FEDERAL & STATE LAND USE POLICY

Sublette County, Wyoming

Prepared for:
The Sublette County
Board of County Commissioners

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September 15, 2021

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Acronyms

Acronym or Abbreviation	Expanded Text
ACEC	Areas of Critical Environmental Concern
AIS	Aquatic Invasive Species
AUM	Animal Unit Month
BCC	Birds of Conservation Concern
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BOR	Bureau of Reclamation
CA	Cooperating Agency
CBM	Coal Bed Methane
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
DOI	Department of the Interior
DOR	Department of Revenue
EA	Environmental Assessment
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ERMA	Extensive Recreation Management Area
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FLPMA	Federal Land Policy and Management Act
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GHMA	General Habitat Management Area
HMA	Herd Management Area
LUP	Land Use Plan
MIS	Management Indicator Species
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NACo	National Association of Counties
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NFMA	National Forest Management Act
NFS	National Forest System
NPS	National Park Service
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
OHV	Off-highway Vehicle
OMB	Office of Management and Budget
PFC	Proper Functioning Condition
PHMA	Priority Habitat Management Area
PILT	Payments in Lieu of Taxes
RMP	Resource Management Plan
ROW	Rights-of-way
SRMA	Special Recreation Management Area
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
TSP	Total Suspended Particulates
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USFS	United States Forest Service
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
VRI	Visual Resource Inventory
VQO	Visual Quality Objective
VRM	Visual Resource Management
WDEQ	Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality
WGFD	Wyoming Game and Fish Department
WPLI	Wyoming Public Lands Initiative
WPCI	Wyoming Pipeline Corridor Initiative
WSA	Wilderness Study Area
WSR	Wild and Scenic River

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Introduction

This Sublette County Federal & State Land Use Policy serves as the basis for communicating and coordinating with the federal and state government and their agencies on land and natural resource management issues that influence Sublette County. Counties are particularly well-suited to understand the impacts that land management decisions may have on the local economy, custom, and culture. With over 80% of land within Sublette County under federal or state control, decisions on public land management and use can directly impact the service and non-service industries, public accessibility, and the demographics of an area.

Federal and state lands are considered an economic asset within Sublette County. Public land resources and amenities attract and retain people and their businesses, as well as attract retirees and vacation home buyers. Congruently, the County has seen significant increases in population, employment, and income since the 1970s. In 2018, Sublette County had approximately 79% of employment sources coming from the private sector, with the remaining percentage from the government sector (Headwaters Economics 2020). Government employment within Sublette County has been a consistent and steady source of employment since the 1970s. This is reflective of the amount of federal and state lands present within the County. In addition, government employment is typically more stable during recession years and has provided a source of stability to the local economy.

Within the private sector, the service industries such as accommodation and food services, retail trade, and real estate collectively provided the majority of jobs (41.9%) within Sublette County in 2018 (Headwaters Economics 2020). Despite this, the mining sector (including fluid minerals) in the non-service industry provided the most jobs individually that same year. While the mining industry is prone to dramatic fluctuations, it is extremely vital for Sublette County's economy. In 2014, the mining industry represented 96% of the total assessed valuation for the County that year and generated $193.3 million in property tax revenue (Headwaters Economics 2020). This revenue helps support the surrounding communities by providing funding to public schools, hospitals, and more.

Under Wyoming Statute § 18-5-208(a), a county is "deemed to have special expertise on all subject matters for which it has statutory responsibility, including but not limited to, all subject matters directly or indirectly related to the health, safety, welfare, custom, culture, and socio-economic viability of a county." In addition, federal agencies recognize this local expertise with legal recognition under the National Forest Management Act (NFMA), National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA). While local governments do not have jurisdiction over the federal or state government or the lands they manage, various statutes dictate the requirements and parameters for agency engagement with local entities during decision-making processes. To this end, local governments request the same degree of participation as that afforded the state of Wyoming as described in Instruction Memorandum WY 2015-013.

This Sublette County Federal & State Land Use Policy (also referred to as "this policy" or "this document") replaces the 2009 Sublette County Federal & State Land Use Policy. This updated document does, however, incorporate many objectives and policies from the 2009 policy that relate to public land use and management. Resources discussed in this policy include Custom and Culture, Land Management, Physical Resources, Water Resources, Wildlife and Fisheries, Economics and Society, and Agriculture. Each chapter of this document provides an assessment of each resource and its specific

issues using the most current data available and incorporates the County's objectives and priorities for each resource and how they relate to public land use and management.

