
3.0 SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILES AND EXISTING ENVIRONMENT

The Pinedale Field Office (PFO) and Rock Springs Field Office (RSFO) RMP Records of Decision (RODs) (BLM 1988, 1997, 2004a) and land use plans for both the state (Wyoming State Land Use Commission 1979) and local areas (SCBC and SCPC 2003) identify the following management objectives associated with socioeconomics:

- to coordinate land use decisions with economic factors and needs;
- to mitigate economic, social, and environmental impacts on communities caused by rapid or large-scale growth and development;
- to plan for the provision of public facilities and services, including safe and efficient transportation and utility systems, in coordination with local land use policies, goals, and objectives; and
- to provide adequate, suitable land to meet housing needs of all residents.

BLM (2004a) criteria stipulate that impacts to socioeconomic resources would be considered potentially significant if any of the following were to occur:

- changes in total employment in Lincoln, Sublette, and Sweetwater Counties exceed an increase or decrease of 1% of the trend or
- changes in local tax revenues exceed an increase or decrease of 15% of the trend.

The SCBC and SCPC (2003) emphasize the following values specific to the social traditions and socioeconomic base of Sublette County.

- Sublette County's unique, local culture should be preserved and enriched, a culture characterized by a rural Wyoming flavor, a thriving private business community, an atmosphere friendly to working families, and the security of friendly crime-free communities.
- There should be an abundance of economic freedom and diverse opportunities for residents old and new to pursue prosperity and happiness--complemented and sustained by a business-friendly atmosphere, reasonable taxation, a low cost of

living, limited regulation, wise development of its natural resources, and a strong tradition of a good work ethic.

Additional information has been taken from the socioeconomic profile (BLM 2003b) prepared for inclusion in the new Pinedale RMP (now in preparation). Unless otherwise stated, all dollar amounts are presented in year 2000 dollars, adjusted for inflation.

3.1 POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHY

3.1.1 Geographic Study Area

3.1.1.1 JIDP Location

The JIDPA is located in south-central Sublette County, Wyoming, approximately 32 mi southeast of Pinedale and 28 mi northwest of Farson, Wyoming, on approximately 30,500 acres in T28N and T29N, R107W through R109W. This acreage includes approximately 28,580 acres of federal surface and mineral estate managed by the BLM; 1,280 acres of State of Wyoming surface and minerals; and 640 acres of private surface/federal minerals. Access to the area is from U.S. Highway 191, located 1.5 to 11 mi east of the JIDPA.

3.1.1.2 SPP Location

The SPPA is located in southwest Sublette County, approximately 13 mi west of Big Piney on 31,231 acres in T29N and T30N, R114W. Access is via U.S. Highway 189 located 13 mi east of the SPPA.

3.1.1.3 Economic Study Area

The economic study area includes the counties and communities most likely to be impacted by the proposed projects, including LaBarge in Lincoln County; Pinedale, Big Piney, Marbleton,

and Boulder in Sublette County; and Eden, Farson, and Rock Springs in Sweetwater County. Rock Springs is about 70 mi from the project areas, but is a hub for regional natural gas development activities and likely will be home to some of the project workers. Wyoming and the U.S. are also included in the profile and impact analyses where information is available and pertinent.

Like much of Wyoming, the economic study area is quite rural in nature. All three counties have a large land area with a dispersed population as summarized in Table 3.1. Public lands constitute the majority of the land in the three counties, ranging from 72.4% in Sweetwater County to 81.5% in Sublette County. Landownership in all three counties is primarily federal, ranging from 68.7% in Sweetwater County to 74.7% in Sublette County. Private lands constitute only 20.8% of Lincoln County lands, 18.5% of Sublette County lands, 27.6% of Sweetwater County lands, and 43.0% of all lands in Wyoming.

3.1.2 Population

Population data was obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau (2000a, 2000b, 2000c, 2000d), Taylor and Lieske (2002), and the Wyoming Department of Administration and Information (WDAI) (2001a, 2001b, 2002a, 2002b, 2003a). EPS uses BEA population data, which differs from census totals; however, percentages tend to approximate calculations based on census data. Where the population data conflict, census estimates were used for calculations and variances from EPS reporting are noted. EPS profiles, charts, and raw data are on file at TRC Mariah's Laramie, Wyoming, office.

Annual growth rates between two consecutive years (e.g., 1999-2000) were calculated using a simple annual growth formula (Formula 1).

Formula 1:

$$([Y2 \text{ data} - Y1 \text{ data}] / Y1 \text{ data}) \times 100 = \text{annual growth}$$

Example of Annual Growth from 1999 to 2000

$$([2000 \text{ data} - 1999 \text{ data}] / 1999 \text{ data}) \times 100 = \text{Annual Growth rate for 1999}$$

Table 3.1 Landownership of the JIDP/SPP Study Area.¹

Geographic Characteristic	Counties							
	Wyoming		Lincoln		Sublette		Sweetwater	
	Acres	Mi ²	Acres	Mi ²	Acres	Mi ²	Acres	Mi ²
PUBLIC LANDS								
Federal Lands								
National Park Service	2,342,399	3,660.0	7,438	11.6	0	0	0	0
Forest Service	9,270,312	14,484.9	901,026	1,407.9	1,169,377	1,827.2	93,276	145.7
Fish and Wildlife	92,805	145.0	6,029	9.4	0	0	25,291	39.5
Bureau of Land Management	17,428,611	27,232.2	1,013,269	1,583.2	1,257,155	1,964.3	4,304,983	6,726.5
Bureau of Reclamation	803,294	1,255.1	25,032	39.1	5,428	8.5	200,250	312.9
Total Federal Lands	29,937,421	46,777.2	1,952,794	3,051.2	2,431,960	3,799.9	4,623,800	7,224.7
Percentage of Total Federal Lands	47.6%	n/a	71.4%	n/a	74.7%	n/a	68.7%	n/a
State of Wyoming								
State Lands Commission	3,649,649	5,702.6	212,095	331.4	212,095	331.4	212,095	331.4
Recreation Commission	126,901	198.3	4	0.0	0	0	25	0.0
Department of Game and Fish	156,170	244.0	2,181	3.4	9,425	14.7	35,395	55.3
Total State Lands	3,932,720	6,144.9	214,280	334.8	221,520	346.1	247,515	386.7
Percentage of Total State Lands	6.3%	n/a	7.8%	n/a	6.8%	n/a	3.7%	n/a
Local Government								
County	15,156	23.7	0	0	701	1.1	1,483	2.3
City	46,894	73.3	0	0	525	0.8	4,110	6.4
School Districts and Colleges	23,759	37.1	0	0	141	0.2	910	1.4
Total Local Government Lands	85,809	134.1	0	0	1,367	2.1	6,503	10.2
Percentage of Total Government Lands	0.14%	n/a	0	0	0.04%	n/a	0.1%	n/a
Other Public Lands	1,884,186	2,944.0	1,482	2.3	2,923	4.6	7,782	12.2
Percentage of Total Other Public Lands	2.99%	n/a	0.05%	n/a	0.09%	n/a	0.12%	n/a
Total Public Lands	35,840,136	56,000.2	2,167,074	3,386.1	2,653,480	4,146.1	4,871,315	7,611.4
Percentage of Total Public Lands	57.0%	n/a	79.2%	n/a	81.5%	n/a	72.4%	n/a
PRIVATE LANDS								
Percentage of Total Lands	43.0%	n/a	20.8%	n/a	18.5%	n/a	27.6%	n/a
TOTAL LANDS	62,913,458	98,302.3	2,735,640	4,274.4	3,255,913	5,087.4	6,731,400	10,517.8

¹ Number of acres for each land classification was obtained from Wyoming Department of Administration and Information (WDAI) (2002a). The number of square miles and percentage of total acres was calculated. In some instances, the calculated information differs from the information presented in WDAI (2002a) and BLM (2003b).

Annualized growth rate over a period of time (e.g., 1980 to 1990) was calculated using Formula 2. Formula 2 is a geometric mean equation, based on end-points.

Formula 2:

$$[(Y2 \text{ data}/Y1 \text{ data})^{(1/(Y2-Y1))} - 1] \times 100 = \text{average annual growth}$$

Example of Average Annual Growth from 1980 to 1990

$$[(1990 \text{ data}/1980 \text{ data})^{(1/[1990-1980])} - 1] \times 100 =$$

average annual growth rate for the period 1980 to 1990

All state and local area dollar estimates are in year 2000 dollars (thousands) (adjusted for inflation), with the exception of PCPI, which is stated in actual dollars and was obtained from BEA (2003b).

3.1.2.1 United States

U.S. census numbers indicate fairly steady growth occurred during the 20-year study period (1980-2000). From 1980 to 2000, the U.S. population grew by 24% (54,879,707 people) (WDAI 2001a) (Table 3.2). EPS estimates a different number of people but arrives at the same percentage.

The majority of U.S. residents (222,358,309, 79%) live in urban areas (Table 3.3). Of those in rural areas (59,063,597), 95% (56,075,066) are nonfarm residents (U.S. Census Bureau 2000d). A total of 2,987,531 U.S. residents lives on farms. The U.S. has an average population density of 79.6 people/square mile (U.S. Census Bureau 2000a).

3.1.2.2 Wyoming

Numbers from the 2000 census indicate considerable growth in the Rocky Mountain West; however, Wyoming has experienced both growth and decline over the past 20 years. Wyoming's census numbers also indicate differences in growth between the urban and rural areas of the state. After increasing by 41% between 1970 (332,416) and 1980 (469,557) and then decreasing by more than 3.4% from 1980 to 1990 (453,588), Wyoming population trends have returned to

Table 3.2 Historic and Projected Population.

Location	Population ¹			Total Change in Population (%) ¹			Projected Population ¹				
	1980 ²	1990 ²	2000 ²	1980-1990	1990-2000	1980-2000	2002 ³	2010 ⁴	2015 ⁴	2020 ⁴	2025 ⁴
U.S. (thousands)	226,542	248,709	281,421	9.8	13.2	24.2	288,368	297,716	310,133	322,742	335,050
State of Wyoming	469,557	453,588	493,782	-3.4	8.9	5.2	498,703	607,000	641,000	670,000	694,000
Lincoln County	12,177	12,625	14,573	3.7	15.4	19.7	14,890	15,520	NP	NP	NP
LaBarge	302	493	431	63.2	-12.6	42.7	NR	NR	NP	NP	NP
Sublette County	4,548	4,843	5,920	6.4	22.2	30.2	6,240	6,690	NP	NP	NP
Big Piney	530	454	408	-10.1	-1.3	-23.0	NR	461	NP	NP	NP
Bondurant	NR	NR	155	--	--	--	NR	NR	NP	NP	NP
Boulder	NR	NR	30	--	--	--	NR	NR	NP	NP	NP
Cora	NR	NR	76	--	--	--	NR	NR	NP	NP	NP
Daniel	NR	NR	89	--	--	--	NR	NR	NP	NP	NP
Marbleton	537	634	720	18.0	16.9	34.1	NR	814	NP	NP	NP
Pinedale	1,066	1,181	1,412	10.7	20.3	32.5	NR	1,596	NP	NP	NP
Sweetwater County	41,723	38,823	37,613	-6.9	-3.1	-9.9	37,194	35,400	NP	NP	NP
Eden	NR	NR	388	--	--	--	NR	NR	NP	NP	NP
Farson	NR	NR	242	--	--	--	NR	NR	NP	NP	NP
Rock Springs	19,458	19,050	18,708	-2.1	-1.7	-3.9	NR	17,607	NP	NP	NP

¹ NR = not reported; -- = not calculated due to lack of information; NP = no projection available at this geographic level.

² WDAI (2001a). Information for Bondurant, Boulder, Cora, Daniel, Eden, and Farson was not collected until the 2000 census. U.S. Census Bureau information was not collected for LaBarge until the 1990 census; however, WDAI reported 1980 estimates (WDAI 2001a).

³ Estimate as of July 2002. WDAI (2003a).

⁴ U.S. (Campbell 1997) and Wyoming (WDAI 2002b) projections.

Table 3.3 Urban and Rural Population and Density, 2000.

Location	Population ¹				Density per Square Mile
	Urban	Total	Residents Farm ²	Non-Farm ²	
U.S.					
No. of People	222,358,309	59,063,597	2,987,531	56,076,066	79.6
Percent	79%	21%	5%	95%	NA
State of Wyoming					
No. of People	322,073	171,709	15,150	156,559	5.1
Percent	65%	35%	9%	91%	NA
Lincoln County					
No. of People	2,958	11,653	718	10,897	3.6
Percent	20%	80%	6%	94%	NA
Sublette County					
No. of People	-- ³	5,920	477	5,443	1.2
Percent	--	100%	8%	92%	NA
Sweetwater County					
No. of People	33,512	4,101	416	3,685	3.6
Percent	89%	3%	10%	90%	NA

¹ U.S. Census Bureau (2000a).

² Total rural residents living on farms and not living on farms.

³ Sublette County has no urban population as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau.

a more moderate growth rate (Taylor and Lieske 2002; WDAI 2002a). According to the 2000 census, the state's population increased by 8.9% between 1990 and 2000, from 453,588 to 493,782, and increased 5.2% over the 20-year study period (U.S. Census Bureau 2000a) (Table 3.2). Wyoming's population growth from 1980-2000 (5.2%) was substantially less than that in the neighboring states of Colorado (30.6%), Utah (29.6%), Idaho (28.5%), and Montana (12.9%). Growth was also lower than the national average (13.2%), but it was comparable to the eastern border states, South Dakota (8.5%) and Nebraska (8.4%) (Taylor and Lieske 2002). However, Wyoming's growth was substantially higher than North Dakota (0.5%) (Taylor and Lieske 2002).

Although Wyoming has grown since 1990, population growth has not been evenly distributed throughout the state. The majority of Wyoming residents (322,073, 65%) lives in urban areas (Table 3.3). Of those in rural areas (171,709), 91% (156,559) are nonfarm residents (U.S. Census Bureau 2000d). A total of 15,150 Wyoming residents live on farms, and 1,611 (11%) of these live in the three-county study area (U.S. Census Bureau 2000d). Wyoming has a population density 5.1 people/square mile (U.S. Census Bureau 2000a).

3.1.2.3 Lincoln County

The Lincoln County population increased 3.7% between 1980 (12,177) and 1990 (12,625); however, by 2000 the population rose to 14,573, a 15.4% increase from 1990 (U.S. Census Bureau 2000a, 2000b) (Table 3.3). Thus, the Lincoln County population increased by 2,396 (19.7%) during the 20-year study period. (EPS, using BEA population estimates, indicated an 18% increase in population). The majority of Lincoln County residents (11,653, 80%) lives in rural areas (Table 3.3). Of these, 94% (10,897) are nonfarm residents (U.S. Census Bureau 2000d). Lincoln County has a population density 3.6 people/square mile (U.S. Census Bureau 2000a).

LaBarge is the community in Lincoln County most likely to be affected by the proposed projects. The U.S. Census Bureau indicates that population data for LaBarge was not collected

until the 1990 census; however, it was reported for 1980 by WDAI (2001a). Unlike Lincoln County as a whole, the population of LaBarge rose from 302 in 1980 to 493 in 1990 (63% increase) then fell to 431 in 2000 (-12.6%), for a total increase of 129 (43%) during the 20-year study period (Table 3.2).

3.1.2.4 Sublette County

The Sublette County population in 2000 was 5,920, up from 4,843 (22%) in 1990 and up from 4,548 (30%) in 1980 (U.S. Census Bureau 2000a, 2000b). (EPS indicates a growth of 1,333 people, a 59% increase in population). Sublette County has no urban clusters or urban areas as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau. Therefore, the entire population is considered rural, but of that number, 477 (8%) are farm residents, while 5,443 (92%) are nonfarm residents (U.S. Census Bureau 2000d) (Table 3.3). Sublette County has a population density 1.2 people/square mile (U.S. Census Bureau 2000c).

Pinedale, Big Piney, Marbleton, and Boulder in Sublette County are the communities most likely to be affected by the proposed projects. Bondurant, Cora, and Daniel may also be affected. Census data for Bondurant, Boulder, Cora, and Daniel was not collected until the 2000 census. In 2000, Pinedale had the largest population in Sublette County (1,412), while Boulder had the smallest population in the entire study area (30) (Table 3.2).

According to local officials, population has changed in the Sublette County area since the census was conducted. Pinedale has seen growth, although it has not been quantified (personal communication, May 20, 2004, with Patti Raisch, Pinedale Town Clerk); Marbleton has increased to possibly 750 residents (personal communication, May 21, 2004, with Alice Griggs, Marbleton Town Clerk), and Big Piney has remained stable or declined (personal communication, May 20, 2004, with Vickie Brown, Big Piney Town Clerk).

3.1.2.5 Sweetwater County

The Sweetwater County population in 2000 was 37,613, down from 38,823 (-3.1%) in 1990 and from 41,723 in 1980, thus the decrease over the 20-year study period of 9.9% (-4,110) (U.S. Census Bureau 2000a, 2000b) (Table 3.2). (Despite an obvious downward trend visible on its accompanying graph, EPS indicates an increase of 4,778 people [11%.]) Sweetwater County has a population density of 3.6 people/square mile; however, unlike Sublette County, 89% (33,512) of the Sweetwater County population lives in urban clusters (U.S. Census Bureau 2000d) (Table 3.3). Of the 4,101 rural residents, only 416 (10% of rural residents; 1% of county residents) reside on farms.

Rock Springs is the community most likely to be affected in Sweetwater County; however, Eden and Farson may also be minimally affected. No census data was collected for Eden and Farson until 2000. Rock Springs reflected Sweetwater County's trend, declining 1.7% from 19,458 in 1980 to 19,050 (-2.1%) in 1990 to 18,708 (-3.9% from 1980) in 2000. In 2000, Rock Springs had the largest population in the entire study area (18,708) (Table 3.2). In the affected portion of Sweetwater County, Farson had the smallest population (242) (U.S. Census Bureau 2000a; 2000b).

3.1.3 Income, Poverty, and Unemployment

Income, poverty, and unemployment data were obtained for each county in the study area from the U.S. Census Bureau (1981, 1990, 2000c) and Wyoming Department of Employment, Research, and Planning (WDERP) (2002a, 2002b, 2002c). EPS does not address poverty and has limited coverage of unemployment trends. Personal per capita income as reported by the census is not the same as the PCPI reported by BEA (see Section 3.2). All income and wage statistics are reported in year 2000 dollars, adjusted for inflation based on the U.S. average CPI used by EPS as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), unless otherwise noted. Table 3.4 shows the information on median household income, personal per capita income, poverty, and unemployment at the state and county level and at the community level, where available.

Table 3.4 Income, Poverty, and Unemployment.

Location	Median Household Income ^{1,2} (\$)			Personal Per Capita Income ^{1,2} (\$)			Poverty Rate ^{1,2} (%)			Unemployment Rate ^{1,2} (%)		
	1980 ³	1990 ⁴	2000 ⁵	1980 ^{3,6}	1990 ^{4,6}	2000 ^{5,6}	1979 ³	1989 ⁷	1999 ⁵	1980 ^{8,9}	1990 ^{9,10}	2000 ^{10,11}
U.S.	35,194	39,599	41,994	21,280	25,787	29,469	12.4	11.8	12.4	7.1	5.6	4.0
Wyoming	41,784	35,700	37,892	24,561	23,696	27,372	7.9	11.2	11.4	4.0	5.5	3.9
Lincoln County	37,627	37,534	40,794	19,602	19,071	20,980	11.5	11.1	9.0	6.0	6.6	5.2
LaBarge	NR	12,142	18,837	NR	6,995	18,837	NR	24.5	12.3	NR	NR	NR
Sublette County	36,425	35,343	39,044	25,201	24,746	26,927	9.7	8.8	9.7	2.7	2.9	3.8
Big Piney	NR	15,418	17,647	NR	8,882	17,647	NR	6.2	11.5	NR	NR	NR
Bondurant	NR	NR	19,432	NR	NR	19,432	NR	NR	19.2	NR	NR	NR
Boulder	NR	NR	12,500	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	33.3	NR	NR	NR
Cora	NR	NR	20,831	NR	NR	20,831	NR	NR	7.9	NR	NR	NR
Daniel	NR	NR	21,213	NR	NR	21,213	NR	NR	24.4	NR	NR	NR
Marbleton	NR	15,125	18,446	NR	8,713	18,446	NR	10.1	4.2	NR	NR	NR
Pinedale	NR	17,030	20,441	NR	9,811	20,441	NR	12.9	8.9	NR	NR	NR
Sweetwater County	50,394	47,707	46,357	10,955	16,810	28,037	5.2	7.4	7.8	3.7	5.5	4.8
Eden	NR	NR	52,625	NR	NR	18,392	NR	NR	17.6	NR	NR	NR
Farson	NR	NR	44,545	NR	NR	16,140	NR	NR	0.0	NR	NR	NR
Rock Springs	19,525	19,456	51,539	4,471	11,208	19,396	5.8	8.5	9.4	NR	NR	NR

¹ NR = not reported.

² All national, state, and local area dollar estimates are in year 2000 dollars adjusted for inflation based on U.S. average consumer price index (for urban consumers). EPS uses the urban consumer base; therefore, it was also applied to inflation adjustments for this technical report to maintain consistency. Median household income is for all geographic units; personal per capita is for towns and cities. Poverty rate is the percent of people in poverty. Unemployment rate is the percentage of people actively seeking work but unemployed.

³ U.S. Census Bureau (1981) (based on 1979 income).

⁴ U.S. Census Bureau (1990) (based on 1989 income).

⁵ U.S. Census Bureau (2000c) (based on 1999 income).

⁷ WDAI (2001b). Poverty rate is the percent of people in poverty.

⁸ WDERP (2002a).

⁹ BLS (2003a).

¹⁰ WDERP (2002b).

¹¹ WDERP (2002c).

The following definitions involved in the discussion of income, poverty, and unemployment were obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau (2000a).

Household income is the sum of money income received in a calendar year (1979, 1989, 1999) by all household members 15 years old and over, including household members not related to

the householder, people living alone, and other nonfamily household members. Included in the total are amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net self-employment income; interest, dividends, or net rental or royalty income or income from estates and trusts; Social Security or Railroad Retirement income; Supplemental Security Income (SSI); public assistance or welfare payments; retirement, survivor, or disability pensions; and all other income.

Personal per capita income is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a geographic area. It is derived by dividing the total income of all people 15 years old and over in a geographic area by the total population in that area. (Income information is not collected for all people under 15 years old even though all people under the age of 15 are included in the denominator of per capita income, thus, personal per capita income may be underestimated.)

Below poverty level is a classification assigned to families and persons if their total family income or unrelated individual income was less than the poverty threshold specified for the applicable family size, age of householder, and number of related children under 18 present. The U.S. Census Bureau follows OMB's Statistical Policy Directive 14 to define poverty and uses a set of money income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to determine who is poor. If a family's total income is less than that family's threshold, then that family, and every individual in it, is considered poor. If a person is not living with anyone related by birth, marriage, or adoption, then the person's own income is compared with his or her poverty threshold.

The poverty thresholds do not vary geographically, and they are updated annually for inflation using the CPI. The official poverty definition counts money income before taxes and does not include capital gains and noncash benefits (such as public housing, Medicaid, and food stamps).

Poverty is not defined for people in military barracks, or institutional group quarters, or for unrelated individuals under age 15 (such as foster children); they are excluded from the poverty universe--that is, they are considered neither as "poor" nor as "nonpoor" (Dalaker and Proctor 2000). According to the U.S. Census Bureau, for a family of four (i.e., two adults and two

children), the poverty threshold in 2002 occurred at an annual income of \$18,244 (U.S. Census Bureau 2003).

If total family income is less than the poverty threshold (poverty guidelines as published by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services) appropriate for that family, the family is in poverty. All family members have the same poverty status. For individuals who do not live with family members, their own income is compared with the appropriate threshold. If total family income equals or is greater than the threshold, the family (or unrelated individual) is not in poverty. Total family income divided by the poverty threshold is called the ratio of income to poverty. A family is considered to be in poverty if the ratio of income to poverty is less than 1.0. The difference in dollars between family income and the family's poverty threshold is called the income deficit (for families in poverty) or income surplus (for families above poverty).

Computation of Poverty:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total Family Income/Poverty Threshold} &= \text{Ratio of Income to Poverty} \\ \text{Ratio of Income to Poverty} \geq 1.0 &= \text{family not in poverty} \\ \text{Ratio of Income to Poverty} < 1.0 &= \text{family in poverty} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Total Family Income} - \text{Poverty Threshold} = \text{Income Deficit or Surplus}$$

Employment, as defined by the BEA, is the total number of persons: a) performing any type of labor for pay or profit, b) working at least 15 hours per week on an unpaid basis in family enterprises, and c) temporarily absent for non-economic reasons. Employment under this definition includes all full-time and part-time jobs. The BEA employment count is a measure of occupied jobs, rather than a measure of employed persons. If an individual holds two separate jobs at any given time, the individual is counted twice, since two employment positions are occupied.

On the other hand, WDERP derives unemployment rates from the BLS data. The BLS employment and unemployment figures are a count of people, not jobs. This is the fundamental difference in methodology between BEA and BLS employment figures. Unemployed persons include those persons who did not work, have made specific efforts to find employment, and

were also available for work. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing the number of unemployed persons by the total civilian labor force. All unemployment information was obtained from WDERP (2002a, 2002b, 2002c).

3.1.3.1 United States

Households throughout the U.S. experienced increased income over the 20-year study period, although poverty levels remained relatively static and unemployment decreased. The median household income throughout the U.S. increased by approximately 13% between 1980 and 1990 and by 6% between 1990 and 2000, with a total increase of 19% (<1% average annual increase) over the course of the 20-year study period. Personal per capita income increased 21% from 1980 to 1990 and again increased (14%) from 1990 to 2000, for a total increase of 38% (slightly less than 2% average annual increase) over the 20-year study period. Overall, for the 20-year study period there was no change in poverty levels in the U.S., although they dropped slightly from 1979 to 1989 then increased again by 1999 (U.S. Census Bureau 1981, 1990, 2000a) (Table 3.4). The unemployment rate dropped throughout the 20-year study period, from 7.1% (1980) to 4.0% (2000) (BLS 2003a).

3.1.3.2 Wyoming

The median household income throughout Wyoming fell by nearly 15% between 1980 and 1990 and grew 6% between 1990 and 2000, for a total decline of 9% over the course of the 20-year study period (-0.5% average annual decline) (Table 3.4). In distinct contrast to national increases, Wyoming's personal per capita income fell by nearly 4% from 1980 to 1990, but experienced a recovery of 16% from 1990 to 2000, for an overall increase of 11% (0.5% average annual growth) over the 20-year study period. The poverty rate increased over the 20-year study period, from 7.9% in 1979 to 11.4% in 1999 (U.S. Census Bureau 1981, 1990, 2000a). The unemployment rate for Wyoming rose from 1980 (4.0%) to 1990 (5.5%), then decreased to 3.9% by 2000 (WDERP 2002a, 2002b, 2002c).

3.1.3.3 Lincoln County

Lincoln County residents experienced an overall increase in income, along with reduced poverty and unemployment rates over the 20-year study period.

The median household income in Lincoln County fell by 0.2% between 1980 and 1990 then grew by nearly 9% between 1990 and 2000, for an overall increase of 8% for the 20-year study period (0.4% average annual increase) (see Table 3.4). Personal per capita income in Lincoln County decreased by nearly 3% from 1980 to 1990 but followed the state trend for an increase of nearly 10% from 1990 to 2000, for an overall increase of almost 7% (0.3% average annual increase) over the 20-year study period. Personal per capita income only slightly exceeds the poverty level. The poverty rate decreased slightly from 1979 (11.5%) to 1989 (11.4%) and decreased again, to 9% by 1999 (U.S. Census Bureau 1981, 1990, 2000a). Unemployment followed a rise-and-fall pattern similar to that experienced by the state and the other counties in the study area, with the unemployment rate increasing from 6.0% in 1980 to 6.6% in 1990, then falling to 5.2% in 2000 (WDERP 2002a, 2002b, 2002c).

Data was not collected for LaBarge until the 1990 census. LaBarge has experienced trends similar to the state, with median household income increasing by approximately 55% (4% average annual growth) from 1990 to 2000 (see Table 3.4). Personal per capita income increased more than 169% (10% average annual growth) between 1990 and 2000. Despite the dramatic increase, the per capita income of LaBarge barely exceeded the poverty level (\$18,244). The poverty rate significantly decreased from 24.5% in 1989 to 12.3% in 1999; however, it still exceeds the poverty rate in both the state and county, as well as the other counties in the study area.

3.1.3.4 Sublette County

Sublette County residents experienced an overall increase in income, although poverty rates remained stable and unemployment rates increased over the 20-year study period.

The median household income in Sublette County fell by nearly 3% between 1980 and 1990, then increased by 10% between 1990 and 2000, for an overall increase of 7% (0.4% average

annual growth) over the 20-year study period (see Table 3.4). Personal per capita income in Sublette County followed the state trend and fell by almost 2% between 1980 and 1990 but increased by almost 9% from 1990 to 2000, for an overall increase of 7% (0.3% average annual growth) over the course of the 20-year study period. The poverty rate decreased from 9.7% in 1979 to 8.8% in 1989 but, despite the gains in personal income, increased back to 9.7% by 1999 (U.S. Census Bureau 1981, 1990, 2000a). The 2000 unemployment rate in Sublette County (3.8%) was lower than the state overall and was the lowest unemployment rate in the study area. Unemployment followed a rise-and-fall pattern similar to that experienced by the state and the other counties in the study area, with the unemployment rate increasing from 2.7% in 1980 to 3.8% in 2000 (WDERP 2002a, 2002b, 2002c).

Complete information for the potentially affected communities in Sublette County is not available for all study years. Big Piney, Marbleton, and Pinedale have experienced increases in both median household income and personal per capita income since 1980. Marbleton had the highest increase in median household income (22%; 2% average annual growth) and personal per capita income (112%; 8% average annual growth) (see Table 3.4). Despite the increase, the per capita income of Marbleton barely exceeds the poverty level and no personal per capita income is reported for Boulder. The median household income in Boulder in 2000 was only \$12,500--68.5% of the poverty level (\$18,244). The highest reported poverty rates in the three-county study area in 2000 were in Sublette County--Boulder (33.3%), Daniel (24.4%), and Bondurant (19.2%). Although poverty in Sublette County has remained relatively stable, the poverty rates in Marbleton and Pinedale have decreased since 1989. EPS indicates that the fastest growing area of personal income is from non-labor sources--presumably in-migrants attracted by the quality of life in the community (personal communication, December 2004, with Roy Allen, Economist, BLM Wyoming State Office, Cheyenne).

3.1.3.5 Sweetwater County

The median household income in Sweetwater County fell by 5% between 1980 and 1990 and fell again by 3% between 1990 and 2000, for an overall decrease of 8% (-0.4% average annual change) over the course of the 20-year study period (see Table 3.4). However, personal per capita income increased 53% from 1980 to 1990 and 67% from 1990 to 2000, for an overall

increase of 156% over the course of the 20-year study period (Table 3.4). The poverty rate increased 42% from 1979 to 1989 but only increased 5% from 1989 to 1999 (U.S. Census Bureau 1981, 1990, 2000a). The 2000 unemployment rate in Sweetwater County was 4.8% and was higher than the state and nation. Unemployment followed a rise-and-fall pattern similar to that experienced by the state and the other counties in the study area, with the unemployment rate increasing from 3.7% in 1980 to 5.5% in 1990, then falling to 4.8% by 2000 (WDERP 2002a, 2002b, 2002c).

Rock Springs experienced a decline in median household income (-0.4%) from 1980 to 1990 but experienced an increase (165%) from 1990 to 2000, for an overall increase of 164% (5% average annual growth) over the 20-year study period (see Table 3.4). Personal per capita income increased (151%) from 1980 to 1990 and again from 1990 to 2000 (73%), for an overall increase of 334% (8% average annual growth) over the course of the 20-year study period. Despite the increase in personal income, the Rock Springs poverty level increased from 5.8% in 1979 to 8.5% in 1989 and to 9.4% in 1999.

Information for Eden and Farson in Sweetwater County was not collected until the 2000 census. However, the median household income in Eden was the highest in the three-county study area (\$52,625), and Farson had the lowest poverty level in the three-county study area in 1999 (0.0%) (see Table 3.4).

3.1.4 Workforce Age, Gender, and Disabilities

Workforce information was obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau (2000e, 2000f), because EPS does not address the workforce on a national level; therefore, census information is presented in this section. For the purposes of this report, the civilian labor force is defined as all persons between 16 and 66 years of age (retirement age is 67) in the civilian non-institutional population who either had a job or were looking for a job in the last 12 months and who did not have an employment disability. Employment disability was defined for the purposes of the last census as a condition that had lasted for 6 months or more:

- that limited the kind or amount of work that he or she could do at a job,
- that prevented him or her from working at a job,

- that made it difficult to go outside the home alone (for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office), and
- that made it difficult to take care of his or her own personal needs such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home.

Based on the age of residents, employment disability information, and the unemployment rates in each county, there is a civilian labor force of approximately 1,719 unemployed working-age residents available for employment in the study area (Table 3.5). However, there may be some disconnect between published data and the actual available labor force. A labor shortage has been reported in all sectors in Sweetwater County, with as many as 600 job vacancies existing in November 2004 (Mast 2004). Additionally, the new Halliburton facility has reported that it is having difficulty filling the 100 new jobs created by its facility in Rock Springs (Mast 2004).

Table 3.5 Population and Workforce, 2000.¹

Sex and Age	U.S.	Wyoming	County		
			Lincoln	Sublette	Sweetwater
Male					
0-15 years	32,919,334	57,604	1,985	680	4,727
16-66 years	92,539,411	168,540	4,627	2,080	13,168
67 years and over	12,594,818	22,109	763	281	1,072
Total males	138,053,563	248,253	7,375	3,041	18,967
Female					
0-15 years	31,353,445	54,266	1,901	663	4,515
16-66 years	93,508,194	162,400	4,455	1,926	12,533
67 years and over	18,506,704	28,863	842	290	1,598
Total females	143,368,343	245,529	7,198	2,879	18,646
Total all ages	281,421,906	493,782	14,573	5,920	37,613
Total working age	186,047,605	330,940	9,082	4,006	25,701
Persons with disabilities ²	57,890,659	30,952	633	325	1,942
Total potential workforce	128,156,946	299,988	8,449	3,681	23,759
Unemployment rate	4.0%	3.9%	5.2%	3.8%	4.8%
Number of Persons Available for Employment	5,126,277	11,699	439	139	1,140

¹ U.S. Census Bureau (2000e).

² U.S. Census Bureau (2000f).

3.1.4.1 United States

As a whole, in 2000, the population of the U.S. was almost equally divided between males (49%) and females (51%). There were 186,047,605 (66% of the total population) working-age residents in the U.S. (U.S. Census Bureau 2000e) (Table 3.5). According to census records, 57,890,659 individuals in the U.S. were work disabled (U.S. Census Bureau 2000f), leaving a total of 128,156,946 working-age individuals nationwide (Table 3.5). Given an unemployment rate of 4%, there were approximately 5,126,277 unemployed residents of working age available for employment in the nation.

3.1.4.2 Wyoming

As a whole, in 2000, the population of Wyoming was almost equally divided between males (248,253; 50.3%) and females (245,529; 49.7%) (see Table 3.5). There are 330,940 (67% of the total population) working age residents in Wyoming (U.S. Census Bureau 2000e). According to census records, 30,952 individuals in Wyoming are work-disabled (U.S. Census Bureau 2000f), leaving a total of 299,988 working age individuals statewide. Given an unemployment rate of 3.9%, there are approximately 11,699 unemployed residents of working age available for employment in the state.

3.1.4.3 Lincoln County

The population of Lincoln County was nearly equally divided between males (7,375; 51%) and females (7,198; 49%) (see Table 3.5). There are 9,082 (62%) working-age residents in Lincoln County (U.S. Census Bureau 2000e). Of these, the census indicates that 633 people are work disabled (U.S. Census Bureau 2000f), leaving 8,449 working age individuals available for employment. Given an unemployment rate of 5.2%, there are approximately 439 unemployed residents of working age available for employment in Lincoln County.

3.1.4.4 Sublette County

The population in Sublette County had slightly more males (3,041; 51%) than females (2,879; 49%) (see Table 3.5). There are 4,006 (68%) working-age residents in Sublette County (U.S. Census Bureau 2000e). Of these, the census indicates that 325 individuals are work disabled (U.S. Census Bureau 2000f), leaving a total of 3,681 working age individuals available for employment. Given an unemployment rate of 3.8%, there are approximately 139 unemployed residents of working age available for employment in Sublette County.

3.1.4.5 Sweetwater County

The population of Sweetwater County was nearly equally divided between males (18,967; 50%) and females (18,646; 50%) (see Table 3.5). There are 25,701 (68%) working-age residents in Sweetwater County (U.S. Census Bureau 2000e). Of these, the census indicates that 1,942 individuals are work disabled (U.S. Census Bureau 2000f), leaving a total of 23,759 working-age individuals available for employment. Given an unemployment rate of 4.8%, there are approximately 1,140 unemployed residents of working age available for employment in Sweetwater County.

3.1.5 Quality of Living

Data on quality of living for each county in the study area were obtained from the Wyoming Business Council (2002b, 2002c, 2002d), WDAI (2002b), and personal communications. Due to the remote and unique area encompassed by the JIDPA and SPPA, the U.S. is not included in the quality of life analysis, with the exception of crime statistics.

