory or specially experienced personnel necessary to assure an efficient execution of the contract work.

c. For the obligation of the contractor to offer employment to present or former employees as the result of a lawful collective bargaining contract, provided that the number of nonresident persons employed under this subparagraph (1c) shall not exceed 20 percent of the total number of employees employed by the contractor on the contract work, except as provided in subparagraph (4) below.

2. The contractor shall place a job order with the State Employment Service indicating (a) the classifications of the laborers, mechanics and other employees required to perform the contract work, (b) the number of employees required in each classification, (c) the date on which the participant estimates such employees will be required, and (d) any other pertinent information required by the State Employment Service to complete the job order form. The job order may be placed with the State Employment Service in writing or by telephone. If during the course of the contract work, the information submitted by the contractor in the original job order is substantially modified, the participant shall promptly notify the State Employment Service.

3. The contractor shall give full consideration to all qualified job applicants referred to him by the State Employment Service. The contractor is not required to grant employment to any job applicants who, in his opinion, are not qualified to perform the classification of work required.

4. If, within one week following the placing of a job order by the contractor with the State Employment Service, the State Employment Service is unable to refer any qualified job applicants to the contractor, or less than the number requested, the State Employment Service will forward a certificate to the contractor indicating the unavailability of applicants. Such certificate shall be made a part of the contractor's permanent project records. Upon receipt of this certificate, the contractor may employ persons who do not normally reside in the labor area to fill positions covered by the certificate, notwithstanding the provisions of subparagraph (1c) above.

5. The provisions of 23 CFR 633.207(e) allow the contracting agency to provide a contractual preference for the use of mineral resource materials native to the Appalachian region.

6. The contractor shall include the provisions of Sections 1 through 4 of this Attachment A in every subcontract for work which is, or reasonably may be, done as on-site work.

SUPPLEMENTARY DOCUMENT
FOR
FHWA-1273 – REQUIRED CONTRACT PROVISIONS
FEDERAL-AID CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS

Title 46 - Shipping

Volume: 8
Date: 2014-10-01
Original Date: 2014-10-01
Title: Section 381 .7- Federal Grant. Guaranty, Loan and Advance of Funds Agreements.
Context: Title 46- Shipping. CHAPTER II- MARITIME ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION. SUBCHAPTER J- MISCELLANEOUS. PART 381- CARGO PREFERENCE-U.S.- FLAG VESSELS.

§ 381.7 Federal Grant, Guaranty, Loan and Advance of Funds Agreements.

In order to insure a fair and reasonable participation by privately owned United States-flag commercial vessels in transporting cargoes which are subject to the Cargo Preference Act of 1954 and which are generated by U.S. Government Grant, Guaranty, Loan and/or Advance of Funds Programs, the head of each affected department or agency shall require appropriate clauses to be inserted in those Grant, Guaranty, Loan and/or Advance of Funds Agreements and all third party contracts executed between the borrower/grantee and other parties, where the possibility exists for ocean transportation of items procured, contracted for or otherwise obtained by or on behalf of the grantee, borrower, or any of their contractors or subcontractors. The clauses required by this part shall provide that at least 50 percent of the freight revenue and tonnage of cargo generated by the U.S. Government Grant, Guaranty, Loan or Advance of Funds be transported on privately owned United States-flag commercial vessels. These clauses shall also require that all parties provide to the Maritime Administration the necessary shipment information as set forth in§ 381 .3. A copy of the appropriate clauses required by this part shall be submitted by each affected agency or department to the Secretary, Maritime Administration, for approval no later than 30 days after the effective date of this part. The following are suggested acceptable clauses with respect to the use of United States-flag vessels to be incorporated in the Grant, Guaranty, Loan and/or Advance of Funds Agreements as well as contracts and subcontracts resulting therefrom:

(a) *Agreement Clauses.* "Use of United States-flag vessels:

"(1) Pursuant to Pub. L. 664 (43 U.S.C. 1241(b)) at least 50 percent of any equipment, materials or commodities procured, contracted for or otherwise obtained with funds granted, guaranteed, loaned, or advanced by the U.S. Government under this agreement, and which may be transported by ocean vessel, shall be transported on privately owned United States-flag commercial vessels, if available. "(2) Within 20 days following the date of loading for shipments

originating within the United States or within 30 working days following the date of loading for shipments originating outside the United States, a legible copy of a rated, 'on-board' commercial ocean bill-of-lading in English for each shipment of cargo described in paragraph (a)(1) of this section shall be furnished to both the Contracting Officer (through the prime contractor in the case of subcontractor bills-of-lading) and to the Division of National Cargo, Office of Market Development. Maritime Administration, Washington, DC 20590."

(b) *Contractor and Subcontractor Clauses.* "Use of United States-flag vessels: The contractor agrees-

"(1) To utilize privately owned United States-flag commercial vessels to ship at least 50 percent of the gross tonnage (computed separately for dry bulk carriers, dry cargo liners, and tankers) involved, whenever shipping any equipment. material, or commodities pursuant to this contract, to the extent such vessels are available at fair and reasonable rates for United States-flag commercial vessels.

"(2) To furnish within 20 days following the date of loading for shipments originating within the United States or within 30 working days following the date of loading for shipments originating outside the United States. a legible copy of a rated, 'on-board' commercial ocean bill-of-lading in English for each shipment 3 of cargo described in paragraph (b) (1) of this section to both the Contracting Officer (through the prime contractor in the case of subcontractor bills-of-lading) and to the Division of National Cargo, Office of Market Development, Maritime Administration, Washington, DC 20590.

"(3) To insert the substance of the provisions of this clause in all subcontracts issued pursuant to this contract."

(Reorganization Plans No. 21 of 1950 (64 Stat. 1273) and No. 7 of 1961 (75 Stat. 840) as amended by Pub. L. 91-469 (84 Stat. 1036) and Department of Commerce Organization Order 10-8 (38 FR 19707, July 23, 1973)) [42 FR 57126, Nov. 1, 1977]

DISADVANTAGED BUSINESS ENTERPRISE PARTICIPATION

Local Governments awarded Federal Funds for projects must ensure a Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) has an equal opportunity to compete for and perform contracts and subcontracts. They are required to use best efforts to solicit bids from and maximize use of DBE (sub)contractors.

If subcontracting opportunities arise at a later date, solicit bids from DBEs qualified to perform work. Submit a list of the DBEs contacted to the WYDOT Civil Rights Office prior to submitting the proposed subcontract for approval.

Do not discriminate or allow subcontractors to discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, or sex in the performance of this contract. Carry out applicable requirements of 49 CFR part 26 in the award and administration of this USDOT assisted contract. Failure to carry out these requirements is a material breach of this contract which may result in termination of this contract or such other remedy as the department deems appropriate.

Take reasonable steps, and make certain all subcontractors do the same, to ensure that DBE small businesses have fair opportunity to compete for and perform work provided in this contract.

Documented Bid Solicitation:

Provide, and ensure all subcontractors provide, documented bid solicitation affirmative action in securing DBE participation for subcontract work. Record documented bid solicitation efforts on form E-91-CCR&B. Owner may require submission of copies of any or all of the quotes received from DBE and non-DBE firms. That documentation includes but is not limited to the following:

A. Documentation of DBE Participation efforts:

1. List each DBE firm contacted for quotes and each DBE firm that supplied quotes although not solicited. Include the type of work for which quotes were requested for each item.
2. Complete all portions of the E-91-CCR&B form including the firm name, type of work or materials requested; contact method and the contact date. The Contact Results section should indicate if there was No Response, the firm was Not Interested, Not quoting on this project, Quote submitted – See bid or Quote submitted – not used. If the quote was not used, you should indicate the name and amount of quote for the non-DBE firm that will be used to do the same work.
3. At anytime, WYDOT or the Owner may require submission of copies of any or all of the quotes received from DBE and non-DBE firms.
4. Failure to meet the previous requirements will be grounds for a determination of lack of documented bid solicitation effort, and the contract may be awarded to the next lowest responsive bidder who has exhibited documented bid solicitation efforts.

B. Documented bid solicitation affirmative action includes but is not necessarily limited to the following:

1. Advertising in general circulation, trade association, and minority focus media concerning the DBE subcontracting opportunities;
2. Providing written notice to a reasonable number of specific DBEs that their interest in the contract is being solicited, in sufficient time to allow them to participate effectively;
3. Following up the initial solicitations of interest by contacting DBEs to determine with certainty whether they are interested;
4. Selecting portions of the work of the contract that could be performed by DBEs;
5. Providing interested DBEs with adequate information about the plans, specifications, and requirements of the contract;
6. Making an effort to negotiate with DBEs interested and not rejecting any DBEs as unqualified;

7. Making efforts to assist interested DBEs in obtaining bonding, lines of credit, or insurance;
8. Effectively using the services of available minority community organizations, minority contractor groups, local, state, and federal minority business assistance offices and other organizations that provide assistance in the recruitment and placement of DBEs;
9. Use documented bid solicitation effort actions when securing replacements for each DBE that has provided written documentation to the contractor, as to why the DBE firm is unable to honor a commitment to do subcontract work or supply materials.

For information concerning the counting of DBE participation, refer to WYDOT's Disadvantaged Business Enterprise Program Plan. The WYDOT's DBE Program Plan and a current DBE certification listing are available on the WYDOT web page.

COMMERCIALLY USEFUL FUNCTION:

Ensure the DBE performs a commercially useful function (CUF) in the work of a contract. A DBE is considered to perform a CUF when it is solely responsible for execution of a distinct element of the work of a contract and carrying out its responsibilities by actually performing, managing, and supervising the work involved, consistent with industry practices. In determining whether a DBE has performed a CUF in the work of a contract, the amount of work subcontracted, industry practices, and other relevant factors will be evaluated. Only expenditures to a DBE that performs a CUF in the work of a contract will be counted toward DBE participation. It is not consistent with industry practices if a DBE enters into a subcontract to perform certain elements of the work of a contract if it does not own, lease, or operate the necessary equipment to perform the work.

A DBE may lease equipment from the contractor, provided a rental agreement, separate from the subcontract, specifying the terms of the lease arrangement is approved by the State Construction Engineer prior to the DBE starting the work. Bill the DBE as specified in the equipment lease. Do not deduct lease payments from the DBEs progress payments.

CONTRACTOR ASSISTANCE:

Provide direct assistance to DBE subcontractors and DBE materials suppliers in analyzing plans and specifications, securing bonding, and in the planning and management of the subcontract work. Ensure such assistance is on a limited basis and is designed to enhance the growth and competitiveness of the DBE. Long term, continual, or repetitive assistance by a contractor to the same DBE may be construed as disproportionate dependence upon the contractor. In all instances, ensure a DBE maintains its managerial and operational responsibilities for compliance with the CUF requirement. Do not prepare bids for a DBE.

MEASUREMENT and PAYMENT:

Work related to the provisions of this specification, including but not limited to pursuit of DBE participation, providing assistance to DBE subcontractors or DBE materials suppliers in analyzing plans and specifications, securing bonding in the planning and management of the subcontract work, and in meeting the requirements of this specification, will not be measured or paid for separately but is considered incidental to the contract.

DISADVANTAGED BUSINESS ENTERPRISE PARTICIPATION CERTIFICATION

Bidder certifies that:
It has taken affirmative action to seek out and consider Disadvantaged Business Enterprises (DBEs) as potential subcontractors. DBE is a certification program under the U.S. Department of Transportation for minority – or women-owned – operated and controlled firms that are involved in highway and airport construction.
It has taken affirmative action to seek out and consider DBEs as potential suppliers.
Further, the Bidder shall:
Specifically describe, on separate lines of this form, each component of work of the contract to be subcontracted to each DBE Firm is being used as a supplier of materials and for other subcontract work (e.g. furnish sign materials as a supplier and traffic control as a subcontractor) the firm must be shown twice, once as a supplier and once performing subcontract work.
List all contacts and follow-up contacts made with the potential DBE subcontractors and DBE material suppliers. (If necessary, use additional sheets).
List the dollar amount quoted by each responding DBE subcontractor for the work described in accordance with "B" above and the dollar amount quoted by each DBE material supplier for the materials described in accordance with "A" above.
Only those DBEs possessing current certification by WYDOT will be eligible to meet the requirements of the DBE program.
Indicate responding DBEs that will be used, and those that will not be used.

Form E91-LPA **This form ***MUST*** be completed and submitted with bidding documents Bids missing this form, or submitted incomplete, will be considered non-responsive** If the bidder does not intend to subcontract, the box below must be checked.

NP ☒ **Bidder does not intend to subcontract**

DISADVANTAGED BUSINESS ENTERPRISE PARTICIPATION CERTIFICATION

The Bidder has contacted the following Disadvantaged Business Enterprises (DBE) to solicit quotations for work to be subcontracted or for materials to be used on this project. If one DBE firm is contacted as a supplier of materials and for other subcontract work (i.e. furnish sign materials as a supplier and performing flagging and traffic control as a subcontractor) the firm must be shown twice, once as a supplier and once for the subcontract work.

Information from all DBE firms that submitted quotes, whether solicited or not solicited, must be retained in the project file.

Disadvantaged Business Entity	Specific Subcontract Work or Materials Requested	Contact Method	Contact Date	Contact Result
				☐ No Response ☐ Not Interested ☐ Not quoting on this project ☐ Quote submitted – See Bid ☐ Quote submitted – Not used
				☐ No Response ☐ Not Interested ☐ Not quoting on this project ☐ Quote submitted – See Bid ☐ Quote submitted – Not used
				☐ No Response ☐ Not Interested ☐ Not quoting on this project ☐ Quote submitted – See Bid ☐ Quote submitted – Not used
				☐ No Response

				☐ Not Interested ☐ Not quoting on this project ☐ Quote submitted – See Bid ☐ Quote submitted – Not used
				☐ No Response ☐ Not Interested ☐ Not quoting on this project ☐ Quote submitted – See Bid ☐ Quote submitted – Not used
				☐ No Response ☐ Not Interested ☐ Not quoting on this project ☐ Quote submitted – See Bid ☐ Quote submitted – Not used
				☐ No Response ☐ Not Interested ☐ Not quoting on this project ☐ Quote submitted – See Bid ☐ Quote submitted – Not used
				☐ No Response ☐ Not Interested ☐ Not quoting on this project ☐ Quote submitted – See Bid ☐ Quote submitted – Not used
				☐ No Response ☐ Not Interested ☐ Not quoting on this project ☐ Quote submitted – See Bid ☐ Quote submitted – Not used
				☐ No Response ☐ Not Interested ☐ Not quoting on this project ☐ Quote submitted – See Bid ☐ Quote submitted – Not used
				☐ No Response ☐ Not Interested ☐ Not quoting on this project ☐ Quote submitted – See Bid ☐ Quote submitted – Not used

CHANGED CONDITIONS CLAUSE

Standardized Changed Condition Clauses - 23 CFR 635.109

a. Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, the following changed conditions contract clauses shall be made part of, and incorporated in, each highway construction project approved under 23 U.S.C. 106:

1. *Differing site conditions.*

i. During the progress of the work, if subsurface or latent physical conditions are encountered at the site differing materially from those indicated in the contract or if unknown physical conditions of an unusual nature, differing materially from those ordinarily encountered and generally recognized as inherent in the work provided for in the contract, are encountered at the site, the party discovering such conditions shall promptly notify the other party in writing of the specific differing conditions before the site is disturbed and before the affected work is performed.

ii. Upon written notification, the engineer will investigate the conditions, and if it is determined that the conditions materially differ and cause an increase or decrease in the cost or time required for the performance of any work under the contract, an adjustment, excluding anticipated profits, will be made and the contract modified in writing accordingly. The engineer will notify the contractor of the determination whether or not an adjustment of the contract is warranted.

iii. No contract adjustment which results in a benefit to the contractor will be allowed unless the contractor has provided the required written notice.

iv. No contract adjustment will be allowed under this clause for any effects caused on unchanged work. (This provision may be omitted by the STD's at their option.)

2. *Suspensions of work ordered by the engineer.*

i. If the performance of all or any portion of the work is suspended or delayed by the engineer in writing for an unreasonable period of time (not originally anticipated, customary, or inherent to the construction industry) and the contractor believes that additional compensation and/or contract time is due as a result of such suspension or delay, the contractor shall submit to the engineer in writing a request for adjustment within 7 calendar days of receipt of the notice to resume work. The request shall set forth the reasons and support for such adjustment.

ii. Upon receipt, the engineer will evaluate the contractor's request. If the engineer agrees that the cost and/or time required for the performance of the contract has increased as a result of such suspension and the suspension was caused by conditions beyond the control of and not the fault of the contractor, its suppliers, or subcontractors at any approved tier, and not caused by weather, the engineer will make an adjustment (excluding profit) and modify the contract in writing accordingly. The contractor will be notified of the engineer's determination whether or not an adjustment of the contract is warranted.

iii. No contract adjustment will be allowed unless the contractor has submitted the request for adjustment within the time prescribed.

iv. No contract adjustment will be allowed under this clause to the extent that performance would have been suspended or delayed by any other cause, or for which an adjustment is provided or excluded under any other term or condition of this contract.

3. *Significant changes in the character of work.*

i. The engineer reserves the right to make, in writing, at any time during the work, such changes in quantities and such alterations in the work as are necessary to satisfactorily complete the project. Such changes in quantities and alterations shall

not invalidate the contract nor release the surety, and the contractor agrees to perform the work as altered.

ii. If the alterations or changes in quantities significantly change the character of the work under the contract, whether such alterations or changes are in themselves significant changes to the character of the work or by affecting other work cause such other work to become significantly different in character, an adjustment, excluding anticipated profit, will be made to the contract. The basis for the adjustment shall be agreed upon prior to the performance of the work. If a basis cannot be agreed upon, then an adjustment will be made either for or against the contractor in such amount as the engineer may determine to be fair and equitable.

iii. If the alterations or changes in quantities do not significantly change the character of the work to be performed under the contract, the altered work will be paid for as provided elsewhere in the contract.

iv. The term "significant change" shall be construed to apply only to the following circumstances:

A. When the character of the work as altered differs materially in kind or nature from that involved or included in the original proposed construction; or

B. When a major item of work, as defined elsewhere in the contract, is increased in excess of 125 percent or decreased below 75 percent of the original contract quantity. Any allowance for an increase in quantity shall apply only to that portion in excess of 125 percent of original contract item quantity, or in case of a decrease below 75 percent, to the actual amount of work performed.

b. The provisions of this section shall be governed by the following:

1. Where State statute does not permit one or more of the contract clauses included in paragraph (a) of this section, the State statute shall prevail and such clause or clauses need not be made applicable to Federal-aid highway contracts.

2. Where the State transportation department has developed and implemented one or more of the contract clauses included in paragraph (a) of this section, such clause or clauses, as developed by the State transportation department may be included in Federal-aid highway contracts in lieu of the corresponding clause or clauses in paragraph (a) of this section. The State's action must be pursuant to a specific State statute requiring differing contract conditions clauses. Such State developed clause or clauses, however, must be in conformance with 23 U.S.C., 23 CFR and other applicable Federal statutes and regulations as appropriate and shall be subject to the Division Administrator's approval as part of the PS&E.

c. In the case of a design-build project, STDs are strongly encouraged to use "suspensions of work ordered by the engineer" clauses, and may consider "differing site condition" clauses and "significant changes in the character of work" clauses which are appropriate for the risk and responsibilities that are shared with the design-builder.

[56 FR 37004, Aug. 2, 1991; 57 FR 10062, Mar. 23, 1992, as amended at 67 FR 75925, Dec. 10, 2002]

BIDDER PREFERENCE

The provisions of Wyo. Stat. § 16-6-102 through 16-6-107 – Preference for Wyoming labor and materials DO NOT apply to this contract. The contract shall be awarded to the qualified bidder making the lowest responsive bid that complies with all requirements.

FEDERAL WAGE RATE DETERMINATION

Federal wages, where applicable, will be determined by the following three page attachment:

"General Decision Number: WY20220043 07/22/2022

State: Wyoming

Construction Type: Highway

Counties: Albany, Big Horn, Campbell, Carbon, Converse, Crook, Fremont, Goshen, Hot Springs, Johnson, Lincoln, Niobrara, Park, Platte, Sheridan, Sublette, Sweetwater, Teton, Uinta, Washakie and Weston Counties in Wyoming.

HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

Note: Contracts subject to the Davis-Bacon Act are generally required to pay at least the applicable minimum wage rate required under Executive Order 14026 or Executive Order 13658. Please note that these Executive Orders apply to covered contracts entered into by the federal government that are subject to the Davis-Bacon Act itself, but do not apply to contracts subject only to the Davis-Bacon Related Acts, including those set forth at 29 CFR 5.1(a)(2)-(60).

If the contract is entered into on or after January 30, 2022, or the contract is renewed or extended (e.g., an option is exercised) on or after January 30, 2022:	• Executive Order 14026 generally applies to the contract. • The contractor must pay all covered workers at least $15.00 per hour (or the applicable wage rate listed on this wage determination, if it is higher) for all hours spent performing on the contract in 2022.
If the contract was awarded on or between January 1, 2015 and January 29, 2022, and the contract is not renewed or extended on or after January 30, 2022:	• Executive Order 13658 generally applies to the contract. • The contractor must pay all covered workers at least $11.25 per hour (or the applicable wage rate listed on this wage determination, if it is higher) for all hours performing on that contract in 2022.

The applicable Executive Order minimum wage rate will be adjusted annually. If this contract is covered by one of the Executive Orders and a classification considered necessary for performance of work on the contract does not appear on this wage determination, the contractor must still submit a conformance request.

Additional information on contractor requirements and worker protections under the Executive Orders is available at https://www.dol.gov/agencies/whd/government-contracts.

Modification Number	Publication Date
0	07/22/2022

SUWY2022-003 06/09/2022

	Rates	Fringes
CARPENTER	$ 27.00	13.58
CONCRETE FINISHER	$ 26.08	6.59
ELECTRICIAN		
Electrician	$ 33.55	7.88
Equipment Operator (Electrical Work Only)	$ 42.54	15.30
Ground Man	$ 20.00	5.39
IRONWORKER	$ 46.00	0.00
LABORER		
GROUP 1	$ 18.84	0.00
GROUP 2	$ 20.79	4.65
GROUP 3	$ 23.00	5.44

LABORER CLASSIFCATIONS
GROUP 1: Erector & Installer (fences, guardrail & barrier); Flag persons (traffic control); Form Strippers; General Laborers; Heater Tender; Material Checker; Pick-up Truck Driver; Pilot Car Driver; Pre-watering, Presetting & Pre-irrigation (all work); Riprap Man; Tar & Asphalt Pot Tender.
GROUP 2: Asphalt Raker and Tamper; Bin Wall Installer; Chain Saw Operator (clearing & grubbing); Concrete Saw (all types); Dump Man; Form Setter (paving); Hand Operated Vibratory Roller; High Scaler; Jackhammer & Pavement Breaker; Landscaper, Landscape Laborer; Maintainer (traffic control); Mortar Man on Stone Riprap; Nozzle Man (air, water, gunite & sandblasting); Painter (brush & spray); Pipe Setter (all pipe types); Tamper Operator (pneumatic, electric, gas & similar)
GROUP 3: Drill Doctor, Form Setter and Mover, Spader, Spilling and/or Caisson Worker; Miner (driller), Machine Man, Timber Man; Powderman, Blaster, Tender; Wagon Drill, Air-Trac. (diamond and other drills for blasting powder or grouting).

POWER EQUIPMENT OPERATOR		
GROUP 1	$ 24.41	4.39
GROUP 2	$ 25.75	5.48
GROUP 3	$ 29.74	8.23

POWER EQUIPMENT OPERATOR CLASSIFCATIONS
ALL ELECTRICAL WORK IS EXCLUDED. FOR ELECTRICAL WORK, USE EQUIPMENT OPERATOR CLASSIFICATION LISTED UNDER ELECTRICAL CONSTRUCTION
GROUP 1: Air Compressor (all types); Backhoes & Excavators (to 5CY.); Batch Bin Weighman, Sissorman or Hopper; Broom Operator (all types); Chip Spreader Operator; Conveyor Belt Operator; Crusher Oiler; Form Grader Operator; Joint Machine Operator; Longitudinal Float Operator; Oiler, Utility; Power Loader (belt & bucket type); Pump Operator; Roller Operator, self-propelled (Dirt); Skid Steer (all attachments); Tire Repairman (large construction equip. tires); Tractor Operator (farm with or w/o power attachments); Tugger (all types).
GROUP 2: Articulated Rock Truck (all capacity); Asphalt Plant Operator; Backhoe, Excavator & Shovel (6 CY. & larger); Batch Plant Operator; Bituminous Laydown Machine Operator; Concrete Batch Plant Operator; Concrete Finish Machine Operator; Concrete Spreader & Paver Operator; Concrete Multi Blade Span Saw (Hunt process); Crusher Operator; Dozer Operator (all sizes & power attachments); Draglines, Cranes, Piledriver & Truck Mounted Cranes (Mfg. Rating: less than 3.5 CY., and /or

less than 50 Tons, all attachments); Drilling Machine, Integrated (all types); Front End Loaders (1.5 to and including 10 CY.); Hydro-type Crane (to 50 tons); Mixer Operator, Concrete (over 1yd.); Motor Patrol Operator (all excluding finish); Mulching Machine Operator; Oiler (crane & shovels); Pavement Breaker, Hydro-Tamper & similar; Roller Operators, Asphalt (steel & pneumatic); Roto-Milling Machine (under 8 ft. wide); Scraper Equipment (all types and sizes); Screed Operator; Trenching Machine Operator.
GROUP 3: Draglines, Cranes, Piledrivers & Truck Mounted Cranes (Mfg. Rating: 3.5 CY. or larger and/or 50 tons & larger, all attachments); Front End Loaders (over 10 CY.); Heavy Duty Mechanic, Machine Doctor; Hoist Operator (two or more drums, shafts, or raises); Mixer Operator (dual drum); Motor Patrol Operator (finish); Roto-Milling Machine (8 ft. & larger).

TRUCK DRIVER		
GROUP 1.....	$ 24.11	4.46
GROUP 2.....	$ 24.11	5.06

GROUP 1: ?A? Frame Truck Driver; Coring Machine (self propelled); Dump Truck Driver (to and including 13 CY.); Flat Rack Material Truck Driver (to 5 tons); Fuel Service Truck Driver; Gang Truck Driver; Gravel Spreader; Greaseman, Tireman, Serviceman; Oil Distributor Driver (to & including 3,600 gal.); Snow Plow Driver (the CY. rate of the truck); Transit Mix or Wet Mix Truck Driver; Utility Winch Truck Driver; Water Truck Driver (to & including 3,600 gal.).
GROUP 2: Dump Truck Driver (14 to 45 CY.); Flat Rack Material Truck Driver (over 5 tons); Low Boy & Tandem Axle Float Driver; Multiple Axle Type Truck (semi); Oil Distributor Driver (over 3,600 gal); Truck Mechanics; Water Truck Driver (over 3,600 gal.); Winch Trailer Truck Driver.

WELDERS - Receive rate prescribed for craft performing operation to which welding is incidental.

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Note: Executive Order (EO) 13706, Establishing Paid Sick Leave for Federal Contractors applies to all contracts subject to the Davis-Bacon Act for which the contract is awarded (and any solicitation was issued) on or after January 1, 2017. If this contract is covered by the EO, the contractor must provide employees with 1 hour of paid sick leave for every 30 hours they work, up to 56 hours of paid sick leave each year. Employees must be permitted to use paid sick leave for their own illness, injury or other health-related needs, including preventive care; to assist a family member (or person who is like family to the employee) who is ill, injured, or has other health-related needs, including preventive care; or for reasons resulting from, or to assist a family member (or person who is like family to the employee) who is a victim of, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking. Additional information on contractor requirements and worker protections under the EO is available at https://www.dol.gov/agencies/whd/government-contracts.

Unlisted classifications needed for work not included within the scope of the classifications listed may be added after

award only as provided in the labor standards contract clauses (29CFR 5.5 (a) (1) (ii)).

The body of each wage determination lists the classification and wage rates that have been found to be prevailing for the cited type(s) of construction in the area covered by the wage determination. The classifications are listed in alphabetical order of ""identifiers"" that indicate whether the particular rate is a union rate (current union negotiated rate for local), a survey rate (weighted average rate) or a union average rate (weighted union average rate).

Union Rate Identifiers

A four letter classification abbreviation identifier enclosed in dotted lines beginning with characters other than ""SU"" or ""UAVG"" denotes that the union classification and rate were prevailing for that classification in the survey. Example: PLUM0198-005 07/01/2014. PLUM is an abbreviation identifier of the union which prevailed in the survey for this classification, which in this example would be Plumbers. 0198 indicates the local union number or district council number where applicable, i.e., Plumbers Local 0198. The next number, 005 in the example, is an internal number used in processing the wage determination. 07/01/2014 is the effective date of the most current negotiated rate, which in this example is July 1, 2014.

Union prevailing wage rates are updated to reflect all rate changes in the collective bargaining agreement (CBA) governing this classification and rate.

Survey Rate Identifiers

Classifications listed under the ""SU"" identifier indicate that no one rate prevailed for this classification in the survey and the published rate is derived by computing a weighted average rate based on all the rates reported in the survey for that classification. As this weighted average rate includes all rates reported in the survey, it may include both union and non-union rates. Example: SULA2012-007 5/13/2014. SU indicates the rates are survey rates based on a weighted average calculation of rates and are not majority rates. LA indicates the State of Louisiana. 2012 is the year of survey on which these classifications and rates are based. The next number, 007 in the example, is an internal number used in producing the wage determination. 5/13/2014 indicates the survey completion date for the classifications and rates under that identifier.

Survey wage rates are not updated and remain in effect until a new survey is conducted.

Union Average Rate Identifiers

Classification(s) listed under the UAVG identifier indicate that no single majority rate prevailed for those classifications; however, 100% of the data reported for the classifications was union data. EXAMPLE: UAVG-OH-0010 08/29/2014. UAVG indicates that the rate is a weighted union average rate. OH indicates the state. The next number, 0010 in the example, is an internal number used in producing the wage

determination. 08/29/2014 indicates the survey completion date for the classifications and rates under that identifier.

A UAVG rate will be updated once a year, usually in January of each year, to reflect a weighted average of the current negotiated/CBA rate of the union locals from which the rate is based.

WAGE DETERMINATION APPEALS PROCESS

1.) Has there been an initial decision in the matter? This can be:

* an existing published wage determination
* a survey underlying a wage determination
* a Wage and Hour Division letter setting forth a position on a wage determination matter
* a conformance (additional classification and rate) ruling

On survey related matters, initial contact, including requests for summaries of surveys, should be with the Wage and Hour National Office because National Office has responsibility for the Davis-Bacon survey program. If the response from this initial contact is not satisfactory, then the process described in 2.) and 3.) should be followed.

With regard to any other matter not yet ripe for the formal process described here, initial contact should be with the Branch of Construction Wage Determinations. Write to:

Branch of Construction Wage Determinations
Wage and Hour Division
U.S. Department of Labor
200 Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20210

2.) If the answer to the question in 1.) is yes, then an interested party (those affected by the action) can request review and reconsideration from the Wage and Hour Administrator (See 29 CFR Part 1.8 and 29 CFR Part 7). Write to:

Wage and Hour Administrator
U.S. Department of Labor
200 Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20210

The request should be accompanied by a full statement of the interested party's position and by any information (wage payment data, project description, area practice material, etc.) that the requestor considers relevant to the issue.

3.) If the decision of the Administrator is not favorable, an interested party may appeal directly to the Administrative Review Board (formerly the Wage Appeals Board). Write to:

Administrative Review Board
U.S. Department of Labor
200 Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20210

4.) All decisions by the Administrative Review Board are final.

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END OF GENERAL DECISIO"

TITLE VI/EEO REQUIREMENTS

The bidder will need to complete and submit the Title VI/EEO requirements paperwork on the following pages.

IDENTIFICATION OF TITLE VI / EEO COORDINATOR

Funding Recipient/Contractor Name:	Dustbusters Enterprises Inc.
WYDOT Project #:	CM 21406
Project Location:	Campbell County, Wyoming
Phone #:	307- 789- 3878

TITLE VI/EEO IDENTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS	YES	NO
Has the Title VI/EEO Coordinator attended the Local Public Agency training from the Wyoming Department of Transportation? *(Project Sponsor Only – Contractors need not respond)*	☐	☐
Has the Coordinator changed since the last submitted Identification form?	☐	☒
Is the Coordinator clearly identified within the organization as the individual who will process and/or notify required staff of Title VI/EEO identified issues?	☒	☐

TITLE VI/EEO COORDINATOR IDENTIFICATION

As required in the Equal Employment Opportunity Special Provisions included in federally funded highway construction contracts/agreements, this form acts as official identification of the Title VI/EEO Coordinator (and/or update) to the Wyoming Department of Transportation and the U.S. Federal Highway Administration (FHWA).

The aforementioned Funding Recipient/Contractor understands that additional information regarding the Coordinator, the Title VI/EEO policy and other aspects of the construction contract compliance program may be requested and/or reviewed at the request of the funding agency.

Title VI/EEO Coordinator: Nathan Prete	**Signature:**	**Date:** 8/18/2022
Title VI/EEO Coordinator Work Title: VP	**Email Address:** nathan@dustbustersinc.com	**Phone #:** 307-789-3878

APPOINTING OFFICIAL'S ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Appointing Official's Name: Nathan Prete	**Signature:**
Appointing Official's Work Title: VP	**Date:** 8/18/2022

For questions regarding this form, contact WYDOT's Office of Civil Rights Program Manager, Lisa Fresquez at 307.777.4457 or lisa.fresquez@wyo.gov.

The United States Department of Transportation

Standard Title VI Assurances/Non-Discrimination Provisions

DOT Order No. 1050.2A

Dustbusters (herein referred to as the "Recipient"), **HEREBY AGREES THAT,** as a condition to receiving any Federal financial assistance from the United States Department of Transportation (DOT), through the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), is subject to and will comply with the following:

Statutory/Regulatory Authorities

- Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. § 2000d *et seq*., 78 stat. 252), (prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin);
- 49 C.F.R. Part 21 (entitled *Nondiscrimination In Federally-Assisted Programs Of The Department Of Transportation—Effectuation Of Title VI Of The Civil Rights Act Of 1964*);
- 28 C.F.R. section 50.3 (U.S. Department of Justice Guidelines for Enforcement of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964);

Modal Operating Administration may include additional Statutory/Regulatory Authorities here.

The preceding statutory and regulatory cites hereinafter are referred to as the "Acts" and "Regulations," respectively.

General Assurances

In accordance with the Acts, the Regulations, and other pertinent directives, circulars, policy, memoranda, and/or guidance, the Recipient hereby gives assurance that it will promptly take any measures necessary to ensure that:

> *"No person in the United States shall, on the grounds of race, color, or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be otherwise subjected to discrimination under any program or activity for which the Recipient receives Federal financial assistance from DOT, including the FHWA."*

The Civil Rights Restoration Act of 1987 clarified the original intent of Congress, with respect to Title VI and other Non-discrimination requirements (The Age Discrimination Act of 1975, and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973) by restoring the broad, institutional-wide scope and coverage of these non-discrimination statutes and requirements to include all programs and activities of the Recipient, so long as any portion of the program is Federally-assisted.

Modal Operating Administration may include additional General Assurances in this section, or reference an addendum here.

Specific Assurances

More specifically, and without limiting the above general Assurances, the Recipient agrees with and gives the following Assurances with respect to its Federally assisted FHWA Program:

1. The Recipient agrees that each "activity," "facility," or "program," as defined in §§ 21.23 (b) and 21.23 (e) of 49 C.F.R. § 21 will be (with regard to an "activity") facilitated, or will be (with regard to a "facility") operated, or will be (with regard to a "program") conducted in compliance with all requirements imposed by, or pursuant to the Acts and the Regulations;

2. The Recipient will insert the following notification in all solicitations for bids, Requests For Proposals for work, or material subject to the Acts and the Regulations made in connection with all Federal Highway Programs and, in adapted form, in all proposals for negotiated agreements regardless of funding source:

   "Durtbusters, *in accordance with the provisions of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 252, 42 U.S.C. §§ 2000d to 2000d-4) and the Regulations, hereby notifies all bidders that it will affirmatively ensure that any contract entered into pursuant to this advertisement, disadvantaged business enterprises will be afforded full opportunity to submit bids in response to this invitation and will not be discriminated against on the grounds of race, color, or national origin in consideration for an award.*";

3. The Recipient will insert the clauses of Appendix A and E of this Assurance in every contract or agreement subject to the Acts and the Regulations;

4. The Recipient will insert the clauses of Appendix B of this Assurance, as a covenant running with the land, in any deed from the United States effecting or recording a transfer of real property, structures, use, or improvements thereon or interest therein to a Recipient;

5. That where the Recipient receives Federal financial assistance to construct a facility, or part of a facility, the Assurance will extend to the entire facility and facilities operated in connection therewith;

6. That where the Recipient receives Federal financial assistance in the form, or for the acquisition of real property or an interest in real property, the Assurance will extend to rights to space on, over, or under such property;

7. That the Recipient will include the clauses set forth in Appendix C and Appendix D of this Assurance, as a covenant running with the land, in any future deeds, leases, licenses, permits, or similar instruments entered into by the Recipient with other parties:

   a. for the subsequent transfer of real property acquired or improved under the applicable activity, project, or program; and
   b. for the construction or use of, or access to, space on, over, or under real property acquired or improved under the applicable activity, project, or program.

8. That this Assurance obligates the Recipient for the period during which Federal financial assistance is extended to the program, except where the Federal financial assistance is to provide, or is in the form of, personal property, or real property, or interest therein, or structures or improvements thereon, in which case the Assurance obligates the Recipient, or any transferee for the longer of the following periods:
   a. the period during which the property is used for a purpose for which the Federal financial assistance is extended, or for another purpose involving the provision of similar services or benefits; or
   b. the period during which the Recipient retains ownership or possession of the property.

9. The Recipient will provide for such methods of administration for the program as are found by the Secretary of Transportation or the official to whom he/she delegates specific authority to give reasonable guarantee that it, other recipients, sub-recipients, sub-grantees, contractors, subcontractors, consultants, transferees, successors in interest, and other participants of Federal financial assistance under such program will comply with all requirements imposed or pursuant to the Acts, the Regulations, and this Assurance.

10. The Recipient agrees that the United States has a right to seek judicial enforcement with regard to any matter arising under the Acts, the Regulations, and this Assurance.

Modal Operating Administration may include additional Specific Assurances in this section.

By signing this ASSURANCE, Dusthusters also agrees to comply (and require any sub-recipients, sub-grantees, contractors, successors, transferees, and/or assignees to comply) with all applicable provisions governing the **FHWA** access to records, accounts, documents, information, facilities, and staff. You also recognize that you must comply with any program or compliance reviews, and/or complaint investigations conducted by the **FHWA**. You must keep records, reports, and submit the material for review upon request to **FHWA**, or its designee in a timely, complete, and accurate way. Additionally, you must comply with all other reporting, data collection, and evaluation requirements, as prescribed by law or detailed in program guidance.

Dusthusters gives this ASSURANCE in consideration of and for obtaining any Federal grants, loans, contracts, agreements, property, and/or discounts, or other Federal-aid and Federal financial assistance extended after the date hereof to the recipients by the Department of Transportation under the **FHWA Program**. This ASSURANCE is binding on [insert State], other recipients, sub-recipients, sub-grantees, contractors, subcontractors and their subcontractors', transferees, successors in interest, and any other participants in the **FHWA Program.** The person (s) signing below is authorized to sign this ASSURANCE on behalf of the Recipient.

By: _____

(Signature of Authorized Official)

DATE: 8/18/2022

APPENDIX A

During the performance of this contract, the contractor, for itself, its assignees, and successors in interest (hereinafter referred to as the "contractor") agrees as follows:

1. **Compliance with Regulations:** The contractor (hereinafter includes consultants) will comply with the Acts and the Regulations relative to Nondiscrimination in Federally-assisted programs of the U.S. Department of Transportation, **Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)**, as they may be amended from time to time, which are herein incorporated by reference and made a part of this contract.

2. **Nondiscrimination:** The contractor, with regard to the work performed by it during the contract, will not discriminate on the grounds of race, color, or national origin in the selection and retention of subcontractors, including procurements of materials and leases of equipment. The contractor will not participate directly or indirectly in the discrimination prohibited by the Acts and the Regulations as set forth in Appendix E, including employment practices when the contract covers any activity, project, or program set forth in Appendix B of 49 CFR Part 21.

3. **Solicitations for Subcontracts, Including Procurements of Materials and Equipment:** In all solicitations, either by competitive bidding, or negotiation made by the contractor for work to be performed under a subcontract, including procurements of materials, or leases of equipment, each potential subcontractor or supplier will be notified by the contractor of the contractor's obligations under this contract and the Acts and the Regulations relative to Non-discrimination on the grounds of race, color, or national origin.

4. **Information and Reports:** The contractor will provide all information and reports required by the Acts, the Regulations and directives issued pursuant thereto and will permit access to its books, records, accounts, other sources of information, and its facilities as may be determined by the Recipient or the **FHWA** to be pertinent to ascertain compliance with such Acts, Regulations, and instructions. Where any information required of a contractor is in the exclusive possession of another who fails or refuses to furnish the information, the contractor will so certify to the Recipient or the **FHWA**, as appropriate, and will set forth what efforts it has made to obtain the information.

5. **Sanctions for Noncompliance:** In the event of a contractor's noncompliance with the Non-discrimination provisions of this contract, the Recipient will impose such contract sanctions as it or the **FHWA** may determine to be appropriate, including, but not limited to:

    a. withholding payments to the contractor under the contract until the contractor complies; and/or
    b. cancelling, terminating, or suspending a contract, in whole or in part.

6. **Incorporation of Provisions:** The contractor will include the provisions of paragraphs one through six in every subcontract, including procurements of materials and leases of equipment, unless exempt by the Acts, the Regulations and directives issued pursuant thereto. The contractor will take action with respect to any subcontract or procurement as the Recipient or the **FHWA** may direct as a means of enforcing such provisions including sanctions for noncompliance. Provided, that if the contractor becomes involved in, or is threatened with litigation by a subcontractor, or supplier because of such direction, the contractor may request the Recipient to enter into any litigation to protect the interests of the Recipient. In addition, the contractor may request the United States to enter into the litigation to protect the interests of the United States.

CLAUSES FOR DEEDS TRANSFERING UNITED STATES PROPERTY

APPENDIX B

The following clauses will be included in deeds effecting or recording the transfer of real property, structures, or improvements thereon, or granting interest therein from the United States pursuant to the provisions of Assurance 4:

NOW, THEREFORE, the Department of Transportation as authorized by law and upon the condition that Dustbusters will accept title to the lands and maintain the project constructed thereon in accordance with Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century (MAP-21), the Regulations for the Administration of Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)Program, and the policies and procedures prescribed by the FHWA of the Department of Transportation in accordance and in compliance with all requirements imposed by Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations, Department of Transportation, Subtitle A, Office of the Secretary, Part 21, Non-discrimination in Federally-assisted programs of the Department of Transportation pertaining to and effectuating the provisions of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 252; 42 U.S.C. § 2000d to 2000d-4), does hereby remise, release, quitclaim and convey unto Dustbusters all the right, title and interest of the Department of Transportation in and to said lands described in Exhibit "A" (if applicable) attached hereto and made a part hereof.

(HABENDUM CLAUSE)

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD said lands and interests therein unto Dustbusters and its successors forever, subject, however, to the covenants, conditions, restrictions and reservations herein contained as follows, which will remain in effect for the period during which the real property or structures are used for a purpose for which Federal financial assistance is extended or for another purpose involving the provision of similar services or benefits and will be binding on Dustbusters, its successors and assigns.

Dustbusters, in consideration of the conveyance of said lands and interests in lands, does hereby covenant and agree as a covenant running with the land for itself, its successors and assigns, that (1) no person will on the grounds of race, color, or national origin be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be otherwise subjected to discrimination with regard to any facility located wholly or in part on, over, or under such lands hereby conveyed [,] [and]* (2) that Dustbusters will use the lands and interests in lands and interests in lands so conveyed, in compliance with all requirements imposed by or pursuant to Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations, Department of Transportation, Subtitle A, Office of the Secretary, Part 21, Non-discrimination in Federally-assisted programs of the Department of Transportation, Effectuation of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and as said Regulations and Acts may be amended, and (3) that in the event of breach of any of the above-mentioned non-discrimination conditions, the Department will have a right to enter or re-enter said lands and facilities on said land, and that above described land and facilities will there on revert to and vest in

and become the absolute property of the Department of Transportation and its assigns as such interest existed prior to this instruction.*

(*Reverter clause and related language to be used only when it is determined that such a clause is necessary in order to effectuate the purpose of Title VI.)

CLAUSES FOR TRANSFER OF REAL PROPERTY ACQUIRED OR IMPROVED UNDER THE ACTIVITY, FACILITY OR PROGRAM

APPENDIX C

The following clauses will be included in deeds, licenses, leases, permits, or similar instruments entered into by Dust busters pursuant to the provisions of Assurance 7(a):

A. The (grantee, lessee, permittee, etc. as appropriate) for himself/herself, his/her heirs, personal representatives, successors in interest, and assigns, as a part of the consideration hereof, does hereby covenant and agree [in the case of deeds and leases add "as a covenant running with the land"] that:

    1. In the event facilities are constructed, maintained, or otherwise operated on the property described in this (deed, license, lease, permit, etc.) for a purpose for which a Department of Transportation activity, facility, or program is extended or for another purpose involving the provision of similar services or benefits, the (grantee, licensee, lessee, permittee, etc.) will maintain and operate such facilities and services in compliance with all requirements imposed by the Acts and Regulations (as may be amended) such that no person on the grounds of race, color, or national origin will be excluded from participation in, denied the benefits of, or be otherwise subjected to discrimination in the use of said facilities.

B. With respect to licenses, leases, permits, etc., in the event of breach of any of the above Non-discrimination covenants, Dustbusters will have the right to terminate the (lease, license, permit, etc.) and to enter, re-enter, and repossess said lands and facilities thereon, and hold the same as if the (lease, license, permit, etc.) had never been made or issued.*

C. With respect to a deed, in the event of breach of any of the above Non-discrimination covenants, the Dustbusters will have the right to enter or re-enter the lands and facilities thereon, and the above described lands and facilities will there upon revert to and vest in and become the absolute property of the Dust busters and its assigns.*

(*Reverter clause and related language to be used only when it is determined that such a clause is necessary to effectuate the purpose of Title VI.)

CLAUSES FOR CONSTRUCTION/USE/ACCESS TO REAL PROPERTY ACQUIRED UNDER THE ACTIVITY, FACILITY OR PROGRAM

APPENDIX D

The following clauses will be included in deeds, licenses, permits, or similar instruments/agreements entered into by Dustbusters pursuant to the provisions of Assurance 7(b):

A. The (grantee, licensee, permittee, etc., as appropriate) for himself/herself, his/her heirs, personal representatives, successors in interest, and assigns, as a part of the consideration hereof, does hereby covenant and agree (in the case of deeds and leases add, "as a covenant running with the land") that (1) no person on the ground of race, color, or national origin will be excluded from participation in, denied the benefits of, or be otherwise subjected to discrimination in the use of said facilities, (2) that in the construction of any improvements on, over, or under such land, and the furnishing of services thereon, no person on the ground of race, color, or national origin will be excluded from participation in, denied the benefits of, or otherwise be subjected to discrimination, (3) that the (grantee, licensee, lessee, permittee, etc.) will use the premises in compliance with all other requirements imposed by or pursuant to the Acts and Regulations, as amended, set forth in this Assurance.

B. With respect to (licenses, leases, permits, etc.), in the event of breach of any of the above Non-discrimination covenants, the Dustbusters will have the right to terminate the (license, permit, etc., as appropriate) and to enter or re-enter and repossess said land and the facilities thereon, and hold the same as if said (license, permit, etc., as appropriate) had never been made or issued.*

C. With respect to deeds, in the event of breach of any of the above Non-discrimination covenants, the Dustbusters will there upon revert to and vest in and become the absolute property of Dustbusters and its assigns.*

(*Reverter clause and related language to be used only when it is determined that such a clause is necessary to effectuate the purpose of Title VI.)

APPENDIX E

During the performance of this contract, the contractor, for itself, its assignees, and successors in interest (hereinafter referred to as the "contractor") agrees to comply with the following non-discrimination statutes and authorities; including but not limited to:

- Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. § 2000d *et seq.*, 78 stat. 252), (prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin); and 49 CFR Part 21;
- The Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, (42 U.S.C. § 4601), (prohibits unfair treatment of persons displaced or whose property has been acquired because of Federal or Federal-aid programs and projects);
- Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1973, (23 U.S.C. § 324 *et seq.*), (prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex);
- Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, (29 U.S.C. § 794 *et seq.*), as amended, (prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability); and 49 CFR Part 27;
- The Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended, (42 U.S.C. § 6101 *et seq.*), (prohibits discrimination on the basis of age);
- Airport and Airway Improvement Act of 1982, (49 USC § 471, Section 47123), as amended, (prohibits discrimination based on race, creed, color, national origin, or sex);
- The Civil Rights Restoration Act of 1987, (PL 100-209), (Broadened the scope, coverage and applicability of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, The Age Discrimination Act of 1975 and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, by expanding the definition of the terms "programs or activities" to include all of the programs or activities of the Federal-aid recipients, sub-recipients and contractors, whether such programs or activities are Federally funded or not);
- Titles II and III of the Americans with Disabilities Act, which prohibit discrimination on the basis of disability in the operation of public entities, public and private transportation systems, places of public accommodation, and certain testing entities (42 U.S.C. §§ 12131 -- 12189) as implemented by Department of Transportation regulations at 49 C.F.R. parts 37 and 38;
- The Federal Aviation Administration's Non-discrimination statute (49 U.S.C. § 47123) (prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, and sex);
- Executive Order 12898, Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations, which ensures non-discrimination against minority populations by discouraging programs, policies, and activities with disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects on minority and low-income populations;
- Executive Order 13166, Improving Access to Services for Persons with Limited English Proficiency, and resulting agency guidance, national origin discrimination includes discrimination because of limited English proficiency (LEP). To ensure compliance with Title VI, you must take reasonable steps to ensure that LEP persons have meaningful access to your programs (70 Fed. Reg. at 74087 to 74100);
- Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, as amended, which prohibits you from discriminating because of sex in education programs or activities (20 U.S.C. 1681 etseq).

CONTRACTOR'S REQUIRED PARTICIPATION

The contractor is responsible for completion of the project as specified; no subcontract releases the contractor from the contract obligations. The contractor must perform work equaling at least 30 percent of the value of the original contract amount using his or her own organization. In computing the contractor's required participation, the department will exclude the value of designated "specialty items" from the contract amount and the subcontracted amount.

ACCEPTANCE OF CONTRACT WORK MATERIALS

CCR&B will make payments at least once each month. Payments will be based on the engineer's estimates of the value of work performed and materials complete-in-place, in accordance with the contract, and for materials delivered, in accordance with Payment for Material on Hand below. The cut-off date for progress payments will be the 20th of the month.

Payment for Material on Hand

CCR&B may pay for materials stockpiled or stored for later use on the project and for which the supplier provides acceptable documentation indicating the material meets contract requirements. Stockpiled or stored materials may be located on the project or at acceptable, bonded facilities elsewhere, which the department reserves the right to inspect. CCR&B will not make such payment without a written request received at least 10 calendar days before the date of the next scheduled progress payment and may not pay more than 65 percent of the item's original bid extension. Include with the written request the following information as appropriate:

1. Purchased Materials. Support material and shipping costs by invoices, freight bills, or other information required by the engineer. The engineer may exceed the 65 percent limit if adequate documentation can be provided.
2. Stockpiled Aggregate. Submit a production statement supporting the crushing and transport costs, if applicable.

Payment for stockpiled or stored materials does not constitute acceptance, and the department may later reject materials for which it has made such payment.

Initial source documents pertaining to the determination of pay quantities are among those records and documents which must be retained pursuant to 49 CFR part 18.

COMPETITIVE BIDDING

The undersigned Bidder certifies that it and all of its contracted subcontractors are private contractors and are NOT public agencies.

The person, or persons, signing this proposal on behalf of the Bidder certify that the Bidder has not, either directly or indirectly, entered into any agreement, participated in any collusion, or otherwise taken any action in restraint of free competitive bidding in connection with the submission of said Proposal.

This certification of free competitive bidding is made subject to the penalty of perjury in accordance with the laws of the U.S. Government and the State of Wyoming.

CONTRACTOR PROVIDED LABOR, MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT

CONTRACTOR shall provide competent, suitably qualified personnel to lay out the Work and perform construction as required by the Contract Documents. He shall at all times maintain good discipline and order at the Site.

CONTRACTOR shall furnish all materials, equipment, labor, transportation, construction equipment and machinery, tools, appliances, fuels, power, light, heat, telephone, water and sanitary facilities and all other facilities and incidentals necessary for the execution, testing, initial operation and completion of the WORK.

All materials and equipment shall be new, except as otherwise provided in the Contract Documents. If required by ENGINEER, CONTRACTOR shall furnish satisfactory evidence as to the kind and quality of materials and equipment.

All materials and equipment shall be applied, installed, connected, erected, used, cleaned and conditioned in accordance with the instructions of the applicable manufacturer, fabricator or processors, except as otherwise provided in the Contract Documents.

Contractor on site: The contractor shall provide a project superintendent on-site at all times during construction activities. The superintendent shall be responsible for, but not limited to the following tasks:

1. Must be knowledgeable and familiar with plans, specs, addendums, and shop drawings.
2. Must review and approve shop drawings with signature.
3. Manage and oversee the construction activities of all sub-contractors.
4. Review and approve shop drawings of sub-contractors.
5. Review stakeout data, survey stakes and verify against the design plans prior to, and during, and during, associated construction activity.
6. Obtain approval from the owner/engineer prior to beginning any force account efforts.
7. Provide an accurate weekly construction schedule.
8. Available during non-working hours for emergencies and stormwater management erosion control.

JOB SITE POSTERS

A bulletin board at the job site must display the required posters. For a project with no specific "site" at a minimum, the foreman must have a notebook that includes all the required postings. A list of the required posters is available at:
http://www.dot.state.wy.us/home/business_with_wydot/civil_rights.default.html

MATERIALS AND BUY AMERICA CERTIFICATION

Requirements for Steel and Iron

This contract requires the use of domestic iron and steel in the permanent components of a project. "Domestic" means all manufacturing processes occur within the United States. Such processes include, but are not limited to, rolling, extruding, machining, bending, grinding, drilling, and coating or similar processes to manufacture or modify the physical properties or chemical composition of iron or steel. Coatings include any protective or value-enhancing process. The City will, however, accept:

1. Foreign iron or steel components whose total combined value, including the cost of delivery to the project, does not exceed 0.1 percent of the total contract amount, or $2,500, whichever is greater.

2. The use of the following non-domestic raw materials: scrap, pig iron, and processed, pelletized, and reduced iron ore.

3. Non-domestic items that are used temporarily then abandoned in place at the contractor's convenience.

For iron and steel components, obtain from the manufacturer and provide to the engineer a material test report or certification that states clearly the country of manufacture. Include two copies of the itemized invoices for materials used and transportation costs for shipment to the project.

Ensure that foreign-made bolts, fasteners, and associated hardware are tested and certified by an independent domestic testing laboratory in accordance with *WYDOT's Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction, Division 800, Materials*. Submit the test data and certifications to the engineer before use.

To seek a waiver of these provisions, submit a written request to the engineer. Accompany the request with supporting information showing that the specified steel or iron products are not manufactured in the United States in sufficient, available quantities of satisfactory quality. The City will not grant time extensions or pay compensation for delays resulting from processing such a request.

Requirements for Domestic Preferences for Procurements

2 CFR § 200.322 Domestic preferences for procurements.

(a) As appropriate and to the extent consistent with law, the non-Federal entity should, to the greatest extent practicable under a Federal award, provide a preference for the purchase, acquisition, or use of goods, products, or materials produced in the United States (including but not

limited to iron, aluminum, steel, cement, and other manufactured products). The requirements of this section must be included in all subawards including all contracts and purchase orders for work or products under this award.

(b) For purposes of this section:

(1) "Produced in the United States" means, for iron and steel products, that all manufacturing processes, from the initial melting stage through the application of coatings, occurred in the United States.

(2) "Manufactured products" means items and construction materials composed in whole or in part of non-ferrous metals such as aluminum; plastics and polymer-based products such as polyvinyl chloride pipe; aggregates such as concrete; glass, including optical fiber; and lumber.

SPECIFIC EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY RESPONSIBILITIES

APPENDIX A TO SUBPART A OF PART 230 – SPECIAL PROVISIONS

I. General

A. Equal employment opportunity requirements not to discriminate and to take affirmative action to assure equal employment opportunity as required by Executive Order 11246 and Executive Order 11375 are set forth in Required Contract, Provisions form FHWA-1273 and these certifications and clauses which are imposed pursuant to section 140 of title 23 U.S.C., as established by section 22 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1968. The requirements set forth in these certifications and clauses shall constitute the specific affirmative action requirements for project activities under this contract and supplement the equal employment opportunity requirements set forth in the Required Contract Provisions.

B. The Bidder will work with CCR&B and WYDOT in carrying out equal employment opportunity obligations and in their review of his/her activities under the contract.

C. The Bidder and all his/her subcontractors holding subcontracts not including material suppliers, of $10,000 or more, will comply with the following minimum specific requirement activities of equal employment opportunity: (The equal employment opportunity requirements of Executive Order 11246, as set forth in volume 6, chapter 4, section 1, subsection 1 of the Federal-Aid Highway Program Manual, are applicable to material suppliers as well as contractors and subcontractors.) The Bidder will include these requirements in every subcontract of $10,000 or more with such modification of language as is necessary to make them binding on the subcontractor.

II. Equal Employment Opportunity Policy

The Bidder will accept as his/her operating policy the following statement which is designed to further the provision of equal employment opportunity to all persons without regard to their race, color, religion, sex, or national origin, and to promote the full realization of equal employment opportunity through a positive continuing program:

It is the policy of the Bidder to assure that applicants are employed, and that employees are treated during employment, without regard to their race, religion, sex, color, or national origin. Such action shall include: employment, upgrading, demotion, or transfer; recruitment or recruitment advertising; layoff or termination; rates of pay or other forms of compensation; and selection for training, including apprenticeship, pre-apprenticeship, and/or on-the-job training.

III. Equal Employment Opportunity Officer

The Bidder will designate and make known to CCR&B contracting officers and equal employment opportunity officer (hereinafter referred to as the EEO Officer) who will have the responsibility for and must be capable of effectively administering and promoting an active contractor program of equal employment opportunity and who must be assigned adequate authority and responsibility to do so.

IV. Dissemination of Policy

A. All members of the Bidder's staff who are authorized to hire, supervise, promote, and discharge employees, or who recommend such action, or who are substantially involved in such action, will be made fully cognizant of, and will implement, the Bidder's equal employment opportunity policy and contractual responsibilities to provide equal employment opportunity in each grade and classification of employment. To ensure that the above agreement will be met, the following actions will be taken as a minimum:

i. Periodic meetings of supervisory and personnel office employees will be conducted before the start of work and then not less often than once every six months, at which time the Bidder's equal employment opportunity policy and its implementation will be reviewed and explained. The meetings will be conducted by the EEO Officer or other knowledgeable company official.

ii. All new supervisory or personnel office employees will be given a thorough indoctrination by the EEO Officer or other knowledgeable company official, covering all major aspects of the Bidder's equal employment opportunity obligations within thirty days following their reporting for duty with the contractor.

iii. All personnel who are engaged in direct recruitment for the project will be instructed by the EEO Officer or appropriate company official in the Bidder's procedures for locating and hiring minority group employees.

B. In order to make the Bidder's equal employment opportunity policy known to all employees, prospective employees and potential sources of employees, *i.e.* , schools, employment agencies, labor unions (where appropriate), college placement officers, etc., the contractor will take the following actions:

i. Notices and posters setting forth the Bidder's equal employment opportunity policy will be placed in areas readily accessible to employees, applicants for employment and potential employees.

ii. The Bidder's equal employment opportunity policy and the procedures to implement such policy will be brought to the attention of employees by means of meetings, employee handbooks, or other appropriate means.

V. Recruitment

A. When advertising for employees, the contractor will include in all advertisements for employees the notation: "An Equal Opportunity Employer." All such advertisements will be published in newspapers or other publications having a large circulation among minority groups in the area from which the project work force would normally be derived.

B. The Bidder will, unless precluded by a valid bargaining agreement, conduct systematic and direct recruitment through public and private employee referral sources likely to yield qualified minority group applicants, including, but not limited to, state employment agencies, schools, colleges and minority group organizations. To meet this requirement, the contractor will, through his/her EEO Officer, identify sources of potential minority group employees, and establish with such identified sources procedures whereby minority group applicants may be referred to the contractor for employment consideration.

In the event the Bidder has a valid bargaining agreement providing for exclusive hiring hall referrals, he/she is expected to observe the provisions of that agreement to the extent that the system permits the Bidder's compliance with equal employment opportunity contract provisions. (The U.S. Department of Labor has held that where implementation of such agreements have the effect of discriminating against minorities or women, or obligates the Bidder to do the same, such implementation violates Executive Order 11246, as amended.)

C. The Bidder will encourage his present employees to refer minority group applicants for employment by posting appropriate notices or bulletins in areas accessible to all such employees. In addition, information and procedures with regard to referring minority group applicants will be discussed with employees.

VI. Personnel Actions

Wages, working conditions, and employee benefits shall be established and administered, and personnel actions of every type, including hiring, upgrading, promotion, transfer, demotion, layoff, and termination, shall be taken without regard to race, color, religion, sex, or national origin. The following procedures shall be followed:

A. The Bidder will conduct periodic inspections of project sites to ensure that working conditions and employee facilities do not indicate discriminatory treatment of project site personnel.

B. The Bidder will periodically evaluate the spread of wages paid within each classification to determine any evidence of discriminatory wage practices.

C. The Bidder will periodically review selected personnel actions in depth to determine whether there is evidence of discrimination. Where evidence is found, the Bidder will promptly take corrective action. If the review indicates that the discrimination may extend beyond the actions reviewed, such corrective action shall include all affected persons.

D. The Bidder will promptly investigate all complaints of alleged discrimination made to the Bidder in connection with his obligations under this contract, will attempt to resolve such complaints, and will take appropriate corrective action within a reasonable time. If the investigation indicates that the discrimination may affect persons other than the complainant, such corrective action shall include such other persons. Upon completion of each investigation, the Bidder will inform every complainant of all of his avenues of appeal.

VII. Training and Promotion

A. The Bidder will assist in locating, qualifying, and increasing the skills of minority group and women employees, and applicants for employment.

B. Consistent with the Bidder's work force requirements and as permissible under federal and state regulations, the Bidder shall make full use of training programs, *i.e.*, apprenticeship, and on-the-job training programs for the geographical area of contract performance. Where feasible, 25 percent of apprentices or trainees in each occupation shall be in their first year of apprenticeship or training.

C. The Bidder will advise employees and applicants for employment of available training programs and entrance requirements for each.

D. The Bidder will periodically review the training and promotion potential of minority group and women employees and will encourage eligible employees to apply for such training and promotion.

VIII. Unions

If the Bidder relies in whole or in part upon unions as a source of employees, the Bidder will use his/her best efforts to obtain the cooperation of such unions to increase opportunities for minority groups and women within the unions, and to effect referrals by such unions of minority and female employees. Actions by the Bidder either directly or through a Bidder's association acting as agent will include the procedures set forth below:

A. The Bidder will use best efforts to develop, in cooperation with the unions, joint training programs aimed toward qualifying more minority group members and women for membership in the unions and increasing the skills of minority group employees and women so that they may qualify for higher paying employment.

B. The Bidder will use best efforts to incorporate an equal employment opportunity clause into each union agreement to the end that such union will be contractually bound to refer applicants without regard to their race, color, religion, sex, or national origin.

C. The Bidder is to obtain information as to the referral practices and policies of the labor union except that to the extent such information is within the exclusive possession of the labor union and such labor union refuses to furnish such information to the Bidder, the Bidder shall so certify to CCR&B and shall set forth what efforts have been made to obtain such information.

D. In the event the union is unable to provide the Bidder with a reasonable flow of minority and women referrals within the time limit set forth in the collective bargaining agreement, the Bidder will, through independent recruitment efforts, fill the employment vacancies without regard to race, color, religion, sex, or national origin; making full efforts to obtain qualified and/or qualifiable minority group persons and women. (The U.S. Department of Labor has held that it shall be no excuse that the union with which the Bidder has a collective bargaining agreement providing for exclusive referral failed to refer minority employees.) In the event the union referral practice prevents the contractor from meeting the obligations pursuant to Executive Order 11246, as amended, and these special provisions, such Bidder shall immediately notify CCR&B.

IX. Subcontracting

A. The Bidder will use his best efforts to solicit bids from and to utilize minority group subcontractors or subcontractors with meaningful minority group and female representation among their employees. Bidders shall obtain lists of minority-owned construction firms from the WYDOT DBE program.

B. The Bidder will use his best efforts to ensure subcontractor compliance with their equal employment opportunity obligations.

C. Bidder agrees to pay subcontractors within thirty (30) days of payment from CCR&B, for all satisfactory work performed, and retainage.

X. Records and Reports

A. The Bidder will keep such records as are necessary to determine compliance with the Bidder's equal employment opportunity obligations. The records kept by the Bidder will be designed to indicate:

i. The number of minority and non-minority group members and women employed in each work classification on the project.

ii. The progress and efforts being made in cooperation with unions to increase employment opportunities for minorities and women (applicable only to Bidders who rely in whole or in part on unions as a source of their workforce),

iii. The progress and efforts being made in locating, hiring, training, qualifying, and upgrading minority and female employees, and

iv. The progress and efforts being made in securing the services of minority group subcontractors or subcontractors with meaningful minority and female representation among their employees.

B. All such records must be retained for a period of three years following completion of the contract work and shall be available at reasonable times and places for inspection by authorized representatives of CCR&B and WYDOT.

C. The Bidder will submit an annual report to CCR&B each July for the duration of the project, indicating the number of minority, women, and non-minority group employees currently engaged in each work classification required by the contract work. This information is to be reported on Form PR 1391. If on-the-job training is being required by "Training Special Provision", the contractor will be required to furnish Form FHWA 1409.

NON-COLLUSIVE BIDDING

I. That by submission of this bid, each bidder and each person signing on behalf of any bidder, certifies as to their own organization, under penalty of perjury, that to the best of their knowledge and belief:

A. The prices in this bid have been arrived at independently without collusion, consultation, communication, or agreement with any other bidder, or with any competitor for the purpose of restricting competition.

B. Unless required by law, the prices which have been quoted in this bid have not been knowingly disclosed and shall not knowingly be disclosed by the bidder, directly or indirectly, to any other bidder or competitor prior to opening of bids.

C. No attempt has been made or shall be made by the bidder to induce any other person, partnership or corporation to submit or not to submit a bid for the purpose of restricting competition.

II. A bid will not be considered for award, nor will any award be made where there has not been compliance with I-A, B and C above. If the bidder cannot make the foregoing certification, the bidder shall so state and shall furnish with the bid a signed statement which sets forth in detail the reasons why the certification cannot be made. Where I-A, B and C above have not been complied with, the bid will not be considered for award, nor will any award be made unless the Department determines that such disclosure was not made for the purpose of restricting competition.

The fact that a bidder has published price lists, rates, or tariffs covering items being procured; or has informed prospective customers of proposed or pending publication of new or revised price lists for such items; or has sold the same items to customers at the same prices being bid, does not constitute a disclosure within the meaning of subparagraph I-A above.

The bid made to CCR&B shall be deemed to have been authorized by the Board of Directors of the bidder. Such authorization shall be deemed to include the signing and submission of the

bid, and the inclusion therein of the certificate as to non-collusion on the part of the corporation.

The signers of this proposal hereby tender to CCR&B this sworn statement that the named Contractor has not, either directly, or indirectly, entered into any agreement, participated in any collusion, or otherwise taken any action to restrain free competitive bidding in connection with this proposal.

LOBBYING CERTIFICATION FOR CONTRACTS, GRANTS, LOANS AND COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS

The undersigned certifies, to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, that:
No federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid, by or on behalf of the undersigned, to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of an agency, a member of congress, an officer or employee of congress, or an employee of a member of congress in connection with the awarding of any federal contract, the making of any federal grant, the making of any federal loan, the entering into of any cooperative agreement, and the extension, continuation, renewal, amendment, or modification of any federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement.
If any funds other than federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a member of congress, an officer or employee of congress, or an employee of a member of congress in connection with this federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement, the undersigned shall complete and submit Standard Form-LLL, "Disclosure Form to Report Lobbying," in accordance with its instructions.
The undersigned shall require that the language of this certification be included in the award documents for all subawards at all tiers (including subcontracts, subgrants, and contracts under grants, loans, and cooperative agreements) and that all subrecipients shall certify and disclose accordingly. This certification is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed when this transaction was made or entered into. Submission of this certification is a prerequisite for making or entering into this transaction imposed by section 1352, title 31, U.S. Code. Any person who fails to file the required certification shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than $10,000 and not more than $100,000 for each such failure.

CERTIFICATION OF SUSPENSION OR DEBARMENT

Bidder or any person or persons associated therewith in the capacity of owner, partner, director or officer authorized to sign contracts certifies by signing this proposal that the response(s) to the following questions is (are) true:

I. Is any interested party currently under suspension, disqualifications, debarment, voluntary exclusion, or determination of ineligibility by any state or federal agency?

YES ( ) NO (X)

II. Has any interested party been suspended, debarred, disqualified, voluntarily excluded or determined ineligible by any state or federal agency within the past three years?

YES ( ) NO (X)

III. Has any interested party have a debarment pending?

YES ( ) NO (X)

IV. Has any interested party been indicted, convicted, or had a civil judgment rendered against (it) by a court of competent jurisdiction in any matter involving fraud or official misconduct within the past three years?

YES ( ) NO (X)

If the answer is YES to any of the four items above, insert Suspension or Debarment actions below:

APPLICABLE: YES ( ) NO (X)

Suspension or Debarment actions will not necessarily result in denial of award, but will be considered in determining Bidder responsibility. For any Suspension or Debarment noted, indicate below to whom it applies, initiating agency and dates of action.

APPLIES TO WHOM	INITIATING AGENCY	DATES OF ACTION

The person or persons signing this proposal do hereby certify, under penalty of perjury, that the CERTIFICATION OF SUSPENSION OR DEBARMENT is a true and accurate statement.

PROMPT PAYMENT

Bidder agrees to pay subcontractors within thirty (30) days of payment from CCR&B, for all satisfactory work performed, and retainage.

REPORTING BID RIGGING ACTIVITIES

The U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) operates the above toll-free "hotline" Monday through Friday, 8:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M., Eastern Time. Anyone with knowledge of possible bid rigging, bidder collusion or other fraudulent activities should use the "hotline" to report such activities.
The "hotline" is part of the DOT's continuing effort to identify and investigate highway construction contract fraud and abuse and is operated under the direction of the DOT Inspector General. All information will be treated confidentially and caller anonymity will be respected.
To report bid rigging activities call: 1-800-424-9071 or E-mail hotline@oig.dot.gov

REGISTRATION WITH THE WYOMING SECRETARY OF STATE

I. Bidder is a corporation or limited liability company? YES (✓) NO ( )
II. Has the above Bidder registered with the Wyoming Secretary of State to do business in the State of Wyoming? YES (✓) NO ( )

WAGE COMPLIANCE

Wyoming State Statute 16-6-110. Work hours on public works; eight hour day, forty hour week limitation; overtime; exceptions.
(a) No person shall require laborers, workmen or mechanics to work more than eight (8) hours in any one (1) calendar day or forty (40) hours in any one (1) week upon any public works of the state or any of its political subdivisions except as hereafter authorized. An employee may agree to work more than eight (8) hours per day or more than forty (40) hours in any week provided the employee shall be paid at the rate of one and one-half (1½) times the regularly established hourly rate for all work in excess of forty (40) hours in any one (1) week.
WYOMING STATE STATUTE REQUIRES PAYMENT OF OVERTIME ON HOURS IN EXCESS OF FORTY (40) HOURS IN ANY ONE (1) WEEK.
For Pit Sources, Borrow Sources, or any other sources in which roadway material is either crushed, quarried, stripped or borrowed for use in construction of a roadway, the following will apply:
(a) If the contract stipulates a state available source and the Contractor uses this source, Davis-Bacon Regulations apply.
(b) If the contract stipulates a contractor furnished source, or a contractor furnished source is utilized in lieu of a state available source, and the contractor furnished source is solely produced for this contract and the material is not available to the general public, Davis-Bacon Regulations apply.
(c) If the Contractor elects to use a commercial source, or, when a commercial source is utilized in lieu of a state available source or contractor furnished source, Davis-Bacon Regulations do not apply.

BIDDER CERTIFICATION

Bidder, either personally or through its duly authorized representatives, certifies that it has read, understood, and agreed to all terms and conditions of these certifications and clauses.

Bidder Name: Dustbusters Enterprises Inc

Printed Name of Bidder's Authorized Signatory: Nathan Prete

Bidder Address: 65 Rail Center, Evanston WY 82930

Signature of Authorized Signatory: NEP

Date: 8/25/2022

TRAFFIC CONTROL

Traffic control is not required for the liquid magnesium chloride supplier. Traffic control during the actual application of the product will be performed by the Campbell County Road and Bridge department.

Product Data Sheet

Compass Minerals

9900 West 109th Street – Suite 100
Overland Park, Kansas 66210
Phone 800-755-7258 Fax 800-359-7258

DUSTGARD® LIQUID

PRODUCTION LOCATION

Ogden, Utah

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

Produced naturally from the Great Salt Lake, DustGard Liquid is formulated to control dust and stabilize soil on unpaved roads, stockpiles, and other sources of fugitive dust. DustGard Liquid is a light amber liquid with a density of approximately 185 gallons per ton.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Specific Gravity	1.31+/- 0.02
pH (5% Solution)	7.0 - 9.0
Weight	10.7 - 11.1 lbs./gallon

Typical Analysis			Typical	Range
Magnesium Chloride	$MgCl_2$	(%)	30.3	28 – 33
Sulfate	SO_4	(%)	1.9	0 – 2.7
Potassium	K	(%)	0.3	0.1 – 0.5
Water	H_2O	(%)	68	64 – 72

METHOD OF ANALYSIS

All testing is from Compass Minerals' internal quality control procedures, which are available upon request.

APPLICATION AND STORAGE

This liquid MgCl2 product in storage should be agitated regularly to minimize precipitation of undesirable solids/crystals. Application equipment should be washed daily with water. Storage equipment should be rinsed with water to prevent buildup of solids. Aluminum storage tanks or hauling equipment should not be grounded. Over application of MgCl2 may result in unusually slippery road surfaces and should be avoided.

Product Description and Codes	UPC code	Product Code
Bulk		

June 2014

Information herein is intended to be indicative and not to be interpreted as a specification and no warranty is given

STATE OF WYOMING
Office of the Secretary of State

I, EDWARD A. BUCHANAN, SECRETARY OF STATE of the STATE OF WYOMING, do hereby certify that according to the records of this office,

Dustbusters Enterprises, Inc.

is a

Profit Corporation

formed or qualified under the laws of Wyoming did on **August 15, 2005**, comply with all applicable requirements of this office. Its period of duration is Perpetual. This entity has been assigned entity identification number **2005-000497910**.

This entity is in existence and in good standing in this office and has filed all annual reports and paid all annual license taxes to date, or is not yet required to file such annual reports; and has not filed Articles of Dissolution.

I have affixed hereto the Great Seal of the State of Wyoming and duly generated, executed, authenticated, issued, delivered and communicated this official certificate at Cheyenne, Wyoming on this 30th day of August, 2022 at 9:57 AM. This certificate is assigned ID Number 054777830.

Edward A. Buchanan
Secretary of State

Notice: A certificate issued electronically from the Wyoming Secretary of State's web site is immediately valid and effective. The validity of a certificate may be established by viewing the Certificate Confirmation screen of the Secretary of State's website https://wyobiz.wyo.gov and following the instructions displayed under Validate Certificate.

The following page(s) contain the backup material for Agenda Item: 9:35 TANF/CPI Grant Contract FY2023

*Individuals wishing to provide public comment are asked to sign in prior to the start of the meeting, provide contact information and the topic(s) to be discussed.

OFFICE
500 South Gillette Avenue
Suite 1100
Gillette, Wyoming 82716
(307) 682-7283
(307) 687-6325 FAX

Campbell County
wyoming

Denton Knapp
Executive Director of Administration

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
Del Shelstad, Chairman
Rusty Bell
Colleen Faber
Bob Maul
Don Hamm

MEMORANDUM

TO: Elected Officials & Department Directors

FROM: Kristin Young, Grants Specialist

RE: TANF-CPI Contract

DATE: September 20th, 2022

Attached you will find the contract from the Wyoming Department of Family Services for the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Community Partnership Initiative (TANF-CPI), a community plan which will provide a continuum of services to Campbell County families. The award period for this grant is 10/1/2022 to 9/30/2023 in the amount of $91,000 (federally funded CFDA# 93.558). The contract has been reviewed by Grants, HR/Risk Management, and the County Attorney's Office.

Kind regards,

Kristin Young
Office of Commissioners, Grants Specialist

Contract #: 225906

Entry Date: 9/7/2022 2:07:38 PM

Department: Wyoming Department of Family Services

Agency Contact: Humphrey, Jacklyn

Phone: 5355

Other Agency Contact: Georgia Auch 307-746-3901

WYOMING ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE

SEP 12 2022

Megan Pope
APPROVED AS TO FORM

Client Comments: Template 224294
No SOS

Contractor/Vendor Name: Campbell County Commissioners

Contract Title: CPI

Contract Type: General Services - Federal Funds

Contract Amount: 0

Contract Effective Date:

Contract Expiration Date: 9/30/2023 12:00:00 AM

Status: AG Approved as to Form

RETURN VIA: Ink Signature - Inter-agency Mail

Assigned Attorney: Megan Pope

CONTRACT BETWEEN
WYOMING DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY SERVICES
AND
CAMPBELL COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

1. **Parties.** The parties to this Contract are Wyoming Department of Family Services (Agency), whose address is: 2300 Capitol Avenue, Third Floor, Hathaway Building, Cheyenne, Wyoming 82002, and Campbell County Commissioners (Contractor), whose address is: 500 South Gillette Avenue, Suite 1100, Gillette, Wyoming 82716.

2. **Purpose of Contract.** The purpose of this Contract is to set forth the terms and conditions by which the Contractor shall operate the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Community Partnership Initiative (TANF CPI), a community plan which will provide a continuum of services to Campbell County families as outlined in the Program Statement of Work, Attachment A, which is attached to and incorporated into this Contract by this reference.

3. **Term of Contract.** This Contract is effective when all parties have executed it (Effective Date). The term of the Contract is from October 1, 2022, or Effective Date, whichever is later, through September 30, 2023. All services shall be completed during this term.

4. **Payment.**

   A. The Agency agrees to pay the Contractor for the services described in Section 5 below and in Attachment A. Total payment under this Contract shall not exceed ninety-one thousand dollars ($91,000.00). Payment shall be made monthly in accordance with the pay schedule in Attachment B, TANF CPI FFY23 Quarterly Report and Invoice, which is attached to and incorporated into this Contract by this reference. Payment shall be made within forty-five (45) days after submission of invoice pursuant to Wyo. Stat. § 16-6-602. Contractor shall submit invoices in sufficient detail to ensure that payments may be made in conformance with this Contract. The federal source of funding is TANF, CFDA #93.558.

   B. No payment shall be made for work performed before the Effective Date of this Contract. Should the Contractor fail to perform in a manner consistent with the terms and conditions set forth in this Contract, payment under this Contract may be withheld until such time as the Contractor performs its duties and responsibilities to the satisfaction of Agency.

   C. Except as otherwise provided in this Contract, the Contractor shall pay all costs and expenses, including travel, incurred by Contractor or on its behalf in connection with Contractor's performance and compliance with all of Contractor's obligations under this Contract.

5. **Responsibilities of Contractor.** The Contractor agrees to:

A. Provide the services described in Attachment A;

B. Enhance sustainability beyond the funding period;

C. Determine TANF eligibility for families participating in the program. Contractor shall ensure that the TANF Participant Application and Eligibility Form, Attachment C, which is attached to and incorporated into this Contract by this reference, shall be completed, including social security number, for each family being billed under this Contract or, upon Agency approval, an acceptable substitute, when determining eligibility for families participating in the program;

D. Bill the Agency for funding no less than quarterly. The Contractor shall only bill for services provided to TANF eligible families. Contractor shall use the TANF CPI FFY23 Quarterly Report and Invoice, Attachment B, when submitting quarterly invoices. The quarterly invoice shall be submitted within thirty (30) days following the end of the quarter;

E. Limit the administrative costs at ten percent (10%) of the program costs per invoice submission;

F. Provide quarterly program performance reports to the Agency. Contractor shall validate all outcomes utilizing quantitative and qualitative data. The report in Attachment B shall be used for each quarterly report;

G. Provide reporting that is sufficient to provide an audit trail for state or federal auditors to determine accuracy of direct and indirect costs. Reports shall be submitted within thirty (30) days following the end of each quarter;

H. Not use funds to purchase non-tangible assets or to purchase or lease equipment. Leased equipment includes the rental of equipment for any period of time, computers or computing devices for agency use or for participants;

I. Not use funds to provide cash, checks, cash equivalents or cash redeemable cards to individuals served by the program; and

J. Obtain prior approval from the Agency for all budget changes which deviate from the submitted budget in Attachment A.

6. **Responsibilities of Agency.** The Agency agrees to:

A. Pay Contractor in accordance with Section 4 above;

B. Instruct Contractor on eligibility for TANF funding;

C. Monitor quarterly invoices and performance reports for accuracy and to ensure they meet the requirements of TANF and this Contract; and

D. Monitor Contractor's efforts in securing other funding to ensure the program is sustainable after the funding period.

7. Special Provisions.

A. Assumption of Risk. The Contractor shall assume the risk of any loss of state or federal funding, either administrative or program dollars, due to the Contractor's failure to comply with state or federal requirements. The Agency shall notify the Contractor of any state or federal determination of noncompliance.

B. Environmental Policy Acts. Contractor agrees all activities under this Contract will comply with the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, the National Environmental Policy Act, and other related provisions of federal environmental protection laws, rules or regulations.

C. Human Trafficking. As required by 22 U.S.C. § 7104(g) and 2 CFR Part 175, this Contract may be terminated without penalty if a private entity that receives funds under this Contract:

(i) Engages in severe forms of trafficking in persons during the period of time that the award is in effect;

(ii) Procures a commercial sex act during the period of time that the award is in effect; or

(iii) Uses forced labor in the performance of the award or subawards under the award.

D. Kickbacks. Contractor certifies and warrants that no gratuities, kickbacks, or contingency fees were paid in connection with this Contract, nor were any fees, commissions, gifts, or other considerations made contingent upon the award of this Contract. If Contractor breaches or violates this warranty, Agency may, at its discretion, terminate this Contract without liability to Agency, or deduct from the agreed upon price or consideration, or otherwise recover, the full amount of any commission, percentage, brokerage, or contingency fee.

E. Limitations on Lobbying Activities. By signing this Contract, Contractor certifies and agrees that, in accordance with P.L. 101-121, payments made from a federal grant shall not be utilized by Contractor or its subcontractors in connection with lobbying member(s) of Congress, or any federal agency in connection with the award of a federal grant, contract, cooperative agreement, or loan.

F. Monitoring Activities. Agency shall have the right to monitor all activities related to this Contract that are performed by Contractor or its subcontractors. This shall include, but not be limited to, the right to make site inspections at any time and with reasonable notice; to bring experts and consultants on site to examine or evaluate

completed work or work in progress; to examine the books, ledgers, documents, papers, and records pertinent to this Contract; and to observe personnel in every phase of performance of Contract related work.

G. **Nondiscrimination.** The Contractor shall comply with the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Wyoming Fair Employment Practices Act (Wyo. Stat. § 27-9-105, *et seq.*), the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), 42 U.S.C. § 12101, *et seq.*, and the Age Discrimination Act of 1975 and any properly promulgated rules and regulations thereto and shall not discriminate against any individual on the grounds of age, sex, color, race, religion, national origin, or disability in connection with the performance under this Contract.

H. **No Finder's Fees:** No finder's fee, employment agency fee, or other such fee related to the procurement of this Contract, shall be paid by either party.

I. **Publicity.** Any publicity given to the projects, programs, or services provided herein, including, but not limited to, notices, information, pamphlets, press releases, research, reports, signs, and similar public notices in whatever form, prepared by or for the Contractor and related to the services and work to be performed under this Contract, shall identify the Agency as the sponsoring agency and shall not be released without prior written approval of Agency.

J. **Suspension and Debarment.** By signing this Contract, Contractor certifies that neither it nor its principals/agents are presently debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, declared ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from participation in this transaction or from receiving federal financial or nonfinancial assistance, nor are any of the participants involved in the execution of this Contract suspended, debarred, or voluntarily excluded by any federal department or agency in accordance with Executive Order 12549 (Debarment and Suspension), 44 CFR Part 17, or 2 CFR Part 180, or are on the debarred, or otherwise ineligible, vendors lists maintained by the federal government. Further, Contractor agrees to notify Agency by certified mail should it or any of its principals/agents become ineligible for payment, debarred, suspended, or voluntarily excluded from receiving federal funds during the term of this Contract.

K. **Administration of Federal Funds.** Contractor agrees its use of the funds awarded herein is subject to the Uniform Administrative Requirements of 2 C.F.R. Part 200, *et seq.*; any additional requirements set forth by the federal funding agency; all applicable regulations published in the Code of Federal Regulations; and other program guidance as provided to it by Agency.

L. **Copyright License and Patent Rights.** Contractor acknowledges that federal grantor, the State of Wyoming, and Agency reserve a royalty-free, nonexclusive, unlimited, and irrevocable license to reproduce, publish, or otherwise use, and to authorize others to use, for federal and state government purposes: (1) the copyright in any work developed under this Contract; and (2) any rights of copyright to which Contractor purchases ownership using funds awarded under this Contract.

Contractor must consult with Agency regarding any patent rights that arise from, or are purchased with, funds awarded under this Contract.

M. **Federal Audit Requirements.** Contractor agrees that if it expends an aggregate amount of seven hundred fifty thousand dollars ($750,000.00) or more in federal funds during its fiscal year, it must undergo an organization-wide financial and compliance single audit. Contractor agrees to comply with the audit requirements of the U.S. General Accounting Office Government Auditing Standards and Audit Requirements of 2 C.F.R. Part 200, Subpart F. If findings are made which cover any part of this Contract, Contractor shall provide one (1) copy of the audit report to Agency and require the release of the audit report by its auditor be held until adjusting entries are disclosed and made to Agency's records.

N. **Non-Supplanting Certification.** Contractor hereby affirms that federal grant funds shall be used to supplement existing funds, and shall not replace (supplant) funds that have been appropriated for the same purpose. Contractor should be able to document that any reduction in non-federal resources occurred for reasons other than the receipt or expected receipt of federal funds under this Contract.

O. **Program Income.** Contractor shall not deposit grant funds in an interest bearing account without prior approval of Agency. Any income attributable to the grant funds distributed under this Contract must be used to increase the scope of the program or returned to Agency.

8. **General Provisions.**

A. **Amendments.** Any changes, modifications, revisions, or amendments to this Contract which are mutually agreed upon by the parties to this Contract shall be incorporated by written instrument, executed by all parties to this Contract.

B. **Applicable Law, Rules of Construction, and Venue.** The construction, interpretation, and enforcement of this Contract shall be governed by the laws of the State of Wyoming, without regard to conflicts of law principles. The terms "hereof," "hereunder," "herein," and words of similar import, are intended to refer to this Contract as a whole and not to any particular provision or part. The Courts of the State of Wyoming shall have jurisdiction over this Contract and the parties. The venue shall be the First Judicial District, Laramie County, Wyoming.

C. **Assignment Prohibited and Contract Shall Not be Used as Collateral.** Neither party shall assign or otherwise transfer any of the rights or delegate any of the duties set out in this Contract without the prior written consent of the other party. The Contractor shall not use this Contract, or any portion thereof, for collateral for any financial obligation without the prior written permission of the Agency.

D. **Audit and Access to Records.** The Agency and its representatives shall have access to any books, documents, papers, electronic data, and records of the Contractor which are pertinent to this Contract. The Contractor shall immediately,

upon receiving written instruction from the Agency, provide to any independent auditor or accountant all books, documents, papers, electronic data, and records of the Contractor which are pertinent to this Contract. The Contractor shall cooperate fully with any such independent auditor or accountant during the entire course of any audit authorized by the Agency.

E. **Availability of Funds.** Each payment obligation of the Agency is conditioned upon the availability of government funds which are appropriated or allocated for the payment of this obligation and which may be limited for any reason including, but not limited to, congressional, legislative, gubernatorial, or administrative action. If funds are not allocated and available for continued performance of the Contract, the Contract may be terminated by the Agency at the end of the period for which the funds are available. The Agency shall notify the Contractor at the earliest possible time of the services which will or may be affected by a shortage of funds. No penalty shall accrue to the Agency in the event this provision is exercised, and the Agency shall not be obligated or liable for any future payments due or for any damages as a result of termination under this section.

F. **Award of Related Contracts.** The Agency may award supplemental or successor contracts for work related to this Contract or may award contracts to other contractors for work related to this Contract. The Contractor shall cooperate fully with other contractors and the Agency in all such cases.

G. **Compliance with Laws.** The Contractor shall keep informed of and comply with all applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations, and all federal grant requirements and executive orders in the performance of this Contract.

H. **Confidentiality of Information.** Except when disclosure is required by the Wyoming Public Records Act or court order, all documents, data compilations, reports, computer programs, photographs, data, and other work provided to or produced by the Contractor in the performance of this Contract shall be kept confidential by the Contractor unless written permission is granted by the Agency for its release. If and when Contractor receives a request for information subject to this Contract, Contractor shall notify Agency within ten (10) days of such request and shall not release such information to a third party unless directed to do so by Agency.

I. **Entirety of Contract.** This Contract, consisting of eleven (11) pages; Attachment A, Program Summary, consisting of forty-two (42) pages; Attachment B, TANF CPI FFY23 Quarterly Report and Invoice, consisting of six (6) pages; and Attachment C, TANF Participant Application and Eligibility Form, consisting of two (2) pages, represent the entire and integrated Contract between the parties and supersede all prior negotiations, representations, and agreements, whether written or oral.

J. **Ethics.** Contractor shall keep informed of and comply with the Wyoming Ethics and Disclosure Act (Wyo. Stat. § 9-13-101, *et seq.*) and any and all ethical standards governing Contractor's profession.

K. **Extensions.** Nothing in this Contract shall be interpreted or deemed to create an expectation that this Contract will be extended beyond the term described herein.

L. **Force Majeure.** Neither party shall be liable for failure to perform under this Contract if such failure to perform arises out of causes beyond the control and without the fault or negligence of the nonperforming party. Such causes may include, but are not limited to, acts of God or the public enemy, fires, floods, epidemics, quarantine restrictions, freight embargoes, and unusually severe weather. This provision shall become effective only if the party failing to perform immediately notifies the other party of the extent and nature of the problem, limits delay in performance to that required by the event, and takes all reasonable steps to minimize delays.

M. **Indemnification.** Each party to this Contract shall assume the risk of any liability arising from its own conduct. Neither party agrees to insure, defend, or indemnify the other.

N. **Independent Contractor.** The Contractor shall function as an independent contractor for the purposes of this Contract and shall not be considered an employee of the State of Wyoming for any purpose. Consistent with the express terms of this Contract, the Contractor shall be free from control or direction over the details of the performance of services under this Contract. The Contractor shall assume sole responsibility for any debts or liabilities that may be incurred by the Contractor in fulfilling the terms of this Contract and shall be solely responsible for the payment of all federal, state, and local taxes which may accrue because of this Contract. Nothing in this Contract shall be interpreted as authorizing the Contractor or its agents or employees to act as an agent or representative for or on behalf of the State of Wyoming or the Agency or to incur any obligation of any kind on behalf of the State of Wyoming or the Agency. The Contractor agrees that no health or hospitalization benefits, workers' compensation, unemployment insurance, or similar benefits available to State of Wyoming employees will inure to the benefit of the Contractor or the Contractor's agents or employees as a result of this Contract.

O. **Notices.** All notices arising out of, or from, the provisions of this Contract shall be in writing either by regular mail or delivery in person at the addresses provided under this Contract.

P. **Ownership and Return of Documents and Information.** Agency is the official custodian and owns all documents, data compilations, reports, computer programs, photographs, data, and other work provided to or produced by the Contractor in the performance of this Contract. Upon termination of services, for any reason, Contractor agrees to return all such original and derivative information and

documents to the Agency in a useable format. In the case of electronic transmission, such transmission shall be secured. The return of information by any other means shall be by a parcel service that utilizes tracking numbers.

Q. **Prior Approval.** This Contract shall not be binding upon either party, no services shall be performed, and the Wyoming State Auditor shall not draw warrants for payment, until this Contract has been fully executed, approved as to form by the Office of the Attorney General, filed with and approved by A&I Procurement, and approved by the Governor of the State of Wyoming, or his designee, if required by Wyo. Stat. § 9-2-3204(b)(iv).

R. **Insurance Requirements.** Contractor is protected by the Wyoming Governmental Claims Act, Wyo. Stat. § 1-39-101, et seq., and certifies that it is a member of the Wyoming Association of Risk Management (WARM) pool or the Local Government Liability Pool (LGLP), Wyo. Stat. § 1-42-201, et seq., and shall provide a letter verifying its participation in the WARM or LGLP to the Agency.

S. **Insurance Coverage.** The Contractor shall obtain and maintain the following insurance in accordance with the Insurance Requirements set forth above:

(i) **Commercial General Liability Insurance.** Commercial general liability insurance (CGL) coverage, occurrence form, covering liability claims for bodily injury and property damage arising out of premises, operations, products and completed operations, and personal and advertising injury, with minimum limits as follows:

(a) $1,000,000.00 each occurrence;
(b) $1,000,000.00 personal injury and advertising injury;
(c) $2,000,000.00 general aggregate; and
(d) $2,000,000.00 products and completed operations.

The CGL policy shall include coverage for Explosion, Collapse and Underground property damage. This coverage may not be excluded by endorsement.

(ii) **Workers' Compensation and Employer's Liability Insurance.** Employees hired in Wyoming to perform work under this Contract shall be covered by workers' compensation coverage obtained through the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services' workers' compensation program, if statutorily required. Employees brought into Wyoming from Contractor's home state to perform work under this Contract shall be covered by workers' compensation coverage obtained through the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services' workers' compensation program or other state or private workers' compensation insurance approved by the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services, if statutorily required.

The Contractor shall provide the Agency with a Certificate of Good Standing or other proof of workers' compensation coverage for all of its employees who are to perform work under this Contract, if such coverage is required by law. If workers' compensation coverage is obtained by Contractor through the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services' workers' compensation program, Contractor shall also obtain Employer's Liability "Stop Gap" coverage through an endorsement to the CGL policy required by this Contract, with minimum limits as follows:

(a) Bodily Injury by Accident: $1,000,000.00 each accident;
(b) Bodily Injury by Disease: $1,000,000.00 each employee; and
(c) Bodily Injury by Disease: $1,000,000.00 policy limit.

(iii) **Unemployment Insurance.** The Contractor shall be duly registered with the Department of Workforce Services and obtain such unemployment insurance coverage as required. The Contractor shall supply Agency with a Certificate of Good Standing or other proof of unemployment insurance coverage.

(iv) **Automobile Liability Insurance.** Automobile liability insurance covering any auto (including owned, hired, and non-owned) with minimum limits of $1,000,000.00 each accident combined single limit.

T. **Severability.** Should any portion of this Contract be judicially determined to be illegal or unenforceable, the remainder of the Contract shall continue in full force and effect, and the parties may renegotiate the terms affected by the severance.

U. **Sovereign Immunity and Limitations.** Pursuant to Wyo. Stat. § 1-39-104(a), the State of Wyoming and Agency expressly reserve sovereign immunity by entering into this Contract and the Contractor expressly reserves governmental immunity. Each of them specifically retains all immunities and defenses available to them as sovereigns or governmental entities pursuant to Wyo. Stat. § 1-39-101, *et seq.*, and all other applicable law. The parties acknowledge that the State of Wyoming has sovereign immunity and only the Wyoming Legislature has the power to waive sovereign immunity. Designations of venue, choice of law, enforcement actions, and similar provisions shall not be construed as a waiver of sovereign immunity. The parties agree that any ambiguity in this Contract shall not be strictly construed, either against or for either party, except that any ambiguity as to immunity shall be construed in favor of immunity.

V. **Taxes.** The Contractor shall pay all taxes and other such amounts required by federal, state, and local law, including, but not limited to, federal and social security taxes, workers' compensation, unemployment insurance, and sales taxes.

W. **Termination of Contract.** This Contract may be terminated, without cause, by the Agency upon thirty (30) days written notice. This Contract may be terminated by the Agency immediately for cause if the Contractor fails to perform in accordance with the terms of this Contract.

X. **Third-Party Beneficiary Rights.** The parties do not intend to create in any other individual or entity the status of third-party beneficiary, and this Contract shall not be construed so as to create such status. The rights, duties, and obligations contained in this Contract shall operate only between the parties to this Contract and shall inure solely to the benefit of the parties to this Contract. The provisions of this Contract are intended only to assist the parties in determining and performing their obligations under this Contract.

Y. **Time is of the Essence.** Time is of the essence in all provisions of this Contract.

Z. **Titles Not Controlling.** Titles of sections and subsections are for reference only and shall not be used to construe the language in this Contract.

AA. **Waiver.** The waiver of any breach of any term or condition in this Contract shall not be deemed a waiver of any prior or subsequent breach. Failure to object to a breach shall not constitute a waiver.

BB. **Counterparts.** This Contract may be executed in counterparts. Each counterpart, when executed and delivered, shall be deemed an original and all counterparts together shall constitute one and the same Contract. Delivery by the Contractor of an originally signed counterpart of this Contract by facsimile or PDF shall be followed up immediately by delivery of the originally signed counterpart to the Agency.

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9. **Signatures.** The parties to this Contract, either personally or through their duly authorized representatives, have executed this Contract on the dates set out below, and certify that they have read, understood, and agreed to the terms and conditions of this Contract.

The Effective Date of this Contract is the date of the signature last affixed to this page.

AGENCY:
Wyoming Department of Family Services

Korin A. Schmidt, Director — Date

Kristie Arneson, Economic Security Senior Administrator — Date

CONTRACTOR:
Campbell County Commissioners

Del Shelstad, County Commissioner Chairman — Date

April Brunski, County Clerk — Date

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE: APPROVAL AS TO FORM

Meg Pope # 225906 — 9/12/22

Megan Pope, Senior Assistant Attorney General — Date

Quarterly Report and Invoice



Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
Wyoming Department of Family Services

TANF CPI
FFY23 Quarterly Report and Invoice

County/Tribe: Campbell County
Reporting Period: _____
Date: _____

Statistics:

During the quarter, please provide the below information on all the TANF individuals you served. Please provide any other relevant data you wish to share.

Participant name (New Y/N)	# of Children	Program enrollment date	SSN collected (Y/N)	Employed at enrollment (Y/N), hourly wage and # hours worked per week	Government programs utilizing at time of enrollment	Services Provided (i.e. vocational training, education, counseling, mentoring)	Milestones completed prior to service end (i.e. completed parenting classes, achieved a personal goal set)	Program completion date	Completed successfully (Y/N)(reason)	Employment after program completion (Y/N), hourly wage and # hours worked per week	Children remain in the home (Y/N)	Specific Goals met for individual?	Other information to Report?
TOTAL TANF Individuals Served													
TOTAL Individuals Served													
% of TANF to Non-TANF													

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Evaluation of Outcomes:

Climb:

Outcome	Measurement	Activities to Accomplish Outcome	Data/Quality Assurance to be Collected to Validate Measurements
Show progress each quarter toward the final goal of 80% of the individuals enrolled in the program successfully completing the program.	80% of participants who enter the program will successfully complete it.		
75% of Climb program graduates will be employed after program completion.	75% of these program graduates will be employed after program completion.		
Show progress each quarter toward the final goal of individuals who completed the program earning 90% higher wages than when they entered the program.	75% of program graduates will be employed after program completion and will be earning a 90% higher wage than they were before the program.		
Show progress each quarter toward the final goal of 90% of the individuals who complete the program experiencing a decrease in the dependence on food stamps.	Over time, 90% of program graduates will show a decrease in their dependence on food stamps.		
50% of Climb program graduates who enter the program utilizing public healthcare will show a decrease in the dependence on public health insurance.	Of the graduates who enter the program utilizing public health insurance 50% will end their dependence on public health insurance.		
Increased knowledge and skills regarding healthy relationships, strong and stable environments, communication and health behaviors.	100% of single mother who enter the Climb program will have received life skills training and mental health counseling.		

Council of Community Services

Outcome	Measurement	Activities to Accomplish Outcome	Data/Quality Assurance to be Collected to Validate Measurements

Children exit foster care and unified with parents	Clients will be reunified with children in their home		
Family exits program into stable housing	Clients will be reunified or stabilized and move into stable housing		
Parents gain knowledge of basic life skills	Clients show progress on weekly apartment walk-throughs		

Personal Frontiers, Inc.

Outcome	**Measurement**	**Activities to Accomplish Outcome**	**Data/Quality Assurance to be Collected to Validate Measurements**
Serve **7** TANF individuals and families to completion	Number of families that graduate from our program		

YES:

Outcome	**Measurement**	**Activities to Accomplish Outcome**	**Data/Quality Assurance to be Collected to Validate Measurements**
Keep families intact	77% of youth will be safely maintained and cared for in their homes		
Improve family management skills and functioning	86% of families improve their family management skills; and learn about healthy relationships, communication and healthy behaviors		

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Successes and Challenges:

Please share quarterly successes and challenges.

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Quarterly Invoice: Campbell County Commissioners

Submit To:
Georgia Auch
georgia.auch1@wyo.gov

Expenditures for the Month and Year of:
Submitted on:

	Program Costs	YTD Program	Admin. Costs	YTD Admin	Program Budget	Admin Budget
Salaries						
CCS					$19,175.75	
Climb					$10,500.00	$1,495.75
YES					$27,100.00	$3,040.00
Employer Paid Benefits						
CCS					$5,400.00	
CLIMB					$600.00	
YES					$3,197.00	
Employer Payroll Taxes						
CCS					$1,000.00	
CLIMB					$1,010.00	
YES					$2,710.00	
Supplies						
Personal Frontiers					$100.75	
YES					$1,984.75	$181.00
Participant Tuition and Class Fees						
Personal Frontiers					$9,206.00	
Participant Class Supplies and Materials						
Personal Frontiers					$349.00	
Participant Drug and Aptitude Screening						
Personal Frontier					$1,050.00	
Rent and Utilities						
CLIMB					$1,200.00	
Participant Incentives						
CLIMB					$900.00	
Other Participant Needs						
CLIMB Mental Health Provider					$800.00	
Sub-Totals	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$86,283.25	$4,716.75
Quarterly TOTAL (Program + Admin)					**$91,000.00**	
Number of Participants Served						
Cost Per Participant						

TANF Participant Application and Eligibility Form

Instructions: All applicants shall complete a TANF Participant Application and Eligibility Form. Failure to provide the requested information will result in disqualification from participating in the program. The completed and signed form shall be kept in applicant's file. Participant files shall be kept for 3 years following program exit date.

PROGRAM DATA	
Program Name:	
Date of Program Enrollment:	
APPLICANT DATA	
Applicant Name:	
Social Security Number:	
Address, City, State, Zip:	
Phone:	
Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy):	
Parenting Adult:	☐ Custodial ☐ Non-Custodial with Financial Responsibilities ☐ Legal Guardian who is related to child(ren).
Other adult(s) in the Home and Relationship:	
Number of Children:	
Government Programs Enrolled in:	☐ SNAP ☐ Child Care ☐ LIEAP ☐ WIC ☐ POWER ☐ Medicaid ☐ Section 8 Housing
Court Ordered Child Support:	☐ Yes ☐ No Monthly Amount $
Is applicant currently employed:	☐ Yes ☐ No
If yes, name of employer and amount:	Employer Name: Hours worked per week Hourly Wage Monthly Gross Amount
Other Income in Household?	☐ Yes ☐ No
If yes, source of income, who receives it and amount	Source: Who: Monthly Gross Amount $
TOTAL Gross Household Income:	$

ELIGIBILITY CHECKLIST		
Eligibility is determined at time of enrollment; future changes in status will not affect applicant's ability to complete program.		
Applicant lives in Wyoming.	☐ Yes	☐ No
Applicant is a U.S. Citizen or Legal Resident.	☐ Yes	☐ No
Applicant and her family *(benefit unit)* meet income eligibility *(185% of Federal Poverty Guidelines)*.	☐ Yes	☐ No
Applicant is a parenting adult; custodial, non-custodial, or related guardian.	☐ Yes	☐ No

I certify that the above information is correct to the best of my knowledge, and I agree that this information may be released to the Wyoming Department of Family Services.

_____ _____

Applicant Signature *Date*

I certify that the above information is correct to the best of my knowledge. I agree to protect the confidentiality of the applicant information and to use the information for authorized statistical purposes only.

_____ _____

Program Representative *Date*

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COVER PAGE

1. County/Tribe: Campbell County

2. Project/Grant Administrator. Ensures programs are being implemented correctly, communicates grant changes and provides requested paperwork and data to the Department of Family Services. All Communication regarding this proposal shall be conducted through this person.

   Name: Kristin Young/Sandra Beeman

   Title: Grant Specialist/Administrative Coordinator

   Organization: Campbell County Government

   Address: 500 South Gillette Avenue, Suite 1100, Gillette, WY 82716

   Phone: (307) 687-6324

   Email address: kristin.young@campbellcountywy.gov / sandra.beeman@campbellcountywy.gov

3. Primary Contact for the Sub-recipient. Implements the program.

   Name: See Individual Applications for Response

   Title:

   Organization:

   Address:

   Phone:

   Email address:

4. Program Name: Campbell County TANF/CPI

5. Requested Amount: $91,000.00

6. Authorized Representative/County Commissioner Chair: Del Shelstad
   (No signature required here. Signature is required on the Assurance page)

   Date: April 27, 2022

   Phone: (307) 682-7283

   E-Mail: del.shelstad@campbellcountywy.gov

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   Organization: Campbell County Government

   Address: 500 South Gillette Avenue, Suite 1100, Gillette, WY 82716

   Phone: (307) 687-6324

   Email address: kristin.young@campbellcountywy.gov / sandra.beeman@campbellcountywy.gov

3. Primary Contact for the Sub-recipient. Implements the program.

   Name: Dane Joslyn

   Title: Program Director

   Organization: Gillette Climb Wyoming

   Address: 405 West Boxelder Road #B4, Gillette, WY 82718

   Phone: 307-685-0450

   Email address: dane@climbwyoming.org

4. Program Name: Climb Wyoming in Campbell County

5. Requested Amount: $16,505.75

6. Authorized Representative/County Commissioner Chair: Del Shelstad

   Date: April 27, 2022

   Phone: (307) 682-7283

   E-Mail: del.shelstad@campbellcountywy.gov

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PROPOSAL

A. Summary of Proposed Program

1. Please provide a synopsis of the program you propose.

   Climb Wyoming's mission is for low-income single mother families to discover self-sufficiency through career training and placement. Providing free services to those most in need, Climb excels at supporting TANF families and directly aligns with TANF purposes. Climb will recruit approximately 50 candidates and work closely with them to increase their stability through connection to critical resources. Climb will enroll approximately 20 TANF eligible single mothers and continue services to about 10 mothers already enrolled in the career training and job placement phase program for a total of 30 participants. Key components of the intensive training include life skills and work readiness skills, mental health services, industry-specific skills aligned with each career, and job placement based on each participant's unique strengths and interests. Climb will also continue to work with approximately 35 graduates that receive continued support by staff that is often critical to their long-term job success. Climb staff provide hundreds of hours of support to the single mothers they work with in each phase of the program.

2. Is this program different from previous programs operated with TANF funds in the past?
   Yes ☐ No ☑ If so, how is it different?

3. Area(s) served.

   Gillette Climb primarily serves low-income single mothers from Campbell County.

3. Population served.

   Climb serves those most in need across the state. On average, Climb participants enter the program at 30% of the Federal Poverty Level. More than half of the participants seeking Climb services are unemployed and the remaining 43% of participants are employed in low wage jobs. Statewide, single moms have suffered more than any other household type from job loss, food insecurity, and lack of child-care options during the pandemic. During the pandemic, half of single moms didn't know how they would feed their kids (US Census Bureau). Climb moms' barriers to employment are deep as demonstrated through the following statistics: 60% have children under the age five; 68% are facing intergenerational poverty; 41% have changed jobs more than three times in one year; 34% of participants indicate a history of substance abuse; 38% have defaulted or failed to pay a loan; 56% have indicated having a legal history; and only 16% of participants come to Climb with private health insurance.

4. Beginning and end date of program.

   October 1, 2022 – September 30, 2023

5. Program availability: when is the program offered (i.e. time of day, how often, time of year)?

   The Gillette Climb site usually runs two trainings per year offered in the Spring and Fall. Program research and planning happens throughout the year along with candidate services and recruitment. Once the training focus is determined, outreach to potential participants and information meetings are held advertising the upcoming training. The intensive portion of the training lasts on average for three months depending on the job skills training curriculum and certificate type. The career training serves a group of 10 to 12 TANF eligible single mothers. Program days run from approximately 9am - 5pm. The length of the intensive portion of the training allows participants to enter the workforce as quickly as possible. Beyond job training, this phase includes life and workplace skills and therapeutic support. The subsidized job placement lasts approximately six to eight weeks and is tailored to meet the needs and goals of each participant. After this time period, the participant is expected to find success in their career and can access graduate support services. After program completion and job placement, Climb graduates have consistent communication with staff and their peers to support their long-term success.

B. Statement of Need

The intent of TANF CPI is to provide Counties with programs that meet specific needs of their community.

1. How have you determined there is a need for the services you propose? Describe local data that was used to determine the needs of families.

   At Climb, we strive for a safe, open, affirming, and inclusive environment – an environment that allows both single mothers and staff to thrive. As Climb serves families most in need, staff know it is crucial to meet a diverse population with inclusive strategies and practices. The average age of Climb participants is 30 with 45% of participants between the ages of 21 and 30. On average, each participant has two children.

   Single moms have carried the burden of the pandemic, suffering more than any other household type from job loss, food insecurity, and lack of child-care options. According to the Census Bureau's Household Pulse Survey Data, single mother families reported struggling with food and rent at higher rates during the COVID-19 Pandemic (38% of single mothers versus 19% single fathers and 18% multi-parent). The toxic stress of poverty—feeling scared, juggling hard decisions, being hungry—dramatically impacts how the brain functions. The single moms who come to Climb are under such high levels of stress that it has impacted their emotional regulation, planning, and decision-making abilities, which creates barriers to work readiness and success. Poverty passed down from one generation to the next creates significant barriers to job success, trapping low-income single mothers and their children in a cycle that Climb participants are ready to break.

2. What is the resource gap(s) that is being addressed by your program?

   The generational cycle of poverty creates isolation in the lives of the single mothers who come to Climb. Lacking strong and positive relationships is a barrier to success that Climb participants face. The Climb program works in groups of 10-12 moms that allow participants to discover relationships and engage with their peers, learn conflict resolution and self-regulation, build networks that last beyond the program, foster relationships that build trust and safety, and accelerate their skills to find success at work and at home. Finding a place in a professional community directly relates to a graduate's ability to maintain employment after the program. In response to the pandemic, Climb has leveraged and adapted the best of our group model developed over the past 35 years.

   According to the US News and World Report (June 10, 2021), two-thirds of professional mental health shortages are in rural or partially rural parts of the country, the report says, "Wyoming has the largest proportion of their populations living in mental health shortage areas, at 96.4%". Mental health is a foundation of the Climb model and each site prioritizes contracting with a Licensed Mental Health Provider. The Mental Health Provider guides the team in maintaining a psychologically informed environment. All participants complete a pre- and post-Mental Health Assessment, allowing participants to be honest and forthright about their histories and struggles, while supporting staff in quickly understanding barriers to support each mom into the future. Weekly group counseling sessions are one of the most important parts of the program and are central to the Climb model. Consistent individual counseling sessions assist participants in increased awareness, identifying and understanding their unique and individual strengths, and strategies to support their challenges.

3. Describe what research based programs and strategies will be utilized to make the program successful.

   Key components and strategies to make the program successful include the following:
   - **Pre-program stabilization:** includes one-on-one work to connect to critical resources while maintaining a focus on employment
   - **Comprehensive case management:** provided by staff who create trust and a safe environment to address the most difficult barriers and assess needs and priorities
   - **Industry research:** staff network throughout the year to identify high growth training and employment opportunities and high demand occupations to provide workforce solutions

- **Mental health:** includes pre and post assessments to identify barriers, group and individual counseling focused on increasing awareness and practicing skills to support long-term success at work
- **Skills training:** life skills and work readiness skills such as budgeting, conflict management, healthy relationships, and parenting as well as pre-employment skills as job searching, resume writing, mock interviews, and workplace communication
- **Job training and placement in high demand careers:** improves family economic stability and decreases dependence on government benefits
- **Working in cohorts:** creates support network and a community in which women practice healthy relationships and communication, build confidence and learn the value of social capitol as they begin new careers
- **Post program support:** graduate support includes networking, group meetings, problem solving difficult work situations and celebrating success
- **Flexible program design:** allows staff to shift industry training based on local economic needs while also adapting training to be in person or online based on community needs, health and safety.

C. Community Partnerships

1. A description of how community wide collaboration in planning and implementation occurred.

Since collaboration is a cornerstone of our efforts, Climb leverages existing services without duplication. Staff will work closely with partners and collaborating organizations to share strengths and resources. During recruitment and candidate outreach, Climb works with referral agencies to engage participants including Department of Family Services, County Public Health, local mental health centers, community resource centers, and local schools. During training, Climb collaborates with training entities, community colleges, and employers to design effective training curriculum and schedules. Community members from different sectors provide work readiness and life skills training sessions. Local professionals often volunteer as mock interviewers. During the career placement, Climb collaborates with employee partners. After participants are placed in careers, Climb provides ongoing support by referring women to local community partner organizations as needed.

A great partner that resulted from a recent Certified Nursing Assistant training is the Legacy Living and Rehabilitation Center, part of the Campbell County Healthcare System. As one of the main employers in the County, the hospital requires high quality employees to deliver excellent care. In order that the graduates meet expectations, Climb staff listened to the needs of the hospital prior to the training and worked closely with them on important skills to include in the training. Staff also had an excellent relationship with Sue Howard as a lead trainer. Legacy Living, along with Primrose Retirement, have hired graduates who are filling a critical healthcare need in the local workplace.

2. List the community partners involved in the program implementation and the resources that will be provided by each partner.

(Additional lines/pages may be added if needed.)

Community Partner	**Resource that will be provided**
Advocacy of Visual Arts	Referrals and resources
Campbell County Extension Officer	Referrals and resources
Campbell County Health	Community partner
Campbell County Senior Center	Employer partner
Council of Community Services	Community partner

Department of Family Services	Referral partner
Gillette College	Training partner
Legal Aid Wyoming	Resource partner
Legacy Living and Rehabilitation Center	Training and employer partner
MGM Enterprises, Inc.	Employer partner
Mountain West Commercial Driving School	Training partner
Salvation Army	Community partner
TCRI Energy Services	Employer partner
YES House Transitional Living	Resource partner
Salvation Army	Community Partner

3. Describe how the program will be sustained by the community beyond the funding period.

   To continue providing a comprehensive tuition-free program to Campbell County low-income single mothers and their families, Climb relies on critical public funding including the funding received from the *Community Partnership Initiative* grant. Climb recognizes the importance of diversified braided funding to support long-term sustainability. Collaboration with individual and corporate donors as well as local city and county funding allows Climb to remain sustainable in Campbell County while responsibly leveraging donations with this grant. For many years, Climb's effective model has worked to move Campbell County families out of poverty and has supported the TANF program's important purposes.

D. <u>Project Goals and Outcomes</u>

1. **Goals for the Project:** What are the goals of your program? How will you serve TANF eligible individuals/families?

   The Climb proposal serving TANF eligible families includes the following goals:
   - The Climb Wyoming program improves family economic stability by offering free case management and career training leading to long-term employment to those most in need. As participants move into full-time employment, their average monthly wages more than double (113% wage increase).
   - Training will be linked to high growth and high demand occupations. Climb driven by workforce demand. Climb has flexibility to adapt trainings driven by industry needs and has offered many different programs in industries such as Commercial Driver's License, Professional Office Careers, and Medical Careers that meet local workforce needs.
   - Moms will decrease dependency on government benefits. Two years post program, over 75% of graduates who were using food stamps before Climb decreased their dependence. Additionally, the percentage of participants accessing public health insurance decreases by 54% from program enrollment to two years post-program.
   - Climb's comprehensive model includes extensive life and work readiness skills that address barriers and prepare participants for work including parenting, nutrition, and budgeting and resume preparation, interviewing, and conflict management.
   - All participants will receive group and individual counseling from a Wyoming Licensed Mental Health Counselor.
   - Climb staff provide case management for all single mothers who connect to Climb. Climb case management focuses on employment and is dynamic and unique to each mom's specific barriers.
   - Climb's expertise in rural poverty alleviation includes connecting single mothers to community

partners and networks across the State. Staff maintain strong relationships with referral agencies and community partners for collaboration.

- Climb Business Liaisons will develop employer partnerships and work with each participant to help secure long-term employment opportunities and participate in employer evaluations.
- The Climb model offers a group concept allowing participants to discover relationships and engage with their peers, learn conflict resolution and self-regulation, and build networks.

Climb's innovative and comprehensive programming leads low-income single mothers into long-term employment to support the purposes of the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program. The therapeutic and skills-based programming helps end the dependence of single mother families on government benefits. The State of Wyoming has saved $117 million over the past 35 years from decreased dependence on public assistance programs (i.e., food stamps, insurance, and housing) among graduates (Wyoming Department of Family Services, Wyoming Department of Health-Medicaid, Wyoming LIHEAP FY2017 State Profile, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development). Climb's two-generational approach, including family days, parenting skills, and case management, allows children to be cared for in their own homes. Staff have seen that when parents increase their income, children have greater access to academic and extracurricular activities, more stable schedules, and role models for career success. Along with increased income and consistent schedules, Climb participants learn about themselves through weekly counseling, life skills classes, and communication strategies. Climb programming supports the additional TANF purposes by providing mental health services, program design including the cohort model, providing access to women's healthcare, connection to resources and life skills focused on healthy relationships, communication, and boundaries.

2. **Outcomes:** Using the chart below, please identify the **measurable** outcomes you expect for TANF eligible individuals/families as a result of program implementation in order to meet the above goals? These measurements will be used to evaluate the program's success.

Complete your outcomes for TANF CPI: (additional lines/pages may be added if needed)

Outcome	Measurement	Activities to Accomplish Outcome	Data/Quality Assurance to be Collected to Validate Measurements
Show progress each quarter toward the final goal of 80% of the individuals enrolled in the program successfully completing the program.	80% of participants who enter the program will successfully complete it.	During recruitment, Climb staff help participants address any barriers including childcare and transportation. During the program Climb advocates for participants and provides mental health counseling to overcome barriers for success.	Climb tracks the participants who graduate in our customized participant database that can demonstrate trends over time.
75% of Climb program graduates will be employed after program completion.	75% of these program graduates will be employed after program completion.	Climb programs include pre-employment skills including job searching techniques, resume writing, interviewing techniques, employee/employer relationships, and job retention. Climb staff work with the participants to ensure a successful interview process and support the participant	Climb conducts participant follow-ups at 3-month intervals from program completion to 24 months post program. Climb collects employment data such as place of employment, hours per week and hourly wages as well as participant and child health insurance data. From program end to 12 months, Climb collects this data by Climb staff contacting participants via phone, email or

		during job placement as she practices new skills.	text. From 15-24 months, Climb contracts with the Wyoming Survey and Analysis Center (WYSAC) to conduct the follow-ups via phone survey.
Show progress each quarter toward the final goal of individuals who completed the program earning 90% higher wages than when they entered the program.	75% of program graduates will be employed after program completion and will be earning a 90% higher wage than they were before the program.	Comprehensive training develops the participants' strengths and builds upon them through extensive training in high-demand, high-growth occupations that lead to self-sufficient wages. Climb staff follow up with employers to establish performance evaluations and communication for long-term success.	Climb conducts participant follow-ups at 3-month intervals from program completion to 24 months post program. Climb collects employment data such as place of employment, hours per week and hourly wages as well as participant and child health insurance data.
Show progress each quarter toward the final goal of 90% of the individuals who complete the program experiencing a decrease in the dependence on food stamps.	Over time, 90% of program graduates will show a decrease in their dependence on food stamps.	To continue to support the participants, Climb staff members meet with graduates after they finish the program to sustain success in the workplace and family stability.	In order to assess decreasing dependence on government benefits, Climb collects food stamp and childcare data from the Wyoming Department of Family Services.
50% of Climb program graduates who enter the program utilizing public healthcare will show a decrease in the dependence on public health insurance.	Of the graduates who enter the program utilizing public health insurance 50% will end their dependence on public health insurance.	To continue to support the participants, Climb staff members meet with graduates after they finish the program to sustain success in the workplace and family stability.	In order to assess decreasing dependence on government benefits, Climb collects health insurance data from the participants through the surveys.
Increased knowledge and skills regarding healthy relationships, strong and stable environments, communication and health behaviors.	100% of single mother who enter the Climb program will have received life skills training and mental health counseling.	Climb offers life skills classes as parenting, budgeting, nutrition and more. Climb contracts with a licensed Mental Health Provider at each site and each participant receives individual and group counseling.	Climb staff determine the life skills for each program based on the needs of the participant group. All participants must participate in the mandatory individual and group counseling component of the Climb program.

3. Describe your data collection methods to be used.

   Climb prioritizes data and outcomes to inform efficacy of programming. Climb staff track candidates, participants who enroll in the Climb program, and graduate services post-program. Staff track the number of graduates employed in unsubsidized positions, the job retention status of participants, and wage progression for two years post-graduation. Climb staff conduct graduate follow-ups at 3-month intervals from program completion to 12 months post program. To ensure data integrity, Climb partners with the Wyoming Survey and Analysis Center (WYSAC) to conduct the follow-ups during the 15-24 month time period. A customized database tracks program records and ensures accurate, ongoing data collection. Climb utilizes participant self-report forms, staff observations, interviews, and records to document each participant's progress and program outcomes. A pre- and post-program mental health assessment identifies mental health symptoms and tracks decreases in symptoms post program. Data will be provided in quarterly reports to validate outcomes. Quarterly reports will include training completion, hourly wage pre-program and hourly wage post-program. These quantitative goals were selected because they can be consistently tracked and verified using participant or employer interviews and public records.

4. How will you evaluate the effectiveness of the TANF program for individuals/families served? How do you determine the success of your program?

   Staff track the number of TANF eligible participants who enroll in and complete the career training and placement phase of the program. Progress is tracked on a monthly report for each program. Individualized and ongoing support throughout the program allows participants to complete the program successfully while addressing barriers to work. This effort has translated into an average completion rate of 95% in 2021. This graduation rate exceeds outcomes from other programs in Wyoming and across the nation.

   Staff track the number of graduates who maintain unsubsidized employment after program completion as well as the details of their employment. The graduate wage progression over the past 5 years is 113% from application to two years post program. The employment rate increases from only 43% at application to 80% two years post-program.

   As participants more than double their monthly wage, they also decrease their dependence on government benefits and services. Climb staff collect data on the dependence on public health insurance pre- and post-program while DFS staff provides data on dependence on food stamp pre- and post-program. Over the past 5 years, 75% of graduates who were using food stamps before Climb decreased their dependence two years later. This trend continues towards 90% as participants move towards self-sufficiency post program. The percentage on public health care programs is reduced by over half two years post program (from 46% to 21%).

G. TANF Recruitment

1. Describe your recruitment and enrollment process or TANF eligible individuals/families?

   Each Climb site has staff that serve as a case manager for moms and provide ongoing guidance and support throughout the program. Staff recruit candidates who are most in need. During the recruitment phase, staff outline the required knowledge, skills, and abilities, and other training and job requirements for the identified occupation. Staff also evaluate each candidate’s level of competency in the area. Staff conduct a thorough assessment to determine additional services available in the community which may include food stamps, childcare assistance and housing, or counseling. Accessing these services and experiencing the stability they can provide a family is critical to successfully completing the program and starting a long-term career. Staff connect candidates to these services and support them along the way. If the candidate is not ready for the program, staff remain in contact with them for potential admission into a future program when they are more stable and ready.

2. What is the projected number of TANF eligible individuals that will be served by this program?

Climb will recruit approximately 50 candidates and work closely with them to increase their stability through connection to critical resources. Climb will enroll approximately 20 TANF eligible single mothers and continue services to about 10 mothers already enrolled in the career training and job placement phase program for a total of 30 participants. Climb will also continue to work with approximately 35 graduates that receive continued support by staff that is often critical to their long-term job success.

3. Provide an explanation on how income information will be gathered to determine TANF eligibility. Income eligibility shall be established by verifying gross family income for the previous month. Applicants shall use a TANF Eligibility Intake Form. A copy of the TANF Eligibility Intake Form shall be attached to this proposal.

   Climb uses a rigorous process to ensure income eligibility for the Climb program. If a potential participant is utilizing food stamps, Climb program staff members verify this information with DFS to confirm TANF eligibility. If the potential participant is not utilizing food stamps, Climb program staff members verify employment and wages by checking pay stubs or verifying income with the applicant's employer to ensure that household income is less than or equal to 185% of the Federal Poverty Level. Other family income documents such as unemployment stubs, tax returns, or income verification from other applicable family members are also collected and included in documentation as applicable. Eligibility is documented in each participant's file and reviewed by a Climb home office employee who is specifically trained in eligibility determination. Any questions about eligibility are directed to the State of Wyoming's DFS TANF Program Manager prior to a participant's acceptance to Climb.

BUDGET

Instructions:

1. The budget of the program should be described with enough detail that expenditures of funds could be easily reviewed. Preference will be given to programs concentrating on services rather than programs building their administrative structure.

2. List costs of the program including program costs, administrative costs, total costs, and estimated cost per individual/family.
   a. The Proposer shall submit a proposed budget in line item detail listing each employee's compensation and benefits and each category of expenditure and the proposed amount. The Contractor shall be required to use the invoice form attached to this proposal.
   b. The budget shall include a narrative of duties of each employee and an explanation of each line item stating the purpose of the expenditures.
   c. The Proposer shall separate all administrative costs to verify compliance with administrative limitations.
   d. Administrative expenses shall not exceed 10% of the non-administrative expenses.

3. Only expenses related to services to TANF eligible individuals/families can be billed to TANF CPI. This means that all grant expenses must show the formula for how the allocation of expenses is determined for TANF eligible individuals/families funded under this proposal. Expenses are based on the percentage of TANF individuals/families vs non-TANF individuals/families served as well as the percentage of time working on TANF-related activities.

4. Program costs are associated with direct service delivery to TANF eligible individuals/families (i.e. salaries, supplies, facilities rent). Administrative costs are associated with activities needed to support the program, but are not a direct service to families (i.e. data collection, completion of reports).

Budget:

1. TANF funds are limited and can only provide a portion of the funding needed for services. What are your other funding sources that will be used to operate the program? (i.e. *Cash contributions and non-federal funds used to support*)

Other major funding sources (over $1,000) include:

City of Gillette - $29,500 (pending)
Campbell County - $20,000 (pending)
Hughes Foundation - $25,000 (awarded)
Wyoming Community Foundation - $7,500 (awarded)
Daniels Fund - $20,000 (awarded)
Cross Charitable Foundation - $5,000 (awarded)
Powder River Energy Foundation - $5,000 (will apply)
State Farm - $2,500 (awarded)
Wells Fargo - $2,000 (pending)
First Interstate Bank Gillette - $2,500 (will apply)
Private Donors - $50,000 (awarded and pending)

2. What are the cost/benefits of providing this program? In other terms, what is the Return on Investment (ROI)? ROI is a performance measure used to evaluate the efficiency of an investment.

The following calculation is Climb's projected Return on Investment (ROI) for the proposed program:

- Impact without Program: Climb participants are making an average annual wage of $15,576 before the program ($1,298 per month for 12 months).
- Impact from Program: 90 days post program, graduates are employed making an average annual wage of $30,072 ($2,506 per month for 12 months).
- Total increase in wages over first year period = Impact from program $30,072 - Impact without program $15,576 = $14,496.
- Total Cost per Client Served = $35,000 divided by 80 clients = $438. Number of clients totals 50 candidates, 20 new participants, and continued services to 10 participants.
- Climb ROI = **33.10 to 1** based on $14,496 ÷ $438.
- Climb ROI over the lifetime of a participant = **1,224.54 to 1** based on an average age of participant being 28 and working until age 65 (37 years post program) at an increased wage of $14,496: 37 years x $14,496 = $536,352 ÷ $438.

Amount Requested from Proposal:
$16,505.75

	Program Costs	Administration Costs	Summary and Justification for Budget Expense
Salaries Admin: Activities spent managing the grant. Program: Wages for all staff who provide direct client services.	10,500.00	1,495.75	Program Director ($68,000 annual salary) is responsible for oversight and/or implementation of all aspects of the Climb program model with a primary focus on program coordination, planning and administration. Assistant Program Director ($55,000 annual salary) is responsible for assisting the Program Director with implementation of all aspects of the Climb program model with a primary focus on program coordination and planning. Both positions provide direct program services to participants, including recruitment, intensive training, job-placements, and counseling. Administrative salaries are to support Climb's centralized home office administrative staff that support the entire

			statewide operations to handle such things as budgeting, grant reporting, financial processing, insurance, auditing, and human resources. The amount reflected on this budget represents an allocation of time spent directly supporting the site as well as this grant.
Employer Paid Benefits Admin: Activities spent managing the grant. Program: Wages for all staff who provide direct client services.	600.00		Retirement, health, dental, vision, and life insurance expenses for those employees that participate in Climb's insurance plan. (Program Director, $7,200; Assistant Program Director, $5,000)
Employer Payroll Taxes Admin: Activities spent managing the grant. Program: Wages for all staff who provide direct client services.	1,010.00		Employer paid payroll taxes are estimated at 10% of the salaries budgeted. (Program Director, $6,000; Assistant Program Director, $5,000)
Supplies Admin: Supplies and expenses needed to manage the grant. Program: Supplies needed for instructor use.			Click here to enter text.
Recruiting and Marketing Cannot include promotional items.			Click here to enter text.
Travel Travel necessary to serve participants.			Click here to enter text.
Rent and utilities Admin: Rent and utilities for time spent managing the grant. Program: Rent and utilities for space provided to direct services for participants.	1,200.00	N/A	Rent and utilities for office space, classrooms, and group/individual mental health treatment space. Also includes phone, fax, internet services, and cleaning of office space.
Participant Tuition and Class Fees			Click here to enter text.
Participant Class Supplies and Materials	0.00	N/A	Materials to meet needs of participants during training and group activities.
Participant License and Certification Fees			Click here to enter text.
Participant Drug and Aptitude Screening Can include other types of assessments.			Click here to enter text.
Work Support Services and Clothing		N/A	Items needed to successfully complete training and work experience. Includes steel-toed boots, coveralls, gloves, tools, scrubs, professional attire and more.
Participant Wages			Click here to enter text.

Participant Fringe Benefits			Click here to enter text.
Participant Incentives	900.00	N/A	Incentives earned by participants for completed goals to assist them with living expenses while in training.
Other Student Needs: Mental Health Provider	800.00	N/A	Amounts paid to contracted mental health provider for group and individual counseling services.
Sub-Total	15,010.00	1,495.75	**Total Administrative Costs cannot exceed 10% of your total Program Costs**
TOTAL BUDGET (Program + Admin)	16,505.75		
Number of TANF Participants Planning to Serve	80		
Cost Per TANF Participants	206		

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COVER PAGE

1. County/Tribe: Campbell County

2. Project/Grant Administrator. Ensures programs are being implemented correctly, communicates grant changes and provides requested paperwork and data to the Department of Family Services. All Communication regarding this proposal shall be conducted through this person.

   Name: Kristin Young/Sandra Beeman

   Title: Grant Specialist/Administrative Coordinator

   Organization: Campbell County Government

   Address: 500 S. Gillette Ave. Suite 1100 Gillette, WY 82716

   Phone: 307-682-7283

   Email address: Kristin.young@campbellcountywy.gov / sandra.beeman@campbellcountywy.gov

3. Primary Contact for the Sub-recipient. Implements the program.

   Name: Mikel Scott

   Title: Executive Director

   Organization: Council of Community Services

   Address: 114 S. 4J Road Gillette, WY 82716

   Phone: 307-686-2730

   Email address: mikel@ccswy.org

4. Program Name: Permanent Supportive Housing for Chronically Homeless Families

5. Requested Amount: $25,575.25

6. Authorized Representative/County Commissioner Chair: Del Shelstad
   (No signature required here. Signature is required on the Assurance page)

   Date: April 27, 2022

   Phone: (307) 682-7283

   E-Mail: del.shelstad@campbellcountywy.gov

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PROPOSAL

A. Summary of Proposed Program

1. Please provide a synopsis of the program you propose.

The Council of Community Services is applying for funding for our Permanent Supportive Housing for Homeless Families (Keeping Families Together Program). Our program operates under the tenants of Low-Barrier Housing and the Keeping Families Together format. The services provided under our Supportive Housing program are designed to help parents struggling with overwhelming poverty and complex physical or mental health issues. The program works with the parents through the interventions of both our Council of Community Services Housing Case Manager, and the designated DFS case manager who work together providing constant support and stable and reliable housing. By partnering with DFS, we can provide wrap-around supportive services to six (6) families in our apartments. The goal of the program is to build the parents capacity to parent through aligned case management, a variety of classes such as parenting, health, budgeting, and even gardening, as well as assistance through the Council' s other poverty alleviating programs.

The Keeping Families Together model focuses on the idea of creating a stronger environment for the entire family-not just the child or just the parents. Using this model, the families become the focal point for holistic intervention and support, preventing crisis situations and the removal of children to foster care. This form of supportive housing for vulnerable families can break the intergenerational cycle of poverty, homelessness, and abuse by providing families with services they need to stay together. It creates a better environment for the children and parents and protects children who are otherwise at high risk for abuse and neglect. Without the supportive services provided by the Council, these families may not succeed in other forms of affordable housing. By partnering child welfare services and homeless assistance programs, together we can address the complex needs of high needs families rather than each agency focusing on individual parts and pieces of the problem. Our program is different than any other program in our community and is one of only a few in the Nation. It is the only housing program in our community that houses families together and focuses on the success of the family as a whole. The Keeping Families Together initiative is the first federal investment specifically focused on creating supportive housing to reduce child welfare system involvement through the investment made by the US Department of Health and Human Services Administration for Children Youth and Families (ACYF) for a five-year evaluation in five sites based on the success of the CSH Keeping Families Together pilot programs. The Council believes that this program will prevent foster care placement for those families who are homeless or unstably housed and is a high need in our community. Data on Supportive Housing for Families Working with Department of Family Services shows that it not only increases families housing stability, but it has also been shown to improve outcomes across multiple domains such as education, employment, and health care access. These are all improvements in domains that will help to prevent future poverty situations for these families and children.

2. Is this program different from previous programs operated with TANF funds in the past?
   Yes ☐ No x If so, how is it different?

3. Area(s) served.

   Campbell County

4. Population served.

This program serves chronically homeless, low-income families with open cases with DFS. Families are first identified for our program through their DFS case manager. The DFS case manager uses a set of criteria provided by the Council which prioritizes chronically homeless families and meets the McKinney-Vento definition of homelessness or homeless definitions under other federal statutes. The

scoring tool provided to DFS shows that each family must meet family income level that is less than 50% below current HOME median income guidelines, and we prioritize a family who is chronically homeless. Families must also meet all four (4) criteria categories and at least one criterion in each subcategory. The four (4) categories include: (1) Family has long term or repeat pattern of homelessness or housing instability (2) Family has an open case with Child Protective Services (3) Primary caregiver has persistent challenges and little support (4) Other risk factors that might put families within a higher risk factor for Child Protective Services. These risk factors include subcategories such as domestic violence, age of youngest child is under two, primary caregiver has a criminal arrest history within the past five years, household has been involved with child protective services in the past, and primary caregiver has a history of abuse or neglect as a child or spent time in the foster care system as a child.

Since supportive housing is an intensive intervention and a scarce resource, only the highest need households, those facing complex challenges and for whom housing is a factor in the imminent placement of children in out of home care, should receive services. The criteria and subcategories were meticulously chosen through the guidance of the Corporation for Supported Housing and have been used successfully by Keeping Families Together initiatives through the country. It was also designed for targeting criteria within a federal framework to ensure that supportive housing served households for whom the program would likely have the biggest effect. The key eligibility criteria for households include child welfare involved households. Households that are most likely to experience negative child welfare outcomes (e.g. out of home placement, long-term open cases, reentry to the child welfare system in the form of re-reports of abuse or neglect, and repeat open cases), households with high service needs (households with multiple needs, such as mental or physical health problems, substance use, or disabled children), and households with severe housing issues (households who are homeless or unstably housed).

5. Beginning and end date of program.

This program will run continuously. CCS operates on a calendar year budget.

6. Program availability: when is the program offered (i.e. time of day, how often, time of year)?

This program focuses on stable housing, it will run continuously. Families will be able to stay in the program as long as they need to feel stable and be successful. Typically, this is shortly after they have had success in closing their DFS case and have utilized CCS's case manager to help them find stable housing within their budget.

B. Statement of Need

The intent of TANF CPI is to provide Counties with programs that meet specific needs of their community.

1. How have you determined there is a need for the services you propose? Describe local data that was used to determine the needs of families.

   In initial discussion with our local DFS office, they had a 50-family waitlist that would qualify for these apartments. We have also seen an increase in the past several years at our Homeless Shelter for families. In 2021 our Shelter housed 17 families, with more families approaching the Shelter but leaving due to not having designated family rooms. We know that number would have been much bigger because we had more funding for our Homeless Prevention program, which helps families pay rent and keeps them in their homes. Last year, our Homeless Prevention program assisted 80 families with Homeless Prevention, which included 105 children under 18.

   Although CCS has received an award to renovate our homeless shelter to accommodate more families, the shelter is not the best place for families. According to data provided by Campbell County Department of Family Services, there are currently 1,097 children in the foster care system in Wyoming and 81 of those children are in Campbell County. The Council's goal through our program, is to reduce the number of children going into foster care, as well as, reduce the number of children entering and leaving the foster care system multiple times. Not only does this help the parents and children, it reduces the high cost

associated with the foster care system. In Wyoming, the current rates for foster care ranged from $645.00 to $732.00 a month per child.

According to Bonnie Volk, the manager of district 6 DFS for Campbell, Crooks, and Weston Counties: "**their (CCS) housing is a definite need in this community and have been a great resource to DFS. There have been several families from my unit alone in the last 6 months where council housing has given the parent a home to have their children reunified to or provided a home to keep the family together. In an open case of Katelyn's, the council is paying for a family to stay at a hotel until they have an apartment cleaned and ready for them. This family had just been evicted and children coming into care was a possibility based on not having a suitable place to live.**

Additionally, having families placed at the council assists DFS as they provide an extra set of eyes through inspection and their criteria for families to live there."

2. What is the resource gap(s) that is being addressed by your program?
Working in extremely close partnership with the case managers and administration at our local Department of Family Services, we will work to address family homelessness and instability. This is the only supportive housing program for families in Campbell County. By immediately securing housing and then providing supportive services such as access to education, medical and dental assistance, assistance with legal fees, and basic life skills, we are helping families stay together and providing a pathway to stability.

   In our supportive service facility, each family is ensured access to nutritional food, diapers, formula, and a case manager that will help them work with other agencies or facilities to provide them with what they need to care for themselves and their children. Children are more likely than adults to live in poverty in America. Child-care costs, lack of living wages, costly housing, and other factors drive many families with children into debt and put economic stability out of reach. In Wyoming, 11.0% of children under 18 lived in families with incomes under the poverty line in 2019. 12.2% of families experienced hunger and food insecurity and 8.8% of families had used high cost, high risk forms of credit to make ends meet in 2017. It can be assumed that these percentages are increasing by analyzing the number of families using our other programs. In January of 2021, Campbell County had 195 homeless students attending one of the schools in our district. The Council of Community Services is the only agency in Wyoming providing a resource to these families to stay together in a stable environment with a positive support network.

   Stable housing and supportive services help give our families the opportunity to work, attend school, and participate in other programs such as CLIMB Wyoming that will help lift them out of the poverty cycle. Without housing, these opportunities become impossible and life centers around survival. Our agency provides a pathway to success by strengthening families with children by helping to overcome barriers to employment, nutrition, and medical/dental care. By addressing the needs of the whole family, we are able to shield children and their parents from the trauma of homelessness and family separation. We provide wraparound services that are voluntary, flexible, comprehensive, and easy to access. Our families have access to these services for as long or short as they need. All the services are based on helping our families stay housed, such as case management, employment assistance, mental health assistance, and connections to public assistance programs such as SNAP and Medicaid. The supports are designed to be flexible and robust enough to meet each family's unique needs. In 2020, the United States reported a 7% rise in unsheltered homelessness. It is likely much higher due to several areas not reporting due to COVID19. Permanent Supportive Housing is a proven method to reduce homelessness for the long-term. Much more so than traditional shelters and transitional housing.

3. Describe what research based programs and strategies will be utilized to make the program successful.
CCS is following the Keeping Families Together Program format that has been used successfully across the country and has shown success in our community since 2017. Keeping families together leads to less trauma for the children and parents. Children that are removed from their families and enter into the foster care system have higher risk for impaired neurodevelopment, psychiatric problems, abuse, poverty, homelessness, incarceration, suicide and early death. CCS is seeking to continue to improve the lives of families in Campbell County by creating a stronger environment for the entire family-not just the child.

Families become the focal point for holistic intervention and support, and crises leading to removal of children could be averted.

The Metis Associates evaluation of the pilot program of Keeping Families Together found that family placement into the program, had a high rate of family reunification. All six children who were placed in foster care at the time of the family move-in and had the goal of reunification, ended up reunited with their families. These six children had spent a total of 3,239 days in foster care in the two years prior to the program and following the placement in Keeping Families Together, the children consumed only 744 days of foster care.

The study also concluded that the program reduced the families use of homeless shelters. In the two years prior to joining the program, the families consumed a total of 14,323 days of single-family shelter and 618 days in single and adult shelter. In the two years following, the shelter use declined to 620 days in family shelters.

By providing a permanent supportive housing, the Council seeks to reduce the rate of costs accrued to the community. By providing stable housing alongside intense case management, the program reduces the need for high-cost foster care, as well as calls to law enforcement and homeless shelter costs. Staff also helps residents manage chronic health issues by offering support, coordinating appointment, referrals, and more to help the chronically high need and DFS involved families lead healthy, independent lives. CCS is also using HMIS to measure performance based on accurate data in order to determine efficiency and ensure CCS is in line with HUD's policy priorities. HMIS will also assist our case managers in understanding how families are doing in meeting their goals.

All of our Case Manager's are trained in Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE's). By understanding how adverse childhood experiences affect people, our managers gain an understanding of why the parents might perpetuate some form of household dysfunction. They also understand the importance of promoting resiliency in children, teaching and encouraging parents to be positive and supportive role models, and work to ensure they all live in a stable and safe environment.

C. Community Partnerships

1. A description of how community wide collaboration in planning and implementation occurred.
CCS worked closely with the Department of Family Services, the Corporation for Supportive Housing, and Housing and Urban Development to implement the program in 2017. We continue to work closely with DFS to provide support services to our families that support DFS's case management and family goals. The program also supports HUD's goals of reducing family homelessness and generational poverty. All of our families receive referrals to any programs in Campbell County that would help them become more self-sufficient or will benefit the children in the home. Our Case Managers work with the families to sign up for any programs, assist in finding affordable housing, and navigate complicated government systems. Every week, our Case Manager completes an apartment inspection to ensure families are able to keep up with basic hygiene and life skills (laundry, children's homework, dishes, etc) since that can be one barrier to family reunification or a catalyst to family separation. When families are overwhelmed by these tasks, our Case Manger assists them in finding ways to complete them together as a family. CCS stays in communication with the DFS case manager to ensure that parents and children are safe and complying with all DFS requirements. CCS also participates in Child Protective Services meetings alongside DFS, Child Developmental Services, the County Attorney's office, Behavioral Health, and pertinent medical practitioners.

Families are first identified for our program through their DFS case manager. The DFS case manager uses a set of criteria provided by the Council which prioritizes chronically homeless families and meet the McKinney-Vento definition of homelessness or homeless definitions under other federal statutes. The scoring tool provided to DFS shows that each family must meet family income level that is less than 50% below current HOME median income guidelines, and we prioritize a family who is chronically homeless. Families must also meet all four (4) criteria categories and at least one criterion in each subcategory. The four (4) categories include: (1) Family has long term or repeat pattern of homelessness or housing

instability (2) Family has an open case with Child Protective Services (3) Primary caregiver has persistent challenges and little support (4) Other risk factors that might put families within a higher risk factor for Child Protective Services. These risk factors include subcategories such as domestic violence, age of youngest child is under two, primary caregiver has a criminal arrest history within the past five years, household has been involved with child protective services in the past, and primary caregiver has a history of abuse or neglect as a child or spent time in the foster care system as a child.

2. List the community partners involved in the program implementation and the resources that will be provided by each partner.

(Additional lines/pages may be added if needed.)

Community Partner	Resource that will be provided
Department of Family Services	Referrals, Case Management, Supportive Services
Campbell County School District/ McKinney Vento	Funding for supplies/technology
Wyoming Continuum of Care	Resources/Program Support
Corporation for Supportive Housing	Program Support/Oversight/Technical Assistance
Housing and Urban Development/NOFA	Program Funding
Early Head Start	Support for Families/Education Opportunities

3. Describe how the program will be sustained by the community beyond the funding period.
The Council of Community Services has been in operation for over 50 years. Our apartments for families have been operating under different family programs since 1999. HUD has allocated funding through the CoC NOFA grant to support some of the operations of the program, as well as using some of that funding to assist in supporting the clients directly with medical, legal, and other supportive costs to help them achieve stability. As a private nonprofit, CCS also uses monetary and in-kind donations to support families whenever possible. In the last several years, CCS has worked diligently to advertise the programs available to the community and has been able to expand our donor base.

D. <u>Project Goals and Outcomes</u>

1. **Goals for the Project:** What are the goals of your program? How will you serve TANF eligible individuals/families?
   The goals for our Permanent Supportive Housing for Chronically Homeless Families is to stabilize families who are either at risk of family separation or are working toward family reunification. We are requesting 36,400 for this program from TANF so we can hire one case manager that is completely dedicated to our family reunification apartments. As the Council is expanding our services across our agency and serving a higher number of individuals in most departments, we feel that an additional case manager who's sole focus can be on the wellbeing of our families would be an incredibly positive addition to the program. It will become increasingly difficult and time consuming to help families gain access to mental health care and substance abuse treatment as the State of Wyoming is forced to make large budget cuts in these areas. Someone that can navigate these barriers alongside the family will become necessary.

   Stabilization of a family would mean that they are reunified and DFS has deemed their case closed. It would also mean that they have shown progress toward other goals such as increased income, ability to create and maintain a budget, ability to maintain a safe home environment, and the ability to communicate effectively with their partner and children. These goals are easier to achieve with supportive housing. The reduced rent payments of the supportive apartments require income but allow for flexibility to continue education or seek higher paying employment. The supportive services provided by CCS help the families navigate through the barriers that have been holding them back from success.

Preventing families from separation or reunifying families quickly, lessens the trauma that occurs to both the parents and children. The trauma caused by separation has been shown to lead to negative outcomes for the children resulting in behavior problems, learning difficulties, and poor mental health. Our partnership with DFS removes the high barrier of housing immediately and allows for quicker unification of parents with children. By working together and bringing in other partners such as Head Start/Early Head Start, Campbell County School District, Boys and Girls Club, and many other local agencies, we successfully provide the support our families need to be self-sufficient. We are providing assistance to the most difficult DFS families who are using the most resources in Campbell County. Since April 2017, we have housed 25 adults and 58 children in our supportive housing apartments. Our partnership with DFS has seen 8 families successfully move straight into permanent housing, while 4 families are still currently housed in the program. 3 parents have successfully completed treatment and are now living in stable housing. Just in 2020, we have housed 11 families, 9 of which have already been able to close their neglect cases with DFS.

Our goal is to assist DFS Case Managers in addressing family's barriers to success. We meet weekly with each family in order to address ongoing problems such as trouble with basic living skills, such as keeping a clean and hygienic home for the family. They work with families on how to make chore charts, what a clean home should look like, and how parents need to model behavior for their children. CCS Case Managers work with families on communication skills and conflict resolution. We provide life skills classes, budget classes, and even family gardening days and healthy cooking days. Our goal is to enable the parents to feel stable and empowered by supporting them and increasing their skill set for future self-sufficiency. Because most of the families entering the program are the families with the highest need, they often lack knowledge of basic skills, healthy coping strategies, and appropriate communication. Our program helps them learn these, gains them access to resources, while providing them extremely low-income housing and support. The program provides the families with the tools they need for success.

Each family is different that enters our program and our case managers adjust to help them set and reach their goals. Some families are quickly reunited and graduate from the program and others take longer to reach stability. For example, Laura entered our program and quickly gained employment and had regular visits with her son. But, because she had let her abuser come around, she was not able to fully reunite with her son. After weekly case management meetings and having the Council's housing and support programs, she felt able to completely separate herself from her abuser and no longer rely on him financially. Within 6 months of living in our supportive apartments, she was able to fully reunite with her son and her case was closed at DFS. By having a stable and safe place to live, she was able to break free from abuse, increase her wages, and be united with her son. After her case was closed, Laura decided to stay in our apartments. Once she gained enough confidence and savings, she was able to successfully move out on her own into stable permanent housing.

2. **Outcomes:** Using the chart below, please identify the **measurable** outcomes you expect for TANF eligible individuals/families as a result of program implementation in order to meet the above goals? These measurements will be used to evaluate the program's success.

Complete your outcomes for TANF CPI: (additional lines/pages may be added if needed)

Outcome	Measurement	Activities to Accomplish Outcome	Data/Quality Assurance to be Collected to Validate Measurements
Children exit foster care and unified with parents	Clients will be reunified with children in their home	Weekly case management meetings and apartment walk-throughs to meet DFS case goals	Notes entered into HMIS to track goal progress
Family exits program into stable housing	Clients will be reunified or stabilized	Clients meet with case manager weekly to	Will be entered into HMIS to show clients have successfully graduated

	and move into stable housing	evaluate goal progress and work toward stability	from program and into stable housing
Parents gain knowledge of basic life skills	Clients show progress on weekly apartment walk-throughs	Clients will meet with case manager to discuss barriers and problems with apartment walk-throughs.	Will be entered into HMIS data tracking system to evaluate progress and track successes

3. Describe your data collection methods to be used.
   The Council will be able to track this data using HMIS and the Coordinated Entry system. HMIS will track the family length of homelessness, how many times they were homeless, and when they entered permanent housing. This information will help the Council in establishing system-level performance measures which can be reported to our State CoC. The council will also work with families who are unstable in their housing and are at risk of becoming homeless, thus reducing the number of families that enter homelessness. This data will also be tracked through the HMIS system. Families who apply for the program will work with the Case Manager to fill out a VI-SPDAT in HMIS and be entered into the Coordinated Entry system, regardless of whether or not they qualify or enter the program. Any data collected will ensure that the Council can continuously evaluate the programs performance over time and be able to make changes during evaluation that may prove more successful.

4. How will you evaluate the effectiveness of the TANF program for individuals/families served? How do you determine the success of your program?
   Once families are placed in our Permanent Housing program, they will receive intense case management, with the goal of increasing stability, as well as income through services such as Skills Training, access to continuing education, Social Security and Social Security Disability when possible, meeting TANF's performance goal to, "create effective pathways to economic opportunity, including access to mainstream education and training and individualized services for those with barriers to employment". Services will help to ensure that those families who enter our Permanent Housing do not return back to homelessness. The Council will be able to track client's rates of return to homelessness or success in stable housing through HMIS and Coordinated Entry. These rates will help the Council determine the success of the program and meet the goals of "alleviate poverty and prevent hardship among children and families, and programs or services to keep children in their homes or in the homes of relatives". The Council's Section 8 Voucher assistance will help the families exit Permanent Housing when they are ready and enter into low-income rental units. This will help families stay in stable housing and decrease their chance of going back into homelessness.

G. TANF Recruitment

1. Describe your recruitment and enrollment process or TANF eligible individuals/families?

Families who meet the chronic homeless definition and also meet at least one criterion in each sub- category could be eligible to go to the top of the priority list. Those families that are identified by DFS, are advised to make contact with the Housing Case Manager at the Council. Those families work with the Housing Case Manager to fill out a VI-SPDAT assessment. The assessment will help to prioritize the neediest families based on a scoring system. Each family is then also entered into the Coordinated Entry system, regardless of whether they make it into our Supportive Housing Program. Families are then put on a waitlist for an apartment unit, with the highest need families receiving priority.

Once families are in the program, they are referred by their Council case manager to the Council's other programs such as our Food Pantry, Soup Kitchen, Medical and Dental Emergency Funding, and when families are stable and ready to move out, they are assisted with Section 8 applications. When families leave our program, priority will be given to chronically homeless families for permanent housing. Should there be no chronically homeless families within our area, the available permanent housing will go to the family with the highest priority using the VI-SPDAT assessment and the Coordinated Entry system. Families will also receive

services through our Seconds on the Avenue Thrift Store which will provide the family with vouchers for free clothing, furniture, school supplies for children, and necessary household items such as cookware, kitchen tables, and cooking appliances. These items will assist the families in setting up their stable household.

One example of a successful family is Sarah, who is a single mom with three children. Sarah was supposed to move in in April of 2019. The plan was to be released from substance abuse treatment into our apartments. She had paid her initial deposit and completed all of her required paperwork for our apartments and our apartment was being held for her. Once released from treatment she faced a setback. She had gotten into a physical altercation with another woman. She was returned to jail and went to a longer- term treatment facility for substance abuse. She was released again and was staying with friends until an apartment was available in our supportive housing. During that time, her friend's house that she was staying at burned down and she lost what physical belongings and paperwork she had. This made it impossible to be reunited with her children since she became homeless and living on the street.

Our Case Manager worked with Sarah to once again begin her introduction into our program. Once one of our apartments became available, she was ready to move in. She moved in and successfully worked with one of our case managers to take advantage of what our program can offer. She worked hard and graduated drug court. She was then reunited with her children and her DFS case was able to be closed. She applied for college and will begin her classes this summer. She did all of this during the Covid19 pandemic. Having a stable living environment was the catalyst she needed to start her life over, free from drugs and violence. Anytime she ran into a barrier or a trigger, she had supportive services to lean on. We are immensely proud of our program participants. Sarah was ready to take this opportunity. Some of our participants are much slower to excel than Sarah, and that is okay too. Each family is able to go at their own pace to become a success.

2. What is the projected number of TANF eligible individuals that will be served by this program?

We are able to house 6 families at a time with a maximum of 43 people. We project that we will house 35 people, with 15 of those being TANF eligible parents.

3. Provide an explanation on how income information will be gathered to determine TANF eligibility. Income eligibility shall be established by verifying gross family income for the previous month. Applicants shall use a TANF Eligibility Intake Form. A copy of the TANF Eligibility Intake Form shall be attached to this proposal.

CCS Case Manager will use client's previous monthly income to determine their income eligibility for TANF services. Client's will need to meet 185% Family Poverty Level. For households with more than 8 persons, $8,288/year will be added for each additional person.

DFS case manager also uses a set of criteria provided by the Council which prioritizes chronically homeless families and meets the McKinney-Vento definition of homelessness or homeless definitions under other federal statutes. The scoring tool provided to DFS shows that each family must meet family income level that is less than 50% below current HOME median income guidelines, and we prioritize a family who is chronically homeless.

BUDGET

Instructions:

1. The budget of the program should be described with enough detail that expenditures of funds could be easily reviewed. Preference will be given to programs concentrating on services rather than programs building their administrative structure.

2. List costs of the program including program costs, administrative costs, total costs, and estimated cost per individual/family.
   a. The Proposer shall submit a proposed budget in line item detail listing each employee's

compensation and benefits and each category of expenditure and the proposed amount. The Contractor shall be required to use the invoice form attached to this proposal.

b. The budget shall include a narrative of duties of each employee and an explanation of each line item stating the purpose of the expenditures.

c. The Proposer shall separate all administrative costs to verify compliance with administrative limitations.

d. Administrative expenses shall not exceed 10% of the non-administrative expenses.

3. Only expenses related to services to TANF eligible individuals/families can be billed to TANF CPI. This means that all grant expenses must show the formula for how the allocation of expenses is determined for TANF eligible individuals/families funded under this proposal. Expenses are based on the percentage of TANF individuals/families vs non-TANF individuals/families served as well as the percentage of time working on TANF-related activities.

4. Program costs are associated with direct service delivery to TANF eligible individuals/families (i.e. salaries, supplies, facilities rent). Administrative costs are associated with activities needed to support the program, but are not a direct service to families (i.e. data collection, completion of reports).

Budget:

1. TANF funds are limited and can only provide a portion of the funding needed for services. What are your other funding sources that will be used to operate the program? (i.e. *Cash contributions and non-federal funds used to support*)

We receive HUD funding from the Continuum of Care grant. We receive about 30,000 in operating money and 20,000 in direct client assistance. The Council also uses fundraising income to help support the program and will continue to utilize this funding stream for all programs.

2. What are the cost/benefits of providing this program? In other terms, what is the Return on Investment (ROI)? ROI is a performance measure used to evaluate the efficiency of an investment.

The program is not only designed to assist high need families and keep children out of foster care, it also reduces the costs in public service use. Because our program is so new, we do not have local data on success rates, but according to a Metis Associates evaluation of the Keeping Families Together program, the cost of this supportive housing intervention does reduce public service use by the families. The analysis examined the costs associated with the families use of foster care services and homeless shelter in the two years prior to and two years following family placement into Keeping Families Together. The changes in public costs associated with the reduced use of these two service systems were then compared with the cost of supportive housing.

The cost offset analysis found that families placed into the program, reduced their actual and potential use of foster care services by a total of 5,415 days over two years, and their shelter use by 13,703 days over two years. The analysis shows that this reduction in foster care and shelter days, represented a total offset in costs of $1,866,592 over two years ($64,365 per family). In this analysis, Metis Associates is assuming a two-year per unit cost of supportive housing of $66,552. Under this assumption, foster care and shelter reductions alone offset 97% of the cost of supportive housing.

According to data provided by Wyoming Foster Care, 1,239 children were in the foster care system in Wyoming in 2011. 642 of those were placed into foster homes with the average length of stay being 334.60 days. 72% of the young people leaving the system in 2011 were reunified with their birth parent(s) after their foster care stay. The Council's goal through our program, is to reduce the number of children going into foster care, as well as, reduce the number of children entering and leaving the foster care system multiple times. Not only does this help the parents and children, it reduces the high cost associated with the foster care system. In Wyoming, as of 2010, the rates for foster care ranged from $645.00 to $732.00 a month per child. Specialized care rates were $650.00 to a maximum of $800.00 per month per child.

The Metis Associates evaluation of the pilot program also found that family placement into the Keeping Families Together program, had a high rate of family reunification. All six children who were placed in foster care at the time of the family move-in and had the goal of reunification, ended up reunited with their families. These six children had spent a total of 3,239 days in foster care in the two years prior to the program and following the placement in Keeping Families Together, the children consumed only 744 days of foster care.

The study also concluded that the program reduced the families use of homeless shelters. In the two years prior to joining the program, the families consumed a total of 14,323 days of single-family shelter and 618 days in single and adult shelter. In the two years following, the shelter use declined to 620 days in family shelters.

By providing a permanent supportive housing, the Council seeks to reduce the rate of costs accrued to the community. By providing stable housing alongside intense case management, the program reduces the need for high cost foster care, as well as calls to law enforcement and homeless shelter costs. Staff also helps residents manage chronic health issues by offering support, coordinating appointment, referrals, and more to help the chronically high need and DFS involved families lead healthy, independent lives. CCS is also using HMIS to measure performance based on accurate data in order to determine efficiency and ensure CCS is in line with HUD's policy priorities. HMIS will also assist our case managers in understanding how families are doing in meeting their goals.

Annual Amount Requested from Proposal: $25,575.25

	Program Costs	Admin Costs	Summary and Justification for Budget Expense
Salaries Admin: Activities spent managing the grant. Program: Wages for all staff who provide direct client services.	19,175.75		We have staff who monitor the building and are available to residents 24 hours a day. The families would also have a dedicated Case Manager who only works with the chronically homeless families in the program and the individuals in our phase 3 apartments 8am-5pm in the office.
Employer Paid Benefits Admin: Activities spent managing the grant. Program: Benefits for all staff who provide direct client services.	5,400		Paid benefits include sick leave, vacation leave, and a portion of health insurance costs.
Employer Payroll Taxes Admin: Activities spent managing the grant. Program: Taxes for all staff who provide direct client services.	1,000		
Supplies Admin: Supplies and expenses needed to manage the grant.			

Program: Supplies needed for instructor use. *cannot include computers			
Recruiting and Marketing *cannot include promotional items.			
Travel Travel necessary to serve participants.			
Rent and utilities Rent and utilities for space provided to direct services for participants. *cannot be used for participant rent/utilities			
Participant Tuition and Class Fees			
Participant Class Supplies and Materials			
Participant License and Certification Fees			
Participant Drug and Aptitude Screening Can include other types of assessments.			
Work Support Services and Clothing			
Participant Wages			
Participant Fringe Benefits			
Participant Incentives			
Other Participant Needs: Description -			
Sub-Totals	25,575.25		Total Administrative Costs cannot exceed 10% of your total ***Program*** Costs
TOTAL BUDGET	25,575.25		
Number of TANF Participants Planning to Serve	15		

Cost Per TANF Participants	1,705	

COVER PAGE

1. County/Tribe: Campbell County

2. Project/Grant Administrator. Ensures programs are being implemented correctly, communicates grant changes and provides requested paperwork and data to the Department of Family Services. All Communication regarding this proposal shall be conducted through this person.

   Name: Kristin Young/Sandra Beeman

   Title: Grant Specialist/Administrative Coordinator

   Organization: Campbell County Government

   Address: 500 South Gillette Avenue, Suite 1100, Gillette, WY 82716

   Phone: (307) 687-6324

   Email address: kristin.young@campbellcountywy.gov / sandra.beeman@campbellcountywy.gov

3. Primary Contact for the Sub-recipient. Implements the program.

   Name: Kay Guire

   Title: Interim Director

   Organization: Personal Frontiers, Inc.

   Address: 310 South Miller, Suite G, Gillette, WY 82716

   Phone: (307) 686-1189

   Email address: director.pfi@vcn.com

4. Program Name: Personal Frontiers, Inc.

5. Requested Amount: $10,705.75

6. Authorized Representative/County Commissioner Chair: Del Shelstad

   Date: April 27, 2022

   Phone: (307) 682-7283

   E-Mail: del.shelstad@campbellcountywy.gov

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PROPOSAL

A. Summary of Proposed Program

1. Please provide a synopsis of the program you propose.

   PFI to provide mental health to adult and adolescents including substance abuse, couples counseling and parenting education. Across the continuum of care prevention strategies work to prevent or delay the use and misuse of substances, prevent suicide, promote mental health, mitigate problems among populations at risk for mental and substance use disorders, foster resilience, and prevent the onset among populations showing early signs and related problem behaviors.

   Recovery oriented care and recovery support systems help people with mental and substance use disorders manage their conditions successfully, sustain long-term recovery, and lead full lives while keeping families together. To build community resilience there is tremendous potential to work together in a coordinated and comprehensive manner. Specifically, within the prevention and recovery efforts, representing respective parts of the continuum of care and those involved – individuals, families, community sector representatives, clinical providers, prevention practitioners, and people with lived experience.

   Prevention and recovery services are critical elements of a health safety net for communities. PFI aims to sustain and bolster these services and work together to ensure seamless support for people in recovery and their families. Our mutually reinforcing activities enable us to work collectively and coordinate as a cohesive system, take what we're learning and infuse this information into our respective networks, and adjust how we carry out our work to create hope, build resilience, and strengthen our communities.

2. Is this program different from previous programs operated with TANF funds in the past?
   Yes ☐ No X If so, how is it different?

3. Area(s) served.
   PFI primarily serves residents of Gillette, Wright and Campbell County, WY. Services are also provided through referrals from other agencies throughout Wyoming. We have seen an increase in clients receiving DUI's in Campbell County but live outside the state and are being referred to PFI to complete their Alcohol/Substance Abuse Assessments. PFI can assist those clients' needs through our telehealth services.

4. Population served.
   We serve adolescents and adults. We provide a sliding fee scale to ensure that families within limited resources can participate in treatment without a tremendous financial burden.

5. Beginning and end date of program.
   Currently and ongoing.

6. Program availability: when is the program offered (i.e. time of day, how often, time of year)?
   Individual counseling is offered Monday through Friday 8:30AM to 5:30 PM with occasional weekend appointments to meet our clients needs. We provide continual Intensive Outpatient and Relapse Prevention Meetings to work around work schedules and family functions.

B. Statement of Need

The intent of TANF CPI is to provide Counties with programs that meet specific needs of their community.

1. How have you determined there is a need for the services you propose? Describe local data that was used to determine the needs of families.
   According to a publication the was produced for the Wyoming Department of Health in 2018, WYSAC. (2018). Telling the Story of Opioid Use in Wyoming by R. Wambeam, L.R. Gilbert, & T. Kilwein. WY: Wyoming Survey & Analysis Center, University of Wyoming.