Purpose and Intent of this Policy

The purpose of this document is to establish the custom and culture of the local area, identify resources or land uses that economically or culturally impact the stability and character of the County, and recognize the importance of local involvement in federal and state decision-making. In adopting this federal and state land use policy, the Board of County Commissioners ("the Board") intends to

- protect the integrity of environmental systems and natural resources;
- preserve resource-based industries;
- promote a robust, diverse, and stable economy;
- minimize conflicts between land uses;
- protect public health, safety, and welfare;
- promote the understanding of the history, dynamics, and benefits of multiple use on federal and state lands within the County (i.e. agriculture, recreation, etc.) with the understanding that (1) the "multiple use" mandate on public lands does not imply that all uses can take place simultaneously on the same land, (2) the protection of wilderness qualities and roadless qualities are legally recognized uses within the spectrum of multiple use, and (3) certain other compatible uses take priority over incompatible uses;
- preserve local customs, culture, heritage, and economic diversity; and
- recognize and protect private rights and interests in federal and state land resources, including rights-of-way and public access, grazing permits, water rights, special use permits, leases, contracts, and recreation use permits and licenses.

The Board also acknowledges that comprehensive and responsible management of local natural resources requires equal effort and participation of all parties involved, including citizens as well as local, state, and federal agencies. In order to encourage meaningful and productive interactions, the Board will

- inform federal agencies of the date, time, and location of their regularly scheduled meetings with an open invitation that federal agency personnel should attend such meetings;
- transmit a copy of this policy to local, state, and federal agency offices doing business within the County for their consideration as part of any consistency review that is required pursuant to federal statute; and
- review NEPA documents to determine if cooperating agency (CA) status is requested and consider entering into Memorandums of Understanding (MOU) or Memorandums of Agreement as appropriate.

Legal Framework

Federal statutes provide opportunities for counties to share their own special expertise with federal agencies during decision-making processes in order to protect their local custom and culture, tax base,

and private property. Land use policies, such as this document, establish the current economic and cultural conditions and the desired future conditions of an area and illustrate how those conditions are linked with activities that occur on adjoining federal and state lands. Specifically, federal laws require federal agencies, including the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the United States Forest Service (USFS), to consider state and local land use policies and to explain deviations from these policies in decision documents per NEPA, FLPMA, and NFMA. While it is the policy of Sublette County to productively participate in NEPA projects, participation in a federal planning process does not negate the right for objection under NEPA.

Federal adequacy review processes offer an ideal opportunity for county governments to become involved in federal land planning. BLM and USFS planning documents are each subject to periodic adequacy reviews, at which time local governments may participate. BLM Resource Management Plans (RMP) must be evaluated every five years (BLM 2005), which may potentially lead to plan amendments or revisions. Plan amendments modify one or more parts of the existing RMP and are accompanied by either an Environmental Assessment (EA) or a full Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). Plan revisions involve a complete, or near-complete, rewrite of the existing RMP and are accompanied by an EIS. Forest Plans are to be revised at least every 15 years (16 USC § 1604(f)(5)). Similar to RMP revisions, the review of planning and land use policies within the revised Forest Plan are presented in an EIS. Legal framework is discussed in greater detail in Appendix A.

Organization

This document considers the current conditions of federal and state resources, objectives for each resource, and how the County would like to see those objectives achieved. For each federal and state resource in the County, this plan addresses the following:

- **Resource Assessment:** Includes background and detailed information on the resource, including qualitative as well as quantitative information. The Resource Assessment also includes an evaluation of the importance of the resource, the location, quality, and size, as well as a map of the resource, where appropriate. Maps are included in Appendix B. The Resource Assessment relies on the best data available at the time of publication, though new data collection or research is not required. The Resource Assessment addresses the question, “What is the state of the resource now?”
- **Resource Management Objectives**: Describes general goals in the form of broad policy statements regarding the use, development, and protection for each resource. Where applicable, objectives are stated in measurable terms and include tangible metrics for which resource objectives can be met. Resource Management Objectives address the question, “What does the County want for and from this resource?”
- **Priorities**: Describes specific priorities on how to achieve the County’s Resource Management Objective for each resource. Priorities tier to Resource Management Objectives for each resource and address the question, “How would the County like to see its objectives achieved?”