3.1.5.1 Crime

The crime indexes are "100" based, meaning that a value of 100 for a particular level of geography is the average national value. For example, a value of 150 indicates that the area has one and a half times the average risk level. A value of 50 indicates that the area is at half the average risk level.

Wyoming has a low crime index compared to the national average, with the index for personal crimes at 49--about half the national index--and property crimes at 71--about three-fourths the national index. The highest individual crime index for personal crime in Wyoming is for rape (80), which is higher than the index for any of the counties in the study area. The highest Wyoming crime index for crimes against property is larceny (115)--15% greater than the national average (Wyoming Business Council 2002b).

The overall personal crime index in the study area is less than the national average (ranging from 30 to 60%), although murder (133% in Sublette County) exceeds the national average. The crimes against property index is generally lower than the national average (ranging from 33 to 76%), with the exception of larceny (155% in Sweetwater County).

Sublette County has implemented an enhanced 911 system as part of community policing efforts and to promote citizen's health and safety (Sublette County Sheriff's Department 2002). A 911 System Health Questionnaire identifies health concerns for local area citizens, which is included as part of a computer system used to assist medical, fire, and law enforcement in meeting the needs of victims in the event of an emergency. Additionally, Sublette County has implemented: an innovative Ranch Watch program; child identification and fingerprinting; McGruff (child safety); D.A.R.E.; citizen's academy; seminars on drug awareness, shoplifting, and check fraud; and vacation watch program to aid in the prevention of crime in this largely rural area.

The Sublette County Sheriff's Department staff includes a sheriff, undersheriff, lieutenant, emergency management coordinator, three detectives, a probation/resource officer, two patrol sergeants, a seasonal forest patrol deputy, five patrol deputies for Big Piney/Marbleton, five patrol deputies for Pinedale, four patrol deputies for the county, a detention sergeant and five detention deputies, a communication sergeant and five communication deputies, an office manager, and three secretaries/clerks (Sublette County Sheriff's Department 2002).

The Sublette County Sheriff's office services all of Sublette County and the affected towns within the Sublette County. While calls for service have increased in recent years (from 3,000 in 1995 to 7,000 in 2003), approximately 40% of the increased demand is a result of

displaced Jackson Hole residents who have in-migrated to Sublette County in an attempt to find housing; the remaining 60% of the increase results from a combination of Jonah Field workers and tourists (ranging from 11,000 to 14,000 visitors per day during the summer) (personal communication, May 2004, Sheriff Hank Ruland, Sublette County Sheriff's Department, Pinedale, Wyoming). The budget has increased from \$1.0 million in 1995 to more than \$4.5 million in 2004. The majority of calls for service resulting from Jonah Field development are medical emergencies not involved with criminal action, although some increase in speeding violations can be attributed to the Jonah Field workers. According to Sheriff Ruland, the oil and gas workers are welcome and contributing members of the community who show that they genuinely care about the community by participating in such activities as community clean-up days. Additionally, recent improvements in the county legal system (new jail, courthouse, equipment, competitive wages, increased staffing [up from 12 officers in 1995 to 26 sheriff's deputies and 21 jail officers in 2003], and vehicles) are a direct result of the tax revenues resulting from natural gas activities in the Jonah Field.

The Sheriff's department and Sublette County would not have been able to sufficiently expand to keep up with the increased demand for services without those revenues (personal communication, May 2004, Sheriff Hank Ruland, Sublette County Sheriff's Department, Pinedale, Wyoming). However, service calls increased from 4,032 in 1995 to 7,347 in 2003 (Royster 2004). According to Sheriff Ruland, the biggest crime problem in Sublette County is methamphetamine. Drug use also leads to increases in domestic violence and bar fights--particularly within the temporary worker demographic. Although there has been an increase in drug use in Sublette County, Ruland does not equate that increase to oil and gas workers--it is a state-wide problem (Royster 2004). Additionally, Ruland recognizes that any increase in population--including visiting hunters and other tourists--result in an increase in drug and alcohol-related calls (Royster 2004). The majority of law enforcement calls in Sublette County still involve traffic--people speeding or running stop signs. One study indicates that transient workers pose challenges to law enforcement primarily in the form of highway safety and increased substance abuse (Blevins et al. 2204.) However, it is estimated that crime in Sublette and Sweetwater County has increased by 80% since 2000, largely as a result of oil and gas development (personal communication, December 2004, Marilyn Filkins, Sublette County Attorney [formerly Sweetwater Deputy County Attorney], Pinedale). At the end of 2004, the

Sublette County Attorney's office had 1,200 open cases and had hired an assistant county attorney to handle only criminal cases. Additionally, she indicated that in 2000-2001, there were one or fewer felony arrests in Sublette County, in 2004 the average is approximately one felony arrest per week and many of those are egregious aggravated assaults. Ms. Filkins also reports gang-like behavior from various drilling and pipeline crews. Increases in felonies and drug-related calls have been reported by the Sweetwater County Sheriff and the Chief of Police in Rock Springs, and these were primarily attributed to oil and gas workers (crime report to Pinedale/Anticline Working Group (PAWG) presented by Jana Weber) (personal communication, December 2004, with Roy Allen, Economist, BLM Wyoming State Office, Cheyenne). Ms. Filkins holds the opinion that Sweetwater County has a higher incident of crime related to methamphetamine than Sublette County.

It should be noted that both Questar (a local oil and gas producer) and EnCana require random drug testing for employees and subcontractors. Additionally, EnCana sponsors training sessions for emergency response personnel and Questar donates money to family violence organizations (Royster 2004). However, one of the smaller local operators is reported to have delayed drug-testing for a year and a half, and when a random drug test was performed, 16 of 18 workers on a drill rig tested positive and were fired (personal communication, December 2004, Marilyn Filkins, Sublette County Attorney [formerly Sweetwater Deputy County Attorney], Pinedale).

3.1.5.2 Infrastructure

County and community profile information was primarily obtained from BLM (1997) as well as local community websites and other extant information.

Lincoln County

In Lincoln County, LaBarge is the only potentially affected community. It was incorporated in 1973 and is located in Lincoln County on U.S. Highway 189 approximately 75 mi north of Green River and 21 mi south of Big Piney. The town has a mayor/council, one full-time and one part-time policeman, 911 emergency telephone service, and a 15 member volunteer fire

department. There is a 6,000-volume library, one day care center, one senior center, four churches, one motel with 36 rooms, and an RV park with six spaces. Medical services are provided by a weekly clinic and by ambulance service, and communications include a weekly newspaper, cable TV, and a post office. Recreational facilities include one ice skating rink, two baseball fields, bike paths, two parks, and a small airport. It has been reported that there is a shortage of health-care providers in Sublette County (Royster 2004). Some health-care providers may work shifts up to 52 hours straight. The Pinedale Medical Clinic serviced approximately 12,000 patients in 2003--mostly oil and gas workers.

Sublette County

Sublette County has three airports; 26 churches; three libraries; five medical facilities (however, the nearest hospitals are in Jackson and Rock Springs, Wyoming); two museums; two newspapers; nine post offices (Big Piney, Bondurant, Boulder, Cora, Daniel, Farson, LaBarge, Marbleton, and Pinedale); and two school districts including three elementary schools, two middle schools, two high schools, and a private school, with higher education available from Western Community College's distance learning program; and utilities/services are provided by one telephone company, two garbage/refuse services, one cable television provider, three natural gas suppliers, one electricity supplier, and one coal company. Citizen organizations are important to Sublette County's infrastructure and include volunteer fire departments, a search-and-rescue organization, and a citizen's recycling program (Sublette.Com 2001; Pinedale Online 2002).

Pinedale. Located approximately 100 mi northwest of Rock Springs and 32 mi north of the JIDPA on U.S. Highway 191, Pinedale is the county seat of Sublette County. The town has a mayor/council government, 911 emergency service, and a volunteer fire department. Police protection for the town is provided through contract with the Sublette County Sheriff's Office. There is a 37,000-volume library, one day care center, one senior center, nine churches, 11 hotels/motels with a total of 162 rooms, and a recreational vehicle (RV) park with 44 spaces. Medical services include a clinic, three doctors, a physician's assistant, one dentist, ambulance service, and a nursing home with 107 rooms. Communications include a weekly newspaper, cable TV, and a post office. There is one golf course, one ice skating rink, bike paths, two

parks, and a recreation center, as well as a small airport. It has been reported that there is a shortage of health-care providers in Sublette County. Some health-care providers may work shifts of up to 52 hours straight. The Pinedale Medical Clinic serviced approximately 12,000 patients last year--mostly oil and gas workers (Royster 2004).

Pinedale has a variety of establishments for overnight lodging. A Best Western and Super 8 are located on the west end of town and offer the most rooms. A variety of smaller motels are located in the downtown area. The surrounding area has several bed and breakfasts, guest ranches and lodges, and individual cabins available for rent. Tourism in and around Pinedale, and in Sublette County generally, is a major business with the primary attraction being the natural resources in the area and the many outdoor activities associated with them, including hunting, fishing, camping, backpacking and hiking, wilderness escapes, horseback riding, mountain biking, golf, wildlife viewing, downhill skiing, cross-country skiing, and snowmobiling.

Big Piney. Big Piney is located on U.S. Highway 189 about 95 mi north of Green River and 35 mi southwest of Pinedale. The town has a mayor/council government, 911 emergency service, and a voluntary fire department. Police protection is provided by the Sublette County Sheriff's Office. There is a 40,000-volume library, one day care center, six churches, and three motels. Medical services include two doctors, one dentist, and ambulance service. Communications include a weekly newspaper, cable TV, and a post office. There is one ice skating rink, one bike path, three parks, three baseball fields, one swimming pool, and a small airport. Major employers include the oil and gas industry, agriculture, and retail trade and services.

Marbleton. Marbleton is located on U.S. Highway 189, 1 mi north of Big Piney. Marbleton has an RV park and picnic grounds, two motels, a coffee shop and restaurant, gas stations, retail shops, a movie theater, a medical clinic, and an airport. Major industries include ranching, oil and gas, and recreation.

Boulder. Boulder is an unincorporated community located on U.S. Highway 191, 12 mi south of Pinedale and 85 mi north of Rock Springs. Boulder has a post office and the Boulder Store, which includes a store, gas station, RV park (nine spaces), motel (nine rooms), restaurant, and bar.

Sweetwater County

Sweetwater County is located in the southwestern part of Wyoming with 60 mi of its border touching the states of Utah and Colorado. The county consists of 10,497 sq mi. The two largest cities in the county are Rock Springs and Green River.

Rock Springs. Established in 1888 as a mining town, the cultural tradition in Rock Springs emphasizes natural resources as the driving force behind its economy (Rock Springs Chamber of Commerce 2004). Rock Springs is located along Interstate 80 (I-80) in west-central Sweetwater County and serves as the economic hub of the area. Law enforcement and fire protection services are available, as well as a 911 emergency number. Public education is provided by 11 elementary schools, two junior high schools, one high school, and Western Wyoming Community College (a 2-year junior college). Community services consist of two libraries (107,000 total volumes), eight day care centers, and 32 churches. Commercial services include two shopping centers, five convention facilities (with a total capacity of 4,660 persons), 31 hotels/motels (1,680 total rooms), an RV park (50 spaces), and several mobile home parks. Medical care is provided by a hospital (100 beds), a nursing home (100 rooms), 33 doctors, 24 dentists, and an ambulance service. Communications consist of two local newspapers (one published in Rock Springs and one in Green River), cable television, telephone service, two AM and three FM radio stations, and two post offices.

Recreation resources include 17 baseball fields, 24 tennis courts, six swimming pools, eight soccer fields, a golf course, one ice skating rink, two recreation centers, and 24 parks. Outdoor recreation opportunities available within 30 mi of the city include Flaming Gorge National

Recreation Area and various opportunities on BLM-administered lands, including Boar's Tusk, sand dunes, petroglyphs, and the Oregon/California Trails.

Cultural/entertainment attractions include the Red Desert Rodeo, Wild Horse Days, the Sweetwater County Museum, the historical Rock Springs City Hall Museum, the Fine Arts Center, and the Western Wyoming Community College Dinosaur Collection.

Rock Springs is serviced by two commercial airlines providing flights to and from the Rock Springs Airport, two bus lines, four car rental services, and two taxi services.

Eden/Farson. Eden and Farson are two unincorporated communities located on U.S. Highway 191 about 40 mi northwest of Rock Springs and 28 mi southeast of the JIDPA. The communities are governed by Sweetwater County and have a resident sheriff's officer and highway patrolman, a 26-member volunteer fire department, ambulance service, and 911 emergency phone service. There are four churches, two gas stations, two cafes, two bars, and a convenience store. Recreational facilities include a youth center and a county park.

Eden and Farson are not serviced by a doctor, nurse, or dentist, although there is an emergency medical technician service. The nearest medical facility is in Rock Springs. There is one elementary and one secondary school. Bridger Valley Electric supplies energy and three vendors supply propane for heating. Residents have individual wells and septic systems, and solid waste disposal facilities are available. Housing is limited, with farm and ranch homes constituting the primary type of housing.

3.1.5.3 Housing

Historic information on housing was obtained from the WDAI (2002a), and projected data were obtained from the Wyoming Business Council (2002d), these data are presented in Table 3.8. Rental rates and cost as compared to the state were obtained from WDAI (2003b) (Table 3.9a), and housing values as well as percentage of income spent on housing were obtained from Wyoming Housing Database Partnership (WHDP) (2003) (Table 3.9b).

Table 3.8 Historic and Projected Housing Availability.

Housing Item	Wyoming						Lincoln					
	Historic				Projected		Historic				Projected	
	1980	1990	2000	2002	2007	2012	1980	1990	2000	2002	2007	2012
Type of Housing^{1,2}												
Vacant	N/A	34,572	30,246	38,804	38,706	39,582	N/A	1,272	1,565	1,349	1,389	1,430
Owner-occupied	N/A	114,544	135,514	139,391	149,399	159,413	N/A	3,310	4,280	4,461	4,869	5,282
Renter-occupied	N/A	54,295	58,094	58,736	60,422	62,098	N/A	826	986	1,024	1,072	1,116
Total housing units	188,217	203,411	223,854	236,931	248,527	261,093	4,671	5,408	6,831	6,834	7,330	7,828
Percent of Housing¹												
Vacant	N/A	17.0	13.5	16.4	15.6	15.2	N/A	23.5	22.9	19.7	18.9	18.3
Owner-occupied	N/A	56.3	60.5	58.8	60.1	61.1	N/A	61.2	62.7	65.3	66.4	67.5
Renter-occupied	N/A	26.7	26.0	24.8	24.3	23.8	N/A	15.3	14.4	15.0	14.6	14.30
No. of Building Permits²	3,845	692	1,582	2,045	--	--	30	3	145	204	--	--
Housing Item	Sublette						Sweetwater					
	Historic				Projected		Historic				Projected	
	1980	1990	2000	2002	2007	2012	1980	1990	2000	2002	2007	2012
Type of Housing^{1,2}												
Vacant	N/A	1,077	1,181	1,155	1,177	1,201	N/A	1,828	1,816	2,075	2,063	2,107
Owner-occupied	N/A	1,281	1,737	1,820	2,055	2,289	N/A	9,552	10,586	10,722	10,960	11,154
Renter-occupied	N/A	553	634	652	692	733	N/A	4,065	3,519	3,420	3,168	2,926
Total housing units	2,393	2,911	3,552	3,627	3,924	4,223	15,116	15,445	15,921	16,217	16,191	16,187
Percent of Housing¹												
Vacant	N/A	37.0	33.2	31.8	30.0	28.4	N/A	11.8	11.4	12.8	12.7	13.0
Owner-occupied	N/A	44.0	48.9	50.2	52.4	54.2	N/A	61.8	66.5	66.1	67.7	68.9
Renter-occupied	N/A	19.0	17.9	18.0	17.6	17.4	N/A	26.3	22.1	21.1	19.6	18.1
No. of Building Permits²	82	37	54	88	--	--	801	56	41	48	--	--

¹ Historic data from WDAI (2002a); projected data from Wyoming Business Council (2002d). Reported average availability may not accurately reflect actual availability within particular communities (e.g., Pinedale) that have already been impacted by other projects (e.g., Pinedale/Anticline Project) in the area.

² Total residential units (i.e., single family units, duplex units, tri- and four-plex units, and multi-family units) (Wyoming Housing Database Partnership 2003).

Table 3.9a Average Rental Rates.¹

Location	Apartment ²			House ³			Mobile Home ⁴			Mobile Home Lot ⁵		
	Fourth Quarter			Fourth Quarter			Fourth Quarter			Fourth Quarter		
	2001 (\$)	2002 (\$)	Percent Change	2001 (\$)	2002 (\$)	Percent Change	2001 (\$)	2002 (\$)	Percent Change	2001 (\$)	2002 (\$)	Percent Change
Lincoln	292	332	13.7	400	388	-3.1	315	304	-3.4	158	163	3.2
Sublette	441	534	21.1	613	655	7.0	350	457	30.6	175	165	-5.7
Sweetwater	390	392	0.5	533	516	-3.2	422	422	0.0	201	197	-2.2
Wyoming average	430	443	3.0	599	617	3.0	436	448	2.8	178	183	3.1

¹ WDAI (2003b). Reported average rental rates may not accurately reflect actual rates within particular communities (e.g., Pinedale) that have already been impacted by other projects (e.g., Pinedale/Anticline Project) in the area.

² Two-bedroom, unfurnished, excluding gas and electric.

³ Two or three-bedroom, single family, excluding gas and electric.

⁴ This price reflects total monthly rental expense, including lot rent.

⁵ Single-wide, including water.

The U.S. Census Bureau defines a housing unit as "a house, an apartment, a group of rooms or a single room intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live separately from any other individuals in the building and which have a direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. In accordance with this definition, each apartment unit in an apartment building is counted as one housing unit" (WHDP 2003). Residences reported herein include single family units (including mobile homes), duplex units, tri- and four-plex units, and multi-family units. The habitability of vacant residences is unknown, and the acceptability of any individual housing unit is not quantifiable and is subjective for each individual tenant. Housing units are locations intended to be permanent living residences and do not include transient lodging facilities such as hotels, motels, and bed-and-breakfasts.

Table 3.9b Housing Values and Percentage of Income Spent on Housing, 2000.¹

	Wyoming	County		
		Lincoln	Sublette	Sweetwater
Housing Values				
Number of Occupied Units	193,608	5,266	2,371	14,105
Median Value	\$96,600	\$95,300	\$112,000	\$104,200
Median Monthly Owner Costs				
Mortgage	\$825	\$855	\$847	\$953
No mortgage	\$229	\$233	\$243	\$231
Median Selected Renter Costs				
Contract Rent	\$373	\$362	\$413	\$363
Gross Rent	\$437	\$434	\$523	\$428
Percentage of Income Spent on Housing²				
Rental Units				
Number of Units	55,793	921	502	3,488
Less than 10%	5,109	101	41	449
10-14%	8,331	167	74	715
15-19%	8,150	176	50	487
20-24%	6,533	82	58	402
25-29%	4,914	54	23	286
30-34%	3,569	30	21	162
35-39%	2,641	28	13	134
40-49%	3,177	81	32	125
>50%	7,179	120	75	385
Not computed	6,190	921	115	343
Units with Mortgage				
Number of Units	62,809	1,838	473	5,128
Less than 10%	5,157	126	35	426
10-14%	13,007	347	87	1,173
15-19%	13,879	363	85	1,201
20-24%	10,691	296	69	833
25-29%	6,845	222	63	567
30-34%	3,783	118	45	325
35-39%	2,465	76	16	164
40-49%	2,691	139	15	157
>50%	4,081	139	56	259
Not computed	210	12	2	23
Units Without Mortgage				
Number of Units	32,782	1,147	389	2,155
Less than 10%	19,215	688	239	1,423
10-14%	5,770	235	54	371
15-19%	2,737	96	24	122
20-24%	1,703	38	32	93
25-29%	921	24	11	39
30-34%	565	17	9	20
35-39%	322	23	4	23
40-49%	328	17	8	13
>50%	911	17	6	44
Not computed	310	12	2	7
Total No. of Units Compiled for Income Spent on Housing²	151,384	3,906	1,364	10,771

¹ WHDP (2003).² Total number of units used by WDHP to calculate percentage of income spent on housing unit information does not equal total number of occupied units.

3.1.5.3.1 Wyoming

In 2002, Wyoming had a total of 236,931 housing units with a 16.4% vacancy rate (38,804 vacant units). More than 2,000 residential housing building permits were issued state-wide in 2002 (WHDP 2003) (Table 3.8).

The cost of rental housing for the fourth quarter of 2002 increased between 2.8 and 3.1% from 2001 for all types of housing in Wyoming. The highest rent in the fourth quarter of 2002 was for houses at \$617, up 3.0% from the previous year, and the lowest rent was for mobile home lots at \$183 (assumes the renter owns a mobile home to place on a lot), up 3.1% from the previous year (Table 3.9a).

According to WHDP (2003), 193,608 residential units in Wyoming were occupied in 2000 (Table 3.9b). The median value of these units was \$96,600, with a median mortgage payment of \$825 and a median gross rent of \$437. Of the 151,384 units surveyed for percentage of income spent on housing, 36.9% of these units were rentals, 41.5% were mortgaged units, and 21.7% were units without a mortgage. Some occupants paid more than 50% of their income for housing costs (12.9% of renters, 6.5% of mortgaged unit owners, and 2.8% of unmortgaged unit occupants) (Table 3.9b).

3.1.5.3.2 Lincoln County

In 2002, Lincoln County had the fewest renter-occupied units (15%, 1,024 units) in the study area. There were 1,349 vacant units (19.7%) in Lincoln County. However, the greatest number of residential building permits (204) in the study area was issued in Lincoln County (WHDP 2003) (see Table 3.8).

Lincoln County had the lowest rental costs in the study area in both 2001 and 2002. The cost of rental housing for the fourth quarter of 2002 increased over 2001 for apartments (13.7%) and mobile home lots (3.2%), while the rates for houses (-3.1%) and mobile homes (-3.4%)

decreased during the same period. The highest rent in the fourth quarter of 2002 in Lincoln County was for houses (\$388) and the lowest was for mobile home lots (\$163) (see Table 3.9a).

According to WHDP (2003), 5,266 residential units in Lincoln County were occupied in 2000 (see Table 3.9b). The median value of these units was \$95,300, with a median mortgage payment of \$855 and a median gross rent of \$434. Of the 3,906 units surveyed for percentage of income spent on housing, 23.6% were rentals, 47.1% were mortgaged units, and 29.4% were units without a mortgage. In Lincoln County, 8.8% of renters, 7.8% of mortgaged unit occupants, and 1.5% of unmortgaged unit occupants spent more than half their income on housing costs.

3.1.5.3.3 Sublette County

In 2002, Sublette County had the highest officially reported vacancy rate in the study area (31.8%, 1,155 vacant units), and the lowest number of owner-occupied units (50.2%) (see Table 3.8). However, individuals have reported that it was difficult to rent or purchase adequate housing in Sublette County and a surplus apparently does not exist (personal communication, Bill Lanning, BLM, PFO). No housing is available in Pinedale, Big Piney, or Marbleton (personal communication, May 20, 2004, with Patti Raisch, Pinedale Town Clerk; Vicky Brown, Big Piney Town Clerk; Alice Griggs, Marbleton Town Clerk; and Mary Langford, Sublette County Clerk). According to Ms. Langford, most of the housing impact in the town of Pinedale originates from administrators associated with oil and gas field development, rather than oil and gas field workers. However, according to Sheriff Hank Ruland, up to 40% of the demand on his office results from the in-migration of dislocated Teton County residents who cannot find adequate housing in Jackson Hole (personal communication, May 21, 2004, with Sheriff Hank Ruland, Sublette County Sheriff's Department). Therefore, a large percentage of the housing demand may result from dislocated Teton County residents rather than oil and gas workers. This view is shared by Cyd Goodrich, Ms. Goodrich stipulates that there is no low-income housing available in the Pinedale community. She holds the opinion that much of the pressure is from higher-middle to lower-upper income families moving out of Teton County and

she has never heard anyone express a lack of interest in moving to Pinedale because of oil and gas development. However, most of the affected individuals who encounter difficulty obtaining housing are native residents of Pinedale, especially young or newly married, under-employed couples who simply cannot afford the high rental rates and are not in a position to purchase. The vacancy rate for rentals/hotels/motels in summer (April-November) is estimated to be 0%, while it is less than 10% the rest of the year and declining (personal communication, December 2004, with Cyd Goodrich, Realtor, Pinedale Properties). Much of the seasonal pressure on housing comes from seasonal, often migrant workers from Canada, who come on work visas. Landlords offer only one-year leases and do not allow subletting, so, although the houses are only used during the drilling season by workers in areas without year-round operations and sit vacant the rest of the year, other workers who are involved in year-round operations have difficulty finding adequate housing. Housing pressures are less in the southern part of the county, because there are no direct roads to the oil and gas fields (personal communication, December 2004, with Cyd Goodrich, Realtor, Pinedale Properties). Additionally, the demand for new housing apparently exceeds the rate of building. A total of 88 new residential building permits were issued in Sublette County in 2002 (WHDP 2003).

Sublette County had the highest rental costs for apartments (\$534, up 21.1% from the fourth quarter of 2001), houses (\$655, up 7.0%), and mobile homes (\$457, up 30.6%) in the study area in the fourth quarter of 2002--these were also the greatest increases in the study area, and Sublette County was the only county in the study area to see an increase in rental rates for houses. However, Sublette County had the greatest decrease in rental rates for mobile home lots (-5.7%) in the study area (see Table 3.9a). In 2004, rent for single family homes ranges from \$1,000-\$1,500/month, while small apartments in multi-unit facilities range from \$850-\$1,000/month (personal communication, December 2004, with Cyd Goodrich, Realtor, Pinedale Properties).

According to WHDP (2003), 2,371 residential units in Sublette County were occupied in 2000 (see Table 3.9b). The median value of these units was \$112,000, with a median mortgage payment of \$847 and a median gross rent of \$523. Of the 1,364 units surveyed for percentage of income spent on housing, 36.8% were rentals, 34.7% were mortgaged units, and 28.5% were units without a mortgage. In Sublette County, 14.9% of renters, 18.4% of mortgaged unit occupants, and 61.4% of unmortgaged unit occupants spent more than half their income on housing costs.

Plans are underway to build another motel in town and several mancamps are currently under discussion by area operators for permitting to alleviate some of the pressures on housing (personal communication, December 2004, with Cyd Goodrich, Realtor, Pinedale Properties). Several housing developments are also being planned (personal communication, December 2004, with Roy Allen, Economist, BLM Wyoming State Office, Cheyenne).

3.1.5.3.4 Sweetwater County

In 2002, Sweetwater County had the highest number of owner-occupied units (10,722, 66.1%), the highest number of renter-occupied units (3,420, 21.1%), and the lowest vacancy rate (2,075 units, 12.8%) (Table 3.8). A total of 48 new residential building permits were issued in Sweetwater County in 2002 (WHDP 2003).

Sweetwater County had the highest rental costs for mobile home lots (\$197) in the study area in the fourth quarter of 2002. However, the average rent for mobile home lots decreased by 2.2% from the previous year. Rental rates for Sweetwater County remained relatively stable or declined from the rates for the previous year across the board, with the greatest decrease in the study area in rates for houses (-3.2%) and the lowest increase in the study area in rental rates for apartments (0.5%). The rates for mobile homes did not change (Table 3.9b).

According to WHDP (2003), 14,105 residential units in Sweetwater County were occupied in 2000 (Table 3.9b). The median value of these units was \$104,200, with a median mortgage

payment of \$953 and a median gross rent of \$428. Of the 10,771 units surveyed for percentage of income spent on housing, 32.4% were rentals, 47.6% were mortgaged units, and 20.0% were units without a mortgage. In Sweetwater County, 11.0% of renters, 5.1% of mortgaged unit occupants, and 2.0% of unmortgaged unit occupants paid more than 50% of their income for housing costs.

3.1.5.4 Cost of Living and Inflation

Cost of living and inflation information was obtained from the Wyoming Cost of Living Index (WCLI) for the fourth quarter of 2002 (WDAI 2003b). The WCLI is a summary of price data collected from 27 cities and towns throughout Wyoming over the period of January 8, 9, and 10, 2003. The price data collected are used to build a comparative index and to estimate inflation rates for Wyoming and the five regions of the state (Table 3.10).

Twenty-seven communities across the state were included in the WCLI based on the following criteria. First, the largest city or town in each county was priced. In addition, prices were collected in any city or town with a population of more than 5,000 persons or where a city or town had at least 85% of that county's largest community's population. In counties where only one community was priced, those prices were used to represent the entire county. In counties where two communities were priced, a population-based weighted average of the prices for the two communities was used for the entire county.

The 140 items surveyed were aggregated into six categories, which were then weighted according to their overall importance in the average consumer's budget. These categories and their respective weight components included housing (46.3%), transportation (17.1%), food (14.7%), recreation and personal care (10.3%), apparel (5.8%), and medical costs (5.8%). The housing category, due to its relative importance in the average consumer's budget, carries the largest weight factor and is the most influential category in both the comparative index and the inflation rates.

Table 3.10 Comparative Cost of Living Index.¹

Rank	County	All Items	Food	Housing	Apparel	Transportation	Medical	Recreation and Personal Care
1	Teton	139	105	174	121	104	110	111
2	Sheridan	106	107	107	120	100	107	104
3	Sublette	105	96	107	123	101	97	110
4	Campbell	105	100	111	87	99	101	102
5	Laramie	104	107	109	94	98	100	97
6	Johnson	103	105	100	132	100	99	106
7	Albany	102	94	107	103	101	99	96
8	Natrona	99	105	98	103	100	98	96
9	Sweetwater	98	100	95	94	100	99	103
10	Park	97	99	92	107	101	102	101
11	Carbon	94	105	85	91	102	96	107
12	Converse	94	95	90	89	100	98	98
13	Fremont	93	89	91	87	101	99	100
14	Hot Springs	93	98	83	102	102	104	103
15	Uinta	93	92	89	87	100	105	98
16	Goshen	91	93	85	99	99	97	99
17	Platte	91	100	80	107	100	95	100
18	Lincoln	91	90	84	102	100	92	99
19	Big Horn	89	96	77	117	100	95	99
20	Washakie	89	92	78	112	99	101	98
21	Niobrara	88	90	74	104	101	103	106
22	Crook	87	93	76	98	100	93	101
23	Weston	87	89	76	93	101	109	100

¹ Fourth quarter 2002. Prices as of January 8, 9, and 10, 2003 (statewide average = 100) (WDAI 2003b).

The WCLI compared each county's price level to the statewide average for the fourth quarter of 2002. All 23 counties were included to create the comparative index and are included in Table 3.10 for purposes of comparison. The WCLI reflected only the price level of each county, at the time of data collection, compared with the statewide average of 100.

3.1.5.4.1 Lincoln County

Lincoln County ranked 18th in the state in the fourth quarter of 2002, and had a significantly lower cost of living than the other counties in the study area with an all-items index of 91. Housing had the lowest index value (84) and apparel (102) had the highest index value in the county.

3.1.5.4.2 Sublette County

Sublette County was the third most expensive county in the state in the fourth quarter of 2002 and had the highest cost of living in the study area with an all items ranking of 105 (Table 3.10). Sublette County had the highest index in the study area for housing (107), apparel (123), transportation (101), and recreation and personal care (110).

3.1.5.4.3 Sweetwater County

Sweetwater County was ranked ninth in the state in the fourth quarter of 2002 (see Table 3.10). It had the highest index in the study area for food (100) and medical (103). Sweetwater County had the lowest index in the study area for apparel (94).

3.1.5.5 Inflation

Tables 3.11 and 3.12 show estimated Wyoming inflation rates. Table 3.11 shows estimated inflation rates for all categories and the respective category weights. Table 3.12 shows the estimated annual all items inflation rates for the five regions of the state, as well as statewide rates. The inflation rate represents the percent change in the price level of a standard basket of selected consumer items priced this quarter, compared with the price level of the same goods recorded one year ago. WDAI (2003b) weighted the data by population to more accurately represent the price changes experienced by the majority of consumers in Wyoming. Nationally, the inflation rate from December 2001 to December 2002 was 2.4% (CPI), as reported by the BLS.

The Wyoming annual all-items inflation rate for the fourth quarter of 2002 was 3.7% (Table 3.11), with the medical category experiencing the highest inflation rate for the third consecutive period,

increasing 6.0% over the previous period. A broad increase in prices across the medical category led to the relatively high increase in healthcare-related costs. Within the medical category, health insurance costs experienced significant increases, and if this trend continues, healthcare-related inflation will continue to remain high.

The transportation and apparel categories experienced large price increases from 2001 to 2002 largely due to increased gasoline prices during that time period. At the time of pricing for the WCLI, the full impact of gasoline increases was not yet realized, but significant increases in gasoline prices were incorporated into the 4.7% increase from the previous year in transportation-related costs (Table 3.11).

The apparel category experienced an annual increase in prices of 4.5% in the fourth quarter of 2002 (Table 3.11). This category can be volatile from quarter to quarter because many of the items priced may be subject to discount sales and the timing of these sales from year to year may have a large effect on the final apparel inflation number. The southwest region, which includes the study area,

Table 3.11 Annual Inflation Rates in Wyoming by Category (Statewide Average).¹

Quarter ²	Category (%)						
	All Items	Food	Housing	Apparel	Transportation	Medical	Recreation and Personal Care
Weights	100.0	14.7	46.3	5.8	17.1	5.8	10.3
4Q96	4.8	9.3	2.4	7.0	7.0	4.1	2.9
2Q97	2.8	4.9	2.1	2.8	2.4	3.3	2.8
4Q97	2.9	4.5	2.5	-0.6	0.9	4.7	5.0
2Q98	1.5	2.6	0.9	3.6	0.0	0.2	3.7
4Q98	2.2	2.8	2.6	4.0	-2.2	0.7	6.2
2Q99	2.6	3.7	3.2	1.1	0.7	3.0	2.3
4Q99	3.1	4.7	2.5	-0.2	4.5	3.4	3.1
2Q00	4.3	4.9	3.6	-1.2	7.9	5.2	3.3
4Q00	3.2	1.8	3.9	-0.4	2.9	4.0	3.9
2Q01	4.3	3.0	6.6	3.1	1.6	4.0	2.0
4Q01	3.5	5.0	4.5	1.8	-0.1	7.3	2.3
2Q02	2.5	1.9	3.1	0.5	-0.4	5.9	4.3
4Q02	3.7	3.3	3.1	4.5	4.7	6.0	3.9

¹ Source: WDAI (2003b). Note: The 2Q99 inflation calculations mark the first time the WCLI used all 23 counties to calculate the inflation rates. Previously, only 15 counties were used. The inflation rate represents the percent change in the price level of a standard basket of selected consumer items priced this quarter, compared with the price level of the same goods recorded one year ago.

² 4Q96 = fourth quarter (October, November, December) 1996. Fourth quarter represents the December to December and 2nd Quarter represents the June to June percent change.

Table 3.12 Annual Inflation Rates for the U.S., Wyoming, and Regions.¹

Quarter ³	U.S. Consumer Price Index (%)	Wyoming (All Items %)	Region ² (All Items %)				
			Southeast	Southwest	Central	Northeast	Northwest
4Q96	3.3	4.8	5.2	4.0	5.0	4.2	4.9
2Q97	2.3	2.8	3.6	2.8	3.1	1.0	2.6
4Q97	1.7	2.9	3.3	4.0	1.9	3.0	2.2
2Q98	1.7	1.5	1.3	2.6	0.3	2.1	2.5
4Q98	1.6	2.2	2.7	2.8	1.4	2.0	2.4
2Q99	2.0	2.6	3.8	3.4	1.5	2.6	0.9
4Q99	2.7	3.1	3.6	2.6	2.8	3.4	3.0
2Q00	3.7	4.3	3.9	2.3	4.4	7.4	4.0
4Q00	3.4	3.2	2.8	2.6	3.4	6.9	3.8
2Q01	3.2	4.3	4.1	3.1	5.0	4.8	4.6
4Q01	1.6	3.5	4.9	2.3	2.9	4.0	2.6
2Q02	1.1	2.5	2.6	1.4	2.8	3.1	2.2
4Q02	2.4	3.7	3.0	2.5	5.1	5.1	2.7

¹ Source: WDAI (2003b). Note: The 2Q99 inflation calculations mark the first time the WCLI used all 23 counties to calculate the inflation rates. Previously, only 15 counties were used.

² Regional Composition for Inflation Estimate:

Southeast: Albany, Carbon, Goshen, Laramie, Niobrara, and Platte Counties.

Southwest: Lincoln, Sublette, Sweetwater, and Uinta Counties.

Central: Converse, Fremont, and Natrona Counties.

Northeast: Campbell, Crook, Johnson, Sheridan, and Weston Counties.

Northwest: Big Horn, Hot Springs, Park, Teton, and Washakie Counties.

³ 4Q96 = fourth quarter (October, November, December) 1996. Fourth quarter represents the December to December and 2nd Quarter represents the June to June percent change.

had the lowest inflation rate (2.5%) in the state for the fourth quarter of 2002 (Table 3.12). Because the regional inflation rates are calculated using a smaller sample size than the state-wide all items rate, they may be more volatile over time. Thus, when considering regional inflation rates, it must be noted that they can vary significantly from quarter to quarter.

3.1.6 Education

All study area schools are reported to have plenty of capacity for expansion of enrollment (Blevins et al. 2004). School enrollment (ADM) in Pinedale increased from 637 in 2002 to 693 in 2004 (personal communication, December 2004, with Tom Burns, Retired School Business Manager, Pinedale). The school is estimated to be operating at approximately 80-85% capacity in 2004. Mr. Burns stated that Pinedale has historically had a 10-15% turnover of student population annually from non-oil and gas field related transient families.