   Five counties exceed the state average in prescription medication misuse among middle school students
   WYOMING Average 1.2%
   1. Campbell 2.1%
   2. Freemont 1.8%
   3. Natrona 1.4%
   4. Platte 2.1%
   5. Washakie 2.1%

   Nine counties exceed the state average in prescription medication misuse amount high school students
   WYOMING Average 3.5%
   1. Campbell 5.5%
   2. Carbon 3.6%
   3. Fremont 4.0%
   4. Goshen 5.3%
   5. Hot Springs 10.5%
   6. Park 4.2%
   7. Teton 4.2%
   8. Unita 3.8%
   9. Washakie 7.4%

   Wyoming is experiencing the same increase in opioid-related problems as the nation. Our community continues to lose providers and accredited programs to help with substance abuse issues that in turn takes a toll on our youth and families

2. What is the resource gap(s) that is being addressed by your program?
   We provide a varied approach to substance abuse. PFI is not only a CARF accredited Outpatient Substance Abuse facility but is also equipped to handle mental health issues and medicated assisted treatment program.

3. Describe what research based programs and strategies will be utilized to make the program successful.
   Clients complete a personal statistics survey upon entrance to our program, Identification is required along with collateral information from outside sources (i.e. DOT, Treatment Providers, Department of Family Services, Probation, etc). Information is also collected through the evaluation process and ongoing contact with the client. All information is collected is verified against each source.

C. Community Partnerships

1. A description of how community wide collaboration in planning and implementation occurred.
   As described above, we collaborate with many agencies for referrals, resources and often additional funding.

2. List the community partners involved in the program implementation and the resources that will be provided by each partner.

(Additional lines/pages may be added if needed.)

Community Partner	Resource that will be provided

Wyoming Detention Center	Allows PFI to do individual, group and provide Addiction Severity Index (ASI's) to inmates, assisting them into treatment facilities.
United States Probation	Provide ASI's through a contract for service. See clients for mental health and other services as needed (non-contract)
Department of Family Services	Referrals

3. Describe how the program will be sustained by the community beyond the funding period.
   PFI has been providing services since 1976, we will continue to look for other grant opportunities. Many of our clients have insurance or Medicaid that assists in our funding resources.

D. Project Goals and Outcomes

1. **Goals for the Project:** What are the goals of your program? How will you serve TANF eligible individuals/families?
   We provide services to individuals on a sliding fee basis, our goal would be to make our program accessible to TANF eligible individuals/families at reasonable cost while providing case management, mental health and substance abuse treatment.

2. **Outcomes:** Using the chart below, please identify the **measurable** outcomes you expect for TANF eligible individuals/families as a result of program implementation in order to meet the above goals? These measurements will be used to evaluate the program's success.

Complete your outcomes for TANF CPI: (additional lines/pages may be added if needed)

Outcome	Measurement	Activities to Accomplish Outcome	Data/Quality Assurance to be Collected to Validate Measurements
Serve 15 TANF individuals and families to completion	Number of families that graduate from our program	1. Case Management 2. Peer Support 3. Individual Counseling 4. Community Collaboration	Detailed case management outcomes Surveys and client satisfaction measurements

3. Describe your data collection methods to be used.
   Clients will have a treatment team that sets up a specific treatment plan that will be updated at each phase of treatment to the completion of the program.

4. How will you evaluate the effectiveness of the TANF program for individuals/families served? How do you determine the success of your program?
   PFI measures success by successfully graduating from the program successfully without using alcohol or drugs.

G. TANF Recruitment

1. Describe your recruitment and enrollment process or TANF eligible individuals/families?
   We have an application for treatment that is staffed with clinical staff and approved if appropriate. PFI will do an ASI or Psychological evaluation to measure the need of care. Financial applications and forms are filled out during our intake process.

2. What is the projected number of TANF eligible individuals that will be served by this program?
   15-20

3. Provide an explanation on how income information will be gathered to determine TANF eligibility. Income eligibility shall be established by verifying gross family income for the previous month. Applicants shall use a TANF Eligibility Intake Form. A copy of the TANF Eligibility Intake Form shall be attached to this proposal.

BUDGET

Instructions:

1. The budget of the program should be described with enough detail that expenditures of funds could be easily reviewed. Preference will be given to programs concentrating on services rather than programs building their administrative structure.

2. List costs of the program including program costs, administrative costs, total costs, and estimated cost per individual/family.
   a. The Proposer shall submit a proposed budget in line item detail listing each employee's compensation and benefits and each category of expenditure and the proposed amount. The Contractor shall be required to use the invoice form attached to this proposal.
   b. The budget shall include a narrative of duties of each employee and an explanation of each line item stating the purpose of the expenditures.
   c. The Proposer shall separate all administrative costs to verify compliance with administrative limitations.
   d. Administrative expenses shall not exceed 10% of the non-administrative expenses.

3. Only expenses related to services to TANF eligible individuals/families can be billed to TANF CPI. This means that all grant expenses must show the formula for how the allocation of expenses is determined for TANF eligible individuals/families funded under this proposal. Expenses are based on the percentage of TANF individuals/families vs non-TANF individuals/families served as well as the percentage of time working on TANF-related activities.

4. Program costs are associated with direct service delivery to TANF eligible individuals/families (i.e. salaries, supplies, facilities rent). Administrative costs are associated with activities needed to support the program, but are not a direct service to families (i.e. data collection, completion of reports).

Budget:

1. TANF funds are limited and can only provide a portion of the funding needed for services. What are your other funding sources that will be used to operate the program? (i.e. *Cash contributions and non-federal funds used to support*)
Cash contributions and write offs

2. What are the cost/benefits of providing this program? In other terms, what is the Return on Investment (ROI)? ROI is a performance measure used to evaluate the efficiency of an investment.

Personal Frontiers Inc.
FFY2023 TANF CPI
Annual Amount Requested from Proposal: $10,705.75

	Program Costs	Admin Costs	Summary and Justification for Budget Expense
Salaries			

Admin: Activities spent managing the grant. Program: Wages for all staff who provide direct client services.			
Employer Paid Benefits Admin: Activities spent managing the grant. Program: Benefits for all staff who provide direct client services.			
Employer Payroll Taxes Admin: Activities spent managing the grant. Program: Taxes for all staff who provide direct client services.			
Supplies Admin: Supplies and expenses needed to manage the grant. Program: Supplies needed for instructor use. *cannot include computers	$100.75	$0	Cost of program material including SASSI's for ASI's
Recruiting and Marketing *cannot include promotional items.			
Travel Travel necessary to serve participants.			
Rent and utilities Rent and utilities for space provided to direct services for participants. *cannot be used for participant rent/utilities			
Participant Tuition and Class Fees	$9,206.00	$0	Direct program cost of II.I Intensive Outpatient (IOP) and/or I Recovery Maintenance to include individual mental health counseling
Participant Class Supplies and Materials	$349.00	$0	IOP and Recovery Maintenance Packets

Participant License and Certification Fees			
Participant Drug and Aptitude Screening Can include other types of assessments.	$1,050.00	$0	ASI Screening to determine level of treatment ($150 per ASI)
Work Support Services and Clothing			
Participant Wages			
Participant Fringe Benefits			
Participant Incentives			
Other Participant Needs: Description -			
Sub-Totals			Total Administrative Costs cannot exceed 10% of your total ***Program*** Costs
TOTAL BUDGET	$10,705.75		
Number of TANF Participants Planning to Serve	7		
Cost Per TANF Participants	$1,529.39		

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COVER PAGE

1. County/Tribe: Campbell County

2. Project/Grant Administrator. Ensures programs are being implemented correctly, communicates grant changes and provides requested paperwork and data to Department of Family Services. All Communication regarding this proposal shall be conducted through this person.

Name: Kristin Young/Sandra Beeman

Title: Grant Specialist/Administrative Coordinator

Organization: Campbell County Government

Address: 500 South Gillette Avenue, Suite 1100, Gillette, WY 82716

Phone: (307) 687-6324

Email address: kristin.young@campbellcountywy.gov / sandra.beeman@campbellcountywy.gov

3. Primary Contact for the Sub-recipient. Implements the program.

Name: Ryan Anderson

Title: Executive Director

Organization: Youth Emergency Services, Inc. (Y.E.S. House)

Address: 905 N. Gurley Ave., Gillette, WY 82716

Phone: 307-686-0669

Email address: randerson@yeshouse.org

4. Program Name: Day Treatment

5. Requested Amount: $38,212.75

6. Authorized Representative/County Commissioner Chair: Del Shelstad
County Commissioner Chair

(No signature required here. Signature is required on the Assurance page)

Date: April 27, 2022

Phone: (307) 682-7283

E-Mail: del.shelstad@campbellcountywy.gov

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PROPOSAL

A. Summary of Proposed Program

1. **Please provide a synopsis of the program you propose.**

The Day Treatment program operates from 8am to 7pm Monday through Friday year-round. It is designed with the goal of helping low-income families keep their children at home, remain free of substance use, strengthen family functioning and help families to reach self-sufficiency. The program consists of two major sections: 8am to 3pm children attend the Y.E.S. House on-site 7-12 grade school; and 3pm to 7pm children and their families receive treatment services.

Youth receive individual and group counseling, participate in substance abuse groups and in life skills sessions. Education is provided on anger management, addictions, parent/child relations, peer relations, employment, criminal thinking errors, character development, educational skills and building self-esteem. The family, as a whole, receives family counseling.

A broad range of services are offered to youth and their families in addition to the core treatment services: 1). parent education through the Y.E.S House's Nurturing Parent classes (a 12-week evidence-based program for parents and youth); 2). Healthy eating and nutrition education through the Y.E.S. House resources and the Campbell County Extension Office; 3). Work readiness training and job-related skills in higher paying occupations and industries through a partnership with the Gillette Workforce Center. 4). Life skills such as general nutrition, budgeting, obtaining employment, pursuing technical or post-secondary education, setting goals, finding enjoyment in life without the use of drugs and alcohol, dealing with adversity, conflict resolution, self-respect, and values. 5). Mentoring services – matching at-risk youth with positive adult role-models. 6). Wyoming Personal Responsibility Education Program – an evidence-based 8-10 session pregnancy prevention program. 7). Linkage of parents to various community resources based on the needs of the families. 8). Artistic and cultural enrichment opportunities are offered through a Dance Outreach residency that introduces youth to various dance styles: jazz, ballet, tap, ethnic and modern dance. 9). Aftercare is provided for an additional 12 months after the youth's graduation from the program. These services ensure that the youth and their family continue to maintain a positive and constructive lifestyle. If during the aftercare period youth and their family need additional services, they are either provided by the Y.E.S. House, or the partners of the program.

2. **Is this program different than previous programs operated with TANF funds in the past?**
   Yes ☐ No ☒ If so, how is it different?

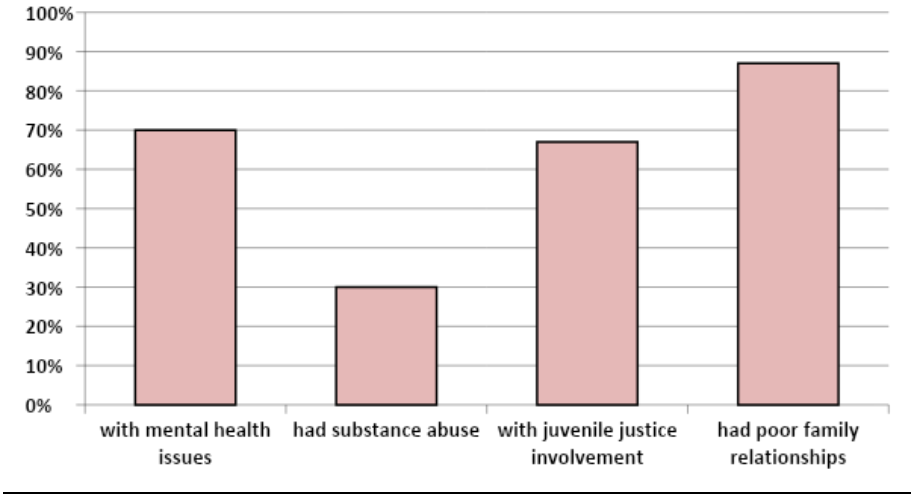
3. **Area(s) served.**

Campbell County

4. **Population served.**

The population that will be served is directly linked to the intent of the TANF program areas. The program will serve at-risk, low-income families with children who are transitioning from out-of-home placement or detention back into families, and those who are at risk of out-of-home placement (court involvement). The children that will receive services will be children whose families are living with incomes that are at or below 185% of the federal poverty level. Some of the children that the program will serve will come from families that deal with generational substance abuse and family dysfunction. The program will focus on low-income families with children and provide comprehensive services that address mental health/substance abuse issues, support, family counseling, parent education classes and pregnancy prevention. In the planning, design and implementation of services the program will focus on, and strengthen the entire family and move them towards self-sufficiency, meeting the goals established by the TANF/CPI program, and this request for proposal.

The chart below explains the profile of 27 TANF eligible families from April 1, 202 through March 31, 2022.



Eight to ten youth will be served in the program daily, making a total of thirty (30) individual youth, one-hundred and five (105) family members will be served during twelve months.

5. **Beginning and end date of program.**

   October 1, 2022 – September 30, 2023

6. **Program availability: when is the program offered (i.e. time of day, how often, time of year)?**

The Day Treatment Program will operate from 8am-7pm, working with families until 8:30pm, Monday through Friday year round at the Y.E.S. House Center. It will consist of two major sections: from 8am to 3pm children will attend the Y.E.S. House on-site 7-12 grade school; and from 3pm to 7pm children will receive treatment/prevention services. The family as a whole will receive family counseling, and life skills training in the afternoon and early evenings. Families attend Nurturing Parent classes every Monday night for twelve weeks from 5:30pm to 8:00pm.

B. Statement of Need

The intent of TANF CPI is to provide Counties with programs that meet specific needs of their community.

1. **How have you determined there is a need for the services you propose? Describe local data that was used to determine the needs of families.**

The following data was used to estimate the need for Day Treatment services in Campbell County. Campbell County is a rural ranching community with coal and oil as its primary industries. Controlled substances abuse is pervasive, and includes an acceptance of juvenile usage of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs. For several years Campbell County has been designated as a "High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area". Due to the make-up of the community, it attracts the transitional population and a devastating number of parents with children that are substance users.

1. Families living in poverty:
- In the 2020-2021 school year, 30% of children were eligible for free and reduced cost lunches at Campbell County School District #1.
- In 2020-2021 there were 229 self-reported homeless children receiving educational services at the Campbell County School District #1.
- 182 homeless youth and young adults sought emergency services at the Y.E.S. House in 2021.
- 13.6% of families in Campbell County live below the poverty level (2020 Annie E. Casey Kids Count reports).

2. Families with at-risk factors

- Wyoming Prevention Needs Assessment Survey's was conducted in 2018 with 6th, 8th, 10th and 12th grade students with the goal of assessing adolescent substance use, anti-social behavior, school safety and the risk and protective factors that predict youth behavior problems. This survey revealed that in Campbell County: 1). *risk factor – poor family management:* 6 graders – 26%; 8 graders – 37%; 10 graders – 28%; and 12 graders – 31%; 2). *risk factor – parents attitude favorable to ASB (anti-social behavior)*: 6 graders – 28%; 8 graders – 44%; 10 graders – 45%; and 12 graders – 33%. *risk factor – parents attitude favorable to Drugs*: 10th graders – 45%; 12 graders – 57%.
- Family structure can also have adverse effects on youth. Families are struggling to stay together. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, in 2020 the national divorce rate was 2.3 divorces per 1,000 people; in Campbell County that rate was 4.5 according to Wyoming Department of Health.
- Department of Family Services in Campbell County receives between 960 to 1,200 reports on child abuse and/or neglect annually; and there were 180 children in foster care on any given day.

3. Suicide and Children; WY Prevention Needs Assessment 2020

31% of youth felt sad or hopeless
20% seriously considered attempting suicide
11% attempted suicide
Wyoming ranked #1 in number of suicides per 100,000 (30.46 per 100,000) population in 2020 (American Foundation for Suicide Prevention 2020).

2. What is the resource gap(s) that is being addressed by your program?

The need for the Day Treatment Program was identified by the Department of Family Services in Campbell County and supported by the Campbell County Juvenile Services Partnership (JSP) Coalition. JSP includes representatives from more than thirty agencies, organizations, businesses and individuals that work with or are committed to children and families. DFS and the members of the Coalition identified a gap or lack of adequate services to youth that combines treatment with education while allowing families to stay together and children to remain in the community. DFS/JSP also stressed that poor family management skills and parents attitude favorable to anti-social behaviors and drug use need to be addressed as well.

3. Describe what research-based programs and strategies will be utilized to make the program successful.

The Day Treatment program utilizes several research-based practices that are effective when working with high-risk families. First of all, the core of the program is based on active family involvement, their voice and choice, utilizing Positive Practices and on addressing risk factors by building on the positive assets that families possess. It is a family-centered program.

The Day Treatment educational component is geared to meet the individual academic needs of youth through a highly structured, individualized and supportive setting.

The treatment portion of the program utilizes the following evidence-based treatment modalities: cognitive behavioral therapy, motivational interviewing, (http://www.nrepp.samhsa.gov, both are rated best practice by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, SAMSHA); components of Family Behavioral Therapy and Functional Family Therapy (http://www.drugabuse.gov, rated best practice by the National Institute of Drug Abuse). When substance use is an issue for youth, relapse prevention and a 12-Step Program are utilized (http://www.drugabuse.gov, are rated best practice by National Institute of Drug Abuse). Treatment goals are developed on an individualized basis in collaboration with the family. Both the individual and family strengths are utilized to encourage therapeutic change.

Furthermore, an individualized behavioral plan, that outlines goals and issues, is developed for each youth using the Family Group Conferencing model. Youth's involvement in positive recreation, and artistic and cultural experiences serve as an additional strong reinforcement for youth to succeed.

Families' participation in the Nurturing Parent Program. This 12-week evidence-based Nurturing Parenting Program builds protective factors in families and increases the health and well-being of youth and their families. (http://www.nrepp.samhsa.gov, rates best practice by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services

Administration, SAMSHA and http://www.ojjdp.gov, by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention). The Nurturing Parenting Program continues to make significate impact on families and their functionality.

C. Community Partnerships

1. A description of how community wide collaboration in planning and implementation occurred.

Campbell County is a team-oriented community. The JSP coalition meets monthly to share concerns, identify the gaps and needs of the community, establish goals, set guidelines, and make decisions. The following need assessment surveys were reviewed to identify the priorities for children and families in Campbell County: the Preventive Needs Assessment (PNA), the Campbell County CARE Board need assessment for low-income families, data provided by the DFS, County Attorney's Office, Diversion and Juvenile Probation Department, Gillette Police Department, Sheriff's Office, Council of Community Services, Census data, etc. The members also looked at the Community Human Service Resource Manual that details the services provided by human resource agencies and organizations in Campbell County. Based on the data provided and identified service gaps, the JSP members and DFS representatives assessed the needs of the community and chose the risk factors (poor family management skills, parents attitude favorable to anti-social behaviors and drug use, high alcohol and tobacco use among teens) that the TANF/CPI funds will be used to address.

JSP/DFS felt that the Y.E.S. House Day Treatment program is made of elements that address these risk factors and strengthen such protective factors such as bonding among family members, empowering families to become nurturing and a stronger unit, connecting youth to positive role models through mentoring and building healthy values and beliefs. Therefore, the services that Day Treatment provides which combine counseling, mentoring, substance abuse groups, parenting classes while allowing families to stay together and youth to remain in the community were one of the focuses during the community planning process.

2. List the community partners involved in the program implementation and the resources that will be provided by each partner.

(Additional lines/pages may be added if needed.)

Community Partner	Resource that will be provided
Diversion and Juvenile Probation Departments	Assist with referrals and participate in the youth's case management
Department of Family Services	Assists with referrals and development of individual treatment plans, the evaluation process, conducts background checks of employees and volunteers; assists with gap analysis
Campbell County Extension Office	Provides instructors to teach nutrition and healthy living classes
Workforce Center	Coordinates internships/apprenticeships for clients to learn job-related skills and provide pre/post-employment training
Gillette Abuse Refuge Foundation (a domestic violence shelter)	Conducts educational presentations to parents and teens at our Nurturing Parent classes
Juvenile Services Partnership	Assists with gap analysis/need assessments

3.Describe how the program will be sustained by the community beyond the funding period.

The need for the Day Treatment Program was determined by DFS and the Campbell County Juvenile Services Partnership Coalition. The community felt it was our major priority to start serving youth that needed treatment and educational services while keeping them in their homes. The Coalition members meet the second Friday of every month and discuss various programs that are implemented in the community, and how they can be sustained. The main factor in the sustainability of the program beyond the TANF funding is the community involvement in serving needy children and families. Additionally, the Y.E.S. House has a long history of collaborating with private, governmental and corporate entities in the community for referral services, support, employment opportunities for our

youth, volunteers' involvement, etc. This is another important factor in sustaining the Day Treatment Program. The Y.E.S. House Foundation also started an Endowment Fund with the goal to ensure that the programs at our agency will be sustained as long as there is a need for them.

D. <u>Project Goals and Outcomes</u>

1. **Goals for the Project: What are the goals of your program? How will you serve TANF eligible individuals/families?**

It is the goal of the program to assist families in moving towards self-sufficiency by providing youth with treatment and educational services while keeping them in their homes; and by providing families with individual and family counseling, family classes, etc. The whole program is a collaborative community-based and data-driven project to address the pressing needs of children and families in Campbell County.

2. **Outcomes:** Using the chart below, please identify the **measurable** outcomes you expect for TANF eligible individuals/families as a result of program implementation in order to meet the above goals? These measurements will be used to evaluate the program's success.

Complete your outcomes for TANF CPI: (additional lines/pages may be added if needed)

Outcome	Measurement	Activities to Accomplish Outcome	Data/Quality Assurance to be Collected to Validate Measurements
Keep families intact	77% of youth will be safely maintained and cared for in their homes	- Nurturing Parent classes for parents and teens - Substance abuse and mental health groups - Individual and family counseling - Life skills groups	Case notes while clients in the program, and follow up records with families after the discharge
Improve family management skills and functioning	86% of families improve their family management skills; and learn about healthy relationships, communication and healthy behaviors	Participation in the Nurturing Parent Program	Pre and post Nurturing Quiz

3. **Describe your data collection methods to be used.**

Data will be collected from the Nurturing Parent quizzes, interviews, clients' satisfaction surveys, case notes, and follow ups will be utilized to assess program's effectiveness. During quarterly meetings, the partners of the program will discuss if the program is meeting its benchmarks, analyze what data is revealing, discuss solutions and make the strategic plan for the next four months.

4. **How will you evaluate the effectiveness of the TANF program for individuals/families served? How do you determine the success of your program?**

Data from the above instruments, interviews, and documents will be compiled monthly and submitted on a quarterly basis. This is accomplished through a combined, team effort that includes therapists, educational personnel, youth advocates/case managers and evaluator. The Project Evaluator will report on what the analyzed data has revealed. Much of the data is subject to analysis for rate and percentage of change. The evaluation plan will consist of incorporating key methodologies, that of process and outcome evaluations, into the overall plan. The PROCESS evaluation will tell if the program is effective: if parents are improving their family management skills; if cooperation with the outside agencies is contributing to the program's effectiveness, etc. The OUTCOMES Evaluation will address

whether the program is achieving its intended outcomes. The partners will estimate the direction of the trend, and if the program is achieving its goals.

A post-discharge instrument will also be utilized which follows the family at 3, 6 and 12 months after discharge from the Day Treatment Program. The information on this instrument is acquired by phone or face-to face visits with the youth and/or family. If the family moves out of area, attempts will be made to obtain an address and phone number to follow-up.

G. TANF Recruitment

1. **Describe your recruitment and enrollment process or TANF eligible individuals/families?**

The program does extensive outreach to reach out to the TANF eligible families that need Day Treatment. Staff conduct weekly communications with organizations that work with families; present to counselors at the Campbell County School District and at civic organizations/clubs. Program's representatives serve on local coalitions and boards such as Juvenile Services Partnership, Community Juvenile Services Board, Campbell County Prevention Council, Child Protection Team and CARE board (oversees CSBG funds for low-income families) to communicate to the community about the Y.E.S. House programs, enrollment process and eligibility. The enrollment process is simple and client friendly. The Manager for Day Treatment reviews all referrals, assesses eligibility, makes a contact with the family, and then refers family to the Y.E.S. House therapy department to do an initial clinical intake/assessment. The Y.E.S. House financial specialist meets with the family to go over the income verification. The family is enrolled in the Day Treatment services between 7 to 14 days.

2. **What is the projected number of TANF eligible individuals that will be served by this program?**

Ten to eight youth will be served in the program daily, making a total of thirty (30) individual youth, one-hundred and five (105) family members will be served during twelve months.

3. **Provide an explanation on how income information will be gathered to determine TANF eligibility. Income eligibility shall be established by verifying gross family income for the previous month. Applicants shall use a TANF Eligibility Intake Form. A copy of the TANF Eligibility Intake Form shall be attached to this proposal.**

The youth that will receive services will be youth whose families are living with incomes that are at or below 185% of the federal poverty level. The TANF eligibility intake form will be utilized to determine eligibility. Parents will be asked to bring two of their most current pay stubs and tax returns for the last 2 years to confirm eligiability.

BUDGET

1. **TANF funds are limited and can only provide a portion of the funding needed for services. What are your other funding sources that will be used to operate the program? (i.e. *Cash contributions and non-federal funds used to support*)**

Day Treatment is supported by the City of Gillette 1% tax, private donations, and private insurance/Medicaid if clients have insurance.

2. **What are the cost/benefits of providing this program? In other terms, what is the Return on Investment (ROI)? ROI is a performance measure used to evaluate the efficiency of an investment.**

There are two very clear cost-benefits associated with the Day Treatment program. The first is monetary or dollar savings; and the second is the cost benefit to quality of life for the child, family and community.

The Y.E.S. House anticipates that from October 1, 2022 through September 30, 2023 the Day Treatment program will serve 30 TANF eligible children for a total of 2,800 child service days. The daily cost per day per child for this TANF/CPI grant is $20.19. It is important to further note that the Day Treatment Program is not focused solely on the

child, but focuses on the entire family, making the total number of people served by the program 105, further reducing the cost per day.

The financial benefit to the state of Wyoming as a result of the Day Treatment is impressive. For every 50 Wyoming families that reach self-sufficiency, Wyoming experiences the following cost savings:

Eliminated foster care cost (25 children)	$330,000
Food stamps savings (27 families)	$77,150
Medicaid savings (20 families)	$175,000
Eliminated incarceration cost (9 youth)	$493,560
Annual savings to Wyoming	$1,075,710

The cost benefit as it relates to the quality of life for the youth, family and community is directly related to the youth remaining in their homes and the community. The youth continue to maintain strong bonds with their family and allows them to develop positive support systems that will directly impact their success after they have graduated from the program. Treatment and case management involving the entire family is crucial to the success of the youth. There must be developed a positive, supportive recovery environment for youth to be successful. Furthermore, families frequently have more than one child and the success and knowledge they experience will benefit other family members.

Annual Budget
Youth Emergency Services, Inc.
$38,212.75

	Program Costs	Admin Costs	Summary and Justification for Budget Expense
Salaries Admin: Activities spent managing the grant. Program: Wages for all staff who provide direct client services.	27,100	3,040	- Admin: supervision, grant/outcomes management - Program: 50% of wages of 1 FT Case Manager 20% of salaries of 1 FT therapist
Employer Paid Benefits Admin: Activities spent managing the grant. Program: Wages for all staff who provide direct client services.	3,197	-	Benefits are 11.8%.
Employer Payroll Taxes Admin: Activities spent managing the grant. Program: Wages for all staff who provide direct client services.	2,710	-	Payroll taxes are 10%
Supplies Admin: Supplies and expenses needed to manage the grant. Program: Supplies needed for instructor use. *cannot include computers	1,984.75	181	- Program: client supplies such as paper, books, art supplies, food - Admin: office supplies
Recruiting and Marketing Cannot include promotional items.	-	-	
Travel		-	

Travel necessary to serve participants.			
Rent and utilities Rent and utilities for space provided to direct services for participants. *cannot be used for participant rent/utilities			
Participant Tuition and Class Fees			
Participant Class Supplies and Materials			
Participant License and Certification Fees			
Participant Drug and Aptitude Screening Can include other types of assessments.			
Work Support Services and Clothing			
Participant Wages			
Participant Fringe Benefits			
Participant Incentives			
Other Student Needs: Description -			
Sub-Total	34,991.75	3,221	Total Administrative Costs cannot exceed 10% of your total ***Program*** Costs
TOTAL BUDGET (Program + Admin)	38,212.75		
Number of TANF Participants Planning to Serve	23		
Cost Per TANF Participants	$1,661.42		**or $17.49 per participant a day**

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ASSURANCE

In compliance with this grant proposal, as published by the Department of Family Service, and to all the conditions imposed therein and hereby incorporated by reference, the undersigned offers and agrees to furnish the services described in accordance with the attached signed proposal or as mutually agreed upon by subsequent negotiation.

If successful in securing funds for TANF CPI, the applicant agrees to the following:

1. Must abide by all rules (if applicable), state, and federal laws applicable to the grant.
2. Must guarantee compliance with federal, state and local fiscal guidelines and reporting requirements applicable to the grant.

Authorized Representative **Signature**: _____
(County Commissioner Chair)

Printed Name: Del Shelstad

Date: April 27, 2022

Assurances must be signed for grant applications to be considered.

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The following page(s) contain the backup material for Agenda Item: 10:30 Natural Resource & Land Use Plan Update

*Individuals wishing to provide public comment are asked to sign in prior to the start of the meeting, provide contact information and the topic(s) to be discussed.

Campbell County
wyoming

Memorandum Department of Public Works

TO: Campbell County Board of Commissioners

FROM: Matt Olsen, M.S., P.E., Executive Director of Public Works

DATE: September 20th, 2022

SUBJECT: Natural Resource Land Use Plan, 2022 Update

Dear Board of Commissioners:

I am pleased to present to you the updated 2022 Amended Natural Land Use Plan (Plan).

This updated document is the cumulative effort of our 12-person Natural Resource Land Use Plan Committee working in conjunction with WEST Environmental and Statistical Consultants.

An overview of changes include:

- Updated Federal, State, and local policies, regulations and guidance as pertains to County natural resources
- Updated statistical / demographic information
- Ambiguous language with vague recommendations changed into clear-cut goals
- Condensed redundant/unnecessary language
- Reorganized portions of the document to keep inter-related topics together

The Goals and Objectives can be found on pages 7 and 8 of the Plan (Exhibit 'B'). I would encourage everyone to take the time to read the list. It gives a good understanding of the Plan's purpose and how it is to be used. Exhibit 'C' below gives an overview of edits to the previous version.

The Planning Commission reviewed the final draft on July 16th, 2022, and unanimously recommended adoption. Staff recommends adoption of the Plan as presented.

Exhibits:

- Exhibit 'A' Planning Commission Minutes Approval & Public Hearing Notices (Pgs. 2-6)
- Exhibit 'B' Final Natural Resource Land Use Plan (Pgs. 7-289)
- Exhibit 'C' Natural Resource Land Use Plan Combined Comments/Edits (Pgs. 290-569)

Matt Olsen
M.S., P.E.
Executive Director of Public Works

MEMBERS PRESENT	MEMBERS ABSENT
Todd Hildebrand, Chairman	Kurt Siebenaler, Vice Chairman
Bob Jordan, Member	
Harry Averett, Member	
Anna Land, Member	

STAFF MEMBERS PRESENT

Sam Proffer, Planner and Zoning Administrator
Clark Melinkovich, Senior Engineer & County Recorder
Matt Olsen, Director of Public Works

The meeting was brought to order at 7:00 p.m. by Chairman Hildebrand. It was noted that there was no one in the audience for the night's meeting. Chairman Hildebrand also advised the Planning Commission that Commissioner Kurt Siebenaler had been appointed to the Commission for another three-year term.

Roll Call:

Chairman Hildebrand noted for the record that Commissioner Siebenaler was absent for the night's meeting.

Approval of Minutes:

Chairman Hildebrand asked if the Commissioners had read the June 16th, 2022, meeting minutes and asked if there were any changes or corrections that needed to be made. All affirmed that they had read the minutes and no changes were needed.

Chairman Hildebrand asked for a motion to approve the June 16th, 2022, minutes as submitted. Commissioner Jordan moved to approve, and Commissioner Averett seconded.

All voted aye. Motion carried.

Chairman Hildebrand advised everyone that there were no Public Hearings for the evening, and that the meeting would move directly into New Business

New Business: Election of Officers

Chairman Hildebrand advised the Commissioners that tonight's meeting was the annual meeting where members choose who will be the Chairman and Vice-Chairman for the next 1-year term. Chairman Hildebrand asked if there was any discussion. There was

none, and Chairman Hildebrand asked for a motion to nominate a chairman for the 2022-2023 term.

Commissioner Jordan made a motion to nominate Chairman Hildebrand and was seconded by Commissioner Land. Chairman Hildebrand polled the Commissioners, and all voted 'aye'. Motion carried.

Chairman Hildebrand then asked for a motion to nominate a vice-chairman for the 2022-2023 term. Commissioner Jordan made a motion to nominate Commissioner Siebenaler and was seconded by Chairman Hildebrand. Chairman Hildebrand polled the Commissioners, and all voted 'aye'. Motion carried.

Old Business:

1. **Case No. 22.01.SUDEV the Davis Zoning Deviation Request**

Chairman Hildebrand asked Planner and Zoning Administrator Proffer to give an update on the Davis Zoning Deviation Request.

Mr. Proffer gave a brief review of the request noting that staff had not received any correspondence from the applicant since the last meeting. Mr. Proffer advised the Commissioners that he had called the applicant the day before tonight's meeting to remind Mr. Davis that the Commission would review his case and make a final determination. Mr. Proffer had informed Mr. Davis that this was an opportunity for him to plead his case to the Commission.

Mr. Proffer also reminded the Commissioners that whatever decision was made this evening would serve as precedent for any future similar deviation requests for the Red Hills Subdivision.

Chairman Hildebrand noted that the applicant was not in the audience and then asked if there were any questions or discussion from the Commissioners. Commissioner Jordan asked Mr. Proffer if the applicant had obtained any permits such as electrical or septic system as was discussed at the June 16th meeting. Mr. Proffer stated they had not.

With no further discussion, Chairman Hildebrand entertained a motion. Commissioner Jordan made a motion to approve the deviation request, Commissioner Averett seconded.

Commissioner Hildebrand polled the Commissioners—There were 3 nays and one abstention by Commissioner Land. Motion failed.

2. **Natural Resource Land Use Plan, Public Works Director Matt Olsen**

Public Works Director Matt Olsen approached the Commission and gave a brief overview of the updated Natural Land Use Plan. Mr. Olsen advised the Commission that

this was the second time the plan was before the Commission after a few last-minute updates had been made.

Mr. Olsen stated that the updates to the plan consisted mainly of updates to demographic information and reorganization of the document making it easier to read and navigate.

Commissioner Averett asked how the plan would be used. Mr. Olsen along with some input from Mr. Proffer explained that the plan worked effectively like the County Comprehensive Land Use Plan is used when making development decisions. In the case of the Land Use Plan, county decision makers would reference it whenever state, federal or large-scale projects affected county interests. The input from the Land Use Plan is designed to help decision makers of those types of projects consider county concerns.

After additional general discussion, Chairman Hildebrand asked of there was a motion to recommend approval of the Natural Resource Land Use Plan. Commissioner Averett moved to approve; Commissioner Jordan seconded the motion.

Chairman Hildebrand polled the Commissioners. All voted 'aye'. Motion carried.

Old Business:

Chairman Hildebrand asked Mr. Proffer if there were any other items to discuss.

Mr. Proffer advised the Commission that a last-minute topic came up just prior to the night's meeting, too late to be placed on the agenda. Mr. Proffer shared with the Commission that the Nettle Creek Subdivision that was heard by the Commission on November 18th, 2021, had completed all the Planning Considerations as of July 21, 2022.

Mr. Proffer explained that the roadway had been upgraded by the developer and a road maintenance agreement had been executed and ready for filing. Once the developer signed the plat, staff would take the project to the Board of Commissioners for final approval.

After general discussion, Chairman Hildebrand noted that there were no other items and adjourned the meeting.

Adjournment: meeting was adjourned at 7:22 pm

_____
Todd Hildebrand, Chairman

NOTE: Campbell County Planning Commission meeting minutes contain a summary of discussions and are not intended to be verbatim.

500 South Gillette Avenue
Suite 1500
Gillette, Wyoming 82716
(307) 682-1970
(307) 687-6468 Fax

Campbell County
wyoming

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

PUBLIC HEARING NOTICE

A public hearing will be held by the Campbell County Planning Commission on Thursday, March 17, 2022 at 7:00 P.M. in the Campbell County Courthouse, Commissioners' Chambers, 500 South Gillette Avenue, Gillette, Wyoming for the purpose of reviewing and hearing comments on the proposed 2022 Amended Campbell County Natural Resource and Land Use Plan. Following the public hearing, the Commission may recommend the plan to the Board of County Commissioners for consideration and adoption.

All interested parties are invited to attend. The plan may be viewed on-line at https://www.campbellcountywy.gov/DocumentCenter/View/19724/Natural-Resource--Land-Use-Plan-Proposed-2022-Amendments Paper copies are also available at the Department of Public Works, Campbell County Courthouse, Suite 1400.

Sam Proffer
Planning and Zoning Administrator

Publish: Saturday, February 19th
Tuesday, March 8th

500 South Gillette Avenue
Suite 1500
Gillette, Wyoming 82716
(307) 682-1970
(307) 687-6468 Fax

Campbell County
wyoming

Department of Building and Zoning

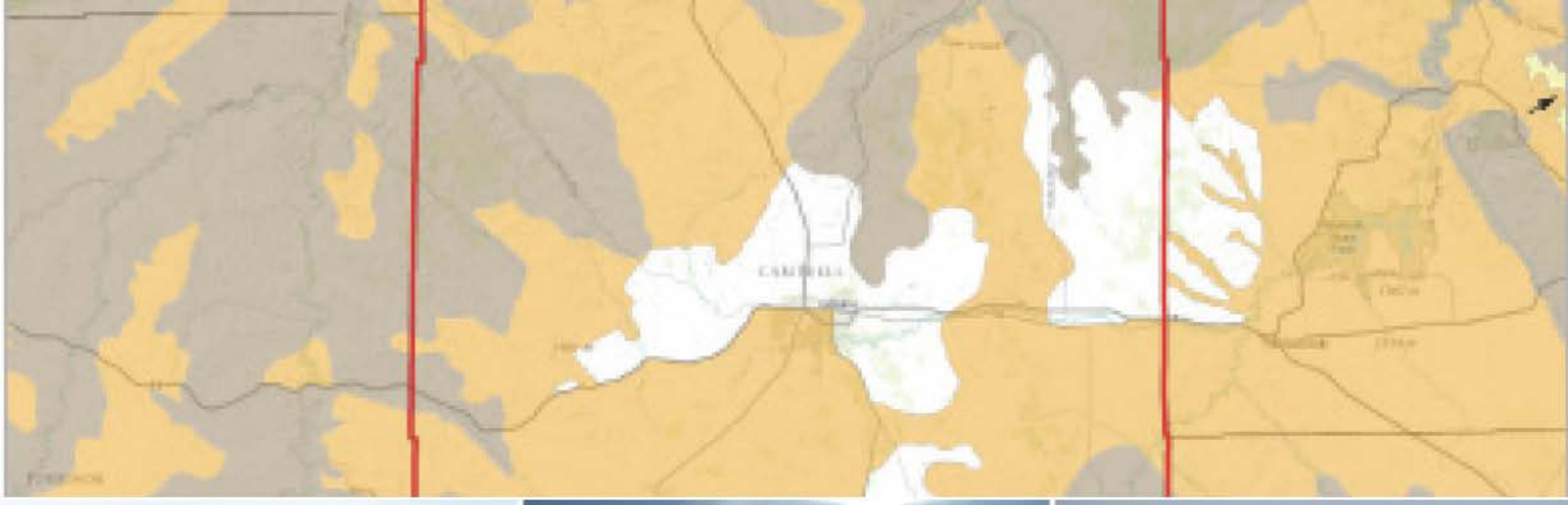
Natural Resource Land Use Plan Public Hearing Notice

A public hearing will be held by the Campbell County Commissioners on Tuesday, September 20th, at 10:30 A.M. in the Campbell County Courthouse, Commissioners' Chambers, 500 South Gillette Avenue, Gillette, Wyoming for the purpose of hearing and voting on adoption of the final draft of the updated 2022 Natural Resource Land Use Plan. The Final Draft and Comments may be viewed by going to: https://www.campbellcountywy.gov/219/Natural-Resource-Land-Use-Plan-Committee or a paper copy can be requested by contacting the County Planning Department at 307-682-1970 or at our offices at 500 S. Gillette Avenue, Suite 1500 between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m., M-F.

Interested parties should attend the meeting.

Sam Proffer
Planner & Zoning Administrator

Publish: Saturday, September 3rd, 2022









Campbell County
Natural Resource Land Use Plan

Campbell County
wyoming

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Preface

In 2007, the Campbell County Natural Resource Land Use Plan was formally adopted. At that time, the Campbell County Commissioners created, by resolution, the Natural Resource Land Use Plan Committee, whose task was to timely review and update the Plan. This revised Campbell County Natural Resource Land Use Plan supersedes all previous versions of the document.

The members of the Natural Resource Land Use Plan Committee and other subject experts that coordinated the revision of the Campbell County Natural Resource Land Use Plan include:

2022

Colleen Faber
Brittany Bucholz
Calvin Taylor
Melody Hamm
Shane Pearson
Kris Anderson
Quade Schmezle
Cheyenne Love
Katie Wilson
Levi Jensen
Jaime Tarver
Hazer Bulkley
Angela Raber
BJ Clark
Robert Henning

2016

Marilyn Mackey – Agriculture
Philip Murphree – Water
Calvin Taylor – Wildlife
Megan Degenfedler – Mining
Debra Hepp – Conservation District
Gerey Dillinger – Oil & Gas
Madison Brown – Citizen At Large

2007

Jeremey McJilton – Environmental
Robert Grant – Oil & Gas
Acacia Elkins – Wildlife
Bob Maul - Campbell County Conservation District
Timothy Morrison – Conservation District
Rick Law – Mining
Nicholas DeLaat – Citizen At Large

Document Reference

Campbell County. 2022. Amended Campbell County Natural Resource Land Use Plan. Developed by the Campbell County Commissioners. September 2022.

Campbell County Natural Resource Land Use Plan

Introduction

Purpose

The Campbell County Natural Resource Land Use Plan (NRLUP) is a document prepared and adopted by the local county government and used for local decision-making, management, and implementation in Campbell County. State and federal governments and their agencies are required to consider this plan and its recommendations when making decisions that impact Campbell County's lands and economy. The local intent of this plan is to facilitate and inform this coordination.

Principles

It is the county's responsibility to ensure state and federal agencies manage lands and resources in Campbell County in a way that protects and improves the health, safety, environment, and well-being of our citizens, and improves the performance of the economy without imposing unacceptable or unreasonable costs or impacts to local social structure (Wyoming Statute [W.S.] 18-5-208(a)). Federal land use plans are to be consistent with local land use plans, ordinances, and policy, to the extent practical. This land use plan represents Campbell County's recommendations for land management and use of federal lands within the county. The plan also outlines management considerations for state trust lands in Campbell County, which are meant to assist the State of Wyoming Board of Land Commissioners and Office of State Lands and Investments in achieving the constitutional, statutory, and regulatory objectives specified for the lands they manage in a manner that considers and incorporates local and private landowner input to the extent allowed by law.

Campbell County recognizes that the private sector is the best engine for economic growth; regulatory policies should respect the role of state and local governments; and state and federal land policies and regulations should be effective, consistent, sensible, and understandable. In adopting this land use plan, the Board of Campbell County Commissioners intends to:

- Protect the integrity of environmental systems and natural resources.
- Preserve and promote resource-based industries.
- Promote a robust, diverse and stable economy.
- Minimize conflicts between land uses.
- Protect public health, safety and welfare.
- Preserve culture, customs, heritage, and economic diversity.

- Recognize and protect private rights and interests in state and federal land resources, including rights-of-way, public access, grazing leases and permits, water rights, special use leases and permits, mineral leases, contracts, and recreational use permits and licenses.

Organization

This plan consists of four Chapters:

- Chapter 1 discusses general land use planning by state and federal agencies within Campbell County,
- Chapter 2 overviews the lands and realty within the county,
- Chapter 3 provides information relative to the natural, biological, and cultural resources within the county, and
- Chapter 4 discusses the current economic and resource uses within Campbell County.

Each chapter follows a similar format, including a general discussion of the resource or industry within the county, the Policy for that resource or industry, and a list of Goals and the Objectives detailing how the County wishes to achieve those Goals. Based on the information provided for a specific resource, a summary of Campbell County's adopted natural resource land use planning Policies, Goals and Objectives, is set forth at the end of the section for most of the resources. Appendix A contains data related to resources that Campbell County will update as conditions change and situations warrant. Appendix B presents the regulatory framework for each resource or industry discussed in Chapters 3 and 4. Campbell County is aware that unique issues regarding use and development of state and federal lands and associated mineral resources will occur from time to time. In these events, Campbell County will prepare supplemental information to support or further clarify their position and incorporate the supplemental into the NRLUP as an appendix document, assuming the unique issue does not change any of the stated Policies, Goals or Objectives. Campbell County believes this approach is an efficient and effective way to keep this document relevant and useful for coordination with state and federal agencies.

Overarching Planning Regulations

Federal Management and Regulations

The United States (U.S.) Department of the Interior (USDI) Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) Forest Service (USFS) manage approximately 17.2 percent of surface acres and 82.8 percent of subsurface mineral acres within Campbell County (see Table 2-1). A system of laws and regulations relative to each agency govern the management of these lands. Three important acts operate as overarching regulations for federal lands that ensure public and local government involvement in the decision-making process related to actions carried out on federal lands and that federal agencies continue to manage the land for multiple uses. Provided below is a brief description of these three acts:

- National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969. NEPA establishes a national policy and goals for the protection, maintenance, and enhancement of the environment. NEPA defines the procedural requirements for all federal government agencies to consider the environmental impacts of their actions and decisions. Two key requirements of NEPA are that agencies consider alternatives and that the public officials and citizens are involved in the decision-making process. The federal agency is to make available to the public all the environmental information utilized during the decision-making process before a decision is made and actions are taken. NEPA established a Council on Environmental Quality (42 US Code [USC] 4321 [1970]), which issued regulations for implementing provisions of the law (40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 1500-1508 [1970]). In these regulations is the requirement that federal agencies to consider and use local planning documents during their decision making and planning efforts (40 CFR 1506.2 [1978] and 43 CFR 1610.3-2(a) [1983]).
- Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976. This statute was designed to establish land policy for the management, protection, development and enhancement of public lands. The act requires federal agencies to manage public land for multiple uses and sustained yield of associated resource values. The act puts forth the intention of the federal government to retain public lands unless it is in the national interest to relinquish them (43 USC 1712 [1976]). FLPMA provides a framework for managing public lands that requires a systematic, interdisciplinary approach that incorporates the consideration of the physical, biological, economic, and other sciences, giving priority to areas of critical environmental concerns while considering present and potential uses of public lands. FLPMA requires coordination in land-use planning with other state and federal agencies involved in land-use planning. Under FLPMA (43 USC 1712 [1976]), the BLM is required to stay apprised of local land use plans, assure consideration is given to local land use plans, assist in resolving inconsistencies with state and local land use plans, and provide meaningful opportunities for local government officials to participate in the development of land use programs, regulations, and decisions for public lands that may have a significant impact on non-federal lands.
- National Forest Management Act of 1976. This act obliged the USFS to use a systematic and interdisciplinary approach to resources management, much like the FLPMA. The act requires the USFS to assess forest lands, develop a management program based on multiple-use, sustained-yield principals, and implement a resource management plan for each national forest unit. The USFS is to conduct "suitability determinations" to identify the best use of the land. Resulting analyses require alternatives management options that assess the potential resource outputs (e.g., timber, range, mining, recreation, wildlife, water) and the socioeconomic effects on local communities.

The BLM has released a guide to assist BLM managers in understanding the commitments, roles, and responsibilities of the BLM and cooperating agencies. This guide can be accessed at: A Desk Guide to Cooperating Agency Relationships and Coordination with Intergovernmental Partners (BLM 2012).

In compliance with the identified acts, both the BLM and the USFS have prepared two management documents that address significant portions of Campbell County. Provided below are the management documents.

- BLM Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan (RMP) – Buffalo Field Office (BFO; BLM 2019, 2021).
- USFS Thunder Basin National Grassland (TBNG) Land and RMP (USFS 2001), as amended through the TBNG Land and RMP Amendment (USFS 2020).

Cooperating Agency Status

While this NRLUP discusses the BLM and USFS in many places, Campbell County intends that this NRLUP also provide guidance and policy to any federal agency that is carrying out a NEPA review (whether an Environmental Impact Statement analysis, Environmental Assessment, or other NEPA review). Moreover, Campbell County claims cooperating agency status in any such NEPA review by any federal agency.

State and Local Regulations

The Wyoming State Land Use Planning Act (W.S. 9-8-301 through 9-8-302), mandates the preparation and adoption of local land use plans. A land use plan is defined as "any written statement of land use policies, goals and objectives adopted by local governments. Such plans shall relate to an explanation of the methods for implementation; however, these plans shall not require any provisions for zoning. Any local land use plan may contain maps, graphs, charts, illustrations or any other form of written or visual communication" (W.S. 9-8-301 (d)(i)). Pursuant to this authority, Campbell County prepared the Campbell County, Wyoming: 2013 Comprehensive Plan that addresses future physical development for the next 20 years (Campbell County Department of Planning and Zoning [CCDPZ] 2013).

Governor's Consistency Review Process

The NRLUP requires the BLM provide for a governor's consistency review as part of their land use planning process (43 C.F.R. § 1610.3-2(e)). State governors are entitled to an additional and entirely separate review of BLM land use plans, revisions, and amendments; this provides an opportunity to identify any inconsistencies with state or local plans. If a governor's comments result in changes to the plan, the public notification of these changes is required. The governor may also refer to policies in the NRLUP in their review of the proposed federal action. Campbell County expects to be included during the review by the Governor's Consistency Team whenever an agency action or decision may affect Campbell County or its citizens.

Cooperative Conservation

Campbell County supports state and federal land management that is based on cooperative conservation, meaning actions that relate to use, enhancement, and enjoyment of natural resources, and protection of the environment, or both, and involves collaboration with federal, state, local, and tribal governments, private for-profit and non-profit institutions, other nongovernmental entities, and individuals.

State and federal land management are strongly encouraged to facilitate cooperative conservation by fully involving local governmental entities, including the Board of Campbell County Commissioners and Campbell County Conservation District (CCCD); take appropriate account of and respect the interests of persons with ownership or other legally recognized interests in land and other natural resources; properly accommodate local participation in federal decision-making; and provide that any programs, projects, and activities are consistent with protecting public health, safety, and welfare. Campbell County will not support projects where a federal or state agency has excluded local government entities and, where appropriate, landowners, permittees, and lessees from participating in the evaluation and development of such projects. For purposes of land use planning efforts and management decisions on state and federal lands in Campbell County, state and federal agencies should assume that Campbell County desires cooperating agency status in all cases and to otherwise be given full and fair opportunity to participate in federal and state decision-making processes to the fullest extent required and allowed by law.

Information Quality

State and federal agencies must assure the accuracy and relevance of the information they use in the decision-making process. Current and accurate data should be utilized in project and planning analyses with "current" being defined by resource standards and regulations (i.e., wetland delineation data is only valid for five years with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers [USACE]). Further, federal agencies must strictly adhere to the rigors of Section 515 of the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2001 (Public Law [P.L.] 106–554 [2000]), commonly referred to as the Data Quality Act, and the Office of Management and Budget guidelines adopted pursuant to that act.

Campbell County is aware that planning and management decisions, at times, must occur before scientific research can provide a conclusive understanding of proposed projects' impacts and benefits to natural resources. In these cases, Campbell County recommends that state and federal land managers consider adaptive or condition-based management programs or aspects to aide in the decision-making and management process. Campbell County supports the iterative process involving learning and decision-making associated with condition-based management. Campbell County recognizes there is a standard framework for adaptive management that includes the articulation of objectives, management options, a prediction of management consequences, and a monitoring program (Williams 2010). However, Campbell County is aware of the complexity and potentially extensive nature of fully addressing each of the steps in the framework and realizes variations of the process may be more appropriate in certain situations.

Irrespective of the framework in which they will evaluate and engage management decision, federal land managers must ensure that their decisions are supported by the best available, unbiased, and credible scientific data. To achieve these ends, federal agencies should endeavor to fully demonstrate the scientific rigor of their planning efforts by:

- Documenting how the best available data evaluated by rigorous scientific methodology and principles was considered in the planning process within the context of the issues being analyzed;

- Evaluating and disclosing uncertainties in that science;
- Evaluating and disclosing risks associated with plan components based on that science;
- Documenting that the science was appropriately interpreted and applied;
- Basing decisions on up to date, relevant scientific research; and
- Stating if data is lacking, unavailable, or outdated due the rapid changes occurring in various industries, such as energy development, and indicating if and how the federal agency proposed to acquire the necessary data.

State land management agencies should also be guided by sound science in their decision-making. Further, state cooperating agencies should ensure that their comments and other participation in federal land management decisions are supported by the best available, unbiased and credible scientific data.

Waivers

Waivers, modifications, and exceptions of existing standards or guidelines should be granted when it results in less impact, it substantially reduces the cost of the project, conditions have changed, or the restriction is unnecessary to achieve the stated objective(s).

Policy

The management of state and federal lands for multiple use based in sound science and current, accurate data, where the land's various resource values are managed to best meet the present and future needs of the citizens of Campbell County.

Goals

- Efficient use of land and resources to meet the needs of local citizens and industries.
- A combination of balanced and diverse resource uses that takes into account the needs of future generations for renewable and non-renewable resources, including, but not limited to: recreation, range, timber, minerals, watershed, wildlife and fish, and natural scenic, scientific, and historical values.
- Harmonious and coordinated use and management of natural resources without permanent impairment of the productivity of the land and the quality of the environment, with consideration being given to the relative values of the resources and not necessarily to the combination of uses that will give the greatest economic return or the greatest unit output.
- The prioritizing of any one use should only occur after the impacts of potentially managing for that single use to other multiple uses are fully quantified and lessened. The public will be fully informed of any land use management proposal and/or decision which affects traditional multiple use status of federal lands in the county.

Objectives

- *Support cooperation, consultation, and coordination between the State of Wyoming and federal agencies to achieve the goals and objectives outlined in the NRLUP and other laws, ordinances and policies applicable in Campbell County.*
- *Support conservation practices recommended by the CCCD that improve natural resources and economic returns.*
- *Review NEPA documents to ensure consistency and compatibility with county attributes and objectives.*
- *Support the responsible recreational use of state trust and federal lands. Where such lands are damaged, encourage state and federal land managers to work with the county and other local partners for responsible use of state and federal lands and mitigate/remediate damaged land.*
- *Protect, preserve and respect private property rights. Assure state agency compliance with the provisions of W.S. 9-5-303, W.S. 9-5-304, and W.S. 16-3-103(a)(i)(H).*
- *State and federal agency coordination with local government to:*
    - *Establish effective government-to-government relationships with Campbell County;*
    - *Identify a county relations liaison to serve as the first point of contact with the Campbell County Board of Commissioners;*
    - *Work to reduce or remove legal or administrative program impediments that inhibit the agency's and the county's capacity to work directly and effectively with each other;*
    - *Promptly notify Campbell County at the earliest opportunity of proposed policy, plans, projects or actions that may affect the public's rights or interests in order to provide Campbell County an opportunity for meaningful dialogue concerning potential implications and effects; and*
    - *Involve the county early in planning process in the preparation of in-depth socioeconomic information.*

Severability

Should a court declare any part of this plan void, unenforceable, or invalid, the remaining provisions shall remain in full force and effect.

Definitions

Credible Scientific Data. Industry-accepted, peer-reviewed, scientifically valid chemical, physical and/or biological monitoring data. Data is collected using accepted referenced laboratory and field methods employed by a person who has received specialized training and has field experience in developing a monitoring plan, a quality assurance plan, and employing the methods outlined in such plans, or works under the supervision of a person who has these qualifications. Special training includes a thorough knowledge of written sampling protocols and

field methods such that the data collection and interpretation are reproducible, scientifically defensible, and free from preconceived bias.

Cost Effective. A smaller amount of resources which can accomplish an objective, relative to other alternatives that could accomplish that same objective.

Land Resources. Land is an essential natural resource, both for the survival and prosperity of humanity, and for the sustainability of a healthy environment. Land resources are characterized in terms of soils and surface topography, but also by features such as underlying mineral deposits, climate and water resources, and the plant and animal communities that have developed as a result of these physical conditions.

Mineral Resources. All extractable geological natural resources that can be utilized for economic return, including, but not limited to, leasable minerals, including oil, gas and coalbed methane, coal, potassium, sodium phosphate; locatable minerals, including bentonite, gypsum, and uranium, and salable minerals, including sand, gravel, rip rap, building stone, common clay, decorative stone (including moss rock), clinker, and scoria.

Predator Animal. Wyoming's designated predator animal list, where funds may be used for control methods of coyote, jackrabbit, porcupine, raccoon, red fox, skunk, or stray cat; and gray wolf as allowed by law and as an organism that hunts and kills other organisms for food.

Predacious Bird. Any predatory avian species that is permitted to be taken under either Wyoming or federal law.

Stakeholder. Persons, business, or groups who have a local, vested interest in a proposed action.

Chapter 1
GENERAL LAND USE PLANNING



Campbell County
wyoming

Chapter 1 – General Land Use Planning

1.1 County Overview

In Campbell County, Wyoming, state and federal lands compose approximately 18% of the surface acres and approximately 83% of the subsurface estate. The use and management of these surface and subsurface resources are inseparable from the economy of Campbell County. The intent of the NRLUP is to preserve the custom and culture of Campbell County, safeguard private property rights, facilitate a free market economy, and ensure that management decisions allow future generations to enjoy and realize the intrinsic and economic value of the county's natural resources. Through cooperation with state and federal agencies, Campbell County Board of Commissioners can achieve the stated goals and objectives set forth in the NRLUP.

This NRLUP is designed to be a positive guide for development and implementation of land use planning and management decisions by state and federal land management and regulatory agencies. Campbell County supports the continued use and conservation of land in accordance with the existing custom and culture specifically described below. In compliance with current state and federal laws, Campbell County expects all state and federal agencies to coordinate with Campbell County's local governments in order to effectively plan and manage activities associated with state and federal lands within the geographic boundaries of Campbell County. State and federal agencies proposing, analyzing, or considering actions that will impact the resources, goals or objectives discussed and/or analyzed in the NRLUP are expected to prepare and submit in writing in a timely manner to report(s) on the purposes, objectives, and estimated impacts of such actions, including economic impacts to the local governments. State and federal representatives should provide these report(s) to the local governments for review and coordination prior to federal or state initiation of action.

Federal agencies shall negotiate, develop, and maintain cooperating agency agreements with the Campbell County Board of Commissioners for purposes of land use planning efforts, project analyses and management decisions that affect, relate to, or occur on federal lands or associated mineral interests in Campbell County.

Actions by the State of Wyoming affecting, relating to, or occurring in Campbell County shall be coordinated with the affected local government(s) and formalized, where possible, with a formal Memorandum of Understanding (MOU).

Federal land management planners and decision-makers should develop, draft, and review all future planning, project analysis, and management decision documents in a manner that assures consistency with this NRLUP wherever possible; identify any inconsistencies or conflicts that may exist with the NRLUP; take practical and reasonable steps to resolve the conflicts to ensure consistency and compliance with this plan; and describe these findings in the planning or other decision documents.

It is Campbell County's policy that federal land use planning and other decision-making should:

- Involve a high level of cooperation and coordination.
- Be multi-jurisdictional to the greatest extent practical.
- Incorporate the principles of performance-based and adaptive management, while respecting the legal interests and rights granted on federal lands.
- Identify, disclose and monitor socioeconomic effects.
- Include a large-scale cumulative analysis of effects, temporally and geographically.
- Be based on a holistic view of entire ecosystem, rather than a species-by-species or resource-by-resource approach.
- Use the best available data evaluated by rigorous scientific methodology and principles.

1.2 Custom and Culture

Major land uses on state and federal lands in Campbell County include: coal and uranium mining; oil and gas exploration, production, and associated development; livestock grazing; and recreation, which includes a broad spectrum from wilderness and primitive use to developed-area recreation, both motorized and non-motorized. It is these myriad uses that form the custom and cultural attributes of Campbell County. The traditions of its citizens are based in these land uses.

Other important components of state and federal lands include the land's inherent value as open space for use by the public, providing habitat for flora and fauna, and its role memorializing historical and cultural values associated with human uses of the land throughout history. Further, the county specifically recognizes that state trust lands provide significant revenues to support public education and other state institutions in Wyoming.

Campbell County supports the maintenance and enhancement of these custom and cultural values and opposes any change in land use that does not evaluate, mitigate, and minimize impacts to its custom and culture and the economic stability of the county.

Federal land managers shall evaluate, analyze, and, to the greatest extent possible, incorporate the custom and cultural values of the county when developing plans or projects and making recommendations that affect those values. Furthermore, considering the importance of these values to the county, state and federal agencies shall cite the consideration process used to assess impacts to county custom and culture in management plans and other management and decision documents and the steps taken to protect the county's custom and cultural values in each plan and/or project.

Because of the importance of its custom and culture, federal and state agencies can be assured that Campbell County will review state and federal land use and planning documents, decisions and/or issues impacting the county's custom and culture and comment on and make recommendations pertinent to the issue in question. Responsible use of federal lands is use that benefits the custom and cultural values of the county.

It is Campbell County's policy that state and federal land managers seek out and take into full consideration data and information available from local sources when developing plans and/or making decisions or recommendations. Local governmental agencies (including the county, towns, school districts, public health care providers, and other local agencies) and industry have important and useful data and other information regarding custom and cultural values that may not be available from state or federal data sources.

Management of federal and state lands must recognize valid existing rights and interests in those lands. Livestock grazing permits and preference, mineral leases, mining claims, recreation permits and concessionaire contracts, special use leases and permits, and rights-of-way (ROWs) are integral in the administration, governance and economic security of the county's communities and its citizens.

Chapter 2
LANDS AND REALTY



Campbell County
wyoming

Chapter 2 – Lands and Realty

2.1 Policy

Sustain environmentally, socially, and economically efficient multiple-use federal lands by preserving existing uses while protecting valid rights associated with those lands. Support state trust land management consistent with state constitutional, statutory and regulatory requirements.

2.2 Goals

- Avoidance and minimization of impacts to land resources during resource development. Legal application and use of eminent domain laws with government and those that use eminent domain respecting and adequately compensating private property owners.
- Promote federal land management which encourages siting of linear and other infrastructure projects on federal lands, where technically and economically feasible. Proper and legal application of split-estate laws and regulations, based in first encouraging cooperation and furthering the interests of the various owners in the split-estate context. Environmentally responsible resource use.
- Identification and disposal of isolated, difficult to manage, federal and state lands, where warranted. Protection of property and valid rights associated with land ownership and state and federal leases and permits. Continued multiple-use of federal lands. Administration of state trust lands in a manner consistent with state constitutional, statutory, and regulatory provisions.
- Improved health of the land through sustainable, cost-effective management practices, including land reclamation.

2.3 Objectives

- *Actively participate in the planning, regulation, and monitoring of state and federal land resources in relation to surface and subsurface land use.*
- *Encourage the use of coordinated resource management planning on the development and change of use on state and federal land, where applicable.*
- *Locate energy transmission infrastructure, such as oil and gas pipelines, data providers, and high voltage electric transmission lines in existing utility corridors or easements.*
- *Encourage coordination and cooperation between competing energy interests on same and adjacent lands to maximize development of available energy and mineral resources and minimize impacts on private landowners.*
- *Support proactive identification of potential land exchanges that will consolidate land ownership type and reduce isolated federal and state land parcels.*
- *Prioritize land exchanges in areas where there may be resource or management conflicts between federal managers and neighboring private or state landowners.*
- *Promote completion of land exchanges in a timely and cost-effective manner that are mutually beneficial to private, Federal, state and public interests.*
- *Strive for no net loss of private lands in Campbell County. Net loss shall be measured in acreage and fair market value.*

- *Initiate state or federal land exchanges or acquisitions only with willing private landowners without coercion or threat by state or federal agencies.*
- *Make available immediately, interim and final reclamation options to use as needed to address specific projects and offer flexibility in order to address individual land resource needs.*
- *Utilize federal and state agency standards for reclamation practices.*
- *Implement best management practices (BMPs) utilizing appropriate and accepted conservation measures, reclamation standards, and/or mitigation techniques to ensure sustained multiple use.*
- *Support adequate bonding requirements to ensure complete removal and successful reclamation of state and federal agency permitted projects.*
- *Support bond release efforts by energy companies in order to more fully utilize use of private and public lands.*
- *Notify affected landowners and stakeholders of any proposed action affecting existing state or federal land uses.*
- *Seek to ensure that private property rights are protected in state and federal planning processes.*
- *Work with local, state and federal agencies to achieve the desired goal of sustained multiple-use of federal land and resources.*

2.4 Land Ownership

Campbell County has a rich heritage and culture in agriculture; however, its character is historically and currently defined by the economic influences of the mineral extraction industry. Surface ownership within Campbell County consists of approximately 2,514,835 acres private, 188,662 acres state, and 363,843 acres federal (Table 2-1; Figure 2-1 and Figure 2-2). However, the subsurface estate (minerals) is primarily held in federal ownership (approximately 2,544,681 acres federal and 522,660 acres private). This condition is referred to as a split-estate mineral ownership and heavily influences land development patterns in Campbell County. Therefore, development of state or federal holdings can have significant impacts on residents of the county and impact to private property owners. Multiple, sustained, economically viable uses of public lands is of great importance to Campbell County.

Table 2-1. Surface and subsurface land ownership in acres within Campbell County, Wyoming.

	Private		State		Federal	
Ownership	**Acres**	**Percent**	**Acres**	**Percent**	**Acres**	**Percent**
Surface	2,514,835	82.8	188,662	100	363,843	12.5
Subsurface	522,660	17.2	0	0.0	2,544,681	87.5
Totals	**3,037,495**	**100**	**188,662**	**100**	**2,908,524**	**100**

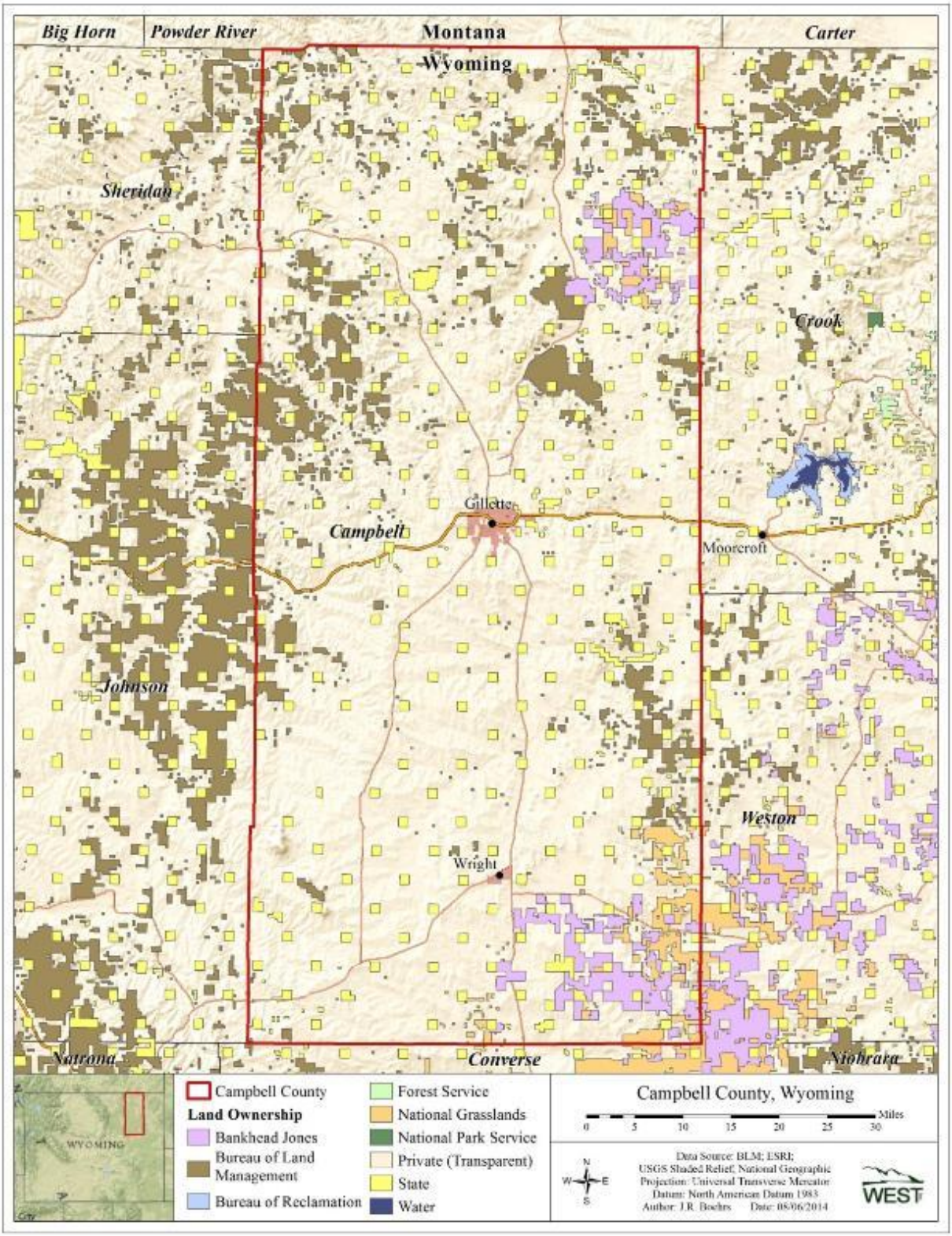


Figure 2-1. Land ownership in Campbell County.

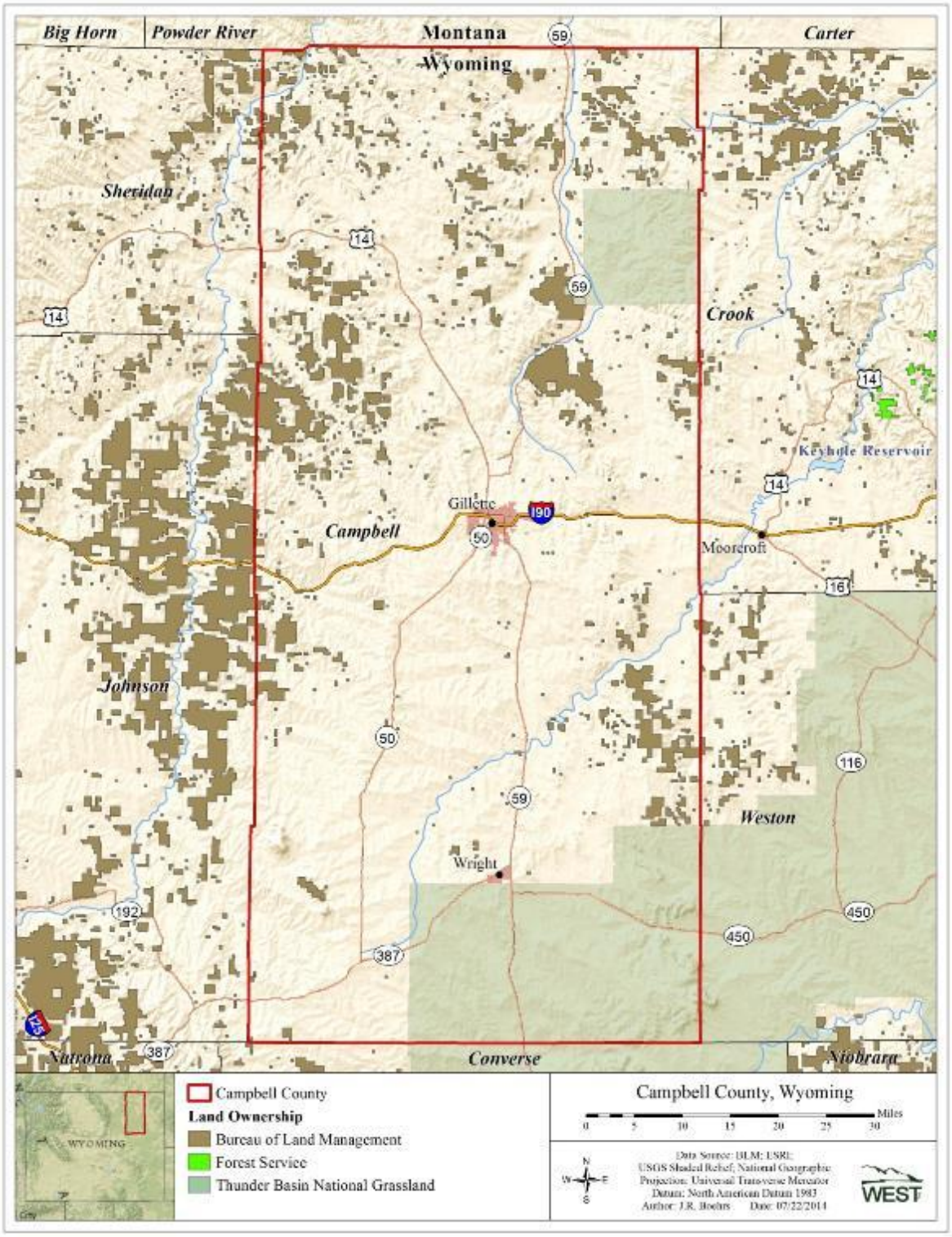
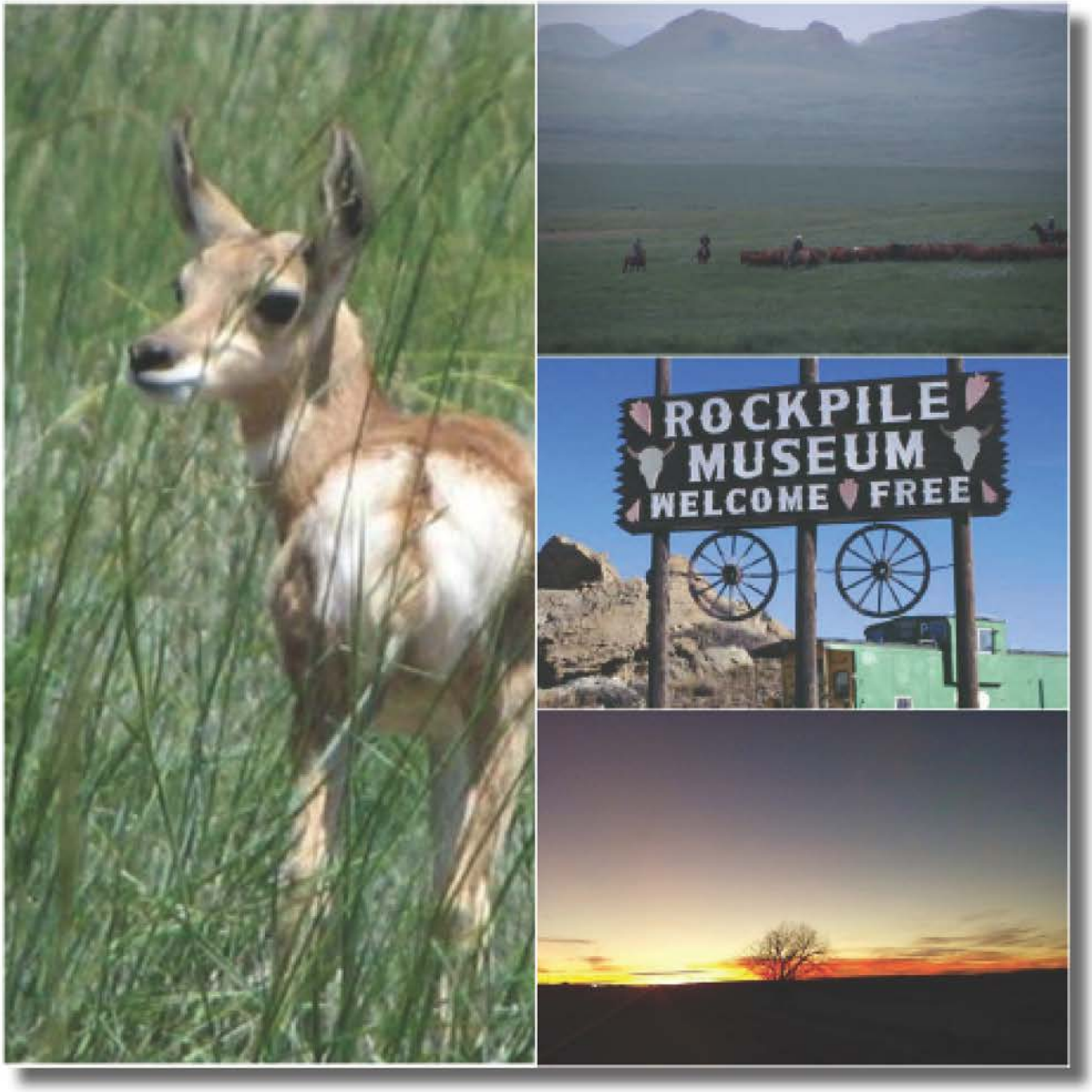


Figure 2-2. Public lands in Campbell County that are managed by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the U.S. Forest Service (USFS). The Thunder Basin National Grassland is administered by the USFS, though lands within the administrative boundary shown on this map are not all managed by USFS; they are a checker board of private, state, and USFS lands.

Chapter 3
NATURAL, BIOLOGICAL, & CULTURAL RESOURCES



Campbell County
wyoming

Chapter 3 – Natural, Biological, and Cultural Resources

3.1 Air Quality

Air quality is affected by the amount and kinds of pollutants that are released into the air. However, other factors are involved that play a role in determining the degree of air pollution in a specific area; these factors are primarily topography and weather. The population in Campbell County that is affected by local and regional air quality conditions was 47,026 in 2020, of which almost two thirds resided in the City of Gillette (U.S. Census Bureau [USCB] 2020). The population density in the county averaged 9.7 people per square mile in 2020; excluding Gillette, population density averaged 2.8 people per square mile.

3.1.1 Policy

Maintain or improve air quality consistent with approved standards in Campbell County for the protection of the health of residents and in furtherance of responsible development.

3.1.2 Goals

- Air quality standards and regulations which do not prohibit reasonable economic activity within Campbell County. Air quality monitoring according to approved protocols and standards.
- Utilization of economically feasible and best available technologies in air quality management and monitoring.

3.1.3 Objectives

- *State and federal agency collaboration with relevant county agencies and stakeholders in the development of provisions or stipulations for proposed projects that may significantly impact air quality;*
    - *collaborate with relevant county agencies and stakeholders in developing mitigation plans to reduce potential impacts to air quality from proposed projects;*
    - *consult, coordinate, and collaborate with county agencies and stakeholders in dust suppression projects;*
    - *collaborate with Campbell County on air quality modeling and quantitative data analysis for air quality and visibility standards affecting Campbell County industries and stakeholders;*
    - *cooperate, coordinate, and consult with local governments and affected stakeholders to minimize emissions and reduce economic impacts related to air quality management where possible; and*
    - *utilize credible scientific data, and economic cost benefits analysis when proposing and developing air quality standards and regulations.*
- *Do not apply air quality controls to naturally occurring events, such as drought or wind events, which are beyond the human ability to control.*

- *Make open and available to the public raw collected air quality monitoring data at all stages of collection, publication and processing.*
- *Utilize best available and economically viable technologies in development and implementation of air quality standards and regulations.*
- *Make open and available for public inspection methodology and result criteria for the evaluation of air quality monitoring data prior to collection of the data.*

3.1.4 Campbell County Setting

3.1.4.1 Topography

Campbell County is located in the Powder River Basin and Belle Fourche River Basin in northeastern Wyoming. Elevation in the county generally increases from north to south, ranging from 3,500 feet in the north to 6,000 feet in the Pumpkin Buttes (Figure 3-1). The Bighorn Mountain Range lies west of Campbell County, where peaks extend up to 13,000 feet. To the east lies the western edge of the Black Hills where peaks extend up to 7,242 feet.

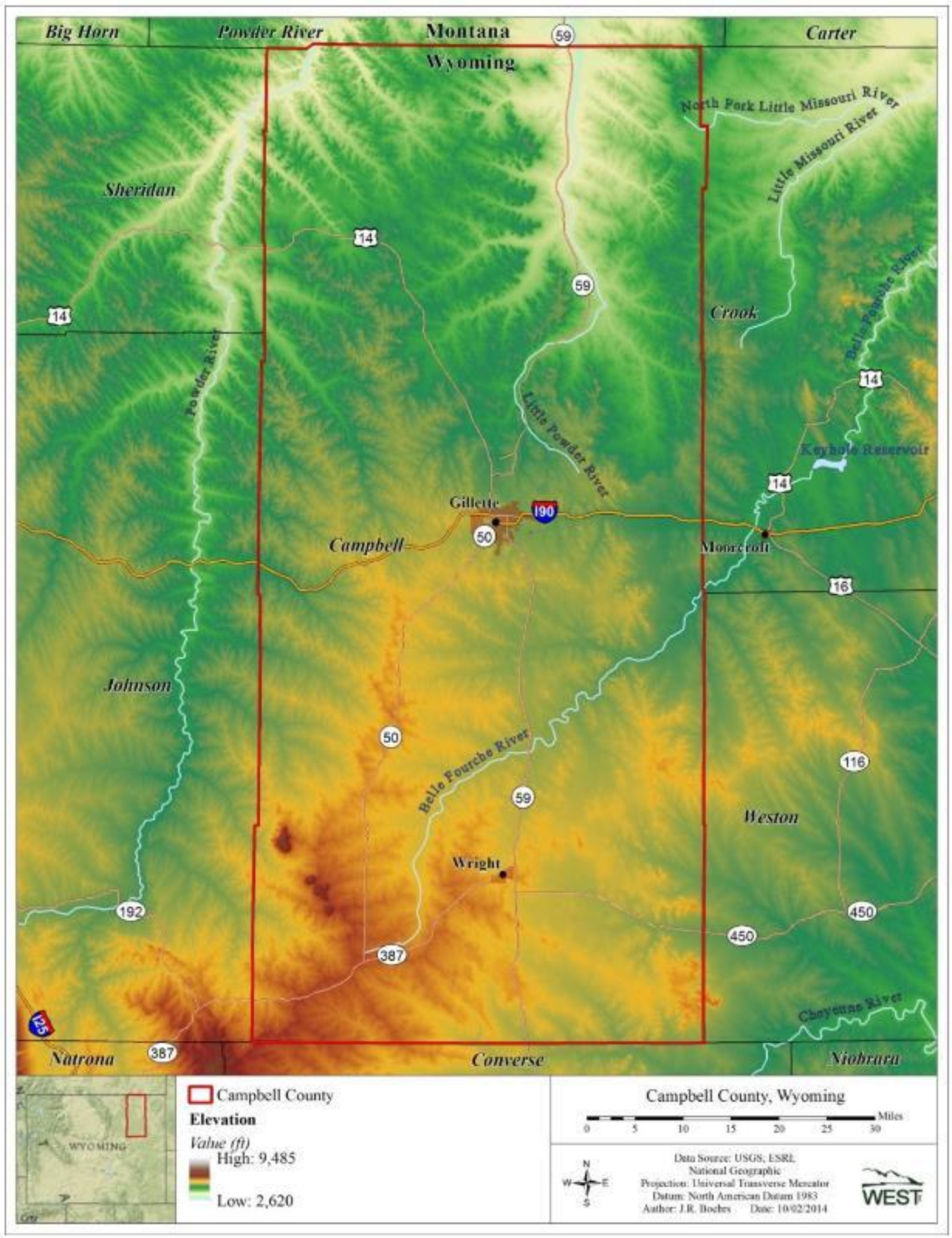


Figure 3-1. Elevation map of Campbell County.

3.1.4.2 Meteorology

Wind data from the Gillette-Campbell County Airport between 1998 and 2012 show the wind direction is most frequent from the south in the summer, and from the southwest, west, and northwest in the winter (Figure 3-2 and Figure 3-3). Air pollutants are transported and dispersed by wind, so wind direction is important in determining impacts from air pollutants. For example, northeasterly and easterly winds are the least frequent winds in the county; therefore, emissions from sources northeast or east of Gillette are less likely to impact the majority of the Campbell County residents. Calm conditions, which are not assigned a direction, are most frequent in the summer months, which can lead to an accumulation of air pollutants.

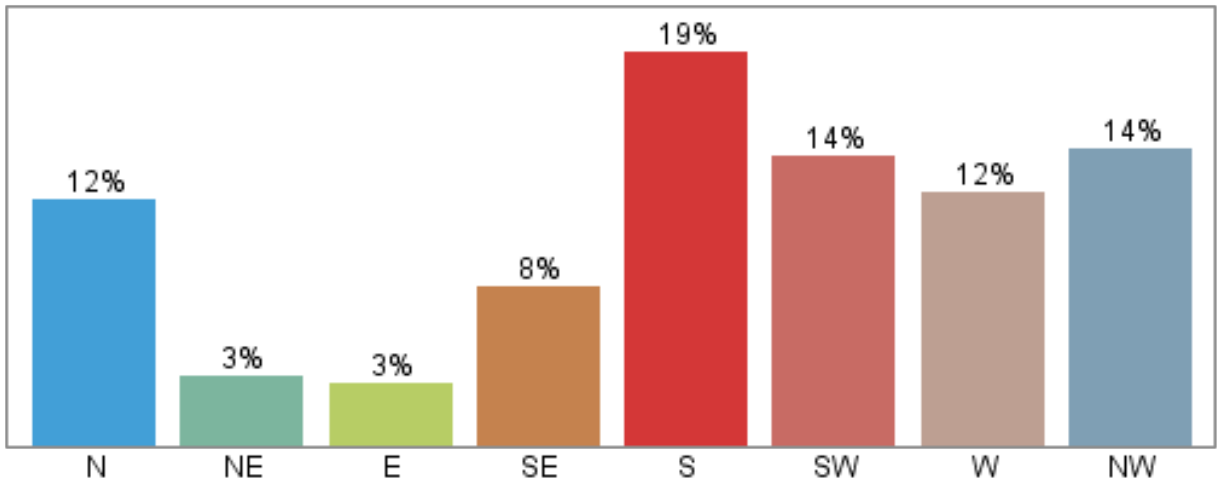


Figure from weatherspark.com

Figure 3-2. Annual wind direction frequency at Gillette-Campbell County Airport (1998 – 2012).

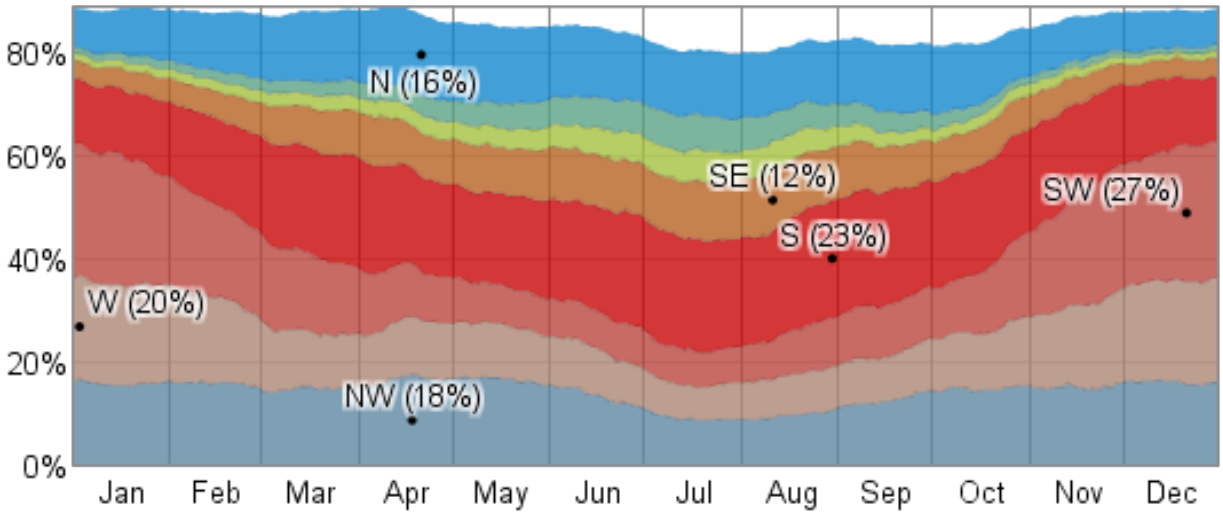
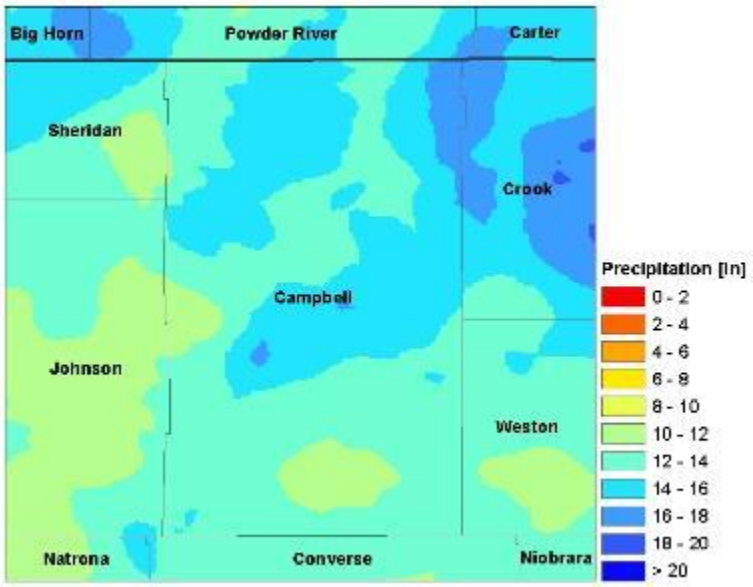


Figure from weatherspark.com

Figure 3-3. Daily wind direction frequency at Gillette-Campbell County Airport (1998 – 2012).

Precipitation averages 10 to 16 inches per year in most of the county, with higher amounts in the northeast and lesser totals in the south, based on 1981 – 2010 data (Figure 3-4). In Gillette, the spring months from 1998 to 2008 were the wettest, with precipitation typically measured in one

out of every three days between April and June (Table 3-1). High frequency of measurable precipitation helps remove pollutants from the atmosphere by wet deposition, as well as dampening soil that suppresses dust emissions from vehicles on paved and unpaved roads. May is typically the wettest month, as listed in Table 3-1. Winters tended to be driest due to the limited moisture content associated with cold temperatures.



Source: PRISM 2014

Figure 3-4. 1981-2010 annual average precipitation.

Table 3-1. 1998-2008 monthly average precipitation at Gillette-Campbell County Airport.

	Precipitation [inches]	Average Number of Days with Measurable Precipitation
January	0.20	5.2
February	0.31	6.7
March	0.69	8.0
April	1.61	10.7
May	2.63	11.4
June	1.69	9.7
July	1.31	7.6
August	0.67	5.9
September	1.06	7.7
October	1.37	9.0
November	0.34	5.4
December	0.22	5.2
Annual	**12.10**	**92.5**

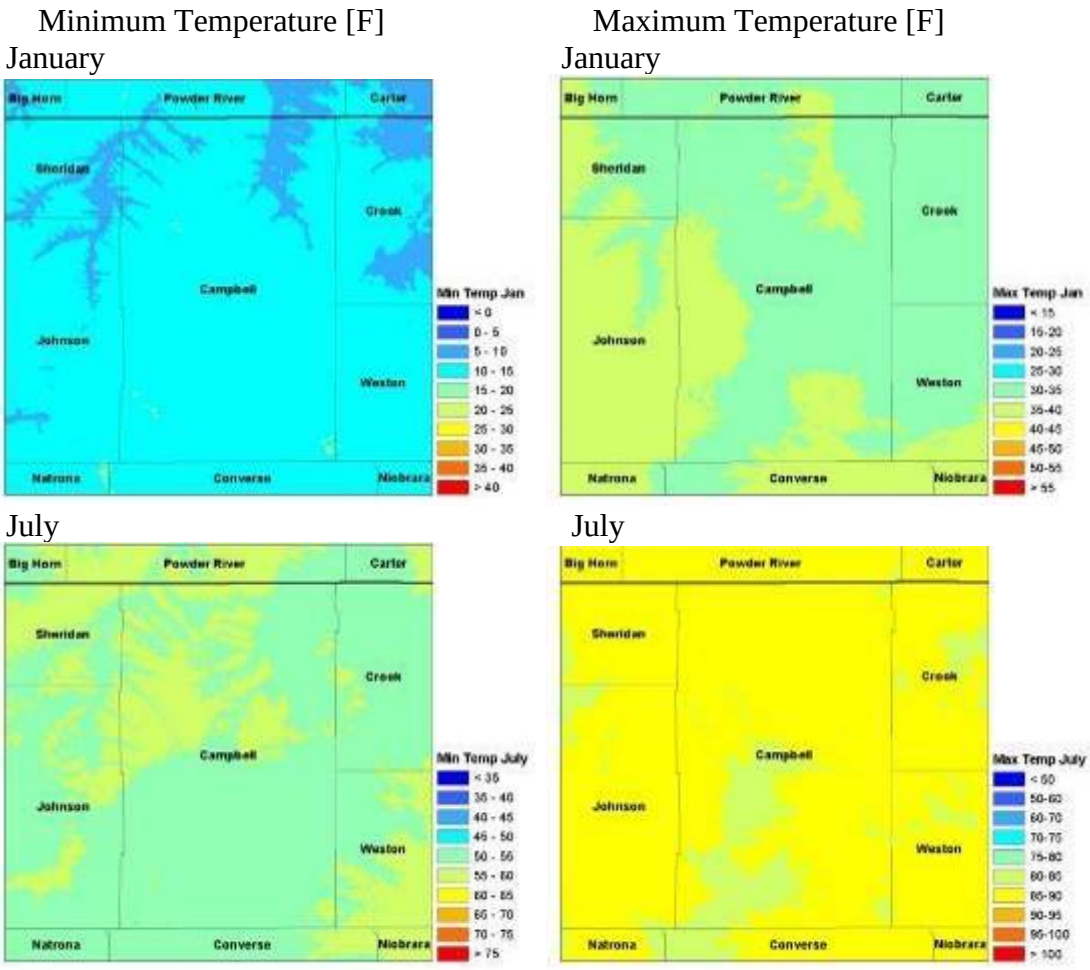
Source: Western Region Climate Center 2009

In Gillette, the average high temperature from 1998 to 2008 was 90 degrees (°) Fahrenheit (F) and the average low was 57 °F in July (Table 3-2). In the winter months, average highs were normally in the upper 30s, with average lows in the mid-teens. Spatially, average high and low temperatures vary little county-wide (Figure 3-5).

Table 3-2. 1998-2008 monthly average temperatures at Gillette-Campbell County Airport.

	Average High Temperature[°F]	Average Low Temperature [°F]
January	38	16
February	39	17
March	48	23
April	57	31
May	65	39
June	77	48
July	90	57
August	87	55
September	74	44
October	59	33
November	47	23
December	38	15
Annual	**60**	**33**

Source: Western Region Climate Center 2009
° = degrees, F = Fahrenheit



Source: PRISM 2014

Figure 3-5. 1981 – 2010 monthly average low and high temperatures in January and July.

3.1.5 Air Quality Standards

National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and Wyoming Ambient Air Quality Standards (WAAQS) have been set for various air pollutants that are monitored for health concerns. Controls are usually required at the source to limit the release of these air toxins into the atmosphere. In general, states have assumed primary responsibility for enforcing most federal permit requirements, with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) exercising a formal review and oversight responsibility. A discussion of the state and federal regulatory framework for air quality is provided in Appendix A.

3.1.5.1 Criteria and Hazardous Pollutants

State and federal air quality management programs have evolved using two distinct management approaches:

- The State Implementation Plan (SIP) process of setting ambient air quality standards for acceptable exposure to air pollutants, conducting monitoring programs to identify locations experiencing air quality problems, and then developing programs and regulations designed to reduce or eliminate those problems; and
- The Hazardous Air Pollutant (HAP) regulatory process of identifying specific chemical substances that are potentially hazardous to human health and then setting emission standards to regulate the amount of those substances that can be released by individual commercial or industrial facilities or by specific types of equipment.

Air quality programs based on ambient air quality standards (i.e., SIP) typically address air pollutants that are produced in large quantities by widespread types of emission sources and that are of public health concern because of their toxic properties. The USEPA has established NAAQS for six different pollutants, which often are referred to as criteria air pollutants (ozone [O_3], nitrogen dioxide [NO_2], carbon monoxide [CO], sulfur dioxide [SO_2], suspended particulate matter [fine particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$) and inhalable particulate matter (PM_{10})], and lead [Pb]). Standards for suspended particulate matter have been set for two size fractions: PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$. The 10 and 2.5 refer to the size of the particulate matter, with PM_{10} representing particulate matter of a diameter of less than or equal to 10 microns (µ or micrometers [µm]) and $PM_{2.5}$ representing particulate matter with a diameter of less than or equal to 2.5 µm. NAAQS are adopted to address and/or alleviate acute and chronic health effects where evidence shows they are triggered by certain levels of air pollution, and the standards are set at threshold levels to prevent adverse health effects with a margin of safety. NAAQS and WAAQS (Appendix A) apply to outdoor locations to which the general public has access. The State of Wyoming has adopted the NAAQS with one exception; Wyoming continues to include an annual PM_{10} standard, which was revoked by the EPA in 2006 (Appendix A).

Air pollutants covered by state and federal ambient air quality standards can be categorized by the nature of their toxic effects as:

- Irritants (such as O_3, particulate matter, NO_2, SO_2, sulfate particles, and hydrogen sulfide) that affect the respiratory system, eyes, mucous membranes, and the skin;

- Asphyxiates (such as CO and nitric oxide) that displace oxygen or interfere with oxygen transfer in the circulatory system, affecting the cardiovascular and central nervous systems;
- Necrotic agents (such as O_3, NO_2, and SO_2) that directly cause cell death; or
- Systemic poisons (such as Pb particles) that affect a range of tissues, organs, and metabolic processes.

Air quality programs based on regulation of other hazardous substances (i.e., HAP) typically address chemicals used or produced by limited categories of industrial facilities. Programs regulating hazardous air pollutants focus on substances that alter or damage the genes and chromosomes in cells (mutagens); substances that affect cells in ways that can lead to uncontrolled cancerous cell growth (carcinogens); substances that can cause birth defects or other developmental abnormalities (teratogens); substances with serious acute toxicity effects; and substances that undergo radioactive decay processes, resulting in the release of ionizing radiation. Federal air quality management programs for hazardous air pollutants focus on setting emission limits for particular industrial processes rather than setting ambient exposure standards. Federal emission standards for hazardous air pollutants have been promulgated as National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) and as Maximum Available Control Technology (MACT) standards (USEPA 2012a). The federal MACT standard for mercury emissions from coal-fired power plants represents an example of such hazardous air pollutant control programs. The NESHAP and MACT standards are implemented through state and federal air quality permit programs.

The Clean Air Act 1970 (CAA) affords special air quality and air quality related values (AQRVs) protection to 156 areas in the U.S. that are known as Class I areas. Class I areas consist of specific National Parks and Wilderness areas. AQRVs include visibility, and nitrogen and sulfur deposition. There are currently no Prevention of Significant Deterioration program Class I areas within Campbell County. The closest Class I areas to Campbell County are the North Absaroka and Washakie Wilderness areas to the west, the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation to the northwest, and the Wind Cave and Badlands National Parks to the east.

The CAA requires each state to identify areas that have ambient air quality in violation of federal standards. States are required to develop, adopt, and implement a SIP to achieve, maintain, and enforce federal ambient air quality standards in these nonattainment areas. Deadlines for achieving the federal air quality standards vary according to air pollutant and the severity of existing air quality problems. The SIP must be submitted to and approved by the USEPA. SIP elements are developed on a pollutant-by-pollutant basis whenever one or more air quality standards are being violated.

The status of areas with respect to federal ambient air quality standards are classified as nonattainment (violating the air quality standard), attainment (better than federal standards), or unclassified (due to an absence of monitoring data). Areas that have been designated from nonattainment to attainment are considered maintenance areas, although this designation is seldom indicated in formal listings of attainment status designations. Unclassified areas are

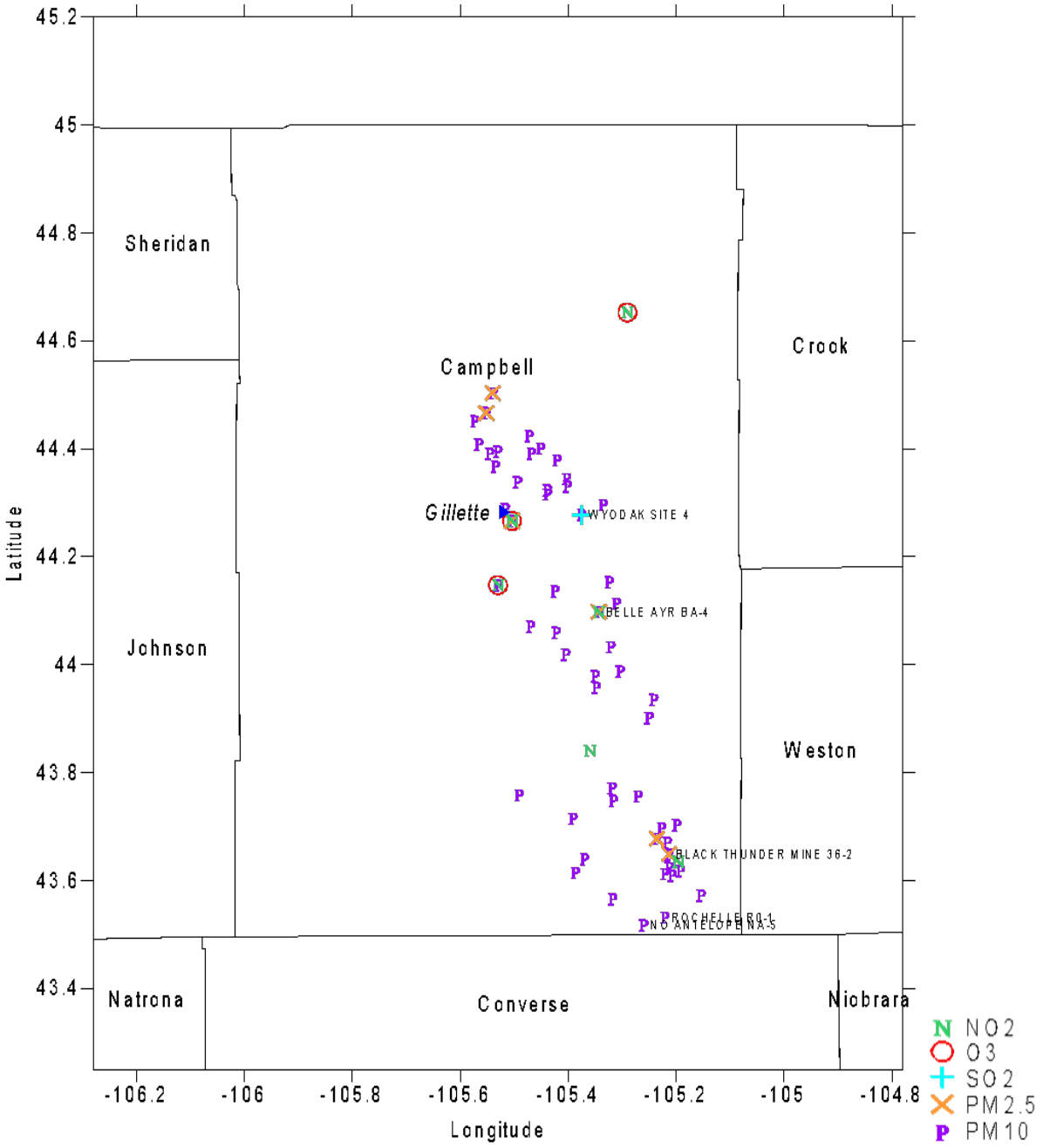
treated as attainment areas for most regulatory purposes. Campbell County is currently considered in attainment or unclassified for all federal ambient air quality standards.

Air Quality Observations

Several air quality monitors are located in Campbell County (Figure 3-6); most are associated with mines in the central and southeast part of the county. PM_{10} monitors, in particular, are abundant in the county to monitor the particulate emissions near mines. Air quality data from the ten most recent years were downloaded from the USEPA (USEPA 2021a) for monitors in Campbell County and surrounding counties (Figure 3-7). The data were compared to the state and federal ambient air quality standards. The standards, data and detailed discussion are provided in Appendix A; a summary follows:

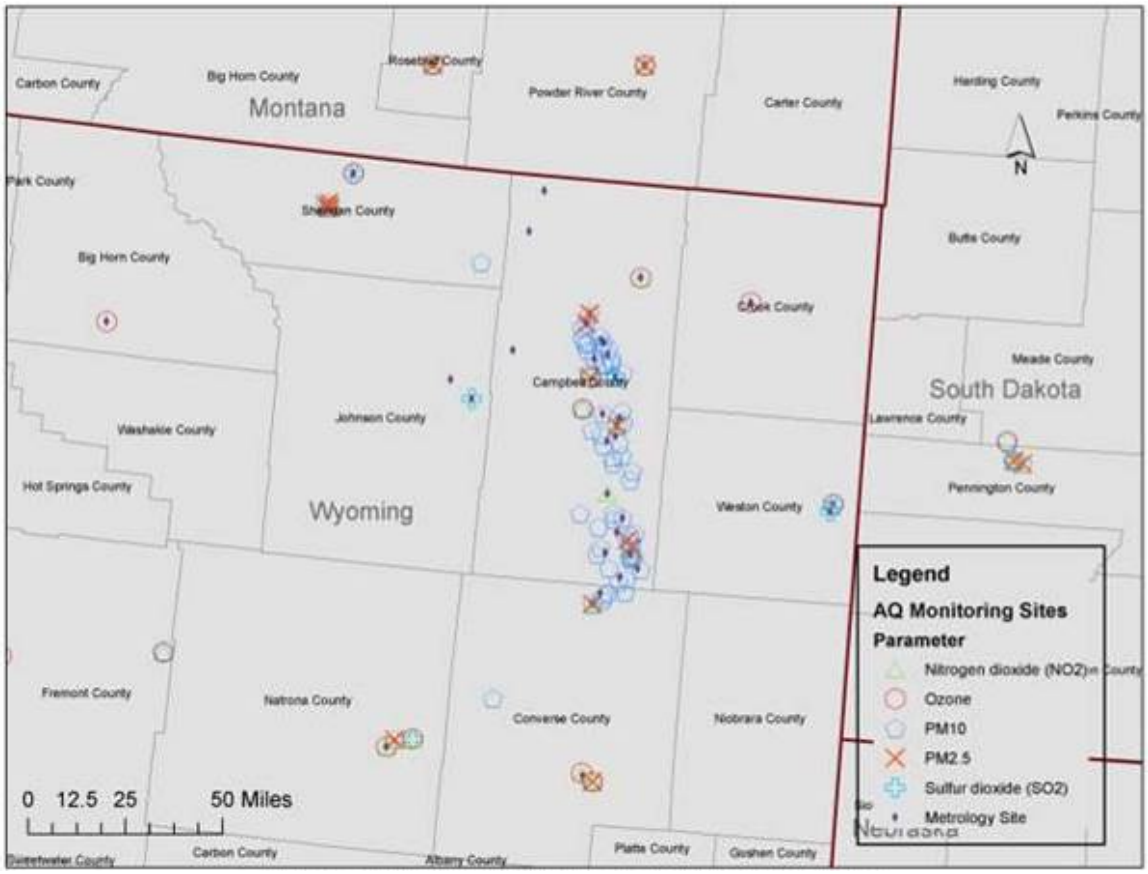
- O_3 - there were no violations of the 70 parts per billion (ppb) 8-hour ozone NAAQS within Campbell County or in adjacent counties between 2011 and 2020. However, the Converse County Long-Term site recorded a fourth highest daily maximum 8-hour ozone concentration of 71 ppb in 2020 and must remain below 70 ppb in 2021 and 2022 to show compliance with the standard (Appendix A).
- CO - only one CO monitoring site is located in the area. The Converse County Long-Term site has recorded concentrations well below the 1-hour and 8-hour CO standards. Typically, the largest source of CO emissions is gasoline vehicles and because vehicle emissions are being reduced, even large urban areas rarely exceed the CO standards.
- NO_2 - there were no violations of the 1-hour or annual NO_2 NAAQS within Campbell County or in adjacent counties between 2011 and 2020.
- SO_2 – the only SO_2 monitor in Campbell during the past 10 years was at the Black Hills Power Site 4. This site reported concentrations below the 1-hour and 3-hour NAAQS thresholds through 2017, when monitoring was discontinued. Multiple monitoring sites located in adjacent counties also show compliance with the SO_2 standards.
- $PM_{2.5}$ – Campbell County had 4 $PM_{2.5}$ monitors operating during the last 10 years. The applicable 24-hour $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations were all below the NAAQS thresholds between 2011 and 2020. Two monitors in adjacent counties reported 24-hour values above 35 microgram per cubic meter ($\mu g/m^3$), the Broadus, MT, monitor in 2017 and the Casper SLAMS monitor in 2020. The 3-year average at Broadus for 2016 – 2018 is 26.5 $\mu g/m^3$, which is below the 35 $\mu g/m^3$ standard. The 3-year average at the Casper SLAMS site is currently below 35 $\mu g/m^3$.
- PM_{10} – of the 49 PM_{10} monitoring sites in Campbell County (mostly associated with mines), only NARM RO-1 recorded PM_{10} levels that exceeded the 24-hour PM_{10} NAAQS standard during the 10-year data set. However, a region is considered out of compliance when four or more exceedances are monitored over a 3-year period, which did not occur. Three exceedances were monitored at NARM RO-1 during 2011 to 2012. One concentration of 150 $\mu g/m^3$ also occurred in 2012, which was close to putting the region out of compliance. NARM RO-1 also exceeded the annual PM_{10} level of 50 $\mu g/m^3$ in 2012. However, when averaged over three years per the standard, the site remained in compliance with the annual Wyoming Ambient Air Quality Standards (WAAQS).

Although respective 24-hour and annual PM_{10} levels were exceeded on certain occasions, not enough exceedances were reported to be considered in violation of either of the PM_{10} standards. PM_{10} is the only pollutant that comes close to violating the NAAQS or WAAQS in Campbell County. However, monitoring results over the last 10 years show there are no violations of any national or state standards.



NO_2 = nitrogen dioxide; O_3 = ozone; SO_2 = sulphur dioxide; $PM_{2.5}$ = diameter less than or equal to 2.5 microns/ fine particulate matter; PM_{10} = diameter less than or equal to 10 microns/inhalable particulate matter. Source: USEPA 2021a

Figure 3-6. Air quality monitors in Campbell County.



Data Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency 2021a

Figure 3-7. Air quality monitors in Campbell County and nearby counties.

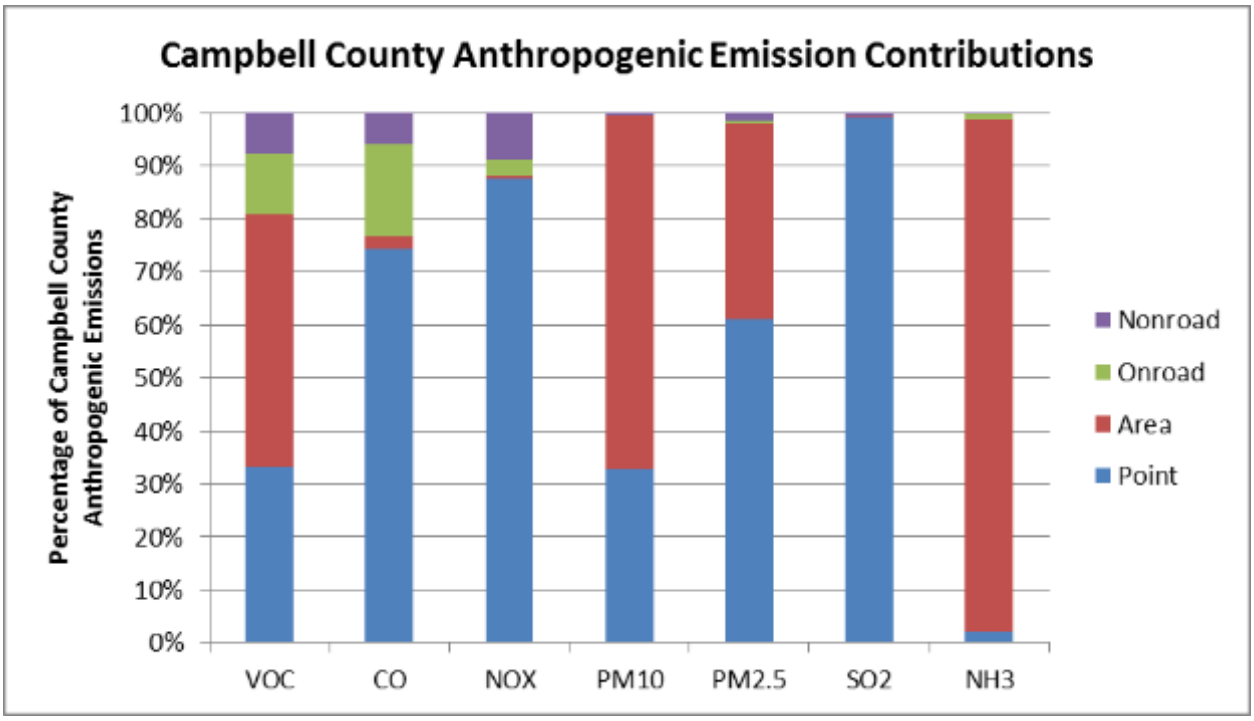
3.1.6 Future Emissions

In order to understand the types of control strategies that may be effective in reducing emissions in Campbell County, the important sources of emissions must be identified. Below, criteria pollutant emission inventories are examined to identify the highest emitting sources for which emission reductions may have the largest impact on air quality.

3.1.6.1 Criteria Pollutants

Emission inventories typically provide emission estimates for the criteria pollutants (NO_X, volatile organic compounds [VOC], CO, SO_2, ammonia [NH_3], $PM_{2.5}$, and PM_{10}). Criteria pollutant emission estimates from the USEPA 2011 National Emission Inventory (NEI; USEPA 2013) for Campbell County are based on four major anthropogenic emission contributions (on-road mobile, non-road mobile, area, and point sources; Figure 3-8). On-road mobile consists of motor vehicles and heavy-duty trucks that operate on paved and unpaved roadways. Non-road sources include engines and vehicles that do not typically operate on roadways, and include locomotives, airplanes, marine vessels, agricultural and construction equipment, lawn and garden equipment, off-highway vehicles (OHVs), generators, etc. Area sources include residential and commercial fuel combustion, consumer products, livestock and agricultural emissions, oil and gas production fugitive sources and dust emissions. Point sources include emissions from

mining, compressors, industries and electric generating units (EGUs). The four major anthropogenic emission contributors can further be broken down by sector (Table 3-3).



VOC = volatile organic compounds; CO = carbon monoxide; NO_x= nitrogen oxide; PM_{10} = diameter less than or equal to 10 microns/inhalable particulate matter; $PM_{2.5}$ = diameter less than or equal to 2.5 microns/fine particulate matter; SO_2 sulphur dioxide NH_3 = ammonia. Source: USEPA 2011

Figure 3-8. Campbell County criteria pollutant emissions by sector.

Table 3-3. 2011 anthropogenic emission in Campbell County, Wyoming by sector [tons/year].

Sector	VOC	CO	NO_X	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$	SO_2	NH_3
			Point				
Mining	246	23,531	28,594	12,724	4,628	696	0
Oil and Gas	1,161	1,372	2,911	62	54	0	0
Other	29	129	395	398	377	795	16
EGU	90	1,716	4,256	1,494	240	4,243	23
Point Subtotal	**1,527**	**26,749**	**36,157**	**14,678**	**5,300**	**5,735**	**39**
			Area				
Fugitive Dust	-	-	-	29,852	3,088	-	-
Agricultural NH_3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,920
Oil and Gas	605	28	40	1	1	<1	-
Other	1,576	733	163	110	102	9	10
Area Subtotal	**2,181**	**762**	**203**	**29,963**	**3,191**	**10**	**1,931**
			On-Road				
Vehicles	**526**	**6,253**	**1,239**	**58**	**45**	**6**	**21**

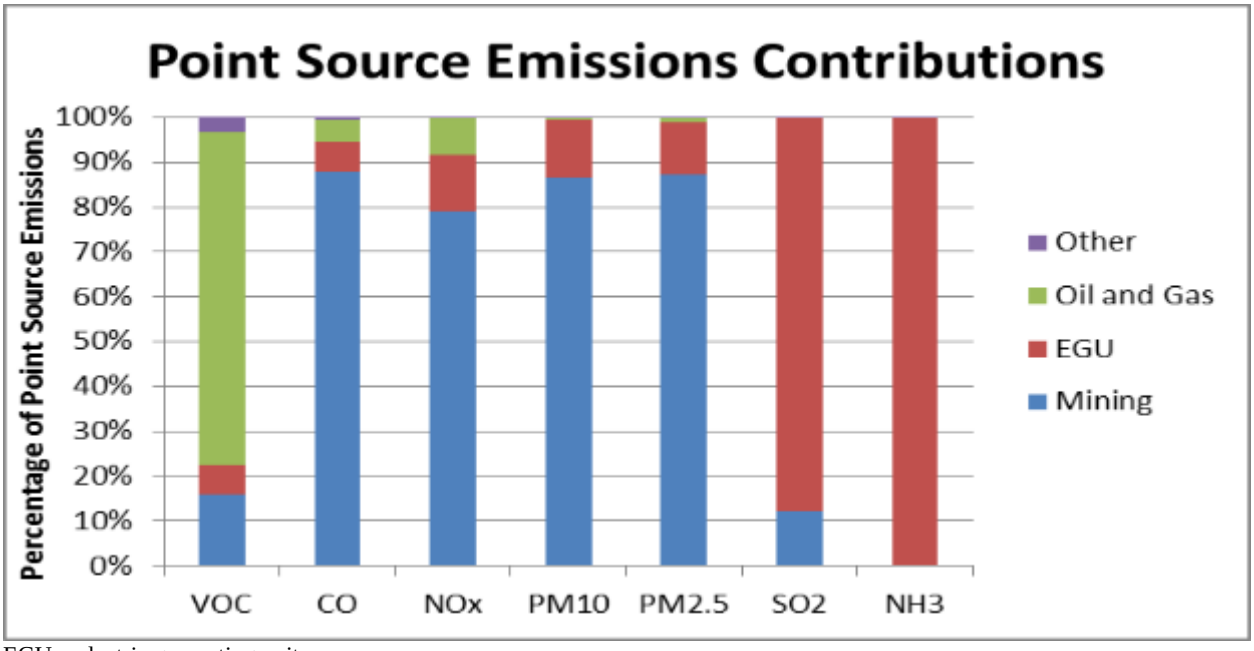
Sector	VOC	CO	NO_X	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$	SO_2	NH_3
			Non-Road				
Locomotives	171	508	3,446	115	106	36	2
Other Equipment	178	1,638	165	16	15	<1	<1
Non-Road Subtotal	**349**	**2,147**	**3,611**	**131**	**121**	**36**	**2**
Grand Total	**35,369**	**42,463**	**41,736**	**44,830**	**8,657**	**5,786**	**1,992**

Source: USEPA National Emission Inventory (USEPA 2013)

EGU = electric generating unit. VOC = volatile organic compounds; CO = carbon monoxide; NO_x= nitrogen oxide; $PM_{2.5}$ = diameter less than or equal to 2.5 microns/fine particulate matter; PM_{10} = diameter less than or equal to 10 microns/inhalable particulate matter; SO_2 sulphur dioxide NH_3 = ammonia

The key findings of the emissions analysis for Campbell County are as follows:

- The majority of anthropogenic emissions are emitted by area sources and point sources.
- Point source emissions are the highest contributors for CO, NO_X, $PM_{2.5}$, and SO_2. Mining is the largest source of point source for CO, NO_X, PM_{10}, and $PM_{2.5}$, accounting for 88%, 79%, 87%, and 87% of anthropogenic emissions respectively; EGUs are the largest contributor of SO_2 and NH_3, while the oil and gas sector is the largest contributor of VOC emissions (Figure 3-9).
- Area sources are the largest contributor to PM_{10} (67%) and NH_3 (97%), and the second largest contributor to $PM_{2.5}$ emissions (37%). Fugitive dust accounts for almost all PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ area source emissions and are comprised of emissions from unpaved road dust (92% of PM_{10} and 89% of $PM_{2.5}$), construction dust (5% of PM_{10} and 5% of $PM_{2.5}$), paved road dust (2% of PM_{10} and 4% of $PM_{2.5}$), and agricultural dust (1% of PM_{10} and 2% of $PM_{2.5}$). Fugitive dust and mining are the main sources of PM_{10} emissions (Figure 3-10).



EGU = electric generating unit.

Figure 3-9. Campbell County point source criteria pollutant emissions by industry.

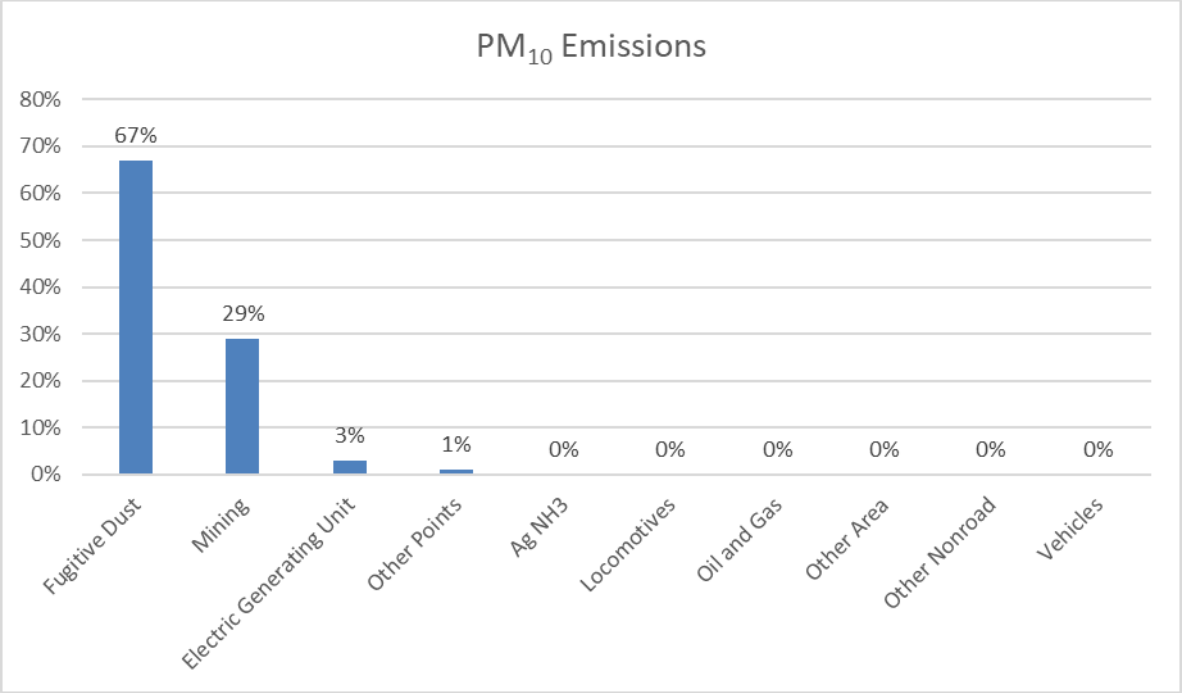


Figure 3-10. PM_{10} (diameter less than or equal to 10 microns/inhalable particulate matter) emissions by source category.

Campbell County has some of the largest coal mining operations in the U.S. All of the mines are open pits, extracting coal at or near the surface. In 2011, there were also seven coal-fired power plants located within Campbell County that generate electricity from the local coal mining production. Table 3-4 lists the 2011 emissions from the major coal mines and EGU facilities. Emission control equipment for regulating NO_X, SO_2 and PM emissions has been installed at seven of the major EGUs in Campbell County (Table 3-5).

Table 3-4. 2011 emissions from EGUs and coal mines in Campbell County, Wyoming [tons/year].

Facility Name	VOC	CO	NO_X	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$	SO_2	NH_3
EGUs							
Wyodak Plant	44	1,062	2,330	1,147	119	2,393	0
Neil Simpson One	7	19	282	351	347	791	16
WYGEN Station I	9	43	601	95	31	559	8
Neil Simpson Two	19	165	600	92	85	542	8
Dry Fork Station	0	153	238	78	7	279	1
WYGEN III	18	91	212	68	7	256	
WYGEN II	4	204	278	52	14	215	5
Coal Mines							
Black Thunder Mine	0	19,781	11,726	4,272	1,791	163	-
North Antelope Rochelle Mine	113	708	3,325	2,898	932	197	-
Cordero Rojo Complex	29	1,290	784	1,441	421	81	-
Buckskin Mine	5	14	312	1,047	563	33	-
Belle Ayr Mine	0	60	730	939	402	17	-
Eagle Butte Mine	0	37	648	841	198	10	-
Coal Creek Mine	0	909	9,100	334	122	12	-

Facility Name	VOC	CO	NO_X	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$	SO_2	NH_3
Rawhide Mine	22	125	450	305	21	34	-
Wyodak Mine	6	58	237	229	85	4	-
Dry Fork Coal Mine	12	210	299	205	18	16	-
Caballo Mine	50	296	791	48	48	79	-

Source: USEPA National Emission Inventory (USEPA 2013)

EGU = electric generating unit. VOC = volatile organic compounds; CO = carbon monoxide; NO_x= nitrogen oxide; $PM_{2.5}$ = diameter less than or equal to 2.5 microns/fine particulate matter; PM_{10} = diameter less than or equal to 10 microns/inhalable particulate matter; SO_2 sulphur dioxide, NH_3 = ammonia

Table 3-5. Emission controls and generating capacity of EGUs in Campbell County, Wyoming.

Facility Name	Generating Capacity (MW)	Year Installed	Control Equipment
Wyodak Plant	335 – 362	1978	**NO_X**: low- NO_X burner (LNB) **SO_2**: scrubber **PM:** cloth fiber 'baghouse'
Neil Simpson One	21.8	1969	**NO_X**: LNB **SO2**: unknown **PM**: Electrostatic precipitator
WYGEN Station I	80	2003	**NO_X**: Selective catalytic reduction system (SCR) + ultra-LNB **SO_2**: unknown **PM**: fabric filter 'baghouse'
Neil Simpson Two	80 – 90	1995	**NO_X**: unknown **SO_2**: Circulating Dry Scrubber **PM**: Electrostatic precipitator + 'baghouse' and bin vent filter
Dry Fork Station	385	2007	**NO_X**: LNB + SCR **SO_2**: Circulating dry scrubber **PM**: Fabric filter – baghouse
WYGEN III	101.7	2010	**NO_X**: SCR/LNB + over-fire air **SO_2**: Dry scrubber - flue gas desulfurization **PM**: fabric filter - baghouse (PM)
WYGEN II	100	2008	**NO_X**: SCR **SO_2**: atomizer spray dryer **PM**: baghouse, bin-vent dust controllers and scrubbers + water and chemical dust suppressants (fugitive)

Source: USEPA2014b and Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality (WDEQ) 2014a

EGU = electric generating unit. LNB = low NO_x burner, MW = megawatt, NO_x= nitrogen oxide, PM = particulate matter; SCR = selective catalytic reduction; SO_2 sulphur dioxide,

3.1.7 Air Quality Data Summary

Based on a review of the air monitoring data from 2011 to 2020 and the emission inventories, several conclusions can be made. Generally, the air quality in Campbell County is in compliance with federal or state standards or regulations. However, the levels associated with PM_{10} were close to violating both state and federal ambient air quality standards.

3.1.8 Emission Control Strategies

Emission control strategies that could benefit Campbell County are described below. It is noted that the selection of the most appropriate, efficient, and effective control strategy for any emission sources requires a process to assess project and/or area specific emissions, air quality, and other considerations.

Coal Mining

Coal mining dust emissions are subject to control as described in the document *Natural Events Action Plan for The Coal Mines of the Powder River Basin of Campbell & Converse Counties, Wyoming* (Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality [WDEQ] 2006). Three levels of required control are specified:

- Best Available Control Technology (BACT): Measures that mines already employ as part of their requirements under their individual WDEQ Air Quality Division permits, including control of dust from stockpiles, roads, coal conveyor transfer points, crushers and processing plants, coal dump hoppers through the usage of moisture or chemical dust suppressants, enclosure of operating areas, baghouses, cyclones, scrubbers, fog systems, and controlled flow transfer chutes.
- Best Available Control Measure: Measures that mines must employ continuously that are not part of the requirement under each mine's individual WDEQ Air Quality Division permit, including controls such as ripping of graded areas, recently reclaimed areas, and topsoil stripped areas to limit suspension of dust.
- Reactionary Control Measures: Measures that mines must employ during a high wind event, including visual inspections, moderation of dumping activities, potential shutdown of scoria crushing operations, potential shutdown of road maintenance activities, increased usage of watering, reduced hauling activities, and reduction or shutdown of earth moving activities.

Control is not required for strategies that were identified in WDEQ (2006) as unreasonable and/or economically infeasible, such as suspension of blasting activities during a high wind event, use of windbreaks, dust control sprinkler systems, irrigation of reclamation areas, and paving of mine haul roads.

Road Dust

Unpaved road dust is the largest single source of PM_{10} emissions in Campbell County according to the 2011 USEPA NEI (USEPA 2013). A large fraction of unpaved road dust is likely due to vehicle activity associated with oil and gas development and, to a lesser extent, mining. Such control strategy projects may include, but are not limited to, application of water or chemical dust suppressants, and paving of unpaved roads.

Campbell County currently utilizes dust suppression agents to help control dust from unpaved roads. Focus by Campbell County Road and Bridge is concentrated in the southern end of Campbell County, where a majority of the mineral development occurs; however, dust mitigation measures are used over all of Campbell County, and work by Road and Bridge increases as activity moves further north and west.

Congestion Mitigation Air Quality funds are used in conjunction with county funding for dust suppression projects. Campbell County also partners with mineral developers on road maintenance and dust suppression agreements and projects.

It is expected that state and federal agencies shall consult, coordinate, and collaborate with county agencies and stakeholders on projects to control road dust emissions.

Oil and Gas

Oil and gas exploration (e.g., drilling), production (e.g., well sites), and midstream (e.g., compressor stations) emissions from oil, natural gas, and coal bed methane activities might be significant contributors to VOC, NO_X, and methane emissions.

The wide variety of emission sources in the oil and gas sector allow for a similarly wide variety of potential strategies to reduce emissions from these sources. Both WDEQ and USEPA have regulatory programs that limit emissions from the oil and gas sector, including but not limited to the WDEQ Oil and Gas Production Facilities Chapter 6, Section 2 Permitting Guidance (WDEQ 1997), USEPA New Source Performance Standards (e.g., Subpart OOOO, Subpart JJJJ, Subpart KKKK; USEPA 2012b; 40 CFR 60 [2011]) and USEPA off-road diesel engine standards (USEPA 2014c). State-specific oil and gas requirements are listed in Table 3-6.

Table 3-6. WDEQ specific oil and gas regulations by source category for Campbell County, Wyoming.

Source Category	WDEQ Regulation for Campbell County
Drill Rigs, Workover Rigs	Wyoming has no separate state restrictions for temporary Compression Ignition (CI) or Spark Ignition-Internal Combustion Engine. USEPA Non-road Mobile Tier Standards take precedence.
Well Completions	**Chapter 6 Section 2 (C6 S2) Oil and Gas (O&G) Permitting Guidance** Wyoming has 4 area categories; 1) Concentrated Development Areas (CDA), 2) Upper Green River Basin (UGRB), 3) Jonah and Pinedale Anticline Development Area and Normally Pressured Lance (JPAD/NPL), and 4) Statewide refers to all facilities not located in CDA, UGRB or JPAD/NPL. Green completions are required in the JPAD/NPL area and CDAs in Wyoming as of July 2014.
Pneumatic Controllers	**C6 S2 O&G Permitting Guidance** Install low or no-bleed at all new facilities. Upon modification of facilities, new pneumatic controllers must be low/no-bleed and within 60 days of modification, existing controllers must be replaced with no/low-bleed. (Well site facilities only – not gas plants.)
Condensate & Crude Oil Tanks	**C6 S2 O&G Permitting Guidance** 98% control of all new/modified tank emissions ≥10 tons per year (tpy) volatile organic compounds (VOC) within 60 days of startup/modification.
Gas Processing Plants	Wyoming has adopted New Source Performance Standards Subpart KKK on leak detection and repair
Glycol Dehydrators	**C6 S2 O&G Permitting Guidance** PAD Facilities – 98% control upon startup/modification. SINGLE Well Facilities – 98% control within 60 days of startup/modification for VOC emissions ≥6 tpy OR 98% control within 30 days of startup/modification for VOC emissions ≥8 tpy
Minor Source Permitting	Emissions from minor sources must be approved through permitting applied through the Wyoming Air Quality Standards and Regulations **C6 S2(a)(i) O&G Permitting Guidance**. For VOC emissions ≥8 tpy from sources other than tanks, dehydrators, pneumatic controllers and pumps, water tanks, BACT is considered on case-by-case basis.

Source Category	WDEQ Regulation for Campbell County
Point Source Permitting Threshold	Wyoming has no de minimus permitting threshold outside of their **C6 S2(k) O&G Permitting Guidance** exemptions; thus, all sources not waived by the Administrator are permitted and undergo BACT analysis.
Pneumatic Pump	**C6 S2 O&G Permitting Guidance** PAD Facilities – pneumatic pumps shall be controlled by at least 98% or the pump discharge streams shall be routed into a closed loop system at startup/modification. SINGLE Well Facilities – 98% control within 60 days of startup/modification for sites with combustion units installed OR solar, electric or air-driven pumps for sites without combustion units installed

Coal-Fired Power Plants

Seven coal-fired EGUs are located in Campbell County with a total output of slightly over 1,000 megawatts (MW) whose emissions and attributes were provided previously in Table 3-4 and Table 3-5. These EGUs are subjected to federal rules, such as the Title IV acid rain control program. The largest two coal-fired EGUs in Campbell County are the WYODAK (335–362 MW) and Dry Fork Station (385 MW) power plants located near Gillette. Although these two plants have comparable electricity output, the WYODAK has much higher NO_X and SO_2 emissions (Table 3-4) because it was built about 35 years ago (1978), so it was not required to have current BACT controls as implemented for the Dry Fork Station, which is less than 10 years old (2007). The Neil Simpson One 21.8-MW EGU built in 1969 was closed in March 19, 2014, because it was too expensive to retrofit the facility to meet approved air quality standards.

Other Sources

In addition to the sources listed above, other anthropogenic emission sources, such as on-road vehicles (heavy and light duty), off-road equipment (e.g., recreational, construction, agricultural, industrial), locomotives, other point sources, and other dispersed area sources may be controlled above and beyond existing levels in efforts to conform to regulatory requirements or improve air quality. Although on-road vehicle emissions are controlled by federal tailpipe and fuel standards, local officials can reduce emissions from vehicles by reducing activity. It is expected that state and federal agencies shall consult, coordinate, and collaborate with county agencies and stakeholders in all projects to control emissions from any source.

3.1.9 Campbell County Position Summary

Based on the data compiled above, and the importance of resource extraction to the economy of Campbell County, it is the overall position of Campbell County to continue to encourage and support the current and future mineral development activities within the county.

It is Campbell County's position that, upon review of the information provided, the mineral industry does not pose a risk to air quality in the region, based on current uses. If appropriate BMPs are applied, future concerns in regards to air quality within Campbell County will be mitigated.

Campbell County has concerns regarding potential future changes to threshold levels and the corresponding impacts to the operation of current and future resource extractions within the

county. It is Campbell County's intent to work with stakeholders and state and federal agencies in continuing to mitigate the impacts of future regulation changes on the mineral extraction industry.

Campbell County has some of the largest coal mining operations in the U.S. All of the mines are the open pit type, which means that coal is extracted at or near the surface. In addition, there are a number of coal-fired power plants in the region that generate electricity from the local coal mining production. Table 3-4 lists the 2011 EGU emissions by major facility and coal mining emissions by mine. Table 3-5 shows operating capacity of major EGUs in Campbell County and installed emission control equipment for regulating NO_X, SO_2, and PM emissions.

3.2 Soils

The soils of Campbell County provide the support for all natural resources. The protection of soils from wind and water erosion is considered a critical management goal for local, state, and federally managed lands. Soil conservation is crucial to sustaining a viable agricultural economy, wildlife populations, and high-quality water and air resources.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has mapped and conducted research to support detailed soil surveys for both northern and southern Campbell County, which is available online at the Web Soil Survey website (USDA NRCS 2021). The NRCS soil maps delineate lands, both public and private, occupied by different kinds of soil, each of which has a unique set of interrelated properties characteristic of the material from which it is formed, its environment, and its history (USDA NRCS 2014, 2021). Soil surveys are the base information source used for evaluating land use development and disturbance activities. Two hundred and thirteen unique map units have been mapped in Campbell County and each are described in the soil survey, along with information on their use, management, properties, and limitations. The soil survey mapping is a component of ecological site descriptions (ESDs) that land management agencies utilize in their decision and policy making processes (refer to Vegetation Section). The S*oil Survey of Campbell County, WY* (northern and southern parts [USDA NRCS 2004, 2007, and 2021]) is hereby incorporated by reference to the *Campbell County State and Federal Land Use Policy – 2021*.

The soil survey identifies soil properties that are used in making various land use or treatment decisions and identifies soil limitations on various land uses. Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding, others are shallow to bedrock, and some soils are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. A high-water table, for example, makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations. Some soils of Campbell County are known to have physical limitations due to inclusions of clay in the soil profile. Those limitations include, but are not limited to, high shrink-swell rates, impermeability, difficult reclamation, and incompatibility with septic systems.

Although state and federal laws and regulations exist that address the management and protection of water, air, wildlife and fish (i.e., Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans, Wyoming Air Quality Standards and Regulations, and the Endangered Species Act of 1973 [ESA]), there are no laws that pertain solely to soils.

3.2.1 Policy

Protection of soil quality and quantity in order to maintain the ecological diversity, optimal health and productivity of vegetation, as well as water quality.

3.2.2 Goals

- Conservation of soil resources on local, state, and federal lands in order to provide for the vegetative needs of the county.
- Improvement of quality of soil resources through the efficient management, development, and use of ecological site principles.
- Coordination, consultation, and cooperation with local, state, and federal agencies in the modification or disturbance of the soil resource and efforts to mitigate or reclaim impacts to soils.

3.2.3 Objectives

- *Use available ESDs developed by the USDA NRCS as a foundation for the inventory, evaluation, monitoring, and management of rangelands and forestlands.*
- *Use Campbell County Soil Survey for the orderly planning and development of the state and federal lands in Campbell County.*
- *Apply credible scientific data in decisions regarding soil resource restrictions and development.*
- *Ensure that the watersheds in Campbell County are managed to reduce soil erosion and associated sedimentation hazards.*
- *Support approved soil remediation efforts by local, state, and federal agencies.*
- *Support efforts of soil conservation by industry and agriculture interests.*
- *Coordinate with USDA NRCS and CCCD on land use development and disturbance activities.*
- *Review and comment on new and revised state and federal policies and decisions for applicability to soil resource issues in Campbell County.*
- *Cooperate, consult, and coordinate in studies, planning, and implementation activities related to soil resources by local, state, and federal agencies.*
- *Enhance natural resource education by providing information to urban and rural communities and legitimate media.*

3.3 Vegetation

Campbell County is characterized by sagebrush habitats in colder, intermountain areas (typically occurring at 4,000 to 9,500 feet above sea level), and prairie grasslands in warmer, low elevation areas (below 7,000 feet above sea level; Strategic Wildlife Action Plan [SWAP]; WGFD 2017a). These two habitat types compose 55% and 32% of the total area in Campbell County, respectively (Table 3-7). Sagebrush shrubland is characterized by a semi-desert climate, long winters (when much of the precipitation occurs as snow), hot and dry summers, and persistent winds (WGFD 2017a). Prairie grasslands in eastern Wyoming, the majority of which are characterized as either short or mixed-grass prairie, are characterized by fertile soils, high

summer precipitations, and a longer growing season compared to any other habitat type in Wyoming (WGFD 2017a), which results in high biomass productivity. All other habitat types, separately, represent less than 10% of the county area (Table 3-7, Figure 3-11). Overviews of the SWAP habitat types that are prominent in Campbell County are discussed in Appendix A.

Table 3-7. Composition of habitat types within Campbell County, Wyoming.

Habitat	Acres	% Composition
sagebrush shrublands	1,698,318.00	55.4
prairie grasslands	968,756.80	31.6
xeric and lower montane forests	105,942.40	3.5
excluded	105,439.60	3.4
riparian areas	82,512.27	2.7
wetlands	77,226.50	2.5
desert shrublands	28,251.23	0.9
aspen/deciduous forests	518.57	<0.1
montane/subalpine forests	335.81	<0.1
foothill shrublands	39.11	<0.1
mountain grasslands and alpine tundra	0.67	<0.1
cliff/canyon/cave/rock outcrop	0.46	<0.1
Total	**3,067,341.42**	**100**

Sums can differ from values shown due to rounding.

Surface ownership in Campbell County is primarily private, followed by state and federal ownership. Thus, it follows that the various habitat types in Campbell County are primarily located on private land (Table 3-8) and management decisions on private land strongly influence the condition and trend of these habitat types within the county. Campbell County desires to maintain viable plant communities that are productive for livestock operations, while maintaining habitat for wildlife populations.

Table 3-8. Percent ownership of habitat types within Campbell County, Wyoming.*

Habitat	Private Ownership	Federal Ownership	State Ownership
sagebrush shrublands	81%	13%	6%
prairie grasslands	83%	11%	6%
xeric and lower montane forests	68%	25%	7%
excluded	89%	7%	4%
riparian areas	89%	3%	8%
wetlands	92%	3%	5%
desert shrublands	78%	18%	4%
aspen/deciduous forests	96%	<1%	4%
montane/subalpine forests	6%	94%	0%
foothill shrublands	70%	21%	9%
mountain grasslands and alpine tundra	100%	0%	0%
cliff/canyon/cave/rock outcrop	0%	100%	0%
Total	**82%**	**12%**	**6%**

***Percent calculations are based on data presented in Figure 2-1 and Figure 3-10.

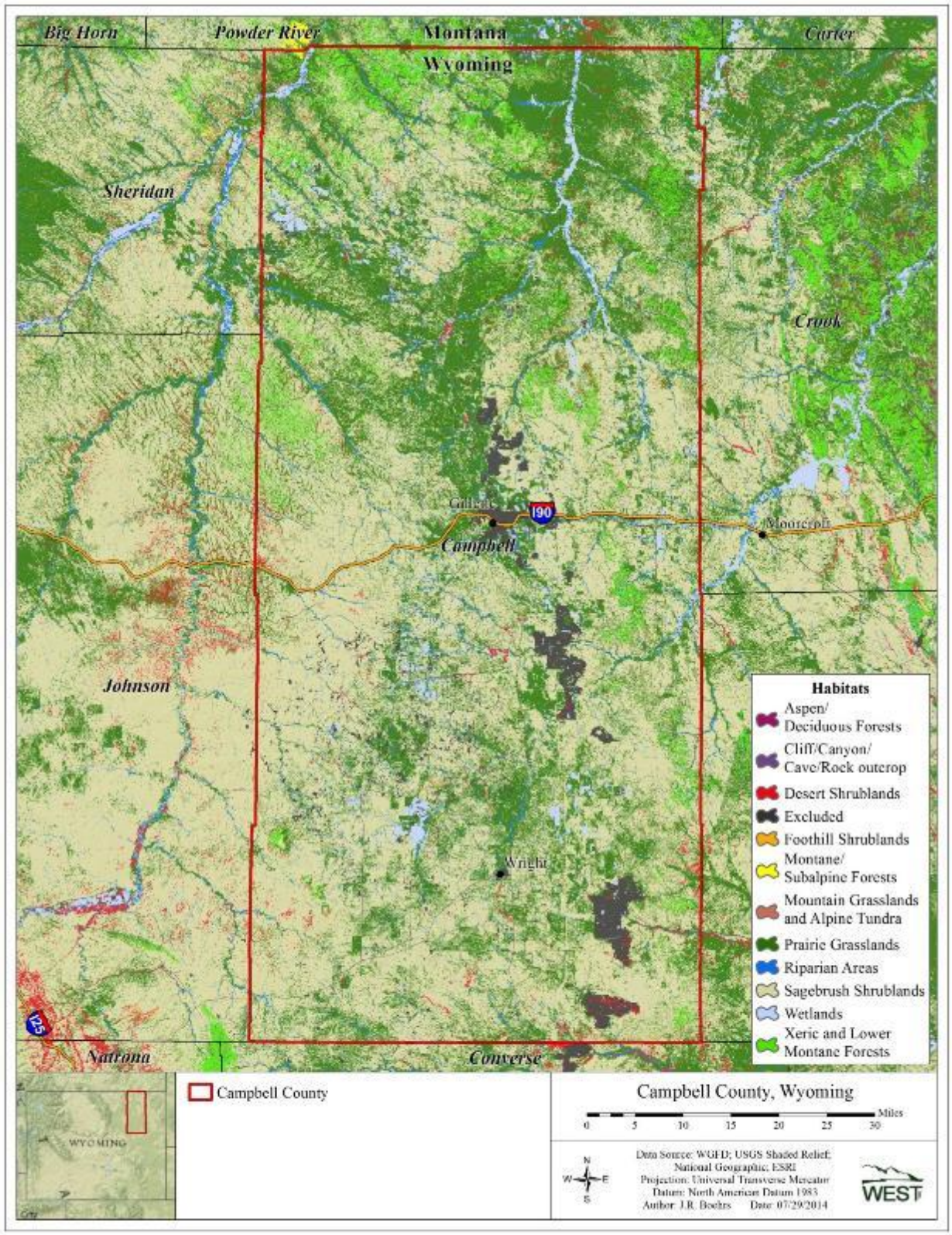


Figure 3-11. Habitat types in Campbell County, Wyoming.

History shows plant communities can be changed by disturbances such as wildfire, drought, grazing management, recreational use, and other activities (BLM 2008). The plant communities within Campbell County evolved with some level of disturbance. Disturbance levels or type of disturbance can alter various processes within the ecosystem that result in changes to the plant community (Pimm 1986). Plant community conversion results in changes to vegetative structure and composition, which can lead to landscape fragmentation, increased susceptibility to invasive species, negative impacts to shrubland- and grassland- adapted wildlife species, reduced productivity and forage value, and in turn threaten ecosystem functions and structure (Smith and Enloe 2006, Knight 1994, Connelly et al. 2003, Bradley et al. 2010). No specific data are available on the effects of disturbances (e.g., wildfire suppression, drought, and grazing management) on the ecosystem processes in Campbell County, but it can be assumed that there has been some alteration to the native landscape during the last century.

The vegetation of Campbell County includes various grasses, shrubs, and trees that represent both native and introduced (from other countries or parts of the U.S.) species. The maintenance of a perennial grass cover provides protection from wind and water erosion, as well as feed and cover for grazing animals and wildlife. Shrubs are an important component of the rangelands in Campbell County; however, the county respects the management style of fewer shrubs on private rangelands. Vegetation management must include a multiple use base in the county, which reflects the local custom and culture. Coniferous and deciduous trees are tied to specific geographic and ecological sites within Campbell County. Cottonwood trees once predominated in riparian areas of the county only to see a decline in the last 20 years due to insects and drought. Restoration efforts could include re-establishment of shrub communities on rangelands and cottonwood trees in riparian areas, but with local support. Successful reclamation of vegetative rangeland communities is supported by Campbell County.

Any recovery planning efforts for sensitive, threatened, and endangered plant species shall evaluate, mitigate, and support the county's custom, culture, and economic viability.

3.3.1 Policy

Maintain or improve vegetation communities in order to reduce soil erosion, maintain the ecological diversity, optimize health and productivity and provide forage and cover for livestock, wildlife, and bird populations.

3.3.2 Goals

- Conservation and cooperative management of vegetative communities on state and federal lands. Cooperation with local, state, and federal agencies regarding vegetation monitoring and assessment. Cooperative management of rangeland, forest land, and crop land vegetation treatments.

3.3.3 Objectives

- *Provide adequate notice to Campbell County residents regarding any proposed state or federal action relating to the vegetative resource of Campbell County.*
- *Utilize multiple use management concepts in managing the vegetative resources on state and federal lands in Campbell County.*

- *State and federal agencies shall cooperatively manage vegetative resources on the state and federal lands with consideration of adjoining private lands.*
- *Use scientifically accepted ecological site descriptions, including state and transition models for vegetative management.*
- *Support of locally driven efforts to identify, modify, and manage the vegetative resources for desired plant communities.*

Federal agencies are appropriated funds by the U.S. Congress to support multiple use on lands within Campbell County as guided primarily by the FLPMA. Vegetative resources on federal lands within Campbell County provide forage for livestock and habitat for wildlife. Some other uses include mineral (coal, oil, natural gas, coal bed natural gas) extraction, research, and recreation. To balance and evaluate the various uses of federal lands, the BLM prepares an RMP and the USFS prepares Land and Resource Management Plans (LRMPs) that contain specific decisions designed to manage the variety of uses in a way that is complementary to one another and attempts to resolve conflicts where it occurs. These planning documents are updated routinely or as needed.

The BLM recognizes the importance of vegetation management and the complexities involved with multiple use management. Therefore, the BLM prepared the Integrated Vegetation Management Handbook (BLM 2008) with an approach that fosters interdisciplinary and collaborative process to implement actions that will improve the biological diversity and ecosystem function to promote and maintain native plant communities that are resilient to disturbance and invasive species. This handbook presents several goals, including:

> "Decisions concerning the desired mix of plant communities and uses will be made at the local level, through the land-use planning and implementation process, with involvement of local communities, stakeholders, other landowners, tribes and other agencies. This approach will help avoid duplication of efforts, ensure consistency and improve public acceptance of vegetation management activities."

The USFS Forest Service Manual (FSM) 2000 identified the management of range vegetation to meet an assortment of USFS objectives (USFS 2005), including:

> "To manage range vegetation to protect basic soil and water resources, provide for ecological diversity, improve or maintain environmental quality, and meet public needs for interrelated resource uses.";
>
> "To integrate management of range vegetation with other resource programs to achieve multiple use objectives contained in Forest land and resource management plans."; and
>
> "To provide for livestock forage, wildlife food and habitat, outdoor recreation, and other resource values dependent on range vegetation."

Specific to national grasslands, FSM 2000 identified the following objectives:

> "To promote the development of grassland agriculture and sustained yield management of the soil, water, forage, fish and wildlife, recreation, and timber resources."; and
>
> "To demonstrate sound and practical principles of land use to favorably influence nearby areas and economies."

ESDs define a distinctive kind of land with specific physical characteristics that differ from other kinds of land in its ability to produce a distinctive kind and amount of vegetation, and in its ability to respond to management actions and natural disturbances. ESDs are used to assist in management, research, and evaluation as the system divides the landscape into basic units for study. These sites are defined using resources and concepts such as climate, soils, and state-and-transition models to characterize the area. ESDs allow for goals and expectations for land to differ within a landscape that can be specified with some precision the difference expectations.

Uses of ESDs include:

- Assess the risk of persistent degradation (undesirable change) and take proactive measures to avoid it.
- Specify constraints to desired ecosystem change, estimate their probability of occurrence and devise contingencies.
- Design and interpret monitoring based on expected responses to management or climate changes.

Reseeding, brush management, and range renovation are dependent on the soil and climate of a given site. Soil survey information is an important part of ESD data. Soils should always be included in management decisions.

The BLM, USFS, and USDA NRCS agreed in 2010 to utilize ecological sites for the common framework in their land management practices and policies (BLM et al. 2010). The common objective is to utilize science-based technical processes to sustain and enhance natural resources and the environment. In the past, each agency utilized different methods to stratify landscapes, but this approach results in a standardized method to define, delineate, and describe terrestrial ecological sites. Since the adoption of using ecological sites, the *Interagency Ecological Site Handbook for Rangelands* has been released (January 2013; BLM et al. 2013).

3.4 Visual

Campbell County enjoys a variety of visual resources, ranging from prairie landscapes and scenic juniper- and cedar-dotted hillsides to views of the Big Horn Mountains, Powder River Basin, and the Pumpkin Buttes. With the advent of the homesteaders introducing livestock and farming to the viewshed, to the development of its rich mineral resources, the county's visual resource has continually changed to accommodate the infrastructure needed to support the industries associated with the economy of the county.

Campbell County has historically embraced new industries and infrastructures in order to enhance the county's economy and improve the lives of its citizens. These technologies, such as wind turbines, cell phone towers, and radio antennas, bring new aesthetic challenges along with the infrastructure needed to support them, such as transmission lines.

Campbell County recognizes that federal agencies are required to consider scenic values when it comes to allowing development and other actions on federal lands within the county.

Federal land management agencies conduct assessments of visual impacts in determining how an area should be managed in accordance with Visual Resource Management (VRM) class objectives, with the goal of protecting the visual resource while not burdening authorized land uses and maintaining economic stability. VRM classes define the "amount of noticeability" a project can have in a specified area. The BLM considers VRM objectives before authorizing land uses that may affect the visual character of the landscape. BLM VRMs are classified as Class 1-most natural, Class 2-want it to be not noticeable to the casual observer, Class 3-can be noticeable, and Class 4-can be substantially noticeable.

Campbell County supports the evaluation and appropriate protection of visual resources, particularly those with tourism/recreational value, to the extent that such management accommodates and recognizes custom and culture, or economic development of the county. Recovery of mineral and natural resources and other properly managed multiple-uses should be a central objective, in areas with a designated scenic value.

3.4.1 Policy

The utilization of additional visual resource protection only upon determination that the visual resource has not already been compromised.

3.4.2 Goals

- Continuation of existing land uses.
- Economic projects and activities are not unduly restricted by visual resource protections. Communication sites recognized as important to the health, safety, and welfare of Campbell County citizens.

3.4.3 Objectives

- *Evaluate economic viability of projects before implementation of visual resource protection requirements.*
- *Visual resource protection requirements shall not unnecessarily or inappropropriately intrude on existing land uses.*
- *Visual resource designations should not adversely affect private property rights or private land uses.*
- *State and federal agency notification and coordination with Campbell County as part of the review/evaluation of visual resources.*

3.5 Water

The Powder/Tongue River Basin and Northeast Wyoming River Basin make up the drainage basins in Campbell County (Figure 3-12). These basins are divided into seven watersheds, including the Upper Powder, Middle Powder, Little Powder, and Upper Little Missouri in the Powder/Tongue River Basin, and the Antelope, Upper Cheyenne, and Upper Belle Fourche in the Northeast Wyoming River Basin (Figure 3-13; Table 3-9). The county is headwaters for the Belle Fourche River and Little Powder River. Many other named and unnamed creeks and streams flow within the county (Table 3-10; Figure 3-14). No major reservoirs exist within the county; however, a number of smaller water storage facilities occur.

Table 3-9. Watersheds within Campbell County, Wyoming.

Watershed Name	Acres	Percent
Little Powder	866,705.81	28.3
Upper Belle Fourche	844,803.88	27.5
Upper Powder	675,243.8	22.0
Antelope	240,686.2	7.8
Upper Cheyenne	208,847.3	6.8
Middle Powder	192,252.5	6.3
Upper Little Missouri	39,085.9	1.3
Total	**3,067,625.43**	**100**

Table 3-10. Length of rivers, streams, and creeks within Campbell County, Wyoming.

River, Stream, or Creek Name	Length in Miles
Belle Fourche River	66.86
Little Powder River	55.27
Donkey Creek	27.53
Caballo Creek	26.55
Horse Creek	23.42
Wildcat Creek	22.25
Wild Horse Creek	22.22
Porcupine Creek	21.06
Cottonwood Creek	19.23
Bitter Creek	18.76
Little Thunder Creek	18.00
L X Bar Creek	17.04
Dead Horse Creek	17.03
Rawhide Creek	15.79
Hoe Creek	15.47
Mud Spring Creek	14.76
Middle Prong Wild Horse Creek	13.62
Bone Pile Creek	13.41
Beaver Creek	13.36
Bates Creek	12.98
Black Thunder Creek	12.28
Four Horse Creek	10.78
Fortification Creek	9.94
Middle Prong Pumpkin Creek	9.69
Powder River	8.41
Willow Creek	7.95
Total	**532.05**

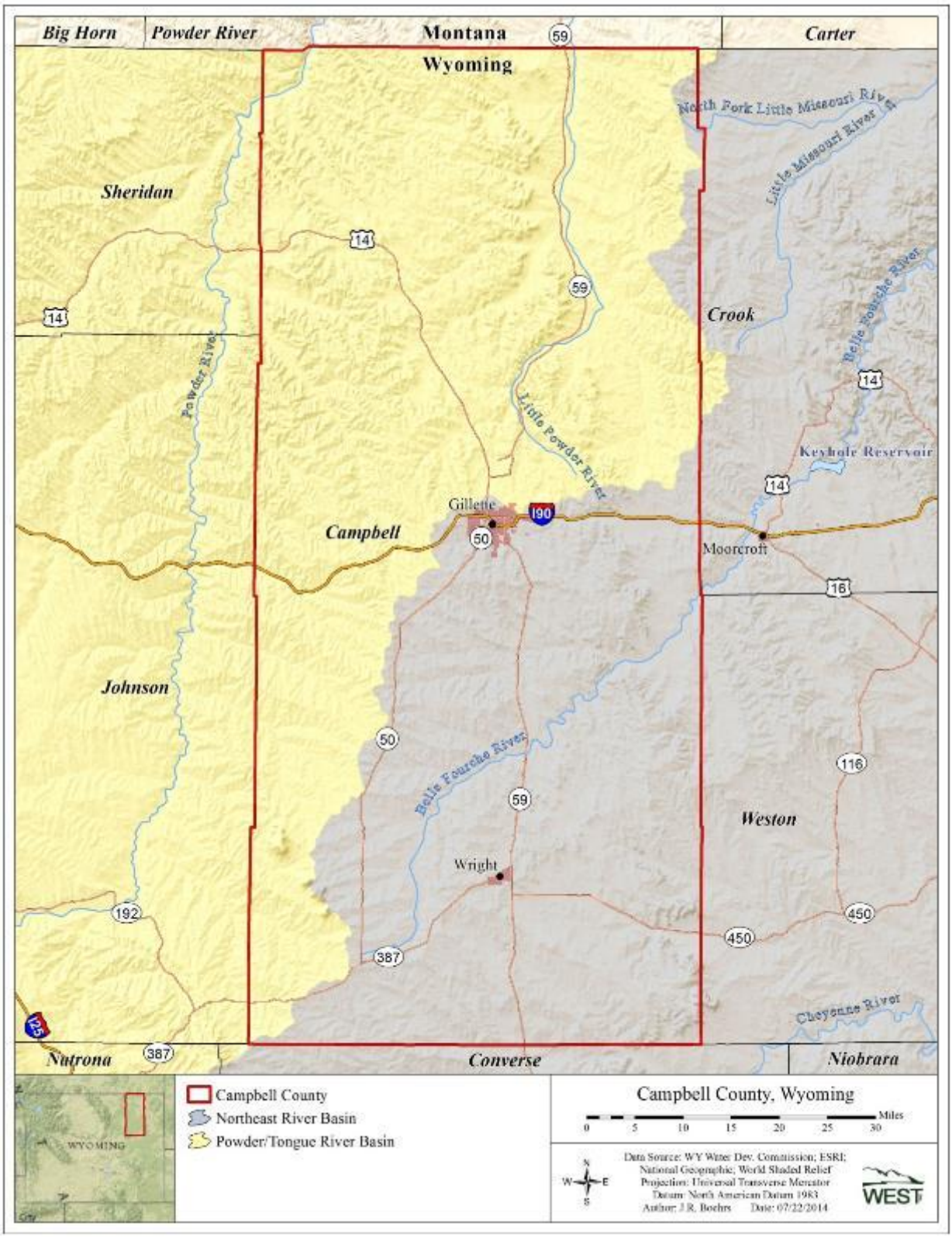


Figure 3-12. Campbell County water basins.

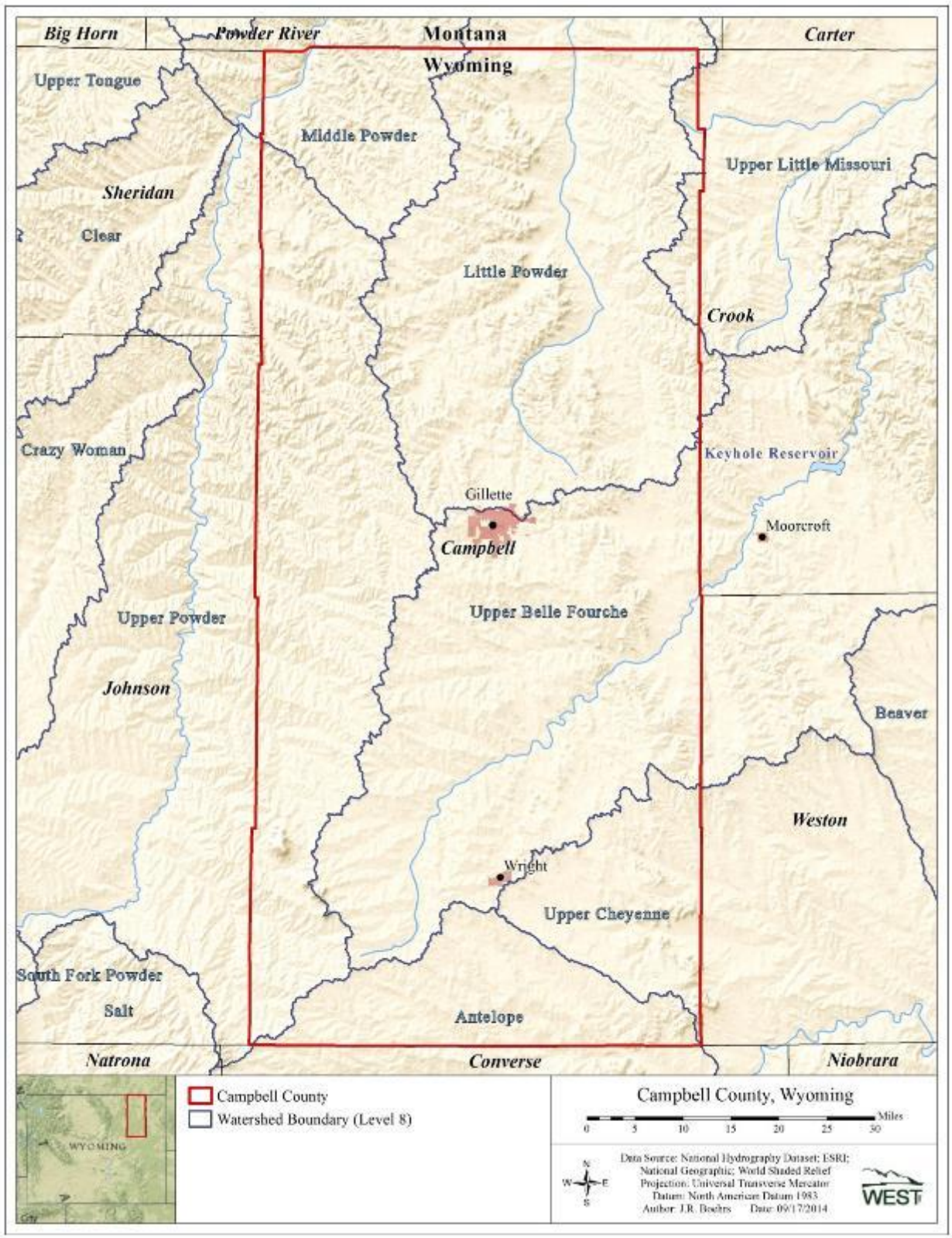


Figure 3-13. Campbell County watersheds.

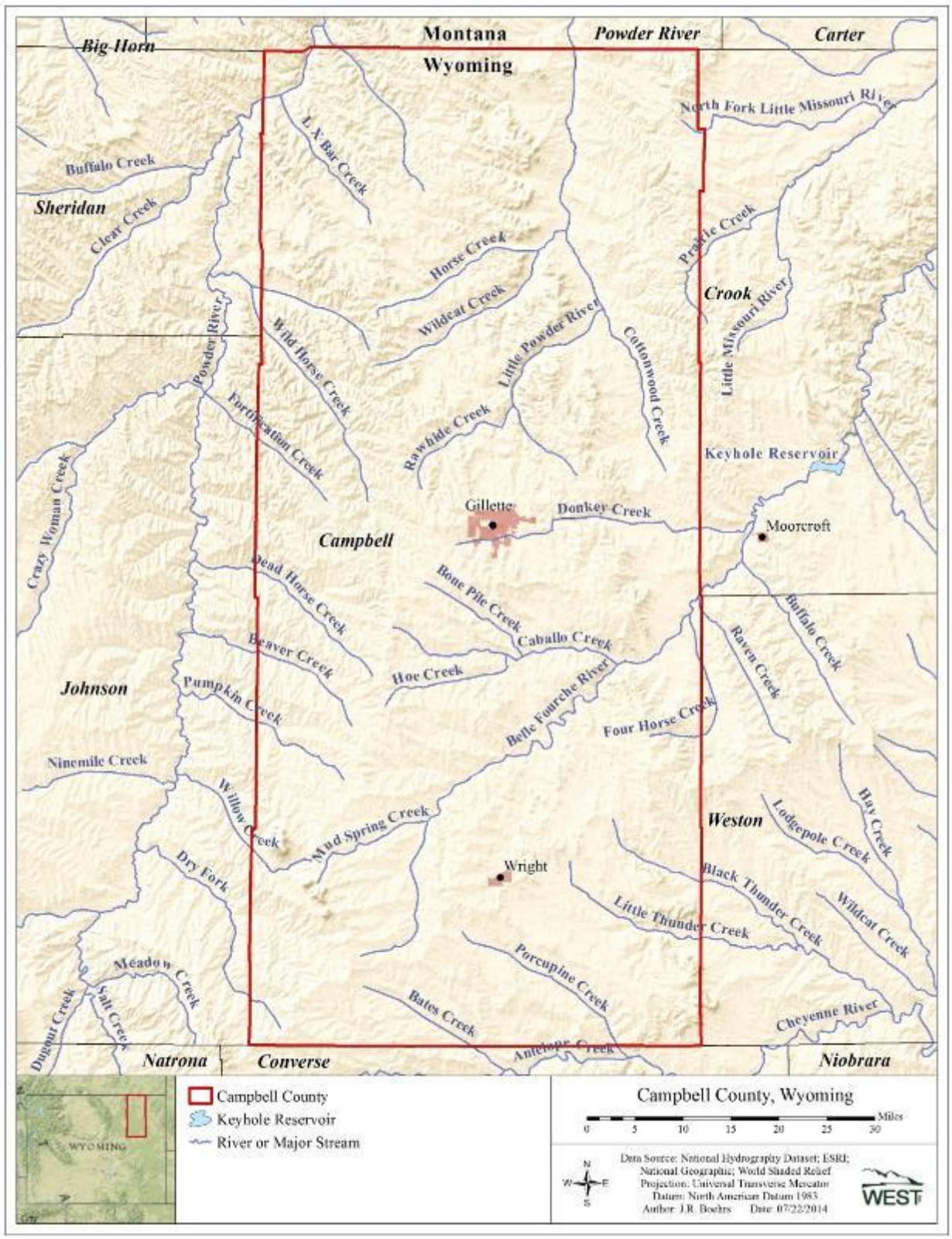


Figure 3-14. Campbell County rivers and streams.