Public Process

This policy is based on criteria developed by the Office of the Wyoming Governor, in consultation with the counties, and consistent with Wyo. Stat. § 9-4-218(a)(viii)(B). The County developed this plan in public meetings in accordance with Wyo. Stat. § 16-4-401 through § 16-4-408, allowing for participation

and contribution from the public. The County invited federal and state agency representatives and the public to participate in an online survey administered to identify important social, economic, and environmental issues associated with federal and state lands within the County. Survey results are included in Appendix C.

Credible Data

There are many factors that make a data source credible, but the underlying basis is an assurance that the source is unbiased and supported by evidence. The Information Quality Act (Pub. Law. 106-554, § 515) directed the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to require federal agencies to issue formal information quality guidelines that would ensure the quality, objectivity, utility, and integrity of information disseminated by federal agencies. To satisfy OMB's government-wide guidelines (67 Fed. Reg. 8452), the BLM and USFS have each adopted information quality guidelines. In creating this plan, the Board relied on credible data from federal, state, and local publicly available data sources, as well as data that meets, at a minimum, the Information Quality Act guidelines. Conversely, the Board expects that all federal agencies will also follow, as required, their respective information quality guidelines to "ensure and maximize the quality, utility, objectivity and integrity of the information that they disseminate […]." (67 Fed. Reg. 8452). All sources used can be found in the References Cited section.

Consideration of Other Plans

The 2009 Sublette County Federal & State Land Use Policy was considered during the development of this document. Other plans considered or reviewed are mentioned or cited in the relevant resource areas.

Updating the Policy

To the extent resources allow, it is recommended that this policy be reviewed and updated every five years, following the same process for public involvement used to identify changes and priorities as described above.

Collaboration and Cooperative Planning

Effective collaboration and cooperation efforts between the County and federal and state agencies ultimately benefit public natural resources and the local economy. This local land use policy can help facilitate these efforts. Local governments are able to provide information that is relevant to land management agencies during planning processes. For example, the Sublette County Board of County Commissioners, serving as a CA, prepared a report assessing socioeconomic impacts of proposed Forest Service authorization of oil and gas leasing. Through this process, the County provided local expertise, thereby playing a significant role in the NEPA process. Together, BLM and USFS lands constitute over 75% of Sublette County. As such, there are numerous opportunities for cooperation between County and federal agencies. As discussed throughout this document, federal decisions involving mining, livestock grazing, recreation and tourism, and many other resource areas all create opportunities for the County to provide federal and state agencies with ready information for inclusion or consideration in planning processes.

Planning Objectives

1. Promote effective coordination between federal and state agencies and the County, supporting land management agencies to thoroughly consider the effects proposed actions have on (1) custom, culture, and economic stability; (2) conservation and use of the environment and

natural resources in the County; and (3) existing multiple use.

2. Establish this Sublette County Federal & State Land Use Policy, which federal and state agencies should review for all future planning documents. Land management agencies should identify any inconsistencies or conflicts that may exist; take practical measures to resolve the conflicts to ensure consistency and compliance with this policy; and describe these findings in the planning or other decision documents.
3. Support active outreach and distribution of proposed federal and state project information and encourage active participation of the local public in federal and state land issues.