Several schools in Sweetwater County have closed recently. These schools were built in anticipation of mine expansions that never occurred, and with actual mine closures, there was insufficient population to maintain the schools (personal communication, December 2004, with Tom Burns, Retired School Business Manager, Pinedale). However, the increased population anticipated to meet employment requirements for the new Halliburton and Schlumberger facilities could once again increase the county population sufficiently to require the schools to be reopened (personal communication, December 2004, with Tom Burns, Retired School Business Manager, Pinedale).

3.1.6.1 Primary and Secondary Education

Information on education statistics in the study area was obtained from the National Center of Education Statistics (NCES) (2003) (Table 3.13). The Wyoming Comprehensive Assessment System (WyCAS) is a systematic approach to student assessment (Wyoming Department of

Table 3.13 Education Statistics, 2001-2002.¹

Statistic	Wyoming	County		
		Lincoln	Sublette	Sweetwater
Schools	388	13	8	31
School Districts	58	2	2	2
Students	88,130	3,110	1,217	7,175
American Indian/Alaskan Native Students	2,834	14	4	51
Asian/Pacific Islander Students	793	17	10	39
Black Non-Hispanic Students	1,195	5	7	93
Hispanic Students	6,370	44	20	689
White Non-Hispanic Students	76,936	3,030	1,176	6,303
Diploma Recipients	6,071	246	94	566
Staff	13,398	421	214	1,100
Teachers	7,026	215	105	565
Pupil/Teacher Ratio	13.3:1	15.3:1	12.7:1	13.8:1

¹ NCES (2003). NCES Report No. 550008375.

Table 3.14 Results of WyCAS Testing, Categorized by Economically Disadvantaged Category.¹

District Name	Total Number of Students Tested	Number of Economically Disadvantaged Students	Proficient and Advancing (%)	Number of Not Economically Disadvantaged Students	Proficient and Advancing (%)
FOURTH GRADE					
Reading					
Lincoln #1	42	9	11	33	33
Lincoln #2	180	68	49	112	63
Sublette #1	51	14	21	37	68
Sublette #9	41	17	41	24	38
Sweetwater #1	279	86	22	193	48
Sweetwater #2	196	52	31	144	44
Writing					
Lincoln #1	42	9	11	33	30
Lincoln #2	180	68	34	112	49
Sublette #1	51	14	14	37	62
Sublette #9	41	17	17	24	46
Sweetwater #1	279	86	86	193	45
Sweetwater #2	196	52	52	144	37
Mathematics					
Lincoln #1	42	9	22	33	27
Lincoln #2	180	68	44	112	49
Sublette #1	51	14	14	37	41
Sublette #9	41	17	24	24	21
Sweetwater #1	279	86	21	193	55
Sweetwater #2	196	52	26	144	26
EIGHT GRADE					
Reading					
Lincoln #1	61	12	33	49	31
Lincoln #2	177	57	51	120	69
Sublette #1	55	0	--	55	64
Sublette #9	58	15	27	43	53
Sweetwater #1	332	37	11	295	25
Sweetwater #2	205	20	15	185	45
Writing					
Lincoln #1	61	12	33	49	45
Lincoln #2	177	57	63	120	82
Sublette #1	55	0	--	55	65
Sublette #9	58	15	60	43	60
Sweetwater #1	332	37	11	295	35
Sweetwater #2	205	20	25	185	56
Mathematics					
Lincoln #1	61	12	25	49	24
Lincoln #2	176	57	21	119	39
Sublette #1	55	0	--	55	56
Sublette #9	58	15	27	43	33
Sweetwater #1	332	37	3	295	33
Sweetwater #2	205	20	0	185	44
ELEVENTH GRADE					
Reading					
Lincoln #1	50	5	0	45	44
Lincoln #2	180	33	55	147	69
Sublette #1	55	11	55	44	66
Sublette #9	41	5	20	36	58
Sweetwater #1	308	0	--	308	41
Sweetwater #2	228	13	15	215	50
Writing					
Lincoln #1	50	5	20	45	42
Lincoln #2	180	33	70	147	69
Sublette #1	55	11	64	44	89
Sublette #9	41	5	60	36	61
Sweetwater #1	308	0	--	308	52
Sweetwater #2	228	13	38	215	61
Mathematics					
Lincoln #1	50	5	0	45	42
Lincoln #2	180	33	48	147	54
Sublette #1	55	11	55	44	61
Sublette #9	41	5	40	36	56
Sweetwater #1	308	0	--	308	37
Sweetwater #2	228	13	15	215	38

¹ Wyoming Department of Education Assessment and Accountability Office (2003).

Education Assessment and Accountability Office 2003). Its multiple components are designed to measure school progress towards meeting the newly adopted Wyoming Content and Performance Standards. Proficiency statistics for economically disadvantaged students are presented in Table 3.14 to provide an overview of the performance status of students in each district in the study area. Statewide testing was mandated by the Wyoming Legislature through *Enrolled Act II* in 1997 as a result of the Wyoming Supreme Court's decision related to the school finance lawsuit. WyCAS also meets several important federal requirements for testing.

3.1.6.1.1 Wyoming

There were 388 schools in 58 school districts in Wyoming that served a total 88,130 students in the 2001-2002 school year (see Table 3.13). The ethnic distribution of the students was as follows: 87.3% white/non-Hispanic; 7.2% Hispanic; 3.2% American Indian/Alaskan Native; 1.4% black/non-Hispanic; and 0.9% Asian/Pacific Islander. The average pupil/teacher ratio in the state is 13.3:1.

3.1.6.1.2 Lincoln County

Lincoln County had the second largest school system in the study area. In the 2001-2002 school year, 13 schools in two school districts (Lincoln #1 and Lincoln #2) served a total 3,110 students (see Table 3.13). The ethnic distribution of the students was as follows: 97.4% white/non-Hispanic; 1.4% Hispanic; 0.5% Asian/Pacific Islander; 0.5% American Indian/Alaskan Native; and 0.2% black/non-Hispanic. The average pupil/teacher ratio (15.3:1) in Lincoln County was the highest in the study area.

As presented in the WyCAS test results, 222 fourth graders in Lincoln County were tested for reading, writing, and mathematics. One hundred sixteen (52.3%) of these fourth graders were proficient in reading (see Table 3.14). Of the 222 tested fourth graders, 77 (34.7%) are considered economically disadvantaged, and only 34 (44.2%) of the disadvantaged students were proficient in reading. Of the 145 fourth graders determined to not be economically

disadvantaged, 81 (55.9%) were proficient in reading. Overall, 89 (40.1%) of these fourth graders were proficient in writing. Twenty-four (31.2%) of economically disadvantaged fourth graders and 65 (44.8%) of the not economically disadvantaged students were proficient in writing. Overall, ninety-six (43.2%) fourth graders were proficient in mathematics. Thirty-two (41.6%) of the economically disadvantaged and 64 (44.1%) of those not economically disadvantaged were proficient in mathematics.

As presented in the WyCAS test results, 238 eighth graders in Lincoln County were tested for reading, writing, and mathematics. One hundred thirty-one (55.0%) of these eighth graders were proficient in reading (see Table 3.14). Of the 238 tested eighth graders, 69 (29.0%) are considered economically disadvantaged, and only 33 (47.8%) of the disadvantaged students were proficient in reading. Of the 169 eighth graders determined to not be economically disadvantaged, 98 (58.0%) were proficient in reading. Overall, 160 (67.2%) of these eighth graders were proficient in writing. Forty (58.0%) of economically disadvantaged eighth graders and 120 (71.0%) of the not economically disadvantaged students were proficient in writing. Overall, 74 (30.9%) eighth graders were proficient in mathematics. Fifteen (21.7%) of the economically disadvantaged and 59 (34.9%) of those not economically disadvantaged were proficient in mathematics.

As presented in the WyCAS test results, 230 eleventh graders in Lincoln County were tested for reading, writing, and mathematics. One hundred thirty-nine (60.4%) of these eleventh graders were proficient in reading (see Table 3.14). Of the 230 tested eleventh graders, 38 (16.5%) were considered economically disadvantaged and only 18 (47.4%) of the disadvantaged students were proficient in reading. Of the 192 eleventh graders determined to not be economically disadvantaged, 121 (63.0%) were proficient in reading. Overall, 144 (62.6%) eleventh graders were proficient in writing. Twenty-four (63.2%) of economically disadvantaged eleventh graders and 120 (62.5%) of the not economically disadvantaged students were proficient in writing. Overall, 114 (49.6%) eleventh graders were proficient in mathematics. Sixteen (42.1%) of the economically disadvantaged and 98 (51.0%) of those not economically disadvantaged were proficient in mathematics.

3.1.6.1.3 Sublette County

Sublette County had the smallest school system in the study area. In the 2001-2002 school year, eight schools in two school districts served a total 1,217 students (see Table 3.13). The ethnic distribution of the students was as follows: 96.6% white/ non-Hispanic; 1.6% Hispanic; 0.8% Asian/Pacific Islander; 0.6% black/non-Hispanic; and 0.3% American Indian/Alaskan Native. Sublette County had the lowest pupil/teacher ratio in the study area (12.7:1).

As presented in the WyCAS test results, 92 fourth graders in Sublette County were tested for reading, writing, and mathematics. Forty-four (47.8%) of these fourth graders were proficient in reading (see Table 3.14). Of the 92 tested fourth graders, 31 (33.7%) are considered economically disadvantaged, and only 10 (32.3 %) of the disadvantaged students were proficient in reading. Of the 61 fourth graders determined to not be economically disadvantaged, 34 (55.7%) were proficient in reading. Overall, 39 (42.4%) of these fourth graders were proficient in writing. Five (16.1%) of economically disadvantaged fourth graders and 34 (55.7%) of the not economically disadvantaged students were proficient in writing. Overall, 26 (28.3%) fourth graders were proficient in mathematics. Six (19.4%) of the economically disadvantaged and 20 (32.8%) of those not economically disadvantaged were proficient in mathematics.

As presented in the WyCAS test results, 113 eighth graders in Sublette County were tested for reading, writing, and mathematics. Sixty-two (54.9%) of these eighth graders were proficient in reading (see Table 3.14). Of the 113 tested eighth graders, 15 (13.3%) are considered economically disadvantaged, and only four (26.7%) of the disadvantaged students were proficient in reading. Of the 98 eighth graders determined to not be economically disadvantaged, 58 (59.2%) were proficient in reading. Overall, 71 (62.8%) eighth graders were proficient in writing. Nine (60.0%) of economically disadvantaged eighth graders and 62 (63.3%) of the not economically disadvantaged students were proficient in writing. Overall, Forty-nine (43.4%) of eighth graders were proficient in mathematics. Four (26.7%) of the

economically disadvantaged and 45 (45.9%) of those not economically disadvantaged were proficient in mathematics (Table 3.14).

As presented in the WyCAS test results, 96 eleventh graders in Sublette County were tested for reading, writing, and mathematics. Fifty-seven (58.3%) of these eleventh graders were proficient in reading (see Table 3.14). Of the 96 tested eleventh graders, 16 (16.7%) were considered economically disadvantaged, and only seven (43.8%) of the disadvantaged students were proficient in reading. Of the 80 eleventh graders determined to not be economically disadvantaged, 50 (62.5%) were proficient in reading. Overall, 71 (74.0%) eleventh graders were proficient in writing. Ten (62.5%) of economically disadvantaged eleventh graders and 61 (76.3%) of the not economically disadvantaged students were proficient in writing. Overall, 55 (57.3%) of eleventh graders were proficient in mathematics. Eight (50.0%) of the economically disadvantaged and 47 (58.8%) of those not economically disadvantaged were proficient in mathematics.

3.1.6.1.4 Sweetwater County

Sweetwater County had the largest school system in the study area. In the 2001-2002 school year, 31 schools in two school districts served a total 7,175 students (see Table 3.13). The ethnic distribution of the students was as follows: 87.8% white/ non-Hispanic; 9.6% Hispanic; 1.3% black/non-Hispanic; 0.7% American Indian/Alaskan Native; and 0.5% Asian/Pacific Islander. The average pupil/teacher ratio (13.8:1) was consistent with the state average.

As presented in the WyCAS test results, 475 fourth graders in Sweetwater County were tested for reading, writing, and mathematics. One-hundred ninety-one (40.2%) of these fourth graders were proficient in reading (see Table 3.14). Of the 475 tested fourth graders, 138 (29.1%) were considered economically disadvantaged, and only 35 (25.4 %) of the disadvantaged students were proficient in reading. Of the 337 fourth graders determined to not be economically disadvantaged, 156 (46.3%) were proficient in reading. Overall, 241 (50.7%) of these fourth graders were proficient in writing. One hundred one (73.2%) of economically disadvantaged

fourth graders and 140 (41.5%) of the not economically disadvantaged students were proficient in writing. Overall, 175 (36.8%) fourth graders were proficient in mathematics. Thirty-two (23.2%) of the economically disadvantaged and 144 (42.7%) of those not economically disadvantaged were proficient in mathematics.

As presented in the WyCAS test results, 536 eighth graders in Sweetwater County were tested for reading, writing, and mathematics. One hundred sixty-four (30.5%) of these eighth graders were proficient in reading (see Table 3.14). Of the 537 tested eighth graders, 56 (10.4%) were considered economically disadvantaged, and only seven (12.5%) of the disadvantaged students were proficient in reading. Of the 480 eighth graders determined not to be economically disadvantaged, 157 (32.7%) were proficient in reading. Overall, 216 (40.2%) eighth graders were proficient in writing. Nine (16.1%) economically disadvantaged eighth graders and 207 (43.1%) of the not economically disadvantaged students were proficient in writing. Overall, 180 (33.5%) eighth graders were proficient in mathematics. One (1.8%) of the economically disadvantaged and 179 (37.3%) of those not economically disadvantaged were proficient in mathematics.

As presented in the WyCAS test results, 536 eleventh graders in Sweetwater County were tested for reading, writing, and mathematics. Two hundred thirty-six (44.0%) of these eleventh graders were proficient in reading (see Table 3.14). Of the 536 tested eleventh graders, 13 (2.4%) were considered economically disadvantaged, and only two (15.4%) of the disadvantaged students were proficient in reading. Of the 523 eleventh graders determined to not be economically disadvantaged, 234 (44.7%) were proficient in reading. Overall, 296 (55.2%) eleventh graders were proficient in writing. Five (38.5%) of economically disadvantaged eleventh graders and 291 (55.6%) of the not economically disadvantaged students were proficient in writing. Overall, 198 (36.9%) eleventh graders were proficient in mathematics. Two (15.4%) of the economically disadvantaged and 196 (37.5%) of those not economically disadvantaged were proficient in mathematics.

3.1.6.2 Post-secondary Education

Information on post-secondary educational services was obtained from the Wyoming Community College Commission (2003).

Seven Wyoming community colleges and the University of Wyoming serve the state and the study area. Following the largest one-year increase in the last decade, enrollments at Wyoming's community colleges rose an average of 4.1% over the 2002-2003 school year. The increase was due in part to a number of strategic efforts implemented by the individual colleges and the college system, including an aggressive enrollment development campaign. The system maintains a high professor to student ratio, a supportive student environment, and extracurricular enrichment opportunities. In addition to workforce training and strong community partnerships, Wyoming's community colleges offer a strong developmental foundation, and an impressive springboard into further academic and career opportunities (Wyoming Community College Commission 2003).

Compared to a year ago, enrollment at Central Wyoming College was up 11.7%, Laramie County Community College was up in enrollment 8.3%, Eastern Wyoming College rose 7.7%, Western Wyoming Community College (at Rock Springs, within the study area) was up 5.6%, and Casper College's enrollment was up 4.0%. According to the Wyoming Community College Commission (2003), Wyoming leads the nation in proportion of the adult population served by community colleges at any given point in time. Currently, Wyoming community colleges serve 5.3% of the adult Wyoming population compared to a national average of 2.7%. On March 28, 2003, the Wyoming Community College Commission approved a statewide Technical Studies Associate of Applied Sciences Degree, which responds to the growing need for college degrees that recognize specialized workforce training programs offered by Wyoming community colleges.

3.1.7 Social Traditions

The study area's general heritage is based on ranching and mineral extraction and remains one of least populated and most undeveloped areas in the lower U.S., with a population density ranging

from 1.2 people/square mile in Sublette County to 3.6 people/square mile in Sweetwater County (see Table 3.3). Landownership is largely public (80% of Sublette County, 79% of Lincoln County, and 72% of Sweetwater County) (see Table 3.1). Oil and gas has played a significant role in the regional economy since the 1920s. Historically, most of the oil and gas activity was limited to the LaBarge area in southwestern Sublette County and neighboring Lincoln County but now extends over much of the southern portion of the county.

The social characteristics throughout the study area are similar to other small rural western communities and are strongly tied to traditional natural resource-based industries such as agriculture and extractive industries. In addition, study area residents recognize the importance of public lands in providing the natural resource base for economic activities, as well as supporting a particular way of life. Public lands often provide scenic beauty, wildlife habitat, and recreational opportunities. Because public lands comprise 76% of all land within the study area, management decisions can affect not only the economic base but lifestyles as well.

Agriculture has provided the historical basis for community development for much of the nineteenth century, and ranching and grazing are viewed as a viable economic activity that provides open space, protection of natural resources, and support of cultural and ecological diversity. Although agricultural activities have become less important economically in recent years (providing 0.7% of industry income and 4.7% of employment in the study area in 2000), the industry is important for its historic and cultural influence. Moreover, agriculture is viewed as a guardian of resources and an underpinning of social culture in the area. Because management decisions made by federal land managers affect ranching operations beyond public land boundaries, communities are concerned about the social influences these decisions have on local communities.

The oil and gas industry has also played a strong role in the social character of Sublette County and has been an important part of the tax base for Sublette, Sweetwater, and Lincoln Counties for nearly 50 years. The area has experienced several boom and bust cycles throughout its history and has realized an increased population tied to this industry. Individuals working in this industry are now active members of local communities and are directly affected by federal land manager decisions.

In spite of the traditional social characteristics, there are indications that the views and beliefs of residents in the study area are changing. Some areas have seen an increase in population, including a combination of retirees and others attracted to this region for the abundance of high quality air, water, and land resources that offer a rich quality of life and reflect a western wilderness heritage. This new population is not tied to traditional natural resource industries and is more likely to support a conservation-oriented public land management policy.

3.2 PERSONAL INCOME TRENDS

The BEA reports data adjusted to current dollars using the Consumer Price Index (CPI). CPI data were obtained from the BLS (2003a). CPI is a measure of the average change in prices over time in a market basket of goods and services. The estimate for 2003 was based on the change in the CPI from fourth quarter 2001 to fourth quarter 2002. The BLS uses the following formula to compute the inflation factor and current year dollars.

$$\text{Inflation Factor} = (\text{Current Year CPI} / \text{Year "X" CPI})$$
$$\text{Current Year Dollars} = \text{Year "X" Dollars} \times \text{Inflation Factor}$$

The CPI values and inflation factors used by EPS and applied in this document are listed in Table 3.15. Average wage information was obtained from BEA (2003a) and is summarized in Table 3.16. Personal income trend data were obtained from the BEA (2003b). Table 3.17 shows the components of personal income for 1980, 1990, and 2000 for the counties in the study area and Wyoming.

Personal income can be broken down into three categories:

- labor income (i.e., earnings from work; wages, salaries, and self-employment income),
- investment income (i.e., dividends, interest, and rent), and
- transfer payments (i.e., Social Security benefits, Medicare and Medicaid benefits, other income support and assistance).

Table 3.15 CPI and Inflation Factors, 1980-2003.¹

Year	CPI	Inflation Factor ²	Year	CPI	Inflation Factor ²
1980	82.4	2.09	1992	140.3	1.23
1981	90.9	1.89	1993	144.5	1.19
1982	96.5	1.78	1994	148.2	1.16
1983	99.6	1.73	1995	152.4	1.13
1984	103.9	1.66	1996	156.9	1.10
1985	107.6	1.60	1997	160.5	1.07
1986	109.6	1.57	1998	163.0	1.06
1987	113.6	1.52	1999	166.6	1.03
1988	118.3	1.46	2000 ³	172.2	1.00
1989	124.0	1.39	2001	177.1	0.97
1990	130.7	1.32	2002	179.9	0.96
1991	136.2	1.26	2003 ⁴	184.5	0.93

¹ Obtained from BLS (2003a).

² Inflation Factor = CPI current year/year "X" CPI.

³ 2000 is the current year (base year) for the purposes of this analysis (i.e., inflation factor = 1.00--the base year when \$1 is worth \$1).

⁴ November 2003 CPI.

Table 3.16 Wages and Job Numbers.

Area	Average Wage (\$) ^{1,2}			Number of Jobs ³		
	1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000
U.S.	29,254	30,738	34,647	114,231,200	139,426,900	167,283,800
Wyoming	32,004	26,146	26,549	279,650	272,471	328,532
Lincoln	31,618	26,545	25,050	6,591	6,873	8,125
Sublette	27,816	23,260	24,783	2,812	3,076	3,965
Sweetwater	39,568	33,759	33,748	25,503	22,856	24,281

¹ The employment estimates used to compute the average wage are a job, not person, count. People holding more than one job are counted in the employment estimates for each job they hold. Source: BEA (2003a).

² All national, state, and local area dollar estimates are in year 2000 dollars, adjusted for inflation.

³ BEA (2003d).

Table 3.17 Personal Income by Major Source.¹

Income Item	U.S.						County								
	1980		1990		2000		1980		1990		2000				
	1980	1990	1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000				
Income Source															
Labor Income (earnings from work)	3,615,178,085	4,622,364,468	6,088,880,000	9,481,940	7,530,552	9,006,059	211,327	176,954	186,814	82,942	73,132	86,531	1,079,406	835,885	883,267
Less: Personal contributions for social insurance ²	160,889,971	267,369,815	357,843,000	(434,627)	(443,716)	(538,454)	(9,960)	(10,862)	(11,294)	(3,425)	(3,645)	(4,888)	(57,357)	(57,117)	(57,646)
Plus minus: Adjustment for residence ³	(948,772)	(971,013)	(1,060,000)	(160,186)	(15,830)	(33,158)	(20,687)	(7,190)	(1,374)	1,112	2,897	4,546	(68,086)	(70,827)	(50,302)
Equals: Net earnings by place of residence	3,453,339,342	4,354,023,640	5,729,977,000	8,887,127	7,071,006	8,434,647	180,680	158,902	174,146	89,629	72,184	86,189	953,963	699,941	775,319
Plus: Dividends, interest, and rent ⁴	797,599,471	1,299,148,210	1,598,302,000	1,941,106	2,512,872	3,770,663	41,514	56,371	93,988	28,756	36,812	62,205	109,813	139,622	238,493
Plus: Transfer payments	584,706,772	783,610,132	1,070,592,000	818,564	1,160,353	1,600,213	20,804	27,112	39,839	6,921	11,835	16,721	62,011	83,394	103,698
Total personal income (TPI)	4,835,645,585	6,436,781,982	8,398,871,000	11,646,597	10,750,231	13,805,523	242,998	242,386	307,953	116,306	120,831	165,115	1,125,787	922,956	1,117,420
Per capita personal income (PCPI)⁵	21,280	25,787	29,760	24,561	23,698	27,941	19,002	19,071	21,043	25,201	24,864	27,741	12,740	18,058	29,811

¹ Source: BEA (2003b). Thousands of Year 2000 dollars adjusted for inflation unless otherwise noted. All national, state, and local estimates are in current dollars adjusted for inflation based on U.S. average CPI (for urban consumers). EPS uses the urban consumer base; therefore, it was also applied to inflation adjustments for this technical report to maintain consistency. EPS uses unconventional groupings for some tabular information; therefore, totals presented by EPS (Appendix A) may vary slightly from those shown in this document.

² Personal contributions for social insurance (e.g., Medicare) are included in earnings by type and industry but they are excluded from personal income.

³ The adjustment for residence is the net inflow/outflow of the earnings of inter-area commuters (i.e., live in Sweetwater County, work in Sublette County, net inflow to Sublette County and net outflow to Sweetwater County).

⁴ Rental income of persons includes the capital consumption adjustment.

⁵ PCPI as calculated by the BEA is not the same as personal per capita income reported by the census; therefore, they may not be identical.

Total personal income (TPI), as defined by the BEA, is the current income of residents of a particular area from all sources. It is measured after personal Social Security deductions but before personal tax deductions have been made. It includes income received from business; federal, state, and local governments; households; institutions; foreign governments; other labor income (such as employers' contributions to private social insurance programs); farm and non-farm proprietor income; dividends, interest, and rent; and transfer payments. It is the only key economic indicator that is adjusted for seasonality; it is not, however, adjusted for price changes.

Because total personal income is a measure of income received, estimates of state and local area personal income are assumed to reflect the residence of the income recipients (see below). Of the six major components of personal income, three are recorded on a place-of-residence basis. They are transfer payments; dividends, interest, and rental income; and proprietors' income. The data available at the state and county level for wages and salaries, other labor income, and personal contributions for social insurance are estimated from data recorded by place-of-work.

Four adjustments are made to earnings by place of work to derive total personal income by place of residence. Following these adjustments, total earnings still comprise the bulk of total personal income. Beginning with total labor and proprietor earnings, the first adjustment is made by deducting contributions for social insurance. Although these are considered part of employee total earnings for the current period, social insurance contributions are not received during the current period and are, therefore, not included in personal income.

The second adjustment is made for employee place of residency. The BEA defines employee residency as the location at which the employee is residing while employed. An example of this type of adjustment is a regular occurrence in Sweetwater County, Wyoming. Here, a significant number of employees work in the oil and gas fields in Sublette County but reside in Sweetwater County. Earnings for these employees show up as earnings data for Sweetwater County. However, in the derivation of personal income by place of residence, an adjustment is made to reallocate these earnings as personal income for Sublette County. This residency adjustment for Sublette County is, therefore, the net effect of place-of-work versus place-of-residence discrepancies.

A third adjustment is made by appending dividends, interest (monetary and imputed), and rent income.

- Dividends are payments in cash or other assets, excluding stock, by for-profit corporations to non-corporate stockholders in the state.
- Interest is the monetary and imputed interest income of persons from all sources. Imputed interest income is an estimate of the value of the services (such as checking and record keeping) provided by commercial banks, mutual savings banks, savings and loan associations, credit unions, and regulated investment companies (excluding life insurance carriers) without an explicit charge which is included by BEA in personal interest income (BEA 2003b).
- Rental income is the monetary income of persons from the rental of real property, the imputed net rental income of owner-occupants of non-farm dwellings, and the royalties received by persons from patents, copyrights, and rights to natural resources. The net rental value of owner-occupied nonfarm housing is included in the rental income of persons. The imputation assumes that the owner-occupants are in the rental business and that they are renting the houses in which they live to themselves: As tenants, they pay rent to the landlords (that is, to themselves); as landlords, they collect rent from their tenants (that is, from themselves), they incur expenses, and they may have a profit or a loss from the rental business (BEA 2003b).

The fourth and final adjustment is the addition of transfer payments. Transfer payments (benefits from government social insurance funds and certain other programs) are income payments to persons, generally in monetary form, for which they do not render current services. As a component of personal income, they are payments by governments and businesses to individuals and nonprofit institutions.

Once these four adjustments to the earnings by place of work component are made, the result is total personal income by place of residence. Personal income effectively measures the size of consumer markets. When presented by industry of origin, as in this report, earnings can also be interpreted as a measure of the size of industrial markets.

Per capita personal income (PCPI) is calculated by dividing total personal income of the area by the total population of the area (BEA 2003c). (PCPI is distinguished from the personal per capita income calculated by the U.S. Census Bureau and described in Section 3.1.3.) PCPI as computed by BEA is a useful tool to compare income across regions, states, and counties. PCPI can be used to track income growth over time. It is also useful in that it removes the effect of population growth on total personal income. PCPI data are presented in Table 3.17.

3.2.1 United States

In 2000, the U.S. had a TPI of \$8.4 trillion (see Table 3.17). The change in TPI has remained relatively stable over the 20-year study period; TPI reflected an increase of 73.7% (2.8% average annual growth) from 1980. In 2000, net earnings from labor accounted for 68.2% of TPI (compared with 71.4% in 1980); dividends, interest, and rent accounted for 19.0% (compared with 16.5% in 1980); and transfer payments were 12.7% (compared with 12.1% in 1980). From 1990 to 2000, net earnings increased 31.6%; dividends, interest, and rent increased 23.0%; and transfer payments increased 36.6%.

In 2000, the U.S. had a PCPI of \$29,760 (see Table 3.17). This PCPI was up 39.8% from 1980 (1.7% average annual increase). The average wage in the U.S. has also steadily increased, going from \$29,254 (year 2000 dollars adjusted for inflation) in 1980 to \$34,647 in 2000 (18% increase; 0.8% average annual increase), while the number of jobs for the same period increased by a total of 46% (BEA 2002, 2003a, 2003d).

3.2.2 Wyoming

In 2000, Wyoming had a TPI of \$13.8 billion (see Table 3.17). This TPI ranked fifty-first in the U.S. (ranking includes the District of Columbia), down from 1980, when the TPI of \$11.6 billion (in 1980 dollars) ranked forty-ninth in the U.S. The 2000 TPI reflected an increase of 18.5% since 1980 (0.9% average annual growth). In 2000, net earnings from labor accounted for 61.1% of TPI

(compared with 76.3% in 1980); dividends, interest, and rent comprised 27.3% (compared with 16.7% in 1980); and transfer payments comprised 11.6% (compared with 7.0% in 1980).

Personal income from investments and transfer payments in Wyoming between 1980 and 2000 grew by 94.3% and 95.5%, respectively, while labor income decreased by 5.1% over this same time period. This change in how individuals earn income is not unlike national trends. A trend common in many areas in the Intermountain West, is the influx of individuals of retirement age choosing to reside in the region, thus resulting in an increasing dependence of the local economy on investment income (BLM 2003b).

In 2000, Wyoming had a PCPI of \$27,941, compared to \$24,561 in 1980 (see Table 3.17). This reflects a 13.8% increase over the 20-year study period, or 0.6% average annual growth. Wyoming's PCPI is 93.9% of the national average.

The average wage in Wyoming has steadily decreased, going from \$32,004 in 1980 to \$26,549 in 2000 (17.0% decrease; 0.9% average annual loss), while the number of jobs for the same period increased by a total of 17% (BEA 2002, 2003a, 2003d).

3.2.3 Lincoln County

In 2000, Lincoln County had a TPI of \$308 million, an increase of 26.7% (1.2% average annual growth) since 1980 (see Table 3.17). In 2000, net earnings from labor accounted for 56.5% of TPI (compared with 74.4% in 1980); dividends, interest, and rent accounted for 30.5% (compared with 17.1% in 1980); and transfer payments accounted for 12.9% (compared with 8.6% in 1980).

In 2000, Lincoln County had a PCPI of \$21,041, up 7.3% (0.4% average annual growth) from 1980 (see Table 3.17). The Lincoln County PCPI is 70.7% of the national average.

The average wage in Lincoln County in 2000 (\$25,050) was 6% below the average for Wyoming and 72% of the national average. Wages in Lincoln County decreased a total of 21% over the 20-year study period (1.2% average annual decrease). The number of jobs for the same period increased by a total of 23%, well ahead of the state (17%) (BEA 2002, 2003a, 2003d).

3.2.4 Sublette County

In 2000, Sublette County had a TPI of \$165 million (see Table 3.17). The 2000 TPI reflected an increase of 42.0% (1.8% average annual growth) from 1980, higher than the state change but remaining lower than the national change. In 2000, net earnings from labor accounted for 52.2% of TPI (compared with 69.3% in 1980); dividends, interest, and rent were 37.7% (compared with 24.7% in 1980); and transfer payments were 10.1% (compared with 6.0% in 1980).

In 2000, Sublette County had a PCPI of \$27,741, up 10.1% (0.5% average annual growth) from 1980 (see Table 3.17). The Sublette County PCPI is 93.2% of the national average.

The average wage in Sublette County in 2000 (\$24,783) was 71.5% of the national average and 93.3% of the state average (BEA 2002). The 2000 wage was 10.9% lower than in 1980 (0.6% average annual decrease). The number of jobs for the same period increased by a dramatic total of 41.0%, well ahead of the state (17.5%) (BEA 2002, 2003a, 2003d).

According to the EPS community profile, non-labor income sources are the fastest growing sector in Sublette County. Individuals in this segment of the income population are likely attracted by the quality of life and pristine beauty of the surrounding area (personal communication, December 2004, with Roy Allen, Economist, BLM Wyoming State Office, Cheyenne)..

3.2.5 Sweetwater County

In 2000, Sweetwater County had a TPI of \$1.1 billion. This reflected a 0.7% decrease from 1980 (0.04% average annual decrease). In 2000, net earnings from labor accounted for 69.4% of TPI

(compared with 84.7% in 1980); dividends, interest, and rent were 21.3% (compared with 9.8% in 1980); and transfer payments were 9.3% (compared with 5.5% in 1980).

In 2000, Sweetwater County had a PCPI of \$29,811, up 11.9% (0.6% average annual growth) from 1980 (see Table 3.17). The Sweetwater County PCPI is more than 100% of the national average. The average wage in Sweetwater County during 2000 (\$33,748) was 97.4% of the national average and 127.1% of the state average. Despite the apparent high wages, it is important to note that the 2000 wage was 14.7% lower than in 1980, an average annual loss of 0.8%. The number of jobs fell 4.8% in the same time period, as compared to state growth (17.5% increase in the number of jobs) (BEA 2002, 2003a, 2003d).

3.3 INDUSTRY AND ECONOMY

3.3.1 Overview

Gross state product (GSP) is the value added in production by the labor and property located in a state (BEA 2003f). The BEA calculates GSP for a state as the sum of gross state product originating (GSPO) by industry for all industries. This measure of GSP is the state counterpart of the nation's gross domestic product by industry from the national income and product accounts (BEA 2003f).

The GSPO by industry is the contribution of each industry, including government, to GSP. An industry's GSPO, often referred to as its "value added," is equal to its gross output (sales or receipts and other operating income, plus inventory change) minus its intermediate inputs (consumption of goods and services purchased from other industries or imported).

For each industry, the estimate of gross product is composed of four components (estimated below in year 2000 dollars only): 1) compensation of employees; 2) proprietor income with inventory valuation adjustment and capital consumption allowances; 3) indirect business tax and non-tax liability; and 4) other, mainly capital-related charges. Most of the compensation and proprietor income components of GSP are based primarily on BEA estimates of earnings by place of work, an aggregate in the state personal income series (BEA 2003f). The IBT component of GSP reflects liabilities charged to business expenses, most of which are sales and property taxes levied by state

and local governments. The capital charges component of GSP comprises corporate profits with IVA, corporate capital consumption allowances, business transfer payments, net interest, rental income of persons, and subsidies less current surplus of government enterprises.

The industry classifications represent groupings in accordance with the revised *1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual*, published by the OMB (OMB 1987). The SIC was developed for use in the classification of establishments by the type of activity in which they are engaged, for the purposes of facilitating the collection, tabulation, presentation, and analysis of data relating to establishments and for promoting uniformity and comparability. These 10 major industrial sectors (one-digit SIC codes) are 1) agriculture; 2) mining; 3) construction; 4) manufacturing; 5) transportation, communication, and public utilities (TCPU); 6) wholesale trade; 7) retail trade; 8) finance, insurance, and real estate (FIRE); 9) services; and 10) government. For purposes of this classification, an establishment is an economic unit, generally at a single physical location, where business is conducted or where services or industrial operations are performed (BEA 2003f).

Each establishment is assigned an industry code on the basis of its primary activity, which is determined by its principal product (or group of products) produced or distributed or services rendered. Ideally, the principal product or service is determined by its relative share of "value added" at the establishment. In practice, however, it is rarely possible to obtain this measure for individual products or services. Typically, the BEA adopts some other criterion that may be expected to give approximately the same results in determining the primary activity of an establishment (BEA 2003f).

3.3.2 Wyoming Industry

The BEA calculates income and gross state product information at the SIC two-digit level. The data for GSP (Table 3.18) are presented at the simplified one-digit SIC code level for the purposes of this report, with the exceptions of mining (coal, metal, and non-mineral) separated from oil and gas and government separated into federal civilian, federal military, and state and local. Data presented in this technical support document are in year 2000 dollars, adjusted for inflation (see Section 3.2). Table 3.19 provides employee compensation data to provide a comparison of state-wide income growth in relation to GSP changes.

Table 3.18 Wyoming Gross State Product.¹

Industry	Gross State Product (GSP)						Growth (%)		
	1980		1990		2000		1980-1990	1990-2000	1980-2000
	GSP	% of GSP	GSP	% of GSP	GSP	% of GSP			
Agriculture	619	2.7	510	2.9	468	2.4	-17.6	-8.2	-24.3
Mining (metal, coal, non-metallic)	3,162	14.0	1,920	10.9	1,437	7.5	-39.3	-25.1	-54.6
Oil and gas	6,499	28.8	4,215	23.8	3,089	16.2	-35.2	-26.7	-52.5
Construction	1,601	7.1	573	3.2	1,015	5.3	-64.2	77.1	-36.6
Manufacturing	917	4.1	779	4.4	1,335	7.0	-15.1	71.4	45.5
TCPU	2,236	9.9	2,661	15.0	2,510	13.1	19.0	-5.7	12.2
Wholesale trade	802	3.6	505	2.9	773	4.0	-37.1	53.2	-3.7
Retail trade	1,273	5.6	1,053	6.0	1,403	7.3	-17.3	33.3	10.2
FIRE	2,023	9.0	1,648	9.3	2,285	12.0	-18.5	38.6	13.0
Services	1,500	6.7	1,505	8.5	2,202	11.5	0.3	46.4	46.8
Government									
Federal civilian	391	1.7	427	2.4	501	2.6	9.2	17.4	28.2
Federal military	196	0.9	246	1.4	277	1.4	25.4	12.4	41.0
State and local	1,312	5.8	1,650	9.3	1,817	9.5	25.7	10.2	38.4
Total Gross State Product	22,532	100.0	17,690	100.0	19,112	100.0	-21.5	8.0	-15.2

¹ BEA (2003e), millions of year 2000 dollars, adjusted for inflation.