Water has historical importance in the West and in Campbell County for agricultural, domestic, and industrial needs. Native American tribes used natural water courses as landmarks and often as routes of travel. Early settlements and homesteads were located in close proximity to water sources. Current large water users in Campbell County include the municipalities of Gillette and Wright, mining, oil and gas, agriculture, and rural subdivisions.

Agriculture and railroads, the predominant early industries in Campbell County, depended on water for their existence. Farming successfully utilized irrigation early in Wyoming's history. Ranchers utilized irrigated cropland and dryland farming to provide winter feed and summer grazing to sustain ranching enterprises. Fields are irrigated for livestock forage production including alfalfa, grass hay, and pasture grass (Wyoming Water Development Commission [WWDC] 2002). Wyoming Agricultural Statistics provide historical crop data. Water waste associated with irrigation practices is a concern due to water loss from ditches, infrastructure leakage, and field waste; however, much of the water is returned to the downstream system. Agriculture is the largest source of consumptive water use in the Powder/Tongue River Basin (surface 184,000 acre-feet/year; ground 200 acre-feet/year) and Northeast Wyoming River Basin (surface 69,000 acre-feet/year; ground 17,000 acre/feet per year; Taboga et al. 2019).

Municipal and domestic water uses include public water supply systems and individual well and small water systems. Current high users of Campbell County's water resources include the municipalities of Gillette and Wright (WWDC 2002). Municipal water use is fairly low in the Powder/Tongue River Basin (surface 2,000 acre-feet/year; ground 500 acre-feet/year) and Northeast Wyoming River Basin (ground 9,100 acre-feet/year); domestic use is slightly higher in the Powder/Tongue River Basin (4,400 acre-feet/year) compared to the Northeast Wyoming River Basin (3,600 acre-feet/year).

Industrial water use includes electric power generation, coal mining, conventional oil and gas production, coalbed methane production, and oil refining. Industrial water use is primarily from groundwater. A small amount of surface water is used by the Wyodak Plant (east of Gillette). Industrial water use is relatively high for conventional oil and gas, and coalbed methane activities. The Powder/Tongue River Basin reported groundwater use at 68,000 acre-feet/year, while the Northeast Wyoming River Basin reported 46,000 acre-feet (additional 4,700 acre-feet/year for miscellaneous industrial use; WWDC 2002). These are the most current available water use values according to WWDC; however, these data may not reflect the decline in industrial activities since 2002 (See Chapter 4 - *Mineral Resources* for further details).

Wyoming surface and groundwater law is rooted in the doctrine of prior appropriation, which generally establishes that the first party to put water to a meaningful use has the first right to the water and sets priority as the mechanism for regulation of water rights. The state will not allow a user to waste state water. An applicant may not appropriate the maximum amount of water allowed by law unless that amount can be put to beneficial use. If a user fails to use water or wastes the water, the state may terminate the user's right to use that portion of state's water. Stock water and domestic drinking water uses have consistently had preferred status in Wyoming law. A full description on Wyoming water law can be found in *A History of Wyoming Water Law, Water Rights, and Water Development* (Cooper 2004) and *Wyoming Water Law – A Summary* (Jacobs et al. 2003). These documents provide the foundation for Wyoming water

rights. Additional state surface and groundwater regulations and instructions can be found at the Wyoming State Engineer's Office ([WSEO] 2014).

Issues related to surface and groundwater include both quantity and quality. Quantity is generally regulated by the WSEO. Wyoming has been segregated into four water divisions. Campbell County is fully contained within Water Division 2: Sheridan. Water quality is regulated by the WDEQ. The WDEQ – Water Quality Division includes the Watershed Management Section and is divided into seven closely interrelated programs, including Surface Water Standards, Watershed Monitoring, Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Development, Nonpoint Source Pollution Planning and Grants, Water Quality Assessment, Section 401 Certification, and Quality Assurance/Quality Control.

The USEPA believes Water Quality Standards are the foundation of the water quality-based pollution control program mandated by the Clean Water Act of 1972 (CWA). Water Quality Standards define the goals for a waterbody by designating its uses, setting criteria to protect those uses, and establishing provisions such as anti-degradation policies to protect waterbodies from pollutants.

The WDEQ has programs in place to manage surface water quality. Wyoming has four surface water classes and uses designations to identify Wyoming waters: Class 1 – Outstanding waters; Class 2 – Fisheries and drinking water; Class 3 – Aquatic life other than fish; Class 4 – Agriculture, industrial, recreation, and wildlife. Each surface water class is provided protection based on the type of the water class. The objectives of the Wyoming water pollution control program are designed to serve the interests of the state and achieve the related goals, objectives, and policies of the CWA. To achieve these objectives, water monitoring throughout the state and specifically in areas with coal-bed methane development have been instituted to track surface water quality and identify potentially impaired waters. Waters identified as impaired on WDEQ's 2020 – Wyoming Water Quality Assessment and Impaired Waters List in Campbell County include Donkey Creek, Stonepile Creek, Gillette Fishing Lake, and Little Powder River (Integrated 305(b) and 303(d) Report; WDEQ 2020) (Table 3-11)

Table 3-11. Surface water quality classifications on waters within Campbell County, WY.

Watershed	Stream	Classification	IR Category	Cause of Impairment
Little Powder River	Little Powder River	2AB	5	Fecal Coliform
Upper Belle Fourche	Donkey Creek	3B	4A	Fecal Coliform
	Stonepile Creek	3B		

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) also designates waterways into Integrated Reporting (IR) Categories, which are calculated based on water quality data entered into the

system throughout the sampling seasons. Both Donkey and Stonepile Creeks have been designated as IR Category 4A, which indicates that "one or more designated uses are impaired or threatened but establishment of a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) is not required because a state developed TMDL has been approved by EPA." TMDLs were completed in August 2013 for both waterways in the Upper Belle Fourche watershed. An IR Category 5 is defined as "available data and/or information indicating that at least one designated use is not being supported or is threatened, and a TMDL is needed" for the waterway. A watershed restoration plan was completed for the Little Powder River watershed in 2019 and was accepted as the TMDL alternative by the EPA on June 1, 2021.

3.5.1 Policy

To maintain and protect water resources of sufficient quality and quantity to support agriculture, wildlife, range, industry, and citizen needs in the present and into the future.

3.5.2 Goals

- Employment of the prior appropriation doctrine as adopted by the State of Wyoming. Water resource development that assures future growth and protection of Wyoming water rights within agreements with neighboring states. Management and conservation of water in a manner which benefits the county. Improvement of quality and quantity of usable water through the efficient management, development, and use of water resources. Continued agricultural and industrial viability as part of the custom and culture and beneficial impacts on state and federal lands.
- Wetland and water supply issues regulated and resolved at the local level.
- Coordinated approach when establishing riparian management plans and use of BMPs.

3.5.3 Objectives

- *Support the appropriation and utilization of water rights currently provided under Wyoming law for beneficial use as the most effective means for providing water resources for agricultural, municipal, industrial, and domestic purposes.*
- *Monitor water policy, water law, water use, water development opportunities, and changes in regulations.*
- *Campbell County opposes the federal control or nationalization of Wyoming's water resources or rights.*
- *Support protection of private rights and interests in water development by the WSEO on state and federal land.*
- *Protect private property rights during water development on state and federal lands.*
- *Water rights desired by the federal government must be obtained through the WSEO under the laws of the State of Wyoming.*
- *Notify owners of existing water rights of any attempt to negate and or acquire that water right and not coerce the existing owner in any manner to relinquish that right; and*
- *Recognize valid water rights.*
- *Review new and revised state and federal policies and decisions for applicability to water issues in Campbell County and provide appropriate comments.*
- *Use credible scientific data in decisions regarding water resource restrictions and*

development.

- *Ensure productive watersheds are maintained to reduce soil erosion.*
- *Support locally-led watershed based planning.*
- *Support studies of flow and water quality on local watersheds.*
- *Review and provide comments to the WDEQ*
- *Promote public education by providing information to urban and rural communities and legitimate media sources.*
- *Support water conservation and precipitation gathering by industry, agriculture, and the public.*
- *Support government-approved stream and lake remediation efforts by local and state agencies.*
- *Support recycling of water, use of appropriately treated reclaimed water, and use of alternative water sources to reduce use of potable water.*

Water rights are provided under state law when the water has been obtained by beneficial applications of Wyoming's water law. Preferred water uses shall have preference rights in the following order:

- Water for drinking purposes for both man and beast;
- Water for municipal purposes;
- Water for the use of steam engines and for general railway use, water for culinary, laundry, bathing, refrigerating (including the manufacture of ice), for steam and hot water heating plants, and steam power plants; and
- Industrial purposes.

Interstate compacts controlling the development and use of water in Campbell County include the Belle Fourche River Compact of 1943 and the Yellowstone River Compact of 1950.

The Belle Fourche River Compact of 1943 divides the water between Wyoming and South Dakota. The compact recognizes all rights in Wyoming existing as of the date of the compact and permits Wyoming unlimited use for stock water reservoirs not exceeding 20 acre-feet in capacity. Wyoming is allowed to deplete the flow of the Belle Fourche River under the conditions existing as of the date of the compact by an additional 10%. No reservoir constructed subsequent to the date of the compact solely to utilize the water allocated to Wyoming shall have a capacity greater than 1,000 acre-feet.

The Yellowstone River Compact of 1950 controls the development and use of water from the Tongue River, Powder River, and Little Powder River. This compact divides the unappropriated flow of the Tongue River, Powder River, and Little Powder River, after needs for supplemental supply for existing rights are met, as follows:

Tongue River: 40% to Wyoming, 60% to Montana

Powder River and Little Powder River: 42% to Wyoming, 58% to Montana

Article X of the Compact stipulates that no water shall be diverted from the Yellowstone River Basin without the unanimous consent of the three signatory states, Wyoming, Montana, and North Dakota.

Coordination with the WSEO should be maintained to ensure water rights and resource restrictions are understood and followed.

The WDEQ regulations (Chapter 1 – Section 35 Credible Data) addressed the development of scientifically valid chemical, physical, and biological monitoring data. The WDEQ further stipulates that data shall be collected using accepted referenced laboratory and field methods employed by specialists with relevant experience. All data collection shall include and document measures to monitor quality assurance throughout the duration of a project. Data used to inform water resource decisions should meet these standards.

Water rights in Wyoming are attached to the land by legal land description (quarter-quarter, section, township and range; State of Wyoming 2000). Anyone seeking water rights information must provide legal land description information for the parcel of interest.

The State Engineer supervises the waters of the state, authorized under W.S. 41-3-909. A permit is required any time a person intends to acquire the right to beneficial use of the state's surface or groundwater. An application must be completed, and a permit must be obtained from the state prior to performing work which will involve state water. The state provides information and instruction to apply/obtain, adjudicate, and change water use.

The State Engineer has set standards for water well construction to ensure appropriate use and protection of the state's groundwater resources.

Water resources and development potential have been drafted for the City of Gillette (Water Resources Data System Library 2014). The "Master Plans" apply scientific research to identify key water sources and development potential under the existing water right. In 2002, the WWDC published river basin water plans for the Powder/Tongue River Basin and Northeast Wyoming River Basin (WWDC 2014). These plans detail the existing water resources, use, projections, and potential planning for individual basins. Development should follow guidelines provided in these documents. Continued efforts to update and review the "Master Plan" are supported. Developments which are feasible under the "Master Plan" should also be supported or modified to achieve desired objectives.

Conservation efforts should be included as part of the county, state and federal planning. There are numerous programs run by various agencies and organizations that are potential sources of assistance to water users. Local Conservation Districts, Ducks Unlimited, Trout Unlimited, Cooperative Extension, Wyoming Association of Conservation Districts, Wyoming Association of Rural Water Systems, Wyoming Department of Agriculture (WDA), WDEQ, Wyoming Game and Fish Department (WGFD), WSEO, WWDC, BLM, USACE, NRCS, Bureau of Reclamation, USFS, USFWS, and the US Geological Survey (USGS) are all potential sources of information, technical assistance, and cost-share funding opportunities. A full description of programs and

agencies/organizations and contact information can be found online (WWDC 2009). The water management and conservation assistance programs directory provides an overview of local, state, and federal programs.

Conservation planning should ensure project designs include definition of measurable project objectives by project stakeholders. To meet these objectives, baseline conditions must be defined and continued monitoring must be conducted. Following procedures and design plans outlined in scientific literature are recommended to increase project success (Shields et al. 2003). State and federal agencies have published manuals and guidance to assist project planning.

In 2014, the WDEQ published a Stream and Lakeshore Restoration BMP Manual (WDEQ 2014b). The manual outlined 16 BMPs that should be considered when a restoration project is planned.

State standards have been developed for treated water. These standards can be found on the WDEQ regulations website. Additionally, research that identifies potential methods to treat wastewater has been and is in the process of being completed by the University of Wyoming (UW) –Water Resource Program (UW 2014a). Research opportunities should be considered to help increase technology related to alternative water sources. Potential alternative water sources may include treated effluent, rainwater collected on site, condensate from cooling, graywater, storm water, sump pump discharge, or saline sources.

Coordinated efforts to implement state and federal methods should be instituted during project planning. The Partners of Fish and Wildlife provided an example of coordination between state resources and land owners by establishing a management plan implemented along the Powder River that included over 70,000 acres of continuous land and protected 13 miles of riparian habitat. Riparian management projects that fence drainage and wetland features may improve wildlife habitat and water quality through a reduction of soil erosion and improving vegetative cover along stream banks (USFWS 2014a).

In addition to riparian management, wetlands should also be considered during development and conservation efforts. Wetlands are an important feature in the Wyoming landscape. In arid climates such as Wyoming, wetland areas provide habitat for resident and migratory wildlife species. Wetlands are utilized by over 75% of all wildlife species (USFWS 2014b). Additional wetland information is found in the Wildlife Section (Section 3.9).

Consultation with local groups during the NEPA process help ensure local consideration and requirements are implemented in conjunction with proposed developments. This can be achieved through the request to be a Cooperating Agency during the NEPA process.

The WDEQ has set surface and groundwater standards that state waters shall not contain biological, hazardous, toxic or potentially toxic, materials or substances in concentrations or amounts that exceed maximum allowable concentrations. The full surface and groundwater standards can be found in Chapter 1 (surface) and Chapter 8 (ground) of the WDEQ regulations (WDEQ 2005, 2013). These standards should be adhered to throughout a development process.

Monitoring plans should be reviewed by Campbell County to ensure standards are met before construction takes place. Furthermore, sampling records and annual reports should be provided to Campbell County for review.

In 2014, the WDEQ published *Wyoming's Methods for Determining Surface Water Quality Condition and TMDL Prioritization* (WDEQ 2014c). This document outlines standardized methods for assessing surface water. Utilizing a standard approach across all developments will help ensure results are accurate and comparable. Study and sampling design should also incorporate methods to assess water conditions across multiple components associated with a development project, as previous studies have suggested potential differences among project components (Sharma et al. 2008, Reddy et al. 2009). The UW – Water Research Program has published research related to water, specifically coal bed methane projects (UW 2014b). These publications are updated as they are completed, so should be referenced for the most up to date technologies and practices.

Monitoring of 303(d) listed waterways within Campbell County (e.g., Donkey Creek, Stonepile Creek, and Little Powder River) has been delegated to the Campbell County Conservation District (CCCD). The WDEQ provides grant funding for CCCD to conduct these monitoring efforts and provides technical assistance as needed throughout the sampling season. CCCD is a collaborative partner with the WDEQ in order to provide credible water quality data while serving as a local agency contact for landowners and other stakeholders within the County. Ambient monitoring of surface water quality has occurred state-wide and, in a network specifically identified for coal bed methane (CBM) development. Wyoming participated in an Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program that produced a Scientific Investigations Report (Peterson et al. 2007). The report compared Wyoming streams with other western state streams. Additionally, to better estimate the quality of Wyoming's surface waters, WDEQ added probability monitoring to the surface water monitoring program in 2004. Results of this monitoring have been reported by WDEQ's Watershed Monitoring Program (WMP).

The WDEQ created the WMP in 1992. Data inventoried by this program are used to define a range of expected conditions when evaluating the surface water quality of other Wyoming streams of unknown condition. The 2010 – 2019 Watershed Monitoring Program Water Quality Strategy lists 10 program objectives that include: determining water quality standard attainment, identifying impaired waters, identifying causes and sources of impairment, assessing water quality status and trends at multiple scales, evaluating watershed program effectiveness, responding to complaints and emergencies, supporting the development and implementation of water quality standards, providing data and technical support toward the development and evaluation of TMDLs, providing data and technical support toward the implementation and evaluation of nonpoint source restoration projects, and supporting Wyoming Point Source Discharge Elimination System permitting and compliance.

Campbell County mining companies have extensive ground and surface water monitoring data in annual reports and permits located at the WDEQ/Land Quality Division offices.

Additional watershed management resources are available online from the USEPA (2011). This resource provides a range of information to help manage and improve watersheds on a local and regional scale.

3.6 Weeds, Pests, and Invasive Species

The Wyoming Board of Agriculture, in conjunction with the Wyoming Weed and Pest Council (WWPC), determine "Designated Noxious Weeds" (W.S. 11-5-102(a)(xi)) and "Designated Pests" (W.S. 11-5-102 (a)(xii)). These listings provide statewide legal authority to regulate and manage these species. The current list (2019) of county and state noxious weeds and pests is included in Appendix A, along with descriptions of current weed and pest problems in Campbell County.

The terms "noxious weed" and "invasive" are often used interchangeably. An "invasive" species, also called "introduced" or "exotic", is any nonnative species that significantly modifies or disrupts the ecosystems it colonizes. A "noxious weed" is a legal definition bestowed by a governmental authority as injurious to crops, natural habitats, ecosystems, humans and/or livestock (W.S. 11-5-102(a)(viii), Wyoming Weed and Pest Council 2019). Most noxious weeds are introduced species that are brought into an ecosystem either on purpose or by accident. Typically, they grow very aggressively and multiply quickly without natural controls. Noxious and invasive weeds contribute to the loss of rangeland productivity, increased soil erosion, reduced native species diversity, and loss of wildlife habitat and, in some instances, are hazardous to human and animal health and welfare (Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974, P.L. 93-629 [1975]). Principal vectors for noxious and invasive weed species expansion include waterways, roads, and animals. Control of noxious and invasive weeds requires federal, state, county, and private interests to work together.

Campbell County citizens have a custom and culture of controlling noxious weeds and pests in order to maintain quality and productivity of the county's natural resources and aesthetic value of its natural scenery. Early homesteaders and landowners were concerned with the invasion of noxious weeds and pests, and current landowners are actively involved in efforts to manage, prevent, and eradicate noxious weeds and pests.

The Campbell County Weed and Pest District (CCWPD) was established under the Wyoming Weed and Pest Control Act in 1973 (W.S. 11-5-101 et seq.). The early detection and rapid response (EDRR) committee was established in 2007. The CCWPD and EDRR work together to implement an effective program for the prevention, containment, and management of noxious weeds and pests on all land within the county.

At the federal level, the NRCS aids in preventing the introduction of invasive species, managing existing invasive species, and minimizing economic, ecological, and human health impacts that invasive species may cause. Their role includes following and supporting all tribal, state, and local laws regarding invasive species in the course of giving technical and financial assistance. The USDA, through the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), maintains a Federal Noxious Weed List and helps to safeguard U.S. agriculture and natural resources against significant pests (USDA APHIS 2014).

The control, prevention, and elimination of noxious weeds and pests are important to Campbell County as farming and ranching activities occur on approximately 95.5%of the lands within the county (USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service [NASS] 2017). The invasion and spread of noxious weeds and pests can have a detrimental effect on ranching, farming, haying, and livestock production. It is important that noxious weeds are controlled so grains produced throughout Campbell County provide the cleanest and most wholesome food supply possible.

Noxious weeds pose a threat to native plant and wildlife species. They often invade and colonize an area after disturbance activities that may be associated with energy development, such as new well sites, pipelines, roads, and reservoirs. Energy companies are required by federal agencies to monitor and implement noxious weed prevention and management programs as part of their permitting and operating processes. Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction industries are the most dominant economic forces in Campbell County, and the failure to comply with these requirements impact their operations. Tourism is an ever-increasing economic factor in Campbell County and the management and/or elimination of noxious weeds, invasive species, and pests help protect the health and safety of citizens, as well as the aesthetic value of the natural scenery of Campbell County.

Pest species management (e.g., black-tailed prairie dogs) and control is important to minimize the potential detrimental effect species such as grasshoppers, crickets, and leafhoppers can have on vegetation including crops. Pest species damage the physical structure of vegetation (e.g., chewing grass stems and breaking stalks) and affect the reproduction of the vegetation (e.g., removing reproductive structures and consuming seeds). Another damaging aspect of pests is that they can introduce pathogens such as bacteria, spores, and viruses. Control of pest species generally is not for complete eradication, but to maintain levels that do not result in harm to the natural or economic investments.

The black-tailed prairie dog is a state designated pest species that raises great concern to the agricultural base of the community (USFS 2020). The agricultural community identifies prairie dogs as competitors with livestock for forage through consumption and clipping to remove vegetation to view approaching predators, and can consume/clip substantial amounts of seeds, stems, roots, grasses, weeds, and leaves of flowering plants in or near agricultural fields. Furthermore, in times of drought prairie dogs are believed to damage the root system of plants as evidenced by pock-marked diggings (Montana Department of Agriculture 2013). Prairie dogs can carry sylvatic plague, a disease of wild rodents. When people contract the disease it is called bubonic plague. People can become infected from direct contact with a diseased rodent or their fleas. Although this species is considered a sensitive species by the BLM (2010) and USFS (2018), it is designated as a pest species by the State of Wyoming (WWPC 2014).

Aquatic invasive species are a threat to the quality of the already impaired waterways of Campbell County. Zebra and Quagga Mussels are the specific species of concern due to their potential spread via boats into recreational waters (WGFD 2022). High concentrations of mussels cause drastic changes in water quality through the rapid removal of nutrients from the water column, clogging of pipes, damage to boats, and the out-competition of native aquatic species. There have also been instances of mussel populations establishing themselves within the pipelines of Wastewater Treatment Plants and causing significant damage to utility systems.

State designated and county declared noxious weeds and pests, as well as non-native invasive species, can alter the ecological balance, increase erosion concerns, reduce crop and timber yields, diminish recreational opportunities, lower land values, clog waterways, and can transmit pathogens to humans, crops, and livestock.

3.6.1 Policy

Support integrated management of weeds and pests to protect economic and ecological resources in Campbell County through prevention, education, eradication, control, and monitoring of state designated and county declared noxious weeds and pest and non-native invasive species.

3.6.2 Goals

- Implement Wyoming Weed and Pest's early detection, rapid response weed management strategy in order to detect and prevent new invasive species from becoming established and difficult to control and eradicate.
- Management of the spread of undesirable invasive and noxious plant species.
- Support the environmentally sound prevention and control of noxious weeds, invasive species, and pests into Campbell County/
- Pursue grant opportunities and/or partnerships to aid in invasive weed or pest prevention, control, monitoring, and education.
- Prevention of the introduction of designated/declared pests. Control of mammals which have become designated/declared pests, as defined by the WDA.
- Prevention of the introduction of diseases, such as rabies, bubonic plague, tuberculosis, brucellosis, chronic wasting disease, West Nile, tularemia, tick fever and other diseases carried by wild animals and insects.
- Control of insects which have become pests, as defined by the WDA.
- Protection of the environment and the aesthetic value of the natural scenery.

3.6.3 Objectives

- *Facilitate and support cooperative efforts and programs involving private landowners and local, state, and federal land management agencies in the control of designated insect pests (e.g., mosquitoes, grasshoppers, Mormon crickets) on all lands in Campbell County, including consultation with Campbell County Weed and Pest District, as an agency with special expertise.*
- *Oppose the introduction or translocation of weed, invasive, and pest species into Campbell County absent a compelling public interest in such introduction and extensive coordination and consultation with local government entities, including Campbell County Weed and Pest District, and private landowners prior to such introduction. Any introduction of weed, invasive, and pest species shall be fully analyzed, with public health, safety, human welfare, private property, and socio-economic impacts being fully disclosed, evaluated, and mitigated prior to the introduction of such species.*
- *Monitor prairie dog colonies for evidence of plague or other communicable diseases. If any evidence is noted, report it to the Wyoming Department of Public Health.*
- *State and federal agencies shall:*
    - *eradicate where possible and control all noxious weeds, pests or invasive species. The agencies shall take measures to prevent the spread of noxious and invasive species from their administered lands onto adjacent private lands*
    - *implement an expedited approval process for low-use rate pesticides that are developed, approved and labeled through the EPA and have become a critical component of weed/pest control in the county on State Designated and County Declared noxious species as defined through W.S. 11-5-102.*
    - *control prairie dogs on agency-owned lands in order to prevent range degradation, reduction of available forage to lessees, and expansion of prairie dogs from state and federal lands to private lands.*
    - *enforce the protection of Boundary Management Zones (BMZ) within Management Area 3.67, as provided in the 2020 TBNG Plan Amendment, which requires that there will be ¼-mile BMZ around private and state land where control of prairie dogs will be prioritized to reduce impacts to surrounding landowners. BMZs may be temporarily expanded to ¾ mile in specific circumstances.*

Campbell County is concerned about the impact that prairie dogs may have on the agricultural base within the county. Prairie dogs can reduce carrying capacity for livestock and other large grazers. The impact of prairie dogs on carrying capacity varies with habitat type, prairie dog density, colony age, and the proportion of the area colonized (Vermeire et al. 2004). Studies have measured the rate of expansion of prairie dog colonies, evaluated the effects of the percentage of pastures newly colonized by prairies dogs on cattle with gains, and estimated the impact that prairie dogs may have on the economic returns of livestock grazing in shortgrass prairies (Antolin et al. 2006, Derner et al. 2006). Both studies reported colonies expanding more than 6-fold from 1999 to 2004, which included four years of below average precipitation. This supports the notion that black-tailed prairie dog colonies rapidly expand during periods of drought without any control mechanisms. Cattle gains during this study decreased as the amount of pasture colonized by prairie dogs increased. The decline was slower than the increase in area colonized

by prairie dogs that the authors attribute to the grazing resistance of the short grass plant species. As a result of the reduction in weight gain by the livestock during the grazing season, the estimated economic returns were affected by the colonization of the prairie dogs.

3.7 Threatened, Endangered, Candidate, Proposed and Special Status Species

The expansive grasslands, shrublands, and riparian areas of Campbell County support a variety of wildlife species. This includes species that are rare enough that they warrant regulated protection or special management attention to ensure population viability and prevent the need for regulated protection. In Wyoming, rare wildlife and plant species have been protected under the ESA and received special management attention where they occur on lands managed by BLM or USFS. The list of species protected under the ESA changes over time as species are added and others are delisted, or their status changes. Critical habitat for listed species might also be designated. The current list of threatened, endangered, and candidate species that are known to occur or could occur in Campbell County is found in Appendix A (USFWS 2021). The protection provided listed species under the ESA is described in the Regulatory Framework section of this document (Appendix B).

For BLM-managed lands (Figure 2-1 and Figure 2-2), the BLM BFO maintains a list of sensitive species (Appendix A for BLM managed lands; Figure 2-1; the Region 2 Regional Forester designates sensitive species [Appendix A]). Since the USFS Region 2 sensitive species list is developed for National Forests and Grasslands in Colorado, Nebraska, and South Dakota, as well as Wyoming, not all species on the list may occur in Campbell County. For actions on USFS managed lands, the USFS may require preparation of a biological evaluation and/or biological assessment that describes USFS-listed sensitive species that may be present and potential impacts to those species, with the goal of preventing impacts to sensitive species populations that may contribute to the need for federal listing (USFS 2001).

Campbell County participates with regulatory agencies in the listing and management planning efforts for rare wildlife and plants because management decisions for ESA listed and sensitive species have the potential for substantial impacts on the economy of Campbell County. The loss of the ability to use lands that could result from the listing of a threatened or endangered species could hinder the ability to manage resources in a profitable manner. For example, the slowdown in energy development caused by regulatory restrictions due to threatened and endangered species listings could result in loss of jobs and tax revenues, and has the potential to cause companies to go out of business.

Campbell County believes that effective management of rare wildlife and plant species is best achieved when local land owners and managers are invested in the successful implementation and outcome of conservation actions. Therefore, incentives and assistance for protection of rare wildlife species on private land should be encouraged. There must be a positive correlation between the effort and expense of wildlife and plant management tools applied to protect wildlife and the magnitude of the benefit achieved. In addition, these management tools should be as efficient as possible to achieve the best possible result without lowering economic values.

3.7.1 Policy

Collaborate on population recovery plans for federally listed and BLM and USFS special status wildlife and plant species utilizing cooperative management with appropriate regulatory agencies incorporating input from local and directly-affected stakeholders.

Federally listed and special status wildlife and plant species are managed as part of an ecosystem using pertinent data and in conjunction with multiple use mandates in coordination with Campbell County and other directly affected stakeholders.

3.7.2 Goals

- State and federal agency notification and coordination with Campbell County as part of the review/evaluation, listing, and management of listed and special status species, and critical habitat for listed species.
- Participation by local authorities and affected stakeholders in the listing and management of threatened and endangered species and critical habitat.
- The use of the best available scientific and economic data to make decisions on the listing and management of threatened and endangered species.
- Protection of private property rights and interests to the maximum extent possible.
- Campbell County opposes the reintroduction of listed and special status species that will cause economic loss.

3.7.3 Objectives

- *Support efforts to improve habitat and management practices in order to prevent the listing of an ESA species.*
- *Encourage consideration of agreements with state and federal agencies to mitigate impacts to threatened, endangered, candidate, and proposed species (e.g., candidate conservation agreements).*
- *Differentiate between special status species and those formally listed pursuant to the ESA in federal land planning efforts because special status species do not require the same levels of protection.*
- *Consider conservation plans, initiatives, or agreements to address threats to species and their habitats before listing a species.*
- *Support the recovery planning efforts for sensitive, threatened, endangered, candidate, and proposed species that are consistent with this plan.*
- *Abide by recovery objectives in any threatened and endangered species listing and shall promptly remove the listing once those objectives have been met.*
- *Communicate, coordinate, and cooperate with Campbell County in the review/evaluation, listing, and management of threatened and endangered species, including the designation of critical habitat for listed species within Campbell County;*
- *Fully evaluate and document the local economic and social impacts of proposed critical habitat designations with an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) before the designation of critical habitat.*
- *Support utilization of non-biased, objective data substantiated by credible scientific peer-reviewed methods in the collection, manipulation, and interpretation of data to be utilized in threatened and endangered species listings;*

- *Obtain expressed written permission of the property owner before conducting an inventory or habitat assessment of a threatened, endangered, candidate, or proposed species on private property.*
- *Data or inventory collected for a proposed threatened or endangered species listing obtained without the express written permission of an affected property owner may not be used to validate the proposed listing.*
- *Encourage incentives and assistance for protection of threatened, endangered, candidate, or proposed species and critical habitats on private land.*
- *Allow existing property uses to continue under any critical habitat designation to the maximum extent practical.*
- *Proposed critical habitat designations and species reintroduction should avoid areas where it would cause substantial economic and/or social impacts.*

3.8 Predators

A predator is an organism that hunts and feeds on its prey, the organism that is attacked. Whether it is a mountain lion preying on a deer or a mantis eating a bee, predator and prey interactions are a natural ecological process. Predation becomes a concern when predators turn from their natural prey species, and cause harm to humans through direct encounters or harm to sources of livelihood (e.g., livestock, poultry, or crops and forage production). Exotic and non-native predatory animals, among other factors, pose threats to native species. Introduced non-native fish pose predatory or competitive threats to native species throughout river basins (Barrineau et al. 2007). Terrestrial predators such as coyote, red fox raccoon, porcupine, skunk, and jackrabbit pose threats to native and sensitive species, and these effects can be magnified when other factors, such as habitat alteration or reduction are involved. Any predator management control strategy should be based on knowledge of predatory animal population trends and dynamics, since they fluctuate as a result of naturally occurring phenomena such as drought, fire, floods, and fluctuations of natural prey base, with subsequent fluctuations on the populations they prey upon. Human related infrastructures such as roads, buildings, pipeline corridors, fences and poles provide hiding habitat for ground predators such as skunks and foxes, with implications for prey populations and sensitive species. For example, ground-nesting birds are exhibiting decreasing population trends due to increased human-adapted predator populations (Naugle et al. 2011).

According to definitions found in W.S. Title 23 Game and Fish (W.S. 23-1-101), “predatory animal” includes: coyote, jackrabbit, porcupine, raccoon, red fox, skunk, stray cat, and grey wolf, when located outside of those areas in Wyoming that they are classified as a trophy game animal. The same statute defines “predacious bird” as English sparrow and starling. Although coyotes are the main predator species that impact livestock and wildlife in Campbell County, the re-introduction of wolves in other parts of Wyoming may pose economic threats to the agriculture and hunting industries as these predators migrate across into non-reintroduced areas.

Since the late 1800’s, production agriculture based on livestock has been a way of life in Campbell County. When predatory animals and predacious birds are destructive to livestock, game, and poultry, and are negatively impacting crops and forage production or human health and safety, management becomes necessary (W.S. 11-6-104(a)). Economic losses to domestic

cattle, sheep, and wildlife from predation can be significant. Thus, predator management is an essential part of livestock production and wildlife protection and is considered custom for Campbell County.

The Wyoming Legislature established the Animal Damage Management Program in 1999 for the purposes of lessening damage caused to livestock, wildlife, and crops by predatory animals, predacious birds and depredating animals, or for the protection of human health and safety. This program is administered by the Animal Damage Management Board (ADMB) whose stated mission is to "coordinate and implement an integrated animal damage management program, based on the best available science, for the benefit of both the human, as well as the natural environment." In accordance with W.S. 11-6-201, the ADMB comprises a 12-member board from various interests and appointed by the Governor. Most of the counties have a predator management board. Each predator management board comprises six locally elected livestock producers, chosen to represent the interests of producers in the county who have paid into the program through locally assessed predator management fees. In addition to the six livestock producers, each Board of County Commissioners is authorized to appoint one member to the board if the Board of County Commissioners has elected to provide additional funds to the Predator Board. If the board of directors determines state funding is necessary for an effective predator management program to assure the statutory requirements provided in W.S. 11-6-205 are fulfilled and state funds are appropriated and received for that purpose, then three directors representing sportsmen and hunters from the local district shall be appointed to the board of directors by the county commissioners serving the local district.

The Campbell County Predatory Animal Control Board has working relationships and numerous agreements with agencies, organizations, and livestock producers in Campbell County to resolve human/wildlife conflict issues. The County Board retains the services of two full time and two part time contract wildlife specialists. There are two specialists in the south half of the county due to the substantial sheep production there. They also work with the cattle producers in that area and work to benefit wildlife where requested. There is one specialist in the north half of the county to work for the livestock producers, which are mostly cattle, and to benefit wildlife in that area. The Campbell County Predator Board is overseeing an ongoing wildlife protection project that it in its third year and has been well received by area ranchers, outfitters, and sportsmen. The fourth specialist works to resolve urban conflicts with all species of predators and also works extensively to protect the public from rabies, which is mostly carried by skunks locally. The board has been heavily involved in an ongoing rabies program and receives additional funding from both the city and county to continue this program. The Board also has a working agreement with USDA/APHIS/Wildlife Services (WS) for aerial predator control work. They also retain the services of three other commercial aircraft for services as needed for aerial predator control work.

The USFWS does issue depredation permits for migratory bird species (USFWS 2013). This permit is issued to address short-term relief from blackbirds, cowbirds, grackles, crows, magpies, and resident Canada geese in Wyoming.

3.8.1 Policy

To keep citizens and businesses free from personal injury and property and livestock loss due to predator attacks, to keep wildlife populations sufficient for hunting and recreation opportunities, and to keep balanced predator/prey populations based on credible scientific data.

3.8.2 Goals

- Maintenance of all currently recognized and approved methods of predator control, including but not limited to: trapping, artificial calling methods, chemical control, aerial hunting and wildlife habitat improvement. Monitoring of predator-related activities affecting Campbell County by state and federal agencies.
- Participation in decisions made by state and federal agencies in order for Campbell County's economic interests to be represented and protected.
- Maintenance of an animal damage control plan for the protection of livestock, wildlife, and crops on private land and bordering state and federal land.
- Coordination of predator control actions and regulations by state and federal agencies with those of Campbell County. Employment of sound science in predator management decisions.

3.8.3 Objectives

- *Support science-based predator control and management.*
- *Include all recognized methods in predator control and based on science based and peer reviewed data, economics, and logistics of use.*
- *Monitor and collect data regarding the impact on prey species populations when predator species receive special protection through any act or designation by any state or federal agency. State and federal wildlife agencies shall keep predator populations within acceptable limits to protect human populations and domestic animals from disease spread by predators.*
- *State and Federal monitoring and collection of data regarding the impact on prey species populations when predator species receive special protection through any act or designation by any state or federal agency.*
- *Appoint one (1) agricultural representative to any team-based, decision-making process that state and/or federal agencies undertake pertaining to predator control.*
- *Support efforts by the WDA, the WGFD, and other wildlife management agencies to reduce predation on domestic livestock and animals and wildlife.*
- *Keep predator populations within acceptable limits to protect agriculture carrying capacity and wildlife populations;*
- *State and federal agencies shall keep predator populations within acceptable limits to protect human populations and domestic animals from disease spread by predators.*
- *Recognize the right of private property owners to protect their property and livestock and animals from predation through state and federally approved control methods*
- *State and Federal allocation of financial and personnel resources to reduce predation on domestic livestock and wildlife;*
- *recognize state and county designated predators and cooperate in control and management actions;*

- *Support agricultural and wildlife management agencies efforts to dedicate financial and personnel resources to predator management.*
- *State and federal consultation, coordination, and cooperation with local governments, including local Predator Boards, and affected stakeholders in decision making regarding predator management at the local level;*
- *Examine and evaluate impacts to prey species in any state or federal action which provides special protection to any predator species.*
- *Protection of predator species shall not be to the detriment and reduction of prey species.*
- *Support predator control based on a balance between the best science available, economics and logistics, and evaluated on a case-by-case basis.*

The Wyoming ADMB may receive money for predatory animal, predacious bird and depredating animal management from the federal government, state appropriations, counties, agencies, boards, associations, commissions, individuals and any other cooperators, and may expend monies to purchase supplies, materials, services, and to employ or contract personnel for predatory animal, predacious bird, and depredating animal management. The ADMB may make supplies, materials, services and personnel available to cooperators at approximate cost. The board shall annually request one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000.00) from the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission (WGFC). These funds shall be expended for wildlife priorities. The WGFC may provide recommendations to the board regarding expenditure of these funds. The Campbell County Predator Management Board shall exercise general supervision in determining local priorities for the management of predatory animals and predacious birds that prey upon and destroy livestock, other domestic animals, wildlife and crops; devise and put in operation those methods that best manage predatory animals and predacious birds, administer funds received to carry out the animal damage management program; maintain existing financial and physical resources; and provide input to the ADMB. The ADMB may enter into cooperative agreements with other governmental agencies, counties, associations, corporations or individuals for carrying out the purposes of Wyoming Title 11, Chapter 6, Article 1 (W.S. 11-6-1). In addition, livestock owners may request assistance from WS on private and public lands.

Federal actions require NEPA analysis to analyze all aspects of proposed actions, including impacts to prey species resulting from extended protection to predatory species. The USFWS publishes information about listing proposals in the Federal Register. To ensure that the public is aware of listing proposals, the USFWS also publishes press releases in are newspapers, and notifies government personnel at the federal, state, county, and municipal level, as well as local organizations. After publishing in the Federal Register, there is a 60-day public comment period, and a public hearing, if requested, must be held within 45 days of publication in the Federal Register. Campbell County should work to disseminate information about federal listing decisions to residents, and coordinate communication about additional species information and concerns to the USFWS during the comment period. The 60-day public comment period for federal listing proposals is the opportunity for interested citizens and stake holders to provide comments or additional information regarding that proposal. Statements may also be submitted at public hearings, if held. Campbell County should gather pertinent information about species occurrence and potential impacts to industries, businesses, land use, and local economy that could occur due to listing decisions. This pertinent information should be submitted to the

USFWS during the public comment period for any listing decisions that affect residents and businesses in Campbell County. Campbell County should work with USFWS to ensure that county-specific concerns and preferences are communicated and considered during the decision-making process.

Predator control programs utilize a wide spectrum of materials and techniques varying in cost and effectiveness. Compound 1080 was widely used but was banned for general use in 1972 along with other toxicants such as strychnine (Executive Order 11643). The M-44 is currently a highly used method. It is a spring-loaded device buried in the ground, leaving only the bait-covered capsule holder projecting above ground surface. Often a coyote will sniff and then pull on the capsule holder in an attempt to remove the bait. In doing so, a trigger is released, and the device projects a sodium cyanide capsule into the animal's mouth, resulting in a swift and humane death. This is a favored method of control, and it is highly regulated by the state and federal government. Users are licensed by the state and numerous hours of training are required. Despite the problems encountered with cyanide ejector devices over the years, they have been consistently important for coyote control ever since their introduction into governmental control programs around 1940. Minor improvements still can and are being made, but most major problems have been addressed and resolved (Blom and Connolly 2003). Areas where use is prohibited and more restrictions on M-44 use can be found in the WDA bulletin USEPA Reg. No. 35978-1 (USDA APHIS 2010). Shooting coyotes from aircraft is effective but is limited by terrain, vegetation, weather conditions, and most of all cost. Ground shooting, trapping, and den destruction can temporarily alleviate localized coyote damage. The most common hunting method involves using electronic callers or mouth calls to lure in a coyote. Good husbandry practices can also help protect livestock and are a non-lethal damage management method. An example of this is guard animals to protect sheep flocks, which can be very effective (Gese et al. 2005). There are also several local coyote hunts where prizes and money are awarded to the hunters that harvest the most and the largest predators.

3.9 Wildlife

Historically, land in Campbell County has had multiple uses with cattle grazing and farming being common land uses. Private, state, and federal land provide vital habitat for wildlife species managed for consumptive and non-consumptive uses, and in Campbell County wildlife has flourished in conjunction with mining, oil and gas development, livestock grazing, and farming, and has not been unduly disturbed by roads, power lines, pipelines, housing developments, etc. Many wildlife species are a common sight in the municipalities of Gillette and Wright, rural housing developments, mining areas and oil and gas fields.

The land in Campbell County is 82% privately owned, with the remaining 12% of federal and 6% of state land primarily intermingled in small parcels within the private lands. As the state and federal lands are not separately fenced, gaining access and management for public access is very challenging, particularly for hunting and recreation purposes. Many landowners are reluctant to grant access across and within their fenced properties. Although there are a limited number of parcels that have public access, they are typically heavily used and game numbers can become scarce on these parcels due to the heavy use and to the game migrating onto neighboring lands.

This land ownership pattern poses challenges to the WGFD in maintaining population numbers for game animals. Out-of-state hunters must apply for a license through a drawing system. They may have difficulty finding a public access hunting area and if booking with an outfitting business or a private landowner, may not draw the license they need to hunt in that specific area.

The current reimbursement that landowners receive from the coupon on a hunting license for game taken on their lands does not provide adequate reimbursement for the amount of habitat and forage provided for the wildlife on their lands. Many landowners have developed a hunting business or lease their lands to an outfitter to generate additional income.

The traditional and cultural uses of wildlife such as hunting, outfitting, photography, and recreational enjoyment, are enjoyed by residents and non-residents alike. Hunting for big game, trophy game, and small game species provides economic viability for many private landowners, citizens, and rural communities (WGFD 2014a). Ducks are the predominant waterfowl harvested in the county, with geese and sandhill cranes also migrating through the area during spring and fall (Orabona et al. 2012, WGFC 2013).

Wildlife and natural landscapes are valued resources to the State of Wyoming evidenced by the Wyoming Legislature forming the Wildlife and Natural Resource Trust (WNRT) in 2005 (W.S. 9-15). Three projects have been funded in Campbell County either partially or totally by the WNRT. These projects include sediment removal from the Gillette Fishing Lake, fencing and water development to enhance riparian areas and woody draws along Buffalo Creek, and the construction of the northeastern Wyoming bird rescue barn where injured and orphaned eagles, hawks, owls, and other birds throughout northeastern Wyoming are rehabilitated to be released back to the wild (WNRT 2013).

The WGFD SWAP is a comprehensive strategy to maintain the health and diversity of wildlife in the state (WGFD 2017a). The plan outlines steps to conserve wildlife and habitat before populations are reduced to levels too low to recover or habitats become too costly to restore. The SWAP addresses a variety of wildlife and habitat management challenges, the terrestrial habitat types and aquatic basins that cover a majority of the state, and Wyoming's Species of Greatest Conservation Need ([SGCN], WGFD 2017a). The SWAP identifies priority areas that are considered important for the SGCN based on a number of values including overlap with other biological features such as sage-grouse core areas, Strategic Habitat Plan (SHP) priority areas, and key nongame wildlife areas. Several priority areas extend into Campbell County covering 703,700.14 acres (Figure 3-15).

Three SHP projects were conducted in Campbell County during 2013 including riparian habitat protection, mule deer legume seeding project, and habitat extension services (WGFD 2013a). The riparian habitat protection project involved three new Continuous CRP Contracts. Two of the projects are adjacent to each other and total approximately 95 acres on Box Draw Creek. The intention of these projects is to restore riparian vegetation and involve excluding cattle use. The third project is located in northcentral Campbell County on the East Fork of Bitter Creek. The mule deer legume seeding project involved planting alfalfa and sainfoin in Crook County and on approximately 110 acres in central Campbell County. The plantings were conducted to provide

mule deer with high quality forage. WGFD provided habitat extension services in the form of wildlife reviews for 100 different projects for private landowners, BLM, and NRCS.

The SWAP habitat types in Campbell County include:

- Prairie Grasslands and Sagebrush Shrublands
- Wetlands, Riparian, and Open Water
- Forests and Woodlands

Prairie grasslands and sagebrush shrublands provide habitat for grassland obligate and shrub-adapted species. Common wildlife species that typically occur in these habitats in Campbell County include prairie rattlesnake, greater short-horned lizard, golden eagle, prairie falcon, Swainson's hawk, sharp-tailed grouse, lark bunting, horned lark, western meadowlark, Brewer's sparrow, lark and vesper sparrow, chestnut collared longspur, American badger, coyote, desert cottontail, black-tailed jackrabbit, kangaroo rat, mule deer, pronghorn, white-tailed deer, and black-tailed prairie dog, among others (Orabona et al. 2021). Among the SGCN identified by the SWAP, olive-backed pocket mouse, black-footed ferret, swift fox, ferruginous hawk, greater sage-grouse, and greater short-horned lizard are among those with the potential to inhabit prairie grasslands and sagebrush shrublands in Campbell County (WGFD 2017a).

Wetland, riparian, and open water habitats are important for breeding birds and other wildlife species in prairie landscapes (Knopf and Samson 1994, Scott et al. 2003). Big game species, birds, and small mammals, including bats, all have strong seasonal or year-long associations with riparian habitats, using them as migration corridors, foraging and watering areas, and nesting habitat (Buskirk 1991). In addition, riparian areas are used for agriculture, recreation, travel, water development, and housing. Most communities in Wyoming occur in conjunction with riparian zones, with implications for development and land use planning.

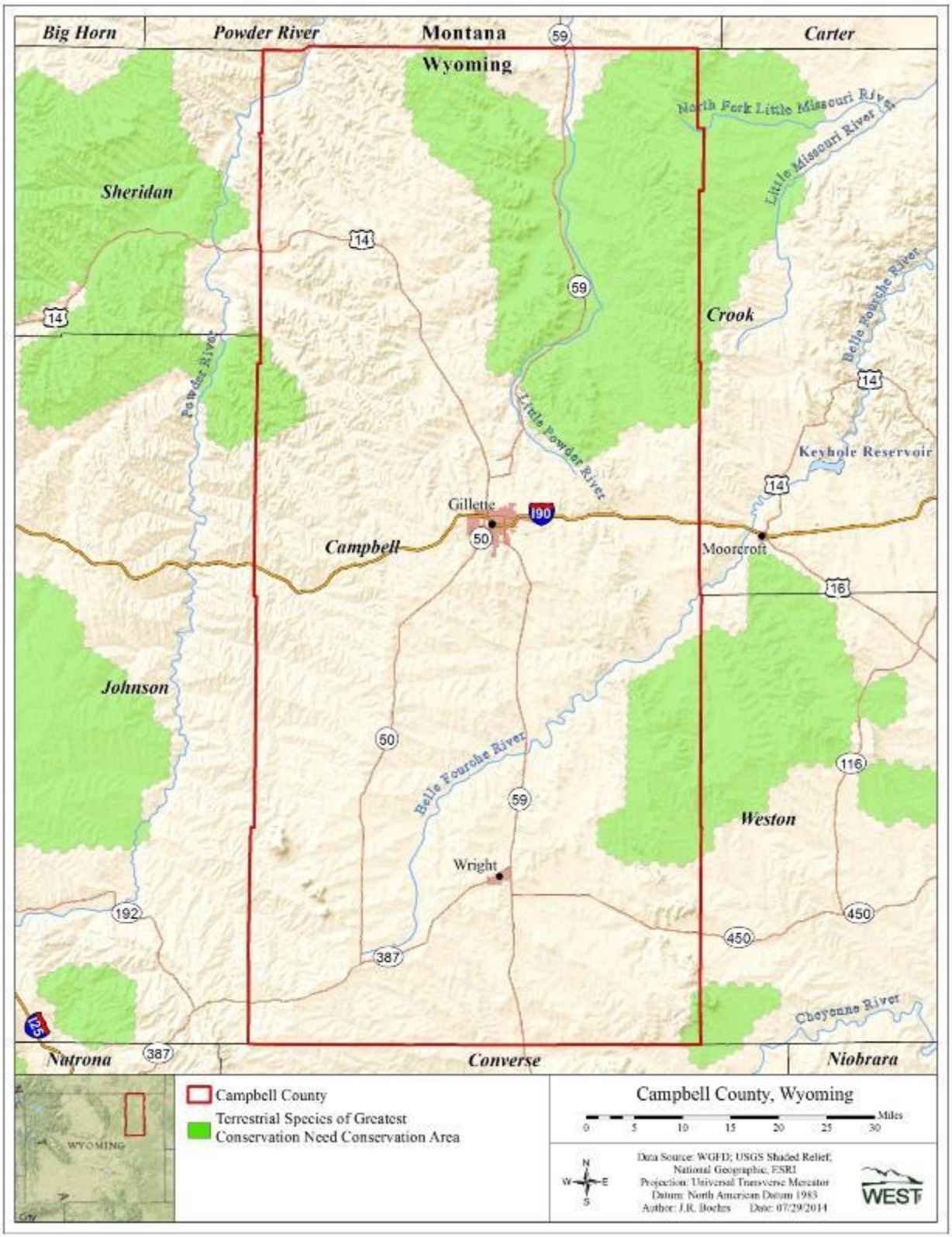


Figure 3-15. Priority areas for terrestrial Species of Greatest Conservation Need.

In Campbell County, riparian and wetland habitats cover 5% of the county's total area (Table 3-7). Three major river drainages occur in Campbell County: the Powder River, the Cheyenne River, and the Belle Fourche River basins (Bradshaw 1996, Stewart 1996, BLM 2013). Native fish in the Powder River Basin are channel catfish, sauger, shovelnose sturgeon, and stonecat. The Little Powder River, one of the tributaries on the Powder River that runs through Campbell County, supports a constant, healthy fish community and a relatively intact habitat with minimal human influence (Barrineau et al. 2007, Peterson et al. 2010). Native fish communities in the Belle Fourche River and the Cheyenne River basins are limited by turbidity, low-oxygen, and high-temperatures (Barnes 1996, Bradshaw 1996), supporting a less diverse, declining fish populations (WGFD 2008). River systems, artificial and natural ponds, watering holes, and creeks, with their associated riparian/wetland vegetation, can be found throughout Campbell County (Table 3-12; Figure 3-16).

Table 3-12. Wetland types found within Campbell County, Wyoming.

Wetland Type	Acres	Percent
Freshwater Emergent Wetland	22,886.51	79.9
Freshwater Pond	4,224.72	14.7
Riverine	911.87	3.2
Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland	476.58	1.7
Other	86.09	0.3
Lake	74.03	0.3
Total	**28,659.79**	**100**

Riparian and wetland habitats provide suitable areas, foraging sources, and connectivity zones for breeding, wintering, migratory and resident wildlife species, including bald eagles, waterfowl, and big game species (WGFD 2017a). In Wyoming, the majority of terrestrial vertebrate species are believed to show preference for riparian habitats (Olson and Gerhart 1982). Cottonwood gallery forests, such as those along the Powder River and its tributaries, periodically contribute logs and branches to the river channel, which provide cover for fish (WGFD 2017a). Wildlife species that can occur in riparian areas in Campbell County include bull snake, deer mouse, red fox, pronghorn, mule and white-tailed deer, northern harrier, short-eared owl, Savannah and song sparrow, and red-winged blackbird, among others (Orabona et al. 2012).

Forests and woodlands occur only sporadically throughout the Campbell County; however, these habitats support a unique set of wildlife species. As a result of logging and changes in fire regimes, few old growth, structurally diverse coniferous forests remain in Wyoming (Wyoming State Forestry Division [WSFD] 2009). Only a small percentage of montane/subalpine forests and lower montane forests occur in Campbell County (Figure 3-11, Table 3-7). Wildlife species that can be found in coniferous forest in Campbell County include mourning dove, golden eagle, mountain bluebird, northern flicker, chipping and lark sparrow, mule deer, black-tailed jackrabbit, North American porcupine, and mountain lion (Orabona et al. 2021).

The habitat types described above provide suitable habitat for fish and wildlife species that use the area throughout different phases of their life cycle, representing challenges for conservation, management, and sustainable use.

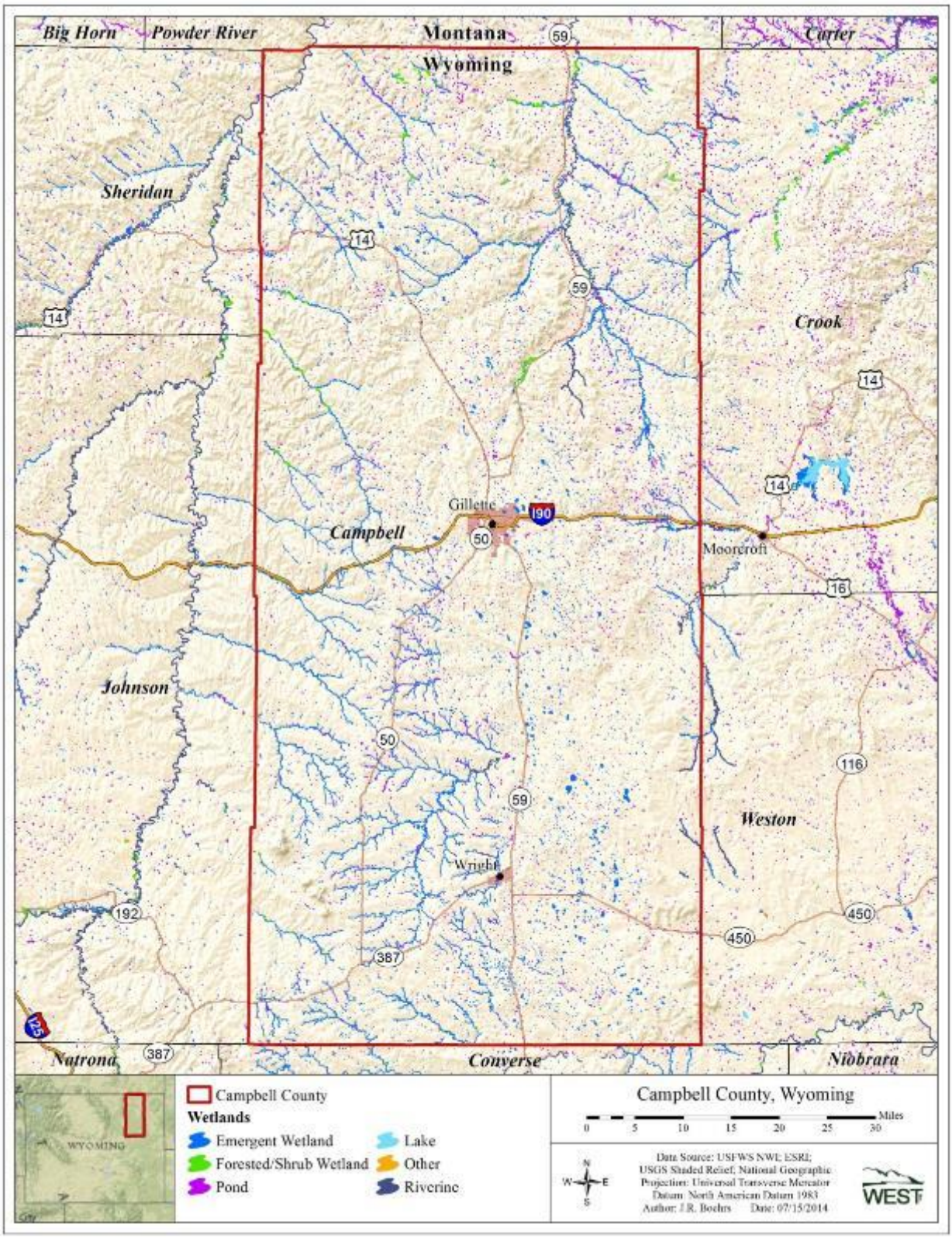


Figure 3-16. Wetlands and riparian habitats in Campbell County.

3.9.1 Policy

To achieve, maintain, and improve sustainable wildlife populations of game and non-game species for hunting, recreation, tourism, economic development, and ecosystem balance through management and conservation based on credible scientific data.

3.9.2 Goals

- Cooperative efforts and collaborative agreements between citizens, county, local, state, and federal governments; wildlife management agencies; and industry stakeholders. Predator control and wildlife management decisions based on economics, logistics, and credible scientific data. Improved health and disease management of wildlife and prevention of transmission of wildlife diseases to domestic livestock and human populations. Local participation in wildlife management decisions involving harvest and conservation strategies. Adequate open space capable of supporting diverse wildlife populations. Local participation in federal designation of wildlife management and habitat areas.

3.9.3 Objectives

- *Allocate sufficient resources to protect, restore, and reclaim game-damaged agricultural resources, pursuant to state law and regulation; and*
- *Implement cooperative partnerships with affected stakeholders to address energy development and wildlife conflicts.*
- *One (1) local wildlife/animal interest representative shall be appointed to any state or federal agency team-based decision making process pertaining to wildlife resources.*
- *State and federal consultation, coordination, and cooperation with local governments and affected stakeholders in the establishment of any wildlife management area or habitat conservation area; and*
- *Address and mitigate negative impacts to wildlife using locally based solutions and cooperative efforts with affected stakeholders.*
- *Keep appropriate mapping data current and validated by source and credible scientific data collection methods.*
- *Keep raptor nesting and population maps current and distinguish between active and inactive nests.*
- *Receive credible scientific data regarding effects of increasing raptor populations on prey species.*
- *Substantiate raptor protection from human activity by credible scientific data that warrants protection and provides proof that raptors cannot co-exist with human activity.*
- *Oppose single species management on state and federal lands.*
- *State and federal agencies shall allocate necessary finances, personnel, and laboratory resources to wildlife disease containment and eradication, and use all available means to reduce and eliminate the transmission of wildlife disease to domestic livestock and human populations.*
- *Hunting and fishing opportunities shall remain available in Campbell County at historic levels.*
- *State and federal agencies shall seek public input in setting licensing, harvesting, and*

population management numbers for wildlife.

- *Federal land management planning decisions shall be implemented to support recommended licensing/harvesting numbers as articulated by the WGFC.*
- *State and federal land management decisions shall not reduce currently existing access for hunting and fishing opportunities.*
- *Recognize and uphold private property rights in negotiations and/or acquisition of private lands for public access to state and federal lands for hunting and fishing opportunities.*
- *Support land exchanges in acquiring access to state and federal lands for hunting and fishing opportunities.*
- *State and federal agencies shall be encouraged to provide financial and material support for private landowners in resource enhancement to provide enhanced habitat for wildlife.*

Fish and wildlife management should include actions to appropriately mitigate surface-disturbing activities and maintain or improve fish and wildlife habitat. Management calls for collaboration with agencies and other stakeholders to manage migration and movement barriers, to regulate activities potentially affecting native and desirable non-native species, and to control harmful non-native vegetation in important habitats. Fish and wildlife habitats are maintained or improved through vegetative manipulations, habitat improvement projects, livestock grazing strategies, and fishing and hunting regulations. The development and implementation of these wildlife habitat management and conservation activities should be based on credible scientific data, should be shared and encouraged among private landowners, and should be supported and guided by state and federal agencies responsible for land and wildlife management, in order to provide enhanced habitat and resources for wildlife. In addition, State and federal land and wildlife management agencies should allocate sufficient resources to protect, restore, and reclaim game-damaged agricultural resources and should implement cooperative partnerships with affected stakeholders to address energy development and wildlife conflicts.

Multi-agency cooperation is instrumental for managing habitat and wildlife populations. Managing barriers to fish passage in cooperation with agencies and other stakeholders would have a beneficial effect on sensitive fish species because these barriers can be used to allow certain species to move into new habitats or to keep competitor fish out of specific water bodies. Management activities with the potential to affect native and desirable non-native fish species should benefit special status species, and cooperation and input from several players is instrumental in achieving realistic goals and strategies.

Anthropogenic structures and human practices can provide access for predator species, with detrimental effects. For wildlife, for example, Barrineau et al. (2007) identified the biggest concern for native fish species conservation as the establishment of non-native piscivorous fishes (e.g., green sunfish). Predator control should be a component of wildlife management. Predatory species such as coyote, red fox, raccoon, porcupine, skunk, and jackrabbit, may be hunted or trapped without a license, and there is no closed season. USDA APHIS-WS conducts predatory animal damage-control activities on public lands (BLM 2000). USDA APHIS-WS performs these activities in response to requests from individuals, organizations, and agencies experiencing damage caused by wildlife. Animal damage-control activities primarily include

mechanical (trapping, shooting, and denning), chemical (poison), and nonlethal methods (e.g., noise devices and aversive conditioning). Through the ADMB, the State of Wyoming also performs animal damage-control activities, particularly actions involving rabies and other diseases.

The management challenge for animal damage-control activities is to implement a program that responds to predation problems and remains socially acceptable and safe in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

Natural variability in wildlife health, population levels, and habitat conditions are part of the natural, stochastic processes driving population dynamics. Periods of mild or severe weather and outbreaks of wildlife disease or insects and plant diseases that impact habitat could impact wildlife population levels. However, disease spread and prevalence can be avoided and minimized through outreach, and educational opportunities will increase with increased recreational access to fisheries and wildlife.

Of importance is the ability of multiple stakeholders and agencies to work together to educate the public of these diseases, as well as provide suggestions of preventive measures. Consideration of public health should play a role in management strategies with implications for zoonotic diseases (Lee et al. 2010). Many times field studies examining the role of hosts in sustaining and spreading diseases and vectors are not permitted due to regulatory restrictions (Pound et al. 2010), illustrating the threats posed to eradication programs and to enterprises. Several methods, including culling and exclusion, have been put in place for eradicating outbreaks involving wildlife hosts (Hood and Inglis 1974, George 1990, Willadsen et al. 1995). Methods of prevention and eradication should be carefully evaluated before being implemented to minimize costs and time, and to maximize success. For example, cattle fever tick eradication was achieved in Florida only after several deer were killed (Shillinger 1938).

New concepts are needed to prevent continued spread that will result in an increase in economic and animal health burdens for producers/landowners, and for the general public. Vaccination of domestic animals is an alternative to chemical controls for some diseases (Hernández 1998); however, many times vaccine effects are not immediate and their action takes place over long periods of time, and therefore, multiple strategies have to be out in place simultaneously (Ruvalcaba-Fernández 2009). Habitat management and land use practices, such as proper disposal of stagnant surface water from mining and livestock water facilities, are linked to the control of some diseases. Biological control is also available for some diseases, with variable outcomes (Wesenberg et al. 2012).

The timing of seasonal fluctuations of hosts relative to that of the vector life stages may be a critical aspect of vector-borne pathogen dynamics in nature, and landscape changes that affect host diversity and community composition can affect disease risk to humans; therefore, it is important to determine the efficacy of host-targeted treatments as alternative approaches to control of vectors populations (Schmidt and Ostfeld 2001, Schauber and Ostfeld, 2002, LoGiudice et al. 2003). Exclusion of definitive hosts often has been suggested as a method of disease control (Ginsberg et al. 2002, Perkins et al. 2006), and cost-effectiveness of control

schemes can be increased by using a combination of control methods designed for specific landscapes.

Current eradication and prevention programs are faced with a number of challenges including lack of scientific information, widespread occurrence of these diseases, increasingly restrictive regulatory policies pertaining to the use of pesticides, multi-species communities of wild hosts, and changing plant communities that provide an abundance of habitats favorable to the survival of vectors (Pérez de León et al. 2012).

Recognition of the limited capacity of natural populations to recover from hunting pressure guided the first attempts at conservation and restoration of wildlife, and more recently by other leaders and organizations after the recognition that other environmental stressors, such as habitat degradation and fragmentation, are important components of conservation (Soule 1985, Brown 2010). Public workshops on the subject, conducted by educative institutions such as community colleges, or government agencies could be targeted to the middle-aged population, since they would be the fraction of the population most likely interested in wildlife management and conservation, especially in the current era of rapid climate change, loss of biodiversity, and value of ecosystem services, which are all subjects widely commented on in the news.

Campbell County has a rich culture of respect for hunting and its economy and social stability depend largely on such activity. Big game hunting defines the custom and economic viability for many private landowners, citizens, and rural communities. Uses of wildlife such as hunting, outfitting, photography, and recreational enjoyment are part of the custom and culture of Campbell County and can be used in favor or management and conservation practices.

Several big game herds within the county have greatly exceeded their desired number of individuals (WGFD 2009a). Causes for management challenges of these populations that are substantially higher than the objective include limited hunter access to private lands for hunting at a level sufficient to allow effective herd management, migration and movement of animals between regulated and non-regulated hunt areas, lack of accurate classification samples and density estimates, and hunter/harvest distribution associated with private versus public lands. (WGFD 2007). These challenges can be reduced by: a) securing the availability of hunting and fishing opportunities; b) seeking public input in setting licensing, harvesting , and population management numbers for wildlife; c) implementing federal land management planning decisions that comply with recommended licensing/harvesting numbers as articulated by the WGFC; d) recognizing and upholding private property rights in negotiations and/or acquisition of private lands for public access to state and federal lands for hunting and fishing; e) supporting land exchanges in acquiring access to state and federal lands for hunting and fishing; f) maintaining of currently existing access for hunting and fishing opportunities by state and federal land management decisions; and g) considering and opposing, if warranted, perpetual wildlife conservation easements and/or specially designated wildlife conservation areas that prohibit, preclude, or impair the ability of future generations to utilize land resources for future needs.

Wildlife numbers have to be managed in accordance with the land's carrying capacity in balance with other land uses; however, range management practices have traditionally focused on providing forage and suitable habitat for domestic animals only. Only recently, interest in

wildlife income has required modification of traditional practices to embrace the wildlife component. In many cases, several species of ungulates can be found in a given rangeland, making even more difficult the assessment and implementation of management plans. Livestock management practices can have a profound impact on wildlife population dynamics, and the key to a successful holistic management is to consider both domestic and wild animals as integrated parts of the ecosystem (Ortega and Bryant 2005). Ranchers managing multi-species herds could use input from agencies to evaluate and anticipate species-specific impacts on forage resources. Information related to the demands of different herbivores on different forage categories would be useful in making appropriate stocking rate adjustments to avoid overgrazing and long-term deterioration of range conditions, with implications for wildlife.

Management actions for fish generally address water sources and rights, land tenure along river basins; habitat restoration, improvement, connectivity, and conservation; and impacts from authorized activities. Major threats to species associated with aquatic, riparian, and wetland habitats are habitat alteration caused by channelization and dam construction, inducing replacement of estuarine and flooded areas by permanent lakes, sedimentation, increased concentrations of salts and metals, fuel and drilling fluid runoff, introductions of predatory fish, increased clarity and alteration of flow stabilization, and alteration of water flow and temperature. These changes have altered riverine communities throughout the county. For example, comparisons of data collected over the past 50 years suggest that of the fish species present in the Belle Fourche River Basin, nine have declined over from 1960s to 1990s at different spatial scales (WGFD 2008). On the other hand, Gerhardt and Hubert (1991) estimated very low overall fishing pressures on the Powder River. Proactive fish management includes performing restoration of important stream segments for fish habitat and designing crossings to maintain connectivity and flow of nutrients, food, and fishes.

Since much of the funding generated for wildlife and conservation programs has traditionally originated from revenue associated to hunting and fishing activities of game species, efforts of government agencies have traditionally focused toward programs geared to sustainability of such game species, overlooking other aspects of wildlife management (Bolen and Robinson 2003, Williams 2010). Conservation of fish and wildlife resources can be achieved through the application of management strategies aimed at moderate levels of resource use and by setting realistic, attainable objectives of resource use.

Over the last century, there has been an overlap in the consumptive and non-consumptive uses of wildlife, viewing the enjoyment of nature as a more passive activity (Connelly et al. 1985). Programs for additional funding have been established by individual states, and money raised in such manner has been used for management of non-game species, but income from such sources fluctuates and impedes the successful implementation of several long-term programs for management of non-game species (Harpman and Reuler 1985). Interest in non-game species has increased, and initiatives for their conservation and management greatly reside on private agencies, non-governmental organizations, and academic institutions. The success of any conservation strategy for both fish and wildlife populations will largely depend on involvement of local communities, reasonable restrictions, and trade-offs between goals and regulations.

Since a vast percentage of the land in Campbell county is privately owned (Figure 2-1), and given that properly managed harvested crops and grazed lands could provide valuable wildlife habitat by serving as feeding areas for migrating and wintering species such as cranes and waterfowl, this type of multi-scale approach is only possible through involvement of local communities, which should help in guiding management and conservation strategies aimed at achieving and maintaining desired wildlife population levels at sustainable harvesting rates. Therefore, state and federal land management planning decisions shall address and mitigate negative impacts to wildlife using locally based solutions and cooperative efforts with affected stakeholders, with one local wildlife/animal interest representative being appointed to any state or federal agency team-based decision making process pertaining to wildlife resources.

Habitat suitability for wildlife is determined by resource availability, and by patch characteristics including patch size, shape, connectivity, and vegetative composition (Pulliam and Dunning 1987, Graham and Blake 2001, Pearson and Simons 2002, Ginter and Desmond 2005). Habitat conversion and fragmentation cause a shift in resources and landscape configuration, and this degradation contributes to a reduction in livestock carrying capacity, a decrease in biodiversity, alteration of nutrient cycling, changes in species composition, and increased soil erosion (Nielson 1986, Winter et al. 2000, Whitford 2002, Davis 2004).

Loss of open space has been defined as one of the threats faced by forests and grasslands (USFS 2004). Development of open space affects the ability to manage national forests and grasslands, as well as the ability to help private landowners and communities manage their land for public and private benefits (USFS 2014b). Approximately 40% of the original sagebrush extension in North America has already been lost and the vast majority of what remains has been heavily modified (Connelly et al. 2004). Sagebrush shrub steppe associations are widespread in Wyoming (WGFD 2009b). Wildlife associations with this habitat include several species, including the greater sage-grouse. The State of Wyoming Executive Order (EO) 2019-3 has been put in place to help protect greater sage-grouse and its habitats in Wyoming.

A strategy that provides a framework to focus existing and new actions for conserving open space is needed in order to maintain ecosystem function and processes to minimize impacts and maintain connectivity, identifies areas of native grassland and shrubland areas that are currently in good condition that should be avoided, and when not possible, where mitigation strategies should be implemented.

Campbell County contains a considerable amount of grassland/herbaceous and shrub/scrub cover, with the potential to support grassland sensitive species and shrubland adapted birds that are likely to be negatively affected by development. Species potentially affected include several grassland obligate species and area sensitive species, such as the mountain plover, burrowing owl, lark bunting, McCown's longspur, and Sprague's pipit (Ribic et al. 2009), as well as shrub-adapted, area dependent species, such as greater sage grouse, Brewer's sparrow, and lark sparrow.

The Little Powder River and Belle Fourche River, which are lined with wetland and riparian features, run through the county, providing herbaceous and woody wetland habitats, as well as aquatic connectivity and habitat for several native species and species of concern (WGFD

2009b). Riparian and wetland habitat should be maintained in those areas where watershed integrity is still high, and actions should be taken to improve this habitat where integrity has been degraded.

Wetlands and riparian areas are incredibly diverse and valuable habitats. Many wildlife species depend on these habitats for all or part of their life-cycles and some are present in no other habitat types. Water development projects that alter discharges, turbidities, water temperatures, and sediment transport, likely result in a change to the endemic fish and wildlife community. Small irrigation diversion structures and impassable road crossings fragment habitat and could be interfering with some life-cycle requirements of some native fish species, while alteration of the riparian habitats associated with rivers and open water might have effects on terrestrial wildlife. Improving and maintaining water quality in streams and rivers, and improving the conditions of riparian habitats, are key components to managing aquatic and wildlife resources throughout the county.

State and federal land and wildlife management agencies shall consult, coordinate, and cooperate with local governments and affected stakeholders in the establishment of any wildlife management area or habitat conservation area.

Campbell County provides suitable habitats for a diverse composition of bird species, including many raptors. Raptors are included in all land management decisions by state and federal agencies as they are offered protection along with a majority of other bird species in the US by the MBTA (16 USC 703). Eagles are further protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940 (BGEPA; 16 USC 668).The BLM BFO, which manages BLM lands in Campbell County, maintains a database of raptor survey data from studies conducted on the lands they manage (BLM 2014). These data are used in the evaluation of proposed projects requesting various permits from the BLM, as well as establishing mitigation measures and permit requirements. One important use of the BLM data involves the application of the USFWS raptor seasonal nesting protective buffers around active nests. These buffers are designed to minimize the potential “take” of raptors during any human-related activity. Campbell County conducted an independent review of the accuracy and consistency of the raptor nest location data that the BLM maintains (Ecosystem Research Group 2014). In summary, the independent review involved verification of the data through ground-based and aerial survey efforts conducted during April 2014. The study stated that the database maintained by the BLM was generally accurate, effective, and thorough as it related to past raptor nest survey efforts. The study did identify several nuances and factors that are important to consider regarding the BLM raptor nest location data. These include the fact that the BLM continues to map and buffer nests that are in the database, but the data associated with the nest states that the nest is no longer in existence. The result of this is that areas within Campbell County are being protected when perhaps no nest exists. Additionally, post-discovery follow-up survey efforts are inconsistent across the nest surveys, with some nest sites surveyed multiple times, while other nests were not visited with the last 15 to 20 years. Updating the data could provide valuable information for understanding the relationship between raptor nest occupancy, and energy and residential development. This study suggests that the application of protective buffers on species that are known to be highly tolerant of human presence and activities, such as American kestrels, red-tailed hawks, and great horned owls, are relatively ineffective barriers and offer no critical conservation value to these raptor

species (Johnson and Anderson 2002, Stout et al. 2006, Utah National Guard 2011). It is suggested that the USFWS protective buffers be applied to the most sensitive raptor species or those listed as species of concern by the BLM.

The BLM raptor database is the foundation of another study conducted by the Chalfoun Lab of the Wyoming Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Research Unit that evaluated changes in raptor nest use in the Powder River Basin, which includes Campbell County. This study proposed to determine: (1) temporal and special trends in raptor nest activity in relation to CBM development, (2) differing reactions between raptor species to an increasingly disturbed environment, and (3) additional environmental factors (besides the CBM wells) that may be influencing changes in raptor activity (Wyoming Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Research Unit 2010). The BLM proposes to use the results to evaluate their current timing limitations typically stated in the Conditions of Approval (COA) for CBM wells and to develop species-specific disturbance-free buffer zones around CBM wells (Wyoming Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Research Unit 2010). A manuscript and poster highlighting the findings is available and concludes that raptor nest use is declining and the data do not implicate energy development as the direct cause (Wyoming Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Research Unit 2010). Other factors known to negatively affect raptors include decreased prey abundance, drought, lack of quality nest sites, and encroachment of invasive grasses; human disturbances may be partially affecting the decline in nest use (USFWS 2008).

According to the WGFD's Threatened, Endangered, and Nongame Bird and Mammal Investigations Annual Completion Reports from 2013 and 2014, it appears that golden eagle and ferruginous hawk populations are stable in Wyoming, while the bald eagle populations may have increased slightly in the Green River Basin (WGFD 2013b, 2014c). The data collected by the WGFD in these studies will be used to determine the potential impacts of human related activities (e.g., oil and gas development) on these raptor species. The report related to the ferruginous hawk states that the availability of prey may limit the abundance of nesting pairs in various regions, supporting the notion that the management of prey species will affect the raptor population. Similarly, if the raptor population should increase, this type of monitoring should continue regarding the prey species.

The TBNG maintains a raptor database, the Thunder Basin Database, tracking over 1,200 known raptor nests within the grasslands (both in and out of Campbell County). Ferruginous hawk and golden eagles dominate the Thunder Basin Database, which appears to support WGFD data that these species' populations are stable. The majority of the surveys in the Thunder Basin Database are ground-based surveys and associated with projects on the grasslands, with an estimated 85% of nest locations known. Jim Byer of the USFS Douglas field office, and whom oversees the Thunder Basin Database, identified the database as containing information about sensitive species and therefore not made available to the public (Hillis et al. 2015).

Campbell County presented raptor symposiums in 2015, 2017, 2019, and 2021. These symposiums have focused on the science needed to strike a better balance between energy development and raptor habitat protections in the State of Wyoming. The symposiums are based on the premise that the stipulations in place to prevent the taking of raptors under the MBTA and the BGEPA are based on limited data for many species and vary from locality and agency. The

symposiums are designed to identify how the existing data could be used to improve the stipulations and to identify the new data needed to improve the stipulations. The symposiums foster greater cooperation between the entities engaged in surveying, monitoring, and decision-making regarding habitat use and energy development. These bi-annual symposiums exemplify the interest and commitment Campbell County has related to this issue.

Campbell County is concerned that management decisions to improve habitat for one species may result in negative impacts to another species. There are several approaches for conservation and management of wildlife, including single-species, multi-species, umbrella species, flagship species, keystone species, and indicator species. It has been shown that any one approach contains advantages and disadvantages (Block et al 1995, Simberloff 1998, Roberge and Angelstam 2004).

In Wyoming, state and federal agencies applied the umbrella species concept for the conservation and management of the greater sage-grouse. An umbrella species is generally defined as one whose conservation confers protection to a large number of naturally co-occurring species (Roberge and Angelstam 2004). The umbrella species concept, defined as a way to use species requirements as a basis for conservation planning, has received growing attention. The assumption is that this concept will identify the minimum size for conservation areas and set minimum standards for the composition, structure, and processes of the ecosystem to be included. Wildlife biologists have expressed concerns regarding the validity of the umbrella concept to protect other species (Simberloff 1998, Roberge and Angelstam 2004, Ozaki et al 2006). Concerns with this concept revolve around the ability to verify that the co-occurring species are being protected as well. In some cases, the umbrella species was able to adapt to changes in habitat conditions, while the co-occurring species could not, and that larger home ranges for umbrella species affected their ability to adapt (Roberge and Angelstam 2004, Ozaki et al. 2006). A study is underway to determine if the Wyoming greater sage-grouse umbrella concept is providing conservation for non-game species, and at what spatial scale for the co-occurring species (Wyoming Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Research Unit 2014). This study will be valuable to determine if the objectives for the co-occurring species within the umbrella concept are being met through the greater sage-grouse conservation.

3.9.4 Fishing and Hunting

Campbell County harbors diverse and abundant game and non-game fish and wildlife populations, contributing to the long-established customs of fishing, hunting, and aesthetic enjoyment of wildlife in the county. These activities have been a historical force for more than 130 years, and contribute significantly to its tax base (refer to Economics section).

3.9.5 Fish

The Powder River Basin (with its tributary, the Little Powder River), the Cheyenne River Basin, and the Belle Fourche River Basin, intersect areas of Campbell County that overlap with the Yellowstone River Basin and the Northeastern Missouri River Basin, two of the six basins described in the SWAP (WGFD 2017a), The SWAP addresses aquatic conservation priority areas (WGFD 2017b, 2017c) within these river basins (Figure 3-17), which in many cases overlap with the SHP and the SGCN areas. The two aquatic conservation areas are the Black Thunder Creek, covering 80,552.9 acres, and the Prairie Stream and Riparian Corridors, covering

37,860.5 acres. Conservation priority areas include drainages where native fish diversity is highest in the basin and includes streams where the density of rare species are high.

Sport and consumptive fishing are common practices in Wyoming (Wyoming State Parks and Cultural Resources 2014). In the Little Powder River and Belle Fourche River basins in Campbell County, many fish species that have been as sport fish or as forage to provide diverse fishing opportunities, and several native and non- native game fish species occur in both basins (Hubert 1993), including black bullhead, channel catfish, stonecat, small-mouth bass, rock bass, green sunfish, sauger, and walleye.

Larger-bodied native game species may occupy the main stem Little Powder River only seasonally (Barrineau et al. 2007), while game fish habitat is restricted to the small, abundant impoundments and to some few stream segments in the Belle Fourche River. Good trout fishing occurs in most streams and lakes on the east side of the Big Horn Mountains, in the northwestern corner of the county. Small waters like Little Thunder Reservoir on the TBNG provide opportunities for bluegill and largemouth bass. Coldwater lakes and streams close to mountain ranges, warm water ponds and reservoirs, and cool waters throughout the county, such as the Panther Pond and the Gillette Fishing Lake, offer opportunities for a variety of cold, cool, and warm water species such as the smallmouth and largemouth bass, and bluegill (WGFD 2011).

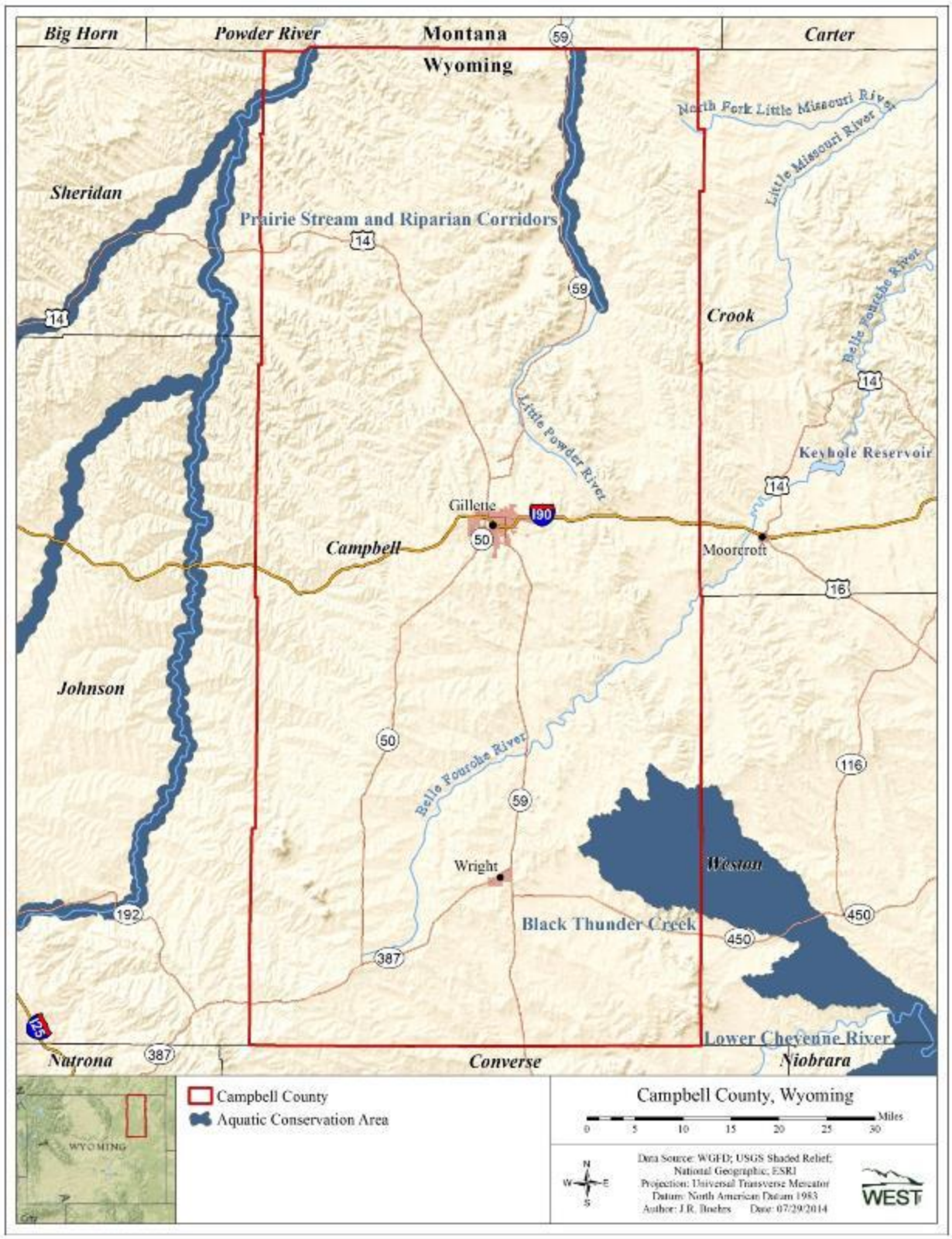


Figure 3-17. Aquatic conservation areas in Campbell County.

3.9.6 Big Game

Big game species expected to occur in suitable habitats throughout Campbell County include pronghorn, white-tailed deer, mule deer, and elk. The WGFD has identified various ranges for big game species; the ones that occur in Campbell County include the following:

a) Summer or Spring-Summer-Fall use is when a population or portion of a population of animals uses the documented habitats in this range annually from the end of previous winter to the onset of persistent winter conditions.

b) Winter use is when a population or portion of a population of animals uses the documented suitable habitat sites in this range annually and in substantial numbers only during the winter period.

c) Winter-Yearlong use is when a population or a portion of a population of animals makes general use of the documented suitable habitat sites in this range year round. During the winter months, there is a considerable influx of additional animals into the area from other seasonal ranges.

d) Yearlong use is when a population of animals makes general use of suitable documented habitat sites in the range year round. Animals might leave the area under severe conditions.

e) Calving Areas are documented birthing areas commonly used by females. It includes calving areas and fawning areas. These areas might be used as nurseries by some big game species.

These range categories are used in the range distribution maps for the species described below in Table 3-13, and the total acres utilized by each big game species in each hunt unit is summarized in Table 3-14.

Table 3-13. Range distribution areas in acres for big game species in Campbell County, Wyoming.

	Acres by Species			
Range Type	**Pronghorn**	**Mule Deer**	**White-tailed Deer**	**Elk**
Crucial Winter	N/A	N/A	N/A	6,438.9
Crucial Winter/Yearlong	N/A	N/A	N/A	18,629.2
Non-important Habitat	366,019.9	412,933.0	2,919,967.4	451,417.2
Spring/Summer/Fall	24,841.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
Winter	156,966.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Winter/Yearlong	1,130,801.1	997,482.4	4,670.2	2,935.6
Yearlong	1,388,713.1	1,656,926.8	142,704.7	122,854.6
Total	3,067,342.2	3,067,342.2	3,067,342.2	626,275.5

N/A = not applicable

Table 3-14. Acres per hunt area and herd for big game species within Campbell County, Wyoming.

		Acres by Species			
Hunt Area Name	**Herd Name**	**Pronghorn**	**Mule Deer**	**White-Tailed Deer**	**Elk**
Bear Creek	North Converse	173,878.0			
Bill	Cheyenne River	172,886.1			
Black Thunder	Rochelle Hills				291,790.2
Campbell	Powder River		863,583.1	863,583.1	
Clarkelen	Pumpkin Buttes		334,166.7	334,166.7	
Clearmont	Clearmont	11,458.4		11,458.4	
Clearmont	Powder River		11,458.4		
Crook	North Black Hills	1,490.0	1,490.0	1,490.0	
Douglas	Central			173,937.8	
Douglas	North Converse		173,937.8		
Fortification	Fortification				149,768.6
Gillette	Gillette	990,835.7			
Lost Springs	N/A				457.5
Non-Herd Unit	N/A				2,433,183.0
North Black Hills	Black Hills				7,061.0
Northwest Gillette	Powder River		621,148.3	621,148.3	
Pine Ridge	Pine Ridge				12,195.7
Pumpkin Buttes	Pumpkin Buttes	729,021.7	394,069.1	394,069.1	
Rockypoint	North Black Hills	285,355.0			
Rochelle Hills	Rochelle Hills				172,886.2
Rozet	North Black Hills	207,814.6			
South Upton	Cheyenne River	5,401.4			
Teckla	Central			172,886.2	
Teckla	Cheyenne River		172,886.2		
Thunder Basin	Central			489,201.3	
Thunder Basin	Cheyenne River		489,201.3		
Thunder Basin	Highlight	489,201.3			
Upton-Four Horse	Cheyenne River		5,401.3	5,401.3	
Totals		**3,067,342.2**	**3,067,342.2**	**3,067,342.2**	**3,067,342.2**

N/A = not applicable

3.9.6.1 Pronghorn

This species is most abundant in short-and mixed-grass habitats compared to more xeric habitats (Figure 3-18). Some pronghorn make seasonal migrations between summer and winter habitats, but these migrations are often triggered by availability of succulent plants and not by local weather conditions (Fitzgerald et al. 1994). According to the 2013 Big Game Job Completion Report for Sheridan Region, management objectives for the pronghorn herds in Campbell County are generally below the desired post hunting season population level, with the exception of the Pumpkin Buttes herd (WGFD 2014b). The pronghorn herds in Campbell County have only been below the management objectives for approximately one to two years as a result of the heavy spring snows and cold in the spring of 2009 and 2010.

3.9.6.2 Mule and White-Tailed Deer

Mule deer are distributed throughout the seasonal ranges, occurring in mountains and associated foothills, broken hill country, and prairie grasslands and shrublands (Clark and Stromberg 1987; Figure 3-19). White-tailed deer use woody riparian habitats along creeks and rivers for forage and

cover (Figure 3-20). Both species use a variety of habitat types seasonally. Browse and herbaceous vegetation constitute the majority of their diet (Fitzgerald et al. 1994). Mule deer tend to be more migratory than white-tailed deer, traveling from higher elevations in summer to winter ranges that provide more food and cover. According to the 2013 Big Game Job Completion Report for Sheridan Region, management objectives for the mule deer herds in Campbell County are below the desired post hunting season population level and have been for approximately eight years (WGFD 2014b). The lower than desired populations is likely a result of habitat issues, competition from other ungulates for preferred forage, and declining fawn ratios influenced by weather factors since around 2008. White-tailed deer, on the other hand, are above the management objective for approximately the past 10 years. The presence of irrigated croplands and refuge areas allow the white-tailed deer populations to be maintained at levels greater than the management objectives.

3.9.6.3 Elk

Elk are present throughout Wyoming in a variety of habitats, including coniferous forests, short- and mixed-grass prairies, and shrublands (Figure 3-21). In Campbell County, elk are concentrated in the Fortification Creek area west of Gillette, the Pine Ridge area in the south, the Rochelle Hills in the southeast, and smaller populations in the northern portion of Campbell County. The Fortification Creek elk population has been expanding their territory in recent years due to their increasing numbers and landowners are reporting elk on their property where they have not traditionally been seen.

Similar to other members of the deer family, this species relies on a combination of browse, grasses, and forbs, depending on their availability throughout the seasons. Elk tend to be migratory, with high variability in range of seasonal migrations, and some sedentary populations. All herd units within Campbell County have exceeded their population level goals, and increasing trends have been attributed to limited harvest due to lack of public access for hunting (WGFD 2014b).

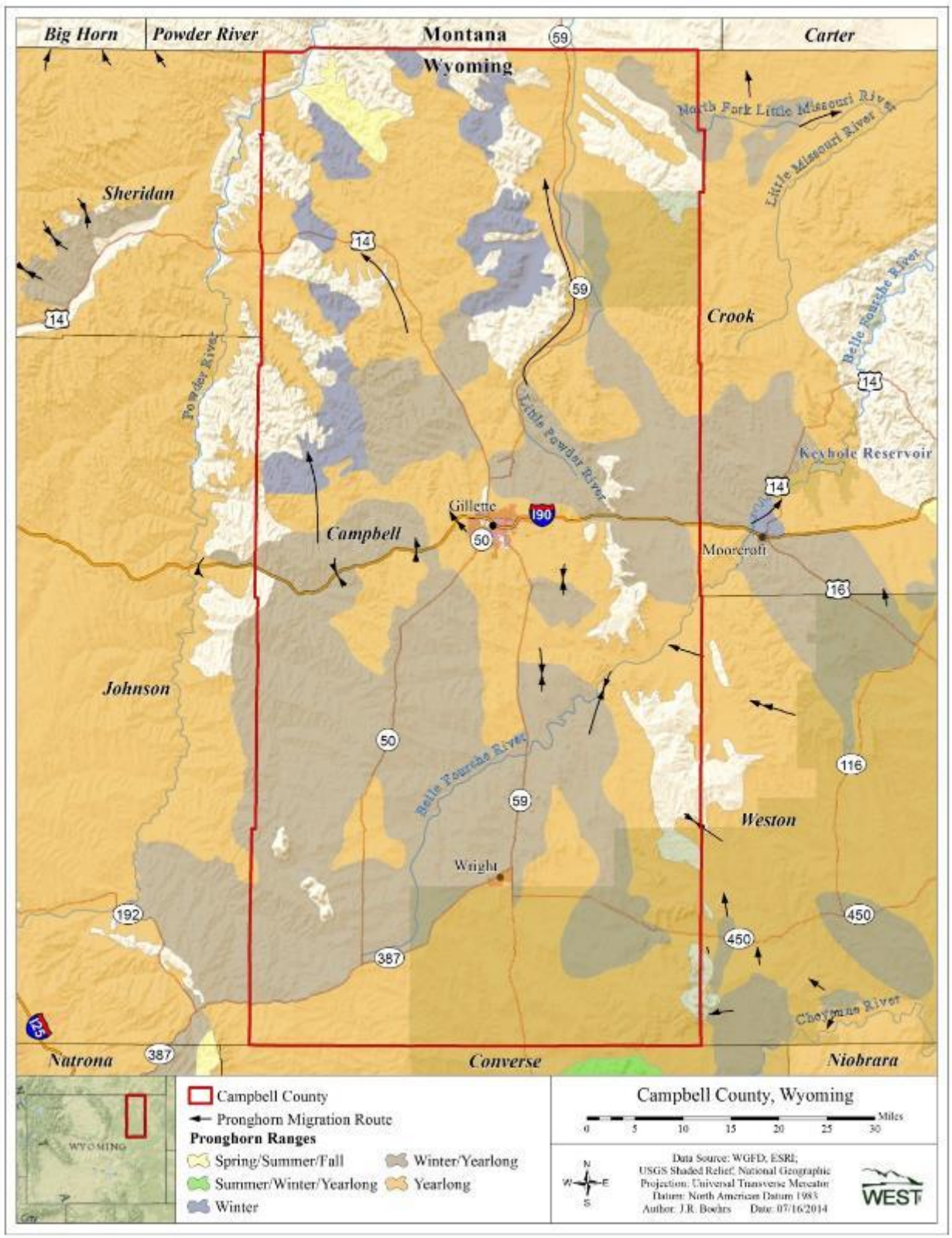


Figure 3-18. Range distribution of pronghorn in Campbell County.

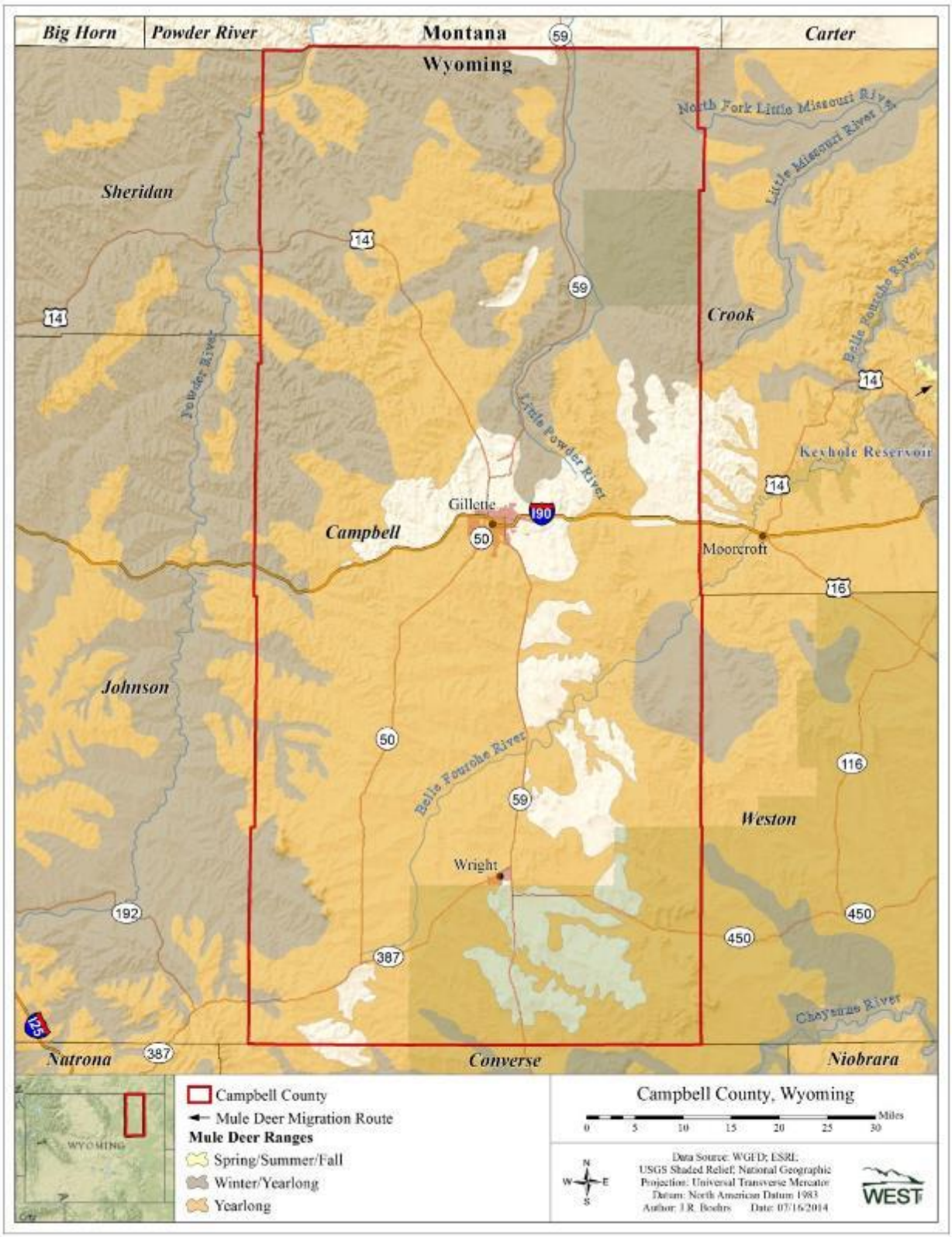


Figure 3-19. Range distribution of mule deer in Campbell County.

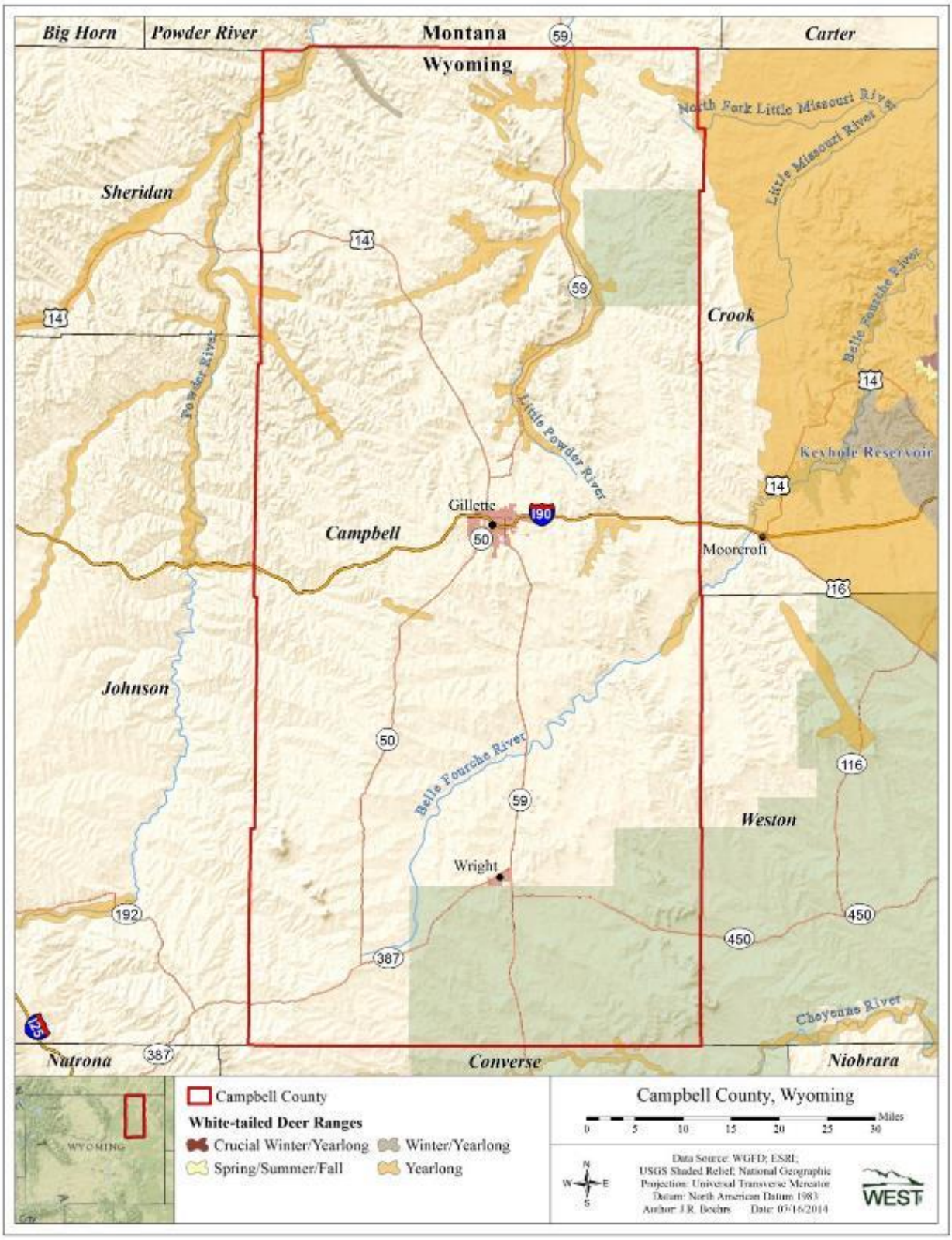


Figure 3-20. Range distribution of white-tailed deer in Campbell County

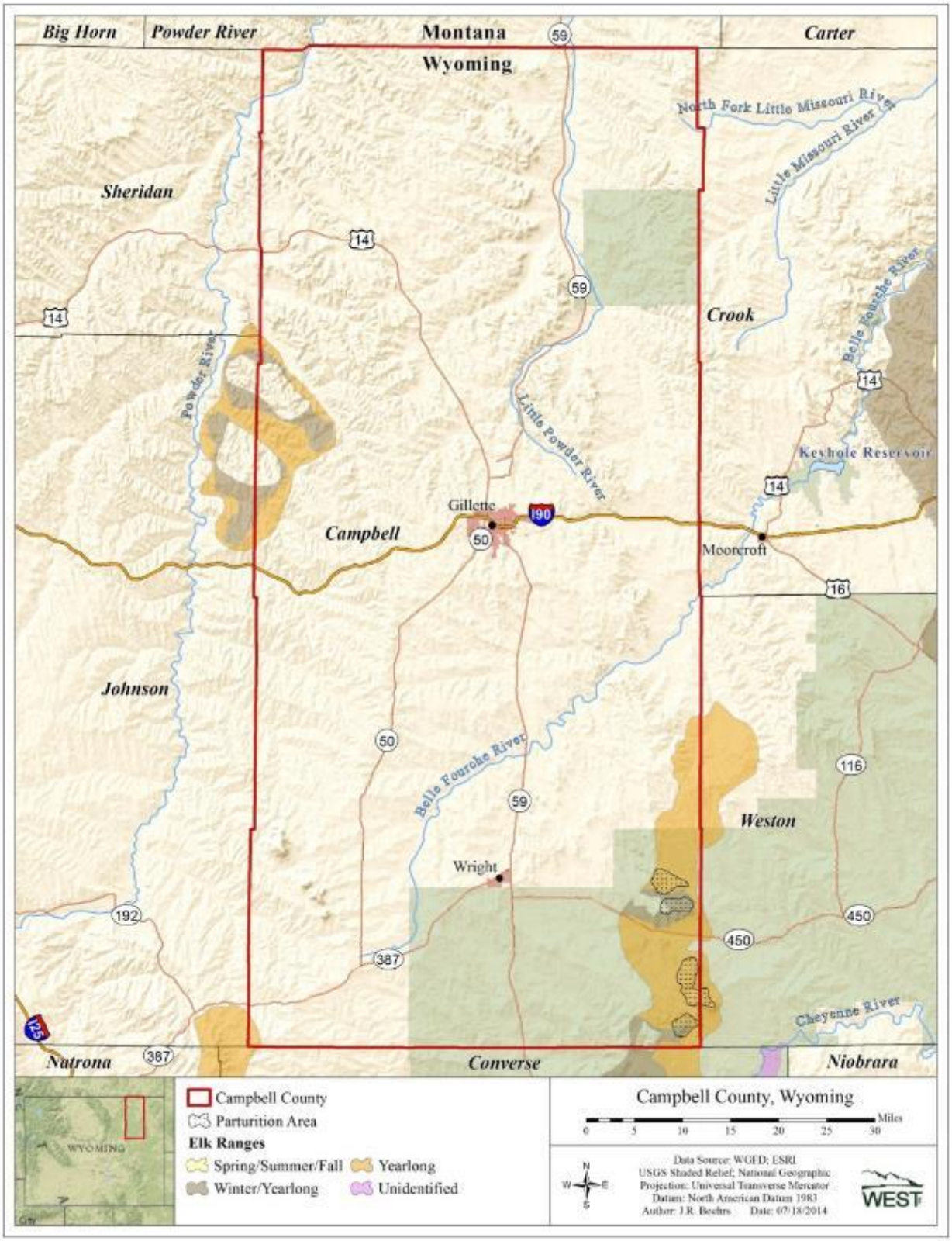


Figure 3-21. Range distribution of elk in Campbell County.

3.9.7 Game Birds and Small Game

Migratory birds, which may be legally taken during authorized seasons by properly licensed hunters, include doves, ducks, geese, mergansers, and rails (WGFC 2013). Migratory birds that may not be taken, possessed, transported, sold or bartered include all migratory birds as defined and protected under federal law, including bitterns, grebes, herons, egrets, kingfishers, loons, pelicans, insectivorous birds, and songbirds. All nongame birds in Wyoming are protected under the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 (MBTA), with the exception of non-native species. All these species or groups of species can be found in Campbell County (Orabona et al. 2021).

Wyoming has three species of cottontails (eastern, desert, and mountain) that are hunted, and one rabbit (pygmy rabbit) that is protected, all of which are present in Campbell County (Orabona et al. 2021). Eastern fox squirrels (reported in Campbell County) are often quite abundant within shelterbelts and stands of cottonwood trees along creek and river bottoms. Red squirrels, common in Wyoming's mountains, have not been reported in Campbell County and are rarely hunted due to poor table quality. Abert's squirrel (not reported in Campbell County) is protected and cannot be hunted in Wyoming (Orabona at al. 2012). Nongame mammals that are protected in Wyoming include the black-footed ferret, among others (WGFD 2013a).

3.9.8 Diseases

Emergence of infectious diseases often results from interactions among wildlife species, domestic animals, and zoonotic pathogens. Security and public health are threatened by wildlife hosts and vectors that share rangeland with domestic animals and present challenges to current regulatory approaches (Pérez de León et al. 2010). An understanding of the complex ecological relationships among species and between species and the environments that support disease transmission allows for quantification of risk to domestic and wild species, and subsequent implementation of preventative measures to reduce this risk.

WS works with federal and state wildlife, health, and agriculture agencies to monitor and conduct surveillance for diseases in wildlife that could impact agriculture or human health. Information obtained through disease surveillance in wildlife populations enables agencies to better prepare for and respond to outbreaks and emergencies. The wildlife disease biologist in Wyoming plays a supporting role with the WGFD, the Wyoming Livestock Board, and USDA Veterinary Services for in-state disease issues, such as chronic wasting disease and brucellosis. The disease biologist also coordinates and conducts statewide surveillance projects at the request of varied state agencies. Since 2005, WS-Wyoming has cooperated to conduct statewide surveillance for plague and tularemia. Statewide surveillance for the incidence of canine heartworm in wild canines demonstrated very low prevalence in Wyoming (USDA APHIS 2012).

- Avian influenza: This is a viral infection of birds caused by a group of influenza viruses (type A influenzas). These viruses naturally circulate in wild birds and are maintained in populations largely through fecal-oral contact (WGFD 2022).
- Brucellosis: This is a contagious zoonotic disease (a disease that can be transmitted from animals to humans) caused by the bacterium *Brucella abortus* and occurs in cattle, elk and

bison (Botzler and Brown 2014). In 2004 the Wyoming Brucellosis Coordination Team was formed to prepare a plan for the management of brucellosis Wyoming (Scurlock et al. 2010).

- Chronic Wasting Disease: This is a chronic, fatal disease of the central nervous system in mule deer, white-tailed deer, elk, and moose. CWD belongs to the group of rare diseases called transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSEs). These disorders are caused by abnormally folded proteins called "prions" (WGFD 2022).
- Plague: This disease is caused by the bacterium, *Yersinia pestis* which is contracted by animals (referred to as a "sylvatic plague") and humans (referred to as "bubonic plague"). The common vector for the spread of the plague bacteria is through fleas and/or contact with infected or flea-carrying animal (USFS 2002).
- White nosed syndrome: This is an emerging fungal disease of bats in North America caused by the fungus *Pseudogymnoascus destructans* (Pd). Pd can be spread directly from bat to bat. It can also survive and grow in the environment, and from there spread from hibernacula substrates directly to bats. The fungus can also be spread from one location to another by fomites such as caving gear, shoes, and clothing (WGFD 2022).
- Rabies: This disease is caused by virus in the genus Lyssavirus (Blanton et al. 2011). Rabies is a progressive fatal neurologic disease and in people may manifest as general weakness, discomfort, headache, and fever. Rabies is a widespread zoonotic disease within the United States and control programs have been established since the 1950s (Gerhold and Jesup 2013).
- Tularemia, Rocky Mountain spotted tick fever, Lyme disease, and babesiosis: Adult ticks generally parasitize medium- and large-sized mammals, while larvae and nymphs feed on a wide variety of small- to large-sized mammals and ground-feeding birds (Cooley and Kohls 1944). Ticks are efficient vectors of numerous infectious disease agents to vertebrate animals, including livestock and humans, they have a broad range of hosts including humans, and are potential vectors of pathogens (Cooney and Burgdorfer 1974, Schulze et al. 1984, Campbell and Bowles 1994, Merten and Durden 2000, Childs and Paddock 2003).
- West Nile Virus: This is a mosquito-borne disease that can cause encephalitis or brain infection. West Nile virus is expanded from infected mosquitoes that produce their young in standing water. Birds are the natural vector host and serve not only to amplify the virus, but to spread it. Though less than one percent of mosquitoes are infected with West Nile virus, they still are very effective in transmitting the virus to humans, horses, and wildlife.

See the WGFD website for a complete list of wildlife diseases and information: https://wgfd.wyo.gov/Wildlife-in-Wyoming/More-Wildlife/Wildlife-Disease/Wildlife-Disease-Information

Campbell County believes that effective management of wildlife is best achieved by giving focused value for those who live with it. Therefore, incentives and assistance for protection of wildlife on private land should be encouraged. There must also be a positive correlation between the quality and benefit of the wildlife management tools applied to protect wildlife and the magnitude of the benefit achieved. The effect of the management tools applied to protect wildlife should be as small as practical to achieve the desired benefit. Wildlife management efforts shall reduce predation of sensitive species, maintain existing hunting and fishing opportunities,

increase opportunities within appropriate carrying capacities if warranted, decrease game damage conflicts, and generally balance wildlife numbers with other factions representing the custom, culture, and multiple use values of the county.

3.9.9 Campbell County Position Summary

Based on the information regarding wildlife presented above, and the importance of resource extraction to the economy of Campbell County, it is the overall position of Campbell County to encourage and support current and future resource extraction and renewable energy activities within the county.

It is Campbell County's position that resource extraction can be performed in a responsible manner that allows wildlife to continue to flourish within the county. Campbell County does have concerns regarding the application of current and future protective buffers applied to wildlife habitat and elements (such as raptor nests). The buffers identify areas where the types and timing of activities are restricted or not permitted in an effort to protect wildlife. These buffers impact both the industry and the private landowner. Industry is required to develop operation plans to address these restrictions that can include altering work schedules or locations of infrastructure. Landowners may be restricted from allowing development to occur on their property. Because of the economic implications to the industry and private landowners, Campbell County requests that the application of any productive buffer be based on current data and that the economic implication of the buffer be evaluated. It is Campbell County's intentions to continue to work with stakeholders and state and federal agencies to further the dialogue related to the application of protective buffers.

3.10 Cultural/Historic/Paleontology Resources

Campbell County supports the protection, study, and/or excavation of unique archeological, historical, and paleontological resources that occur in the county, while including the responsible stewardship of these resources through balancing resource protection with natural resource recovery and visitor values.

Prehistoric archaeological resources in Campbell County date from over 11,000 years ago to less than 200 years ago. Campbell County contains sites representing all five known prehistoric cultural periods within Wyoming (Kornfeld et al. 2010):

- Paleoindian Period (11,500-8,000 before present [BP])
- Early Plains Archaic Period (8,000-5,000 BP)
- Middle Plains Archaic Period (5,000-3,000 BP)
- Late Plains Archaic Period (3,000-1,500 BP)
- Late Prehistoric and Protohistoric Periods (1,500-200 BP)

The prehistory of Campbell County is the story of innovative and highly skilled groups of hunter-gatherers wresting a living from the land. These people used stone, wood, and bone tools, hunted large and small game, fished, and gathered diverse plant foods. The Paleoindian residents of the area may have hunted extinct mammals such as mammoth, mastodon, and extinct species

of bison, whereas later groups relied primarily on modern bison and pronghorn. Important prehistoric site types that occur within Campbell County include artifact scatters, stone circle sites, big game (usually bison) kill and processing sites, vegetable processing sites, rock alignments and cairns, and stone material procurement areas. Other significant, although less common, site types include human remains and cultural landscapes. The oldest sites are typically the rarest because they have had more time to be destroyed by natural processes. Inversely, more recent sites are more common. Although there is a tremendous amount of variation, substantial prehistoric sites are often found near reliable sources of water along major drainages and in close proximity to other valuable resources such as edible plants or sources of tool stone. Specific sites types (usually stone alignments and cairns) may be of special religious significance to Native American groups. These sites may qualify for Traditional Cultural Property (TCP) status. TCPs require some special consideration, but their management is governed by the same laws and regulations as other cultural resources.

Campbell County and the wider Powder River Basin region were also inhabited by no less than ten historic Native American tribes during the Late Prehistoric and Protohistoric Periods. Therefore, Campbell County acknowledges this land to be the traditional and ancestral hunting grounds of the Apsáalooke (Crow), Niitsítapi (Blackfeet), the Sutai & Tsitsistas (Cheyenne), the Oceti Ŝakowiŋ (The Council of Seven Fires: Lakota, Dakota, and Nakota), the Numakiki (Mandan), the Hiraacá (Hidatsa), the Sahnish (Arikara), and the Inuna-ina (Arapaho). Both prehistoric and historic sites in Campbell County may be related to extant Native American nations and therefore Campbell County Government may consult with Tribal Historic Preservation Offices (THPOs) or Tribal Cultural Resource Offices as needed.

The historic period of Campbell County begins approximately 200 years ago with the sporadic incursions and habitations of the earliest Euro-American fur trappers and explorers. The French fur trader Larocque followed the Powder River South from the Yellowstone in 1805 (Larson 1978) and represents the first well-documented Euro-American to traverse a small portion of what would later become Campbell County. Historic settlement of the region was driven by the fur trade until approximately 1840, at which point changing fashions and declining beaver populations sent the industry into a tailspin. The 1840s, 1850s, and 1860s, saw the establishment of emigrant trails within and near Campbell County and increasing hostility between the U.S. and Native Americans in the region. Hostilities faded in the 1870s and settlement in Campbell County began at this time. The City of Gillette was founded in 1891 and the area grew slowly for the first 20 years. The 1910s and 1920s were the heyday of the small homesteader in eastern Wyoming and Campbell County, although many of these homesteads failed during the drought and depression of the late 1920s and 1930s. Coal mining in Campbell County began as early as the 1890s when the Burlington Railroad entered the area, providing a more efficient way of shipping coal out of Wyoming to the Midwest and East Coast. Large-scale commercial mining began in the 1920s with establishment of Wyodak Mine, the oldest continuously operating surface coal mine in the United States. The energy industry came to dominate the economy of Campbell County more and more throughout the twentieth century, although agriculture remained important as well. Important historic site types in the area include rural ranches, homesteads, and settlements, urban buildings and associated infrastructure, mining sites, roads and trails, military sites, and sites associated with the fur trade and early exploration. Campbell County has invested in the Rockpile Museum to document and archive historic site information.

The Gillette Historic Preservation Commission (City of Gillette – Certified Local Government) may also be a consulting entity in any Section 106 reviews and generally regarding the preservation of cultural and historic sites.

The following are significant historic buildings and sites in Campbell County that are open to the public, as well as museums displaying information and artifacts pertaining to the historical, archaeological, and paleontological heritage of the area:

- The 1811 Astorian Expedition Route and Campsite (Interpretive sign at Mile Marker 70.22 on U.S. Highway 14/16 near Spotted Horse, Wyoming)
- The Bozeman Trail (Interpretive sign at Mile Marker 24.8 on State Highway 387 near Midwest, Wyoming)
- Burlington Lake and Burlington Ditch (McManamen Park, Gillette, Wyoming)
- The Gillette Post Office (301 South Gillette Avenue, Gillette, Wyoming 82716)
- 1936 Gillette City Hall (400 S. Gillette Avenue, Gillette, Wyoming 82716)
- The Rockpile Museum (900 West 2nd Street, Gillette, Wyoming 82716)
- The Wright Centennial Museum (104 Ranch Court, Wright, Wyoming 82732)
- Frontier Auto Museum (205 S. Ross Avenue, Gillette, Wyoming 82716)

The paleontology of Campbell County has been understudied relative to nearby locations in the Bighorn and Wind River Basin. This is not necessarily due to a lack of scientifically significant fossils in the area, but likely because of less exposure in Campbell County of paleontologically significant geology than these other locations due to higher vegetation densities and more soil development. The Wasatch Formation is the most significant fossil-bearing geologic unit in Campbell County, and it covers most of the southern and western portions of the county. Its Eocene deposits contain small mammal fossils, including fragmentary bones, isolated teeth, and more complete dentary/maxillary fragments in rarer cases. Older deposits in the Wasatch Formation contain more articulated material, including reptile fossils. The Fort Union Formation that is widespread in eastern Campbell County also contains locally abundant fossil vertebrates, invertebrates, and plants, albeit less consistently than the Wasatch Formation. The Campbell County Rockpile Museum also collects and displays fossils of importance and of importance of interest to this region.

The preservation of archeological, historical, and paleontological resources shall be done in conjunction with the recovery of natural resources and minerals in the county. This can be accomplished by carefully assessing the sensitivity and importance of the resources relative to the economic and cultural impacts associated with land management decisions. Campbell County realizes there can be a balance of existing uses and the need to protect these resources. Nevertheless, private property rights or existing land uses, such as oil and gas extraction, mining, logging and harvesting of forest products, road maintenance, and grazing, should not be precluded due to efforts to protect archeological, historical, and paleontological sites. Impacts to such resources should be appropriately mitigated, pursuant to federal and state laws and regulations.

Campbell County recommends that priority be given to retention and display of locally recovered archaeological, historical, and paleontological resources from state or federal lands in Campbell County. Campbell County may cooperate with state and federal agencies to gain public access to these sites when a willing landowner has indicated interest in granting such access to notable sites, tribal use areas, and historic trials.

3.10.1 Policy

Make collaborative decision regarding identification, protection, and/or excavation of archaeological, historical, and paleontological resources.

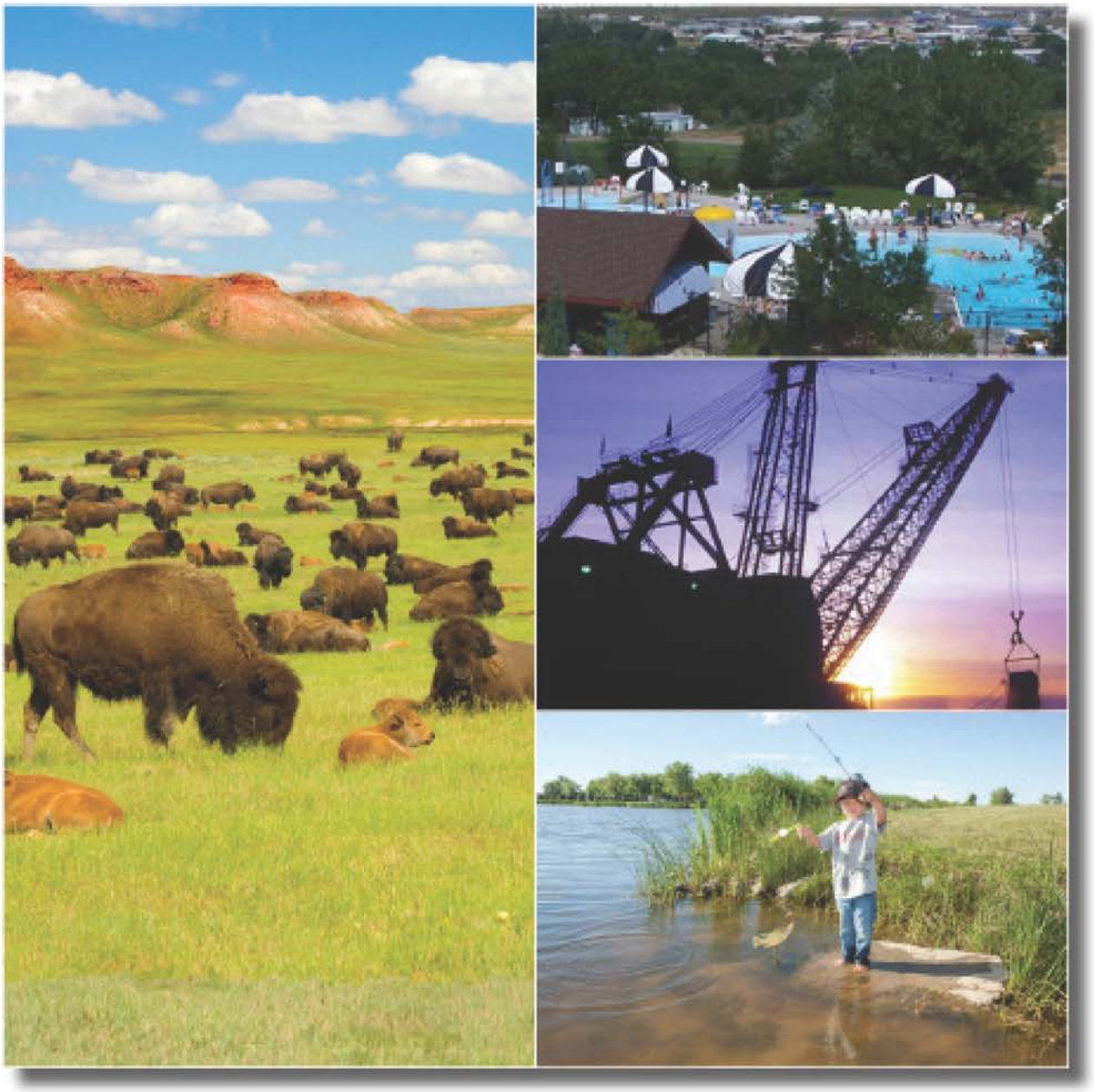
3.10.2 Goals

- Balanced economic viability of projects with the protection of archaeological, historical, and paleontological resources.
- The county supports the protection of private property rights in state and federal planning actions involving archaeological, historic, and paleontological sites.
- Maintaining the confidentiality of identified archaeological, historical, and paleontological sites on private lands, unless landowner gives written permission for public dissemination.

3.10.3 Objectives

- *State and federal agencies shall recognize Campbell County as a consulting party as described in Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and subsequent amendments. As a consulting party, Campbell County will request periodic review and comment on classification and management of significant cultural resources on federal lands in the county, and the impact of proposed land use actions on those sites.*

Chapter 4
ECONOMIC AND RESOURCE USES



Campbell County
wyoming

Chapter 4 – Economics and Resource Uses

4.1 Economics

Campbell County's economy has historically revolved around ranching and energy resource development, especially coal mining and oil production. Although ranching and farming currently account for a relatively modest amount of income, jobs and assessed valuation in the county, this sector is important as a basic economic sector or engine of economic activity. Agriculture is also an important part of the NRLUP because of its extensive amount of land use, the interface of agricultural land use with state and federal property, and the pillars ranching represent to the Campbell County social and political structure.

Since the 1980s, the energy industry has been the largest driver of the county's economy and that situation continues today. As part of the Powder River Basin, the volume of Campbell County coal production is internationally noteworthy. Besides coal and oil, Campbell County is a large producer of oil and gas, and there is coal-fired electricity generation. Energy development activities have created the support for other energy-connected or "satellite" industries, as well as secondary stimulus to construction, retail and wholesale trade, transportation, accommodations and food service, and local government.

The benefits of the "boom" times of the energy industry include employment and income opportunities, as well as a general increase in local commerce and other economic activity. However, price volatility and other factors create "bust" periods, resulting in decreases in employment and economic activity. The county has experienced several "boom and bust" cycles over the last century, more commonly with the petroleum industry. Until recently, the coal mining sector has been relatively stable in Campbell County. The Livestock and Grazing, Mineral Resources, and Energy sections of the NRLUP provide additional detail about the specific customs and culture in Campbell County related to ranching, mineral extraction, and energy development. Those sections outline Campbell County's goals specifically related to those topics. The Economics section presents a broader picture of the county's economy, along with goals, policies, and objectives aimed at supporting the comprehensive set of industries in the county and ensuring the continuation of a variety of economic activities. Overall, Campbell County is aware and supportive of the role that mining and energy development play in the local economy. In addition, Campbell County encourages economic diversification and is interested in supporting activities that are sustainable, and will provide long-term economic stability to the area. Campbell County believes in the use of state and federal properties to support economic development or other activities that will result in additional employment, income, and revenue streams to jurisdictions at all levels.

4.1.1 Population Trends

With a 2020 population of about 47,000 people (USCB 2020), Campbell County is currently the third most populous county in the State of Wyoming. The majority of county residents (about 71%) live in the City of Gillette and a small number of additional residents (about 1,800 people or 4% of the county's population) live in the Town of Wright. The approximately 12,000 residents living outside Gillette or Wright live in rural, unincorporated areas throughout the

county; these areas may be more likely to feel the direct effects of development or other activities occurring on state or federal lands. Campbell County has experienced substantial increases in population since the 1960s, when mining in the area began in earnest. However, over the past decade annual population growth has slowed and the county's population has remained relatively stable since 2010. Figure 4-1 illustrates the population growth in Campbell County since 1960.[1]

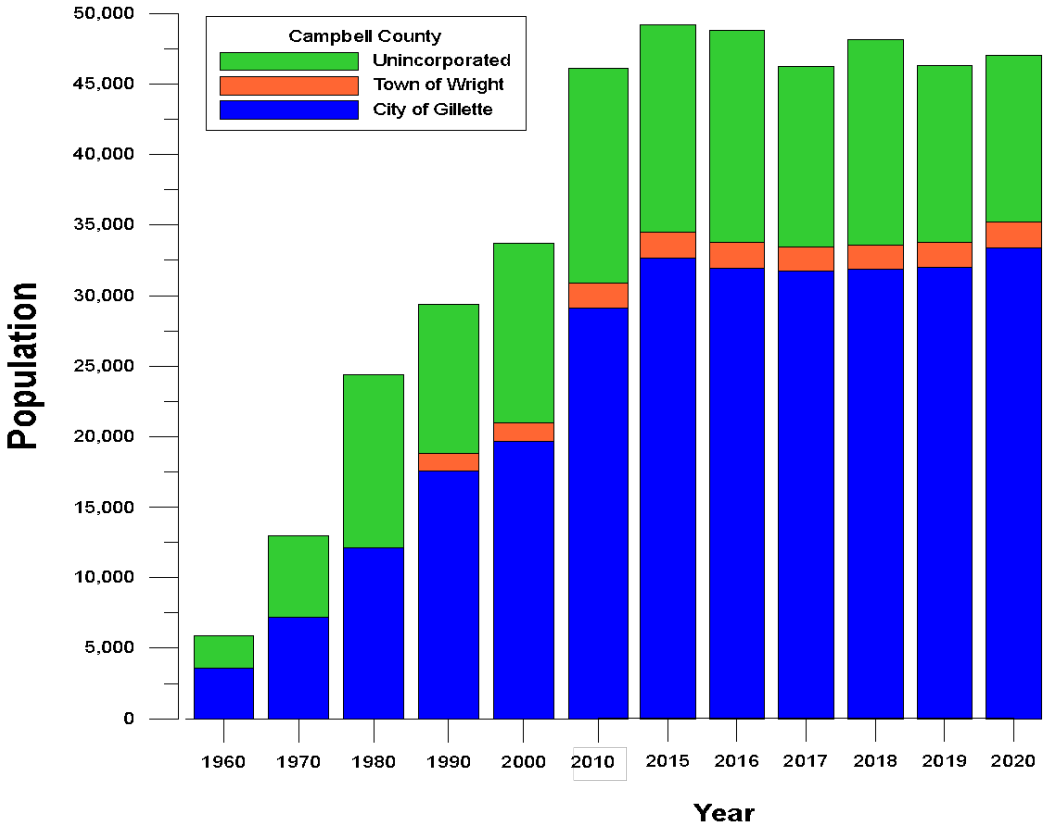


Figure 4-1. Historical population in Campbell County, 1960 – 2020.

Changes in the county's population are due to a number of factors, including natural population change (births minus deaths) and net migration (movement into and out of the county). Natural population change has historically been a small portion of the overall change in the county's population; since 2000, births have exceeded deaths by between about 350 to 550 people per year (Wyoming Department of Administration and Information 2020a). In many years, net migration into Campbell County has been a much larger component of the county's overall population change; for example, in 2009, in-migration added over 2,200 residents to Campbell County (4.9% of the population), while in 2017, out-migration resulted in the loss of over 2,700 residents (about 5.6% of the population). Large swings in migration into and out of Campbell County have largely been associated with changes in the energy industry.

[1] As of late 2021, the Wyoming Department of Administration and Information had not updated their population projections for the state or for counties to reflect the demographic data available from the 2020 Census.

Overall, the residents of Campbell County are relatively young, with a median age of about 35 years, compared to a statewide median age of about 38 years (Wyoming Department of Administration and Information 2020b). This is consistent with the type of work available in the county, mainly mining related, the majority of which is physically demanding and more likely to attract younger workers. Figure 4-2 presents an age distribution of the Campbell County population. Almost 30% of the county's population is 19 years of age or younger; children make up a large portion of total county residents and require a considerable amount of county investment, e.g., educational services, social services, or other types of county-funded services. A smaller portion, about 11%, of residents are elderly, aged 65 years or more; this group typically requires some level of county-supported services. The vast majority of Campbell County citizens are of working age and between the ages of 25 to 55 years.

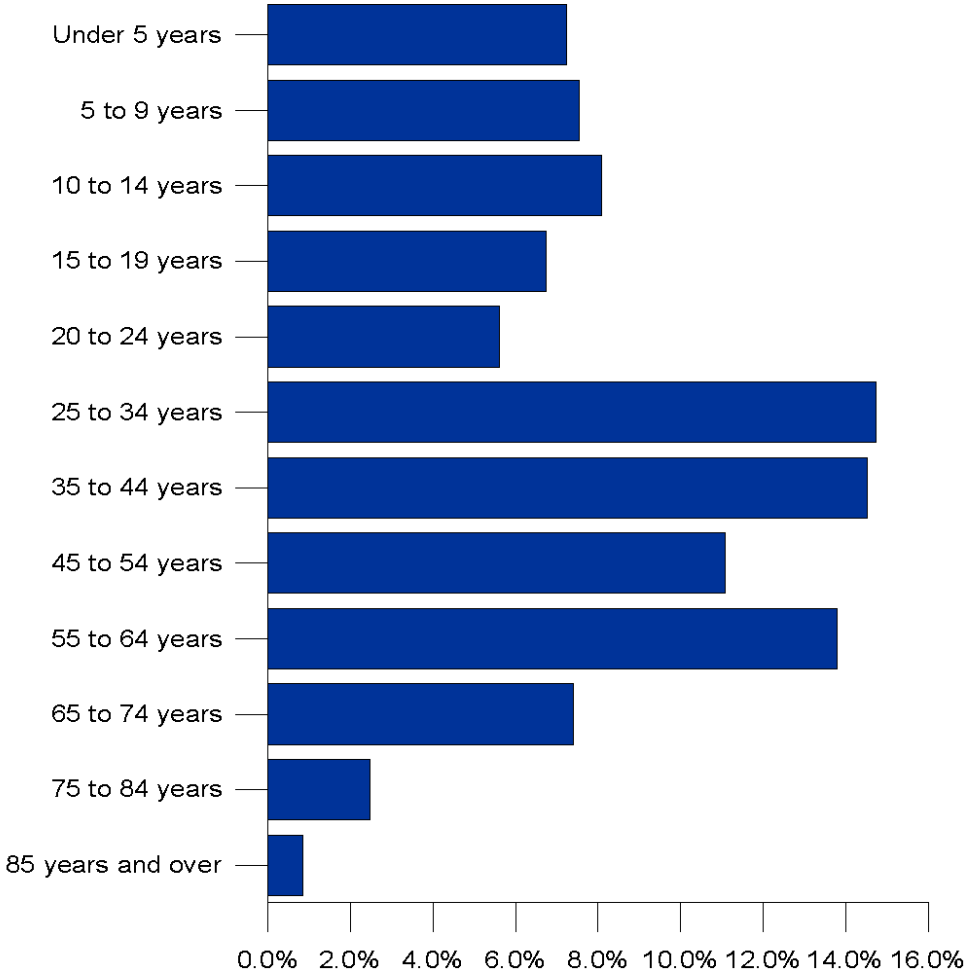


Figure 4-2. Age distribution of Campbell County residents, 2019.

4.1.2 Housing Availability and Price

As the population of Campbell County has grown over time, so too has the number of housing units, as shown in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1. Number of housing units in Campbell County, 1980-2019.

	Campbell County	
Year	Housing Units	Annual Growth
1980	9,505	NA
1990	11,538	1.96%
2000	13,288	1.42%
2010	18,955	3.62%
2019	20,399	0.82%

The pace and type of energy development activities often dictate the demand for various types of housing units. Coal mining workers often seek more permanent type housing, such as single-family homes and apartments. Petroleum industry workers will generally look for more temporary type of units, such as motels, mobile homes, apartments, and even campers. The majority of housing units in Campbell County are single family homes (61%), about 21% are mobile homes, and about 12% are apartments (Wyoming Housing Database Partnership 2021). As of 2019, about 73% of occupied housing units were owner-occupied and the remaining 27% were renter occupied. Vacancy rates in Campbell County have been about 13% in recent years; about 60% of vacant units are available for rent or sale, others are generally for seasonal use.

Between 2015 and 2019, the median value of owner-occupied housing units in Campbell County was about $222,700, only slightly higher than the statewide median of about $220,500. Rental rates for apartments, mobile homes, and houses in Campbell County have been similar to, or slightly lower than, the statewide average rates for those types of properties for the last several years.[2] For the fourth quarter of 2020, the average rental rate for an apartment in Campbell County was $709 per month, about 10% lower than the statewide average of $790 per month; a single-family home in Campbell County rented for an average of $1,118, about 2% lower than the statewide average rental rate for a similar dwelling (Wyoming Department of Administration and Information 2021).

4.1.3 Employment and Income Data

Total employment in Campbell County has grown substantially since 1970, from about 6,000 jobs in 1970 to over 31,800 jobs by 2020 (U.S. Department of Commerce 2021a).[3] Many industries in the county have experienced considerable growth in employment over that period, notably the mining sector, although that trend has changed in recent years. Other industries have seen more muted growth; the agricultural sector has realized only small gains over time. Table 4-2 provides the employment changes in certain key sectors of the economy between 1970 and 2020.

[2] That was not the case prior to 2016, when rental rates were consistently higher in Campbell County as compared to the state. Rental rates for apartments, single-family homes and mobile homes in Campbell County are influenced by activity in the county's energy sector.

[3] Employment in Campbell County decreased between 2019 and 2020, likely due, in part, to the effects of the COVID-19 global pandemic.

Table 4-2. Campbell County employment by industry, 1970-2020.

Industry	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020	% of Total (1970)	% of Total (2020)
Mining	1,221	4,412	4,863	5,694	8,978	5,760	20.3%	18.1%
Agriculture	682	658	612	675	793	926	11.3%	2.9%
Construction	592	2,641	953	2,018	4,288	2,466	9.8%	7.8%
Retail Trade	1,051	2,378	2,940	3,527	3,066	3,218	17.4%	10.1%
Government	785	1,763	3,005	3,420	4,587	4,856	13.0%	15.3%
All Others	1,695	5,001	6,286	7,950	14,632	14,580	28.1%	45.8%
Total Employment	**6,026**	**16,583**	**18,659**	**23,284**	**36,344**	**31,806**		

Table 4-3 presents annual employment data for key industries in Campbell County between 2010 and 2020; that data shows fluctuations in several industries, including the mining and construction sectors.[4] Over the last decade, employment in the mining sector peaked at almost 9,500 people in 2014, after which mining employment in Campbell County steadily decreased to about 5,800 jobs by 2020. Fluctuation in the mining industry often leads to changes in employment in other industries; for example, employment in the construction industry also peaked in 2014 and has decreased since. Employment in the retail trade industry has remained relatively stable over the past 10 years.

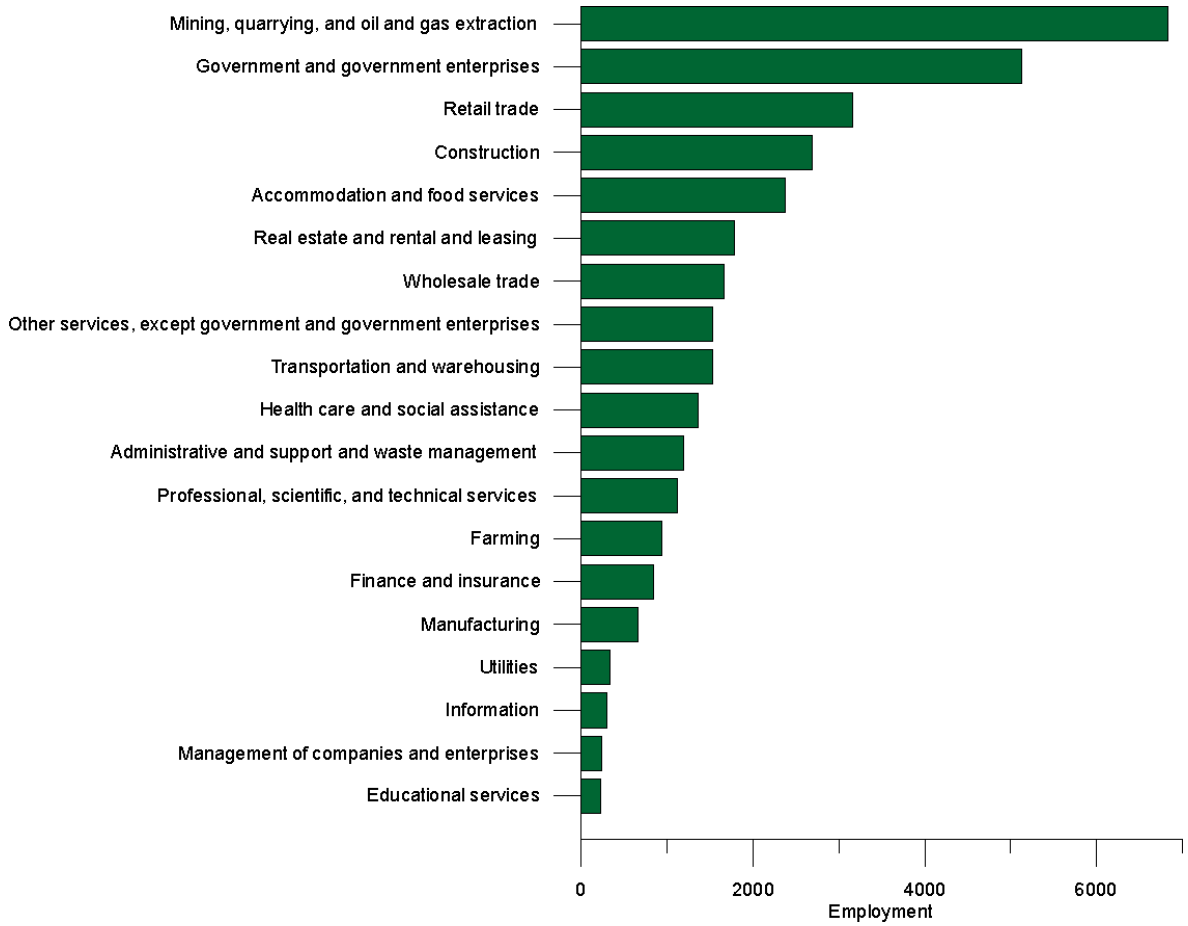
Table 4-3. Campbell County employment by industry, 2010-2020.

Industry	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Mining	8,978	9,258	9,634	9,262	9,482	8,884	7,338	7,155	7,000	6,759
Agriculture	793	850	887	882	902	923	932	950	926	942
Construction	4,288	3,073	3,039	2,841	3,373	3,192	2,675	2,471	2,620	2,657
Retail Trade	3,066	3,078	3,151	3,174	3,155	3,344	3,208	3,129	3,120	3,116
Government	4,587	4,736	4,883	5,055	5,215	5,332	5,359	5,168	5,135	5,138
All Others	14,632	15,183	15,357	15,468	15,893	15,821	14,985	14,751	15,174	15,535
Total Employment	**36,344**	**36,178**	**36,951**	**36,682**	**38,020**	**37,496**	**34,497**	**33,624**	**33,975**	**34,147**

In 2019, mining employment made up almost 20% of total employment in Campbell County (6,832 employees), more than any other industry.[5] Figure 4-3 depicts employment by industry for Campbell County in 2019.

[4] The relatively low employment levels seen in 2020 were likely due, in part, to the COVID-19 global pandemic.

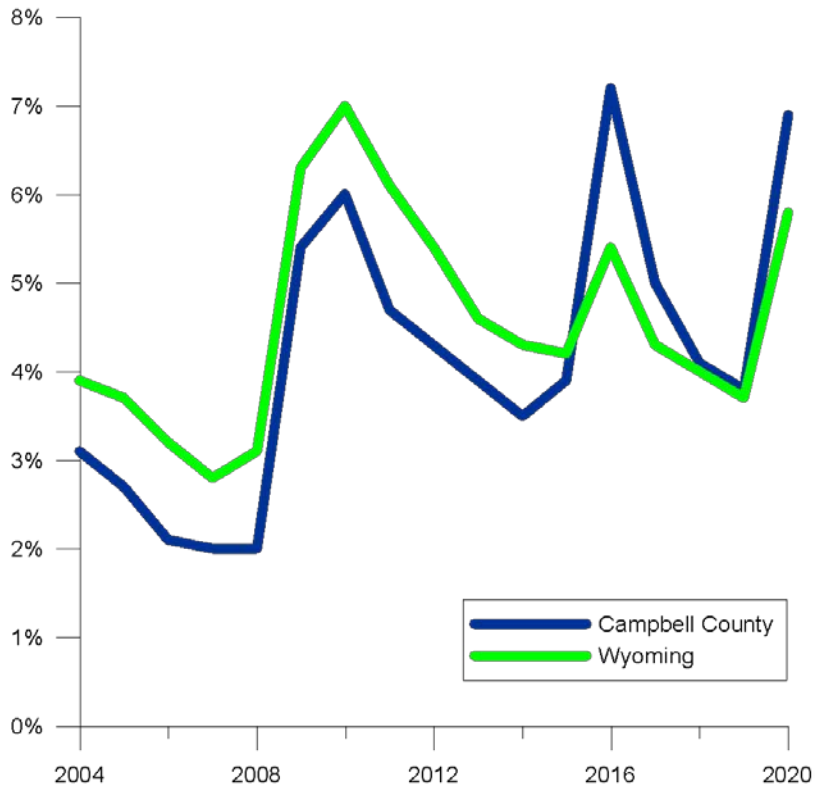
[5] As noted previously, 2020 employment patterns were likely influenced by the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. Employment data for 2019 may be more reflective of typical conditions in Campbell County in recent years.



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce 2020

Figure 4-3. Campbell County's employment by industry, 2019.

Historically, economic conditions in Campbell County have resulted in relatively low unemployment rates. Unemployment rates in the county have been lower than those of Wyoming, even during recessionary periods or other times of reduced energy activity. However, in more recent years (since 2016), Campbell County has experienced slightly higher unemployment rates than the state. As of mid-2021, Campbell County's unemployment rate was 6.8%, compared to 5.6% for the state as a whole. Figure 4-4 offers a comparison of unemployment rates in Campbell County and Wyoming through 2020, the last complete year of available data.



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce 2020

Figure 4-4. Historical unemployment rates in Campbell County and Wyoming, 2004 – 2020

Campbell County is currently home to about 1,480 business establishments, including 173 in the construction industry; 169 in retail trade; 130 in professional, scientific and technical industries; and 120 in the mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction industries (USCB 2019). As of 2020, the largest employers in Campbell County included a number of energy, mining, mining support companies, and governmental agencies, including the Campbell County School District, Peabody Energy, Thunder Basin Coal, Campbell County Health, and Navajo Transitional Energy Company (Energy Capital Economic Development 2020).

Farming and ranching activities take place on almost 2.9 million acres and over 640 farms in Campbell County. Livestock production and sales ($67.3 million) made up about 96% of total agricultural activity and related revenues ($69.9 million) in the county in 2017. The number of acres used for agricultural purposes was up slightly in 2017 as compared with 2012, but the number of farms decreased by about 100 (USDA NASS 2017).

The average wage per job in the county has historically been higher than the statewide average, reflecting the existence of relatively high paying mining related jobs. In 2019, the average wage in Campbell County was about 20% higher than that of the state (U.S. Department of Commerce 2021a).[6] In 2019, the median household income in Campbell County was about

[6] That pattern continued in 2020, when the average wage in Campbell County exceeded that of the state by about 15%. However, employment and wages across the state were affected by the global COVID-19 pandemic in that year; therefore, wage comparisons for 2020 may not reflect more typical conditions seen in recent years.

$82,700, which was about 29% higher than that of Wyoming's 2019 median household income, but was also about 5.5% less than the median household income in the county in 2010 (after adjustment for inflation). Per capita incomes in Campbell County have historically been higher than or similar to those of the state; however, that trend began reversing in 2015. Since that time, per capita income in Campbell County has been about 14% less than for the state. Table 4-4 provides wage and income information for Campbell County and Wyoming.[7]

Table 4-4. Historical wages and income levels for Campbell County and Wyoming, 1970-2020.

	Average Wage per Job		Median Household Income		Per Capita Income	
Year	Campbell County	Wyoming	Campbell County	Wyoming	Campbell County	Wyoming
1970	$6,676	$6,070	$10,836	$8,486	$3,553	$4,038
1980	$18,682	$15,335	$26,060	$19,994	$13,924	$11,612
1990	$25,622	$20,058	$37,055	$27,096	$18,433	$18,147
2000	$33,389	$27,138	$49,536	$37,892	$27,789	$29,607
2010	$55,643	$42,652	$76,576	$53,512	$51,153	$46,638
2019	$60,789	$50,752	$82,659	$64,049	$54,143	$61,065
2020	$59,946	$52,051	NA	NA	$53,932	$61,855

Historical wage and income data offers a picture of the economic conditions affecting the average county citizen. Figure 4-5 presents a distribution of Campbell County households by income level. About 16% of households had an income of $25,000 or less as of 2019. These households may be ones which require additional financial or other types of support from various Campbell County agencies. About 55% of households had incomes between $50,000 and $150,000, and about 15% of households earned more than $150,000 per year.

About 7.7% of the Campbell County population lived below the poverty level in 2019. The portion of county residents below the poverty level was lower than that of Wyoming as a whole, which had a poverty rate of 10.1% at that time.

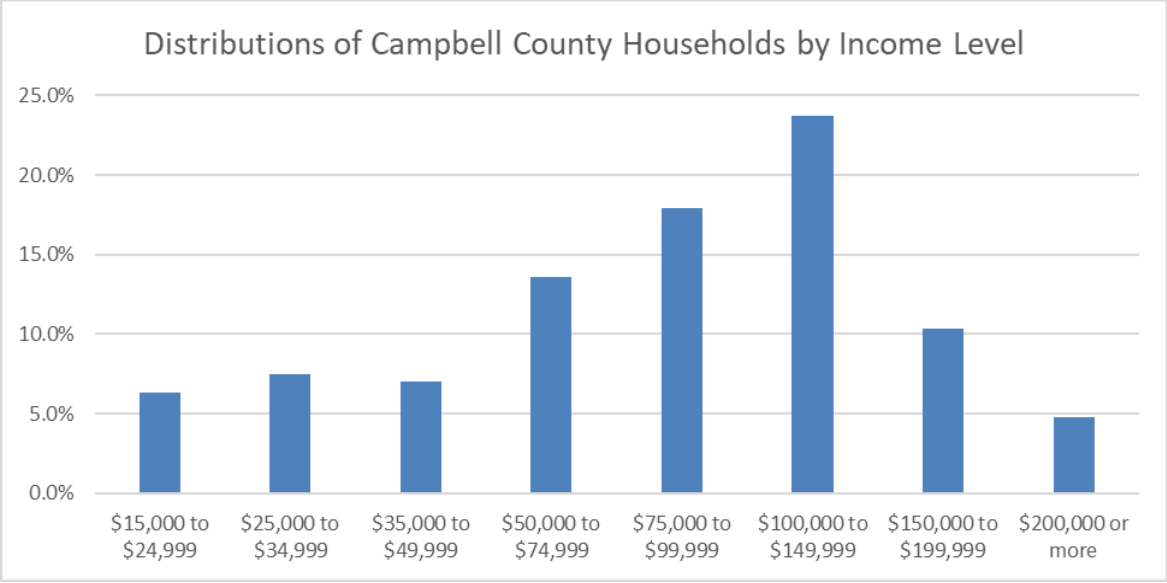


Figure 4-5. Distribution of Campbell County households by income level, 2019.

[7] Median household income for 2020 was not available from the USCB at the time this report was prepared.

4.1.4 Cost of Living

Historically, the cost of living in Campbell County has been higher than the state as a whole (Wyoming Department of Administration and Information 2021). This phenomenon was mainly due to higher costs for housing as compared to some other areas of the state, although food, medical care, and other costs in Campbell County have also been higher than the statewide average. High costs of living are not unusual in areas that experience rapid population and employment growth, along with higher income levels; those factors increase the demands for available housing and place pressures on prices for other goods and services. Since about 2017, the overall cost of living in Campbell County has been on par with that of Wyoming, mainly due to decreases in housing prices (as compared to previous years and as compared to other areas of the State). As of mid-2021, the cost of living in the county was about 1% lower than the statewide average.

4.1.5 Fiscal Conditions

In fiscal year 2020, Campbell County received about $105.2 million in revenue from a number of sources, including property taxes, sales and use taxes, other tax sources, grants and contributions, and other revenue sources (Campbell County 2020a). Property and production taxes accounted for about $47.4 million, nearly half of total revenues. In that same year, county expenditures amounted to about $104.7 million, including capital outlays and debt service. About 21% of total expenditures went towards public safety, including the Sherriff's Office, emergency management, and the Joint Powers Fire Board. Another approximately 12% went towards public works, including road and bridge projects.

Since 2018, property taxes collected by the county have averaged about $47 million per year, reflecting a decrease from previous years (property tax revenue was $58.5 million in 2017). Property tax revenues have also decreased as a proportion of total revenues (56.6% in 2017 to 45.1% in 2020). Sales and use tax revenues have increased in recent years, growing from about $15 million in 2017 to over $18 million in 2020. Total county revenues from all sources have remained relatively stable over the last several years, reaching $105.2 in 2020 (Campbell County 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020a).

The county's annual expenditures fluctuate from year to year based on a variety of factors, including planned capital investments. Total county expenditures ranged between about $83.7 million in 2018 to about $104.7 million in 2020. (Campbell County 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020a).

4.1.6 County Facilities and Services

Campbell County offers a wide variety of public services and maintains a number of facilities. Services relevant to this NRLUP include the Campbell County Sherriff's Office and the Campbell County Fire Department. These agencies provide additional law enforcement services and emergency response services to state and federal lands in Campbell County.

- The Campbell County Sheriff's Office provides law enforcement, detention, and administrative service to the citizens of Campbell County. The Sheriff's Office includes 163 full-time staff, including five deputies stationed in the Wright area. Facilities include a county detention center with an average daily inmate population of about 160 people and capacity to house about 300 inmates. Sheriff's Office staff responded to almost 11,000 calls in 2020 (Campbell County 2020b).
- The Campbell County Fire Department is responsible for fire, rescue, emergency medical services, and hazardous materials response calls over about 5,000 square miles of land, including Gillette, Wright, and rural portions of the county. The department includes 29 career firefighters and over 170 volunteer firefighters. Volunteer firefighters provide county-wide coverage from 10 stations and 11 wildland support stations throughout the county. The career staff runs 24-hour coverage out of Fire Station 1 in Gillette and Station 9 in Wright and augments volunteer stations. The Department responded to about 2,300 calls in 2020 (Campbell County 2020b).

4.1.6.1 Social Setting

In addition to the generally positive economic conditions, a number of other factors contribute to the quality of life for Campbell County residents. Consumer expenditures, driven by relatively high income levels, have attracted additional retail outlets, restaurants, and other commercial operations. Tax revenues and funding from other sources have allowed Campbell County, Gillette, and Wright to invest in public infrastructure projects and other non-mining related ventures to maintain and improve the quality of life, including educational, recreational, and social opportunities for county residents. Both Campbell County Memorial Hospital and Gillette College have undergone expansions of facilities and programs. Campbell County offers a number of recreational opportunities and events facilities.

Despite the numerous benefits from the energy sector, there are some challenges to the county's social conditions from this development. New residents bring different backgrounds and values compared with existing residents. The promise of opportunity brings transients and job seekers who might not be employable. The energy industry itself is subject to volatility, resulting in inflow and outflow of people. The county and other public jurisdictions are under pressure to provide expanded capacity and improved quality infrastructure and services in a short time. When energy prices fall, county and other facilities must absorb the costs of overcapacity. Periodic housing shortages and surpluses produce a different set of stresses.

4.1.7 Policy

Strengthen and expand Campbell County's economic base while preserving and building upon the social conditions in the county without detriment to the natural resource environment.

4.1.8 Goals

- Coordination, consultation, and cooperation with state and federal agencies to support and sustain existing economic activities, including energy and mining, and agriculture and recreation. Support for future economic activities on state and federal land that are compatible with other existing or future uses and county goals. Encouragement for economic diversification in the county that will provide sustainable economic opportunities for residents. Assurance that activities on state and federal lands are properly mitigated to minimize or eliminate any negative social or economic effects.

4.1.9 Objectives

- *State and federal agencies shall:*
    - *Notify, at the earliest point, Campbell County of any proposed action, change of existing activities, newly permitted activities, or changes in regulations that may affect the economic base of the county.*
    - *Include Campbell County in the review of any proposed developments and in any decision making processes.*
    - *Collaborate and consult with county agencies and the public to determine the full scope of potential social and economic effects of activities occurring on public lands and Campbell County should be notified of such discussions.*
    - *Collaborate with county agencies to develop a meaningful and relevant mitigation plan to address any direct or indirect negative social or economic effects resulting from a state or federal agency permitted activity or planning action.*
    - *Enforce the economic mitigations set forth in approved mitigation plans.*
- *Consider opportunities for economic development based on project merits and a comprehensive evaluation of the impacts to local or regional economic conditions; and*
- *Perform a socioeconomic impact analysis for each land management activity or decision related to state and federal properties; these analyses shall be conducted by experts familiar with the area's unique history, culture, economy and resources.*
- *Include in socioeconomic impact analyses a description of existing social, demographic, and economic conditions; the analytical methodologies; and the impacts to a comprehensive set of topics, including, but not limited to: population, employment, income levels, industry activity, housing, community services, utility services, schools, fiscal impacts to the county and local jurisdictions, public revenues, public expenditures, transportation, social conditions, and quality of life.*
- *Address in socioeconomic impact analyses the impacts of all phases of development or other activities, including construction and long-term operations, and all impacts of changes in regulations or other long-term planning strategies.*
- *Make socioeconomic impact analyses that are developed by state and federal agencies publicly available to all county officials, residents, or other citizens.*
- *Revise and modify socioeconomic mitigation plans over time in response to actual, on the ground conditions. Monitoring socioeconomic impacts and adapting the response to those impacts will be needed in order to properly mitigate certain actions.*

- *Campbell County reserves the right to appeal or seek other courses of action when the economic effects of management activities on state and federal land are not fully evaluated, considered, monitored, or mitigated as part of any land management decision.*

Proposed actions or permitted activities might include a small event that may result in mainly local impacts or a much larger event that may have larger scale, county-wide impacts. These actions, small or large, have the capability to affect social and economic conditions in Campbell County and impact residents of Gillette, Wright or rural areas. Changes in public land management planning philosophies, strategies or regulations are important to the county's economic activities. For example, a change in grazing regulations would affect agricultural operations, which are a mainstay of the county's economy and heritage. Campbell County desires an open line of communication between the Campbell County Board of Commissioners and the local offices of state and federal agencies regarding the potential for new developments or other activities. The knowledge of what may be to come will allow the county to prepare and plan for the future needs of its staff, businesses and residents.

As emphasized throughout this NRLUP, Campbell County is supportive of energy development and other economic activities occurring in the county now, as well as those that may take place in future years. Campbell County realizes that at least some of these activities are likely to occur on public lands or require state or federal level analyses for permitting or other purposes. As individuals or agencies charged with providing leadership regarding the direction of county initiatives and ensuring the economic and social viability of the county itself, Campbell County welcomes the opportunity to work closely with state and federal agencies to ensure that projects are beneficial to all stakeholders potentially affected. Inclusion of Campbell County in the proposal review process is likely to have a number of benefits, including access to local knowledge about economic, social, or other conditions; development of local credibility; and building of trust between agencies. In addition, involving Campbell County in the early stages of project review and discussion could alert state and federal agencies to potential issues and concerns at a time when those projects may be more easily altered or otherwise revised to avoid certain undesirable effects. Campbell County's early and continued involvement in the review process may be able to inform the discussion in such a way as to reduce the need for extensive mitigation once the project is operational or after the project has been completed.

Campbell County's involvement could take many forms, including that of cooperating agency in an EIS or as reviewer and commenter on smaller projects, but Campbell County would like a place at the table during the review process and the opportunity to fully participate and provide feedback and input to state and federal agencies as issues and propositions arise on lands in or affecting the county.

Discussions with a number of Campbell County representatives, agencies, or other groups are appropriate for state and federal agencies as part of the process of identifying potential countywide social and economic impacts of activities occurring on public lands. These groups could include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Campbell County Board of Commissioners

- Campbell County Economic Development Corporation (CCEDC)
- Northeast Wyoming Economic Development Corporation (NEWEDC)
- Campbell County Planning and Zoning Commission
- Campbell County Weed and Pest Board
- Joint Powers Regional Water Panel
- City of Gillette
- Town of Wright
- Campbell County residents at large

Representatives of these groups are experts in their field and leaders in the community. They are knowledgeable about the historical and existing demographic and economic resources of Campbell County and can provide specific comments and input regarding potential impacts to specific recourse areas. As part of the consultation effort, Campbell County anticipates that state and federal agencies will incorporate comments and inputs into any analysis or final land management decision. Campbell County will work with state and federal agencies to provide the data and other inputs necessary for developing an accurate analysis of potential economic impacts.

The extent, degree, and nature of socioeconomic impacts would be specific to individual projects, but small- and large-scale activities proposed to take place on state or federal lands have the potential to result in a host of social and economic impacts, both positive and negative, to Campbell County and its citizens. If requested by Campbell County, a comprehensive socioeconomic analysis would identify, analyze, and quantify the full scope of potential impacts of a project and address both the positive and negative aspects of such a development. These analyses generally include both direct and indirect effects of proposed projects, which may require the use of various economic modeling tools, such as IMPLAN or RIMS multipliers (IMPLAN, undated; U.S. Department of Commerce, undated). Such an analysis would be useful to Campbell County in planning for impacts and mitigation activities. If an analysis were conducted, Campbell County would prefer a final document that was easily readable to county citizens, in terms of understanding the topics addressed, the methodological approaches used, the anticipated project impacts, and the implications for the county. Other options for information dissemination might include a public meeting or other types of presentations.

Socioeconomic impacts are, of course, only one component of a larger analysis and review of any project. State and federal agencies will evaluate all aspects of a project before coming to a final decision on any proposal. However, Campbell County encourages these agencies to actively and seriously consider the socioeconomic effects, as these factors are likely to have far reaching and long-lasting effects on the county.

Mitigation plans are often required as part of state or federal permitting processes as a way to minimize or eliminate undesirable impacts of a proposed development. These plans include specific activities or other approaches that are to be implemented by certain parties to address the negative impacts of a project. Socioeconomic mitigation actions should be uniquely tailored to

the specific effects of individual projects, which can be identified as part of the socioeconomic impact analysis. In fact, it is a clear understanding of the type, location, degree, and duration of each project's socioeconomic effects that will form the basis for the development of mitigation plans that are meaningful to the County. Beyond the understanding of project effects is the need to include affected parties and other necessary information in the crafting of those plans to ensure that they are relevant and responsive to County concerns.

Campbell County believes that responses to the following questions can be used to drive the development of meaningful and relevant mitigation plans. Those responses, and the surrounding discussion, will provide focus and direction to these plans and can also work to identify the potential participants to be included in plan development:

- ***Who will be affected by project impacts?*** A project may result in impacts to specific entities, jurisdictions, or groups of individuals within the county. Representatives of those groups should be included in the discussion of mitigation activities and in the development of the mitigation plan. Those parties will have a unique stake in project outcomes and may be able to aid in the design of useful mitigation strategies;
- ***What County agencies will be responsible for responding to project effects?*** Project proponents will be responsible for completing mitigation activities, but affected parties may also look to specific agencies within Campbell County for support or guidance in the event of adverse project effects. Those agencies should also be included in the process of developing mitigation plans. They may have insight into creative mitigation strategies based on the availability of existing infrastructure, programs, or processes, or the potential to develop alternative approaches and actions;
- ***Which socioeconomic impacts will have the "largest" effects on county residents, agencies or other jurisdictions?*** The term "largest" may refer to duration, geographic extent, or the value of impact. The degree of effect should also consider any "offsetting" of negative effects resulting from other, beneficial, project outcomes. This question may spur discussion of what types of impacts to focus on in the mitigation plan, or how to prioritize mitigation actions, if that becomes necessary;
- ***What impacts are the most important to the county?*** It may be the impacts identified as the "largest", or ones which result in the most interest or concern on the part of county residents. Some socioeconomic project impacts may have the potential to affect the county's goals or policy objectives for other resources. A discussion on this point may direct state and federal agencies to include certain impacts in the focus of the mitigation plan;
- ***Are some resources more sensitive to changes than others?*** Some resources may be permanently altered, or experience a worsening of conditions over time, as a result of project activity, without intervention from mitigation actions. It may be a priority to the county or others to address those resources in the mitigation plan in order to avoid irreversible effects; and
- ***How will the overall mitigation plan and individual mitigation actions be implemented?*** In addition to identifying specific mitigation strategies, an implementation plan must be developed to ensure that those strategies are actually put into place and are working to

reduce effects. Implementation actions may include identifying the party or parties responsible for performing specific mitigation actions, as well as the timeline for completing those actions.

These questions offer an initial approach to the development of project mitigation plans. They are intended to spur discussion among the county, state, and federal agencies and others in order to define project-specific mitigation actions and strategies. Campbell County realizes that all projects result in different effects; therefore, mitigation plans will also differ. These questions can be used as an initial framework for developing those plans, although other questions may arise over time.