Planning Priorities

1. Encourage federal and state land use planning to
    a. involve a high level of cooperation and coordination with County agencies to identify, disclose, and monitor impacts of any major federal action;
    b. be multi-jurisdictional to the largest extent possible;
    c. incorporate the principles of performance-based and adaptive management, while respecting the legal interests and rights granted on federal lands;
    d. include a large-scale cumulative analysis of effects, temporally and geographically;
    e. incorporate a holistic view of the entire ecosystem, rather than a species-by-species or resource-by-resource approach; and
    f. use high-quality data evaluated by rigorous scientific methodology and principles.
2. Request an invitation to participate as a CA on all federal and state project proposals that impact the County and its resources and citizens. Sublette County, when involved as a CA, should be allowed, if interested, to collect or assemble (if already available) resource, environmental, social, economic, and/or institutional data and information.
3. Request an invitation to enter into a MOU (with a two-year term, automatically renewable) for all NEPA-related projects or planning document amendments affecting federal lands in Sublette County.
4. Encourage that once a decision on a major federal action affecting federal lands is made, federal land management agencies document and track follow-up actions to ensure implementation and compliance with this federal and state land use policy.
5. Request that federal and state land managers provide for the free flow of information, including all scientific data and information used when developing plans and assessing project proposals. This data must be accessible to all.
6. The Sublette County Commission may appoint a Federal Lands Committee to serve as an advisory committee to the County Commission on federal land issues. Under the direction of the County Commission, the committee will make recommendations to the commission as to management decisions and policies affecting federal and state lands. The committee will participate in the development, coordination, and implementation of the provisions of this Sublette County Federal & State Land Use Policy. The federal lands committee may

a. develop an implementation plan for this Sublette County Federal & State Land Use Policy;

b. ensure that all relevant provisions of this policy are followed by federal and state agencies in management of federal and state lands;

c. receive input from residents who are interested in, and directly impacted by, federal and state land use decisions;

d. act as a federal and state land issues clearinghouse;

e. ensure that guidelines, protocols, and other policies used to direct any activity on federal and state lands do not contain restrictions or protections not provided for by law or regulation; and

f. keep the County fully informed of management actions proposed or to be implemented on federal and state land and allow the County commission adequate time to develop Sublette County's position of such action should it not be clearly defined in this policy or subsequent implementation plans.

Chapter 1: Custom and Culture

Resource Assessment

County Commissions in the state of Wyoming are particularly well-suited to understand the impacts that federal and state land management decisions may have on the local economy, custom, and culture, and have been tasked with preserving the custom and culture of their individual counties in matters relating to the NEPA and federal land planning process. Under Wyoming Statute § 18-5-208(a), a county is "deemed to have special expertise on all subject matters for which it has statutory responsibility, including but not limited to, all subject matters directly or indirectly related to the health, safety, welfare, custom, culture and socioeconomic viability of a county."

Culture is defined as the customary beliefs, social forms, and material traits of a racial, religious, or social group (Merriam-Webster 2020a). Custom is a usage or practice common to many or to particular place or class or habitual with an individual (Merriam-Webster 2020b). Both the customs and culture of Sublette County have been shaped by the community's combined values and activities unique to the area. Over time, the County's customs and culture will continue to change and grow, creating a rich cultural landscape which reflects the County's past, present, and future. Protecting Sublette County's way of life and the quality of life of its residents is an important topic for consideration and one that is considered through conscientious land use planning.

Established in 1921, Sublette County is notable, in part, for its extensive public lands, comprising 80% of the County and consisting of National Forest, designated wilderness, BLM-administered lands, and more. Surrounded by the Wind River Range and Wyoming Range, wild and open space within the County is an important value that connects all who live in or visit the area. Traditional land uses and associated values are intrinsically tied to the open spaces for which the County is known and have shaped the customs and culture of the area. Other influences include industries such as oil and gas development, logging, tourism, livestock production, and agriculture. The County's relative geographic isolation from population centers and railroads throughout its early history prompted communities to become fiercely independent and self-sufficient; a characteristic that still exists today.

Prior to colonization, the area that became Sublette County was utilized extensively by indigenous peoples, including the Shoshone, Crow, Blackfeet, Arapaho, Ute, and Bannock tribes. The area was typically used during the summer season due to plentiful game. Archaeological data suggests that the area has been utilized by humankind for up to 9,000 years, and well-known archaeological sites in the area portray examples of large kill sites for wild game such as bison and antelope (Noble 2014a).

Euro-Americans arrived in the area as early as 1807, and numbers increased as beaver trapping along the Green River and other riparian corridors became lucrative from 1820 through 1840 (Noble 2014a). Popular rendezvous sites for pelt trading were established within Sublette County but soon ended after beaver trapping became unprofitable near1840. As the beaver trade declined, settlers began to pour into Wyoming along various wagon roads. Most emigrants declined to stay in the area, but cattlemen saw its value and established ranching operations throughout the area. Many of these early operations still function in Sublette County today with some following stock trails established as early as 1896, such as the Green River drift (Noble 2014a).