Table 3.19 Compensation of Employees (Millions of Year 2000 dollars).¹

Industry	Compensation Paid to Employees from Gross State Product (GSP) ¹						Growth (%)		
	1980		1990		2000		1980-1990	1990-2000	1980-2000
	Paid	% of Total Paid	Paid	% of Total Paid	Paid	% of Total Paid			
Agriculture	148	1.7	100	1.5	132	1.6	-32.5	31.8	-12.4
Mining (metal, coal, non-metallic)	1,220	14.0	655	9.6	518	6.4	-46.3	-20.9	-135.6
Oil and gas	1,014	11.6	426	6.3	580	7.2	-58.0	36.3	-74.8
Construction	997	11.4	402	5.9	642	7.9	-59.7	59.8	-55.3
Manufacturing	422	4.8	364	5.3	461	5.7	-13.9	26.8	8.4
TCPU	932	10.7	780	11.5	762	9.4	-16.3	-2.3	-22.3
Wholesale trade	416	4.8	250	3.7	299	3.7	-39.8	19.4	-39.1
Retail trade	775	8.9	622	9.1	799	9.9	-19.8	28.5	3.0
FIRE	255	2.9	237	3.5	308	3.8	-7.0	29.9	17.2
Services	832	9.5	895	13.2	1,393	17.2	7.6	55.7	40.3
Government									
Federal civilian	380	4.4	398	5.9	443	5.5	4.6	11.3	14.1
Federal military	173	2.0	217	3.2	226	2.8	25.3	4.0	23.3
State and local	1,166	13.4	1,455	21.4	1,547	19.1	24.7	6.4	24.6
Total Gross State Product	8,731	100.0	6,798	100.0	8,108	100.0	-22.1	19.3	-7.7

¹ BEA (2003f), millions of year 2000 dollars adjusted for inflation.

In 2000, the greatest percentage of GSP came from oil and gas (16.2%) and TCPU(13.1%), followed closely by FIRE (12.0%) and services (11.5%) (Table 3.18). In contrast, in 1980, the greatest contributors to GSP were also from oil and gas (28.8%) and mining (14.0%), followed by TCPU (9.9%) and FIRE (9.0%) (Table 3.18). In 2000, combined mineral extraction (mining plus oil and gas) contributed 23.7% of GSP, down from 42.8% in 1980 (a combined decline of more than 53.2% over the 20-year period) (Table 3.18).

In 2000, the greatest percentage of employee compensation came from state and local government (19.1%), followed by services (17.2%) (Table 3.19). In contrast, in 1980, the greatest contributor to compensation came from mining (14.0%) and state and local government (13.4%), followed closely by oil and gas (11.6%) and construction (11.4%) (Table 3.19). Combined mineral extraction (mining plus oil and gas) contributed 13.6% of employee compensation in 2000, down from a combined total of 25.6% in 1980 (a combined decline of more than 50.9% over the 20-year period) (Table 3.19). This implies that economic development is resulting in job and revenue diversification within Wyoming.

3.3.3 Industry Employment

The BEA estimates annual employment and earnings for counties throughout the U.S. Total annual employment includes both full-time and part-time jobs so that individuals with more than one job will be counted twice. The employment estimates include those that are employed by businesses and public entities, as well as individuals that are self-employed. Data were obtained from BEA regarding total annual employment by industry for each county and for Wyoming for 1980, 1990, and 2000 to examine trends over the 20-year study period. These data are presented in Table 3.20.

3.3.1.1 Wyoming

All employment categories in Wyoming added 48,882 jobs from 1980 to 2000, an increase of 17.5% (0.8% average annual growth) (see Table 3.20). Services provided the greatest number of new jobs

Table 3.20 Employment by Industry.¹

Industry	Number of Jobs											
	Lincoln			Sublette			Sweetwater			Wyoming		
	1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000
Farm employment	851	733	698	429	402	412	266	220	205	14,504	12,476	12,624
Agriculture services, forestry, fishing and other	32	77	149	27	83	132	48	81	188	2,016	3,353	5,769
Mining (coal, metal, nonmetal, oil and gas)	1,359	667	517	276	315	325	7,318	4,989	3,717	38,523	20,840	19,387
Construction	575	444	863	388	261	427	3,282	1,533	1,509	25,805	15,782	24,879
Manufacturing	467	614	530	31	(D) ²	91	494	745	1,649	10,512	11,203	13,583
Transportation and public utilities	503	568	582	176	145	108	2,208	1,987	1,785	19,169	16,583	17,084
Wholesale trade	196	80	133	25	(D)	55	773	648	615	10,055	7,633	8,812
Retail trade	821	1,083	1,389	499	409	603	3,743	3,739	4,447	43,998	47,252	57,824
Finance, insurance, and real estate	287	307	471	147	184	228	693	1,125	1,127	16,334	17,167	21,303
Services	576	1,040	1,278	395	599	905	3,605	3,760	4,749	48,437	61,294	83,161
Federal, civilian	117	146	110	62	91	96	304	262	266	7,539	7,589	7,400
Federal, military	63	75	84	39	28	41	214	228	215	6,335	6,311	6,204
State government	109	136	126	54	74	72	203	278	269	10,988	13,150	13,820
Local government	635	903	1,195	264	364	470	2,352	3,261	3,540	25,435	31,838	36,682
Total full-time and part-time employment	6,591	6,873	8,125	2,812	2,955	3,965	25,503	22,856	24,281	279,650	272,471	328,532

¹ BEA (2003b).² (D) = not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information, but the estimates for this item are included in the totals. BEA does not provide this information.

over the 20-year period (34,724). This comprised a 71.7% (2.7% average annual growth) increase in the number of service jobs from 1980 to 2000, providing 25.3% of all jobs in 2000 compared to 17.3% in 1980.

Agriculture services, forestry, and fisheries experienced the greatest percentage (186.2%; 5.4% average annual growth) of job growth during the 20-year study period, with 3,753 new jobs, and provided 1.8% of all Wyoming jobs in 2000 compared to 0.7% in 1980 (see Table 3.20).

The greatest number (-19,136) and highest percentage (-49.7%; -3.4% average annual loss) of job losses occurred in mining from 1980 to 2000, and mining provided 5.9% of all Wyoming jobs in 2000 compared to 15.8% in 1980 (see Table 3.20).

The average weekly wages in the private and government sectors in Wyoming in the first quarter of 2003 were \$547 and \$598, respectively. Mining had the highest average weekly wage at \$1,104, followed by utilities at \$1,044, and management at \$1,001. The greatest percentage of employee compensation state-wide in the first quarter of 2003 came from government (27.2%), followed by total mineral extraction (14.7%) (WDERP 2003a).

3.3.1.2 Lincoln County

All employment categories in Lincoln County added 1,534 jobs from 1980 to 2000, an increase of 23.3% (1.1% average annual growth) (see Table 3.20). Services provided the greatest number of new jobs over the 20-year period (702). This comprised a 121.9% (4.1% average annual growth) increase in the number of service jobs from 1980 to 2000, providing 15.7% of all jobs in 2000 compared to 8.7% in 1980.

Agriculture services, forestry, and fisheries experienced the greatest percentage of job growth (365.6%; 8% average annual growth) during the 20-year study period, with 117 new jobs, and provided 1.8% of all Lincoln County jobs in 2000 compared to less than 0.5% in 1980 (see Table 3.20).

The greatest number (-842) and highest percentage (-62.0%; -4.7% average annual loss) of job losses occurred in mining from 1980 to 2000 (see Table 3.20). Mining provided 6.4% of all Lincoln County jobs in 2000 compared to 20.6% in 1980.

The average weekly wages in the private and government sectors in Lincoln County in the first quarter of 2003 were \$660 and \$495, respectively. Heavy and civil engineering construction had the highest average weekly wage at \$1,439, followed by oil and gas at \$1,243 and utilities at \$1,051. Construction provided 29.5% of total income generated in Lincoln County in the first quarter of 2003 and government provided 22.2% (WDERP 2003a).

3.3.1.3 Sublette County

Industry employment in Sublette County added 1,153 new jobs from 1980 to 2000, an increase of 41.0% (1.7% average annual growth) (see Table 3.20). Services provided the greatest number of new jobs over the 20-year period (510). This comprised a 129.1% (4.2% average annual growth) increase in the number of service jobs from 1980 to 2000, providing 22.8% of all jobs in 2000 compared to 14.0% in 1980.

Agriculture services, forestry, and fisheries experienced the greatest percentage of growth (388.9%; 8.3% average annual growth), adding 105 new jobs during the 20-year study period (see Table 3.20). This category provided 3.3% all Sublette County jobs in 2000 compared to less than 1.0% in 1980.

The greatest number (-68) and highest percentage (-38.6%; -2.4% average annual loss) of job losses occurred in TCPU from 1980 to 2000 (see Table 3.20). TCPU provided 2.7% of all Sublette County jobs in 2000 compared to 6.3% in 1980.

The average weekly wages in the private and government sectors in Sublette County in the first quarter of 2003 were \$559 and \$529, respectively. Oil and gas had the highest average weekly wage at \$1,846, followed by finance/insurance at \$964 and federal government at \$719. Oil and gas extraction (plus support activities) provided 30.3% of total income generated in Sublette County and government provided 27.3% in the first quarter of 2003 (WDERP 2003a).

3.3.1.4 Sweetwater County

Industry employment in Sweetwater County lost 1,222 jobs from 1980 to 2000, a decrease of 4.8% (0.2% average annual decrease) (see Table 3.20). Local government provided the greatest number of new jobs over the 20-year period (1,188). This comprised a 50.5% (2.1% average annual growth) increase in the number of local government jobs from 1980 to 2000, providing 14.6% of all jobs in 2000 compared to 9.2% in 1980.

Agriculture services, forestry, and fisheries experienced the greatest percentage of growth (291.7%; 7.1% average annual growth), adding 140 new jobs during the 20-year study period (see Table 3.20). This category provided 0.8% of all Sublette County jobs in 2000 compared to 0.2% in 1980.

The greatest number (-3,601) and highest percentage of job losses (49.2%; 3.3% average annual loss) occurred in mining from 1980 to 2000 (see Table 3.20). Mining provided 15.3% of all Sublette County jobs in 2000 compared to 28.7% in 1980.

The average weekly wages in the private and government sectors in Sweetwater County in the first quarter of 2003 were \$744 and \$580, respectively. Oil and gas had the highest average weekly wage at \$1,728, followed by chemical manufacturing at \$1,485 and mining (exclusive of oil and gas) at \$1,346. The greatest percentage of employee compensation county-wide came in the first quarter of 2003 from mining (20.0%), followed by local government (14.7%) (WDERP 2003a).

3.3.4 Industry Earnings

Total earnings by industry for counties in the study area and Wyoming for 1980, 1990, and 2000 were obtained from BEA (Table 3.21). Data gaps and disclosure restrictions (e.g., income figures at the 2- and 3-digit SIC levels) often occur because data are not available for some regions or for certain years due to confidentiality restrictions. Data gaps may occur in both labor and income data.

Data containing disclosure restrictions was estimated using the constant share of total method. Constant share of total calculations assume the category's share of the total in previous years remains the same during the missing years.

3.3.4.1 Wyoming

Wyoming experienced a loss in total gross earnings for all industries (private non-farm, farm, and government) of 5.0% from 1980 to 2000. In 1980, total mineral extraction was the largest source of industry earnings in Wyoming (25.0%), and government (federal civilian, military, state, and local

Table 3.21 Earnings by Industry.¹

Income Item	Wyoming (Thousands of \$)						County (Thousands of \$)					
	Lincoln			Sweetwater			Lincoln			Sweetwater		
	1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000
Farm ²	179,991	191,042	95,760	6,685	5,559	2,675	5,935	8,228	1,969	1,229	1,785	292
Nonfarm agricultural services, forestry, fishing, and other ³	30,425	50,777	77,999	403	513	1,165	357	677	892	713	726	1,665
Mining (metal, coal, nonmetallic) ⁴	1,265,969	637,410	589,053	56,356	28,946	15,921	50	3,043	1,720	322,982	262,370	151,984
Oil and gas extraction ⁵	1,102,210	673,330	750,850	20,493	5,747	10,688	16,551	10,934	13,919	116,820	83,967	124,438
Construction	1,131,352	498,755	768,822	23,211	15,296	25,949	15,425	7,686	11,937	177,174	59,118	56,754
Manufacturing ⁶	433,727	365,436	478,173	12,825	17,514	12,887	610	1,481	1,135	21,824	34,714	106,835
Transportation and public utilities	924,125	740,282	751,189	24,867	29,076	29,519	8,071	5,503	3,245	109,418	90,300	91,285
Wholesale trade ⁷	414,417	250,765	302,921	6,654	2,038	2,289	1,003	773	913	32,990	22,068	20,396
Retail trade	875,953	695,019	840,999	16,725	15,501	16,062	9,143	5,823	8,061	77,068	57,889	66,061
Finance, insurance, and real estate	290,903	247,437	446,611	5,124	4,182	6,131	1,989	1,457	3,932	15,076	13,448	25,631
Services	1,180,316	1,206,898	1,796,451	11,832	14,783	19,792	11,245	10,601	18,032	109,094	73,273	105,933
Federal government, civilian	374,702	382,042	421,904	4,942	6,000	5,538	2,610	4,126	5,566	16,261	14,954	15,720
Military	164,959	206,034	215,018	508	925	1,178	792	357	904	1,735	2,834	3,016
State government	372,796	437,358	435,192	4,017	4,556	4,183	2,102	2,486	2,362	7,881	9,560	9,058
Local government	740,096	947,968	1,035,117	16,685	26,319	32,837	7,057	9,478	11,944	69,143	97,879	104,199
Total Earnings	9,481,940	7,530,552	9,006,059	211,327	176,954	186,814	82,942	70,402	86,531	1,079,406	833,885	883,267

Table 3.21 (Continued)

Income Item	Wyoming (%)						County					
	1980		1990		2000		Lincoln (%)		Sublette (%)		Sweetwater (%)	
	1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000
Farm ¹	1.9	2.5	1.1	3.2	3.1	1.4	7.2	11.7	2.3	0.1	0.2	0.0
Nonfarm agricultural services, forestry, fishing, and other ²	0.3	0.7	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.4	1.0	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.2
Mining (metal, coal, nonmetallic) ³	13.4	8.5	6.5	26.7	16.4	8.5	0.1	4.3	2.0	29.9	31.5	17.2
Oil and gas extraction ⁴	11.6	8.9	8.3	9.7	3.2	5.7	20.0	15.5	16.1	10.8	10.1	14.1
Construction	11.9	6.6	8.5	11.0	8.6	13.9	18.6	10.9	13.8	16.4	7.1	6.4
Manufacturing ⁵	4.6	4.9	5.3	6.1	9.9	6.9	0.7	2.1	1.3	2.0	4.2	12.1
Transportation and public utilities	9.7	9.8	8.3	11.8	16.4	15.8	9.7	7.8	3.8	10.1	11.9	10.3
Wholesale trade ⁶	4.4	3.3	3.4	3.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	3.1	2.6	2.3
Retail trade	9.2	9.2	9.3	7.9	8.8	8.6	11.0	8.3	9.3	7.1	6.9	7.5
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3.1	3.3	5.0	2.4	2.4	3.3	2.4	2.1	4.5	1.4	1.6	2.9
Services	12.4	16.0	19.9	5.6	8.4	10.6	13.6	15.1	20.8	10.1	8.8	12.0
Federal government, civilian	4.0	5.1	4.7	2.3	3.4	3.0	3.1	5.9	6.4	1.5	1.8	1.8
Military	1.7	2.7	2.4	0.2	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.3
State government	3.9	5.8	4.8	1.9	2.6	2.2	2.5	3.5	2.7	0.7	1.1	1.0
Local government	7.8	12.6	11.5	7.9	14.9	17.6	8.5	13.5	13.8	6.4	11.7	11.8
Total Earnings	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Source: BEA (2003b). Thousands of Year 2000 dollars, adjusted for inflation.

² Farm income consists of proprietors' income; the cash wages, pay-in-kind, and other labor income of hired farm workers; and the salaries of officers of corporate farms.

³ "Other" consists of wage and salary disbursements to U.S. residents employed by international organizations and foreign embassies and consulates in the United States.

⁴ Calculated by subtracting oil and gas extraction from total mining.

⁵ Oil and gas extraction for Sublette County in the year 2000 was not disclosed. Therefore, the value shown was estimated for the year 2000 using the constant share of total method based on the average of the shares for 1980 and 1990 and is likely underestimated for 2000 given known increases in this sector during that period. The same method was used to estimate manufacturing and wholesale in Sublette County in 1990 based on the average of the shares for 1980 and 2000.

government) provided 17.4% of income (see Table 3.21). Mining (metal, coal, nonmetallic) led the individual categories (13.4% of all income) in 1980, followed by services (12.5%); construction (11.9%); oil and gas extraction (11.6%), and TCPU (9.8%).

Wyoming's mining and minerals sector contributes more to GSP than any other sector of the economy (Foulke et al. 2001). Minerals (including oil and gas) accounted for 23.7% of Wyoming's GSP, or over \$4.5 billion in 2000 (see Table 3.18) and supported approximately 19,387 full-time wage earners, or 5.9% of Wyoming's employment base (see Table 3.20) (BEA 2003e).

In 2000, government led industry income, providing 23.4% of income, followed by services (20.0%), retail trade (9.3%), construction (8.5%), and TCPU (8.3%) (see Table 3.21).

In real terms, for the 20-year study period, Wyoming industry income fell in farm, mining, oil and gas, construction, TCPU, wholesale trade, and retail trade. The most industry income growth occurred in non-farm agricultural services (156.4%; 4.8% average annual growth) and government (27.5%; 1.2% average annual growth) (Table 3.21).

3.3.4.2 Lincoln County

In 1980, total mineral extraction was the greatest source of industry income (36.4% of all income) in Lincoln County (see Table 3.21). Total government constituted 12.4% of total industry income in Lincoln County, followed by TCPU (12.8%); construction (11.0%); oil and gas extraction (9.7%); and retail trade (7.9%).

In 2000, total government led industry income (23.4%), followed by TCPU (15.8%); construction (13.9%); services (10.6%); and retail trade (8.6%). Total mineral extractions provided 14.2% of industry income (see Table 3.21).

Over the 20-year study period (1980-2000), non-farm agricultural services led industry growth (188.1%; 5.4% average annual growth), followed by services (67.3%; 2.6% average annual growth); total government (67.2%; 2.6% average annual growth) (note that military increased by 131.9% and local government increased by 96.8% over the 20-year study period), FIRE (19.6%), and TCPU (18.7%) (see Table 3.21). Losses occurred in total mineral extraction (-65.4%) and farm income (-60.0%).

3.3.4.3 Sublette County

In 1980, total mineral extraction provided 20.0% (oil and gas provided 20.0%, mining provided less than 0.1%) of Sublette County industry earnings, while construction provided 18.6%, followed by total government (15.1%), and services (13.6%) (see Table 3.21).

In 2000, total government provided the most industry income to Sublette County (24.0%), followed by services (20.8%), total mineral extraction (18.1%), construction (13.8%), and retail trade (9.3%) (see Table 3.21).

Industry income in Sublette County grew during the 20-year study period from 1980 to 2000 by 4.3% (0.2% annually) (see Table 3.21). Mining (metal, coal, nonmetallic) in Sublette County demonstrated a boom/bust cycle, going from an average annual growth rate of 50.8% from 1980 to 1990 to a declining average annual rate of 5.5% from 1990 to 2000; thus, while the industry overall grew by 3,340.0% (19.3% annual average growth) over the 20-year study period, it provided only 2.0% of all Sublette County industry earnings in 2000. Nonfarm agricultural services, forestry, fishing, and other was the next leading growth industry (149.9%; 4.7% average annual growth), followed by FIRE (97.7%), manufacturing (86.1%), and total government (65.4%; 2.5% annual average growth) (federal civilian government grew 113.3% and local government grew 69.3% during the study period). Farm industry income decreased a total of 66.8%, followed by TCPU (-59.8%), construction (-22.6%), and oil and gas extraction (-15.9%). Overall, mineral extraction provided a total of 18.1% of all Sublette County industry earnings in 2000 compared to 20.0% in 1980 (average annual a loss of 0.3%) (see Table 3.21).

3.3.4.4 Sweetwater County

In 1980, total mineral extraction provided 40.7% (mining provided 29.9%, and oil and gas provided 10.8%) of Sweetwater County industry earnings, while construction provided 16.4%, followed by TCPU and services (10.1% each) (see Table 3.21).

In 2000, total mineral extraction provided 31.3% (oil and gas provided 14.1%, and mining provided 17.2%) of Sweetwater County industry earnings, while total government provided 14.9%, followed by manufacturing (12.1%), and services (12.0%) (see Table 3.21).

Total earnings in Sweetwater County fell 18.2% (1.0% annual average loss) over the 20-year study period. Government industry income grew 38.9% (1.7% annual average growth) (military grew 73.8%, local government grew 50.7%, and state government grew 14.9%, while federal civilian fell 3.3%) (see Table 3.21). Manufacturing grew 389.5% (8.3% annually), followed by non-farm agricultural services (133.5%) and FIRE (70.0%). Farm fell 76.2%, followed by construction (-68.0%); wholesale trade (-38.2%), total mineral extraction (-37.1%; mining fell 52.9%, oil and gas grew 6.5%).

3.4 TAXES AND REVENUES

3.4.1 Wyoming Overview

According to the Tax Reform 2000 Committee (1999), the reporting and collecting of mineral taxes in the state is confusing and time-consuming. Mineral producers must report the same production three times for severance, mineral property, and the oil and gas conservation taxes. These procedures are costly for both the taxpayers and the administrators. Owners of mineral interest pay property taxes on minerals as much as 2 years after production. County treasurers sometimes have difficulty collecting mineral property taxes and often must initiate collection procedures against mineral interest owners who may be scattered throughout the nation or, worse, whose company may no longer be in business.

For this reason, only those revenues that are clearly and concisely reported by the state (i.e., severance taxes, ad valorem production and property taxes, federal royalties, and PILT) are discussed in detail in this technical support document. Historical information on the same types of revenues expected to occur as a result of the proposed projects are provided in year 2000 dollars, adjusted for inflation (see Section 3.2). Where available, revenue information was reported at the county and city level; however, information of this type is limited.

In Wyoming, minerals are taxed after they are produced and a value has been established (Wyoming Energy Commission 2001). Minerals remaining in the ground are not taxed and generate no revenue (however, undeveloped mineral leases do collect lease rentals and up-front bonus payments). Given a consistent price, the larger the volume of the produced mineral, the larger the amounts that will be subject to taxation and the greater the revenue for the state. At the extreme, if all production ceased, Wyoming would receive no tax or royalty revenues.

Produced minerals are classified as personal property. The two principal production taxes paid by mineral producers are (1) the county property (ad valorem) tax and (2) the state severance tax. As a result, produced minerals are the only class of property in the state on which two direct taxes are levied.

In addition to the production taxes paid on the assessed value of the produced mineral, producers also pay county property (ad valorem) taxes on plants, refineries, mining and well head equipment, pipelines, and other facilities used in the mineral production and transportation operations. Mill levies applied against mineral facilities and structures are the same as those applied against all other property in the taxing jurisdiction. Property associated with mineral production is classified as industrial property and thus has a higher assessment ratio than commercial, agricultural, or residential property.

Mineral producers also pay royalties, bonuses, rentals, and fees to the owner of the mineral for the right to obtain a lease and produce the mineral. Minerals are owned by the federal government, whereby the federal government receives a share of the revenues from the mineral production, or

annual rentals are paid on mineral leases that are not producing. The same is true for minerals owned by the state government. In the case of federal royalty payments, the state receives a share of those payments through a federal revenue-sharing provision. Mineral disbursements to states are based on percentage share of royalties, rents, bonuses, and other mineral revenue collections.

To obtain a mineral lease from the state or federal government, the lessee must pay a bonus. This "bonus" is the amount that the successful winner of the lease (i.e., highest bidder) pays to acquire the lease. The state retains the entire bonus bid to acquire state leases. One-half of the federal lease bonus proceeds for federal land leases are returned to the state.

The Permanent Wyoming Mineral Trust Fund (PWMTF) is a fund that holds 25% of severance taxes currently received by the state and acts like a savings account for the state. The fund balance was \$1.9 billion in June 2002 (Lummis et al. 2002). As reported by Lummis et al., during the previous fiscal year, over \$74 million in severance taxes were added to the fund. Natural gas alone contributed 46.8% of severance taxes or more than \$34.7 million to the PWMTF. Gas, oil, and associated products contributed more than \$45.5 million (61.4%) of all severance added to the PWMTF. The principal of the PWMTF is inviolate but may be loaned to political subdivisions. The interest on the PWMTF goes to the state's general fund for the legislature to allocate to current programs.

The minerals industry accounts for a substantial share of revenues to the state and to local governments in Wyoming. Revenues that contributed to the general fund, including those from the minerals industry, from 1980 to 2000 are listed in Table 3.22. Ad valorem production revenues are the single largest source of state revenue and provided 96.5% of revenue in 1980, 94.6% in 1990, and 94.5% in 2000. The second and third largest sources of revenue in 1980 were sales and use tax (1.8%) and severance tax (0.6%). In 1990, sales and use tax (1.5%) was the secondmost important source of revenue, followed by PWMTF income (1.3%). Total general fund revenues fell nearly 16.6% from 1980 to 2000, with the greatest losses occurring in sales and service charges (-40.3%), followed by ad valorem production (-18.3%)

Table 3.22 Wyoming General Fund Revenues, Fiscal Year Collections by Source.¹

Fiscal Year	Ad Valorem (Production)	Severance Tax	Sales & Use Tax	PWMTF Income	Pooled Income ²	Charges-Sales and Services	Franchise Tax	Revenue from Others ³	Penalties ⁴	Federal Aid and Grants	All Other ^{5,6}	Total ⁷
1980	12,997,248	79,282	245,683	25,061	30,410	31,495	15,746	10,131	1,491	9,464	21,444	13,377,455
1981	15,367,554	90,952	267,396	34,650	29,551	31,587	16,067	7,943	2,056	9,826	20,182	15,877,767
1982	14,162,407	201,201	293,965	46,613	37,622	17,129	10,296	13,556	2,304	2,806	21,938	14,809,638
1983	13,737,084	190,796	224,897	78,946	53,131	16,971	15,007	16,229	2,768	442	40,612	14,376,964
1984	13,003,877	181,963	200,116	63,578	48,802	15,005	14,169	13,363	1,076	3,640	29,000	14,505,689
1985	12,532,055	182,560	196,496	108,030	52,254	13,681	14,484	18,681	2,591	3,838	42,055	13,166,647
1986	9,384,059	169,940	196,322	113,788	57,582	17,242	18,627	14,206	1,273	797	26,832	10,000,718
1987	8,934,607	104,407	154,576	112,297	36,053	15,142	30,329	21,040	1,432	1,273	31,046	9,442,200
1988	8,340,254	96,495	150,859	105,738	25,878	14,398	15,197	11,271	1,181	756	22,310	8,784,337
1989	8,435,621	90,777	138,466	98,671	21,777	15,829	14,580	13,149	1,691	1,406	20,005	8,851,573
1990	8,415,025	97,318	134,719	115,515	67,982	13,997	14,336	9,724	3,642	977	22,153	8,893,390
1991	7,653,645	99,741	140,803	119,046	50,717	13,195	16,843	10,913	4,386	3,244	22,080	8,134,614
1992	7,579,071	83,109	142,873	113,807	66,214	16,555	15,162	14,060	5,093	5,504	14,362	8,055,810
1993	7,497,211	78,431	149,419	105,277	31,649	17,424	15,207	10,088	3,938	8,781	12,857	7,929,742
1994	7,240,946	75,800	217,771	99,976	26,945	17,785	14,739	16,551	5,381	9,062	38,561	7,762,616
1995	7,257,937	63,816	236,956	96,731	30,693	18,128	15,393	4,600	10,779	11,944	13,641	7,760,818
1996	7,842,694	67,661	229,365	94,964	29,839	18,286	13,759	4,389	2,203	12,194	15,166	8,330,520
1997	7,983,933	76,075	230,870	98,944	25,997	19,693	14,439	5,577	6,010	12,731	13,225	8,486,894
1998	7,422,068	73,484	247,974	106,994	24,687	19,197	14,073	6,317	7,148	11,153	17,899	7,950,534
1999	8,162,297	60,905	242,616	110,417	26,174	21,017	11,823	7,245	6,070	10,639	20,143	8,679,364
2000	10,542,056	83,616	262,339	117,485	26,192	18,799	13,629	14,830	5,899	8,189	64,712	11,157,696
Total Growth (%) (1980-2000)	-18.32	5.47	6.78	368.79	-13.87	-40.31	-13.45	46.39	289.74	-13.48	201.77	-16.59
Average Annual Growth Rate (%) (1980-2000)	-1.01	0.27	0.33	8.03	-0.74	-2.55	-0.72	1.92	7.04	-0.72	5.68	-0.90

¹ Source: Consensus Revenue Estimating Group (CREG) (2003). In thousands of Year 2000 dollars, adjusted for inflation.
² Pooled income revenues earned on water development funds were no longer distributed to the General Fund beginning in FY93.
³ In FY94, this category received an additional \$2.9 million in interest on severance tax protests. The rest of the difference in this series between FY94 and FY95 is primarily because revenues from Workers' Compensation (\$6.8 million in FY94) and the Retirement System Board's Trust & Agency Fund (\$0.8 million in FY94) no longer flowed into the General Fund beginning in FY95. However, the expenditure responsibilities were also shifted away from the General Fund at that time. Consequently, there was no net loss in actual General Fund revenues as a result of these changes.
⁴ Total revenues in this category in FY95 included \$4.1 million in severance tax penalty and interest received during the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles transition period and an additional \$2.8 million from an oil audit settlement.
⁵ This category includes all 1200 series tax revenue, except sales and use taxes, inheritance tax (revenue code 1401), license and permit fees (2000 revenue series), property and money use fees (4000 revenue series, excluding investment income); and non-revenue receipts (9000 revenue series). The inheritance tax total for FY94 included \$21.0 million in revenue from a single estate settlement, and in FY00 it totalled \$45.1 million.
⁶ Inheritance Taxes will provide revenue to the general fund at diminishing rates through FY05. Due to federal legislation, the tax will be completely phased-out by FY06.

and pooled income (-13.9%). Increases over the 20-year study period were seen in PWMTF income (368.8%), penalties (289.7%), and all other sources (201.8%). However, market effects were markedly pronounced in 2000, as the significance of price increases in the natural gas industry became apparent as total revenues climbed 40.3% from 1998 to 2000. This growth was led by all other (269.8%), revenue from others (134.8%), and ad valorem production revenues (42.0%). BP America, one of the project proponents, was the number one taxpayer by taxable value rank for 2002 mineral production, contributing more than 10% of taxable mineral value in 2002 (Wyoming Department of Revenue 2003) (Table 3.22).

Declines from 1998 to 2000 occurred in charges-sales and services (-2.1%), franchise taxes (-3.2%), and federal aid and grants (-26.6%).

3.4.1.1 Severance Taxes

A severance tax is an excise tax imposed on the present and continuing privilege of removing, extracting, severing, or producing any mineral in Wyoming. Severance taxes are distributed according to *Wyoming Statute* (W.S.) 39-14-801 as presented in Table 3.23. Severance distributions to all Wyoming counties and cities and to those counties and cities in the study area are summarized in Table 3.24.

In 1980, Wyoming received \$79.3 million in severance taxes compared to \$83.6 million in 2000, an increase of 5.5% (see Table 3.22). While overall growth occurred over the 20-year study period, there was a large increase (22.7%) from 1980 to 1990, then a drop of more than 14.1% from 1990 to 2000. Natural gas prices rose in 2000 due to tighter supplies, lower storage stocks, and market perceptions (Energy Information Administration [EIA] 2001a). Increased exploration and lease auctions drove up the bonus payment component in the last several years. With renewed market pressure in late 1999, the value of production increased, as did corresponding tax revenues. Those effects were markedly pronounced in 2000 as the significance of the price increase became clear.

Table 3.23 Statutory Distribution of Severance Taxes (W.S. 39-14-801).

Recipient	Portion of Distribution	Basis/Authority
Subsection (b) mandatory distributions		W.S. 39-14-801(b)
Corrective action account ¹	As needed	To bring account balance to \$10 million/W.S. 39-14-801(c)
Environmental pollution financial responsibility account ¹	As needed	To bring account balance to \$1 million/W.S. 39-14-801(c)
Subsection (d) distributions²		Remaining severance taxes, not to exceed \$155 million
<u>General fund</u>	62.26%	W.S. 39-14-801(d)(i)
<u>Water Development Account I</u>	12.45%	Purposes specified in W.S. 41-2-124(a)(i)/W.S. 39-14-801(d)(ii)
<u>Water Development Account II</u>	2.1%	Purposes specified in W.S. 41-2-124(a)(ii)/ W.S. 39-14-801(d)(iii)
<u>Highway fund</u>	4.33% or as needed	To maintain a minimum balance of \$500,000 in the state park road account/W.S. 24-14-102
<u>Counties</u>	0.78%	County purposes/W.S. 39-14-801(d)(v)
Population based portion (1/2 of 0.78%)	50% of 0.78%	Proportion that the population of the county bears to the population of the state as determined by the most recent decennial census/ W.S. 39-14-801(d)(v)(A)
Assessed valuation portion (1/2 of 0.78%)	50% of 0.78%	Inverse of the assessed valuation of each county as computed under subparagraph W.S. 39-14-801(d)(vii)(C)/ W.S. 39-14-801(d)(v)(B)
<u>Counties</u>	3.1%	County purposes; proportion which the population of the county bears to total state population, population to be determined by resort to the latest federal census as periodically updated by the Census Bureau/W.S. 39-14-801(d)(vi)
<u>Road construction funds of various counties</u>	2.9%	Purposes specified in W.S. 24-2-110/W.S. 39-14-801(d)(vii)
Population based (1/3 of 2.9%)	§33.3% of 2.9%	Ratio that the population of the county bears to total state population based on the most recent decennial federal census/ W.S. 39-14-801(d)(vii)(A)
Road mileage based (1/3 of 2.9%)	§33.3% of 2.9%	Ratio that the mileage of county roads in the county bears to total county roads in Wyoming/ W.S. 39-14-801(d)(vii)(B)
Assessment based (1/3 of 2.9%)	§33.3% of 2.9%	Divide the inverse of each county percentage of total state-assessed valuation by the total sum of the inverses of all county percentages of state-assessed valuation/ W.S. 39-14-801(d)(vii)(C)
Cities and Towns	9.25%	Proportion which the population of the city or town bears to the population of all cities and towns in Wyoming, population to be determined by resort to the latest federal census as periodically updated by the Census Bureau/ W.S. 39-14-801(d)(viii)
Capital Construction Account	2.83%	Purposes specified in W.S. 9-4-604(k)(ii)/ W.S. 39-14-801(d)(ix)
Total Severance Distributions	100%	Not to exceed \$155 million

¹ W.S. 39-14-801(c) requires that distributions under subsection (b) of this section be made prior to any distributions under subsection (d) of this section. The amount of distributions under subsection (d) of this section shall not exceed \$155 million in any fiscal year.

² To the extent that distributions under subsection (d) of this section would exceed \$155 million in any fiscal year, the excess shall be credited as follows: (i) one-third (1/3) to the general fund and (ii) two-thirds (2/3) to the budget reserve account.

Table 3.24 Summary of Mineral Severance Taxes Received by Wyoming and Directly Distributed to All Wyoming Counties and Cities and Project-Affected Counties and Cities in the Study Area.

Tax and Distribution Entity	Distributions (Thousands of \$) ¹				
	1980	1990	2000	2001	2002
Total Received by Wyoming ²	219,889	331,196	275,123	434,534	287,457
Amount Distributed to All Counties ²	--	8,628	8,559	15,171	6,081
Lincoln County ³	--	--	159	405	231
Sublette County ³	--	--	61	159	94
Sweetwater County ³	--	--	489	1,175	595
Amount Distributed to All Cities ²	--	25,885	21,506	32,136	14,498
LaBarge ⁴	--	--	27	53	22
Big Piney ⁴	--	--	25	49	21
Marbleton ⁴	--	--	35	74	37
Pinedale ⁴	--	--	65	140	72
Rock Springs ⁴	--	--	1,056	2,121	959

¹ In thousands of year 2000 dollars, adjusted for inflation; -- = data not available.

² CREG (2003). Total direct disbursements to cities and counties, not including capital construction or other funds.

³ Lummis et al. (2000, 2001, 2002, 2003). Distributions to counties. Total distributions reported by Lummis et al. do not add to the total reported as revenue received in CREG (2003).

⁴ Lummis et al. (2000, 2001, 2002, 2003). Distributions to towns and cities. Total distributions reported by Lummis et al. do not add to the total reported as revenue received in CREG (2003).