In all cases, the development of the mitigation plan will benefit from being an inclusive process. Campbell County will work with state and federal agencies to identify and develop appropriate mitigation strategies for socioeconomic resources in response to proposed management activities. Campbell County would also like to have the opportunity to become involved in other phases of plan development, as well as to review and comment on the completed mitigation plan before it becomes final. The Campbell County perspective, in both plan formulation and execution, will contribute to both the efficiency of that plan and its likelihood for success.

Campbell County anticipates that state and federal agencies will enforce the approved mitigation plan. Enforcement is likely to include monitoring of certain conditions or activities to determine when changes occur as a result of development or other land management activities. County officials and residents must have the expectation that mitigation strategies will be implemented and enforced in order to plan for the future. However, Campbell County acknowledges that resource conditions may change over time for a number of reasons; these changes may result in revision or modifications of any mitigation plan.

Monitoring actual socioeconomic impacts should be a consistent feature of federal or state oversight of newly approved regulations, actions and permits. Projected effects are always subject to unknown influences and may lead to unintended consequences. Regular and explicit monitoring should be performed, leading to corrective action as needed.

4.1.10 Socioeconomic Considerations for Future Actions

Given the breadth and sensitivity to socioeconomic resources, the proposed actions or future permitted activities of state or federal agencies, private groups, or other parties will undoubtedly result in some level of demographic, economic, and/or social effects within Campbell County. The challenge will be to identify the specific types of socioeconomic effects, the stakeholders that may be affected, the intensity of effects, and the period of time over which those effects will occur. Impacts may be widespread, affecting large portions of the population or the economy, or they may be more focused on a particular geographic area, segment of the population, or economic group. More than likely, projects will result in a mix of both positive and negative effects and the key socioeconomic issue will be the balance of the tradeoffs. Whatever the extent or degree of potential impacts, the socioeconomic effects to Campbell County residents, businesses, economy, and quality of life are important considerations in the evaluation of proposed projects or actions. Clearly, potential changes in demographic, economic, or social conditions should be considered in the decision of whether or not to support the permitting of a

project, the design of the development or implementation plan of project components and activities or alternatives, and the mitigation plan to address any negative effects.

The analysis of socioeconomic effects for any project or action should begin with a thorough understanding of the action itself. How exactly will that action take place? What existing resources will change as a result of that action? Who is using those resources now or in the future and how will they be affected by the alteration in those resources? When those resources are changed will the effects be positive or negative to present users? How important are those positive or negative effects? This is the starting point for any socioeconomic evaluation.

There are a number of socioeconomic analyses or considerations which may be relevant to all types of projects; beyond that, the specific focus of individual projects would require an emphasis on certain additional socioeconomic factors. The following discussion provides a general outline of the components of socioeconomic analyses, as well as guidance about the resources and data that should be addressed in all impact analyses. Additional topics or issues have been identified for three specific types of projects: the re-introduction of a listed species, changes to air quality regulations, and mineral extraction. However, the complete set of analyses conducted for any project should be determined by the specific characteristics of that project. Additionally, it is important to remember that not all socioeconomic benefits can be quantified and many benefits may only be conducive to a qualitative discussion; however, these benefits may be of equal importance in a socioeconomic evaluation.

4.1.10.1 General Components of a Comprehensive Socioeconomic Analysis

A useful and informative socioeconomic analysis will include the following components:

- A detailed description of the socioeconomic attributes of the proposed action itself. This step will define what will occur and how that will affect socioeconomic resources. The specific attributes of the proposed action will provide the focus for the subsequent impact study and evaluation;
- Baseline conditions relevant to the focus of the project in question and the geographic locations potentially affected by project alternatives. For example, the baseline description for a project anticipated to affect agricultural conditions in one area of the county should include data on farms, farm activities, farm income, and current agricultural conditions in that area, in addition to other socioeconomic characteristics. This element should include an interpretation and discussion of the baseline data to provide a vivid description of the area in terms of its demographic, economic, and social characteristics;
- Analyses of both short-term and long-term impacts. The socioeconomic impacts of the initial stages of a project (i.e., construction activities) may be very different than those experienced in later stages of the project (i.e., operational activities). The socioeconomic impact analysis should identify affected groups and describe specific effects to each of those groups in both the short- and long-term;

- An evaluation of total project effects that addresses both direct and indirect impacts. While certain economic sectors will be directly affected by project activities in terms of employment, income, or sales, the circulation of money throughout the county will also result in indirect impacts to additional sectors;
- An interpretation of what the impacts mean to the area in terms of intensity, i.e., are impacts negligible or significant; and
- A discussion of how the project will impact the area in combination with other projects occurring during the same time period or that are likely to occur in the future.

4.1.10.2 Socioeconomic Resources Relevant to all Types of Projects

The following items should be addressed as part of any thorough socioeconomic analysis. This list provides a general idea of the individual topics to be addressed, but may not be a complete set of all possible topics:

- *Population trends and demographic characteristics:* population growth, age distribution, migration patterns, perhaps racial make-up;
- *Housing conditions:* number of housing units, types of housing units, vacancy rates; median home values, rental rates;
- *Economic conditions:* employment by industry; unemployment rates; wages by industry, personal income levels, poverty levels, number and type of businesses, sales volume, cost of living information;
- *Public facilities and services:* water, wastewater, electricity, law enforcement, fire protection, education, waste disposal, medical and social services;
- *Municipal, county, school district or state level fiscal conditions:* revenue sources, revenues by category, expenditures by category;
- *Social context:* values held by local residents related to growth, community, industry activity, or other topics; and
- Some socioeconomic impact analyses include information about current land ownership patterns and land uses.

4.1.10.3 Additional Analyses Related to the Reintroduction of ESA Listed Species

In addition to the items listed above, a project or action focusing on the reintroduction of a threatened or endangered animal species should also take into account the following items:

- A more detailed evaluation of the impacts to private property rights. This should include an examination of any limitations placed on the use of private property or any changes in the value of that property as a result of the proposed action. The socioeconomic effects could include a loss of income or wealth, reduced employment, or reduced tax base;
- Potential changes in the allowed uses of public lands, i.e., temporary or permanent closures of certain areas in order to support wildlife, or restrictions that may curtail recreation, grazing, or other activities on public lands. Limitations on the use of public lands may result in economic impacts to agricultural, recreational, or other industries;

- Social and economic effects might extend to a loss of viability for ranchers to the point that they must leave the area;
- The potential for more or less tourism or recreational activity due to the existence of the listed species in the area and the associated spending of those additional visitor days.

4.1.10.4 Additional Analyses Related to Changes in Air Quality Regulations

An economic evaluation of a project or action that results in changes to air quality standards or regulations will also include the following:

- A focused analysis on the impacts to specific directly affected industries. If an industry is curtailed, what will the economic losses be? The analysis might address changes in employment and employee income levels, industry sales, and revenues or costs incurred to meet new regulations;
- Associated industries might also be affected. Industries that supply the regulated sector should be identified and assessed;
- Changes in county or state level agency revenues related to changes in industry production or activity. This analysis might also identify the items that are funded by agency dollars; for example, education;
- Economic benefits to those industries that may rely on cleaner air, including perhaps the tourism and recreation sectors, and the positive impacts of additional visitor spending;
- The value of improved health, in terms of a reduction in medical visits and medical spending related to air quality issues.

4.1.10.5 Additional Analyses Related to Mineral Extraction Projects

Mineral extraction or other projects that focus on energy development will have a variety of socioeconomic effects. Therefore, the social, demographic, and economic impact analyses for these types of projects must address a number of components in greater detail than warranted for in other types of projects; these include:

- *Housing resources* – impacts on housing availability and price by type of unit as a result of an influx of workers and other possibly transient people. The housing analysis may also look at the potential for displacement of local residents due to changes in housing prices;
- *Public infrastructure, utilities, and services* – rapid increases in local populations place pressure on public agencies to provide continuous, quality service to all users;
- *Timing of industry activity*, in terms of the duration of various project activities and the need for workers at specific points in the process. This factor is of great importance because of the large capital expenditures, and the long planning and construction periods required to provide new people with items like housing and utilizes;

- *Quality of life issues* – the construction and operation of the infrastructure required for mineral extraction may result in heavy traffic volume, safety concerns, noise, dust, or other factors that affect residents' perceived quality of life. Large increases in local population, especially due to transient workers, may change the "feel" of an area, as well as the social patterns of local residents;
- *Local employment and income levels* – these types of projects will create job opportunities in a number of sectors, including mining, construction, retail, and other industries. Generally, the jobs offered by the mining or energy industry are well-paying, with wages that are often higher than average wages in other industries. In addition, business opportunities and activity may increase for local residents, expanding employment opportunities and possibly increasing income levels. Landowners may see increased income due to lease payments. However, other industries may experience losses of employees or difficulty hiring new employees because of the high wages offered by mining companies;
- *Fiscal conditions of local, county and state agencies, and other jurisdictions* –mineral extraction and energy development projects will result in increased revenues to various municipal, state, and other agencies; these might include property tax revenue, sales tax revenue, and severance taxes. On the other hand, expenditures for items such as road maintenance, public safety, and education, are likely to increase as well.
- *Impacts to private property values* – certain facilities or other developments in close proximity to these properties may reduce property values as a result of traffic levels, equipment noise, smoke or dust, visual impacts, or an influx of transient workers.

4.2 Timber

In Campbell County, timber has provided material for fencing, building, and heating since settlement times. Pine, juniper, and cottonwood trees continue to be a source of lumber, although most timber cutting has been on a small scale.

Native tree species that occur in Campbell County are boxelder, plains cottonwood, balsam poplar, quaking aspen, Rocky Mountain juniper, ponderosa pine, and limber pine. Boxelder, plains cottonwood, and balsam poplar can be found in riparian areas; boxelder is also a component of some aspen deciduous forest (Figure 3-11). Rocky Mountain juniper, ponderosa pine, and limber pine occur in xeric and lower montane forests (Figure 3-11). Green ash is an ornamental species that has been popular as a street, park and yard tree across the country and in Campbell County municipalities.

Wyoming's timber harvest has been from mountainous regions of the state, where sufficient moisture allows timber to achieve a merchantable size. The nearest current commercial timber harvesting in northeast Wyoming has been in neighboring Crook County where there are two sawmills, as well as sawmills in nearby South Dakota. Merchantable timber in Campbell County could be taken to these nearby sawmills for processing. Although timber is a minor industry in Campbell County, it is an important resource that has helped many citizens. Currently, agricultural services, including forestry, account for approximately 2.9% of total employment in Campbell County (Table 4-2). Local wood products provide reasonably priced heat for homes, fencing supplies, and building materials.

Activities such as timber harvest and fire suppression have changed the composition of forest stands from uneven-aged, where relatively large age differences are found between individual trees; to even-aged, in which all the trees are close to the same age. This leaves forests vulnerable to insects and disease. The current mountain pine beetle infestation might be one of the largest insect blights ever seen in North America (Petit 2007). Beetles favor mature trees more than 14 inches in diameter (Letherman et al. 2011), but have been known to impact trees down to seven inches in diameter (Means 2014). More than 4 million acres have been affected in Wyoming since the first signs of the mountain pine beetle outbreak in 1996 (USFS 2013). Aerial survey results from 2015 show that the epidemic is declining in most of Wyoming, with the exception of the northeastern part of the state, where an ongoing outbreak continues in the Black Hills National Forest (USFS 2015). This outbreak could put forests in Campbell County at risk.

In addition to the pine beetle outbreak, the climate and rural character of Campbell County makes the forests vulnerable to catastrophic wildland fires. The past 100+ years of wildland fire suppression has led to heavy vegetation growth that escalates the fuels available to intensify a wildfire. Add to this a growing wildland/urban interface due to subdivisions being developed to house employees of the growing energy industry and protection of these developments could involve more than available fire-fighting equipment can provide. (Wyoming Homeland Security 2011).

All of Wyoming is facing unparalleled disturbances of its forestland due to insects, disease, forest fires, invasive species and drought; these disturbances are both widespread and acute (UW 2010). Campbell County has not escaped these conditions. The impacts of these disturbances limit the ways forests are used and enjoyed, inhibit sustained yields of forest resources, pose a threat to housing and infrastructure at the wildland-urban interface, and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality. In conjunction with the impacts from drought, wildfire, and disease, the ability to apply effective management strategies for dealing with these issues and restoring forests is decreasing due to the fact that the forest products industry in Wyoming has been downsizing over the past three decades (Pappas 2013).

Campbell County believes timber management should occur by working with landowners and government agencies to promote forest health by integrating land management programs to: reduce insect and disease damaged stands and the potential for future infestations; augment fire suppression and defensible space; enhance wildlife habitat, grazing, oil and gas, and recreational opportunities.

4.2.1 Policy

A sustained timber resource managed for optimum utilization, economic return, and environmental benefit while supporting multiple uses by Campbell County and its citizens.

4.2.2 Goals

- Diversify age classes and species in timbered areas. Reduction of insect and disease damage. Prevention of build-up of excessive fuel load, and improvement of fire suppression and defensible space Improvement of wildlife habitat and vegetation diversity. Utilization of timbered areas for local economic and social benefit.

4.2.3 Objectives

- *Promote the use of appropriate species in urban and rural forestry planning.*
- *Support private, state, and federal land managers in proper management of harvestable timber areas through best forest management practices, including, but not limited to: timber harvest, thinning, select cutting and clear cut, fire management, and managed grazing practices for the prevention of catastrophic wildfires, insect infestations, and disease outbreaks.*
- *Support timber harvest of insect- and disease-damaged timber stands to improve forest health and prevent catastrophic wildfires and future infestations.*
- *State and federal agencies shall coordinate efforts with all landowners and local governments in treating timber stands for insect and disease outbreaks.*
- *Encourage use of living snow fences and shelter belts.*
- *State and federal agencies shall manage for sustaining multiple uses in timbered areas (e.g., timber harvest, livestock grazing, mining, oil and gas production, and recreation).*
- *Support the ability of its citizens to derive economic and social benefits from timbered areas, including the use of timber products from state and federals lands for private, personal use.*
- *State and federal agencies shall recognize and encourage commercial timber harvest in Campbell County to promote forest health and economic development.*

It is Campbell County's policy to support private, state, and federal land managers and private landowners in proper management of forested areas through a variety of techniques that will promote diverse age classes and species. Management of timber should focus on maintaining and promoting diverse age classes and species while considering what the desired structure should look like in 100 years. Management techniques may include but are not limited to: timber harvest, thinning, fire management, and managed grazing practices.

Timber harvesting requires advanced planning. For federal agencies, the timber sale planning is analyzed through the NEPA process. For state and private entities, the development of a timber sale plan can be anywhere from an analysis similar to the NEPA process to just a verbal declaration of the expectations from the harvest. It is recommended that a timber sale plan be written and agreed to for all timber sale operations regardless of ownership. The analysis should evaluate the potential for impacts and cumulative effects on the soil and water resources. The planning document should incorporate Wyoming Forestry and Silviculture BMPs whenever the planned activity impacts an area that could be mitigated by employing one or more of the BMPs. Information on field audits of these BMPs is provided in Appendix A. Timber sales should be designed to ensure that timber harvest will maintain or improve hydrographic characteristics by increasing runoff quantity and/or extending the runoff period, maintain water quality and soil productivity, and reduce soil erosion and sedimentation (WDEQ 2004). Additional information

on Wyoming BMPs regarding Streamside Management Zones is found in Appendix A. References to soils are found in several federal laws and State Forest Practices Acts (Puffer 1991). Wyoming does not have a Forest Practices Act, so soil management and protection measures during forestry activities are voluntary.

Specific management actions that Campbell County supports regarding forest insects and disease, fire, and wildlife habitat are described in Appendix A. These actions include the most up-to-date approaches to managing insects and disease based on current science; potential treatments for specific insects and diseases are discussed. Information in Appendix A is kept current to address changing conditions regarding forest insects and disease and the related impacts, such as changes to wildfire cycles and wildlife habitat.

A viable forest products industry is essential for effective forest management; forest management project expenses become unreasonable without it. A predictable, dependable supply of forest products is critical to retaining the industry infrastructure. The development of non-traditional markets, such as those for biomass, could become important. There is the potential to use some biomass (1%) at coal fired plants, thereby reducing CO_2 emissions. Assessments should be undertaken to identify forest landscape areas where there is potential to access and supply traditional, non-timber, and/or emerging markets such as those for biomass or ecosystem services. Assessments can identify viable and high potential working forest landscapes where landowner assistance programs can be targeted. In addition to supporting the forest products industry, the proper treatment of timber stands aids in reducing fuel loads, thus preventing catastrophic fires. Restrictions on the use of timbered areas would be a detriment to hunting, recreation, mining, oil and gas, and agriculture industries.

Windbreaks and living snow fences are snow capturing linear plantings of single or multiple rows of trees or shrubs for the purpose of wind reduction. In Wyoming, they are essential for controlling blowing and drifting snow. It is Campbell County's policy to encourage the use of living snow fences and shelter belts. Funding can be a limiting factor, as most landowners require some direct support to install living snow fences off a highway ROW. The WSFD, Wyoming Department of Transportation (WYDOT), and Wyoming Association of Conservation Districts have snow fence programs funded by the USDA CRP to provide financial assistance to landowners for living snow fence installation. Specific tree species that could be used in Campbell County for living snow fences and shelter belts are described in Appendix A.

While many people think of Wyoming as a rural state, 69% of the population lives within urban areas, or incorporated cities and towns, as compared to 80% of the U.S. population living in urban areas. Urbanites depend on the essential ecological, economic, and social benefits provided by urban trees and forests (Hamerlinck et al. 2013). Urban forests provide a myriad of essential services that include reduced energy use; improved water, air, and soil quality; diverse wildlife habitat; noise abatement; and increased human health and well-being (Nowak et al. 2010). Management decisions influence the amount and types of benefits derived from the urban forest now and for future generations. Knowledge of urban forest ecology and how to conserve these essential resources is critical to developing appropriate management strategies to enhance optimal urban forest cover and to sustain urban forest health and benefits into the future. Additional information on urban forestry is included in Appendix A.

4.3 Livestock and Grazing

Grazing by native ungulates such as bison, elk, mule deer, and pronghorn antelope pre-dates settlement in Campbell County. Domestic livestock grazing by settlers was established in Campbell County in the late 1800s. Grazing has been a means of economic viability in Campbell County since the county was originally settled. Grazing and raising livestock is a smaller industry economically when compared to other industries, but remains significant for the cultural heritage and environmental management of Campbell County. The mix of livestock species and number and size of ranching operations has vacillated through time, but from the time that Campbell County was settled, grazing and livestock production has been an important industry in the county supporting local businesses and contributing to the local tax base thereby providing local government services and support for the local school system and retaining open spaces for wildlife. Many ranching operations in Campbell County are run by families who often have long-term commitments to the land and natural resources and are involved in community activities. The traditions of Campbell County are tied to grazing and raising livestock, making the sustainable continuation of these practices imperative to upholding the historic culture of the county. Appendix A contains the current composition of the livestock industry in Campbell County.

Grazing leases are one way that state and federal land managers work with private livestock producers to manage livestock grazing in Campbell County. BLM and USFS grazing leases are present throughout Campbell County. The Buffalo BLM field office is responsible for managing BLM grazing leases in Campbell County, while the Douglas Ranger District manages USFS grazing allotments in the county. Approximately 223,888 acres of land in Campbell County are managed by the BLM, 161,841 acres of land are managed by the USFS, state land accounts for 188,662 acres, and private land accounts for approximately 2,514,835 acres. Grazing allotments span the county and are present on federal, state and private lands. Grazing allotments within the county vary in size, use dates, and livestock number and kind depending on the individual grazing operators issued lease(s)/permit(s). Management statuses are applied to individual grazing leases depending on the status of the lease. Few grazing leases in Campbell County fall under the "improve" management status with most grazing leases falling under "custodial" or "maintain" status (Table 4-5). Livestock grazing typically occurs on grazing allotments through the spring, summer, and fall months, with permittees/lessees moving livestock off of the grazing allotments sometime in the fall.

Table 4-5. Summary of grazing allotments Buffalo Bureau of Land Management field office.

Field Office	Management Status	Number of Allotments	Total Acres*
	Custodial	152	976,907
	Improve	6	97,552
Buffalo Field Office	Maintain	31	410,567
	Unclassified	1	13,957
	Unknown	3	-
Total Row	**-**	**193**	**1,498,983**

* Acreage includes public, state and private lands. Source: GeoCommunicator 2014
Excludes U.S. Forest Service grazing allotments, approximately 101,500 acres

The landscape of Campbell County is conducive to livestock grazing and a thriving livestock industry. While forested and urban environments exist in Campbell County, the majority of the

landscape consists of two types of rangelands: Wyoming sagebrush shrublands and prairie grasslands. Sagebrush shrublands are an important habitat type in Campbell County both in terms of size and utility for wildlife and grazing. Campbell County contains approximately 1,698,318 acres of sagebrush shrublands accounting for over 55% of the land area in Campbell County (Figure 3-11). Plant species composition and structure vary in sagebrush shrublands. Sagebrush shrublands can be made up of monocultures of sagebrush or contain high levels of shrub diversity (WGFD 2017). Sagebrush shrublands can be productive environments for grazing depending on soils, microclimate, plant species composition, distribution of sagebrush and many other factors. Prairie grasslands are an important habitat type in the county, accounting for approximately 968,756 acres or over 32% of the land area in Campbell County (WGFD 2017; Figure 3-10). Prairie grasslands are an important grazing resource in Campbell County and across Wyoming. Prairie grasslands are productive for grazing and support many wildlife species.

The culture of Campbell County is grounded in rural values, conservation, wise use of natural non-renewable and renewable resources, and the preservation of private property rights. Grazing livestock on private, state, and federal land continues to be part of Campbell County's western heritage. Proven methods of livestock grazing continue to maintain the health and productivity of grazing lands and provide improved wildlife habitat, healthy watersheds, and soil erosion control. A large part of Campbell County's present and future economic viability is strongly tied to the land and its productivity.

4.3.1 Policy

Continued livestock grazing on private, state, and federal lands and the maintenance of current and/or historic animal unit month (AUM) levels, while sustaining and improving grazing land production, rangeland health and wildlife habitat.

4.3.2 Goals

- Healthy grazing lands to include the diversification of native plant populations and wildlife habitat.
- Rangeland management for optimal grazing potential.
- Maintenance of a strong and viable livestock production industry.
- Continued livestock grazing on state and federal land with grazing potential, distribution and flexibility in the grazing season. Management and control of noxious weeds, invasive species and pests.
- Whereas the BLM Buffalo Field Office has determined livestock grazing to be an acceptable use on 99% of the BLM-administered lands within the Buffalo planning area.

4.3.3 Objectives

- *Use relevant scientific data and rangeland monitoring data to support any modification of AUMs on state and federal lands.*
- *Make immediately available access for permittees/lessees to any data collected on their grazing permit/lease, including field notes.*
- *Consult and consider the input of permittees/lessees on any proposed changes of use to permits/leases.*

- *State and federal agencies shall consult and coordinate with permittees/lessees on any proposed grazing rest prescriptions due to drought, wildfires or prescribed burns. Any AUM reductions shall be temporary and based on scientific data and monitoring and rangeland health standards and guidelines.*
- *Whereas the BLM Buffalo Field Office has determined livestock grazing to be an acceptable use on 99% of the BLM-administered lands within the Buffalo planning area[8], and completed an evaluation to determine 9,992 acres where grazing is incompatible with other resource uses[9] State and federal agencies shall not permit the relinquishment, transfer, or retirement of livestock grazing AUMs in favor of conservation, wildlife, or other uses.*
- *recognize, venerate, and actively promote and protect all property rights associated with grazing permits/grazing leases, including but not limited to water rights and ROWs and easements on state and federal lands,*
- *protect the rights of privacy and shall not release personal and private information of permittees/lessees, such as phone numbers, home address, contact information or financial data to members of the public or media unless expressly approved in writing by the permittees/lessees. This policy shall not prohibit exchanges of data between state and federal agencies and local emergency service providers.*
- *Issue grazing permit/lease renewals and grant extensions to permittees/lessees if state and federal agencies are unable to process such renewals before the expiration of such permit/lease.*
- *State and federal agencies shall not impede the control of noxious weeds and pests in order to maintain the long-term economic productivity of the rangeland for livestock and wildlife grazing.*
- *Cooperation and consultation with federal and state agencies in regards to livestock health and potential disease and/or health risk to livestock in the county.*

As provided for in allotment agreements, various monitoring activities are conducted by the BLM and USFS on all grazing allotments including actual use by livestock (i.e., number of animals within an allotment provided by leasee), use supervision (i.e., count of livestock during field visits), and vegetation status and trend. Data are collected within areas that are representative of a large percentage of the public land within the allotment and are generally visited every five years unless there are extenuating circumstances, such as severe drought, in which case they are visited more frequently.

Data collected on grazing leases can be used by private livestock producers to make informed management decisions. By providing data to livestock producers, state and federal land managers are providing livestock producers with the tools to make land management decisions that are beneficial to the livestock industry and the landscape of Campbell County.

Private livestock producers are often knowledgeable about their grazing leases including plant communities, wildlife and natural resource concerns. State and federal land managers will gain knowledge by collaborating with livestock producers and livestock producers will be made

[8] BFO_RMP_Evaluation_Draft_3/4/2022

[9] BFO_RMP_Livestock Grazing Decision Grazing-6017

aware of proposed changes to their permits/leases. Campbell County's natural resources, state and federal land managers, and livestock producers all stand to benefit from consistent communication between state and federal land managers and livestock producers.

The optimization of rangeland resources and AUMs is critical to the continuation of a strong livestock production industry in Campbell County. Livestock grazing can be used to conserve natural resources (Hubbard et al. 2004) and improve natural resource health and wildlife habitat (Vavra 2005, Johnson and Sandercock 2010). Alternative grazing practices such as rotation grazing within leases should be considered prior to suggested reduction in AUMs. Land managers should employ iterative land management strategies rather than simply reducing AUMs. Adaptive management techniques can be employed that satisfy the needs of multiple resource users (Williams and Brown 2012) without the unnecessary reduction of AUMs on grazing leases.

In Campbell County, over 70% of non-privately held land under grazing allotments is managed by the BLM. The BLM grazing regulations require grazing permits issued by the agency to contain terms and conditions that ensure conformance with BLM Standards for Healthy Rangelands and Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management for Public Land Administered by the BLM. These standards and guidelines address the health, productivity, and sustainability of public rangelands. The BLM Wyoming standards and guidelines assess the four fundamentals of rangeland health: properly functioning watersheds; naturally cycling water, nutrients and energy; acceptable air and water quality; and viable habitats for special status species. Allotments are categorized as Improve, Maintain, or Custodial to prioritize and concentrate funding and on-the-ground management efforts to those allotments where resources are needed most, as per BLM Instruction Memorandum 2009-18 (BLM 2009a). Within Campbell County, the BLM categorized six allotments as Improve, 31 as Maintain, and 152 Custodial. As provided for in allotment agreements, various monitoring activities are conducted by the BLM on all grazing allotments including actual use by livestock (i.e., number of animals within an allotment provided by leasee), use supervision (i.e., BLM count of livestock during field visits), and vegetation status and trend. If federal land managers are not able to complete monitoring activities prior to the expiration of permits/leases, extensions and renewals shall be granted.

The USFS manages 29 grazing allotments totaling approximately 101,500 acres in Campbell County. Forest Service Handbook (FSH) 2209.13 (USFWS 1992a) outlines the qualifications, requirements, and terms of use for USFS grazing allotments. FSH 2209.13 identifies the general land practices required to graze on USFS allotments while specific LRMP identify more detailed objectives, practices and prohibitions that may be associated with a grazing permit. Individual USFS grazing permits can further delineate the permitted actions or requirements of a permitee. USFS is required to monitor permitee activities (USFS 1992a) and can terminate a permit if a permitee is found to be in violation of the terms outlined in the grazing permit (USFS 1992a).

It is Campbell County's policy to encourage the management and control of noxious weeds, invasive species, and pests to maintain the productivity and integrity of Campbell County's natural resources (See Chapter 3 *Weed, Pests, and Invasive Species*). State and federal land managers should facilitate the control of noxious weeds and pests on state and federal lands in order to maintain the long term economic productivity of Campbell County rangelands for

livestock grazing and wildlife. Management techniques might include preventing the introduction of undesirable species through early detection and proper weed identification, early detection and eradication of weeds, mapping the spatial extent of undesirable species, educating state and federal land managers and the public through plant identification courses and outreach programs, and inventory of undesirable species for land management planning and weed and pest control through long term monitoring and treatment (BLM 2008). Campbell County supports management strategies to control noxious weeds, invasive species, and pests including, but not limited to, herbicide and pesticide applications in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations and standards, biological control strategies that utilize best available scientific evidence and planning prior to biological introductions and mechanical controls. Grazing strategies should consider the species mix of individual plant communities including non-native species. Efforts should be made to reduce the transfer of non-native plants and noxious weeds that have the potential to reduce the richness and productivity of native plant populations.

4.4 Mineral Resources

Mineral extraction industries have long been part of the history and economy in Campbell County (Ritthaler 1995). Mineral resources include, but are not limited to coal, oil and gas, uranium, scoria, gravel and others. These vast reserves have been utilized by residents as the region was settled and ultimately exported for the nation's energy needs as development, production, and transportation infrastructure was put into place.

Campbell County's economic viability is highly dependent on the ability to produce, market, and deliver mineral and energy products to consumers in Campbell County, within the State of Wyoming, and across the US. This continued development is a critical component of the county's economic base. The ability to continue this economic activity is dependent on a number of factors, and can be hindered by excessive environmental regulation and lack of transportation.

4.4.1 Coal

Campbell County is situated on the eastern edge of what is probably the largest single deposit of coal in the US that is economically recoverable by surface mining methods. "Using a geology-based assessment and methodology, the USGS estimated in-place resources of 1.07 trillion short tons of coal in the Powder River Basin, Wyoming, and Montana. Of that total, with a maximum stripping ratio of 10:1, recoverable coal was 162 billion tons. The estimate of economically recoverable resources was 25 billion tons." The Gillette Coal Field, which lies in central Campbell County, contains 10 billion tons recoverable by surface mining methods (USGS 2013).

One of the first coal mines opened in 1922 was the Peerless Mine. It became WYODAK Coal Mine in 1927, and it has been a steady source of employment ever since. As of 2020, there were 12 mines operating in Campbell County (Figure 4-6); however, the Coal Creek Mine is set to close in 2022. Over the last decade, coal production in Campbell County decreased from over 428 million tons in 2010 to about 210 million tons in 2020 (Wyoming Department of Employment 2010 – 2021). The trend in decreasing coal production in the county and in the state can be attributed to the continuing retirement of coal-fired power plants, low price of natural gas, and the increasing competition from renewables (Wyoming State Geological Survey 2021a). Table 4-6 provides coal production data for Campbell County and Wyoming since 2010.

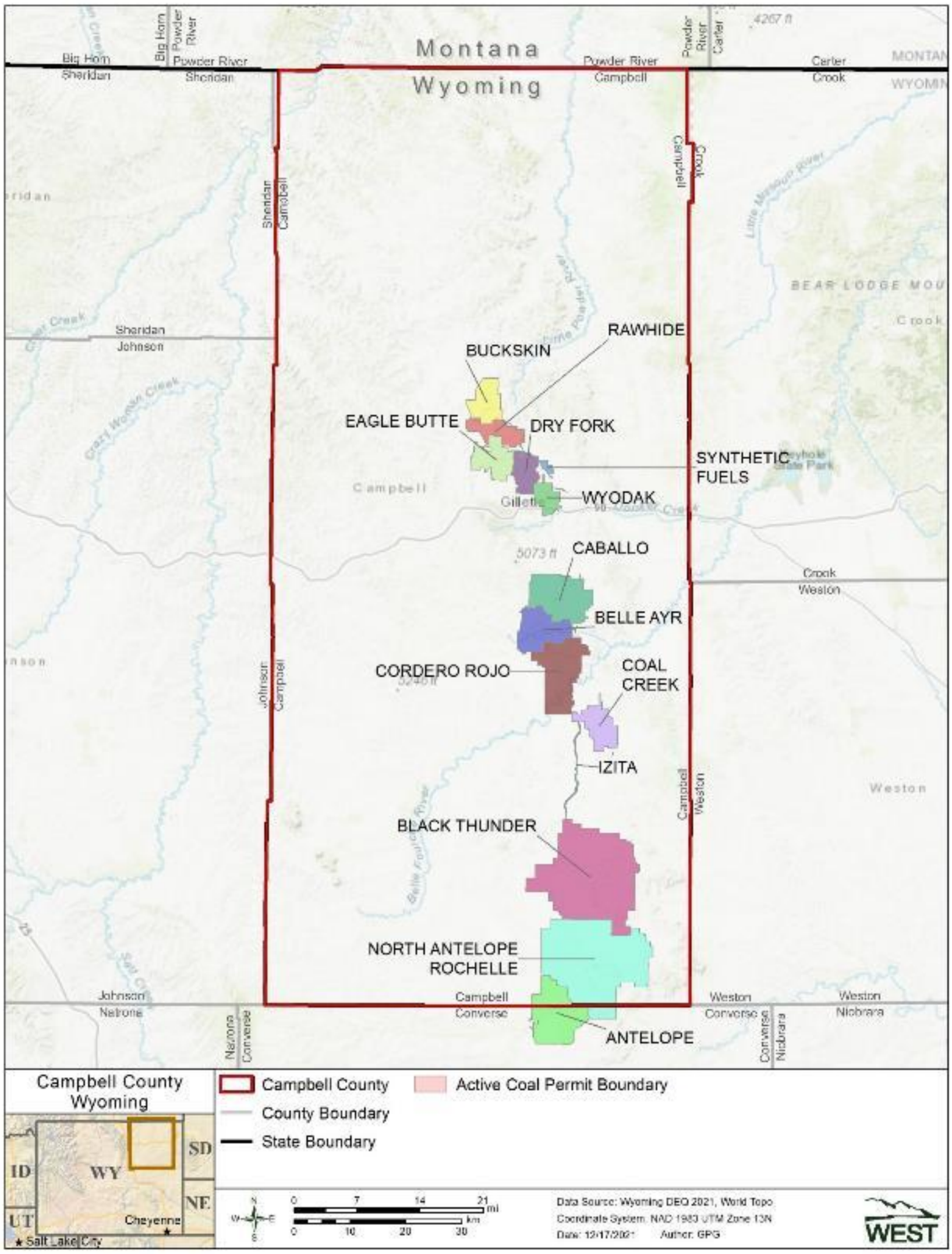


Figure 4-6. Coal mine locations in Campbell County.

Table 4-6. Coal production in Campbell County and Wyoming, 2010-2020.

Year	Campbell County Production (tons)	Wyoming Production (tons)	Campbell County % of Wyoming
2010	428,331,724	442,061,036	96.9
2011	426,076,897	438,380,012	97.2
2012	354,060,413	401,457,074	88.9
2013	374,372,470	387,995,072	96.5
2014	378,916,523	392,751,713	96.5
2015	363,325,451	375,694,995	96.7
2016	287,243,453	297,501,894	96.6
2017	305,612,350	316,603,867	96.5
2018	293,462,560	304,180,569	96.5
2019	267,016,558	277,087,947	96.4
2020	209,991,649	218,561,923	96.1

Despite decreasing production levels, the top producing mines in the country are located in Campbell County, making it the nation's prime source of domestic coal production. Coal mines in Campbell County produce about 96% of the coal mined in Wyoming; Wyoming produces about 40% of the nation's total coal resources.

The TBNG contains the nation's largest coal mine, the North Antelope Rochelle Mine, most of which is located in Campbell County, as well as portions of the Black Thunder Mine. The USFS has authority and responsibility to determine which lands are available for leasing and for prescribing lease terms that protect the surface resources and values (USFS 2001). The Secretary of the Interior has the authority to administer operations on such lands leased, licensed, or permitted. The Office of Surface Mining is responsible for coal, and the BLM is responsible for other minerals (USFS 2001).

4.4.2 Oil and Gas

The first oil well was drilled in Campbell County in 1941 starting the era of oil exploration, and the first commercial oil field was discovered in 1948. Production boomed in the late 1960s and early 1970s, earning Gillette the title of "Energy Capital of the Nation". This was followed by the "bust" in 1986 with oil production on the decline until 2006, when it experienced its first increase in 20 years.

Most of the oil and gas producing fields in the county are stratigraphic traps, as opposed to anticlinal traps common to the major producing fields in other parts of Wyoming. The stratigraphic traps are thick, discontinuous channels, beach, or offshore sands. Beach and offshore sands usually have a north-south trend to them in Campbell County, while the discontinuous channels have an irregular configuration. Production comes from the middle portion of the stratigraphic column. More than half of the oil production comes from the Muddy Sandstone, and over 50% of that comes from the Minnelusa, Dakota Sandstone, Mowry Shale, Turner Sandstone, Niobrara Shale, and Sussex, Parkman, and Ferguson Sandstones. The Muddy Sandstone yields 97% of the total conventional gas production with bulk of the remainder coming from the Ferguson and Sussex Sandstones (Ritthaler 1995).

Conventional natural gas production followed similar lines of oil production until the 1990s when new technologies were developed to extract coalbed natural gas from the coal seams in Campbell County. Sporadic development began in the late 1970s, but no large scale efforts were seen until the late 1980s. The early development focused on shallow coal targets in areas of proven reserves, such as those by the Campbell County Airport, along the Highway 59 corridor between Gillette and Wright, and isolated targets near Recluse. Coalbed gas production went into full swing by the late 1990s, driven by several factors, including the increasing price of natural gas and new technologies that decreased well costs. Those technologies have continued to evolve into more efficient methods of extracting the gas from the coal seams.

A by-product of this production is water, which must be drawn off the coal seams in order to release the gas. Companies must use environmentally sound, acceptable methods of handling the quantities of water that are produced. Water management plans are created by the company to meet local, state, and federal regulations, as well as the surface owner's needs. Stock ponds, wetlands, wildlife ponds, and irrigation are some of the ways that the produced water is managed and put to beneficial use. Because of the fine-textured soil which is predominant in Campbell County, a great deal of care must go into using this water for irrigation purposes.

There are approximately 37,800 completed oil and gas wells within the borders of Campbell County (Figure 4-7), about 21,250 of which are coalbed natural gas wells (Figure 4-8). About half of those wells have been plugged and abandoned (P&A); about 54% of the coal bed natural gas wells are P&A (Wyoming Oil and Gas Conservation Commission [WOGCC] 2021). The number of producing wells in Campbell County has steadily decreased over the last 10 years, from 10,874 in 2010 to 3,220 in 2020; idle wells have also decreased, from 9,439 in 2010 to 4,075 in 2020.

Natural gas production has been declining in the Powder River Basin since 2009, largely due to low gas prices, depleted coalbed natural gas reservoirs, and competition from large unconventional gas plays (Wyoming State Geological Survey 2021b). Over the last decade, natural gas production in Campbell County steadily decreased from peak production of 141,383,827 thousand cubic feet (Mcf) in 2010 to 71,308,166 Mcf in 2018. The county's gas production increased in 2019 and 2020, reaching 84,273,922 Mcf in 2020 (about 5.7% of total statewide gas production) (WOGCC 2021).

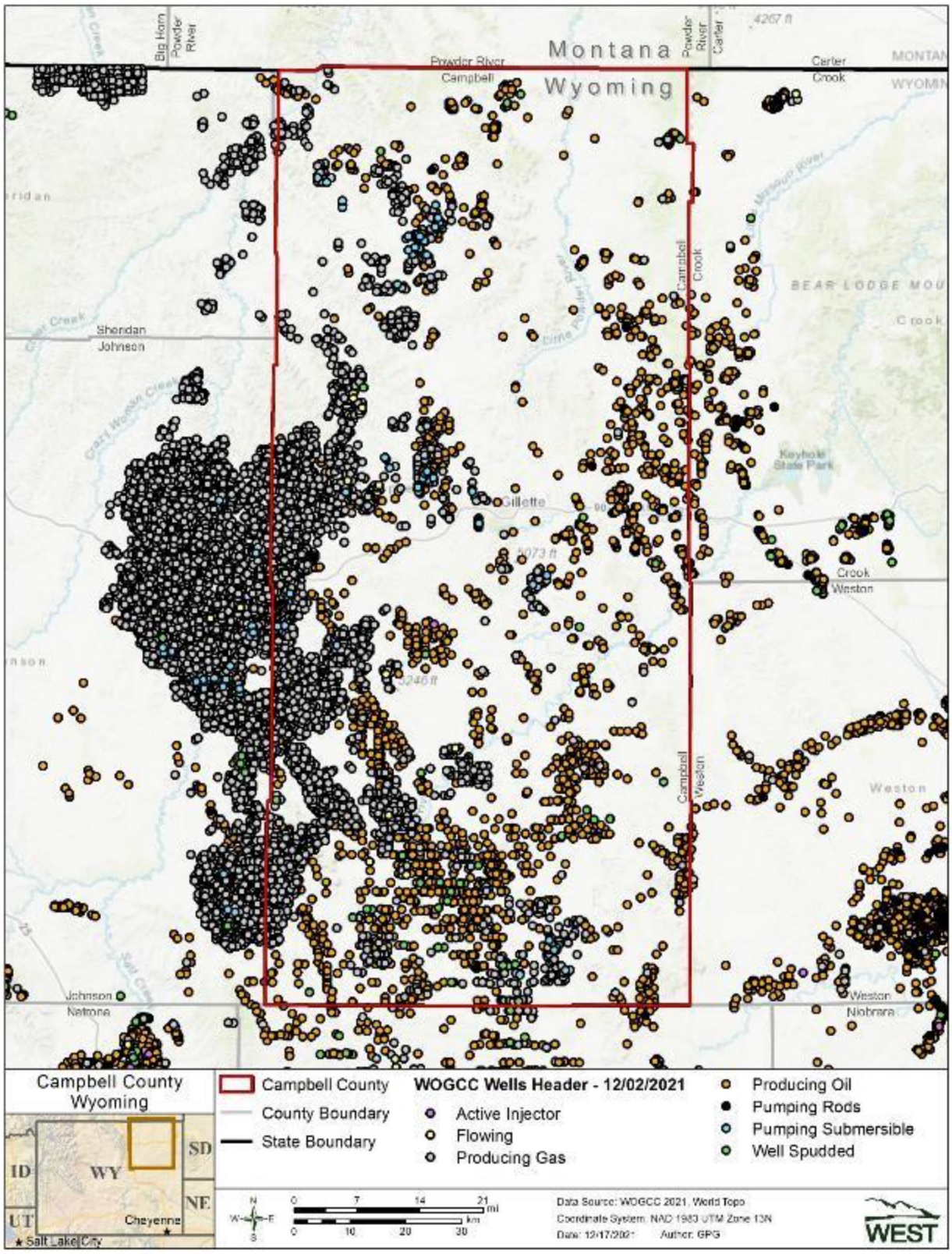


Figure 4-7. Completed oil and gas wells in Campbell County.

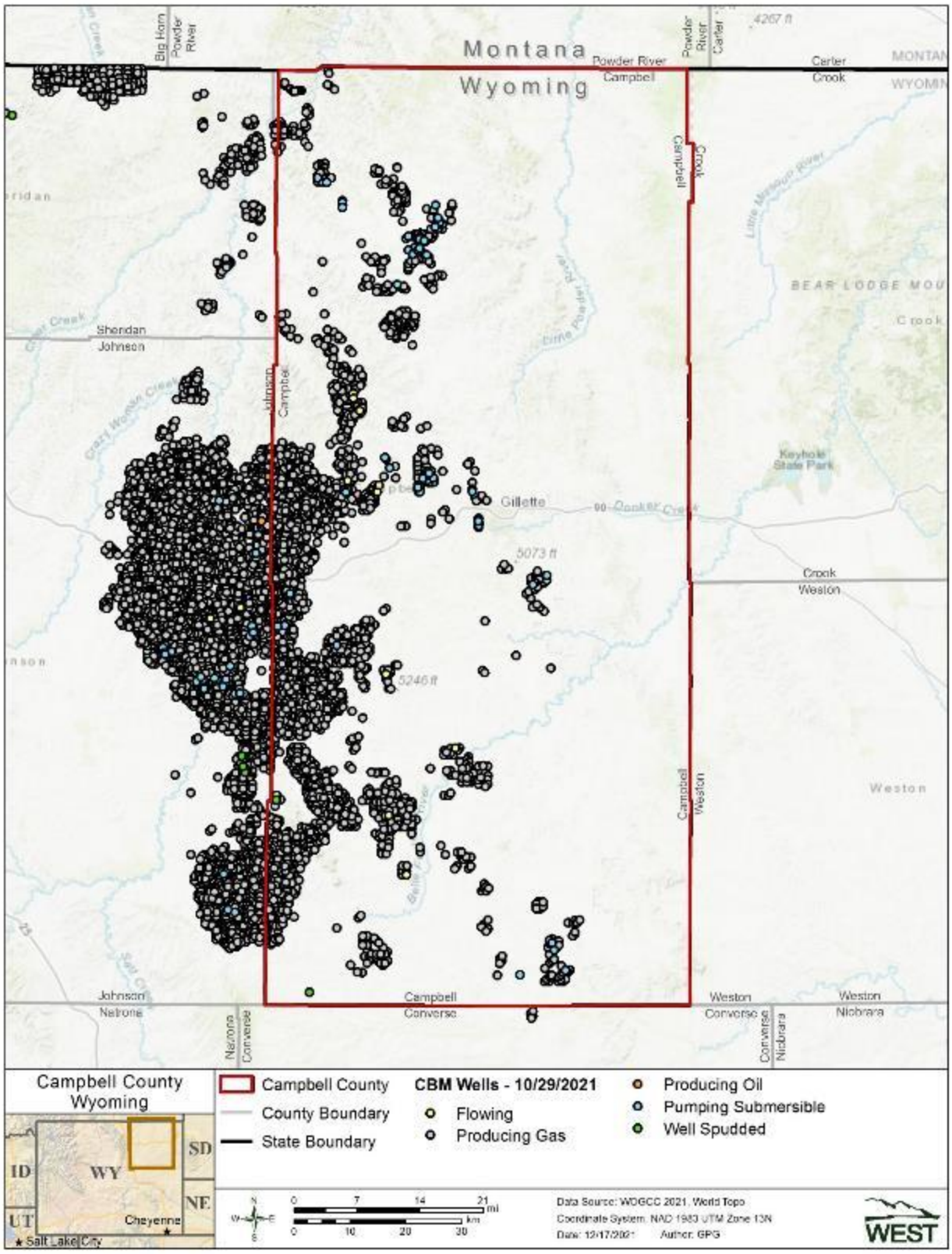


Figure 4-8. Completed coalbed wells in Campbell County.

Crude oil production over the same period varied from a low of 8,000,921 barrels (bbls) in 2010 to a high of 22,959,463 bbls in 2015. Since 2015, the county's annual oil production fluctuated slightly and was 19,572,709 bbls in 2020 (about 22% of total statewide oil production). As of 2020, Campbell County was the second highest producer of oil in Wyoming and the fourth highest producer of gas in the state (WOGCC 2021). Table 4-7 presents Campbell County's oil and gas production between 2010 and 2020.

Table 4-7. Oil and gas production in Campbell County, 2010-2020.

Year	Oil Production (bbls)	% of State	Gas Production (Mcf)	% of State
2010	8,000,921	14.9	141,383,827	5.6
2011	8,586,218	15.8	138,032,268	5.8
2012	9,793,626	16.9	120,945,685	5.4
2013	13,033,895	20.5	104,871,056	5.1
2014	18,831,587	24.7	101,770,706	5.1
2015	22,959,463	26.6	96,204,291	4.8
2016	18,586,049	25.6	86,417,097	4.7
2017	17,343,849	22.9	79,208,790	4.4
2018	17,314,455	19.7	71,308,166	3.9
2019	20,543,107	20.1	80,853,296	5.0
2020	19,572,709	22.0	84,273,922	5.7

bbls = barrels, Mcf = thousand cubic feet

Nationally, Wyoming ranked eighth in production of crude oil and ninth in natural gas production during 2020 (Wyoming State Geological Survey 2021c).

The number of well permit applications (APDs) has varied through the years depending on petroleum market demands. Total APDs received increased almost 30% in Campbell County in 2019 over the number in 2018 (WOGCC 2021). However, in 2020, the number of total APDs received dropped dramatically, and was only about 12% of those received in 2019. By late 2021, APDs received had increased, as compared to 2020, but were only about 21% of those received in 2019. More than 92% of all 2019 and 2020 approved permits to drill in the Powder River Basin were for horizontal wells (Wyoming State Geological Survey 2021b).

4.4.3 Uranium

Wyoming is home to the largest known uranium ore reserves in the United States. As of 2018, the state ranked first in uranium production, accounting for about 43% (635,000 pounds as triuranium octoxide) of all the uranium produced in the nation. Commercial uranium mining in Wyoming began in the 1950s; production of this resource is highly dependent on market price. Wyoming's uranium varies from high-grade resources in eastern Fremont County to low-grade resources in the Pumpkin Buttes area of Campbell County There are currently four active uranium mining operations in Wyoming, including three in the Powder River Basin; none of those are located in Campbell County (Wyoming State Geological Survey 2021d). Some mining operations have been put on hold until more favorable market conditions return. Prior to 2018, there were several additional mines in operation in Wyoming.

Substantial uranium deposits exist in Campbell County (Figure 4-9). As of 2018, the county was home to four uranium recovery facilities (U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission 2021). Future mining activity will depend on price and demand.

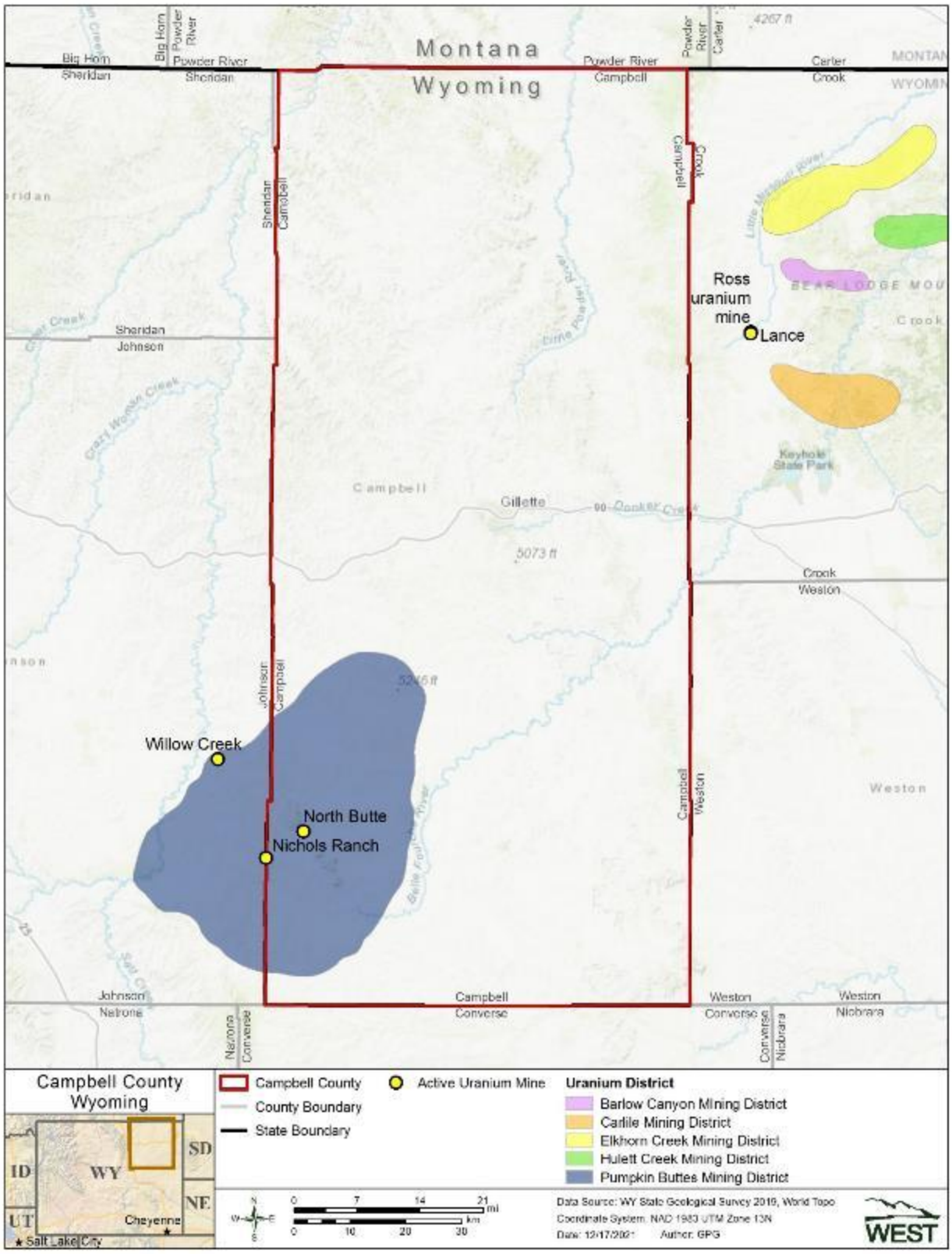


Figure 4-9. Uranium deposits in Campbell County.

4.4.4 Policy

Continued exploration, development, and production of valuable mineral resources while maintaining and enhancing the natural resource environment.

4.4.5 Goals

- Timely and successful reclamation practices in accordance with state law.
- Mineral resource development with timely reclamation using best management practices as well as in accordance with local, state and federal guidelines and requirements. Positive, coordinated, and cooperative working relationships with stakeholders involved in mineral resource development. Timely access to state and federal mineral resources with reasonable stipulations based on credible scientific data and economic sustainability. Identification, prioritization, periodic review, updating, and mapping of mineral development locations in order to mitigate conflict with rural development, roads, and infrastructure.
- Conflict resolution and mitigation of split-estate and eminent-domain issues while protecting and preserving private property rights and other valid existing rights.
- Active participation with state and federal agency decisions regarding mineral development within Campbell County.
- Plan for short- and long-term sustained development of mineral resources to maximize economic return and minimize impacts.
- Reasonable state and federal environmental regulations that do not deter or delay the production of mineral resources.
- Protection, preservation, and respect of surface and mineral private property rights in relation to mineral resource development.
- Timely mineral resource projections to aid in local, state, and federal land use planning.
- The employment of credible scientific, engineering, and economic data in decisions regarding mineral resource development.
- Support for and implementation of new technologies to develop new energy resources.
- Active participation with state and federal agencies regarding existing, pending and future mineral development actions and proposals.

4.4.6 Objectives

- *State and federal agencies shall:*
  - *have efficient, stream-lined permitting processes in order to timely process and approve plans of development;*
  - *not limit or infringe upon the ability of private mineral owners to access, extract and transport their mineral resource, including in areas determined set aside for no mineral leasing on federal lands, if that determination takes place after leasing has already occurred or adequate compensation shall be provided;*
  - *provide clearly defined mapping and data to warrant any kind of cultural, paleo, plant or wildlife inventory on private lands;*
  - *recognize that cultural artifacts on private lands are owned by the private land owner, and the county shall recognize the right of the property owner to deny a cultural resource survey being conducted on privately owned lands, and shall not deny a mineral extraction permit or application due to the refusal of a property*

owner to allow a cultural survey; and

- *honor industry and company developed agreements and processes to mitigate and address competing mineral resource development.*
- *Oppose the imposition of barriers to mineral resource production and development.*
- *Base wildlife buffers, occupancy stipulations, and restrictions on peer reviewed and approved credible scientific data and share in writing with any affected private property owner upon request.*
- *Make available voluntary, compensatory mitigation measures, both on and off-site, to mineral resource development companies conducting activities within wildlife buffers, occupancy stipulations, and restrictions.*
- *Any wildlife, plant, paleontological and cultural information gathered on private property in conjunction with mineral resource development shall not be made public. The data shall be available to the private property owner.*
- *Resolve conflicts between competing mineral resource industries in an effort to maximize production and sustained economic returns.*
- *Base federal climate change policies on peer reviewed and credible scientific data.*
- *Make available opportunities for year-round gravel crushing and screening operations where materials are needed and where it is economically feasible to extract them.*
- *Make new gravel pit excavation possibilities available on state and federal lands.*

- *Provide adequate bonding requirements to ensure removal and successful reclamation of abandoned energy and mineral resource projects.*
- *Provide for immediate, interim, and final reclamation as conditions and development warrant with reclamation practices and standards that are appropriate to industries' specific needs.*
- *Coordinate, cooperate, and consult with local governments and potentially affected stakeholders, including private landowners, on proposed and pending federal actions regarding mineral development;*
- *Consider all available and relative economic data to determine and document economic impacts to the mineral industry, to county and local governments, and to county residents from any proposed land management and/or natural resource planning decisions; and*
- *Coordinate, incorporate by reference, and tier to Environmental Assessments (EAs) and EISs required for projects in order to avoid duplication of EAs and EISs and costly, unnecessary delays to projects.*
- *Campbell County shall actively participate as a cooperating agency in federal planning actions to ensure Campbell County remains a top producer of mineral resources.*
- *Except for Congressional withdrawals, federally managed lands shall remain open and available for mineral resource exploration, development and production, unless administrative withdrawal or other action is necessary to protect the national security and withdrawal procedures are fully followed.*
- *Recognize and venerate private property rights in mineral resource development;*
- *Recognize and venerate the right of private property owners to determine standards and practices on their private land; and*
- *Coordinate, cooperate, and consult with local governments, private property owners, private lessees and permittees, and mineral resource development companies in*

BLM managed lands in Campbell County include federally owned surface and minerals, and split-estate lands where the minerals are federally owned and the surface is private owned. The BLM is required to manage these lands based upon the principles of multiple use and sustained yield. Uses of these federal lands are acknowledged in the BLM RMP for the BFO (BLM 2014). Federal mineral resource exploration, development and production on federally owned or privately owned surface lands is allowed following certain procedures. Management of oil and gas development in the BFO is governed by a separate document (BLM 2003).

The preparation of RMPs includes determining impacts through compliance with NEPA. Typically, an EIS is prepared, and the draft RMP/EIS with various management alternatives and associated impacts is subjected to review and comment from the public and from relevant agencies. In addition, Campbell County would typically be invited to participate in the preparation of the draft RMP/EIS associated with lands in Campbell County. During this participation, Campbell County can voice their opinion of various BLM and USFS management alternatives.

Campbell County has vast sub-surface mineral resources that in some areas are owned by state and federal agencies while the surface is privately owned. This is referred to as a split-estate. To ensure all ownership rights are respected, Wyoming passed W.S. 35-11-416 that requires the solid mineral developers to prepare a bond to secure payment for damages to the surface, crops, forage and tangible improvements of the surface owner and requires financial reimbursement for loss related to disruption to operations. In 2005, Wyoming enacted the Wyoming Split Estates Act, under which oil and gas operators are required to reach an agreement with the surface owner regarding the use of the surface to explore or extract oil and gas resources. The surface use agreement addresses reclamation activities.

4.4.7 Campbell County Position Summary

Based on the importance of resource extraction to the economy of Campbell County, it is the overall position of Campbell County to continue to encourage and support the current and future mineral development activities within the county.

It is Campbell County's position that, due to the split-estate that occurs throughout much of the county, the private property rights of the surface owner and neighbors be respected and recognized during federal mineral development activities. Campbell County expects that all mineral development that occurs on split-estates within the county will adhere to the Wyoming Split Estate Law and the process therein.

Campbell County recognizes the position of the BLM, as stated in Appendix A of the Buffalo Draft RMP, and the USFS, as stated in FSM 1000 Section 1013.01a (USFS 1992b), that they do not have legal authority regarding the management of private property. However, the BLM and USFS do have statutory authority and responsibility to reduce, or minimize through reasonable measures, the potential environmental impacts that may result from mineral extraction in the split-estate situation. Under NEPA, the BLM and USFS consider activities occurring on private land related to the development of federal minerals as connected actions. Therefore, the BLM

and USFS are required to analyze potential impacts and propose mitigation measures on the private land as it relates to the mineral development. Campbell County requests that such analysis and mitigation measures are developed with involvement from the private land owner.

Campbell County has concerns regarding future restrictions and regulations by federal agencies, and the corresponding impacts to the operation of current and future resource extractions within the county. It is Campbell County's intent to work with stakeholders and state and federal agencies in continuing to mitigate the impacts of future regulation changes on the mineral extraction industry.

4.5 Energy

Campbell County is known for its vast coal, oil and uranium reserves, gas production, mining and power generation facilities. Development of these resources and associated facilities are supported by the people of Campbell County. Mining and mineral exploration is an important historic and economic multiple use of private, state, and federal land resources. The infrastructure needed to mine, develop, produce and transport the products of these industries has been built throughout the years as needed.

Split-estate issues and eminent-domain issues must be addressed in the acquisition of land and negotiation of surface use agreements for energy development and infrastructure.

As Campbell County looks to the future, clean coal technologies, oil and gas reserves, and renewable energy sources have the potential to play an important role in developing a diverse energy portfolio in the region. In addition, as Campbell County moves toward increased coal generation, such items as emissions reductions, offsets provided by renewable energy and the use of clean coal technologies will become increasingly important. Renewable energy resources include wind, solar, and biomass.

Wyoming has benefited from the production of conventional energy sources, but has strong potential to benefit from the production of renewable energy including wind, solar, and geothermal (American Council on Renewable Energy 2013). However, only wind energy development has achieved meaningful production in Wyoming. Wyoming's hydroelectric dams are smaller, older, and owned by the federal government (U.S. Energy Information Administration [USEIA] 2013). Wyoming has no requirement of renewable energy, but does provide net metering for residential, commercial, and industrial customers with small renewable energy facilities (USEIA 2013).

The only commercial renewable energy resource in Wyoming that has been developed at a large-scale is wind energy. Wind energy provided approximately 16% of Wyoming's energy load during 2020 and has the potential to provide more than the entire electricity load for the state (Clean Power 2021). Wyoming currently has 32 wind projects with 1,553 utility-scale turbines online (USGS et al. 2021). These projects are located in Unita, Carbon, Albany, Laramie, Natrona, and Converse counties. No utility-scale project is located within Campbell County.

Campbell County has 354.4 miles of established networks of transmission mains for electrical energy to be conveyed both north, south, east, and west (Figure 4-10). They have been developed across private, state, and federal lands.

A summary of the major transmission mains and brief description is shown below (Figure 4-10).

North Interstate 90 (I-90): 40 miles north of I-90 extending from the county line of Crook and Campbell to the county line of Johnson and Campbell.

East of Wyoming State Highway 59: Series of transmission mains extending from the county line of Campbell and Converse County to Gillette.

South I-90 to Montana: 50 miles of transmission main extending from south west corner of Johnson and Campbell County to the Wyoming/Montana State Line.

4.5.1 Policy

The development, enhancement, production, transmission, and transportation of all available energy resources and technologies in Campbell County without detriment to the natural resource environment.

4.5.2 Goals

- Electrical power generation using low-sulfur Powder River Basin coal, oil and gas, and renewable energy resources.
- Use of land and resources to accommodate new growth and foster economic development.
- Diversification of the county's economic base through the development and demonstration of renewable energy and clean coal technologies such as fuel enhancement, coal-to-fuels, coal to value added products, and advanced combustion. Improvement of rail, pipeline, and electrical transmission facilities to transport energy resources safely and cost-effectively to markets throughout the region and the U.S., and through Gulf Coast and Pacific Coast port facilities.
- Public utility facility corridors planned, designed and located in a coordinated manner.
- Mitigation of eminent-domain and split-estate issues.
- Protection of private property rights.

4.5.3 Objectives

- *Encourage and support energy development projects that will ensure an affordable and reliable supply of electricity, utilizing all methods of feasible energy production.*
- *Encourage coordination and cooperation between competing energy interests on same and adjacent lands to maximize development of available energy resources.*
- *Encourage the delineation and management of oil and gas fields, and associated residual oil zones, that are amenable to tertiary recovery efforts.*
- *Adopt and encourage clean coal technologies for use in existing and proposed coal-fired power plants.*
- *Determine economic sustainability and cost to consumers in permitting power plants using any or all available sources of energy.*
- *Be a cooperating agency, in preplanning implementation, EAs, and EISs for energy development and infrastructure projects.*
- *Encourage the development of renewable energy resources and cogeneration where commercially viable and operate renewable energy projects under comparable state and federal regulations and guidelines as existing energy production methods.*
- *Obtain full bonding to ensure removal and reclamation of abandoned renewable energy projects.*
- *Develop a MOU establishing a cooperating agency relationship between the Wyoming Infrastructure Authority and Campbell County for transmission planning.*
- *Promote the investment and permitting of a regional transmission grid to efficiently facilitate the transfer of resources out-of-state. Use streamlined permitting processes to enable the placement of energy transmission infrastructure.*
- *Locate energy transmission infrastructure, such as oil and gas pipelines and high voltage electric transmission lines, in existing utility corridors.* ***Place new railway corridors within existing transportation corridors where feasible and with respect to private property rights.***
- *Encourage and assist carbon capture and sequestration projects and development of pipelines to transfer CO2 to markets.*
- *Encourage the delineation of CO2, water, and oil and gas pipeline infrastructure to facilitate tertiary recovery efforts in Campbell County.*
- *State and Federal agencies including but not limited to: BLM, USFS, and the Wyoming State Planning Office, shall cooperate and collaborate with local governments and affected stakeholders regarding potential and proposed energy development and infrastructure projects that may impact Campbell County citizens, industries, and economy.*
- *Campbell County authorities and affected stakeholders shall receive ample notice and mapping for potential eminent domain, energy development, and infrastructure projects that may affect citizens and industries.*
- *Private property owners shall:*
  - *receive ample notice, maps, and relevant information concerning potential eminent domain actions against them in the placement of energy development and infrastructure project; and*
  - *receive full compensation for eminent domain acquisitions pursuant to state and federal law.*

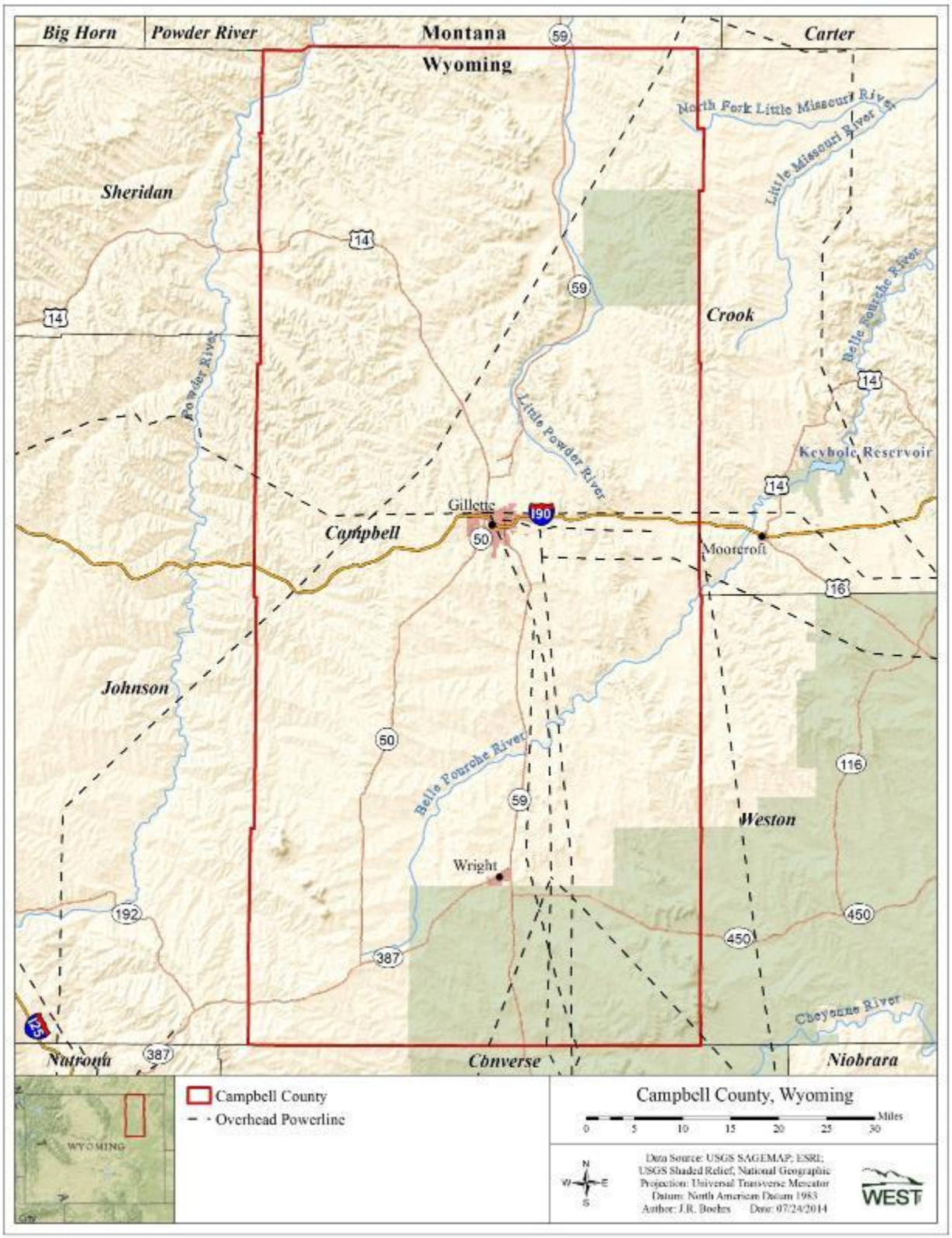


Figure 4-10. Major transmission lines in Campbell County.

4.6 Outdoor Recreation

The majority of Campbell County is comprised of privately owned property. In fact, only a small portion of Campbell County surface is state and federal land, which poses a challenge and presents limitations for public outdoor recreation. In addition to the small amount of public land in the county, there is limited public access to those properties, as many of them are isolated parcels surrounded by privately owned lands.

However, Campbell County supports outdoor recreation on public lands and is interested in working with state and federal agencies to manage those activities. In addition, some private landowners have demonstrated a willingness to work with state and federal agencies to create additional access to public properties. There appears to be public support for programs that increase accessibility to public lands or private properties for recreational purposes without converting privately owned land to public ownership. Campbell County citizens have historically opposed the conversion of private property into additional public lands within the county and that philosophy continues today. It is important to Campbell County that private properties and the rights associated with private land ownership are preserved into the future.

Overall, there are a broad range of outdoor recreational opportunities on state and federal lands in Campbell County, including, but not limited to, hunting, fishing, camping, nature appreciation, wildlife viewing, equestrian activities, radio-controlled aircraft flying, cycling, hiking, snowmobiling, and off-road vehicles ([ORV], including all-terrain vehicle [ATV]) use where access is available. Recreational activity in Campbell County is generally made up of local area residents and public lands are popular locations for those activities.

4.6.1 U.S. Forest Service- Thunder Basin National Grassland

The TBNG, managed by the Douglas Ranger District, is located in northeastern Wyoming in the Powder River Basin between the Big Horn Mountains and the Black Hills. Approximately 139,956 acres of the TBNG are located in Campbell County; the remaining acreage is located in Converse, Weston and Niobrara counties. The TBNG's Hilight Bill Geographic Area is located throughout the southeast corner of Campbell County; another, separate, small piece of the TBNG (the Spring Creek Geographic Area) is located in the area about 30 miles northeast of Gillette. Overall, the TBNG is made up of non-contiguous parcels of land, which are intermingled with other federal, state, and private properties.

The Spring Creek Geographic Area covers about 48,740 acres of land, almost completely located in Campbell County (USFS 2001). Its unique attributes include ponderosa pine forests, scenic landscapes, and hunting of pronghorn and mule deer. The Hilight Bill Geographic Area covers about 100,780 acres of land, not all of which are located in Campbell County. Minerals exploration and development (e.g., coal, uranium, oil and gas) and livestock grazing are significant activities in this area; hunting for mule deer, elk, and pronghorn is common. In addition to recreation, mining, and grazing activities, the USFS conducts various wildlife management activities related to prairie dogs and sage grouse.

According to Douglas Ranger District staff, hunting is by far the most popular recreational activity on the TBNG in Campbell County; the majority of that activity occurs in the Spring

Creek area and the adjacent Weston Hills recreation area (co-managed with the BLM). Four-wheeling is a popular activity and OHV use can be heavy in the Weston Hills area. Other minor summertime uses of the TBNG include wildflower viewing, sage grouse viewing, and prairie dog shooting. Additional allowable recreational opportunities include hiking, sightseeing, fishing, and wildlife viewing. There are no developed campgrounds; however, dispersed camping is allowed. The majority of recreational use on USFS land in Campbell County is by local residents.

4.6.2 Bureau of Land Management Property

The BLM's BFO manages approximately 223,887 acres of BLM property in Campbell County. Included in that acreage are the Burnt Hollow and Weston Hills (managed jointly with the USFS) Special Recreation Management Areas (SRMA), the Fortification Creek Wilderness Study Area (WSA) and the Cabin Canyon area (Figure 4-11). The Burnt Hollow and Weston Hills SRMAs are located to the north of Gillette along Highway 59. The Fortification Creek WSA is located along Campbell County's western border; a portion of the WSA is located in Johnson County.

SRMAs are defined as areas where "the existing or proposed recreation opportunities and recreation setting characteristics are recognized for their unique value, importance and/or distinctiveness, especially as compared to other areas used for recreation" (BLM 2015). Designation as an SRMA allows the BLM to "strategically emphasize a variety of recreational opportunities along with the protection of natural and cultural resources" within discrete recreational management zone boundaries. Management of recreation and visitor services is recognized as the predominant land use focus in SRMAs. Each SRMA is managed under a site-specific management plan consistent with the overall provisions for those types of areas. The Burnt Hollow and Weston Hills SRMAs each see an estimated 3,000 to 4,500 visitors per year.[10]

The Burnt Hollow area (Figure 4-11) is described as "more than 18,000 acres of public land in sagebrush country with dramatic geologic formations and a diversity of wildlife species. This primitive non-motorized recreation area offers hunting, backpacking, hiking, and horseback riding. Trails are not marked, but several miles of old roads provide a network for riding or hiking. Several stock water ponds and small reservoirs are located within the unit, but potable water is not provided. There are no visitor facilities within the unit." (BLM 2021a). Public access to this area is from Highway 59 and Cow Creek Road only.

[10] As estimated by traffic counters at various locations; there are likely to be additional visitors that use ATV roads to access these properties that do not cross traffic counters.

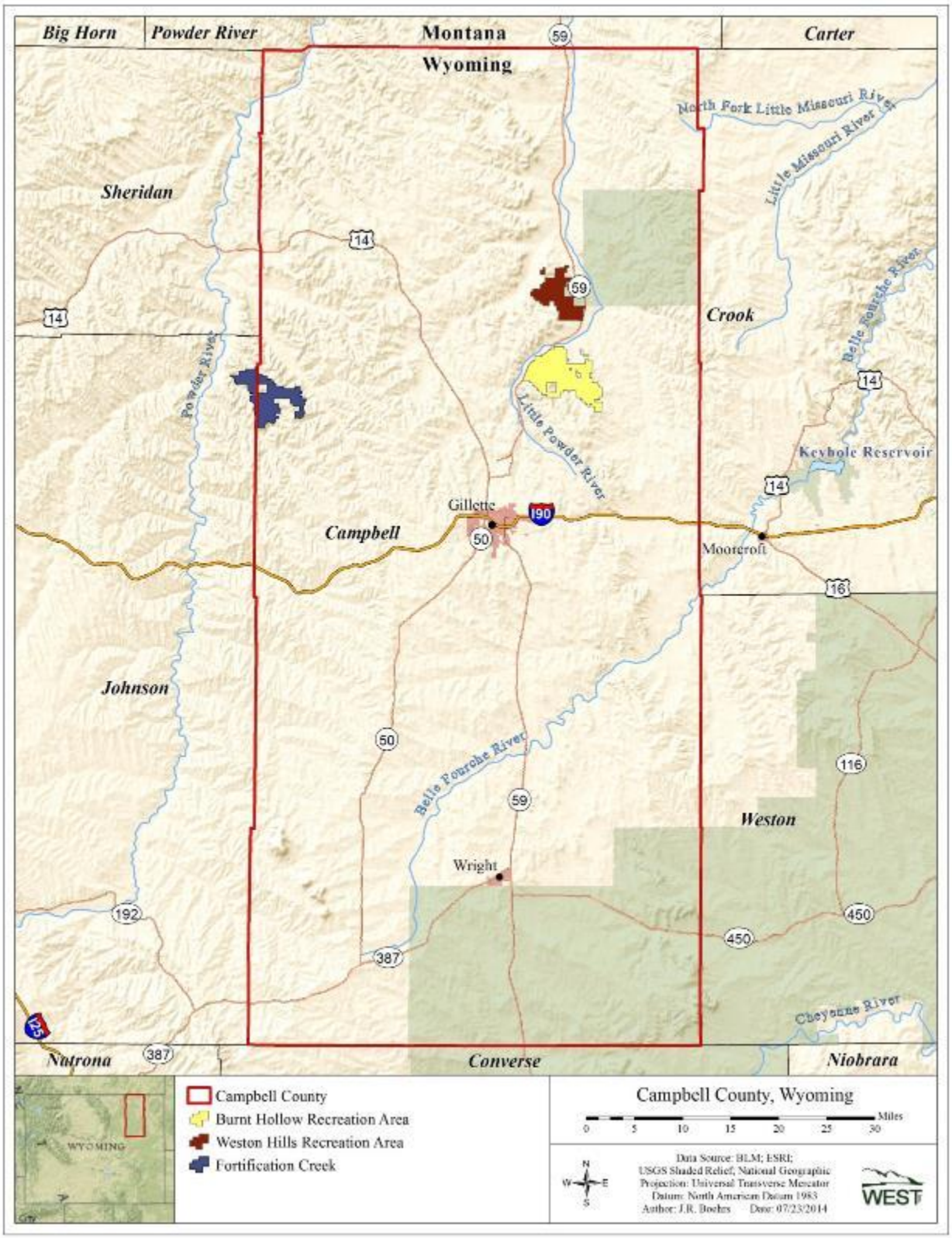


Figure 4-11. Bureau of Land Management recreation areas in Campbell County.

The Weston Hills area is a 9,500-acre area that includes about 10 miles of roads open to OHV use and another 6.4 miles of trail open to non-motorized use. The area is most popular for OHV use and hunting. Mule deer, pronghorn, elk, turkey, and eagles are present in the area. Camping is allowed and campfires are permitted in accordance with statewide fire restrictions; target shooting is prohibited. Vehicle travel in this recreation area, including all OHVs, is limited to designated routes and riders can expect challenging features along trails. Two staging areas are located near the entrance to the recreation area, as is a fishing pond (Weston Fish Pond). Visitor facilities are limited and potable water is not available (BLM 2021b).

The Cabin Canyon Management Area is a 1,400-acre area located about 22 miles southeast of Gillette and is adjacent to about an additional 2,500 acres of state-owned land. That area is designated as an Extensive Recreation Management Area (ERMA), which "requires specific management consideration in order to address recreation use, demand, or recreation and visitor services program investments…Management actions within ERMAs focus on access to the public land, conflict resolution, resource protection and visitor health and safety" (BLM 2015). Current uses of the Cabin Canyon area are predominately mineral extraction and grazing, but motorized recreational use is slowly increasing, along with hunting, camping, and nature viewing.

The WSAs "are places that have wilderness characteristics; that is a minimum size, naturalness, and outstanding opportunities for recreation which make them eligible for designation as wilderness" (BLM 2021c). WSAs are managed to protect the characteristics of the designated area "so as to maintain their existing size, naturalness, unique values, and outstanding opportunities" (BLM 2015). The Fortification Creek WSA covers about 12,419 acres of public land and 640 acres of private land. There is no direct public access to the WSA; access is controlled by adjacent private landowners and landowner permission is required to cross any private lands. An estimated 150 people per year may visit this WSA, mainly consisting of outfitters and guides and adjacent landowners. Hunting, fishing, hiking, horseback riding, camping, and other non-motorized recreational activities are permitted. The WSA has been designated as crucial year-round range for elk (BLM 2011).

BLM lands outside the recreation areas and the WSA are managed to meet basic recreational needs. Recreation is allowed, but is not the priority on those properties; they are managed to allow recreational uses that are not in conflict with the primary uses of these lands. Currently, all BLM land in Campbell County is open to the public; however, some parcels are inaccessible due to the existence of surrounding private properties or other publicly inaccessible lands. Recreation occurring on land without public access is primarily by adjacent private land owners or commercial outfitters and guides operating under a special recreation permit (SRP; BLM 2015).[11]

The BFO estimates a total of about 30,000 recreational visits per year to all BLM land in Campbell, Sheridan and Johnson Counties (the Buffalo Planning Area). Hunting, camping, fishing, and vehicle touring are among the most common recreational activities on BLM land in

[11] SRPs are required for commercial or organized recreational uses of public lands and related waters. The BFO currently manages multiple SRPs, most of which are for commercial outfitting and guide services.

the Buffalo planning area, although numerous other activities are allowed, including horseback riding, photography, and wildlife viewing. During the summer months (June through August), BLM lands experience relatively high use for non-consumptive activities (hiking, camping); hunting activity generally occurs in the fall season (September through November) Overall, recreational use of BLM land is predominantly by local residents; currently, BLM properties do not appear to be a regional draw.

4.6.3 Bankhead-Jones Land

The Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937 authorized the federal government to acquire privately owned sub-marginal agricultural land for various purposes. The majority of these lands are managed by either the USFS or the BLM. Many USFS owned and managed Bankhead-Jones lands have become National Grasslands, including the TBNG.

Campbell County has approximately 87,072 acres of Bankhead-Jones land within its borders; these properties are now a part of the TBNG and are managed by the USFS Douglas Ranger District (refer to Figure 2-1).

4.6.4 Wyoming Office of State Lands and Investments Managed Properties

The State of Wyoming owns and manages a number of non-contiguous properties (approximately 185,000 total acres) that are more or less evenly scattered throughout Campbell County in a checkerboard pattern (Wyoming Office of State Lands and Investments 2021). These properties are referred to as State Trust Lands. More than half of these state-owned parcels have no known public access, mainly due to the lack of public road access or the fact that they are surrounded by privately owned properties. Legally accessible State Trust Lands can be used for hunting, fishing, and general recreational purposes with certain restrictions, including the prohibition of OHV use, overnight camping, and hunting on cultivated land. A small number of state-owned parcels in Campbell County are closed to firearms and all motorized vehicles.

4.6.5 Wyoming Department of State Parks and Cultural Resources

The Division of State Parks, Historic Sites, and Trails (SPHST) within the Department of State Parks and Cultural Resources has statutory authority to manage recreation and historic sites and aid communities with developing recreation opportunities in Wyoming. The LX Bar Ranch, located in northwest Campbell County became a State Historic Site in 2016 and is administered by SPHST (Wyoming State Parks, Historic Sites, and Trails 2019). SPHST is currently working to develop public access to the site.

4.6.6 Wyoming Game and Fish Department Managed Recreation

The WGFD provides wildlife and habitat management and wildlife associated recreational opportunities (including fishing, hunting, and wildlife viewing) throughout the state. In Campbell County, the WGFD manages walk-in hunting access to specific private properties; stocks a number of lakes, ponds, and reservoirs; and manages hunt areas for specific game species.

4.6.6.1 Access Yes Program

The WGFD's Access Yes Program has opened up access to almost 3 million acres of private land and landlocked public lands throughout the state for the purposes of hunting and fishing

activities (WGFD 2020a).[12] Through the Walk-in Area Program, the WGFD has made agreements with a number of private landowners for walk-in fishing access and walk-in hunting access on specific private properties, as well as access to landlocked public acreage. The Hunter Management Program is aimed at developing agreements with landowners that control large expanses of open areas in Wyoming to enhance public access specifically for hunting opportunities. The Hunter-Landowner Assistance Program is available to private landowners that would like to open up their properties to a small number of hunters for various purposes, including the control of wildlife populations or the decrease of agricultural damage.

As of 2021, there were no agreements with private landowners for walk-in fishing access in Campbell County. The Walk-in Hunting Area program in Campbell County currently includes five large areas, ranging in size from about 1,200 acres to about 5,200 acres, and covering a total of about 12,600 private acres in the county (WGFD 2021). A large portion of the 76,000-acre Fortification Hunter Management Areas is located in western Campbell County. Several Landowner Assistance programs are also in place in the county.

4.6.6.2 Fishing Opportunities

WGFD-managed fishing areas include Donna Reservoir (north-central Campbell County), Gillette Fishing Lake (in Gillette), High Country Park Pond (west of Gillette), Panther Pond (in Wright), and Little Thunder Reservoir (outside of Wright). The WGFD-managed reservoirs, lakes and ponds are all stocked, mainly with a variety of trout species, including rainbow trout, brown trout, lake trout, golden trout, and/or brook trout. Panther Pond and Gillette Fishing Lake are probably the most popular fishing locations in the county and see the highest level of use given the ease of access to those areas. Other locations experience relatively low fishing use.

4.6.6.3 Hunting Opportunities

Hunting in Campbell County is largely focused on big game species, including pronghorn, elk, and mule deer. In 2021, the county was included in the following hunt areas:

- Pronghorn (Figure 4-12): Hunt areas 17, 18, and 19 (all located north of I-90), and areas 23, 24, 26, and 27 (south of I-90). Hunt areas 23, 26, and 27 also include portions of other counties. Area 23 is extremely productive for pronghorn, offering 3,720 pronghorn tags in 2020; that area saw a total of 8,434 hunter days in 2020. Hunt area 24 also offers a substantial number of pronghorn tags (1,100 in 2020) and saw 2,285 hunter days in 2020 (WGFD 2020b).
- Elk (Figure 4-13): The majority of Campbell County is included in hunt area 129. Hunt areas 2, 113, and 123 include portions of Campbell County. Although the elk population in the county is increasing, there are currently not many elk tags offered in the area. The elk in this area are generally large, trophy-quality elk. Hunt area 123 is one of the more popular areas in the state for elk hunting. In 2020, 399 licenses were sold for hunt area 123, which saw 7,780 hunter days (WGFD 2020b).

[12] Prior to 2016, the Access Yes Program was referred as the Private Lands Public Wildlife Access Program.

- Mule Deer (Figure 4-14): Campbell County is included in hunt areas 10 (partial), 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22 (partial). The mule deer population in Campbell County is decreasing, which has generally reduced the quality of the hunting experience in recent years; however, there are certain areas in the county where there are still good opportunities for hunting this species. There are some white-tail deer hunting opportunities in the county.

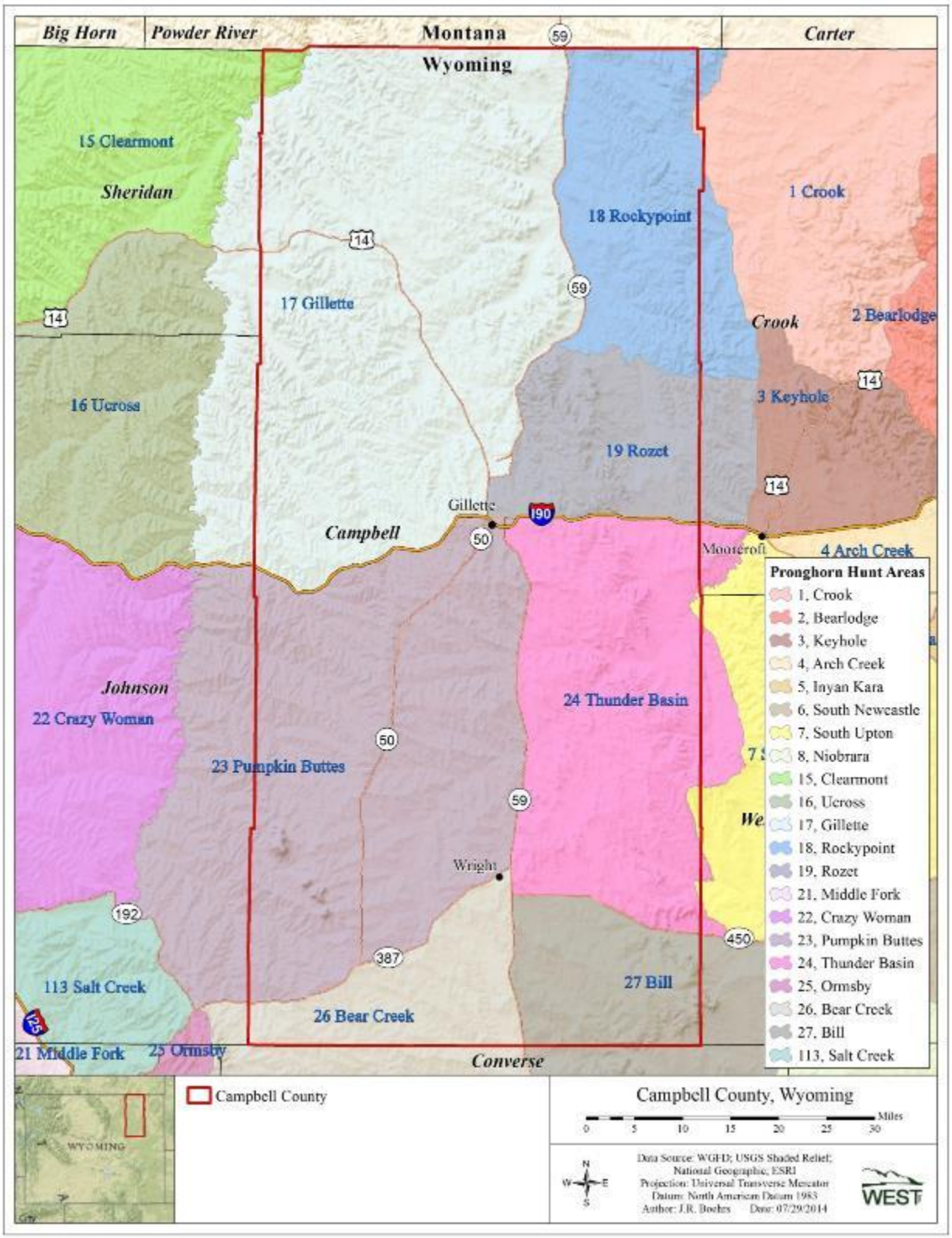


Figure 4-12. Pronghorn hunt areas in Campbell County.

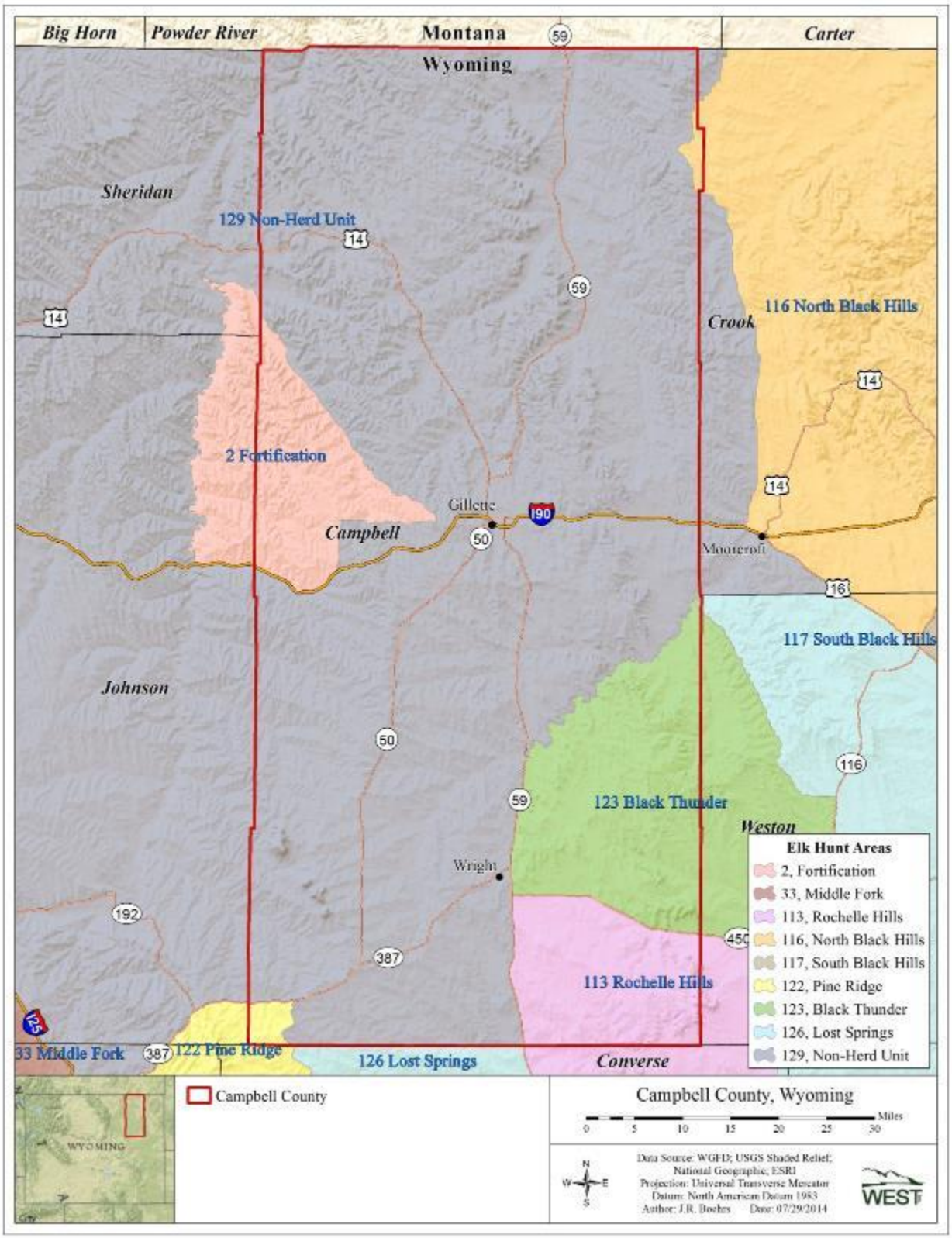


Figure 4-13. Elk hunt areas in Campbell County.

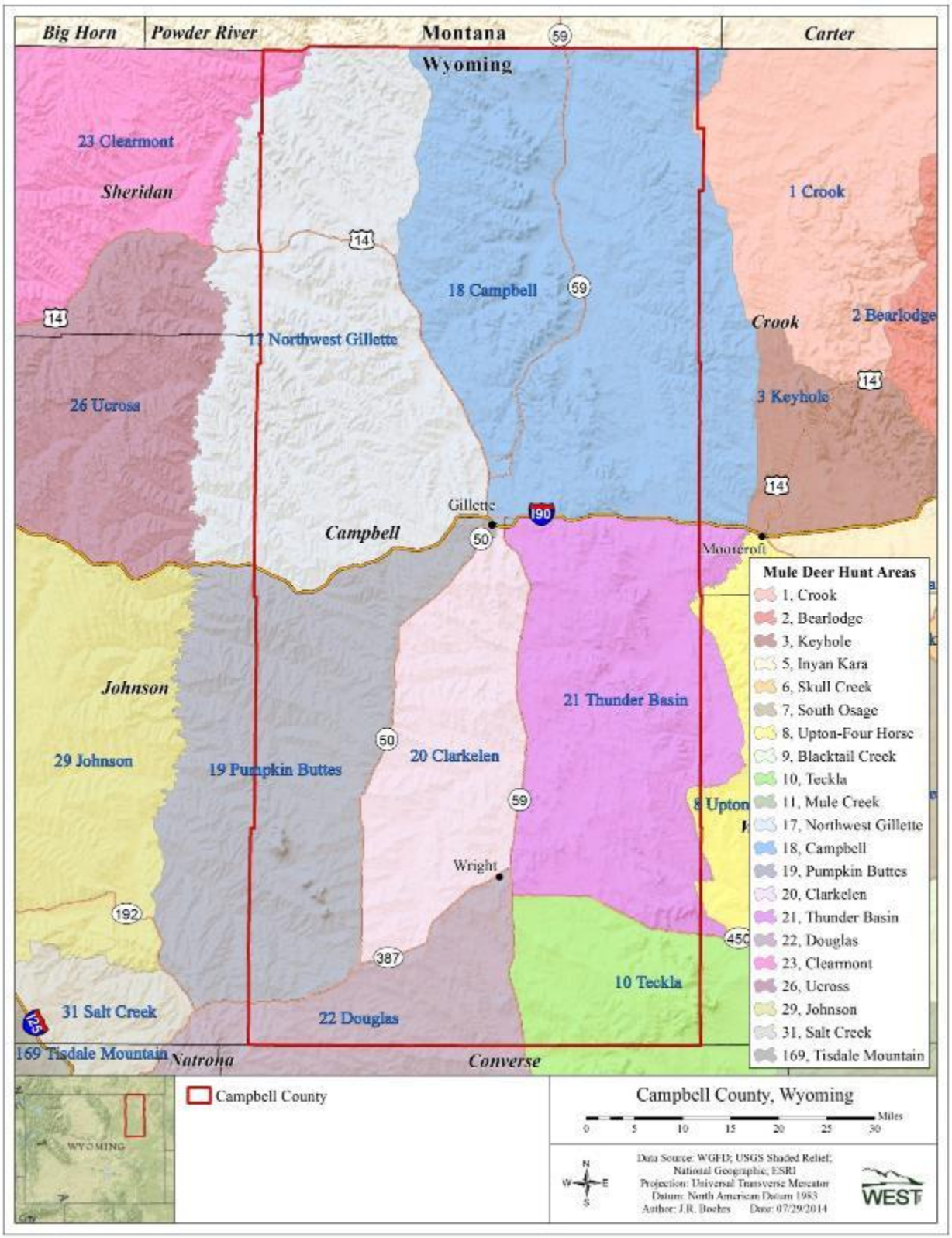


Figure 4-14. Mule deer hunt areas in Campbell County.

The abundance of private property in Campbell County results in heavy use of public lands for hunting purposes. As discussed above, the WGFD's walk-in hunting area program has opened up many acres of private property in Campbell County to hunting activity.

4.6.6.4 Recreational Economy

Outdoor recreation generates a wide variety of economic benefits within Campbell County, including jobs, employee income, and local business activity. As of 2019, the Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation industry in Campbell County included an estimated 450 jobs.[13] Employment in that industry made up approximately 1.3% of total county employment in that year (Harvey Economics 2021, U.S. Department of Commerce 2021a). However, the overall outdoor recreation economy also comprises workers across many other economic sectors, most notably portions of the Accommodations and Food Service industry, Retail Trade industry, and governmental entities. As many as 1,600 total jobs in Campbell County may be associated with outdoor recreation. Wages for employees working in outdoor recreation are typically lower than for many other sectors. For example, total compensation for Retail Trade employees amounted to about $30,000 per job, and compensation for workers in the Accommodations and Food Service industry was about $23,400 per job in 2019; that compared to average compensation of about $61,000 per job for all positions in Campbell County (U.S. Department of Commerce 2021b).[14]

The USCB's County Business Patterns program reported 21 establishments in the Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation industry in 2019 (about 1.4% of total Campbell County establishments; USCB 2021b). The Accommodations and Food Service industry added another 116 establishments and the Retail Trade industry included about 170 establishments in the county at that time. The existence of a variety of recreational opportunities may be an added attraction to regional visitors, may promote interest in Campbell County, and is one component of the larger tourism sector of the Campbell County economy. Total travel related spending within Campbell County exceeded $129 million in 2019, generating almost $32 million in employee earnings, about 1,180 jobs and about $2.0 million in local taxes (Dean Runyan Associates 2021). A portion of that spending was due to the existence of outdoor recreational activities in the county.

Hunters, anglers, and wildlife watchers in Wyoming (including residents and non-residents of Wyoming) contributed more than $1 billion to Wyoming's economy in 2017 (WGFD 2019). Recreators spent over $802 million in Wyoming on trip-related expenditures (lodging, food, and transportation), equipment, licenses, and other items. In 2019, outdoor recreation of all types added about $1.6 billion to Wyoming's economy, including over $734 million in wages, and supported almost 19,000 jobs across the state (U.S. Department of Commerce 2020). That level of spending reflects the interest in, and importance of, outdoor recreation to the state as a whole

[13] Estimated by Harvey Economics (2021) based on historical Campbell County data obtained from the Bureau of Economic Analysis (2019). The number of individual people employed in the Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation industry is likely to be less than the number of jobs; it is common for people in this industry to be employed in multiple part-time positions. Due to the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on employment in 2020, 2019 data was used to estimate jobs in the outdoor recreation industry.

[14] Compensation includes wages, salaries and supplements (employer contributions). Compensation data for the Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation industry was not disclosed for confidentiality purposes.

and to the tourism industry in particular. As the population of Campbell County increases and as interest in traveling to the county for any number of reasons grows, so too is the likelihood that recreation will be an important component in the Campbell County lifestyle and quality of life.

4.6.7 Policy

Sustain and enhance outdoor recreation opportunities on state and federal lands for the citizens of the county, visitors, and tourists.

4.6.8 Goals

- Coordination, consultation and cooperation with state and federal agencies to protect and expand outdoor recreation opportunities on federal or state lands.
- Support and promotion of use of negotiated agreements to provide outdoor recreation opportunities.
- Protection of resources used in outdoor recreation activities.
- Encouragement of responsible outdoor recreation use.
- Pursuance and promotion of land and water management activities and policies that enhance outdoor recreational opportunities.

4.6.9 Objectives

- *Coordinate with state and federal land management agencies and seek local citizen input on land management planning decisions for outdoor recreation.*
- *Support and promote state and federal planning efforts for outdoor recreation which best reflects the culture/custom of Campbell County.*
- *Support existing access and opportunities for outdoor recreation, including hunting and fishing.*
- *Support the closing of state and federal lands that become damaged by irresponsible outdoor recreation use and re-opening once the damage has been mitigated and rehabilitated.*
- *Assist state and federal land management agencies in the prosecution of outdoor recreation users who willfully damage resources and facilities and those operating in any illegal manner.*
- *Recognize and uphold private property rights in negotiations and acquisition of public access to state and federal lands.*
- *Support land swaps in acquiring access to state and federal lands for outdoor recreation use.*
- *Oppose any net increase in state and federal lands and agencies shall provide data verifying this in any proposed acquisition of private lands.*
- *Oppose state and federal acquisition of private lands which would decrease the tax revenue stream for local governments and economic production capabilities of its citizens.*
- *Carefully consider, and oppose if warranted, perpetual conservation easements that prohibit, preclude, or impair the ability of future generations to utilize land resources for future needs.*

- *State and federal agencies shall:*
  - *cooperate, consult, and coordinate with local governments, private landowners, and lease holders potentially impacted by a special recreation area designation;*
  - *work with Campbell County to educate outdoor recreation users on multiple use mandates and promote respect and cooperation between recreation users;*
  - *provide and maintain signage identifying agency lands available to the public for outdoor recreation and identifying private lands with no trespassing/private property signs in the Thunder Basin National Grassland and other intermingled private/state/federal lands;*
  - *seek to avoid and minimize resource user conflicts and impacts;*
  - *coordinate, consult, and cooperate with local government agencies and private landowners who are negatively impacted by outdoor recreation conflicts and damage to resources by recreation users;*
  - *recognize the intermingling of private lands within agency lands and coordinate and cooperate with private landowners in planning decisions and oversight of outdoor recreation; and*
  - *make updated and current maps available to the public that clearly identify agency lands available for public outdoor recreation.*
- *State and federal land management decisions shall:*
  - *comply with recommended licensing/harvesting numbers as articulated by the WGFC;*
  - *not favor one recreation use to the detriment of others;*
  - *promote recreation that benefits the larger general public, not special interest(s); and*
  - *reflect the needs of local recreational business in Campbell County.*

4.7 Transportation, Rights-of-Ways, and Easements

Campbell County has an extensive network of county roads, state highways, railways, and federal interstate system available for transportation products to and from markets, and enabling citizens to travel to their various destinations (Figure 4-15). The rights of way and easements (hereinafter collectively called ROWs) for these networks were developed across private, state, and federal lands through different methods of acquisition.

The Campbell County roadway network is based on a range of different types of facilities with varying characteristics. These facilities range from interstate highways, which serve higher speed longer distance trips, to local streets that are designed for lower speeds and shorter distances.

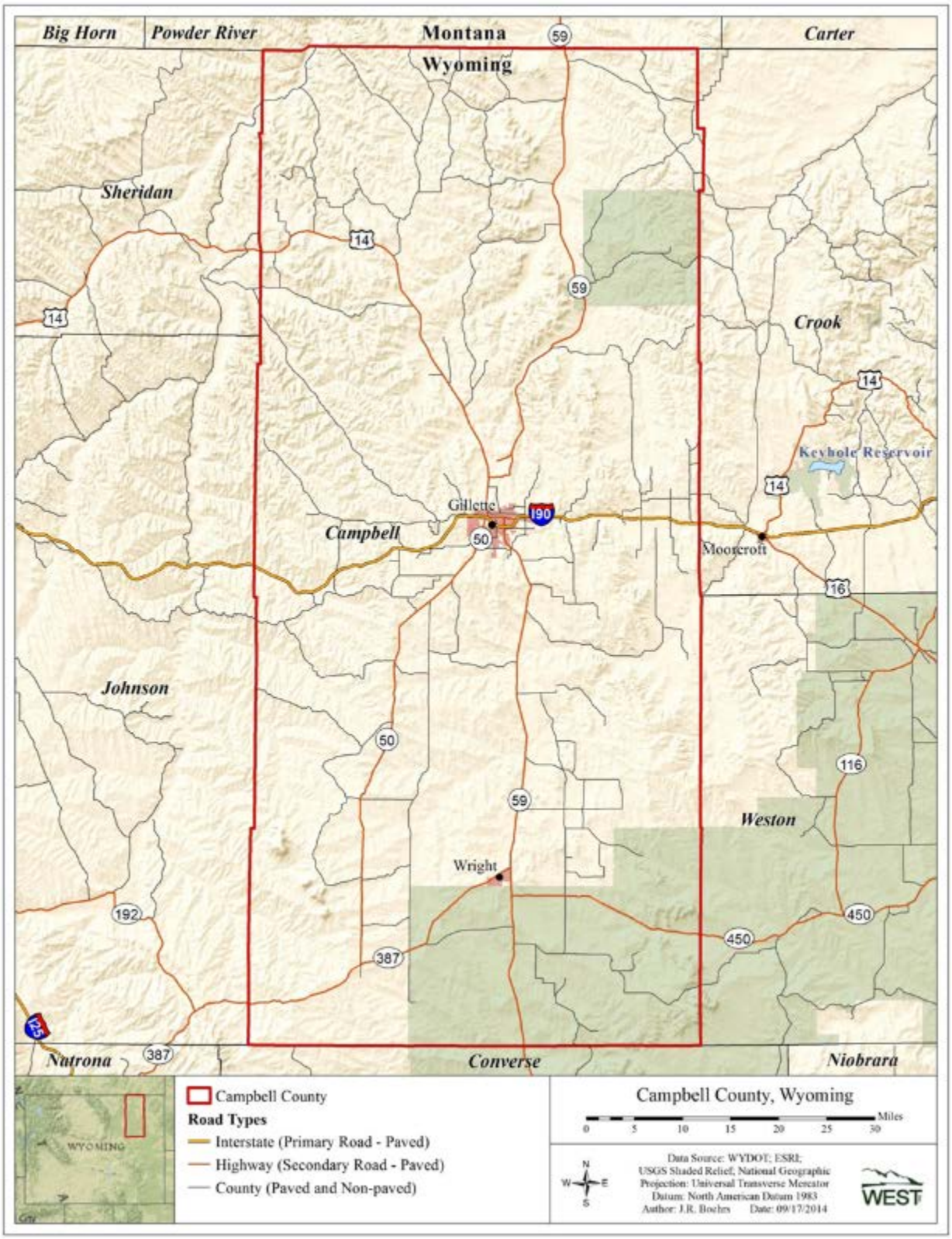


Figure 4-15. Transportation network in Campbell County.

4.7.1 Roadway Functional Classifications

- **Interstates:** Roadways that serve high speed and high volume regional traffic. Access to Freeways is limited to grade separated interchanges without mainline traffic signals (e.g., I-90).
- **State Highways:** Roadways that serve high speed and high volume regional traffic. Access is limited without traffic signals (e.g., State Highway 59, State Highway 50).
- **Principal Arterials:** Roadways that serve higher speed and higher volume traffic over long distances. Access is highly controlled with a limited number of intersections, medians with infrequent openings, and no direct parcel access. Adjacent existing and future land uses shall be serviced by other network roadways, service roads and inter parcel connections (e.g., Gillette, Wyoming: State Highway 59, State Highway 50).
- **Minor Arterials:** Roadways that currently serve higher speed and higher volume traffic over medium distances. Access is restricted through prescribed distances between intersections, use of medians, and/or limited direct parcel access.
- **Collectors:** Roadways that service as links between local streets facilities and arterial facilities over medium to long distances, outside of or adjacent to subdivision developments. Collectors are managed to maximize the safe operation of through movements and to distribute traffic to local access.
- **Locals:** Roadways that provide direct parcel access and deliver parcel-generated trips to the collector network (e.g., many rural subdivision and neighborhood streets).

4.7.2 Major Roadways and Primary Uses

A summary of the major roadways signed name and brief description is shown below.

I-90: 37.47 miles of mainline divided interstate roadway.

Wyoming State Highway 59: 113.60 miles of undivided 2-lane roadway extending from the county line of Campbell and Converse County to the Mountain State line.

Wyoming State Highway 50: 51.27 miles of undivided 2-lane roadway extending from Wyoming State Highway 59 to Wyoming State Highway 387.

Wyoming State Highway 51: 20.68 miles of undivided 2-lane roadway extending from Wyoming State Highway 59 to the eastern boundary of Campbell County where it abuts Crook County.

U.S. Highway 16: 41.90 miles of undivided 2-lane roadway extending from the county line of Campbell County and Johnson County to Wyoming State Highway 59.

Wyoming State Highway 450: 20.62 miles of undivided 2-lane roadway extending from the county line of Campbell County and Weston County to State Highway 59.

Wyoming State Highway 387: 32.53 miles of undivided 2-lane roadway extending from the county line of Campbell County and Johnson County to Wyoming State Highway 59.

4.7.3 Primary Issues of Existing Transportation Network

- **Sustainable Roadway Maintenance/ Rehabilitation**

  Typical roadways are designed to last between 20 and 25 years, or longer. With regular maintenance, the roadway will remain in good condition over its lifetime. However, if the road is under-designed or if maintenance is not preformed regularly, roads deteriorate quickly.

  Based on the *Campbell County, Wyoming: 2013 Comprehensive Plan* (CCDPZ 2013) a majority of subdivision roads within the county are publicly owned and maintenance is the responsibility of the landowners along the roadway. The Campbell County Board of Commissioners currently offers a matching grant program to homeowners and subdivisions that form Improvement and Service Districts to help maintenance costs.

  As costs increase, the sustainability of implementing and funding proper maintenance may become an issue over an extended period of time.

- **Dust and Air Pollution**

  The network of unpaved County roads and subdivision roads provides an efficient and cost-effective means of developing a roadway network. However, with this type of roadway surface, depending on climatic conditions, dust pollution could have negative impacts to residents of Campbell County.

4.7.4 Policy

Development of new, efficient transportation methods and ROWs, and preservation of active transportation methods and ROWs across private, state, and federal lands without detriment to the natural resource environment.

4.7.5 Goals

- Preservation of active ROWs and routes across state and federal land in pursuit of mining, ranching, farming, logging, recreational activities, motorized vehicle use, and all other historic uses.
- Preservation and development of highways and transportation systems, railroads, utility corridors, and other forms of ROWs and routes to best serve Campbell County and its citizens.
- Enhancement of economic development with efficient transportation methods, routes, and ROWs.
- Mitigation of eminent domain issues in development of transportation ROWs.
- Local involvement in roadless designations by the USFWS.
- Reasonable access for all property owners to their property.

4.7.6 Objectives

- *Utilize mitigation and reclamation policies for "utility" or "infrastructure" ROWs, easements, and routes.*
- *Oppose road closures, obliterations, re-construction, retirement, or any other term used where there may be possible Revised Statutes (R.S.) 2477 (1866; see agency mandates) ROWs across federal lands.*
- *State and federal agencies shall utilize public input meetings and collaborative decision making with Campbell County agencies and stakeholders in developing new transportation routes.*
- *Support one (1) nomination of a county representative to be a member of the National Association of Counties Public Lands Steering Committee and the Transportation Steering Committee.*
- *Notify, within a reasonable time period, all potentially affected land holders regarding proposed new transportation routes, re-routing, or closure of transportation routes affecting their property by entity proposing such routes.*
- *State, federal, and local agencies shall:*
- *maintain, and provide to the public, updated mapping and visual data regarding proposed and existing transportation ROWs; and*
- *incorporate Campbell County's current transportation plan into their transportation planning process.*
- *State, federal and private transportation projects sited on state and federal lands where such lands are available.*
- *Streamline the permitting processes on state and federal lands in order to facilitate location of state, federal, and private transportation projects on such lands.*
- *Do not encumber or restrict private property rights or privileges with access to or across state or federal lands.*

The objective of reclamation is to return the disturbed areas to approximately pre-construction use and capability. This involves the treatment of soil as necessary to preserve approximate pre-construction capability and the stabilization of the work surface in a manner consistent with the initial land use. The type necessary will be dependent upon the existing environmental conditions (e.g., rangeland, stream).

An 1866 statute known as R.S. 2477 granted ROWs for the construction of highways over unreserved public lands. On January 6, 2003, the USDI published broad new "disclaimer of interest" regulations under Section 315 of the FLPMA and stated that disclaimers would be used to acknowledge R.S. 2477 ROWs. Congress has directed that no rules "pertaining to" recognition or validity of an R.S. 2477 ROWs can be effective unless authorized by Congress, and the use of disclaimers in the R.S. 2477 context may be controversial. More recently, the USDI has issued new guidance regarding recognition of R.S. 2477 ROWs that again mentions the use of disclaimers for that purpose. This report discusses R.S. 2477 ROWs, the disclaimer regulations, and USDI guidance, the congressional directive, and legislation. It will be updated as warranted.

The 1866 statute that became R.S. 2477 stated that ". . . the right of way for the construction of highways over public lands, not reserved for public uses, is hereby granted." The FLPMA repealed this act, but protected valid R.S. 2477 ROWs in existence at the time of repeal. Certain ROWs asserted under R.S. 2477 may be controversial because they run either through undeveloped areas that might otherwise qualify for wilderness designation, or across lands that are now private or included in federal reserves (such as parks or national forests).

In accordance with Section 102(a)(2), FLPMA (P.L. 94-579 [1976]), "The national interest will be best realized if the public lands . . . and their present and future use is projected through a land use planning process coordinated with other state and federal planning efforts."

Furthermore, in accordance with Section 309(a), (P.L 95-514 [1978]), "The secretary shall establish advisory councils of not less than ten and not more than fifteen members appointed by him from among persons who are representative of the major citizens' interests concerning problems relating to land use planning or the management of public lands located within the area for which an advisory council is established."

Development of MOU establishing a cooperation agency relationship between the BLM Casper Field Office and Campbell County establishing a cooperating agency relationship in transportation planning.

The Wyoming Transportation Commission governs activities of the WYDOT (W.S. 24-2-101). The commission comprises of seven members appointed by the governor, with approval of the Senate. Board of County Commissioners are appointed to 6-year terms and they represent districts that include three or four counties.

Each county within a commission district is represented, in turn, by successive appointments. Campbell County is within Commission District 4, comprising Sheridan, Johnson, and Campbell counties. State law requires the minority party be represented on the commission. The commission generally meets monthly.

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Acronyms

Acronym or Abbreviation	Definition
°	degree
µm	micrometer (one millionth of a meter)
µg/m^3	microgram (one millionth of a gram) per cubic meter (of air)
ADMB	Animal Damage Management Board
APD	Application to Drill
APHIS	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
AQRVs	air quality related values
ARPA	Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979
ATV	all-terrain vehicle
AUM	Animal Unit Month
BACT	Best Available Control Technology
bbls	barrels
BP	Before Present
BFO	Buffalo Field Office
BGEPA	Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BMP	Best Management Practice
C6 S2	Chapter 6 Section 2
CAA	Clean Air Act
CAFO	Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation
CAP	criteria air pollutants
CBI	Community Builders, Inc.
CBM	coal bed methane
CCA	Candidate Conservation Agreement
CCAA	Candidate Conservation Agreement with Assurances
CCCD	Campbell County Conservation District
CCDPZ	Campbell County Division of Planning and Zoning
CCEDC	Campbell County Economic Development Corporation
CCWPD	Campbell County Weed and Pest District
CDA	Concentrated Development Area
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CI	Compression ignition
CO	carbon monoxide
CO_2	carbon dioxide
CO_2e	carbon dioxide equivalent
COA	conditions of approval
Conc.	concentration
CRP	Conservation Reserve Program
CWA	Clean Water Act of 1972
EA	Environmental Assessment
EDRR	early detection and rapid response
EGUs	electric generating units
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
ERMA	Extensive Recreation Management Area
ESA	Endangered Species Act of 1973

Acronym or Abbreviation	Definition
ESD	Ecological Site Description
F	Fahrenheit
FHA	Federal Highway Administration
FLPMA	Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976
FR	Federal Register
FSH	(U.S.) Forest Service Handbook
FSM	(U.S.) Forest Service Manual
HAP	hazardous air pollutant
HCP	Habitat Conservation Plan
hr	hour
I-90	Interstate 90
IMPLAN	Impact analysis for planning
JPAD/NPL	Jonah-Pinedale Anticline Development/ Normalized Pressure Lance
LMP	land management plan
LQD	Land Quality Division
LRMP	Land and Resource Management Plan
MACT	Maximum Available Control Technology
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918
Mcf	thousand cubic feet
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MW	megawatt
NAA	nonattainment area
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NAGPRA	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990
NASS	National Agricultural Statistics Service
NEI	National Emissions Inventory
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act of 1969
NESHAP	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
NEWEDC	Northeast Wyoming Economic Development Corporation
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act of 1966
NH_3	ammonia
NO_2	nitrogen dioxide
NO_X	nitrogen oxide
NPS	National Parks Service
NRCS	Natural Resource Conservation Service
NRLUP	Campbell County Natural Resource Land Use Plan
O&G	oil and gas
OHV	off-highway vehicle
P&A	plugged and abandoned (wells)
Pb	lead
percent	percentile
P.L.	Public Law
PM	particulate matter
$PM_{2.5}$	fine particulate matter (diameter less than or equal to 2.5 microns)
PM_{10}	inhalable particulate matter (diameter less than or equal to 10 microns)
ppb	parts per billion
ppm	parts per million
PSD	Prevention of Significant Deterioration

Acronym or Abbreviation	Definition
Region 2	Rocky Mountain Region
RIMS	Regional Input-Output Modeling System
RMP	Resource Management Plan
ROW	right-of-way
RS	Revised Statutes
SCORP	Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan
SCR	selective catalytic reduction
SEO	State Engineer's Office
SGCN	Species of Greatest Conservation Need
SHA	Safe Harbor Agreement
SHP	Strategic Habitat Plan
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
SIP	State Implementation Plan
SMZ	Streamside Management Zone
SNCR	selective non-catalytic reduction
SOP	standard operating procedure
SO_2	sulfur dioxide
SOP	standard operating procedures
SMZ	Streamside Management Zones
SRP	Special Recreation Permit
SWAP	State Wildlife Action Plan
TBNG	Thunder Basin National Grassland
TCP	Traditional Cultural Property
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Loads
tpy	tons per year
TRB	Transportation Research Board
UGRB	Upper Green River Basin
U.S.	United States
USACE	US Army Corps of Engineers
USEIA	U.S. Energy Information Administration
USEPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
USC	U.S. Code
USCB	U.S. Census Bureau
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USDI	U.S. Department of the Interior
USFS	U.S. Forest Service
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
UW	University of Wyoming
VOC	volatile organic compound
VRM	Visual Resource Management
W.S.	Wyoming Statute
WAAQS	Wyoming Ambient Air Quality Standards
WAFWA	Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies
WDA	Wyoming Department of Agriculture
WGFD	Wyoming Game and Fish Department
WGFC	Wyoming Game and Fish Commission
WMWG	Western Monarch Working Group
WMP	Watershed Monitoring Program

Acronym or Abbreviation	Definition
WNRT	Wildlife and Natural Resource Trust
WOGCC	Wyoming Oil and Gas Conservation Commission
WS	Wildlife Services
WSA	Wilderness Study Area
WSEO	Wyoming State Engineers Office
WSFD	Wyoming State Forestry Division
WWDC	Wyoming Water Development Commission
WWPC	Wyoming Weed and Pest Control
WDEQ	Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality
WYDOT	Wyoming Department of Transportation

Scientific Names, and Summary Tables of Sensitive Species, and of Noxious Weeds and Invasive Species

Animal Diseases		
Parasitic Diseases		
Common Name of Disease	**Caused by**	**Scientific name of causative pathogen**
babesiosis (in humans)	Apicomplexa protozoans	*Babesia* spp., usually *B. microti*
babesiosis (in cattle and other ungulates)	Apicomplexa protozoans	*Babesia bigemina* and *B. bovis*
toxoplasmosis	Toxoplasma protozoans	*Toxoplasma gondii*
Bacterial Diseases		
Common Name of Disease	**Caused by**	**Scientific name of causative pathogen**
bubonic plague (humans)	coccobacilli	*Yersinia pestis*
sylvatic plague (animals)	coccobacilli	*Yersinia pestis*
brucellosis	coccobacilli	*Brucella abortus*
tularemia	coccobacilli	*Francisella tularensis*
plague	coccobacilli	*Yersinia pestis*
Rocky Mountain spotted tick fever	coccobacilli	*Rickettsia rickettsii*
Lyme disease	spirochete	*Borrelia* spp.
tuberculosis	mycobacteria	*Mycobacterium tuberculosis*
Viral Disease		
Common Name of Disease	**Caused by**	**Scientific name of causative pathogen**
West Nile virus	virus	*Flavivirus* spp.
rabies	virus	*Lyssavirus*
Prion Diseases		
Common Name of Disease	**Caused by**	**Name of causative pathogen**
chronic wasting disease	transmissible spongiform encephalopathy	prions
Plant Diseases		
Fungal Diseases		
Common Name of Disease	**Caused by**	**Scientific name of causative pathogen**
white pine blister rust	Basidiomycota fungus	*Cronartium ribicola*
western gall rust	Basidiomycota fungus	*Peridermium harknessii*
Dutch elm disease	Ascomycota fungus	*Ophiostoma* spp.
chestnut blight	Ascomycota fungus	*Cryphonectria parasitica*
“blue stain”	“blue stain” fungus	*Ophiostoma* and *Ceratocystis* spp.

Common Name	Scientific Name
Mammals	
Abert's squirrel	*Sciurus aberti*
American badger	*Taxidea taxus*
American hog-nosed skunk	*Conepatus leuconotus*
American marten	*Martes americana*
beaver	*Castor canadensis*
bison	*Bison* spp.
bison (modern bison)	*Bison bison*
black-footed ferret	*Mustela nigripes*
black-tailed jackrabbit	*Lepus californicus*
black-tailed prairie dog	*Cynomys ludovicianus*
burro	*Equus asinus*
cat (stray or feral)	*Felis catus*
cattle (also diary cow, beef)	*Bos taurus*
coyote	*Canis latrans*
deer mouse	*Peromyscus maniculatus*
desert bighorn sheep	*Ovis canadensis nelsoni*
desert cottontail	*Sylvilagus audubonii*
eastern cottontail	*Sylvilagus floridanus*
eastern fox squirrel	*Sciurus niger*
elk	*Cervus canadensis*
fringed myotis	*Myotis thysanodes*
gray wolf	*Canis lupus*
grizzly bear	*Ursus arctos*
ground squirrels	*Spermophilus* spp.
Gunnison’s prairie dog	*Cynomys gunnisoni*
hoary bat	*Lasiurus cinereus*
horse	*Equus ferus caballus*
jackrabbit	*Lepus* spp.
kangaroo rat	*Dipodomys ordii*
kit fox	*Vulpes macrotis*
long-eared myotis	*Myotis evotis*
mammoth	*Mammuthus* spp.
mastodon	*Mammut* spp.
mountain cottontail	*Sylvilagus nutallii*
mountain lion	*Puma concolor*
mule deer	*Odocoileus hemionus*
New Mexico meadow jumping mouse	*Zapus hudsonius luteus*
North American porcupine	*Erethizon dorsatum*
northern long-eared bat	*Myotis septentrionalis*
olive-backed pocket mouse	*Perognathus fasciatus*
porcupine	*Erethizon dorsatum*
prairie dog	*Cynomys* spp.
pronghorn	*Antilocapra americana*
pygmy rabbit	*Brachylagus idahoensis*
pygmy shrew	*Sorex hoyi*
raccoon	*Procyon lotor*
red fox	*Vulpes vulpes*
red squirrel	*Tamiasciurus hudsonicus*
river otter	*Lontra canadensis*
Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep	*Ovis canadensis canadensis*
sheep (also ewe)	*Ovis aries*

Common Name	Scientific Name
spotted bat	*Euderma maculatum*
swift fox	*Vulpes velox*
swine	*Sus domesticus (scrofa)*
Townsend's big-eared bat	*Corynorhinus townsendii*
water vole	*Microtus richardsoni*
white-tailed deer	*Odocoileus virginianus*
white-tailed prairie dog	*Cynomys leucurus*
Wyoming pocket gopher	*Thomomys clusius*
Birds	
American bittern	*Botaurus lentiginosus*
American peregrine falcon	*Falco peregrinus anatum*
Baird's sparrow	*Ammodramus bairdii*
bald eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*
black swift	*Cypseloides niger*
black tern	*Chlidonias niger*
black-backed woodpecker	*Picoides arcticus*
boreal owl	*Aegolius funereus*
Brewer's sparrow	*Spizella breweri*
burrowing owl	*Athene cunicularia*
Cassin's sparrow	*Aimophila cassinii*
chestnut-collared longspur	*Calcarius ornatus*
chicken	*Gallus gallus*
chipping sparrow	*Spizella passerine*
Columbian sharp-tailed grouse	*Tympanuchus phasianellus columbianus*
Eurasian collared dove	*Streptopelia decaocto*
European starling	*Sturnus vulgaris*
ferruginous hawk	*Buteo regalis*
flammulated owl	*Otus flammeolus*
golden eagle	*Aquila chrysaetos*
grasshopper sparrow	*Ammodramus savannarum*
greater prairie-chicken	*Tympanuchus cupido*
greater sage-grouse	*Centrocercus urophasianus*
harlequin duck	*Histrionicus histrionicus*
horned lark	*Eremophila alpestris*
house sparrow	*Passer domesticus*
lark bunting	*Calamospiza melanocorys*
lark sparrow	*Chondestes grammacus*
Lewis's woodpecker	*Melanerpes lewis*
loggerhead shrike	*Lanius ludovicianus*
long-billed curlew	*Numenius americanus*
mountain bluebird	*Sialia currucoides*
mountain plover	*Charadrius montanus*
mourning dove	*Zenaida macroura*
northern flicker	*Colaptes auratus*
northern goshawk	*Accipiter gentilis*
northern harrier	*Circus hudsonius*
olive-sided flycatcher	*Contopus cooperi*
peregrine falcon	*Falco peregrinus*
prairie falcon	*Falco mexicanus*
purple martin	*Progne subis*
red-winged blackbird	*Agelaius phoeniceus*
rock pigeon	*Columba livia*
sage sparrow	*Amphispiza belli*
sage thrasher	*Oreoscoptes montanus*

Common Name	Scientific Name
sage-grouse	*Centrocercus* spp.
sandhill crane	*Grus canadensis*
Savannah sparrow	*Passerculus sandwichensis*
sharp-tailed grouse	*Tympanuchus phasianellus*
short-eared owl	*Asio flammeus*
song sparrow	*Melospiza melodia*
Sprague's pipit	*Anthus spragueii*
Swainson's hawk	*Buteo swainsoni*
thick-billed longspur	*Calcarius mccownii*
trumpeter swan	*Cygnus buccinator*
vesper sparrow	*Pooecetes gramineus*
western burrowing owl	*Athene cunicularia*
western meadowlark	*Sturnella neglecta*
white-faced ibis	*Plegadis chichi*
white-tailed ptarmigan	*Lagopus leucura*
yellow-billed cuckoo	*Coccyzus americanus*
Reptiles	
alligator	*Alligator mississippiensis*
Black Hills redbelly snake	*Storeria occipitomaculata pahasapae*
bull snake	*Pituophis catenifer sayi*
desert massasauga	*Sistrurus catenatus edwardsii*
greater short-horned lizard	*Phrynosoma hernandesi*
prairie rattlesnake	*Crotalus viridis*
Amphibians	
boreal toad	*Anaxyrus boreas boreas*
Columbia (or Bighorn Mountain) spotted frog	*Rana luteiventris*
northern leopard frog	*Lithobates (Rana) pipiens*
plains leopard frog	*Lithobates blairi*
wood frog	*Lithobates sylvaticus*
Fish	
black bullhead	*Ameiurus melas*
bluegill	*Lepomis macrochirus*
bluehead sucker	*Catostomus discobolus*
brook trout	*Salvelinus fontinalis*
brown trout	*Salmo trutta*
catfish	*Ictalurus punctatus*
channel catfish	*Ictalurus punctatus*
Colorado River cutthroat	*Oncorhynchus clarkii pleuriticus*
finescale dace	*Phoxinus neogaeus*
flannelmouth sucker	*Catostomus latipinnis*
flathead chub	*Platygobio gracilis*
golden trout	*Oncorhynchus aguabonita*
green sunfish	*Lepomis cyanellus*
hornyhead chub	*Nocomis biguttatus*
lake chub	*Couesius plumbeus*
lake trout	*Salvelinus namaycush*
largemouth bass	*Micropterus salmoides*
mountain sucker	*Catostomus platyrhynchus*
northern redbelly dace	*Phoxinus eos*
pearl dace	*Margariscus margarita*
plains minnow	*Hybognathus placitus*
plains topminnow	*Fundulus sciadicus*
rainbow trout	*Oncorhynchus mykiss*
Rio Grande chub	*Gila pandora*

Common Name	Scientific Name
Rio Grande cutthroat	*Oncorhynchus clarkii virginalis*
Rio Grande sucker	*Catostomus plebeius*
rock bass	*Ambloplites rupestris*
roundtail chub	*Gila robusta*
sauger	*Sander canadensis*
shovelnose sturgeon	*Scaphirhynchus platorynchus*
small-mouth bass	*Micropterus dolomieu*
southern redbelly dace	*Phoxinus erythrogaster*
stonecat	*Noturus flavus*
sturgeon chub	*Macrhybopsis gelida*
walleye	*Sander vitreus*
Yellowstone cutthroat trout	*Oncorhynchus clarkia bouvieri*
Insects and Other Arthropods	
Arapahoe snowfly	*Capnia arapahoe*
beet leafhopper	*Circulifer tenellus*
cattle fever tick	*Boophilus annulatus* and *B. microplus*
emerald ash borer	*Agrilus planipennis*
grasshoppers	*Caelifera* spp.
Great Basin silverspot	*Speyeria nokomis nokomis*
gypsy moth	*Lymantria dispar*
Hudsonian emerald	*Somatochlora hudsonica*
ips beetle	*Ips pini*
monarch butterfly	*Danaus plexippus*
Mormon cricket	*Anabrus simplex*
mosquito	*Culicidae* spp.
mountain pine beetle	*Dendroctonus ponderosae*
Nokomis fritillary	*Speyeria nokomis*
Ottoe skipper	*Hesperia ottoe*
regal fritillary	*Speyeria idalia*
Susan's purse-making caddisfly	*Ochrotrichia susanae*
tick	*Ixodidae or Argasidae* spp.
Mollusks	
Cooper's Rocky Mountainsnail	*Oreohelix strigosa cooperi*
pygmy mountainsnail	*Oreohelix pygmaea*
Rocky Mountain capshell	*Acroloxus coloradensis*
Plants	
Absaroka Range beardtongue	*Penstemon absarokensis*
alfalfa	*Medicago sativa*
American cranberrybush	*Viburnum opulus* var. *americanum*
antelope bitterbrush	*Purshia tridentata*
Arizona willow	*Salix arizonica*
aspen	*Populus* spp.
aspen (quaking)	*Populus tremuloides*
autumn willow	*Salix serissima*
Aztec milkvetch	*Astragalus proximus*
balsam poplar	*Populus balsamifera*
Baltic sphagnum	*Sphagnum balticum*
Barratt's willow	*Salix barrattiana*
Barr's milkvetch	*Astragalus barrii*
Basin sagebrush	*Artemisia tridentata* ssp. *tridentata*
Bill's neoparrya	*Neoparrya lithophila*
black henbane	*Hyoscyamus niger*
black sagebrush	*Artemisia nova*
Black Hills spruce	*Picea glauca* var. *densata*

Common Name	Scientific Name
bloodroot	*Sanguinaria canadensis*
blue grama	*Bouteloua gracilis*
blueberry willow	*Salix myrtillifolia*
box elder	*Acer negundo*
Brandegee's buckwheat	*Eriogonum brandegeei*
buffalobur	*Solanum rostratum*
bulbous bluegrass	*Poa bulbosa*
Canada thistle	*Cirsium arvense*
Cary's beardtongue	*Penstemon caryi*
Cathedral Bluff meadow-rue	*Thalictrum heliophilum*
Chamisso's cottongrass	*Eriophorum chamissonis*
clawless draba	*Draba exunguiculata*
club spikemoss	*Selaginella selaginoides*
Colorado tansyaster	*Machaeranthera coloradoensis*
common burdock	*Arctium minus*
common cocklebur	*Xanthium strumarium*
common St. Johnswort	*Hypericum perforatum*
common tansy	*Tanacetum vulgare*
common twinpod	*Physaria didymocarpa* var. *lanata*
cottonwood	*Populus* spp.
currant	*Ribes* spp.
cushion bladderpod	*Physaria pulvinata*
cushion Townsend daisy	*Townsendia condensata* var. *anomala*
Dalmatian toadflax	*Linaria dalmatica*
Degener's beardtongue	*Penstemon degeneri*
diffuse knapweed	*Centaurea diffusa*
dropleaf buckwheat	*Eriogonum exilifolium*
dwarf mistletoe	*Arceuthobium* spp.
dwarf raspberry	*Rubus arcticus ssp. acaulis*
dyers woad	*Isatis tinctoria*
eastern red cedar	*Juniperus virginiana*
elliptic spikerush	*Eleocharis elliptica*
English sundew	*Drosera anglica*
field bindweed	*Convulvulus arvensis*
foxtail sedge	*Carex alopecoidea*
Fremont's bladderpod	*Lesquerella fremontii*
gooseberry	*Ribes* spp.
Gray's draba	*Draba grayana*
green ash	*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*
Greenland primrose	*Primula egaliksensis*
groundcedar	*Lycopodium complanatum*
Hall's bulrush	*Schoenoplectus hallii*
Harrington's beardtongue	*Penstemon harringtonii*
hoary cress (whitetop)	*Cardaria draba and Cardaria pubenscens*
houndstongue	*Cynoglossum officinale*
ice cold buttercup	*Ranunculus karelinii*
Indian ricegrass	*Achnatherum hymenoides*
Iowa moonwort	*Botrychium campestre*
Kotzebue's grass of Parnassus	*Parnassia kotzebuei*
Laramie columbine	*Aquilegia laramiensis*
largeflower goldenweed	*Pyrrocoma carthamoides* var. *subsquarrosa*
largeflower triteleia	*Triteleia grandiflora*
leafy spurge	*Euphorbia esula*
leafy spurge	*Euphorbia esula*

Common Name	Scientific Name
lesser bladderwort	*Utricularia minor*
lesser panicled sedge	*Carex diandra*
lesser roundleaved orchid	*Platanthera orbiculata*
limber pine	*Pinus flexilis*
livid sedge	*Carex livida*
Lone Mesa snakeweed	*Gutierrezia elegans*
many-stemmed goldenweed	*Pyrrocoma integrifolia*
Missouri milkvetch	*Astragalus missouriensis* var. *humistratus*
mountain big sagebrush	*Artemisia tridentata* subsp.*vaseyana*
mountain lady's slipper	*Cypripedium montanum*
mountain tansymustard	*Descurainia torulosa*
musk thistle	*Carduus nutans*
narrowleaf grapefern	*Botrychium lineare*
needle-and-thread	*Stipa comata*
ox-eye daisy	*Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*
Pagosa Springs bladderpod	*Lesquerella pruinosa*
park milkvetch	*Astragalus leptaleus*
peculiar moonwort	*Botrychium paradoxum*
perennial pepperweed (giant whitetop)	*Lepidium latifolium*
perennial sowthistle	*Sonchus arvensis*
plains cottonwood	*Populus deltoides*
plains rough fescue	*Festuca hallii*
plumeless thistle	*Carduus acanthoides*
ponderosa pine	*Pinus ponderosa*
Porter's false needlegrass	*Ptilagrostis porteri*
prairie dodder	*Cuscuta plattensis*
prairie Junegrass	*Koeleria macrantha*
purple loosestrife	*Lythrum salicaria*
quackgrass	*Agropyron repens*
Ripley's milkvetch	*Astragalus ripleyi*
rock cinquefoil	*Potentilla rupincola*
Rocky Mountain alpine parsley	*Oreoxis humilis*
Rocky Mountain juniper	*Juniperus scopulorum*
Rocky Mountain monkeyflower	*Mimulus gemmiparus*
roundleaf orchid	*Amerorchis rotundifolia*
roundleaf sundew	*Drosera rotundifolia*
Russian knapweed	*Centaurea repens*
Russian olive	*Elaeagnus angustifolia*
Rydberg's golden columbine	*Aquilegia chrysantha* var. *rydbergii*
sagebrush	*Artemisia* spp.
sageleaf willow	*Salix candida*
saltcedar	*Tamarix* spp.
Sandberg’s bluegrass	*Poa secunda*
sandhill goosefoot	*Chenopodium cycloides*
scarlet gilia	*Ipomopsis aggregata ssp. weberi*
Scotch thistle	*Onopordum acanthium*
Selkirk's violet	*Viola selkirkii*
shadscale	*Atriplex confertifolia*
Shoshone carrot	*Shoshonea pulvinata*
Siberian sea thrift	*Armeria maritima* ssp. *sibirica*
silver sagebrush	*Artemisia cana*
simple bog sedge	*Kobresia simpliciuscula*
skeletonleaf bursage	*Franseria discolor*
slender cottongrass	*Eriophorum gracile*

Common Name	Scientific Name
Smith's draba	*Draba smithii*
smooth northern-rockcress	*Braya glabella*
sphagnum	*Sphagnum angustifolium*
spiny hop-sage	*Grayia spinosa*
spotted knapweed	*Cynoglossum officinale*
stonecrop gilia	*Aliciella sedifolia*
stream orchid	*Epipactis gigantean*
tranquil goldenweed	*Pyrrocoma clementis* var. *villosa*
trianglelobe moonwort	*Botrychium ascendens*
Ute ladies'-tresses orchid	*Spiranthes diluvialis*
violet milkvetch	*Astragalus iodopetalus*
Visher's buckwheat	*Eriogonum visheri*
Weber's draba	*Draba weberi*
west silver bladderpod	*Physaria scrotiformis*
western wheatgrass	*Pascopyrum smithii*
wheel milkweed	*Asclepias uncialis*
white adder's-mouth orchid	*Malaxis brachypoda*
white pine	*Pinus strobus*
whitebark pine	*Pinus albicaulis*
whitebristle cottongrass	*Eriophorum altaicum* var. *neogaeum*
winding mariposa lily	*Calochortus flexuosus*
winter-fat	*Krascheninnikovia lanata*
Wyoming big sagebrush	*Artemisia tridentata* subsp.*wyomingensis*
yellow lady's slipper	*Cypripedium parviflorum*
yellow toadflax	*Linaria vulgaris*
yellow widelip orchid	*Liparis loeselii*

Bureau of Land Management Buffalo Field Office sensitive species list

Common Name	Scientific Name
black-tailed prairie dog	*Cynomys ludovicianus*
Baird's sparrow	*Ammodramus bairdii*
bald eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*
Brewer's sparrow	*Spizella breweri*
burrowing owl	*Athene cunicularia*
Columbia spotted frog	*Rana luteiventris*
ferruginous hawk	*Buteo regalis*
fringed myotis	*Myotis thysanodes*
greater sage-grouse	*Centrocercus urophasianus*
loggerhead shrike	*Lanius ludovicianus*
long-billed curlew	*Numenius americanus*
long-eared myotis	*Myotis evotis*
mountain plover	*Charadrius montanus*
northern goshawk	*Accipiter gentilis*
northern leopard frog	*Rana pipiens*
peregrine falcon	*Falco peregrinus*
sage sparrow	*Amphispiza belli*
sage thrasher	*Oreoscoptes montanus*
spotted bat	*Euderma maculatum*
swift fox	*Vulpes velox*
Townsend's big-eared bat	*Corynorhinus townsendii*
trumpeter swan	*Cygnus buccinator*

Bureau of Land Management Buffalo Field Office sensitive species list

Common Name	Scientific Name
white-faced ibis	*Plegadis chichi*
yellow-billed cuckoo	*Coccyzus americanus*
Yellowstone cutthroat trout	*Oncorhynchus clarkia bouvieri*
No. Species	**25**

Source: Bureau of Land Management (BLM). 2014e. Sensitive Species List. BLM Buffalo Field Office. U.S. Department of the Interior BLM Wyoming. March 26, 2014. Last updated April 2, 2014.

U.S. Forest Service Region 2 Regional Forester-designated sensitive species.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Occurrence in Campbell County*
Mammals		
gray wolf	*Canis lupus*	historic
American hog-nosed skunk	*Conepatus leuconotus*	
Townsend's big-eared bat	*Corynorhinus townsendii*	
Gunnison's prairie dog	*Cynomys gunnisoni*	
white-tailed prairie dog	*Cynomys leucurus*	x
black-tailed prairie dog	*Cynomys ludovicianus*	x
spotted bat	*Euderma maculatum*	
hoary bat	*Lasiurus cinereus*	
river otter	*Lontra canadensis*	
American marten	*Martes americana*	
water vole	*Microtus richardsoni*	
fringed myotis	*Myotis thysanodes*	x
Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep	*Ovis canadensis canadensis*	
desert bighorn sheep	*Ovis canadensis nelsoni*	
pygmy shrew	*Sorex hoyi*	
Wyoming pocket gopher	*Thomomys clusius*	
kit fox	*Vulpes macrotis*	
swift fox	*Vulpes velox*	
New Mexico meadow jumping mouse	*Zapus hudsonius luteus*	
Birds		
American bittern	*Botaurus lentiginosus*	x
American peregrine falcon	*Falco peregrinus anatum*	
bald eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	x
black swift	*Cypseloides niger*	
black tern	*Chlidonias niger*	x
black-backed woodpecker	*Picoides arcticus*	x
boreal owl	*Aegolius funereus*	
Brewer's sparrow	*Spizella breweri*	x
burrowing owl	*Athene cunicularia*	x
Cassin's sparrow	*Aimophila cassinii*	
chestnut-collared longspur	*Calcarius ornatus*	x
Columbian sharp-tailed grouse	*Tympanuchus phasianellus columbianus*	
ferruginous hawk	*Buteo regalis*	x
flammulated owl	*Otus flammeolus*	
grasshopper sparrow	*Ammodramus savannarum*	x
greater prairie-chicken	*Tympanuchus cupido*	
greater sage-grouse	*Centrocercus urophasianus*	x
harlequin duck	*Histrionicus histrionicus*	
Lewis's woodpecker	*Melanerpes lewis*	x
loggerhead shrike	*Lanius ludovicianus*	x

U.S. Forest Service Region 2 Regional Forester-designated sensitive species.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Occurrence in Campbell County*
long-billed curlew	*Numenius americanus*	x
McCown's longspur	*Calcarius mccownii*	x
mountain plover	*Charadrius montanus*	x
northern goshawk	*Accipiter gentilis*	x
northern harrier	*Circus cyaneus*	x
olive-sided flycatcher	*Contopus cooperi*	
purple martin	*Progne subis*	
sage sparrow	*Amphispiza belli*	x
short-eared owl	*Asio flammeus*	x
trumpeter swan	*Cygnus buccinator*	
white-tailed ptarmigan	*Lagopus leucura*	
yellow-billed cuckoo	*Coccyzus americanus*	x
Amphibians		
boreal toad	*Anaxyrus boreas boreas*	x
plains leopard frog	*Lithobates blairi*	
Columbia spotted frog pop. 4 (Bighorn Mountain spotted frog)	*Rana luteiventris*	x
northern leopard frog	*Lithobates pipiens*	x
wood frog	*Lithobates sylvaticus*	x
Reptiles		
desert massasauga	*Sistrurus catenatus edwardsii*	
Black Hills redbelly snake	*Storeria occipitomaculata pahasapae*	
Fishes		
bluehead sucker	*Catostomus discobolus*	x
Colorado River cutthroat	*Oncorhynchus clarkii pleuriticus*	x
finescale dace	*Phoxinus neogaeus*	x
flannelmouth sucker	*Catostomus latipinnis*	x
flathead chub	*Platygobio gracilis*	x
hornyhead chub	*Nocomis biguttatus*	x
lake chub	*Couesius plumbeus*	
mountain sucker	*Catostomus platyrhynchus*	
northern redbelly dace	*Phoxinus eos*	
pearl dace	*Margariscus margarita*	x
plains minnow	*Hybognathus placitus*	x
plains topminnow	*Fundulus sciadicus*	x
Rio Grande chub	*Gila pandora*	
Rio Grande cutthroat	*Oncorhynchus clarkii virginalis*	
Rio Grande sucker	*Catostomus plebeius*	
roundtail chub	*Gila robusta*	x
southern redbelly dace	*Phoxinus erythrogaster*	
sturgeon chub	*Macrhybopsis gelida*	x
Yellowstone cutthroat	*Oncorhynchus clarkii bouvieri*	x
Insects		
Arapahoe snowfly	*Capnia arapahoe*	
Ottoe skipper	*Hesperia ottoe*	
Susan's purse-making caddisfly	*Ochrotrichia susanae*	
Hudsonian emerald	*Somatochlora hudsonica*	
regal fritillary	*Speyeria idalia*	
Nokomis fritillary or Great Basin silverspot	*Speyeria nokomis nokomis*	

U.S. Forest Service Region 2 Regional Forester-designated sensitive species.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Occurrence in Campbell County*
Mollusks		
Rocky Mountain capshell	*Acroloxus coloradensis*	
pygmy mountainsnail	*Oreohelix pygmaea*	x
Cooper's Rocky Mountainsnail	*Oreohelix strigosa cooperi*	x
Non-Vascular Plants		
sphagnum	*Sphagnum angustifolium*	
Baltic sphagnum	*Sphagnum balticum*	
Ferns & Allies		
trianglelobe moonwort	*Botrychium ascendens*	
Iowa moonwort	*Botrychium campestre*	
narrowleaf grapefern	*Botrychium lineare*	
peculiar moonwort	*Botrychium paradoxum*	
groundcedar	*Lycopodium complanatum*	
club spikemoss	*Selaginella selaginoides*	
Gymnosperms		
whitebark pine	*Pinus albicaulis*	
Angiosperms - Monocots		
roundleaf orchid	*Amerorchis rotundifolia*	
winding mariposa lily	*Calochortus flexuosus*	
foxtail sedge	*Carex alopecoidea*	
lesser panicled sedge	*Carex diandra*	
livid sedge	*Carex livida*	
mountain lady's slipper	*Cypripedium montanum*	
yellow lady's slipper	*Cypripedium parviflorum*	
elliptic spikerush	*Eleocharis elliptica*	
stream orchid	*Epipactis gigantean*	
whitebristle cottongrass	*Eriophorum altaicum* var. *neogaeum*	
Chamisso's cottongrass	*Eriophorum chamissonis*	
slender cottongrass	*Eriophorum gracile*	
plains rough fescue	*Festuca hallii*	
simple bog sedge	*Kobresia simpliciuscula*	
yellow widelip orchid	*Liparis loeselii*	
white adder's-mouth orchid	*Malaxis brachypoda*	
lesser roundleaved orchid	*Platanthera orbiculata*	
Porter's false needlegrass	*Ptilagrostis porteri*	
Hall's bulrush	*Schoenoplectus hallii*	
largeflower triteleia	*Triteleia grandiflora*	
Angiosperms - Dicots		
stonecrop gilia	*Aliciella sedifolia*	
Rydberg's golden columbine	*Aquilegia chrysantha* var. *rydbergii*	
Laramie columbine	*Aquilegia laramiensis*	
Siberian sea thrift	*Armeria maritima* ssp. *sibirica*	
wheel milkweed	*Asclepias uncialis*	
Barr's milkvetch	*Astragalus barrii*	
violet milkvetch	*Astragalus iodopetalus*	
park milkvetch	*Astragalus leptaleus*	
Missouri milkvetch	*Astragalus missouriensis* var. *humistratus*	
Aztec milkvetch	*Astragalus proximus*	
Ripley's milkvetch	*Astragalus ripleyi*	
smooth northern-rockcress	*Braya glabella*	
sandhill goosefoot	*Chenopodium cycloides*	

U.S. Forest Service Region 2 Regional Forester-designated sensitive species.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Occurrence in Campbell County*
prairie dodder	*Cuscuta plattensis*	
mountain tansymustard	*Descurainia torulosa*	
clawless draba	*Draba exunguiculata*	
Gray's draba	*Draba grayana*	
Smith's draba	*Draba smithii*	
Weber's draba	*Draba weberi*	
English sundew	*Drosera anglica*	
roundleaf sundew	*Drosera rotundifolia*	
Brandegee's buckwheat	*Eriogonum brandegeei*	
dropleaf buckwheat	*Eriogonum exilifolium*	
Visher's buckwheat	*Eriogonum visheri*	
Lone Mesa snakeweed	*Gutierrezia elegans*	
scarlet gilia	*Ipomopsis aggregata* ssp. *weberi*	
Fremont's bladderpod	*Lesquerella fremontii*	
Pagosa Springs bladderpod	*Lesquerella pruinosa*	
Colorado tansyaster	*Machaeranthera coloradoensis*	
Rocky Mountain monkeyflower	*Mimulus gemmiparus*	
Bill's neoparrya	*Neoparrya lithophila*	
Rocky Mountain alpineparsley	*Oreoxis humilis*	
Kotzebue's grass of Parnassus	*Parnassia kotzebuei*	
Absaroka Range beardtongue	*Penstemon absarokensis*	
Cary's beardtongue	*Penstemon caryi*	
Degener's beardtongue	*Penstemon degeneri*	
Harrington's beardtongue	*Penstemon harringtonii*	
common twinpod	*Physaria didymocarpa* var. *lanata*	
cushion bladderpod	*Physaria pulvinata*	
west silver bladderpod	*Physaria scrotiformis*	
rock cinquefoil	*Potentilla rupincola*	
Greenland primrose	*Primula egaliksensis*	
largeflower goldenweed	*Pyrrocoma carthamoides* var. *subsquarrosa*	
tranquil goldenweed	*Pyrrocoma clementis* var. *villosa*	
many-stemmed goldenweed	*Pyrrocoma integrifolia*	
ice cold buttercup	*Ranunculus karelinii*	
dwarf raspberry	*Rubus arcticus* ssp. *acaulis*	
Arizona willow	*Salix arizonica*	
Barratt's willow	*Salix barrattiana*	
sageleaf willow	*Salix candida*	
blueberry willow	*Salix myrtillifolia*	
autumn willow	*Salix serissima*	
bloodroot	*Sanguinaria canadensis*	
Shoshone carrot	*Shoshonea pulvinata*	
Cathedral Bluff meadow-rue	*Thalictrum heliophilum*	
cushion Townsend daisy	*Townsendia condensata* var. *anomala*	

U.S. Forest Service Region 2 Regional Forester-designated sensitive species.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Occurrence in Campbell County*
lesser bladderwort	*Utricularia minor*	
American cranberrybush	*Viburnum opulus* var. *americanum*	
Selkirk's violet	*Viola selkirkii*	

* Occurrence based on Orabona et al. (2021) for mammals, birds, amphibians, reptiles, fishes, and mollusks; vascular plants occurrence based on Heidel (2012).

Heidel, B., W. Fertig, F. Blomquist, and T. Abbot. 2008. Wyoming's Threatened and Endangered Species: Ute Ladies'-Tresses Orchid. Wyoming Bureau of Land Management (BLM) in collaboration with Wyoming Natural Diversity Database (WYNDD).

Orabona, A., C. Rudd, M. Grenier, Z. Walker, S. Patla, and B. Oakleaf. 2021. Atlas of Birds, Mammals, Amphibians, and Reptiles in Wyoming. Wyoming Game and Fish Department (WGFD) Nongame Program, Lander, Wyoming.

Source: U.S. Forest Service (USFS). 2021. Sensitive Species List. USFS Rocky Mountain Region (Region 2), Lakewood, Colorado. Available online: https://www.fs.usda.gov/detail/r2/landmanagement/?cid=stelprdb5390116

Wyoming state-designated noxious weeds (Wyoming Statute 11-5-102 (a)(xi)).

Common Name	Scientific Name
field bindweed	*Convulvulus arvensis* L.
Canada thistle	*Cirsium arvense* L.
leafy spurge	*Euphorbia esula* L.
perennial sowthistle	*Sonchus arvensis* L.
quackgrass	*Agropyron repens* (L.) Beauv.
hoary cress (whitetop)	*Cardaria draba* and *Cardaria pubenscens* (L.) Descv.
perennial pepperweed (giant whitetop)	*Lepidium latifolium* L.
ox-eye daisy	*Chrysanthemum leucanthemum* L.
skeletonleaf bursage	*Franseria discolor* Nutt.
Russian knapweed	*Centaurea repens* L.
yellow toadflax	*Linaria vulgaris* L.
Dalmatian toadflax	*Linaria dalmatica* (L.) Mill.
Scotch thistle	*Onopordum acanthium* L.
musk thistle	*Carduus nutans* L.
common burdock	*Arctium minus* (Hill) Bernh.
plumeless thistle	*Carduus acanthoides* L.
dyers woad	*Isatis tinctoria* L.
houndstongue	*Cynoglossum officinale* L.
spotted knapweed	*Cynoglossum officinale* L.
diffuse knapweed	*Centaurea diffusa* Lam.
purple loosestrife	*Lythrum salicaria* L.
saltcedar	*Tamarix* spp.
common St. Johnswort	*Hypericum perforatum*
common tansy	*Tanacetum vulgare*
Russian olive	*Elaeagnus angustifolia*
black henbane	*Hyoscyamus niger* L.
common mullein	*Verbascum thapsus* L.
yellow starthistle	*Centaurea solstitialis* L.
ventenata	*Ventenata dubia* (Leers) *coss.*
Medusahead rye	*Taeniatherum caput-medusae* (L.) *nevski*
Total Species	**30 species**

Source: Wyoming Statute (W.S.) 11-5-102. Title 11 - Agriculture, Livestock and Other Animals; Chapter 5 - Weed and Pest Control; Section 102 - Definitions. Available online:

Wyoming state-designated noxious weeds (Wyoming Statute 11-5-102 (a)(xi)).

Common Name	Scientific Name

https://wyoleg.gov/NXT/gateway.dll?f=templates&fn=default.htm

Wyoming state-designated pests (Wyoming Statute 11-5-102 (a)(xii))

Common Name	Scientific Name
grasshopper	*Caelifera* spp.
Mormon cricket	*Anabrus simplex*
prairie dog	*Cynomys* spp.
ground squirrel	*Spermophilus* spp.
mountain pine beetle	*Dendroctonus ponderosae*
beet leafhopper	*Circulifer tenellus*
Total Species	**6 species**

Source: Wyoming Statute (W.S.) 11-5-102. Title 11 - Agriculture, Livestock and Other Animals; Chapter 5 - Weed and Pest Control; Section 102 - Definitions. Available online: https://wyoleg.gov/NXT/gateway.dll?f=templates&fn=default.htm

Campbell County-identified noxious weeds and pests (Wyoming Statute 11-5-102 (a)(xii)).

Common Name	Scientific Name
buffalobur	*Solanum rostratum* Dun.
common cocklebur	*Xanthium strumarium*
jointed goatgrass	*Aegilops cylindrical* Host.
mosquito	*Culicidae* spp.
poison hemlock	*Conium maculatum*
Total Species	**5 species**

Source: Wyoming Statute (W.S.) 11-5-102. Title 11 - Agriculture, Livestock and Other Animals; Chapter 5 - Weed and Pest Control; Section 102 - Definitions. Available online: https://wyoleg.gov/NXT/gateway.dll?f=templates&fn=default.htm

Appendix A. Resource Specific Data

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Air Quality

Federal and Wyoming Air Quality Standards

National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and Wyoming Ambient Air Quality Standards (WAAQS) are presented in Table A-1.

Table A-1. Federal and state ambient air-quality standards.

Pollutant	Averaging Time	Wyoming Standards	National Standards	Exceedance criteria
Ozone	8-hour	70 ppb	70 ppb	Annual 4th highest daily maximum 8-hour concentration, averaged over 3 years
Carbon monoxide	1-hour	35 ppm	35 ppm	No more than 1 exceedance per year
Carbon monoxide	8-hour	9 ppm	9 ppm	No more than 1 exceedance per year
Nitrogen dioxide	1-hour	100 ppb	100 ppb	98th percentile of daily maximum 1- hour concentration, averaged over 3 years
Nitrogen dioxide	Annual	53 ppb	53 ppb	Annual mean
Sulfur dioxide	1-hour	75 ppb	75 ppb	99th percentile of daily maximum 1-hour concentration, averaged over 3 years
Sulfur dioxide	3-hour	0.5 ppm	0.5 ppm	No more than 1 exceedance per year
$PM_{2.5}$	24-hour	35 $\mu g/m^3$	35 $\mu g/m^3$	98th percentile, averaged over 3 years
$PM_{2.5}$	Annual	12 $\mu g/m^3$	12 $\mu g/m^3$	Annual mean, averaged over 3 years
PM_{10}	24-hour	150 $\mu g/m^3$	150 $\mu g/m^3$	No more than 1 exceedance per year on average over 3 years
PM_{10}	Annual	50 $\mu g/m^3$	--	Annual mean, averaged over 3 years

Sources: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency 2021, Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality 2021

ppb = parts per billion; ppm = parts per million; $PM_{2.5}$ = diameter less than or equal to 2.5 microns/fine particulate matter; PM_{10} = diameter less than or equal to 10 microns/inhalable particulate matter; $\mu g/m^3$ = micrograms per cubic meter

Air Quality Data

Ozone

Ozone (O_3) data was available from three sites in Campbell County and 13 sites in counties adjacent to Campbell County. An area is considered in attainment of the O_3 NAAQS if the fourth highest daily maximum 8-hour concentration averaged over three consecutive years is 70 parts per billion (ppb) or less at all monitoring sites. The O_3 NAAQS were revised from 75 ppb to 70 ppb in 2015.

Table A-2 shows that the applicable fourth highest concentrations have been less than 70 ppb at all monitoring sites in Campbell County. The highest fourth highest daily minimum 8-hour O_3 concentration at sites in counties adjacent to Campbell County is 77 ppb in 2012 at the Devils Tower monitoring site in Crook County (Table A-3). However, the 2010 – 2012 3-year average value at this site is 64 ppb, below the ozone NAAQS. Similarly, the fourth highest daily maximum 8-hour concentration at the Converse County Long-Term site was 71 ppb in 2020, but the 3-year average is currently below the NAAQS. This site must show fourth highest concentrations below 70 ppb in 2021 and 2022 to remain under the NAAQS.

Table A-2. Fourth-highest observed daily maximum 8-hour ozone (ppb) at sites in Campbell County.

Year	South Campbell County	Gillette	Thunder Basin
2011	62		61
2012	69	65	71
2013	61		61
2014	59		58
2015	62		59
2016	60		57
2017	68		64
2018	55		64
2019			55
2020			62

ppb = parts per billion

Table A-3. Fourth highest daily maximum 8-hour ozone concentrations (ppb) at monitoring sites in counties adjacent to Campbell County.

County	Converse			Crook	Johnson	Natrona			Powder River	Sheridan		Weston	
Year	Tallgrass Energy Partners	Long-Term	Mobile #2	Devil's Tower	Johnson County	Casper Gaseous	Sinclair, Casper	Casper Mobile	Broadus	Sheridan WARMS Station	Sheridan Mobile	Newcastle WARMS Station	Newcastle Mobile
2011				57			61		54				
2012				77			63		56				
2013	57		67			65	57		56	58		67	
2014	58		59			61	58		53	57		59	
2015	60	60	60			60	58		57	60		61	59
2016	60	59				61	56		55	59		60	60
2017		66				63	64	63	61	67		62	
2018		64			60	65	55		66	69	57	63	
2019		59			60	60	58		64	60		59	
2020		71			64	64	66		60	59		66	

ppb = parts per billion

Carbon Monoxide

The air quality standards for carbon monoxide (CO) are 35 part per million (ppm) for 1-hour CO and nine ppm for 8-hour CO. These thresholds should not be exceeded more than once per year. Only one CO monitoring site is in the area, and the monitored values are well below the respective standards, as shown in Tables A-4 and A-5.

Table A-4. Highest 1-hour carbon monoxide concentrations (ppm) at the Converse County long-term site.

Year	Highest (ppm)	Second Highest (ppm)
2018	0.38	0.36
2019	0.19	0.18
2020	0.46	0.45

ppm = parts per million

Table A-5. Highest 8-hour carbon monoxide concentrations (ppm) at the Converse County long-term site.

Year	Highest (ppm)	Second Highest (ppm)
2018	0.3	0.3
2019	0.2	0.2
2020	0.4	0.4

ppm = parts per million

Nitrogen Dioxide

Nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) has both 1-hour and annual standards. The 1-hour NAAQS and WAAQS require that the 98th percentile of the daily maximum 1-hour concentrations averaged over three years not exceed 100 ppb. The annual mean NO_2 concentration cannot exceed 53 ppb.

Table A-6 lists the 98th percentile of the daily maximum 1-hour concentrations at the monitoring sites in Campbell County. The concentrations from the past 10 years do not threaten the 1-hour standard. The applicable concentrations at monitoring sites in counties adjacent to Campbell County also do not threaten the 100 ppb 1-hour NO_2 standard, as presented in Table A-7.

Table A-6. 98th percentile of the daily maximum 1-hour nitrogen dioxide concentrations (ppb) at monitoring sites in Campbell County.

Year	Belle Ayr BA-4	South Campbell County	Gillette Mobile	Hilight-Reno Junction Gas Plant	Thunder Basin
2011	36	33.4	39		11.3
2012	34.3	31.9	32.2	46	11.2
2013	35.1	31.6		52	8.5
2014	34.8	32.4		55	9.8
2015	31.7	31.5		41	7.9
2016	27.5	28.8			6.4
2017	28.3	30.5			8.2
2018	30.4	32			7.3
2019	30.9				6.7
2020	26.3				5.5

ppb = parts per billion

Table A-7. 98th percentile of the daily maximum 1-hour nitrogen dioxide concentrations (ppb) at monitoring sites in counties adjacent to Campbell County.

County	Converse				Johnson	Natrona			Powder River	Sheridan	Weston
Year	Tallgrass Energy Partners	Mobile #2	Long-Term	Antelope Site 7	Johnson County	Casper Gaseous	Sinclair, Casper	Casper Mobile	Broadus	Sheridan Mobile	Newcastle Mobile
2011							42.2		15		
2012							27.3		10		
2013	35.8	22.8				34	35.9		9		
2014	36.3	23.6				38	33.6		11		
2015	33.8	23.6	7.7	34.9		42.3	33		9		28.1
2016	34.6		8.2	29.9		39.1	31.5		10		23.2
2017			9.1	31.5		38	32.1	44.2	10	34.6	
2018			9.4	31.3	7.1	37.4	35.6		9	48.5	
2019			13	28.8	6.4	33	31.7		10		
2020			18	23.4	5	35.8	25.4		9		

ppb = parts per billion

Table A-8 lists the annual mean NO_2 concentrations at monitoring sites in Campbell County, and Table A-9 presents the annual concentrations in adjacent counties. All annual mean NO_2 concentrations were well below the 53 ppb standard at all sites over the past 10 years.

Table A-8. Annual mean nitrogen dioxide concentrations (ppb) at sites in Campbell County.

Year	Belle Ayr BA-4	South Campbell County	Gillette Mobile	Hilight-Reno Junction Gas Plant	Thunder Basin
2011	5.65	2.70	6.12		1.99
2012	7.61	3.01	4.83	8.46	1.84
2013	6.94	2.86		9.18	1.47
2014	6.87	2.76		10.04	1.41
2015	6.01	2.73		7.12	1.28
2016	4.24	1.52			1.11
2017	4.51	2.34			1.34
2018	4.58	2.71			1.46
2019	4.13				1.24
2020	2.74				1.05

ppb = parts per billion

Table A-9. Annual mean nitrogen dioxide concentrations (ppb) at monitoring sites in counties adjacent to Campbell County.

County	Converse				Johnson	Natrona			Powder River	Sheridan	Weston
Year	Tallgrass Energy Partners	Mobile #2	Long-Term	Antelope Site 7	Johnson County	Casper Gaseous	Sinclair, Casper	Casper Mobile	Broadus	Sheridan Mobile	Newcastle Mobile
2011							6.99		5.52		
2012							5.37		1.01		
2013	4.45	2.99				2.70	5.66		0.92		
2014	4.19	3.01				4.04	5.42		0.95		
2015	3.72	3.41	0.47	3.11		5.16	5.36		0.71		4.90
2016	2.49		0.47	2.42		4.14	4.86		1.07		2.62
2017			0.42	3.03		4.24	4.36	5.25	0.84	6.23	
2018			1.00	3.19	1.00	4.48	5.06		0.93	6.29	
2019			1.38	2.85	0.77	4.39	4.45		0.82		
2020			1.67	2.04	0.70	3.77	3.97		0.64		

ppb = parts per billion

Sulfur Dioxide

The 1-hour sulfur dioxide (SO_2) standard requires that the 99th percentile of the daily maximum 1-hour concentrations averaged over 3 years not exceed 75 ppb. The only SO_2 monitor in Campbell County in the past 10 years was at Black Hills Power Site 4, with the last data reported in 2017. Table A-10 lists the 99th percentile of the daily maximum 1-hour SO_2 concentrations and the 3-year averages at this monitor, all of which are below the standard.

Table A-10. 99th percentile of the daily maximum 1-hour sulfur dioxide concentrations (ppb) at Black Hills Power Site 4 in Campbell County.