As communities became established throughout the County, various industries in addition to livestock production became more prominent, including tourism, logging, and oil and gas development. Logging in the area was spurred by railroad construction and provided hand-hewn railroad ties, which were

floated downriver for distribution; however, this industry diminished as demand for ties decreased in the 1940s (Noble 2014a). Oil and gas development initiated in 1907 near what is now known as La Barge Oil Field. The industry weathered the typical boom and bust cycle of various drilling operations that led to the creation of communities such as Calpet and Tulsa. With increased exploration and improved technology, new oil and gas fields were soon discovered and utilized. Today, oil and gas exploration and extraction is a pillar of the Sublette County economy, providing jobs for thousands and contributing to surging population growth within the area (Sublette County Board of County Commissioners 2015). Though recently surpassed by the oil and gas industries, cattle ranching, agriculture, and tourism remain integral components of the local economy. Today, Sublette County maintains the values upon which it was built, those of a community invested in the land and the resources it provides. Continued access and use of those lands remain essential to the customs and culture of the area.

Current Values—Public Survey Results

In a 2020 survey conducted by DJ&A (Appendix C), 45 respondents expressed their thoughts and opinions related to land use within Sublette County. Among 29 public land resources, respondents rated wildlife, water quality, rivers & streams, land access, and air quality as the most important resource areas.

Survey responses indicated that the community is reliant upon public lands for both commercial and recreational uses, and continued access to such lands is of great importance to the County. When asked to identify industries in Sublette County that are impacted by federal and state land management planning, respondents listed outdoor recreation, tourism, energy development, resource extraction, ranching, agriculture, and natural resource management. Additionally, 22 out of 45 respondents reported that someone in their household earns income from an industry or commercial service that is dependent upon public lands. Such industries generally fell into governmental agencies/organizations or private business including consulting, ranching, law enforcement, energy development, tourism, agriculture, outdoor recreation, natural resource management, and general service providers. Furthermore, 43 out of 44 respondents stated that they used public lands for recreational or non-commercial activities. Reported uses included: hiking, biking, hunting & fishing, boating, skiing, firewood gathering, winter sports and activities, watersports, horse-packing, aesthetics & sight-seeing, education, visiting local cultural and historical sites, and time spent with family.

When asked to describe the values, customs, and culture of Sublette County, many respondents depicted a community that is deeply influenced by historical traditions and firmly rooted in a fierce independence and resilience. Many respondents expressed their desires that open spaces, rural character, and access to public lands remain intact moving forward. Survey results reflect a small-town, neighborly attitude that is prevalent across the County, and many respondents see this attitude as supportive and helpful for local businesses and communities, especially during hard times. However, some respondents also expressed that this community has historically been resistant to change, be it development or diversification of industry within the County. This resistance, according to some respondents, has led to slow progress and development within the County as new and old ways clash.

When asked to describe how the local values, custom, and culture influence economic stability within the County, many respondents described an overall lack of economic diversity within the County, pointing to the dominant industries, such as oil and gas development, and the resulting boom-and-bust cycles. Many expressed that reliance upon a single industry has restricted the ability of new industries to

move into the area and provide a more diverse economy for the County. Other respondents asserted that future development and industries may not be congruent with deeply held values regarding the open, rural characteristics of the area and may clash further with resources such as wildlife, outdoor recreation, and public access. Many respondents expressed a desire to see more attention paid to recreation and tourism, which they believe align closely with local values while also diversifying and stabilizing the economy of the area. Overall, while many respondents noted the importance of continued and diverse development in the area, many also expressed that they do not want to sacrifice the local values, customs, and culture of Sublette County.

Resource Management Objectives

1. Sublette County seeks to maintain the myriad of land uses which contribute to the County's unique custom and culture, including livestock grazing; harvesting of forest products; mining and extraction; oil and gas exploration, production, and associated development; and recreation. Recreation occurs in a variety of forms, from wilderness and primitive use to developed-area recreation, both motorized and non-motorized.
2. Sublette County will support the maintenance and enhancement of the custom and culture of the County and oppose any change in land use that does not evaluate, mitigate, and minimize impacts to custom and culture and the economic stability of the County.