Counties directly received \$8.6 million in 2000 severance taxes (Table 3.24). Cities and towns received \$21.5 million in 2000 severance taxes, a decrease of 16.9% from 1990. Distributions of severance taxes to all accounts in 2000 totaled more than \$275 million, down 16.9% from 1990 (Table 3.25). Foulke et al. (2001) believe that gas production will drive future revenues higher for the foreseeable future.

Table 3.25 Yearly Mineral Severance Taxes, Distribution by Account, Wyoming.¹

Fiscal Year	Distributions (Thousands of Dollars)										Other ^{5,6}	Totals ¹⁰		
	General Fund	Budget Reserve Account ²	PWMTP ³	Water I	Water II	Highway Fund ^{4,5A}	Cities and Towns	Countries ⁴	School Foundation ^{4,5,7}	Community Colleges ⁸			Special Districts Capital Construction ⁸	State Aid County Roads ⁵
Historical:														
1980	79,282	0	85,015	12,820	0	19,117	0	0	5,285	1,762	0	0	16,609	219,889
1981	90,952	0	99,641	16,213	0	23,694	0	0	6,442	2,147	0	0	22,059	261,149
1982	201,201	0	227,632	35,284	3,637	85,484	53,763	17,921	9,865	3,288	0	0	34,631	672,705
1983	190,796	0	215,378	27,910	12,557	88,110	56,506	18,835	9,638	3,213	0	0	34,069	657,013
1984	181,963	0	204,736	28,652	11,667	85,351	52,502	17,501	9,790	3,263	0	0	34,475	629,901
1985	182,560	0	210,348	28,342	12,200	87,198	54,898	18,299	9,563	3,188	0	0	38,547	645,143
1986	169,940	0	195,725	29,125	10,995	83,295	49,476	16,492	9,736	3,245	0	0	39,690	607,719
1987	104,407	0	94,694	24,802	5,900	56,760	26,552	8,851	8,213	2,738	0	0	60,192	393,110
1988	96,495	3,956	85,325	21,732	5,752	52,009	25,885	8,628	7,269	2,423	0	0	24,786	334,260
1989	90,777	39,377	70,530	21,562	5,332	50,702	23,995	7,998	7,384	2,461	0	0	0	320,118
1990	97,318	41,535	74,240	20,386	5,752	43,343	25,885	8,628	7,310	2,437	0	0	4,360	331,196
1991	99,741	42,042	75,268	20,515	5,914	43,809	26,615	8,872	7,224	2,408	0	0	0	332,407
1992	83,109	38,575	65,338	25,221	4,631	42,236	20,841	6,947	7,956	2,652	0	0	3,565	301,071
1993	78,431	53,598	63,614	19,255	4,630	25,761	20,836	6,945	19,166	2,347	0	0	8,066	302,649
1994	75,800	45,396	60,379	18,443	4,413	21,183	19,858	6,619	0	0	0	0	9,182	261,274
1995	63,816	29,917	49,012	17,711	3,192	11,659	14,364	5,557	110	37	1,770	2,767	8,283	208,195
1996	67,661	32,752	53,508	18,785	3,423	7,412	15,405	6,344	40	13	5,352	4,350	8,374	223,421
1997	76,075	35,941	60,884	18,134	4,193	8,124	18,870	7,656	13	4	5,724	4,918	9,211	249,748
1998	73,484	35,022	57,974	20,912	3,593	7,520	16,167	6,745	118	39	3,479	4,741	10,584	240,378
1999	60,905	29,111	50,300	18,733	2,846	0	12,805	5,500	4,977	4	3,510	4,588	9,784	203,063
2000	83,616	39,082	69,720	18,040	4,779	9,109	21,506	8,559	1,415	1	4,347	4,898	10,051	275,133
2001	134,931	56,178	109,606	20,160	9,109	27,674	32,136	15,171	23	3	4,833	5,426	19,284	434,534
2002	112,498	37,700	69,378	18,547	3,298	7,138	14,498	6,081	0	0	4,211	4,315	9,792	287,457

Table 3.25 (Continued)

Fiscal Year	General Fund Account ¹	Budget Reserve Account ²	Distributions (Thousands of Dollars)											
			PWMTF ³	Water 1	Water II	Highway and Fund ^{4,5,6}	Cities and Towns ⁵	School Foundation ^{4,5,7}	Community Colleges ⁴	Special Districts Capital Construction ⁸	State Aid County Roads ⁹	Other ^{8,9}	Totals ¹⁰	
Projected:														
2003	108,066	36,549	64,542	17,949	3,069	6,231	13,299	5,580	0	0	4,092	4,185	9,393	272,955
2004	118,200	43,500	71,100	19,300	3,300	6,700	14,300	6,000	0	0	4,400	4,500	10,500	301,800
2005	121,200	49,400	73,700	19,300	3,300	6,700	14,300	6,000	0	0	4,400	4,500	10,800	313,600
2006	123,400	53,800	75,000	19,300	3,300	6,700	14,300	6,000	0	0	4,400	4,500	11,100	321,800
2007	125,600	58,200	76,500	19,300	3,300	6,700	14,300	6,000	0	0	4,400	4,500	11,400	330,200
2008	127,200	61,300	77,900	19,300	3,300	6,700	14,300	6,000	0	0	4,400	4,500	11,700	336,600

¹ Source: CREG (2003). Presented in year 2000 dollars.

² The FY93 actual total included an additional \$5.4 million, and the FY94 actual total included an additional \$5.2 million in penalty and interest from pre-1990 production.

³ Chapter 62, 2002 Session Laws made permanent the diversion of PWMTF revenues to the Severance Tax Distribution Account, and repealed the language of Chapter 99, 2000 Session Laws requiring a larger proportion of coal bed methane revenues to be deposited into the PWMTF.

⁴ The drop in revenues to these accounts in FY94 was due to the expiration of the Capital Facilities Tax on coal and iron.

⁵ Impacted by the PILT Restoration Act, beginning in March of FY95. This act effectively diverted federal mineral royalty revenue from the Counties, Cities, Towns, Counties, and Special Districts Capital Construction; and State Aid to County Roads accounts to the Highway Fund; and replaced that revenue with an equal amount of Highway Fund coal severance tax.

⁶ In FY99 and FY00, mineral severance taxes and federal mineral royalties were diverted from the Highway Fund to the School Foundation Program account until a total of \$20 million was received. This revenue diversion from the Highway fund was offset with additional fuel tax revenue. In FY01 and FY02, the diversion of revenues from these sources continued, however, the amount was not limited to a fixed dollar amount, rather it was a dollar for dollar swap in the amount raised by the fuel tax.

⁷ The FY93 total includes a one-time diversion of approximately \$10.6 million from the Highway Fund.

⁸ Beginning in FY92, the totals shown in this column have included diversions from the Highway Fund to the LUST accounts (Financial Responsibility and Corrective Action accounts). Approximately \$10.0 million a year will continue to be diverted to these accounts. An additional \$1.4 million was diverted from the Highway Fund to the Compensation Reserve Account during FY94.

⁹ This column includes \$5.5 million of Municipal Mineral Trust Fund monies in FY01. These funds are diverted from the Cities and Towns portion of Severance Taxes when the total Severance Taxes to those entities exceeds \$24 million in any year, under the distribution formulas in place prior to Chapter 97, 2000 Session Laws.

¹⁰ FY98 coal revenues include \$8.0 million in protest severance taxes which were from prior production years.

In 1980, 36.1% of mineral severance taxes went to the general fund; 38.7% to PWMTF; 8.7% to the highway fund; 5.8% to water; 2.4% to the school foundation; 0.8% to community colleges; and 7.6% to other; and no funds were distributed to the budget reserves; cities and towns; counties; cities, towns, counties, and special districts; capital construction; or state aid. In 1990, 29.4% of mineral severance taxes went to the general fund, 22.4% to PWMTF, 12.5% to the budget reserve account, 13.1% to the highway fund; 7.9% to water; 7.8% to cities and towns, 2.6% to counties, 2.2% to the school foundation; 0.7% to community colleges, 1.3% to other; and none to capital construction for cities, counties, or special districts. In 2000, 30% went to the general fund, 25% to the PWMTF, 14% to the budget reserve account, 8% to cities and towns, 9% to water, 4% to other, 3% each to the highway fund and counties, 2% each to capital construction for cities, counties, and special districts, and state aid to county roads, and 1% to the school foundation.

Crude oil contributed 40.5% of all distributed severance taxes in 1980, while natural gas contributed only 10.1% of distributed severance taxes (Table 3.26). By 2000, natural gas contributed 43.8% (a 445.4% increase from 1980; 8.9% average annual growth) of all severance taxes distributed, while crude oil dropped 35.6%, to contribute only 20.8% of severance tax distributions. CREG (2003) anticipates that natural gas will continue to provide a substantial portion of annual revenues, with estimates ranging from 40% of severance distributions in 2003 to nearly 50% in 2008, while all other minerals are expected to decline in importance.

3.4.1.2 Royalties

A mineral royalty is the amount of money the owner of the mineral resource receives as a payment or royalty from the mineral producer. Wyoming receives a base royalty of 16.7% of the value of production from state-owned minerals. The federal government receives a royalty of 12.5% of the value of production for federal minerals. Fifty percent of federal mineral royalties are returned to the state. Unlike severance taxes, royalties are based on the value of the products of production, not just what leaves the ground. For example, natural gas royalties are based on the value of the methane, helium, carbon dioxide, nitrogen, and liquids--not just the volume of raw gas.

In 1999, the Wyoming Legislature was grappling with a projected \$200 million shortfall in its budget. Two years later, the surplus was projected at over \$600 million. The difference came from

Table 3.26 Proportion of Mineral Severance Taxes to All Wyoming Accounts by Mineral.¹

Fiscal Year	Mineral Revenues (Thousands of \$) ¹					Total ⁵
	Crude Oil ²	Natural Gas ²	Coal ^{3,4}	Trona ⁴	Others	
1980	89,014	22,101	89,726	9,171	9,877	219,889
1981	92,527	34,564	113,906	11,345	8,807	261,149
1982	361,693	99,054	188,760	14,065	9,133	672,705
1983	321,389	123,791	195,368	11,216	5,250	657,013
1984	285,801	128,100	200,567	10,418	5,015	629,901
1985	290,892	141,495	201,140	7,904	3,712	645,143
1986	267,133	123,103	206,981	8,767	1,736	607,719
1987	131,738	77,447	175,044	7,774	1,107	393,110
1988	140,962	61,246	122,382	8,734	936	334,260
1989	108,375	77,485	123,767	7,624	2,868	320,118
1990	133,694	66,171	117,402	12,591	1,338	331,196
1991	134,992	66,697	118,112	11,361	1,246	332,407
1992	103,334	55,455	127,420	13,980	883	301,071
1993	92,155	70,456	119,586	12,619	1,393	302,649
1994	77,003	81,659	87,370	8,421	738	261,274
1995	64,218	49,007	84,515	9,563	891	208,195
1996	69,210	52,886	89,460	11,003	861	223,421
1997	69,249	81,551	86,558	11,323	1,067	249,748
1998	45,491	84,882	98,234	10,763	1,009	240,378
1999	30,658	76,413	88,202	6,768	1,022	203,063
2000	57,323	120,540	85,164	10,960	1,157	275,123
2001	72,425	258,648	94,554	8,083	825	434,534
2002	52,415	122,951	105,323	5,772	997	287,457
Total Growth (1980-2000) (%)	-35.60	445.41	-5.08	19.50	-88.29	25.13
Average Annual Growth (1980-2000) (%)	-2.18	8.85	-0.26	0.89	-10.17	1.13

¹ Source: CREG (2003). Year 2000 dollars, adjusted for inflation.

² Condensate from natural gas production is included in crude oil.

³ The drop in revenues that occurred in FY99 was due, in part, to the reduced taxation rates put in place by Chapter 168 of the 1999 Session Laws, "Oil Producers Recovery - 2."

⁴ FY98 coal revenues include \$8.0 million in protest severance taxes that were from prior years' productions.

⁵ The drop in revenues that occurred in FY94 was due to the expiration of the Capital Facilities Tax on coal and trona.

⁶ The total for FY93 includes \$5.4 million in penalty and interest from pre-1990 production. The FY94 total contains an additional \$5.2 million in penalty and interest from oil and gas audit settlements on pre-1990 production.

the fact that gas and oil prices skyrocketed in 2000, bringing with them significant increases in all forms of mineral revenue along with increasing natural gas revenues, which include coalbed methane production. Natural gas prices rose in 2000 due to tighter supplies, lower storage stocks, and market perceptions (EIA 2001a). In the late 1990s, these sources of income were declining as prices for gas and oil were depressed. With renewed market pressure in late 1999, the value of production increased, as did corresponding taxes. Federal royalties are distributed by the State of Wyoming according to W.S. 9-4-601 as presented in Table 3.27. Federal royalty distributions to all counties and cities, and those cities in the project-affected area are shown in Table 3.28.

State mineral royalties received for production of state minerals are presented in Table 3.29.

Table 3.30 shows historic and projected federal mineral royalties and distributions. Federal royalties increased from \$222 million in 1990 (year 2000 dollars, adjusted for inflation) to \$309 million in 2000. Distributions of federal mineral royalties in 1980 went to the school foundation (38%), the highway fund (26%), cities, towns, counties, and special districts capital construction and other (10% each), cities and towns (8%), the University of Wyoming (7%), and the highway fund for county roads (2%); no funds were distributed to the remaining accounts (Table 3.30). In 1990, 45% went to the school foundation, 26% to the highway fund, 9% to cities and towns, 5% to cities, towns, counties, and special districts capital construction, 7% to the University of Wyoming, 2% each to the highway fund for counties and state aid for county roads, 3% to school capital construction, and 1% to the counties; no funds were distributed to the remaining accounts. In 2000, 33% to the school foundation, 18% to the highway fund, 15% to Legislative Royalty Impact Assistance Account (LRI), 9% to school capital construction, 6% each to the University of Wyoming and to cities and towns, 4% to cities, towns, counties, and special districts capital construction, 2% each to highway fund for county roads, the transportation enterprise, and other, and 1% to community college.

3.4.1.3 Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT)

The federal government owns and manages 49% of Wyoming lands. Federal lands are not subject to property taxes that support county governments and education; yet, local communities

Table 3.27 Statutory Distribution of Federal Mineral Royalties (W.S. 9-4-601).

Recipient	Portion of Distribution	Basis/Authority/Use
Subsection (a) distributions	All royalties less subsection (b) distributions	Distributed to trust and agency accounts; first \$200 million to be distributed according to Subsection (a)
<u>Highway fund</u>	2.25%	W.S. 9-4-601(a)(i) Permanent construction or maintenance work in counties to which the royalties are attributable with priority given to roads and highways impacted by mineral development
	26.25%	W.S. 9-4-601 (a)(iii) Except as provided by W.S. 9-4-605(a); subject to purposes specified in W.S. 9-4-606 and 9-4-607
	1.25%	W.S. 9-4-601(a)(vi)
	2.25%	W.S. 9-4-601(a)(ix)
	0.625%	W.S. 9-4-601(a)(x)
<u>Public school foundation program account</u>	44.8%	Subject to W.S. 9-4-605
<u>University of Wyoming trust and agency fund</u>	6.75%	W.S. 9-4-601(a)(iv) When authorized by legislature for actual and necessary expenses of constructing, equipping, and furnishing new buildings; repair of existing buildings; purchasing of improved or unimproved real estate; payment of principal and interest on securities used to finance these projects or refund previously issued securities
<u>Incorporated cities and towns</u>	9.375%	W.S. 9-4-601(a)(v) Planning, construction, or maintenance of public facilities or providing public services
Population 325 or less	\$12,000	W.S. 9-4-601(a)(v)(A)
Population greater than 325	\$15,000	W.S. 9-4-601(a)(v)(A)
Remainder based on population	Balance of 9.375%	W.S. 9-4-601(a)(v)(B) Amount proportionate to percentage obtained by dividing average daily membership (W.S. 21-13-101) of all school districts within each county by the total average daily population of all school districts in the state. Distribution made in proportion that the population of the city or town bears to the total population of all cities and towns in the county.
<u>Capital construction account</u>	3.75%	W.S. 9-4-601(a)(vi) Purposes specified in W.S. 9-4-605(k)(i) or to fund bonds under W.S. 9-4-604(g); priority given to state subdivisions socially or economically impacted directly or indirectly by federal mineral development; Amounts not to exceed: 1. \$40 million to be loaned or granted to incorporated towns and cities (voter-approved projects necessary for health, safety, and welfare of inhabitants); 2. \$20 million loaned or granted to counties or special districts (hospital, fire protection, sanitary and improvement, solid waste disposal, service and improvement, water and sewer) Excess to earmarked revenue fund
<u>Public school capital construction account</u>	2.7%	W.S. 9-4-601(a)(vii) Purposes specified in W.S. 21-15-111(a)(i)

Table 3.27 (Continued)

Recipient	Portion of Distribution	Basis/Authority/Use
Subsection (b) distributions²		W.S. 9-4-601(b) All bonus payments from the federal government attributable to coal, oil shale, or geothermal leases of federal land within Wyoming
<u>Construction and highway</u>	50%	W.S. 9-4-601(b)(i) Not to exceed \$200 million; less W.S. 9-4-601(b)(v) distributions
Business ready community account	Stipulated amount	W.S. 9-4-601(b)(v) If the school capital construction account is projected by CREG to have a positive balance at the end of the fiscal year, then <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fiscal year 2004, \$7.5 million 2. Fiscal year 2005, \$10.0 million 3. Excess to be deposited to school capital construction account
Capital construction accounts	75% of first 50%	W.S. 9-4-601(b)(i)(A) Less amounts distributed under (b)(v); purposes specified in W.S. 9-4-604(k)(i) to fund bonds under W.S. 9-4-604(g)
Highway fund	25% of first 50%	W.S. 9-4-601(b)(i)(B) Less amounts distributed under (b)(v);
<u>Community college commission revenue fund account</u>	10% of second 50%	W.S. 9-4-601(b)(iv)(A) for fiscal years 2004 and 2005; not to exceed \$1.6 million in accordance with and in addition to W.S. 21-18-205(c) appropriations; excess to school capital construction account; and any remainder after end of biennial budget period to school capital construction account
<u>Business ready community account</u>	40% of second 50%	W.S. 9-4-601(b)(iv)(B) for fiscal years 2004 and 2005 in accordance with W.S. 9-4-601(b)(v); thereafter to school capital construction account
<u>School foundation program</u>	1/3 of any amount exceeding \$200 million	W.S. 9-4-601(d)(iii)
<u>Budget reserve account</u>	2/3 of any amount exceeding \$200 million	W.S. 9-4-601(d)(iv)

Table 3.28 Summary of Federal Mineral Royalties Received by Wyoming and Directly Distributed to All Counties and Cities and Project-Affected Counties and Cities.^{1,2}

Tax and Distribution Entity	Distributions (Thousands of \$) ³				
	1980	1990	2000	2001	2002
Total Received by Wyoming ⁴	198,742	222,188	309,093	434,676	334,703
Amount Distributed to Counties ⁴	n/d	1,389	n/d	n/d	n/d
Amount Distributed to Cities ⁴	--	20,830	19,588	21,678	20,007
LaBarge ⁵	--	--	61	60	55
Big Piney ⁵	--	--	66	64	55
Marbleton ⁵	--	--	86	88	86
Pinedale ⁵	--	--	147	152	154
Rock Springs ⁵	--	--	1,010	1,002	994

¹ Includes coal lease bonuses.

² FY98 coal revenues include \$8.0 million in protest severance taxes that were from prior production years.

³ In thousands of year 2000 dollars, adjusted for inflation; -- = data not available; n/d = no distribution.

⁴ Consensus Revenue Estimating Group (CREG) (2003). Total direct disbursements to cities and counties, not including capital construction or other funds.

⁵ Lummis et al. (2000, 2001, 2002, 2003). Distributions to towns and cities. Total distributions reported by Lummis et al. do not add to the total reported as revenue received in CREG (2003).

Table 3.29 Summary of State of Wyoming Mineral Royalties.

Fiscal Year	Thousands of \$ ¹
1980	--
1990	--
2000	27,721
2001	34,099
2002	56,021

¹ Historical data for state-owned mineral royalties are not readily available and are generally not included in socioeconomic analyses prepared by Wyoming state agencies. WDAI (2002a).

Table 3.30 Federal Mineral Royalties (Including Coal Lease Bonuses) - Fiscal Year Distribution/Projections by Account.¹

Fiscal Year	Distributions (Thousands of Dollars)																	
	University of Wyoming ²	School Foundation ³	Highway Fund ^{4,5}	Highway County Roads	Cities and Towns	Cities, Towns, Counties, and Special Districts			Capital Construction ^{4,5,6}	School Dist ^{4,5}	County Roads ⁴	State Aid to County	LRI ¹⁷	Community Colleges ⁸		Transportation Enterprise ⁸	General Fund Administrative	Totals ⁹
						Capital	Construction	Construction						Colleges ⁸	Other			
Historical:																		
1980	13,415	74,528	52,170	4,472	14,906	19,377	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19,874	0	0	198,742
1981	15,143	84,125	58,888	5,048	16,825	21,879	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	22,433	0	0	224,347
1982	17,589	97,716	68,401	5,863	19,543	25,913	14,868	0	0	0	0	507	11,189	0	0	0	0	261,590
1983	19,682	109,346	76,542	6,561	21,869	39,787	16,621	0	0	0	0	11,357	12,538	0	0	0	0	314,303
1984	17,263	95,905	67,134	5,754	19,181	33,871	14,578	0	0	0	0	8,935	10,997	0	0	0	0	273,618
1985	23,202	120,987	90,228	7,734	25,779	30,478	27,502	0	7,734	4,699	14,780	0	0	0	0	0	0	353,123
1986	20,299	96,479	73,408	6,292	20,974	28,495	24,329	0	6,292	7,521	12,025	0	0	0	0	0	0	296,114
1987	12,402	63,389	48,231	4,134	13,780	21,810	15,985	0	4,134	8,029	7,901	0	0	0	0	0	0	199,796
1988	15,527	107,121	60,383	5,176	17,252	18,878	0	0	5,176	1,626	2,143	0	0	0	0	0	0	233,282
1989	16,410	108,916	63,818	5,470	22,792	12,925	6,564	1,519	5,470	769	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	244,655
1990	14,998	99,540	58,324	4,999	20,830	11,109	5,999	1,289	4,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	222,188
1991	18,599	123,444	64,753	6,200	25,832	14,820	7,440	1,722	13,777	1,042	0	1,042	0	915	0	0	0	278,544
1992	15,153	99,306	52,091	4,987	20,781	11,184	5,985	1,385	11,083	1,828	0	247	0	0	0	0	0	224,031
1993	13,685	90,830	53,221	4,562	19,007	18,099	5,474	1,267	4,562	11,536	0	3,575	0	0	0	0	0	225,818
1994	13,954	92,613	54,265	4,651	19,380	18,448	5,582	1,292	4,651	11,598	0	3,486	0	0	0	0	0	229,920
1995	14,675	97,398	62,376	4,892	20,382	20,146	5,870	590	2,124	8,837	2,209	0	0	0	0	0	0	239,498
1996	13,051	86,617	61,663	4,350	18,126	16,057	5,220	0	0	9,394	2,348	0	0	0	0	0	0	216,826
1997	15,917	97,929	69,389	4,918	20,493	17,171	5,902	0	0	20,105	2,393	1,505	0	0	0	0	0	255,722
1998	15,866	94,404	64,775	4,741	19,753	10,538	8,145	0	0	14,890	614	2,127	0	0	0	0	0	235,852
1999	13,871	101,810	49,959	4,624	19,265	13,520	29,439	0	0	0	1,654	0	4,651	0	0	0	0	238,795
2000	19,886	101,996	56,432	4,902	19,588	13,796	29,155	0	0	46,950	1,600	7,545	7,242	0	0	0	0	309,093
2001	16,277	127,363	48,709	5,426	20,397	14,499	36,141	0	0	137,398	1,552	19,888	7,025	1,940	0	0	0	434,676
2002	12,830	127,049	33,657	4,277	17,820	12,528	70,218	0	0	45,917	1,536	0	6,952	1,920	0	0	0	334,703

Table 3.30 (Continued)

Fiscal Year	Distributions (Thousands of Dollars)											General Fund Administrative Totals ⁹			
	University of Wyoming ² Foundation ³	School Highway Fund ^{3,4,5}	Highway Fund County Roads	Cities and Towns	Cities, Towns, Counties, and Special Districts		Capital Construction ^{4,5,6} School Dist ^{5,6}	County Roads ⁴	State Aid to County	Community Colleges ⁵	Other Enterprise ⁸				
					Capital Construction ^{4,5}	County Roads ⁴									
Projected:															
2003	12,462	110,205	57,660	4,185	17,298	12,183	40,455	0	0	55,521	1,488	0	0	1,860	330,894
2004	13,400	118,500	62,000	4,500	18,600	13,100	43,500	0	0	59,700	1,600	0	0	2,000	336,900
2005	13,400	122,300	62,000	4,500	18,600	13,100	43,200	0	0	67,200	1,600	0	0	2,000	347,900
2006	13,400	125,000	62,000	4,500	18,600	13,100	34,200	0	0	72,600	1,600	0	0	2,000	347,000
2007	13,400	128,000	60,100	4,500	18,600	7,400	5,200	0	0	78,600	0	0	0	2,000	317,800
2008	13,400	130,400	60,100	4,500	18,600	7,400	5,200	0	0	83,400	0	0	0	0	325,000

¹ Source: CREG (2003). In Year 2000 dollars.

² Under the distribution formula in place for FY00, 6.75% of all mineral royalties in excess of \$200 million would normally flow to the University when that entity's bonded indebtedness necessitated the expenditure of those funds. Because the University's bonds issued under this provision of law were retired, the Legislative Royalty Impact Assistance (LRI) account received the amount that otherwise would have flowed to the University, approximately \$12.2 million.

³ In FY99 and FY00, mineral severance taxes and federal mineral royalties were diverted from the Highway Fund to the School Foundation Program account until a total of \$20 million was received. This revenue diversion from the Highway fund was offset with additional fuel tax revenue. In FY01 and FY02, the diversion of revenues from these sources continued, however, the amount was not limited to a fixed dollar amount, rather it was a dollar for dollar swap in the amount raised by the fuel tax. Impacted by the *PILT Restoration Act*, beginning in March of FY95. This act effectively diverted federal mineral royalty revenue from the Counties, Cities, Towns, Counties, & Special Districts Capital Construction, and State Aid to County Roads accounts to the Highway Fund; and replaced that revenue with an equal amount of Highway Fund coal severance tax.

⁴ Since FY93, the state has been receiving approximately \$30.0 million per year in coal lease bonus revenue, which has been earmarked for these specific funds. The projected coal lease bonuses for the forecast period are \$74.0 million in FY03, \$47.3 million in FY04, \$47.1 million in FY05, and \$38.0 million in FY06.

⁵ In FY94, a total of \$3.0 million of the revenues received by this account was redistributed to cities, towns, and counties in accordance with the sales tax distribution formula. Also in FY94, \$4.1 million was redistributed to the General Fund.

⁶ Beginning in FY98, coal lease bonus revenues normally flowing to the Legislative Royalty Impact Assistance Account have been diverted to the School District Capital Construction Account.

⁷ In FY99, \$4.5 million of Highway Fund federal mineral royalties were diverted to the Transportation Enterprise Account. In FY00, 01, and 02, \$7.2 million in highway FMR funds were diverted to this account.

⁸ The FY95 total includes approximately \$9.0 million in additional revenue, which was received as the result of an oil and gas audit settlement.

play an important role in supporting the management of federal lands. In 1976, Congress authorized federal land management agencies to share income with states and counties and provided a PILT program to help offset lost tax revenue (31 *United States Code* [U.S.C.] 6901-6907 [*Public Law* 103-397, October 22, 1994; *Public Law* 104-333, November 12, 1996; and *Public Law* 105-83, November 14, 1997]; 43 *Code of Federal Regulations* [C.F.R.] Part 1880 [65 *Federal Register* 51229-51234, August 23, 2000, effective September 22, 2000]). PILT payments are federal payments to local governments that help offset losses in property taxes due to nontaxable federal lands within their boundaries. PILT payments are administered by the BLM (Coupal et al. 2003).

PILT payments are based on three factors:

- eligible federal acres in the county,
- federal revenue-sharing going to the county the prior year, and
- county population up to the pre-determined ceiling.

These factors are used in two calculations, a standard and a minimum. The different calculations are compared to one another in an approach similar to that of federal income taxes. Instructions direct the use of the smaller or larger of two numbers. The Minimum Method Calculation is used in cases where significant revenue sharing in the previous year would mean no PILT in the current year for the county. The main difference between the Standard and Minimum Method Calculations is that the Minimum Method uses a different per acre rate and does not take into account the prior year's revenue sharing payments (see Coupal et al. [2003] for detailed calculations for each county).

Since 1998, PILT payments received by Wyoming have increased by 63.9% (Table 3.31). The three-county study area has experienced a similar increase. Lincoln County PILT payments have increased 74.2%, Sublette County payments increased 58.9%, and Sweetwater County PILT payments increased 58.0% over the past six years.

Table 3.31 Total PILT Payments and Total Acres.¹

Location	PILT Payments/Acres					
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Wyoming						
Payment (\$)	8,118,173	8,208,280	8,318,110	11,828,099	12,392,400	13,304,416
Acres	29,917,112	29,893,541	29,885,632	29,884,922	29,889,764	29,877,970
Lincoln County						
Payment (\$)	384,723	406,667	418,646	598,093	617,577	670,171
Acres	1,946,836	1,946,805	1,946,765	1,946,631	1,947,558	1,947,558
Sublette County						
Payment (\$)	258,703	247,508	256,483	360,764	376,237	411,150
Acres	2,432,160	2,432,000	2,431,960	2,431,960	2,431,305	2,431,305
Sweetwater County						
Payment (\$)	910,456	929,377	949,649	1,281,416	1,333,882	1,438,845
Acres	4,609,862	4,606,891	4,606,891	4,606,888	4,606,888	4,606,799

¹ Coupal et al. (2003) and BLM (2003c), in year 2000 dollars, adjusted for inflation.

3.4.1.4 Property Taxes (Ad Valorem Taxes)

An ad valorem tax is a tax levied on a commodity as a percentage of its value. Ad valorem taxes on gas and oil in Wyoming go directly to the county in which the commodity is produced. Wyoming ad valorem taxes can be divided into two groups--production and property. Production taxes are levied on the assessed valuation of the amount of the commodity produced. Production ad valorem taxes are based on a percent of assessed value of production, the mineral, and the source (type of well or mine). Property taxes are levied on wells and producing equipment. The property tax rates are levied in mills (thousandths of a percent) set by each county. The overall state average for 2000 was 75.357 mills based on assessed valuation of the property (Foulke et al. 2001).

An ad valorem tax is based on the value of the property; to tax the property, a taxable value must be determined. Taxable value is calculated by determining the fair market value of the property or production, then the fair market value is multiplied by a taxation rate to calculate the taxable value.

The taxation rate depends on how the property is classified. Properties are classified in one of three areas:

- gross production of minerals and mine products (taxed on 100% of value);
- property used for industrial purposes (taxed on 11.5% of value); and
- all other property, real (i.e., land and property permanently attached to the land) and personal (i.e., movable property [e.g., mobile homes, construction equipment, mineral production] (taxed on 9.5% of value).

Once the taxable valuation has been calculated, it is multiplied by the mill levy (1/10 of \$0.01 or \$1 per \$1,000 of taxable value) to determine the amount of taxes due. The number of mills in a tax district depends on how many mills each taxing entity requests. Wyoming state law limits most entities on how many mills they can levy. For example, the county can request a maximum of 8 mills, cities and towns get 8 mills to run their governments, and school districts are limited to 12 mills.

Mill levies vary depending on what tax district the property is in. For example, rural tax districts have levies for rural fire protection, and districts in the city limits have levies for running the city government. Unified school districts (elementary, junior high, and high school) and nonunified school districts (kindergarten through eighth grade) are mandated to collect a 25 mill levy for school purposes (W.S. 21-13-102(i) and (ii)) (some of which may be subject to recapture by the state based on average daily membership calculations) and counties are mandated to collect a 6 mill levy for school purposes (W.S. 21-13-201(a)).

The taxable valuation of all mineral production in Wyoming fell 18% from \$12.9 billion in 1980 to \$10.5 billion in 2000 (-1.1% average annual decline) (year 2000 dollars adjusted for inflation) (Wyoming Department of Revenue 2002). Foulke et al. (2001) believe that gas production, particularly, will drive future revenues higher for the foreseeable future. Assessed production values are presented in Table 3.32.

Wyoming Department of Revenue reports on property tax values indicate that in 2002 natural gas production contributed the greatest proportion of taxable value to the state (34.8%), followed by residential land and improvements (18.5%), mining production (15.9%), and oil production (9.7%) (Table 3.33).

Table 3.32 Total State-Assessed Mineral Production Valuations.¹

Mineral Type	Taxable Valuation (Thousands of \$)				
	1980	1990	2000	2001	2002
Oil	4,847,711	2,561,672	1,438,976	1,047,618	1,068,000
Natural Gas	1,402,442	1,057,631	3,365,841	3,765,627	1,894,848
Coal	1,616,744	1,487,154	1,336,116	1,461,147	1,500,000
Trona	290,327	236,359	206,219	202,916	203,520
All Other Minerals	256,679	52,660	59,909	59,256	57,600
Total Mineral Taxable Valuation	8,413,904	5,395,476	6,407,060	6,536,564	4,723,968
Other Property	4,493,344	3,019,549	4,135,036	4,297,663	4,466,016
Total	12,907,248	8,415,025	10,542,096	10,834,228	9,189,984

¹ CREG (2003), thousands of year 2000 dollars, adjusted for inflation.

Table 3.33 Proportionate Taxable Valuation of Various Classes of Property in Wyoming, 1998-2002.

Property	Proportion of Taxable Value ¹ (Ranked Highest to Lowest According to 2002 Proportions)				
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Natural gas production	19.2%	18.6%	20.6%	31.9%	34.8%
Residential lands and improvements	19.9%	22.6%	22.0%	18.5%	18.5%
Mining (coal, minerals, and non-minerals)	20.0%	41.6%	19.5%	15.2%	15.9%
Oil production	14.7%	8.8%	11.5%	13.7%	9.7%
Industrial and manufacturing property	8.9%	9.8%	8.7%	7.1%	7.4%
Commercial lands and improvements	1.5%	5.6%	5.2%	4.2%	4.4%
Railroads	1.7%	2.0%	2.2%	1.7%	1.8%
Electric/gas-privately owned	2.5%	2.6%	2.3%	1.6%	1.6%
Commercial personal property	1.5%	1.7%	1.6%	1.3%	1.3%
Agricultural lands	1.9%	2.0%	1.8%	1.3%	1.3%
Natural gas pipelines	0.9%	1.1%	1.1%	0.8%	1.0%
Electric-cooperatives	1.5%	1.1%	1.0%	0.7%	0.6%
Major telecommunications	0.7%	0.7%	0.807%	0.7%	0.6%
Residential personal property	0.6%	0.6%	0.572%	0.4%	0.4%
Liquid pipelines	0.6%	0.7%	0.672%	0.4%	0.4%
Rural telecommunications	0.2%	0.3%	0.232%	0.2%	0.2%
Cellular/reseller telecommunications ²	<0.1%	0.1%	0.162%	0.1%	0.2%
Airlines	<0.1%	<0.1%	<0.1%	<0.1%	<0.1%
Electric-municipal	<0.1%	<0.1%	<0.1%	<0.1%	<0.1%

¹ Columns may not total to 100% due to rounding. Wyoming Department of Revenue (1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002).

² Designated as radio-telephones in 1998.

3.4.1.5 Sales and Use Tax

Wyoming has had sales and use taxes since 1935. Sales taxes apply to the retail sale of personal property or services within the state. A use tax is levied on any sale of any property outside the state of Wyoming for use, storage, or consumption inside the state of Wyoming.

Wyoming counties, cities, and towns benefit from sales and use tax collections. Each month, the treasurer's office in each county sends the sales tax collections to the Wyoming Department of Revenue, who distributes the money. Currently, two-thirds of the 4% sales tax collections go to the state general fund, and one-third (minus 1% for state administrative purposes) is returned to the cities, towns, and counties. The money returned to the cities and counties is based on where the purchase occurred and the population of the city or county (which is based on the last federal census). Counties that have 1% optional sales taxes or a 1% capital facilities tax keep 100% of the additional 1% collected, less state-imposed administrative costs. The state's share of the sales tax revenue is distributed to the General Fund. The portion returned to the counties and municipalities is distributed based on population. Beginning in 1973, Wyoming counties were granted the option to impose an additional 1% sales tax through public election. During fiscal year 2002, all counties except Fremont, Goshen, Park, Sublette, and Washakie were imposing this optional sales tax. The optional sales tax revenue, less state-imposed administrative costs, is returned to the county of origin.

In addition to the aforementioned county optional tax, any county, through public election, may impose an additional excise tax of up to 1% on retail sales made within the county. The revenue generated from this tax is designated solely for the planning, construction, furnishing, equipping, and debt servicing for any capital improvement project as authorized through public election. This tax is referred to as the 1% capital facilities option tax. During fiscal year 2002, Albany, Goshen, Laramie, Niobrara, Sheridan, Teton, and Uinta Counties were imposing the 1% capital facilities option tax, while Campbell and Sweetwater counties chose to impose 0.25% and 0.5%, respectively. Effective tax rates for the study area as of 2002 are listed in Table 3.34.