Year	99th percentile of daily maximum 1-hour concentration (ppb)	3-year average of the 99th percentiles (ppb)
2011	37	50
2012	39	43
2013	37	38
2014	32	36
2015	16	28
2016	13.9	21
2017	10.5	13

ppb = parts per billion

The applicable 1-hour SO_2 concentrations are also well below the standard at monitors in counties adjacent to Campbell County, as presented in Table A-11.

Table A-11. 99th percentile of the daily maximum 1-hour sulfur dioxide concentrations (ppb) at monitoring sites in counties adjacent to Campbell County.

County	Converse		Natrona				Sheridan		Weston			
Location	Dave Johnson		Sinclair, Casper		Casper Mobile		Sheridan Mobile		Wyoming Refining		Newcastle Mobile	
Year	99th percent. of daily max. 1-hr conc. (ppb)	3-year average of the 99th percent. (ppb)	99th percent. of daily max. 1-hr conc. (ppb)	3-year average of the 99th percent. (ppb)	99th percent. of daily max. 1-hr conc. (ppb)	3-year average of the 99th percent. (ppb)	99th percent. of daily max. 1-hr conc. (ppb)	3-year average of the 99th percent. (ppb)	99th percent. of daily max. 1-hr conc. (ppb)	3-year average of the 99th percent. (ppb)	99th percent. of daily max. 1-hr conc. (ppb)	3-year average of the 99th percent. (ppb)
2011			31.7						9	17		
2012			28.9						20	16		
2013			38.3	33					6	12		
2014			32.9	33					2	9		
2015			21.2	31					4	4	5.7	
2016			20.6	25					4.1	3	1.9	
2017	14.2		17.8	20	4.1		1.5		2.3	3		
2018	15.8		19.3	19			3.4		2.1	3		
2019	12.7	14	20.9	19					3.5	3		
2020	16	15	11.7	17					5.5	4		

conc. = concentration, hr = hour, max. = maximum, percent. = percentile, ppb = parts per billion.

To meet the standard, the 3-hour SO_2 concentrations must not exceed 0.5 ppm (500 ppb) more than once per year. Table A-12 lists the highest and second highest 3-hour SO_2 concentrations from the Black Hills Power Site 4 monitor in Campbell County. The highest second high 3-hour SO_2 concentration at this location was 40 ppb in 2011, well below the 500 ppb standard. Again, the last data reported is from 2017. The 3-hour SO_2 concentrations in neighboring counties are even lower, as shown in Table A-13.

Table A-12. Highest 3-hour sulfur dioxide concentrations (ppb) at Black Hills Power Site 4 in Campbell County.

Year	Highest (ppb)	Second Highest (ppb)
2011	41.6	40
2012	38	34.3
2013	32.6	31.3
2014	26	25
2015	15.6	12.6
2016	10.6	10.6
2017	8	7.5

ppb = parts per billion

Table A-13. Highest 3-hour sulfur dioxide concentrations (ppb) at monitoring sites in counties adjacent to Campbell County.

County	Converse		Natrona				Sheridan		Weston			
Location	Dave Johnson		Sinclair, Casper		Casper Mobile		Sheridan Mobile		Wyoming Refining		Newcastle Mobile	
Year	Highest (ppb)	Second Highest (ppb)	Highest (ppb)	Second Highest (ppb)	Highest (ppb)	Second Highest (ppb)	Highest (ppb)	Second Highest (ppb)	Highest (ppb)	Second Highest (ppb)	Highest (ppb)	Second Highest (ppb)
2011			22.1	21.7					9	8.3		
2012			26.9	25.4					16.3	16.3		
2013			30.8	30.4					27.6	4.6		
2014			29.1	27.9					2.6	2		
2015			19	17.9					10.6	6.3	4.2	3.8
2016			16.6	15.8					8.4	7.6	35.7	1.4
2017	13.4	10.3	24.2	16.6	3.7	3.4	1.8	1.5	2.6	2.4		
2018	13.7	13.5	20.5	16.2			3.2	3.1	2.5	1.9		
2019	12.2	10.1	33	23.5					3.4	3		
2020	12.6	11	13.7	9.3					8.3	5.1		

ppb = parts per billion

Particulate Matter$_{2.5}$

The 24-hour $PM_{2.5}$ standard requires that the 98th percentile of the 24-hour concentrations, averaged over three years, be 35 µg/m^3 or less. The $PM_{2.5}$ monitors in Campbell County were located near mines and at the Gillette College Tech Center. The 98th percentile of the 24-hour $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations from the past 10 years are listed in Table A-14. All values are below 35 µg/m^3; therefore, the 3-year averages meet the 24-hour $PM_{2.5}$ standard. The highest 3-year average in Campbell County was 19.4 µg/m^3 at the Belle Ayr BA-4 monitor during 2011 – 2013. This value is 56% of the 35 µg/m^3 standard.

Table A-15 lists the 98th percentile of the 24-hour $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations during the last 10 years at the monitoring sites in counties adjacent to Campbell County. Two monitors recorded values above 35 µg/m^3, the Broadus, MT monitor in 2017 and the Casper SLAMS monitor in 2020. The 3-year average at Broadus for 2016 – 2018 is 26.5 µg/m^3, which is below the 35 µg/m^3 standard. The 3-year average at the Casper SLAMS site is currently below 35 µg/m^3 but could exceed the standard if high values are recorded in 2021 and 2022.

Table A-14. 98th percentile of the 24-hour $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations (µg/m^3) at monitoring sites in Campbell County.

Year	Gillette Mobile	Black Thunder Mine 36-2	Belle Ayr BA-4	Buckskin Mine North
2011	9	13.9	20.4	15.5
2012	15.2*	15.8	24.4*	17.9
2013		13.6	13.5	13.7
2014		9.9	10.1	12.2
2015		17.5*	17.5*	17.2*
2016		11	13.7	9.4
2017		17.9*	18.5*	24.1*
2018		18.9	18.4	21
2019		8.8	6.9	10.5
2020			18.5	

* Exceptional events excluded

$PM_{2.5}$ = diameter less than or equal to 2.5 microns/fine particulate matter; µg/m^3 = micrograms per cubic meter

Table A-15. 98th percentile of the 24-hour $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations (µg/m³) at monitoring sites in counties adjacent to Campbell County.

County	Converse			Natrona			Powder River	Sheridan				Weston
Year	Mobile #2	Antelope Site 3	Antelope Site 7	Casper SLAMS	Casper Mobile	Casper Gaseous	Broadus	Sheridan Mobile	Police Station SLAMS	Highland Park Monitor	Meadow-lark SLAMS	Newcastle Mobile
2011		7.7		12.7			17.4*		23.7	14.5		
2012	9.3	23.3*		15.5*			24.3		18.9	10.3	19.3	
2013	8.2	8		12.5			14.3*		17.9		14.4	
2014	8			14.1			13.9*		20		17.5	
2015	6.6*		16.1*	30.6			13.1*		18.3*		23.1*	22.8
2016			9.6	12.6	16.7		12.7*		22.8*		17.7*	9.9
2017			17.9*	22.9*	14.3*		40.2	21.4*	24.4*		21.6*	
2018			7.9	16	16.2		26.5	22.9	26.5		16.6	
2019			6.7	9.1		5.8	12.3*		27.2		11.6	
2020			26.8	36.3		17.6	29.8		33.6		21.2	

* Exceptional events excluded

$PM_{2.5}$ = diameter less than or equal to 2.5 microns/fine particulate matter; µg/m³ = micrograms per cubic meter

The footnotes on Tables A-14 and A-15 identify that some monitoring data were excluded because they were exceptional events. The exceptional events policy allows states to request the exclusion of data showing exceedances or violations of an ambient air quality standard directly due to an exceptional event. These events include wildfires and emissions of dust during high winds. Multiple instances of exceptional events occurred during the 2011 – 2020 period, most due to very high winds generating uncontrollable wind-blown dust. Regional wildfires resulted in many elevated monitoring values in September 2017, and data from numerous sites were excluded from comparison to the applicable standards. The high value at Broadus in 2017 may have also qualified as an exceptional event since many elevated readings occurred in September of that year during wildfire activity. It is unclear at this time if an exceptional event designation will be requested for the elevated 2020 Casper SLAMS reading.

The annual mean $PM_{2.5}$ standard became more stringent on December 14, 2012, when the primary annual $PM_{2.5}$ standard was reduced from 15 to 12 $\mu g/m^3$. All Campbell County sites in the past 10 years complied with the more stringent standard, as presented in Table A-16. Monitoring sites in counties adjacent to Campbell County also have annual $PM_{2.5}$ values that are below the NAAQS (Table A-17).

Table A-16. Annual mean $PM_{2.5}$ ($\mu g/m^3$) at monitoring sites in Campbell County.

Year	Gillette Mobile	Black Thunder Mine 36-2	Belle Ayr BA-4	Buckskin Mine North
2011	4.46	3.43	5.77	5.18
2012	2.90*	4.83	7.75*	5.77
2013		3.74	6.79	4.89
2014		3.93	5.19	5.37
2015		5.00*	4.70*	2.23*
2016		3.42	4.17	2.62
2017		4.94*	4.82*	5.40*
2018		4.45	2.83	4.86
2019		3.27	1.86	4.62
2020		3.01		

* Exceptional events excluded

$PM_{2.5}$ = diameter less than or equal to 2.5 microns/fine particulate matter; $\mu g/m^3$ = micrograms per cubic meter

Table A-17. Annual mean $PM_{2.5}$ ($\mu g/m^3$) at monitoring sites in counties adjacent to Campbell County.

County	Converse			Natrona			Powder River	Sheridan				Weston
Year	Mobile #2	Antelope Site 3	Antelope Site 7	Casper SLAMS	Casper Mobile	Casper Gaseous	Broadus	Sheridan Mobile	Police Station SLAMS	Highland Park Monitor	Meadow-lark SLAMS	Newcastle Mobile
2011		3.07		4.55			5.51*		8.35	5.52		
2012	3.61	4.90*		5.16*			8.87		8.20	4.36	7.11	
2013	3.27	2.82		4.29			4.91*		7.13		5.03	
2014	2.31			4.75			5.04*		7.24		5.43	
2015	2.56*		4.21*	4.95			5.75*		7.76*		5.12*	6.07
2016			2.65	5.17	5.59		5.34*		6.56*		4.33*	2.98
2017			4.89*	5.18*	3.72*		9.68	6.19*	7.43*		6.75*	
2018			3.17	6.17	3.52		6.95	7.44	7.50		5.08	
2019			2.24	4.12		2.39	5.13*		5.93		4.24	
2020			4.37	5.38		3.47	7.57		6.83		4.61	

* Exceptional events excluded

$PM_{2.5}$ = diameter less than or equal to 2.5 microns/fine particulate matter; $\mu g/m^3$ = micrograms per cubic meter

Particulate Matter$_{10}$

PM_{10} monitors have been operated at 49 locations across Campbell County in the last 10 years. Most monitors are located near surface mines to ensure that particulates generated from mining activities do no exceed ambient standards. The 24-hour PM_{10} standard of 150 µg/m^3 should not be exceeded more than once per year on average over three years (i.e., there should not be four or more exceedances over a 3-year period). Table A-18 lists the second highest annual 24-hour PM_{10} concentrations for each site in Campbell County. Values with an asterisk represent the second highest 24-hour PM_{10} concentration after one or more events were excluded due to an exceptional event.

The NARM RO-1 site reported two exceedances in 2011. The four highest 24-hour PM_{10} concentrations in 2011 and 2012 (excluding exceptional events) are as follows:

- August 23, 2011 (217 µg/m^3)
- September 22, 2011 (154 µg/m^3)
- August 7, 2012 (250 µg/m^3)
- August 27, 2012 (150 µg/m^3)

The fourth highest concentration (150 µg/m^3) over the two years was very close to putting the region out of compliance with the NAAQS and WAAQS. Because there were no values above 150 µg/m^3 at NARM RO-1 in either 2010 or 2013, the result is less than four exceedances over a 3-year period and the NAAQS is met.

Table A-19 lists the highest second high 24-hour PM_{10} concentrations over the last 10 years at monitoring sites in counties adjacent to Campbell County. The Broadus, MT, monitor recorded a second high concentration of 167 µg/m^3 in 2017, but no other exceedances at the site occurred during a 3-year block. None of the other sites recorded concentrations above the 150 µg/m^3 standard.

In addition to the 24-hour PM_{10} standard, Wyoming also enforces the 50 µg/m^3 annual mean PM_{10} standard that EPA rescinded in 2006. The annual standard should not be exceeded when averaged over three consecutive years. Table A-20 lists the annual mean concentrations at Campbell County monitoring sites, after excluding exceptional events. The annual mean PM_{10} concentration exceeded 50 µg/m^3 at NARM RO-1 in 2012. However, when averaged over three years, the annual means at NARM RO-1 comply with the state standard.

Table A-21 displays the annual PM_{10} concentrations over the last 10 years at monitoring sites in counties next to Campbell County. All values are below the 50 µg/m^3 annual state standard.

PM_{10} is the only pollutant that has threatened to exceed the NAAQS or WAAQS in Campbell County. However, monitoring results over the last 10 years show there were no violations of any national or state standards.

Table A-18. Second highest 24-hour PM_{10} concentrations ($\mu g/m^3$) at monitoring sites in Campbell County.

		Year									
Site ID	**Site Name**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**
13	NARM NA-9						60	102	82	58	
14	Black Thunder Site 6						30	67	43	53	71
15	Black Thunder Site 15						77	107	75	69	79
17	Buckskin West										130
84	School Creek SC-1	69	99	60	61	91	64	107	75	52	67
86	School Creek SC-3	94	122*	108	108	107	110	94	67	90	84
87	School Creek SC-2	121	140*	118	112	139	112*	137	94	115	138
99	Wright	39	54	45	38	52	27	41	39	31	61
303	Coal Creek Site 3		44	53	31	46	28	55	31	23	41
456	Campbell County	40	55	36	46	99	34	101			
800	Gillette Mobile	21	76								
802	1 Site (BA-1)	31	44	26	20	40	33	46	25	22	49
808	Eagle Butte EB-3	70	96	60	60	50	102	110	66	53	88
826	Rawhide Hilltop	68	89	82	49	69*	77	93	58	42	74
841	Coal Creek Site 7	27	28	23	21	36	20	33	33	17	43
857	Black Hills Power Site 4	58	70								
869	NARM RO-1	154*	150*	128	95	95*	87*	137*	113	108	106
875	Black Thunder Mine Site 3	60	85	58	45	61	21	44	25	31	36
883	Cordero Rojo Site W	51									
884	Buckskin West	59	82	49	52	65	46	81	65	72	35
885	Cordero Rojo Site E-10	74	78	64	47	78	50	95	39	41	61
886	Caballo Mine CB-8	94	87	74	40	77	52	91	55	41	58
889	Cordero HV-3/PM-3	19									
890	Coal Creek Site 26	28	37								
891	Black Thunder BTM 36-2	82	83	64*	82	100	76*	108*	65*	74	71
892	Belle Ayr BA-4	58	49	37	36	47	38	59	28	22	44
893	Belle Ayr BA-3	31	46	33	21	48	25	97	55	32	57
894	Jacobs Ranch Site 4	35	20								
895	Rawhide North Site	68	95	62	72	77	71	141*	62	66	149
897	Dry Fork Site DF-4		40	21	23	31	20	49	24	18	38
898	Belle Ayr Ranch House Monitor			20	32	34	27	89	54	48	89
901	Clovis Point Mine Site CP-1	105	114*								
907	Black Thunder Site 12	75	120	62							
908	Caballo Mine Site CB-9	68	67	55	48	67	76	90	50	30	52
1002	Gillette SLAMS	43	45	26	24	33	29	43	30	29	63

Table A-18. Second highest 24-hour PM_{10} concentrations ($\mu g/m^3$) at monitoring sites in Campbell County.

		Year									
Site ID	**Site Name**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**
1003	Cordero Rojo Site W-11	50	61	47	59	48	35	70	40	32	53
1009	Cordero Rojo Site S-11	44	63	40	33	51	36	60	38	23	47
1877	Black Thunder Sites 25-3, 25-4, 25-5	32	39	34	33	62	8				
1879	Dry Fork Site DF-2	36	49	39	22	41	30	48	33	26	45
1896	Dry Fork Site DF-3	31	14								
1899	Buckskin Mine North Site	94	96*	51	48	67	37	96	52	36	64
1900	NARM NA-7	74	82	57	61	82	42				
1906	Relocated Eagle Butte Mine Site 2	45	47	34	39	46	32	72	53	27	48
1915	New Site Known as BTM 31-1	59	63	66	49	51	10				
1917	Black Thunder Mine JR5	80	121	79	71	117	36				
2900	Eagle Butte EB-5	26	44	35	46	63	42	80	59	35	69
2901	Eagle Butte-Rawhide School Monitor			56	45	66	65	106	87	64	145
5555	Wyodak Site 5		66	95	49	69*	58	84	56	81	65
6666	Wyodak Site 6		80	130	71	94*	117	100	69*	52	70

*Exceptional events excluded (asterisks represent the second highest 24-hour PM_{10} concentration after one or more events were excluded due to an exceptional event)
PM_{10} = diameter less than or equal to 10 microns/inhalable particulate matter; $\mu g/m^3$ = micrograms per cubic meter

Table A-19. Second highest 24-hour PM_{10} concentrations ($\mu g/m^3$) at monitoring sites in counties adjacent to Campbell County.

County	Site ID	Site Name	Year									
			2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Converse	9	Antelope Site 7					49	32	85	66	37	64
	10	Long-Term					41	33	121	105	147	72
	88	NARM NA-8	124	101	74	64	87*	76*	101*	54	58	75
	801	Mobile #2		15	39	32	62					
	819	Antelope Site 3	39	65	38							
	850	Antelope Site 5	103	115	66	63	73	54	125	69	59	83
	851	Antelope Coal Company Site #6	102	134	75	91	97*	83	134*	70	58	79
	881	Antelope Site 4	53	82	75	59	63	35	103	41		
Johnson	4	Johnson County								74	36	67
Natrona	1	Casper SLAMS	48	54	38	32	49	39	43	31	22	56
	5	Casper Mobile						29	73	17		
Powder River	1	Broadus	126*	110	92	91	112	84	167	91	101	124
Sheridan	2	Police Station SLAMS	57	73	52	45	73	54	82	55	40	49
	3	Highland Park Monitor	41	21								
	6	Sheridan Mobile							70	55		
	1003	Meadowlark SLAMS		34	30	30	48	25	56	33	20	52
Weston	4	Newcastle Mobile					40	34				

*Exceptional events excluded (asterisks represent the second highest 24-hour PM_{10} concentration after one or more events were excluded due to an exceptional event)
PM_{10} = diameter less than or equal to 10 microns/inhalable particulate matter; $\mu g/m^3$ = micrograms per cubic meter

Table A-20. Annual mean PM_{10} concentrations ($\mu g/m^3$) at monitoring sites in Campbell County.

		Year									
Site ID	**Site Name**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**
13	NARM NA-9						21.2	19.9	19.3	17.4	
14	Black Thunder Site 6						11.5	15.4	13.9	13.0	14.1
15	Black Thunder Site 15						18.1	18.7	16.9	14.7	19.2
17	Buckskin West										24.0
84	School Creek SC-1	18.1	23.0	18.6	17.7	19.6	18.1	20.0	18.4	17.0	18.2
86	School Creek SC-3	23.0	30.3*	23.6	23.9	23.5	22.2	21.5	18.9	19.8	25.8
87	School Creek SC-2	22.1	31.2*	24.0	25.7	31.8	28.5*	28.2	25.2	24.3	30.4
99	Wright	10.5	18.3	15.5	14.3	15.4	11.6	13.6	15.8	11.1	13.6
303	Coal Creek Site 3		21.6	16.8	13.3	13.7	11.0	13.4	11.3	8.7	11.4
456	Campbell County	11.5	16.0	11.8	11.3	12.3	10.0	10.4			
800	Gillette Mobile	10.5	19.2								
802	1 Site (BA-1)	10.4	10.0	8.1	9.5	11.0	8.9	10.2	8.8	8.2	11.7
808	Eagle Butte EB-3	19.4	25.4	17.3	17.9	17.3	19.2	24.0	18.2	16.3	22.3
826	Rawhide Hilltop	20.1	25.2	18.2	17.5	18.8*	16.4	18.7	17.1	14.5	19.1
841	Coal Creek Site 7	11.2	10.7	9.1	8.1	10.6	8.4	10.8	9.6	7.5	13.4
857	Black Hills Power Site 4	14.8	18.5								
869	NARM RO-1	40.8*	55.1*	35.9	29.0	30.2*	26.3*	29.4*	27.1	25.5	30.3
875	Black Thunder Mine Site 3	21.6	27.7	20.5	19.5	17.8	13.6	12.5	10.8	11.1	12.5
883	Cordero Rojo Site W	13.8									
884	Buckskin West	14.9	19.3	14.9	13.9	14.2	12.0	14.6	13.4	13.2	10.1
885	Cordero Rojo Site E-10	23.8	31.6	22.9	20.8	21.2	18.5	20.5	14.7	14.0	18.1
886	Caballo Mine CB-8	19.9	24.2	17.4	16.2	17.7	15.8	16.5	13.9	12.1	15.9
889	Cordero HV-3/PM-3	9.0									
890	Coal Creek Site 26	11.0	11.9								
891	Black Thunder BTM 36-2	20.1	27.3	21.8*	23.9	26.3	23.8*	24.5*	21.2*	17.6	23.6
892	Belle Ayr BA-4	20.9	17.8	13.0	12.8	15.3	13.7	12.5	9.8	8.9	10.7
893	Belle Ayr BA-3	10.0	9.9	8.5	8.1	9.8	7.1	17.2	12.7	10.1	13.1
894	Jacobs Ranch Site 4	11.8	10.6								
895	Rawhide North Site	19.3	24.8	17.7	17.8	20.4	16.2	20.0*	16.4	14.5	22.2
897	Dry Fork Site DF-4		13.5	8.2	7.8	9.6	7.8	10.3	9.8	8.5	9.4
898	Belle Ayr Ranch House Monitor			8.9	11.5	9.9	8.1	19.2	16.5	13.0	20.5
901	Clovis Point Mine Site CP-1	24.7	23.9*								
907	Black Thunder Site 12	20.8	31.8	19.1							
908	Caballo Mine Site CB-9	17.0	20.6	15.7	14.5	17.0	15.2	15.7	13.1	11.2	14.9

Table A-20. Annual mean PM_{10} concentrations ($\mu g/m^3$) at monitoring sites in Campbell County.

		Year									
Site ID	**Site Name**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**
1002	Gillette SLAMS	16.2	17.7	14.0	10.9	11.2	12.6	15.0	12.3	12.1	14.7
1003	Cordero Rojo Site W-11	18.1	20.7	17.7	15.6	12.6	10.7	13.2	11.2	10.3	12.3
1009	Cordero Rojo Site S-11	17.5	19.1	15.1	14.7	13.4	10.2	13.1	10.9	8.6	10.9
1877	Black Thunder Sites 25-3, 25-4, 25-5	10.8	13.0	12.6	11.4	15.1	8.0				
1879	Dry Fork Site DF-2	12.2	14.3	14.7	12.0	13.7	12.1	14.7	13.4	11.9	14.1
1896	Dry Fork Site DF-3	9.5	5.6								
1899	Buckskin Mine North Site	22.7	25.8*	17.0	14.9	16.0	12.8	15.2	13.5	11.9	15.1
1900	NARM NA-7	17.5	25.7	18.9	18.2	20.1	10.9				
1906	Relocated Eagle Butte Mine Site 2	11.7	11.6	11.2	10.3	10.7	9.7	11.7	10.9	9.2	10.9
1915	New Site Known as BTM 31-1	16.5	21.4	19.4	16.5	15.7	10.0				
1917	Black Thunder Mine JR5	20.4	26.9	21.7	20.6	24.9	12.9				
2900	Eagle Butte EB-5	9.4	12.2	10.1	12.6	17.3	13.5	19.6	14.9	12.3	15.3
2901	Eagle Butte-Rawhide School Monitor			14.5	14.4	15.9	14.7	18.8	20.9	14.7	26.2
5555	Wyodak Site 5		22.4	16.1	14.1	13.6*	10.9	15.0	15.0	13.2	15.9
6666	Wyodak Site 6		26.8	18.6	18.8	18.8*	19.2	20.5	17.4*	14.9	21.1

*Exceptional events excluded

PM_{10} = diameter less than or equal to 10 microns/inhalable particulate matter; $\mu g/m^3$ = micrograms per cubic meter

Table A-21. Annual mean PM_{10} concentrations ($\mu g/m^3$) at monitoring sites in counties adjacent to Campbell County.

County	Site ID	Location	Year									
			2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Converse	9	Antelope Site 7					13.3	10.8	16.0	17.3	12.0	13.8
	10	Long-Term					7.7	6.2	9.2	11.2	12.4	15.3
	88	NARM NA-8	23.4	31.9	23.4	22.4	23.2*	21.1*	22.6*	17.9	17.2	20.8
	801	Mobile #2		10.1	10.0	8.9	8.6					
	819	Antelope Site 3	10.9	17.3	14.4							
	850	Antelope Site 5	26.9	34.1	25.2	24.7	20.9	17.8	21.2	24.0	16.6	20.6
	851	Antelope Coal Company Site #6	32.2	38.5	31.5	30.0	30.5*	26.5	26.8*	21.5	19.9	20.9
	881	Antelope Site 4	17.2	24.5	19.8	18.2	15.9	12.6	15.8	12.5		
Johnson	4	Johnson County								13.3	7.1	8.4
Natrona	1	Casper SLAMS	14.6	17.4	15.6	14.2	15.6	14.3	14.9	13.6	10.6	13.5
	5	Casper Mobile						9.3	11.1	5.3		
Powder River	1	Broadus	27.1*	34.1	24.1	25.3	27.4	21.8	27.7	20.1	16.7	29.1
Sheridan	2	Police Station SLAMS	19.3	22.1	16.6	16.0	17.3	17.1	17.9	17.3	14.1	14.0
	3	Highland Park Monitor	13.2	11.8								
	6	Sheridan Mobile							15.4	16.5		
	1003	Meadowlark SLAMS		15.1	10.2	10.3	10.7	10.4	11.8	10.7	9.3	11.7
Weston	4	Newcastle Mobile					14.1	11.3				

*Exceptional events excluded

PM_{10} = diameter less than or equal to 10 microns/inhalable particulate matter; $\mu g/m^3$ = micrograms per cubic meter

Vegetation

Sagebrush Shrublands. Distribution of sagebrush shrublands varies based on the sagebrush species and subspecies, but ranges from basins and valley bottoms, to undulating terraces and foothills, to steep slopes and mountainous areas. Soils associated with sagebrush shrublands are xeric soil types and vary in texture and depths.

Sagebrush stands can be dense, patchy, or sparse; dominated by a single species or subspecies of sagebrush; or consist of a mosaic of multiple species of sagebrush. Often the mosaic stands are intermixed with other shrubs, such as rabbitbrush, antelope bitterbrush, greasewood, shadscale, winter-fat, and spiny hop-sage (Paige and Ritter 1999). Typically, sagebrush communities contain three to four vegetation layers: 1) a shrub layer, 12-40 inches tall, 2) forbs and caespitose grasses, 8-24 inches, 3) low-growing grasses and forbs less than 4-8 inches tall, and 4) a biological soil crust (Miller and Eddleman 2000). Sagebrush shrublands are associated with other plant communities, including aspen, mountain shrubs, salt desert shrubs, and open conifers (Wyoming Interagency Vegetation Community 2002).

In Campbell County, Wyoming big sagebrush communities are found below 6,000 feet and mountain big sagebrush communities above 7,000 feet. The transition from 6,000 to 7,000 feet where these two communities grow together makes these species difficult to separate. Additionally, black sagebrush is located on shallow to very shallow rock soils and grows in association with Wyoming and big sagebrush between 5,000 and 7,000 feet. Basin sagebrush is associated with deep to deep soils in drainage bottoms and stream terraces and are mostly components of other shrub communities. Silver sagebrush is abundant in the sandy soils at lower elevations on shrub sand dunes.

Prairie Grasslands. Campbell County prairie grasslands are classified as mixed-grass prairie with common plant species, including needle-and-thread, western wheatgrass, blue grama, Sandberg's bluegrass, prairie Junegrass, upland sedges, and Indian ricegrass (Knight 1994). Prairie grasslands generally occur on deep, well developed soils. Frequent and occasionally intense natural disturbances, such as drought, fire, and grazing, characterize prairie grasslands (Nicholoff 2003). This level of disturbance results in a predominance of perennial grasses, sedges, and herbaceous forbs that have their buds at or just below the soil surface minimizing their susceptibility to damage (Knight 1994). Regular disturbances create areas of vegetation in various stages of recovery, resulting in a mosaic habitat diversity. Along with the disturbance, availability of water through snow drifts is another factor influencing the local composition of prairie plants.

Historically, Campbell County's prairie grasslands were incorporated into cattle and sheep ranches, which are still held in private ownership today. This allows for large tracts of grasslands to persist relatively intact.

Riparian. Riparian areas are distinct green corridors demarcating streams from uplands. They are vital zones of ecological processes that connect landscapes and they support diverse plant and animal communities (Gregory et al. 1991). These areas buffer water loss from uplands, filter chemical and organic wastes, trap sediment, build and maintain stream banks reducing soil

erosion, and moderate stream temperatures. The diversity in plant species makes these areas valuable to wildlife through high quality forage, nesting habitats and corridors for wildlife movement. Riparian areas are used for agriculture, recreation, travel, water development and housing.

Weeds, Pests, and Invasive Species

One of the most common noxious weeds (see Wyoming Statute 11-5-102(a)(xi))) in Campbell County is leafy spurge. Campbell County has been implementing a special control program for over 25 years that has contained most major infestations to the northwest corner of the county. Leafy spurge is a very hardy weed that is difficult to remove after an infestation takes place, therefore early detection and control is imperative. Leafy spurge is a perennial species that reproduces from seeds and creeping roots. The seed pods on the plant will pop and shoot the seeds up to 20 feet from the parent plant.

Bulbous bluegrass is not officially designated a noxious weed but it is an invasive species that has been spreading in Campbell County (Jarmusz 2014). It is replacing desirable grasses. Controlling the plant is proving difficult, but testing is currently being conducted on different methods of eradication.

Threatened, Endangered, and Special Status Species

The USFWS lists three Endangered Species Act (1973; ESA) -protected or candidate species in Campbell County (USFWS 2021). No critical habitat for federally-listed species is designated in Campbell County. The three species include:

- Ute's ladies'-tresses orchid, threatened
- Northern long-eared bat, threatened
- Monarch butterfly, candidate

Ute's ladies'-tresses orchid is a plant associated with open riverine and wetland areas. It generally is found in grassy wetlands and swales associated with small rivers and streams where soils remain moist through much of the growing season (Fertig and Heidel 2007, Heidel et al. 2008). The orchid is a perennial plant that is dependent upon an association with fungus living in the soil. The orchid may not flower or put up leaves every year, as it is capable of persisting underground in association with the fungus. Ute's ladies'-tresses orchid is not known to exist in Campbell County, but a known population exists in northwestern Converse County (Fertig and Heidel 2007, Heidel et al. 2008).

Northern long-eared bat was listed as a threatened species in April 2015 (80 Federal Register [FR] 17974 [April 2, 2015]). The northeastern corner of Wyoming is included in the known distributional range of the northern long-eared bat (USFWS 2014f, 2014g). The bat may roost as individuals or in colonies during summer in crevices, hollows, under the bark of live or dead trees, in structures, or in caves and mines (USFWS 2014a, 2014b). In winter, the northern long-eared bat hibernates in caves and mines (USFWS 2014a, 2014b). There are breeding records for northern long-eared bat in the northeastern corner of Wyoming (Orabona et al. 2021).

Monarch butterfly is currently a candidate species for listing under the ESA. Conservation of the monarch butterfly is a priority since populations have been in decline. Monarch butterflies occur throughout Campbell County. The Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (WAFWA) Western Monarch Working Group (WMWG) was established in 2017 to proactively lead a multi-state cooperative effort for conservation of the western monarch population. The goal of the WMWG is to identify and promote conservation strategies for the entire life cycle of the western monarch population to achieve the vision of a viable western population of monarch butterflies (WAFWA 2019).

Gray wolves in the northern Rocky Mountains were delisted everywhere except Wyoming in 2009 (74 FR 15123 [April 2, 2009]), and the delisting was extended to Wyoming in 2012 (77 FR 55530 [September 10, 2012]). Wolves are currently considered to be trophy game or predatory animals in Wyoming and are managed by WGFD, though USFWS continues to monitor wolf numbers (USFWS 2014c). Between 2002 and 2013, the northern Rocky Mountain wolf population exceeded recovery goals, and delisting did not jeopardize the population (USFWS 2014c). No wolf packs exist in Campbell County, but individual wolves may range far from known pack territories. In 2011, a single wolf killed a ewe on private property (USFWS 2011). If wolves become more prevalent in Campbell County, predation on livestock and wildlife could cause economic harm to family-owned businesses, such as livestock farmers and game outfitters. Campbell County is concerned about regulatory restrictions on control of listed predators, such as gray wolves prior to 2012.

In the case of listed predators such as the gray wolf, the recovery plan included provisions for removing problem animals that preyed on livestock (USFWS 1987). USFWS funds for recovery efforts are limited, and funds generally are allocated based on species priority, regional workloads, and partnership opportunities that maximize use of funds or bring in additional funds or resources (U.S. Government Accountability Office 2005). Campbell County should investigate opportunities to cooperate with federal and state agencies on predator management.

Summaries of the BLM and USFS sensitive species are in the tables in *Lists of Sensitive Species*, above.

Timber

Streamside Management Zones

In Wyoming, some of the most important best management practices (BMPs) are those that deal with Streamside Management Zones (SMZs). SMZs refer to the stream, lake, or other body of water, and an adjacent area of varying width where management practices that might affect wildlife habitat or water quality, fish, or other aquatic resources need to be modified. The SMZ encompasses a strip at least 50 feet wide on each side of a body of water.

Wyoming Forestry and Silviculture Best Management Practice Field Audits

Field audits of Forestry and Silviculture BMPs have been conducted regularly since the year 2000 (Wyoming State Forestry Division [WSFD] 2014). Although no audits have been conducted in Campbell County, findings are applicable. The audits are conducted by an

interdisciplinary team comprised of professionals in natural resource fields from government and private sectors. The most recent audit was in 2013. The nearest audit site to Campbell County, Huseby, is located on private land. The sale followed BMP guidelines, except for the width of the SMZs. In the 2011 audit, the closest site to Campbell County was the Garden Creek Timber Sale, located on state land in Natrona County; this was a re-audit from 2007. A major concern was the amount of thistle and other noxious weeds that would be established following the burning of the slash piles. While thistle did take over those small sites, it is decreasing over time and the sites are converting back to native grasses and shrubs. The form used in the field for the audits can be found at Wyoming Office of State Lands and Investments (2006).

Insect and Disease Management

Wyoming is facing unprecedented forest health issues. The results of the lack of age class diversity and overall susceptibility to insect attack are being observed throughout the state, including Campbell County. Entomologists have stated it is an anomaly for all major bark beetles to be at epidemic levels at the same time. In some areas, mortality of mature trees can be 100%. Limber pine stands are experiencing significant mortality from a combination of mountain pine beetle and white pine blister rust. In many areas, older forests are being converted to young forests on a large scale due to pine beetle epidemics. The result will be a new generation of even-aged stands at the landscape scale. Ultimately, the cycle will repeat. There needs to be an increased focus on density management in young stands in the future. Management will be needed to keep remaining older stands resilient and to accelerate the growth of younger stands. (WSFD 2009).

Mountain Pine Beetle and Ips Beetle. Mountain pine beetle and Ips beetle are native to the forests of western North America, inhabiting ponderosa and limber pine trees, among others. Outbreaks encompass the Black Hills, Shoshone, Big Horn, Medicine Bow and Bridger Teton National Forests. The beetles are endemic to the forests in Campbell County as well. These insects have normally played an important role in the life of a forest and been an important part of the ecosystem long before human settlement. The beetles attack old or weakened trees and speed the development of a younger forest. They deposit their larvae beneath the bark of a tree to feed on its nutrient rich sapwood. Trees which are too old or sickly to repel them are killed by the larvae feeding on the phloem, girdling the tree, and by "blue stain," a distinctive fungus carried by adult beetles that grows in the sapwood, shutting down the flow of water to the needles. This leaves room for new trees to grow and is an essential function of the forest, bringing about diversity in age classes of trees. Fires and beetles helped ensure that age class diversity was maintained. Historically, beetle populations were kept in check by long, cold winters, which kill off the beetles. These conditions are becoming less frequent, so more beetles are surviving through winter. In addition to less die off, reproduction rates have increased. Beetles are ecotherms, meaning they rely on heat from their environment to fuel their physiological processes, so the higher the temperature, the better they are at reproducing.

Wyoming State Forestry Division (WSFD), U.S. Forest Service (USFS), Bureau of Land Management (BLM), and private landowners have been taking action to address bark beetle infestations by focusing on increasing the pace and scale of active forest management across Wyoming. Pine beetle activity is being actively suppressed by forest management in the western Black Hills in Crook and Weston counties, where less than 1,000 newly affected acres were

detected in 2013. The outbreak has not been as severe in Campbell County as in other areas, but the potential exists for it to worsen.

Emerald Ash Borer. The emerald ash borer is a green beetle native to Asia and Eastern Russia. Outside its native region, the emerald ash borer is an invasive species, and emerald ash borer infestation is highly destructive to ash trees in its introduced range. The emerald ash borer has killed millions of trees across the U.S., which has caused regulatory agencies to enforce quarantines. The losses have been in the tens of millions of dollars (Emerald Ash Borer Info 2014). Michigan was the site of the first North America discovery in 2002, likely arriving via wooden packing materials in shipments from Asia. Imported packing crates now have to be treated. The invasion soon spread to the other Great Lakes states, Canadian provinces, and the states adjacent to those. In the fall of 2013, it was found for the first time in the western U.S. in Boulder, Colorado (Chilton 2013). The insect could feasibly spread to Campbell County municipalities with ash trees.

Trees suffering the early stages of an emerald ash borer infection have been successfully treated with injections in their trunks or in the soil using systemic pesticides. The injected pesticides travel throughout the tree, just under the bark where the emerald ash borer likes to feed. Injections cost $250 per tree per year. Once the emerald ash borer is in the area it is necessary to keep treating the trees yearly. Injections leave holes in the trunk, damaging the bark and increasing a tree's chances of becoming infected with other diseases. Ash trees with other health problems or growing in undesirable locations, such as under power lines, should not be considered candidates for preservation. Another option is to not treat the ash and plant another tree species to replace it. Firewood and wood chips from ash trees could bring emerald ash borer. Consideration should also be given to trees cut down locally. If it is diseased wood, it should be kept under plastic for a year before processing.

White Pine Blister Rust. White pine blister rust (WPBR), an introduced pathogen, is affecting the distribution and health of ecologically important limber pine stands. It continues to spread in Wyoming (Kearns et al. 2014). WPBR was introduced to North America from Europe in shipments of infected pine seedlings in the early 1900s (Geils et al. 2010). WPBR requires two host species to complete its lifecycle: 1) pines, and 2) *Ribes* (a genus of about 150 species of currants). Pine can only be infected by basidiospores produced on currant plants. The fungus grows into the wood of pines, causing cankers (areas of dead bark). The fungus continues to develop on the bark, eventually forming blisters, which break open after a 3-year or longer incubation period, and the blisters release spores that are disseminated by wind and infect *Ribes* plants. Cankers will kill a tree if they grow into the trunk. If branches contain cankers about four inches from the trunk, the tree will eventually die. Seedlings die within two to four years after infection because the infection entry point is needles and there is not much distance from the needles to the main stem. Once the infection hits the main stem, it is lethal. In older trees, it may take up to 30 years for the infection to kill the entire tree. Top-killing can occur, which reduces cone production and takes the tree out of the reproductive population.

Limber pine stands statewide are being killed by WPBR, especially in the southern Bighorn Mountain range in northern Natrona County. This is the oldest infection in Wyoming, having killed 50% of the limber pine since the 1960s. In addition, the stress caused by WPBR makes

limber pine more susceptible to attack from the mountain pine beetle, as the trees lack the energy reserves to thwart attacks. This has been made worse by the current drought, causing increased mortality. If WPBR follows its established patterns, it would be feasible to estimate that 75% of the native limber pine in Wyoming would die as a result of this pathogen. This is a significant concern as limber pine often grows on sites that are too harsh for other plants, and there may be no surrogate species for them on these sites (Schoettle et al. 2014). Limber pine stands in Campbell County are at risk of this mortality.

Many management approaches are available to combat WPBR, but none are satisfactory. Treatment of the disease has not been effective, as there are no fungicides available for prevention or treatment of WPBR. A form of control practiced in some areas is to remove *Ribes* plants from any nearby pines. Because the infection moves from currant plants, to pines, and back again, it cannot continue to exist without its alternate host. Removal of currants is rarely successful in practice, as they readily re-grow from small pieces of root left in the soil, and the seeds are widely spread in birds' droppings. (Forestpathology.org 2009). The USFS conducted intensive *Ribes* eradication efforts in Idaho in the 1940s and 1950s, sending work crews through white pine stands to dig up or pull *Ribes* plants and it proved unsuccessful.

Pruning is very expensive and only feasible in high-value commercial trees. Bark blisters found on branches over 10-15 centimeters from the bole may be pruned off, which will stop the spread of the disease to the rest of the tree. Pruning infected branches can prevent infections near the stem from growing into it, where they are likely to girdle and kill the tree. If the branch dies before the fungus reaches the next larger branch or stem, the fungus is terminated. If it colonizes the stem, especially when it is small, the tree is terminated. If the main trunk is affected, control is not possible and the tree will die.

Current efforts are focusing on developing genetically resistant strains of the 5-needle pines. The development of blister-rust-resistant pines, the possible increase in natural resistance to the disease, the planting of 5-needle pines in low blister rust hazard zones, and pruning of blister rust cankers in certain high-quality 5-needle pine stands can help achieve a balance of conifer species in the forest.

Western Gall Rust. Western gall rust is a fast spreading pine-to-pine rust with no alternate host that causes galls on branches or stems. It is a threat to ponderosa pine in Campbell County (Means 2014). Pustules full of spores form in bark cracks on galls and rupture during moist weather and release spores that disperse in the wind. Most infections occur on the current year's shoots or needles. It affects trees of all ages, causing growth loss, branch death, and deformity. Mortality is most common in seedlings and saplings because galls can quickly girdle the small stem. Branch galls typically only live a few years until the branch and the gall die. Mortality may result when many galls occur throughout the crown. Mass infection tends to occur in wave years when conditions are favorable, about every five to 15 years. Vigorous trees are more prone to infection during this time because they have a larger proportion of susceptible foliage (USFS 2003).

Management is complicated because of the lag time between infection and evidence of symptoms. Complete sanitation, or destroy and regenerate to start over, is difficult. Other options

are to remove all trees with stem infections and select leave trees that are disease-free or only have branch galls or stem cankers high in the crown; prune infected branches to reduce inoculum levels even though this provides little benefit to the tree because branches with galls usually die anyway; prepare for disease losses by regenerating stands at increased stocking levels to compensate for future rust-caused mortality; and plant non-host species that are adapted to the site. Trees with stem cankers can be hazardous in recreation areas and should be removed.

Fire Management

Increased fire activity during a warmer/drier period could negatively impact water quality as larger, hotter fires affect vegetative cover and soils. It is practical to prevent the build-up of excessive fuel loads to reduce the potential for catastrophic conflagrations. The long-held belief that beetle infestations and resulting dead kill lead to more devastating forest fires is currently being challenged. Although there is some disagreement, studies imply that beetle kill may actually limit the effect and reach of fires by reducing small fuels (Shoemaker 2010).

In 2013, the BLM Buffalo Field Office approved a thinning project in northern Campbell County in ponderosa pine stands near ranch homes and developments in a high fire occurrence area. The objective of thinning and pine burning in this area is to improve the ponderosa stands' resistance to large, stand-replacing fires, which have become a common occurrence in the vicinity during the last decade. Six large fires occurred between 2001 and 2012. Treatments should moderate future fire behavior and increase safety for firefighters and local residents, as well as improve the stand's resistance to drought and bark beetle outbreaks (BLM 2013). It is Campbell County's policy to continue to support efforts like this and to invest in/promote projects to reduce fire risk.

The USFS Forest Service Manual 5100 – Fire Management, specifies the USFS objective to identify, develop, and maintain fuel profiles consistent with historic fire regimes characteristic of sustainable ecosystems and/or consistent with land uses (USFS 2012). Sustainable ecosystem's fuel treatment shall be consistent with historic fire regimes and natural variability in fuel profiles characteristic of that vegetation. Fuel treatment shall consider cost-efficient protection of agency lands with consideration for cooperative opportunities and sensitivity to social/political concerns on neighboring ownerships.

As more homes in forested lands are built next to public lands (wildland/urban interface), it becomes increasingly important to protect these structures from wildfires. Campbell County will work with communities to ensure adequate protection from wildfires. This includes but is not limited to ensuring that private property owners clear defensible spaces around their structures.

Timber Management for Wildlife Habitat

Proper timber management can create favorable habitat by altering characteristics that influence wildlife, such as edge habitats, habitat diversity, interspersion, and plant succession. Proper arrangement of food, water, and cover can also determine the use and value of wildlife habitat. It is Campbell County's policy to improve wildlife habitat through forest management.

Forest management to improve wildlife habitat includes timber harvest that provides travel corridors, thinning, and prescribed fire. Timber harvest sometimes fragments forest wildlife habitat into isolated stands. For wildlife to use these areas, a travel corridor may be required

through open areas to forested stands. Travel corridors should be established by leaving a strip of forest at least 100 feet wide between open areas (Yarrow 2009). Thinning a closed stand allows sunlight to reach the forest floor, increasing the production of understory forage and browse. The growth of understory legumes and herbaceous plants can also be stimulated by a properly conducted and timed prescribed fire that accelerates the germination of seeds stored in the litter. Studies have shown that prescribed burning increases the nutrient content and palatability of many plants valuable for wildlife and sets back succession to create and maintain cover.

Tree Species for Living Snow Fences and Shelterbelts

Several trees may be considered when deciding what species to plant. Ponderosa pine trees are native to Campbell County, are fairly drought tolerant, and grow well in most soils but do best in a well-drained soil. The Black Hills spruce is also endemic to Wyoming, has lower moisture needs than other spruces, and provides excellent wind protection (City of Gillette 2005). The eastern red cedar is excellent for windbreaks and cover for wildlife. It thrives with little or no attention, and is tolerant of adverse conditions. Its appearance may not be desirable for some landscapes and it spreads aggressively, which may make Rocky Mountain juniper a better option.

Urban Forestry

Drought-tolerant trees are built for survival in drier, less hospitable climates. However, selecting the best trees to plant in urban areas encompasses other criteria as well. Management plans to sustain or enhance healthy urban tree cover will be most successful incorporating local tree data and relevant local, social, and ecological factors and costs, including community desires relative to canopy cover and associated ecosystem services.

Like rural forests, urban forests are subject to pests, disease, invasive plants, wildfire, drought, air pollution; and severe weather; but in urban forests these events are more likely to cause damage to people and property. The insects and diseases that affect urban forests cause or have the potential to cause significant damage. Endemic pests such as mountain pine beetle have caused severe damage to urban forests (Ellig 2008). Invasive species, such as the gypsy moth, emerald ash borer, and the fungi that cause Dutch elm disease and chestnut blight have caused catastrophic tree mortality that has virtually eliminated dominant tree species in some places (Dozier 2000, Liebhold et al. 1995). Invasive plants can degrade or modify urban forests in part by removing and replacing native plants and altering ecosystem structure. Wildfires can cause substantial damage to urban forests and dramatically alter the urban landscape, especially in the wildland-urban interface (Spyratos et al. 2007).

Lack of urban forest management can lead to the loss of tree health and canopy cover, prompting a change in species composition, thereby reducing the quality of the environment and the ecosystem services derived from it. These potential changes could increase environmental management and human health costs, as well as decrease the quality of life for residents.

Management efforts can be directed to reduce these threats and sustain important resources. Long-term planning and management can reduce the risks associated with various urban forest threats and ensure ecosystem services that will continue to improve urban environmental quality and enhance human quality of life and well-being. The City of Gillette has a City Arborist and

their Forestry Division cares for over 8,000 trees and shrubs in the city. Local and regional landowners, communities, and agencies can plan for sustainable growth while conserving the beauty and benefits of Campbell County's urban forests.

Livestock and Grazing

Livestock grazing is an important agricultural industry in the State of Wyoming, and Campbell County is ranked sixth in the state for all cattle and for breeding sheep, with a livestock inventory value of 107.7 million dollars in 2013 (Community Builders, Inc. [CBI] 2013). Between 2004 and 2013, the livestock inventory of Campbell County has increased by more than 20 million dollars (CBI 2013). Cattle numbers across Wyoming have varied from between 1 million and 1.5 million since the early 1950s. Sheep numbers declined considerably during this time period, dropping from 2 million to 275,000 (J. Nagagna, Wyoming Stock Growers Association, personal communication, June 23, 2014). Campbell County contained 79,670 cattle and calves in 2012. Only 27,597 sheep and lambs were present in Campbell County in 2012 (U.S. Department of Agriculture 2012). The higher proportion of cattle compared to sheep in Campbell County is consistent with the overall trend in Wyoming.

Grazing and livestock related activities make up 2.1% of the total employment of Campbell County (CBI 2013). While other industries are responsible for a greater percentage of total employment, grazing and livestock production provide many benefits to the citizens, wildlife, and health of Campbell County's landscape. Proven methods of livestock grazing continue to maintain the health and productivity of grazing lands and provide improved wildlife habitat, healthy watersheds, and soil erosion control.

Appendix B. Regulatory Framework

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Regulatory Framework

Air Resources

Federal

Congress enacted the 1970 Clean Air Act (CAA; 42 US Code [USC] 7401-7671q [1970]) and its Amendments of 1977 and 1990 to protect public health and welfare from different types of air pollution caused by a diverse array of pollution sources. The CAA has several sections or titles that affect emission sources and air quality within Campbell County. The CAA recognizes that air pollutants do not recognize political boundaries, so federal rules that affect sources outside of Campbell County may also improve air quality conditions within the county. The US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) is charged with implementing the CAA following the instructions from Congress provided within the CAA and its amendments. The CAA defines six criteria air pollutants (CAPs; nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide [SO_2], ozone, total suspected particulate matter [PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$] and lead) for which National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) are defined under Title I[15] of the CAA. If measured air quality in a region fails to achieve the NAAQS for one of the CAP pollutants, the USEPA designates the area as a nonattainment area (NAA) and States are required to develop a State Implementation Plan with emission control measures and demonstrate that the region will achieve the NAAQS by a specific date. Air quality in Campbell County does not violate any NAAQS. Title I of the CAA also includes the New Source Review and Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program that requires new or modified sources with emissions above specific thresholds to use Best Available Control Technology (BACT) and demonstrate they will not result in exceedances of any NAAQS or cause deterioration in air quality above specific thresholds. The CAA Amendments has defined 156 National Parks and Wilderness Areas as PSD Class I areas that are offered special more stringent air quality and air quality related value (AQRVs; e.g., visibility and deposition) protection. Campbell County has no Class I areas and is classified as PSD Class II area. Title I of the CAA also has provisions for controlling hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) in order to reduce exposure to air toxins.

Title II[16] of the CAA is designed to control emissions from on-road and non-road mobile sources. The USEPA has implemented numerous rules to control emissions from on-road light- and heavy-duty vehicles, as well as non-road sources. These national rules affect mobile source emissions in Campbell County. Title III[17] of the CAA provides general provisions. Title IV[18] of the CAA is designed to reduce acid rain by controlling SO_2 and nitrogen oxide emissions from large point sources. Title IV has implemented a national cap and trade program for these two pollutants with several electrical generating units in Campbell County affected by this program. Title V[19] and VI[20] of the CAA are in regards to permitting and stratospheric ozone protections.

[15] 42 USC 7401-7515
[16] 42 USC 7521-7590
[17] 42 USC 7601-7627
[18] 42 USC 7651-7651o
[19] 42 USC 7661-7661f.
[20] 42 USC 7671-7671q

Over the years the federal government (USEPA) has implemented standards and actions to improve air quality across the entire country as part of the implementation of the CAA. These standards have included mobile sources, as well as large stationary point sources. Federal standards include: the Tier 2 Vehicle Standards, the heavy-duty gasoline and diesel highway vehicle standards, the non-road spark-ignition engines and recreational engine standards, and the large non-road diesel engine rule. The federal government has also implemented regional control strategies for major stationary sources focusing on the eastern US and may extend the program to the western US. The following is a list of federal regulatory actions that would likely lead to emission reductions in the Campbell County (see USEPA website for more details [USEPA 2014a]):

- Tier 2 Motor Vehicle Standards (USEPA 2014b)
- Heavy-duty Gasoline and Diesel Highway Vehicle Standards (USEPA 2014c)
- Non-Road Spark-ignition Engines and Recreational Engines Standards (USEPA 2014d, 2014e)
- Large Non-Road Diesel Engine Rule (USEPA 2014f)
- Mercury and Air Toxics Standards (USEPA 2012a)
- Volatile organic compound MACT (USEPA 2012b)
- Federal Reformulated Gasoline (USEPA 2013)
- Federal Non-Road Spark-Ignition Engines and Equipment (USEPA 2008a)
- Locomotive Engines and Marine Compression-Ignition Engines Final Rule (USEPA 2008b)
- CAA Title IV - Acid Rain Program
- Low-Sulfur Fuels (USEPA 2012c)
- Clean Air Visibility Rule (USEPA 2005)
- Oil and Gas New Source Performance Standards (August 16, 2012; USEPA 2012d)

The Wyoming Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Buffalo Field Office (BFO), whose planning areas include Johnson, Campbell, and Sheridan counties, is required to disclose the air quality and AQRV impacts due to oil and gas and mining developments on Federal lands under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA).The BLM BFO has prepared a Resource Management Plan (RMP; BLM 2013a, 2014a) that discussed potential development in the BFO planning area that could affect emissions and air quality in Campbell County.

The US Forest Service (USFS) Rocky Mountain Region (Region 2) Air Group developed a ranking system which identified visibility and aquatics, terrestrial, and depositional information as the highest concerns and priorities for monitoring in Thunder Basin National Grasslands (TBNG; USFS 2001). USFS has projected future emissions sources to include a major coal bed methane development projects within the Powder River Basin, along with increases in gas

processing and power generating facilities in northeastern Wyoming (USFS 2001). Furthermore, USFS Forest Service Manual (FSM) 2500 – Watershed and Air Management Region 2 will be adhered to where applicable (USFS 1992a).

State

The Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality (WDEQ) has issued rules for reducing emissions in Wyoming that would affect sources in Campbell County. These state regulations have focused on reducing emissions from oil and gas sources in Wyoming. The WDEQ oil and gas permitting guidance (WDEQ 1997; revised September 2013) has identified different levels of controls for different areas of the state with the ozone nonattainment area in southwest Wyoming having the highest control requirements. These areas are shown in Figure B-1 and in terms of most to least stringent control are as follows:

- Jonah Pinedale Anticline Development and Normalized Pressure Lance (JPAD/NPL) area;
- Upper Green River Basin (UGRB) area;
- Concentrated Development Area (CDA); and
- Statewide, or regulations for the entire State of Wyoming.

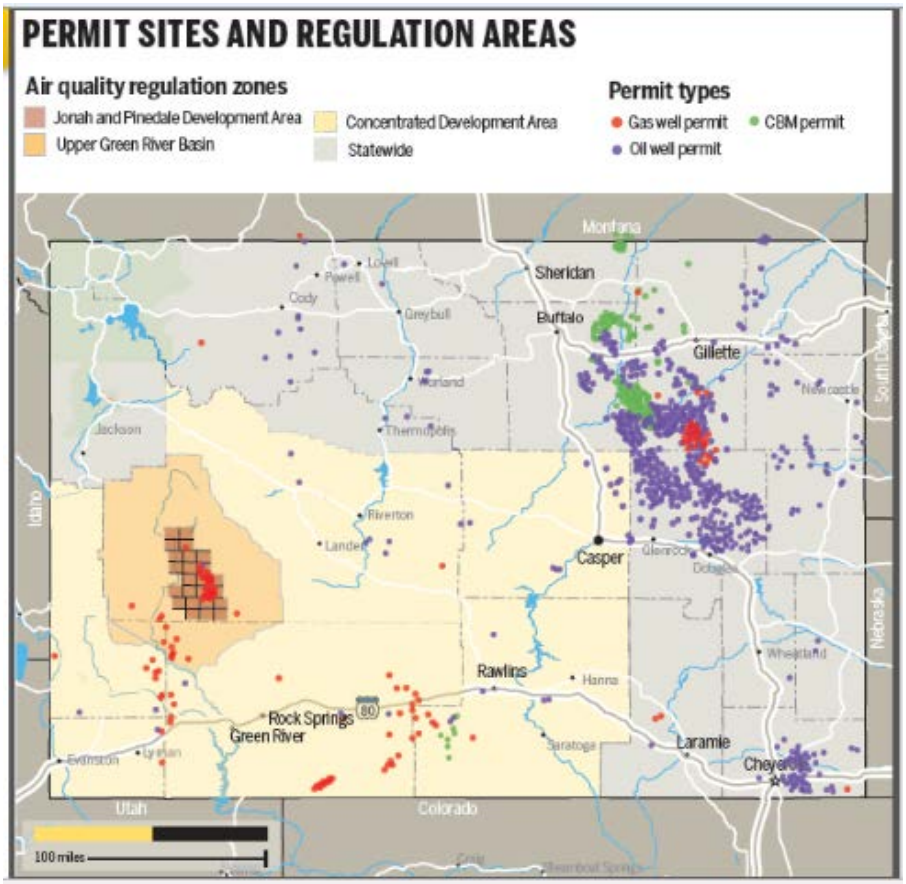


Figure B-1. Locations of the Jonah and Pinedale, Upper Green River Basin, Concentrated Development areas in Wyoming.

Oil and gas development in Campbell County would be subjected to the statewide oil and gas regulations. Table B-1 below summarizes Wyoming state rulemakings with the statewide regulations affecting oil and gas sources in Campbell County.

Table B-1. Summary of the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality (WDEQ)'s rules for reducing emissions.

Source Category	WDEQ Oil and Gas (O&G) Regulations by Source Category
Drill Rigs Workover Rigs	Wyoming has no separate state restrictions for temporary combustion ignition or spark ignition internal combustion engine. Non-road Mobile Tier Standards take precedence. Wyoming has an Interim Policy for the Upper Green River Basi (UGRB) Ozone Non-Attainment area, allowing operators to voluntarily permit temporary drill rig engines with Best Available Control Technology (BACT) in return for future emission credits.
Well Completions	**Chapter 6 Section 2 (C6 S2) O&G Permitting Guidance** Wyoming has 4 area categories; 1) Concentrated Development Areas (CDA), 2) UGRB, 3) Jonah and Pinedale Anticline Development Area and Normally Pressured Lance (JPAD/NPL), and 4) Statewide refers to all facilities not located in CDA, UGRB, or JPAD/NPL. Green completions are required in the JPAD/NPL area and CDA's in Wyoming as of July 2014.
Compression	None.
Pneumatic Controllers	**C6 S2 O&G Permitting Guidance** Install low or no-bleed at all new facilities. Upon modification of facilities, new pneumatic controllers must be low/no-bleed and within 60 days of modification, existing controllers must be replaced with no/low-bleed (well site facilities only - not gas plants).
Condensate & Crude Oil Tanks	**C6 S2 O&G Permitting Guidance** Wyoming has 4 area categories; 1) CDA, 2) UGRB, 3) JPAD/NPL, and 4) Statewide refers to all facilities not located in CDA, UGRB or JPAD/NPL. **JPAD/NPL** - 98% control of all new/modified tank emissions upon startup/modification. **CDA** PAD Facilities- 98% control upon startup/modification. SINGLE Well Facilities - 98% control of all new/modified tank emissions ≥8 tons per year (tpy) Volatile organic compound (VOC) within 60 days of startup/modification. **Statewide** 98% control of all new/modified tank emissions ≥10 tpy VOC within 60 days of startup/modification. **UGRB** PAD Facilities- 98% control upon startup/modification. SINGLE Well Facilities - 98% control of all new/modified tank emissions ≥4 tpy VOC within 60 days of startup/modification.

Table B-1. Summary of the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality (WDEQ)'s rules for reducing emissions.

Source Category	WDEQ Oil and Gas (O&G) Regulations by Source Category
Gas Processing Plants	Wyoming has adopted New Source Performance Standards Subpart KKK on leak detection and repair
Glycol Dehydrators	**C6 S2 O&G Permitting Guidance** Wyoming has 4 area categories; 1) CDA, 2) UGRB, 3) JPAD/NPL, and 4) Statewide refers to all facilities not located in CDA, UGRB or JPAD/NPL. **JPAD/NPL** 98% control of all new/modified dehydrator VOC/hazardous air pollutant (HAP) emissions at start up. **CDA & Statewide** PAD Facilities - 98% control upon startup/modification. SINGLE Well Facilities - 98% control within 60 days of startup/modification for VOC emissions ≥6 OR 98% control within 30 days of startup/modification for VOC emissions ≥8 tpy. **UGRB** PAD Facilities - 98% control upon startup/modification. SINGLE Well Facilities - 98% control within 60 days of startup/modification for VOC emissions ≥4 tpy.
Minor Source Permitting	Emissions from minor sources must be approved through permitting applied through the Wyoming Air Quality Standards and Regulations **C6 S2 (a)(i) O&G Permitting Guidance**. For VOC emissions ≥8 tpy from sources other than tanks, dehydrators, pneumatic controllers and pumps, water tanks, BACT is considered on case-by-case basis.
Point Source Permitting Threshold	Wyoming has no de minimus permitting threshold outside of their **C6 S2(k)** exemptions, thus all sources not waived by the Administrator are permitted and undergo BACT analysis.
Pneumatic Pump	**C6 S2 O&G Permitting Guidance** Wyoming has 4 area categories; 1) CDA, 2) UGRB, 3) JPAD/NPL, and 4) Statewide refers to all facilities not located in CDA, UGRB or JPAD/NPL. **JPAD/NPL** 98% control of all new/modified pneumatic pump VOC/HAP emissions at startup/modification or the pump discharge streams shall be routed into a closed loop system at startup/modification. **CDA & Statewide** PAD Facilities - pneumatic pumps shall be controlled by at least 98% or the pump discharge streams shall be routed into a closed loop system at startup/modification, SINGLE Well Facilities - 98% control within 60 days of startup/modification for sites with combustion units installed OR solar, electric, or air-driven pumps for sites without combustion units installed, **UGRB** 98% control of all new/modified facilities at startup/modification or the pump discharge streams shall be routed into a closed loop system at startup/modification.

Local

In general, Campbell County relies on the federal and WDEQ rules and regulations for controlling air pollutants so has minimal local rules related to air quality. However, air pollution control is accounted for in their planning and local control on air quality regulations and control measures is important to the County.

For example, the *Campbell County, Wyoming: 2013 Comprehensive Plan* (Campbell County Division of Planning and Zoning [CCDPZ] 2013) includes elements for reducing dust from infrastructure development projects. In addition, specific resolutions may be passed to address certain topics that may affect emissions and air quality in Campbell County. Another example of local control is that due to the wildfire danger in 2014, Campbell County passed a resolution restricting open burning (Hall 2014) to reduce the chance of starting a wildfire.

Cultural Resources

Federal

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) applies to federally licensed and federally funded undertakings (federal undertakings), and states that federal agencies must take into account the effects of these undertakings on historic properties (cultural resources eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places). The generalized implementing regulations for the NHPA are contained in 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 800 (2000). The regulatory authority for Section 106 will be the designated federal lead agency for the undertaking, and specific implementation of regulations and policy will vary among the different agencies.

Several federal agencies have developed RMPs that broadly guide their planning and management of cultural resources under Section 106:

- BLM BFO RMP (BLM 2013a, pp. 1,140-1,180).
- USFS, Medicine Bow National Forest Land and RMP (USFS 2003a).

Additionally, several federal agencies have developed programmatic agreements (PAs) and/or protocols with the Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). These PAs and protocols guide the implementation of Section 106 by these agencies in the State of Wyoming for specific federal undertakings:

- *Programmatic Agreement Among the Bureau of Land Management, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers Regarding the Manner in Which BLM will Meet its Responsibilities Under the National Historic Preservation Act: State Protocol Between the Bureau of Land Management, Wyoming State Director and the Wyoming State Historic Preservation Officer* (amended April 25, 2014).

- *Programmatic Agreement Among the U.S.D.A. Forest Service, Wyoming Forests, Wyoming State Historic Preservation Officer, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation Regarding Compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act on the National Forests and Grasslands of Wyoming* (2008 version, amended January 7, 2014).
- *Protocol/Guideline between the Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office and the Department of Environmental Quality/Land Quality Division (LQD) Applicable to Non-Coal Projects, Private Surface/Private Minerals* (October 11, 2007).
- *State Level Agreement Between the Natural Resources Conservation Service and The Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office* (Wyoming SHPO 2008)

Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979

The Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (ARPA) pertains primarily to the issuing of permits to conduct archaeological excavation on federal lands and to remove archaeological material from these lands. The regulations also stipulate conditions for curation of archaeological materials collected from public lands. They establish penalties (fines and jail time) for those who illegally collect, sell, or otherwise traffic archaeological materials from federal lands. The implementing regulations for ARPA are contained in 43 CFR Part 7 (1984).

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (NAGPRA) applies to Native American human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony. It establishes a process for the return of these objects to lineal descendants and culturally affiliated groups. It also establishes provisions for the unexpected discovery of Native American human remains. NAGPRA applies to federal undertakings. If human remains of any sort are discovered, the county coroner and the lead federal agency should be contacted immediately and all work in the vicinity should stop. The implementing regulations for NAGPRA are contained in 43 CFR Part 10 (1995).

Paleontological Resources Preservation Act of 2009

This act establishes regulations and penalties relating to the collection of paleontological resources from federal lands. Collection of vertebrate fossils or large amounts invertebrate or plant fossils is illegal without a permit. It is also illegal to collect invertebrate or plant fossils with mechanized equipment or in such a way that causes significant damage to the land. Regulations have been developed by the US Department of the Interior (USDI) and the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) for specific agencies under each of these departments.

State

The State of Wyoming has a limited number of statutes and regulations regarding specific requirements and protections of cultural resources, and that are specifically directed at historic and prehistoric resource issues. These state statutes and regulations include:

- Mining activities on non-federal lands (i.e., private/fee or state lands) which are regulated under the WDEQ – LQD;
- Wind energy development activities which are regulated under the WDEQ – Industrial Siting Division; and

- Wind energy development activities on state lands that are regulated under the Wyoming Office of State Lands and Investment.

State regulation regarding cultural resources can be obtained from the specific state agency under which a specific activity is governed.

In addition, there are no state statutes or regulations protecting paleontological resources. Most state policies depend on federal policies and regulations to provide primary regulatory guidance on all cultural, historic and paleontological resources.

Soils

Federal

- The Clean Water Act of 1972 (CWA) provides a regulatory framework for soil resource management and protection on all forested lands. It requires each state to identify and implement best management practices to reduce nonpoint source pollution on all lands.
- Laws relating to the USFS that provide for soil resource management/protection:
  - Organic Administration Act of 1897
  - Multiple-Use Sustained Yield Act of 1960
  - Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974
  - National Forest Management Act of 1976
- BLM BFO RMP (BLM 2013a, 2014a)
- Section 501(b) of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, Part 823. These regulations pertain to highly reproductive soils that have been historically used as cropland, and specify revegetation requirements and special techniques for handling prime-farmland soils to ensure that the reconstructed soils are returned to a productivity level to that of surrounding unmined prime farmlands.

State

- Wyoming Conservation Districts Law Title 11 (Wyoming Statute 11-16-101 et. seq.) addresses soil conserving land use practices.
- Best Management Practices (BMPs) generally related to other regulations or resources:

Local

- *Campbell County, Wyoming: 2013 Comprehensive Plan* (CCDPZ 2013)
- Zoning Regulations
- Subdivision Regulations

Vegetation

Federal

- The following BLM guidelines, as they pertain to integrated vegetation management, can be accessed online (see BLM 2011).
  - BLM Land-Use Planning Handbook H-1601-1 (BLM 2005a)
  - Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA)
  - Renewable Resource Improvement and Treatment Guidelines and Procedures Handbook H-1740-1 (BLM 1987)
  - Integrated Vegetation Management Handbook H-1740-2 (BLM 2008)
  - Monitoring Manual for Grassland, Shrubland & Savanna Ecosystems (BLM 2005b)
  - Sampling Vegetation Attributes (Cooperative Extension Service et al. 1996)
  - Inventory and Monitoring of Wildlife Habitat Assessing Big Sagebrush at Multiple Scales (Cooperrider et al. 1986, Homer et al. 2009, BLM 2012a)
  - Measuring and Monitoring Plant Populations - BLM Technical Reference 1730-1 (BLM 1998)
  - Interpreting Indicators of Rangeland Health assessment technique - BLM Technical Reference 1734-6 (BLM et al. 2005)
  - Multi-scale Big Sagebrush Assessment Technique - BLM Technical Note 417 (BLM 2005c)
  - BLM Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement Final Vegetation Treatments Using Herbicides in 13 Western States (BLM 2009a)
- USFS FSM 2200 – Range Management, Region 2 (USFS 2005)
- USFS FSM 2600 – Wildlife, Fish, and Sensitive Plant Habitat Management, Region 2 (USFS 2005b)
- USFS FSH 2209.13 – Grazing Permit Administration Handbook (1992b)

State

- Wyoming Game and Fish Department (WGFD) Northeast Wyoming Sage-Grouse Conservation Plan (2006)

Local

- Campbell County (CCDPZ 2014)

Visual

Federal

- BLM – Visual Resource Management (VRM) system (BLM 2014c). The VRM system provides a method to identify and evaluate scenic values to determine the appropriate levels of management by the BLM. It also provides methodology to analyze potential impacts to visual resources and apply visual design techniques so that surface-disturbing activities under the jurisdiction of the BLM better harmonize with their surroundings. Other federal agencies often utilize the VRM system for evaluation of visual effects of projects under their agencies' jurisdiction.
- USFS – Scenery Management System (USFS 1995), with Visual Quality and Scenic Integrity Objectives. The USFS uses the objectives as a way to analyze the degree and acceptability of alteration associated with a proposed USFS-jurisdictional management activity, in terms of visual contrast with surrounding natural landscape.
- BLM BFO – RMP (BLM 1985) and Draft RMP Amendment (under review; BLM 2014d). The 1985 Buffalo RMP and subsequent amendments designates most of Campbell County as Class IV, which allows major modification to the existing landscape, The Draft RMP Amendment for the Buffalo Resource Area includes several alternative visual management plans under consideration by the BLM. All of the alternatives would continue to designate most of Campbell County as Class IV. Varying amounts of Class III (allowing moderate change) and Class II (managing for low change) designations are under consideration; these are generally associated with areas west of the Little Powder River in northeastern Campbell County, the Pumpkin Buttes, along Interstate-90, and the Fortification Creek Elk Area/Wilderness Study Area. Two alternatives under consideration would designate small areas of Class I (managing for no or very little change to the characteristic landscape) in the vicinity of the Fortification Creek Elk Area/Wilderness Study Area.
- USFS TBNG Land and RMP (USFS 2001). The TBNG Land and RMP has guidelines to manage activities within the TBNG to be consistent with the scenic integrity objectives that have been adopted by the Thunder Basin Management unit.

State

- Wyoming Department of Transportation (WYDOT): Wyoming Scenic Byways and Backways Program (WYDOT 2009). The purpose of the program is to promote and enhance tourism and the appreciation of the state's heritage along with the preservation, protection and enhancement of the state's scenic, historic and cultural resources. There are currently no designated scenic byways or backways in Campbell County; however, nominations are regularly reviewed by WYDOT so it is possible that a highway segment in the county may be designated as scenic in the future.

Local

- Zoning Regulations (CCDPZ 2011). The Campbell County Zoning Regulations address visual management throughout the regulations, including in the Wind Generation Overlay District, Master Sign Plan, Gateway Standards, Telecommunications Facilities, and residential and commercial development standards.
- Subdivision Regulations (CCDPZ 2010). The Campbell County Subdivision Regulations address visual resources through the design standards set forth in Section 12.

Water

Federal

Clean Water Act of 1972

The CWA establishes the basic structure for regulating discharges of pollutants into the waters of the United States and regulating quality standards for surface waters. The CWA is enforced by the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and the USEPA.

US Army Corps of Engineers

The USACE has regulatory authority under the CWA and the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899. The purpose of these laws is to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of waters of the United States. Section 404 of the CWA authorizes the USACE to regulate the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters. Contact information for the Wyoming - USACE is provided at USACE (2014).

US Environmental Protection Agency

The USEPA provides compliance assistance on a sector-by-sector basis in order to efficiently reach facilities with similar operations, processes or practices. Most business sectors are affected by a number of major environmental statutes and regulations. Contact information for the USEPA - Region 8 is provided at USEPA (2014h).

US Geological Survey (non-regulatory)

The US Geological Survey (USGS) provides hydrologic information and technical evaluations to appraise the quantity, quality, and movement of the Nation's surface water and ground-water resources. In Wyoming, the USGS is the principal federal agency for the collection of water-resources data. In cooperation with state and local agencies, the USGS operates and maintains statewide networks of surface water and groundwater monitoring sites (USGS 2014a).

Interstate Compacts

Additional water regulations are maintained under interstate agreements. Interstate compacts controlling the development and use of water in Campbell County are the Belle Fourche River Compact of 1943 and the Yellowstone River Compact of 1950.

State

Wyoming has two primary regulatory bodies overseeing the state’s water resources: Wyoming State Engineers Office (WSEO) and WDEQ.

Wyoming State Engineers Office

The WESO's Surface Water and Engineering Division is responsible for reviewing applications to put surface water of the state to a beneficial use. Permits are issued for: 1) transporting water through a ditch or pipeline; 2) storage in reservoirs; 3) storage in smaller (under 20 acre-feet in capacity and a dam height less than 20 feet) reservoirs for stock water, wildlife, wetlands, and fish propagation; 4) enlargements to existing ditch or storage facilities; and 5) instream flow purposes. The Groundwater Division is responsible for issuing appropriations for all groundwater uses including stock and domestic wells.

Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality

The WDEQ is responsible for monitoring, permitting, inspection, enforcement, and restoration/remediation activities related to ground and surface water. The WDEQ is responsible for enforcing state and federal environmental laws, including but not limited to: CWA, National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (1976), and the federal Surface Mining Reclamation and Control Act (1977).

Local

Campbell County Conservation District

Conservation Districts are political subdivisions of the State of Wyoming. Each District is governed by a board of locally elected supervisors. The Campbell County Conservation District (CCCD) is responsible for providing leadership for the conservation of natural resources within Campbell County. The function of the CCCD is to coordinate technical, educational and financial resources to the meet the needs of the local land user.

Weeds, Pests, and Invasive Species

Federal

Executive Order 13112 (1999), "Invasive Species", directs federal agencies to prevent the introduction of invasive species and provide for their control and to minimize the economic, ecological, and human health impacts that invasive species cause.

State

The Wyoming State Legislature enacted the Wyoming Weed and Pest Control Act in 1973 (Wyoming Statute [W.S.] 11-5-101 et seq.). This act established each Wyoming county as a Weed and Pest Control District.

The Wyoming Board of Agriculture, in conjunction with the Wyoming Weed and Pest Council, determines "Designated Noxious Weeds" (W.S. 11-5-102(a)(xi)) and "Designated Pests" (W.S. 11-5-102 (a)(xii)). These listings provide statewide legal authority to regulate and manage these species.

Threatened, Endangered, and Special Status Species

Federal

Endangered Species Act of 1973

The federal Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA; 16 USC 1531-1544 [1973]) provides protection for species of wildlife, fish, and plants that are designated as "endangered species" or "threatened species." Section 3 (16 USC 1532) defines "species" as a species, subspecies, or distinct population segment of vertebrates. Section 4 (16 USC 1533 [1973]) provides for the listing of species as "endangered" or "threatened" through a rulemaking process. The two principal provisions of the ESA that accord regulatory protection to listed species are Sections 7 and 9 (16 USC 1536 [1973] and 16 USC 1538 [1973]). The ESA divides authority for enforcing these provisions between the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Commerce, placing terrestrial and freshwater species under the jurisdiction of USFWS and most marine and anadromous fish species under the jurisdiction of the National Marine Fisheries Service. In Campbell County, only USFWS would be involved when addressing issues of compliance with Sections 7 and 9 of the ESA.

Section 9 and an implementing regulation (50 CFR 17.31 [1978]) prohibit "take" of endangered or threatened wildlife species by any person, public or private. "Take" is defined in ESA Section 3 as follows: "to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture or collect or attempt to engage in such conduct." USFWS has defined "harm" by regulation (50 CFR 17.4 [2001]) to be any act that "may include significant habitat modification or degradation where it actually kills or injures wildlife by significantly impairing essential behavioral patterns, including breeding, feeding, or sheltering."

Section 7 applies to federal agency actions, including the federal permitting, authorizing, or funding of actions by non-federal persons. It requires each federal agency to insure that its actions are "not likely to jeopardize the continued existence" of any listed species. It also imposes a second standard on any federal agency actions that may affect listed species' "critical habitat" which USFWS designates by Section 4 rulemaking. Section 7 requires that the federal agency must insure as well that those actions are "not likely . . . to result in destruction or adverse modification of" critical habitat. It establishes a procedure for federal agencies to consult with the USFWS to determine whether their actions will or will not result in jeopardy or cause adverse modification.

Because some projects could result in "take" of a threatened or endangered species, and thus be subject to the ESA's sanctions, Congress amended the ESA in 1982 to provide two mechanisms for authorizing "incidental take," defined in section 10(a)(1)(B), as take resulting from an otherwise lawful activity (House of Representatives Report 97-835 1982). If the incidental take would occur as a result of a federal agency action, Section 7 authorizes the USFWS to issue to the agency an incidental take statement during the consultation process. The incidental take statement permits a prescribed amount of take of listed species caused by the action if the agency adopts reasonable and prudent measures that are recommended by USFWS to reduce the impact of the authorized takes. For any private activity that has no federal nexus (i.e., requires no federal authorization or funding), the USFWS, under Section 10, may issue to the landowner or proponent of the activity an incidental take permit also authorizing a prescribed amount of take

of listed species. To issue the permit, USFWS must find that the proponent has prepared, and is capable of implementing, a conservation plan (often called a habitat conservation plan [HCP]) for the affected species that will "to the maximum extent practicable, minimize and mitigate the impacts" of the authorized takes.

The USFWS publishes information about listing and reintroduction proposals in the Federal Register. To ensure that the public is aware of listing proposals, the USFWS also publishes press releases in area newspapers, and notifies government personnel at the federal, state, county, and municipal level, as well as local organizations. After publishing in the Federal Register, there is a 60-day public comment period, and a public hearing, if requested, must be held within 45 days of publication in the Federal Register. Campbell County can participate in the decision-making process by disseminating information about federal listing decisions to residents, and coordinating communication about additional species information and concerns to the USFWS during the comment period.

The 60-day public comment period for federal listing and reintroduction proposals is the opportunity for interested citizens and stake holders to provide comments or additional information regarding that proposal. Statements may also be submitted at public hearings, if held. Campbell County may gather pertinent information about species occurrence and potential impacts to industries, businesses, land use, and the local economy that could occur due to listing decisions. This pertinent information should be submitted to the USFWS during the public comment period for any listing decisions that affect residents and businesses in Campbell County. Campbell County should work with the USFWS to ensure that County-specific concerns and preferences are communicated and considered during the decision-making process. The USFWS is compelled by law to base listing decisions on the best available scientific and commercial (trade) data. As part of the listing decision process, the USFWS engages peer-reviewers and species experts to review the scientific accuracy of the listing decision (Nicholopoulos 1999).

The USFWS delisting process follows a process similar to listing; when available data indicate that recovery objectives have been met, a delisting proposal is published in the Federal Register, and the USFWS uses information and opinions from species experts, state wildlife agencies, and the public to make a decision about whether the species should be delisted (USFWS 2004). Campbell County can help with the delisting process by cooperating with state, federal, and other wildlife experts to collect information about plant and wildlife populations and their habitats.

Designation of critical habitat affects only federal agency actions or actions for which federal funding or permits are obtained. If an economic analysis indicates that critical habitat designation will cause substantial economic impact that outweighs benefits to the listed species, that area may be excluded from critical habitat, unless exclusion of that area could lead to extinction of the listed species (US Fish and Wildlife Service [USFWS] 2013a). Development projects may also be exempted from critical habitat restrictions via decision by a federal Cabinet-level committee, but this option has been used only three times since it was created in 1978 (USFWS 2013a). Designation of critical habitat does not require that state or private landowners consult with the USFWS for state or private actions, as long as there are no federal funding, permits, or other federal approvals (i.e., "federal nexus") involved in the state or private action (USFWS

2011a, 2013b). Development and other actions on federal lands, and land use actions on non-federal lands that involve a federal nexus are required by federal law to consult with the USFWS to ensure that listed species will not be impacted by the action (USFWS 2011a). The USFWS and other federal and state agency personnel cannot conduct activities on private lands without permission.

Species reintroductions usually are labor-intensive and expensive, and the USFWS works with land owners to ensure that habitat will be conserved so that reintroductions are as successful as possible. Lands with economic or social values that are incompatible with sensitive species reintroductions would be unlikely to be good candidate areas for reintroduction, and Campbell County should work with regional, state, and federal partners to identify such areas.

Candidate Conservation Agreements (CCAs), CCAs with Assurances (CCAAs), Safe Harbor Agreements (SHA), and the Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program are voluntary programs developed by the USFWS to encourage species conservation on private or non-federal lands. Conservation banking is another system that facilitates species and habitat conservation; credits are created when property is protected and managed for the benefit of a species of interest, and parties can purchase credits to off-set impacts due to development or other actions (USFWS 2012). If a development or other land use activity is likely to result in take of a listed species, an HCP can be prepared that describes how risk will be reduced or minimized, and is required as part of an incidental take permit, but can also be prepared for candidate species (USFWS 2011b).

An important part of species recovery is providing or improving, and then protecting, habitat where population numbers can increase. The USFWS recognizes that cooperation with private landowners is essential for protecting and recovering listed species since about half of currently listed species have at least 80% of their habitat on private lands (USFWS 2009a). The voluntary USFWS programs (CCAs, CCAAs, SHAs, participation in the Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program, conservation banking, and HCPs) are intended to make it worthwhile for private and non-federal landowners to conserve habitat for listed species by providing monetary incentives and assurances. Such incentives include assurances that land use activities can be conducted even if they result in incidental take of listed species, options to sell mitigation credits, and funds to offset costs incurred from conservation actions. Campbell County should coordinate with the USFWS and WGFD to make information about federal and state wildlife conservation programs and incentives available to Campbell County residents.

Residents, businesses, and industries in Campbell County can participate in voluntary conservation programs at the federal, state, or local level. Information about participation in these programs and progress toward species conservation should be communicated with the USFWS during the public comment period in the case of a listing decision. Campbell County should coordinate with residents and communicate with the USFWS to ensure that County-specific concerns and preferences are considered during the decision-making process.

Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 (MBTA; 16 USC 703-711 [1918]), administered by the USFWS, makes it unlawful to pursue, hunt, take, capture, kill, attempt to take, capture or kill or possess, etc., any migratory bird or part, nest, or egg of any such bird listed in wildlife protection

treaties between the United States, Great Britain, Mexico, Japan, and Russia (the countries of the former Soviet Union). Nesting birds and nest contents are afforded protection when eggs or chicks are present in the nest pursuant to the MBTA. Unlike the federal ESA and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940 (BGEPA), no permits are available to authorize take of birds subject to the MBTA. Most bird species that are resident or migratory in Campbell County are protected by the MBTA. The only bird species not protected by the MBTA are game species managed by the WGFD and non-native invasive species, such as rock pigeon, European starling, house sparrow, and Eurasian collared dove.

Bureau of Land Management

The BFO has a list of sensitive species that may occur on BLM lands in their jurisdiction, including Campbell County (BLM 2014e). Species with BLM special status are listed on available sensitive species lists (BLM 2014e). These species may or may not receive any regulatory protection on BLM lands as part of a sensitive species designation.

BLM management actions are meant to maintain and enhance numbers of sensitive species, as well as their habitats. Development and other land use actions on BLM lands may be subject to surveys for plants and wildlife and impact reduction measures such as timing and date restrictions, disturbance buffers around biological resource features, restrictions on use or speed of vehicles, and other practices intended to protect sensitive species and their habitats. Post-action monitoring also may be required.

US Forest Service

USFS managed lands are part of the TBNG. The TBNG is part of the USFS Region 2, and the Regional Forester designates a list of sensitive species for the region (USFS 2001). For actions on USFS managed lands, the USFS may require preparation of a biological evaluation that describes sensitive species that may be present and potential impacts to those species, with the goal of preventing impacts to sensitive species populations that may contribute to the need for federal listing.

Predators

Federal

- Animal Damage Control Act of 1931 (7 USC 426-426c [1931]).
- Environmental Assessment (EA) for Predator Damage Management in Eastern Wyoming (USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service [APHIS] 1998).
- USDA APHIS Wildlife Services. Contact Information: Wyoming Wildlife Services State Director, P.O. Box 59, Casper, WY 82602 Phone: (307) 261-5336 FAX: (307) 261-5996 Toll-Free Number: 1-866-4USDAWS Web site: www.aphis.usda.gov/wildlife_damage.
- USFS TBNG Land and RMP (USFS 2001).
- USFS Black Hills National Forest 1997 Land and RMP Phase II Amendment (USFS 2005c).
- USDI BLM BFO RMP (BLM 2013a, 2014a).

State

- W.S. Title 11 - Agriculture Livestock and Other Animals; Title 23 - Game and Fish.
- Wyoming Livestock Board 1934 Wyott Drive, Cheyenne, WY 82002 Phone: 307-777-7515.
- Wyoming Animal Damage Management Board, 2219 Carey Avenue, Cheyenne, WY 82002-0100. Phone: (307)-777-6781.
- WGFD damage control wardens. Phone: 1-800-842-1934.
- Wyoming Department of Agriculture, 2219 Carey Avenue, Cheyenne, WY 82002-0100 Phone: (307)-777-3121. Hotline to voice a complaint or concern: 1-800-413-0114.
- Wyoming Wildlife Services State, P.O. Box 59, Casper, WY 82602 Phone: (307)-261-5336.

Local

- Campbell County Predator Management District, 5201 Tarry Street, Gillette, WY 82718. Phone: (308)-686-7003.

Wildlife

Federal

Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940

The purpose of the BGEPA (16 USC 668–668d, as amended [1940]), administered by the USFWS, is to protect bald eagles and golden eagles, their nests, eggs, and parts. The BGEPA states that "no person shall take, possess, sell, purchase, barter, offer for sale, purchase or barter, transport, export, or import any bald or golden eagle alive or dead, or any part, nest or egg without a valid permit to do so". The BGEPA also prohibits the "take" of bald and golden eagles unless pursuant to regulations. Take is defined by the BGEPA as an action "to pursue, shoot, shoot at, poison, wound, kill, capture, trap, collect, molest, or disturb." Under the BGEPA, "disturb" means to agitate or bother a bald or golden eagle to a degree that causes, or is likely to cause, based on the best scientific information available: 1) injury to an eagle; 2) a decrease in productivity, by substantially interfering with normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering behavior; or 3) nest abandonment, by substantially interfering with normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering behavior. However, on September 11, 2009 (50 CFR 13 [1974] and 50 CFR 22 [1974]), the USFWS set in place rules establishing two new permit types: 1) individual permits that can be authorized in limited instances of disturbance and in certain situations where other forms of take may occur, such as human or eagle health and safety; and 2) programmatic permits that may authorize incidental take that occurs over a longer period of time or across a larger area (USFWS 2009b).

An applicant for a programmatic take permit will work with USFWS to develop "advanced conservation practices" to offset impacts to eagles. Considerations for issuing programmatic take permits include the health of the local and regional eagle populations, availability of suitable nesting and foraging habitat for any displaced eagles, and whether the take and associated mitigation provides a net benefit to eagles.

Bald and golden eagles occur year-round in Campbell County.

USFS FSM 2600 – Wildlife, Fish and Sensitive Plant Habitat Management Rocky Mountain Region (Region 2) will be adhered to where applicable (USFS 2005b).

State

Wyoming Game and Fish Department

Statewide and area specific fishing regulations are developed by the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission (WGFC). The *Wyoming Fishing Regulations 2021* brochure includes detailed information about the applicable fishing regulations in effect in the state, including species information, daily creed and possession limits, seasons, bait and other topics. There are no area specific regulations in effect in Campbell County. The current fishing regulations can be found at WGFD (2021).

Hunting regulations are also developed by the WGFC and are revised periodically. These regulations include information on species specific seasons, maps and other rules, as well as regulations for a number of non-species specific hunting activities. The current hunting regulations can be found at WGFD (2021).

Wyoming has regulations prohibiting unauthorized stocking of fish or fish eggs. Private citizens can only stock waters in Wyoming following a WGFD permitting system that includes review by the responsible regional fisheries supervisor.

Office of State Lands and Investments

Chapter 13 of the Board of Land Commissioners' *Rules and Regulations* addresses the legal use of State Trust Lands for recreational purposes, including hunting and fishing. The public may access these properties "via public road, right of-way, or easement, via public waters, via adjacent state, local, or federal land if such land is open to public use, or via adjacent private land if permission to cross such land has been secured from the landowner." Violations of these *Rules and Regulations* will result in legal action on the part of the State. Chapter 13 can be accessed at State of Wyoming (2014a).

Chapter 14 of the *Rules and Regulations* provides authority and direction regarding the issuance of temporary use permits, including those for outfitters and guides, on State Trust Lands. Chapter 14 can be accessed at State of Wyoming (2014b).

Economics

Federal

Presidential Executive Order 12898

Executive Order 12898, *Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low income Populations*, was issued by President Clinton in 1994. The purpose of the Executive Order was to focus attention on specific population groups as part of any federal level environmental analysis. The order directs federal agencies to identify and address the disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of their actions on

minority and low-income populations, to the greatest extent practicable and permitted by law. The order directs each agency to develop a strategy for implementing environmental justice. The order is intended to promote nondiscrimination in federal programs that affect human health and the environment, as well as provide minority and low-income communities access to public information and public participation.

The document *Environmental Justice, Guidance under the National Environmental Policy Act*, developed by the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ), provides guidance on considering environmental justice during specific phases of the NEPA process, including scoping, development of alternatives, analysis and mitigation (CEQ 1997)

US Forest Service Manual- Economic and Social Evaluation (Chapter 1970) and US Forest Service Economic and Social Analysis Handbook (FSH 1909.17)

Together, the USFS Manual's Chapter 1970, *Economic and Social Evaluation* (USFS 2008), and the agency's *Economic and Social Analysis Handbook* (USFS [no date]) provide detailed guidance for incorporating economic and social data and evaluation into land use planning and decision-making. The manual sets forth the overall policies and objectives for evaluating economic efficiency and approaching economic impact analysis and social analysis, while the handbook delves into specific methodologies used for the analysis of each of those topics, as well as uses of analytical outcomes.

Bureau of Land Management Land Use Planning Handbook (H-1601-1), Appendix D

The BLM's *Land Use Planning Handbook* (BLM 2005) provides guidance to BLM employees for implementing the BLM land use planning requirements of the FLPMA. Appendix D of the Handbook, *Social Science Considerations in Land Use Planning Decisions*, "provides guidance on integrating social science information into the planning process"; that may include economic, political, cultural and social data. The appendix addresses data sources, data collection and management, environmental justice, analytic guidelines, public involvement and other related topics.

State of Wyoming

Office of State Lands and Investments

Chapter 14 of the Board of Land Commissioners' *Rules and Regulations* (State of Wyoming 2014b) provides authority and direction regarding the issuance of temporary use permits, including those for construction activities, roadways, water wells and other uses, on State Trust Lands.

Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality, Industrial Siting Division

The Industrial Siting Division assesses socioeconomic and environmental impacts for companies planning major industrial developments before companies begin the construction permit process. Facilities that may be required to obtain a permit from the Industrial Siting Council include, but are not limited to, power plants, transmission lines, wind farms, landfills, waste incinerators, radioactive waste facilities, and other large-scale building projects. Chapter 1 of the Industrial

Siting Council's Rules and Regulations outlines the required information to be submitted as part of the permit application, including information on facility workforce and wages; an inventory of existing social and economic conditions in the project area (population, employment, housing, transportation, public facilities and services); a study of the social and economic impacts of the proposed facility, including land use changes; and an analysis of consistency with state, regional and local land use plans.

The Industrial Siting Council's Rules and Regulations documents can be accessed through the Division's website at http://deq.wyoming.gov/isd/ or directly through the Wyoming Secretary of State's website at http://soswy.state.wy.us/Rules/default.aspx.

Local

Campbell County Comprehensive Plan

Chapter Four of the *Campbell County, Wyoming: 2013 Comprehensive Plan* is focused on Economic Development within Campbell County (CCDPZ 2013). That plan includes the County's overall philosophy towards economic development, along with an evaluation of the County's economic strengths and weaknesses. Campbell County's stated economic development goals and objectives include the following:

- Support the activities of the Campbell County Economic Development Corporation (CCEDC) and the Northeast Wyoming Economic Development Council (NEWEDC), including the implementation of CCEDC's *Five Year Strategic Plan* (CCEDC [no date]) and NEWEDC's *Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy*[21];
- Increase diversification of the local economy and promote economic growth in new employment sectors;
- Support core industries that are the economic backbone of Campbell County, including the coal industry and other existing industries;
- Maintain a business-friendly environment for new and existing economic endeavors;
- Continue emphasizing initiatives that improve the quality of life for Campbell County residents, including visual appearance of developments and quality of design.

The Comprehensive Plan provides guidance regarding the County's future development and can provide a wealth of input into land use decision making. From an economic standpoint, the Comprehensive Plan reiterates and confirms the County's stance towards encouraging further mineral extraction and energy development, along with the desire to develop new industries, in concert with maintaining or improving the quality of life for residents. This County perspective will be important to state and federal agencies faced with making short and long-term decisions that will impact the local economy and the lives of Campbell County citizens.

[21] Referenced in CCDPZ 2013

Campbell County Economic Development Corporation

The CCEDC's *Five Year Strategic Plan for Economic Development in Campbell County (2010 – 2015)* was developed to "establish direction for Campbell County's short, medium and long-term economic development". While the plan is not specifically a regulatory document, Campbell County and its Board of Campbell County Commissioners have adopted it as part of the economic development goals outlined in the County's Comprehensive Plan. The goals of the CCEDC's plan mirror many of those found in the Comprehensive Plan, including the encouragement of economic diversity, support for existing industries and desire for social improvements. As part of the plan, the CCDEC has developed a long list of specific actions to further those goals.

Campbell County Zoning Regulations

While Campbell County's zoning regulations do not apply to state and federal properties and would not be applicable to any development or activities occurring on those lands, the regulations would apply to any project related construction of facilities or use of properties outside of state or federal property boundaries. Therefore, state and federal agencies should consider the comprehensive requirements of any project occurring on public lands, including the need for, location of, and types of associated facilities that may be developed on private properties throughout the County. Zoning regulations protect the allowable uses of private property, as well as property values; adherence to those regulations will maintain an organized pattern of development in the County that is consistent with County policies and goals. Familiarity with County zoning regulations may be useful when developing certain mitigation strategies to minimize socioeconomic impacts.

Timber

Federal

Best Management Practices

National Best Management Practices (BMPs) for Water Quality Management on National Forest System Lands will be adhered to where applicable (USFS 2012).

USFS FSM 2400 – Timber Management Rocky Mountain Region (Region 2) will be adhered to where applicable (USFS 2003b).

Public Law 108-7

This law granted the BLM and the USFS 10-year authority to enter into stewardship contracts or agreements to achieve agency land management objectives and meet community needs. This represented an extension of the USFS's authority, expands authority to BLM, continues collaboration with state and local communities and tribes, and removes the requirement for project-level monitoring and "non-commercial" restrictions. The USFS now has 10-year stewardship contracts across the region to remove dead trees to restore forests and increase their resiliency. Additionally, the USFS has awarded several short-term stewardship contracts aimed at improving forest health and adding to local economies.

Wyoming Wildland Urban Interface Hazard Assessment

Currently, this is the principle wildland fire response plan for the state. It is produced by a joint venture of the Wyoming State Forestry Division (WSFD), USFS, BLM, National Park Service

(NPS), and other interested parties, with the BLM hosting the data (Wyoming Homeland Security 2011). This is a geographic information system-based mapping mission, a fire-hazard mapping program. The assessment maps fire hazard incorporating population density against slope, aspect, and fuels. With the mapping analysis evaluating areas of varying wildfire vulnerability, the final output will result in a Risk, Hazard, and Value map displaying areas of concern (red zones) for wildland fires.

Mini Fire Mobilization 2010 Plan (Mini-Mobe)

This document outlines areas of cooperation and coordination with respect to fire prevention, readiness, detection, fuels management, suppression, information sharing, communications, and reimbursement for shared resources. The "Mini-Mobe" was produced through a joint venture of the BLM; NPS, Intermountain Region; Bureau of Indian Affairs, Rocky Mountain Region; USFWS, Mountain Prairie Region; USDA, USFS Rocky Mountain and Intermountain Regions; and the Wyoming State Board of Land Commissioners, Office of State Lands and Investments, and WSFD. The overarching purpose of the Mini-Mobe is to document agreement and commitment to fire management assistance and cooperation between federal, state and local agencies entering into the agreement.

State

Best Management Practices

WDEQ and WSFD BMPs will be adhered to where applicable. Timber shall be managed according to State of Wyoming and Federal Forestry BMPs. Silviculture (the growing and cultivation of trees to meet management objectives) BMPs address timber harvest and road building in order to control nonpoint source pollution of water. Surface water from forested watersheds is often used as a source of domestic public water supply. Subsurface water flow is important as it recharges the water table and is greatly impacted by timber harvesting. Implementation of BMPs has proven to be an effective way to minimize water quality degradation by controlling non-point source water pollution. These practices have the benefit of protecting other natural resources as well. Besides providing water to municipalities, watersheds are important because they: collect, store and filter rain and moderate snow melt; recharge groundwater aquifers; provide habitat for fish and wildlife; connect uplands headwaters with riparian and wetland areas; and provide clear, clean water to streams and lakes for recreation. Compliance with Wyoming's silviculture BMPs is critical to protecting water quality during forest management activities. The ongoing pine beetle epidemics are likely to produce significant increases in water yield from many forested watersheds due to major reduction in live trees on the landscape. However, the resulting increased fuel loading and the potential for large, intense wildfires in the future poses a significant risk to water quality (WSFD 2006).

Governor's Task Force on Forests

Campbell County recognizes that the well-being of Wyoming's forests requires a coordinated approach to management and will therefore consider the findings of the Governor's Task Force on Forests. Cognizant of the need to better understand the impacts that have resulted from the beetle epidemic and to identify collaborative solutions to some of the problems caused by those impacts, Wyoming Governor Matt Mead formed the Task Force on Forests in 2013. This effort will develop recommendations pertaining to all forests located within Wyoming, working with federal, state, and private landowners. The Task Force will develop near and long term strategies,

recommendations and measurable actions that the state (working with federal partners and private interests) can implement (University of Wyoming 2013).

Living Snow Fences

The WSFD administers and contributes funds to the Living Snow Fence Program, a cooperative effort between WYDOT, WSFD, local conservation districts, and private landowners to implement windbreak plantings for the purpose of snow catchment along state highways.

Local

Campbell County Comprehensive Plan

Introducing commercial timber harvest will meet the plan's goal of increasing diversification of the local economy by supporting the development of Campbell County's resources.

Community Forestry

Growing trees in Wyoming communities is difficult and requires commitment, expertise, and funding. This makes community forestry a high priority. Many communities lack expertise or funding and depend on the WSFD for assistance. There are areas around the towns of Gillette and Wright designated as high priority for community forestry (Figure B-2). Funding for tree management at the local level continues to increase. As local governments gain a better understanding of the benefits of community trees they allocate more staff and funding to care for their community forests. The community forestry grant program requires a local cash match which in turn has been a catalyst for local governments to create budget line items for community forestry management.

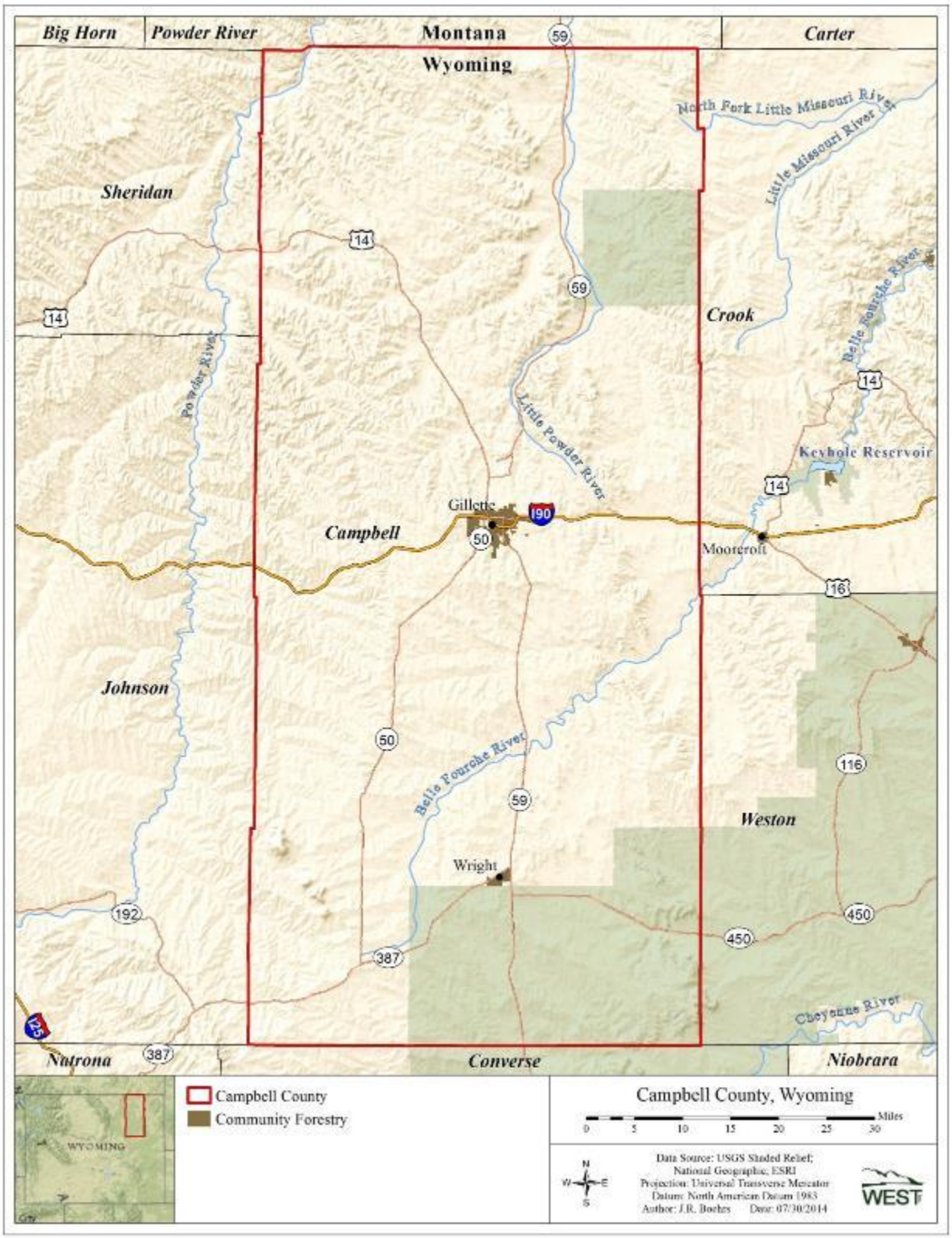


Figure B-2. High priority areas for community forestry in Campbell County, Wyoming.

Arbor Day Foundation Tree City USA

The Arbor Day Foundation recognizes communities that achieve Tree City USA status. Gillette has been a Tree City USA town for 22 years, and Wright for 19 years. The benefits of this program include creating a foundation for tree care and expanding an innovative community tree program or project. Grants are available through this program.

Livestock and Grazing

Federal

Best Management Practices

National BMPs for grazing will be adhered to where applicable and when reasonable. The USEPA has developed BMPs for grazing operations in pasture and rangeland settings. These BMPs include managing methane production, managing nonpoint source pollution, managing animal feeding operation pollution, and controlled grazing and manure management (USEPA 2012e).

Taylor Grazing Act of 1934

This federal law provides the framework for federal oversight of grazing on public lands. The passage of the act eventually led to the formation of the BLM. Permits are granted under the law for federal grazing leases. A fee is associated with the lease and a limit is placed on the duration of the lease. Leases may be renewed (Holechek et al. 2004). Grazing leases on federal land in Campbell County fall under the purview of this act.

Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978

This federal law seeks to improve the conditions of the nation's rangelands through national rangeland inventories, federal management policies, and funding for rangeland improvement projects. This act amended the Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act of 1971 to reduce cost in the administration of the act and to improve methods of dealing with excessive numbers of wild horses or burros on rangelands. The act also amended the FLPMA to require district advisory councils for the Secretary of the Interior. This law impacts the BLM and the USFS (Public Rangelands Improvement Act 1978).

State

Best Management Practices

The BMPs for livestock grazing will be adhered to where applicable. The WDEQ Livestock/Wildlife Best Management Practice Manual from 2013 can be used as a resource for BMP information and to determine which BMPs are eligible for funding under the Section 319 grant program. BMPs in the manual have been developed to prevent, reduce, or eliminate pollution to Wyoming's water resources (WDEQ 2013). The manual contains both general and specific information pertaining to BMPs. BMPs found in the manual relate to water sources and shading, range and pasture planting, manure management, fencing, access roads, riparian buffers and many others (WDEQ 2013).

Wyoming Statutes Title 11 – Agriculture, Livestock and Other Animals

A series of chapters comprise the Wyoming State Statutes pertaining to grazing and livestock. The statutes include guidance related to many livestock and grazing related issues including

control of predatory animals, weed and pest control, protection of livestock, livestock districts, and many others.

Wyoming Pollution Discharge Elimination System Program

Appropriate Wyoming Pollution Discharge Elimination System permits will be secured where applicable. The CWA requires permits be secured for any point-source discharge of a pollutant in Wyoming into a Water of the United States. These permits specify the limitations and conditions of the discharge. Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations (CAFO) is an operation with more than 1,000 animal units confined on site for more than 45 days during the year. An animal unit is defined as an animal equivalent of 1,000 pounds live weight, and equates to 1,000 head of beef cattle, 700 dairy cows, 2,500 swine weighing more than 55 pounds, 125,000 broiler chickens or 82,000 laying hens or pullets. An operation may be classified as a CAFO if the operation negatively impacts the Waters of the State (WDEQ 2014a). Permits for CAFOs can be secured by contacting the WDEQ. Multiple regulatory programs are associated with the permitting process resulting in the need for applicants to secure a permit from each program. Contacts for permitting vary by region. Online resources exist that provide information on the permitting process and links to permit personnel (WDEQ 2014a).

Local

Campbell County Comprehensive Plan

The Plan is blueprint for how Campbell County should physically develop between 2013 and 2033 (CCDPZ 2013). The plan identifies many issues of concern that are associated with grazing and the livestock industry, including reduced private property rights and impacts of future development to agriculture. The plan asserts that Campbell County will work to balance regulations that serve to guide future land use and development with private property rights. The plan contends that Campbell County will work to promote the continuation of ranching and agriculture in Campbell County, including the review of County subdivision regulations to make sure that ranch lands and open spaces are retained (CCDPZ 2013).

Campbell County Zoning Regulations

Campbell County zoning regulations are designed to allow individuals to easily determine what regulations pertain to a given parcel of land in Campbell County. The Agriculture Zoning District (A-L) in Campbell County allows for crop production, livestock production, commercial agricultural uses, and other similar land uses. Special regulations pertain to specific individual land uses (CCDPZ 2010).

Subdivision Regulations

One of the goals of the Comprehensive Plan is to promote the continuation of ranching and the maintenance of open space. Specific subdivision regulations can be found in the Campbell County Subdivision Regulations (CCDPZ 2010).

Mineral Resources

Federal

Bureau of Land Management

The NEPA calls for federal, state, and local governments to cooperate with the goal of achieving productive harmony between humans and their environment. Federal agencies may allow other governments and agencies to cooperate in the production of environmental impact statements (EISs). The USDI requires that every USDI agency offers cooperating agendum status to eligible partners for all EISs and for EAs as well. The BLM's position on Cooperating Agencies may be accessed at BLM (2013b).

The primary mineral resources that are extracted in Campbell County are coal, crude oil, and natural gas. The majority of these mineral resources occur on lands managed by the federal government, primarily the BLM. In some cases, the BLM manages both the surface and the subsurface minerals and in other cases, the BLM manages only the subsurface minerals. Lands in this later condition are termed "split estate."

Split-estate ownership has at times been a contentious issue in the recent coalbed natural gas development. While approximately 12% of the surface is owned by the federal government, over 70% of the minerals under the surface are federally owned. The BLM approves the leasing and development of these federal minerals through a lengthy permitting and regulatory process. Through the Record of Decision and RMP Amendments for the Powder River Basin Oil & Gas RMP Amendment (BLM 2003), the BLM gained regulatory authority on the private surface land over federal minerals through the following language "In order to meet the consistency requirements of FLPMA [Federal Land Policy and Management Act], the same standards used for environmental protection of federal surface are also applied to the federal mineral portion of split-estate lands. The impacts to surface resources and surface uses from BLM-authorized mineral development must be considered not only on BLM administered public lands but also on split-estate lands." Since Wyoming law makes the mineral estate the dominant estate, private surface owners find themselves faced with allowing federal actions such as wildlife and cultural studies on their private lands, or face the possible threat of condemnation by companies. However, the BLM is required to work with both the surface owner and the proposed mineral developer to reduce impacts on private lands.

All mining and oil and gas projects involving BLM surface or split-estate lands will be subject to review under NEPA. Smaller projects may be approved through an EA; larger projects will be approved through an EIS. Campbell County can comment on an EA and can have a more active role as a Cooperating Agency when an EIS is prepared.

USFS FSM 2800 – Mineral and Geology Rocky Mountain Region (Region 2) will be adhered to where applicable (USFS 1997).

State

Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality-Land Quality Division

All mining in Wyoming is permitted by the LQD with over sight by the US Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement for surface coal mines.

Guidelines and Standard Operating Procedures for information required in applications to mine can be accessed at WDEQ (2014c).

Guideline 6 "Organization and Topic Guideline for an Application for a "Permit to Mine" or an "Amendment" for non-coal operations specifies that the permit application be placed in the office of the County Clerk for the County in which their operation is located for public review. In addition, public notification of the pending permit action must be published in a newspaper of general circulation in the area. This guideline specifies that proof of notification be sent to all surface property owners in the permit area, all adjacent surface owners, and all surface owners with a half-mile of the proposed mine site (WDEQ 2003).

Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) No. 1.9 specifies that every application for a new coal mine permit or for an amendment, renewal, transfer, or major revision of an existing permit that is sent to public notice must file a copy of their application with the County Clerk for the county in which their operation is located. The applicant must have published in a newspaper of general circulation notice of that filing in the County Clerk's office. In addition to the applicant's filing requirements, the LQD will send separate notification to the Board of Campbell County Commissioners and Planners.

Wyoming Oil and Gas Conservation Commission

The Wyoming Oil and Gas Conservation Commission (WOGCC) issues state-wide rules and regulations to govern the development of oil and gas in Wyoming. Current WOGCC rules and regulations can be accessed through the references below or through the *Rules/Statutes* page on the WOGCC's website (WOGCC 2014a). These rules and regulations apply to the drilling and mining of private, state, and federally owned minerals. The intent of WOGCC rules and regulations are to prevent waste and to conserve mineral resources, as well as to protect human health and the environment. This is accomplished through designating extraction methods that are designed to avoid soil or water contamination at drilling or producing locations. The WOGCC website contains numerous links to various, voluminous data sets and permitting guidelines. In general, applicants who wish to develop oil and/or natural gas in Wyoming must submit an Application to Drill (APD) to the WOGCC. Guidance to the information requirements to complete an APD can be accessed at WOGCC (2014b).

Separate WOGCC forms must be included in each APD that document agreements with surface owner(s). If the proposed project is on BLM lands, including split-estate lands, the applicant must also submit a separate APD to the BLM, using BLM forms.

More information is available on the WOGCC website (WOGCC 2014c). In order to stay abreast of current oil and gas activity, or to review past activity, frequent visits to this website would be prudent.

Specific information by county can be accessed at WOGCC (2014d).

Outdoor Recreation

Federal

Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965

The Land and Water Conservation Fund provides certain monies and matching grants to federal, state and local agencies for a number of purposes, including the development of public outdoor recreation areas and the general protection of natural resources. In part, funds can be used for the acquisition of land and water resources, as well as for creating easements on land or water. Recreation planning activities can be funded under the act. The State of Wyoming must meet certain requirements in order to acquire fund monies, including the development of a statewide comprehensive outdoor recreation plan (SCORP); Wyoming's plan is discussed under the discussion of state level regulations for recreation.

Information about the act can be found in a number of places, including Fed Law (2014).

Bureau of Land Management Land Use Planning Handbook (H-1601-1), Appendix C

The BLM's *Land Use Planning Handbook* provides guidance to BLM employees for implementing the BLM land use planning requirements of the FLPMA (BLM 2005a). Appendix C of the Handbook, *Program-Specific and Resource-Specific Decision Guidance*, includes guidance on recreation and visitor services and comprehensive trails and travel management. Identification of Special Resource Management Areas and Extensive Recreation Management Areas are discussed, along with recreation management, marketing, monitoring and administration. The boundaries and development of travel management areas and off-highway vehicle management areas are addressed.

The entire BLM Land Use Planning Handbook, including Appendix C, can be found at BLM (2005a).

Bureau of Land Management Recreation Strategy 2014-2019

The BLM's Recreation Strategy: Connecting with Communities was developed by the Recreation and Visitor Services Program. The purpose of the strategy is to "align the resources of the BLM's Recreation and Visitor Services Program with the desired outcomes of local communities, businesses, and other service providers (as consistent with federal law and policy) to deliver as many benefits as possible to the recreating public." The strategy emphasizes customer service, collaborative planning with local jurisdictions and promotes social and economic benefits to local communities. It addresses communication and outreach goals.

The Recreation Strategy can be found at BLM (2014g).

USFS FSM 2300 – Recreation, Wilderness, and Related Resource Management Rocky Mountain Region (Region 2) will be adhered to where applicable (USFS 1994a).

State

Wyoming Game and Fish Department

Statewide and area specific fishing regulations are developed by the WGFC. The *Wyoming Fishing Regulations 2014-2015* brochure includes detailed information about the applicable fishing regulations in effect in the state, including species information, daily creed and possession limits, seasons, bait and other topics (WGFD 2014). There are no area specific regulations in effect in Campbell County. The 2014-2015 fishing regulations can be found at WGFC (2014).

Hunting regulations are developed by the WGFC and are revised periodically. These regulations include information on species specific seasons, maps and other rules, as well as regulations for a number of non-species specific hunting activities. The 2013 hunting regulations can be found at WGFD (2013).

Office of State Lands and Investments

Chapter 13 of the Board of Land Commissioners' *Rules and Regulations* addresses the legal use of State Trust Lands for recreational purposes, including hunting and fishing. The public may access these properties "via public road, right of-way, or easement, via public waters, via adjacent state, local, or federal land if such land is open to public use, or via adjacent private land if permission to cross such land has been secured from the landowner." Violations of these *Rules and Regulations* will result in legal action on the part of the state. Chapter 13 can be accessed at State of Wyoming (2014a).

Chapter 14 of the *Rules and Regulations* provides authority and direction regarding the issuance of temporary use permits, including those for outfitters and guides, on State Trust Lands. Chapter 14 can be accessed at State of Wyoming (2014b).

Wyoming Department of State Parks and Cultural Resources

The Department's *Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) 2014-2019* "serves as a guide for local, state and federal agencies in the development and provision of future outdoor recreation opportunities" (Wyoming State Parks, Historic Sites and Trails 2014a). One of the main purposes of the Plan is to "guide the recreation industry in Wyoming, while protecting and enhancing Wyoming's natural resources." It was developed as a Plan that would identify and begin to address outdoor recreational needs on a statewide level, which would in turn provide guidance for local level actions. Authority for the SCORP comes from the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) Act of 1965, whose purpose is to assist in developing outdoor recreation resources, in part by providing funds to individual states to use in various ways. Since 1966, Campbell County has received over $1.36 million of LWCF monies. The Plan includes a number of goals and objectives regarding land use management in relation to recreational use, facility needs and funding concerns and opportunities.

The *SCORP* can be found at Wyoming State Parks, Historic Sites and Trails (2014a).

Local

Campbell County Comprehensive Plan

The *Campbell County, Wyoming: 2013 Comprehensive Plan* does not identify or discuss any specific goals or objectives for recreational activities or opportunities in the County. However, the discussion of the plan's Vision Statement includes recreation as an important factor in the development of the County. The plan acknowledges that recreational opportunities "contribute to a strong sense of community and place." The Comprehensive Plan can be found at CCDPZ (2013).

Transportation and Rights-of-Ways

Federal

- National
    - Federal Highway Administration (FHA) Transportation Research Board (TRB): TRB Committee ADA40, Transportation Needs of National Parks and Public Lands (ADA40).
        - ADA40 TRB Page & Information Resource Center (TRB 2014a)
        - Transportation Research Board (TRB 2014b)
    - US Department of Transportation FHA (FHA 2014)
    - USDI BLM (BLM 2014f)
    - National Association of Counties (2014)
- Federal Agencies (local) (i.e., Specific BLM RMP, NPS Park Planning)
    - USDI BLM Wyoming (BLM 2014a)
- USFS FSM 7700 – Transportation System Rocky Mountain Region (Region 2) will be adhered to where applicable (USFS 1994b).

State

- WYDOT
    - General WYDOT (2014)
    - *WYDOT County Road Fund Manual: State and Local Programs* (WYDOT 2011)
- Wyoming State Parks, Historic Sites and Trails (2014b)
- Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality (WDEQ 2014d)

Local

- *Campbell County, Wyoming: 2013 Comprehensive Plan* (CCDPZ 2013)
- *Campbell County Zoning and Land Use Regulations*, May 2011 (CCDPZ 2011).

COLLABORATIVE EFFORT WITH:

WEST Environmental & Statistical Consultants

Clark Mining Services, LLC

Vi 35 YEARS

ENVIRON

Harvey Economics

Stantec

PENCE and MACMILLAN LLC
Collaboration. Perspective. Experience.
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PREFACE

In 2007, the Campbell County Natural Resource Land Use Plan was formally adopted. At that time, the Campbell County Commissioners created, by resolution, the Natural Resource Land Use Plan Committee, whose task was to timely review and update the Plan. This revised Campbell County Natural Resource Land Use Plan supersedes all previous versions of the document.

The members of the Natural Resource Land Use Plan Committee and other subject experts that coordinated the revision of the Campbell County Natural Resource Land Use Plan include:

2022

Colleen Faber
Brittany Bucholz
Calvin Taylor
Melody Hamm
Shane Pearson
Kris Anderson
Quade Schmezle
Cheyenne Love
Katie Wilson
Levi Jensen
Jaime Tarver
Hazer Bulkley
Angela Raber
BJ Clark
Robert Henning

2016

Marilyn Mackey – Agriculture
Philip Murphree – Water
Calvin Taylor – Wildlife
Megan Degenfedler – Mining
Debra Hepp – Conservation District
Gerey Dillinger – Oil & Gas
Madison Brown – Citizen At Large

2007

Jeremey McJilton – Environmental
Robert Grant – Oil & Gas
Acacia Elkins – Wildlife
Bob Maul - Campbell County Conservation District
Timothy Morrison – Conservation District
Rick Law – Mining
Nicholas DeLaat – Citizen At Large

Document Reference

Campbell County. 2022. Amended Campbell County Natural Resource Land Use Plan. Developed by the Campbell County Commissioners. September 2022.

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Philip Murphree – Water¶
Calvin Taylor – Wildlife¶
Megan Degenfedler – Mining¶
Debra Hepp – Conservation District¶
Gerey Dillinger – Oil & Gas¶
Madison Brown – Citizen At Large¶
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Past¶
Jeremey McJilton – Environmental¶
Robert Grant – Oil & Gas¶
Acacia Elkins – Wildlife¶
Bob Maul - Campbell County Conservation District¶
Timothy Morrison – Conservation District¶
Rick Law – Mining¶
Nicholas DeLaat – Citizen At Large¶
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Campbell County Natural Resource Land Use Plan

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Introduction

Purpose

The Campbell County Natural Resource Land Use Plan (NRLUP) is a document prepared and adopted by the local county government and used for local decision-making, management, and implementation in Campbell County. State and federal governments and their agencies are required to consider this plan and its recommendations when making decisions that impact Campbell County's lands and economy. The local intent of this plan is to facilitate and inform this coordination.

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Principles

It is the county's responsibility to ensure state and federal agencies manage lands and resources in Campbell County in a way that protects and improves the health, safety, environment, and well-being of our citizens, and improves the performance of the economy without imposing unacceptable or unreasonable costs or impacts to local social structure (Wyoming Statute [W.S.] 18-5-208(a)). Federal land use plans are to be consistent with local land use plans, ordinances, and policy, to the extent practical. This land use plan represents Campbell County's recommendations for land management and use of federal lands within the county. The plan also outlines management considerations for state trust lands in Campbell County, which are meant to assist the State of Wyoming Board of Land Commissioners and Office of State Lands and Investments in achieving the constitutional, statutory, and regulatory objectives specified for the lands they manage in a manner that considers and incorporates local and private landowner input to the extent allowed by law.

Campbell County recognizes that the private sector is the best engine for economic growth; regulatory policies should respect the role of state and local governments; and state and federal land policies and regulations should be effective, consistent, sensible, and understandable. In adopting this land use plan, the Board of Campbell County Commissioners intends to:

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- Protect the integrity of environmental systems and natural resources.
- Preserve and promote resource-based industries.
- Promote a robust, diverse and stable economy.
- Minimize conflicts between land uses.
- Protect public health, safety and welfare.
- Preserve culture, customs, heritage, and economic diversity.

- Recognize and protect private rights and interests in state and federal land resources, including rights-of-way, public access, grazing leases and permits, water rights, special use leases and permits, mineral leases, contracts, and recreational use permits and licenses.

Organization

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This plan consists of four Chapters:

- Chapter 1 discusses general land use planning by state and federal agencies within Campbell County,
- Chapter 2 overviews the lands and realty within the county,
- Chapter 3 provides information relative to the natural, biological, and cultural resources within the county, and
- Chapter 4 discusses the current economic and resource uses within Campbell County.

Each chapter follows a similar format, including a general discussion of the resource or industry within the county, the Policy for that resource or industry, and a list of Goals and the Objectives detailing how the County wishes to achieve those Goals. Based on the information provided for a specific resource, a summary of Campbell County's adopted natural resource land use planning Policies, Goals and Objectives, is set forth at the end of the section for most of the resources. Appendix A contains data related to resources that Campbell County will update as conditions change and situations warrant. Appendix B presents the regulatory framework for each resource or industry discussed in Chapters 3 and 4. Campbell County is aware that unique issues regarding use and development of state and federal lands and associated mineral resources will occur from time to time. In these events, Campbell County will prepare supplemental information to support or further clarify their position and incorporate the supplemental into the NRLUP as an appendix document, assuming the unique issue does not change any of the stated Policies, Goals or Objectives. Campbell County believes this approach is an efficient and effective way to keep this document relevant and useful for coordination with state and federal agencies.

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Overarching Planning Regulations

Federal Management and Regulations

The United States (U.S.) Department of the Interior (USDI) Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) Forest Service (USFS) manage approximately 17.2 percent of surface acres and 82.8 percent of subsurface mineral acres within Campbell County (see Table 2-1). A system of laws and regulations relative to each agency govern the management of these lands. Three important acts operate as overarching regulations for federal lands that ensure public and local government involvement in the decision-making process related to actions carried out on federal lands and that federal agencies continue to manage the land for multiple uses. Provided below is a brief description of these three acts:

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- National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969. NEPA establishes a national policy and goals for the protection, maintenance, and enhancement of the environment. NEPA defines the procedural requirements for all federal government agencies to consider the environmental impacts of their actions and decisions. Two key requirements of NEPA are that agencies consider alternatives and that the public officials and citizens are involved in the decision-making process. The federal agency is to make available to the public all the environmental information utilized during the decision-making process before a decision is made and actions are taken. NEPA established a Council on Environmental Quality (42 US Code [USC] 4321 [1970]), which issued regulations for implementing provisions of the law (40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 1500-1508 [1970]). In these regulations is the requirement that federal agencies to consider and use local planning documents during their decision making and planning efforts (40 CFR 1506.2 [1978] and 43 CFR 1610.3-2(a) [1983]).
- Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976. This statute was designed to establish land policy for the management, protection, development and enhancement of public lands. The act requires federal agencies to manage public land for multiple uses and sustained yield of associated resource values. The act puts forth the intention of the federal government to retain public lands unless it is in the national interest to relinquish them (43 USC 1712 [1976]). FLPMA provides a framework for managing public lands that requires a systematic, interdisciplinary approach that incorporates the consideration of the physical, biological, economic, and other sciences, giving priority to areas of critical environmental concerns while considering present and potential uses of public lands. FLPMA requires coordination in land-use planning with other state and federal agencies involved in land-use planning. Under FLPMA (43 USC 1712 [1976]), the BLM is required to stay apprised of local land use plans, assure consideration is given to local land use plans, assist in resolving inconsistencies with state and local land use plans, and provide meaningful opportunities for local government officials to participate in the development of land use programs, regulations, and decisions for public lands that may have a significant impact on non-federal lands.
- National Forest Management Act of 1976. This act obliged the USFS to use a systematic and interdisciplinary approach to resources management, much like the FLPMA. The act requires the USFS to assess forest lands, develop a management program based on multiple-use, sustained-yield principals, and implement a resource management plan for each national forest unit. The USFS is to conduct "suitability determinations" to identify the best use of the land. Resulting analyses require alternatives management options that assess the potential resource outputs (e.g., timber, range, mining, recreation, wildlife, water) and the socioeconomic effects on local communities.

The BLM has released a guide to assist BLM managers in understanding the commitments, roles, and responsibilities of the BLM and cooperating agencies. This guide can be accessed at: A Desk Guide to Cooperating Agency Relationships and Coordination with Intergovernmental Partners (BLM 2012).

In compliance with the identified acts, both the BLM and the USFS have prepared two management documents that address significant portions of Campbell County. Provided below are the management documents.

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- BLM Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan (RMP) – Buffalo Field Office (BFO; BLM 2019, 2021).
- USFS Thunder Basin National Grassland (TBNG) Land and RMP (USFS 2001), as amended through the TBNG Land and RMP Amendment (USFS 2020).

Cooperating Agency Status

While this NRLUP discusses the BLM and USFS in many places, Campbell County intends that this NRLUP also provide guidance and policy to any federal agency that is carrying out a NEPA review (whether an Environmental Impact Statement analysis, Environmental Assessment, or other NEPA review). Moreover, Campbell County claims cooperating agency status in any such NEPA review by any federal agency.

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State and Local Regulations

The Wyoming State Land Use Planning Act (W.S. 9-8-301 through 9-8-302), mandates the preparation and adoption of local land use plans. A land use plan is defined as "any written statement of land use policies, goals and objectives adopted by local governments. Such plans shall relate to an explanation of the methods for implementation; however, these plans shall not require any provisions for zoning. Any local land use plan may contain maps, graphs, charts, illustrations or any other form of written or visual communication" (W.S. 9-8-301 (d)(i)). Pursuant to this authority, Campbell County prepared the *Campbell County, Wyoming: 2013 Comprehensive Plan* that addresses future physical development for the next 20 years (Campbell County Department of Planning and Zoning [CCDPZ] 2013).

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Governor's Consistency Review Process

The NRLUP requires the BLM provide for a governor's consistency review as part of their land use planning process (43 C.F.R. § 1610.3-2(e)). State governors are entitled to an additional and entirely separate review of BLM land use plans, revisions, and amendments; this provides an opportunity to identify any inconsistencies with state or local plans. If a governor's comments result in changes to the plan, the public notification of these changes is required. The governor may also refer to policies in the NRLUP in their review of the proposed federal action. Campbell County expects to be included during the review by the Governor's Consistency Team whenever an agency action or decision may affect Campbell County or its citizens.

Cooperative Conservation

Campbell County supports state and federal land management that is based on cooperative conservation, meaning actions that relate to use, enhancement, and enjoyment of natural resources, and protection of the environment, or both, and involves collaboration with federal, state, local, and tribal governments, private for-profit and non-profit institutions, other nongovernmental entities, and individuals.

State and federal land management are strongly encouraged to facilitate cooperative conservation by fully involving local governmental entities, including the Board of Campbell County Commissioners and Campbell County Conservation District (CCCD); take appropriate account of and respect the interests of persons with ownership or other legally recognized interests in land

and other natural resources; properly accommodate local participation in federal decision-making; and provide that any programs, projects, and activities are consistent with protecting public health, safety, and welfare. Campbell County will not support projects where a federal or state agency has excluded local government entities and, where appropriate, landowners, permittees, and lessees from participating in the evaluation and development of such projects. For purposes of land use planning efforts and management decisions on state and federal lands in Campbell County, state and federal agencies should assume that Campbell County desires cooperating agency status in all cases and to otherwise be given full and fair opportunity to participate in federal and state decision-making processes to the fullest extent required and allowed by law.

Information Quality

State and federal agencies must assure the accuracy and relevance of the information they use in the decision-making process. current and accurate data should be utilized in project and planning analyses with "current" being defined by resource standards and regulations (i.e., wetland delineation data is only valid for five years with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers [USACE]). Further, federal agencies must strictly adhere to the rigors of Section 515 of the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2001 (Public Law [P.L.] 106–554 [2000]), commonly referred to as the Data Quality Act, and the Office of Management and Budget guidelines adopted pursuant to that act.

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Campbell County is aware that planning and management decisions, at times, must occur before scientific research can provide a conclusive understanding of proposed projects' impacts and benefits to natural resources. In these cases, Campbell County recommends that state and federal land managers consider adaptive or condition-based management programs or aspects to aide in the decision-making and management process. Campbell County supports the iterative process involving learning and decision-making associated with condition-based management. Campbell County recognizes there is a standard framework for adaptive management that includes the articulation of objectives, management options, a prediction of management consequences, and a monitoring program (Williams 2010). However, Campbell County is aware of the complexity and potentially extensive nature of fully addressing each of the steps in the framework and realizes variations of the process may be more appropriate in certain situations.

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Irrespective of the framework in which they will evaluate and engage management decision, federal land managers must ensure that their decisions are supported by the best available, unbiased, and credible scientific data. To achieve these ends, federal agencies should endeavor to fully demonstrate the scientific rigor of their planning efforts by:

- Documenting how the best available data evaluated by rigorous scientific methodology and principles was considered in the planning process within the context of the issues being analyzed;
- Evaluating and disclosing uncertainties in that science;
- Evaluating and disclosing risks associated with plan components based on that science;
- Documenting that the science was appropriately interpreted and applied;
- Basing decisions on up to date, relevant scientific research; and

- Stating if data is lacking, unavailable, or outdated due the rapid changes occurring in various industries, such as energy development, and indicating if and how the federal agency proposed to acquire the necessary data.

State land management agencies should also be guided by sound science in their decision-making. Further, state cooperating agencies should ensure that their comments and other participation in federal land management decisions are supported by the best available, unbiased and credible scientific data.

Waivers

Waivers, modifications, and exceptions of existing standards or guidelines should be granted when it results in less impact, it substantially reduces the cost of the project, conditions have changed, or the restriction is unnecessary to achieve the stated objective(s).

Policy

The management of state and federal lands for multiple use based in sound science and current, accurate data, where the land's various resource values are managed to best meet the present and future needs of the citizens of Campbell County.

Goals

- *Efficient use of land and resources to meet the needs of local citizens and industries.*
- *A combination of balanced and diverse resource uses that takes into account the needs of future generations for renewable and non-renewable resources, including, but not limited to: recreation, range, timber, minerals, watershed, wildlife and fish, and natural scenic, scientific, and historical values.*
- *Harmonious and coordinated use and management of natural resources without permanent impairment of the productivity of the land and the quality of the environment, with consideration being given to the relative values of the resources and not necessarily to the combination of uses that will give the greatest economic return or the greatest unit output.*
- *The prioritizing of any one use should only occur after the impacts of potentially managing for that single use to other multiple uses are fully quantified and lessened. The public will be fully informed of any land use management proposal and/or decision which affects traditional multiple use status of federal lands in the county.*

Moved down [3]: The management of state and federal lands for multiple use based in sound science and current, accurate data, where the land's various resource values are managed to best meet the present and future needs of the citizens of Campbell County. ¶

Moved down [4]: Objectives¶

Moved down [5]: *Efficient use of land and resources to meet the needs of local citizens and industries.*¶
A combination of balanced and diverse resource uses that takes into account the needs of future generations for renewable and non-renewable resources, including, but not limited to: recreation, range, timber, minerals, watershed, wildlife and fish, and natural scenic, scientific, and historical values.¶
Harmonious and coordinated use and management of natural resources without permanent impairment of the productivity of the land and the quality of the environment, with consideration being given to the relative values of the resources and not necessarily to the combination of uses that will give the greatest economic return or the greatest unit output.¶
The prioritizing of any one use should only occur after the impacts of potentially managing for that single use to other multiple uses are fully quantified and lessened. The public will be fully informed of any land use management proposal and/or decision which affects traditional multiple use status of federal lands in the county.¶

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Severability¶
Should a court declare any part of this plan void, unenforceable, or invalid, the remaining provisions shall remain in full force and effect.¶

Deleted: Each chapter follows a similar format, including a general discussion of the resource or industry within the county, the goal for that resource or industry, and a list of objectives, followed by policy statements. Where applicable, Campbell County Board of Commissioners provide supporting documentation for the policy statements or groups of policy statements. Based on the information provided for a specific resource, a summary of Campbell County's adopted natural resource land use planning policy goals, objectives, and directives is set forth at the end of the section for most of the resources. Appendix A contains all the stated goals, objectives, and policies contained within this CCNRLUP. Appendix B contains data related to resources that Campbell County will update as conditions change and situations warrant. Appendix C presents the regulatory framework for each resource or industry discussed in Chapters 3 and 4.¶ ...

Moved up [2]: Campbell County is aware that unique issues regarding use and development of state and federal lands and associated mineral resources will occur from time to time. In these events, Campbell County will prepare supplemental information to support or further clarify their position and incorporate the supplemental into the

Deleted: Goal¶

Deleted: Policies¶
Support cooperation, consultation, and coordination between the State of Wyoming, federal agencies to achieve the goals, objectives and policies outlined in the CCNRLUP and other laws, ordinances and policies applicable in Campbell County.¶ ...

Moved up [1]: Organization¶
This plan consists of four Chapters:¶
¶
Chapter 1 discusses general land use planning by state and federal agencies within Campbell County, ¶

Deleted: CCNRLUP as an appendix document, assuming the unique issue does not change any of the stated goals, objectives or policies. Campbell County believes this approach is an efficient and effective way to keep this document relevant and useful for coordination with state and federal agencies. ¶

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Objectives

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- *Support cooperation, consultation, and coordination between the State of Wyoming and federal agencies to achieve the goals and objectives outlined in the NRLUP and other laws, ordinances and policies applicable in Campbell County.*
- *Support conservation practices recommended by the CCCD that improve natural resources and economic returns.*
- *Review NEPA documents to ensure consistency and compatibility with county attributes and objectives.*
- *Support the responsible recreational use of state trust and federal lands. Where such lands are damaged, encourage state and federal land managers to work with the county and other local partners for responsible use of state and federal lands and mitigate/remediate damaged land.*
- *Protect, preserve and respect private property rights. Assure state agency compliance with the provisions of W.S. 9-5-303, W.S. 9-5-304, and W.S. 16-3-103(a)(i)(H).*
- *State and federal agency coordination with local government to:*
    - *Establish effective government-to-government relationships with Campbell County;*
    - *Identify a county relations liaison to serve as the first point of contact with the Campbell County Board of Commissioners;*
    - *Work to reduce or remove legal or administrative program impediments that inhibit the agency's and the county's capacity to work directly and effectively with each other;*
    - *Promptly notify Campbell County at the earliest opportunity of proposed policy, plans, projects or actions that may affect the public's rights or interests in order to provide Campbell County an opportunity for meaningful dialogue concerning potential implications and effects; and*
    - *Involve the county early in planning process in the preparation of in-depth socioeconomic information.*

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Severability

Should a court declare any part of this plan void, unenforceable, or invalid, the remaining provisions shall remain in full force and effect.

Definitions

Credible Scientific Data. Industry-accepted, peer-reviewed, scientifically valid chemical, physical and/or biological monitoring data. Data is collected using accepted referenced laboratory and field methods employed by a person who has received specialized training and has field experience in developing a monitoring plan, a quality assurance plan, and employing the methods outlined in such plans, or works under the supervision of a person who has these qualifications. Special training includes a thorough knowledge of written sampling protocols and field methods

such that the data collection and interpretation are reproducible, scientifically defensible, and free from preconceived bias.

Cost Effective. A smaller amount of resources which can accomplish an objective, relative to other alternatives that could accomplish that same objective.

Land Resources. Land is an essential natural resource, both for the survival and prosperity of humanity, and for the sustainability of a healthy environment. Land resources are characterized in terms of soils and surface topography, but also by features such as underlying mineral deposits, climate and water resources, and the plant and animal communities that have developed as a result of these physical conditions.

Mineral Resources. All extractable geological natural resources that can be utilized for economic return, including, but not limited to, leasable minerals, including oil, gas and coalbed methane, coal, potassium, sodium phosphate; locatable minerals, including bentonite, gypsum, and uranium, and salable minerals, including sand, gravel, rip rap, building stone, common clay, decorative stone (including moss rock), clinker, and scoria.

Predator Animal. Wyoming's designated predator animal list, where funds may be used for control methods of coyote, jackrabbit, porcupine, raccoon, red fox, skunk, or stray cat; and gray wolf as allowed by law and as an organism that hunts and kills other organisms for food.

Predacious Bird. Any predatory avian species that is permitted to be taken under either Wyoming or federal law.

Stakeholder. Persons, business, or groups who have a local, vested interest in a proposed action. Chapter 1 – General Land Use Planning

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1.1 County Overview

In Campbell County, Wyoming, state and federal lands compose approximately 18% of the surface acres and approximately 83% of the subsurface estate. The use and management of these surface and subsurface resources are inseparable from the economy of Campbell County. The intent of the NRLUP is to preserve the custom and culture of Campbell County, safeguard private property rights, facilitate a free market economy, and ensure that management decisions allow future generations to enjoy and realize the intrinsic and economic value of the county's natural resources. Through cooperation with state and federal agencies, Campbell County Board of Commissioners can achieve the stated goals and objectives set forth in the NRLUP.

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This NRLUP is designed to be a positive guide for development and implementation of land use planning and management decisions by state and federal land management and regulatory agencies. Campbell County supports the continued use and conservation of land in accordance with the existing custom and culture specifically described below. In compliance with current state and federal laws, Campbell County expects all state and federal agencies to coordinate with Campbell County's local governments in order to effectively plan and manage activities associated

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with state and federal lands within the geographic boundaries of Campbell County. State and federal agencies proposing, analyzing, or considering actions that will impact the resources, goals or objectives discussed and/or analyzed in the NRLUP, are expected to prepare and submit in writing in a timely manner to report(s) on the purposes, objectives, and estimated impacts of such actions, including economic impacts to the local governments. State and federal representatives should provide these report(s) to the local governments for review and coordination prior to federal or state initiation of action.

Federal agencies shall negotiate, develop, and maintain cooperating agency agreements with the Campbell County Board of Commissioners for purposes of land use planning efforts, project analyses and management decisions that affect, relate to, or occur on federal lands or associated mineral interests in Campbell County.

Actions by the State of Wyoming affecting, relating to, or occurring in Campbell County shall be coordinated with the affected local government(s) and formalized, where possible, with a formal Memorandum of Understanding (MOU).

Federal land management planners and decision-makers should develop, draft, and review all future planning, project analysis, and management decision documents in a manner that assures consistency with this NRLUP, wherever possible; identify any inconsistencies or conflicts that may exist with the NRLUP; take practical and reasonable steps to resolve the conflicts to ensure consistency and compliance with this plan; and describe these findings in the planning or other decision documents.

It is Campbell County's policy that federal land use planning and other decision-making should:

- Involve a high level of cooperation and coordination.
- Be multi-jurisdictional to the greatest extent practical.
- Incorporate the principles of performance-based and adaptive management, while respecting the legal interests and rights granted on federal lands.
- Identify, disclose and monitor socioeconomic effects.
- Include a large-scale cumulative analysis of effects, temporally and geographically.
- Be based on a holistic view of entire ecosystem, rather than a species-by-species or resource-by-resource approach.
- Use the best available data evaluated by rigorous scientific methodology and principles.

1.2 Custom and Culture

Major land uses on state and federal lands in Campbell County include: coal and uranium mining; oil and gas exploration, production, and associated development; livestock grazing; and recreation, which includes a broad spectrum from wilderness and primitive use to developed-area recreation, both motorized and non-motorized. It is these myriad uses that form the custom and cultural attributes of Campbell County. The traditions of its citizens are based in these land uses.

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Other important components of state and federal lands include the land's inherent value as open space for use by the public, providing habitat for flora and fauna, and its role memorializing historical and cultural values associated with human uses of the land throughout history. Further, the county specifically recognizes that state trust lands provide significant revenues to support public education and other state institutions in Wyoming.

Campbell County supports the maintenance and enhancement of these custom and cultural values and opposes any change in land use that does not evaluate, mitigate, and minimize impacts to its custom and culture and the economic stability of the county.

Federal land managers shall evaluate, analyze, and, to the greatest extent possible, incorporate the custom and cultural values of the county when developing plans or projects and making recommendations that affect those values. Furthermore, considering the importance of these values to the county, state and federal agencies shall cite the consideration process used to assess impacts to county custom and culture in management plans and other management and decision documents and the steps taken to protect the county's custom and cultural values in each plan and/or project.

Because of the importance of its custom and culture, federal and state agencies can be assured that Campbell County will review state and federal land use and planning documents, decisions and/or issues impacting the county's custom and culture and comment on and make recommendations pertinent to the issue in question. Responsible use of federal lands is use that benefits the custom and cultural values of the county.

It is Campbell County's policy that state and federal land managers seek out and take into full consideration data and information available from local sources when developing plans and/or making decisions or recommendations. Local governmental agencies (including the county, towns, school districts, public health care providers, and other local agencies) and industry have important and useful data and other information regarding custom and cultural values that may not be available from state or federal data sources.

Management of federal and state lands must recognize valid existing rights and interests in those lands. Livestock grazing permits and preference, mineral leases, mining claims, recreation permits and concessionaire contracts, special use leases and permits, and rights-of-way (ROWs) are integral in the administration, governance and economic security of the county's communities and its citizens.

Chapter 2 – Lands and Realty

2.1 Policy

Sustain environmentally, socially, and economically efficient multiple-use federal lands by preserving existing uses while protecting valid rights associated with those lands. Support state trust land management consistent with state constitutional, statutory and regulatory requirements.

2.2 Goals

- *Avoidance and minimization of impacts to land resources during resource development.*

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Commented [GW5]: Gweisz: I certainly am not trying to tell Campbell County what it's culture includes, but it occurs to me that it might be helpful to make it expressly clear that the Custom and Culture of the county includes multiple use and sustained yield principles for all federal resources and lands.

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Moved down [7]: Campbell County has a rich heritage and culture in agriculture; however, its character is historically and currently defined by the economic influences of the mineral extraction industry. Surface ownership within Campbell County consists of approximately 2,514,835 acres private, 188,662 acres state, and 363,843 acres federal

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Moved down [8]: However, the subsurface estate (minerals) is primarily held in federal ownership (approximately 2,544,681 acres federal and 522,660 acres private). This condition is referred to as a split-estate mineral ownership and heavily influences land development patterns in Campbell County. Therefore, development of state or federal holdings can have significant impacts on residents of the county and impact to private property owners. Multiple, sustained, economically viable uses of public lands is of great importance to Campbell County.¶

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- *Legal application and use of eminent domain laws with government and those that use eminent domain respecting and adequately compensating private property owners.*
- *Promote federal land management which encourages siting of linear and other infrastructure projects on federal lands, where technically and economically feasible.*
- *Proper and legal application of split-estate laws and regulations, based in first encouraging cooperation and furthering the interests of the various owners in the split-estate context.*
- *Environmentally responsible resource use.*
- *Identification and disposal of isolated, difficult to manage, federal and state lands, where warranted.Protection of property and valid rights associated with land ownership and state and federal leases and permits.*
- *Continued multiple-use of federal lands.*
- *Administration of state trust lands in a manner consistent with state constitutional, statutory, and regulatory provisions.*
- *Improved health of the land through sustainable, cost-effective management practices, including land reclamation.*

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Appropriate and cost effective reclamation to achieve.¶

2.3

Objectives

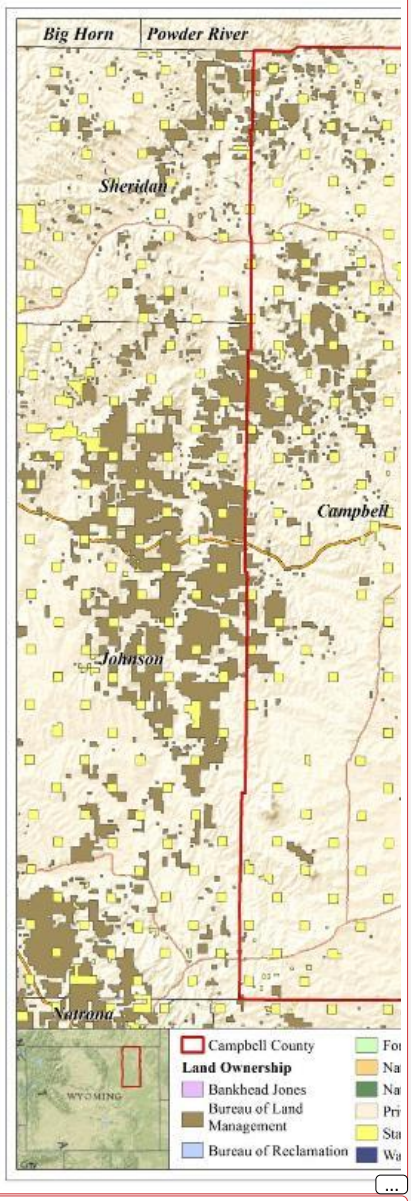
- *Actively participate in the planning, regulation, and monitoring of state and federal land resources in relation to surface and subsurface land use.*
- *Encourage the use of coordinated resource management planning on the development and change of use on state and federal land, where applicable.*
- *Locate energy transmission infrastructure, such as oil and gas pipelines, data providers, and high voltage electric transmission lines in existing utility corridors or easements.*
- *Encourage coordination and cooperation between competing energy interests on same and adjacent lands to maximize development of available energy and mineral resources and minimize impacts on private landowners.*
- *Support proactive identification of potential land exchanges that will consolidate* land ownership *type and reduce isolated federal and state land parcels.*
- *Prioritize land exchanges in areas where there may be resource or management conflicts between federal managers and neighboring private or state landowners.*
- *Promote completion of land exchanges in a timely and cost-effective manner that are mutually beneficial to private, Federal, state and public interests.*
- *Strive for no net loss of private lands in* Campbell County. *Net loss shall be measured in acreage and fair market value.*
- *Initiate state or federal land exchanges or acquisitions only with willing private landowners without coercion or threat by state or federal agencies.*
- *Make available immediately, interim and final reclamation options to use as needed to address specific projects and offer flexibility in order to address individual land resource needs.*
- *Utilize federal and state agency standards for reclamation practices.*
- *Implement best management practices (BMPs) utilizing appropriate and accepted conservation measures, reclamation standards, and/or mitigation techniques to ensure sustained multiple use.*
- *Support adequate bonding requirements to ensure complete removal and successful reclamation of state and federal agency permitted projects.*
- *Support bond release efforts by energy companies in order to more fully utilize use of private and public lands.*
- *Notify affected landowners and stakeholders of any proposed action affecting existing state or federal land uses.*
- *Seek to ensure that private property rights are protected in state and federal planning processes.*

Work with local, state and federal agencies to achieve the desired goal of sustained multiple-use of federal land and resources.

2.4 Land Ownership

Campbell County has a rich heritage and culture in agriculture; however, its character is historically and currently defined by the economic influences of the mineral extraction industry. Surface ownership within Campbell County consists of approximately 2,514,835 acres private, 188,662 acres state, and 363,843 acres federal (Table 2-1; Figure 2-1 and Figure 2-2). However, the

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Policies¶

Policies¶

Actively participate in the planning, regulation, and monitoring of state and federal land resources in relation to surface and subsurface land use.¶

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subsurface estate (minerals) is primarily held in federal ownership (approximately 2,544,681 acres federal and 522,660 acres private). This condition is referred to as a split-estate mineral ownership and heavily influences land development patterns in Campbell County. Therefore, development of state or federal holdings can have significant impacts on residents of the county and impact to private property owners. Multiple, sustained, economically viable uses of public lands is of great importance to Campbell County.

Table 2-1. Surface and subsurface land ownership in acres within Campbell County, Wyoming.

	Private		State		Federal	
Ownership	**Acres**	**Percent**	**Acres**	**Percent**	**Acres**	**Percent**
Surface	2,514,835	82.8	188,662	100	363,843	12.5
Subsurface	522,660	17.2	0	0.0	2,544,681	87.5
Totals	**3,037,495**	**100**	**188,662**	**100**	**2,908,524**	**100**

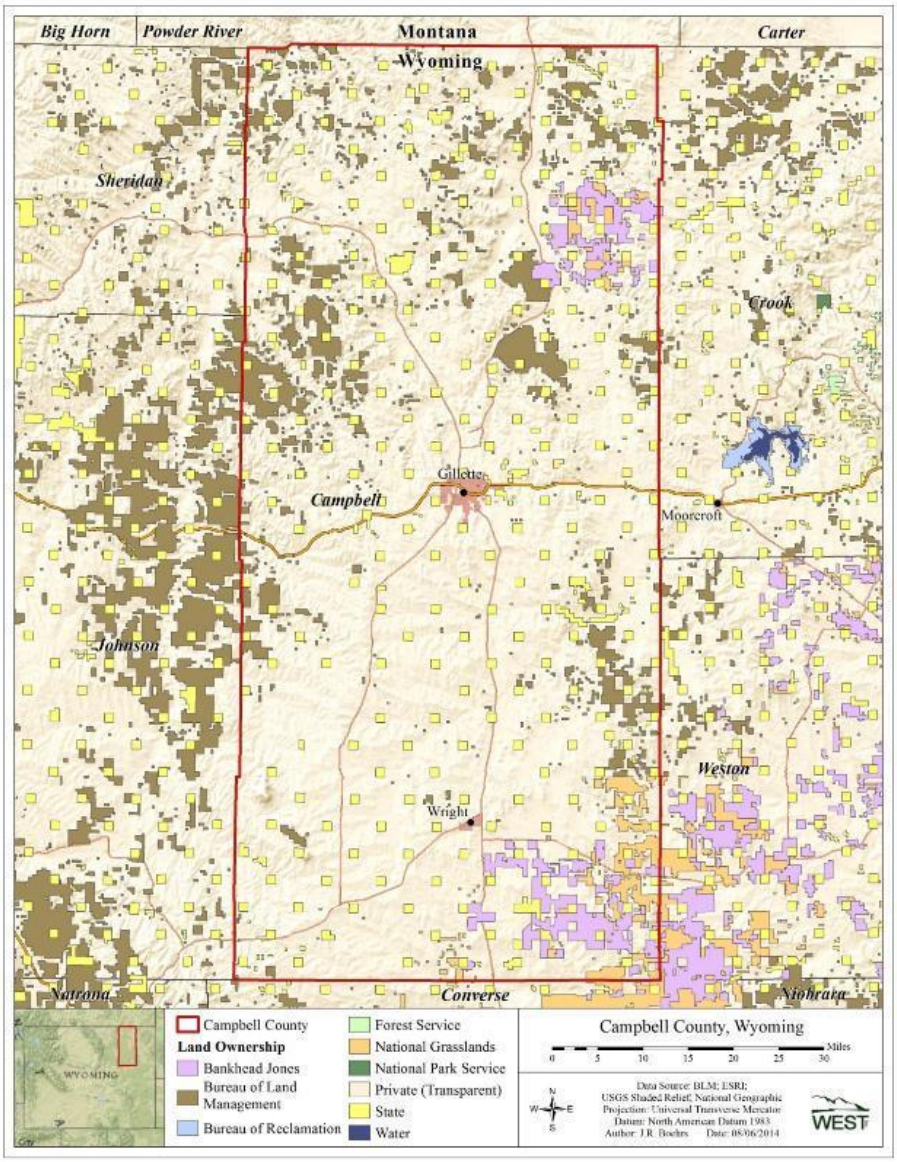


Figure 2-1. Land ownership in Campbell County.

Campbell County
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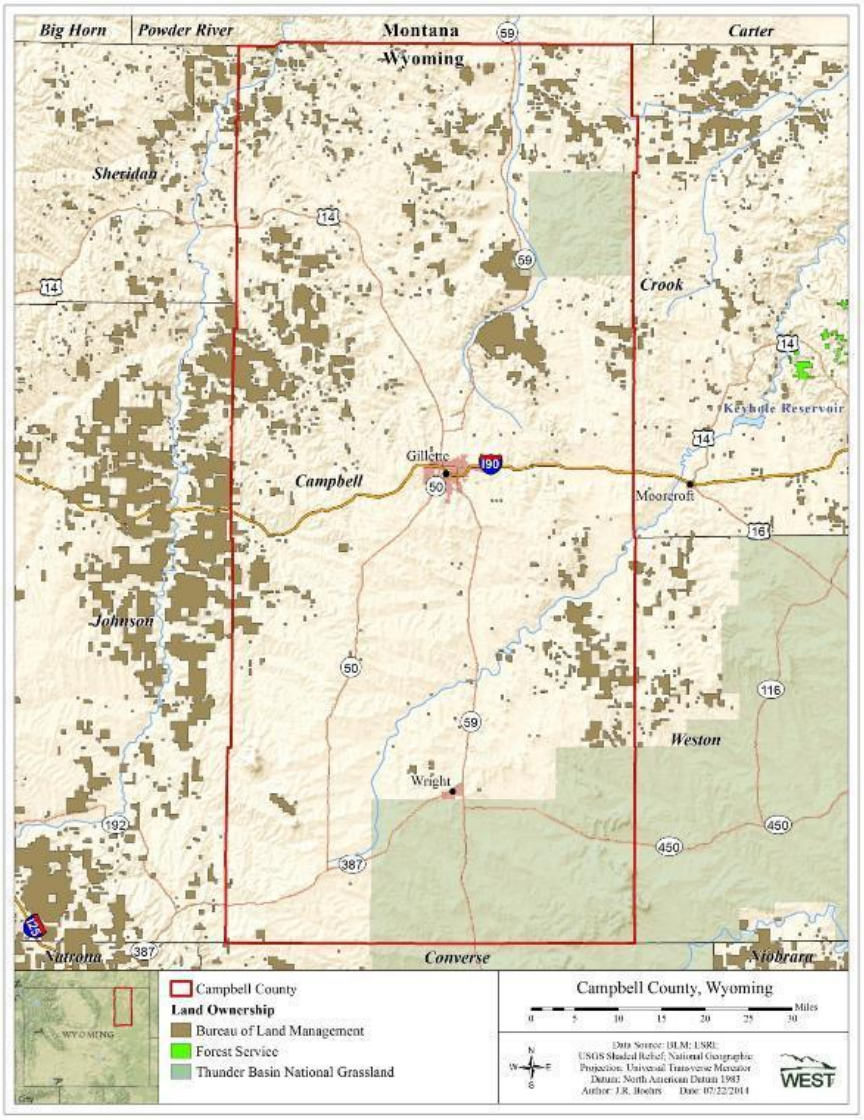


Figure 2-2. Public lands in Campbell County that are managed by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the U.S. Forest Service (USFS). The Thunder Basin National Grassland is administered by the USFS, though lands within the administrative boundary shown on this map are not all managed by USFS; they are a checker board of private, state, and USFS lands.

Chapter 3 – Natural, Biological, and Cultural Resources

3.1 Air Quality

Air quality is affected by the amount and kinds of pollutants that are released into the air. However, other factors are involved that play a role in determining the degree of air pollution in a specific area; these factors are primarily topography and weather. The population in Campbell County that is affected by local and regional air quality conditions was 47,026 in 2020, of which almost two thirds resided in the City of Gillette (U.S. Census Bureau [USCB] 2020). The population density in the county averaged 9.7 people per square mile in 2020; excluding Gillette, population density averaged 2.8 people per square mile.

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3.1.1 Policy

Maintain or improve air quality consistent with approved standards in Campbell County for the protection of the health of residents and in furtherance of responsible development.

3.1.2 Goals

- *Air quality standards and regulations which do not prohibit reasonable economic activity within Campbell County.*
- *Air quality monitoring according to approved protocols and standards.*
- *Utilization of economically feasible and best available technologies in air quality management and monitoring.*

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3.1.3 Objectives

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- *State and federal agency collaboration with relevant county agencies and stakeholders in the development of provisions or stipulations for proposed projects that may significantly impact air quality;*
  - *collaborate with relevant county agencies and stakeholders in developing mitigation plans to reduce potential impacts to air quality from proposed projects;*
  - *consult, coordinate, and collaborate with county agencies and stakeholders in dust suppression projects;*
  - *collaborate with Campbell County on air quality modeling and quantitative data analysis for air quality and visibility standards affecting Campbell County industries and stakeholders;*
  - *cooperate, coordinate, and consult with local governments and affected stakeholders to minimize emissions and reduce economic impacts related to air quality management where possible; and*
  - *utilize credible scientific data, and economic cost benefits analysis when proposing and developing air quality standards and regulations.*
- *Do not apply air quality controls to naturally occurring events, such as drought or wind events, which are beyond the human ability to control.*

- *Make open and available to the public raw collected air quality monitoring data at all stages of collection, publication and processing.*
- *Utilize best available and economically viable technologies in development and implementation of air quality standards and regulations.*
- *Make open and available for public inspection methodology and result criteria for the evaluation of air quality monitoring data prior to collection of the data.*

3.1.4 Campbell County Setting

3.1.4.1 Topography

Campbell County is located in the Powder River Basin and Belle Fourche River Basin in northeastern Wyoming. Elevation in the county generally increases from north to south, ranging from 3,500 feet in the north to 6,000 feet in the Pumpkin Buttes (Figure 3-1). The Bighorn Mountain Range lies west of Campbell County, where peaks extend up to 13,000 feet. To the east lies the western edge of the Black Hills where peaks extend up to 7,242 feet.

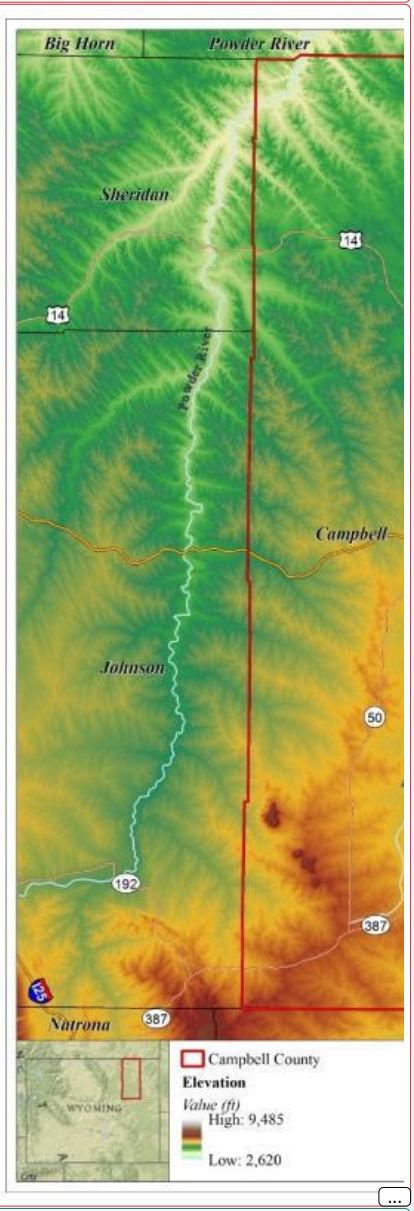


Figure 3-1. Elevation map of Campbell County.

3.1.4.2 Meteorology

Wind data from the Gillette-Campbell County Airport between 1998 and 2012 show the wind direction is most frequent from the south in the summer, and from the southwest, west, and northwest in the winter (Figure 3-2 and Figure 3-3). Air pollutants are transported and dispersed by wind, so wind direction is important in determining impacts from air pollutants. For example, northeasterly and easterly winds are the least frequent winds in the county; therefore, emissions from sources northeast or east of Gillette are less likely to impact the majority of the Campbell County residents. Calm conditions, which are not assigned a direction, are most frequent in the summer months, which can lead to an accumulation of air pollutants.

Figure from weatherspark.com

Figure 3-2. Annual wind direction frequency at Gillette-Campbell County Airport (1998 – 2012).

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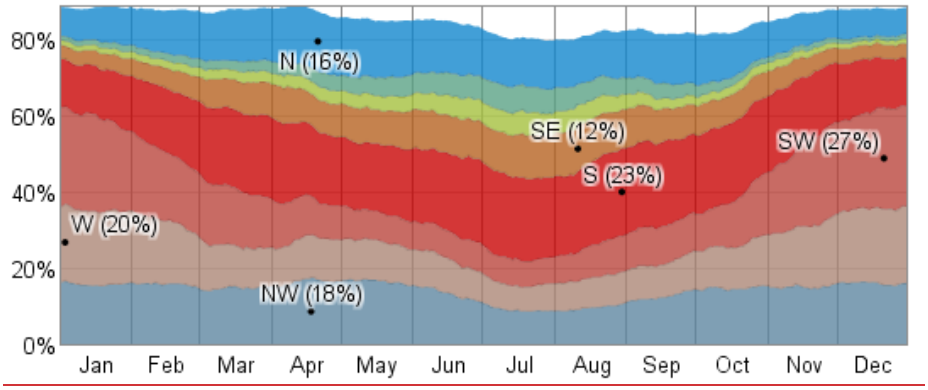


Figure from weatherspark.com

Figure 3-3. Daily wind direction frequency at Gillette-Campbell County Airport (1998 – 2012).

Precipitation averages 10 to 16 inches per year in most of the county, with higher amounts in the northeast and lesser totals in the south, based on 1981 – 2010 data (Figure 3-4). In Gillette, the spring months from 1998 to 2008 were the wettest, with precipitation typically measured in one out of every three days between April and June (Table 3-1). High frequency of measurable precipitation helps remove pollutants from the atmosphere by wet deposition, as well as dampening soil that suppresses dust emissions from vehicles on paved and unpaved roads. May is typically the wettest month, as listed in Table 3-1. Winters tended to be driest due to the limited moisture content associated with cold temperatures.

Source: PRISM 2014

Figure 3-4. 1981-2010 annual average precipitation.

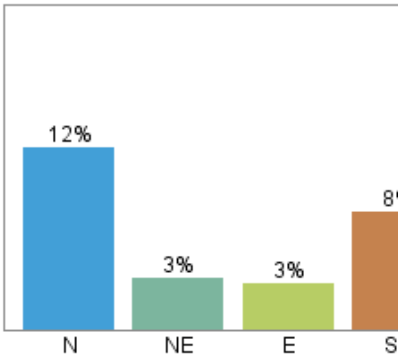
Table 3-1. 1998-2008 monthly average precipitation at Gillette-Campbell County Airport.

	Precipitation [inches]	Average Number of Days with Measurable Precipitation
January	0.20	5.2
February	0.31	6.7
March	0.69	8.0
April	1.61	10.7
May	2.63	11.4
June	1.69	9.7
July	1.31	7.6
August	0.67	5.9
September	1.06	7.7
October	1.37	9.0
November	0.34	5.4
December	0.22	5.2
Annual	**12.10**	**92.5**

Source: Western Region Climate Center 2009

In Gillette, the average high temperature from 1998 to 2008 was 90 degrees (°) Fahrenheit (F) and the average low was 57 °F in July (Table 3-2). In the winter months, average highs were normally

Campbell County wyoming



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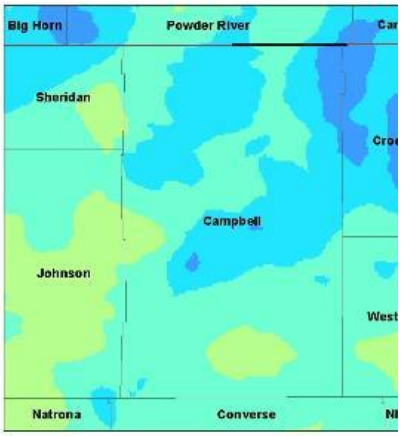
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in the upper 30s, with average lows in the mid-teens. Spatially, average high and low temperatures vary little county-wide (Figure 3-5).

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Table 3-2. 1998-2008 monthly average temperatures at Gillette-Campbell County Airport.

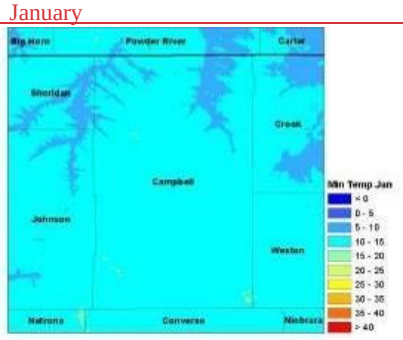
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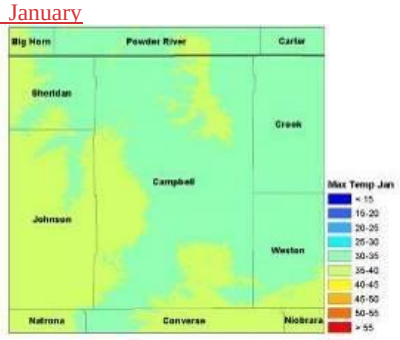
	Average High Temperature[°F]	Average Low Temperature [°F]
January	38	16
February	39	17
March	48	23
April	57	31
May	65	39
June	77	48
July	90	57
August	87	55
September	74	44
October	59	33
November	47	23
December	38	15
Annual	**60**	**33**

Source: Western Region Climate Center 2009
° = degrees, F = Fahrenheit

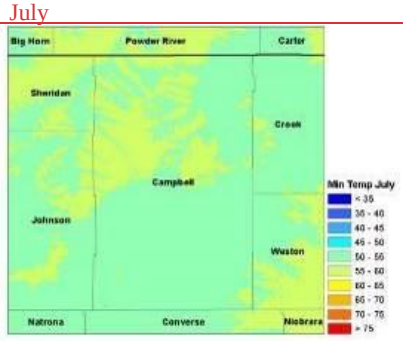
Minimum Temperature [F] Maximum Temperature [F]

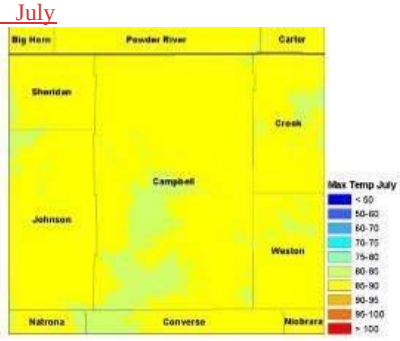
January January





July July





Source: PRISM 2014

Campbell County wyoming

Figure 3-5. 1981 – 2010 monthly average low and high temperatures in January and July.

3.1.5

Air Quality Standards

National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and Wyoming Ambient Air Quality Standards (WAAQS) have been set for various air pollutants that are monitored for health concerns. Controls are usually required at the source to limit the release of these air toxins into the atmosphere. In general, states have assumed primary responsibility for enforcing most federal permit requirements, with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) exercising a formal review and oversight responsibility. A discussion of the state and federal regulatory framework for air quality is provided in Appendix A.

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3.1.5.1 Criteria and Hazardous Pollutants

State and federal air quality management programs have evolved using two distinct management approaches:

- The State Implementation Plan (SIP) process of setting ambient air quality standards for acceptable exposure to air pollutants, conducting monitoring programs to identify locations experiencing air quality problems, and then developing programs and regulations designed to reduce or eliminate those problems; and
- The Hazardous Air Pollutant (HAP) regulatory process of identifying specific chemical substances that are potentially hazardous to human health and then setting emission standards to regulate the amount of those substances that can be released by individual commercial or industrial facilities or by specific types of equipment.

Air quality programs based on ambient air quality standards (i.e., SIP) typically address air pollutants that are produced in large quantities by widespread types of emission sources and that are of public health concern because of their toxic properties. The USEPA has established NAAQS for six different pollutants, which often are referred to as criteria air pollutants (ozone [O_3], nitrogen dioxide [NO_2], carbon monoxide [CO], sulfur dioxide [SO_2], suspended particulate matter [fine particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$) and inhalable particulate matter (PM_{10})], and lead [Pb]). Standards for suspended particulate matter have been set for two size fractions: PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$. The 10 and 2.5 refer to the size of the particulate matter, with PM_{10} representing particulate matter of a diameter of less than or equal to 10 microns (µ or micrometers [µm]) and $PM_{2.5}$ representing particulate matter with a diameter of less than or equal to 2.5 µm. NAAQS are adopted to address and/or alleviate acute and chronic health effects where evidence shows they are triggered by certain levels of air pollution, and the standards are set at threshold levels to prevent adverse health effects with a margin of safety. NAAQS and WAAQS (Appendix A) apply to outdoor locations to which the general public has access. The State of Wyoming has adopted the NAAQS with one exception; Wyoming continues to include an annual PM_{10} standard, which was revoked by the EPA in 2006 (Appendix A).

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Air pollutants covered by state and federal ambient air quality standards can be categorized by the nature of their toxic effects as:

- Irritants (such as O_3, particulate matter, NO_2, SO_2, sulfate particles, and hydrogen sulfide) that affect the respiratory system, eyes, mucous membranes, and the skin;
- Asphyxiates (such as CO and nitric oxide) that displace oxygen or interfere with oxygen transfer in the circulatory system, affecting the cardiovascular and central nervous systems;
- Necrotic agents (such as O_3, NO_2, and SO_2) that directly cause cell death; or
- Systemic poisons (such as Pb particles) that affect a range of tissues, organs, and metabolic processes.

Air quality programs based on regulation of other hazardous substances (i.e., HAP) typically address chemicals used or produced by limited categories of industrial facilities. Programs regulating hazardous air pollutants focus on substances that alter or damage the genes and chromosomes in cells (mutagens); substances that affect cells in ways that can lead to uncontrolled cancerous cell growth (carcinogens); substances that can cause birth defects or other developmental abnormalities (teratogens); substances with serious acute toxicity effects; and substances that undergo radioactive decay processes, resulting in the release of ionizing radiation. Federal air quality management programs for hazardous air pollutants focus on setting emission limits for particular industrial processes rather than setting ambient exposure standards. Federal emission standards for hazardous air pollutants have been promulgated as National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) and as Maximum Available Control Technology (MACT) standards (USEPA 2012a). The federal MACT standard for mercury emissions from coal-fired power plants represents an example of such hazardous air pollutant control programs. The NESHAP and MACT standards are implemented through state and federal air quality permit programs.

The Clean Air Act 1970 (CAA) affords special air quality and air quality related values (AQRVs) protection to 156 areas in the U.S. that are known as Class I areas. Class I areas consist of specific National Parks and Wilderness areas. AQRVs include visibility, and nitrogen and sulfur deposition. There are currently no Prevention of Significant Deterioration program Class I areas within Campbell County. The closest Class I areas to Campbell County are the North Absaroka and Washakie Wilderness areas to the west, the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation to the northwest, and the Wind Cave and Badlands National Parks to the east.

The CAA requires each state to identify areas that have ambient air quality in violation of federal standards. States are required to develop, adopt, and implement a SIP to achieve, maintain, and enforce federal ambient air quality standards in these nonattainment areas. Deadlines for achieving the federal air quality standards vary according to air pollutant and the severity of existing air quality problems. The SIP must be submitted to and approved by the USEPA. SIP elements are developed on a pollutant-by-pollutant basis whenever one or more air quality standards are being violated.

The status of areas with respect to federal ambient air quality standards are classified as nonattainment (violating the air quality standard), attainment (better than federal standards), or unclassified (due to an absence of monitoring data). Areas that have been designated from nonattainment to attainment are considered maintenance areas, although this designation is seldom indicated in formal listings of attainment status designations. Unclassified areas are treated as attainment areas for most regulatory purposes. Campbell County is currently considered in attainment or unclassified for all federal ambient air quality standards.

Air Quality Observations

Several air quality monitors are located in Campbell County (Figure 3-6); most are associated with mines in the central and southeast part of the county. PM_{10} monitors, in particular, are abundant in the county to monitor the particulate emissions near mines. Air quality data from the ten most recent years were downloaded from the USEPA (USEPA 2021a) for monitors in Campbell County and surrounding counties (Figure 3-7). The data were compared to the state and federal ambient air quality standards. The standards, data and detailed discussion are provided in Appendix A; a summary follows:

- O_3 - there were no violations of the 70 parts per billion (ppb) 8-hour ozone NAAQS within Campbell County or in adjacent counties between 2011 and 2020. However, the Converse County Long-Term site recorded a fourth highest daily maximum 8-hour ozone concentration of 71 ppb in 2020 and must remain below 70 ppb in 2021 and 2022 to show compliance with the standard (Appendix A).
- CO - only one CO monitoring site is located in the area. The Converse County Long-Term site has recorded concentrations well below the 1-hour and 8-hour CO standards. Typically, the largest source of CO emissions is gasoline vehicles and because vehicle emissions are being reduced, even large urban areas rarely exceed the CO standards.
- NO_2 - there were no violations of the 1-hour or annual NO_2 NAAQS within Campbell County or in adjacent counties between 2011 and 2020.
- SO_2 – the only SO_2 monitor in Campbell during the past 10 years was at the Black Hills Power Site 4.This site reported concentrations below the 1-hour and 3-hour NAAQS thresholds through 2017, when monitoring was discontinued. Multiple monitoring sites located in adjacent counties also show compliance with the SO_2 standards.
- $PM_{2.5}$ – Campbell County had 4 $PM_{2.5}$ monitors operating during the last 10 years. The applicable 24-hour $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations were all below the NAAQS thresholds between 2011 and 2020. Two monitors in adjacent counties reported 24-hour values above 35 microgram per cubic meter ($\mu g/m^3$), the Broadus, MT, monitor in 2017 and the Casper SLAMS monitor in 2020. The 3-year average at Broadus for 2016 – 2018 is 26.5 $\mu g/m^3$, which is below the 35 $\mu g/m^3$ standard. The 3-year average at the Casper SLAMS site is currently below 35 $\mu g/m^3$.

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- PM_{10} – of the 49 PM_{10} monitoring sites in Campbell County (mostly associated with mines), only NARM RO-1 recorded PM_{10} levels that exceeded the 24-hour PM_{10} NAAQS standard during the 10-year data set. However, a region is considered out of compliance when four or more exceedances are monitored over a 3-year period, which did not occur. Three exceedances were monitored at NARM RO-1 during 2011 to 2012. One concentration of 150 µg/m^3 also occurred in 2012, which was close to putting the region out of compliance. NARM RO-1 also exceeded the annual PM_{10} level of 50 µg/m^3 in 2012. However, when averaged over three years per the standard, the site remained in compliance with the annual Wyoming Ambient Air Quality Standards (WAAQS).

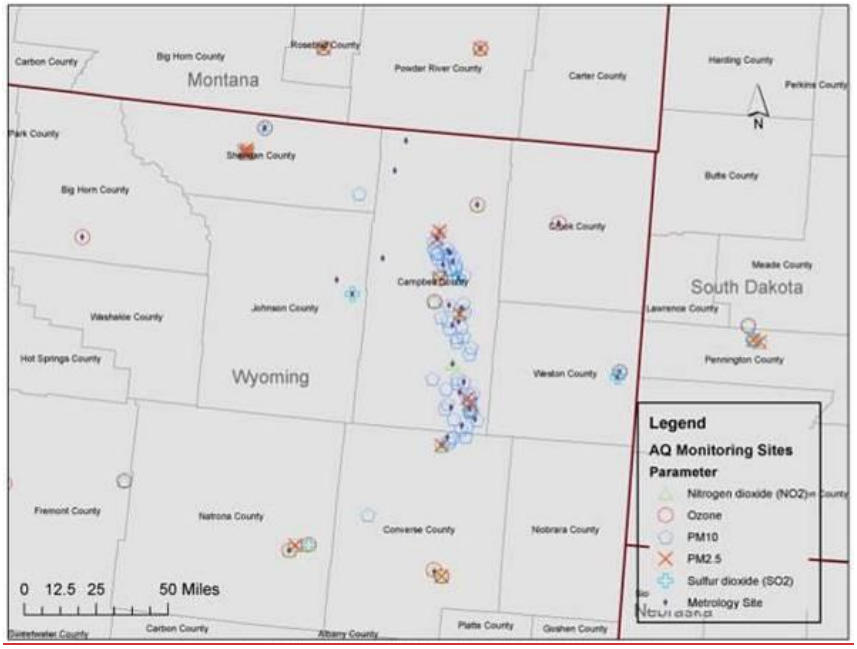
  Although respective 24-hour and annual PM_{10} levels were exceeded on certain occasions, not enough exceedances were reported to be considered in violation of either of the PM_{10} standards. PM_{10} is the only pollutant that comes close to violating the NAAQS or WAAQS in Campbell County. However, monitoring results over the last 10 years show there are no violations of any national or state standards.

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NO_2 = nitrogen dioxide; O_3 = ozone; SO_2 = sulphur dioxide; $PM_{2.5}$ = diameter less than or equal to 2.5 microns/ fine particulate matter; PM_{10} = diameter less than or equal to 10 microns/inhalable particulate matter. Source: USEPA 2021a

Figure 3-6. Air quality monitors in Campbell County.



Data Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency 2021a

Figure 3-7. Air quality monitors in Campbell County and nearby counties.

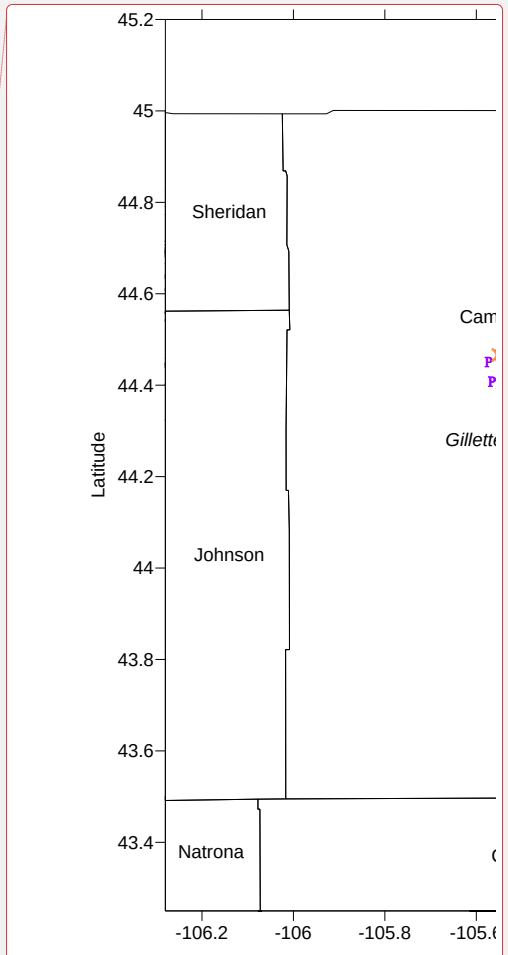
3.1.6

Future Emissions

In order to understand the types of control strategies that may be effective in reducing emissions in Campbell County, the important sources of emissions must be identified. Below, criteria pollutant emission inventories are examined to identify the highest emitting sources for which emission reductions may have the largest impact on air quality.

3.1.6.1 Criteria Pollutants

Emission inventories typically provide emission estimates for the criteria pollutants (NO_X, volatile organic compounds [VOC], CO, SO_2, ammonia [NH_3], $PM_{2.5}$, and PM_{10}). Criteria pollutant emission estimates from the USEPA 2011 National Emission Inventory (NEI; USEPA 2013) for Campbell County are based on four major anthropogenic emission contributions (on-road mobile, non-road mobile, area, and point sources; Figure 3-8). On-road mobile consists of motor vehicles and heavy-duty trucks that operate on paved and unpaved roadways. Non-road sources include engines and vehicles that do not typically operate on roadways, and include locomotives, airplanes, marine vessels, agricultural and construction equipment, lawn and garden equipment, off-highway vehicles (OHVs), generators, etc. Area sources include residential and commercial fuel combustion, consumer products, livestock and agricultural emissions, oil and gas production fugitive sources and dust emissions. Point sources include emissions from mining, compressors,



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industries and electric generating units (EGUs). The four major anthropogenic emission contributors can further be broken down by sector (Table 3-3).

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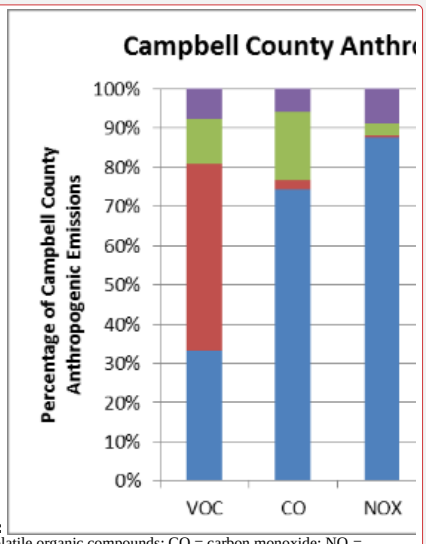
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VOC = volatile organic compounds; CO = carbon monoxide; NO_x= nitrogen oxide; PM_{10} = diameter less than or equal to 10 microns/inhalable particulate matter; $PM_{2.5}$ = diameter less than or equal to 2.5 microns/fine particulate matter; SO_2 sulphur dioxide NH_3 = ammonia. Source: USEPA 2011

Figure 3-8. Campbell County criteria pollutant emissions by sector.

Table 3-3. 2011 anthropogenic emission in Campbell County, Wyoming by sector [tons/year].

Sector	VOC	CO	NO_X	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$	SO_2	NH_3
			Point				
Mining	246	23,531	28,594	12,724	4,628	696	0
Oil and Gas	1,161	1,372	2,911	62	54	0	0
Other	29	129	395	398	377	795	16
EGU	90	1,716	4,256	1,494	240	4,243	23
Point Subtotal	**1,527**	**26,749**	**36,157**	**14,678**	**5,300**	**5,735**	**39**
			Area				
Fugitive Dust	-	-	-	29,852	3,088	-	-
Agricultural NH_3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,920
Oil and Gas	605	28	40	1	1	<1	-
Other	1,576	733	163	110	102	9	10
Area Subtotal	**2,181**	**762**	**203**	**29,963**	**3,191**	**10**	**1,931**



Deleted: VOC = volatile organic compounds; CO = carbon monoxide; NO_x= nitrogen oxide; PM_{10} = diameter less than or equal to 10 microns/inhalable particulate matter; $PM_{2.5}$ = diameter less than or equal to 2.5 microns/fine particulate matter; SO_2 sulphur dioxide NH_3 = ammonia

Campbell County wyoming

Sector	VOC	CO	NO_X	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$	SO_2	NH_3
			On-Road				
Vehicles	**526**	**6,253**	**1,239**	**58**	**45**	**6**	**21**
			Non-Road				
Locomotives	171	508	3,446	115	106	36	2
Other Equipment	178	1,638	165	16	15	<1	<1
Non-Road Subtotal	**349**	**2,147**	**3,611**	**131**	**121**	**36**	**2**
Grand Total	**35,369**	**42,463**	**41,736**	**44,830**	**8,657**	**5,786**	**1,992**

Source: USEPA National Emission Inventory (USEPA 2013)

EGU = electric generating unit. VOC = volatile organic compounds; CO = carbon monoxide; NO_x= nitrogen oxide; $PM_{2.5}$ = diameter less than or equal to 2.5 microns/fine particulate matter; PM_{10} = diameter less than or equal to 10 microns/inhalable particulate matter; SO_2 sulphur dioxide NH_3 = ammonia

The key findings of the emissions analysis for Campbell County are as follows:

- The majority of anthropogenic emissions are emitted by area sources and point sources.
- Point source emissions are the highest contributors for CO, NO_X, $PM_{2.5}$, and SO_2. Mining is the largest source of point source for CO, NO_X, PM_{10}, and $PM_{2.5}$, accounting for 88%, 79%, 87%, and 87% of anthropogenic emissions respectively; EGUs are the largest contributor of SO_2 and NH_3, while the oil and gas sector is the largest contributor of VOC emissions (Figure 3-9).
- Area sources are the largest contributor to PM_{10} (67%) and NH_3 (97%), and the second largest contributor to $PM_{2.5}$ emissions (37%). Fugitive dust accounts for almost all PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ area source emissions and are comprised of emissions from unpaved road dust (92% of PM_{10} and 89% of $PM_{2.5}$),construction dust (5% of PM_{10} and 5% of $PM_{2.5}$), paved road dust (2% of PM_{10} and 4% of $PM_{2.5}$), and agricultural dust (1% of PM_{10} and 2% of $PM_{2.5}$). Fugitive dust and mining are the main sources of PM_{10} emissions (Figure 3-10).

EGU = electric generating unit.

Figure 3-9. Campbell County point source criteria pollutant emissions by industry.

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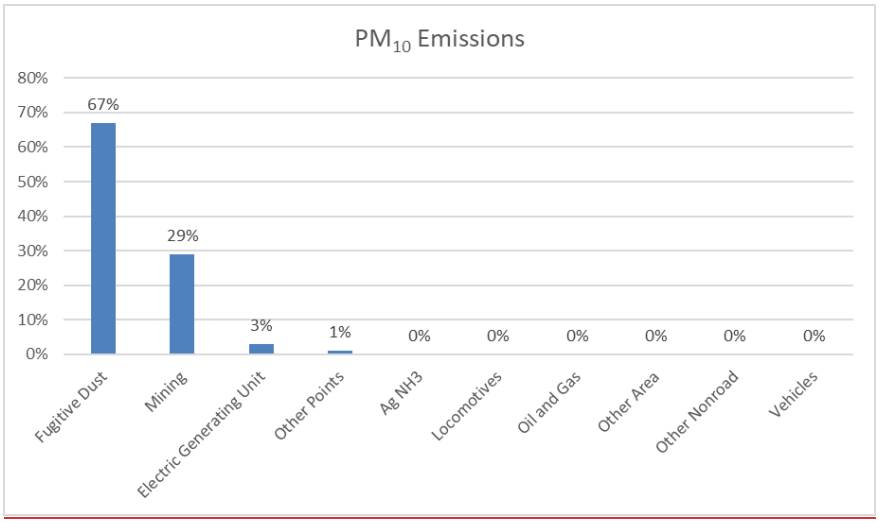
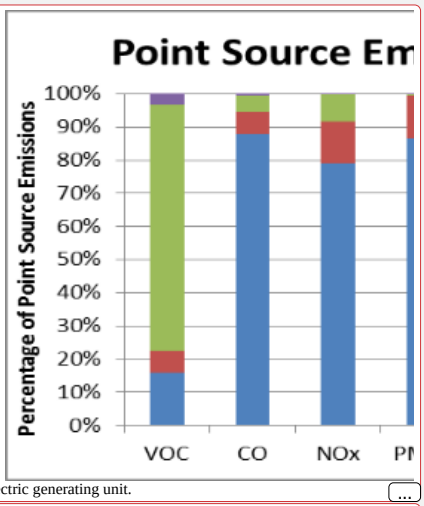


Figure 3-10. PM_{10} (diameter less than or equal to 10 microns/inhalable particulate matter) emissions by source category.

Campbell County has some of the largest coal mining operations in the U.S. All of the mines are open pits, extracting coal at or near the surface. In 2011, there were also seven coal-fired power plants located within Campbell County that generate electricity from the local coal mining production. Table 3-4 lists the 2011 emissions from the major coal mines and EGU facilities. Emission control equipment for regulating NO_X, SO_2 and PM emissions has been installed at seven of the major EGUs in Campbell County (Table 3-5).



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Table 3-4. 2011 emissions from EGUs and coal mines in Campbell County, Wyoming [tons/year].

Facility Name	VOC	CO	NO_X	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$	SO_2	NH_3
EGUs							
Wyodak Plant	44	1,062	2,330	1,147	119	2,393	0
Neil Simpson One	7	19	282	351	347	791	16
WYGEN Station I	9	43	601	95	31	559	8
Neil Simpson Two	19	165	600	92	85	542	8
Dry Fork Station	0	153	238	78	7	279	1
WYGEN III	18	91	212	68	7	256	
WYGEN II	4	204	278	52	14	215	5
Coal Mines							
Black Thunder Mine	0	19,781	11,726	4,272	1,791	163	-
North Antelope Rochelle Mine	113	708	3,325	2,898	932	197	-
Cordero Rojo Complex	29	1,290	784	1,441	421	81	-
Buckskin Mine	5	14	312	1,047	563	33	-
Belle Ayr Mine	0	60	730	939	402	17	-
Eagle Butte Mine	0	37	648	841	198	10	-
Coal Creek Mine	0	909	9,100	334	122	12	-
Rawhide Mine	22	125	450	305	21	34	-
Wyodak Mine	6	58	237	229	85	4	-
Dry Fork Coal Mine	12	210	299	205	18	16	-
Caballo Mine	50	296	791	48	48	79	-

Source: USEPA National Emission Inventory (USEPA 2013)

EGU = electric generating unit. VOC = volatile organic compounds; CO = carbon monoxide; NO_x= nitrogen oxide; $PM_{2.5}$ = diameter less than or equal to 2.5 microns/fine particulate matter; PM_{10} = diameter less than or equal to 10 microns/inhalable particulate matter; SO_2 sulphur dioxide, NH_3 = ammonia

Table 3-5. Emission controls and generating capacity of EGUs in Campbell County, Wyoming.

Facility Name	Generating Capacity (MW)	Year Installed	Control Equipment
Wyodak Plant	335 – 362	1978	**NO_X**: low- NO_X burner (LNB) **SO_2**: scrubber **PM:** cloth fiber 'baghouse'
Neil Simpson One	21.8	1969	**NO_X**: LNB **SO2**: unknown **PM**: Electrostatic precipitator
WYGEN Station I	80	2003	**NO_X**: Selective catalytic reduction system (SCR) + ultra-LNB **SO_2**: unknown **PM**: fabric filter 'baghouse'
Neil Simpson Two	80 – 90	1995	**NO_X**: unknown **SO_2**: Circulating Dry Scrubber **PM**: Electrostatic precipitator + 'baghouse' and bin vent filter
Dry Fork Station	385	2007	**NO_X**: LNB + SCR **SO_2**: Circulating dry scrubber **PM**: Fabric filter – baghouse
WYGEN III	101.7	2010	**NO_X**: SCR/LNB + over-fire air **SO_2**: Dry scrubber - flue gas desulfurization **PM**: fabric filter - baghouse (PM)
WYGEN II	100	2008	**NO_X**: SCR **SO_2**: atomizer spray dryer **PM**: baghouse, bin-vent dust controllers and scrubbers + water and chemical dust suppressants (fugitive)

Source: USEPA2014b and Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality (WDEQ) 2014a

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Table 3-5. Emission controls and generating capacity of EGUs in Campbell County, Wyoming. ...

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Facility Name	Generating Capacity (MW)	Year Installed	Control Equipment

EGU = electric generating unit. LNB = low NO_x burner, MW = megawatt, NO_x= nitrogen oxide, PM = particulate matter; SCR = selective catalytic reduction; SO_2 sulphur dioxide,

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3.1.7 Air Quality Data Summary

Based on a review of the air monitoring data from 2011 to 2020 and the emission inventories, several conclusions can be made. Generally, the air quality in Campbell County is in compliance with federal or state standards or regulations. However, the levels associated with PM_{10} were close to violating both state and federal ambient air quality standards.

3.1.8

Emission Control Strategies

Emission Control strategies that could benefit Campbell County are described below. It is noted that the selection of the most appropriate, efficient, and effective control strategy for any emission sources requires a process to assess project and/or area specific emissions, air quality, and other considerations.

Coal Mining

Coal mining dust emissions are subject to control as described in the document *Natural Events Action Plan for The Coal Mines of the Powder River Basin of Campbell & Converse Counties, Wyoming* (Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality [WDEQ] 2006). Three levels of required control are specified:

- Best Available Control Technology (BACT): Measures that mines already employ as part of their requirements under their individual WDEQ Air Quality Division permits, including control of dust from stockpiles, roads, coal conveyor transfer points, crushers and processing plants, coal dump hoppers through the usage of moisture or chemical dust suppressants, enclosure of operating areas, baghouses, cyclones, scrubbers, fog systems, and controlled flow transfer chutes.
- Best Available Control Measure: Measures that mines must employ continuously that are not part of the requirement under each mine's individual WDEQ Air Quality Division permit, including controls such as ripping of graded areas, recently reclaimed areas, and topsoil stripped areas to limit suspension of dust.
- Reactionary Control Measures: Measures that mines must employ during a high wind event, including visual inspections, moderation of dumping activities, potential shutdown of scoria crushing operations, potential shutdown of road maintenance activities, increased usage of watering, reduced hauling activities, and reduction or shutdown of earth moving activities.

Control is not required for strategies that were identified in WDEQ (2006) as unreasonable and/or economically infeasible, such as suspension of blasting activities during a high wind event, use of

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Based on a review of the air monitoring data from 2011 to 2020 and the emission inventories, several conclusions can be made. Generally, the air quality in Campbell County is in compliance with federal or state standards or regulations. However, the levels associated with PM_{10} were close to violating both state and federal ambient air quality standards. ¶

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Maintain

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windbreaks, dust control sprinkler systems, irrigation of reclamation areas, and paving of mine haul roads.

Road Dust

Unpaved road dust is the largest single source of PM_{10} emissions in Campbell County according to the 2011 USEPA NEI (USEPA 2013). A large fraction of unpaved road dust is likely due to vehicle activity associated with oil and gas development and, to a lesser extent, mining. Such control strategy projects may include, but are not limited to, application of water or chemical dust suppressants, and paving of unpaved roads.

Campbell County currently utilizes dust suppression agents to help control dust from unpaved roads. Focus by Campbell County Road and Bridge is concentrated in the southern end of Campbell County, where a majority of the mineral development occurs; however, dust mitigation measures are used over all of Campbell County, and work by Road and Bridge increases as activity moves further north and west.

Congestion Mitigation Air Quality funds are used in conjunction with county funding for dust suppression projects. Campbell County also partners with mineral developers on road maintenance and dust suppression agreements and projects.

It is expected that state and federal agencies shall consult, coordinate, and collaborate with county agencies and stakeholders on projects to control road dust emissions.

Oil and Gas

Oil and gas exploration (e.g., drilling), production (e.g., well sites), and midstream (e.g., compressor stations) emissions from oil, natural gas, and coal bed methane activities might be significant contributors to VOC, NO_X, and methane emissions.

The wide variety of emission sources in the oil and gas sector allow for a similarly wide variety of potential strategies to reduce emissions from these sources. Both WDEQ and USEPA have regulatory programs that limit emissions from the oil and gas sector, including but not limited to the WDEQ Oil and Gas Production Facilities Chapter 6, Section 2 Permitting Guidance (WDEQ 1997), USEPA New Source Performance Standards (e.g., Subpart OOOO, Subpart JJJJ, Subpart KKKK; USEPA 2012b; 40 CFR 60 [2011]) and USEPA off-road diesel engine standards (USEPA 2014c). State-specific oil and gas requirements are listed in Table 3-6.

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Table 3-6. WDEQ specific oil and gas regulations by source category for Campbell County, Wyoming.

Source Category	WDEQ Regulation for Campbell County
Drill Rigs, Workover Rigs	Wyoming has no separate state restrictions for temporary Compression Ignition (CI) or Spark Ignition-Internal Combustion Engine. USEPA Non-road Mobile Tier Standards take precedence.
Well Completions	**Chapter 6 Section 2 (C6 S2) Oil and Gas (O&G) Permitting Guidance** Wyoming has 4 area categories; 1) Concentrated Development Areas (CDA), 2) Upper Green River Basin (UGRB), 3) Jonah and Pinedale Anticline Development Area and Normally Pressured Lance (JPAD/NPL), and 4) Statewide refers to all facilities not located in CDA, UGRB or JPAD/NPL. Green completions are required in the JPAD/NPL area and CDAs in Wyoming as of July 2014.
Pneumatic Controllers	**C6 S2 O&G Permitting Guidance** Install low or no-bleed at all new facilities. Upon modification of facilities, new pneumatic controllers must be low/no-bleed and within 60 days of modification, existing controllers must be replaced with no/low-bleed. (well site facilities only – not gas plants.)
Condensate & Crude Oil Tanks	**C6 S2 O&G Permitting Guidance** 98% control of all new/modified tank emissions ≥10 tons per year (tpy) volatile organic compounds (VOC) within 60 days of startup/modification.
Gas Processing Plants	Wyoming has adopted New Source Performance Standards Subpart KKK on leak detection and repair
Glycol Dehydrators	**C6 S2 O&G Permitting Guidance** PAD Facilities – 98% control upon startup/modification. SINGLE Well Facilities – 98% control within 60 days of startup/modification for VOC emissions ≥6 tpy OR 98% control within 30 days of startup/modification for VOC emissions ≥8 tpy
Minor Source Permitting	Emissions from minor sources must be approved through permitting applied through the Wyoming Air Quality Standards and Regulations **C6 S2(a)(i) O&G Permitting Guidance**. For VOC emissions ≥8 tpy from sources other than tanks, dehydrators, pneumatic controllers and pumps, water tanks, BACT is considered on case-by-case basis.
Point Source Permitting Threshold	Wyoming has no de minimus permitting threshold outside of their **C6 S2(k) O&G Permitting Guidance** exemptions; thus, all sources not waived by the Administrator are permitted and undergo BACT analysis.
Pneumatic Pump	**C6 S2 O&G Permitting Guidance** PAD Facilities – pneumatic pumps shall be controlled by at least 98% or the pump discharge streams shall be routed into a closed loop system at startup/modification. SINGLE Well Facilities – 98% control within 60 days of startup/modification for sites with combustion units installed OR solar, electric or air-driven pumps for sites without combustion units installed

Deleted: Table 3-6. Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality (WYDEQ) specific oil and gas regulations by source category for Campbell County, Wyoming. ...

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Coal-Fired Power Plants

Seven coal-fired EGUs are located in Campbell County with a total output of slightly over 1,000 megawatts (MW) whose emissions and attributes were provided previously in Table 3-4 and Table 3-5. These EGUs are subjected to federal rules, such as the Title IV acid rain control program. The largest two coal-fired EGUs in Campbell County are the WYODAK (335–362 MW) and Dry Fork Station (385 MW) power plants located near Gillette. Although these two plants have comparable electricity output, the WYODAK has much higher NO_X and SO_2 emissions (Table 3-4) because it was built about 35 years ago (1978), so it was not required to have current BACT

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controls as implemented for the Dry Fork Station, which is less than 10 years old (2007). The Neil Simpson One 21.8-MW EGU built in 1969 was closed in March 19, 2014, because it was too expensive to retrofit the facility to meet approved air quality standards.

Other Sources

In addition to the sources listed above, other anthropogenic emission sources, such as on-road vehicles (heavy and light duty), off-road equipment (e.g., recreational, construction, agricultural, industrial), locomotives, other point sources, and other dispersed area sources may be controlled above and beyond existing levels in efforts to conform to regulatory requirements or improve air quality. Although on-road vehicle emissions are controlled by federal tailpipe and fuel standards, local officials can reduce emissions from vehicles by reducing activity. It is expected that state and federal agencies shall consult, coordinate, and collaborate with county agencies and stakeholders in all projects to control emissions from any source.

3.1.9 Campbell County Position Summary

Based on the data compiled above, and the importance of resource extraction to the economy of Campbell County, it is the overall position of Campbell County to continue to encourage and support the current and future mineral development activities within the county.

It is Campbell County's position that, upon review of the information provided, the mineral industry does not pose a risk to air quality in the region, based on current uses. If appropriate BMPs are applied, future concerns in regards to air quality within Campbell County will be mitigated.

Campbell County has concerns regarding potential future changes to threshold levels and the corresponding impacts to the operation of current and future resource extractions within the county. It is Campbell County's intent to work with stakeholders and state and federal agencies in continuing to mitigate the impacts of future regulation changes on the mineral extraction industry.

Campbell County has some of the largest coal mining operations in the U.S. All of the mines are the open pit type, which means that coal is extracted at or near the surface. In addition, there are a number of coal-fired power plants in the region that generate electricity from the local coal mining production. Table 3-4 lists the 2011 EGU emissions by major facility and coal mining emissions by mine. Table 3-5 shows operating capacity of major EGUs in Campbell County and installed emission control equipment for regulating NO_X, SO_2, and PM emissions.

3.2

Soils

The soils of Campbell County provide the support for all natural resources. The protection of soils from wind and water erosion is considered a critical management goal for local, state, and federally managed lands. Soil conservation is crucial to sustaining a viable agricultural economy, wildlife populations, and high -quality water and air resources.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has mapped and conducted research to support detailed soil surveys for both northern and southern Campbell County, which is available online at the Web Soil Survey website (USDA NRCS 2021).

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Moved down [14]: Cultural/Historic/Paleontology Resources¶

Moved down [15]: Campbell County supports the protection, study, and/or excavation of unique archeological, historical, and paleontological resources that occur in the county, while including the responsible stewardship of these resources through balancing resource protection with natural resource recovery and visitor values. ¶
¶
Prehistoric archaeological resources in Campbell County date from over 11,000 years ago to less than 200 years ago. Campbell County contains sites representing all five known prehistoric cultural periods within Wyoming (Kornfeld et al. 2010): ¶
¶
Paleoindian Period (11,500-8,000 before present [BP])¶
Early Plains Archaic Period (8,000-5,000 BP)¶
Middle Plains Archaic Period (5,000-3,000 BP)¶
Late Plains Archaic Period (3,000-1,500 BP)¶
Late Prehistoric and Protohistoric Periods (1,500-200 BP)¶
¶
The prehistory of Campbell County is the story of innovative and highly skilled groups of hunter

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Moved down [16]: These people used stone, wood, and bone tools, hunted large and small game, fished, and gathered diverse plant foods. The

Moved down [17]: The historic period of Campbell County begins approximately 200 years ago with the sporadic incursions and habitations

Deleted: Hostilities faded in the 1870s and homesteading in Campbell County began at this time. The 1890s and the early decades of the twent ...

Moved down [18]: Important historic site types in the area include rural ranches, homesteads, and settlements, urban buildings and associated

Deleted: Custom and Culture¶

Moved down [19]: ¶

Moved down [20]: The Rockpile Museum (900 West 2nd Street, Gillette, Wyoming 82716)¶

Moved down [21]: ¶

Deleted: and it covers most of the southern and western portions of the county.

Moved down [22]: Its Eocene deposits contain small mammal fossils, including fragmentary bones, isolated teeth, and more complete

Moved down [23]: ¶

Deleted: Goal¶

Moved down [24]: Make collaborative decision regarding identification, protection, and/or excavation of archaeological, historical,

Moved down [25]: Objectives¶

Deleted: *Uncompromised economic viability of projects for*

Moved down [26]: *the protection of archaeological, historical, and paleontological resources.*¶

Deleted: *The confidentiality of identified archaeological, historical, and paleontological sites on private lands, unless landowner gives written* ...

Deleted: 2014a

The NRCS soil maps delineate lands, both public and private, occupied by different kinds of soil, each of which has a unique set of interrelated properties characteristic of the material from which it is formed, its environment, and its history (USDA NRCS 2014, 2021). Soil surveys are the base information source used for evaluating land use development and disturbance activities. Two hundred and thirteen unique map units have been mapped in Campbell County and each are described in the soil survey, along with information on their use, management, properties, and limitations. The soil survey mapping is a component of ecological site descriptions (ESDs) that land management agencies utilize in their decision and policy making processes (refer to Vegetation Section). The S*oil Survey of Campbell County, WY* (northern and southern parts [USDA NRCS 2004, 2007, and 2021]) is hereby incorporated by reference to the *Campbell County State and Federal Land Use Policy – 2021*.

The soil survey identifies soil properties that are used in making various land use or treatment decisions and identifies soil limitations on various land uses. Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding, others are shallow to bedrock, and some soils are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. A high -water table, for example, makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations. Some soils of Campbell County are known to have physical limitations due to inclusions of clay in the soil profile. Those limitations include, but are not limited to, high shrink-swell rates, impermeability, difficult reclamation, and incompatibility with septic systems.

Although state and federal laws and regulations exist that address the management and protection of water, air, wildlife and fish (i.e., Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans, Wyoming Air Quality Standards and Regulations, and the Endangered Species Act of 1973 [ESA]), there are no laws that pertain solely to soils.

3.2.1 Policy

protection of soil quality and quantity in order to maintain the ecological diversity, optimal health and productivity of vegetation, as well as water quality.

3.2.2 Goals

- *Conservation of soil resources on local, state, and federal lands in order to provide for the vegetative needs of the county.*
- *Improvement of quality of soil resources through the efficient management, development, and use of ecological site principles.*
- *Coordination, consultation, and cooperation with local, state, and federal agencies in the modification or disturbance of the soil resource and efforts to mitigate or reclaim impacts to soils.*

3.2.3 Objectives

- ***Use available ESDs developed by the USDA NRCS as a foundation for the inventory, evaluation, monitoring, and management of rangelands and forestlands.***
- ***Use Campbell County Soil Survey for the orderly planning and development of the state and federal lands in Campbell County.***

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Maintenance and

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Deleted: *<#>Continued use of the soil resource on local, state, and federal lands as part of the county's custom and culture, and economic viability.*¶

Deleted: Policies¶

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Moved down [28]: *<#>Coordinate with USDA NRCS and CCCD on land use development and disturbance activities.*¶

- *Apply credible scientific data in decisions regarding soil resource restrictions and development.*
    - *ensure that the watersheds in Campbell County are managed to reduce soil erosion and associated sedimentation hazards.*
- ***Support approved soil remediation efforts by local, state, and federal agencies.***
- ***Support efforts of soil conservation by industry and agriculture interests.***
- *Coordinate with USDA NRCS and CCCD on land use development and disturbance activities.*
- ***Review and comment on new and revised state and federal policies and decisions for applicability to soil resource issues in Campbell County.***
- *Cooperate, **consult, and coordinate** in studies, planning, **and** implementation activities related to **soil resources** by local, state, and federal agencies.*
- *Enhance natural resource education by providing information to urban and rural communities and legitimate media.*

3.3 Vegetation

Campbell County is characterized by sagebrush habitats in colder, intermountain areas (typically occurring at 4,000 to 9,500 feet above sea level), and prairie grasslands in warmer, low elevation areas (below 7,000 feet above sea level; Strategic Wildlife Action Plan [SWAP]; WGFD 2017a). These two habitat types compose 55% and 32% of the total area in Campbell County, respectively (Table 3-7). Sagebrush shrubland is characterized by a semi-desert climate, long winters (when much of the precipitation occurs as snow), hot and dry summers, and persistent winds (WGFD 2017a). Prairie grasslands in eastern Wyoming, the majority of which are characterized as either short or mixed-grass prairie, are characterized by fertile soils, high summer precipitations, and a longer growing season compared to any other habitat type in Wyoming (WGFD 2017a), which results in high biomass productivity. All other habitat types, separately, represent less than 10% of the county area (Table 3-7, Figure 3-11). Overviews of the SWAP habitat types that are prominent in Campbell County are discussed in Appendix A.

Table 3-7. Composition of habitat types within Campbell County, Wyoming.

Habitat	Acres	% Composition
sagebrush shrublands	1,698,318.00	55.4
prairie grasslands	968,756.80	31.6
xeric and lower montane forests	105,942.40	3.5
excluded	105,439.60	3.4
riparian areas	82,512.27	2.7
wetlands	77,226.50	2.5
desert shrublands	28,251.23	0.9
aspen/deciduous forests	518.57	<0.1
montane/subalpine forests	335.81	<0.1
foothill shrublands	39.11	<0.1
mountain grasslands and alpine tundra	0.67	<0.1
cliff/canyon/cave/rock outcrop	0.46	<0.1
Total	**3,067,341.42**	**100**

Sums can differ from values shown due to rounding.

Moved (insertion) [29]

Deleted: <#>Monitor soil use and resources on state and federal lands in cooperation with local agencies.¶
Protect private rights and interests in the use of soil resources on state and federal land.¶
Support the CCCD in their efforts to:¶

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cooperate, consult, and coordinate in studies, planning, and implementation activities related to soil resources by local, state, and federal agencies; and¶
enhance natural resource education by providing information to urban and rural communities and legitimate media sources

Moved up [29]: <#>Apply credible scientific data in decisions regarding soil resource restrictions and development.¶

Deleted: <#>Require oil, gas, and other industry developments affecting the soil resource on federal lands to coordinate, cooperate, and consult with the CCCD and USDA NRCS.¶

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Deleted: State and federal agencies shall

Deleted: collaborate with affected stakeholders in projects potentially affecting

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Deleted: Custom and Culture¶

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Moved down [30]: Surface ownership in Campbell County is primarily private, followed by state and federal ownership.

Deleted: Thus, it follows that the various habitat types in Campbell County are primarily located on private land (Table 3-8) and management decisions on private land strongly influence the condition and trend of these habitat types within the county.

Moved down [31]: Campbell County desires to maintain viable plant communities that are productive for livestock operations, while maintaining habitat for wildlife populations.¶
¶

Deleted: Table 3-7. Composition of habitat types within Campbell County, Wyoming

Surface ownership in Campbell County is primarily private, followed by state and federal ownership. Thus, it follows that the various habitat types in Campbell County are primarily located on private land (Table 3-8) and management decisions on private land strongly influence the condition and trend of these habitat types within the county.

Campbell County desires to maintain viable plant communities that are productive for livestock operations, while maintaining habitat for wildlife populations.

Table 3-8. Percent ownership of habitat types within Campbell County, Wyoming.*

Habitat	Private Ownership	Federal Ownership	State Ownership
sagebrush shrublands	81%	13%	6%
prairie grasslands	83%	11%	6%
xeric and lower montane forests	68%	25%	7%
excluded	89%	7%	4%
riparian areas	89%	3%	8%
wetlands	92%	3%	5%
desert shrublands	78%	18%	4%
aspen/deciduous forests	96%	<1%	4%
montane/subalpine forests	6%	94%	0%
foothill shrublands	70%	21%	9%
mountain grasslands and alpine tundra	100%	0%	0%
cliff/canyon/cave/rock outcrop	0%	100%	0%
Total	**82%**	**12%**	**6%**

*Percent calculations are based on data presented in Figure 2-1 and Figure 3-10.

Figure 3-11. Habitat types in Campbell County, Wyoming.

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Table 3-8. Percent ownership of habitat types within Campbell County, Wyoming*

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Campbell County wyoming

History shows plant communities can be changed by disturbances such as wildfire, drought, grazing management, recreational use, and other activities (BLM 2008). The plant communities within Campbell County evolved with some level of disturbance. Disturbance levels or type of disturbance can alter various processes within the ecosystem that result in changes to the plant community (Pimm 1986). Plant community conversion results in changes to vegetative structure and composition, which can lead to landscape fragmentation, increased susceptibility to invasive species, negative impacts to shrubland- and grassland- adapted wildlife species, reduced productivity and forage value, and in turn threaten ecosystem functions and structure (Smith and Enloe 2006, Knight 1994, Connelly et al. 2003, Bradley et al. 2010). No specific data are available on the effects of disturbances (e.g., wildfire suppression, drought, and grazing management) on the ecosystem processes in Campbell County, but it can be assumed that there has been some alteration to the native landscape during the last century.

The vegetation of Campbell County includes various grasses, shrubs, and trees that represent both native and introduced (from other countries or parts of the U.S.) species. The maintenance of a perennial grass cover provides protection from wind and water erosion, as well as feed and cover for grazing animals and wildlife. Shrubs are an important component of the rangelands in Campbell County; however, the county respects the management style of fewer shrubs on private rangelands. Vegetation management must include a multiple use base in the county, which reflects the local custom and culture. Coniferous and deciduous trees are tied to specific geographic and ecological sites within Campbell County. Cottonwood trees once predominated in riparian areas of the county only to see a decline in the last 20 years due to insects and drought. Restoration efforts could include re-establishment of shrub communities on rangelands and cottonwood trees in riparian areas, but with local support. Successful reclamation of vegetative rangeland communities is supported by Campbell County.

Any recovery planning efforts for sensitive, threatened, and endangered plant species shall evaluate, mitigate, and support the county's custom, culture, and economic viability.

3.3.1 Policy

Maintain or improve vegetation communities in order to reduce soil erosion, maintain the ecological diversity, optimize health and productivity and provide forage and cover for livestock, wildlife, and bird populations.

3.3.2 Goals

- *Conservation and cooperative management of vegetative communities on state and federal lands.*
- *Cooperation with local, state, and federal agencies regarding vegetation monitoring and assessment.Cooperative management of rangeland, forest land, and crop land vegetation treatments.*

3.3.3 Objectives

- ***Provide adequate notice to Campbell County residents regarding any proposed state or federal action relating to the vegetative resource of Campbell County.***

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Sustain

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Reclamation plans for federal and state agencies shall consult with local, specialized agencies including, but not limited to, the Campbell County Weed and Pest District, the Predator Management Board, the CCCD, and other city and county agencies with specialized expertise. ¶

Moved down [32]: Objectives¶

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Support of rehabilitation and restoration efforts for historic vegetative communities.¶

Commented [CDF19]: Could these be pared down to a couple statements that capture these thoughts?

Deleted: *Cooperation with local agencies conducting plant surveys to validate existing data and add new data.*¶
Support of locally driven efforts to identify, modify, and manage the vegetative resources for desired plant communities.¶
Policies¶

Moved (insertion) [32]

- ***Utilize multiple use management concepts in managing the vegetative resources on state and federal lands in Campbell County.***
- ***State and federal agencies shall cooperatively manage vegetative resources on the state and federal lands with consideration of adjoining private lands.***
- *Use scientifically accepted ecological site descriptions, including state and transition models for vegetative management.*
- *Support of locally driven efforts to identify, modify, and manage the vegetative resources for desired plant communities.*

Federal agencies are appropriated funds by the U.S. Congress to support multiple use on lands within Campbell County as guided primarily by the FLPMA. Vegetative resources on federal lands within Campbell County provide forage for livestock and habitat for wildlife. Some other uses include mineral (coal, oil, natural gas, coal bed natural gas) extraction, research, and recreation. To balance and evaluate the various uses of federal lands, the BLM prepares an RMP and the USFS prepares Land and Resource Management Plans (LRMPs) that contain specific decisions designed to manage the variety of uses in a way that is complementary to one another and attempts to resolve conflicts where it occurs. These planning documents are updated routinely or as needed.

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The BLM recognizes the importance of vegetation management and the complexities involved with multiple use management. Therefore, the BLM prepared the Integrated Vegetation Management Handbook (BLM 2008) with an approach that fosters interdisciplinary and collaborative process to implement actions that will improve the biological diversity and ecosystem function to promote and maintain native plant communities that are resilient to disturbance and invasive species. This handbook presents several goals, including:

> "Decisions concerning the desired mix of plant communities and uses will be made at the local level, through the land-use planning and implementation process, with involvement of local communities, stakeholders, other landowners, tribes and other agencies. This approach will help avoid duplication of efforts, ensure consistency and improve public acceptance of vegetation management activities."

The USFS Forest Service Manual (FSM) 2000 identified the management of range vegetation to meet an assortment of USFS objectives (USFS 2005), including:

> "To manage range vegetation to protect basic soil and water resources, provide for ecological diversity, improve or maintain environmental quality, and meet public needs for interrelated resource uses.";
>
> "To integrate management of range vegetation with other resource programs to achieve multiple use objectives contained in Forest land and resource management plans."; and
>
> "To provide for livestock forage, wildlife food and habitat, outdoor recreation, and other resource values dependent on range vegetation."

Specific to national grasslands, FSM 2000 identified the following objectives:

"To promote the development of grassland agriculture and sustained yield management of the soil, water, forage, fish and wildlife, recreation, and timber resources."; and

"To demonstrate sound and practical principles of land use to favorably influence nearby areas and economies."

ESDs define a distinctive kind of land with specific physical characteristics that differ from other kinds of land in its ability to produce a distinctive kind and amount of vegetation, and in its ability to respond to management actions and natural disturbances. ESDs are used to assist in management, research, and evaluation as the system divides the landscape into basic units for study. These sites are defined using resources and concepts such as climate, soils, and state-and-transition models to characterize the area. ESDs allow for goals and expectations for land to differ within a landscape that can be specified with some precision the difference expectations.

Deleted: <#>Use unbiased and scientifically accepted ecological site descriptions, including state and transition models for vegetative management. ...

Uses of ESDs include:

- Assess the risk of persistent degradation (undesirable change) and take proactive measures to avoid it.
- Specify constraints to desired ecosystem change, estimate their probability of occurrence and devise contingencies.
- Design and interpret monitoring based on expected responses to management or climate changes.

Reseeding, brush management, and range renovation are dependent on the soil and climate of a given site. Soil survey information is an important part of ESD data. Soils should always be included in management decisions.

The BLM, USFS, and USDA NRCS agreed in 2010 to utilize ecological sites for the common framework in their land management practices and policies (BLM et al. 2010). The common objective is to utilize science-based technical processes to sustain and enhance natural resources and the environment. In the past, each agency utilized different methods to stratify landscapes, but this approach results in a standardized method to define, delineate, and describe terrestrial ecological sites. Since the adoption of using ecological sites, the *Interagency Ecological Site Handbook for Rangelands* has been released (January 2013; BLM et al. 2013).

3.4 Visual

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Campbell County enjoys a variety of visual resources, ranging from prairie landscapes and scenic juniper- and cedar-dotted hillsides to views of the Big Horn Mountains, Powder River Basin, and the Pumpkin Buttes. With the advent of the homesteaders introducing livestock and farming to the viewshed, to the development of its rich mineral resources, the county's visual resource has continually changed to accommodate the infrastructure needed to support the industries associated with the economy of the county.

Campbell County has historically embraced new industries and infrastructures in order to enhance the county's economy and improve the lives of its citizens. These technologies, such as wind turbines, cell phone towers, and radio antennas, bring new aesthetic challenges along with the infrastructure needed to support them, such as transmission lines.

Campbell County recognizes that federal agencies are required to consider scenic values when it comes to allowing development and other actions on federal lands within the county.

Federal land management agencies conduct assessments of visual impacts in determining how an area should be managed in accordance with Visual Resource Management (VRM) class objectives, with the goal of protecting the visual resource while not burdening authorized land uses and maintaining economic stability. VRM classes define the "amount of noticeability" a project can have in a specified area. The BLM considers VRM objectives before authorizing land uses that may affect the visual character of the landscape. BLM VRMs are classified as Class 1-most natural, Class 2-want it to be not noticeable to the casual observer, Class 3-can be noticeable, and Class 4-can be substantially noticeable.

Campbell County supports the evaluation and appropriate protection of visual resources, particularly those with tourism/recreational value, to the extent that such management accommodates and recognizes custom and culture, or economic development of the county. Recovery of mineral and natural resources and other properly managed multiple-uses should be a central objective, in areas with a designated scenic value.

3.4.1 Policy

The utilization of additional visual resource protection only upon determination that the visual resource has not already been compromised.

3.4.2 Goals

- *Continuation of existing land uses.*
- *Economic projects and activities are not unduly restricted by visual resource protections.*
- *Communication sites recognized as important to the health, safety, and welfare of Campbell County citizens.*

3.4.3 *State and federal agency notification and coordination with Campbell County as part of the review/evaluation of visual resources.* Objectives

- ***Evaluate economic viability of projects before implementation of visual resource protection requirements.***
- ***Visual resource protection requirements shall not unnecessarily or inappropropriately intrude on existing land uses.***
- ***Visual resource designations should not adversely affect private property rights or private land uses.***
- *State and federal agency notification and coordination with Campbell County as part of the review/evaluation of visual resources.*

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Policies¶

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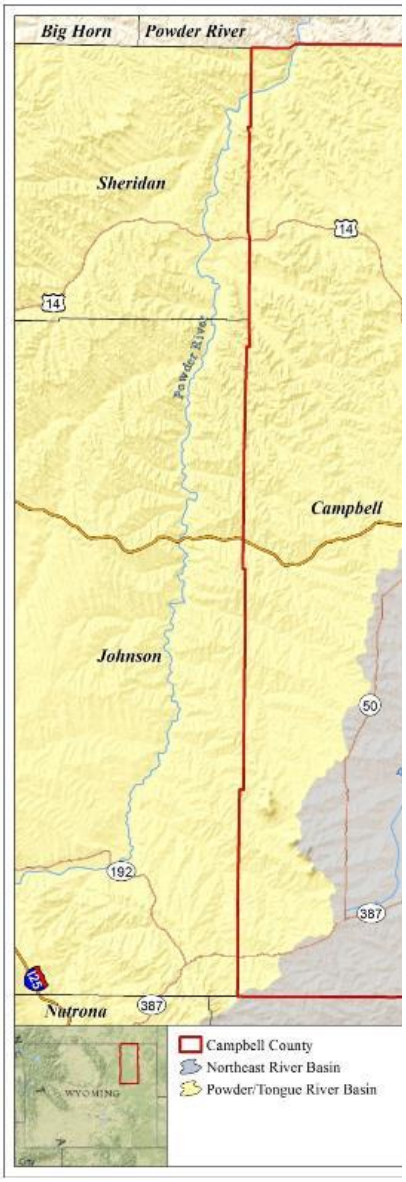
3.5 Water

The Powder/Tongue River Basin and Northeast Wyoming River Basin make up the drainage basins in Campbell County (Figure 3-12). These basins are divided into seven watersheds, including the Upper Powder, Middle Powder, Little Powder, and Upper Little Missouri in the Powder/Tongue River Basin, and the Antelope, Upper Cheyenne, and Upper Belle Fourche in the Northeast Wyoming River Basin (Figure 3-13; Table 3-9). The county is headwaters for the Belle Fourche River and Little Powder River. Many other named and unnamed creeks and streams flow within the county (Table 3-10; Figure 3-14). No major reservoirs exist within the county; however, a number of smaller water storage facilities occur.

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Table 3-9. Watersheds within Campbell County, Wyoming.

Watershed Name			Acres	Percent
Little Powder	866,705.81	28.3		
Upper Belle Fourche			844,803.88	27.5
Upper Powder			675,243.8	22.0
Antelope			240,686.2	7.8
Upper Cheyenne			208,847.3	6.8
Middle Powder			192,252.5	6.3
Upper Little Missouri			39,085.9	1.3
Total			**3,067,625.43**	**100**



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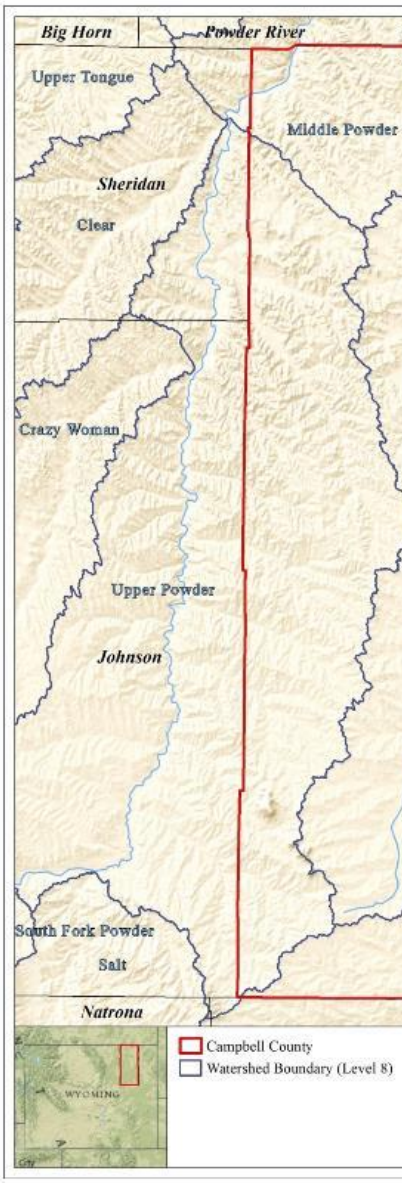
Deleted: Figure 3-11. Campbell County water basins.

Campbell County wyoming

Table 3-10. Length of rivers, streams, and creeks within Campbell County, Wyoming.

River, Stream, or Creek Name	Length in Miles
Belle Fourche River	66.86
Little Powder River	55.27
Donkey Creek	27.53
Caballo Creek	26.55
Horse Creek	23.42
Wildcat Creek	22.25
Wild Horse Creek	22.22
Porcupine Creek	21.06
Cottonwood Creek	19.23
Bitter Creek	18.76
Little Thunder Creek	18.00
L X Bar Creek	17.04
Dead Horse Creek	17.03
Rawhide Creek	15.79
Hoe Creek	15.47
Mud Spring Creek	14.76
Middle Prong Wild Horse Creek	13.62
Bone Pile Creek	13.41
Beaver Creek	13.36
Bates Creek	12.98
Black Thunder Creek	12.28
Four Horse Creek	10.78
Fortification Creek	9.94
Middle Prong Pumpkin Creek	9.69
Powder River	8.41
Willow Creek	7.95
Total	**532.05**

Figure 3-12. Campbell County water basins.



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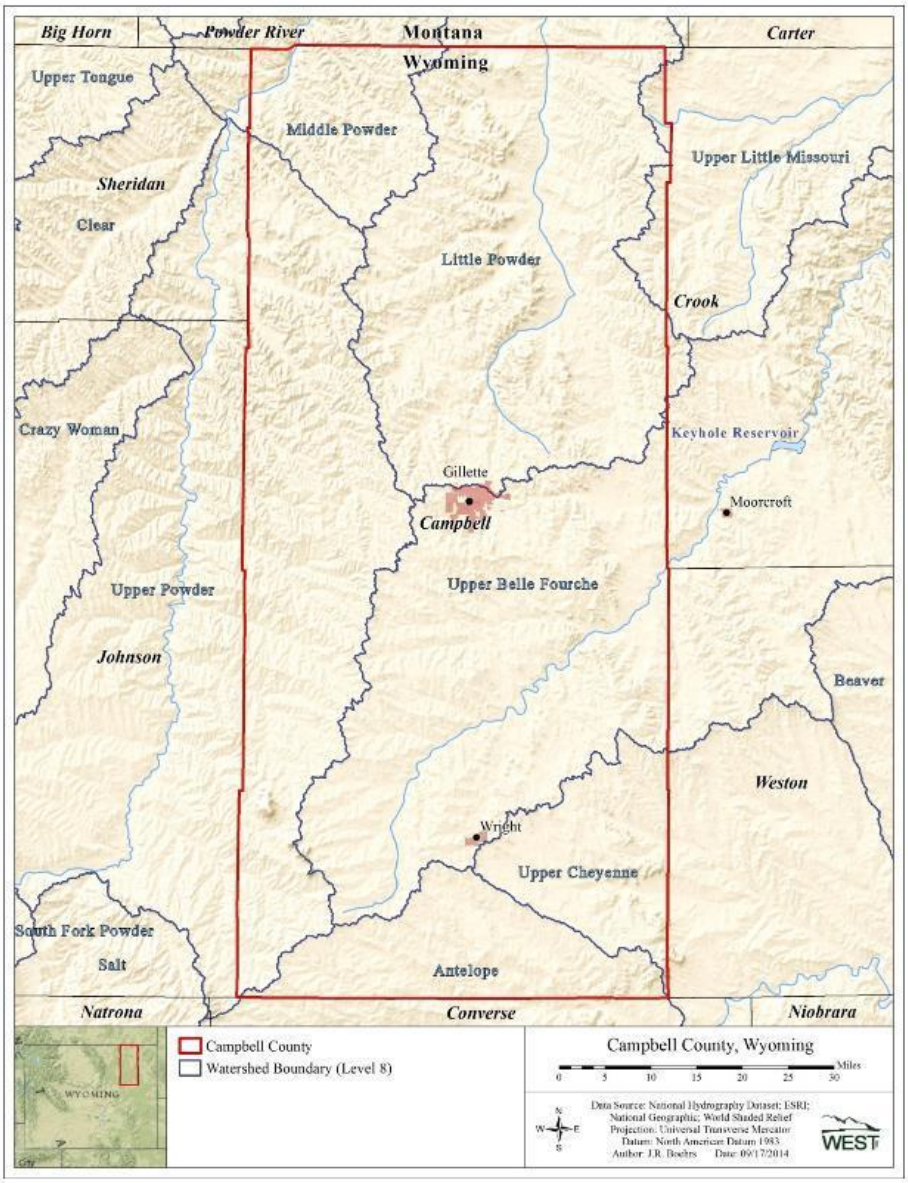


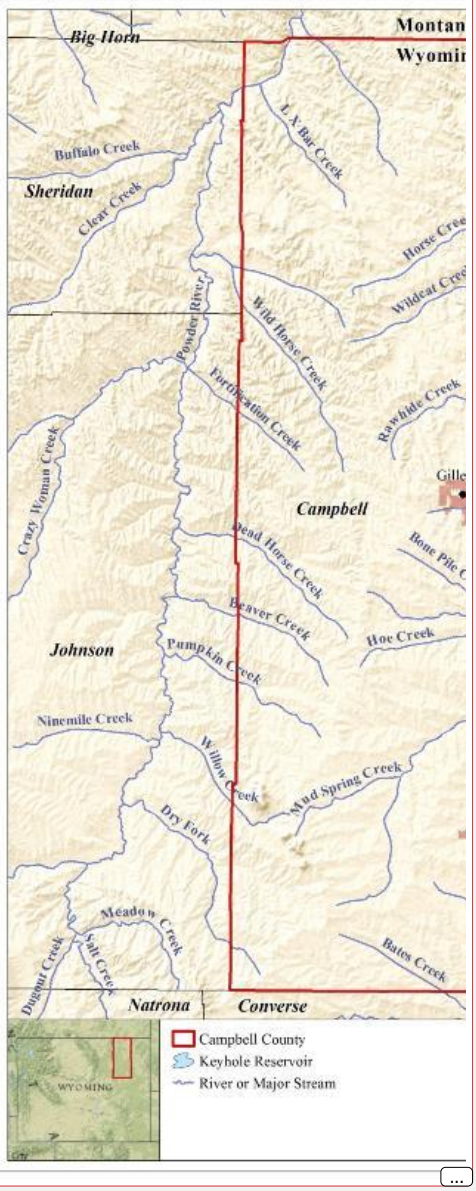
Figure 3-13. Campbell County watersheds.

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wyoming



Figure 3-14. Campbell County rivers and streams.

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Water has historical importance in the West and in Campbell County for agricultural, domestic, and industrial needs. Native American tribes used natural water courses as landmarks and often as routes of travel. Early settlements and homesteads were located in close proximity to water sources. Current large water users in Campbell County include the municipalities of Gillette and Wright, mining, oil and gas, agriculture, and rural subdivisions.

Agriculture and railroads, the predominant early industries in Campbell County, depended on water for their existence. Farming successfully utilized irrigation early in Wyoming's history. Ranchers utilized irrigated cropland and dryland farming to provide winter feed and summer grazing to sustain ranching enterprises. Fields are irrigated for livestock forage production including alfalfa, grass hay, and pasture grass (Wyoming Water Development Commission [WWDC] 2002). Wyoming Agricultural Statistics provide historical crop data. Water waste associated with irrigation practices is a concern due to water loss from ditches, infrastructure leakage, and field waste; however, much of the water is returned to the downstream system. Agriculture is the largest source of consumptive water use in the Powder/Tongue River Basin (surface 184,000 acre-feet/year; ground 200 acre-feet/year) and Northeast Wyoming River Basin (surface 69,000 acre-feet/year; ground 17,000 acre/feet per year; Taboga et al. 2019).

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Municipal and domestic water uses include public water supply systems and individual well and small water systems. Current high users of Campbell County's water resources include the municipalities of Gillette and Wright (WWDC 2002). Municipal water use is fairly low in the Powder/Tongue River Basin (surface 2,000 acre-feet/year; ground 500 acre-feet/year) and Northeast Wyoming River Basin (ground 9,100 acre-feet/year); domestic use is slightly higher in the Powder/Tongue River Basin (4,400 acre-feet/year) compared to the Northeast Wyoming River Basin (3,600 acre-feet/year).

Industrial water use includes electric power generation, coal mining, conventional oil and gas production, coalbed methane production, and oil refining. Industrial water use is primarily from groundwater. A small amount of surface water is used by the Wyodak Plant (east of Gillette). Industrial water use is relatively high for conventional oil and gas, and coalbed methane activities. The Powder/Tongue River Basin reported groundwater use at 68,000 acre-feet/year, while the Northeast Wyoming River Basin reported 46,000 acre-feet (additional 4,700 acre-feet/year for miscellaneous industrial use; WWDC 2002). These are the most current available water use values according to WWDC; however, these data may not reflect the decline in industrial activities since 2002 (See Chapter 4 - *Mineral Resources* for further details).

Wyoming surface and groundwater law is rooted in the doctrine of prior appropriation, which generally establishes that the first party to put water to a meaningful use has the first right to the water and sets priority as the mechanism for regulation of water rights. The state will not allow a user to waste state water. An applicant may not appropriate the maximum amount of water allowed by law unless that amount can be put to beneficial use. If a user fails to use water or wastes the water, the state may terminate the user's right to use that portion of state's water. Stock water and domestic drinking water uses have consistently had preferred status in Wyoming law. A full description on Wyoming water law can be found in *A History of Wyoming Water Law, Water Rights, and Water Development* (Cooper 2004) and *Wyoming Water Law – A Summary* (Jacobs et al. 2003). These documents provide the foundation for Wyoming water rights. Additional state

surface and groundwater regulations and instructions can be found at the Wyoming State Engineer's Office ([WSEO] 2014).

Issues related to surface and groundwater include both quantity and quality. Quantity is generally regulated by the WSEO. Wyoming has been segregated into four water divisions. Campbell County is fully contained within Water Division 2: Sheridan. Water quality is regulated by the WDEQ. The WDEQ – Water Quality Division includes the Watershed Management Section and is divided into seven closely interrelated programs, including Surface Water Standards, Watershed Monitoring, Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Development, Nonpoint Source Pollution Planning and Grants, Water Quality Assessment, Section 401 Certification, and Quality Assurance/Quality Control.

The USEPA believes Water Quality Standards are the foundation of the water quality-based pollution control program mandated by the Clean Water Act of 1972 (CWA). Water Quality Standards define the goals for a waterbody by designating its uses, setting criteria to protect those uses, and establishing provisions such as anti-degradation policies to protect waterbodies from pollutants.

The WDEQ has programs in place to manage surface water quality. Wyoming has four surface water classes and uses designations to identify Wyoming waters: Class 1 – Outstanding waters; Class 2 – Fisheries and drinking water; Class 3 – Aquatic life other than fish; Class 4 – Agriculture, industrial, recreation, and wildlife. Each surface water class is provided protection based on the type of the water class. The objectives of the Wyoming water pollution control program are designed to serve the interests of the state and achieve the related goals, objectives, and policies of the CWA. To achieve these objectives, water monitoring throughout the state and specifically in areas with coal-bed methane development have been instituted to track surface water quality and identify potentially impaired waters. Waters identified as impaired on WDEQ's 2020 – Wyoming Water Quality Assessment and Impaired Waters List in Campbell County include Donkey Creek, Stonepile Creek, Gillette Fishing Lake, and Little Powder River (Integrated 305(b) and 303(d) Report; WDEQ 2020) (Table 3-11).

Table 3-11. Surface water quality classifications on waters within Campbell County, WY.

Watershed	Stream	Classification	IR Category	Cause of Impairment
Little Powder River	Little Powder River	2AB	5	Fecal Coliform
Upper Belle Fourche	Donkey Creek	3B	4A	Fecal Coliform
	Stonepile Creek	3B		

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) also designates waterways into Integrated Reporting (IR) Categories, which are calculated based on water quality data entered into the system

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throughout the sampling seasons. Both Donkey and Stonepile Creeks have been designated as IR Category 4A, which indicates that "one or more designated uses are impaired or threatened but establishment of a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) is not required because a state developed TMDL has been approved by EPA." TMDLs were completed in August 2013 for both waterways in the Upper Belle Fourche watershed. An IR Category 5 is defined as "available data and/or information indicating that at least one designated use is not being supported or is threatened, and a TMDL is needed" for the waterway. A watershed restoration plan was completed for the Little Powder River watershed in 2019 and was accepted as the TMDL alternative by the EPA on June 1, 2021.

3.5.1 Policy

To maintain and protect water resources of sufficient quality and quantity to support agriculture, wildlife, range, industry, and citizen needs in the present and into the future.

3.5.2 Goals

- *Employment of the prior appropriation doctrine as adopted by the State of Wyoming.*
- *Water resource development that assures future growth and protection of Wyoming water rights within agreements with neighboring states.*
- *Management and conservation of water in a manner which benefits the county. Improvement of quality and quantity of usable water through the efficient management, development, and use of water resources.*
- *Continued agricultural and industrial viability as part of the custom and culture and beneficial impacts on state and federal lands.*
- *Wetland and water supply issues regulated and shall be resolved at the local level.*
- *Coordinated approach when establishing riparian management plans and use of BMPs.*

3.5.3 Objectives

- *Support the appropriation and utilization of water rights currently provided under Wyoming law for beneficial use as the most effective means for providing water resources for agricultural, municipal, industrial, and domestic purposes.*
- ***Monitor water policy, water law, water use, water development opportunities, and changes in regulations.***
- *Campbell County opposes the federal control or nationalization of Wyoming's water resources or rights.*
- *Support protection of private rights and interests in water development by the WSEO on state and federal land.*
- *Protect private property rights during water development on state and federal lands.*
- *Water rights desired by the federal government must be obtained through the WSEO under the laws of the State of Wyoming.*
- *Notify owners of existing water rights of any attempt to negate and or acquire that water right and not coerce the existing owner in any manner to relinquish that right; and*
- *Recognize valid water rights.*

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Commented [GW24]: Gweisz: I will chime in here. I think it is important to retain the word "shall" . Also, given the federal overreach with the "Waters of the US" proposed rule, I think it important to not only include the word "resolved" but also the words "managed" and "administered"

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- *Review new and revised state and federal policies and decisions for applicability to water issues in Campbell County and provide appropriate comments.*
- ***Use credible scientific data in decisions regarding water resource restrictions and development.***
- *Ensure productive watersheds are maintained to reduce soil erosion.*
- *Support locally-led watershed based planning.*
- *Support studies of flow and water quality on local watersheds.*
- *Review and provide comments to the WDEQ*
- *Promote public education by providing information to urban and rural communities and legitimate media sources.*
- *Support water conservation and precipitation gathering by industry, agriculture, and the public.*
- *Support government-approved stream and lake remediation efforts by local and state agencies.*
- *Support recycling of water, use of appropriately treated reclaimed water, and use of alternative water sources to reduce use of potable water.*

Water rights are provided under state law when the water has been obtained by beneficial applications of Wyoming's water law. Preferred water uses shall have preference rights in the following order:

- Water for drinking purposes for both man and beast;
- Water for municipal purposes;
- Water for the use of steam engines and for general railway use, water for culinary, laundry, bathing, refrigerating (including the manufacture of ice), for steam and hot water heating plants, and steam power plants; and
- Industrial purposes.

Interstate compacts controlling the development and use of water in Campbell County include the Belle Fourche River Compact of 1943 and the Yellowstone River Compact of 1950.

The Belle Fourche River Compact of 1943 divides the water between Wyoming and South Dakota. The compact recognizes all rights in Wyoming existing as of the date of the compact and permits Wyoming unlimited use for stock water reservoirs not exceeding 20 acre-feet in capacity. Wyoming is allowed to deplete the flow of the Belle Fourche River under the conditions existing as of the date of the compact by an additional 10%. No reservoir constructed subsequent to the date of the compact solely to utilize the water allocated to Wyoming shall have a capacity greater than 1,000 acre-feet.

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The Yellowstone River Compact of 1950 controls the development and use of water from the Tongue River, Powder River, and Little Powder River. This compact divides the unappropriated flow of the Tongue River, Powder River, and Little Powder River, after needs for supplemental supply for existing rights are met, as follows:

Tongue River: 40% to Wyoming, 60% to Montana

Powder River and Little Powder River: 42% to Wyoming, 58% to Montana

Article X of the Compact stipulates that no water shall be diverted from the Yellowstone River Basin without the unanimous consent of the three signatory states, Wyoming, Montana, and North Dakota.

Coordination with the WSEO should be maintained to ensure water rights and resource restrictions are understood and followed.

The WDEQ regulations (Chapter 1 – Section 35 Credible Data) addressed the development of scientifically valid chemical, physical, and biological monitoring data. The WDEQ further stipulates that data shall be collected using accepted referenced laboratory and field methods employed by specialists with relevant experience. All data collection shall include and document measures to monitor quality assurance throughout the duration of a project. Data used to inform water resource decisions should meet these standards.

Water rights in Wyoming are attached to the land by legal land description (quarter-quarter, section, township and range; State of Wyoming 2000). Anyone seeking water rights information must provide legal land description information for the parcel of interest.

The State Engineer supervises the waters of the state, authorized under W.S. 41-3-909. A permit is required any time a person intends to acquire the right to beneficial use of the state's surface or groundwater. An application must be completed, and a permit must be obtained from the state prior to performing work which will involve state water. The state provides information and instruction to apply/obtain, adjudicate, and change water use.

The State Engineer has set standards for water well construction to ensure appropriate use and protection of the state's groundwater resources.

Water resources and development potential have been drafted for the City of Gillette (Water Resources Data System Library 2014). The "Master Plans" apply scientific research to identify key water sources and development potential under the existing water right. In 2002, the WWDC published river basin water plans for the Powder/Tongue River Basin and Northeast Wyoming River Basin (WWDC 2014). These plans detail the existing water resources, use, projections, and potential planning for individual basins. Development should follow guidelines provided in these documents. Continued efforts to update and review the "Master Plan" are supported. Developments which are feasible under the "Master Plan" should also be supported or modified to achieve desired objectives.

Conservation efforts should be included as part of the county, state and federal planning. There are numerous programs run by various agencies and organizations that are potential sources of assistance to water users. Local Conservation Districts, Ducks Unlimited, Trout Unlimited, Cooperative Extension, Wyoming Association of Conservation Districts, Wyoming Association

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ensure that productive watersheds are maintained to reduce soil erosion;¶
support locally-led watershed based planning;¶
support studies of flow and water quality on local watersheds;¶
review and provide comments to the WYDEQ; and ¶
promote public education by providing information to urban and rural communities and legitimate media sources.¶
Support water conservation and precipitation gathering by industry, agriculture, and the public.¶
Support government-approved stream and lake remediation efforts by local and state agencies. ¶
Support recycling of water, use of appropriately treated reclaimed water, and use of alternative water sources to reduce use of potable water. ...

of Rural Water Systems, Wyoming Department of Agriculture (WDA), WDEQ, Wyoming Game and Fish Department (WGFD), WSEO, WWDC, BLM, USACE, NRCS, Bureau of Reclamation, USFS, USFWS, and the US Geological Survey (USGS) are all potential sources of information, technical assistance, and cost-share funding opportunities. A full description of programs and agencies/organizations and contact information can be found online (WWDC 2009). The water management and conservation assistance programs directory provides an overview of local, state, and federal programs.

Conservation planning should ensure project designs include definition of measurable project objectives by project stakeholders. To meet these objectives, baseline conditions must be defined and continued monitoring must be conducted. Following procedures and design plans outlined in scientific literature are recommended to increase project success (Shields et al. 2003). State and federal agencies have published manuals and guidance to assist project planning.

In 2014, the WDEQ published a Stream and Lakeshore Restoration BMP Manual (WDEQ 2014b). The manual outlined 16 BMPs that should be considered when a restoration project is planned.

State standards have been developed for treated water. These standards can be found on the WDEQ regulations website. Additionally, research that identifies potential methods to treat wastewater has been and is in the process of being completed by the University of Wyoming (UW) –Water Resource Program (UW 2014a). Research opportunities should be considered to help increase technology related to alternative water sources. Potential alternative water sources may include treated effluent, rainwater collected on site, condensate from cooling, graywater, storm water, sump pump discharge, or saline sources.

Coordinated efforts to implement state and federal methods should be instituted during project planning. The Partners of Fish and Wildlife provided an example of coordination between state resources and land owners by establishing a management plan implemented along the Powder River that included over 70,000 acres of continuous land and protected 13 miles of riparian habitat. Riparian management projects that fence drainage and wetland features may improve wildlife habitat and water quality through a reduction of soil erosion and improving vegetative cover along stream banks (USFWS 2014a).

In addition to riparian management, wetlands should also be considered during development and conservation efforts. Wetlands are an important feature in the Wyoming landscape. In arid climates such as Wyoming, wetland areas provide habitat for resident and migratory wildlife species. Wetlands are utilized by over 75% of all wildlife species (USFWS 2014b). Additional wetland information is found in the Wildlife Section (Section 3.9).

Consultation with local groups during the NEPA process help ensure local consideration and requirements are implemented in conjunction with proposed developments. This can be achieved through the request to be a Cooperating Agency during the NEPA process.

The WDEQ has set surface and groundwater standards that state waters shall not contain biological, hazardous, toxic or potentially toxic, materials or substances in concentrations or amounts that exceed maximum allowable concentrations. The full surface and groundwater

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State and federal agencies shall:¶
require oil, gas and other developments on federal and state trust lands to consult with a local group, i.e., the CCCD, to develop monitoring protocols;¶
require water quality monitoring, including sampling and data collection for industrial developments affecting waters of the state on state and federal lands;¶
disclose water flow, level, and quality data to the public;¶
use credible scientific data and accepted methods for acquisition of water flow, level, and quality data in hydrology studies and decision making;¶
consult, coordinate, and collaborate with affected stakeholders in projects potentially affecting water quality and quantity.¶
incorporate watershed management in all LMPs.¶
notify owners of existing water rights of any attempt to negate and or acquire that water right and not coerce the existing owner in any manner to relinquish that right; and ¶
recognize valid water rights. ...

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standards can be found in Chapter 1 (surface) and Chapter 8 (ground) of the WDEQ regulations (WDEQ 2005, 2013). These standards should be adhered to throughout a development process.

Monitoring plans should be reviewed by Campbell County to ensure standards are met before construction takes place. Furthermore, sampling records and annual reports should be provided to Campbell County for review.

In 2014, the WDEQ published *Wyoming's Methods for Determining Surface Water Quality Condition and TMDL Prioritization* (WDEQ 2014c). This document outlines standardized methods for assessing surface water. Utilizing a standard approach across all developments will help ensure results are accurate and comparable. Study and sampling design should also incorporate methods to assess water conditions across multiple components associated with a development project, as previous studies have suggested potential differences among project components (Sharma et al. 2008, Reddy et al. 2009). The UW – Water Research Program has published research related to water, specifically coal bed methane projects (UW 2014b). These publications are updated as they are completed, so should be referenced for the most up to date technologies and practices.

Monitoring of 303(d) listed waterways within Campbell County (e.g., Donkey Creek, Stonepile Creek, and Little Powder River) has been delegated to the Campbell County Conservation District (CCCD). The WDEQ provides grant funding for CCCD to conduct these monitoring efforts and provides technical assistance as needed throughout the sampling season. CCCD is a collaborative partner with the WDEQ in order to provide credible water quality data while serving as a local agency contact for landowners and other stakeholders within the County. Ambient monitoring of surface water quality has occurred state-wide and, in a network specifically identified for coal bed methane (CBM) development. Wyoming participated in an Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program that produced a Scientific Investigations Report (Peterson et al. 2007). The report compared Wyoming streams with other western state streams. Additionally, to better estimate the quality of Wyoming's surface waters, WDEQ added probability monitoring to the surface water monitoring program in 2004. Results of this monitoring have been reported by WDEQ's Watershed Monitoring Program (WMP).

The WDEQ created the WMP in 1992. Data inventoried by this program are used to define a range of expected conditions when evaluating the surface water quality of other Wyoming streams of unknown condition. The 2010 – 2019 Watershed Monitoring Program Water Quality Strategy lists 10 program objectives that include: determining water quality standard attainment, identifying impaired waters, identifying causes and sources of impairment, assessing water quality status and trends at multiple scales, evaluating watershed program effectiveness, responding to complaints and emergencies, supporting the development and implementation of water quality standards, providing data and technical support toward the development and evaluation of TMDLs, providing data and technical support toward the implementation and evaluation of nonpoint source restoration projects, and supporting Wyoming Point Source Discharge Elimination System permitting and compliance.

Campbell County mining companies have extensive ground and surface water monitoring data in annual reports and permits located at the WDEQ/Land Quality Division offices.

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Additional watershed management resources are available online from the USEPA (2011). This resource provides a range of information to help manage and improve watersheds on a local and regional scale.

3.6

Weeds, Pests, and Invasive Species

The Wyoming Board of Agriculture, in conjunction with the Wyoming Weed and Pest Council (WWPC), determine "Designated Noxious Weeds" (W.S. 11-5-102(a)(xi)) and "Designated Pests" (W.S. 11-5-102 (a)(xii)). These listings provide statewide legal authority to regulate and manage these species. The current list (2019) of county and state noxious weeds and pests is included in Appendix A, along with descriptions of current weed and pest problems in Campbell County.

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The terms "noxious weed" and "invasive" are often used interchangeably. An "invasive" species, also called "introduced" or "exotic", is any nonnative species that significantly modifies or disrupts the ecosystems it colonizes. A "noxious weed" is a legal definition bestowed by a governmental authority as injurious to crops, natural habitats, ecosystems, humans and/or livestock (W.S. 11-5-102(a)(viii), Wyoming Weed and Pest Council 2019). Most noxious weeds are introduced species that are brought into an ecosystem either on purpose or by accident. Typically, they grow very aggressively and multiply quickly without natural controls. Noxious and invasive weeds contribute to the loss of rangeland productivity, increased soil erosion, reduced native species diversity, and loss of wildlife habitat and, in some instances, are hazardous to human and animal health and welfare (Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974, P.L. 93-629 [1975]). Principal vectors for noxious and invasive weed species expansion include waterways, roads, and animals. Control of noxious and invasive weeds requires federal, state, county, and private interests to work together.

Campbell County citizens have a custom and culture of controlling noxious weeds and pests in order to maintain quality and productivity of the county's natural resources and aesthetic value of its natural scenery. Early homesteaders and landowners were concerned with the invasion of noxious weeds and pests, and current landowners are actively involved in efforts to manage, prevent, and eradicate noxious weeds and pests.

The Campbell County Weed and Pest District (CCWPD) was established under the Wyoming Weed and Pest Control Act in 1973 (W.S. 11-5-101 et seq.). The early detection and rapid response (EDRR) committee was established in 2007. The CCWPD and EDRR work together to implement an effective program for the prevention, containment, and management of noxious weeds and pests on all land within the county.

At the federal level, the NRCS aids in preventing the introduction of invasive species, managing existing invasive species, and minimizing economic, ecological, and human health impacts that invasive species may cause. Their role includes following and supporting all tribal, state, and local laws regarding invasive species in the course of giving technical and financial assistance. The USDA, through the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), maintains a Federal Noxious Weed List and helps to safeguard U.S. agriculture and natural resources against significant pests (USDA APHIS 2014).

The control, prevention, and elimination of noxious weeds and pests are important to Campbell County as farming and ranching activities occur on approximately 95.5% of the lands within the county (USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service [NASS] 2017). The invasion and spread of noxious weeds and pests can have a detrimental effect on ranching, farming, haying, and livestock production. It is important that noxious weeds are controlled so grains produced throughout Campbell County provide the cleanest and most wholesome food supply possible.

Noxious weeds pose a threat to native plant and wildlife species. They often invade and colonize an area after disturbance activities that may be associated with energy development, such as new well sites, pipelines, roads, and reservoirs. Energy companies are required by federal agencies to monitor and implement noxious weed prevention and management programs as part of their permitting and operating processes. Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction industries are the most dominant economic forces in Campbell County, and the failure to comply with these requirements impact their operations. Tourism is an ever -increasing economic factor in Campbell County and the management and/or elimination of noxious weeds, invasive species, and pests help protect the health and safety of citizens, as well as the aesthetic value of the natural scenery of Campbell County.

Pest species management (e.g., black-tailed prairie dogs) and control is important to minimize the potential detrimental effect species such as grasshoppers, crickets, and leafhoppers can have on vegetation including crops. Pest species damage the physical structure of vegetation (e.g., chewing grass stems and breaking stalks) and affect the reproduction of the vegetation (e.g., removing reproductive structures and consuming seeds). Another damaging aspect of pests is that they can introduce pathogens such as bacteria, spores, and viruses. Control of pest species generally is not for complete eradication, but to maintain levels that do not result in harm to the natural or economic investments.

The black-tailed prairie dog is a state designated pest species that raises great concern to the agricultural base of the community (USFS 2020). The agricultural community identifies prairie dogs as competitors with livestock for forage through consumption and clipping to remove vegetation to view approaching predators, and can consume/clip substantial amounts of seeds, stems, roots, grasses, weeds, and leaves of flowering plants in or near agricultural fields. Furthermore, in times of drought prairie dogs are believed to damage the root system of plants as evidenced by pock-marked diggings (Montana Department of Agriculture 2013). Prairie dogs can carry sylvatic plague, a disease of wild rodents. When people contract the disease it is called bubonic plague. People can become infected from direct contact with a diseased rodent or their fleas. Although this species is considered a sensitive species by the BLM (2010) and USFS (2018), it is designated as a pest species by the State of Wyoming (WWPC 2014).

Aquatic invasive species are a threat to the quality of the already impaired waterways of Campbell County. Zebra and Quagga Mussels are the specific species of concern due to their potential spread via boats into recreational waters (WGFD 2022). High concentrations of mussels cause drastic changes in water quality through the rapid removal of nutrients from the water column, clogging of pipes, damage to boats, and the out-competition of native aquatic species. There have also been

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instances of mussel populations establishing themselves within the pipelines of Wastewater Treatment Plants and causing significant damage to utility systems.

State designated and county declared noxious weeds and pests, as well as non-native invasive species, can alter the ecological balance, increase erosion concerns, reduce crop and timber yields, diminish recreational opportunities, lower land values, clog waterways, and can transmit pathogens to humans, crops, and livestock.

3.6.1 Policy

Support integrated management of weeds and pests to protect economic and ecological resources in Campbell County through prevention, education, eradication, control, and monitoring (educate?) of state designated and county declared noxious weeds and pest and non-native invasive species.

3.6.2 Goals

- Implement Wyoming Weed and Pest's *Early detection, rapid response* weed management strategy in order to detect and prevent new.
- *Eradication of noxious weeds.*
- *invasive species* from becoming established and difficult to control and eradicate.
- *Management of the spread of undesirable invasive and noxious plant species.*
- Support the environmentally sound prevention and control of noxious weeds, invasive species, and pests into Campbell County/
- Pursue grant opportunities and/or partnerships to aid in invasive weed or pest prevention, control, monitoring, and education.
- *Prevention of the introduction of designated/declared pests.*
- *Control of mammals which have become designated/declared pests, as defined by the WDA.*
- *Prevention of the introduction of diseases, such as rabies, bubonic plague, tuberculosis, brucellosis,* chronic wasting disease, *West Nile, tularemia, tick fever and other diseases carried by wild animals and insects.*
- *Control of insects which have become pests, as defined by the WDA.*
- *Protection of the environment and the aesthetic value of the natural scenery.*

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Prevention

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3.6.3 Objectives

- *Facilitate and support cooperative efforts and programs involving private landowners and local* ***state, and federal land management agencies*** *in the control of designated insect pests (e.g., mosquitoes, grasshoppers, Mormon crickets) on all lands in Campbell County, including consultation with Campbell County Weed and Pest District, as an agency with special expertise.*
- *Oppose the introduction or translocation of weed, invasive, and pest species into Campbell County absent a compelling public interest in such introduction and extensive coordination and consultation with local government entities, including Campbell County Weed and Pest District, and private landowners prior* ***to*** *such introduction. Any introduction of weed, invasive, and pest species shall be fully analyzed, with public health, safety, human welfare, private property, and socio-economic impacts being fully disclosed, evaluated, and mitigated prior to the introduction of such species.*
- *Monitor prairie dog colonies for evidence of plague or other communicable diseases.* ***If any evidence is noted, report it to the Wyoming Department of Public Health.***
- *State and federal agencies shall:*
  - *eradicate where possible and control all noxious weeds, pests or invasive species. The agencies shall take measures to prevent the spread of noxious and invasive species from their administered lands onto adjacent private lands*
  - *implement an expedited approval process for low-use rate pesticides that are developed, approved and labeled through the EPA and have become a critical component of weed/pest control in the county on State Designated and County Declared noxious species as defined through W.S. 11-5-102.*
- ***control prairie dogs on agency-owned lands in order to prevent range degradation, reduction of available forage to lessees, and expansion of prairie dogs from state and federal lands to private lands.***
- *enforce the protection of Boundary Management Zones (BMZ) within Management Area 3.67, as provided in the 2020 TBNG Plan Amendment, which requires that there will be ¼-mile BMZ around private and state land where control of prairie dogs will be prioritized to reduce impacts to surrounding landowners. BMZs may be temporarily expanded to ¾ mile in specific circumstances.*

Campbell County is concerned about the impact that prairie dogs may have on the agricultural base within the county. Prairie dogs can reduce carrying capacity for livestock and other large grazers. The impact of prairie dogs on carrying capacity varies with habitat type, prairie dog density, colony age, and the proportion of the area colonized (Vermeire et al. 2004). Studies have measured the rate of expansion of prairie dog colonies, evaluated the effects of the percentage of pastures newly colonized by prairies dogs on cattle with gains, and estimated the impact that prairie dogs may have on the economic returns of livestock grazing in shortgrass prairies (Antolin et al. 2006, Derner et al. 2006). Both studies reported colonies expanding more than 6-fold from 1999 to 2004, which included four years of below average precipitation. This supports the notion that black-tailed prairie dog colonies rapidly expand during periods of drought without any control mechanisms. Cattle gains during this study decreased as the amount of pasture colonized by prairie dogs increased. The decline was slower than the increase in area colonized by prairie dogs that the

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Commented [CDF40]: "Require"- change to – "request" or provide "comments on agency policies"?

Deleted: ***Require an adequate buffer zone between prairie dog towns on state and federal lands and private lands to ensure the health, safety, and economic protection of neighboring private land owners.¶ Monitor prairie dog colonies for evidence of plague or other communicable diseases.***

Moved up [35]: ***If any evidence is noted, report it to the Wyoming Department of Public Health.¶***

Deleted: ***Oppose any translocation and/or introduction of prairie dogs within Campbell County.***

Commented [KW43]: Maybe the county needs a pd management plan? Check with weed and pest or the TBGPEA plan. https://www.fs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/stelprd3856506.pdf

Commented [GW44]: Gweisz: the preceding polies refer to the "land management agencies," but I think the policies should also mention any other federal agency that has jurisdiction to manage pests. For example, I cannot remember the name of the department, but the USFWS has a division that actually hunts, poisons, manages pests and predators.

Commented [CL45R44]: Matt, this can be added. It might be the USDA's Wildlife Services division. In the interest of time and getting this to you before Christmas, please review the policies listed above and see if rewording any of them can be done to include Greg's comments.

authors attribute to the grazing resistance of the short grass plant species. As a result of the reduction in weight gain by the livestock during the grazing season, the estimated economic returns were affected by the colonization of the prairie dogs.

3.7

Threatened, Endangered, Candidate, Proposed and Special Status Species

The expansive grasslands, shrublands, and riparian areas of Campbell County support a variety of wildlife species. This includes species that are rare enough that they warrant regulated protection or special management attention to ensure population viability and prevent the need for regulated protection. In Wyoming, rare wildlife and plant species have been protected under the ESA and received special management attention where they occur on lands managed by BLM or USFS. The list of species protected under the ESA changes over time as species are added and others are delisted, or their status changes. Critical habitat for listed species might also be designated. The current list of threatened, endangered, and candidate species that are known to occur or could occur in Campbell County is found in Appendix A (USFWS 2021). The protection provided listed species under the ESA is described in the Regulatory Framework section of this document (Appendix B).

For BLM-managed lands (Figure 2-1 and Figure 2-2), the BLM BFO maintains a list of sensitive species (Appendix A for BLM managed lands; Figure 2-1; the Region 2 Regional Forester designates sensitive species [Appendix A]). Since the USFS Region 2 sensitive species list is developed for National Forests and Grasslands in Colorado, Nebraska, and South Dakota, as well as Wyoming, not all species on the list may occur in Campbell County. For actions on USFS managed lands, the USFS may require preparation of a biological evaluation and/or biological assessment that describes USFS-listed sensitive species that may be present and potential impacts to those species, with the goal of preventing impacts to sensitive species populations that may contribute to the need for federal listing (USFS 2001).

Campbell County participates with regulatory agencies in the listing and management planning efforts for rare wildlife and plants because management decisions for ESA listed and sensitive species have the potential for substantial impacts on the economy of Campbell County. The loss of the ability to use lands that could result from the listing of a threatened or endangered species could hinder the ability to manage resources in a profitable manner. For example, the slowdown in energy development caused by regulatory restrictions due to threatened and endangered species listings could result in loss of jobs and tax revenues, and has the potential to cause companies to go out of business.

Campbell County believes that effective management of rare wildlife and plant species is best achieved when local land owners and managers are invested in the successful implementation and outcome of conservation actions. Therefore, incentives and assistance for protection of rare wildlife species on private land should be encouraged. There must be a positive correlation between the effort and expense of wildlife and plant management tools applied to protect wildlife and the magnitude of the benefit achieved. In addition, these management tools should be as efficient as possible to achieve the best possible result without lowering economic values.

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3.7.1 Policy

Collaborate on
Create – Enforce? Population recovery plans for federallyESA listed and BLM and USFS special status wildlife and plant species utilizing cooperative management with appropriate regulatory agencies incorporating input from local and directly-affected stakeholders.

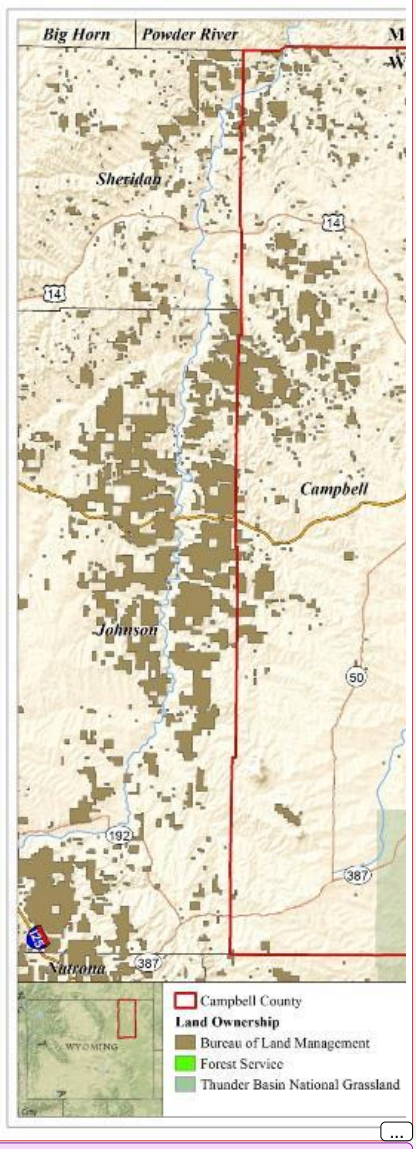
Federally listed and special status wildlife and plant species are managed as part of an ecosystem using pertinent data and in conjunction with multiple use mandates in coordination with Campbell County and other directly affected stakeholders.

3.7.2 Goals

- *State and federal agency notification and coordination with Campbell County as part of the review/evaluation, listing, and management of listed and special status species, and critical habitat for listed species.*
- *Participation by local authorities and affected stakeholders in the listing and management of threatened and endangered species and critical habitat.*
- *The use of the best available scientific and economic data to make decisions on the listing and management of threatened and endangered species.*
- *Protection of private property rights and interests to the maximum extent possible.*
- *Campbell County opposes the reintroduction of listed and special status species that will cause economic loss.*

3.7.3 Objectives

- ***Support efforts to improve habitat and management practices in order to prevent the listing of an ESA species.***
- ***Encourage consideration of agreements with state and federal agencies to mitigate impacts to threatened, endangered, candidate, and proposed species (e.g., candidate conservation agreements).***
- ***Differentiate between special status species and those formally listed pursuant to the ESA in federal land planning efforts because special status species do not require the same levels of protection.***
- ***Consider conservation plans, initiatives, or agreements to address threats to species and their habitats before listing a species.***
    - *Support the recovery planning efforts for sensitive, threatened, endangered, candidate, and proposed species that are consistent with this plan.*
    - *abide by recovery objectives in any threatened and endangered species listing and shall promptly remove the listing once those objectives have been met.*
    - ***communicate, coordinate, and cooperate with Campbell County in the review/evaluation, listing, and management of threatened and endangered species, including the designation of critical habitat for listed species within Campbell County;***



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Commented [KW58]: What about mitigation banking?
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Moved down [36]: *Data or inventory collected for a proposed threatened or endangered species listing obtained without the express*
Deleted: *Exclude areas implicated with substantial negative economic and/or social impacts from proposed critical habitat designations, species introductions, and reintroduction areas.*¶
Moved down [37]: *Allow existing property uses to continue under any critical habitat designation to the maximum extent practical.*¶
Deleted: *and*
...
...
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Campbell County wyoming

- *Fully evaluate and document the local economic and social impacts of proposed critical habitat designations with an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) **before the** designation of critical habitat.*
- *Support utilization of non-biased, objective data substantiated by credible scientific peer-reviewed methods in the collection, manipulation, and interpretation of data to be utilized in threatened and endangered species listings;*
- *Obtain expressed written permission of the property owner before conducting an inventory or habitat assessment of a **threatened, endangered**, candidate, or proposed **species** on private property.*
- ***Data or inventory collected for a proposed threatened or endangered species listing obtained without the express written permission of an affected property owner may not be used to validate the proposed listing.***
- *Encourage incentives and assistance for protection of threatened, endangered, candidate, or proposed species and critical habitats on private land.*
- ***Allow existing property uses to continue under any critical habitat designation to the maximum extent practical.***
- *Proposed critical habitat designations and species reintroduction should avoid areas where it would cause substantial economic and/or social impacts.*

Moved up [38]: *<#>abide by recovery objectives in any threatened and endangered species listing and shall promptly remove the listing once those objectives have been met.¶*

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3.8 Predators

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A predator is an organism that hunts and feeds on its prey, the organism that is attacked. Whether it is a mountain lion preying on a deer or a mantis eating a bee, predator and prey interactions are a natural ecological process. Predation becomes a concern when predators turn from their natural prey species, and cause harm to humans through direct encounters or harm to sources of livelihood (e.g., livestock, poultry, or crops and forage production). Exotic and non-native predatory animals, among other factors, pose threats to native species. Introduced non-native fish pose predatory or competitive threats to native species throughout river basins (Barrineau et al. 2007). Terrestrial predators such as coyote, red fox raccoon, porcupine, skunk, and jackrabbit pose threats to native and sensitive species, and these effects can be magnified when other factors, such as habitat alteration or reduction are involved. Any predator management control strategy should be based on knowledge of predatory animal population trends and dynamics, since they fluctuate as a result of naturally occurring phenomena such as drought, fire, floods, and fluctuations of natural prey base, with subsequent fluctuations on the populations they prey upon. Human related infrastructures such as roads, buildings, pipeline corridors, fences and poles provide hiding habitat for ground predators such as skunks and foxes, with implications for prey populations and sensitive species. For example, ground-nesting birds are exhibiting decreasing population trends due to increased human-adapted predator populations (Naugle et al. 2011).

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According to definitions found in W.S. Title 23 Game and Fish (W.S. 23-1-101), "predatory animal" includes: coyote, jackrabbit, porcupine, raccoon, red fox, skunk, stray cat, and grey wolf, when located outside of those areas in Wyoming that they are classified as a trophy game animal. The same statute defines "predacious bird" as English sparrow and starling. Although coyotes are the main predator species that impact livestock and wildlife in Campbell County, the re-

Deleted: At the time of this writing (the Campbell County LRMP [Campbell County 2014] and this 2021 revision), the grey wolf has been again re-listed as endangered and are not able to be hunted.

introduction of wolves in other parts of Wyoming may pose economic threats to the agriculture and hunting industries as these predators migrate across into non-reintroduced areas.

Since the late 1800's, production agriculture based on livestock has been a way of life in Campbell County. When predatory animals and predacious birds are destructive to livestock, game, and poultry, and are negatively impacting crops and forage production or human health and safety, management becomes necessary (W.S. 11-6-104(a)). Economic losses to domestic cattle, sheep, and wildlife from predation can be significant. Thus, predator management is an essential part of livestock production and wildlife protection and is considered custom for Campbell County.

The Wyoming Legislature established the Animal Damage Management Program in 1999 for the purposes of lessening damage caused to livestock, wildlife, and crops by predatory animals, predacious birds and depredating animals, or for the protection of human health and safety. This program is administered by the Animal Damage Management Board (ADMB) whose stated mission is to "coordinate and implement an integrated animal damage management program, based on the best available science, for the benefit of both the human, as well as the natural environment." In accordance with W.S. 11-6-201, the ADMB comprises a 12-member board from various interests and appointed by the Governor. Most of the counties have a predator management board. Each predator management board comprises six locally elected livestock producers, chosen to represent the interests of producers in the county who have paid into the program through locally assessed predator management fees. In addition to the six livestock producers, each Board of County Commissioners is authorized to appoint one member to the board if the Board of County Commissioners has elected to provide additional funds to the Predator Board. If the board of directors determines state funding is necessary for an effective predator management program to assure the statutory requirements provided in W.S. 11-6-205 are fulfilled and state funds are appropriated and received for that purpose, then three directors representing sportsmen and hunters from the local district shall be appointed to the board of directors by the county commissioners serving the local district.

The Campbell County Predatory Animal Control Board has working relationships and numerous agreements with agencies, organizations, and livestock producers in Campbell County to resolve human/wildlife conflict issues. The County Board retains the services of two full time and two part time contract wildlife specialists. There are two specialists in the south half of the county due to the substantial sheep production there. They also work with the cattle producers in that area and work to benefit wildlife where requested. There is one specialist in the north half of the county to work for the livestock producers, which are mostly cattle, and to benefit wildlife in that area. The Campbell County Predator Board is overseeing an ongoing wildlife protection project that it in its third year and has been well received by area ranchers, outfitters, and sportsmen. The fourth specialist works to resolve urban conflicts with all species of predators and also works extensively to protect the public from rabies, which is mostly carried by skunks locally. The board has been heavily involved in an ongoing rabies program and receives additional funding from both the city and county to continue this program. The Board also has a working agreement with USDA/APHIS/Wildlife Services (WS) for aerial predator control work. They also retain the services of three other commercial aircraft for services as needed for aerial predator control work.

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The USFWS does issue depredation permits for migratory bird species (USFWS 2013). This permit is issued to address short-term relief from blackbirds, cowbirds, grackles, crows, magpies, and resident Canada geese in Wyoming.

3.8.1 Policy

To keep citizens and businesses free from personal injury and property and livestock loss due to predator attacks, to keep wildlife populations sufficient for hunting and recreation opportunities, and to keep balanced predator/prey populations based on credible scientific data.

3.8.2 Goals

- *Maintenance of all currently recognized and approved methods of predator control, including but not limited to: trapping, artificial calling methods, chemical control, aerial hunting and wildlife habitat improvement.*
- *Monitoring of predator-related activities affecting Campbell County by state and federal agencies.*
- *Participation in decisions made by state and federal agencies in order for Campbell County's economic interests to be represented and protected.*
- *Maintenance of an animal damage control plan for the protection of livestock, wildlife, and crops on private land and bordering state and federal land.*
- *Coordination of predator control actions and regulations by state and federal agencies with those of Campbell County.Employment of sound science in predator management decisions.*

3.8.3 Objectives

- *Support science-based* ***predator control and management***
- *Include all recognized methods in predator control and based on science based and peer reviewed data, economics, and logistics of use.*
  - ***monitor and collect data regarding the impact on prey species populations when predator species receive special protection through any act or designation by any state or federal agency. State and federal wildlife agencies shall keep predator populations within acceptable limits to protect human populations and domestic animals from disease spread by predators.***
- *State and Federal monitoring and collection of data regarding the impact on prey species populations when predator species receive special protection through any act or designation by any state or federal agency.*
  - ***Appoint one (1) agricultural representative to any team-based, decision-making process that state and/or federal agencies undertake pertaining to predator control.***
  - ***Support efforts by the WDA, the WGFD, and other wildlife management agencies to reduce predation on domestic livestock and*** *animals and* ***wildlife.***
- *Keep* ***predator*** *populations within acceptable limits to protect agriculture carrying capacity and wildlife populations;*

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Citizens and businesses free from personal injury and property loss due to predator attacks, wildlife populations sufficient for hunting and recreation opportunities, and a balanced predator/prey population based on credible scientific data.

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Policies¶

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allocate financial and personnel resources to reduce predation on domestic livestock and wildlife;¶
consult, coordinate, and cooperate with local governments, including local Predator Boards, and affected stakeholders in decision making regarding

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recognize state and county designated predators and cooperate in

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- *State and federal agencies shall keep predator populations within acceptable limits to protect human populations and domestic animals from disease spread by predators.*
- *Recognize the right of private property owners to protect their property and livestock and animals from predation through state and federally approved control methods*
- *State and Federal allocation of financial and personnel resources to reduce predation on domestic livestock and wildlife;*
  - *recognize state and county designated predators and cooperate in* ***control and management*** *actions;*
  - ***Support agricultural and wildlife management agencies efforts to dedicate financial and personnel resources to predator management.***
- *State and federal consultation, coordination, and cooperation with local governments, including local Predator Boards, and affected stakeholders in decision making regarding predator management at the local level;*
- *Examine and evaluate impacts to prey species in any state or federal action which provides special protection to any predator species.*
- *Protection of predator species shall not be to the detriment and reduction of prey species.*
  - ***Support predator control based on a balance between the best science available, economics and logistics, and evaluated on a case -by -case basis.***

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Appoint one agricultural representative to any team-based, decision-making process that state and/or federal agencies undertake pertaining to predator control.

The Wyoming ADMB may receive money for predatory animal, predacious bird and depredating animal management from the federal government, state appropriations, counties, agencies, boards, associations, commissions, individuals and any other cooperators, and may expend monies to purchase supplies, materials, services, and to employ or contract personnel for predatory animal, predacious bird, and depredating animal management. The ADMB may make supplies, materials, services and personnel available to cooperators at approximate cost. The board shall annually request one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000.00) from the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission (WGFC). These funds shall be expended for wildlife priorities. The WGFC may provide recommendations to the board regarding expenditure of these funds. The Campbell County Predator Management Board shall exercise general supervision in determining local priorities for the management of predatory animals and predacious birds that prey upon and destroy livestock, other domestic animals, wildlife and crops; devise and put in operation those methods that best manage predatory animals and predacious birds, administer funds received to carry out the animal damage management program; maintain existing financial and physical resources; and provide input to the ADMB. The ADMB may enter into cooperative agreements with other governmental agencies, counties, associations, corporations or individuals for carrying out the purposes of Wyoming Title 11, Chapter 6, Article 1 (W.S. 11-6-1). In addition, livestock owners may request assistance from WS on private and public lands.

Deleted: *<#>State and Federal agencies shall, in consultation with local officials and predator management agencies:¶*
keep predator populations within acceptable limits to protect agriculture carrying capacity and wildlife populations; and¶
monitor and collect data regarding the impact on prey species populations when predator species receive special protection through any act or designation by any state or federal agency.¶
Examine and evaluate impacts to prey species in any state or federal action which provides special protection to any predator species.¶
Protection of predator species shall not be to the detriment and reduction of prey species.

Federal actions require NEPA analysis to analyze all aspects of proposed actions, including impacts to prey species resulting from extended protection to predatory species. The USFWS publishes information about listing proposals in the Federal Register. To ensure that the public is aware of listing proposals, the USFWS also publishes press releases in are newspapers, and notifies government personnel at the federal, state, county, and municipal level, as well as local

organizations. After publishing in the Federal Register, there is a 60-day public comment period, and a public hearing, if requested, must be held within 45 days of publication in the Federal Register. Campbell County should work to disseminate information about federal listing decisions to residents, and coordinate communication about additional species information and concerns to the USFWS during the comment period. The 60-day public comment period for federal listing proposals is the opportunity for interested citizens and stake holders to provide comments or additional information regarding that proposal. Statements may also be submitted at public hearings, if held. Campbell County should gather pertinent information about species occurrence and potential impacts to industries, businesses, land use, and local economy that could occur due to listing decisions. This pertinent information should be submitted to the USFWS during the public comment period for any listing decisions that affect residents and businesses in Campbell County. Campbell County should work with USFWS to ensure that county-specific concerns and preferences are communicated and considered during the decision-making process.

Predator control programs utilize a wide spectrum of materials and techniques varying in cost and effectiveness. Compound 1080 was widely used but was banned for general use in 1972 along with other toxicants such as strychnine (Executive Order 11643). The M-44 is currently a highly used method. It is a spring -loaded device buried in the ground, leaving only the bait-covered capsule holder projecting above ground surface. Often a coyote will sniff and then pull on the capsule holder in an attempt to remove the bait. In doing so, a trigger is released, and the device projects a sodium cyanide capsule into the animal's mouth, resulting in a swift and humane death. This is a favored method of control, and it is highly regulated by the state and federal government. Users are licensed by the state and numerous hours of training are required. Despite the problems encountered with cyanide ejector devices over the years, they have been consistently important for coyote control ever since their introduction into governmental control programs around 1940. Minor improvements still can and are being made, but most major problems have been addressed and resolved (Blom and Connolly 2003). Areas where use is prohibited and more restrictions on M-44 use can be found in the WDA bulletin USEPA Reg. No. 35978-1 (USDA APHIS 2010). Shooting coyotes from aircraft is effective but is limited by terrain, vegetation, weather conditions, and most of all cost. Ground shooting, trapping, and den destruction can temporarily alleviate localized coyote damage. The most common hunting method involves using electronic callers or mouth calls to lure in a coyote. Good husbandry practices can also help protect livestock and are a non-lethal damage management method. An example of this is guard animals to protect sheep flocks, which can be very effective (Gese et al. 2005). There are also several local coyote hunts where prizes and money are awarded to the hunters that harvest the most and the largest predators.

Deleted: *<#>State and federal agencies shall keep predator populations within acceptable limits to protect human populations and domestic animals from disease spread by predators.¶*
Recognize the right of private property owners to protect their property and livestock from predation through state and federally approved control methods¶
Include any and all recognized methods in predator control and based on science based and peer reviewed data, economics, and logistics of use.

3.9 Wildlife

Historically, land in Campbell County has had multiple uses with cattle grazing and farming being common land uses. Private, state, and federal land provide vital habitat for wildlife species managed for consumptive and non-consumptive uses, and in Campbell County wildlife has flourished in conjunction with mining, oil and gas development, livestock grazing, and farming, and has not been unduly disturbed by roads, power lines, pipelines, housing developments, etc. Many wildlife species are a common sight in the municipalities of Gillette and Wright, rural housing developments, mining areas and oil and gas fields.

The land in Campbell County is 82% privately owned, with the remaining 12% of federal and 6% of state land primarily intermingled in small parcels within the private lands. As the state and federal lands are not separately fenced, gaining access and management for public access is very challenging, particularly for hunting and recreation purposes. Many landowners are reluctant to grant access across and within their fenced properties. Although there are a limited number of parcels that have public access, they are typically heavily used and game numbers can become scarce on these parcels due to the heavy use and to the game migrating onto neighboring lands.

This land ownership pattern poses challenges to the WGFD in maintaining population numbers for game animals. Out-of-state hunters must apply for a license through a drawing system. They may have difficulty finding a public access hunting area and if booking with an outfitting business or a private landowner, may not draw the license they need to hunt in that specific area.

The current reimbursement that landowners receive from the coupon on a hunting license for game taken on their lands does not provide adequate reimbursement for the amount of habitat and forage provided for the wildlife on their lands. Many landowners have developed a hunting business or lease their lands to an outfitter to generate additional income.

The traditional and cultural uses of wildlife such as hunting, outfitting, photography, and recreational enjoyment, are enjoyed by residents and non-residents alike. Hunting for big game, trophy game, and small game species provides economic viability for many private landowners, citizens, and rural communities (WGFD 2014a). Ducks are the predominant waterfowl harvested in the county, with geese and sandhill cranes also migrating through the area during spring and fall (Orabona et al. 2012, WGFC 2013).

Wildlife and natural landscapes are valued resources to the State of Wyoming evidenced by the Wyoming Legislature forming the Wildlife and Natural Resource Trust (WNRT) in 2005 (W.S. 9-15). Three projects have been funded in Campbell County either partially or totally by the WNRT. These projects include sediment removal from the Gillette Fishing Lake, fencing and water development to enhance riparian areas and woody draws along Buffalo Creek, and the construction of the northeastern Wyoming bird rescue barn where injured and orphaned eagles, hawks, owls, and other birds throughout northeastern Wyoming are rehabilitated to be released back to the wild (WNRT 2013).

The WGFD SWAP is a comprehensive strategy to maintain the health and diversity of wildlife in the state (WGFD 2017a). The plan outlines steps to conserve wildlife and habitat before populations are reduced to levels too low to recover or habitats become too costly to restore. The

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SWAP addresses a variety of wildlife and habitat management challenges, the terrestrial habitat types and aquatic basins that cover a majority of the state, and Wyoming's Species of Greatest Conservation Need ([SGCN], WGFD 2017a). The SWAP identifies priority areas that are considered important for the SGCN based on a number of values including overlap with other biological features such as sage-grouse core areas, Strategic Habitat Plan (SHP) priority areas, and key nongame wildlife areas. Several priority areas extend into Campbell County covering 703,700.14 acres (Figure 3-15).

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Three SHP projects were conducted in Campbell County during 2013 including riparian habitat protection, mule deer legume seeding project, and habitat extension services (WGFD 2013a). The riparian habitat protection project involved three new Continuous CRP Contracts. Two of the projects are adjacent to each other and total approximately 95 acres on Box Draw Creek. The intention of these projects is to restore riparian vegetation and involve excluding cattle use. The third project is located in northcentral Campbell County on the East Fork of Bitter Creek. The mule deer legume seeding project involved planting alfalfa and sainfoin in Crook County and on approximately 110 acres in central Campbell County. The plantings were conducted to provide mule deer with high quality forage. WGFD provided habitat extension services in the form of wildlife reviews for 100 different projects for private landowners, BLM, and NRCS.

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The SWAP habitat types in Campbell County include:

- Prairie Grasslands and Sagebrush Shrublands
- Wetlands, Riparian, and Open Water
- Forests and Woodlands

Prairie grasslands and sagebrush shrublands provide habitat for grassland obligate and shrub-adapted species. Common wildlife species that typically occur in these habitats in Campbell County include prairie rattlesnake, greater short-horned lizard, golden eagle, prairie falcon, Swainson's hawk, sharp-tailed grouse, lark bunting, horned lark, western meadowlark, Brewer's sparrow, lark and vesper sparrow, chestnut collared longspur, American badger, coyote, desert cottontail, black-tailed jackrabbit, kangaroo rat, mule deer, pronghorn, white-tailed deer, and black-tailed prairie dog, among others (Orabona et al. 2021). Among the SGCN identified by the SWAP, olive-backed pocket mouse, black-footed ferret, swift fox, ferruginous hawk, greater sage-grouse, and greater short-horned lizard are among those with the potential to inhabit prairie grasslands and sagebrush shrublands in Campbell County (WGFD 2017a).

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Wetland, riparian, and open water habitats are important for breeding birds and other wildlife species in prairie landscapes (Knopf and Samson 1994, Scott et al. 2003). Big game species, birds, and small mammals, including bats, all have strong seasonal or year-long associations with riparian habitats, using them as migration corridors, foraging and watering areas, and nesting habitat (Buskirk 1991). In addition, riparian areas are used for agriculture, recreation, travel, water development, and housing. Most communities in Wyoming occur in conjunction with riparian zones, with implications for development and land use planning.

Figure 3-15. Priority areas for terrestrial Species of Greatest Conservation Need.

In Campbell County, riparian and wetland habitats cover 5% of the county's total area (Table 3-7). Three major river drainages occur in Campbell County: the Powder River, the Cheyenne River, and the Belle Fourche River basins (Bradshaw 1996, Stewart 1996, BLM 2013). Native fish in the Powder River Basin are channel catfish, sauger, shovelnose sturgeon, and stonecat. The Little Powder River, one of the tributaries on the Powder River that runs through Campbell County, supports a constant, healthy fish community and a relatively intact habitat with minimal human influence (Barrineau et al. 2007, Peterson et al. 2010). Native fish communities in the Belle Fourche River and the Cheyenne River basins are limited by turbidity, low-oxygen, and high-temperatures (Barnes 1996, Bradshaw 1996), supporting a less diverse, declining fish populations (WGFD 2008). River systems, artificial and natural ponds, watering holes, and creeks, with their associated riparian/wetland vegetation, can be found throughout Campbell County (Table 3-12; Figure 3-16).

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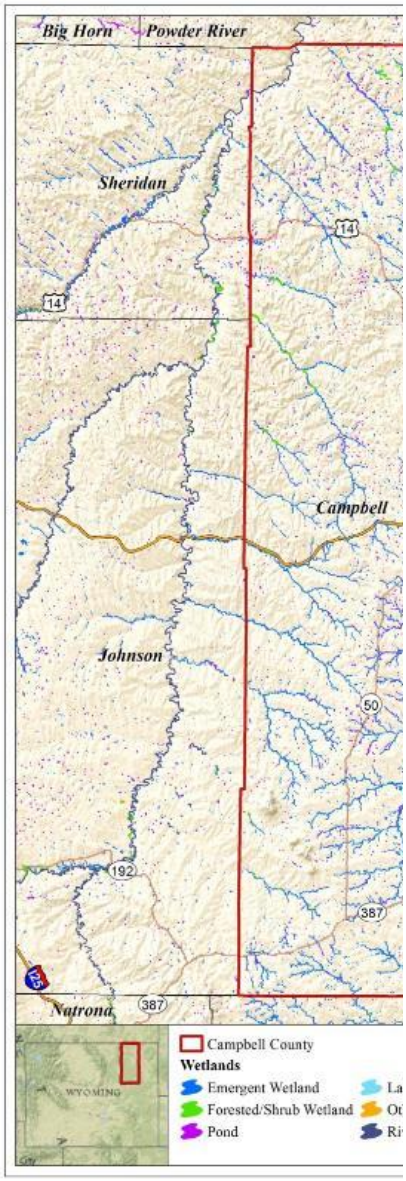
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Table 3-12. Wetland types found within Campbell County, Wyoming.

Wetland Type	Acres	Percent
Freshwater Emergent Wetland	22,886.51	79.9



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Campbell County wyoming

Freshwater Pond			4,224.72	14.7
Riverine	911.87	3.2		
Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland			476.58	1.7
Other			86.09	0.3
Lake			74.03	0.3
Total			**28,659.79**	**100**

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Deleted: Figure 3-16. Wetlands and riparian habitats in Campbell County.

Campbell County wyoming

Riparian and wetland habitats provide suitable areas, foraging sources, and connectivity zones for breeding, wintering, migratory and resident wildlife species, including bald eagles, waterfowl, and big game species (WGFD 2017a). In Wyoming, the majority of terrestrial vertebrate species are believed to show preference for riparian habitats (Olson and Gerhart 1982). Cottonwood gallery forests, such as those along the Powder River and its tributaries, periodically contribute logs and branches to the river channel, which provide cover for fish (WGFD 2017a). Wildlife species that can occur in riparian areas in Campbell County include bull snake, deer mouse, red fox, pronghorn, mule and white-tailed deer, northern harrier, short-eared owl, Savannah and song sparrow, and red-winged blackbird, among others (Orabona et al. 2012).

Forests and woodlands occur only sporadically throughout the Campbell County; however, these habitats support a unique set of wildlife species. As a result of logging and changes in fire regimes, few old growth, structurally diverse coniferous forests remain in Wyoming (Wyoming State Forestry Division [WSFD] 2009). Only a small percentage of montane/subalpine forests and lower montane forests occur in Campbell County (Figure 3-11, Table 3-7). Wildlife species that can be found in coniferous forest in Campbell County include mourning dove, golden eagle, mountain bluebird, northern flicker, chipping and lark sparrow, mule deer, black-tailed jackrabbit, North American porcupine, and mountain lion (Orabona et al. 2021).

The habitat types described above provide suitable habitat for fish and wildlife species that use the area throughout different phases of their life cycle, representing challenges for conservation, management, and sustainable use.

Figure 3-16. Wetlands and riparian habitats in Campbell County.

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Campbell County harbors diverse and abundant game and non-game fish and wildlife populations, contributing to the long-established customs of fishing, hunting, and aesthetic enjoyment of wildlife in the county. These activities have been a historical force for more than 130 years, and contribute significantly to its tax base (refer to Economics section). ¶

Moved down [42]: ***Fish¶***

Deleted: The Powder River Basin (with its tributary, the Little Powder River), the Cheyenne River Basin, and the Belle Fourche River Basin, intersect areas of Campbell County that overlap with the Yellowstone River Basin and the Northeastern Missouri River Basin, two of the six basins described in the SWAP (WGFD 2010), The SWAP addresses aquatic conservation areas within these river basins (Figure 3-17), which in many cases overlap with the SHP and the SGCN areas.¶
¶

Moved down [43]: Sport and consumptive fishing are common

Moved down [44]: ***Big Game¶***

Deleted: These range categories are used in the range distribution map

Moved down [45]: Some pronghorn make seasonal migrations

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Moved down [47]: In Campbell County, elk are concentrated in the

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Moved down [48]: ***Game Birds and Small Game¶***

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Moved down [51]: ***Diseases¶***

Deleted: 2012).

Moved down [50]: Eastern fox squirrels (reported in Campbell

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Moved down [52]: The common vector for the spread of the plague

Moved down [53]: Rabies: This disease is caused by virus in the genus

Deleted: Four human cases of bubonic plague have been documented

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3.9.1 Policy

To achieve, maintain, and improve sustainable wildlife populations of game and non-game species for hunting, recreation, tourism, economic development, and ecosystem balance through management and conservation based on credible scientific data.

3.9.2 Goals

- *Cooperative efforts and collaborative agreements between citizens, county, local, state, and federal governments; wildlife management agencies; and industry stakeholders.*
- *Predator control and wildlife management decisions based on economics, logistics, and credible scientific data.*
- *Improved health and disease management of wildlife and prevention of transmission of wildlife diseases to domestic livestock and human populations.Local participation in wildlife management decisions involving harvest and conservation strategies.Adequate open space capable of supporting diverse wildlife populations.Local participation in federal designation of wildlife management and habitat areas.*
-
-

3.9.3 Objectives

- ***allocate sufficient resources to protect, restore, and reclaim game-damaged agricultural resources, pursuant to state law and regulation; and***

- ***implement cooperative partnerships with affected stakeholders to address energy development and wildlife conflicts.***
- *One (1) local wildlife/animal interest representative shall be appointed to any state or federal agency team-based decision making process pertaining to wildlife resources.*
- *State and federal consultation, coordination, and cooperation with local governments and affected stakeholders in the establishment of any wildlife management area or habitat conservation area; and*
- *Address and mitigate negative impacts to wildlife using locally based solutions and cooperative efforts with affected stakeholders.*
- *Keep appropriate mapping data current and validated by source and credible scientific data collection methods.*
- *Keep raptor nesting and population maps current and distinguish between active and inactive nests.*
- *Receive credible scientific data regarding effects of increasing raptor populations on prey species.*
- *Substantiate raptor protection from human activity by credible scientific data that warrants protection and provides proof that raptors cannot co-exist with human activity.*
- *Oppose single species management on state and federal lands.*
- *State and federal agencies shall allocate necessary finances, personnel, and laboratory resources to wildlife disease containment and eradication, and use all available means*

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Moved up [59]: *Local participation in wildlife management decisions involving harvest and conservation strategies.*

Moved up [60]: *Adequate open space capable of supporting diverse wildlife populations.*

Moved up [61]: *Local participation in federal designation of wildlife management and habitat areas.*

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Policies¶

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Base wildlife habitat conservation, development, and management decisions on credible scientific data.¶
Keep mapping data current and validated by source and credible scientific data collection methods. ¶
State and federal agencies shall:¶

to reduce and eliminate the transmission of wildlife disease to domestic livestock and human populations.

- *Hunting and fishing opportunities shall remain available in Campbell County at historic levels.*
- *State and federal agencies shall seek public input in setting licensing, harvesting, and population management numbers for wildlife.*
- *Federal land management planning decisions shall be implemented to support recommended licensing/harvesting numbers as articulated by the WGFC.*
- *State and federal land management decisions shall not reduce currently existing access for hunting and fishing opportunities.*
- *Recognize and uphold private property rights in negotiations and/or acquisition of private lands for public access to state and federal lands for hunting and fishing opportunities.*
- *Support land exchanges in acquiring access to state and federal lands for hunting and fishing opportunities.*
    - *State and federal agencies shall be encouraged to provide financial and material support for private landowners in resource enhancement to provide enhanced habitat for wildlife.*

Fish and wildlife management should include actions to appropriately mitigate surface-disturbing activities and maintain or improve fish and wildlife habitat. Management calls for collaboration with agencies and other stakeholders to manage migration and movement barriers, to regulate activities potentially affecting native and desirable non-native species, and to control harmful non-native vegetation in important habitats. Fish and wildlife habitats are maintained or improved through vegetative manipulations, habitat improvement projects, livestock grazing strategies, and fishing and hunting regulations. The development and implementation of these wildlife habitat management and conservation activities should be based on credible scientific data, should be shared and encouraged among private landowners, and should be supported and guided by state and federal agencies responsible for land and wildlife management, in order to provide enhanced habitat and resources for wildlife. In addition, State and federal land and wildlife management agencies should allocate sufficient resources to protect, restore, and reclaim game-damaged agricultural resources and should implement cooperative partnerships with affected stakeholders to address energy development and wildlife conflicts.

Multi-agency cooperation is instrumental for managing habitat and wildlife populations. Managing barriers to fish passage in cooperation with agencies and other stakeholders would have a beneficial effect on sensitive fish species because these barriers can be used to allow certain species to move into new habitats or to keep competitor fish out of specific water bodies. Management activities with the potential to affect native and desirable non-native fish species should benefit special status species, and cooperation and input from several players is instrumental in achieving realistic goals and strategies.

Anthropogenic structures and human practices can provide access for predator species, with detrimental effects. For wildlife, for example, Barrineau et al. (2007) identified the biggest concern for native fish species conservation as the establishment of non-native piscivorous fishes (e.g., green sunfish). Predator control should be a component of wildlife management. Predatory species

Deleted: *<#>Predator control shall be a component of wildlife management.* ...

such as coyote, red fox, raccoon, porcupine, skunk, and jackrabbit, may be hunted or trapped without a license, and there is no closed season. USDA APHIS-WS conducts predatory animal damage-control activities on public lands (BLM 2000). USDA APHIS-WS performs these activities in response to requests from individuals, organizations, and agencies experiencing damage caused by wildlife. Animal damage-control activities primarily include mechanical (trapping, shooting, and denning), chemical (poison), and nonlethal methods (e.g., noise devices and aversive conditioning). Through the ADMB, the State of Wyoming also performs animal damage-control activities, particularly actions involving rabies and other diseases.

The management challenge for animal damage-control activities is to implement a program that responds to predation problems and remains socially acceptable and safe in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

Natural variability in wildlife health, population levels, and habitat conditions are part of the natural, stochastic processes driving population dynamics. Periods of mild or severe weather and outbreaks of wildlife disease or insects and plant diseases that impact habitat could impact wildlife population levels. However, disease spread and prevalence can be avoided and minimized through outreach, and educational opportunities will increase with increased recreational access to fisheries and wildlife.

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Of importance is the ability of multiple stakeholders and agencies to work together to educate the public of these diseases, as well as provide suggestions of preventive measures. Consideration of public health should play a role in management strategies with implications for zoonotic diseases (Lee et al. 2010). Many times field studies examining the role of hosts in sustaining and spreading diseases and vectors are not permitted due to regulatory restrictions (Pound et al. 2010), illustrating the threats posed to eradication programs and to enterprises. Several methods, including culling and exclusion, have been put in place for eradicating outbreaks involving wildlife hosts (Hood and Inglis 1974, George 1990, Willadsen et al. 1995). Methods of prevention and eradication should be carefully evaluated before being implemented to minimize costs and time, and to maximize success. For example, cattle fever tick eradication was achieved in Florida only after several deer were killed (Shillinger 1938).

New concepts are needed to prevent continued spread that will result in an increase in economic and animal health burdens for producers/landowners, and for the general public. Vaccination of domestic animals is an alternative to chemical controls for some diseases (Hernández 1998); however, many times vaccine effects are not immediate and their action takes place over long periods of time, and therefore, multiple strategies have to be out in place simultaneously (Ruvalcaba-Fernández 2009). Habitat management and land use practices, such as proper disposal of stagnant surface water from mining and livestock water facilities, are linked to the control of some diseases. Biological control is also available for some diseases, with variable outcomes (Wesenberg et al. 2012).

The timing of seasonal fluctuations of hosts relative to that of the vector life stages may be a critical aspect of vector-borne pathogen dynamics in nature, and landscape changes that affect host diversity and community composition can affect disease risk to humans; therefore, it is important to determine the efficacy of host-targeted treatments as alternative approaches to control of vectors populations (Schmidt and Ostfeld 2001, Schauber and Ostfeld, 2002, LoGiudice et al. 2003). Exclusion of definitive hosts often has been suggested as a method of disease control (Ginsberg et al. 2002, Perkins et al. 2006), and cost-

effectiveness of control schemes can be increased by using a combination of control methods designed for specific landscapes.

Current eradication and prevention programs are faced with a number of challenges including lack of scientific information, widespread occurrence of these diseases, increasingly restrictive regulatory policies pertaining to the use of pesticides, multi-species communities of wild hosts, and changing plant communities that provide an abundance of habitats favorable to the survival of vectors (Pérez de León et al. 2012).

Recognition of the limited capacity of natural populations to recover from hunting pressure guided the first attempts at conservation and restoration of wildlife, and more recently by other leaders and organizations after the recognition that other environmental stressors, such as habitat degradation and fragmentation, are important components of conservation (Soule 1985, Brown 2010). Public workshops on the subject, conducted by educative institutions such as community colleges, or government agencies could be targeted to the middle-aged population, since they would be the fraction of the population most likely interested in wildlife management and conservation, especially in the current era of rapid climate change, loss of biodiversity, and value of ecosystem services, which are all subjects widely commented on in the news.

Deleted: *<#>One local wildlife/animal interest representative shall be appointed to any state or federal agency team-based decision making process pertaining to wildlife resources.¶*
State and federal agencies shall seek public input in setting licensing, harvesting, and population management numbers for wildlife.¶
Federal land management planning decisions shall be implemented to support recommended licensing/harvesting numbers as articulated by the WGFC. ¶
State and federal land management decisions shall not reduce currently existing access for hunting and fishing opportunities. ¶
Recognize and uphold private property rights in negotiations and/or acquisition of private lands for public access to state and federal lands for hunting and fishing opportunities.¶
Support land exchanges in acquiring access to state and federal lands for hunting and fishing opportunities. ...

Campbell County has a rich culture of respect for hunting and its economy and social stability depend largely on such activity. Big game hunting defines the custom and economic viability for many private landowners, citizens, and rural communities. Uses of wildlife such as hunting, outfitting, photography, and recreational enjoyment are part of the custom and culture of Campbell County and can be used in favor or management and conservation practices.

Several big game herds within the county have greatly exceeded their desired number of individuals (WGFD 2009a). Causes for management challenges of these populations that are substantially higher than the objective include limited hunter access to private lands for hunting at a level sufficient to allow effective herd management, migration and movement of animals between regulated and non-regulated hunt areas, lack of accurate classification samples and density estimates, and hunter/harvest distribution associated with private versus public lands. (WGFD 2007). These challenges can be reduced by: a) securing the availability of hunting and fishing opportunities; b) seeking public input in setting licensing, harvesting , and population management numbers for wildlife; c) implementing federal land management planning decisions that comply with recommended licensing/harvesting numbers as articulated by the WGFC; d) recognizing and upholding private property rights in negotiations and/or acquisition of private lands for public access to state and federal lands for hunting and fishing; e) supporting land exchanges in acquiring access to state and federal lands for hunting and fishing; f) maintaining of currently existing access for hunting and fishing opportunities by state and federal land management decisions; and g) considering and opposing, if warranted, perpetual wildlife conservation easements and/or specially designated wildlife conservation areas that prohibit, preclude, or impair the ability of future generations to utilize land resources for future needs.

Wildlife numbers have to be managed in accordance with the land's carrying capacity in balance with other land uses; however, range management practices have traditionally focused on providing forage and suitable habitat for domestic animals only. Only recently, interest in wildlife income has required modification of traditional practices to embrace the wildlife component. In many cases, several species

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of ungulates can be found in a given rangeland, making even more difficult the assessment and implementation of management plans. Livestock management practices can have a profound impact on wildlife population dynamics, and the key to a successful holistic management is to consider both domestic and wild animals as integrated parts of the ecosystem (Ortega and Bryant 2005). Ranchers managing multi-species herds could use input from agencies to evaluate and anticipate species-specific impacts on forage resources. Information related to the demands of different herbivores on different forage categories would be useful in making appropriate stocking rate adjustments to avoid overgrazing and long-term deterioration of range conditions, with implications for wildlife.

Management actions for fish generally address water sources and rights, land tenure along river basins; habitat restoration, improvement, connectivity, and conservation; and impacts from authorized activities. Major threats to species associated with aquatic, riparian, and wetland habitats are habitat alteration caused by channelization and dam construction, inducing replacement of estuarine and flooded areas by permanent lakes, sedimentation, increased concentrations of salts and metals, fuel and drilling fluid runoff, introductions of predatory fish, increased clarity and alteration of flow stabilization, and alteration of water flow and temperature. These changes have altered riverine communities throughout the county. For example, comparisons of data collected over the past 50 years suggest that of the fish species present in the Belle Fourche River Basin, nine have declined over from 1960s to 1990s at different spatial scales (WGFD 2008). On the other hand, Gerhardt and Hubert (1991) estimated very low overall fishing pressures on the Powder River. Proactive fish management includes performing restoration of important stream segments for fish habitat and designing crossings to maintain connectivity and flow of nutrients, food, and fishes.

Since much of the funding generated for wildlife and conservation programs has traditionally originated from revenue associated to hunting and fishing activities of game species, efforts of government agencies have traditionally focused toward programs geared to sustainability of such game species, overlooking other aspects of wildlife management (Bolen and Robinson 2003, Williams 2010). Conservation of fish and wildlife resources can be achieved through the application of management strategies aimed at moderate levels of resource use and by setting realistic, attainable objectives of resource use.

Over the last century, there has been an overlap in the consumptive and non-consumptive uses of wildlife, viewing the enjoyment of nature as a more passive activity (Connelly et al. 1985). Programs for additional funding have been established by individual states, and money raised in such manner has been used for management of non-game species, but income from such sources fluctuates and impedes the successful implementation of several long-term programs for management of non-game species (Harpman and Reuler 1985). Interest in non-game species has increased, and initiatives for their conservation and management greatly reside on private agencies, non-governmental organizations, and academic institutions. The success of any conservation strategy for both fish and wildlife populations will largely depend on involvement of local communities, reasonable restrictions, and trade-offs between goals and regulations.

Since a vast percentage of the land in Campbell county is privately owned (Figure 2-1), and given that properly managed harvested crops and grazed lands could provide valuable wildlife habitat by serving as feeding areas for migrating and wintering species such as cranes and waterfowl, this type of multi-scale approach is only possible through involvement of local communities, which should help in guiding management and conservation strategies aimed at achieving and maintaining desired wildlife population

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levels at sustainable harvesting rates. Therefore, state and federal land management planning decisions shall address and mitigate negative impacts to wildlife using locally based solutions and cooperative efforts with affected stakeholders, with one local wildlife/animal interest representative being appointed to any state or federal agency team-based decision making process pertaining to wildlife resources.

Habitat suitability for wildlife is determined by resource availability, and by patch characteristics including patch size, shape, connectivity, and vegetative composition (Pulliam and Dunning 1987, Graham and Blake 2001, Pearson and Simons 2002, Ginter and Desmond 2005). Habitat conversion and fragmentation cause a shift in resources and landscape configuration, and this degradation contributes to a reduction in livestock carrying capacity, a decrease in biodiversity, alteration of nutrient cycling, changes in species composition, and increased soil erosion (Nielson 1986, Winter et al. 2000, Whitford 2002, Davis 2004).

Loss of open space has been defined as one of the threats faced by forests and grasslands (USFS 2004). Development of open space affects the ability to manage national forests and grasslands, as well as the ability to help private landowners and communities manage their land for public and private benefits (USFS 2014b). Approximately 40% of the original sagebrush extension in North America has already been lost and the vast majority of what remains has been heavily modified (Connelly et al. 2004). Sagebrush shrub steppe associations are widespread in Wyoming (WGFD 2009b). Wildlife associations with this habitat include several species, including the greater sage-grouse. The State of Wyoming Executive Order (EO) 2019-3 has been put in place to help protect greater sage-grouse and its habitats in Wyoming.

A strategy that provides a framework to focus existing and new actions for conserving open space is needed in order to maintain ecosystem function and processes to minimize impacts and maintain connectivity, identifies areas of native grassland and shrubland areas that are currently in good condition that should be avoided, and when not possible, where mitigation strategies should be implemented.

Campbell County contains a considerable amount of grassland/herbaceous and shrub/scrub cover, with the potential to support grassland sensitive species and shrubland adapted birds that are likely to be negatively affected by development. Species potentially affected include several grassland obligate species and area sensitive species, such as the mountain plover, burrowing owl, lark bunting, McCown's longspur, and Sprague's pipit (Ribic et al. 2009), as well as shrub-adapted, area dependent species, such as greater sage grouse, Brewer's sparrow, and lark sparrow.

The Little Powder River and Belle Fourche River, which are lined with wetland and riparian features, run through the county, providing herbaceous and woody wetland habitats, as well as aquatic connectivity and habitat for several native species and species of concern (WGFD 2009b). Riparian and wetland habitat should be maintained in those areas where watershed integrity is still high, and actions should be taken to improve this habitat where integrity has been degraded.

Wetlands and riparian areas are incredibly diverse and valuable habitats. Many wildlife species depend on these habitats for all or part of their life-cycles and some are present in no other habitat types. Water development projects that alter discharges, turbidities, water temperatures, and sediment transport, likely result in a change to the endemic fish and wildlife community. Small

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State and federal agencies shall be encouraged to provide financial and material support for private landowners in resource enhancement to provide enhanced habitat for wildlife. ...

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irrigation diversion structures and impassable road crossings fragment habitat and could be interfering with some life-cycle requirements of some native fish species, while alteration of the riparian habitats associated with rivers and open water might have effects on terrestrial wildlife. Improving and maintaining water quality in streams and rivers, and improving the conditions of riparian habitats, are key components to managing aquatic and wildlife resources throughout the county.

State and federal land and wildlife management agencies shall consult, coordinate, and cooperate with local governments and affected stakeholders in the establishment of any wildlife management area or habitat conservation area.

Campbell County provides suitable habitats for a diverse composition of bird species, including many raptors. Raptors are included in all land management decisions by state and federal agencies as they are offered protection along with a majority of other bird species in the US by the MBTA (16 USC 703). Eagles are further protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940 (BGEPA; 16 USC 668).The BLM BFO, which manages BLM lands in Campbell County, maintains a database of raptor survey data from studies conducted on the lands they manage (BLM 2014). These data are used in the evaluation of proposed projects requesting various permits from the BLM, as well as establishing mitigation measures and permit requirements. One important use of the BLM data involves the application of the USFWS raptor seasonal nesting protective buffers around active nests. These buffers are designed to minimize the potential "take" of raptors during any human-related activity. Campbell County conducted an independent review of the accuracy and consistency of the raptor nest location data that the BLM maintains (Ecosystem Research Group 2014). In summary, the independent review involved verification of the data through ground-based and aerial survey efforts conducted during April 2014. The study stated that the database maintained by the BLM was generally accurate, effective, and thorough as it related to past raptor nest survey efforts. The study did identify several nuances and factors that are important to consider regarding the BLM raptor nest location data. These include the fact that the BLM continues to map and buffer nests that are in the database, but the data associated with the nest states that the nest is no longer in existence. The result of this is that areas within Campbell County are being protected when perhaps no nest exists. Additionally, post-discovery follow-up survey efforts are inconsistent across the nest surveys, with some nest sites surveyed multiple times, while other nests were not visited with the last 15 to 20 years. Updating the data could provide valuable information for understanding the relationship between raptor nest occupancy, and energy and residential development. This study suggests that the application of protective buffers on species that are known to be highly tolerant of human presence and activities, such as American kestrels, red-tailed hawks, and great horned owls, are relatively ineffective barriers and offer no critical conservation value to these raptor species (Johnson and Anderson 2002, Stout et al. 2006, Utah National Guard 2011). It is suggested that the USFWS protective buffers be applied to the most sensitive raptor species or those listed as species of concern by the BLM.

The BLM raptor database is the foundation of another study conducted by the Chalfoun Lab of the Wyoming Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Research Unit that evaluated changes in raptor nest use in the Powder River Basin, which includes Campbell County. This study proposed to determine: (1) temporal and special trends in raptor nest activity in relation to CBM development, (2) differing reactions between raptor species to an increasingly disturbed environment, and (3) additional

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Collect credible scientific data regarding effects of increasing raptor populations on prey species. ¶
Substantiate raptor protection from human activity by credible scientific data that warrants protection and provides proof that raptors cannot co-exist with human activity. ...

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environmental factors (besides the CBM wells) that may be influencing changes in raptor activity (Wyoming Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Research Unit 2010). The BLM proposes to use the results to evaluate their current timing limitations typically stated in the Conditions of Approval (COA) for CBM wells and to develop species-specific disturbance-free buffer zones around CBM wells (Wyoming Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Research Unit 2010). A manuscript and poster highlighting the findings is available and concludes that raptor nest use is declining and the data do not implicate energy development as the direct cause (Wyoming Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Research Unit 2010). Other factors known to negatively affect raptors include decreased prey abundance, drought, lack of quality nest sites, and encroachment of invasive grasses; human disturbances may be partially affecting the decline in nest use (USFWS 2008).

According to the WGFD's Threatened, Endangered, and Nongame Bird and Mammal Investigations Annual Completion Reports from 2013 and 2014, it appears that golden eagle and ferruginous hawk populations are stable in Wyoming, while the bald eagle populations may have increased slightly in the Green River Basin (WGFD 2013b, 2014c). The data collected by the WGFD in these studies will be used to determine the potential impacts of human related activities (e.g., oil and gas development) on these raptor species. The report related to the ferruginous hawk states that the availability of prey may limit the abundance of nesting pairs in various regions, supporting the notion that the management of prey species will affect the raptor population. Similarly, if the raptor population should increase, this type of monitoring should continue regarding the prey species.

The TBNG maintains a raptor database, the Thunder Basin Database, tracking over 1,200 known raptor nests within the grasslands (both in and out of Campbell County). Ferruginous hawk and golden eagles dominate the Thunder Basin Database, which appears to support WGFD data that these species' populations are stable. The majority of the surveys in the Thunder Basin Database are ground-based surveys and associated with projects on the grasslands, with an estimated 85% of nest locations known. Jim Byer of the USFS Douglas field office, and whom oversees the Thunder Basin Database, identified the database as containing information about sensitive species and therefore not made available to the public (Hillis et al. 2015).

Campbell County presented raptor symposiums in 2015, 2017, 2019, and 2021. These symposiums have focused on the science needed to strike a better balance between energy development and raptor habitat protections in the State of Wyoming. The symposiums are based on the premise that the stipulations in place to prevent the taking of raptors under the MBTA and the BGEPA are based on limited data for many species and vary from locality and agency. The symposiums are designed to identify how the existing data could be used to improve the stipulations and to identify the new data needed to improve the stipulations. The symposiums foster greater cooperation between the entities engaged in surveying, monitoring, and decision-making regarding habitat use and energy development. These bi-annual symposiums exemplify the interest and commitment Campbell County has related to this issue.

Campbell County is concerned that management decisions to improve habitat for one species may result in negative impacts to another species. There are several approaches for conservation and management of wildlife, including single-species, multi-species, umbrella species, flagship species, keystone species,

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Oppose single species management on state and federal lands.

and indicator species. It has been shown that any one approach contains advantages and disadvantages (Block et al 1995, Simberloff 1998, Roberge and Angelstam 2004).

In Wyoming, state and federal agencies applied the umbrella species concept for the conservation and management of the greater sage-grouse. An umbrella species is generally defined as one whose conservation confers protection to a large number of naturally co-occurring species (Roberge and Angelstam 2004). The umbrella species concept, defined as a way to use species requirements as a basis for conservation planning, has received growing attention. The assumption is that this concept will identify the minimum size for conservation areas and set minimum standards for the composition, structure, and processes of the ecosystem to be included. Wildlife biologists have expressed concerns regarding the validity of the umbrella concept to protect other species (Simberloff 1998, Roberge and Angelstam 2004, Ozaki et al 2006). Concerns with this concept revolve around the ability to verify that the co-occurring species are being protected as well. In some cases, the umbrella species was able to adapt to changes in habitat conditions, while the co-occurring species could not, and that larger home ranges for umbrella species affected their ability to adapt (Roberge and Angelstam 2004, Ozaki et al. 2006). A study is underway to determine if the Wyoming greater sage-grouse umbrella concept is providing conservation for non-game species, and at what spatial scale for the co-occurring species (Wyoming Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Research Unit 2014). This study will be valuable to determine if the objectives for the co-occurring species within the umbrella concept are being met through the greater sage-grouse conservation.

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3.9.4 Fishing and Hunting

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Campbell County harbors diverse and abundant game and non-game fish and wildlife populations, contributing to the long-established customs of fishing, hunting, and aesthetic enjoyment of wildlife in the county. These activities have been a historical force for more than 130 years, and contribute significantly to its tax base (refer to Economics section).

3.9.5 Fish

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The Powder River Basin (with its tributary, the Little Powder River), the Cheyenne River Basin, and the Belle Fourche River Basin, intersect areas of Campbell County that overlap with the Yellowstone River Basin and the Northeastern Missouri River Basin, two of the six basins described in the SWAP (WGFD 2017a), The SWAP addresses aquatic conservation priority areas (WGFD 2017b, 2017c) within these river basins (Figure 3-17), which in many cases overlap with the SHP and the SGCN areas. The two aquatic conservation areas are the Black Thunder Creek, covering 80,552.9 acres, and the Prairie Stream and Riparian Corridors, covering 37,860.5 acres. Conservation priority areas include drainages where native fish diversity is highest in the basin and includes streams where the density of rare species are high.

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Sport and consumptive fishing are common practices in Wyoming (Wyoming State Parks and Cultural Resources 2014). In the Little Powder River and Belle Fourche River basins in Campbell County, many fish species that have been as sport fish or as forage to provide diverse fishing opportunities, and several native and non- native game fish species occur in both basins (Hubert 1993), including black bullhead, channel catfish, stonecat, small-mouth bass, rock bass, green sunfish, sauger, and walleye.

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Larger-bodied native game species may occupy the main stem Little Powder River only seasonally (Barrineau et al. 2007), while game fish habitat is restricted to the small, abundant impoundments and to some few stream segments in the Belle Fourche River. Good trout fishing occurs in most streams and lakes on the east side of the Big Horn Mountains, in the northwestern corner of the county. Small waters like Little Thunder Reservoir on the TBNG provide opportunities for bluegill and largemouth bass. Coldwater lakes and streams close to mountain ranges, warm water ponds and reservoirs, and cool waters throughout the county, such as the Panther Pond and the Gillette Fishing Lake, offer opportunities for a variety of cold, cool, and warm water species such as the smallmouth and largemouth bass, and bluegill (WGFD 2011).

Figure 3-17. Aquatic conservation areas in Campbell County.

3.9.6 Big Game

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Big game species expected to occur in suitable habitats throughout Campbell County include pronghorn, white-tailed deer, mule deer, and elk. The WGFD has identified various ranges for big game species; the ones that occur in Campbell County include the following:

a) Summer or Spring-Summer-Fall use is when a population or portion of a population of animals uses the documented habitats in this range annually from the end of previous winter to the onset of persistent winter conditions.

b) Winter use is when a population or portion of a population of animals uses the documented suitable habitat sites in this range annually and in substantial numbers only during the winter period.

c) Winter-Yearlong use is when a population or a portion of a population of animals makes general use of the documented suitable habitat sites in this range year round. During the winter months, there is a considerable influx of additional animals into the area from other seasonal ranges.

d) Yearlong use is when a population of animals makes general use of suitable documented habitat sites in the range year round. Animals might leave the area under severe conditions.

e) Calving Areas are documented birthing areas commonly used by females. It includes calving areas and fawning areas. These areas might be used as nurseries by some big game species.

These range categories are used in the range distribution maps for the species described below in Table 3-13, and the total acres utilized by each big game species in each hunt unit is summarized in Table 3-14.

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Table 3-13. Range distribution areas in acres for big game species in Campbell County, Wyoming.

	Acres by Species			
Range Type	Pronghorn	Mule Deer	White-tailed Deer	Elk
Crucial Winter	N/A	N/A	N/A	6,438.9
Crucial Winter/Yearlong	N/A	N/A	N/A	18,629.2
Non-important Habitat	366,019.9	412,933.0	2,919,967.4	451,417.2
Spring/Summer/Fall	24,841.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
Winter	156,966.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Winter/Yearlong	1,130,801.1	997,482.4	4,670.2	2,935.6
Yearlong	1,388,713.1	1,656,926.8	142,704.7	122,854.6
Total	3,067,342.2	3,067,342.2	3,067,342.2	626,275.5

N/A = not applicable

Table 3-14. Acres per hunt area and herd for big game species within Campbell County, Wyoming.

		Acres by Species			
Hunt Area Name	Herd Name	Pronghorn	Mule Deer	White-Tailed Deer	Elk

Bear Creek	North Converse	173,878.0			
Bill	Cheyenne River	172,886.1			
Black Thunder	Rochelle Hills				291,790.2
Campbell	Powder River		863,583.1	863,583.1	
Clarkelen	Pumpkin Buttes		334,166.7	334,166.7	
Clearmont	Clearmont	11,458.4		11,458.4	
Clearmont	Powder River		11,458.4		
Crook	North Black Hills	1,490.0	1,490.0	1,490.0	
Douglas	Central			173,937.8	
Douglas	North Converse		173,937.8		
Fortification	Fortification				149,768.6
Gillette	Gillette	990,835.7			
Lost Springs	N/A				457.5
Non-Herd Unit	N/A				2,433,183.0
North Black Hills	Black Hills				7,061.0
Northwest Gillette	Powder River		621,148.3	621,148.3	
Pine Ridge	Pine Ridge				12,195.7
Pumpkin Buttes	Pumpkin Buttes	729,021.7	394,069.1	394,069.1	
Rockypoint	North Black Hills	285,355.0			
Rochelle Hills	Rochelle Hills				172,886.2
Rozet	North Black Hills	207,814.6			
South Upton	Cheyenne River	5,401.4			
Teckla	Central			172,886.2	
Teckla	Cheyenne River		172,886.2		
Thunder Basin	Central			489,201.3	
Thunder Basin	Cheyenne River		489,201.3		
Thunder Basin	Highlight	489,201.3			
Upton-Four Horse	Cheyenne River		5,401.3	5,401.3	
Totals		**3,067,342.2**	**3,067,342.2**	**3,067,342.2**	**3,067,342.2**

N/A = not applicable

3.9.6.1 Pronghorn

This species is most abundant in short-and mixed-grass habitats compared to more xeric habitats (Figure 3-18). Some pronghorn make seasonal migrations between summer and winter habitats, but these migrations are often triggered by availability of succulent plants and not by local weather conditions (Fitzgerald et al. 1994). According to the 2013 Big Game Job Completion Report for Sheridan Region, management objectives for the pronghorn herds in Campbell County are generally below the desired post hunting season population level, with the exception of the Pumpkin Buttes herd (WGFD 2014b). The pronghorn herds in Campbell County have only been below the management objectives for approximately one to two years as a result of the heavy spring snows and cold in the spring of 2009 and 2010.

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3.9.6.2 Mule and White-Tailed Deer

Mule deer are distributed throughout the seasonal ranges, occurring in mountains and associated foothills, broken hill country, and prairie grasslands and shrublands (Clark and Stromberg 1987; Figure 3-19). White-tailed deer use woody riparian habitats along creeks and rivers for forage and cover (Figure 3-20). Both species use a variety of habitat types seasonally. Browse and herbaceous vegetation constitute the majority of their diet (Fitzgerald et al. 1994). Mule deer tend to be more

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migratory than white-tailed deer, traveling from higher elevations in summer to winter ranges that provide more food and cover. According to the 2013 Big Game Job Completion Report for Sheridan Region, management objectives for the mule deer herds in Campbell County are below the desired post hunting season population level and have been for approximately eight years (WGFD 2014b). The lower than desired populations is likely a result of habitat issues, competition from other ungulates for preferred forage, and declining fawn ratios influenced by weather factors since around 2008. White-tailed deer, on the other hand, are above the management objective for approximately the past 10 years. The presence of irrigated croplands and refuge areas allow the white-tailed deer populations to be maintained at levels greater than the management objectives.

3.9.6.3Elk

Elk are present throughout Wyoming in a variety of habitats, including coniferous forests, short- and mixed-grass prairies, and shrublands (Figure 3-21). In Campbell County, elk are concentrated in the Fortification Creek area west of Gillette, the Pine Ridge area in the south, the Rochelle Hills in the southeast, and smaller populations in the northern portion of Campbell County. The Fortification Creek elk population has been expanding their territory in recent years due to their increasing numbers and landowners are reporting elk on their property where they have not traditionally been seen.

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Similar to other members of the deer family, this species relies on a combination of browse, grasses, and forbs, depending on their availability throughout the seasons. Elk tend to be migratory, with high variability in range of seasonal migrations, and some sedentary populations. All herd units within Campbell County have exceeded their population level goals, and increasing trends have been attributed to limited harvest due to lack of public access for hunting (WGFD 2014b).

Figure 3-18. Range distribution of pronghorn in Campbell County.

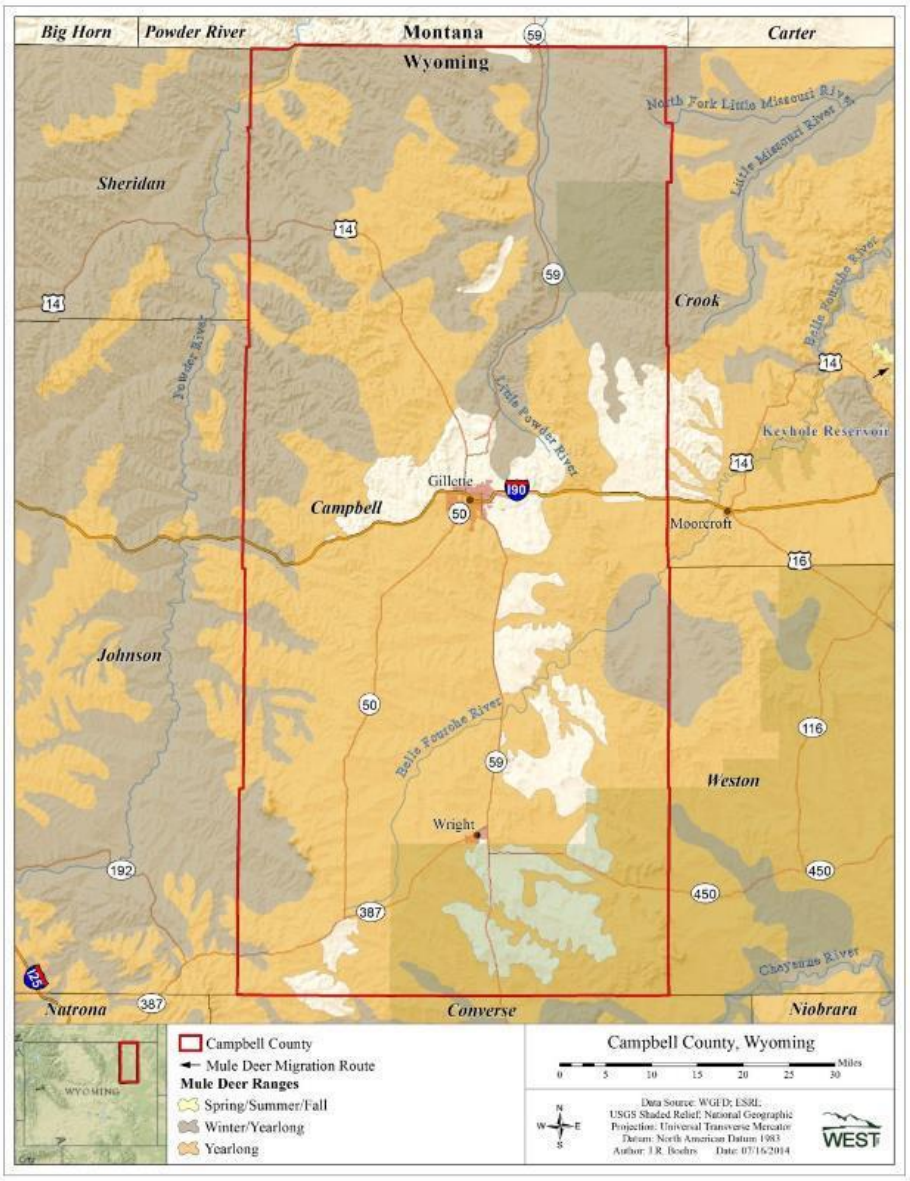


Figure 3-19. Range distribution of mule deer in Campbell County.

Campbell County wyoming

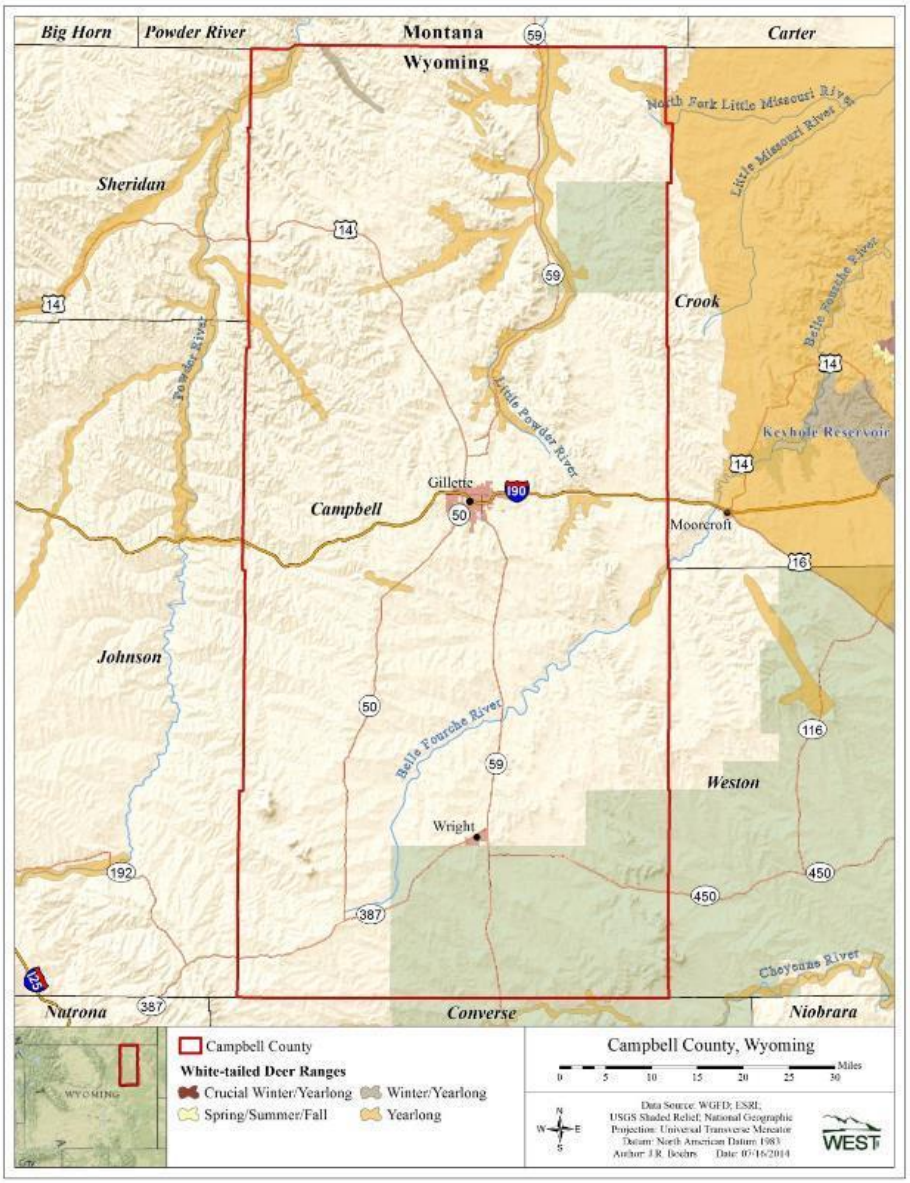


Figure 3-20. Range distribution of white-tailed deer in Campbell County

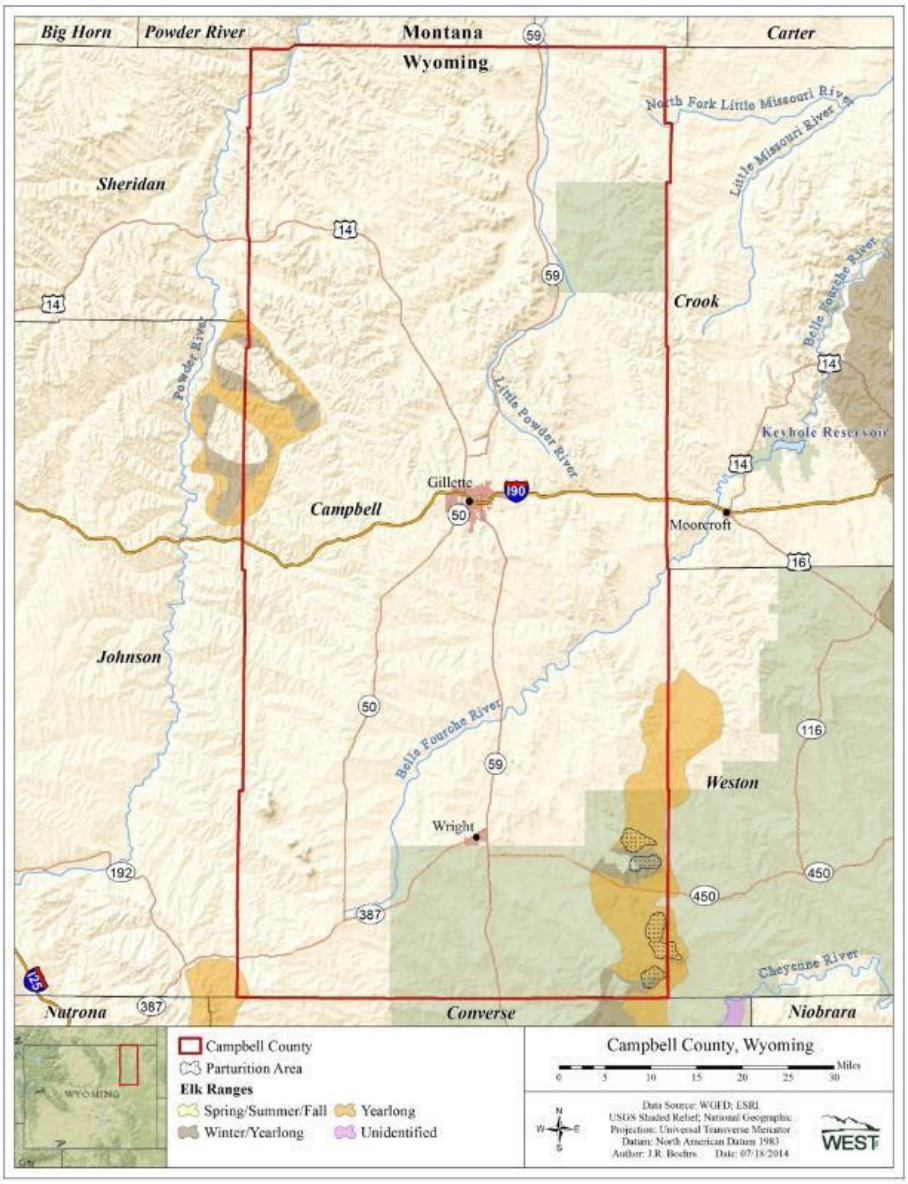


Figure 3-21. Range distribution of elk in Campbell County.