To derive an estimate of county gross sales, the specific county tax collection can be divided by the corresponding tax rate. County sales tax rates can fluctuate from year to year because county option taxes originate and expire at varying times; therefore, only the total state imposed sales tax (4%) is used for this analysis.

3.4.1.6 Use Tax

State use tax is imposed on purchases made outside a taxing jurisdiction for first use, storage, or other consumption within that jurisdiction. Thus, the use tax prevents sales tax avoidance or the payment of a lesser tax rate by making purchases outside of the taxing jurisdiction where first use, storage, or other consumption will occur. Wyoming taxing jurisdictions are the State of Wyoming and/or each Wyoming county. Use tax is a complement of sales tax. Effective January 1, 1981, the adoption of an optional sales tax required a change in the use tax rate of equal amount. State use tax is shared between state government and the county of origin (i.e., county where the tax was imposed) on the same distribution basis as sales tax. Therefore, the revised rate and allocation, as mentioned earlier in the sales tax description, applies here as well.

Table 3.34 Sales, Use, and Lodging Tax Rates by County (Effective April 1, 2003).¹

Tax Rate	Lincoln	Sublette	Sweetwater
State Sales Tax Rate	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%
General Purpose Option Tax	1.0%	--	1.0%
Specific Purpose Option Tax	--	--	0.5%
Subtotal Sales and Use Tax Option	5.0%	4.0%	5.5%
Lodging Tax	2.0% ²	3.0%	2.0%
Total Tax Rate	7.0%	7.0%	7.5%

¹ Wyoming Department of Revenue (2003).

² Lodging tax is imposed only in Afton (i.e., not on a county-wide base).

3.4.1.7 Lodging Tax

Cities, towns, and counties, by voter approval, may impose a lodging excise tax of up to 4% on all sleeping accommodations for guests staying less than 30 days. This tax extends to mobile accommodations such as tents, trailers, and campers, as well. All collections (less a 2% state administrative cost during the first year the tax is imposed and 1% thereafter) are distributed to the cities, towns, and counties of origin. At least 90% of the tax distributions must be used to promote travel and tourism within the county, city, or town imposing the tax. The amount remaining, not to exceed 10% of the total amount distributed, may be used for general revenue within the governmental entity imposing the tax.

3.4.2 Study Area Overview

3.4.2.1 Availability of Information

Reporting of tax and revenue information has evolved with the development of the internet and the ease of publishing large volumes of information. Most state agencies in Wyoming now distribute reports via the internet, and a significant number publish only on the internet (i.e., no hard copies are produced). This evolution has led to an unavailability of certain reports and information that predate 1998 (personal communication, July 8, 2003, with Christie Yurek, Validation Supervisor, Wyoming Department of Revenue, Administrative Services Division). Therefore, the information presented below covers the years 1998-2002.

Oil and gas field operations support employment in many industries. Firms whose primary activity is operating oil and gas wells, exploring for oil and gas, or providing oil and gas field services are included in SIC 13, mining--oil and gas extraction. But many employers in other industries such as wholesale trade and transportation, communications, and public utilities (TCPU) depend on business from oil and gas service companies (WDERP 1999). According to Bullard in WDERP (1999:Table 1 and Map 1), the Sublette and Sweetwater County economies are highly dependent on oil and natural gas extraction (15.2% and 5.8%, respectively), while Lincoln County is moderately dependent (4.2%) on the oil and gas industry.

While it is not possible to determine the proportion of funds each city and county spends on each item of infrastructure and services derived from oil and gas revenues, example budgets for Big Piney, Pinedale, and Sublette County are presented to illustrate the distribution proportions of all revenues and expenditures (Tables 3.35-3.37); the budget for the town of Marbleton was not available and was stipulated to have insufficient detail to provide the information presented for the other communities (personal communication, May 21, 2004, Alice Griggs, Marbleton Town Clerk). According to Ms. Griggs, all funds received by Marbleton are distributed to infrastructure (streets), the fire department, and the Sheriff's Department. Funds received by Sublette County in recent years have been used for capital improvements, such as a new courthouse, jail, land fill, senior centers, and public clinic upgrade, and surpluses have been placed in reserve accounts to develop savings for future requirements (personal communication, May 20, 2004, with Mary Langford, Sublette County Clerk). Funds received in Big Piney in excess of normal operating costs have also gone to capital improvements (personal communication, May 20, 2004, with Vickie Brown, Big Piney Town Clerk).

3.4.2.2 State Royalties

In total, royalties in Wyoming arising from natural gas production on state lands increased by nearly 62.0% from 1998 to 2002 (Table 3.38) (Wyoming Office of State Lands and Investments [WOSLI] 2002). Oil royalties have been variable, although generally growing. Overall, oil royalties grew 6% from 1998 to 2002.

In Lincoln County, royalties from natural gas production on state lands fell 21.5% from 1998 to 2002 (WOSLI 2002) (Table 3.38). Oil royalties have risen and fallen in Lincoln County, but generally declined (-17.3%) from 1998 to 2002. The only other mineral royalty paid to Lincoln County in 2001 and 2002 from state lands was for sand and gravel (WOSLI 2002).

Table 3.35 Big Piney Example Budgets.¹

Government/ Line Item	Fiscal Year Revenues/Disbursements (\$)											
	1999-2000		2000-2001		2001-2002		2002-2003		2003-2004 (Estimated ²)			
	Revenue/Expense	% of Total	Revenue/Expense	% of Total	Revenue/Expense	% of Total	Revenue/Expense	% of Total	Revenue/Expense	% of Total	Revenue/Expense	% of Total
REVENUES												
Taxes												
Property Taxes	9,500	1.5	9,500	1.1	17,000	2.0	14,000	1.5	NA	NA	--	--
Gasoline Tax	12,262	2.0	14,249	1.7	16,833	2.0	11,501	1.2	NA	NA	--	--
Sales and Use Tax	225,000	36.1	170,072	20.4	303,436	35.7	414,080	44.1	NA	NA	--	--
Electric Franchise	3,000	0.5	3,000	0.4	3,000	0.4	3,000	0.3	NA	NA	--	--
Telephone Franchise	1,000	0.2	1,000	0.1	1,000	0.1	1,000	0.1	NA	NA	--	--
Cable TV Franchise	600	0.1	600	0.1	600	0.1	600	0.1	NA	NA	--	--
Special Fuels Tax	2,228	0.4	1,920	0.2	2,267	0.3	2,364	0.3	NA	NA	--	--
Severance Tax	21,335	3.4	41,959	5.0	17,411	2.1	17,397	1.9	NA	NA	--	--
Mineral Royalty Allocation	62,670	10.1	67,026	8.0	53,263	6.3	53,418	5.7	NA	NA	--	--
Cigarette Tax	4,042	0.6	4,508	0.5	4,338	0.5	4,288	0.5	NA	NA	--	--
Motor Vehicle Tax	6,000	1.0	6,000	0.7	5,000	0.6	5,000	0.5	NA	NA	--	--
Municipal Trust (1 time)	0	0.0	117,744	14.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	NA	NA	--	--
Total Tax Revenues	347,637	55.8	437,578	52.4	424,148	49.9	526,648	56.1	526,648	56.1	56.1	56.1
Licenses and Permits												
Business Licenses	1,200	0.2	1,200	0.1	1,500	0.2	500	0.1	NA	NA	--	--
Building Permits	40	0.0	40	0.0	100	0.0	50	0.0	NA	NA	--	--
Animal Licenses	50	0.0	50	0.0	50	0.0	50	0.0	NA	NA	--	--
Totals Licenses and Permits	1,290	0.2	1,290	0.2	1,650	0.2	600	0.1	600	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other Revenues												
Liquor License Fees	3,750	0.6	3,750	0.4	3,750	0.4	3,750	0.4	3,750	0.4	0.4	0.4
Fines and Forfeitures	1,500	0.2	1,500	0.2	1,000	0.1	1,000	0.1	1,000	0.1	0.1	0.1
Interest Earnings	13,000	2.1	20,000	2.4	20,000	2.4	20,000	2.1	NA	NA	--	--
Rents and Concessions	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	--	--

Table 3.35 (Continued)

Government/ Line Item	Fiscal Year Revenues/Disbursements (\$)											
	1999-2000		2000-2001		2001-2002		2002-2003		2003-2004 (Estimated ²)			
	Revenue/ Expense	% of Total	Revenue/ Expense	% of Total	Revenue/ Expense	% of Total	Revenue/ Expense	% of Total	Revenue/ Expense	% of Total	Revenue/ Expense	% of Total
PP&L Collection Services	600	0.1	600	0.1	600	0.1	600	0.1	600	0.1	NA	--
Sale of Fixed Assets	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	NA	--
Sundry Revenues	100	0.0	100	0.0	100	0.0	100	0.0	100	0.0	NA	--
Miscellaneous	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20,700	2.2
Contributions and Transfers	254,723	40.9	369,511	44.3	398,000	46.9	386,102	41.1	386,102	41.1	386,102	41.1
Total Other Revenues	273,673	44.0	395,461	47.4	423,450	49.9	411,552	43.8	411,552	43.8	411,552	43.8
TOTAL REVENUES	622,600	100.0	834,329	100.0	849,248	100.0	938,800	100.0	938,800	100.0	938,800	100.0
EXPENDITURES												
Legislative	4,915	0.8	3,715	0.4	4,715	0.6	3,715	0.4	3,715	0.4	3,715	0.4
Court	6,760	1.1	7,560	0.9	8,215	1.0	8,240	0.9	8,240	0.9	8,240	0.9
Administrative	53,270	8.6	102,145	12.2	98,123	11.5	104,560	11.1	104,560	11.1	104,560	11.1
Social Services/Holidays	19,880	3.2	20,100	2.4	23,550	2.8	33,578	3.6	33,578	3.6	33,578	3.6
Buildings	10,435	1.7	20,735	2.5	25,112	2.9	28,637	3.1	28,637	3.1	28,637	3.1
Time and Temperature	100	0.0	600	0.1	100	0.0	200	0.0	200	0.0	200	0.0
Parks	3,000	0.5	10,000	1.2	10,000	1.2	18,077	1.9	18,077	1.9	18,077	1.9
Health and Safety	6,130	1.0	5,130	0.6	5,090	0.6	5,696	0.6	5,696	0.6	5,696	0.6
Police Department ¹	62,975	10.1	56,080	6.7	61,034	7.2	68,855	7.3	68,866	7.3	68,866	7.3
Fire Protection ¹	17,000	2.7	17,000	2.0	17,000	2.0	17,000	1.8	17,000	1.8	17,000	1.8
Airport Board	4,000	0.6	4,000	0.5	4,000	0.5	4,000	0.4	4,000	0.4	4,000	0.4
Streets	166,075	26.7	167,348	20.1	168,075	19.7	146,545	15.6	146,545	15.6	146,545	15.6
Capital Expenditures	266,026	42.7	391,390	46.9	420,417	49.3	484,296	51.6	484,296	51.6	484,296	51.6
Unexpended funds	2,037	0.3	28,527	3.4	6,818	0.8	15,401	1.6	15,401	1.6	15,401	1.6
Total Expenditures	622,603	100.0	834,330	100.0	852,249	100.0	938,800	100.0	938,800	100.0	938,911	100.0

Table 3.35 (Continued)

Governments/ Line Item	Fiscal Year Revenues/Disbursements (\$)											
	1999-2000		2000-2001		2001-2002		2002-2003		2003-2004 (Estimated ¹)			
	Revenue/ Expense	% of Total	Revenue/ Expense	% of Total	Revenue/ Expense	% of Total	Revenue/ Expense	% of Total	Revenue/ Expense	% of Total	Revenue/ Expense	% of Total
WATER FUND												
Fund Revenue	69,500	--	76,500	--	76,500	--	76,500	--	76,500	--	76,500	--
Fund Expenses												
Payroll	11,360	16.3	9,796	12.8	700	0.9	13,876	18.1	19,878	24.1	19,878	24.1
Administrative	4,315	6.2	4,615	6.0	6,700	8.8	4,700	6.1	4,700	5.7	4,700	5.7
Operation	43,900	63.2	53,600	70.1	61,615	80.5	56,509	73.9	56,569	68.6	56,569	68.6
Unexpended Funds	9,925	14.3	8,489	11.1	7,485	9.8	1,355	1.8	1,355	1.6	1,355	1.6
Total Fund Expenses	69,500	100.0	76,500	100.0	76,500	100.0	76,500	100.0	76,500	100.0	82,502	100.0
SEWER FUND												
Fund Revenue	30,400	--	30,400	--	31,000	--	31,875	--	31,875	--	31,875	--
Fund Expenses												
Payroll	14,360	47.2	12,126	39.9	835	2.7	13,876	43.5	13,876	43.5	13,876	43.5
Administrative	2,245	7.4	2,445	8.0	4,230	13.6	2,480	7.8	2,480	7.8	2,480	7.8
Operation	6,550	21.5	14,650	48.2	18,600	60.0	15,519	48.7	15,519	48.7	15,519	48.7
Unexpended Funds	7,245	23.8	1,179	3.9	7,335	23.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total Fund Expenses	30,400	100.0	30,400	100.0	31,000	100.0	31,875	100.0	31,875	100.0	31,875	100.0

¹ Source: Town of Big Piney budget reports.

² Totals are as presented on <http://www.bigpiney.com/government/bigpiney/budget4.htm> (accessed May 20, 2004).

³ All law enforcement is provided by the Sublette County Sheriff's Department.

⁴ Volunteer Fire Department.

Table 3.36 Pinedale Example Budgets.¹

Government/ Line Item	Fiscal Year Revenues/Disbursements (\$)											
	1999-2000		2000-2001		2001-2002		2002-2003		2003-2004			
	Revenue/ Expense	% of Total	Revenue/ Expense	% of Total	Revenue/ Expense	% of Total	Revenue/ Expense	% of Total	Revenue/ Expense	% of Total	Revenue/ Expense	% of Total
REVENUES												
Motor Vehicle Tax	16,150	1.6	18,700	1.8	24,700	2.2	24,700	1.5	37,000	1.8	37,000	1.8
Sales and Use Tax	500,000	50.5	500,000	48.9	588,580	53.0	1,065,510	65.0	1,433,043	68.3	1,433,043	68.3
Cigarette Tax	16,700	1.7	12,246	1.2	5,000	0.5	5,394	0.3	6,400	0.3	6,400	0.3
Gasoline Tax	14,800	1.5	17,423	1.7	53,887	4.9	50,300	3.1	42,127	2.0	42,127	2.0
Mineral Royalties	137,000	13.8	139,000	13.6	143,697	12.9	147,420	9.0	147,420	7.0	147,420	7.0
Mineral Severance	41,100	4.2	45,800	4.5	60,340	5.4	60,256	3.7	60,256	2.9	60,256	2.9
Farm Loan grant	45,000	4.5	45,000	4.4	0	0.0	50,000	3.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
L. & WCF Grant	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	15,000	0.7	15,000	0.7
WY Highway Park Developers	40,200	4.1	13,181	1.3	0	0.0	13,181	0.8	5,000	0.2	5,000	0.2
State Forestry Division	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,500	0.1	1,500	0.1	3,000	0.1	3,000	0.1
Property Tax	70,000	7.1	80,000	7.8	80,000	7.2	85,000	5.2	107,000	5.1	107,000	5.1
Dog Licenses ²	1,500	0.2	1,700	0.2	1,700	0.2	1,700	0.1	2,500	0.1	2,500	0.1
Dog Imposed Fees ²	900	0.1	500	0.0	700	0.1	700	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Building Permits	2,000	0.2	2,000	0.2	2,000	0.2	2,500	0.2	5,000	0.2	5,000	0.2
Liquor Licenses	10,900	1.1	10,280	1.0	10,919	1.0	11,135	0.7	12,200	0.6	12,200	0.6
Franchise Fees	20,000	2.0	23,500	2.3	30,000	2.7	35,000	2.1	30,000	1.4	30,000	1.4
Court Costs and Fines	11,245	1.1	13,745	1.3	13,745	1.2	13,745	0.8	10,100	0.5	10,100	0.5
Interest	50,000	5.1	56,000	5.5	56,000	5.0	56,000	3.3	37,500	1.8	37,500	1.8
Fire Department	8,800	0.9	39,785	3.9	34,660	3.1	30,000	1.8	140,120	6.7	140,120	6.7
Miscellaneous	3,000	0.3	3,000	0.3	3,000	0.3	3,000	0.2	3,000	0.1	3,000	0.1
Total Revenues	989,295	100.0	1,021,860	100.0	1,110,428	100.0	1,638,541	100.0	2,096,666	100.0	2,096,666	100.0
EXPENDITURES												
Administration	217,220	24.6	223,030	21.3	242,544	21.1	311,200	23.1	325,255	21.0	325,255	21.0
Municipal Court	13,950	1.6	14,090	1.3	15,183	1.3	15,298	1.1	15,874	1.0	15,874	1.0
Animal Control	31,127	3.5	28,550	2.7	30,716	2.7	30,984	2.3	52,312	3.4	52,312	3.4

Table 3.36 (Continued)

Government/ Line Item	Fiscal Year Revenues/Disbursements (\$)											
	1999-2000		2000-2001		2001-2002		2002-2003		2003-2004			
	Revenue/ Expense	% of Total	Revenue/ Expense	% of Total	Revenue/ Expense	% of Total	Revenue/ Expense	% of Total	Revenue/ Expense	% of Total	Revenue/ Expense	% of Total
Fire Protection ¹	50,250	5.7	85,625	8.2	86,950	7.6	82,790	6.1	194,060	12.5		
Streets	147,248	16.7	257,976	24.6	243,840	21.2	371,340	27.6	381,840	24.6		
Pest	14,641	1.7	14,641	1.4	13,841	1.2	9,468	0.7	25,137	1.6		
Recreation	17,000	1.9	12,000	1.1	11,000	1.0	11,000	0.8	11,000	0.7		
Parks	44,434	5.0	47,424	4.5	77,320	6.7	55,820	4.1	56,900	3.7		
Planning	2,000	0.2	2,000	0.2	3,000	0.3	4,500	0.3	4,500	0.3		
Maintenance	133,597	15.1	131,853	12.6	110,800	9.6	140,800	10.5	219,500	14.2		
Airport	27,500	3.1	36,240	3.5	56,100	4.9	112,200	8.3	32,500	2.1		
Sanitation	22,000	2.5	32,000	3.0	62,000	5.4	3,500	0.3	3,000	0.2		
Total Expenditures	883,593	100.0	1,049,246	100.0	1,150,374	100.0	1,347,115	100.0	1,549,115	100.0		
WATER FUND												
Revenue ⁴	1,063,871		489,500		1,912,064		638,975		400,332			
Expenses	237,749		429,500		846,852		302,016		334,745			
SEWER FUND												
Revenue	150,000		150,500		260,500		459,500		493,899			
Expenses	150,000		150,500		103,500		118,800		123,080			

¹ Source: Town of Pinedale annual appropriation ordinances.

² Dog licenses/impound fees were combined in the 2003-2004 appropriation ordinance.

³ All law enforcement is provided by the Sublette County Sheriff's Department.

⁴ Volunteer Fire Department.

⁵

Investment Board and associated reallocations of funds.

Table 3.37 Sublette County Example Budgets.¹

Government/ Line Item	Fiscal Year Revenues/Disbursements (\$)											
	1999-2000		2000-2001		2001-2002		2002-2003		2003-2004 (Estimated-- Approved by Board)			
	Revenue/ Expense	% of Total	Revenue/ Expense	% of Total	Revenue/ Expense	% of Total	Revenue/ Expense	% of Total	Revenue/ Expense	% of Total	Revenue/ Expense	% of Total
NON-PROPERTY TAX REVENUES												
Gas Tax	217,092	5.5	187,709	3.7	242,976	3.7	268,475	4.0	275,000	4.1		
Forest Service	145,752	3.7	146,270	2.9	177,842	2.7	180,680	2.7	187,202	2.8		
Severance Tax	61,616	1.6	152,838	3.0	97,554	1.5	51,410	0.8	64,016	1.0		
PILT	240,300	6.1	256,483	5.0	391,914	5.9	442,097	6.6	410,577	6.1		
County Attorney	23,000	0.6	23,000	0.5	--	0.0	46,000	0.7	23,000	0.3		
URES	--	0.0	1,008	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0		
Emergency Management & S&R	19,414	0.5	32,643	0.6	31,124	0.5	15,422	0.2	25,000	0.4		
County Clerk Fees	68,699	1.7	78,013	1.5	70,877	1.1	124,041	1.9	120,000	1.8		
Clerk of Court Fees	9,296	0.2	12,976	0.3	27,000	0.4	17,213	0.3	12,000	0.2		
Planning and Zoning Fees	13,850	0.4	16,132	0.3	15,779	0.2	19,574	0.3	19,500	0.3		
Sheriff's Fees	29,393	0.7	16,824	0.3	18,200	0.3	23,412	0.4	24,000	0.4		
Sales and Use Tax	1,247,050	31.6	2,221,341	43.5	3,142,099	47.5	3,027,793	45.3	3,000,000	44.8		
Cigarette Tax	4,059	0.1	3,975	0.1	5,005	0.1	3,602	0.1	4,098	0.1		
Interest	308,981	7.8	456,225	8.9	291,118	4.4	380,627	5.7	300,000	4.5		
Liquor Licenses	418	0.0	12,735	0.2	563	0.0	13,065	0.2	6,750	0.1		
Big Piney & Pinedale Metro	286,960	7.3	273,810	5.4	385,009	5.8	341,248	5.1	352,882	5.3		
Miscellaneous Fees	69,658	1.8	27,992	0.5	255,163	3.9	209,740	3.1	30,000	0.4		
Special Fuel	274,986	7.0	255,610	5.0	316,517	4.8	369,791	5.5	350,000	5.2		
5%	15,123	0.4	26,762	0.5	23,000	0.3	25,418	0.4	20,000	0.3		
Nurse	29,096	0.7	28,439	0.6	38,059	0.6	40,360	0.6	35,000	0.5		
Motor Vehicles	1,948	0.0	210,633	4.1	290,852	4.4	288,672	4.3	250,000	3.7		
Pinedale Preschool	10,395	0.3	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0		
Business Licenses	--	0.0	200	0.0	--	0.0	280	0.0	200	0.0		
Landfill	323,731	8.2	353,203	6.9	400,000	6.0	422,444	6.3	400,000	6.0		
Federal Mineral Royalty	17,922	0.5	15,403	0.3	6,000	0.1	16,004	0.2	10,000	0.1		

Table 3.37 (Continued)

Governments/ Line Item	1999-2000				2000-2001				2001-2002				2002-2003				2003-2004 (Estimated-- Approved by Board)	
	Revenue/ Expense	% of Total	Revenue/ Expense	% of Total	Revenue/ Expense	% of Total	Revenue/ Expense	% of Total	Revenue/ Expense	% of Total	Revenue/ Expense	% of Total	Revenue/ Expense	% of Total	Revenue/ Expense	% of Total		
U.S. Forest-Law Enforcement	10,310	0.3	9,500	0.2	9,500	0.1	16,196	0.2	9,500	0.1	168,000	0.2	9,500	0.1				
Contract-Prisoners from Other Counties	18,909	0.5	39,752	0.8	16,500	0.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.5		
Car Rentals	--	0.0	4,916	0.1	2,200	0.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.0		
Sales Tax Penalty	7,051	0.2	10,698	0.2	10,000	0.2	9,837	0.1	8,000	0.1	8,000	0.1	8,000	0.1	8,000	0.1		
Fuel Reimbursement (W&P, Fair)	4,994	0.1	7,062	0.1	5,800	0.1	6,728	0.1	6,000	0.1	6,000	0.1	6,000	0.1	6,000	0.1		
COPS Universal Grant	217,068	5.5	47,635	0.9	--	0.0	22,215	0.3	48,000	0.7	48,000	0.7	48,000	0.7	48,000	0.7		
E-911 Reimbursement	25,448	0.6	26,057	0.5	28,100	0.4	32,925	0.5	30,000	0.4	30,000	0.4	30,000	0.4	30,000	0.4		
Donations-SO and DARE	--	0.0	--	0.0	1,800	0.0	--	--	2,000	0.0	2,000	0.0	2,000	0.0	2,000	0.0		
Search and Rescue	6,407	0.2	10,841	0.2	--	0.0	--	--	12,000	0.2	12,000	0.2	12,000	0.2	12,000	0.2		
County Court Jury and Reimbursement	952	0.0	6,319	0.1	1,800	0.0	13,015	0.2	2,000	0.0	2,000	0.0	2,000	0.0	2,000	0.0		
Vaccine	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	--	6,000	0.1	6,000	0.1	6,000	0.1	6,000	0.1		
Family Planning	724	0.0	600	0.0	--	0.0	--	--	--	0.0	--	--	--	--	--	0.0		
Health Fair	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	--	--	0.0	--	--	--	--	--	0.0		
State-County Road Fund	183,000	4.6	--	--	287,910	4.3	252,762	3.8	298,688	4.5	298,688	4.5	298,688	4.5	298,688	4.5		
CFM Funds	50,000	1.3	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	--	--	0.0	--	--	--	--	--	0.0		
COPS Equipment Grant	--	0.0	16,825	0.3	--	0.0	--	--	--	0.0	--	--	--	--	--	0.0		
COPS in School/Resource Office	--	0.0	46,719	0.9	--	0.0	--	--	--	0.0	--	--	--	--	--	0.0		
JAIBG 1998-1999	--	0.0	28,406	0.6	--	0.0	--	--	--	0.0	--	--	--	95,342	1.4	1.4		
JAIBG-Resource Grant	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	--	--	0.0	--	--	--	--	--	0.0		
WDOT-Speed Grant	--	0.0	6,666	0.1	--	0.0	--	--	--	0.0	--	--	--	--	--	0.0		
Samaritan Inspection Fees	--	0.0	4,605	0.1	3,698	0.1	3,718	0.1	3,000	0.0	3,000	0.0	3,000	0.0	3,000	0.0		
Historic Preservation	--	0.0	4,987	0.1	--	0.0	--	--	--	0.0	--	--	--	--	--	0.0		
OJDP Grant	--	0.0	--	0.0	10,640	0.2	--	--	--	0.0	--	--	--	--	--	0.0		
WCCA Grant	--	0.0	14,598	0.3	--	0.0	--	--	--	0.0	--	--	--	--	--	0.0		
Health Department Initiative	--	0.0	3,000	0.1	--	0.0	--	--	--	0.0	--	--	--	--	--	0.0		

Table 3.37 (Continued)

Government/ Line Item	1999-2000				2000-2001				2001-2002				2002-2003				2003-2004 (Estimated-- Approved by Board)			
	Revenue/ Expense	% of Total	Revenue/ Expense	% of Total	Revenue/ Expense	% of Total	Revenue/ Expense	% of Total	Revenue/ Expense	% of Total	Revenue/ Expense	% of Total	Revenue/ Expense	% of Total	Revenue/ Expense	% of Total	Revenue/ Expense	% of Total		
Historic Preservation	--	0.0	4,987	0.1	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	--	0.0	--	--	0.0		
LLEBG Grant	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0	14,249	0.2	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	25,242	0.4	--	25,242	0.4		
Fire Board Reimbursement	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	10,000	0.1	--	10,000	0.1		
Jobs & Growth Reconciliation Distribution	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	28,729	0.4	--	28,729	0.4		
VEST Grant	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	1,500	0.0	--	1,500	0.0		
Drinking Enforcement Grant	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	11,000	0.2	--	11,000	0.2		
Total Revenue Other than Property Taxes ³	3,943,602	100.0	5,104,397	100.0	6,618,848	100.0	6,684,764	100.0	6,684,764	100.0	6,691,426	100.0	6,691,426	100.0						
PROPERTY TAX REVENUES																				
General Fund	3,428,191	60.0	4,616,279	45.2	8,721,419	66.3	10,466,887	79.6	9,616,995	85.7	9,616,995	85.7	9,616,995	85.7						
Fair	112,452	2.0	176,921	1.7	191,156	1.5	293,312	2.2	276,436	2.5	276,436	2.5	276,436	2.5						
Airport	64,629	1.1	70,244	0.7	101,138	0.8	95,000	0.7	115,500	1.0	115,500	1.0	115,500	1.0						
Library	349,843	6.1	396,500	3.9	370,291	2.8	517,720	3.9	520,495	4.6	520,495	4.6	520,495	4.6						
Museum	136,841	2.4	69,495	0.7	105,736	0.8	147,085	1.1	198,865	1.8	198,865	1.8	198,865	1.8						
Recreation	112,301	2.0	94,645	0.9	251,348	1.9	548,573	4.2	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0						
Fire	335,679	5.9	285,989	2.8	466,320	3.5	1,081,648	8.2	487,688	4.3	487,688	4.3	487,688	4.3						
Total Revenue from Taxes	5,710,073	100.0	10,207,408	100.0	13,150,225	100.0	13,150,225	100.0	13,150,225	100.0	13,150,225	100.0	13,150,225	100.0						
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS																				
Specific Appropriations																				
County Commissioners	107,175	1.4	194,486	2.7	181,531	1.6	127,410	0.8	204,700	1.2	204,700	1.2	204,700	1.2						
County Clerk	128,559	1.7	137,216	1.9	132,612	1.2	134,125	0.8	169,615	1.0	169,615	1.0	169,615	1.0						
County Treasurer	101,674	1.3	104,790	1.5	130,549	1.2	142,931	0.9	160,378	1.0	160,378	1.0	160,378	1.0						
County Assessor	171,607	2.3	147,454	2.1	193,893	1.8	200,770	1.3	230,503	1.4	230,503	1.4	230,503	1.4						
County Attorney	141,772	1.9	148,409	2.1	152,461	1.4	196,732	1.2	214,807	1.3	214,807	1.3	214,807	1.3						
Clerk of Court	113,383	1.5	108,509	1.5	115,422	1.0	101,164	0.6	174,547	1.1	174,547	1.1	174,547	1.1						

Table 3.37 (Continued)

Government/ Line Item	Fiscal Year Revenues/Disbursements (\$)											
	1999-2000		2000-2001		2001-2002		2002-2003		2003-2004 (Estimated-- Approved by Board)			
	Revenue/ Expense	% of Total	Revenue/ Expense	% of Total	Revenue/ Expense	% of Total	Revenue/ Expense	% of Total	Revenue/ Expense	% of Total	Revenue/ Expense	% of Total
Recycling	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0	123,672	0.8
GIS	30,868	0.4	32,570	0.5	43,012	0.4	38,314	0.2	48,171	0.3	48,171	0.3
County Engineer	4,063	0.1	5,058	0.1	3,300	0.0	9,247	0.1	10,000	0.1	10,000	0.1
Courthouse and Jail ²	233,229	3.1	508,689	7.1	3,517,643	32.0	4,326,957	27.3	3,382,200	20.6	3,382,200	20.6
Election	2,964	0.0	24,383	0.3	1,880	0.0	28,692	0.2	2,225	0.0	2,225	0.0
Zoning and Land Planning	81,929	1.1	89,853	1.3	99,206	0.9	118,037	0.7	120,168	0.7	120,168	0.7
Detention	311,607	4.1	348,275	4.9	342,937	3.1	507,005	3.2	1,278,212	7.8	1,278,212	7.8
Communication	245,688	3.3	247,180	3.5	298,268	2.7	250,209	1.6	315,363	1.9	315,363	1.9
Law Enforcement ²	1,145,521	15.2	1,208,411	16.9	1,242,653	11.3	1,342,391	8.5	1,843,227	11.2	1,843,227	11.2
County Coroner	8,476	0.1	15,768	0.2	19,523	0.2	24,005	0.2	26,857	0.2	26,857	0.2
County Health	73,454	1.0	75,471	1.1	94,455	0.9	96,415	0.6	124,147	0.8	124,147	0.8
Health Officer and Sanitarian	26,370	0.3	27,901	0.4	33,461	0.3	33,190	0.2	86,740	0.5	86,740	0.5
Road and Bridge	1,702,815	22.6	1,987,383	27.9	2,215,692	20.1	2,693,890	17.0	3,651,063	22.2	3,651,063	22.2
Transfer Station	61,398	0.8	63,000	0.9	70,426	0.6	108,110	0.7	48,200	0.3	48,200	0.3
Sanitary Landfill	272,275	3.6	435,992	6.1	501,337	4.6	723,872	4.6	735,023	4.5	735,023	4.5
Drug Court	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0	91,500	0.6	91,500	0.6
Emergency Management	33,147	0.4	29,403	0.4	58,109	0.5	51,431	0.3	108,112	0.7	108,112	0.7
County Extension Office	38,677	0.5	34,440	0.5	59,098	0.5	66,832	0.4	96,484	0.6	96,484	0.6
Total Specific Appropriations	5,036,651	66.8	5,974,641	83.7	9,507,468	86.4	11,321,729	71.3	13,245,914	80.6	13,245,914	80.6
Other General Fund Appropriations												
Financial Administration	31,726	0.4	43,072	0.6	49,174	0.4	59,820	0.4	60,000	0.4	60,000	0.4
Wyoming Business Council	--	0.0	--	0.0	2,064	0.0	2,064	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0
FICA, Insurance, Retirement	649,991	8.6	688,882	9.7	1,006,478	9.1	1,149,481	7.2	1,200,000	7.3	1,200,000	7.3
County Officer's Expense	7,966	0.1	9,429	0.1	14,211	0.1	19,988	0.1	20,000	0.1	20,000	0.1
Printing and Publication	36,765	0.5	35,943	0.5	38,654	0.4	30,209	0.2	40,000	0.2	40,000	0.2
Postage	19,610	0.3	20,120	0.3	20,190	0.2	24,101	0.2	27,000	0.2	27,000	0.2

Table 3.37 (Continued)

Government/ Line Item	Fiscal Year Revenues/Disbursements (\$)											
	1999-2000		2000-2001		2001-2002		2002-2003		2003-2004 (Estimated-- Approved by Board)			
	Revenue/ Expense	% of Total	Revenue/ Expense	% of Total	Revenue/ Expense	% of Total	Revenue/ Expense	% of Total	Revenue/ Expense	% of Total	Revenue/ Expense	% of Total
Telephone	3,704	0.0	2,882	0.0	2,801	0.0	2,760	0.0	4,000	0.0	4,000	0.0
CPA Audit	19,700	0.3	20,400	0.3	21,400	0.2	23,497	0.1	22,500	0.1	22,500	0.1
Grant-Historic Survey	4,824	0.1	2,716	0.0	2,807	0.0	--	0.0	10,023	0.1	10,023	0.1
Senior Citizens-Big Piney	20,000	0.3	27,470	0.4	31,500	0.3	35,000	0.2	35,000	0.2	35,000	0.2
Senior Citizens-Pinedale	20,000	0.3	25,000	0.4	30,000	0.3	35,000	0.2	45,000	0.3	45,000	0.3
Retirement Center	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0	7,569	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0
SAPV Task Force	9,471	0.1	7,321	0.1	10,000	0.1	10,883	0.1	13,950	0.1	13,950	0.1
Office Rent	1,968	0.0	5,728	0.1	1,968	0.0	1,968	0.0	1,968	0.0	1,968	0.0
Worker's Compensation	46,147	0.6	36,371	0.5	83,295	0.8	99,038	0.6	125,000	0.8	125,000	0.8
Unemployment Compensation	9,920	0.1	1,908	0.0	6,006	0.1	9,680	0.1	10,000	0.1	10,000	0.1
Pre-School Grant	21,395	0.3	16,000	0.2	10,000	0.1	15,000	0.1	15,000	0.1	15,000	0.1
Community Food Closet	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0	6,000	0.0	6,000	0.0
McKenzie Meningitis Foundation	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0	6,000	0.0	6,000	0.0
Learning Center	107,100	1.4	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0	20,000	0.1	20,000	0.1
Discovery Center	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0	10,100	0.1	10,100	0.1
Scholarship	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0	3,100	0.0	3,100	0.0
Wyoming Community Foundation	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0	4,287	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0
Skyline Drive Plowing	747	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0
MAD #2	--	0.0	1,418	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0
Library Addition	--	0.0	--	0.0	42,444	0.4	1,460,707	9.2	340,000	2.1	340,000	2.1
Hockey Rink	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0	62,530	0.4	800,000	4.9	800,000	4.9
Museum Projects	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0	24,063	0.2	38,450	0.2	38,450	0.2
PDR Working Group	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0	26,161	0.2	30,000	0.2	30,000	0.2
Industrial Site Road Project	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0	97,500	0.6	--	0.0	--	0.0
Recycling Buildings	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0	128,568	0.8	--	0.0	--	0.0
Mosquito Research	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0	1,258	0.0	50,000	0.3	50,000	0.3

Table 3.37 (Continued)

Government/ Line Item	Fiscal Year Revenues/Disbursements (\$)											
	1999-2000		2000-2001		2001-2002		2002-2003		2003-2004 (Estimated-- Approved by Board)			
	Revenue/ Expense	% of Total	Revenue/ Expense	% of Total	Revenue/ Expense	% of Total	Revenue/ Expense	% of Total	Revenue/ Expense	% of Total	Revenue/ Expense	% of Total
New Fork Willow Creek Road	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0	1,038	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0
CDBG-The Learning Center	250,000	3.3	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0
Victim Assistance	1,000	0.0	8,000	0.1	11,022	0.1	11,000	0.1	--	0.0	--	0.0
Multi-purpose Building/Ag Center	920,550	12.2	101,713	1.4	876	0.0	--	0.0	20,000	0.1	20,000	0.1
Soil Conservation	63,696	0.8	55,379	0.8	76,310	0.7	86,441	0.5	164,000	1.0	164,000	1.0
County Court Jury	1,545	0.0	4,404	0.1	2,188	0.0	764	0.0	2,000	0.0	2,000	0.0
Fine Arts	--	0.0	5,000	0.1	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0
Shelter Park Sewer Line	--	0.0	41,101	0.6	218	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0
Senior Citizens Facilities	--	0.0	--	0.0	37,709	0.3	1,125,659	7.1	68,000	0.4	68,000	0.4
CDBG-The Learning Center	250,000	3.3	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0
Total Other General Fund Appropriations	2,497,825	33.2	1,160,257	16.3	1,501,415	13.6	4,556,034	28.7	3,187,091	19.4	3,187,091	19.4
Total General Fund Appropriations	7,534,476	100.0	7,134,898	100.0	11,008,883	100.0	15,877,763	100.0	16,433,005	100.0	16,433,005	100.0

1 Source: Sublette County annual budget reports.

2 All law enforcement in Sublette County is provided by the Sublette County Sheriff's Department.

3 Official county budget records indicated a different total for fiscal years 1999-2000 (\$3,943,601) and 2000-2001 (\$5,081,812).