Campbell County wyoming

3.9.7 Game Birds and Small Game

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Migratory birds, which may be legally taken during authorized seasons by properly licensed hunters, include doves, ducks, geese, mergansers, and rails (WGFC 2013). Migratory birds that may not be taken, possessed, transported, sold or bartered include all migratory birds as defined and protected under federal law, including bitterns, grebes, herons, egrets, kingfishers, loons, pelicans, insectivorous birds, and songbirds. All nongame birds in Wyoming are protected under the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 (MBTA), with the exception of non-native species. All these species or groups of species can be found in Campbell County (Orabona et al. 2021).

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Wyoming has three species of cottontails (eastern, desert, and mountain) that are hunted, and one rabbit (pygmy rabbit) that is protected, all of which are present in Campbell County (Orabona et al. 2021). Eastern fox squirrels (reported in Campbell County) are often quite abundant within shelterbelts and stands of cottonwood trees along creek and river bottoms. Red squirrels, common in Wyoming's mountains, have not been reported in Campbell County and are rarely hunted due to poor table quality. Abert's squirrel (not reported in Campbell County) is protected and cannot be hunted in Wyoming (Orabona at al. 2012). Nongame mammals that are protected in Wyoming include the black-footed ferret, among others (WGFD 2013a).

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3.9.8 Diseases

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Emergence of infectious diseases often results from interactions among wildlife species, domestic animals, and zoonotic pathogens. Security and public health are threatened by wildlife hosts and vectors that share rangeland with domestic animals and present challenges to current regulatory approaches (Pérez de León et al. 2010). An understanding of the complex ecological relationships among species and between species and the environments that support disease transmission allows for quantification of risk to domestic and wild species, and subsequent implementation of preventative measures to reduce this risk.

WS works with federal and state wildlife, health, and agriculture agencies to monitor and conduct surveillance for diseases in wildlife that could impact agriculture or human health. Information obtained through disease surveillance in wildlife populations enables agencies to better prepare for and respond to outbreaks and emergencies. The wildlife disease biologist in Wyoming plays a supporting role with the WGFD, the Wyoming Livestock Board, and USDA Veterinary Services for in-state disease issues, such as chronic wasting disease and brucellosis. The disease biologist also coordinates and conducts statewide surveillance projects at the request of varied state agencies. Since 2005, WS-Wyoming has cooperated to conduct statewide surveillance for plague and tularemia. Statewide surveillance for the incidence of canine heartworm in wild canines demonstrated very low prevalence in Wyoming (USDA APHIS 2012).

- Avian influenza: This is a viral infection of birds caused by a group of influenza viruses (type A influenzas). These viruses naturally circulate in wild birds and are maintained in populations largely through fecal-oral contact (WGFD 2022).
- Brucellosis: This is a contagious zoonotic disease (a disease that can be transmitted from animals to humans) caused by the bacterium *Brucella abortus* and occurs in cattle, elk and bison (Botzler and Brown 2014). In 2004 the Wyoming Brucellosis Coordination Team was formed to prepare a plan for the management of brucellosis Wyoming (Scurlock et al. 2010).

- Chronic Wasting Disease: This is a chronic, fatal disease of the central nervous system in mule deer, white-tailed deer, elk, and moose. CWD belongs to the group of rare diseases called transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSEs). These disorders are caused by abnormally folded proteins called "prions" (WGFD 2022).
- Plague: This disease is caused by the bacterium, *Yersinia pestis* which is contracted by animals (referred to as a "sylvatic plague") and humans (referred to as "bubonic plague"). The common vector for the spread of the plague bacteria is through fleas and/or contact with infected or flea-carrying animal (USFS 2002).
- White nosed syndrome: This is an emerging fungal disease of bats in North America caused by the fungus *Pseudogymnoascus destructans* (Pd). Pd can be spread directly from bat to bat. It can also survive and grow in the environment, and from there spread from hibernacula substrates directly to bats. The fungus can also be spread from one location to another by fomites such as caving gear, shoes, and clothing (WGFD 2022).
- Rabies: This disease is caused by virus in the genus *Lyssavirus* (Blanton et al. 2011). Rabies is a progressive fatal neurologic disease and in people may manifest as general weakness, discomfort, headache, and fever. Rabies is a widespread zoonotic disease within the United States and control programs have been established since the 1950s (Gerhold and Jesup 2013).
- Tularemia, Rocky Mountain spotted tick fever, Lyme disease, and babesiosis: Adult ticks generally parasitize medium- and large-sized mammals, while larvae and nymphs feed on a wide variety of small- to large-sized mammals and ground-feeding birds (Cooley and Kohls 1944). Ticks are efficient vectors of numerous infectious disease agents to vertebrate animals, including livestock and humans, they have a broad range of hosts including humans, and are potential vectors of pathogens (Cooney and Burgdorfer 1974, Schulze et al. 1984, Campbell and Bowles 1994, Merten and Durden 2000, Childs and Paddock 2003).
- West Nile Virus: This is a mosquito-borne disease that can cause encephalitis or brain infection. West Nile virus is expanded from infected mosquitoes that produce their young in standing water. Birds are the natural vector host and serve not only to amplify the virus, but to spread it. Though less than one percent of mosquitoes are infected with West Nile virus, they still are very effective in transmitting the virus to humans, horses, and wildlife.

See the WGFD website for a complete list of wildlife diseases and information: https://wgfd.wyo.gov/Wildlife-in-Wyoming/More-Wildlife/Wildlife-Disease/Wildlife-Disease-Information

Campbell County believes that effective management of wildlife is best achieved by giving focused value for those who live with it. Therefore, incentives and assistance for protection of wildlife on private land should be encouraged. There must also be a positive correlation between the quality and benefit of the wildlife management tools applied to protect wildlife and the magnitude of the benefit achieved. The effect of the management tools applied to protect wildlife should be as small as practical to achieve the desired benefit. Wildlife management efforts shall reduce predation of sensitive species, maintain existing hunting and fishing opportunities, increase opportunities within appropriate carrying capacities if warranted, decrease game damage conflicts, and generally balance wildlife numbers with other factions representing the custom, culture, and multiple use values of the county.

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3.9.9 Campbell County Position Summary

Based on the information regarding wildlife presented above, and the importance of resource extraction to the economy of Campbell County, it is the overall position of Campbell County to encourage and support current and future resource extraction and renewable energy activities within the county.

It is Campbell County's position that resource extraction can be performed in a responsible manner that allows wildlife to continue to flourish within the county. Campbell County does have concerns regarding the application of current and future protective buffers applied to wildlife habitat and elements (such as raptor nests). The buffers identify areas where the types and timing of activities are restricted or not permitted in an effort to protect wildlife. These buffers impact both the industry and the private landowner. Industry is required to develop operation plans to address these restrictions that can include altering work schedules or locations of infrastructure. Landowners may be restricted from allowing development to occur on their property. Because of the economic implications to the industry and private landowners, Campbell County requests that the application of any productive buffer be based on current data and that the economic implication of the buffer be evaluated. It is Campbell County's intentions to continue to work with stakeholders and state and federal agencies to further the dialogue related to the application of protective buffers.

3.10 Cultural/Historic/Paleontology Resources

Campbell County supports the protection, study, and/or excavation of unique archeological, historical, and paleontological resources that occur in the county, while including the responsible stewardship of these resources through balancing resource protection with natural resource recovery and visitor values.

Prehistoric archaeological resources in Campbell County date from over 11,000 years ago to less than 200 years ago. Campbell County contains sites representing all five known prehistoric cultural periods within Wyoming (Kornfeld et al. 2010):

- Paleoindian Period (11,500-8,000 before present [BP])
- Early Plains Archaic Period (8,000-5,000 BP)
- Middle Plains Archaic Period (5,000-3,000 BP)
- Late Plains Archaic Period (3,000-1,500 BP)
- Late Prehistoric and Protohistoric Periods (1,500-200 BP)

The prehistory of Campbell County is the story of innovative and highly skilled groups of hunter-gatherers wresting a living from the land. These people used stone, wood, and bone tools, hunted large and small game, fished, and gathered diverse plant foods. The Paleoindian residents of the area may have hunted extinct mammals such as mammoth, mastodon, and extinct species of bison, whereas later groups relied primarily on modern bison and pronghorn. Important prehistoric site types that occur within Campbell County include artifact scatters, stone circle sites, big game (usually bison) kill and processing sites, vegetable processing sites, rock alignments and cairns, and stone material procurement areas. Other significant, although less common, site types include human remains and cultural landscapes. The oldest sites are typically the rarest because they have

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had more time to be destroyed by natural processes. Inversely, more recent sites are more common. Although there is a tremendous amount of variation, substantial prehistoric sites are often found near reliable sources of water along major drainages and in close proximity to other valuable resources such as edible plants or sources of tool stone. Specific sites types (usually stone alignments and cairns) may be of special religious significance to Native American groups. These sites may qualify for Traditional Cultural Property (TCP) status. TCPs require some special consideration, but their management is governed by the same laws and regulations as other cultural resources.

Campbell County and the wider Powder River Basin region were also inhabited by no less than ten historic Native American tribes during the Late Prehistoric and Protohistoric Periods. Therefore, Campbell County acknowledges this land to be the traditional and ancestral hunting grounds of the Apsáalooke (Crow), Niitsítapi (Blackfeet), the Sutai & Tsitsistas (Cheyenne), the Oceti Ŝakowiŋ (The Council of Seven Fires: Lakota, Dakota, and Nakota), the Numakiki (Mandan), the Hiraacá (Hidatsa), the Sahnish (Arikara), and the Inuna-ina (Arapaho). Both prehistoric and historic sites in Campbell County may be related to extant Native American nations and therefore Campbell County Government may consult with Tribal Historic Preservation Offices (THPOs) or Tribal Cultural Resource Offices as needed.

The historic period of Campbell County begins approximately 200 years ago with the sporadic incursions and habitations of the earliest Euro-American fur trappers and explorers. The French fur trader Larocque followed the Powder River South from the Yellowstone in 1805 (Larson 1978) and represents the first well-documented Euro-American to traverse a small portion of what would later become Campbell County. Historic settlement of the region was driven by the fur trade until approximately 1840, at which point changing fashions and declining beaver populations sent the industry into a tailspin. The 1840s, 1850s, and 1860s, saw the establishment of emigrant trails within and near Campbell County and increasing hostility between the U.S. and Native Americans in the region. Hostilities faded in the 1870s and settlement in Campbell County began at this time. The City of Gillette was founded in 1891 and the area grew slowly for the first 20 years. The 1910s and 1920s were the heyday of the small homesteader in eastern Wyoming and Campbell County, although many of these homesteads failed during the drought and depression of the late 1920s and 1930s. Coal mining in Campbell County began as early as the 1890s when the Burlington Railroad entered the area, providing a more efficient way of shipping coal out of Wyoming to the Midwest and East Coast. Large-scale commercial mining began in the 1920s with establishment of Wyodak Mine, the oldest continuously operating surface coal mine in the United States. The energy industry came to dominate the economy of Campbell County more and more throughout the twentieth century, although agriculture remained important as well. Important historic site types in the area include rural ranches, homesteads, and settlements, urban buildings and associated infrastructure, mining sites, roads and trails, military sites, and sites associated with the fur trade and early exploration. Campbell County has invested in the Rockpile Museum to document and archive historic site information. The Gillette Historic Preservation Commission (City of Gillette – Certified Local Government) may also be a consulting entity in any Section 106 reviews and generally regarding the preservation of cultural and historic sites.

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The following are significant historic buildings and sites in Campbell County that are open to the public, as well as museums displaying information and artifacts pertaining to the historical, archaeological, and paleontological heritage of the area:

- The 1811 Astorian Expedition Route and Campsite (Interpretive sign at Mile Marker 70.22 on U.S. Highway 14/16 near Spotted Horse, Wyoming)
- The Bozeman Trail (Interpretive sign at Mile Marker 24.8 on State Highway 387 near Midwest, Wyoming)
- Burlington Lake and Burlington Ditch (McManamen Park, Gillette, Wyoming)
- The Gillette Post Office (301 South Gillette Avenue, Gillette, Wyoming 82716)
- 1936 Gillette City Hall (400 S. Gillette Avenue, Gillette, Wyoming 82716)
- The Rockpile Museum (900 West 2nd Street, Gillette, Wyoming 82716)
- The Wright Centennial Museum (104 Ranch Court, Wright, Wyoming 82732)
- Frontier Auto Museum (205 S. Ross Avenue, Gillette, Wyoming 82716)

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The paleontology of Campbell County has been understudied relative to nearby locations in the Bighorn and Wind River Basin. This is not necessarily due to a lack of scientifically significant fossils in the area, but likely because of less exposure in Campbell County of paleontologically significant geology than these other locations due to higher vegetation densities and more soil development. The Wasatch Formation is the most significant fossil-bearing geologic unit in Campbell County, and it covers most of the southern and western portions of the county. Its Eocene deposits contain small mammal fossils, including fragmentary bones, isolated teeth, and more complete dentary/maxillary fragments in rarer cases. Older deposits in the Wasatch Formation contain more articulated material, including reptile fossils. The Fort Union Formation that is widespread in eastern Campbell County also contains locally abundant fossil vertebrates, invertebrates, and plants, albeit less consistently than the Wasatch Formation. The Campbell County Rockpile Museum also collects and displays fossils of importance and of importance of interest to this region.

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The preservation of archeological, historical, and paleontological resources shall be done in conjunction with the recovery of natural resources and minerals in the county. This can be accomplished by carefully assessing the sensitivity and importance of the resources relative to the economic and cultural impacts associated with land management decisions. Campbell County realizes there can be a balance of existing uses and the need to protect these resources. Nevertheless, private property rights or existing land uses, such as oil and gas extraction, mining, logging and harvesting of forest products, road maintenance, and grazing, should not be precluded due to efforts to protect archeological, historical, and paleontological sites. Impacts to such resources should be appropriately mitigated, pursuant to federal and state laws and regulations.

Campbell County recommends that priority be given to retention and display of locally recovered archaeological, historical, and paleontological resources from state or federal lands in Campbell County. Campbell County may cooperate with state and federal agencies to gain public access to

these sites when a willing landowner has indicated interest in granting such access to notable sites, tribal use areas, and historic trials.

3.10.1 Policy

Make collaborative decision regarding identification, protection, and/or excavation of archaeological, historical, and paleontological resources.

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3.10.2 Goals

- Balanced economic viability of projects with *the protection of archaeological, historical, and paleontological resources.*
- *The county supports the protection of private property rights in state and federal planning actions involving archaeological, historic, and paleontological sites.*
- Maintaining the confidentiality of identified archaeological, historical, and paleontological sites on private lands, unless landowner gives written permission for public dissemination.

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3.10.3 Objectives

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- *State and federal agencies shall recognize Campbell County as a consulting party as described in Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and subsequent amendments. As a consulting party, Campbell County will request periodic review and comment on classification and management of significant cultural resources on federal lands in the county, and the impact of proposed land use actions on those sites.*

Chapter 4 – Economics and Resource Uses

4.1 Economics

Campbell County's economy has historically revolved around ranching and energy resource development, especially coal mining and oil production. Although ranching and farming currently account for a relatively modest amount of income, jobs and assessed valuation in the county, this sector is important as a basic economic sector or engine of economic activity. Agriculture is also an important part of the NRLUP because of its extensive amount of land use, the interface of agricultural land use with state and federal property, and the pillars ranching represent to the Campbell County social and political structure.

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Since the 1980s, the energy industry has been the largest driver of the county's economy and that situation continues today. As part of the Powder River Basin, the volume of Campbell County coal production is internationally noteworthy. Besides coal and oil, Campbell County is a large producer of oil and gas, and there is coal-fired electricity generation. Energy development activities have created the support for other energy-connected or "satellite" industries, as well as secondary stimulus to construction, retail and wholesale trade, transportation, accommodations and food service, and local government.

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The benefits of the "boom" times of the energy industry include employment and income opportunities, as well as a general increase in local commerce and other economic activity. However, price volatility and other factors create "bust" periods, resulting in decreases in employment and economic activity. The county has experienced several "boom and bust" cycles over the last century, more commonly with the petroleum industry. Until recently, the coal mining sector has been relatively stable in Campbell County. The Livestock and Grazing, Mineral Resources, and Energy sections of the NRLUP provide additional detail about the specific customs and culture in Campbell County related to ranching, mineral extraction, and energy development. Those sections outline Campbell County's goals specifically related to those topics. The Economics section presents a broader picture of the county's economy, along with goals, policies, and objectives aimed at supporting the comprehensive set of industries in the county and ensuring the continuation of a variety of economic activities. Overall, Campbell County is aware and supportive of the role that mining and energy development play in the local economy. In addition, Campbell County encourages economic diversification and is interested in supporting activities that are sustainable, and will provide long-term economic stability to the area. Campbell County believes in the use of state and federal properties to support economic development or other activities that will result in additional employment, income, and revenue streams to jurisdictions at all levels.

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4.1.1 Population Trends

With a 2020 population of about 47,000 people (USCB 2020), Campbell County is currently the third most populous county in the State of Wyoming. The majority of county residents (about 71%) live in the City of Gillette and a small number of additional residents (about 1,800 people or 4% of the county's population) live in the Town of Wright. The approximately 12,000 residents living outside Gillette or Wright live in rural, unincorporated areas throughout the county; these areas

may be more likely to feel the direct effects of development or other activities occurring on state or federal lands. Campbell County has experienced substantial increases in population since the 1960s, when mining in the area began in earnest. However, over the past decade annual population growth has slowed and the county's population has remained relatively stable since 2010. Figure 4-1 illustrates the population growth in Campbell County since 1960.[1]

Figure 4-1. Historical population in Campbell County, 1960 – 2020.

Changes in the county's population are due to a number of factors, including natural population change (births minus deaths) and net migration (movement into and out of the county). Natural population change has historically been a small portion of the overall change in the county's population; since 2000, births have exceeded deaths by between about 350 to 550 people per year (Wyoming Department of Administration and Information 2020a). In many years, net migration into Campbell County has been a much larger component of the county's overall population change; for example, in 2009, in-migration added over 2,200 residents to Campbell County (4.9% of the population), while in 2017, out-migration resulted in the loss of over 2,700 residents (about 5.6% of the population). Large swings in migration into and out of Campbell County have largely been associated with changes in the energy industry.

Overall, the residents of Campbell County are relatively young, with a median age of about 35 years, compared to a statewide median age of about 38 years (Wyoming Department of Administration and Information 2020b). This is consistent with the type of work available in the county, mainly mining related, the majority of which is physically demanding and more likely to attract younger workers. Figure 4-2 presents an age distribution of the Campbell County population. Almost 30% of the county's population is 19 years of age or younger; children make up a large portion of total county residents and require a considerable amount of county investment, e.g., educational services, social services, or other types of county-funded services. A smaller portion, about 11%, of residents are elderly, aged 65 years or more; this group typically requires some level of county-supported services. The vast majority of Campbell County citizens are of working age and between the ages of 25 to 55 years.

Figure 4-2. Age distribution of Campbell County residents, 2019.

4.1.2

Housing Availability and Price

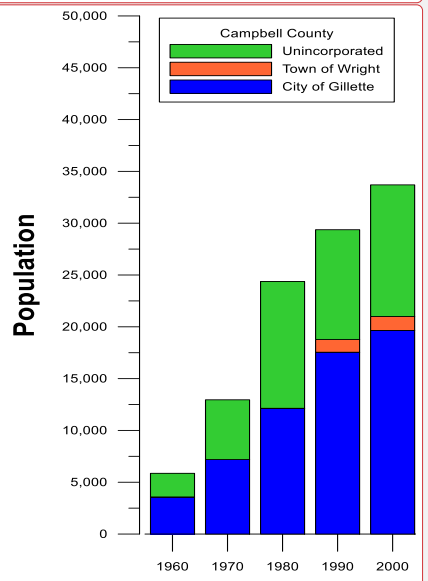
As the population of Campbell County has grown over time, so too has the number of housing units, as shown in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1. Number of housing units in Campbell County, 1980-2019.

[1] As of late 2021, the Wyoming Department of Administration and Information had not updated their population projections for the state or for counties to reflect the demographic data available from the 2020 Census.

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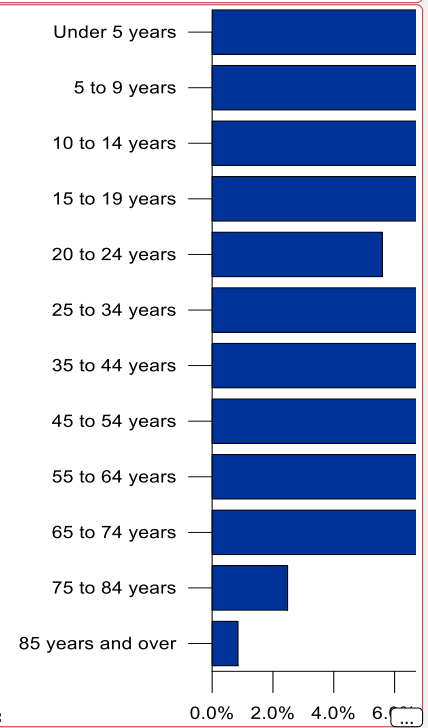
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Year	Campbell County	
	Housing Units	Annual Growth
1980	9,505	NA
1990	11,538	1.96%
2000	13,288	1.42%
2010	18,955	3.62%
2019	20,399	0.82%

The pace and type of energy development activities often dictate the demand for various types of housing units. Coal mining workers often seek more permanent type housing, such as single-family homes and apartments. Petroleum industry workers will generally look for more temporary type of units, such as motels, mobile homes, apartments, and even campers. The majority of housing units in Campbell County are single family homes (61%), about 21% are mobile homes, and about 12% are apartments (Wyoming Housing Database Partnership 2021). As of 2019, about 73% of occupied housing units were owner-occupied and the remaining 27% were renter occupied. Vacancy rates in Campbell County have been about 13% in recent years; about 60% of vacant units are available for rent or sale, others are generally for seasonal use.

Between 2015 and 2019, the median value of owner-occupied housing units in Campbell County was about $222,700, only slightly higher than the statewide median of about $220,500. Rental rates for apartments, mobile homes, and houses in Campbell County have been similar to, or slightly lower than, the statewide average rates for those types of properties for the last several years.[2] For the fourth quarter of 2020, the average rental rate for an apartment in Campbell County was $709 per month, about 10% lower than the statewide average of $790 per month; a single-family home in Campbell County rented for an average of $1,118, about 2% lower than the statewide average rental rate for a similar dwelling (Wyoming Department of Administration and Information 2021).

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4.1.3 Employment and Income Data

Total employment in Campbell County has grown substantially since 1970, from about 6,000 jobs in 1970 to over 31,800 jobs by 2020 (U.S. Department of Commerce 2021a).[3] Many industries in the county have experienced considerable growth in employment over that period, notably the mining sector, although that trend has changed in recent years. Other industries have seen more muted growth; the agricultural sector has realized only small gains over time. Table 4-2 provides the employment changes in certain key sectors of the economy between 1970 and 2020.

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[2] That was not the case prior to 2016, when rental rates were consistently higher in Campbell County as compared to the state. Rental rates for apartments, single-family homes and mobile homes in Campbell County are influenced by activity in the county's energy sector.

[3] Employment in Campbell County decreased between 2019 and 2020, likely due, in part, to the effects of the COVID-19 global pandemic.

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Table 4-2. Campbell County employment by industry, 1970-2020.

Industry	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020	% of Total (1970)	% of Total (2020)
Mining	1,221	4,412	4,863	5,694	8,978	5,760	20.3%	18.1%
Agriculture	682	658	612	675	793	926	11.3%	2.9%
Construction	592	2,641	953	2,018	4,288	2,466	9.8%	7.8%
Retail Trade	1,051	2,378	2,940	3,527	3,066	3,218	17.4%	10.1%
Government	785	1,763	3,005	3,420	4,587	4,856	13.0%	15.3%
All Others	1,695	5,001	6,286	7,950	14,632	14,580	28.1%	45.8%
Total Employment	**6,026**	**16,583**	**18,659**	**23,284**	**36,344**	**31,806**		

Table 4-3 presents annual employment data for key industries in Campbell County between 2010 and 2020; that data shows fluctuations in several industries, including the mining and construction sectors.[4] Over the last decade, employment in the mining sector peaked at almost 9,500 people in 2014, after which mining employment in Campbell County steadily decreased to about 5,800 jobs by 2020. Fluctuation in the mining industry often leads to changes in employment in other industries; for example, employment in the construction industry also peaked in 2014 and has decreased since. Employment in the retail trade industry has remained relatively stable over the past 10 years.

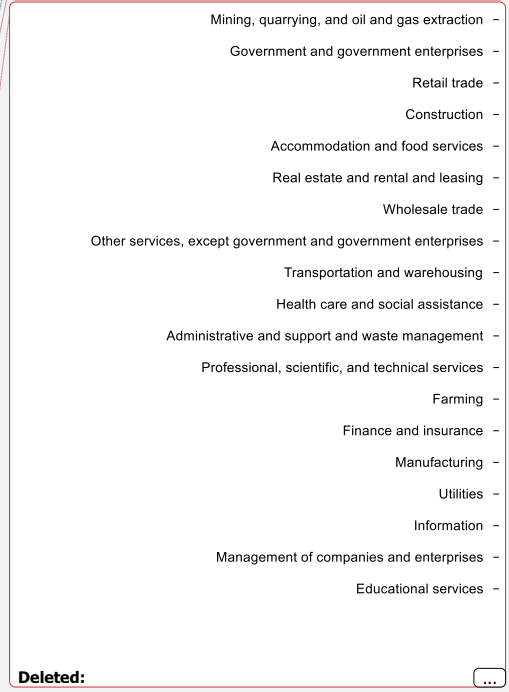
Table 4-3. Campbell County employment by industry, 2010-2020.

Industry	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Mining	8,978	9,258	9,634	9,262	9,482	8,884	7,338	7,155	7,000	6,759
Agriculture	793	850	887	882	902	923	932	950	926	942
Construction	4,288	3,073	3,039	2,841	3,373	3,192	2,675	2,471	2,620	2,657
Retail Trade	3,066	3,078	3,151	3,174	3,155	3,344	3,208	3,129	3,120	3,116
Government	4,587	4,736	4,883	5,055	5,215	5,332	5,359	5,168	5,135	5,138
All Others	14,632	15,183	15,357	15,468	15,893	15,821	14,985	14,751	15,174	15,535
Total Employment	**36,344**	**36,178**	**36,951**	**36,682**	**38,020**	**37,496**	**34,497**	**33,624**	**33,975**	**34,147**

In 2019, mining employment made up almost 20% of total employment in Campbell County (6,832 employees), more than any other industry.[5] Figure 4-3 depicts employment by industry for Campbell County in 2019.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce 2020

Figure 4-3. Campbell County's employment by industry, 2019.



Historically, economic conditions in Campbell County have resulted in relatively low unemployment rates. Unemployment rates in the county have been lower than those of Wyoming, even during recessionary periods or other times of reduced energy activity. However, in more recent years (since 2016), Campbell County has experienced slightly higher unemployment rates

[4] The relatively low employment levels seen in 2020 were likely due, in part, to the COVID-19 global pandemic.

[5] As noted previously, 2020 employment patterns were likely influenced by the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. Employment data for 2019 may be more reflective of typical conditions in Campbell County in recent years.

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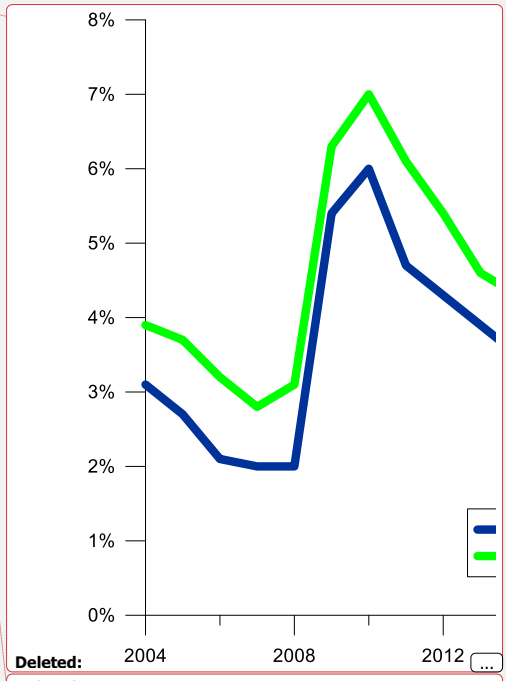
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than the state. As of mid-2021, Campbell County's unemployment rate was 6.8%, compared to 5.6% for the state as a whole. Figure 4-4 offers a comparison of unemployment rates in Campbell County and Wyoming through 2020, the last complete year of available data.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce 2020

Figure 4-4. Historical unemployment rates in Campbell County and Wyoming, 2004 – 2020



Campbell County is currently home to about 1,480 business establishments, including 173 in the construction industry; 169 in retail trade; 130 in professional, scientific and technical industries; and 120 in the mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction industries (USCB 2019). As of 2020, the largest employers in Campbell County included a number of energy, mining, mining support companies, and governmental agencies, including the Campbell County School District, Peabody Energy, Thunder Basin Coal, Campbell County Health, and Navajo Transitional Energy Company (Energy Capital Economic Development 2020).

Farming and ranching activities take place on almost 2.9 million acres and over 640 farms in Campbell County. Livestock production and sales ($67.3 million) made up about 96% of total agricultural activity and related revenues ($69.9 million) in the county in 2017. The number of acres used for agricultural purposes was up slightly in 2017 as compared with 2012, but the number of farms decreased by about 100 (USDA NASS 2017).

The average wage per job in the county has historically been higher than the statewide average, reflecting the existence of relatively high paying mining related jobs. In 2019, the average wage in Campbell County was about 20% higher than that of the state (U.S. Department of Commerce 2021a).[7] In 2019, the median household income in Campbell County was about $82,700, which was about 29% higher than that of Wyoming's 2019 median household income, but was also about 5.5% less than the median household income in the county in 2010 (after adjustment for inflation). Per capita incomes in Campbell County have historically been higher than or similar to those of the state; however, that trend began reversing in 2015. Since that time, per capita income in Campbell County has been about 14% less than for the state. Table 4-4 provides wage and income information for Campbell County and Wyoming.[8]

Table 4-4. Historical wages and income levels for Campbell County and Wyoming, 1970-2020.

	Average Wage per Job		Median Household Income		Per Capita Income	
Year	Campbell County	Wyoming	Campbell County	Wyoming	Campbell County	Wyoming
1970	$6,676	$6,070	$10,836	$8,486	$3,553	$4,038
1980	$18,682	$15,335	$26,060	$19,994	$13,924	$11,612
1990	$25,622	$20,058	$37,055	$27,096	$18,433	$18,147
2000	$33,389	$27,138	$49,536	$37,892	$27,789	$29,607
2010	$55,643	$42,652	$76,576	$53,512	$51,153	$46,638
2019	$60,789	$50,752	$82,659	$64,049	$54,143	$61,065
2020	$59,946	$52,051	NA	NA	$53,932	$61,855

[7] That pattern continued in 2020, when the average wage in Campbell County exceeded that of the state by about 15%. However, employment and wages across the state were affected by the global COVID-19 pandemic in that year; therefore, wage comparisons for 2020 may not reflect more typical conditions seen in recent years.

[8] Median household income for 2020 was not available from the USCB at the time this report was prepared.

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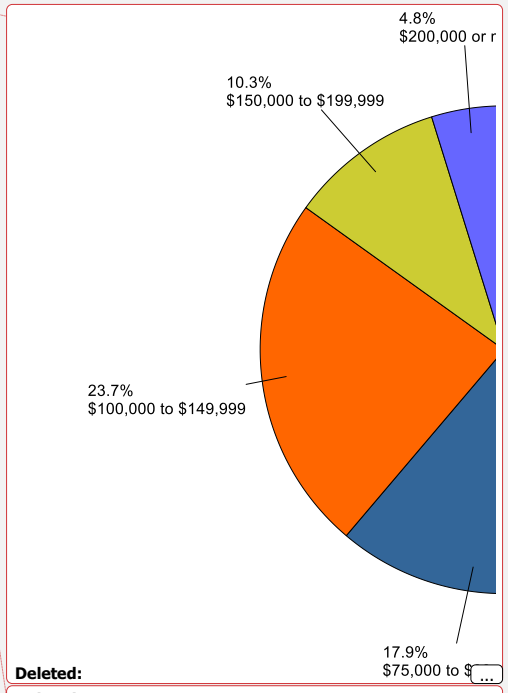
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Historical wage and income data offers a picture of the economic conditions affecting the average county citizen. Figure 4-5 presents a distribution of Campbell County households by income level. About 16% of households had an income of $25,000 or less as of 2019. These households may be ones which require additional financial or other types of support from various Campbell County agencies. About 55% of households had incomes between $50,000 and $150,000, and about 15% of households earned more than $150,000 per year.

About 7.7% of the Campbell County population lived below the poverty level in 2019. The portion of county residents below the poverty level was lower than that of Wyoming as a whole, which had a poverty rate of 10.1% at that time.

Figure 4-5. Distribution of Campbell County households by income level, 2019.



4.1.4

Cost of Living

Historically, the cost of living in Campbell County has been higher than the state as a whole (Wyoming Department of Administration and Information 2021). This phenomenon was mainly due to higher costs for housing as compared to some other areas of the state, although food, medical care, and other costs in Campbell County have also been higher than the statewide average. High costs of living are not unusual in areas that experience rapid population and employment growth, along with higher income levels; those factors increase the demands for available housing and place pressures on prices for other goods and services. Since about 2017, the overall cost of living in Campbell County has been on par with that of Wyoming, mainly due to decreases in housing prices (as compared to previous years and as compared to other areas of the State). As of mid-2021, the cost of living in the county was about 1% lower than the statewide average.

4.1.5 Fiscal Conditions

In fiscal year 2020, Campbell County received about $105.2 million in revenue from a number of sources, including property taxes, sales and use taxes, other tax sources, grants and contributions, and other revenue sources (Campbell County 2020a). Property and production taxes accounted for about $47.4 million, nearly half of total revenues. In that same year, county expenditures amounted to about $104.7 million, including capital outlays and debt service. About 21% of total expenditures went towards public safety, including the Sherriff's Office, emergency management, and the Joint Powers Fire Board. Another approximately 12% went towards public works, including road and bridge projects.

Since 2018, property taxes collected by the county have averaged about $47 million per year, reflecting a decrease from previous years (property tax revenue was $58.5 million in 2017). Property tax revenues have also decreased as a proportion of total revenues (56.6% in 2017 to 45.1% in 2020). Sales and use tax revenues have increased in recent years, growing from about $15 million in 2017 to over $18 million in 2020. Total county revenues from all sources have remained relatively stable over the last several years, reaching $105.2 in 2020 (Campbell County 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020a).

The county's annual expenditures fluctuate from year to year based on a variety of factors, including planned capital investments. Total county expenditures ranged between about $83.7 million in 2018 to about $104.7 million in 2020. (Campbell County 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020a).

4.1.6 County Facilities and Services

Campbell County offers a wide variety of public services and maintains a number of facilities. Services relevant to this NRLUP include the Campbell County Sherriff's Office and the Campbell County Fire Department. These agencies provide additional law enforcement services and emergency response services to state and federal lands in Campbell County.

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- The Campbell County Sheriff's Office provides law enforcement, detention, and administrative service to the citizens of Campbell County. The Sheriff's Office includes 163 full-time staff, including five deputies stationed in the Wright area. Facilities include a county detention center with an average daily inmate population of about 160 people and capacity to house about 300 inmates. Sheriff's Office staff responded to almost 11,000 calls in 2020 (Campbell County 2020b).
- The Campbell County Fire Department is responsible for fire, rescue, emergency medical services, and hazardous materials response calls over about 5,000 square miles of land, including Gillette, Wright, and rural portions of the county. The department includes 29 career firefighters and over 170 volunteer firefighters. Volunteer firefighters provide county-wide coverage from 10 stations and 11 wildland support stations throughout the county. The career staff runs 24-hour coverage out of Fire Station 1 in Gillette and Station 9 in Wright and augments volunteer stations. The Department responded to about 2,300 calls in 2020 (Campbell County 2020b).

4.1.6.1 *Social Setting*

In addition to the generally positive economic conditions, a number of other factors contribute to the quality of life for Campbell County residents. Consumer expenditures, driven by relatively high income levels, have attracted additional retail outlets, restaurants, and other commercial operations. Tax revenues and funding from other sources have allowed Campbell County, Gillette, and Wright to invest in public infrastructure projects and other non-mining related ventures to maintain and improve the quality of life, including educational, recreational, and social opportunities for county residents. Both Campbell County Memorial Hospital and Gillette College have undergone expansions of facilities and programs. Campbell County offers a number of recreational opportunities and events facilities.

Despite the numerous benefits from the energy sector, there are some challenges to the county's social conditions from this development. New residents bring different backgrounds and values compared with existing residents. The promise of opportunity brings transients and job seekers who might not be employable. The energy industry itself is subject to volatility, resulting in inflow and outflow of people. The county and other public jurisdictions are under pressure to provide expanded capacity and improved quality infrastructure and services in a short time. When energy prices fall, county and other facilities must absorb the costs of overcapacity. Periodic housing shortages and surpluses produce a different set of stresses.

4.1.7 Policy

Strengthen and expand Campbell County's economic base while preserving and building upon the social conditions in the county without detriment to the natural resource environment.

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4.1.8 Goals

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- *Coordination, consultation, and cooperation with state and federal agencies to support and sustain existing economic activities, including energy and mining, and agriculture and recreation.*
- *Support for future economic activities on state and federal land that are compatible with other existing or future uses and county goals.*
- *Encouragement for economic diversification in the county that will provide sustainable economic opportunities for residents.*
- *Assurance that activities on state and federal lands are properly mitigated to minimize or eliminate any negative social or economic effects.*

- 4.1.9

Objectives

Moved (insertion) [62]

- ***State and federal agencies shall*** *:*
  - ***notify, at the earliest point, Campbell County of any proposed action, change of existing activities, newly permitted activities, or changes in regulations that may affect the economic base of the county.***
  - *Include Campbell County in the review of any proposed developments and in any decision making processes.*
  - *Collaborate and consult with county agencies and the public to determine the full scope of potential social and economic effects of activities occurring on public lands and Campbell County should be notified of such discussions.*
  - *Collaborate with county agencies to develop a meaningful and relevant mitigation plan to address any direct or indirect negative social or economic effects resulting from a state or federal agency permitted activity or planning action.*
  - *Enforce the economic mitigations set forth in approved mitigation plans.*
- *Consider opportunities for economic development based on project merits and a comprehensive evaluation of the impacts to local or regional economic conditions; and*
- *Perform a socioeconomic impact analysis for each land management activity or decision related to state and federal properties; these analyses shall be conducted by experts familiar with the area's unique history, culture, economy and resources.*
- *Include in socioeconomic impact analyses a description of existing social, demographic, and economic conditions; the analytical methodologies; and the impacts to a comprehensive set of topics, including, but not limited to: population, employment, income levels, industry activity, housing, community services, utility*

services, schools, fiscal impacts to the county and local jurisdictions, public revenues, public expenditures, transportation, social conditions, and quality of life.

- *Address in socioeconomic impact analyses the impacts of all phases of development or other activities, including construction and long-term operations, and all impacts of changes in regulations or other long-term planning strategies.*
- *Make socioeconomic impact analyses that are developed by state and federal agencies publicly available to all county officials, residents, or other citizens.*
- *Revise and modify socioeconomic mitigation plans over time in response to actual, on the ground conditions. Monitoring socioeconomic impacts and adapting the response to those impacts will be needed in order to properly mitigate certain actions.*

- *Campbell County reserves the right to appeal or seek other courses of action when the economic effects of management activities on state and federal land are not fully evaluated, considered, monitored, or mitigated as part of any land management decision.*

Proposed actions or permitted activities might include a small event that may result in mainly local impacts or a much larger event that may have larger scale, county-wide impacts. These actions, small or large, have the capability to affect social and economic conditions in Campbell County and impact residents of Gillette, Wright or rural areas. Changes in public land management planning philosophies, strategies or regulations are important to the county's economic activities. For example, a change in grazing regulations would affect agricultural operations, which are a mainstay of the county's economy and heritage. Campbell County desires an open line of communication between the Campbell County Board of Commissioners and the local offices of state and federal agencies regarding the potential for new developments or other activities. The knowledge of what may be to come will allow the county to prepare and plan for the future needs of its staff, businesses and residents.

As emphasized throughout this NRLUP, Campbell County is supportive of energy development and other economic activities occurring in the county now, as well as those that may take place in future years. Campbell County realizes that at least some of these activities are likely to occur on public lands or require state or federal level analyses for permitting or other purposes. As individuals or agencies charged with providing leadership regarding the direction of county initiatives and ensuring the economic and social viability of the county itself, Campbell County welcomes the opportunity to work closely with state and federal agencies to ensure that projects are beneficial to all stakeholders potentially affected. Inclusion of Campbell County in the proposal review process is likely to have a number of benefits, including access to local knowledge about economic, social, or other conditions; development of local credibility; and building of trust between agencies. In addition, involving Campbell County in the early stages of project review and discussion could alert state and federal agencies to potential issues and concerns at a time when those projects may be more easily altered or otherwise revised to avoid certain undesirable effects. Campbell County's early and continued involvement in the review process may be able to inform the discussion in such a way as to reduce the need for extensive mitigation once the project is operational or after the project has been completed.

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Campbell County's involvement could take many forms, including that of cooperating agency in an EIS or as reviewer and commenter on smaller projects, but Campbell County would like a place at the table during the review process and the opportunity to fully participate and provide feedback and input to state and federal agencies as issues and propositions arise on lands in or affecting the county.

Discussions with a number of Campbell County representatives, agencies, or other groups are appropriate for state and federal agencies as part of the process of identifying potential countywide social and economic impacts of activities occurring on public lands. These groups could include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Campbell County Board of Commissioners
- Campbell County Economic Development Corporation (CCEDC)
- Northeast Wyoming Economic Development Corporation (NEWEDC)
- Campbell County Planning and Zoning Commission
- Campbell County Weed and Pest Board
- Joint Powers Regional Water Panel
- City of Gillette
- Town of Wright
- Campbell County residents at large

Representatives of these groups are experts in their field and leaders in the community. They are knowledgeable about the historical and existing demographic and economic resources of Campbell County and can provide specific comments and input regarding potential impacts to specific recourse areas. As part of the consultation effort, Campbell County anticipates that state and federal agencies will incorporate comments and inputs into any analysis or final land management decision. Campbell County will work with state and federal agencies to provide the data and other inputs necessary for developing an accurate analysis of potential economic impacts.

The extent, degree, and nature of socioeconomic impacts would be specific to individual projects, but small- and large-scale activities proposed to take place on state or federal lands have the potential to result in a host of social and economic impacts, both positive and negative, to Campbell County and its citizens. If requested by Campbell County, a comprehensive socioeconomic analysis would identify, analyze, and quantify the full scope of potential impacts of a project and address both the positive and negative aspects of such a development. These analyses generally include both direct and indirect effects of proposed projects, which may require the use of various economic modeling tools, such as IMPLAN or RIMS multipliers (IMPLAN, undated; U.S. Department of Commerce, undated). Such an analysis would be useful to Campbell County in planning for impacts and mitigation activities. If an analysis were conducted, Campbell County would prefer a final document that was easily readable to county citizens, in terms of understanding the topics addressed, the methodological approaches used, the anticipated project impacts, and the

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entertain opportunities for economic development based on project merits and a comprehensive evaluation of the impacts to local or regional economic conditions; and¶
perform a socioeconomic impact analysis for each land management activity or decision related to state and federal properties; these analyses shall be conducted by experts familiar with the area's unique history, culture, economy and resources.¶
Include in socioeconomic impact analyses a description of existing social, demographic, and economic conditions; the analytical methodologies; and the impacts to a comprehensive set of topics, including, but not limited to: population, employment, income levels, industry activity, housing, community services, utility services, schools, fiscal impacts to the county and local jurisdictions, public revenues, public expenditures, transportation, social conditions, and quality of life. ¶
Address in socioeconomic impact analyses the impacts of all phases of development or other activities, including construction and long-term operations, and all impacts of changes in regulations or other long-term planning strategies.¶
Make socioeconomic impact analyses that are developed by state and federal agencies publicly available to all county officials, residents, or other citizens. ...

implications for the county. Other options for information dissemination might include a public meeting or other types of presentations.

Socioeconomic impacts are, of course, only one component of a larger analysis and review of any project. State and federal agencies will evaluate all aspects of a project before coming to a final decision on any proposal. However, Campbell County encourages these agencies to actively and seriously consider the socioeconomic effects, as these factors are likely to have far reaching and long-lasting effects on the county.

Mitigation plans are often required as part of state or federal permitting processes as a way to minimize or eliminate undesirable impacts of a proposed development. These plans include specific activities or other approaches that are to be implemented by certain parties to address the negative impacts of a project. Socioeconomic mitigation actions should be uniquely tailored to the specific effects of individual projects, which can be identified as part of the socioeconomic impact analysis. In fact, it is a clear understanding of the type, location, degree, and duration of each project's socioeconomic effects that will form the basis for the development of mitigation plans that are meaningful to the County. Beyond the understanding of project effects is the need to include affected parties and other necessary information in the crafting of those plans to ensure that they are relevant and responsive to County concerns.

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collaborate with county agencies to develop a meaningful and relevant mitigation plan to address any direct or indirect negative social or economic effects resulting from a state or federal agency permitted activity or planning action; and ¶
enforce the economic mitigations set forth in approved mitigation plans.¶
Revise and modify socioeconomic mitigation plans over time in response to actual, on-the-ground conditions. Monitoring socioeconomic impacts and adapting the response to those impacts will be needed in order to properly mitigate certain actions. ...

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- ***What impacts are the most important to the county?*** It may be the impacts identified as the "largest", or ones which result in the most interest or concern on the part of county residents. Some socioeconomic project impacts may have the potential to affect the county's goals or policy objectives for other resources. A discussion on this point may direct state and federal agencies to include certain impacts in the focus of the mitigation plan;
- ***Are some resources more sensitive to changes than others?*** Some resources may be permanently altered, or experience a worsening of conditions over time, as a result of project activity, without intervention from mitigation actions. It may be a priority to the county or others to address those resources in the mitigation plan in order to avoid irreversible effects; and
- ***How will the overall mitigation plan and individual mitigation actions be implemented?*** In addition to identifying specific mitigation strategies, an implementation plan must be developed to ensure that those strategies are actually put into place and are working to reduce effects. Implementation actions may include identifying the party or parties responsible for performing specific mitigation actions, as well as the timeline for completing those actions.

These questions offer an initial approach to the development of project mitigation plans. They are intended to spur discussion among the county, state, and federal agencies and others in order to define project-specific mitigation actions and strategies. Campbell County realizes that all projects result in different effects; therefore, mitigation plans will also differ. These questions can be used as an initial framework for developing those plans, although other questions may arise over time.

In all cases, the development of the mitigation plan will benefit from being an inclusive process. Campbell County will work with state and federal agencies to identify and develop appropriate mitigation strategies for socioeconomic resources in response to proposed management activities. Campbell County would also like to have the opportunity to become involved in other phases of plan development, as well as to review and comment on the completed mitigation plan before it becomes final. The Campbell County perspective, in both plan formulation and execution, will contribute to both the efficiency of that plan and its likelihood for success.

Campbell County anticipates that state and federal agencies will enforce the approved mitigation plan. Enforcement is likely to include monitoring of certain conditions or activities to determine when changes occur as a result of development or other land management activities. County officials and residents must have the expectation that mitigation strategies will be implemented and enforced in order to plan for the future. However, Campbell County acknowledges that resource conditions may change over time for a number of reasons; these changes may result in revision or modifications of any mitigation plan.

Monitoring actual socioeconomic impacts should be a consistent feature of federal or state oversight of newly approved regulations, actions and permits. Projected effects are always subject to unknown influences and may lead to unintended consequences. Regular and explicit monitoring should be performed, leading to corrective action as needed.

4.1.10

Socioeconomic Considerations for Future Actions

Given the breadth and sensitivity to socioeconomic resources, the proposed actions or future permitted activities of state or federal agencies, private groups, or other parties will undoubtedly result in some level of demographic, economic, and/or social effects within Campbell County. The challenge will be to identify the specific types of socioeconomic effects, the stakeholders that may be affected, the intensity of effects, and the period of time over which those effects will occur. Impacts may be widespread, affecting large portions of the population or the economy, or they may be more focused on a particular geographic area, segment of the population, or economic group. More than likely, projects will result in a mix of both positive and negative effects and the key socioeconomic issue will be the balance of the tradeoffs. Whatever the extent or degree of potential impacts, the socioeconomic effects to Campbell County residents, businesses, economy, and quality of life are important considerations in the evaluation of proposed projects or actions. Clearly, potential changes in demographic, economic, or social conditions should be considered in the decision of whether or not to support the permitting of a project, the design of the development or implementation plan of project components and activities or alternatives, and the mitigation plan to address any negative effects.

The analysis of socioeconomic effects for any project or action should begin with a thorough understanding of the action itself. How exactly will that action take place? What existing resources will change as a result of that action? Who is using those resources now or in the future and how will they be affected by the alteration in those resources? When those resources are changed will the effects be positive or negative to present users? How important are those positive or negative effects? This is the starting point for any socioeconomic evaluation.

There are a number of socioeconomic analyses or considerations which may be relevant to all types of projects; beyond that, the specific focus of individual projects would require an emphasis on certain additional socioeconomic factors. The following discussion provides a general outline of the components of socioeconomic analyses, as well as guidance about the resources and data that should be addressed in all impact analyses. Additional topics or issues have been identified for three specific types of projects: the re-introduction of a listed species, changes to air quality regulations, and mineral extraction. However, the complete set of analyses conducted for any project should be determined by the specific characteristics of that project. Additionally, it is important to remember that not all socioeconomic benefits can be quantified and many benefits may only be conducive to a qualitative discussion; however, these benefits may be of equal importance in a socioeconomic evaluation.

4.1.10.1 *General Components of a Comprehensive Socioeconomic Analysis*

A useful and informative socioeconomic analysis will include the following components:

- A detailed description of the socioeconomic attributes of the proposed action itself. This step will define what will occur and how that will affect socioeconomic resources. The specific attributes of the proposed action will provide the focus for the subsequent impact study and evaluation;

- Baseline conditions relevant to the focus of the project in question and the geographic locations potentially affected by project alternatives. For example, the baseline description for a project anticipated to affect agricultural conditions in one area of the county should include data on farms, farm activities, farm income, and current agricultural conditions in that area, in addition to other socioeconomic characteristics. This element should include an interpretation and discussion of the baseline data to provide a vivid description of the area in terms of its demographic, economic, and social characteristics;
- Analyses of both short-term and long-term impacts. The socioeconomic impacts of the initial stages of a project (i.e., construction activities) may be very different than those experienced in later stages of the project (i.e., operational activities). The socioeconomic impact analysis should identify affected groups and describe specific effects to each of those groups in both the short- and long-term;
- An evaluation of total project effects that addresses both direct and indirect impacts. While certain economic sectors will be directly affected by project activities in terms of employment, income, or sales, the circulation of money throughout the county will also result in indirect impacts to additional sectors;
- An interpretation of what the impacts mean to the area in terms of intensity, i.e., are impacts negligible or significant; and
- A discussion of how the project will impact the area in combination with other projects occurring during the same time period or that are likely to occur in the future.

4.1.10.2 *Socioeconomic Resources Relevant to all Types of Projects*

The following items should be addressed as part of any thorough socioeconomic analysis. This list provides a general idea of the individual topics to be addressed, but may not be a complete set of all possible topics:

- *Population trends and demographic characteristics:* population growth, age distribution, migration patterns, perhaps racial make-up;
- *Housing conditions:* number of housing units, types of housing units, vacancy rates; median home values, rental rates;
- *Economic conditions:* employment by industry; unemployment rates; wages by industry, personal income levels, poverty levels, number and type of businesses, sales volume, cost of living information;
- *Public facilities and services:* water, wastewater, electricity, law enforcement, fire protection, education, waste disposal, medical and social services;
- *Municipal, county, school district or state level fiscal conditions:* revenue sources, revenues by category, expenditures by category;
- *Social context:* values held by local residents related to growth, community, industry activity, or other topics; and
- Some socioeconomic impact analyses include information about current land ownership patterns and land uses.

4.1.10.3 *Additional Analyses Related to the Reintroduction of ESA Listed Species*

In addition to the items listed above, a project or action focusing on the reintroduction of a threatened or endangered animal species should also take into account the following items:

- A more detailed evaluation of the impacts to private property rights. This should include an examination of any limitations placed on the use of private property or any changes in the value of that property as a result of the proposed action. The socioeconomic effects could include a loss of income or wealth, reduced employment, or reduced tax base;
- Potential changes in the allowed uses of public lands, i.e., temporary or permanent closures of certain areas in order to support wildlife, or restrictions that may curtail recreation, grazing, or other activities on public lands. Limitations on the use of public lands may result in economic impacts to agricultural, recreational, or other industries;
- Social and economic effects might extend to a loss of viability for ranchers to the point that they must leave the area;
- The potential for more or less tourism or recreational activity due to the existence of the listed species in the area and the associated spending of those additional visitor days.

4.1.10.4 *Additional Analyses Related to Changes in Air Quality Regulations*

An economic evaluation of a project or action that results in changes to air quality standards or regulations will also include the following:

- A focused analysis on the impacts to specific directly affected industries. If an industry is curtailed, what will the economic losses be? The analysis might address changes in employment and employee income levels, industry sales, and revenues or costs incurred to meet new regulations;
- Associated industries might also be affected. Industries that supply the regulated sector should be identified and assessed;
- Changes in county or state level agency revenues related to changes in industry production or activity. This analysis might also identify the items that are funded by agency dollars; for example, education;
- Economic benefits to those industries that may rely on cleaner air, including perhaps the tourism and recreation sectors, and the positive impacts of additional visitor spending;
- The value of improved health, in terms of a reduction in medical visits and medical spending related to air quality issues.

4.1.10.5 *Additional Analyses Related to Mineral Extraction Projects*

Mineral extraction or other projects that focus on energy development will have a variety of socioeconomic effects. Therefore, the social, demographic, and economic impact analyses for

these types of projects must address a number of components in greater detail than warranted for in other types of projects; these include:

- *Housing resources* – impacts on housing availability and price by type of unit as a result of an influx of workers and other possibly transient people. The housing analysis may also look at the potential for displacement of local residents due to changes in housing prices;
- *Public infrastructure, utilities, and services* – rapid increases in local populations place pressure on public agencies to provide continuous, quality service to all users;
- *Timing of industry activity*, in terms of the duration of various project activities and the need for workers at specific points in the process. This factor is of great importance because of the large capital expenditures, and the long planning and construction periods required to provide new people with items like housing and utilizes;
- *Quality of life issues* – the construction and operation of the infrastructure required for mineral extraction may result in heavy traffic volume, safety concerns, noise, dust, or other factors that affect residents' perceived quality of life. Large increases in local population, especially due to transient workers, may change the "feel" of an area, as well as the social patterns of local residents;
- *Local employment and income levels* – these types of projects will create job opportunities in a number of sectors, including mining, construction, retail, and other industries. Generally, the jobs offered by the mining or energy industry are well-paying, with wages that are often higher than average wages in other industries. In addition, business opportunities and activity may increase for local residents, expanding employment opportunities and possibly increasing income levels. Landowners may see increased income due to lease payments. However, other industries may experience losses of employees or difficulty hiring new employees because of the high wages offered by mining companies;
- *Fiscal conditions of local, county and state agencies, and other jurisdictions* –mineral extraction and energy development projects will result in increased revenues to various municipal, state, and other agencies; these might include property tax revenue, sales tax revenue, and severance taxes. On the other hand, expenditures for items such as road maintenance, public safety, and education, are likely to increase as well.
- *Impacts to private property values* – certain facilities or other developments in close proximity to these properties may reduce property values as a result of traffic levels, equipment noise, smoke or dust, visual impacts, or an influx of transient workers.

4.2 Timber

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In Campbell County, timber has provided material for fencing, building, and heating since settlement times. Pine, juniper, and cottonwood trees continue to be a source of lumber, although most timber cutting has been on a small scale.

Native tree species that occur in Campbell County are boxelder, plains cottonwood, balsam poplar, quaking aspen, Rocky Mountain juniper, ponderosa pine, and limber pine. Boxelder, plains cottonwood, and balsam poplar can be found in riparian areas; boxelder is also a component of

some aspen deciduous forest (Figure 3-11), Rocky Mountain juniper, ponderosa pine, and limber pine occur in xeric and lower montane forests (Figure 3-11). Green ash is an ornamental species that has been popular as a street, park and yard tree across the country and in Campbell County municipalities.

Wyoming's timber harvest has been from mountainous regions of the state, where sufficient moisture allows timber to achieve a merchantable size. The nearest current commercial timber harvesting in northeast Wyoming has been in neighboring Crook County where there are two sawmills, as well as sawmills in nearby South Dakota. Merchantable timber in Campbell County could be taken to these nearby sawmills for processing. Although timber is a minor industry in Campbell County, it is an important resource that has helped many citizens. Currently, agricultural services, including forestry, account for approximately 2.9% of total employment in Campbell County (Table 4-2). Local wood products provide reasonably priced heat for homes, fencing supplies, and building materials.

Activities such as timber harvest and fire suppression have changed the composition of forest stands from uneven-aged, where relatively large age differences are found between individual trees; to even-aged, in which all the trees are close to the same age. This leaves forests vulnerable to insects and disease. The current mountain pine beetle infestation might be one of the largest insect blights ever seen in North America (Petit 2007). Beetles favor mature trees more than 14 inches in diameter (Letherman et al. 2011), but have been known to impact trees down to seven inches in diameter (Means 2014). More than 4 million acres have been affected in Wyoming since the first signs of the mountain pine beetle outbreak in 1996 (USFS 2013). Aerial survey results from 2015 show that the epidemic is declining in most of Wyoming, with the exception of the northeastern part of the state, where an ongoing outbreak continues in the Black Hills National Forest (USFS 2015). This outbreak could put forests in Campbell County at risk.

In addition to the pine beetle outbreak, the climate and rural character of Campbell County makes the forests vulnerable to catastrophic wildland fires. The past 100+ years of wildland fire suppression has led to heavy vegetation growth that escalates the fuels available to intensify a wildfire. Add to this a growing wildland/urban interface due to subdivisions being developed to house employees of the growing energy industry and protection of these developments could involve more than available fire-fighting equipment can provide. (Wyoming Homeland Security 2011).

All of Wyoming is facing unparalleled disturbances of its forestland due to insects, disease, forest fires, invasive species and drought; these disturbances are both widespread and acute (UW 2010). Campbell County has not escaped these conditions. The impacts of these disturbances limit the ways forests are used and enjoyed, inhibit sustained yields of forest resources, pose a threat to housing and infrastructure at the wildland-urban interface, and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality. In conjunction with the impacts from drought, wildfire, and disease, the ability to apply effective management strategies for dealing with these issues and restoring forests is decreasing due to the fact that the forest products industry in Wyoming has been downsizing over the past three decades (Pappas 2013).

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Campbell County believes timber management should occur by working with landowners and government agencies to promote forest health by integrating land management programs to: reduce insect and disease damaged stands and the potential for future infestations; augment fire suppression and defensible space; enhance wildlife habitat, grazing, oil and gas, and recreational opportunities.

4.2.1 Policy

A sustained timber resource managed for optimum utilization, economic return, and environmental benefit while supporting multiple uses by Campbell County and its citizens.

4.2.2 Goals

- *Diversify age classes and species in timbered areas.*
- *Reduction of insect and disease damage.*
- *Prevention of build-up of excessive fuel* load, and *Improvement of fire suppression and defensible space* Improvement of wildlife habitat and vegetation diversity. *Utilization of timbered areas for local economic and social benefit.*

4.2.3 Objectives

- *Promote the use of appropriate species in urban and rural forestry planning.*
- ***Support private, state, and federal land managers in proper management of harvestable timber areas through best forest management practices, including, but not limited to: timber harvest, thinning, select cutting and clear cut, fire management, and managed grazing practices for the prevention of catastrophic wildfires, insect infestations, and disease outbreaks.***
- *Support timber harvest of insect- and disease-damaged timber stands to improve forest health and prevent catastrophic wildfires and future infestations.*
- *State and federal agencies shall coordinate efforts with all landowners and local governments in treating timber stands for insect and disease outbreaks.*
- *Encourage use of living snow fences and shelter belts.*
- ***State and federal agencies shall manage for sustaining multiple uses in timbered areas (e.g., timber harvest, livestock grazing, mining, oil and gas production, and recreation).***
- *Support the ability of its citizens to derive economic and social benefits from timbered areas, including the use of timber products from state and federals lands for private, personal use.*
- *State and federal agencies shall recognize and encourage commercial timber harvest in Campbell County to promote forest health and economic development.*

It is Campbell County's policy to support private, state, and federal land managers and private landowners in proper management of forested areas through a variety of techniques that will promote diverse age classes and species. Management of timber should focus on maintaining and promoting diverse age classes and species while considering what the desired structure should look

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Improvement of wildlife habitat.¶

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like in 100 years. Management techniques may include but are not limited to: timber harvest, thinning, fire management, and managed grazing practices.

Timber harvesting requires advanced planning. For federal agencies, the timber sale planning is analyzed through the NEPA process. For state and private entities, the development of a timber sale plan can be anywhere from an analysis similar to the NEPA process to just a verbal declaration of the expectations from the harvest. It is recommended that a timber sale plan be written and agreed to for all timber sale operations regardless of ownership. The analysis should evaluate the potential for impacts and cumulative effects on the soil and water resources. The planning document should incorporate Wyoming Forestry and Silviculture BMPs whenever the planned activity impacts an area that could be mitigated by employing one or more of the BMPs. Information on field audits of these BMPs is provided in Appendix A. Timber sales should be designed to ensure that timber harvest will maintain or improve hydrographic characteristics by increasing runoff quantity and/or extending the runoff period, maintain water quality and soil productivity, and reduce soil erosion and sedimentation (WDEQ 2004). Additional information on Wyoming BMPs regarding Streamside Management Zones is found in Appendix A. References to soils are found in several federal laws and State Forest Practices Acts (Puffer 1991). Wyoming does not have a Forest Practices Act, so soil management and protection measures during forestry activities are voluntary.

Specific management actions that Campbell County supports regarding forest insects and disease, fire, and wildlife habitat are described in Appendix A. These actions include the most up-to-date approaches to managing insects and disease based on current science; potential treatments for specific insects and diseases are discussed. Information in Appendix A is kept current to address changing conditions regarding forest insects and disease and the related impacts, such as changes to wildfire cycles and wildlife habitat.

A viable forest products industry is essential for effective forest management; forest management project expenses become unreasonable without it. A predictable, dependable supply of forest products is critical to retaining the industry infrastructure. The development of non-traditional markets, such as those for biomass, could become important. There is the potential to use some biomass (1%) at coal fired plants, thereby reducing CO_2 emissions. Assessments should be undertaken to identify forest landscape areas where there is potential to access and supply traditional, non-timber, and/or emerging markets such as those for biomass or ecosystem services. Assessments can identify viable and high potential working forest landscapes where landowner assistance programs can be targeted. In addition to supporting the forest products industry, the proper treatment of timber stands aids in reducing fuel loads, thus preventing catastrophic fires. Restrictions on the use of timbered areas would be a detriment to hunting, recreation, mining, oil and gas, and agriculture industries.

Windbreaks and living snow fences are snow capturing linear plantings of single or multiple rows of trees or shrubs for the purpose of wind reduction. In Wyoming, they are essential for controlling blowing and drifting snow. It is Campbell County's policy to encourage the use of living snow fences and shelter belts. Funding can be a limiting factor, as most landowners require some direct support to install living snow fences off a highway ROW. The WSFD, Wyoming Department of Transportation (WYDOT), and Wyoming Association of Conservation Districts have snow fence

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State and federal agencies shall coordinate efforts with all landowners and local governments in treating timber stands for insect and disease outbreaks. ...

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Support the ability of its citizens to derive economic and social benefits from timbered areas, including the use of timber products from state and federals lands for private, personal use.¶
State and federal agencies shall recognize and encourage commercial timber harvest in Campbell County to promote forest health and economic development. ...

Deleted: <#>*Encourage use of living snow fences and shelter belt* ...

programs funded by the USDA CRP to provide financial assistance to landowners for living snow fence installation. Specific tree species that could be used in Campbell County for living snow fences and shelter belts are described in Appendix A.

While many people think of Wyoming as a rural state, 69% of the population lives within urban areas, or incorporated cities and towns, as compared to 80% of the U.S. population living in urban areas. Urbanites depend on the essential ecological, economic, and social benefits provided by urban trees and forests (Hamerlinck et al. 2013). Urban forests provide a myriad of essential services that include reduced energy use; improved water, air, and soil quality; diverse wildlife habitat; noise abatement; and increased human health and well-being (Nowak et al. 2010). Management decisions influence the amount and types of benefits derived from the urban forest now and for future generations. Knowledge of urban forest ecology and how to conserve these essential resources is critical to developing appropriate management strategies to enhance optimal urban forest cover and to sustain urban forest health and benefits into the future. Additional information on urban forestry is included in Appendix A.

4.3 Livestock and Grazing

Grazing by native ungulates such as bison, elk, mule deer, and pronghorn antelope pre-dates settlement in Campbell County. Domestic livestock grazing by settlers was established in Campbell County in the late 1800s. Grazing has been a means of economic viability in Campbell County since the county was originally settled. Grazing and raising livestock is a smaller industry economically when compared to other industries, but remains significant for the cultural heritage and environmental management of Campbell County. The mix of livestock species and number and size of ranching operations has vacillated through time, but from the time that Campbell County was settled, grazing and livestock production has been an important industry in the county supporting local businesses and contributing to the local tax base thereby providing local government services and support for the local school system and retaining open spaces for wildlife. Many ranching operations in Campbell County are run by families who often have long-term commitments to the land and natural resources and are involved in community activities. The traditions of Campbell County are tied to grazing and raising livestock, making the sustainable continuation of these practices imperative to upholding the historic culture of the county. Appendix A contains the current composition of the livestock industry in Campbell County.

Grazing leases are one way that state and federal land managers work with private livestock producers to manage livestock grazing in Campbell County. BLM and USFS grazing leases are present throughout Campbell County. The Buffalo BLM field office is responsible for managing BLM grazing leases in Campbell County, while the Douglas Ranger District manages USFS grazing allotments in the county. Approximately 223,888 acres of land in Campbell County are managed by the BLM, 161,841 acres of land are managed by the USFS, state land accounts for 188,662 acres, and private land accounts for approximately 2,514,835 acres. Grazing allotments span the county and are present on federal, state and private lands. Grazing allotments within the county vary in size, use dates, and livestock number and kind depending on the individual grazing operators issued lease(s)/permit(s). Management statuses are applied to individual grazing leases depending on the status of the lease. Few grazing leases in Campbell County fall under the "improve" management status with most grazing leases falling under "custodial" or "maintain" status (Table 4-5). Livestock grazing typically occurs on grazing allotments through the spring,

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Promote the use of appropriate species in urban and rural forestry planning.

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summer, and fall months, with permittees/lessees moving livestock off of the grazing allotments sometime in the fall.

Table 4-5. Summary of grazing allotments Buffalo Bureau of Land Management field office.

Field Office	Management Status	Number of Allotments	Total Acres*
Buffalo Field Office	Custodial	152	976,907
	Improve	6	97,552
	Maintain	31	410,567
	Unclassified	1	13,957
	Unknown	3	-
Total Row	**-**	**193**	**1,498,983**

* Acreage includes public, state and private lands. Source: GeoCommunicator 2014

Excludes U.S. Forest Service grazing allotments, approximately 101,500 acres

The landscape of Campbell County is conducive to livestock grazing and a thriving livestock industry. While forested and urban environments exist in Campbell County, the majority of the landscape consists of two types of rangelands: Wyoming sagebrush shrublands and prairie grasslands. Sagebrush shrublands are an important habitat type in Campbell County both in terms of size and utility for wildlife and grazing. Campbell County contains approximately 1,698,318 acres of sagebrush shrublands accounting for over 55% of the land area in Campbell County (Figure 3-11). Plant species composition and structure vary in sagebrush shrublands. Sagebrush shrublands can be made up of monocultures of sagebrush or contain high levels of shrub diversity (WGFD 2017). Sagebrush shrublands can be productive environments for grazing depending on soils, microclimate, plant species composition, distribution of sagebrush and many other factors. Prairie grasslands are an important habitat type in the county, accounting for approximately 968,756 acres or over 32% of the land area in Campbell County (WGFD 2017; Figure 3-10). Prairie grasslands are an important grazing resource in Campbell County and across Wyoming. Prairie grasslands are productive for grazing and support many wildlife species.

The culture of Campbell County is grounded in rural values, conservation, wise use of natural non-renewable and renewable resources, and the preservation of private property rights. Grazing livestock on private, state, and federal land continues to be part of Campbell County's western heritage. Proven methods of livestock grazing continue to maintain the health and productivity of grazing lands and provide improved wildlife habitat, healthy watersheds, and soil erosion control. A large part of Campbell County's present and future economic viability is strongly tied to the land and its productivity.

4.3.1 Policy

continued livestock grazing on private, state, and federal lands and the maintenance of current and/or historic animal unit month (AUM) levels, while sustaining and improving grazing land production, rangeland health and wildlife habitat.

4.3.2 Goals

- *Healthy grazing lands* to include the *Diversification of native plant populations* and wildlife habitat.
- Rangeland management for optimal grazing potential.

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Reduction of soil erosion. ¶

- *Maintenance of a strong and viable livestock production industry.*
- *Continued livestock grazing on state and federal land* with grazing potential, distribution and flexibility in the grazing season. Management and control of noxious weeds, invasive species and pests.
- Whereas the BLM Buffalo Field Office has determined livestock grazing to be an acceptable use on 99% of the BLM-administered lands within the Buffalo planning area.

4.3.3 Objectives

- ***Use relevant scientific data and rangeland monitoring data to support any modification of AUMs on state and federal lands.***
- *Make immediately available access for permittees/lessees to any data collected on their grazing permit/lease, including field notes.*
- *Consult and consider the input of permittees/lessees on any proposed changes of use to permits/leases.*
- *State and federal agencies shall consult and coordinate with permittees/lessees on any proposed grazing rest prescriptions due to drought, wildfires or prescribed burns. Any AUM reductions shall be temporary and based on scientific data and monitoring and rangeland health standards and guidelines.*
- *Whereas the BLM Buffalo Field Office has determined livestock grazing to be an acceptable use on 99% of the BLM-administered lands within the Buffalo planning area[9], and completed an evaluation to determine 9,992 acres where grazing is incompatible with other resource uses[10] State and federal agencies shall not permit the relinquishment, transfer, or retirement of livestock grazing AUMs in favor of conservation, wildlife, or other uses.*
- *recognize, venerate, and actively promote and protect all property rights associated with grazing permits/grazing leases, including but not limited to water rights and ROWs and easements on state and federal lands.*
- *protect the rights of privacy and shall not release personal and private information of permittees/lessees, such as phone numbers, home address, contact information or financial data to members of the public or media unless expressly approved in writing by the permittees/lessees. This policy shall not prohibit exchanges of data between state and federal agencies and local emergency service providers.*
- *Issue grazing permit/lease renewals and grant extensions to permittees/lessees if state and federal agencies are unable to process such renewals before the expiration of such permit/lease.*
- *State and federal agencies shall not impede the control of noxious weeds and pests in order to maintain the long-term economic productivity of the rangeland for livestock and wildlife grazing.*
- *Cooperation and consultation with federal and state agencies in regards to livestock health and potential disease and/or health risk to livestock in the county.*

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Management and control of noxious weeds, invasive species and pests. ¶
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[10] BFO_RMP_Livestock Grazing Decision Grazing-6017

As provided for in allotment agreements, various monitoring activities are conducted by the BLM and USFS on all grazing allotments including actual use by livestock (i.e., number of animals within an allotment provided by leasee), use supervision (i.e., count of livestock during field visits), and vegetation status and trend. Data are collected within areas that are representative of a large percentage of the public land within the allotment and are generally visited every five years unless there are extenuating circumstances, such as severe drought, in which case they are visited more frequently.

Data collected on grazing leases can be used by private livestock producers to make informed management decisions. By providing data to livestock producers, state and federal land managers are providing livestock producers with the tools to make land management decisions that are beneficial to the livestock industry and the landscape of Campbell County.

Private livestock producers are often knowledgeable about their grazing leases including plant communities, wildlife and natural resource concerns. State and federal land managers will gain knowledge by collaborating with livestock producers and livestock producers will be made aware of proposed changes to their permits/leases. Campbell County's natural resources, state and federal land managers, and livestock producers all stand to benefit from consistent communication between state and federal land managers and livestock producers.

The optimization of rangeland resources and AUMs is critical to the continuation of a strong livestock production industry in Campbell County. Livestock grazing can be used to conserve natural resources (Hubbard et al. 2004) and improve natural resource health and wildlife habitat (Vavra 2005, Johnson and Sandercock 2010). Alternative grazing practices such as rotation grazing within leases should be considered prior to suggested reduction in AUMs. Land managers should employ iterative land management strategies rather than simply reducing AUMs. Adaptive management techniques can be employed that satisfy the needs of multiple resource users (Williams and Brown 2012) without the unnecessary reduction of AUMs on grazing leases.

In Campbell County, over 70% of non-privately held land under grazing allotments is managed by the BLM. The BLM grazing regulations require grazing permits issued by the agency to contain terms and conditions that ensure conformance with BLM Standards for Healthy Rangelands and Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management for Public Land Administered by the BLM. These standards and guidelines address the health, productivity, and sustainability of public rangelands. The BLM Wyoming standards and guidelines assess the four fundamentals of rangeland health: properly functioning watersheds; naturally cycling water, nutrients and energy; acceptable air and water quality; and viable habitats for special status species. Allotments are categorized as Improve, Maintain, or Custodial to prioritize and concentrate funding and on-the-ground management efforts to those allotments where resources are needed most, as per BLM Instruction Memorandum 2009-18 (BLM 2009a). Within Campbell County, the BLM categorized six allotments as Improve, 31 as Maintain, and 152 Custodial. As provided for in allotment agreements, various monitoring activities are conducted by the BLM on all grazing allotments including actual use by livestock (i.e., number of animals within an allotment provided by leasee), use supervision (i.e., BLM count of livestock during field visits), and vegetation status and trend. If federal land managers are not able to complete monitoring activities prior to the expiration of permits/leases, extensions and renewals shall be granted.

Deleted: *<#>Make immediately available access for permittees/lessees to any data collected on their grazing permit/lease, including field notes.* ...

Deleted: *<#>Consult and consider the input of permittees/lessees on any proposed changes of use to permits/leases.*¶
State and federal agencies shall consult and coordinate with permittees/lessees on any proposed grazing rest prescriptions due to wildfires or prescribed burns. Any AUM reductions shall be temporary and based on scientific data and monitoring and rangeland health standards and guidelines. ...

Deleted: *<#>State and federal agencies shall not permit the relinquishment, transfer, or retirement of livestock grazing AUMs in favor of conservation, wildlife, or other uses.* ...

Deleted: *<#>State and federal agencies shall:*¶
recognize, venerate, and actively promote and protect all property rights associated with grazing permits/grazing leases, including but not limited to water rights and ROWs on state and federal lands,¶
protect the rights of privacy and shall not release personal and private information of permittees/lessees, such as phone numbers, home address, contact information or financial data to members of the public or media unless expressly approved in writing by the permittees/lessees. This policy shall not prohibit exchanges of data between state and federal agencies and local emergency service providers.¶
Issue grazing permit/lease renewals and grant extensions to permittees/lessees if state and federal agencies are unable to process such renewals before the expiration of such permit/lease. ...

The USFS manages 29 grazing allotments totaling approximately 101,500 acres in Campbell County. Forest Service Handbook (FSH) 2209.13 (USFWS 1992a) outlines the qualifications, requirements, and terms of use for USFS grazing allotments. FSH 2209.13 identifies the general land practices required to graze on USFS allotments while specific LRMP identify more detailed objectives, practices and prohibitions that may be associated with a grazing permit. Individual USFS grazing permits can further delineate the permitted actions or requirements of a permitee. USFS is required to monitor permitee activities (USFS 1992a) and can terminate a permit if a permitee is found to be in violation of the terms outlined in the grazing permit (USFS 1992a).

It is Campbell County's policy to encourage the management and control of noxious weeds, invasive species, and pests to maintain the productivity and integrity of Campbell County's natural resources (See Chapter 3 *Weed, Pests, and Invasive Species*). State and federal land managers should facilitate the control of noxious weeds and pests on state and federal lands in order to maintain the long term economic productivity of Campbell County rangelands for livestock grazing and wildlife. Management techniques might include preventing the introduction of undesirable species through early detection and proper weed identification, early detection and eradication of weeds, mapping the spatial extent of undesirable species, educating state and federal land managers and the public through plant identification courses and outreach programs, and inventory of undesirable species for land management planning and weed and pest control through long term monitoring and treatment (BLM 2008). Campbell County supports management strategies to control noxious weeds, invasive species, and pests including, but not limited to, herbicide and pesticide applications in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations and standards, biological control strategies that utilize best available scientific evidence and planning prior to biological introductions and mechanical controls. Grazing strategies should consider the species mix of individual plant communities including non-native species. Efforts should be made to reduce the transfer of non-native plants and noxious weeds that have the potential to reduce the richness and productivity of native plant populations.

Deleted: *<#>State and federal agencies shall not impede the control of noxious weeds and pests in order to maintain the long-term economic productivity of the rangeland for livestock and wildlife grazing.*

4.4 Mineral Resources

Mineral extraction industries have long been part of the history and economy in Campbell County (Ritthaler 1995). Mineral resources include, but are not limited to coal, oil and gas, uranium, scoria, gravel and others. These vast reserves have been utilized by residents as the region was settled and ultimately exported for the nation's energy needs as development, production, and transportation infrastructure was put into place.

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Campbell County's economic viability is highly dependent on the ability to produce, market, and deliver mineral and energy products to consumers in Campbell County, within the State of Wyoming, and across the US. This continued development is a critical component of the county's economic base. The ability to continue this economic activity is dependent on a number of factors, and can be hindered by excessive environmental regulation and lack of transportation.

4.4.1 Coal

Campbell County is situated on the eastern edge of what is probably the largest single deposit of coal in the US that is economically recoverable by surface mining methods. "Using a geology-based assessment and methodology, the USGS estimated in-place resources of 1.07 trillion short

tons of coal in the Powder River Basin, Wyoming, and Montana. Of that total, with a maximum stripping ratio of 10:1, recoverable coal was 162 billion tons. The estimate of economically recoverable resources was 25 billion tons." The Gillette Coal Field, which lies in central Campbell County, contains 10 billion tons recoverable by surface mining methods (USGS 2013).

One of the first coal mines opened in 1922 was the Peerless Mine. It became WYODAK Coal Mine in 1927, and it has been a steady source of employment ever since. As of 2020, there were 12 mines operating in Campbell County (Figure 4-6); however, the Coal Creek Mine is set to close in 2022. Over the last decade, coal production in Campbell County decreased from over 428 million tons in 2010 to about 210 million tons in 2020 (Wyoming Department of Employment 2010 – 2021). The trend in decreasing coal production in the county and in the state can be attributed to the continuing retirement of coal-fired power plants, low price of natural gas, and the increasing competition from renewables (Wyoming State Geological Survey 2021a). Table 4-6 provides coal production data for Campbell County and Wyoming since 2010.

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Figure 4-6. Coal mine locations in Campbell County.

Table 4-6. Coal production in Campbell County and Wyoming, 2010-2020.

Year	Campbell County Production (tons)	Wyoming Production (tons)	Campbell County % of Wyoming
2010	428,331,724	442,061,036	96.9
2011	426,076,897	438,380,012	97.2
2012	354,060,413	401,457,074	88.9
2013	374,372,470	387,995,072	96.5
2014	378,916,523	392,751,713	96.5
2015	363,325,451	375,694,995	96.7
2016	287,243,453	297,501,894	96.6
2017	305,612,350	316,603,867	96.5
2018	293,462,560	304,180,569	96.5
2019	267,016,558	277,087,947	96.4
2020	209,991,649	218,561,923	96.1

Despite decreasing production levels, the top producing mines in the country are located in Campbell County, making it the nation's prime source of domestic coal production. Coal mines in Campbell County produce about 96% of the coal mined in Wyoming; Wyoming produces about 40% of the nation's total coal resources.

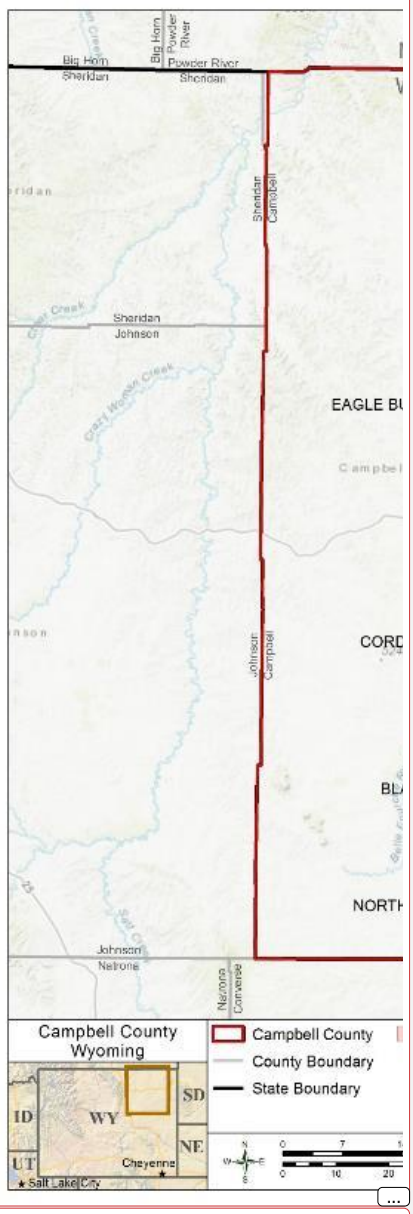
The TBNG contains the nation's largest coal mine, the North Antelope Rochelle Mine, most of which is located in Campbell County, as well as portions of the Black Thunder Mine. The USFS has authority and responsibility to determine which lands are available for leasing and for prescribing lease terms that protect the surface resources and values (USFS 2001). The Secretary of the Interior has the authority to administer operations on such lands leased, licensed, or permitted. The Office of Surface Mining is responsible for coal, and the BLM is responsible for other minerals (USFS 2001).

4.4.2 Oil and Gas

The first oil well was drilled in Campbell County in 1941 starting the era of oil exploration, and the first commercial oil field was discovered in 1948. Production boomed in the late 1960s and early 1970s, earning Gillette the title of "Energy Capital of the Nation". This was followed by the "bust" in 1986 with oil production on the decline until 2006, when it experienced its first increase in 20 years.

Most of the oil and gas producing fields in the county are stratigraphic traps, as opposed to anticlinal traps common to the major producing fields in other parts of Wyoming. The stratigraphic traps are thick, discontinuous channels, beach, or offshore sands. Beach and offshore sands usually have a north-south trend to them in Campbell County, while the discontinuous channels have an irregular configuration. Production comes from the middle portion of the stratigraphic column. More than half of the oil production comes from the Muddy Sandstone, and over 50% of that comes from the Minnelusa, Dakota Sandstone, Mowry Shale, Turner Sandstone, Niobrara Shale, and Sussex, Parkman, and Ferguson Sandstones. The Muddy Sandstone yields 97% of the total conventional gas production with bulk of the remainder coming from the Ferguson and Sussex Sandstones (Ritthaler 1995).

Conventional natural gas production followed similar lines of oil production until the 1990s when new technologies were developed to extract coalbed natural gas from the coal seams in Campbell



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County. Sporadic development began in the late 1970s, but no large scale efforts were seen until the late 1980s. The early development focused on shallow coal targets in areas of proven reserves, such as those by the Campbell County Airport, along the Highway 59 corridor between Gillette and Wright, and isolated targets near Recluse. Coalbed gas production went into full swing by the late 1990s, driven by several factors, including the increasing price of natural gas and new technologies that decreased well costs. Those technologies have continued to evolve into more efficient methods of extracting the gas from the coal seams.

A by-product of this production is water, which must be drawn off the coal seams in order to release the gas. Companies must use environmentally sound, acceptable methods of handling the quantities of water that are produced. Water management plans are created by the company to meet local, state, and federal regulations, as well as the surface owner's needs. Stock ponds, wetlands, wildlife ponds, and irrigation are some of the ways that the produced water is managed and put to beneficial use. Because of the fine-textured soil which is predominant in Campbell County, a great deal of care must go into using this water for irrigation purposes.

There are approximately 37,800 completed oil and gas wells within the borders of Campbell County (Figure 4-7), about 21,250 of which are coalbed natural gas wells (Figure 4-8). About half of those wells have been plugged and abandoned (P&A); about 54% of the coal bed natural gas wells are P&A (Wyoming Oil and Gas Conservation Commission [WOGCC] 2021). The number of producing wells in Campbell County has steadily decreased over the last 10 years, from 10,874 in 2010 to 3,220 in 2020; idle wells have also decreased, from 9,439 in 2010 to 4,075 in 2020.

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Natural gas production has been declining in the Powder River Basin since 2009, largely due to low gas prices, depleted coalbed natural gas reservoirs, and competition from large unconventional gas plays (Wyoming State Geological Survey 2021b). Over the last decade, natural gas production in Campbell County steadily decreased from peak production of 141,383,827 thousand cubic feet (Mcf) in 2010 to 71,308,166 Mcf in 2018. The county's gas production increased in 2019 and 2020, reaching 84,273,922 Mcf in 2020 (about 5.7% of total statewide gas production) (WOGCC 2021).

Figure 4-7. Completed oil and gas wells in Campbell County.

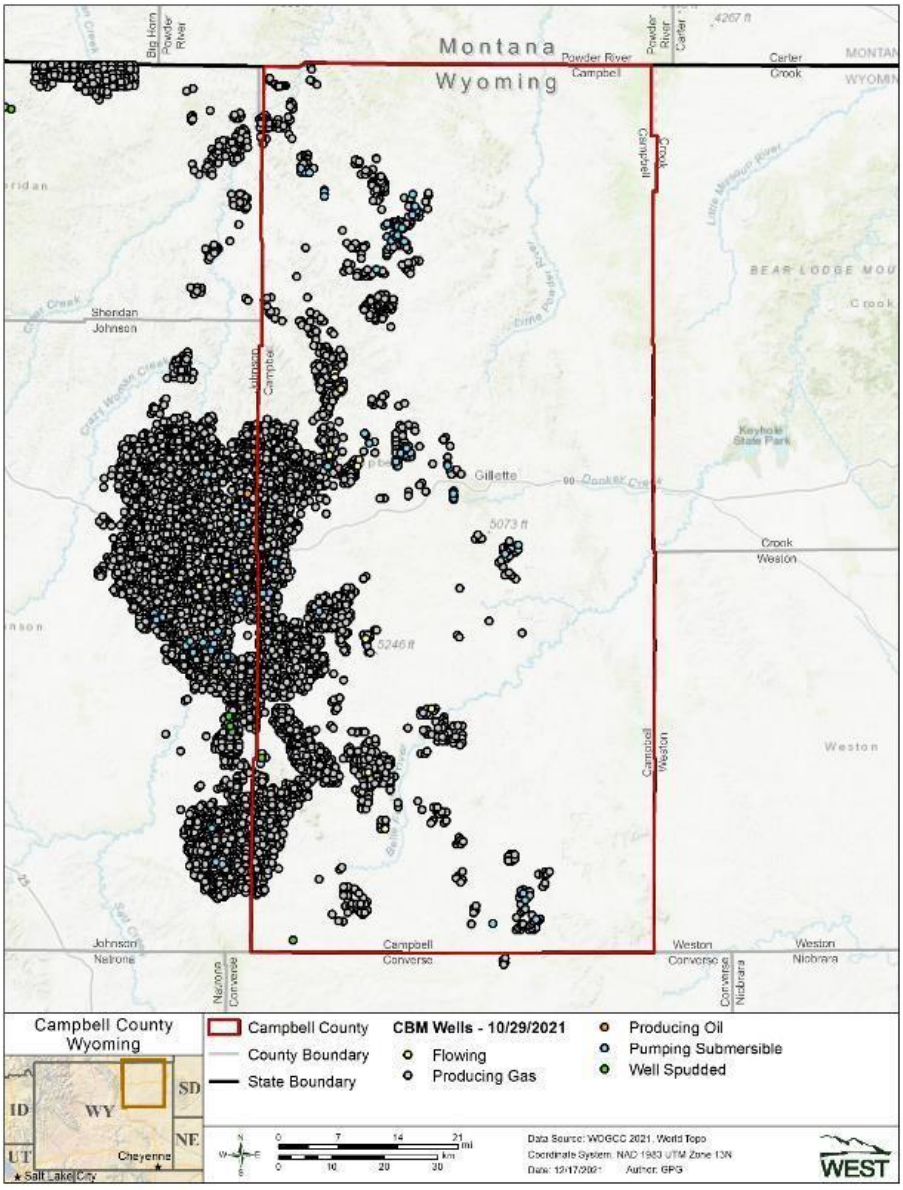
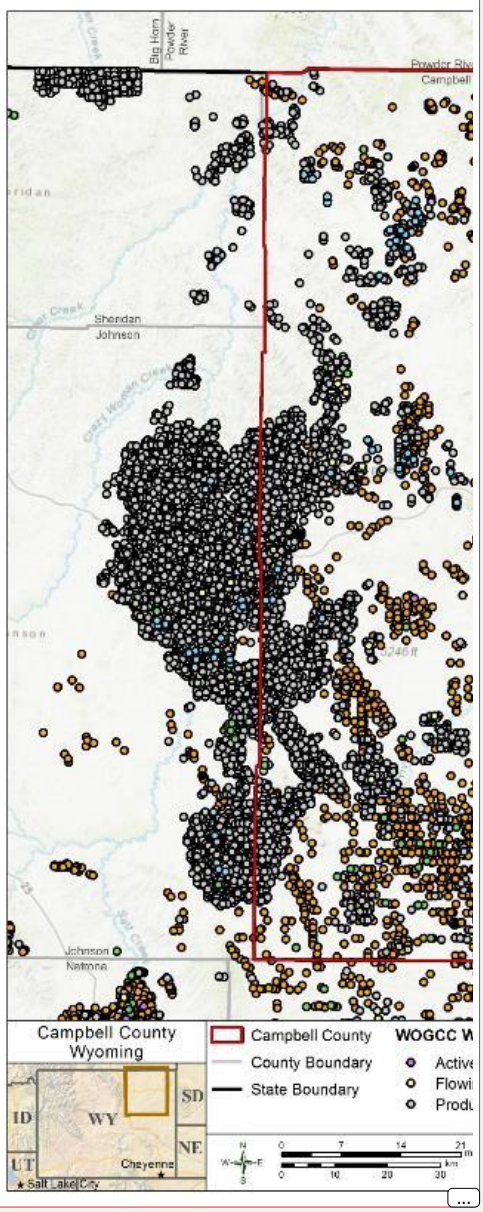


Figure 4-8. Completed coalbed wells in Campbell County.

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Crude oil production over the same period varied from a low of 8,000,921 barrels (bbls) in 2010 to a high of 22,959,463 bbls in 2015. Since 2015, the county's annual oil production fluctuated slightly and was 19,572,709 bbls in 2020 (about 22% of total statewide oil production). As of 2020, Campbell County was the second highest producer of oil in Wyoming and the fourth highest producer of gas in the state (WOGCC 2021). Table 4-7 presents Campbell County's oil and gas production between 2010 and 2020.

Table 4-7. Oil and gas production in Campbell County, 2010-2020.

Year	Oil Production (bbls)	% of State	Gas Production (Mcf)	% of State
2010	8,000,921	14.9	141,383,827	5.6
2011	8,586,218	15.8	138,032,268	5.8
2012	9,793,626	16.9	120,945,685	5.4
2013	13,033,895	20.5	104,871,056	5.1
2014	18,831,587	24.7	101,770,706	5.1
2015	22,959,463	26.6	96,204,291	4.8
2016	18,586,049	25.6	86,417,097	4.7
2017	17,343,849	22.9	79,208,790	4.4
2018	17,314,455	19.7	71,308,166	3.9
2019	20,543,107	20.1	80,853,296	5.0
2020	19,572,709	22.0	84,273,922	5.7

bbls = barrels, Mcf = thousand cubic feet

Nationally, Wyoming ranked eighth in production of crude oil and ninth in natural gas production during 2020 (Wyoming State Geological Survey 2021c).

The number of well permit applications (APDs) has varied through the years depending on petroleum market demands. Total APDs received increased almost 30% in Campbell County in 2019 over the number in 2018 (WOGCC 2021). However, in 2020, the number of total APDs received dropped dramatically, and was only about 12% of those received in 2019. By late 2021, APDs received had increased, as compared to 2020, but were only about 21% of those received in 2019. More than 92% of all 2019 and 2020 approved permits to drill in the Powder River Basin were for horizontal wells (Wyoming State Geological Survey 2021b).

4.4.3 Uranium

Wyoming is home to the largest known uranium ore reserves in the United States. As of 2018, the state ranked first in uranium production, accounting for about 43% (635,000 pounds as triuranium octoxide) of all the uranium produced in the nation. Commercial uranium mining in Wyoming began in the 1950s; production of this resource is highly dependent on market price. Wyoming's uranium varies from high-grade resources in eastern Fremont County to low-grade resources in the Pumpkin Buttes area of Campbell County There are currently four active uranium mining operations in Wyoming, including three in the Powder River Basin; none of those are located in Campbell County (Wyoming State Geological Survey 2021d). Some mining operations have been put on hold until more favorable market conditions return. Prior to 2018, there were several additional mines in operation in Wyoming.

Substantial uranium deposits exist in Campbell County (Figure 4-9). As of 2018, the county was home to four uranium recovery facilities (U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission 2021). Future mining activity will depend on price and demand.

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Figure 4-9. Uranium deposits in Campbell County.

4.4.4 Policy

Continued exploration, development, and production of valuable mineral resources while maintaining and enhancing the natural resource environment.

4.4.5 Goals

- *Timely and successful reclamation practices in accordance with state law.*
- *Mineral resource development with timely reclamation using best management practices as well as in accordance with local, state and federal guidelines and requirements.*
- *Positive, coordinated, and cooperative working relationships with stakeholders involved in mineral resource development.*
- *Timely access to state and federal mineral resources with reasonable stipulations based on credible scientific data and economic sustainability.*
- *Identification, prioritization, periodic review, updating, and mapping of mineral development locations in order to mitigate conflict with rural development, roads, and infrastructure.*
- *Conflict resolution and mitigation of split-estate and eminent-domain issues while protecting and preserving private property rights and other valid existing rights.*
- *Active participation with state and federal agency decisions regarding mineral development within Campbell County.*
- *Plan for short- and long-term sustained development of mineral resources to maximize economic return and minimize impacts.*
- *Reasonable state and federal environmental regulations that do not deter or delay the production of mineral resources.*
- *Protection, preservation, and respect of surface and mineral private property rights in relation to mineral resource development.*
- *Timely mineral resource projections to aid in local, state, and federal land use planning.*
- *The employment of credible scientific, engineering, and economic data in decisions regarding mineral resource development.*
- *Support for and implementation of new technologies to develop new energy resources.*
- *Active participation with state and federal agencies regarding existing, pending and future mineral development actions and proposals.*

4.4.6 Objectives

- *State and federal agencies shall:*
  - *have efficient, stream-lined permitting processes in order to timely process and approve plans of development;*

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Colleen Faber deleted this objective. The Board of Commissioners needs to approve this change. The text change on the next bullet is per her request.

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- *not limit or infringe upon the ability of private mineral owners to access, extract and transport their mineral resource, including in areas determined set aside for no mineral leasing on federal lands, if that determination takes place after leasing has already occurred or adequate compensation shall be provided;*
- *provide clearly defined mapping and data to warrant any kind of cultural, paleo, plant or wildlife inventory on private lands;*
- *recognize that cultural artifacts on private lands are owned by the private land owner, and the county shall recognize the right of the property owner to deny a cultural resource survey being conducted on privately owned lands, and shall not deny a mineral extraction permit or application due to the refusal of a property owner to allow a cultural survey; and*
- *honor industry and company developed agreements and processes to mitigate and address competing mineral resource development.*
- *Oppose the imposition of barriers to mineral resource production and development.*
- *Base wildlife buffers, occupancy stipulations, and restrictions on peer reviewed and approved credible scientific data and share in writing with any affected private property owner upon request.*
- *Make available voluntary, compensatory mitigation measures, both on and off-site, to mineral resource development companies conducting activities within wildlife buffers, occupancy stipulations, and restrictions.*
- *Any wildlife, plant, paleontological and cultural information gathered on private property in conjunction with mineral resource development shall not be made public. The data shall be available to the private property owner.*
- *Resolve conflicts between competing mineral resource industries in an effort to maximize production and sustained economic returns.*
- *Base federal climate change policies on peer reviewed and credible scientific data.*
- *Make available opportunities for year-round gravel crushing and screening operations where materials are needed and where it is economically feasible to extract them.*
- *Make new gravel pit excavation possibilities available on state and federal lands.*

- *Provide adequate bonding requirements to ensure removal and successful reclamation of abandoned energy and mineral resource projects.*
- *Provide for immediate, interim, and final reclamation as conditions and development warrant with reclamation practices and standards that are appropriate to industries' specific needs.*
- *Coordinate, cooperate, and consult with local governments and potentially affected stakeholders, including private landowners, on proposed and pending federal actions regarding mineral development;*
- *Consider all available and relative economic data to determine and document economic impacts to the mineral industry, to county and local governments, and to county residents from any proposed land management and/or natural resource planning decisions; and*
- *Coordinate, incorporate by reference, and tier to Environmental Assessments (EAs) and EISs required for projects in order to avoid duplication of EAs and EISs and costly, unnecessary delays to projects.*
- *Campbell County shall actively participate as a cooperating agency in federal planning actions to ensure Campbell County remains a top producer of mineral resources.*

- ***Except for Congressional withdrawals, federally managed lands shall remain open and available for mineral resource exploration, development and production, unless administrative withdrawal or other action is necessary to protect the national security and withdrawal procedures are fully followed.***
- *Recognize and venerate private property rights in mineral resource development;*
- *Recognize and venerate the right of private property owners to determine standards and practices on their private land; and*
- *Coordinate, cooperate, and consult with local governments, private property owners, private lessees and permittees, and mineral resource development companies in developing and implementing reclamation standards and requirements.*

BLM managed lands in Campbell County include federally owned surface and minerals, and split-estate lands where the minerals are federally owned and the surface is private owned. The BLM is required to manage these lands based upon the principles of multiple use and sustained yield. Uses of these federal lands are acknowledged in the BLM RMP for the BFO (BLM 2014). Federal mineral resource exploration, development and production on federally owned or privately owned surface lands is allowed following certain procedures. Management of oil and gas development in the BFO is governed by a separate document (BLM 2003).

The preparation of RMPs includes determining impacts through compliance with NEPA. Typically, an EIS is prepared, and the draft RMP/EIS with various management alternatives and associated impacts is subjected to review and comment from the public and from relevant agencies. In addition, Campbell County would typically be invited to participate in the preparation of the draft RMP/EIS associated with lands in Campbell County. During this participation, Campbell County can voice their opinion of various BLM and USFS management alternatives.

Campbell County has vast sub-surface mineral resources that in some areas are owned by state and federal agencies while the surface is privately owned. This is referred to as a split-estate. To ensure all ownership rights are respected, Wyoming passed W.S. 35-11-416 that requires the solid mineral developers to prepare a bond to secure payment for damages to the surface, crops, forage and tangible improvements of the surface owner and requires financial reimbursement for loss related to disruption to operations. In 2005, Wyoming enacted the Wyoming Split Estates Act, under which oil and gas operators are required to reach an agreement with the surface owner regarding the use of the surface to explore or extract oil and gas resources. The surface use agreement addresses reclamation activities.

4.4.7

Campbell County Position Summary

Based on the importance of resource extraction to the economy of Campbell County, it is the overall position of Campbell County to continue to encourage and support the current and future mineral development activities within the county.

It is Campbell County's position that, due to the split-estate that occurs throughout much of the county, the private property rights of the surface owner and neighbors be respected and recognized during federal mineral development activities. Campbell County expects that all mineral

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coordinate, cooperate, and consult with local governments and potentially affected stakeholders, including private landowners, on proposed and pending federal actions regarding mineral development;¶
meet with local governments on at least an annual basis to discuss existing, pending and future mineral development actions and proposals;¶
consider all available and relative economic data to determine and document economic impacts to the mineral industry, to county and local governments, and to county residents from any proposed land management and/or natural resource planning decisions; and¶
coordinate and tier to Environmental Assessments (EAs) and EISs required for projects in order to avoid duplication of EAs and EISs and costly, unnecessary delays to projects. ¶
Campbell County shall actively participate as a cooperating agency in federal planning actions to ensure Campbell County remains a top producer of mineral resources.

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recognize and venerate private property rights in mineral resource development;¶
recognize and venerate the right of private property owners to determine standards and practices on their private land; and¶
coordinate, cooperate, and consult with local governments, private property owners, private lessees and permittees, and mineral resource development companies in developing and implementing reclamation standards and requirements.¶
Provide adequate bonding requirements to ensure removal and successful reclamation of abandoned energy and mineral resource projects. ¶
Provide for immediate, interim, and final reclamation as conditions and development warrant with reclamation practices and standards that are appropriate to industries' specific needs.

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development that occurs on split-estates within the county will adhere to the Wyoming Split Estate Law and the process therein.

Campbell County recognizes the position of the BLM, as stated in Appendix A of the Buffalo Draft RMP, and the USFS, as stated in FSM 1000 Section 1013.01a (USFS 1992b), that they do not have legal authority regarding the management of private property. However, the BLM and USFS do have statutory authority and responsibility to reduce, or minimize through reasonable measures, the potential environmental impacts that may result from mineral extraction in the split-estate situation. Under NEPA, the BLM and USFS consider activities occurring on private land related to the development of federal minerals as connected actions. Therefore, the BLM and USFS are required to analyze potential impacts and propose mitigation measures on the private land as it relates to the mineral development. Campbell County requests that such analysis and mitigation measures are developed with involvement from the private land owner.

Campbell County has concerns regarding future restrictions and regulations by federal agencies, and the corresponding impacts to the operation of current and future resource extractions within the county. It is Campbell County's intent to work with stakeholders and state and federal agencies in continuing to mitigate the impacts of future regulation changes on the mineral extraction industry.

4.5 Energy

Campbell County is known for its vast coal, oil and uranium reserves, gas production, mining and power generation facilities. Development of these resources and associated facilities are supported by the people of Campbell County. Mining and mineral exploration is an important historic and economic multiple use of private, state, and federal land resources. The infrastructure needed to mine, develop, produce and transport the products of these industries has been built throughout the years as needed.

Split-estate issues and eminent-domain issues must be addressed in the acquisition of land and negotiation of surface use agreements for energy development and infrastructure.

As Campbell County looks to the future, clean coal technologies, oil and gas reserves, and renewable energy sources have the potential to play an important role in developing a diverse energy portfolio in the region. In addition, as Campbell County moves toward increased coal generation, such items as emissions reductions, offsets provided by renewable energy and the use of clean coal technologies will become increasingly important. Renewable energy resources include wind, solar, and biomass.

transmission,

Wyoming has benefited from the production of conventional energy sources, but has strong potential to benefit from the production of renewable energy including wind, solar, and geothermal (American Council on Renewable Energy 2013). However, only wind energy development has achieved meaningful production in Wyoming. Wyoming's hydroelectric dams are smaller, older, and owned by the federal government (U.S. Energy Information Administration [USEIA] 2013). Wyoming has no requirement of renewable energy, but does provide net metering for residential, commercial, and industrial customers with small renewable energy facilities (USEIA 2013).

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The development, enhancement, production,

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Use of land and resources to accommodate new growth and foster economic development.¶
Diversification of the county's economic base through the development and demonstration of renewable energy and clean coal technologies such as fuel enhancement, coal-to-fuels, coal to value added products, and advanced combustion.

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Mitigation of eminent-domain and split-estate issues.¶
Protection of private property rights.

The only commercial renewable energy resource in Wyoming that has been developed at a large-scale is wind energy. Wind energy provided approximately 16% of Wyoming's energy load during 2020 and has the potential to provide more than the entire electricity load for the state (Clean Power 2021). Wyoming currently has 32 wind projects with 1,553 utility-scale turbines online (USGS et al. 2021). These projects are located in Unita, Carbon, Albany, Laramie, Natrona, and Converse counties. No utility-scale project is located within Campbell County.

Campbell County has 354.4 miles of established networks of transmission mains for electrical energy to be conveyed both north, south, east, and west (Figure 4-10). They have been developed across private, state, and federal lands.

A summary of the major transmission mains and brief description is shown below (Figure 4-10).

North Interstate 90 (I-90): 40 miles north of I-90 extending from the county line of Crook and Campbell to the county line of Johnson and Campbell.

East of Wyoming State Highway 59: Series of transmission mains extending from the county line of Campbell and Converse County to Gillette.

South I-90 to Montana: 50 miles of transmission main extending from south west corner of Johnson and Campbell County to the Wyoming/Montana State Line.

4.5.1 Policy

The development, enhancement, production, transmission, and transportation of all available energy resources and technologies in Campbell County without detriment to the natural resource environment.

4.5.2 Goals

- *Electrical power generation using low-sulfur Powder River Basin coal, oil and gas, and renewable energy resources.*
- *Use of land and resources to accommodate new growth and foster economic development.*
- *Diversification of the county's economic base through the development and demonstration of renewable energy and clean coal technologies such as fuel enhancement, coal-to-fuels, coal to value added products, and advanced combustion.* Improvement of rail, pipeline, and electrical transmission facilities to transport energy resources safely and cost-effectively to markets throughout the region and the U.S., and through Gulf Coast and Pacific Coast port facilities.
- Public
- *utility* facility *corridors* planned, *designed and located in a coordinated manner.*
- *Mitigation of eminent-domain and split-estate issues.*
- *Protection of private property rights.*

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Utilization of sustainable technologies.¶
Removal and reclamation of abandoned renewable energy projects.¶
Policies¶
Operate renewable energy projects under comparable state and federal regulations and guidelines as existing energy production methods.¶
Encourage the development of renewable energy resources and cogeneration where commercially viable.¶
Obtain full bonding to ensure removal and reclamation of abandoned renewable energy projects.¶
Campbell County shall be a cooperating agency in proposed renewable energy projects.

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4.5.3

Objectives

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- *Encourage and support energy development projects that will ensure an affordable and reliable supply of electricity, utilizing all methods of feasible energy production.*
- *Encourage coordination and cooperation between competing energy interests on same and adjacent lands to maximize development of available energy resources.*
- *Encourage the delineation and management of oil and gas fields, and associated residual oil zones, that are amenable to tertiary recovery efforts.*
- *Adopt and encourage clean coal technologies for use in existing and proposed coal-fired power plants.*
- *Determine economic sustainability and cost to consumers in permitting power plants using any or all available sources of energy.*
- *Be a cooperating agency, in preplanning implementation, EAs, and EISs for energy development and infrastructure projects.*
- *Encourage the development of renewable energy resources and cogeneration where commercially viable and operate renewable energy projects under comparable state and federal regulations and guidelines as existing energy production methods.*
- *Obtain full bonding to ensure removal and reclamation of abandoned renewable energy projects.*
- *Develop a MOU establishing a cooperating agency relationship between the Wyoming Infrastructure Authority and Campbell County for transmission planning.*
- *Promote the investment and permitting of a regional transmission grid to efficiently facilitate the transfer of resources out-of-state. Use streamlined permitting processes to enable the placement of energy transmission infrastructure.*
- *Locate energy transmission infrastructure, such as oil and gas pipelines and high voltage electric transmission lines, in existing utility corridors.* ***Place new railway corridors within existing transportation corridors where feasible and with respect to private property rights.***
- *Encourage and assist carbon capture and sequestration projects and development of pipelines to transfer CO2 to markets.*
- *Encourage the delineation of CO2, water, and oil and gas pipeline infrastructure to facilitate tertiary recovery efforts in Campbell County.*
- *State and Federal agencies including but not limited to: BLM, USFS, and the Wyoming State Planning Office, shall cooperate and collaborate with local governments and affected stakeholders regarding potential and proposed energy development and infrastructure projects that may impact Campbell County citizens, industries, and economy.*
- *Campbell County authorities and affected stakeholders shall receive ample notice and mapping for potential eminent domain, energy development, and infrastructure projects that may affect citizens and industries.*
- *Private property owners shall:*
  - *receive ample notice, maps, and relevant information concerning potential eminent domain actions against them in the placement of energy development and infrastructure project; and*

- *receive full compensation for eminent domain acquisitions pursuant to state and federal law.*

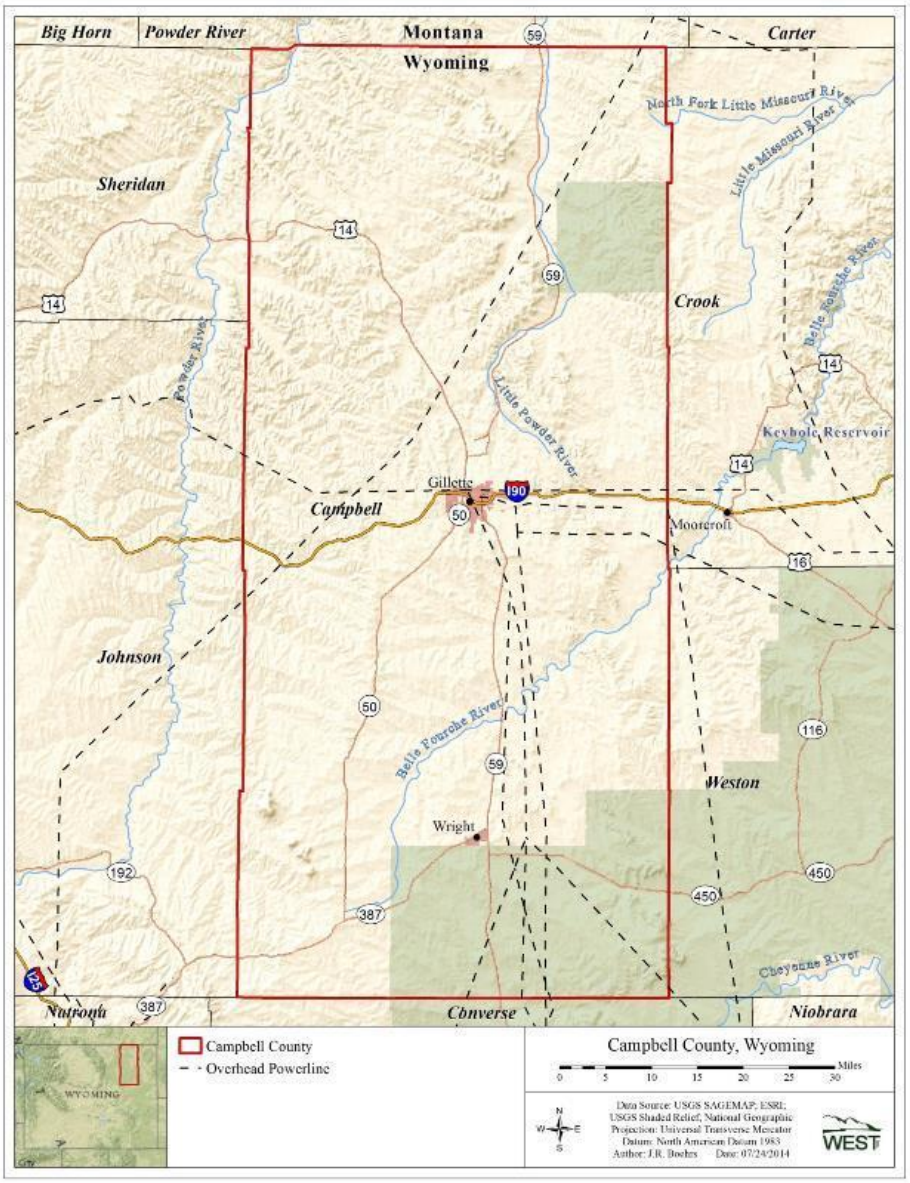


Figure 4-10. Major transmission lines in Campbell County.

4.6 Outdoor Recreation

The majority of Campbell County is comprised of privately owned property. In fact, only a small portion of Campbell County surface is state and federal land, which poses a challenge and presents limitations for public outdoor recreation. In addition to the small amount of public land in the county, there is limited public access to those properties, as many of them are isolated parcels surrounded by privately owned lands.

However, Campbell County supports outdoor recreation on public lands and is interested in working with state and federal agencies to manage those activities. In addition, some private landowners have demonstrated a willingness to work with state and federal agencies to create additional access to public properties. There appears to be public support for programs that increase accessibility to public lands or private properties for recreational purposes without converting privately owned land to public ownership. Campbell County citizens have historically opposed the conversion of private property into additional public lands within the county and that philosophy continues today. It is important to Campbell County that private properties and the rights associated with private land ownership are preserved into the future.

Overall, there are a broad range of outdoor recreational opportunities on state and federal lands in Campbell County, including, but not limited to, hunting, fishing, camping, nature appreciation, wildlife viewing, equestrian activities, radio-controlled aircraft flying, cycling, hiking, snowmobiling, and off-road vehicles ([ORV], including all-terrain vehicle [ATV]) use where access is available. Recreational activity in Campbell County is generally made up of local area residents and public lands are popular locations for those activities.

4.6.1 U.S. Forest Service- Thunder Basin National Grassland

The TBNG, managed by the Douglas Ranger District, is located in northeastern Wyoming in the Powder River Basin between the Big Horn Mountains and the Black Hills. Approximately 139,956 acres of the TBNG are located in Campbell County; the remaining acreage is located in Converse, Weston and Niobrara counties. The TBNG's Hilight Bill Geographic Area is located throughout the southeast corner of Campbell County; another, separate, small piece of the TBNG (the Spring Creek Geographic Area) is located in the area about 30 miles northeast of Gillette. Overall, the TBNG is made up of non-contiguous parcels of land, which are intermingled with other federal, state, and private properties.

The Spring Creek Geographic Area covers about 48,740 acres of land, almost completely located in Campbell County (USFS 2001). Its unique attributes include ponderosa pine forests, scenic landscapes, and hunting of pronghorn and mule deer. The Hilight Bill Geographic Area covers about 100,780 acres of land, not all of which are located in Campbell County. Minerals exploration and development (e.g., coal, uranium, oil and gas) and livestock grazing are significant activities in this area; hunting for mule deer, elk, and pronghorn is common. In addition to recreation, mining, and grazing activities, the USFS conducts various wildlife management activities related to prairie dogs and sage grouse.

According to Douglas Ranger District staff, hunting is by far the most popular recreational activity on the TBNG in Campbell County; the majority of that activity occurs in the Spring Creek area

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and the adjacent Weston Hills recreation area (co-managed with the BLM). Four-wheeling is a popular activity and OHV use can be heavy in the Weston Hills area. Other minor summertime uses of the TBNG include wildflower viewing, sage grouse viewing, and prairie dog shooting. Additional allowable recreational opportunities include hiking, sightseeing, fishing, and wildlife viewing. There are no developed campgrounds; however, dispersed camping is allowed. The majority of recreational use on USFS land in Campbell County is by local residents.

4.6.2 Bureau of Land Management Property

The BLM's BFO manages approximately 223,887 acres of BLM property in Campbell County. Included in that acreage are the Burnt Hollow and Weston Hills (managed jointly with the USFS) Special Recreation Management Areas (SRMA), the Fortification Creek Wilderness Study Area (WSA) and the Cabin Canyon area (Figure 4-11). The Burnt Hollow and Weston Hills SRMAs are located to the north of Gillette along Highway 59. The Fortification Creek WSA is located along Campbell County's western border; a portion of the WSA is located in Johnson County.

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SRMAs are defined as areas where "the existing or proposed recreation opportunities and recreation setting characteristics are recognized for their unique value, importance and/or distinctiveness, especially as compared to other areas used for recreation" (BLM 2015). Designation as an SRMA allows the BLM to "strategically emphasize a variety of recreational opportunities along with the protection of natural and cultural resources" within discrete recreational management zone boundaries. Management of recreation and visitor services is recognized as the predominant land use focus in SRMAs. Each SRMA is managed under a site-specific management plan consistent with the overall provisions for those types of areas. The Burnt Hollow and Weston Hills SRMAs each see an estimated 3,000 to 4,500 visitors per year.[11]

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The Burnt Hollow area (Figure 4-11) is described as "more than 18,000 acres of public land in sagebrush country with dramatic geologic formations and a diversity of wildlife species. This primitive non-motorized recreation area offers hunting, backpacking, hiking, and horseback riding. Trails are not marked, but several miles of old roads provide a network for riding or hiking. Several stock water ponds and small reservoirs are located within the unit, but potable water is not provided. There are no visitor facilities within the unit." (BLM 2021a). Public access to this area is from Highway 59 and Cow Creek Road only.

Figure 4-11. Bureau of Land Management recreation areas in Campbell County.

The Weston Hills area is a 9,500-acre area that includes about 10 miles of roads open to OHV use and another 6.4 miles of trail open to non-motorized use. The area is most popular for OHV use and hunting. Mule deer, pronghorn, elk, turkey, and eagles are present in the area. Camping is allowed and campfires are permitted in accordance with statewide fire restrictions; target shooting is prohibited. Vehicle travel in this recreation area, including all OHVs, is limited to designated routes and riders can expect challenging features along trails. Two staging areas are located near the entrance to the recreation area,

[11] As estimated by traffic counters at various locations; there are likely to be additional visitors that use ATV roads to access these properties that do not cross traffic counters.

as is a fishing pond (Weston Fish Pond). Visitor facilities are limited and potable water is not available (BLM 2021b).

The Cabin Canyon Management Area is a 1,400-acre area located about 22 miles southeast of Gillette and is adjacent to about an additional 2,500 acres of state-owned land. That area is designated as an Extensive Recreation Management Area (ERMA), which "requires specific management consideration in order to address recreation use, demand, or recreation and visitor services program investments…Management actions within ERMAs focus on access to the public land, conflict resolution, resource protection and visitor health and safety" (BLM 2015). Current uses of the Cabin Canyon area are predominately mineral extraction and grazing, but motorized recreational use is slowly increasing, along with hunting, camping, and nature viewing.

The WSAs "are places that have wilderness characteristics; that is a minimum size, naturalness, and outstanding opportunities for recreation which make them eligible for designation as wilderness" (BLM 2021c). WSAs are managed to protect the characteristics of the designated area "so as to maintain their existing size, naturalness, unique values, and outstanding opportunities" (BLM 2015). The Fortification Creek WSA covers about 12,419 acres of public land and 640 acres of private land. There is no direct public access to the WSA; access is controlled by adjacent private landowners and landowner permission is required to cross any private lands. An estimated 150 people per year may visit this WSA, mainly consisting of outfitters and guides and adjacent landowners. Hunting, fishing, hiking, horseback riding, camping, and other non-motorized recreational activities are permitted. The WSA has been designated as crucial year-round range for elk (BLM 2011).

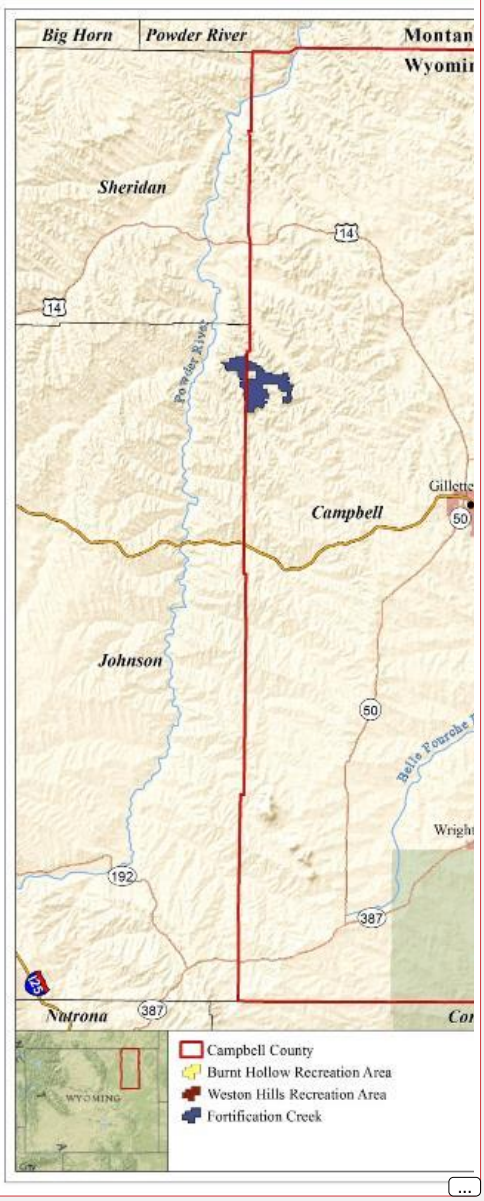
BLM lands outside the recreation areas and the WSA are managed to meet basic recreational needs. Recreation is allowed, but is not the priority on those properties; they are managed to allow recreational uses that are not in conflict with the primary uses of these lands. Currently, all BLM land in Campbell County is open to the public; however, some parcels are inaccessible due to the existence of surrounding private properties or other publicly inaccessible lands. Recreation occurring on land without public access is primarily by adjacent private land owners or commercial outfitters and guides operating under a special recreation permit (SRP; BLM 2015).[12]

The BFO estimates a total of about 30,000 recreational visits per year to all BLM land in Campbell, Sheridan and Johnson Counties (the Buffalo Planning Area). Hunting, camping, fishing, and vehicle touring are among the most common recreational activities on BLM land in the Buffalo planning area, although numerous other activities are allowed, including horseback riding, photography, and wildlife viewing. During the summer months (June through August), BLM lands experience relatively high use for non-consumptive activities (hiking, camping); hunting activity generally occurs in the fall season (September through November) Overall, recreational use of BLM land is predominantly by local residents; currently, BLM properties do not appear to be a regional draw.

4.6.3 Bankhead-Jones Land

The Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937 authorized the federal government to acquire privately owned sub-marginal agricultural land for various purposes. The majority of these lands are managed by

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[12] SRPs are required for commercial or organized recreational uses of public lands and related waters. The BFO currently manages multiple SRPs, most of which are for commercial outfitting and guide services.

either the USFS or the BLM. Many USFS owned and managed Bankhead-Jones lands have become National Grasslands, including the TBNG.

Campbell County has approximately 87,072 acres of Bankhead-Jones land within its borders; these properties are now a part of the TBNG and are managed by the USFS Douglas Ranger District (refer to Figure 2-1).

4.6.4 Wyoming Office of State Lands and Investments Managed Properties

The State of Wyoming owns and manages a number of non-contiguous properties (approximately 185,000 total acres) that are more or less evenly scattered throughout Campbell County in a checkerboard pattern (Wyoming Office of State Lands and Investments 2021). These properties are referred to as State Trust Lands. More than half of these state-owned parcels have no known public access, mainly due to the lack of public road access or the fact that they are surrounded by privately owned properties. Legally accessible State Trust Lands can be used for hunting, fishing, and general recreational purposes with certain restrictions, including the prohibition of OHV use, overnight camping, and hunting on cultivated land. A small number of state-owned parcels in Campbell County are closed to firearms and all motorized vehicles.

4.6.5 Wyoming Department of State Parks and Cultural Resources

The Division of State Parks, Historic Sites, and Trails (SPHST) within the Department of State Parks and Cultural Resources has statutory authority to manage recreation and historic sites and aid communities with developing recreation opportunities in Wyoming. The LX Bar Ranch, located in northwest Campbell County became a State Historic Site in 2016 and is administered by SPHST (Wyoming State Parks, Historic Sites, and Trails 2019). SPHST is currently working to develop public access to the site.

4.6.6 Wyoming Game and Fish Department Managed Recreation

The WGFD provides wildlife and habitat management and wildlife associated recreational opportunities (including fishing, hunting, and wildlife viewing) throughout the state. In Campbell County, the WGFD manages walk-in hunting access to specific private properties; stocks a number of lakes, ponds, and reservoirs; and manages hunt areas for specific game species.

4.6.6.1 Access Yes Program

The WGFD's Access Yes Program has opened up access to almost 3 million acres of private land and landlocked public lands throughout the state for the purposes of hunting and fishing activities (WGFD 2020a).[13] Through the Walk-in Area Program, the WGFD has made agreements with a number of private landowners for walk-in fishing access and walk-in hunting access on specific private properties, as well as access to landlocked public acreage. The Hunter Management Program is aimed at developing agreements with landowners that control large expanses of open areas in Wyoming to enhance public access specifically for hunting opportunities. The Hunter-Landowner Assistance Program is available to private landowners that would like to open up their properties to a small number of hunters for various purposes, including the control of wildlife populations or the decrease of agricultural damage.

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[13] Prior to 2016, the Access Yes Program was referred as the Private Lands Public Wildlife Access Program.

As of 2021, there were no agreements with private landowners for walk-in fishing access in Campbell County. The Walk-in Hunting Area program in Campbell County currently includes five large areas, ranging in size from about 1,200 acres to about 5,200 acres, and covering a total of about 12,600 private acres in the county (WGFD 2021). A large portion of the 76,000-acre Fortification Hunter Management Areas is located in western Campbell County. Several Landowner Assistance programs are also in place in the county.

4.6.6.2 Fishing Opportunities

WGFD-managed fishing areas include Donna Reservoir (north-central Campbell County), Gillette Fishing Lake (in Gillette), High Country Park Pond (west of Gillette), Panther Pond (in Wright), and Little Thunder Reservoir (outside of Wright). The WGFD-managed reservoirs, lakes and ponds are all stocked, mainly with a variety of trout species, including rainbow trout, brown trout, lake trout, golden trout, and/or brook trout. Panther Pond and Gillette Fishing Lake are probably the most popular fishing locations in the county and see the highest level of use given the ease of access to those areas, other locations experience relatively low fishing use.

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4.6.6.3 Hunting Opportunities

Hunting in Campbell County is largely focused on big game species, including pronghorn, elk, and mule deer. In 2021, the county was included in the following hunt areas:

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- Pronghorn (Figure 4-12): Hunt areas 17, 18, and 19 (all located north of I-90), and areas 23, 24, 26, and 27 (south of I-90). Hunt areas 23, 26, and 27 also include portions of other counties. Area 23 is extremely productive for pronghorn, offering 3,720 pronghorn tags in 2020; that area saw a total of 8,434 hunter days in 2020. Hunt area 24 also offers a substantial number of pronghorn tags (1,100 in 2020) and saw 2,285 hunter days in 2020 (WGFD 2020b).
- Elk (Figure 4-13): The majority of Campbell County is included in hunt area 129. Hunt areas 2, 113, and 123 include portions of Campbell County. Although the elk population in the county is increasing, there are currently not many elk tags offered in the area. The elk in this area are generally large, trophy-quality elk. Hunt area 123 is one of the more popular areas in the state for elk hunting. In 2020, 399 licenses were sold for hunt area 123, which saw 7,780 hunter days (WGFD 2020b).
- Mule Deer (Figure 4-14): Campbell County is included in hunt areas 10 (partial), 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22 (partial). The mule deer population in Campbell County is decreasing, which has generally reduced the quality of the hunting experience in recent years; however, there are certain areas in the county where there are still good opportunities for hunting this species. There are some white-tail deer hunting opportunities in the county.

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Figure 4-12. Pronghorn hunt areas in Campbell County.

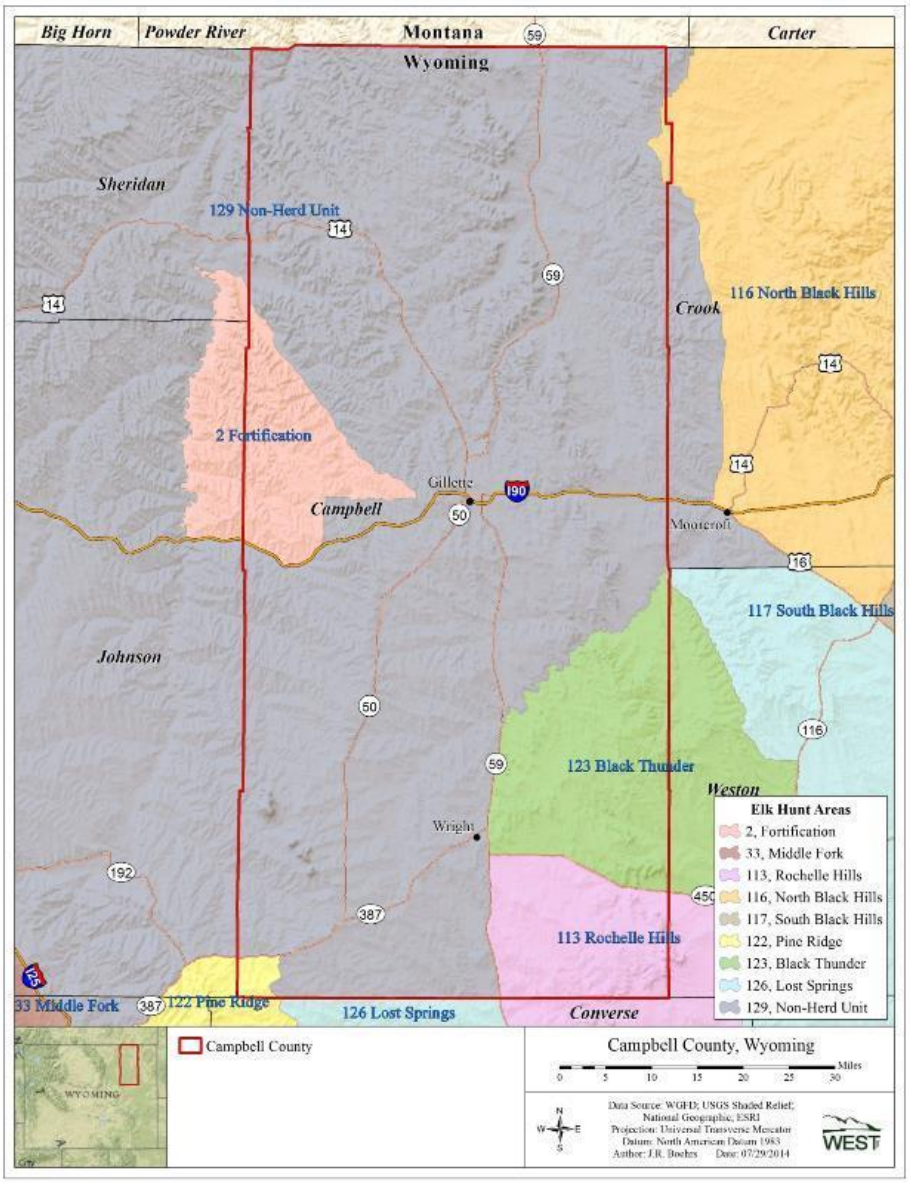


Figure 4-13. Elk hunt areas in Campbell County.

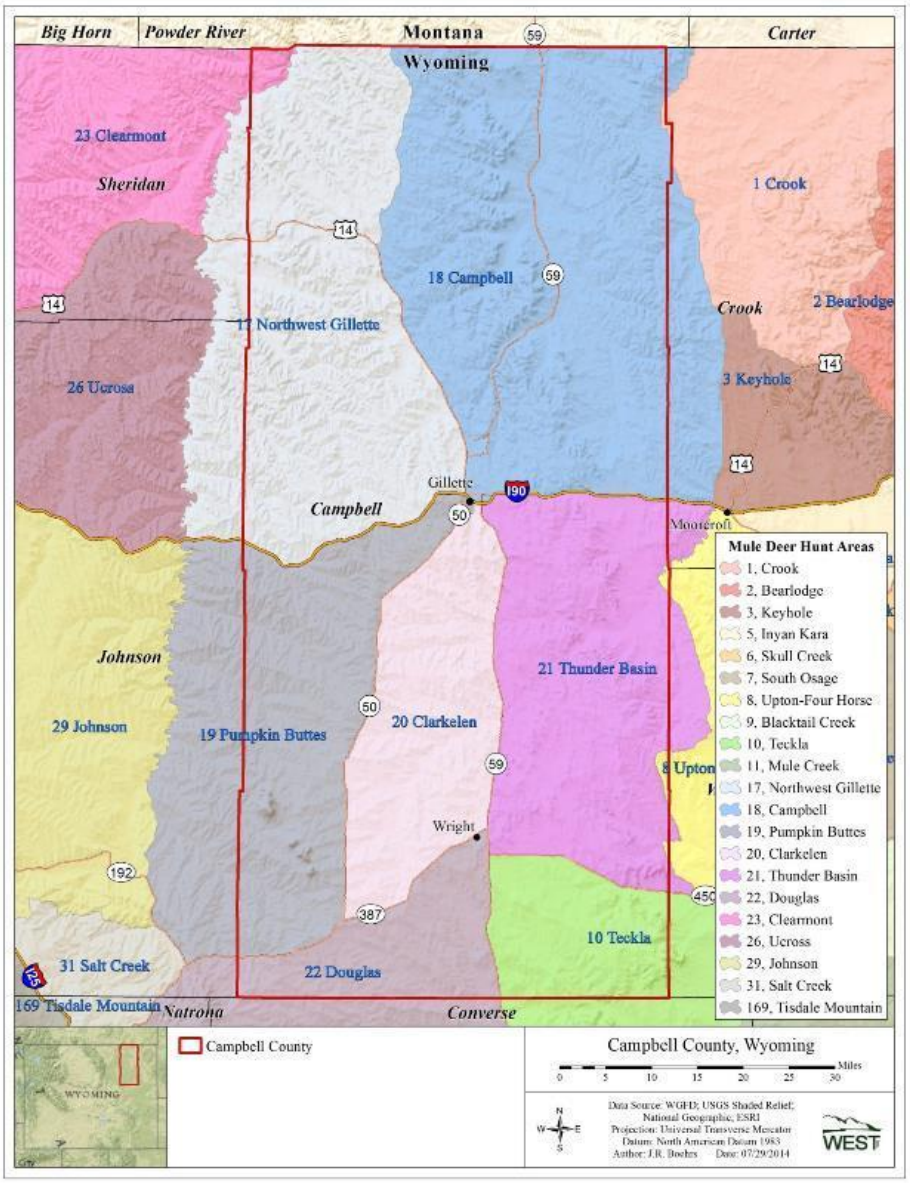


Figure 4-14. Mule deer hunt areas in Campbell County.

Campbell County wyoming

The abundance of private property in Campbell County results in heavy use of public lands for hunting purposes. As discussed above, the WGFD's walk-in hunting area program has opened up many acres of private property in Campbell County to hunting activity.

4.6.6.4

Recreational Economy

Outdoor recreation generates a wide variety of economic benefits within Campbell County, including jobs, employee income, and local business activity. As of 2019, the Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation industry in Campbell County included an estimated 450 jobs.[14] Employment in that industry made up approximately 1.3% of total county employment in that year (Harvey Economics 2021, U.S. Department of Commerce 2021a). However, the overall outdoor recreation economy also comprises workers across many other economic sectors, most notably portions of the Accommodations and Food Service industry, Retail Trade industry, and governmental entities. As many as 1,600 total jobs in Campbell County may be associated with outdoor recreation. Wages for employees working in outdoor recreation are typically lower than for many other sectors. For example, total compensation for Retail Trade employees amounted to about $30,000 per job, and compensation for workers in the Accommodations and Food Service industry was about $23,400 per job in 2019; that compared to average compensation of about $61,000 per job for all positions in Campbell County (U.S. Department of Commerce 2021b).[15]

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The USCB's County Business Patterns program reported 21 establishments in the Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation industry in 2019 (about 1.4% of total Campbell County establishments; USCB 2021b). The Accommodations and Food Service industry added another 116 establishments and the Retail Trade industry included about 170 establishments in the county at that time. The existence of a variety of recreational opportunities may be an added attraction to regional visitors, may promote interest in Campbell County, and is one component of the larger tourism sector of the Campbell County economy. Total travel related spending within Campbell County exceeded $129 million in 2019, generating almost $32 million in employee earnings, about 1,180 jobs and about $2.0 million in local taxes (Dean Runyan Associates 2021). A portion of that spending was due to the existence of outdoor recreational activities in the county.

Hunters, anglers, and wildlife watchers in Wyoming (including residents and non-residents of Wyoming) contributed more than $1 billion to Wyoming's economy in 2017 (WGFD 2019). Recreators spent over $802 million in Wyoming on trip-related expenditures (lodging, food, and transportation), equipment, licenses, and other items. In 2019, outdoor recreation of all types added about $1.6 billion to Wyoming's economy, including over $734 million in wages, and supported almost 19,000 jobs across the state (U.S. Department of Commerce 2020). That level of spending reflects the interest in, and importance of, outdoor recreation to the state as a whole and to the

[14] Estimated by Harvey Economics (2021) based on historical Campbell County data obtained from the Bureau of Economic Analysis (2019). The number of individual people employed in the Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation industry is likely to be less than the number of jobs; it is common for people in this industry to be employed in multiple part-time positions. Due to the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on employment in 2020, 2019 data was used to estimate jobs in the outdoor recreation industry.

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[15] Compensation includes wages, salaries and supplements (employer contributions). Compensation data for the Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation industry was not disclosed for confidentiality purposes.

tourism industry in particular. As the population of Campbell County increases and as interest in traveling to the county for any number of reasons grows, so too is the likelihood that recreation will be an important component in the Campbell County lifestyle and quality of life.

4.6.7 Policy

Sustain and enhance outdoor recreation opportunities on state and federal lands for the citizens of the county, visitors, and tourists.

4.6.8 Goals

- *Coordination, consultation and cooperation with state and federal agencies to protect and expand outdoor recreation opportunities on federal or state lands.*
- *Support and promotion of use of negotiated agreements to provide outdoor recreation opportunities.*
- *Protection of resources used in outdoor recreation activities.*
- *Encouragement of responsible outdoor recreation use.*
- *Pursuance and promotion of land and water management activities and policies that enhance outdoor recreational opportunities.*

4.6.9 Objectives

- ***Coordinate with state and federal land management agencies and seek local citizen input on land management planning decisions for outdoor recreation.***
- ***Support and promote state and federal planning efforts for outdoor recreation which best reflects the culture/custom of Campbell County.***
- ***Support existing access and opportunities for outdoor recreation, including hunting and fishing.***
- ***Support the closing of state and federal lands that become damaged by irresponsible outdoor recreation use and re-opening once the damage has been mitigated and rehabilitated.***
- ***Assist state and federal land management agencies in the prosecution of outdoor recreation users who willfully damage resources and facilities and those operating in any illegal manner.***
- ***Recognize and uphold private property rights in negotiations and acquisition of public access to state and federal lands.***
- ***Support land swaps in acquiring access to state and federal lands for outdoor recreation use.***
- ***Oppose any net increase in state and federal lands and agencies shall provide data verifying this in any proposed acquisition of private lands.***

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- ***Oppose state and federal acquisition of private lands which would decrease the tax revenue stream for local governments and economic production capabilities of its citizens.***
- ***Carefully consider, and oppose if warranted, perpetual conservation easements that prohibit, preclude, or impair the ability of future generations to utilize land resources for future needs.***
- ***State and federal agencies shall:***
    - ***cooperate, consult, and coordinate with local governments, private landowners, and lease holders potentially impacted by a special recreation area designation;***
    - ***work with Campbell County to educate outdoor recreation users on multiple use mandates and promote respect and cooperation between recreation users;***
    - ***provide and maintain signage identifying agency lands available to the public for outdoor recreation and identifying private lands with no trespassing/private property signs in the Thunder Basin National Grassland and other intermingled private/state/federal lands;***
    - ***seek to avoid and minimize resource user conflicts and impacts;***
    - ***coordinate, consult, and cooperate with local government agencies and private landowners who are negatively impacted by outdoor recreation conflicts and damage to resources by recreation users;***
    - ***recognize the intermingling of private lands within agency lands and coordinate and cooperate with private landowners in planning decisions and oversight of outdoor recreation; and***
    - ***make updated and current maps available to the public that clearly identify agency lands available for public outdoor recreation.***
- ***State and federal land management decisions shall:***
    - ***comply with recommended licensing/harvesting numbers as articulated by the WGFC;***
    - ***not favor one recreation use to the detriment of others;***
    - ***promote recreation that benefits the larger general public, not special interest(s); and***
    - ***reflect the needs of local recreational business in Campbell County.***

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4.7 Transportation, Rights-of-Ways, and Easements

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Campbell County has an extensive network of county roads, state highways, railways, and federal interstate system available for transportation products to and from markets, and enabling citizens to travel to their various destinations (Figure 4-15). The rights of way and easements (hereinafter

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collectively called ROWs) for these networks were developed across private, state, and federal lands through different methods of acquisition.

The Campbell County roadway network is based on a range of different types of facilities with varying characteristics. These facilities range from interstate highways, which serve higher speed longer distance trips, to local streets that are designed for lower speeds and shorter distances.

Figure 4-15. Transportation network in Campbell County.

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4.7.1

Roadway Functional Classifications

- **Interstates:** Roadways that serve high speed and high volume regional traffic. Access to Freeways is limited to grade separated interchanges without mainline traffic signals (e.g., I-90).
- **State Highways:** Roadways that serve high speed and high volume regional traffic. Access is limited without traffic signals (e.g., State Highway 59, State Highway 50).
- **Principal Arterials:** Roadways that serve higher speed and higher volume traffic over long distances. Access is highly controlled with a limited number of intersections, medians with infrequent openings, and no direct parcel access. Adjacent existing and future land uses shall be serviced by other network roadways, service roads and inter parcel connections (e.g., Gillette, Wyoming: State Highway 59, State Highway 50).
- **Minor Arterials:** Roadways that currently serve higher speed and higher volume traffic over medium distances. Access is restricted through prescribed distances between intersections, use of medians, and/or limited direct parcel access.
- **Collectors:** Roadways that service as links between local streets facilities and arterial facilities over medium to long distances, outside of or adjacent to subdivision developments. Collectors are managed to maximize the safe operation of through movements and to distribute traffic to local access.
- **Locals:** Roadways that provide direct parcel access and deliver parcel-generated trips to the collector network (e.g., many rural subdivision and neighborhood streets).

4.7.2 Major Roadways and Primary Uses

A summary of the major roadways signed name and brief description is shown below.

I-90: 37.47 miles of mainline divided interstate roadway.

Wyoming State Highway 59: 113.60 miles of undivided 2-lane roadway extending from the county line of Campbell and Converse County to the Mountain State line.

Wyoming State Highway 50: 51.27 miles of undivided 2-lane roadway extending from Wyoming State Highway 59 to Wyoming State Highway 387.

Wyoming State Highway 51: 20.68 miles of undivided 2-lane roadway extending from Wyoming State Highway 59 to the eastern boundary of Campbell County where it abuts Crook County.

U.S. Highway 16: 41.90 miles of undivided 2-lane roadway extending from the county line of Campbell County and Johnson County to Wyoming State Highway 59.

Wyoming State Highway 450: 20.62 miles of undivided 2-lane roadway extending from the county line of Campbell County and Weston County to State Highway 59.

Wyoming State Highway 387: 32.53 miles of undivided 2-lane roadway extending from the county line of Campbell County and Johnson County to Wyoming State Highway 59.

4.7.3 Primary Issues of Existing Transportation Network

- **Sustainable Roadway Maintenance/ Rehabilitation**

  Typical roadways are designed to last between 20 and 25 years, or longer. With regular maintenance, the roadway will remain in good condition over its lifetime. However, if the road is under-designed or if maintenance is not preformed regularly, roads deteriorate quickly.

  Based on the *Campbell County, Wyoming: 2013 Comprehensive Plan* (CCDPZ 2013) a majority of subdivision roads within the county are publicly owned and maintenance is the responsibility of the landowners along the roadway. The Campbell County Board of Commissioners currently offers a matching grant program to homeowners and subdivisions that form Improvement and Service Districts to help maintenance costs.

  As costs increase, the sustainability of implementing and funding proper maintenance may become an issue over an extended period of time.

- **Dust and Air Pollution**

  The network of unpaved County roads and subdivision roads provides an efficient and cost-effective means of developing a roadway network. However, with this type of roadway surface, depending on climatic conditions, dust pollution could have negative impacts to residents of Campbell County.

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4.7.4 Policy

Development of new, efficient transportation methods and ROWs, and preservation of active transportation methods and ROWs across private, state, and federal lands without detriment to the natural resource environment.

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4.7.5 Goals

- *Preservation of active ROWs and routes across state and federal land in pursuit of mining, ranching, farming, logging, recreational activities, motorized vehicle use, and all other historic uses.*
- *Preservation and development of highways and transportation systems, railroads, utility corridors, and other forms of ROWs and routes to best serve Campbell County and its citizens.*
- *Enhancement of economic development with efficient transportation methods, routes, and ROWs.*
- *Mitigation of eminent domain issues in development of transportation ROWs.*
- *Local involvement in roadless designations by the USFWS.*
- *Reasonable access for all property owners to their property.*

Deleted: Objectives¶

4.7.6 Objectives

- ***Utilize mitigation and reclamation policies for "utility" or "infrastructure" ROWs, easements, and routes.***
- *Oppose road closures, obliterations, re-construction, retirement, or any other term used where there may be possible Revised Statutes (R.S.) 2477 (1866; see agency mandates) ROWs across federal lands.*
- *State and federal agencies shall utilize public input meetings and collaborative decision making with Campbell County agencies and stakeholders in developing new transportation routes.*
- *Support one (1) nomination of a county representative to be a member of the National Association of Counties Public Lands Steering Committee and the Transportation Steering Committee.*
- *Notify, within a reasonable time period, all potentially affected land holders regarding proposed new transportation routes, re-routing, or closure of transportation routes affecting their property by entity proposing such routes.*
- *State, federal, and local agencies shall:*
- *maintain, and provide to the public, updated mapping and visual data regarding proposed and existing transportation ROWs; and*
- *incorporate Campbell County's current transportation plan into their transportation planning process.*
- *State, federal and private transportation projects sited on state and federal lands where such lands are available.*
- *Streamline the permitting processes on state and federal lands in order to facilitate location of state, federal, and private transportation projects on such lands.*
- *Do not encumber or restrict private property rights or privileges with access to or across state or federal lands.*

The objective of reclamation is to return the disturbed areas to approximately pre-construction use and capability. This involves the treatment of soil as necessary to preserve approximate pre-construction capability and the stabilization of the work surface in a manner consistent with the initial land use. The type necessary will be dependent upon the existing environmental conditions (e.g., rangeland, stream).

An 1866 statute known as R.S. 2477 granted ROWs for the construction of highways over unreserved public lands. On January 6, 2003, the USDI published broad new "disclaimer of interest" regulations under Section 315 of the FLPMA and stated that disclaimers would be used to acknowledge R.S. 2477 ROWs. Congress has directed that no rules "pertaining to" recognition or validity of an R.S. 2477 ROWs can be effective unless authorized by Congress, and the use of disclaimers in the R.S. 2477 context may be controversial. More recently, the USDI has issued new guidance regarding recognition of R.S. 2477 ROWs that again mentions the use of disclaimers for that purpose. This report discusses R.S. 2477 ROWs, the disclaimer regulations, and USDI guidance, the congressional directive, and legislation. It will be updated as warranted.

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Policies¶

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The 1866 statute that became R.S. 2477 stated that ". . . the right of way for the construction of highways over public lands, not reserved for public uses, is hereby granted." The FLPMA repealed this act, but protected valid R.S. 2477 ROWs in existence at the time of repeal. Certain ROWs asserted under R.S. 2477 may be controversial because they run either through undeveloped areas that might otherwise qualify for wilderness designation, or across lands that are now private or included in federal reserves (such as parks or national forests).

In accordance with Section 102(a)(2), FLPMA (P.L. 94-579 [1976]), "The national interest will be best realized if the public lands . . . and their present and future use is projected through a land use planning process coordinated with other state and federal planning efforts."

Furthermore, in accordance with Section 309(a), (P.L 95-514 [1978]), "The secretary shall establish advisory councils of not less than ten and not more than fifteen members appointed by him from among persons who are representative of the major citizens' interests concerning problems relating to land use planning or the management of public lands located within the area for which an advisory council is established."

Development of MOU establishing a cooperation agency relationship between the BLM Casper Field Office and Campbell County establishing a cooperating agency relationship in transportation planning.

The Wyoming Transportation Commission governs activities of the WYDOT (W.S. 24-2-101). The commission comprises of seven members appointed by the governor, with approval of the Senate. Board of County Commissioners are appointed to 6-year terms and they represent districts that include three or four counties.

Each county within a commission district is represented, in turn, by successive appointments. Campbell County is within Commission District 4, comprising Sheridan, Johnson, and Campbell counties. State law requires the minority party be represented on the commission. The commission generally meets monthly.

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Notify, within a reasonable time period, all potentially affected land holders regarding proposed new transportation routes, re-routing, or closure of transportation routes affecting their property by entity proposing such routes.¶
State, federal, and local agencies shall:¶
maintain, and provide to the public, updated mapping and visual data regarding proposed and existing transportation ROWs; and¶
incorporate Campbell County's current transportation plan into their transportation planning process.¶
State, federal and private transportation projects sited on state and federal lands where such lands are available.¶
Streamline the permitting processes on state and federal lands in order to facilitate location of state, federal, and private transportation projects on such lands.¶
Do not encumber or restrict private property rights or privileges with access to or across state or federal lands. ...

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Acronyms

Acronym or Abbreviation	Definition
°	degree
µm	micrometer (one millionth of a meter)
µg/m^3	microgram (one millionth of a gram) per cubic meter (of air)
ADMB	Animal Damage Management Board
APD	Application to Drill
APHIS	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
AQRVs	air quality related values
ARPA	Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979
ATV	all-terrain vehicle
AUM	Animal Unit Month
BACT	Best Available Control Technology
bbls	barrels
BP	Before Present
BFO	Buffalo Field Office
BGEPA	Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BMP	Best Management Practice
C6 S2	Chapter 6 Section 2
CAA	Clean Air Act
CAFO	Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation
CAP	criteria air pollutants
CBI	Community Builders, Inc.
CBM	coal bed methane
CCA	Candidate Conservation Agreement
CCAA	Candidate Conservation Agreement with Assurances
CCCD	Campbell County Conservation District
CCDPZ	Campbell County Division of Planning and Zoning
CCEDC	Campbell County Economic Development Corporation
CCWPD	Campbell County Weed and Pest District
CDA	Concentrated Development Area
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CI	Compression ignition
CO	carbon monoxide
CO_2	carbon dioxide
CO_2e	carbon dioxide equivalent
COA	conditions of approval
Conc.	concentration
CRP	Conservation Reserve Program
CWA	Clean Water Act of 1972
EA	Environmental Assessment
EDRR	early detection and rapid response
EGUs	electric generating units
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
ERMA	Extensive Recreation Management Area
ESA	Endangered Species Act of 1973
ESD	Ecological Site Description

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Acronym or Abbreviation	Definition
F	Fahrenheit
FHA	Federal Highway Administration
FLPMA	Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976
FR	Federal Register
FSH	(U.S.) Forest Service Handbook
FSM	(U.S.) Forest Service Manual
HAP	hazardous air pollutant
HCP	Habitat Conservation Plan
hr	hour
I-90	Interstate 90
IMPLAN	Impact analysis for planning
JPAD/NPL	Jonah-Pinedale Anticline Development/ Normalized Pressure Lance
LMP	land management plan
LQD	Land Quality Division
LRMP	Land and Resource Management Plan
MACT	Maximum Available Control Technology
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918
Mcf	thousand cubic feet
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MW	megawatt
NAA	nonattainment area
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NAGPRA	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990
NASS	National Agricultural Statistics Service
NEI	National Emissions Inventory
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act of 1969
NESHAP	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
NEWEDC	Northeast Wyoming Economic Development Corporation
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act of 1966
NH_3	ammonia
NO_2	nitrogen dioxide
NO_X	nitrogen oxide
NPS	National Parks Service
NRCS	Natural Resource Conservation Service
NRLUP	Campbell County Natural Resource Land Use Plan
O&G	oil and gas
OHV	off-highway vehicle
P&A	plugged and abandoned (wells)
Pb	lead
percent	percentile
P.L.	Public Law
PM	particulate matter
$PM_{2.5}$	fine particulate matter (diameter less than or equal to 2.5 microns)
PM_{10}	inhalable particulate matter (diameter less than or equal to 10 microns)
ppb	parts per billion
ppm	parts per million
PSD	Prevention of Significant Deterioration
Region 2	Rocky Mountain Region
RIMS	Regional Input-Output Modeling System

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Acronym or Abbreviation	Definition
RMP	Resource Management Plan
ROW	right-of-way
RS	Revised Statutes
SCORP	Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan
SCR	selective catalytic reduction
SEO	State Engineer's Office
SGCN	Species of Greatest Conservation Need
SHA	Safe Harbor Agreement
SHP	Strategic Habitat Plan
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
SIP	State Implementation Plan
SMZ	Streamside Management Zone
SNCR	selective non-catalytic reduction
SOP	standard operating procedure
SO_2	sulfur dioxide
SOP	standard operating procedures
SMZ	Streamside Management Zones
SRP	Special Recreation Permit
SWAP	State Wildlife Action Plan
TBNG	Thunder Basin National Grassland
TCP	Traditional Cultural Property
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Loads
tpy	tons per year
TRB	Transportation Research Board
UGRB	Upper Green River Basin
U.S.	United States
USACE	US Army Corps of Engineers
USEIA	U.S. Energy Information Administration
USEPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
USC	U.S. Code
USCB	U.S. Census Bureau
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USDI	U.S. Department of the Interior
USFS	U.S. Forest Service
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
UW	University of Wyoming
VOC	volatile organic compound
VRM	Visual Resource Management
W.S.	Wyoming Statute
WAAQS	Wyoming Ambient Air Quality Standards
WAFWA	Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies
WDA	Wyoming Department of Agriculture
WGFD	Wyoming Game and Fish Department
WGFC	Wyoming Game and Fish Commission
WMWG	Western Monarch Working Group
WMP	Watershed Monitoring Program
WNRT	Wildlife and Natural Resource Trust
WOGCC	Wyoming Oil and Gas Conservation Commission

Acronym or Abbreviation	Definition
WS	Wildlife Services
WSA	Wilderness Study Area
WSEO	Wyoming State Engineers Office
WSFD	Wyoming State Forestry Division
WWDC	Wyoming Water Development Commission
WWPC	Wyoming Weed and Pest Control
WDEQ	Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality
WYDOT	Wyoming Department of Transportation

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Scientific Names, and Summary Tables of Sensitive Species, and of Noxious Weeds and Invasive Species

Animal Diseases		
Parasitic Diseases		
Common Name of Disease	**Caused by**	**Scientific name of causative pathogen**
babesiosis (in humans)	Apicomplexa protozoans	*Babesia* spp., usually *B. microti*
babesiosis (in cattle and other ungulates)	Apicomplexa protozoans	*Babesia bigemina* and *B. bovis*
toxoplasmosis	Toxoplasma protozoans	*Toxoplasma gondii*
Bacterial Diseases		
Common Name of Disease	**Caused by**	**Scientific name of causative pathogen**
bubonic plague (humans)	coccobacilli	*Yersinia pestis*
sylvatic plague (animals)	coccobacilli	*Yersinia pestis*
brucellosis	coccobacilli	*Brucella abortus*
tularemia	coccobacilli	*Francisella tularensis*
plague	coccobacilli	*Yersinia pestis*
Rocky Mountain spotted tick fever	coccobacilli	*Rickettsia rickettsii*
Lyme disease	spirochete	*Borrelia* spp.
tuberculosis	mycobacteria	*Mycobacterium tuberculosis*
Viral Disease		
Common Name of Disease	**Caused by**	**Scientific name of causative pathogen**
West Nile virus	virus	*Flavivirus* spp.
rabies	virus	*Lyssavirus*
Prion Diseases		
Common Name of Disease	**Caused by**	**Name of causative pathogen**
chronic wasting disease	transmissible spongiform encephalopathy	prions
Plant Diseases		
Fungal Diseases		
Common Name of Disease	**Caused by**	**Scientific name of causative pathogen**
white pine blister rust	Basidiomycota fungus	*Cronartium ribicola*
western gall rust	Basidiomycota fungus	*Peridermium harknessii*
Dutch elm disease	Ascomycota fungus	*Ophiostoma* spp.
chestnut blight	Ascomycota fungus	*Cryphonectria parasitica*
"blue stain"	"blue stain" fungus	*Ophiostoma* and *Ceratocystis* spp.

Common Name	Scientific Name
Mammals	
Abert's squirrel	*Sciurus aberti*
American badger	*Taxidea taxus*
American hog-nosed skunk	*Conepatus leuconotus*
American marten	*Martes americana*
beaver	*Castor canadensis*
bison	*Bison* spp.
bison (modern bison)	*Bison bison*
black-footed ferret	*Mustela nigripes*
black-tailed jackrabbit	*Lepus californicus*
black-tailed prairie dog	*Cynomys ludovicianus*
burro	*Equus asinus*
cat (stray or feral)	*Felis catus*
cattle (also diary cow, beef)	*Bos taurus*
coyote	*Canis latrans*
deer mouse	*Peromyscus maniculatus*
desert bighorn sheep	*Ovis canadensis nelsoni*
desert cottontail	*Sylvilagus audubonii*
eastern cottontail	*Sylvilagus floridanus*
eastern fox squirrel	*Sciurus niger*
elk	*Cervus canadensis*
fringed myotis	*Myotis thysanodes*
gray wolf	*Canis lupus*
grizzly bear	*Ursus arctos*
ground squirrels	*Spermophilus* spp.
Gunnison's prairie dog	*Cynomys gunnisoni*
hoary bat	*Lasiurus cinereus*
horse	*Equus ferus caballus*
jackrabbit	*Lepus* spp.
kangaroo rat	*Dipodomys ordii*
kit fox	*Vulpes macrotis*
long-eared myotis	*Myotis evotis*
mammoth	*Mammuthus* spp.
mastodon	*Mammut* spp.
mountain cottontail	*Sylvilagus nutallii*
mountain lion	*Puma concolor*
mule deer	*Odocoileus hemionus*
New Mexico meadow jumping mouse	*Zapus hudsonius luteus*
North American porcupine	*Erethizon dorsatum*
northern long-eared bat	*Myotis septentrionalis*
olive-backed pocket mouse	*Perognathus fasciatus*
porcupine	*Erethizon dorsatum*
prairie dog	*Cynomys* spp.
pronghorn	*Antilocapra americana*
pygmy rabbit	*Brachylagus idahoensis*
pygmy shrew	*Sorex hoyi*
raccoon	*Procyon lotor*
red fox	*Vulpes vulpes*
red squirrel	*Tamiasciurus hudsonicus*
river otter	*Lontra canadensis*
Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep	*Ovis canadensis canadensis*
sheep (also ewe)	*Ovis aries*
spotted bat	*Euderma maculatum*
swift fox	*Vulpes velox*

Common Name	Scientific Name
swine	*Sus domesticus (scrofa)*
Townsend's big-eared bat	*Corynorhinus townsendii*
water vole	*Microtus richardsoni*
white-tailed deer	*Odocoileus virginianus*
white-tailed prairie dog	*Cynomys leucurus*
Wyoming pocket gopher	*Thomomys clusius*
Birds	
American bittern	*Botaurus lentiginosus*
American peregrine falcon	*Falco peregrinus anatum*
Baird's sparrow	*Ammodramus bairdii*
bald eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*
black swift	*Cypseloides niger*
black tern	*Chlidonias niger*
black-backed woodpecker	*Picoides arcticus*
boreal owl	*Aegolius funereus*
Brewer's sparrow	*Spizella breweri*
burrowing owl	*Athene cunicularia*
Cassin's sparrow	*Aimophila cassinii*
chestnut-collared longspur	*Calcarius ornatus*
chicken	*Gallus gallus*
chipping sparrow	*Spizella passerine*
Columbian sharp-tailed grouse	*Tympanuchus phasianellus columbianus*
Eurasian collared dove	*Streptopelia decaocto*
European starling	*Sturnus vulgaris*
ferruginous hawk	*Buteo regalis*
flammulated owl	*Otus flammeolus*
golden eagle	*Aquila chrysaetos*
grasshopper sparrow	*Ammodramus savannarum*
greater prairie-chicken	*Tympanuchus cupido*
greater sage-grouse	*Centrocercus urophasianus*
harlequin duck	*Histrionicus histrionicus*
horned lark	*Eremophila alpestris*
house sparrow	*Passer domesticus*
lark bunting	*Calamospiza melanocorys*
lark sparrow	*Chondestes grammacus*
Lewis's woodpecker	*Melanerpes lewis*
loggerhead shrike	*Lanius ludovicianus*
long-billed curlew	*Numenius americanus*
mountain bluebird	*Sialia currucoides*
mountain plover	*Charadrius montanus*
mourning dove	*Zenaida macroura*
northern flicker	*Colaptes auratus*
northern goshawk	*Accipiter gentilis*
northern harrier	*Circus hudsonius*
olive-sided flycatcher	*Contopus cooperi*
peregrine falcon	*Falco peregrinus*
prairie falcon	*Falco mexicanus*
purple martin	*Progne subis*
red-winged blackbird	*Agelaius phoeniceus*
rock pigeon	*Columba livia*
sage sparrow	*Amphispiza belli*
sage thrasher	*Oreoscoptes montanus*
sage-grouse	*Centrocercus* spp.
sandhill crane	*Grus canadensis*

Common Name	Scientific Name
Savannah sparrow	*Passerculus sandwichensis*
sharp-tailed grouse	*Tympanuchus phasianellus*
short-eared owl	*Asio flammeus*
song sparrow	*Melospiza melodia*
Sprague's pipit	*Anthus spragueii*
Swainson's hawk	*Buteo swainsoni*
thick-billed longspur	*Calcarius mccownii*
trumpeter swan	*Cygnus buccinator*
vesper sparrow	*Pooecetes gramineus*
western burrowing owl	*Athene cunicularia*
western meadowlark	*Sturnella neglecta*
white-faced ibis	*Plegadis chichi*
white-tailed ptarmigan	*Lagopus leucura*
yellow-billed cuckoo	*Coccyzus americanus*
Reptiles	
alligator	*Alligator mississippiensis*
Black Hills redbelly snake	*Storeria occipitomaculata pahasapae*
bull snake	*Pituophis catenifer sayi*
desert massasauga	*Sistrurus catenatus edwardsii*
greater short-horned lizard	*Phrynosoma hernandesi*
prairie rattlesnake	*Crotalus viridis*
Amphibians	
boreal toad	*Anaxyrus boreas boreas*
Columbia (or Bighorn Mountain) spotted frog	*Rana luteiventris*
northern leopard frog	*Lithobates (Rana) pipiens*
plains leopard frog	*Lithobates blairi*
wood frog	*Lithobates sylvaticus*
Fish	
black bullhead	*Ameiurus melas*
bluegill	*Lepomis macrochirus*
bluehead sucker	*Catostomus discobolus*
brook trout	*Salvelinus fontinalis*
brown trout	*Salmo trutta*
catfish	*Ictalurus punctatus*
channel catfish	*Ictalurus punctatus*
Colorado River cutthroat	*Oncorhynchus clarkii pleuriticus*
finescale dace	*Phoxinus neogaeus*
flannelmouth sucker	*Catostomus latipinnis*
flathead chub	*Platygobio gracilis*
golden trout	*Oncorhynchus aguabonita*
green sunfish	*Lepomis cyanellus*
hornyhead chub	*Nocomis biguttatus*
lake chub	*Couesius plumbeus*
lake trout	*Salvelinus namaycush*
largemouth bass	*Micropterus salmoides*
mountain sucker	*Catostomus platyrhynchus*
northern redbelly dace	*Phoxinus eos*
pearl dace	*Margariscus margarita*
plains minnow	*Hybognathus placitus*
plains topminnow	*Fundulus sciadicus*
rainbow trout	*Oncorhynchus mykiss*
Rio Grande chub	*Gila pandora*
Rio Grande cutthroat	*Oncorhynchus clarkii virginalis*
Rio Grande sucker	*Catostomus plebeius*

Deleted: Bighown

Common Name	Scientific Name
rock bass	*Ambloplites rupestris*
roundtail chub	*Gila robusta*
sauger	*Sander canadensis*
shovelnose sturgeon	*Scaphirhynchus platorynchus*
small-mouth bass	*Micropterus dolomieu*
southern redbelly dace	*Phoxinus erythrogaster*
stonecat	*Noturus flavus*
sturgeon chub	*Macrhybopsis gelida*
walleye	*Sander vitreus*
Yellowstone cutthroat trout	*Oncorhynchus clarkia bouvieri*
Insects and Other Arthropods	
Arapahoe snowfly	*Capnia arapahoe*
beet leafhopper	*Circulifer tenellus*
cattle fever tick	*Boophilus annulatus* and *B. microplus*
emerald ash borer	*Agrilus planipennis*
grasshoppers	*Caelifera* spp.
Great Basin silverspot	*Speyeria nokomis nokomis*
gypsy moth	*Lymantria dispar*
Hudsonian emerald	*Somatochlora hudsonica*
ips beetle	*Ips pini*
monarch butterfly	*Danaus plexippus*
Mormon cricket	*Anabrus simplex*
mosquito	*Culicidae* spp.
mountain pine beetle	*Dendroctonus ponderosae*
Nokomis fritillary	*Speyeria nokomis*
Ottoe skipper	*Hesperia ottoe*
regal fritillary	*Speyeria idalia*
Susan's purse-making caddisfly	*Ochrotrichia susanae*
tick	*Ixodidae or Argasidae* spp.
Mollusks	
Cooper's Rocky Mountainsnail	*Oreohelix strigosa cooperi*
pygmy mountainsnail	*Oreohelix pygmaea*
Rocky Mountain capshell	*Acroloxus coloradensis*
Plants	
Absaroka Range beardtongue	*Penstemon absarokensis*
alfalfa	*Medicago sativa*
American cranberrybush	*Viburnum opulus* var. *americanum*
antelope bitterbrush	*Purshia tridentata*
Arizona willow	*Salix arizonica*
aspen	*Populus* spp.
aspen (quaking)	*Populus tremuloides*
autumn willow	*Salix serissima*
Aztec milkvetch	*Astragalus proximus*
balsam poplar	*Populus balsamifera*
Baltic sphagnum	*Sphagnum balticum*
Barratt's willow	*Salix barrattiana*
Barr's milkvetch	*Astragalus barrii*
Basin sagebrush	*Artemisia tridentata* ssp. *tridentata*
Bill's neoparrya	*Neoparrya lithophila*
black henbane	*Hyoscyamus niger*
black sagebrush	*Artemisia nova*
Black Hills spruce	*Picea glauca* var. *densata*
bloodroot	*Sanguinaria canadensis*
blue grama	*Bouteloua gracilis*

Common Name	Scientific Name
blueberry willow	*Salix myrtillifolia*
box elder	*Acer negundo*
Brandegee's buckwheat	*Eriogonum brandegeei*
buffalobur	*Solanum rostratum*
bulbous bluegrass	*Poa bulbosa*
Canada thistle	*Cirsium arvense*
Cary's beardtongue	*Penstemon caryi*
Cathedral Bluff meadow-rue	*Thalictrum heliophilum*
Chamisso's cottongrass	*Eriophorum chamissonis*
clawless draba	*Draba exunguiculata*
club spikemoss	*Selaginella selaginoides*
Colorado tansyaster	*Machaeranthera coloradoensis*
common burdock	*Arctium minus*
common cocklebur	*Xanthium strumarium*
common St. Johnswort	*Hypericum perforatum*
common tansy	*Tanacetum vulgare*
common twinpod	*Physaria didymocarpa* var. *lanata*
cottonwood	*Populus* spp.
currant	*Ribes* spp.
cushion bladderpod	*Physaria pulvinata*
cushion Townsend daisy	*Townsendia condensata* var. *anomala*
Dalmatian toadflax	*Linaria dalmatica*
Degener's beardtongue	*Penstemon degeneri*
diffuse knapweed	*Centaurea diffusa*
dropleaf buckwheat	*Eriogonum exilifolium*
dwarf mistletoe	*Arceuthobium* spp.
dwarf raspberry	*Rubus arcticus ssp. acaulis*
dyers woad	*Isatis tinctoria*
eastern red cedar	*Juniperus virginiana*
elliptic spikerush	*Eleocharis elliptica*
English sundew	*Drosera anglica*
field bindweed	*Convulvulus arvensis*
foxtail sedge	*Carex alopecoidea*
Fremont's bladderpod	*Lesquerella fremontii*
gooseberry	*Ribes* spp.
Gray's draba	*Draba grayana*
green ash	*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*
Greenland primrose	*Primula egaliksensis*
groundcedar	*Lycopodium complanatum*
Hall's bulrush	*Schoenoplectus hallii*
Harrington's beardtongue	*Penstemon harringtonii*
hoary cress (whitetop)	*Cardaria draba and Cardaria pubenscens*
houndstongue	*Cynoglossum officinale*
ice cold buttercup	*Ranunculus karelinii*
Indian ricegrass	*Achnatherum hymenoides*
Iowa moonwort	*Botrychium campestre*
Kotzebue's grass of Parnassus	*Parnassia kotzebuei*
Laramie columbine	*Aquilegia laramiensis*
largeflower goldenweed	*Pyrrocoma carthamoides* var. *subsquarrosa*
largeflower triteleia	*Triteleia grandiflora*
leafy spurge	*Euphorbia esula*
leafy spurge	*Euphorbia esula*
lesser bladderwort	*Utricularia minor*
lesser panicled sedge	*Carex diandra*

Common Name	Scientific Name
lesser roundleaved orchid	*Platanthera orbiculata*
limber pine	*Pinus flexilis*
livid sedge	*Carex livida*
Lone Mesa snakeweed	*Gutierrezia elegans*
many-stemmed goldenweed	*Pyrrocoma integrifolia*
Missouri milkvetch	*Astragalus missouriensis* var. *humistratus*
mountain big sagebrush	*Artemisia tridentata* subsp.*vaseyana*
mountain lady's slipper	*Cypripedium montanum*
mountain tansymustard	*Descurainia torulosa*
musk thistle	*Carduus nutans*
narrowleaf grapefern	*Botrychium lineare*
needle-and-thread	*Stipa comata*
ox-eye daisy	*Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*
Pagosa Springs bladderpod	*Lesquerella pruinosa*
park milkvetch	*Astragalus leptaleus*
peculiar moonwort	*Botrychium paradoxum*
perennial pepperweed (giant whitetop)	*Lepidium latifolium*
perennial sowthistle	*Sonchus arvensis*
plains cottonwood	*Populus deltoides*
plains rough fescue	*Festuca hallii*
plumeless thistle	*Carduus acanthoides*
ponderosa pine	*Pinus ponderosa*
Porter's false needlegrass	*Ptilagrostis porteri*
prairie dodder	*Cuscuta plattensis*
prairie Junegrass	*Koeleria macrantha*
purple loosestrife	*Lythrum salicaria*
quackgrass	*Agropyron repens*
Ripley's milkvetch	*Astragalus ripleyi*
rock cinquefoil	*Potentilla rupincola*
Rocky Mountain alpine parsley	*Oreoxis humilis*
Rocky Mountain juniper	*Juniperus scopulorum*
Rocky Mountain monkeyflower	*Mimulus gemmiparus*
roundleaf orchid	*Amerorchis rotundifolia*
roundleaf sundew	*Drosera rotundifolia*
Russian knapweed	*Centaurea repens*
Russian olive	*Elaeagnus angustifolia*
Rydberg's golden columbine	*Aquilegia chrysantha* var. *rydbergii*
sagebrush	*Artemisia* spp.
sageleaf willow	*Salix candida*
saltcedar	*Tamarix* spp.
Sandberg's bluegrass	*Poa secunda*
sandhill goosefoot	*Chenopodium cycloides*
scarlet gilia	*Ipomopsis aggregata ssp. weberi*
Scotch thistle	*Onopordum acanthium*
Selkirk's violet	*Viola selkirkii*
shadscale	*Atriplex confertifolia*
Shoshone carrot	*Shoshonea pulvinata*
Siberian sea thrift	*Armeria maritima* ssp. *sibirica*
silver sagebrush	*Artemisia cana*
simple bog sedge	*Kobresia simpliciuscula*
skeletonleaf bursage	*Franseria discolor*
slender cottongrass	*Eriophorum gracile*
Smith's draba	*Draba smithii*
smooth northern-rockcress	*Braya glabella*

Deleted: alpineparsley

Common Name	Scientific Name
sphagnum	*Sphagnum angustifolium*
spiny hop-sage	*Grayia spinosa*
spotted knapweed	*Cynoglossum officinale*
stonecrop gilia	*Aliciella sedifolia*
stream orchid	*Epipactis gigantean*
tranquil goldenweed	*Pyrrocoma clementis* var. *villosa*
trianglelobe moonwort	*Botrychium ascendens*
Ute ladies'-tresses orchid	*Spiranthes diluvialis*
violet milkvetch	*Astragalus iodopetalus*
Visher's buckwheat	*Eriogonum visheri*
Weber's draba	*Draba weberi*
west silver bladderpod	*Physaria scrotiformis*
western wheatgrass	*Pascopyrum smithii*
wheel milkweed	*Asclepias uncialis*
white adder's-mouth orchid	*Malaxis brachypoda*
white pine	*Pinus strobus*
whitebark pine	*Pinus albicaulis*
whitebristle cottongrass	*Eriophorum altaicum* var. *neogaeum*
winding mariposa lily	*Calochortus flexuosus*
winter-fat	*Krascheninnikovia lanata*
Wyoming big sagebrush	*Artemisia tridentata* subsp.*wyomingensis*
yellow lady's slipper	*Cypripedium parviflorum*
yellow toadflax	*Linaria vulgaris*
yellow widelip orchid	*Liparis loeselii*

- **Bureau of Land Management Buffalo Field Office sensitive species list**

Common Name	Scientific Name
black-tailed prairie dog	*Cynomys ludovicianus*

Commented [AP82]: For all of these, see the portions in the main document for Collen Faber's comments.

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Appendix A. Campbell County Goals, Objectives, and Policies

Appendix A Table of Contents

General Land Use Planning 5
Goal 5
Objectives 5
Policies 5
Lands and Realty 7
Goal 7
Objectives 7
Policies 8
Natural, Biological and Cultural Resources 9
Air Quality 9
Goal 9
Objectives 9
Policies 10

Deleted: *Support cooperation, consultation, and coordination between the State of Wyoming, federal agencies to achieve the goals*

Commented [AP94]: Add this? *State and federal agency notification and coordination with Campbell County as part of the review/evaluation*

Moved down [79]: Air Quality

Moved down [80]: . Resource Specific Data

Moved down [82]: However, the 2010 – 2012 3-year average value at this site is 64 ppb, below the ozone NAAQS. Similarly, the fourth highest

Deleted: Lands and Realty
Goal

Deleted: *Goal*

Moved up [77]: Wildlife

Deleted:
Goal

Moved up [78]: Economics

Deleted:
Goal

Deleted:

Moved down [81]: Air Quality Data
Ozone

Deleted: Table B-2 shows that the applicable fourth highest concentrations have been less than 70 ppb at all monitoring sites in

Deleted: Table B-2. Fourth-highest observed daily maximum 8-hour ozone (ppb) at sites in Campbell County.

Moved down [83]: Year

Deleted: Table B-3. Fourth highest daily maximum 8-hour ozone concentrations (ppb) at monitoring sites in counties adjacent to

Moved down [84]: County

Deleted: B-4 and B-5.¶
¶
Table B-4. Highest 1-hour carbon monoxide concentrations (ppm) at the Converse County long-term site. ...

Moved down [85]: Year

Deleted: Table B-5. Highest 8-hour carbon monoxide concentrations (ppm) at the Converse County long-term site. ...

Moved down [86]: Year

Deleted: Table B

Moved down [87]: -6 lists the 98th percentile of the daily maximum 1-hour concentrations at the monitoring sites in Campbell County. The concentrations from the past 10 years do not threaten the 1-hour standard. The applicable concentrations at monitoring sites in counties adjacent to Campbell County also do not threaten the 100 ppb 1-hour NO_2 standard, as presented in Table

Deleted: B-7.¶
¶
Table B-6. 98th percentile of the daily maximum 1-hour nitrogen dioxide concentrations (ppb) at monitoring sites in Campbell Count ...

Moved down [88]: Year

Deleted: Column Break ...

Moved down [89]: County

Moved down [90]: All annual mean NO_2 concentrations were well below the 53 ppb standard at all sites over the past 10 years. ¶
¶

Deleted: Table B-8 lists the annual mean NO_2 concentrations at monitoring sites in Campbell County, and Table B-9 presents the annual concentrations in adjacent counties.

Deleted: **Table B-8. Annual mean nitrogen dioxide concentrations (ppb) at sites in Campbell County.** ...

Moved down [91]: **Year**

Deleted: Column Break ...

Moved down [92]: **County**

Moved down [93]: The only SO_2 monitor in Campbell County in the past 10 years was at Black Hills Power Site 4, with the last data reported in 2017.

Deleted: -hour concentrations averaged over 3 years not exceed 75 ppb.

Deleted: Table B-10 lists the 99th percentile of the daily maximum 1-hour SO_2 concentrations and the 3-year averages at this monitor, all of which are below the standard.¶

¶

Table B-10. 99th percentile of the daily maximum 1-hour sulfur dioxide concentrations (ppb) at Black Hills Power Site 4 in Campbell Count ...

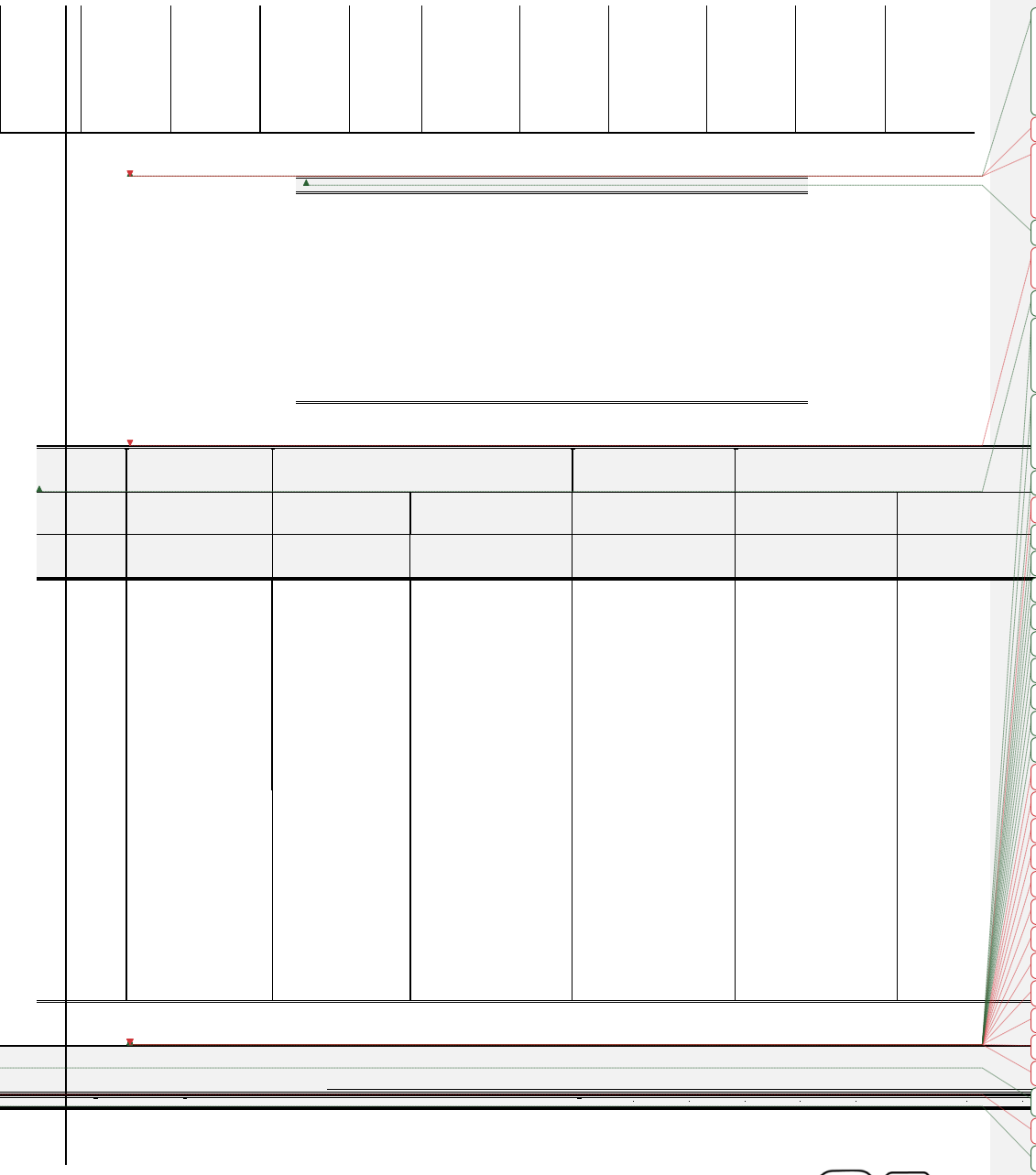
Moved down [94]: Year

Deleted: B-11.¶

¶

Table B-11. 99th percentile of the daily maximum 1-hour sulfur dioxide concentrations (ppb) at monitoring sites in counties adjacent to Campbell County. ...

Moved down [95]: County



Moved down [96]: -12 lists the highest and second highest 3-hour SO_2 concentrations from the Black Hills Power Site 4 monitor in Campbell County. The highest second high 3-hour SO_2 concentration at this location was 40 ppb in 2011, well below the 500 ppb standard. Again, the last data reported is from 2017. The 3-hour SO_2 concentrations in neighboring counties are even lower, as shown in Table

Deleted: Table B

Deleted: B-13.¶
¶
Table B-12. Highest 3-hour sulfur dioxide concentrations (ppb) at Black Hills Power Site 4 in Campbell County.

Moved down [97]: Year

Deleted: **Table B-13. Highest 3-hour sulfur dioxide concentrations (ppb) at monitoring sites in counties adjacent to Campbell County.**

Moved down [98]: County

Moved down [99]: The $PM_{2.5}$ monitors in Campbell County were located near mines and at the Gillette College Tech Center. The 98th percentile of the 24-hour $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations from the past 10 years are listed in Table

Moved down [103]: -15 identify that some monitoring data were excluded because they were exceptional events. The exceptional events policy allows states to request the exclusion of data showing exceedances or violations of an ambient air quality standard directly due to an

Moved down [108]: The annual standard should not be exceeded when

Deleted: B-14. All values are below 35 µg

Moved down [100]: /m^3; therefore, the 3-year averages meet the 24-

Moved down [101]: -15 lists the 98th percentile of the 24-hour $PM_{2.5}$

Moved down [102]: Section Break (Next Page)

Moved down [104]: Section Break (Next Page)

Moved down [105]: /m^3 should not be exceeded more than once per

Moved down [106]: -18 lists the second highest annual 24-hour PM_{10}

Moved down [107]: /m^3 in 2017, but no other exceedances at the site

Moved down [109]: However, when averaged over three years, the

Moved down [110]: -21 displays the annual PM_{10} concentrations over

Deleted: µg/m^3 or less.

Deleted: Table B

Deleted: **Table B-14. 98th percentile of the 24-hour $PM_{2.5}$**

Deleted: B-14 and B

Deleted: µg/m^3. All Campbell County sites in the past 10 years compl

Deleted: The 24-hour PM_{10} standard of 150 µg

Deleted: Table B

Deleted: µg/m^3)¶

Deleted: µg/m^3 annual mean PM_{10} standard that EPA rescinded in 2006.

Deleted: Table B-20 lists the annual mean concentrations at Campbell

Deleted: Table B

Deleted: ¶

Moved down [111]: ¶

Deleted: 13

Moved down [112]: County

Deleted: *Exceptional events excluded (asterisks represent the second highest 24-hour PM_{10} concentration after one or more events were excluded due to an exceptional event)¶
PM_{10} = diameter less than or equal to 10 microns/inhalable particulate matter; $\mu g/m^3$ = micrograms per cubic meter ...

Moved down [113]: ¶

Moved down [114]: Section Break (Next Page)
Vegetation¶
Vegetation¶
Sagebrush Shrublands. Distribution of sagebrush shrublands varies based on the sagebrush species and subspecies, but ranges from basins and valley bottoms, to undulating terraces and foothills, to steep slopes and mountainous areas. Soils associated with sagebrush shrublands are xeric soil types and vary in texture and depths. ¶
¶
Sagebrush stands can be dense, patchy, or sparse; dominated by a single species or subspecies of sagebrush; or consist of a mosaic of multiple species of sagebrush. Often the mosaic stands are intermixed with other shrubs, such as rabbitbrush, antelope bitterbrush, greasewood, shadscale, winter-fat, and spiny hop-sage (Paige and Ritter 1999). Typically, sagebrush communities contain three to four vegetation layers: 1) a shrub layer, 12-40 inches tall, 2) forbs and caespitose grasses, 8-24 inches, 3) low-growing grasses and forbs less than 4-8 inches tall, and 4) a biological soil crust (Miller and Eddleman 2000). Sagebrush shrublands are associated with other plant communities, including aspen, mountain shrubs, salt desert shrubs, and open conifers (Wyoming Interagency Vegetation Community 2002).¶
¶
In Campbell County, Wyoming big sagebrush communities are found below 6,000 feet and mountain big sagebrush communities above 7,000 feet. The transition from 6,000 to 7,000 feet where these two communities grow together makes these species difficult to separate. Additionally, black sagebrush is located on shallow to very shallow rock soils and grows in association with Wyoming and big sagebrush between 5,000 and 7,000 feet. Basin sagebrush is associated with deep to deep soils in drainage bottoms and stream terraces and are mostly components of other shrub communities. Silver sagebrush is abundant in the sandy soils at lower elevations on shrub sand dunes. ¶
¶
Prairie Grasslands. Campbell County prairie grasslands are classified as mixed-grass prairie with common plant species, including needle-and-thread, western wheatgrass, blue grama, Sandberg's bluegrass, prairie Junegrass, upland sedges, and Indian ricegrass (Knight 1994). Prairie grasslands generally occur on deep, well developed soils. Frequent and occasionally intense natural disturbances, such as drought, fire, and grazing, characterize prairie grasslands (Nicholoff 2003). This level of disturbance results in a predominance of perennial grasses, sedges, and herbaceous forbs that have their buds at or just below the soil surface minimizing their susceptibility to damage (Knight 1994). Regular disturbances create areas of vegetation in various stages of recovery, resulting in a mosaic habitat diversity. Along with the disturbance, availability of water through snow drifts is another factor influencing the local composition of prairie plants. ¶
¶

Moved down [115]: ¶
¶
Wyoming state-designated pests (Wyoming Statute 11-5-102 (a)(xii))

Deleted: 13 ...

Deleted: Wyoming state-designated noxious weeds (Wyoming Statute 11-5-102 (a)(xi)). ...

Moved down [116]: ¶
¶
Campbell County-identified noxious weeds and pests (Wyoming Statute 11-5-102 (a)(xii)).

Baird's sparrow	*Ammodramus bairdii*
bald eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*
Brewer's sparrow	*Spizella breweri*
burrowing owl	*Athene cunicularia*
Columbia spotted frog	*Rana luteiventris*
ferruginous hawk	*Buteo regalis*
fringed myotis	*Myotis thysanodes*
greater sage-grouse	*Centrocercus urophasianus*
loggerhead shrike	*Lanius ludovicianus*
long-billed curlew	*Numenius americanus*
long-eared myotis	*Myotis evotis*
mountain plover	*Charadrius montanus*
northern goshawk	*Accipiter gentilis*
northern leopard frog	*Rana pipiens*
peregrine falcon	*Falco peregrinus*
sage sparrow	*Amphispiza belli*
sage thrasher	*Oreoscoptes montanus*
spotted bat	*Euderma maculatum*
swift fox	*Vulpes velox*
Townsend's big-eared bat	*Corynorhinus townsendii*
trumpeter swan	*Cygnus buccinator*
white-faced ibis	*Plegadis chichi*
yellow-billed cuckoo	*Coccyzus americanus*
Yellowstone cutthroat trout	*Oncorhynchus clarkia bouvieri*
No. Species	**25**

Source: Bureau of Land Management (BLM). 2014e. Sensitive Species List. BLM Buffalo Field Office. U.S. Department of the Interior BLM Wyoming. March 26, 2014. Last updated April 2, 2014.

U.S. Forest Service Region 2 Regional Forester-designated sensitive species.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Occurrence in Campbell County*
Mammals		
gray wolf	*Canis lupus*	historic
American hog-nosed skunk	*Conepatus leuconotus*	
Townsend's big-eared bat	*Corynorhinus townsendii*	
Gunnison's prairie dog	*Cynomys gunnisoni*	
white-tailed prairie dog	*Cynomys leucurus*	x

Moved down [117]: Campbell County has been implementing a special control program for over 25 years that has contained most major infestations to the northwest corner of the county. Leafy spurge is a very hardy weed that is difficult to remove after an infestation takes place, therefore early detection and control is imperative. Leafy spurge is a perennial species that reproduces from seeds and creeping roots. The seed pods on the plant will pop and shoot the seeds up to 20 feet from the parent plant.¶
¶
Bulbous bluegrass is not officially designated a noxious weed but it is an invasive species that has been spreading in Campbell County (Jarmusz 2014). It is replacing desirable grasses. Controlling the plant is proving difficult, but testing is currently being conducted on different methods of eradication.¶
Threatened, Endangered, and Special Status Species¶
The USFWS lists three Endangered Species Act (1973; ESA) -protected or candidate species in Campbell County (USFWS 2021). No critical habitat for federally-listed species is designated in Campbell County. The three species include:¶
¶
Ute's ladies'-tresses orchid, threatened¶
Northern long-eared bat, threatened¶
Monarch butterfly, candidate¶
¶
Ute's ladies'-tresses orchid is a plant associated with open riverine and wetland areas. It generally is found in grassy wetlands and swales associated with small rivers and streams where soils remain moist through much of the growing season (Fertig and Heidel 2007, Heidel et al. 2008). The orchid is a perennial plant that is dependent upon an association with fungus living in the soil. The orchid may not flower or put up leaves every year, as it is capable of persisting underground in association with the fungus. Ute's ladies'-tresses orchid is not known to exist in Campbell County, but a known population exists in northwestern Converse County (Fertig and Heidel 2007, Heidel et al. 2008).¶
¶
Northern long-eared bat was listed as a threatened species in April 2015 (80 Federal Register [FR] 17974 [April 2, 2015]). The northeastern corner of Wyoming is included in the known distributional range of the northern long-eared bat (USFWS 2014f, 2014g). The bat may roost as individuals or in colonies during summer in crevices, hollows, under the bark of live or dead trees, in structures, or in caves and mines (USFWS 2014a, 2014b). In winter, the northern long-eared bat hibernates in caves and mines (USFWS 2014a, 2014b). There are breeding records for northern long-eared bat in the northeastern corner of Wyoming (Orabona et al.

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One of the most common noxious weeds in Campbell County is leafy spurge.…

Moved down [118]: ¶
Monarch butterfly is currently a candidate species for listing under the ESA. Conservation of the monarch butterfly is a priority since populations have been in decline. Monarch butterflies occur throughout Campbell County. The Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (WAFWA) Western Monarch Working Group (WMWG) was established in 2017 to proactively lead a multi-state cooperative effort for conservation of the western monarch population. The goal of the WMWG is to identify and promote conservation strategies for the entire life cycle of the western monarch population to achieve the vision of a viable western population of monarch butterflies (WAFWA 2019). ¶
¶
Gray wolves in the northern Rocky Mountains were delisted everywhere except Wyoming in 2009 (74 FR 15123 [April 2, 2009]), and the delisting was extended to Wyoming in 2012 (77 FR 55530 [September 10, 2012]).

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Deleted: **Bureau of Land Management Buffalo Field Office sensitive species list** …

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U.S. Forest Service Region 2 Regional Forester-designated sensitive species.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Occurrence in Campbell County*
black-tailed prairie dog	*Cynomys ludovicianus*	x
spotted bat	*Euderma maculatum*	
hoary bat	*Lasiurus cinereus*	
river otter	*Lontra canadensis*	
American marten	*Martes americana*	
water vole	*Microtus richardsoni*	
fringed myotis	*Myotis thysanodes*	x
Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep	*Ovis canadensis canadensis*	
desert bighorn sheep	*Ovis canadensis nelsoni*	
pygmy shrew	*Sorex hoyi*	
Wyoming pocket gopher	*Thomomys clusius*	
kit fox	*Vulpes macrotis*	
swift fox	*Vulpes velox*	
New Mexico meadow jumping mouse	*Zapus hudsonius luteus*	
Birds		
American bittern	*Botaurus lentiginosus*	x
American peregrine falcon	*Falco peregrinus anatum*	
bald eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	x
black swift	*Cypseloides niger*	
black tern	*Chlidonias niger*	x
black-backed woodpecker	*Picoides arcticus*	x
boreal owl	*Aegolius funereus*	
Brewer's sparrow	*Spizella breweri*	x
burrowing owl	*Athene cunicularia*	x
Cassin's sparrow	*Aimophila cassinii*	
chestnut-collared longspur	*Calcarius ornatus*	x
Columbian sharp-tailed grouse	*Tympanuchus phasianellus columbianus*	
ferruginous hawk	*Buteo regalis*	x
flammulated owl	*Otus flammeolus*	
grasshopper sparrow	*Ammodramus savannarum*	x
greater prairie-chicken	*Tympanuchus cupido*	
greater sage-grouse	*Centrocercus urophasianus*	x
harlequin duck	*Histrionicus histrionicus*	
Lewis's woodpecker	*Melanerpes lewis*	x
loggerhead shrike	*Lanius ludovicianus*	x
long-billed curlew	*Numenius americanus*	x
McCown's longspur	*Calcarius mccownii*	x
mountain plover	*Charadrius montanus*	x
northern goshawk	*Accipiter gentilis*	x
northern harrier	*Circus cyaneus*	x
olive-sided flycatcher	*Contopus cooperi*	
purple martin	*Progne subis*	
sage sparrow	*Amphispiza belli*	x
short-eared owl	*Asio flammeus*	x
trumpeter swan	*Cygnus buccinator*	
white-tailed ptarmigan	*Lagopus leucura*	
yellow-billed cuckoo	*Coccyzus americanus*	x
Amphibians		
boreal toad	*Anaxyrus boreas boreas*	x
plains leopard frog	*Lithobates blairi*	
Columbia spotted frog pop. 4 (Bighorn Mountain spotted frog)	*Rana luteiventris*	x

U.S. Forest Service Region 2 Regional Forester-designated sensitive species.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Occurrence in Campbell County*
northern leopard frog	*Lithobates pipiens*	x
wood frog	*Lithobates sylvaticus*	x
Reptiles		
desert massasauga	*Sistrurus catenatus edwardsii*	
Black Hills redbelly snake	*Storeria occipitomaculata pahasapae*	
Fishes		
bluehead sucker	*Catostomus discobolus*	x
Colorado River cutthroat	*Oncorhynchus clarkii pleuriticus*	x
finescale dace	*Phoxinus neogaeus*	x
flannelmouth sucker	*Catostomus latipinnis*	x
flathead chub	*Platygobio gracilis*	x
hornyhead chub	*Nocomis biguttatus*	x
lake chub	*Couesius plumbeus*	
mountain sucker	*Catostomus platyrhynchus*	
northern redbelly dace	*Phoxinus eos*	
pearl dace	*Margariscus margarita*	x
plains minnow	*Hybognathus placitus*	x
plains topminnow	*Fundulus sciadicus*	x
Rio Grande chub	*Gila pandora*	
Rio Grande cutthroat	*Oncorhynchus clarkii virginalis*	
Rio Grande sucker	*Catostomus plebeius*	
roundtail chub	*Gila robusta*	x
southern redbelly dace	*Phoxinus erythrogaster*	
sturgeon chub	*Macrhybopsis gelida*	x
Yellowstone cutthroat	*Oncorhynchus clarkii bouvieri*	x
Insects		
Arapahoe snowfly	*Capnia arapahoe*	
Ottoe skipper	*Hesperia ottoe*	
Susan's purse-making caddisfly	*Ochrotrichia susanae*	
Hudsonian emerald	*Somatochlora hudsonica*	
regal fritillary	*Speyeria idalia*	
Nokomis fritillary or Great Basin silverspot	*Speyeria nokomis nokomis*	
Mollusks		
Rocky Mountain capshell	*Acroloxus coloradensis*	
pygmy mountainsnail	*Oreohelix pygmaea*	x
Cooper's Rocky Mountainsnail	*Oreohelix strigosa cooperi*	x
Non-Vascular Plants		
sphagnum	*Sphagnum angustifolium*	
Baltic sphagnum	*Sphagnum balticum*	
Ferns & Allies		
trianglelobe moonwort	*Botrychium ascendens*	
Iowa moonwort	*Botrychium campestre*	
narrowleaf grapefern	*Botrychium lineare*	
peculiar moonwort	*Botrychium paradoxum*	
groundcedar	*Lycopodium complanatum*	
club spikemoss	*Selaginella selaginoides*	
Gymnosperms		
whitebark pine	*Pinus albicaulis*	

U.S. Forest Service Region 2 Regional Forester-designated sensitive species.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Occurrence in Campbell County*
Angiosperms - Monocots		
roundleaf orchid	*Amerorchis rotundifolia*	
winding mariposa lily	*Calochortus flexuosus*	
foxtail sedge	*Carex alopecoidea*	
lesser panicled sedge	*Carex diandra*	
livid sedge	*Carex livida*	
mountain lady's slipper	*Cypripedium montanum*	
yellow lady's slipper	*Cypripedium parviflorum*	
elliptic spikerush	*Eleocharis elliptica*	
stream orchid	*Epipactis gigantean*	
whitebristle cottongrass	*Eriophorum altaicum* var. *neogaeum*	
Chamisso's cottongrass	*Eriophorum chamissonis*	
slender cottongrass	*Eriophorum gracile*	
plains rough fescue	*Festuca hallii*	
simple bog sedge	*Kobresia simpliciuscula*	
yellow widelip orchid	*Liparis loeselii*	
white adder's-mouth orchid	*Malaxis brachypoda*	
lesser roundleaved orchid	*Platanthera orbiculata*	
Porter's false needlegrass	*Ptilagrostis porteri*	
Hall's bulrush	*Schoenoplectus hallii*	
largeflower triteleia	*Triteleia grandiflora*	
Angiosperms - Dicots		
stonecrop gilia	*Aliciella sedifolia*	
Rydberg's golden columbine	*Aquilegia chrysantha* var. *rydbergii*	
Laramie columbine	*Aquilegia laramiensis*	
Siberian sea thrift	*Armeria maritima* ssp. *sibirica*	
wheel milkweed	*Asclepias uncialis*	
Barr's milkvetch	*Astragalus barrii*	
violet milkvetch	*Astragalus iodopetalus*	
park milkvetch	*Astragalus leptaleus*	
Missouri milkvetch	*Astragalus missouriensis* var. *humistratus*	
Aztec milkvetch	*Astragalus proximus*	
Ripley's milkvetch	*Astragalus ripleyi*	
smooth northern-rockcress	*Braya glabella*	
sandhill goosefoot	*Chenopodium cycloides*	
prairie dodder	*Cuscuta plattensis*	
mountain tansymustard	*Descurainia torulosa*	
clawless draba	*Draba exunguiculata*	
Gray's draba	*Draba grayana*	
Smith's draba	*Draba smithii*	
Weber's draba	*Draba weberi*	
English sundew	*Drosera anglica*	
roundleaf sundew	*Drosera rotundifolia*	
Brandegee's buckwheat	*Eriogonum brandegeei*	
dropleaf buckwheat	*Eriogonum exilifolium*	
Visher's buckwheat	*Eriogonum visheri*	
Lone Mesa snakeweed	*Gutierrezia elegans*	
scarlet gilia	*Ipomopsis aggregata* ssp. *weberi*	
Fremont's bladderpod	*Lesquerella fremontii*	
Pagosa Springs bladderpod	*Lesquerella pruinosa*	
Colorado tansyaster	*Machaeranthera coloradoensis*	

U.S. Forest Service Region 2 Regional Forester-designated sensitive species.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Occurrence in Campbell County*
Rocky Mountain monkeyflower	*Mimulus gemmiparus*	
Bill's neoparrya	*Neoparrya lithophila*	
Rocky Mountain alpineparsley	*Oreoxis humilis*	
Kotzebue's grass of Parnassus	*Parnassia kotzebuei*	
Absaroka Range beardtongue	*Penstemon absarokensis*	
Cary's beardtongue	*Penstemon caryi*	
Degener's beardtongue	*Penstemon degeneri*	
Harrington's beardtongue	*Penstemon harringtonii*	
common twinpod	*Physaria didymocarpa* var. *lanata*	
cushion bladderpod	*Physaria pulvinata*	
west silver bladderpod	*Physaria scrotiformis*	
rock cinquefoil	*Potentilla rupincola*	
Greenland primrose	*Primula egaliksensis*	
largeflower goldenweed	*Pyrrocoma carthamoides* var. *subsquarrosa*	
tranquil goldenweed	*Pyrrocoma clementis* var. *villosa*	
many-stemmed goldenweed	*Pyrrocoma integrifolia*	
ice cold buttercup	*Ranunculus karelinii*	
dwarf raspberry	*Rubus arcticus* ssp. *acaulis*	
Arizona willow	*Salix arizonica*	
Barratt's willow	*Salix barrattiana*	
sageleaf willow	*Salix candida*	
blueberry willow	*Salix myrtillifolia*	
autumn willow	*Salix serissima*	
bloodroot	*Sanguinaria canadensis*	
Shoshone carrot	*Shoshonea pulvinata*	
Cathedral Bluff meadow-rue	*Thalictrum heliophilum*	
cushion Townsend daisy	*Townsendia condensata* var. *anomala*	
lesser bladderwort	*Utricularia minor*	
American cranberrybush	*Viburnum opulus* var. *americanum*	
Selkirk's violet	*Viola selkirkii*	

* Occurrence based on Orabona et al. (2021) for mammals, birds, amphibians, reptiles, fishes, and mollusks; vascular plants occurrence based on Heidel (2012).

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Heidel, B., W. Fertig, F. Blomquist, and T. Abbot. 2008. Wyoming's Threatened and Endangered Species: Ute Ladies'-Tresses Orchid. Wyoming Bureau of Land Management (BLM) in collaboration with Wyoming Natural Diversity Database (WYNDD).

Orabona, A., C. Rudd, M. Grenier, Z. Walker, S. Patla, and B. Oakleaf. 2021. Atlas of Birds, Mammals, Amphibians, and Reptiles in Wyoming. Wyoming Game and Fish Department (WGFD) Nongame Program, Lander, Wyoming.

Source: U.S. Forest Service (USFS). 2021. Sensitive Species List. USFS Rocky Mountain Region (Region 2), Lakewood, Colorado. Available online: https://www.fs.usda.gov/detail/r2/landmanagement/?cid=stelprdb5390116

Deleted: Source: U.S. Forest Service 2021

Wyoming state-designated noxious weeds (Wyoming Statute 11-5-102 (a)(xi)).

Common Name	Scientific Name
field bindweed	*Convulvulus arvensis* L.
Canada thistle	*Cirsium arvense* L.
leafy spurge	*Euphorbia esula* L.
perennial sowthistle	*Sonchus arvensis* L.
quackgrass	*Agropyron repens* (L.) Beauv.
hoary cress (whitetop)	*Cardaria draba* and *Cardaria pubenscens* (L.) Descv.
perennial pepperweed (giant whitetop)	*Lepidium latifolium* L.
ox-eye daisy	*Chrysanthemum leucanthemum* L.
skeletonleaf bursage	*Franseria discolor* Nutt.
Russian knapweed	*Centaurea repens* L.
yellow toadflax	*Linaria vulgaris* L.
Dalmatian toadflax	*Linaria dalmatica* (L.) Mill.
Scotch thistle	*Onopordum acanthium* L.
musk thistle	*Carduus nutans* L.
common burdock	*Arctium minus* (Hill) Bernh.
plumeless thistle	*Carduus acanthoides* L.
dyers woad	*Isatis tinctoria* L.
houndstongue	*Cynoglossum officinale* L.
spotted knapweed	*Cynoglossum officinale* L.
diffuse knapweed	*Centaurea diffusa* Lam.
purple loosestrife	*Lythrum salicaria* L.
saltcedar	*Tamarix* spp.
common St. Johnswort	*Hypericum perforatum*
common tansy	*Tanacetum vulgare*
Russian olive	*Elaeagnus angustifolia*
black henbane	*Hyoscyamus niger* L.
common mullein	*Verbascum thapsus* L.
yellow starthistle	*Centaurea solstitialis* L.
ventenata	*Ventenata dubia* (Leers) *coss.*
Medusahead rye	*Taeniatherum caput-medusae* (L.) *nevski*
Total Species	**30 species**

Source: Wyoming Statute (W.S.) 11-5-102. Title 11 - Agriculture, Livestock and Other Animals; Chapter 5 - Weed and Pest Control; Section 102 - Definitions. Available online: https://wyoleg.gov/NXT/gateway.dll?f=templates&fn=default.htm

Moved (insertion) [115]

Wyoming state-designated pests (Wyoming Statute 11-5-102 (a)(xii))

Common Name	Scientific Name
grasshopper	*Caelifera* spp.
Mormon cricket	*Anabrus simplex*
prairie dog	*Cynomys* spp.
ground squirrel	*Spermophilus* spp.
mountain pine beetle	*Dendroctonus ponderosae*
beet leafhopper	*Circulifer tenellus*
Total Species	**6 species**

Source: Wyoming Statute (W.S.) 11-5-102. Title 11 - Agriculture, Livestock and Other Animals; Chapter 5 - Weed and Pest Control; Section 102 - Definitions. Available online: https://wyoleg.gov/NXT/gateway.dll?f=templates&fn=default.htm

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Campbell County-identified noxious weeds and pests (Wyoming Statute 11-5-102 (a)(xii)).

Common Name	Scientific Name
buffalobur	*Solanum rostratum* Dun.
common cocklebur	*Xanthium strumarium*
jointed goatgrass	*Aegilops cylindrical* Host.
mosquito	*Culicidae* spp.
poison hemlock	*Conium maculatum*
Total Species	**5 species**

Source: Wyoming Statute (W.S.) 11-5-102. Title 11 - Agriculture, Livestock and Other Animals; Chapter 5 - Weed and Pest Control; Section 102 - Definitions. Available online: https://wyoleg.gov/NXT/gateway.dll?f=templates&fn=default.htm

Appendix A, Resource Specific Data

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Livestock and Grazing……A-Error! Bookmark not defined.

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Air Quality

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Federal and Wyoming Air Quality Standards

National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and Wyoming Ambient Air Quality Standards (WAAQS) are presented in Table A-1.

Table A-1. Federal and state ambient air-quality standards.

Pollutant	Averaging Time	Wyoming Standards	National Standards	Exceedance criteria
Ozone	8-hour	70 ppb	70 ppb	Annual 4th highest daily maximum 8-hour concentration, averaged over 3 years
Carbon monoxide	1-hour	35 ppm	35 ppm	No more than 1 exceedance per year
Carbon monoxide	8-hour	9 ppm	9 ppm	No more than 1 exceedance per year
Nitrogen dioxide	1-hour	100 ppb	100 ppb	98th percentile of daily maximum 1- hour concentration, averaged over 3 years
Nitrogen dioxide	Annual	53 ppb	53 ppb	Annual mean
Sulfur dioxide	1-hour	75 ppb	75 ppb	99th percentile of daily maximum 1-hour concentration, averaged over 3 years
Sulfur dioxide	3-hour	0.5 ppm	0.5 ppm	No more than 1 exceedance per year
$PM_{2.5}$	24-hour	35 µg/m^3	35 µg/m^3	98th percentile, averaged over 3 years
$PM_{2.5}$	Annual	12 µg/m^3	12 µg/m^3	Annual mean, averaged over 3 years
PM_{10}	24-hour	150 µg/m^3	150 µg/m^3	No more than 1 exceedance per year on average over 3 years
PM_{10}	Annual	50 µg/m^3	--	Annual mean, averaged over 3 years

Sources: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency 2021, Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality 2021

ppb = parts per billion; ppm = parts per million; $PM_{2.5}$ = diameter less than or equal to 2.5 microns/fine particulate matter; PM_{10} = diameter less than or equal to 10 microns/inhalable particulate matter; µg/m^3 = micrograms per cubic meter

Air Quality Data

Moved (insertion) [81]

Ozone

Ozone (O_3) data was available from three sites in Campbell County and 13 sites in counties adjacent to Campbell County. An area is considered in attainment of the O_3 NAAQS if the fourth highest daily maximum 8-hour concentration averaged over three consecutive years is 70 parts per billion (ppb) or less at all monitoring sites. The O_3 NAAQS were revised from 75 ppb to 70 ppb in 2015.

Table A-2 shows that the applicable fourth highest concentrations have been less than 70 ppb at all monitoring sites in Campbell County. The highest fourth highest daily minimum 8-hour O_3 concentration at sites in counties adjacent to Campbell County is 77 ppb in 2012 at the Devils Tower monitoring site in Crook County (Table A-3). However, the 2010 – 2012 3-year average value at this site is 64 ppb, below the ozone NAAQS. Similarly, the fourth highest daily maximum 8-hour concentration at the Converse County Long-Term site was 71 ppb in 2020, but the 3-year average is currently below the NAAQS. This site must show fourth highest concentrations below 70 ppb in 2021 and 2022 to remain under the NAAQS.

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Table A-2. Fourth-highest observed daily maximum 8-hour ozone (ppb) at sites in Campbell County.

Year	South Campbell County	Gillette	Thunder Basin
2011	62		61
2012	69	65	71
2013	61		61
2014	59		58
2015	62		59
2016	60		57
2017	68		64
2018	55		64
2019			55
2020			62

ppb = parts per billion

Moved (insertion) [83]

Table A-3. Fourth highest daily maximum 8-hour ozone concentrations (ppb) at monitoring sites in counties adjacent to Campbell County.

County	Converse			Crook	Johnson	Natrona			Powder River	Sheridan		Weston	
Year	Tallgrass Energy Partners	Long-Term	Mobile #2	Devil's Tower	Johnson County	Casper Gaseous	Sinclair, Casper	Casper Mobile	Broadus	Sheridan WARMS Station	Sheridan Mobile	Newcastle WARMS Station	Newcastle Mobile
2011				57			61		54				
2012				77			63		56				
2013	57		67			65	57		56	58		67	
2014	58		59			61	58		53	57		59	
2015	60	60	60			60	58		57	60		61	59
2016	60	59				61	56		55	59		60	60
2017		66				63	64	63	61	67		62	
2018		64			60	65	55		66	69	57	63	
2019		59			60	60	58		64	60		59	
2020		71			64	64	66		60	59		66	

ppb = parts per billion

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Carbon Monoxide

The air quality standards for carbon monoxide (CO) are 35 part per million (ppm) for 1-hour CO and nine ppm for 8-hour CO. These thresholds should not be exceeded more than once per year. Only one CO monitoring site is in the area, and the monitored values are well below the respective standards, as shown in Tables A-4 and A-5.

Table A-4. Highest 1-hour carbon monoxide concentrations (ppm) at the Converse County long-term site.

Year	Highest (ppm)	Second Highest (ppm)
2018	0.38	0.36
2019	0.19	0.18
2020	0.46	0.45

ppm = parts per million

Table A-5. Highest 8-hour carbon monoxide concentrations (ppm) at the Converse County long-term site.

Year	Highest (ppm)	Second Highest (ppm)
2018	0.3	0.3
2019	0.2	0.2
2020	0.4	0.4

ppm = parts per million

Nitrogen Dioxide

Nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) has both 1-hour and annual standards. The 1-hour NAAQS and WAAQS require that the 98th percentile of the daily maximum 1-hour concentrations averaged over three years not exceed 100 ppb. The annual mean NO_2 concentration cannot exceed 53 ppb.

Table A-6 lists the 98th percentile of the daily maximum 1-hour concentrations at the monitoring sites in Campbell County. The concentrations from the past 10 years do not threaten the 1-hour standard. The applicable concentrations at monitoring sites in counties adjacent to Campbell County also do not threaten the 100 ppb 1-hour NO_2 standard, as presented in Table A-7.

Table A-6. 98th percentile of the daily maximum 1-hour nitrogen dioxide concentrations (ppb) at monitoring sites in Campbell County.

Year	Belle Ayr BA-4	South Campbell County	Gillette Mobile	Hilight-Reno Junction Gas Plant	Thunder Basin
2011	36	33.4	39		11.3
2012	34.3	31.9	32.2	46	11.2
2013	35.1	31.6		52	8.5
2014	34.8	32.4		55	9.8
2015	31.7	31.5		41	7.9
2016	27.5	28.8			6.4
2017	28.3	30.5			8.2
2018	30.4	32			7.3
2019	30.9				6.7
2020	26.3				5.5

ppb = parts per billion

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Table A-7. 98th percentile of the daily maximum 1-hour nitrogen dioxide concentrations (ppb) at monitoring sites in counties adjacent to Campbell County.

County	Converse				Johnson	Natrona			Powder River	Sheridan	Weston
Year	Tallgrass Energy Partners	Mobile #2	Long-Term	Antelope Site 7	Johnson County	Casper Gaseous	Sinclair, Casper	Casper Mobile	Broadus	Sheridan Mobile	Newcastle Mobile
2011							42.2		15		
2012							27.3		10		
2013	35.8	22.8				34	35.9		9		
2014	36.3	23.6				38	33.6		11		
2015	33.8	23.6	7.7	34.9		42.3	33		9		28.1
2016	34.6		8.2	29.9		39.1	31.5		10		23.2
2017			9.1	31.5		38	32.1	44.2	10	34.6	
2018			9.4	31.3	7.1	37.4	35.6		9	48.5	
2019			13	28.8	6.4	33	31.7		10		
2020			18	23.4	5	35.8	25.4		9		

ppb = parts per billion

Table A-8 lists the annual mean NO_2 concentrations at monitoring sites in Campbell County, and Table A-9 presents the annual concentrations in adjacent counties. All annual mean NO_2 concentrations were well below the 53 ppb standard at all sites over the past 10 years.

Table A-8. Annual mean nitrogen dioxide concentrations (ppb) at sites in Campbell County.

Year	Belle Ayr BA-4	South Campbell County	Gillette Mobile	Hilight-Reno Junction Gas Plant	Thunder Basin
2011	5.65	2.70	6.12		1.99
2012	7.61	3.01	4.83	8.46	1.84
2013	6.94	2.86		9.18	1.47
2014	6.87	2.76		10.04	1.41
2015	6.01	2.73		7.12	1.28
2016	4.24	1.52			1.11
2017	4.51	2.34			1.34
2018	4.58	2.71			1.46
2019	4.13				1.24
2020	2.74				1.05

ppb = parts per billion

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Table A-9. Annual mean nitrogen dioxide concentrations (ppb) at monitoring sites in counties adjacent to Campbell County.

County	Converse				Johnson	Natrona			Powder River	Sheridan	Weston
Year	Tallgrass Energy Partners	Mobile #2	Long-Term	Antelope Site 7	Johnson County	Casper Gaseous	Sinclair, Casper	Casper Mobile	Broadus	Sheridan Mobile	Newcastle Mobile
2011							6.99		5.52		
2012							5.37		1.01		
2013	4.45	2.99				2.70	5.66		0.92		
2014	4.19	3.01				4.04	5.42		0.95		
2015	3.72	3.41	0.47	3.11		5.16	5.36		0.71		4.90
2016	2.49		0.47	2.42		4.14	4.86		1.07		2.62
2017			0.42	3.03		4.24	4.36	5.25	0.84	6.23	
2018			1.00	3.19	1.00	4.48	5.06		0.93	6.29	
2019			1.38	2.85	0.77	4.39	4.45		0.82		
2020			1.67	2.04	0.70	3.77	3.97		0.64		

ppb = parts per billion

Sulfur Dioxide

The 1-hour sulfur dioxide (SO_2) standard requires that the 99th percentile of the daily maximum 1-hour concentrations averaged over 3 years not exceed 75 ppb. The only SO_2 monitor in Campbell County in the past 10 years was at Black Hills Power Site 4, with the last data reported in 2017. Table A-10 lists the 99th percentile of the daily maximum 1-hour SO_2 concentrations and the 3-year averages at this monitor, all of which are below the standard.

Table A-10. 99th percentile of the daily maximum 1-hour sulfur dioxide concentrations (ppb) at Black Hills Power Site 4 in Campbell County.

Year	99th percentile of daily maximum 1-hour concentration (ppb)	3-year average of the 99th percentiles (ppb)
2011	37	50
2012	39	43
2013	37	38
2014	32	36
2015	16	28
2016	13.9	21
2017	10.5	13

ppb = parts per billion

The applicable 1-hour SO_2 concentrations are also well below the standard at monitors in counties adjacent to Campbell County, as presented in Table A-11.

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Table A-11. 99th percentile of the daily maximum 1-hour sulfur dioxide concentrations (ppb) at monitoring sites in counties adjacent to Campbell County.

County	Converse		Natrona				Sheridan		Weston			
Location	Dave Johnson		Sinclair, Casper		Casper Mobile		Sheridan Mobile		Wyoming Refining		Newcastle Mobile	
Year	99th percent. of daily max. 1-hr conc. (ppb)	3-year average of the 99th percent. (ppb)	99th percent. of daily max. 1-hr conc. (ppb)	3-year average of the 99th percent. (ppb)	99th percent. of daily max. 1-hr conc. (ppb)	3-year average of the 99th percent. (ppb)	99th percent. of daily max. 1-hr conc. (ppb)	3-year average of the 99th percent. (ppb)	99th percent. of daily max. 1-hr conc. (ppb)	3-year average of the 99th percent. (ppb)	99th percent. of daily max. 1-hr conc. (ppb)	3-year average of the 99th percent. (ppb)
2011			31.7						9	17		
2012			28.9						20	16		
2013			38.3	33					6	12		
2014			32.9	33					2	9		
2015			21.2	31					4	4	5.7	
2016			20.6	25					4.1	3	1.9	
2017	14.2		17.8	20	4.1		1.5		2.3	3		
2018	15.8		19.3	19			3.4		2.1	3		
2019	12.7	14	20.9	19					3.5	3		
2020	16	15	11.7	17					5.5	4		

conc. = concentration, hr = hour, max. = maximum, percent. = percentile, ppb = parts per billion.

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To meet the standard, the 3-hour SO_2 concentrations must not exceed 0.5 ppm (500 ppb) more than once per year. Table A-12 lists the highest and second highest 3-hour SO_2 concentrations from the Black Hills Power Site 4 monitor in Campbell County. The highest second high 3-hour SO_2 concentration at this location was 40 ppb in 2011, well below the 500 ppb standard. Again, the last data reported is from 2017. The 3-hour SO_2 concentrations in neighboring counties are even lower, as shown in Table A-13.

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Table A-12. Highest 3-hour sulfur dioxide concentrations (ppb) at Black Hills Power Site 4 in Campbell County.

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Year	Highest (ppb)	Second Highest (ppb)
2011	41.6	40
2012	38	34.3
2013	32.6	31.3
2014	26	25
2015	15.6	12.6
2016	10.6	10.6
2017	8	7.5

ppb = parts per billion

Table A-13. Highest 3-hour sulfur dioxide concentrations (ppb) at monitoring sites in counties adjacent to Campbell County.

County	Converse		Natrona				Sheridan		Weston			
Location	Dave Johnson		Sinclair, Casper		Casper Mobile		Sheridan Mobile		Wyoming Refining		Newcastle Mobile	
Year	Highest (ppb)	Second Highest (ppb)	Highest (ppb)	Second Highest (ppb)	Highest (ppb)	Second Highest (ppb)	Highest (ppb)	Second Highest (ppb)	Highest (ppb)	Second Highest (ppb)	Highest (ppb)	Second Highest (ppb)
2011			22.1	21.7					9	8.3		
2012			26.9	25.4					16.3	16.3		
2013			30.8	30.4					27.6	4.6		
2014			29.1	27.9					2.6	2		
2015			19	17.9					10.6	6.3	4.2	3.8
2016			16.6	15.8					8.4	7.6	35.7	1.4
2017	13.4	10.3	24.2	16.6	3.7	3.4	1.8	1.5	2.6	2.4		
2018	13.7	13.5	20.5	16.2			3.2	3.1	2.5	1.9		
2019	12.2	10.1	33	23.5					3.4	3		
2020	12.6	11	13.7	9.3					8.3	5.1		

ppb = parts per billion

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Particulate Matter$_{2.5}$

The 24-hour $PM_{2.5}$ standard requires that the 98th percentile of the 24-hour concentrations, averaged over three years, be 35 µg/m^3 or less. The $PM_{2.5}$ monitors in Campbell County were located near mines and at the Gillette College Tech Center. The 98th percentile of the 24-hour $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations from the past 10 years are listed in Table A-14. All values are below 35 µg/m^3; therefore, the 3-year averages meet the 24-hour $PM_{2.5}$ standard. The highest 3-year average in Campbell County was 19.4 µg/m^3 at the Belle Ayr BA-4 monitor during 2011 – 2013. This value is 56% of the 35 µg/m^3 standard.

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Table A-15 lists the 98th percentile of the 24-hour $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations during the last 10 years at the monitoring sites in counties adjacent to Campbell County. Two monitors recorded values above 35 µg/m^3, the Broadus, MT monitor in 2017 and the Casper SLAMS monitor in 2020. The 3-year average at Broadus for 2016 – 2018 is 26.5 µg/m^3, which is below the 35 µg/m^3 standard. The 3-year average at the Casper SLAMS site is currently below 35 µg/m^3 but could exceed the standard if high values are recorded in 2021 and 2022.

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Table A-14. 98th percentile of the 24-hour $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations (µg/m^3) at monitoring sites in Campbell County.

Year	Gillette Mobile	Black Thunder Mine 36-2	Belle Ayr BA-4	Buckskin Mine North
2011	9	13.9	20.4	15.5
2012	15.2*	15.8	24.4*	17.9
2013		13.6	13.5	13.7
2014		9.9	10.1	12.2
2015		17.5*	17.5*	17.2*
2016		11	13.7	9.4
2017		17.9*	18.5*	24.1*
2018		18.9	18.4	21
2019		8.8	6.9	10.5
2020			18.5	

* Exceptional events excluded

$PM_{2.5}$ = diameter less than or equal to 2.5 microns/fine particulate matter; µg/m^3 = micrograms per cubic meter

Table A-15. 98th percentile of the 24-hour $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations (µg/m³) at monitoring sites in counties adjacent to Campbell County.

County	Converse			Natrona			Powder River	Sheridan				Weston
Year	Mobile #2	Antelope Site 3	Antelope Site 7	Casper SLAMS	Casper Mobile	Casper Gaseous	Broadus	Sheridan Mobile	Police Station SLAMS	Highland Park Monitor	Meadow-lark SLAMS	Newcastle Mobile
2011		7.7		12.7			17.4*		23.7	14.5		
2012	9.3	23.3*		15.5*			24.3		18.9	10.3	19.3	
2013	8.2	8		12.5			14.3*		17.9		14.4	
2014	8			14.1			13.9*		20		17.5	
2015	6.6*		16.1*	30.6			13.1*		18.3*		23.1*	22.8
2016			9.6	12.6	16.7		12.7*		22.8*		17.7*	9.9
2017			17.9*	22.9*	14.3*		40.2	21.4*	24.4*		21.6*	
2018			7.9	16	16.2		26.5	22.9	26.5		16.6	
2019			6.7	9.1		5.8	12.3*		27.2		11.6	
2020			26.8	36.3		17.6	29.8		33.6		21.2	

* Exceptional events excluded

$PM_{2.5}$ = diameter less than or equal to 2.5 microns/fine particulate matter; µg/m³ = micrograms per cubic meter

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The footnotes on Tables A-14 and A-15 identify that some monitoring data were excluded because they were exceptional events. The exceptional events policy allows states to request the exclusion of data showing exceedances or violations of an ambient air quality standard directly due to an exceptional event. These events include wildfires and emissions of dust during high winds. Multiple instances of exceptional events occurred during the 2011 – 2020 period, most due to very high winds generating uncontrollable wind-blown dust. Regional wildfires resulted in many elevated monitoring values in September 2017, and data from numerous sites were excluded from comparison to the applicable standards. The high value at Broadus in 2017 may have also qualified as an exceptional event since many elevated readings occurred in September of that year during wildfire activity. It is unclear at this time if an exceptional event designation will be requested for the elevated 2020 Casper SLAMS reading.

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The annual mean $PM_{2.5}$ standard became more stringent on December 14, 2012, when the primary annual $PM_{2.5}$ standard was reduced from 15 to 12 $\mu g/m^3$. All Campbell County sites in the past 10 years complied with the more stringent standard, as presented in Table A-16. Monitoring sites in counties adjacent to Campbell County also have annual $PM_{2.5}$ values that are below the NAAQS (Table A-17).

Table A-16. Annual mean $PM_{2.5}$ ($\mu g/m^3$) at monitoring sites in Campbell County.

Year	Gillette Mobile	Black Thunder Mine 36-2	Belle Ayr BA-4	Buckskin Mine North
2011	4.46	3.43	5.77	5.18
2012	2.90*	4.83	7.75*	5.77
2013		3.74	6.79	4.89
2014		3.93	5.19	5.37
2015		5.00*	4.70*	2.23*
2016		3.42	4.17	2.62
2017		4.94*	4.82*	5.40*
2018		4.45	2.83	4.86
2019		3.27	1.86	4.62
2020		3.01		

* Exceptional events excluded

$PM_{2.5}$ = diameter less than or equal to 2.5 microns/fine particulate matter; $\mu g/m^3$ = micrograms per cubic meter

Table A-17. Annual mean $PM_{2.5}$ ($\mu g/m^3$) at monitoring sites in counties adjacent to Campbell County.

County	Converse			Natrona			Powder River	Sheridan				Weston
Year	Mobile #2	Antelope Site 3	Antelope Site 7	Casper SLAMS	Casper Mobile	Casper Gaseous	Broadus	Sheridan Mobile	Police Station SLAMS	Highland Park Monitor	Meadow-lark SLAMS	Newcastle Mobile
2011		3.07		4.55			5.51*		8.35	5.52		
2012	3.61	4.90*		5.16*			8.87		8.20	4.36	7.11	
2013	3.27	2.82		4.29			4.91*		7.13		5.03	
2014	2.31			4.75			5.04*		7.24		5.43	
2015	2.56*		4.21*	4.95			5.75*		7.76*		5.12*	6.07
2016			2.65	5.17	5.59		5.34*		6.56*		4.33*	2.98
2017			4.89*	5.18*	3.72*		9.68	6.19*	7.43*		6.75*	
2018			3.17	6.17	3.52		6.95	7.44	7.50		5.08	
2019			2.24	4.12		2.39	5.13*		5.93		4.24	
2020			4.37	5.38		3.47	7.57		6.83		4.61	

* Exceptional events excluded

$PM_{2.5}$ = diameter less than or equal to 2.5 microns/fine particulate matter; $\mu g/m^3$ = micrograms per cubic meter

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Particulate Matter$_{10}$

PM_{10} monitors have been operated at 49 locations across Campbell County in the last 10 years. Most monitors are located near surface mines to ensure that particulates generated from mining activities do no exceed ambient standards. The 24-hour PM_{10} standard of 150 µg/m^3 should not be exceeded more than once per year on average over three years (i.e., there should not be four or more exceedances over a 3-year period). Table A-18 lists the second highest annual 24-hour PM_{10} concentrations for each site in Campbell County. Values with an asterisk represent the second highest 24-hour PM_{10} concentration after one or more events were excluded due to an exceptional event.

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The NARM RO-1 site reported two exceedances in 2011. The four highest 24-hour PM_{10} concentrations in 2011 and 2012 (excluding exceptional events) are as follows:

- August 23, 2011 (217 µg/m^3)
- September 22, 2011 (154 µg/m^3)
- August 7, 2012 (250 µg/m^3)
- August 27, 2012 (150 µg/m^3)

The fourth highest concentration (150 µg/m^3) over the two years was very close to putting the region out of compliance with the NAAQS and WAAQS. Because there were no values above 150 µg/m^3 at NARM RO-1 in either 2010 or 2013, the result is less than four exceedances over a 3-year period and the NAAQS is met.

Table A-19 lists the highest second high 24-hour PM_{10} concentrations over the last 10 years at monitoring sites in counties adjacent to Campbell County. The Broadus, MT, monitor recorded a second high concentration of 167 µg/m^3 in 2017, but no other exceedances at the site occurred during a 3-year block. None of the other sites recorded concentrations above the 150 µg/m^3 standard.

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In addition to the 24-hour PM_{10} standard, Wyoming also enforces the 50 µg/m^3 annual mean PM_{10} standard that EPA rescinded in 2006. The annual standard should not be exceeded when averaged over three consecutive years. Table A-20 lists the annual mean concentrations at Campbell County monitoring sites, after excluding exceptional events. The annual mean PM_{10} concentration exceeded 50 µg/m^3 at NARM RO-1 in 2012. However, when averaged over three years, the annual means at NARM RO-1 comply with the state standard.

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Table A-21 displays the annual PM_{10} concentrations over the last 10 years at monitoring sites in counties next to Campbell County. All values are below the 50 µg/m^3 annual state standard.

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PM_{10} is the only pollutant that has threatened to exceed the NAAQS or WAAQS in Campbell County. However, monitoring results over the last 10 years show there were no violations of any national or state standards.

Table A-18. Second highest 24-hour PM_{10} concentrations (µg/m^3) at monitoring sites in Campbell County.

Site ID	Site Name	Year									
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
13	NARM NA-9						60	102	82	58	
14	Black Thunder Site 6						30	67	43	53	71
15	Black Thunder Site 15						77	107	75	69	79
17	Buckskin West										130
84	School Creek SC-1	69	99	60	61	91	64	107	75	52	67
86	School Creek SC-3	94	122*	108	108	107	110	94	67	90	84
87	School Creek SC-2	121	140*	118	112	139	112*	137	94	115	138
99	Wright	39	54	45	38	52	27	41	39	31	61
303	Coal Creek Site 3		44	53	31	46	28	55	31	23	41
456	Campbell County	40	55	36	46	99	34	101			
800	Gillette Mobile	21	76								
802	1 Site (BA-1)	31	44	26	20	40	33	46	25	22	49
808	Eagle Butte EB-3	70	96	60	60	50	102	110	66	53	88
826	Rawhide Hilltop	68	89	82	49	69*	77	93	58	42	74
841	Coal Creek Site 7	27	28	23	21	36	20	33	33	17	43
857	Black Hills Power Site 4	58	70								
869	NARM RO-1	154*	150*	128	95	95*	87*	137*	113	108	106
875	Black Thunder Mine Site 3	60	85	58	45	61	21	44	25	31	36
883	Cordero Rojo Site W	51									
884	Buckskin West	59	82	49	52	65	46	81	65	72	35
885	Cordero Rojo Site E-10	74	78	64	47	78	50	95	39	41	61
886	Caballo Mine CB-8	94	87	74	40	77	52	91	55	41	58
889	Cordero HV-3/PM-3	19									
890	Coal Creek Site 26	28	37								
891	Black Thunder BTM 36-2	82	83	64*	82	100	76*	108*	65*	74	71
892	Belle Ayr BA-4	58	49	37	36	47	38	59	28	22	44
893	Belle Ayr BA-3	31	46	33	21	48	25	97	55	32	57
894	Jacobs Ranch Site 4	35	20								
895	Rawhide North Site	68	95	62	72	77	71	141*	62	66	149
897	Dry Fork Site DF-4		40	21	23	31	20	49	24	18	38
898	Belle Ayr Ranch House Monitor			20	32	34	27	89	54	48	89
901	Clovis Point Mine Site CP-1	105	114*								
907	Black Thunder Site 12	75	120	62							
908	Caballo Mine Site CB-9	68	67	55	48	67	76	90	50	30	52
1002	Gillette SLAMS	43	45	26	24	33	29	43	30	29	63

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Table A-18. Second highest 24-hour PM_{10} concentrations (µg/m^3) at monitoring sites in Campbell County.

Site ID	Site Name	Year									
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1003	Cordero Rojo Site W-11	50	61	47	59	48	35	70	40	32	53
1009	Cordero Rojo Site S-11	44	63	40	33	51	36	60	38	23	47
1877	Black Thunder Sites 25-3, 25-4, 25-5	32	39	34	33	62	8				
1879	Dry Fork Site DF-2	36	49	39	22	41	30	48	33	26	45
1896	Dry Fork Site DF-3	31	14								
1899	Buckskin Mine North Site	94	96*	51	48	67	37	96	52	36	64
1900	NARM NA-7	74	82	57	61	82	42				
1906	Relocated Eagle Butte Mine Site 2	45	47	34	39	46	32	72	53	27	48
1915	New Site Known as BTM 31-1	59	63	66	49	51	10				
1917	Black Thunder Mine JR5	80	121	79	71	117	36				
2900	Eagle Butte EB-5	26	44	35	46	63	42	80	59	35	69
2901	Eagle Butte-Rawhide School Monitor			56	45	66	65	106	87	64	145
5555	Wyodak Site 5		66	95	49	69*	58	84	56	81	65
6666	Wyodak Site 6		80	130	71	94*	117	100	69*	52	70

*Exceptional events excluded (asterisks represent the second highest 24-hour PM_{10} concentration after one or more events were excluded due to an exceptional event)
PM_{10} = diameter less than or equal to 10 microns/inhalable particulate matter; µg/m^3 = micrograms per cubic meter

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Table A-19. Second highest 24-hour PM_{10} concentrations ($\mu g/m^3$) at monitoring sites in counties adjacent to Campbell County.

			Year									
County	Site ID	Site Name	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Converse	9	Antelope Site 7					49	32	85	66	37	64
	10	Long-Term					41	33	121	105	147	72
	88	NARM NA-8	124	101	74	64	87*	76*	101*	54	58	75
	801	Mobile #2		15	39	32	62					
	819	Antelope Site 3	39	65	38							
	850	Antelope Site 5	103	115	66	63	73	54	125	69	59	83
	851	Antelope Coal Company Site #6	102	134	75	91	97*	83	134*	70	58	79
	881	Antelope Site 4	53	82	75	59	63	35	103	41		
Johnson	4	Johnson County								74	36	67
Natrona	1	Casper SLAMS	48	54	38	32	49	39	43	31	22	56
	5	Casper Mobile						29	73	17		
Powder River	1	Broadus	126*	110	92	91	112	84	167	91	101	124
Sheridan	2	Police Station SLAMS	57	73	52	45	73	54	82	55	40	49
	3	Highland Park Monitor	41	21								
	6	Sheridan Mobile							70	55		
	1003	Meadowlark SLAMS	_	34	30	30	48	25	56	33	20	52
Weston	4	Newcastle Mobile					40	34				

*Exceptional events excluded (asterisks represent the second highest 24-hour PM_{10} concentration after one or more events were excluded due to an exceptional event)
PM_{10} = diameter less than or equal to 10 microns/inhalable particulate matter; $\mu g/m^3$ = micrograms per cubic meter

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Table A-20. Annual mean PM_{10} concentrations ($\mu g/m^3$) at monitoring sites in Campbell County.

Site ID	Site Name	Year									
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
13	NARM NA-9						21.2	19.9	19.3	17.4	
14	Black Thunder Site 6						11.5	15.4	13.9	13.0	14.1
15	Black Thunder Site 15						18.1	18.7	16.9	14.7	19.2
17	Buckskin West										24.0
84	School Creek SC-1	18.1	23.0	18.6	17.7	19.6	18.1	20.0	18.4	17.0	18.2
86	School Creek SC-3	23.0	30.3*	23.6	23.9	23.5	22.2	21.5	18.9	19.8	25.8
87	School Creek SC-2	22.1	31.2*	24.0	25.7	31.8	28.5*	28.2	25.2	24.3	30.4
99	Wright	10.5	18.3	15.5	14.3	15.4	11.6	13.6	15.8	11.1	13.6
303	Coal Creek Site 3		21.6	16.8	13.3	13.7	11.0	13.4	11.3	8.7	11.4
456	Campbell County	11.5	16.0	11.8	11.3	12.3	10.0	10.4			
800	Gillette Mobile	10.5	19.2								
802	1 Site (BA-1)	10.4	10.0	8.1	9.5	11.0	8.9	10.2	8.8	8.2	11.7
808	Eagle Butte EB-3	19.4	25.4	17.3	17.9	17.3	19.2	24.0	18.2	16.3	22.3
826	Rawhide Hilltop	20.1	25.2	18.2	17.5	18.8*	16.4	18.7	17.1	14.5	19.1
841	Coal Creek Site 7	11.2	10.7	9.1	8.1	10.6	8.4	10.8	9.6	7.5	13.4
857	Black Hills Power Site 4	14.8	18.5								
869	NARM RO-1	40.8*	55.1*	35.9	29.0	30.2*	26.3*	29.4*	27.1	25.5	30.3
875	Black Thunder Mine Site 3	21.6	27.7	20.5	19.5	17.8	13.6	12.5	10.8	11.1	12.5
883	Cordero Rojo Site W	13.8									
884	Buckskin West	14.9	19.3	14.9	13.9	14.2	12.0	14.6	13.4	13.2	10.1
885	Cordero Rojo Site E-10	23.8	31.6	22.9	20.8	21.2	18.5	20.5	14.7	14.0	18.1
886	Caballo Mine CB-8	19.9	24.2	17.4	16.2	17.7	15.8	16.5	13.9	12.1	15.9
889	Cordero HV-3/PM-3	9.0									
890	Coal Creek Site 26	11.0	11.9								
891	Black Thunder BTM 36-2	20.1	27.3	21.8*	23.9	26.3	23.8*	24.5*	21.2*	17.6	23.6
892	Belle Ayr BA-4	20.9	17.8	13.0	12.8	15.3	13.7	12.5	9.8	8.9	10.7
893	Belle Ayr BA-3	10.0	9.9	8.5	8.1	9.8	7.1	17.2	12.7	10.1	13.1
894	Jacobs Ranch Site 4	11.8	10.6								
895	Rawhide North Site	19.3	24.8	17.7	17.8	20.4	16.2	20.0*	16.4	14.5	22.2
897	Dry Fork Site DF-4		13.5	8.2	7.8	9.6	7.8	10.3	9.8	8.5	9.4
898	Belle Ayr Ranch House Monitor			8.9	11.5	9.9	8.1	19.2	16.5	13.0	20.5
901	Clovis Point Mine Site CP-1	24.7	23.9*								
907	Black Thunder Site 12	20.8	31.8	19.1							
908	Caballo Mine Site CB-9	17.0	20.6	15.7	14.5	17.0	15.2	15.7	13.1	11.2	14.9
1002	Gillette SLAMS	16.2	17.7	14.0	10.9	11.2	12.6	15.0	12.3	12.1	14.7
1003	Cordero Rojo Site W-11	18.1	20.7	17.7	15.6	12.6	10.7	13.2	11.2	10.3	12.3
1009	Cordero Rojo Site S-11	17.5	19.1	15.1	14.7	13.4	10.2	13.1	10.9	8.6	10.9

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Table A-20. Annual mean PM_{10} concentrations ($\mu g/m^3$) at monitoring sites in Campbell County.

Site ID	Site Name	Year									
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1877	Black Thunder Sites 25-3, 25-4, 25-5	10.8	13.0	12.6	11.4	15.1	8.0				
1879	Dry Fork Site DF-2	12.2	14.3	14.7	12.0	13.7	12.1	14.7	13.4	11.9	14.1
1896	Dry Fork Site DF-3	9.5	5.6								
1899	Buckskin Mine North Site	22.7	25.8*	17.0	14.9	16.0	12.8	15.2	13.5	11.9	15.1
1900	NARM NA-7	17.5	25.7	18.9	18.2	20.1	10.9				
1906	Relocated Eagle Butte Mine Site 2	11.7	11.6	11.2	10.3	10.7	9.7	11.7	10.9	9.2	10.9
1915	New Site Known as BTM 31-1	16.5	21.4	19.4	16.5	15.7	10.0				
1917	Black Thunder Mine JR5	20.4	26.9	21.7	20.6	24.9	12.9				
2900	Eagle Butte EB-5	9.4	12.2	10.1	12.6	17.3	13.5	19.6	14.9	12.3	15.3
2901	Eagle Butte-Rawhide School Monitor			14.5	14.4	15.9	14.7	18.8	20.9	14.7	26.2
5555	Wyodak Site 5		22.4	16.1	14.1	13.6*	10.9	15.0	15.0	13.2	15.9
6666	Wyodak Site 6		26.8	18.6	18.8	18.8*	19.2	20.5	17.4*	14.9	21.1

*Exceptional events excluded

PM_{10} = diameter less than or equal to 10 microns/inhalable particulate matter; $\mu g/m^3$ = micrograms per cubic meter

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Table A-21. Annual mean PM_{10} concentrations (µg/m^3) at monitoring sites in counties adjacent to Campbell County.

County	Site ID	Location	Year									
			2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Converse	9	Antelope Site 7					13.3	10.8	16.0	17.3	12.0	13.8
	10	Long-Term					7.7	6.2	9.2	11.2	12.4	15.3
	88	NARM NA-8	23.4	31.9	23.4	22.4	23.2*	21.1*	22.6*	17.9	17.2	20.8
	801	Mobile #2		10.1	10.0	8.9	8.6					
	819	Antelope Site 3	10.9	17.3	14.4							
	850	Antelope Site 5	26.9	34.1	25.2	24.7	20.9	17.8	21.2	24.0	16.6	20.6
	851	Antelope Coal Company Site #6	32.2	38.5	31.5	30.0	30.5*	26.5	26.8*	21.5	19.9	20.9
	881	Antelope Site 4	17.2	24.5	19.8	18.2	15.9	12.6	15.8	12.5		
Johnson	4	Johnson County								13.3	7.1	8.4
Natrona	1	Casper SLAMS	14.6	17.4	15.6	14.2	15.6	14.3	14.9	13.6	10.6	13.5
	5	Casper Mobile						9.3	11.1	5.3		
Powder River	1	Broadus	27.1*	34.1	24.1	25.3	27.4	21.8	27.7	20.1	16.7	29.1
Sheridan	2	Police Station SLAMS	19.3	22.1	16.6	16.0	17.3	17.1	17.9	17.3	14.1	14.0
	3	Highland Park Monitor	13.2	11.8								
	6	Sheridan Mobile							15.4	16.5		
	1003	Meadowlark SLAMS		15.1	10.2	10.3	10.7	10.4	11.8	10.7	9.3	11.7
Weston	4	Newcastle Mobile					14.1	11.3				

*Exceptional events excluded

PM_{10} = diameter less than or equal to 10 microns/inhalable particulate matter; µg/m^3 = micrograms per cubic meter

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Vegetation

Sagebrush Shrublands. Distribution of sagebrush shrublands varies based on the sagebrush species and subspecies, but ranges from basins and valley bottoms, to undulating terraces and foothills, to steep slopes and mountainous areas. Soils associated with sagebrush shrublands are xeric soil types and vary in texture and depths.

Sagebrush stands can be dense, patchy, or sparse; dominated by a single species or subspecies of sagebrush; or consist of a mosaic of multiple species of sagebrush. Often the mosaic stands are intermixed with other shrubs, such as rabbitbrush, antelope bitterbrush, greasewood, shadscale, winter-fat, and spiny hop-sage (Paige and Ritter 1999). Typically, sagebrush communities contain three to four vegetation layers: 1) a shrub layer, 12-40 inches tall, 2) forbs and caespitose grasses, 8-24 inches, 3) low-growing grasses and forbs less than 4-8 inches tall, and 4) a biological soil crust (Miller and Eddleman 2000). Sagebrush shrublands are associated with other plant communities, including aspen, mountain shrubs, salt desert shrubs, and open conifers (Wyoming Interagency Vegetation Community 2002).

In Campbell County, Wyoming big sagebrush communities are found below 6,000 feet and mountain big sagebrush communities above 7,000 feet. The transition from 6,000 to 7,000 feet where these two communities grow together makes these species difficult to separate. Additionally, black sagebrush is located on shallow to very shallow rock soils and grows in association with Wyoming and big sagebrush between 5,000 and 7,000 feet. Basin sagebrush is associated with deep to deep soils in drainage bottoms and stream terraces and are mostly components of other shrub communities. Silver sagebrush is abundant in the sandy soils at lower elevations on shrub sand dunes.

Prairie Grasslands. Campbell County prairie grasslands are classified as mixed-grass prairie with common plant species, including needle-and-thread, western wheatgrass, blue grama, Sandberg's bluegrass, prairie Junegrass, upland sedges, and Indian ricegrass (Knight 1994). Prairie grasslands generally occur on deep, well developed soils. Frequent and occasionally intense natural disturbances, such as drought, fire, and grazing, characterize prairie grasslands (Nicholoff 2003). This level of disturbance results in a predominance of perennial grasses, sedges, and herbaceous forbs that have their buds at or just below the soil surface minimizing their susceptibility to damage (Knight 1994). Regular disturbances create areas of vegetation in various stages of recovery, resulting in a mosaic habitat diversity. Along with the disturbance, availability of water through snow drifts is another factor influencing the local composition of prairie plants.

Historically, Campbell County's prairie grasslands were incorporated into cattle and sheep ranches, which are still held in private ownership today. This allows for large tracts of grasslands to persist relatively intact.

Riparian. Riparian areas are distinct green corridors demarcating streams from uplands. They are vital zones of ecological processes that connect landscapes and they support diverse plant and animal communities (Gregory et al. 1991). These areas buffer water loss from uplands, filter chemical and organic wastes, trap sediment, build and maintain stream banks reducing soil erosion, and moderate stream temperatures. The diversity in plant species makes these areas valuable to

wildlife through high quality forage, nesting habitats and corridors for wildlife movement. Riparian areas are used for agriculture, recreation, travel, water development and housing.

Weeds, Pests, and Invasive Species

One of the most common noxious weeds (see Wyoming Statute 11-5-102(a)(xi))) in Campbell County is leafy spurge. Campbell County has been implementing a special control program for over 25 years that has contained most major infestations to the northwest corner of the county. Leafy spurge is a very hardy weed that is difficult to remove after an infestation takes place, therefore early detection and control is imperative. Leafy spurge is a perennial species that reproduces from seeds and creeping roots. The seed pods on the plant will pop and shoot the seeds up to 20 feet from the parent plant.

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Bulbous bluegrass is not officially designated a noxious weed but it is an invasive species that has been spreading in Campbell County (Jarmusz 2014). It is replacing desirable grasses. Controlling the plant is proving difficult, but testing is currently being conducted on different methods of eradication.

Threatened, Endangered, and Special Status Species

The USFWS lists three Endangered Species Act (1973; ESA) -protected or candidate species in Campbell County (USFWS 2021). No critical habitat for federally-listed species is designated in Campbell County. The three species include:

- Ute's ladies'-tresses orchid, threatened
- Northern long-eared bat, threatened
- Monarch butterfly, candidate

Ute's ladies'-tresses orchid is a plant associated with open riverine and wetland areas. It generally is found in grassy wetlands and swales associated with small rivers and streams where soils remain moist through much of the growing season (Fertig and Heidel 2007, Heidel et al. 2008). The orchid is a perennial plant that is dependent upon an association with fungus living in the soil. The orchid may not flower or put up leaves every year, as it is capable of persisting underground in association with the fungus. Ute's ladies'-tresses orchid is not known to exist in Campbell County, but a known population exists in northwestern Converse County (Fertig and Heidel 2007, Heidel et al. 2008).

Northern long-eared bat was listed as a threatened species in April 2015 (80 Federal Register [FR] 17974 [April 2, 2015]). The northeastern corner of Wyoming is included in the known distributional range of the northern long-eared bat (USFWS 2014f, 2014g). The bat may roost as individuals or in colonies during summer in crevices, hollows, under the bark of live or dead trees, in structures, or in caves and mines (USFWS 2014a, 2014b). In winter, the northern long-eared bat hibernates in caves and mines (USFWS 2014a, 2014b). There are breeding records for northern long-eared bat in the northeastern corner of Wyoming (Orabona et al. 2021).

Monarch butterfly is currently a candidate species for listing under the ESA. Conservation of the monarch butterfly is a priority since populations have been in decline. Monarch butterflies occur

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throughout Campbell County. The Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (WAFWA) Western Monarch Working Group (WMWG) was established in 2017 to proactively lead a multi-state cooperative effort for conservation of the western monarch population. The goal of the WMWG is to identify and promote conservation strategies for the entire life cycle of the western monarch population to achieve the vision of a viable western population of monarch butterflies (WAFWA 2019).

Gray wolves in the northern Rocky Mountains were delisted everywhere except Wyoming in 2009 (74 FR 15123 [April 2, 2009]), and the delisting was extended to Wyoming in 2012 (77 FR 55530 [September 10, 2012]). Wolves are currently considered to be trophy game or predatory animals in Wyoming and are managed by WGFD, though USFWS continues to monitor wolf numbers (USFWS 2014c). Between 2002 and 2013, the northern Rocky Mountain wolf population exceeded recovery goals, and delisting did not jeopardize the population (USFWS 2014c). No wolf packs exist in Campbell County, but individual wolves may range far from known pack territories. In 2011, a single wolf killed a ewe on private property (USFWS 2011). If wolves become more prevalent in Campbell County, predation on livestock and wildlife could cause economic harm to family-owned businesses, such as livestock farmers and game outfitters. Campbell County is concerned about regulatory restrictions on control of listed predators, such as gray wolves prior to 2012.

In the case of listed predators such as the gray wolf, the recovery plan included provisions for removing problem animals that preyed on livestock (USFWS 1987). USFWS funds for recovery efforts are limited, and funds generally are allocated based on species priority, regional workloads, and partnership opportunities that maximize use of funds or bring in additional funds or resources (U.S. Government Accountability Office 2005). Campbell County should investigate opportunities to cooperate with federal and state agencies on predator management.

Summaries of the BLM and USFS sensitive species are in the tables in *Lists of Sensitive Species*, above.

Timber

Streamside Management Zones

In Wyoming, some of the most important best management practices (BMPs) are those that deal with Streamside Management Zones (SMZs). SMZs refer to the stream, lake, or other body of water, and an adjacent area of varying width where management practices that might affect wildlife habitat or water quality, fish, or other aquatic resources need to be modified. The SMZ encompasses a strip at least 50 feet wide on each side of a body of water.

Wyoming Forestry and Silviculture Best Management Practice Field Audits

Field audits of Forestry and Silviculture BMPs have been conducted regularly since the year 2000 (Wyoming State Forestry Division [WSFD] 2014). Although no audits have been conducted in Campbell County, findings are applicable. The audits are conducted by an interdisciplinary team comprised of professionals in natural resource fields from government and private sectors. The most recent audit was in 2013. The nearest audit site to Campbell County, Huseby, is located on

private land. The sale followed BMP guidelines, except for the width of the SMZs. In the 2011 audit, the closest site to Campbell County was the Garden Creek Timber Sale, located on state land in Natrona County; this was a re-audit from 2007. A major concern was the amount of thistle and other noxious weeds that would be established following the burning of the slash piles. While thistle did take over those small sites, it is decreasing over time and the sites are converting back to native grasses and shrubs. The form used in the field for the audits can be found at Wyoming Office of State Lands and Investments (2006).

Insect and Disease Management

Wyoming is facing unprecedented forest health issues. The results of the lack of age class diversity and overall susceptibility to insect attack are being observed throughout the state, including Campbell County. Entomologists have stated it is an anomaly for all major bark beetles to be at epidemic levels at the same time. In some areas, mortality of mature trees can be 100%. Limber pine stands are experiencing significant mortality from a combination of mountain pine beetle and white pine blister rust. In many areas, older forests are being converted to young forests on a large scale due to pine beetle epidemics. The result will be a new generation of even-aged stands at the landscape scale. Ultimately, the cycle will repeat. There needs to be an increased focus on density management in young stands in the future. Management will be needed to keep remaining older stands resilient and to accelerate the growth of younger stands. (WSFD 2009).

Mountain Pine Beetle and Ips Beetle. Mountain pine beetle and Ips beetle are native to the forests of western North America, inhabiting ponderosa and limber pine trees, among others. Outbreaks encompass the Black Hills, Shoshone, Big Horn, Medicine Bow and Bridger Teton National Forests. The beetles are endemic to the forests in Campbell County as well. These insects have normally played an important role in the life of a forest and been an important part of the ecosystem long before human settlement. The beetles attack old or weakened trees and speed the development of a younger forest. They deposit their larvae beneath the bark of a tree to feed on its nutrient rich sapwood. Trees which are too old or sickly to repel them are killed by the larvae feeding on the phloem, girdling the tree, and by "blue stain," a distinctive fungus carried by adult beetles that grows in the sapwood, shutting down the flow of water to the needles. This leaves room for new trees to grow and is an essential function of the forest, bringing about diversity in age classes of trees. Fires and beetles helped ensure that age class diversity was maintained. Historically, beetle populations were kept in check by long, cold winters, which kill off the beetles. These conditions are becoming less frequent, so more beetles are surviving through winter. In addition to less die off, reproduction rates have increased. Beetles are ecotherms, meaning they rely on heat from their environment to fuel their physiological processes, so the higher the temperature, the better they are at reproducing.

Wyoming State Forestry Division (WSFD), U.S. Forest Service (USFS), Bureau of Land Management (BLM), and private landowners have been taking action to address bark beetle infestations by focusing on increasing the pace and scale of active forest management across Wyoming. Pine beetle activity is being actively suppressed by forest management in the western Black Hills in Crook and Weston counties, where less than 1,000 newly affected acres were detected in 2013. The outbreak has not been as severe in Campbell County as in other areas, but the potential exists for it to worsen.

Emerald Ash Borer. The emerald ash borer is a green beetle native to Asia and Eastern Russia. Outside its native region, the emerald ash borer is an invasive species, and emerald ash borer infestation is highly destructive to ash trees in its introduced range. The emerald ash borer has killed millions of trees across the U.S., which has caused regulatory agencies to enforce quarantines. The losses have been in the tens of millions of dollars (Emerald Ash Borer Info 2014). Michigan was the site of the first North America discovery in 2002, likely arriving via wooden packing materials in shipments from Asia. Imported packing crates now have to be treated. The invasion soon spread to the other Great Lakes states, Canadian provinces, and the states adjacent to those. In the fall of 2013, it was found for the first time in the western U.S. in Boulder, Colorado (Chilton 2013). The insect could feasibly spread to Campbell County municipalities with ash trees.

Trees suffering the early stages of an emerald ash borer infection have been successfully treated with injections in their trunks or in the soil using systemic pesticides. The injected pesticides travel throughout the tree, just under the bark where the emerald ash borer likes to feed. Injections cost $250 per tree per year. Once the emerald ash borer is in the area it is necessary to keep treating the trees yearly. Injections leave holes in the trunk, damaging the bark and increasing a tree's chances of becoming infected with other diseases. Ash trees with other health problems or growing in undesirable locations, such as under power lines, should not be considered candidates for preservation. Another option is to not treat the ash and plant another tree species to replace it. Firewood and wood chips from ash trees could bring emerald ash borer. Consideration should also be given to trees cut down locally. If it is diseased wood, it should be kept under plastic for a year before processing.

White Pine Blister Rust. White pine blister rust (WPBR), an introduced pathogen, is affecting the distribution and health of ecologically important limber pine stands. It continues to spread in Wyoming (Kearns et al. 2014). WPBR was introduced to North America from Europe in shipments of infected pine seedlings in the early 1900s (Geils et al. 2010). WPBR requires two host species to complete its lifecycle: 1) pines, and 2) *Ribes* (a genus of about 150 species of currants). Pine can only be infected by basidiospores produced on currant plants. The fungus grows into the wood of pines, causing cankers (areas of dead bark). The fungus continues to develop on the bark, eventually forming blisters, which break open after a 3-year or longer incubation period, and the blisters release spores that are disseminated by wind and infect *Ribes* plants. Cankers will kill a tree if they grow into the trunk. If branches contain cankers about four inches from the trunk, the tree will eventually die. Seedlings die within two to four years after infection because the infection entry point is needles and there is not much distance from the needles to the main stem. Once the infection hits the main stem, it is lethal. In older trees, it may take up to 30 years for the infection to kill the entire tree. Top-killing can occur, which reduces cone production and takes the tree out of the reproductive population.

Limber pine stands statewide are being killed by WPBR, especially in the southern Bighorn Mountain range in northern Natrona County. This is the oldest infection in Wyoming, having killed 50% of the limber pine since the 1960s. In addition, the stress caused by WPBR makes limber pine more susceptible to attack from the mountain pine beetle, as the trees lack the energy reserves to thwart attacks. This has been made worse by the current drought, causing increased mortality. If WPBR follows its established patterns, it would be feasible to estimate that 75% of the native limber pine in Wyoming would die as a result of this pathogen. This is a significant concern as

limber pine often grows on sites that are too harsh for other plants, and there may be no surrogate species for them on these sites (Schoettle et al. 2014). Limber pine stands in Campbell County are at risk of this mortality.

Many management approaches are available to combat WPBR, but none are satisfactory. Treatment of the disease has not been effective, as there are no fungicides available for prevention or treatment of WPBR. A form of control practiced in some areas is to remove *Ribes* plants from any nearby pines. Because the infection moves from currant plants, to pines, and back again, it cannot continue to exist without its alternate host. Removal of currants is rarely successful in practice, as they readily re-grow from small pieces of root left in the soil, and the seeds are widely spread in birds' droppings. (Forestpathology.org 2009). The USFS conducted intensive *Ribes* eradication efforts in Idaho in the 1940s and 1950s, sending work crews through white pine stands to dig up or pull *Ribes* plants and it proved unsuccessful.

Pruning is very expensive and only feasible in high-value commercial trees. Bark blisters found on branches over 10-15 centimeters from the bole may be pruned off, which will stop the spread of the disease to the rest of the tree. Pruning infected branches can prevent infections near the stem from growing into it, where they are likely to girdle and kill the tree. If the branch dies before the fungus reaches the next larger branch or stem, the fungus is terminated. If it colonizes the stem, especially when it is small, the tree is terminated. If the main trunk is affected, control is not possible and the tree will die.

Current efforts are focusing on developing genetically resistant strains of the 5-needle pines. The development of blister-rust-resistant pines, the possible increase in natural resistance to the disease, the planting of 5-needle pines in low blister rust hazard zones, and pruning of blister rust cankers in certain high-quality 5-needle pine stands can help achieve a balance of conifer species in the forest.

Western Gall Rust. Western gall rust is a fast spreading pine-to-pine rust with no alternate host that causes galls on branches or stems. It is a threat to ponderosa pine in Campbell County (Means 2014). Pustules full of spores form in bark cracks on galls and rupture during moist weather and release spores that disperse in the wind. Most infections occur on the current year's shoots or needles. It affects trees of all ages, causing growth loss, branch death, and deformity. Mortality is most common in seedlings and saplings because galls can quickly girdle the small stem. Branch galls typically only live a few years until the branch and the gall die. Mortality may result when many galls occur throughout the crown. Mass infection tends to occur in wave years when conditions are favorable, about every five to 15 years. Vigorous trees are more prone to infection during this time because they have a larger proportion of susceptible foliage (USFS 2003).

Management is complicated because of the lag time between infection and evidence of symptoms. Complete sanitation, or destroy and regenerate to start over, is difficult. Other options are to remove all trees with stem infections and select leave trees that are disease-free or only have branch galls or stem cankers high in the crown; prune infected branches to reduce inoculum levels even though this provides little benefit to the tree because branches with galls usually die anyway; prepare for disease losses by regenerating stands at increased stocking levels to compensate for

future rust-caused mortality; and plant non-host species that are adapted to the site. Trees with stem cankers can be hazardous in recreation areas and should be removed.

Fire Management

Increased fire activity during a warmer/drier period could negatively impact water quality as larger, hotter fires affect vegetative cover and soils. It is practical to prevent the build-up of excessive fuel loads to reduce the potential for catastrophic conflagrations. The long-held belief that beetle infestations and resulting dead kill lead to more devastating forest fires is currently being challenged. Although there is some disagreement, studies imply that beetle kill may actually limit the effect and reach of fires by reducing small fuels (Shoemaker 2010).

In 2013, the BLM Buffalo Field Office approved a thinning project in northern Campbell County in ponderosa pine stands near ranch homes and developments in a high fire occurrence area. The objective of thinning and pine burning in this area is to improve the ponderosa stands' resistance to large, stand-replacing fires, which have become a common occurrence in the vicinity during the last decade. Six large fires occurred between 2001 and 2012. Treatments should moderate future fire behavior and increase safety for firefighters and local residents, as well as improve the stand's resistance to drought and bark beetle outbreaks (BLM 2013). It is Campbell County's policy to continue to support efforts like this and to invest in/promote projects to reduce fire risk.

The USFS Forest Service Manual 5100 – Fire Management, specifies the USFS objective to identify, develop, and maintain fuel profiles consistent with historic fire regimes characteristic of sustainable ecosystems and/or consistent with land uses (USFS 2012). Sustainable ecosystem's fuel treatment shall be consistent with historic fire regimes and natural variability in fuel profiles characteristic of that vegetation. Fuel treatment shall consider cost-efficient protection of agency lands with consideration for cooperative opportunities and sensitivity to social/political concerns on neighboring ownerships.

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As more homes in forested lands are built next to public lands (wildland/urban interface), it becomes increasingly important to protect these structures from wildfires. Campbell County will work with communities to ensure adequate protection from wildfires. This includes but is not limited to ensuring that private property owners clear defensible spaces around their structures.

Timber Management for Wildlife Habitat

Proper timber management can create favorable habitat by altering characteristics that influence wildlife, such as edge habitats, habitat diversity, interspersion, and plant succession. Proper arrangement of food, water, and cover can also determine the use and value of wildlife habitat. It is Campbell County's policy to improve wildlife habitat through forest management.

Forest management to improve wildlife habitat includes timber harvest that provides travel corridors, thinning, and prescribed fire. Timber harvest sometimes fragments forest wildlife habitat into isolated stands. For wildlife to use these areas, a travel corridor may be required through open areas to forested stands. Travel corridors should be established by leaving a strip of forest at least 100 feet wide between open areas (Yarrow 2009). Thinning a closed stand allows sunlight to reach the forest floor, increasing the production of understory forage and browse. The growth of understory legumes and herbaceous plants can also be stimulated by a properly conducted and

timed prescribed fire that accelerates the germination of seeds stored in the litter. Studies have shown that prescribed burning increases the nutrient content and palatability of many plants valuable for wildlife and sets back succession to create and maintain cover.

Tree Species for Living Snow Fences and Shelterbelts

Several trees may be considered when deciding what species to plant. Ponderosa pine trees are native to Campbell County, are fairly drought tolerant, and grow well in most soils but do best in a well-drained soil. The Black Hills spruce is also endemic to Wyoming, has lower moisture needs than other spruces, and provides excellent wind protection (City of Gillette 2005). The eastern red cedar is excellent for windbreaks and cover for wildlife. It thrives with little or no attention, and is tolerant of adverse conditions. Its appearance may not be desirable for some landscapes and it spreads aggressively, which may make Rocky Mountain juniper a better option.

Urban Forestry

Drought-tolerant trees are built for survival in drier, less hospitable climates. However, selecting the best trees to plant in urban areas encompasses other criteria as well. Management plans to sustain or enhance healthy urban tree cover will be most successful incorporating local tree data and relevant local, social, and ecological factors and costs, including community desires relative to canopy cover and associated ecosystem services.

Like rural forests, urban forests are subject to pests, disease, invasive plants, wildfire, drought, air pollution; and severe weather; but in urban forests these events are more likely to cause damage to people and property. The insects and diseases that affect urban forests cause or have the potential to cause significant damage. Endemic pests such as mountain pine beetle have caused severe damage to urban forests (Ellig 2008). Invasive species, such as the gypsy moth, emerald ash borer, and the fungi that cause Dutch elm disease and chestnut blight have caused catastrophic tree mortality that has virtually eliminated dominant tree species in some places (Dozier 2000, Liebhold et al. 1995). Invasive plants can degrade or modify urban forests in part by removing and replacing native plants and altering ecosystem structure. Wildfires can cause substantial damage to urban forests and dramatically alter the urban landscape, especially in the wildland-urban interface (Spyratos et al. 2007).

Lack of urban forest management can lead to the loss of tree health and canopy cover, prompting a change in species composition, thereby reducing the quality of the environment and the ecosystem services derived from it. These potential changes could increase environmental management and human health costs, as well as decrease the quality of life for residents.

Management efforts can be directed to reduce these threats and sustain important resources. Long-term planning and management can reduce the risks associated with various urban forest threats and ensure ecosystem services that will continue to improve urban environmental quality and enhance human quality of life and well-being. The City of Gillette has a City Arborist and their Forestry Division cares for over 8,000 trees and shrubs in the city. Local and regional landowners, communities, and agencies can plan for sustainable growth while conserving the beauty and benefits of Campbell County's urban forests.

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Livestock and Grazing

Livestock grazing is an important agricultural industry in the State of Wyoming, and Campbell County is ranked sixth in the state for all cattle and for breeding sheep, with a livestock inventory value of 107.7 million dollars in 2013 (Community Builders, Inc. [CBI] 2013). Between 2004 and 2013, the livestock inventory of Campbell County has increased by more than 20 million dollars (CBI 2013). Cattle numbers across Wyoming have varied from between 1 million and 1.5 million since the early 1950s. Sheep numbers declined considerably during this time period, dropping from 2 million to 275,000 (J. Nagagna, Wyoming Stock Growers Association, personal communication, June 23, 2014). Campbell County contained 79,670 cattle and calves in 2012. Only 27,597 sheep and lambs were present in Campbell County in 2012 (U.S. Department of Agriculture 2012). The higher proportion of cattle compared to sheep in Campbell County is consistent with the overall trend in Wyoming.

Grazing and livestock related activities make up 2.1% of the total employment of Campbell County (CBI 2013). While other industries are responsible for a greater percentage of total employment, grazing and livestock production provide many benefits to the citizens, wildlife, and health of Campbell County's landscape. Proven methods of livestock grazing continue to maintain the health and productivity of grazing lands and provide improved wildlife habitat, healthy watersheds, and soil erosion control.

Appendix B. Regulatory Framework

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Regulatory Framework

Air Resources

Federal

Congress enacted the 1970 Clean Air Act (CAA; 42 US Code [USC] 7401-7671q [1970]) and its Amendments of 1977 and 1990 to protect public health and welfare from different types of air pollution caused by a diverse array of pollution sources. The CAA has several sections or titles that affect emission sources and air quality within Campbell County. The CAA recognizes that air pollutants do not recognize political boundaries, so federal rules that affect sources outside of Campbell County may also improve air quality conditions within the county. The US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) is charged with implementing the CAA following the instructions from Congress provided within the CAA and its amendments. The CAA defines six criteria air pollutants (CAPs; nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide [SO_2], ozone, total suspected particulate matter [PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$] and lead) for which National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) are defined under Title I[16] of the CAA. If measured air quality in a region fails to achieve the NAAQS for one of the CAP pollutants, the USEPA designates the area as a nonattainment area (NAA) and States are required to develop a State Implementation Plan with emission control measures and demonstrate that the region will achieve the NAAQS by a specific date. Air quality in Campbell County does not violate any NAAQS. Title I of the CAA also includes the New Source Review and Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program that requires new or modified sources with emissions above specific thresholds to use Best Available Control Technology (BACT) and demonstrate they will not result in exceedances of any NAAQS or cause deterioration in air quality above specific thresholds. The CAA Amendments has defined 156 National Parks and Wilderness Areas as PSD Class I areas that are offered special more stringent air quality and air quality related value (AQRVs; e.g., visibility and deposition) protection. Campbell County has no Class I areas and is classified as PSD Class II area. Title I of the CAA also has provisions for controlling hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) in order to reduce exposure to air toxins.

Title II[17] of the CAA is designed to control emissions from on-road and non-road mobile sources. The USEPA has implemented numerous rules to control emissions from on-road light- and heavy-duty vehicles, as well as non-road sources. These national rules affect mobile source emissions in Campbell County. Title III[18] of the CAA provides general provisions. Title IV[19] of the CAA is designed to reduce acid rain by controlling SO_2 and nitrogen oxide emissions from large point sources. Title IV has implemented a national cap and trade program for these two pollutants with several electrical generating units in Campbell County affected by this program. Title V[20] and VI[21] of the CAA are in regards to permitting and stratospheric ozone protections.

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[16] 42 USC 7401-7515
[17] 42 USC 7521-7590
[18] 42 USC 7601-7627
[19] 42 USC 7651-7651o
[20] 42 USC 7661-7661f.
[21] 42 USC 7671-7671q

Over the years the federal government (USEPA) has implemented standards and actions to improve air quality across the entire country as part of the implementation of the CAA. These standards have included mobile sources, as well as large stationary point sources. Federal standards include: the Tier 2 Vehicle Standards, the heavy-duty gasoline and diesel highway vehicle standards, the non-road spark-ignition engines and recreational engine standards, and the large non-road diesel engine rule. The federal government has also implemented regional control strategies for major stationary sources focusing on the eastern US and may extend the program to the western US. The following is a list of federal regulatory actions that would likely lead to emission reductions in the Campbell County (see USEPA website for more details [USEPA 2014a]):

- Tier 2 Motor Vehicle Standards (USEPA 2014b)
- Heavy-duty Gasoline and Diesel Highway Vehicle Standards (USEPA 2014c)
- Non-Road Spark-ignition Engines and Recreational Engines Standards (USEPA 2014d, 2014e)
- Large Non-Road Diesel Engine Rule (USEPA 2014f)
- Mercury and Air Toxics Standards (USEPA 2012a)
- Volatile organic compound MACT (USEPA 2012b)
- Federal Reformulated Gasoline (USEPA 2013)
- Federal Non-Road Spark-Ignition Engines and Equipment (USEPA 2008a)
- Locomotive Engines and Marine Compression-Ignition Engines Final Rule (USEPA 2008b)
- CAA Title IV - Acid Rain Program
- Low-Sulfur Fuels (USEPA 2012c)
- Clean Air Visibility Rule (USEPA 2005)
- Oil and Gas New Source Performance Standards (August 16, 2012; USEPA 2012d)

The Wyoming Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Buffalo Field Office (BFO), whose planning areas include Johnson, Campbell, and Sheridan counties, is required to disclose the air quality and AQRV impacts due to oil and gas and mining developments on Federal lands under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA).The BLM BFO has prepared a Resource Management Plan (RMP; BLM 2013a, 2014a) that discussed potential development in the BFO planning area that could affect emissions and air quality in Campbell County.

The US Forest Service (USFS) Rocky Mountain Region (Region 2) Air Group developed a ranking system which identified visibility and aquatics, terrestrial, and depositional information as the highest concerns and priorities for monitoring in Thunder Basin National Grasslands (TBNG; USFS 2001). USFS has projected future emissions sources to include a major coal bed methane development projects within the Powder River Basin, along with increases in gas processing and power generating facilities in northeastern Wyoming (USFS 2001). Furthermore, USFS Forest

Service Manual (FSM) 2500 – Watershed and Air Management Region 2 will be adhered to where applicable (USFS 1992a).

State

The Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality (WDEQ) has issued rules for reducing emissions in Wyoming that would affect sources in Campbell County. These state regulations have focused on reducing emissions from oil and gas sources in Wyoming. The WDEQ oil and gas permitting guidance (WDEQ 1997; revised September 2013) has identified different levels of controls for different areas of the state with the ozone nonattainment area in southwest Wyoming having the highest control requirements. These areas are shown in Figure B-1 and in terms of most to least stringent control are as follows:

- Jonah Pinedale Anticline Development and Normalized Pressure Lance (JPAD/NPL) area;
- Upper Green River Basin (UGRB) area;
- Concentrated Development Area (CDA); and
- Statewide, or regulations for the entire State of Wyoming.

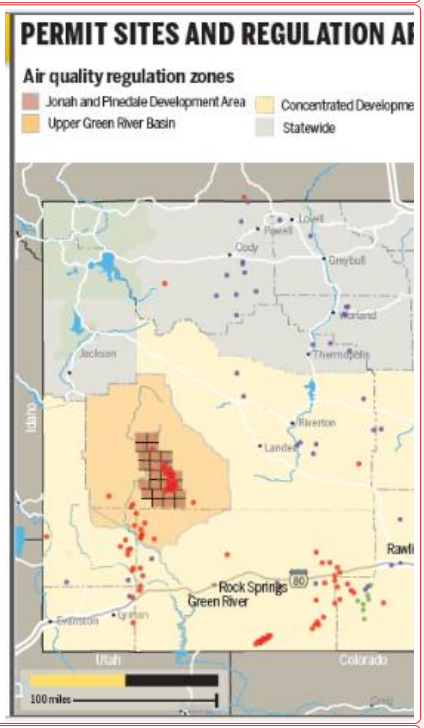


Figure B-1. Locations of the Jonah and Pinedale, Upper Green River Basin, Concentrated Development areas in Wyoming.

Oil and gas development in Campbell County would be subjected to the statewide oil and gas regulations. Table B-1 below summarizes Wyoming state rulemakings with the statewide regulations affecting oil and gas sources in Campbell County.

Table B-1. Summary of the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality (WDEQ)'s rules for reducing emissions.

Source Category	WDEQ Oil and Gas (O&G) Regulations by Source Category
Drill Rigs Workover Rigs	Wyoming has no separate state restrictions for temporary combustion ignition or spark ignition internal combustion engine. Non-road Mobile Tier Standards take precedence. Wyoming has an Interim Policy for the Upper Green River Basi (UGRB) Ozone Non-Attainment area, allowing operators to voluntarily permit temporary drill rig engines with Best Available Control Technology (BACT) in return for future emission credits.
Well Completions	**Chapter 6 Section 2 (C6 S2) O&G Permitting Guidance** Wyoming has 4 area categories; 1) Concentrated Development Areas (CDA), 2) UGRB, 3) Jonah and Pinedale Anticline Development Area and Normally Pressured Lance (JPAD/NPL), and 4) Statewide refers to all facilities not located in CDA, UGRB, or JPAD/NPL. Green completions are required in the JPAD/NPL area and CDA's in Wyoming as of July 2014.
Compression	None.

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Table B-1. Summary of the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality (WDEQ)'s rules for reducing emissions.

Source Category	WDEQ Oil and Gas (O&G) Regulations by Source Category
Pneumatic Controllers	**C6 S2 O&G Permitting Guidance** Install low or no-bleed at all new facilities. Upon modification of facilities, new pneumatic controllers must be low/no-bleed and within 60 days of modification, existing controllers must be replaced with no/low-bleed (well site facilities only - not gas plants).
Condensate & Crude Oil Tanks	**C6 S2 O&G Permitting Guidance** Wyoming has 4 area categories; 1) CDA, 2) UGRB, 3) JPAD/NPL, and 4) Statewide refers to all facilities not located in CDA, UGRB or JPAD/NPL. **JPAD/NPL** - 98% control of all new/modified tank emissions upon startup/modification. **CDA** PAD Facilities- 98% control upon startup/modification. SINGLE Well Facilities - 98% control of all new/modified tank emissions ≥8 tons per year (tpy) Volatile organic compound (VOC) within 60 days of startup/modification. **Statewide** 98% control of all new/modified tank emissions ≥10 tpy VOC within 60 days of startup/modification. **UGRB** PAD Facilities- 98% control upon startup/modification. SINGLE Well Facilities - 98% control of all new/modified tank emissions ≥4 tpy VOC within 60 days of startup/modification.
Gas Processing Plants	Wyoming has adopted New Source Performance Standards Subpart KKK on leak detection and repair
Glycol Dehydrators	**C6 S2 O&G Permitting Guidance** Wyoming has 4 area categories; 1) CDA, 2) UGRB, 3) JPAD/NPL, and 4) Statewide refers to all facilities not located in CDA, UGRB or JPAD/NPL. **JPAD/NPL** 98% control of all new/modified dehydrator VOC/hazardous air pollutant (HAP) emissions at start up. **CDA & Statewide** PAD Facilities - 98% control upon startup/modification. SINGLE Well Facilities - 98% control within 60 days of startup/modification for VOC emissions ≥6 OR 98% control within 30 days of startup/modification for VOC emissions ≥8 tpy. **UGRB** PAD Facilities - 98% control upon startup/modification. SINGLE Well Facilities - 98% control within 60 days of startup/modification for VOC emissions ≥4 tpy.

Table B-1. Summary of the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality (WDEQ)'s rules for reducing emissions.

Source Category	WDEQ Oil and Gas (O&G) Regulations by Source Category
Minor Source Permitting	Emissions from minor sources must be approved through permitting applied through the Wyoming Air Quality Standards and Regulations **C6 S2 (a)(i) O&G Permitting Guidance**. For VOC emissions ≥8 tpy from sources other than tanks, dehydrators, pneumatic controllers and pumps, water tanks, BACT is considered on case-by-case basis.
Point Source Permitting Threshold	Wyoming has no de minimus permitting threshold outside of their **C6 S2(k)** exemptions, thus all sources not waived by the Administrator are permitted and undergo BACT analysis.
Pneumatic Pump	**C6 S2 O&G Permitting Guidance** Wyoming has 4 area categories; 1) CDA, 2) UGRB, 3) JPAD/NPL, and 4) Statewide refers to all facilities not located in CDA, UGRB or JPAD/NPL. **JPAD/NPL** 98% control of all new/modified pneumatic pump VOC/HAP emissions at startup/modification or the pump discharge streams shall be routed into a closed loop system at startup/modification. **CDA & Statewide** PAD Facilities - pneumatic pumps shall be controlled by at least 98% or the pump discharge streams shall be routed into a closed loop system at startup/modification, SINGLE Well Facilities - 98% control within 60 days of startup/modification for sites with combustion units installed OR solar, electric, or air-driven pumps for sites without combustion units installed, **UGRB** 98% control of all new/modified facilities at startup/modification or the pump discharge streams shall be routed into a closed loop system at startup/modification.

Local

In general, Campbell County relies on the federal and WDEQ rules and regulations for controlling air pollutants so has minimal local rules related to air quality. However, air pollution control is accounted for in their planning and local control on air quality regulations and control measures is important to the County.

For example, the *Campbell County, Wyoming: 2013 Comprehensive Plan* (Campbell County Division of Planning and Zoning [CCDPZ] 2013) includes elements for reducing dust from infrastructure development projects. In addition, specific resolutions may be passed to address certain topics that may affect emissions and air quality in Campbell County. Another example of local control is that due to the wildfire danger in 2014, Campbell County passed a resolution restricting open burning (Hall 2014) to reduce the chance of starting a wildfire.

Cultural Resources

Federal

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) applies to federally licensed and federally funded undertakings (federal undertakings), and states that federal agencies must

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take into account the effects of these undertakings on historic properties (cultural resources eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places). The generalized implementing regulations for the NHPA are contained in 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 800 (2000). The regulatory authority for Section 106 will be the designated federal lead agency for the undertaking, and specific implementation of regulations and policy will vary among the different agencies.

Several federal agencies have developed RMPs that broadly guide their planning and management of cultural resources under Section 106:

- BLM BFO RMP (BLM 2013a, pp. 1,140-1,180).
- USFS, Medicine Bow National Forest Land and RMP (USFS 2003a).

Additionally, several federal agencies have developed programmatic agreements (PAs) and/or protocols with the Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). These PAs and protocols guide the implementation of Section 106 by these agencies in the State of Wyoming for specific federal undertakings:

- *Programmatic Agreement Among the Bureau of Land Management, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers Regarding the Manner in Which BLM will Meet its Responsibilities Under the National Historic Preservation Act: State Protocol Between the Bureau of Land Management, Wyoming State Director and the Wyoming State Historic Preservation Officer* (amended April 25, 2014).
- *Programmatic Agreement Among the U.S.D.A. Forest Service, Wyoming Forests, Wyoming State Historic Preservation Officer, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation Regarding Compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act on the National Forests and Grasslands of Wyoming* (2008 version, amended January 7, 2014).
- *Protocol/Guideline between the Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office and the Department of Environmental Quality/Land Quality Division (LQD) Applicable to Non-Coal Projects, Private Surface/Private Minerals* (October 11, 2007).
- *State Level Agreement Between the Natural Resources Conservation Service and The Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office* (Wyoming SHPO 2008)

Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979

The Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (ARPA) pertains primarily to the issuing of permits to conduct archaeological excavation on federal lands and to remove archaeological material from these lands. The regulations also stipulate conditions for curation of archaeological materials collected from public lands. They establish penalties (fines and jail time) for those who illegally collect, sell, or otherwise traffic archaeological materials from federal lands. The implementing regulations for ARPA are contained in 43 CFR Part 7 (1984).

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (NAGPRA) applies to Native American human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural

patrimony. It establishes a process for the return of these objects to lineal descendants and culturally affiliated groups. It also establishes provisions for the unexpected discovery of Native American human remains. NAGPRA applies to federal undertakings. If human remains of any sort are discovered, the county coroner and the lead federal agency should be contacted immediately and all work in the vicinity should stop. The implementing regulations for NAGPRA are contained in 43 CFR Part 10 (1995).

Paleontological Resources Preservation Act of 2009

This act establishes regulations and penalties relating to the collection of paleontological resources from federal lands. Collection of vertebrate fossils or large amounts invertebrate or plant fossils is illegal without a permit. It is also illegal to collect invertebrate or plant fossils with mechanized equipment or in such a way that causes significant damage to the land. Regulations have been developed by the US Department of the Interior (USDI) and the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) for specific agencies under each of these departments.

State

The State of Wyoming has a limited number of statutes and regulations regarding specific requirements and protections of cultural resources, and that are specifically directed at historic and prehistoric resource issues. These state statutes and regulations include:

- Mining activities on non-federal lands (i.e., private/fee or state lands) which are regulated under the WDEQ – LQD;
- Wind energy development activities which are regulated under the WDEQ – Industrial Siting Division; and
- Wind energy development activities on state lands that are regulated under the Wyoming Office of State Lands and Investment.

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State regulation regarding cultural resources can be obtained from the specific state agency under which a specific activity is governed.

In addition, there are no state statutes or regulations protecting paleontological resources. Most state policies depend on federal policies and regulations to provide primary regulatory guidance on all cultural, historic and paleontological resources.

Soils

Federal

- The Clean Water Act of 1972 (CWA) provides a regulatory framework for soil resource management and protection on all forested lands. It requires each state to identify and implement best management practices to reduce nonpoint source pollution on all lands.
- Laws relating to the USFS that provide for soil resource management/protection:
  - Organic Administration Act of 1897
  - Multiple-Use Sustained Yield Act of 1960

- Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974
- National Forest Management Act of 1976

- BLM BFO RMP (BLM 2013a, 2014a)
- Section 501(b) of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, Part 823. These regulations pertain to highly reproductive soils that have been historically used as cropland, and specify revegetation requirements and special techniques for handling prime-farmland soils to ensure that the reconstructed soils are returned to a productivity level to that of surrounding unmined prime farmlands.

State

- Wyoming Conservation Districts Law Title 11 (Wyoming Statute 11-16-101 et. seq.) addresses soil conserving land use practices.
- Best Management Practices (BMPs) generally related to other regulations or resources:

Local

- *Campbell County, Wyoming: 2013 Comprehensive Plan* (CCDPZ 2013)
- Zoning Regulations
- Subdivision Regulations

Vegetation

Federal

- The following BLM guidelines, as they pertain to integrated vegetation management, can be accessed online (see BLM 2011).
  - BLM Land-Use Planning Handbook H-1601-1 (BLM 2005a)
  - Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA)
  - Renewable Resource Improvement and Treatment Guidelines and Procedures Handbook H-1740-1 (BLM 1987)
  - Integrated Vegetation Management Handbook H-1740-2 (BLM 2008)
  - Monitoring Manual for Grassland, Shrubland & Savanna Ecosystems (BLM 2005b)
  - Sampling Vegetation Attributes (Cooperative Extension Service et al. 1996)
  - Inventory and Monitoring of Wildlife Habitat Assessing Big Sagebrush at Multiple Scales (Cooperrider et al. 1986, Homer et al. 2009, BLM 2012a)
  - Measuring and Monitoring Plant Populations - BLM Technical Reference 1730-1 (BLM 1998)
  - Interpreting Indicators of Rangeland Health assessment technique - BLM Technical Reference 1734-6 (BLM et al. 2005)

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- Multi-scale Big Sagebrush Assessment Technique - BLM Technical Note 417 (BLM 2005c)
- BLM Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement Final Vegetation Treatments Using Herbicides in 13 Western States (BLM 2009a)

- USFS FSM 2200 – Range Management, Region 2 (USFS 2005)
- USFS FSM 2600 – Wildlife, Fish, and Sensitive Plant Habitat Management, Region 2 (USFS 2005b)
- USFS FSH 2209.13 – Grazing Permit Administration Handbook (1992b)

State

- Wyoming Game and Fish Department (WGFD) Northeast Wyoming Sage-Grouse Conservation Plan (2006)

Local

- Campbell County (CCDPZ 2014)

Visual

Federal

- BLM – Visual Resource Management (VRM) system (BLM 2014c). The VRM system provides a method to identify and evaluate scenic values to determine the appropriate levels of management by the BLM. It also provides methodology to analyze potential impacts to visual resources and apply visual design techniques so that surface-disturbing activities under the jurisdiction of the BLM better harmonize with their surroundings. Other federal agencies often utilize the VRM system for evaluation of visual effects of projects under their agencies' jurisdiction.
- USFS – Scenery Management System (USFS 1995), with Visual Quality and Scenic Integrity Objectives. The USFS uses the objectives as a way to analyze the degree and acceptability of alteration associated with a proposed USFS-jurisdictional management activity, in terms of visual contrast with surrounding natural landscape.
- BLM BFO – RMP (BLM 1985) and Draft RMP Amendment (under review; BLM 2014d). The 1985 Buffalo RMP and subsequent amendments designates most of Campbell County as Class IV, which allows major modification to the existing landscape, The Draft RMP Amendment for the Buffalo Resource Area includes several alternative visual management plans under consideration by the BLM. All of the alternatives would continue to designate most of Campbell County as Class IV. Varying amounts of Class III (allowing moderate change) and Class II (managing for low change) designations are under consideration; these are generally associated with areas west of the Little Powder River in northeastern Campbell County, the Pumpkin Buttes, along Interstate-90, and the Fortification Creek Elk Area/Wilderness Study Area. Two alternatives under consideration would designate small areas of Class I (managing for no or very little change to the characteristic landscape) in the vicinity of the Fortification Creek Elk Area/Wilderness Study Area.

- USFS TBNG Land and RMP (USFS 2001). The TBNG Land and RMP has guidelines to manage activities within the TBNG to be consistent with the scenic integrity objectives that have been adopted by the Thunder Basin Management unit.

State

- Wyoming Department of Transportation (WYDOT): Wyoming Scenic Byways and Backways Program (WYDOT 2009). The purpose of the program is to promote and enhance tourism and the appreciation of the state's heritage along with the preservation, protection and enhancement of the state's scenic, historic and cultural resources. There are currently no designated scenic byways or backways in Campbell County; however, nominations are regularly reviewed by WYDOT so it is possible that a highway segment in the county may be designated as scenic in the future.

Local

- Zoning Regulations (CCDPZ 2011). The Campbell County Zoning Regulations address visual management throughout the regulations, including in the Wind Generation Overlay District, Master Sign Plan, Gateway Standards, Telecommunications Facilities, and residential and commercial development standards.
- Subdivision Regulations (CCDPZ 2010). The Campbell County Subdivision Regulations address visual resources through the design standards set forth in Section 12.

Water

Federal

Clean Water Act of 1972

The CWA establishes the basic structure for regulating discharges of pollutants into the waters of the United States and regulating quality standards for surface waters. The CWA is enforced by the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and the USEPA.

US Army Corps of Engineers

The USACE has regulatory authority under the CWA and the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899. The purpose of these laws is to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of waters of the United States. Section 404 of the CWA authorizes the USACE to regulate the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters. Contact information for the Wyoming - USACE is provided at USACE (2014).

US Environmental Protection Agency

The USEPA provides compliance assistance on a sector-by-sector basis in order to efficiently reach facilities with similar operations, processes or practices. Most business sectors are affected by a number of major environmental statutes and regulations. Contact information for the USEPA - Region 8 is provided at USEPA (2014h).

US Geological Survey (non-regulatory)

The US Geological Survey (USGS) provides hydrologic information and technical evaluations to appraise the quantity, quality, and movement of the Nation's surface water and ground-water resources. In Wyoming, the USGS is the principal federal agency for the collection of water-

resources data. In cooperation with state and local agencies, the USGS operates and maintains statewide networks of surface water and groundwater monitoring sites (USGS 2014a).

Interstate Compacts

Additional water regulations are maintained under interstate agreements. Interstate compacts controlling the development and use of water in Campbell County are the Belle Fourche River Compact of 1943 and the Yellowstone River Compact of 1950.

State

Wyoming has two primary regulatory bodies overseeing the state's water resources: Wyoming State Engineers Office (WSEO) and WDEQ.

Wyoming State Engineers Office

The WESO's Surface Water and Engineering Division is responsible for reviewing applications to put surface water of the state to a beneficial use. Permits are issued for: 1) transporting water through a ditch or pipeline; 2) storage in reservoirs; 3) storage in smaller (under 20 acre-feet in capacity and a dam height less than 20 feet) reservoirs for stock water, wildlife, wetlands, and fish propagation; 4) enlargements to existing ditch or storage facilities; and 5) instream flow purposes. The Groundwater Division is responsible for issuing appropriations for all groundwater uses including stock and domestic wells.

Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality

The WDEQ is responsible for monitoring, permitting, inspection, enforcement, and restoration/remediation activities related to ground and surface water. The WDEQ is responsible for enforcing state and federal environmental laws, including but not limited to: CWA, National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (1976), and the federal Surface Mining Reclamation and Control Act (1977).

Local

Campbell County Conservation District

Conservation Districts are political subdivisions of the State of Wyoming. Each District is governed by a board of locally elected supervisors. The Campbell County Conservation District (CCCD) is responsible for providing leadership for the conservation of natural resources within Campbell County. The function of the CCCD is to coordinate technical, educational and financial resources to the meet the needs of the local land user.

Weeds, Pests, and Invasive Species

Federal

Executive Order 13112 (1999), "Invasive Species", directs federal agencies to prevent the introduction of invasive species and provide for their control and to minimize the economic, ecological, and human health impacts that invasive species cause.

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State

The Wyoming State Legislature enacted the Wyoming Weed and Pest Control Act in 1973 (Wyoming Statute [W.S.] 11-5-101 et seq.). This act established each Wyoming county as a Weed and Pest Control District.

The Wyoming Board of Agriculture, in conjunction with the Wyoming Weed and Pest Council, determines "Designated Noxious Weeds" (W.S. 11-5-102(a)(xi)) and "Designated Pests" (W.S. 11-5-102 (a)(xii)). These listings provide statewide legal authority to regulate and manage these species.

Threatened, Endangered, and Special Status Species

Federal

Endangered Species Act of 1973

The federal Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA; 16 USC 1531-1544 [1973]) provides protection for species of wildlife, fish, and plants that are designated as "endangered species" or "threatened species." Section 3 (16 USC 1532) defines "species" as a species, subspecies, or distinct population segment of vertebrates. Section 4 (16 USC 1533 [1973]) provides for the listing of species as "endangered" or "threatened" through a rulemaking process. The two principal provisions of the ESA that accord regulatory protection to listed species are Sections 7 and 9 (16 USC 1536 [1973] and 16 USC 1538 [1973]). The ESA divides authority for enforcing these provisions between the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Commerce, placing terrestrial and freshwater species under the jurisdiction of USFWS and most marine and anadromous fish species under the jurisdiction of the National Marine Fisheries Service. In Campbell County, only USFWS would be involved when addressing issues of compliance with Sections 7 and 9 of the ESA.

Section 9 and an implementing regulation (50 CFR 17.31 [1978]) prohibit "take" of endangered or threatened wildlife species by any person, public or private. "Take" is defined in ESA Section 3 as follows: "to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture or collect or attempt to engage in such conduct." USFWS has defined "harm" by regulation (50 CFR 17.4 [2001]) to be any act that "may include significant habitat modification or degradation where it actually kills or injures wildlife by significantly impairing essential behavioral patterns, including breeding, feeding, or sheltering."

Section 7 applies to federal agency actions, including the federal permitting, authorizing, or funding of actions by non-federal persons. It requires each federal agency to insure that its actions are "not likely to jeopardize the continued existence" of any listed species. It also imposes a second standard on any federal agency actions that may affect listed species' "critical habitat" which USFWS designates by Section 4 rulemaking. Section 7 requires that the federal agency must insure as well that those actions are "not likely . . . to result in destruction or adverse modification of" critical habitat. It establishes a procedure for federal agencies to consult with the USFWS to determine whether their actions will or will not result in jeopardy or cause adverse modification.

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Because some projects could result in "take" of a threatened or endangered species, and thus be subject to the ESA's sanctions, Congress amended the ESA in 1982 to provide two mechanisms for authorizing "incidental take," defined in section 10(a)(1)(B), as take resulting from an otherwise lawful activity (House of Representatives Report 97-835 1982). If the incidental take would occur as a result of a federal agency action, Section 7 authorizes the USFWS to issue to the agency an incidental take statement during the consultation process. The incidental take statement permits a prescribed amount of take of listed species caused by the action if the agency adopts reasonable and prudent measures that are recommended by USFWS to reduce the impact of the authorized takes. For any private activity that has no federal nexus (i.e., requires no federal authorization or funding), the USFWS, under Section 10, may issue to the landowner or proponent of the activity an incidental take permit also authorizing a prescribed amount of take of listed species. To issue the permit, USFWS must find that the proponent has prepared, and is capable of implementing, a conservation plan (often called a habitat conservation plan [HCP]) for the affected species that will "to the maximum extent practicable, minimize and mitigate the impacts" of the authorized takes.

The USFWS publishes information about listing and reintroduction proposals in the Federal Register. To ensure that the public is aware of listing proposals, the USFWS also publishes press releases in area newspapers, and notifies government personnel at the federal, state, county, and municipal level, as well as local organizations. After publishing in the Federal Register, there is a 60-day public comment period, and a public hearing, if requested, must be held within 45 days of publication in the Federal Register. Campbell County can participate in the decision-making process by disseminating information about federal listing decisions to residents, and coordinating communication about additional species information and concerns to the USFWS during the comment period.

The 60-day public comment period for federal listing and reintroduction proposals is the opportunity for interested citizens and stake holders to provide comments or additional information regarding that proposal. Statements may also be submitted at public hearings, if held. Campbell County may gather pertinent information about species occurrence and potential impacts to industries, businesses, land use, and the local economy that could occur due to listing decisions. This pertinent information should be submitted to the USFWS during the public comment period for any listing decisions that affect residents and businesses in Campbell County. Campbell County should work with the USFWS to ensure that County-specific concerns and preferences are communicated and considered during the decision-making process. The USFWS is compelled by law to base listing decisions on the best available scientific and commercial (trade) data. As part of the listing decision process, the USFWS engages peer-reviewers and species experts to review the scientific accuracy of the listing decision (Nicholopoulos 1999).

The USFWS delisting process follows a process similar to listing; when available data indicate that recovery objectives have been met, a delisting proposal is published in the Federal Register, and the USFWS uses information and opinions from species experts, state wildlife agencies, and the public to make a decision about whether the species should be delisted (USFWS 2004). Campbell County can help with the delisting process by cooperating with state, federal, and other wildlife experts to collect information about plant and wildlife populations and their habitats.

Designation of critical habitat affects only federal agency actions or actions for which federal funding or permits are obtained. If an economic analysis indicates that critical habitat designation will cause substantial economic impact that outweighs benefits to the listed species, that area may be excluded from critical habitat, unless exclusion of that area could lead to extinction of the listed species (US Fish and Wildlife Service [USFWS] 2013a). Development projects may also be exempted from critical habitat restrictions via decision by a federal Cabinet-level committee, but this option has been used only three times since it was created in 1978 (USFWS 2013a). Designation of critical habitat does not require that state or private landowners consult with the USFWS for state or private actions, as long as there are no federal funding, permits, or other federal approvals (i.e., "federal nexus") involved in the state or private action (USFWS 2011a, 2013b). Development and other actions on federal lands, and land use actions on non-federal lands that involve a federal nexus are required by federal law to consult with the USFWS to ensure that listed species will not be impacted by the action (USFWS 2011a). The USFWS and other federal and state agency personnel cannot conduct activities on private lands without permission.

Species reintroductions usually are labor-intensive and expensive, and the USFWS works with land owners to ensure that habitat will be conserved so that reintroductions are as successful as possible. Lands with economic or social values that are incompatible with sensitive species reintroductions would be unlikely to be good candidate areas for reintroduction, and Campbell County should work with regional, state, and federal partners to identify such areas.

Candidate Conservation Agreements (CCAs), CCAs with Assurances (CCAAs), Safe Harbor Agreements (SHA), and the Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program are voluntary programs developed by the USFWS to encourage species conservation on private or non-federal lands. Conservation banking is another system that facilitates species and habitat conservation; credits are created when property is protected and managed for the benefit of a species of interest, and parties can purchase credits to off-set impacts due to development or other actions (USFWS 2012). If a development or other land use activity is likely to result in take of a listed species, an HCP can be prepared that describes how risk will be reduced or minimized, and is required as part of an incidental take permit, but can also be prepared for candidate species (USFWS 2011b).

An important part of species recovery is providing or improving, and then protecting, habitat where population numbers can increase. The USFWS recognizes that cooperation with private landowners is essential for protecting and recovering listed species since about half of currently listed species have at least 80% of their habitat on private lands (USFWS 2009a). The voluntary USFWS programs (CCAs, CCAAs, SHAs, participation in the Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program, conservation banking, and HCPs) are intended to make it worthwhile for private and non-federal landowners to conserve habitat for listed species by providing monetary incentives and assurances. Such incentives include assurances that land use activities can be conducted even if they result in incidental take of listed species, options to sell mitigation credits, and funds to offset costs incurred from conservation actions. Campbell County should coordinate with the USFWS and WGFD to make information about federal and state wildlife conservation programs and incentives available to Campbell County residents.

Residents, businesses, and industries in Campbell County can participate in voluntary conservation programs at the federal, state, or local level. Information about participation in these programs and

progress toward species conservation should be communicated with the USFWS during the public comment period in the case of a listing decision. Campbell County should coordinate with residents and communicate with the USFWS to ensure that County-specific concerns and preferences are considered during the decision-making process.

Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 (MBTA; 16 USC 703-711 [1918]), administered by the USFWS, makes it unlawful to pursue, hunt, take, capture, kill, attempt to take, capture or kill or possess, etc., any migratory bird or part, nest, or egg of any such bird listed in wildlife protection treaties between the United States, Great Britain, Mexico, Japan, and Russia (the countries of the former Soviet Union). Nesting birds and nest contents are afforded protection when eggs or chicks are present in the nest pursuant to the MBTA. Unlike the federal ESA and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940 (BGEPA), no permits are available to authorize take of birds subject to the MBTA. Most bird species that are resident or migratory in Campbell County are protected by the MBTA. The only bird species not protected by the MBTA are game species managed by the WGFD and non-native invasive species, such as rock pigeon, European starling, house sparrow, and Eurasian collared dove.

Bureau of Land Management

The BFO has a list of sensitive species that may occur on BLM lands in their jurisdiction, including Campbell County (BLM 2014e). Species with BLM special status are listed on available sensitive species lists (BLM 2014e). These species may or may not receive any regulatory protection on BLM lands as part of a sensitive species designation.

BLM management actions are meant to maintain and enhance numbers of sensitive species, as well as their habitats. Development and other land use actions on BLM lands may be subject to surveys for plants and wildlife and impact reduction measures such as timing and date restrictions, disturbance buffers around biological resource features, restrictions on use or speed of vehicles, and other practices intended to protect sensitive species and their habitats. Post-action monitoring also may be required.

US Forest Service

USFS managed lands are part of the TBNG. The TBNG is part of the USFS Region 2, and the Regional Forester designates a list of sensitive species for the region (USFS 2001). For actions on USFS managed lands, the USFS may require preparation of a biological evaluation that describes sensitive species that may be present and potential impacts to those species, with the goal of preventing impacts to sensitive species populations that may contribute to the need for federal listing.

Predators

Federal

- Animal Damage Control Act of 1931 (7 USC 426-426c [1931]).
- Environmental Assessment (EA) for Predator Damage Management in Eastern Wyoming (USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service [APHIS] 1998).

- USDA APHIS Wildlife Services. Contact Information: Wyoming Wildlife Services State Director, P.O. Box 59, Casper, WY 82602 Phone: (307) 261-5336 FAX: (307) 261-5996 Toll-Free Number: 1-866-4USDAWS Web site: www.aphis.usda.gov/wildlife_damage.
- USFS TBNG Land and RMP (USFS 2001).
- USFS Black Hills National Forest 1997 Land and RMP Phase II Amendment (USFS 2005c).
- USDI BLM BFO RMP (BLM 2013a, 2014a).

Field Code Changed

State

- W.S. Title 11 - Agriculture Livestock and Other Animals; Title 23 - Game and Fish.
- Wyoming Livestock Board 1934 Wyott Drive, Cheyenne, WY 82002 Phone: 307-777-7515.
- Wyoming Animal Damage Management Board, 2219 Carey Avenue, Cheyenne, WY 82002-0100. Phone: (307)-777-6781.
- WGFD damage control wardens. Phone: 1-800-842-1934.
- Wyoming Department of Agriculture, 2219 Carey Avenue, Cheyenne, WY 82002-0100 Phone: (307)-777-3121. Hotline to voice a complaint or concern: 1-800-413-0114.
- Wyoming Wildlife Services State, P.O. Box 59, Casper, WY 82602 Phone: (307)-261-5336.

Local

- Campbell County Predator Management District, 5201 Tarry Street, Gillette, WY 82718. Phone: (308)-686-7003.

Wildlife

Federal

Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940

The purpose of the BGEPA (16 USC 668–668d, as amended [1940]), administered by the USFWS, is to protect bald eagles and golden eagles, their nests, eggs, and parts. The BGEPA states that "no person shall take, possess, sell, purchase, barter, offer for sale, purchase or barter, transport, export, or import any bald or golden eagle alive or dead, or any part, nest or egg without a valid permit to do so". The BGEPA also prohibits the "take" of bald and golden eagles unless pursuant to regulations. Take is defined by the BGEPA as an action "to pursue, shoot, shoot at, poison, wound, kill, capture, trap, collect, molest, or disturb." Under the BGEPA, "disturb" means to agitate or bother a bald or golden eagle to a degree that causes, or is likely to cause, based on the best scientific information available: 1) injury to an eagle; 2) a decrease in productivity, by substantially interfering with normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering behavior; or 3) nest abandonment, by substantially interfering with normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering behavior. However, on September 11, 2009 (50 CFR 13 [1974] and 50 CFR 22 [1974]), the USFWS set in place rules establishing two new permit types: 1) individual permits that can be authorized in limited instances

of disturbance and in certain situations where other forms of take may occur, such as human or eagle health and safety; and 2) programmatic permits that may authorize incidental take that occurs over a longer period of time or across a larger area (USFWS 2009b).

An applicant for a programmatic take permit will work with USFWS to develop "advanced conservation practices" to offset impacts to eagles. Considerations for issuing programmatic take permits include the health of the local and regional eagle populations, availability of suitable nesting and foraging habitat for any displaced eagles, and whether the take and associated mitigation provides a net benefit to eagles.

Bald and golden eagles occur year-round in Campbell County.

USFS FSM 2600 – Wildlife, Fish and Sensitive Plant Habitat Management Rocky Mountain Region (Region 2) will be adhered to where applicable (USFS 2005b).

State

Wyoming Game and Fish Department

Statewide and area specific fishing regulations are developed by the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission (WGFC). The *Wyoming Fishing Regulations 2021* brochure includes detailed information about the applicable fishing regulations in effect in the state, including species information, daily creed and possession limits, seasons, bait and other topics. There are no area specific regulations in effect in Campbell County. The current fishing regulations can be found at WGFD (2021).

Hunting regulations are also developed by the WGFC and are revised periodically. These regulations include information on species specific seasons, maps and other rules, as well as regulations for a number of non-species specific hunting activities. The current hunting regulations can be found at WGFD (2021).

Wyoming has regulations prohibiting unauthorized stocking of fish or fish eggs. Private citizens can only stock waters in Wyoming following a WGFD permitting system that includes review by the responsible regional fisheries supervisor.

Office of State Lands and Investments

Chapter 13 of the Board of Land Commissioners' *Rules and Regulations* addresses the legal use of State Trust Lands for recreational purposes, including hunting and fishing. The public may access these properties "via public road, right of-way, or easement, via public waters, via adjacent state, local, or federal land if such land is open to public use, or via adjacent private land if permission to cross such land has been secured from the landowner." Violations of these *Rules and Regulations* will result in legal action on the part of the State. Chapter 13 can be accessed at State of Wyoming (2014a).

Chapter 14 of the *Rules and Regulations* provides authority and direction regarding the issuance of temporary use permits, including those for outfitters and guides, on State Trust Lands. Chapter 14 can be accessed at State of Wyoming (2014b).

Economics

Federal

Presidential Executive Order 12898

Executive Order 12898, *Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low income Populations*, was issued by President Clinton in 1994. The purpose of the Executive Order was to focus attention on specific population groups as part of any federal level environmental analysis. The order directs federal agencies to identify and address the disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of their actions on minority and low-income populations, to the greatest extent practicable and permitted by law. The order directs each agency to develop a strategy for implementing environmental justice. The order is intended to promote nondiscrimination in federal programs that affect human health and the environment, as well as provide minority and low-income communities access to public information and public participation.

The document *Environmental Justice, Guidance under the National Environmental Policy Act*, developed by the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ), provides guidance on considering environmental justice during specific phases of the NEPA process, including scoping, development of alternatives, analysis and mitigation (CEQ 1997)

US Forest Service Manual- Economic and Social Evaluation (Chapter 1970) and US Forest Service Economic and Social Analysis Handbook (FSH 1909.17)

Together, the USFS Manual's Chapter 1970, *Economic and Social Evaluation* (USFS 2008), and the agency's *Economic and Social Analysis Handbook* (USFS [no date]) provide detailed guidance for incorporating economic and social data and evaluation into land use planning and decision-making. The manual sets forth the overall policies and objectives for evaluating economic efficiency and approaching economic impact analysis and social analysis, while the handbook delves into specific methodologies used for the analysis of each of those topics, as well as uses of analytical outcomes.

Bureau of Land Management Land Use Planning Handbook (H-1601-1), Appendix D

The BLM's *Land Use Planning Handbook* (BLM 2005) provides guidance to BLM employees for implementing the BLM land use planning requirements of the FLPMA. Appendix D of the Handbook, *Social Science Considerations in Land Use Planning Decisions*, "provides guidance on integrating social science information into the planning process"; that may include economic, political, cultural and social data. The appendix addresses data sources, data collection and management, environmental justice, analytic guidelines, public involvement and other related topics.

State of Wyoming

Office of State Lands and Investments

Chapter 14 of the Board of Land Commissioners' *Rules and Regulations* (State of Wyoming 2014b) provides authority and direction regarding the issuance of temporary use permits, including those for construction activities, roadways, water wells and other uses, on State Trust Lands.

Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality, Industrial Siting Division

The Industrial Siting Division assesses socioeconomic and environmental impacts for companies planning major industrial developments before companies begin the construction permit process. Facilities that may be required to obtain a permit from the Industrial Siting Council include, but are not limited to, power plants, transmission lines, wind farms, landfills, waste incinerators, radioactive waste facilities, and other large-scale building projects. Chapter 1 of the Industrial Siting Council's Rules and Regulations outlines the required information to be submitted as part of the permit application, including information on facility workforce and wages; an inventory of existing social and economic conditions in the project area (population, employment, housing, transportation, public facilities and services); a study of the social and economic impacts of the proposed facility, including land use changes; and an analysis of consistency with state, regional and local land use plans.

The Industrial Siting Council's Rules and Regulations documents can be accessed through the Division's website at http://deq.wyoming.gov/isd/, or directly through the Wyoming Secretary of State's website at http://soswy.state.wy.us/Rules/default.aspx.

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Local

Campbell County Comprehensive Plan

Chapter Four of the *Campbell County, Wyoming: 2013 Comprehensive Plan* is focused on Economic Development within Campbell County (CCDPZ 2013). That plan includes the County's overall philosophy towards economic development, along with an evaluation of the County's economic strengths and weaknesses. Campbell County's stated economic development goals and objectives include the following:

- Support the activities of the Campbell County Economic Development Corporation (CCEDC) and the Northeast Wyoming Economic Development Council (NEWEDC), including the implementation of CCEDC's *Five Year Strategic Plan* (CCEDC [no date]) and NEWEDC's *Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy*[22];
- Increase diversification of the local economy and promote economic growth in new employment sectors;
- Support core industries that are the economic backbone of Campbell County, including the coal industry and other existing industries;
- Maintain a business-friendly environment for new and existing economic endeavors;
- Continue emphasizing initiatives that improve the quality of life for Campbell County residents, including visual appearance of developments and quality of design.

The Comprehensive Plan provides guidance regarding the County's future development and can provide a wealth of input into land use decision making. From an economic standpoint, the Comprehensive Plan reiterates and confirms the County's stance towards encouraging further mineral extraction and energy development, along with the desire to develop new industries, in concert with maintaining or improving the quality of life for residents. This County perspective

[22] Referenced in CCDPZ 2013

will be important to state and federal agencies faced with making short and long-term decisions that will impact the local economy and the lives of Campbell County citizens.

Campbell County Economic Development Corporation

The CCEDC's *Five Year Strategic Plan for Economic Development in Campbell County (2010 – 2015)* was developed to "establish direction for Campbell County's short, medium and long-term economic development". While the plan is not specifically a regulatory document, Campbell County and its Board of Campbell County Commissioners have adopted it as part of the economic development goals outlined in the County's Comprehensive Plan. The goals of the CCEDC's plan mirror many of those found in the Comprehensive Plan, including the encouragement of economic diversity, support for existing industries and desire for social improvements. As part of the plan, the CCDEC has developed a long list of specific actions to further those goals.

Campbell County Zoning Regulations

While Campbell County's zoning regulations do not apply to state and federal properties and would not be applicable to any development or activities occurring on those lands, the regulations would apply to any project related construction of facilities or use of properties outside of state or federal property boundaries. Therefore, state and federal agencies should consider the comprehensive requirements of any project occurring on public lands, including the need for, location of, and types of associated facilities that may be developed on private properties throughout the County. Zoning regulations protect the allowable uses of private property, as well as property values; adherence to those regulations will maintain an organized pattern of development in the County that is consistent with County policies and goals. Familiarity with County zoning regulations may be useful when developing certain mitigation strategies to minimize socioeconomic impacts.

Timber

Federal

Best Management Practices

National Best Management Practices (BMPs) for Water Quality Management on National Forest System Lands will be adhered to where applicable (USFS 2012).

USFS FSM 2400 – Timber Management Rocky Mountain Region (Region 2) will be adhered to where applicable (USFS 2003b).

Public Law 108-7

This law granted the BLM and the USFS 10-year authority to enter into stewardship contracts or agreements to achieve agency land management objectives and meet community needs. This represented an extension of the USFS's authority, expands authority to BLM, continues collaboration with state and local communities and tribes, and removes the requirement for project-level monitoring and "non-commercial" restrictions. The USFS now has 10-year stewardship contracts across the region to remove dead trees to restore forests and increase their resiliency. Additionally, the USFS has awarded several short-term stewardship contracts aimed at improving forest health and adding to local economies.

Wyoming Wildland Urban Interface Hazard Assessment

Currently, this is the principle wildland fire response plan for the state. It is produced by a joint venture of the Wyoming State Forestry Division (WSFD), USFS, BLM, National Park Service (NPS), and other interested parties, with the BLM hosting the data (Wyoming Homeland Security 2011). This is a geographic information system-based mapping mission, a fire-hazard mapping program. The assessment maps fire hazard incorporating population density against slope, aspect, and fuels. With the mapping analysis evaluating areas of varying wildfire vulnerability, the final output will result in a Risk, Hazard, and Value map displaying areas of concern (red zones) for wildland fires.

Mini Fire Mobilization 2010 Plan (Mini-Mobe)

This document outlines areas of cooperation and coordination with respect to fire prevention, readiness, detection, fuels management, suppression, information sharing, communications, and reimbursement for shared resources. The "Mini-Mobe" was produced through a joint venture of the BLM; NPS, Intermountain Region; Bureau of Indian Affairs, Rocky Mountain Region; USFWS, Mountain Prairie Region; USDA, USFS Rocky Mountain and Intermountain Regions; and the Wyoming State Board of Land Commissioners, Office of State Lands and Investments, and WSFD. The overarching purpose of the Mini-Mobe is to document agreement and commitment to fire management assistance and cooperation between federal, state and local agencies entering into the agreement.

State

Best Management Practices

WDEQ and WSFD BMPs will be adhered to where applicable. Timber shall be managed according to State of Wyoming and Federal Forestry BMPs. Silviculture (the growing and cultivation of trees to meet management objectives) BMPs address timber harvest and road building in order to control nonpoint source pollution of water. Surface water from forested watersheds is often used as a source of domestic public water supply. Subsurface water flow is important as it recharges the water table and is greatly impacted by timber harvesting. Implementation of BMPs has proven to be an effective way to minimize water quality degradation by controlling non-point source water pollution. These practices have the benefit of protecting other natural resources as well. Besides providing water to municipalities, watersheds are important because they: collect, store and filter rain and moderate snow melt; recharge groundwater aquifers; provide habitat for fish and wildlife; connect uplands headwaters with riparian and wetland areas; and provide clear, clean water to streams and lakes for recreation. Compliance with Wyoming's silviculture BMPs is critical to protecting water quality during forest management activities. The ongoing pine beetle epidemics are likely to produce significant increases in water yield from many forested watersheds due to major reduction in live trees on the landscape. However, the resulting increased fuel loading and the potential for large, intense wildfires in the future poses a significant risk to water quality (WSFD 2006).

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Governor's Task Force on Forests

Campbell County recognizes that the well-being of Wyoming's forests requires a coordinated approach to management and will therefore consider the findings of the Governor's Task Force on Forests. Cognizant of the need to better understand the impacts that have resulted from the beetle epidemic and to identify collaborative solutions to some of the problems caused by those impacts, Wyoming Governor Matt Mead formed the Task Force on Forests in 2013. This effort will develop recommendations

pertaining to all forests located within Wyoming, working with federal, state, and private landowners. The Task Force will develop near and long term strategies, recommendations and measurable actions that the state (working with federal partners and private interests) can implement (University of Wyoming 2013).

Living Snow Fences

The WSFD administers and contributes funds to the Living Snow Fence Program, a cooperative effort between WYDOT, WSFD, local conservation districts, and private landowners to implement windbreak plantings for the purpose of snow catchment along state highways.

Local

Campbell County Comprehensive Plan

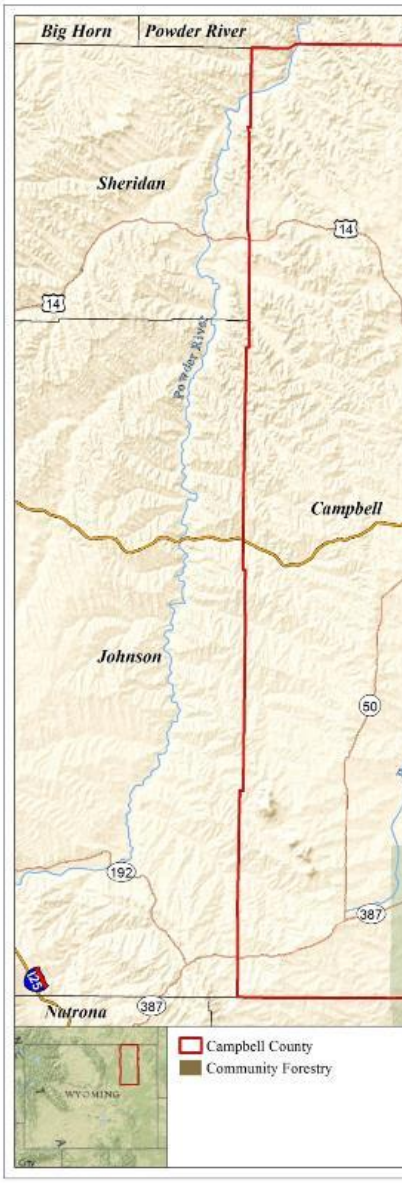
Introducing commercial timber harvest will meet the plan's goal of increasing diversification of the local economy by supporting the development of Campbell County's resources.

Community Forestry

Growing trees in Wyoming communities is difficult and requires commitment, expertise, and funding. This makes community forestry a high priority. Many communities lack expertise or funding and depend on the WSFD for assistance. There are areas around the towns of Gillette and Wright designated as high priority for community forestry (Figure B-2). Funding for tree management at the local level continues to increase. As local governments gain a better understanding of the benefits of community trees they allocate more staff and funding to care for their community forests. The community forestry grant program requires a local cash match which in turn has been a catalyst for local governments to create budget line items for community forestry management.

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Figure B-2. High priority areas for community forestry in Campbell County, Wyoming.



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Campbell County
wyoming

Arbor Day Foundation Tree City USA

The Arbor Day Foundation recognizes communities that achieve Tree City USA status. Gillette has been a Tree City USA town for 22 years, and Wright for 19 years. The benefits of this program include creating a foundation for tree care and expanding an innovative community tree program or project. Grants are available through this program.

Livestock and Grazing

Federal

Best Management Practices

National BMPs for grazing will be adhered to where applicable and when reasonable. The USEPA has developed BMPs for grazing operations in pasture and rangeland settings. These BMPs include managing methane production, managing nonpoint source pollution, managing animal feeding operation pollution, and controlled grazing and manure management (USEPA 2012e).

Taylor Grazing Act of 1934

This federal law provides the framework for federal oversight of grazing on public lands. The passage of the act eventually led to the formation of the BLM. Permits are granted under the law for federal grazing leases. A fee is associated with the lease and a limit is placed on the duration of the lease. Leases may be renewed (Holechek et al. 2004). Grazing leases on federal land in Campbell County fall under the purview of this act.

Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978

This federal law seeks to improve the conditions of the nation's rangelands through national rangeland inventories, federal management policies, and funding for rangeland improvement projects. This act amended the Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act of 1971 to reduce cost in the administration of the act and to improve methods of dealing with excessive numbers of wild horses or burros on rangelands. The act also amended the FLPMA to require district advisory councils for the Secretary of the Interior. This law impacts the BLM and the USFS (Public Rangelands Improvement Act 1978).

State

Best Management Practices

The BMPs for livestock grazing will be adhered to where applicable. The WDEQ Livestock/Wildlife Best Management Practice Manual from 2013 can be used as a resource for BMP information and to determine which BMPs are eligible for funding under the Section 319 grant program. BMPs in the manual have been developed to prevent, reduce, or eliminate pollution to Wyoming's water resources (WDEQ 2013). The manual contains both general and specific information pertaining to BMPs. BMPs found in the manual relate to water sources and shading, range and pasture planting, manure management, fencing, access roads, riparian buffers and many others (WDEQ 2013).

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Wyoming Statutes Title 11 – Agriculture, Livestock and Other Animals

A series of chapters comprise the Wyoming State Statutes pertaining to grazing and livestock. The statutes include guidance related to many livestock and grazing related issues including control of

predatory animals, weed and pest control, protection of livestock, livestock districts, and many others.

Wyoming Pollution Discharge Elimination System Program

Appropriate Wyoming Pollution Discharge Elimination System permits will be secured where applicable. The CWA requires permits be secured for any point-source discharge of a pollutant in Wyoming into a Water of the United States. These permits specify the limitations and conditions of the discharge. Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations (CAFO) is an operation with more than 1,000 animal units confined on site for more than 45 days during the year. An animal unit is defined as an animal equivalent of 1,000 pounds live weight, and equates to 1,000 head of beef cattle, 700 dairy cows, 2,500 swine weighing more than 55 pounds, 125,000 broiler chickens or 82,000 laying hens or pullets. An operation may be classified as a CAFO if the operation negatively impacts the Waters of the State (WDEQ 2014a). Permits for CAFOs can be secured by contacting the WDEQ. Multiple regulatory programs are associated with the permitting process resulting in the need for applicants to secure a permit from each program. Contacts for permitting vary by region. Online resources exist that provide information on the permitting process and links to permit personnel (WDEQ 2014a).

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Local

Campbell County Comprehensive Plan

The Plan is blueprint for how Campbell County should physically develop between 2013 and 2033 (CCDPZ 2013). The plan identifies many issues of concern that are associated with grazing and the livestock industry, including reduced private property rights and impacts of future development to agriculture. The plan asserts that Campbell County will work to balance regulations that serve to guide future land use and development with private property rights. The plan contends that Campbell County will work to promote the continuation of ranching and agriculture in Campbell County, including the review of County subdivision regulations to make sure that ranch lands and open spaces are retained (CCDPZ 2013).

Campbell County Zoning Regulations

Campbell County zoning regulations are designed to allow individuals to easily determine what regulations pertain to a given parcel of land in Campbell County. The Agriculture Zoning District (A-L) in Campbell County allows for crop production, livestock production, commercial agricultural uses, and other similar land uses. Special regulations pertain to specific individual land uses (CCDPZ 2010).

Subdivision Regulations

One of the goals of the Comprehensive Plan is to promote the continuation of ranching and the maintenance of open space. Specific subdivision regulations can be found in the Campbell County Subdivision Regulations (CCDPZ 2010).

Mineral Resources

Federal

Bureau of Land Management

The NEPA calls for federal, state, and local governments to cooperate with the goal of achieving productive harmony between humans and their environment. Federal agencies may allow other governments and agencies to cooperate in the production of environmental impact statements (EISs). The USDI requires that every USDI agency offers cooperating agendum status to eligible partners for all EISs and for EAs as well. The BLM's position on Cooperating Agencies may be accessed at BLM (2013b).

The primary mineral resources that are extracted in Campbell County are coal, crude oil, and natural gas. The majority of these mineral resources occur on lands managed by the federal government, primarily the BLM. In some cases, the BLM manages both the surface and the subsurface minerals and in other cases, the BLM manages only the subsurface minerals. Lands in this later condition are termed "split estate."

Split-estate ownership has at times been a contentious issue in the recent coalbed natural gas development. While approximately 12% of the surface is owned by the federal government, over 70% of the minerals under the surface are federally owned. The BLM approves the leasing and development of these federal minerals through a lengthy permitting and regulatory process. Through the Record of Decision and RMP Amendments for the Powder River Basin Oil & Gas RMP Amendment (BLM 2003), the BLM gained regulatory authority on the private surface land over federal minerals through the following language "In order to meet the consistency requirements of FLPMA [Federal Land Policy and Management Act], the same standards used for environmental protection of federal surface are also applied to the federal mineral portion of split-estate lands. The impacts to surface resources and surface uses from BLM-authorized mineral development must be considered not only on BLM administered public lands but also on split-estate lands." Since Wyoming law makes the mineral estate the dominant estate, private surface owners find themselves faced with allowing federal actions such as wildlife and cultural studies on their private lands, or face the possible threat of condemnation by companies. However, the BLM is required to work with both the surface owner and the proposed mineral developer to reduce impacts on private lands.

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All mining and oil and gas projects involving BLM surface or split-estate lands will be subject to review under NEPA. Smaller projects may be approved through an EA; larger projects will be approved through an EIS. Campbell County can comment on an EA and can have a more active role as a Cooperating Agency when an EIS is prepared.

USFS FSM 2800 – Mineral and Geology Rocky Mountain Region (Region 2) will be adhered to where applicable (USFS 1997).

State

Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality-Land Quality Division

All mining in Wyoming is permitted by the LQD with over sight by the US Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement for surface coal mines.

Guidelines and Standard Operating Procedures for information required in applications to mine can be accessed at WDEQ (2014c).

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Guideline 6 "Organization and Topic Guideline for an Application for a "Permit to Mine" or an "Amendment" for non-coal operations specifies that the permit application be placed in the office of the County Clerk for the County in which their operation is located for public review. In addition, public notification of the pending permit action must be published in a newspaper of general circulation in the area. This guideline specifies that proof of notification be sent to all surface property owners in the permit area, all adjacent surface owners, and all surface owners with a half-mile of the proposed mine site (WDEQ 2003).

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Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) No. 1.9 specifies that every application for a new coal mine permit or for an amendment, renewal, transfer, or major revision of an existing permit that is sent to public notice must file a copy of their application with the County Clerk for the county in which their operation is located. The applicant must have published in a newspaper of general circulation notice of that filing in the County Clerk's office. In addition to the applicant's filing requirements, the LQD will send separate notification to the Board of Campbell County Commissioners and Planners.

Wyoming Oil and Gas Conservation Commission

The Wyoming Oil and Gas Conservation Commission (WOGCC) issues state-wide rules and regulations to govern the development of oil and gas in Wyoming. Current WOGCC rules and regulations can be accessed through the references below or through the *Rules/Statutes* page on the WOGCC's website (WOGCC 2014a). These rules and regulations apply to the drilling and mining of private, state, and federally owned minerals. The intent of WOGCC rules and regulations are to prevent waste and to conserve mineral resources, as well as to protect human health and the environment. This is accomplished through designating extraction methods that are designed to avoid soil or water contamination at drilling or producing locations. The WOGCC website contains numerous links to various, voluminous data sets and permitting guidelines. In general, applicants who wish to develop oil and/or natural gas in Wyoming must submit an Application to Drill (APD) to the WOGCC. Guidance to the information requirements to complete an APD can be accessed at WOGCC (2014b).

Separate WOGCC forms must be included in each APD that document agreements with surface owner(s). If the proposed project is on BLM lands, including split-estate lands, the applicant must also submit a separate APD to the BLM, using BLM forms.

More information is available on the WOGCC website (WOGCC 2014c). In order to stay abreast of current oil and gas activity, or to review past activity, frequent visits to this website would be prudent.

Specific information by county can be accessed at WOGCC (2014d).

Outdoor Recreation

Federal

Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965

The Land and Water Conservation Fund provides certain monies and matching grants to federal, state and local agencies for a number of purposes, including the development of public outdoor recreation areas and the general protection of natural resources. In part, funds can be used for the acquisition of land and water resources, as well as for creating easements on land or water. Recreation planning activities can be funded under the act. The State of Wyoming must meet certain requirements in order to acquire fund monies, including the development of a statewide comprehensive outdoor recreation plan (SCORP); Wyoming's plan is discussed under the discussion of state level regulations for recreation.

Information about the act can be found in a number of places, including Fed Law (2014).

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Bureau of Land Management Land Use Planning Handbook (H-1601-1), Appendix C

The BLM's *Land Use Planning Handbook* provides guidance to BLM employees for implementing the BLM land use planning requirements of the FLPMA (BLM 2005a). Appendix C of the Handbook, *Program-Specific and Resource-Specific Decision Guidance*, includes guidance on recreation and visitor services and comprehensive trails and travel management. Identification of Special Resource Management Areas and Extensive Recreation Management Areas are discussed, along with recreation management, marketing, monitoring and administration. The boundaries and development of travel management areas and off-highway vehicle management areas are addressed.

The entire BLM Land Use Planning Handbook, including Appendix C, can be found at BLM (2005a).

Bureau of Land Management Recreation Strategy 2014-2019

The BLM's Recreation Strategy: Connecting with Communities was developed by the Recreation and Visitor Services Program. The purpose of the strategy is to "align the resources of the BLM's Recreation and Visitor Services Program with the desired outcomes of local communities, businesses, and other service providers (as consistent with federal law and policy) to deliver as many benefits as possible to the recreating public." The strategy emphasizes customer service, collaborative planning with local jurisdictions and promotes social and economic benefits to local communities. It addresses communication and outreach goals.

The Recreation Strategy can be found at BLM (2014g).

USFS FSM 2300 – Recreation, Wilderness, and Related Resource Management Rocky Mountain Region (Region 2) will be adhered to where applicable (USFS 1994a).

State

Wyoming Game and Fish Department

Statewide and area specific fishing regulations are developed by the WGFC. The *Wyoming Fishing Regulations 2014-2015* brochure includes detailed information about the applicable fishing regulations in effect in the state, including species information, daily creed and possession limits, seasons, bait and other topics (WGFD 2014). There are no area specific regulations in effect in Campbell County. The 2014-2015 fishing regulations can be found at WGFC (2014).

Hunting regulations are developed by the WGFC and are revised periodically. These regulations include information on species specific seasons, maps and other rules, as well as regulations for a number of non-species specific hunting activities. The 2013 hunting regulations can be found at WGFD (2013).

Office of State Lands and Investments

Chapter 13 of the Board of Land Commissioners' *Rules and Regulations* addresses the legal use of State Trust Lands for recreational purposes, including hunting and fishing. The public may access these properties "via public road, right of-way, or easement, via public waters, via adjacent state, local, or federal land if such land is open to public use, or via adjacent private land if permission to cross such land has been secured from the landowner." Violations of these *Rules and Regulations* will result in legal action on the part of the state. Chapter 13 can be accessed at State of Wyoming (2014a).

Chapter 14 of the *Rules and Regulations* provides authority and direction regarding the issuance of temporary use permits, including those for outfitters and guides, on State Trust Lands. Chapter 14 can be accessed at State of Wyoming (2014b).

Wyoming Department of State Parks and Cultural Resources

The Department's *Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) 2014-2019* "serves as a guide for local, state and federal agencies in the development and provision of future outdoor recreation opportunities" (Wyoming State Parks, Historic Sites and Trails 2014a). One of the main purposes of the Plan is to "guide the recreation industry in Wyoming, while protecting and enhancing Wyoming's natural resources." It was developed as a Plan that would identify and begin to address outdoor recreational needs on a statewide level, which would in turn provide guidance for local level actions. Authority for the SCORP comes from the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) Act of 1965, whose purpose is to assist in developing outdoor recreation resources, in part by providing funds to individual states to use in various ways. Since 1966, Campbell County has received over $1.36 million of LWCF monies. The Plan includes a number of goals and objectives regarding land use management in relation to recreational use, facility needs and funding concerns and opportunities.

The *SCORP* can be found at Wyoming State Parks, Historic Sites and Trails (2014a).

Local

Campbell County Comprehensive Plan

The *Campbell County, Wyoming: 2013 Comprehensive Plan* does not identify or discuss any specific goals or objectives for recreational activities or opportunities in the County. However, the discussion of the plan's Vision Statement includes recreation as an important factor in the development of the County. The plan acknowledges that recreational opportunities "contribute to a strong sense of community and place." The Comprehensive Plan can be found at CCDPZ (2013).

Transportation and Rights-of-Ways

Federal

- National

- Federal Highway Administration (FHA) Transportation Research Board (TRB): TRB Committee ADA40, Transportation Needs of National Parks and Public Lands (ADA40).
  - ADA40 TRB Page & Information Resource Center (TRB 2014a)
  - Transportation Research Board (TRB 2014b)
- US Department of Transportation FHA (FHA 2014)
- USDI BLM (BLM 2014f)
- National Association of Counties (2014)

- Federal Agencies (local) (i.e., Specific BLM RMP, NPS Park Planning)
  - USDI BLM Wyoming (BLM 2014a)
- USFS FSM 7700 – Transportation System Rocky Mountain Region (Region 2) will be adhered to where applicable (USFS 1994b).

State

- WYDOT
  - General WYDOT (2014)
  - *WYDOT County Road Fund Manual: State and Local Programs* (WYDOT 2011)
- Wyoming State Parks, Historic Sites and Trails (2014b)
- Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality (WDEQ 2014d)

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Local

- *Campbell County, Wyoming: 2013 Comprehensive Plan* (CCDPZ 2013)

Campbell County Zoning and Land Use Regulations, May 2011 (CCDPZ 2011).

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