4 "Civil Defense" prior to 2000-2001.

In contrast, Sublette County has experienced significant increases in royalties from natural gas and oil production on state lands. Royalties from natural gas increased by 81.9% from 1998 to 2002 (Table 3.38) (WOSLI 2002). Oil royalties increased even more dramatically (155.9%) from 1998 to 2002. The only other mineral royalty paid to Sublette County in 2001 and 2002 from state lands was for sand and gravel (WOSLI 2002).

Royalties from natural gas production on state lands increased by more than 17.1% (3.2% annual average growth) from 1998 to 2002 (Table 3.38) (WOSLI 2002). Oil royalties also increased (20.6%) in Sweetwater County from 1998 to 2002. Sweetwater County received most of its royalties from (and is the only county in Wyoming to receive royalties from) trona mining, but also received royalties from coal (2000, 2001, 2002); limestone (2000); uranium (2002); and sand and gravel (2001, 2002).

Table 3.38 Schedule of Oil and Natural Gas Royalties from State Lands Received by State and Counties, 1998-2002.^{1,2}

Location	Royalties (Thousands of \$)				
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Natural Gas					
Wyoming	12,711	11,717	15,906	37,641	20,587
Lincoln County	1,815	1,572	1,753	3,280	1,424
Sublette County	2,736	2,450	3,036	7,125	4,978
Sweetwater County	2,592	2,702	3,276	5,891	3,036
Oil					
Wyoming	8,467	5,307	10,348	11,590	8,937
Lincoln County	156	135	162	169	129
Sublette County	333	258	454	734	852
Sweetwater County	257	199	437	428	310

¹ WOSLI (2002), in thousands of year 2000 dollars, adjusted for inflation.

² Royalty amounts include sales of by products (i.e., natural gas liquids, sulfur, carbon dioxide, and helium) and prior period adjustments.

3.4.3 Ad Valorem Valuation and Taxes Levied

Due to changes in agency reporting methods, information from 1980 and 1990 was only minimally available; therefore, information for a 5-year study period from 1998-2002 is presented in this section. Ad valorem valuations for the study area are presented in Table 3.39, and actual ad valorem taxes levied for 5-year study period are presented in Table 3.40. Taxes and actual mills for sample year 2003 are presented in Table 3.41-3.47 to illustrate source and allocation of ad valorem taxes in the most recent fiscal year. These actual taxes were not adjusted for inflation.

3.4.3.1 Wyoming

Between 1980 and 2000, the total gross real and personal property valuation in Wyoming fell 44.6% (Table 3.39). However, from 1998 to 2002, total gross real and personal property valuation increased 45.7%. Over the 20-year study period, assessed mineral valuation fell 23.1%; however, from 1998 to 2002, there was an increase of 51.9%. Between 1980 and 2000, non-mineral assessments dropped by 84.8%. In contrast to the recovery seen in other areas, non-mineral assessments only increased 5.1% from 1998 to 2002 (see Table 3.39).

Total ad valorem county taxes levied in Wyoming increased 35.5% from 1998 to 2002; total municipal levies increased 9.5%; total special district taxes increased 23.7%; total education taxes increased 31.0%; and total ad valorem taxes levied in the state increased 30.9% (see Table 3.40).

3.4.3.2 Lincoln County

Lincoln County experienced dramatic changes in valuations during the 1998 to 2002 period (Table 3.39). From 1998 to 2002, mining (mineral, coal, non-metal) fell 52.1%, although total state-assessed minerals in Lincoln County increased by 30.8%. Oil and gas were not reported in Lincoln County until 2001; however, there was a 10.7% increase from 2001 to 2002. Assessment for agricultural land fell 10.3% from 1998 to 2002. Commercial land, improvements, and personal property increased by 52.2% during that same time period. Total gross valuation for Lincoln County increased 21.5% from 1998 to 2002, while LaBarge's municipal valuation actually fell by 14.8% (see Table 3.39).

Table 3.39 Assessed Property Valuations for the State and Study Area.¹

Location	Assessed Property Values (Thousands of \$)						
	1980 ²	1990 ²	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Wyoming							
Agricultural Land	--	--	147,586	145,384	145,954	137,954	136,668
Commercial Land, Improvements, and Personal Property	--	--	518,249	525,600	534,245	563,080	609,808
Residential Land, Improvements, and Personal Property	--	--	1,615,472	1,678,735	1,779,786	1,937,840	2,031,913
Mining (Mineral, Coal, Non-metal)	--	--	281,160	289,140	256,793	241,247	248,932
Oil and Gas	--	--	135,894	134,468	158,016	173,707	207,408
Non-mineral Industrial	--	--	282,022	286,232	273,231	308,805	336,917
Total Locally Assessed	--	--	2,980,384	3,059,559	3,148,024	3,362,633	3,571,647
State Assessed Mineral	8,413,904	5,395,476	4,258,668	4,168,881	6,407,060	6,536,564	6,469,177
State Assessed Non-mineral	4,493,344	3,019,549	648,907	637,903	673,778	648,352	681,711
Gross Valuation Real and Personal Property	12,907,248	8,415,025	4,907,575	4,806,784	7,080,838	7,184,916	7,150,888
Gross Motor Vehicle Valuation	--	--	1,198,589	1,432,888	1,283,250	1,287,081	1,372,412
Private Railroad Cars Valuation	--	--	28,353	30,908	34,800	35,948	36,291
Total Gross Valuation	--	--	6,134,517	6,270,580	8,398,889	8,507,945	8,559,591
Lincoln County							
Agricultural Land	--	--	5,001	3,604	4,830	4,392	4,484
Commercial Land, Improvements, and Personal Property	--	--	7,015	8,556	8,986	10,326	10,680
Residential Land, Improvements, and Personal Property	--	--	48,738	49,907	51,424	56,159	62,721
Mining (Mineral, Coal, Non-metal)	--	--	12,215	6,793	5,753	5,646	5,848
Oil and Gas	--	--	--	--	--	4,040	4,471
Non-mineral Industrial	--	--	72,249	72,770	70,395	68,276	66,664
Total Locally Assessed	--	--	145,218	141,630	141,389	148,839	154,868
State Assessed Mineral	--	--	290,834	258,845	262,227	377,441	380,409
State Assessed Non-mineral	--	--	35,727	36,082	34,192	30,575	32,746
Gross Valuation Real and Personal Property	--	--	471,779	400,475	437,808	556,855	568,024
Gross Motor Vehicle Valuation	--	--	34,495	33,913	42,433	43,194	46,942
Private Railroad Cars Valuation	--	--	1,249	1,267	1,432	1,443	1,497
Total Gross Valuation	--	--	507,523	1,965,516	481,672	601,492	616,462
LaBarge Municipal Valuation	--	--	2,547	2,537	1,888	2,260	2,170
Sublette County							
Agricultural Land	--	--	4,316	4,334	4,292	4,081	4,140
Commercial Land, Improvements, and Personal Property	--	--	8,415	7,479	7,979	8,814	10,026
Residential Land, Improvements, and Personal Property	--	--	38,896	42,346	44,031	46,756	49,882
Mining (Mineral, Coal, Non-metal)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oil and Gas	--	--	37,585	36,598	38,154	40,883	42,861

Table 3.39 (Continued)

Location	Assessed Property Values (Thousands of \$)						
	1980 ²	1990 ²	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Non-mineral Industrial	--	--	6,217	5,577	5,335	7,497	10,387
Total Locally Assessed	--	--	95,429	96,334	99,791	108,031	117,296
State-assessed Mineral	--	--	299,812	290,820	372,714	714,807	933,125
State-assessed Non-mineral	--	--	3,714	3,500	3,332	2,926	2,840
Gross Valuation Real and Personal Property	--	--	398,955	390,654	475,836	825,763	1,053,261
Gross Motor Vehicle Valuation	--	--	24,706	25,108	26,373	31,645	30,483
Private Railroad Cars Valuation	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total Gross Valuation	--	--	822,615	415,762	502,209	857,408	1,083,744
Big Piney Municipal Valuation	--	--	1,471	1,524	1,515	1,500	1,624
Marbleton Municipal Valuation	--	--	2,119	2,019	2,075	2,144	2,325
Pinedale Municipal Valuation	--	--	9,254	9,259	9,344	9,878	10,930
Sweetwater County							
Agricultural Land	--	--	3,371	2,946	2,868	3,012	3,003
Commercial Land, Improvements, and Personal Property	--	--	30,269	30,507	30,769	31,226	32,174
Residential Land, Improvements, and Personal Property	--	--	95,452	96,787	92,833	106,741	91,783
Mining (Mineral, Coal, Non-metal)	--	--	108,911	105,681	95,569	88,691	86,865
Oil and Gas	--	--	32,155	33,996	39,107	40,896	45,031
Other Industrial	--	--	27,627	27,668	23,356	24,258	23,617
Total Locally Assessed	--	--	297,785	297,584	284,502	294,824	282,473
State Assessed Mineral	--	--	812,202	716,344	372,714	950,780	948,146
State Assessed Non-mineral	--	--	127,543	125,279	3,332	119,164	117,481
Gross Valuation Real and Personal Property	--	--	1,237,531	1,529,861	660,547	1,364,767	1,348,101
Gross Motor Vehicle Valuation	--	--	96,049	98,862	102,166	103,111	107,785
Private Railroad Cars Valuation	--	--	4,168	4,228	4,564	4,600	4,770
Total Gross Valuation	--	--	2,575,279	1,632,951	767,277	1,472,479	1,460,655
Rock Springs Municipal Valuation	--	--	74,581	76,125	74,326	89,821	75,212

¹ Thousands of year 2000 dollars, adjusted for inflation. Cities with no reported values/taxes are omitted from this table, including Bondurant, Boulder, Cora, and Daniel in Sublette County and Eden and Farson in Sweetwater County.

² CREG (2003). Due to changes in reporting methods, only gross state totals are available for 1980 and 1990.

² Wyoming Department of Revenue (1998).

³ Wyoming Department of Revenue (1999).

⁴ Wyoming Department of Revenue (2000).

⁵ Wyoming Department of Revenue (2001).

⁶ Wyoming Department of Revenue (2002).

Table 3.40 Total Ad Valorem Taxes Levied, State and Study Area.¹

Location	Taxes Levied (Thousands of \$)				
	1998 ²	1999 ³	2000 ⁴	2001 ⁵	2002 ⁶
Wyoming					
County Taxes Levied	90,917	83,503	91,246	117,658	123,233
Municipal Taxes Levied	9,984	9,932	10,189	10,630	10,931
Special District Taxes Levied	36,402	33,682	35,821	43,607	45,034
Education Taxes Levied	393,282	362,048	392,166	503,162	515,317
Total Ad Valorem Taxes Levied	530,585	489,164	529,422	675,057	694,515
Lincoln County					
County Taxes Levied	4,420	4,036	4,128	5,202	5,326
Municipal Taxes Levied	197	202	206	221	230
Special District Taxes Levied	3,544	2,867	2,346	2,263	2,724
Education Taxes Levied	22,719	20,908	21,144	26,366	26,680
Total Ad Valorem Taxes Levied	30,879	28,013	27,824	34,051	34,960
LaBarge Total Taxes Levied	188	183	132	154	148
Sublette County					
County Taxes Levied	4,482	4,676	5,702	9,902	12,624
Municipal Taxes Levied	118	102	103	108	119
Special District Taxes Levied	1,117	1,082	1,310	2,025	2,473
Education Taxes Levied	18,948	17,963	21,762	37,484	47,265
Total Ad Valorem Taxes Levied	24,664	23,824	28,877	49,519	62,482
Big Piney Total Taxes Levied	103	107	105	103	111
Marbleton Total Taxes Levied	163	142	144	148	158
Pinedale Total Taxes Levied	628	615	625	655	713
Sweetwater County					
County Taxes Levied	14,850	13,670	13,516	16,377	16,177
Municipal Taxes Levied	1,103	1,044	1,039	1,226	1,072
Special District Taxes Levied	4,007	3,682	3,516	3,714	3,605
Education Taxes Levied	64,256	59,317	58,555	69,751	68,611
Total Ad Valorem Taxes Levied	84,216	77,713	76,626	91,068	89,465
Rock Springs Total Taxes Levied	5,354	5,428	5,293	6,340	5,290

¹ Thousands of year 2000 dollars, adjusted for inflation. Cities with no reported values/taxes are omitted from this table, including Bondurant, Boulder, Cora, and Daniel in Sublette County and Eden and Farson in Sweetwater County.

² Wyoming Department of Revenue (1998).

³ Wyoming Department of Revenue (1999).

⁴ Wyoming Department of Revenue (2000).

⁵ Wyoming Department of Revenue (2001).

⁶ Wyoming Department of Revenue (2002).

Table 3.41 Levies for K-12 Education, 2003.¹

Education Item ²	All Wyoming (\$)	Counties		
		Lincoln (\$)	Sublette (\$)	Sweetwater (\$)
State Foundation Program 12-Mills	124,081,042	5,376,113	11,216,138	13,928,904
6-Mill Mandatory County School Levy	62,040,519	2,688,057	5,608,069	6,964,452
25-Mill Mandatory Level	258,502,173	11,200,235	23,366,955	29,018,550
Boards of Cooperative Education	5,025,437	198,980	512,451	668,766
Vocational and Adult Education ³	541,880	--	--	73,793
Recreation	6,263,948	296,818	467,339	49,196
Bonds and Interest	15,433,873	1,745,476	849,225	2,920,056
Total K-12 Education	471,888,872	21,505,679	42,020,177	53,623,717

¹ Source: Wyoming Department of Revenue (2003). In Year 2003 dollars, not adjusted for inflation.

² None of the study area counties levied taxes for additional operating, capital facilities repair, or building fund in 2003.

³ -- = no tax levy in 2003 for this item.

Table 3.42 Levies for Community Colleges, 2003.¹

County	Community College Levy Taxes Received (\$)					Grand Total
	Operating (4-mill)	Operating (up to 1 Mill Board Approved)	BOCES (0.5 Mills)	Operating (up to 5 Mills Voter Approved)	Bonds & Interest	
Lincoln	- ²	-	-	-	-	-
Sublette	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweetwater	4,642,968	1,160,742	-	-	-	5,803,710
All Wyoming	13,538,043	3,384,511	654,514	-	1,353,293	18,930,361

¹ Source: Wyoming Department of Revenue (2003). In Year 2003 dollars, not adjusted for inflation.

² -- = no tax levy in 2003 for this item.

Table 3.43 County Taxes Levied, 2003.¹

Levy	Mills Levied/ Amount of Taxes Received (\$)	County ^{2,3}		
		Lincoln	Sublette	Sweetwater
Airport Operations	Mills	--	0.124	0.200
	Amount Received	--	\$115,900	\$232,148
Civil Defense	Mills	--	0.330	-
	Amount Received	--	\$30,844	-
Fair Operation	Mills	0.872	0.296	1.253
	Amount Received	\$269,344	\$263,736	\$276,665
County Fire Protection	Mills	--	0.522	-
	Amount Received	--	\$478,507	-
Other General Fund Levy	Mills	8.817	9.11	4.197
	Amount Received	\$3,950,099	\$8,514,918	\$4,871,170
Library Operation	Mills	1.339	0.557	1.995
	Amount Received	\$599,885	\$520,616	\$2,315,448
Museum Operation	Mills	--	0.213	0.229
	Amount Received	--	\$199,086	\$265,462
Public Health Purposes	Mills	--	0.027	0.897
	Amount Received	--	\$25,236	\$1,040,721
Recreation System	Mills	--	--	0.315
	Amount Received	--	--	\$365,286
Road and Bridge Purpose Levy	Mills	--	1.118	2.916
	Amount Received	--	\$1,044,970	\$3,384,607
Grand Total Under 12-Mill Limit	Mills	11.028	12.297	12.000
	Amount Received	\$4,940,648	\$11,206,742	\$13,928,903
Grand Total County Levies	Mills	11.028	12.297	12.000
	Amount Received	\$4,940,648	\$11,206,742	\$13,928,903

¹ Source: Wyoming Department of Revenue (2003). In Year 2003 dollars, not adjusted for inflation.

² -- = no tax levy for this item.

³ None of the study area counties levied taxes for: building fund; hospital operation; public assistance and social services; total county bond and interest.

Table 3.44 County and Statewide Average 2003 Mill Levies Applied to 2002 Mineral Production and Taxes Assessed.¹

County	Average Mineral 2003 Mill Levies	Total Ad Valorem Production Tax Assessed	Percentage of Total Ad Valorem Production Taxes Assessed in Wyoming
Lincoln	63.542	\$14,875,737	4.22
Sublette	59.571	\$47,432,192	13.46
Sweetwater	66.458	\$49,006,739	13.91
Wyoming Total	66.065	\$352,376,219	100.00

¹ Source: Wyoming Department of Revenue (2003). In Year 2003 dollars, not adjusted for inflation.

Table 3.45 Municipal Taxes Levied for the Year 2003.¹

County	Special County District Taxes Levied for the Year 2003								
	Total Municipal Taxes Under 8-Mill Limit (\$)	Bonds and Interest (\$)	Grand Total Municipal Levies (\$)	Special Weed and Pest Levies		Special County Fire District Taxes (\$)	Other Special County District		Total Special District Taxes Amount (\$)
				Mills	Amount (\$)		Taxes (\$)	District Types ³	
Lincoln	251,113	- ²	251,113		351,687	259,937	2,077,679	G,H,J,L,O	2,733,620
Sublette	132,488	-	132,488		280,403	198,170	2,152,670	C,K	2,433,073
Sweetwater	1,156,772	-	1,156,772		405,099	8,329,177	2,461,913	A,C,G,J	3,661,487
Wyoming ⁴	12,016,991	187,414	n/a		7,499,369	n/a	31,032,344	n/a	46,860,890

¹ Source: Wyoming Department of Revenue (2003). In Year 2003 dollars, not adjusted for inflation.

² -- = no tax levy for this item.

³ District Types:

A - Hospital	I - Weed and Pest
B - Fire	J - Solid Waste Disposal
C - Cemetery	K - Rural Health Care
D - Museum	L - Conservation
E - Recreation	M - Sanitary and Improvement
F - Water Conservancy	N - Flood Control
G - Water and Sewer	O - Downtown Development
H - Improvement and Services	P - Senior Citizens' Service

⁴ n/a = not applicable.

Table 3.46 City- and Town-Assessed Valuation and Taxes Levied, 2003.¹

City/Town	Municipal Valuation	County Tax Levy			School Tax Levy Including Foundation		Municipal Tax Levy		Total Tax Levy	
		Mills	Special District ²	Amount	Mills	Amount	Mills	Amount	Mills	Amount
Big Piney	1,905,850	14.33	C,I,K	27,311	47.965	91,414	8.000	15,247	70.295	133,972
LaBarge	2,299,884	15.33	A,C,I	35,257	47.965	110,314	8.000	18,399	71.295	163,970
Marbleton	2,875,951	14.33	C,I,K	41,212	47.965	137,945	4.000	11,504	66.295	190,661
Pinedale	13,217,084	13.934	C,I,K	184,167	44.000	581,552	8.000	105,737	65.934	871,456
Rock Springs	81,327,144	13.899	I,J	1,130,366	48.600	3,952,499	8.000	650,617	70.499	5,733,482

¹ Source: Wyoming Department of Revenue (2003). In Year 2003 dollars, not adjusted for inflation.

² District Types:

A - Hospital	I - Weed and Pest
B - Fire	J - Solid Waste Disposal
C - Cemetery	K - Rural Health Care
D - Museum	L - Conservation
E - Recreation	M - Sanitary and Improvement
F - Water Conservancy	N - Flood Control
G - Water and Sewer	O - Downtown Development
H - Improvement and Services	P - Senior Citizens' Service

Table 3.47 Grand Total All Taxes Levied, 2003.¹

County	Grand Total County Levies		Grand Total Municipal Levies (\$)	Total Special District Taxes (\$)	Grand Total All Education (\$)	Grand Total All Taxes Levied (\$)	Average Mill Levy
	Mills	Amount (\$)					
Lincoln	11.028	4,940,648	251,113	2,733,620	21,505,679	29,431,060	65.693
Sublette	12.297	11,206,742	132,488	2,433,073	42,020,177	55,792,480	59.692
Sweetwater	12.000	13,928,903	1,156,772	3,661,487	59,427,427	78,174,589	67.349
All Wyoming		119,082,631	12,204,405	46,860,890	490,819,233	668,967,159	64.696

¹ Source: Wyoming Department of Revenue (2003). In Year 2003 dollars, not adjusted for inflation.

In Lincoln County, ad valorem taxes increased 20.5% over the 5-year study period (see Table 3.40). Total Lincoln County ad valorem taxes levied grew a total of 13.2% between 1998 and 2002. In 2003, the most recent fiscal year, 80% of ad valorem taxes levied by Lincoln County went to the general fund. Total municipal levies increased 16.8%, total special district levies fell at the rate of 23.1%, and total education levies increased 17.4%. LaBarge levies fell a total of 21.3% during the 5-year study period.

3.4.3.3 Sublette County

Sublette County has experienced dramatic changes in valuations during the 5-year study period (see Table 3.39). The gross valuation of all real and personal property in Sublette County has increased 164.0% from 1998 to 2002. Sublette County has no mining (mineral, coal, non-metal) properties to consider in either local- or state-assessed valuations. Only oil and gas properties are included in state-assessed mineral valuations in Sublette County, and they increased 211.2% from 1998 to 2002. Total local assessments increased 22.9% over the 5-year period, although agricultural land fell 4.1%. Non-mineral industrial properties increased 67.1% from 1998 to 2002. Residential lands with improvements increased 28.2%, and commercial lands with improvements increased 19.1% during the 5-year study period. Total gross valuation for Sublette County increased a total 31.7% from 1998 to 2002. Municipal valuations increased in Big Piney (10.4%), Marbleton (9.7%), and Pinedale (18.1%) over the 5-year period.

In Sublette County, levies against property have increased over the 5-year study period (see Table 3.40). Total Sublette County ad valorem taxes levied increased 181.7.3% from 1998 to 2002; municipal levies increased by only 1.8%; special district levies increased 121.4%, and education levies increased 149.4%. Big Piney's municipal levies increased 7.8%; Marbleton's municipal levies dropped by 3.1%; and Pinedale's municipal levies increased 13.5% from 1998 to 2002.

3.4.3.4 Sweetwater County

Gross valuation of all real and personal property in Sweetwater County increased 8.9% from 1998 to 2002 (see Table 3.39). State-assessed mineral valuations increased 16.7% from 1998 to 2001. Locally assessed oil and gas had the greatest overall increase (40.0%). Sweetwater County has mining (mineral, coal, non-metal) properties that decreased (-20.2%) in value over the 5-year study period. Total gross valuation for Sweetwater County declined 43.3% from 1998 to 2002. Rock Springs municipal valuations increased 0.9% from 1998 to 2002.

Total Sweetwater County ad valorem taxes levied increased 8.9% from 1998 to 2002 (see Table 3.40). Municipal levies in Sweetwater County fell 2.8% during the 5-year study period, special district levies decreased by 10.0%; and education levies increased 6.8%. Total ad valorem taxes levied in the entire county increased 6.2%. Rock Springs municipal levies declined 1.2% from 1998 to 2002.

3.4.4 Sales Tax Collections

Sales tax collection information was obtained from WDAI (2002e) and is presented for Wyoming and the three-county study area in Table 3.48.

3.4.4.1 Wyoming

Total sales tax collections for Wyoming increased 27.0% from 1998 to 2002 (Table 3.48). Increases in the mining (61.8%), construction (45.0%), and wholesale trade (41.3%) sectors were the most substantial. Collections from the retail trade sector, which reflects consumers' daily spending, increased 16.8% during the 5-year study period. The retail trade sector is the largest of the industrial sectors in Wyoming, and provided 40.4% of all sales tax collections in 2002, followed by services

Table 3.48 Sales Tax Collections in State and Study Area.¹

Location/Industrial Sector	Sales Tax Collections (Thousands of \$)				
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Wyoming²					
Agriculture	1,399	1,358	1,374	1,347	1,257
Mining ³	28,651	19,694	22,259	34,163	46,358
Construction	10,228	12,325	11,198	12,136	14,828
Manufacturing	22,877	22,085	22,854	22,127	22,124
Transportation	30,063	30,734	31,708	37,249	37,866
Wholesale Trade	37,060	39,477	43,602	48,086	52,365
Retail Trade	171,014	179,324	190,610	191,510	199,673
Finance	1,611	1,059	1,134	1,009	762
Services	53,876	57,672	60,014	66,634	75,901
Public Administration	31,942	36,609	33,883	38,216	42,589
Total	388,721	400,336	418,635	452,478	493,723
Lincoln⁴					
Agriculture	55	52	45	50	38
Mining ³	1,234	944	690	818	1,273
Construction	188	186	165	155	170
Manufacturing	705	768	870	670	565
Transportation	844	942	821	833	871
Wholesale Trade	1,933	1,385	2,312	1,782	2,135
Retail Trade	3,112	3,381	3,659	3,389	3,712
Finance	47	45	53	36	24
Services	933	1,148	948	1,185	1,394
Public Administration	710	732	783	797	954
Total Collected	9,761	9,583	10,345	9,716	11,135
Approximate Amount Returned to County	3,221	3,162	3,413	3,206	3,674
Sublette⁵					
Agriculture	27	27	28	26	26
Mining ³	2,538	2,844	2,591	5,988	9,078
Construction	110	89	125	139	173
Manufacturing	527	396	381	882	1,047
Transportation	383	404	481	459	483
Wholesale Trade	956	1,034	1,145	1,201	1,557
Retail Trade	1,691	1,629	1,923	2,289	2,575
Finance	13	14	13	8	5
Services	927	1,257	1,209	2,457	3,471
Public Administration	460	407	452	451	648
Total	7,632	8,102	8,348	13,901	19,063
Approximate Amount Returned to County	2,518	2,674	2,755	4,587	6,291
Sweetwater⁶					
Agriculture	45	40	34	33	42
Mining ³	4,868	3,361	3,514	5,683	7,165
Construction	1,379	1,304	1,109	1,008	952
Manufacturing	3,751	3,118	2,916	2,548	2,722
Transportation	3,041	2,773	3,753	3,171	3,620
Wholesale Trade	6,333	5,687	5,449	6,701	7,023
Retail Trade	14,572	14,680	14,552	14,514	15,673
Finance	173	120	128	108	64
Services	5,777	5,829	5,908	6,748	8,192
Public Administration	3,038	3,416	3,180	3,461	3,441
Total	42,975	40,328	40,544	43,975	48,894
Approximate Amount Returned to County	14,182	13,308	13,380	14,512	16,135

¹ WDAI (2002e). Thousands of year 2000 dollars, adjusted for inflation.

² Note: Penalty and interest monies are excluded; collections amounted to \$1,751,376 in FY02.

³ Includes oil and gas.

⁴ Note: Penalty and interest monies are excluded; collections amounted to \$39,384 in FY02.

⁵ Note: Penalty and interest monies are excluded; collections amounted to \$27,109 in FY02.

⁶ Note: Penalty and interest monies are excluded; collections amounted to \$134,973 in FY02.

(15.4%), wholesale trade (10.6%) and mining (9.4%). The collections reported in the public administration sector (8.6% of all sales tax collections) were primarily comprised of taxes generated through automobile sales (WDAI 2002e).

3.4.4.2 Lincoln County

Total sales tax collections in Lincoln County increased 14.1% from 1998 to 2002 (see Table 3.48). Collections from the retail trade sector, which reflects consumers' daily spending, increased 19.3%. The largest increases were seen in services (49.4%) and public administration (34.3%). Losses occurred in finance (48.8%), agriculture (31.6%), manufacturing (19.9%), and construction (9.6%).

In 2002, the retail trade sector was the largest of the industrial sectors, providing 33.3% of all sales tax collections in Lincoln County, followed by wholesale trade (19.2%), services (12.5%), and mining (11.4%) (see Table 3.48).

3.4.4.3 Sublette County

Annual sales tax collections in 17 of the state's 23 counties increased over previous year levels, and Sublette County experienced the greatest increase (37.1%) over fiscal year 2001 (WDAI 2002e). Total sales tax collections in Sublette County increased 149.8% from 1998 to 2002 (see Table 3.48). The largest overall increase during that term was seen in services, which expanded by 274.5%, followed by mining (257.7%) and manufacturing (98.5%). Finance and agriculture experienced declines (63.9% and 2.6% respectively) in sales taxes collected over the 5-year study period.

Mining provided 47.6% of sales tax collections in Sublette County in 2002, followed by services (18.2%) and retail trade (13.5%) (see Table 3.48).

3.4.4.4 Sweetwater County

Over the 5-year study period from 1998 to 2002, Sweetwater County's total sales tax collection increased by 13.8% (see Table 3.48). The largest overall increase during that term was seen in mining (47.2%), followed by services (41.8%), and transportation (19.0%). Finance (-62.9%), construction (-30.9%), manufacturing (-27.4%), and agriculture (-5.1%) experienced declines in sales taxes collected over the 5-year study period.

3.4.5 Use Tax Collections

Information on use tax collections was obtained from WDAI (2002e) and is presented in Table 3.49.

3.4.5.1 Wyoming

Use tax collections increased nearly 29.5% from 1998 to 2002 (Table 3.49). Seven of the nine major sectors (wholesale and retail trade sectors are combined and counted as one for use tax reporting) realized increases during the 5-year study period. Use tax collections usually fluctuate considerably from year to year, and from one sector to another. Unlike collections for sales tax, the goods-producing sectors (mining, construction, and manufacturing) typically cover a large portion of use tax collections. Public administration is the largest of the industrial sectors in terms of use tax, and it collected approximately 29.2% of all Wyoming use tax collections in 2002. From 1998 to 2002, the service sector exhibited the largest increase (89.0%), followed by wholesale/retail trade (62.1%), and mining (37.9%). The manufacturing and finance sectors suffered declines of 33.2% and 38.5%, respectively.

Use tax collections reported in the public administration sector were primarily comprised of taxes generated through automobile purchases made out of the state (WDAI 2002e) which increased 36.5% over the 5-year study period (Table 3.49). Annual total use tax collections for 16 Wyoming counties increased over previous year levels and while collections in the remaining counties decreased.

Table 3.49 Use Tax Collections in the State and Study Area.¹

Industrial Sector/Location	Use Tax Collections (\$)				
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Wyoming					
Agriculture	93,382	111,663	127,039	152,240	111,850
Mining ²	8,139,021	10,074,628	7,232,766	8,643,343	11,220,244
Construction	10,532,112	6,717,700	10,488,778	9,951,474	12,265,909
Manufacturing	2,963,424	2,818,252	3,342,641	2,138,754	1,978,751
Transportation	6,624,357	6,319,928	7,385,411	7,501,867	8,316,000
Wholesale and Retail Trade	3,822,364	5,142,008	6,048,701	4,978,284	6,197,634
Finance	49,164	43,066	31,621	37,531	30,230
Services	1,186,334	853,229	871,877	1,374,900	2,241,715
Public Administration	12,788,608	13,208,328	14,312,741	15,920,514	17,454,299
Total	46,198,767	45,288,804	49,841,575	50,698,909	59,816,633
Lincoln					
Agriculture	555	0	0	20	11
Mining ²	644,320	799,954	888,052	444,472	1,292,002
Construction	208,598	170,128	599,236	120,078	157,138
Manufacturing	3,337	3,362	6,476	12,436	11,747
Transportation	372,195	406,785	315,849	374,900	572,565
Wholesale and Retail Trade	50,998	135,608	127,355	99,442	116,337
Finance	3,223	3,603	2,746	2,205	3,299
Services	5,951	12,804	6,248	7,587	8,948
Public Administration	630,704	626,041	791,122	643,870	812,841
Total	1,919,880	2,158,285	2,737,084	1,705,013	2,974,888
Sublette					
Agriculture	639	452	903	763	420
Mining ²	218,581	227,655	209,822	520,867	373,000
Construction	25,641	41,591	43,908	147,526	53,054
Manufacturing	876	1,727	6,928	2,663	9,570
Transportation	34,361	-1,653	10,592	85,822	24,937
Wholesale and Retail Trade	16,529	41,742	40,722	42,935	114,937
Finance	5	6	-6	-1	0
Services	747	1,601	237	1,164	2,463
Public Administration	277,764	246,362	265,268	362,521	390,185
Total	575,143	559,482	578,375	1,164,262	968,565
Sweetwater					
Agriculture	4,374	4,000	3,082	3,144	2,559
Mining ²	3,874,717	3,837,244	2,397,057	3,348,485	4,080,921
Construction	3,049,513	885,748	1,050,060	1,108,792	492,216
Manufacturing	793,646	535,044	758,768	386,144	394,046
Transportation	1,022,135	1,003,434	1,175,935	1,086,599	1,128,749
Wholesale and Retail	158,663	159,346	546,294	615,474	495,225
Finance	3,499	406	940	412	2,199
Services	33,534	59,357	136,868	418,210	431,734
Public Administration	950,775	909,189	877,057	959,182	1,092,998
Total	9,890,855	7,393,770	6,946,061	7,926,441	8,120,645

¹ WDAI (2002e). In year 2000 dollars, adjusted for inflation.² Includes oil and gas.

3.4.5.2 Lincoln County

Over the 5-year study period (1998-2002), total use tax collections in Lincoln County increased by 55.0% (see Table 3.49). Manufacturing led sector growth over the 5-year period, with a 252.0% increase, followed by wholesale/retail trade (128.1%), and mining (100.5%). Agriculture showed the greatest decline (97.9%), followed by construction (24.7%). Mining was the largest of the industrial sectors in terms of use tax in 2002, with 43.4% of all Lincoln County use tax collections, followed by public administration (27.3%) and transportation (19.3%).

3.4.5.3 Sublette County

Over the 5-year study period (1998-2002), total use tax collections in Sublette County increased by 68.4% (see Table 3.49). Manufacturing led sector growth over the 5-year period, with a 992.7% increase, followed by wholesale/retail trade (595.4%), and services (229.7%). Finance (-100.0%), agriculture (-34.3%), and transportation (-27.4%) declined over the 5-year study period. In 2002, public administration provided the greatest percentage (40.3%) of use tax collections in Sublette County, followed by mining (38.5%) and wholesale/retail trade (11.9%).

3.4.5.4 Sweetwater County

Over the 5-year study period (1998-2002), total use tax collections in Sweetwater County decreased by 17.9% (see Table 3.49). Services led sector growth over the 5-year period, with a 1,187.5% increase from 1998 to 2002, followed by wholesale/retail trade (212.1%) and public administration (15.0%). The greatest declines over the 5-year period occurred in construction (83.9%), manufacturing (50.3%), agriculture (41.5%), and finance (37.2%). In 2002, mining contributed the greatest percentage (50%) of total use tax collections in Sweetwater County, followed by TCPU (14%) and public administration (13%).

3.4.6 Lodging Tax Collections

Lodging tax information was derived from WDAI (2002e), and data for the study area are presented in Table 3.50. All data are provided in year 2000 dollars, adjusted for inflation. All lodging taxes are returned to the city/county of origin, and no tax is imposed at the state level; therefore, Wyoming is not shown in Table 3.50. Lincoln County does not have a county-wide lodging tax, and the towns within Lincoln County that charge a lodging tax are outside the study area; therefore, Lincoln County is not shown in Table 3.50.

3.4.6.1 Sublette County

Sublette County reinstated a lodging tax in 2001. Lodging taxes collected in Sublette County increased 523.2% from 2001 to 2002 (Table 3.50). Collections in Big Piney increased 1,461.5%; Marbleton increased 433.5%; and Pinedale increased 1,583.5%. Total collections for the county and municipalities combined increased 1,045.1% from 2001 to 2002.

3.4.6.2 Sweetwater County

A lodging tax has been imposed in Sweetwater County for the duration of the 5-year study period. Lodging tax collections in 2002 were down 33.8% from 1998 (Table 3.50). However, Rock Springs lodging tax collections increased by 23.8% over the same period. Total collections for the county and municipalities combined increased 9.7% from 1998 to 2002.

3.5 GRAZING ECONOMICS

3.5.1 Grazing Allotments

Table 3.51 summarizes grazing allotment acreages and AUMs in the JIDPA (see BLM 2004c) and SPPA (see BLM 2004b).

Table 3.50 Lodging Tax Collections By County And Local Entity, 2002.¹

Collecting Entity	Lodging Tax Collections (\$)				
	1998 ²	1999 ²	2000 ²	2001	2002
Sublette County	NA	NA	NA	2,028	12,641
Big Piney	NA	NA	NA	261	4,069
Marbleton	NA	NA	NA	2,176	11,609
Pinedale	0	0	0	4,236	71,321
Total	0	0	0	8,701	99,640
Sweetwater County	63,904	57,619	39,936	41,051	42,336
Rock Springs	196,257	197,293	204,703	235,747	243,063
Total	260,161	254,912	239,744	276,798	285,399

¹ WDAI (2002e). In year 2000 dollars, adjusted for inflation.

² NA = no information available.

Table 3.51 Grazing Allotments and AUMs, JIDPA and SPPA.

Allotment Name	Allotment Size (acres)		AUMs		Average Acres per AUM
	Total	In Project Area	Total	In Project Area	
JIDPA Grazing Allotments					
Stud Horse Common	15,590	5,490	1,730	670	8.2
Sand Draw	31,740	20,740	2,324	1,571	13.2
Boundary ¹	31,994	3,630	2,996	363	10.0
Blue Rim Desert	41,273	0 ²	2,826	--	14.6
Unallotted private lands	640	640	-- ³	-- ³	-- ³
Total JIDPA ³	121,237	30,500	9,876 ³	2,604 ³	11.5 ³
SPPA Grazing Allotments⁴					
Beaver Creek Meadows	1,974	519	20	5	98.7
Beaver Creek Individual	934	707	129	98	7.2
North LaBarge Common	134,574	7,819	19,398	1,127	6.9
South Piney Individual	1,697	176	82	9	20.7
Fish Creek Individual	1,863	1,863	1,687	1,687	1.1
Budd Fish Creek Individual	1,748	1,748	150	150	11.7
Springman Creek	1,250	1,250	155	155	8.1
West Individual	5,446	2,845	1,112	581	4.9
Total SPPA	149,486	16,927	22,733	3,812	6.6

¹ Sheep are approved for grazing on the Boundary allotment; however, no sheep use of JIDPA lands has occurred in the past 5 years and none is anticipated.

² Approximately 35 acres of this allotment would be affected by the Burma Road upgrade.

³ Total does not include unallotted private lands.

⁴ Only cattle are approved for grazing on the allotments within the SPPA.

3.5.1.1 JIDPA Grazing Allotments

The majority of the JIDPA (94%, 28,580 acres) consists of federal surface/federal minerals administered by the BLM, with the exception of two sections (1,280 acres) of State of Wyoming surface/mineral and one section (640 acres) of private surface/federal minerals (BLM 2004c). Current land use includes energy production and development (i.e., natural gas), livestock grazing, wildlife habitat, and recreation--primarily hunting. Both cattle and sheep are authorized to graze on the Boundary allotment, but sheep have not grazed on the allotment within the last 5 years (personal communication, February 2004, Jay D'Ewart, BLM, RSFO); therefore, sheep are not discussed further.

The JIDPA includes portions of three grazing allotments--Stud Horse Common, Sand Draw, and Boundary--and the Burma Road Upgrade area includes portions the Blue Rim Desert allotment. A section of private unallotted grazing land occurs also within the JIDPA. Of the total 121,237 acres (supporting 9,876 AUMs) of grazing lands included in these allotments, 30,500 acres (25.2%) (supporting 2,604 AUMs; 26.4%) occur within the JIDPA (Table 3.51). Livestock grazing is allocated to two permittees each in the Stud Horse Common and Sand Draw allotments and four permittees in the Desert Blue Rim allotment (personal communication, January 6, 2003, with Steve Laster, BLM PFO) (Table 3.51). The Boundary allotment is allocated to two permittees (personal communication, January 6, 2003, with Jay D'Ewart, BLM RSFO). Additionally, approximately 640 acres (2% of the JIDPA) of fenced private land lie within the boundary of the Sand Draw allotment but are not under federal management, and are reportedly not grazed. Permittees have been billed at the rate of \$1.35/AUM since 1998 (personal communication, January 16, 2003, with Steve Laster, BLM PFO).

Utilization of the grazing allotments on the JIDPA has been lower than the allotted number of AUMs due to drought.

3.5.1.2 SPPA Grazing Allotments

Lands within the SPPA are used for livestock grazing. Only cattle have been grazed in the SPPA in the last 5 years. The SPPA occurs across portions of eight federal grazing allotments that cover a total 149,486 acres and provide 22,733 federal AUMs (Table 3.51) (BLM 2004b). The SPPA includes 16,927 acres (11.3%) that provide 3,812 AUMs (22.5%) of these allotments. The remainder of the SPPA is private surface, with grazing as the primary use.

3.5.2 Value of Grazing

The estimated value of grazing in the JIDPA and SPPA is summarized in Tables 3.52-3.55. The method used to determine the value of grazing per AUM is from BLM (2003b).

The value of cattle and sheep grazing per AUM in Wyoming is shown in Tables 3.52 and 3.53. AUM values for grazing cattle were determined from Wyoming Agricultural Statistics Service (2003) values of cattle sold in Wyoming from 1997 to 2003 (presented in year 2000 dollars, adjusted for inflation) (Table 3.52). Total cattle sales were divided by the number of cows that calved, which provided a value per cow. The value per cow was then divided by an AUM conversion factor (Workman 1986), resulting in an estimated nominal value per AUM for 2000. The average value of these AUMs is used in the impact analyses presented in Chapters 5.0 and 6.0.

AUM values for grazing sheep were determined from the Wyoming Agricultural Statistics Service (2003) values of sheep/lambs and wool sold in Wyoming from 1998 to 2002 (presented in year 2000 dollars, adjusted for inflation) (Table 3.53). Total sheep/lamb and wool sales were divided by the number of ewes 1 year and older, which provided a value per ewe. The value per ewe was then divided by an AUM conversion factor (Workman 1986), resulting in an estimated nominal value per AUM for 2000. Because sheep are approved for grazing on the Boundary allotment of the JIDPA, the value of AUMs for sheep was calculated; however, sheep have not been grazed in more than 5 years, therefore, they are not addressed further in this analysis.

Table 3.52 Estimated Value of Cattle Grazing AUMs in Wyoming.

Year	Value of Cattle Production (Thousands of \$) ¹	Number of Cows Calved (Thousands of Head) ²	Value Per Cow ³	AUM Conversion Factor ⁴	Value of Production Per AUM ⁵ (Year 2000 \$)
1997	474,990	870	545.97	16	34.12
1998	423,250	880	480.97	16	30.06
1999	467,253	830	562.96	16	35.18
2000	497,851	830	599.82	16	37.49
2001	527,804	850	620.95	16	38.81
2002	425,776	820	519.24	16	32.45
Average	468,387	842	556.79	--	34.80

¹ Thousands of year 2000 dollars, adjusted for inflation. Source: Wyoming Agricultural Statistics Service (2003:42).

² Source: Wyoming Agricultural Statistics Service (2003:40).

³ Value per cow = value of cattle production ÷ number of cows that have calved.

⁴ Workman (1986).

⁵ Value of production per AUM = value per cow ÷ AUM conversion factor.

Table 3.53 Estimated Value of Sheep Grazing AUMs in Wyoming.¹

Year	Value of Sheep/ Lamb Production ² (Thousands of \$)	Value of Wool Production ³ (Thousands of \$)	Total Value of Production ⁴	Ewes 1 Year and Older ⁵ (Thousands of Head)	Value per Ewe ⁶	AUM Conversion Factor ⁷	Value of Production Per AUM ⁸ (2000 \$)
1998	25,875	4,507	30,382.21	430	70.66	3.2	22.08
1999	23,245	2,497	25,742.14	385	66.86	3.2	20.89
2000	23,479	2,143	25,622.00	365	70.20	3.2	21.94
2001	18,625	1,959	20,584.27	340	60.54	3.2	18.92
2002	20,496	2,621	23,116.34	320	72.24	3.2	22.57
Average	22,344	2,745	25,089.39	368	68.10	--	21.28

¹ Because sheep are approved for grazing on the Boundary allotment in the JIDPA the value of sheep production was calculated; however, sheep have not been grazed in more than 5 years; therefore, they are not addressed further herein.

² Thousands of year 2000 dollars, adjusted for inflation. Source: Wyoming Agricultural Statistics Service (2003:51).

³ Thousands of year 2000 dollars, adjusted for inflation. Source: Wyoming Agricultural Statistics (2003:49).

⁴ Total value of production = value of sheep/lamb production + value of wool production.

⁵ Source: Wyoming Agricultural Statistics Service (2003:49).

⁶ Value per ewe = value of production ÷ number of ewes 1 year and older.

⁷ Workman (1986).

⁸ Value of production per AUM = value per ewe ÷ AUM conversion factor.

Table 3.54 Estimated Value of Grazing Activities on Project-Affected Lands.

Allotment Name	Allotment Size ¹ (acres)		Estimated AUMs		Value of Grazing Cattle ² (\$)	
	Total Allotment	Allotment Within Project Area	Total	On Project-Affected Lands	Total	On Project-Affected Lands
JIDPA Grazing Allotments						
Stud Horse Common	15,590	5,490	1,730	670	60,204	23,316
Sand Draw	31,740	20,740	2,324	1,571	80,875	54,671
Boundary	31,994	3,630	2,996	363	104,261	12,632
Blue Rim Desert	41,273	0 ³	2,826	2 ³	98,345	1,218 ³
Unallotted private lands	640	640	48 ⁴	48 ⁴	1,636 ⁴	1,636 ⁴
Total JIDPA	121,237	30,500³	9,924	2,654^{3,4}	343,685	90,619^{3,4}
SPPA Grazing Allotments						
Beaver Creek Meadows	1,974	519	20	5	696	184
Beaver Creek Individual	934	707	129	98	4,489	3,396
North LaBarge Common	134,574	7,819	19,398	1,127	675,050	39,223
South Piney Individual	1,697	176	82	9	2,854	296
Fish Creek Individual	1,863	1,863	1,687	1,687	58,708	58,718
Budd Fish Creek Individual	1,748	1,748	150	150	5,220	5,220
Springman Creek	1,250	1,250	155	155	5,394	5,394
West Individual	5,446	2,845	1,112	581	38,698	20,215
Total SPPA	149,486	16,927	22,733	3,812	791,108	132,647
Total Value Attributable to Grazing on Project Lands in Sublette County					1,134,793	223,266

¹ See Table 3.51.

² Cattle grazing was valued at \$34.80/AUM (see Table 3.52).

³ The JIDPA is 30,500 acres; 35 acres in the Blue Rim Desert allotment outside of the project boundary would be disturbed for the Burma Road upgrade (12 mi long x 24 ft wide = 35 acres); AUMs = acres/average acres per AUM (14.6); value excluded from total.

⁴ Unallotted private lands within the Sand Draw allotment are not under federal control, therefore, they are not shown on Table 3.51; however, AUMs the (47) are estimated based on Sand Draw allotment values for the purposes of valuation in this table.

Table 3.55 Percentage of Agricultural Sales Attributed to Grazing on Project-Affected Lands, 1997.

Sales	Value (\$)	Percentage
Sublette County¹		
Total Agricultural ²	\$29,191,000	
Value from Livestock ²	\$27,809,000	
Percent from Livestock		95.0%
JIDPA		
Sales Attributable to Grazing on the JIDPA ^{2,3}	\$90,619	
Percent of all Sublette County Agricultural Sales arising from Grazing on the JIDPA		0.31%
Percent of All Livestock Sales in Sublette County Arising from Grazing on the JIDPA		0.33%
SPPA		
Sales Attributable to Grazing on the SPPA ^{2,3}	\$132,647	
Percent of all Sublette County Agricultural Sales arising from Grazing on the SPPA		0.45%
Percent of All Livestock Sales in Sublette County Arising from Grazing on the SPPA		0.48%

¹ Both the JIDPA and SPPA are entirely within Sublette County; therefore, Lincoln and Sweetwater County sales are unlikely to be affected and are not evaluated.

² In year 2000 dollars, adjusted for inflation (NASS 1999).

³ See Table 3.51.

Both the JIDPA and SPPA project areas are entirely within Sublette County. Because there would be no impact on grazing activities in Lincoln or Sweetwater Counties as a result of the proposed projects, Sublette County comprises the total study area for grazing analyses.

The value of grazing associated with the JIDPA and SPPA was compared to livestock sales during 1997 for Sublette County. Data on sales was obtained from the 1997 Census of Agriculture published by the National Agricultural Statistical Service (NASS) (1999). Table 3.55 shows that total agricultural sales in Sublette County exceeded \$29 million, of which more than 95% was associated with livestock sales. Comparing livestock sales in Sublette County with the value of grazing on the project areas indicates that JIDPA grazing activities would conservatively account for an estimated \$90,619 (0.32% of all agricultural sales and 0.33% of all livestock sales in Sublette County in 1997) and that SPPA grazing activities would conservatively account for an estimated \$132,647 (0.45% of all agricultural sales and 0.48% of all livestock sales in Sublette County in 1997). Even given these conservative estimates, the JIDPA and SPPA cumulatively provide less than 1.0% of all agricultural and livestock sales in Sublette County.

3.6 RECREATION ECONOMICS

Recreation information is not collected on a county-wide basis in the three-county study area. Recreational activities in Lincoln and Sweetwater Counties are unlikely to be affected by the proposed projects. The JIDPA and SPPA lie primarily within the PFO area and project activities are not expected to affect recreation on any portion of the RSFO area; therefore, recreation economics are evaluated only within the PFO area.

3.6.1 Nonconsumptive Recreation

The volume of nonconsumptive recreational use within the region of the projects was taken from BLM (2003b). In BLM (2003b), recreational use was estimated using recreational visitor days (RVDs) as a unit of measure (a recreational visitor day is defined as a 12-hour period). The RVDs for the planning area (PFO) were estimated with data from BLM's Recreational Management

Information System (RMIS) (BLM 2003b). In this system, the BLM tracks recreational use for several areas within Wyoming including the PFO area. Using this data, Table 3.56 was constructed, which shows the RVDs per activity for the PFO for a 4-year period from 1998 to 2002. During this time, over 300,000 RVDs occurred annually within the PFO area. The most popular recreational activities were float or raft trips, fishing, camping, and hiking/walking/running. Hunting is addressed in separately in Section 3.6.2.

3.6.2 Hunting

Hunting is also popular within the PFO area. Much of this activity occurs on BLM-managed lands since these lands provide habitat for many species, including big game, small game, and upland game birds. Big game hunting was estimated from WGFD data since it regulates the sport and keeps data on hunting use by animal and by area throughout Wyoming. Hunting days reported in this section are not directly comparable with BLM recreation days, given the differences in estimation procedures and the definition of a recreation day.

BLM (2003b) utilized WGFD's Annual Report of Big Game Harvest (published from 1991 to 2000), to estimate the average hunting days by big game species over a 10-year period. The WGFD data was adjusted for that analysis by the percentage of acreage within each hunt area contained within the PFO area. The adjusted data indicate that, on an average annual basis, residents and nonresidents of Wyoming spend an estimated 40,000 days hunting in the PFO area (Table 3.57) (BLM 2003b).

Over the same 10-year period, BLM estimated that hunters were primarily from Wyoming in the PFO area and accounted for over 80% of the hunting days on average. Elk was the most popular species hunted--nearly 23,000 hunting days--followed by mule deer, pronghorn, moose, and then bighorn sheep (BLM 2003b).

Table 3.56 Estimated Annual Recreational Visitor Days, PFO.¹

Activity	Annual Recreational Visitor Days	Percent of Total Activity
Archery	760	0.24
Backpacking	4,118	1.29
Bicycling–Mountain	5,066	1.58
Bicycling–Road	16	0.01
Camping	35,168	10.99
Climbing–Mountain/Rock	458	0.14
Driving for Pleasure	4,182	1.31
Environmental Education	55	0.02
Fishing	73,227	22.89
Hiking/Walking/Running	30,581	9.56
Horseback Riding	732	0.23
Nature Study	880	0.28
Off-highway vehicles (OHVs)–All-terrain vehicles (ATVs)	1,268	0.40
OHVs–Cars/Trucks/Sport Utility Vehicles	155	0.05
Pack Trips	2,746	0.86
Photography	880	0.28
Picnicking	1,366	0.43
Power Boating	789	0.25
Row/Float/Raft	138,630	43.32
Skiing – Cross Country	2,123	0.66
Snowmobiling	12,368	3.87
Staging/Comfort Stop	829	0.26
Swimming/Water Play	854	0.27
Viewing Wildlife	2,727	0.85
Total Recreational Visitor Days	319,978	100.00

¹ From BLM (2003b). Source: Annual average of data collected by RMIS from October 1, 1998-September 30, 2002.

Table 3.57 BLM-Estimated Big Game Hunter-Days, PFO Area.¹

Hunter Designation	Big Game Hunter-Days per Year					Hunter-Days
	Pronghorn	Mule Deer ²	Elk	Moose	Bighorn sheep	
Residents	1,318	11,414	19,811	539	11	33,093
Non-Residents	433	3,359	3,142	96	2	7,032
Total Hunter Days	1,750	14,774	22,953	635	13	40,125

¹ Based on 10-year average. From BLM (2003b).

² Averages for mule deer are for 2000 only.

Information concerning wildlife, herd units, and surface ownership in the JIDPA and SPPA are from BLM (2004b, 2004c) (Table 3.58). Table 3.59 presents a summary of big game hunting in the herd units that may potentially be impacted by the proposed projects. Four species of big game--pronghorn, mule deer, elk, and moose--occur in hunt units that are on or adjacent to the JIDPA or SPPA and all these species are likely to frequent the SPPA (BLM 2004b). Pronghorn are the only big game species likely to occur on the JIDPA (BLM 2004c). Bighorn sheep may rarely occur on the SPPA. Two trophy game species--black bear and mountain lion--also inhabit the area but are not managed for hunting on the JIDPA or SPPA (BLM 2004b, 2004c). WGFD determines range classifications for big game species. It is in the process of revising big game range boundaries across the state, but the range designations that have been in place for the last several years are used herein. Table 3.60 presents a summary of small game and upland bird hunting in those areas that may potentially be impacted by the proposed projects.

Elk. Elk in the SPPA are part of the 2,587-square mile Piney Herd Unit, which extends from the east slope of the Wyoming Range east to Highway 189 and the Green River (BLM 2004b). The SPPA is completely encompassed within the Piney Herd Unit. BLM is responsible for management of 38% of the surface in the Piney Herd Unit; the U.S. Forest Service is responsible for management of 30% of the surface; and the remaining 32% of the surface is in state and private ownership. Approximately 23,000 acres (2.3%) of the Piney Herd Unit have been disturbed by wells, roads, towns, etc.

Table 3.58 Herd Units and Landownership in the PFO Area.¹

Herd Unit Name	Total Acres	Ownership/Management (acres)		Disturbed within Unit (acres)
		Federal	State/Private	
Piney Elk Herd Unit	1,655,680	1,125,862	529,818	23,000
Wyoming Range Mule Deer Herd Unit	3,577,600	2,683,200	894,400	61,000
Sublette Antelope Herd Unit	6,749,440	4,994,586	1,754,854	85,000
Sublette Moose Herd Unit	3,710,720	2,857,254	853,466	87,000

¹ BLM (2004b).

Table 3.59 Summary of Hunters and Hunter-Days for Potentially Project-Affected Big Game Species in the PFO Area, 2002.¹

Species ⁵	Wyoming						Potentially-Affected Herd Units ²					
	Hunters per Year ³			Hunter-Days per Year ^{3,4}			Hunters per Year ³			Hunter-Days per Year ^{3,4}		
	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Total	Resident	Non-resident
Antelope	33,569	15,776	17,793	101,989	51,208	50,781	4,382	2,881	1,501	13,490	9,356	4,134
Mule deer	84,589	52,710	31,879	342,670	213,182	129,488	7,158	5,169	1,989	42,752	29,554	13,198
Elk	67,828	56,087	11,741	423,409	353,022	70,387	2,536	2,279	257	17,535	15,817	1,718
Moose	1,350	1,136	214	9,071	7,861	1,210	614	522	92	4,008	3,407	601
Total ⁴	187,336	125,709	61,627	877,139	625,273	251,866	14,690	10,851	3,839	77,785	58,134	19,651

¹ WGFD (2002, 2003a).

² The proposed project areas are encompassed within several herd units, including: Sublette Antelope Herd Unit, Wyoming Range Mule Deer Herd Unit, Piney Elk Herd Unit, Sublette Moose Herd Unit.

³ Calculated from Harvest, Hunting Pressure, Hunter Success By Hunt Area 2002 reports for each species. Totals may not match state-wide summary tables.

⁴ WGFD defines a "hunter-day" as any day hunting occurred, regardless of actual time spent hunting. This data is based on licensed hunter survey reports.

⁵ Species that may occur infrequently within the JIDPA/SPPA hunt areas that WGFD does not manage for hunting in the project areas include bighorn sheep, Rocky Mountain goat, black bear, mountain lion, and bison.

Table 3.60 Summary of Potentially Project-Affected Small Game and Upland Bird Hunters and Hunter-Days in the PFO Area, 2002.¹

Species	Total Wyoming		Area 7 ² (Eden)		Area 3 ³ (Bridger)		Waterfowl Area 5B ^{2,3} (Upper Green River Basin)	
	Number of Hunters per Year	Hunter-Days per Year	Number of Hunters per Year	Hunter-Days per Year	Number of Hunters per Year	Hunter-Days per Year	Number of Hunters per Year	Hunter-Days per Year
Blue grouse	4,898	21,102	73	476	330	2,432	--	--
Bobcat (trap and rifle)	199	6,956	--	--	63	1,596	--	--
Chukar	1,369	3,921	6	6	--	--	--	--
Cottontail	5,814	25,566	316	1,981	152	535	--	--
Duck	6,239	44,850	--	--	--	--	185	839
Goose	5,708	32,110	--	--	--	--	99	363
Gray partridge	1,086	3,807	7	7	--	--	--	--
Mourning dove	2,648	14,470	46	73	--	--	--	--
Pheasant	6,816	28,999	26	20	--	--	--	--
Ruffed grouse	2,175	10,565	106	562	350	2,148	--	--
Greater sage-grouse	2,947	7,164	271	938	231	615	--	--
Sharp-tail grouse	821	3,658	7	7	--	--	--	--
Snowshoe hare	385	1,505	7	7	16	192	--	--
Squirrel	455	1,313	7	13	33	119	--	--
Totals	41,560	205,986	872	4,090	1,175	7,637	284	1,202

¹ WGFD (2003b).

² Encompasses the JIDPA in its entirety.

³ Encompasses the SPPA in its entirety.

The JIDPA is not within the WGFD-designated range for this species (BLM 2004c). Therefore, recreational activity related to elk is unlikely to occur in the JIDPA. Elk hunting on the JIDPA is not addressed further herein.

Mule Deer. Wyoming Range Mule Deer Herd Unit encompasses 5,590 square miles in portions of Sublette, Lincoln, and Sweetwater Counties in western Wyoming, and encompasses the entire SPPA (BLM 2004b). BLM is responsible for management of 35% of the surface of the Wyoming Range Herd Unit; the USFS is responsible for management of 40% of the surface; and the remaining 25% is primarily in state and private ownership. Approximately 61,000 acres (1.7%) of the Wyoming Range Herd Unit have been disturbed by wells, roads, towns, etc.

Mule deer have been observed on the JIDPA; however, no WGFD-designated mule deer range has been delineated on the project area. Therefore, recreational activity related to mule deer is unlikely to occur in the JIDPA (BLM 2004c). Mule deer hunting on the JIDPA is not addressed further herein.

Pronghorn. The JIDPA and SPPA are entirely encompassed within the Sublette Pronghorn Antelope Herd Unit, which occupies approximately 10,546 square miles (BLM 2004b, BLM 2004c). BLM is responsible for management of 64% of the surface of the Sublette Herd Unit; the USFS is responsible for management of 4% of the surface; 4% is managed by the Bureau of Reclamation; and 26% is in state and private ownership. Approximately 85,000 acres (1.3%) of the Sublette Herd Unit have been disturbed by wells, roads, towns, etc.

Moose. Moose in the SPPA are part of the 5,798-square mile Sublette Herd Unit, which extends roughly from the Continental Divide west to the Wyoming-Utah state line and from approximately Jackson south to the northeastern corner of Lincoln County (BLM 2004b). The SPPA is entirely encompassed within the Sublette Herd Unit. BLM is responsible for management of 8% of the surface in the Sublette Herd Unit; the USFS is responsible for management of 69% of the surface; and the remaining 23% is in state and private ownership. Approximately 87,000 acres (2.3%) of the Sublette Herd Unit have been disturbed by wells, roads, towns, etc.

The JIDPA is not within any WGFD-designated range for this species. Therefore, recreational activity related to moose is unlikely to occur in the JIDPA (BLM 2004c). Moose hunting on the JIDPA is not addressed further herein.

Bighorn Sheep. No bighorn sheep herd unit occurs within the JIDPA or SPPA and the project areas are not within the WGFD-designated range for this species. However, the eastern boundary of the Darby Mountain Herd Unit abuts the western boundary of the SPPA, and bighorn sheep may occasionally occur in the area. Recreational activity related to bighorn sheep is unlikely to occur in the project areas (BLM 2004b, 2004c). Bighorn sheep hunting on the JIDPA and SPPA is not addressed further herein.

Black Bear. Black bear may occur in the vicinity of the SPPA but are unlikely to be hunted in the vicinity of the project area; black bear are unlikely to occur in the vicinity of the JIDPA (BLM 2004b, 2004c). Therefore, black bear hunting on the areas is not addressed further herein.

Mountain Lion. Mountain lion may infrequently occur on the SPPA but are unlikely to be hunted in the vicinity of the project area (BLM 2004b). Mountain lion do not occur on the JIDPA (BLM 2004a). Therefore, mountain lion hunting on the JIDPA and SPPA is not addressed further herein.

Furbearers, Small Game, Upland Birds, and Waterfowl. Furbearers are likely occur within the JIDPA and SPPA. Weasel, badger, skunk, coyote, red fox, and bobcat are likely to occur and may be hunted/trapped in the vicinity of the project areas. However, the WGFD has not collected hunter expenditure information for these species (WGFD 2003d); therefore, they are not addressed further herein.

The JIDPA lies entirely within Small Game Management Area 7 (WGFD 2003b); however, due to habitat limitations, only greater sage-grouse and desert cottontail are likely to occur and be hunted on the JIDPA. The SPPA is within Management Area 4 for bobcats and Management Area 3 for other furbearers and the SPPA is within Management Area 3 for small game (WGFD 2003b). Blue grouse, bobcat, cottontail, ruffed grouse, greater sage-grouse, snowshoe hare, and squirrel may occur

in the vicinity of the project area and may be hunted on the SPPA. The WGFD has not collected hunter expenditure information for all small game species that may potentially occur and may occasionally be hunted and trapped on the JIDPA and SPPA (WGFD 2003d); therefore, impact analysis is provided only for cottontail and greater sage-grouse.

Waterfowl Area 5B encompasses the JIDPA and SPPA, and duck and goose may be hunted in the vicinity of the project areas (BLM 2004b, 2004c). The WGFD has not collected hunter expenditure information for the waterfowl species that may potentially occur and may occasionally be hunted on the JIDPA and SPPA (WGFD 2003d); therefore, these species are not addressed further herein.

3.6.3 Value of Recreational Use

Recreational activities (nonconsumptive and hunting) have important economic value both in terms of the satisfaction provided to local residents and visitors and the economic activity it generates for the regional economy. Recreation generates additional spending in the local economy that supports jobs and income. Economic stimuli occur as non-residents visit the area and spend money in the local economy, which in turn generates additional spending by local residents. It is assumed that if local residents were not participating in recreation, they probably would have spent their money on something else in the region's economy. Thus, expenditures by local residents are seen as a shifting of dollars from one sector to another within the local economy and not a net gain to the region. However, dollars that remain within the community when local residents have satisfactory recreational opportunities are important. Keeping dollars within the local economy helps maintain jobs, thus reducing employment and income fluctuations that may result if those dollars became an outflow from (i.e., are spent outside) the local economy. Outdoor recreation in general is important to the region both in terms of satisfaction to residents and economic stimulus for the regional economy.

3.6.3.1 Value of Nonconsumptive Recreation

The value of recreation was estimated using the methods developed for the SWREE (UWAED 1997) and JMHCAP (UWAED 2003; BLM 2003a). Nonconsumptive recreation was derived from UWAED (1997), and is presented in year 2000 dollars adjusted for inflation. The estimated per day value of recreation in the PFO is summarized in Table 3.61.

3.6.3.2 Value of Hunting

The method used to determine the value of hunting is based that used by UWAED (1997) updated with 2002 hunting and hunter expenditure data from WGFD (2003a, 2003b, 2003c), and is presented in year 2000 dollars, adjusted for inflation. The JIDPA and SPPA are fully encompassed by the Sublette Antelope Herd Unit, Wyoming Range Mule Deer Herd Unit, and Piney Elk Herd Unit, and for the purposes of this report, each species that occurs within a potentially affected herd unit in the study area will be assumed to be evenly hunted across the herd unit because it is not possible to derive from existing data exactly where any individual hunts. This method results in a conservative overestimate of the value of hunting in a particular area because in actual practice, hunting likely does not occur evenly across all areas of a hunt unit. The value of hunting for each species managed for hunting and potentially occurring on the proposed project areas is presented in Table 3.62. Species that may occur infrequently within the hunt areas encompassing the JIDPA and SPPA or that WGFD does not manage for hunting in the project areas are not analyzed herein (BLM 2004b, 2004c).

The value per hunter-day was established by dividing the total estimated hunter expenditures per species by total hunter-days (Table 3.62). The total value of hunter expenditures attributable to the potentially affected herd units was determined for each species by multiplying the hunter days for each species in the potentially affected hunt areas by the value per hunter day for that species. According to WGFD (2003a, 2003b, 2003c), the percentage of hunter expenditures contributed to all hunter expenditures in Wyoming by each species in the potentially affected hunt areas were antelope (13.2%), mule deer (12.5%), elk (4.1%), moose (44.2%), cottontail (9.8%), and greater sage-grouse (21.7%). The potentially affected hunting areas contributed 10.0% of all hunting expenditures in Wyoming.

Table 3.61 Value of Recreation, PFO Area, 1997.¹

Recreation Activity	Value per Visitor-Day (\$)
General recreation	10.18
Developed camping	15.73
Primitive camping	19.85
Day hiking	33.01
Picnicking	14.32
Sightseeing	16.68
Gathering forest products	15.17
Wilderness recreation	14.45
Big game hunting	77.25
Trout fishing	30.04
Wildlife watching	30.04
Snowmobiling	51.50
Average value per visitor day	27.35

¹ In Year 2000 dollars, adjusted for inflation. Source: UWAED (1997). Categories defined by this source vary from RMIS categories; therefore, some differences may exist in actual value per visitor day.

Table 3.62 Value of Hunting of Species Potentially Occurring on the Project Area, Wyoming and Study Area, 2002.

Species ⁵	Wyoming			Hunter Expenditures ³ (\$)	Average Value/ Hunter Day (\$)	Attributable to Potentially Affected Hunt Areas					
	Hunter-Days ^{1,2}					Hunter-Days ⁴			Hunter Expenditures (\$)		
	Total	Resident	Non-resident			Total	Resident	Non-resident	Total	Resident	Non-resident
Antelope	101,989	51,208	50,781	38,888,895	381.30	13,490	9,356	4,134	5,143,737	3,567,443	1,576,294
Mule Deer	342,670	213,182	129,488	113,662,555	331.70	42,752	29,554	13,198	14,180,838	9,803,062	4,377,777
Elk	423,409	353,022	70,387	79,984,175	188.91	17,535	15,817	1,718	3,312,537	2,987,989	324,547
Moose	9,071	7,861	1,210	1,788,620	197.18	4,008	3,407	601	790,297	671,882	118,416
Cottontail ⁶	25,566	NA	NA	4,424,464	173.06	2,516	NA	NA	435,419	--	--
Greater sage-grouse ⁶	7,164	NA	NA	933,437	130.30	1,553	NA	NA	202,356	--	--
Total	877,139	625,273	251,866	239,682,147	273.25	81,854	NA	NA	24,065,185	--	--

¹ WGFD (2003a, 2003b). Calculated from Harvest, Hunting Pressure, Hunter Success By Hunt Area 2002 reports for each species. Totals may not match state-wide summary tables or WGFD (2003c).

² WGFD defines a "hunter-day" as any day hunting occurred, regardless of actual time spent hunting. This data is based on licensed hunter survey reports.

³ WGFD (2003c). In year 2000 dollars, adjusted for inflation. WGFD does not distinguish between resident and non-resident expenditures.

⁴ Refer to Tables 3.59 and 3.60.

⁵ Species that may occur infrequently within the affected areas that WGFD does not manage for hunting in the project areas may include bighorn sheep, Rocky Mountain goat, black bear, and mountain lion (BLM 2004b, 2004c).

⁶ WGFD does not separate resident and non-resident hunter days for small and upland game.

The value attributable to each project area was determined by multiplying the percent of the herd unit occurring on the project area (Table 3.63) by the number of hunter-days for the entire herd unit. That number was multiplied by the average value/hunter-day for a particular species to arrive at the potential value of hunting for a particular species likely to be hunted on each project area. The value was not calculated for species unlikely to occur or to be hunted on the project areas.

JIDPA Hunting Value

Because elk, mule deer, and moose are unlikely to occur on the JIDPA, there is no value attributable to the project area for those species. Antelope occur on the JIDPA, and an estimated 61.0 hunter days (0.4% of the Sublette Antelope Herd Unit hunter days) are attributed to the JIDPA. At a value of approximately \$381.30/hunter day, approximately \$23,244 of hunter expenditures for antelope annually is attributable to hunting on the JIDPA. Approximately 1.0% of hunting in Small Game Management Area 7 for cottontail and greater sage-grouse each are attributable to hunting on the JIDPA. Cottontail account for 26.4 hunter days for a value of approximately \$4,569.84 of hunter expenditures attributable to annual cottontail hunting on the JIDPA. Greater sage-grouse account for 16.3 hunter days for a value of approximately \$2,123.78 of hunter expenditures attributable to greater sage-grouse hunting annually on the JIDPA.

SPPA Hunting Value

Elk are likely to occur on the SPPA, and an estimated 330.8 hunter days (1.9% of the Piney Elk Herd Unit hunter days) are attributable to the SPPA. At a value of approximately \$188.91/hunter day, approximately \$62,484 of hunter expenditures for elk annually is attributable to hunting on the SPPA. Mule deer are likely to occur on the SPPA, and an estimated 373.2 hunter days (0.9% of the Wyoming Range Mule Deer Herd Unit hunter days) are attributable to the SPPA. At a value of approximately \$331.70/hunter day, approximately \$123,793 of hunter expenditures for mule deer annually is attributable to hunting on the SPPA. Antelope are likely to occur on the SPPA, and an estimated 62.4 hunter days (0.5% of the Sublette Antelope Herd Unit hunter days) are attributable

Table 3.63 Contribution of JIDPA and SPPA to Hunting Revenues.¹

Species	Herd Unit Name	Total Acres	Hunter-Days Attributable to Unit	Average Value/ Hunter-Day (\$)	Project Area (acres)	% Acres of Unit in Project Area	Hunter-Days in Project Area	Annual Value Attributable to Hunting on Project Area (\$)
JIDPA								
Elk	-- ²	n/a ³	n/a ³	n/a ³	0 ²	--	--	--
Mule deer	-- ²	n/a ³	n/a ³	n/a ³	0 ²	--	--	--
Antelope	Sublette Antelope Herd Unit	6,749,440	13,490	381.30	30,500	0.5%	61.0	23,244.00
Moose	-- ²	n/a ³	n/a ³	n/a ³	0 ²	--	--	--
Cottontail	Small Game Management Area 7	2,906,068	2,516	173.06	30,500	1.0%	26.4	4,569.84
Greater sage-grouse	Small Game Management Area 7	2,906,068	1,553	130.30	30,500	1.0%	16.3	2,123.78
Total	--	n/a ³	n/a ³	n/a ³	n/a ³	n/a	103.7	29,937.63
SPPA								
Elk	Piney Elk Herd Unit	1,655,680	17,535	188.91	31,231	1.9%	330.8	62,484.20
Mule deer	Wyoming Range Mule Deer Herd Unit	3,577,600	42,752	331.70	31,231	0.9%	373.2	123,792.98
Antelope	Sublette Antelope Herd Unit	6,749,440	13,490	381.30	31,231	0.5%	62.4	23,801.09
Moose	Sublette Moose Herd Unit	3,710,720	4,008	197.18	31,231	0.8%	33.7	6,651.48
Cottontail	Small game management area 7	2906068	2,516	173.06	31,231	1.1%	27.0	4,679.37
Greater sage-grouse	Small game management area 7	2906068	1,553	130.30	31,231	1.1%	16.7	2,174.68
Total	--	n/a ³	n/a ³	n/a ³	n/a ³	n/a ³	843.9	223,583.81

¹ In year 2000 dollars, adjusted for inflation.

² This species not likely to be hunted on project area.

³ n/a = column is not additive.

to the SPPA. At a value of approximately \$381.30/hunter day, approximately \$23,801.09 of hunter expenditures for antelope annually is attributable to hunting on the SPPA. Moose are likely to occur on the SPPA, and an estimated 33.7 hunter days (0.8% of the Sublette Moose Herd Unit hunter days) are attributable to the SPPA. At a value of approximately \$197.18/hunter day, approximately \$6,651 of hunter expenditures for moose annually is attributable to hunting on the SPPA. Approximately 1.1% of hunting in small game management area 7 for cottontail and greater sage-grouse each are

attributable to hunting on the SPPA. Cottontail account for 27.0 hunter days for a value of approximately \$4,679 of hunter expenditures is attributable to cottontail hunting on the SPPA. Greater sage-grouse account for 16.7 hunter days for a value of approximately \$2,175 of hunter expenditures is attributable to greater sage-grouse hunting annually on the SPPA.