Priorities

1. Request that federal and state land managers consider the social, cultural, and economic needs of the County when developing federal and state land management plans or projects that affect the custom and culture of the County. The evaluation process used to assess impacts to the County's custom and culture should be cited in said plans and projects, along with the steps taken to protect the County's custom, culture, and heritage.
2. Request that federal and state agencies promptly notify Sublette County of any actions, proposals, policies, or regulations which may impact the custom and culture of Sublette County. Sublette County will review and comment on federal or state actions which impact the custom and culture of the County.
3. Local governmental agencies (including county, towns, school districts, public health care providers, and other local agencies) have important and useful data and insight regarding economic and cultural trends that may not be available from state or federal data sources. Sublette County recommends that federal and state land managers seek out and take into full account data and information available from local sources when developing plans and/or making recommendations.
4. Request that federal land managers recognize valid existing rights and interests in federal land including livestock grazing permits and preference, mineral leases, mining claims, recreation permits and concessionaire contracts, and rights-of-way.

Chapter 2: Land Management

Land Ownership and Use

Resource Assessment

Over 80% of surface land within Sublette County is public land, which refers to property owned or controlled by either a state or federal agency (Table 1). Given that public lands, by area, make up the majority of Sublette County, the County's overall quality of life is closely tied to public land management decisions. As discussed in later chapters, agriculture, recreation, industry, and water resources are all influenced by federal and state agency decisions. Refer to Map 1 in Appendix B, which depicts surface land ownership in Sublette County.

Table 1 Sublette County surface land ownership

Owner	Acres	Percent
Bureau of Land Management	1,266,060	40.1%
U.S. Forest Service	1,144,618	36.3%
Private	590,904	18.7%
State	122,054	3.9%
Water	26,325	0.8%
Bureau of Reclamation	3,639	0.1%
Local Government	2,462	0.1%
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	52	<0.1%
Wind River Indian Reservation	30	<0.1%
Total	**3,156,144**	**100.0%**

Bureau of Land Management

The BLM, under the Department of the Interior (DOI), administers the largest portion of Sublette County among all federal or state agencies (approximately 40%). The High Desert District Office oversees the Rock Springs, Pinedale, and Kemmerer Field Offices, all of which extend into Sublette County. The Rock Springs Field Office is currently revising the 1997 Green River RMP with an associated EIS. The Pinedale RMP and Record of Decision was signed in November 2008 while the Kemmerer RMP and Record of Decision was signed in May 2010. The Kemmerer Field Office makes up a relatively small portion of the County, approximately 13,000 acres.

The BLM originated during 1946 with the reorganization of the General Lands Office and the United States Grazing Service into a single agency. The General Lands Office was originally responsible for all public land sales, patents, and entries established within the Treasury Department to oversee disposition of ceded and acquired lands. The United States Grazing Service was created to manage authorization of grazing districts, regulation of grazing, and public rangeland improvements on public lands leased to farmers and ranchers in accordance to the Taylor Grazing Act (BLM 2020a).

FLPMA, the BLM's guiding statute, outlines the management mandate of the BLM to balance public access and multiple uses, and to "provide for the management, protection, development, and enhancement of the public lands" to serve present and future generations. Specific discussion regarding FLPMA and cooperating agencies can be found in Appendix A.

U.S. Forest Service

The USFS, under the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), administers approximately 36% of the land area of Sublette County. The Bridger-Teton National Forest makes up the majority of USFS lands, while a small portion of the Shoshone National Forest also overlaps the County. These lands are a major contributor to the County, both in tourism funds and recreational opportunities and access (see section on Recreation and Tourism). Of the six Ranger Districts that make up the Bridger-Teton National Forest, four are located (at least partially) within Sublette County: Pinedale, Big Piney, Jackson, and Kemmerer. The Bridger-Teton Land and Resource Management Plan was approved in 1990 and amended in 2015. The Bridger-Teton National Forest is currently awaiting funding to initiate its Forest Plan Revision.

The USFS originated in 1876 when Congress formed the office of Special Agent in the Department of Agriculture, which later became the Division of Forestry in 1881. The Forest Reserve Act of 1891 authorized the designation of lands known as forest reserves (USFS 2005). The Organic Act of 1897 stated that these forest reserves would be established to "improve and protect the forest within the boundaries or for the purpose of securing favorable conditions of water flow, and to furnish a continuous supply of timber for the use and necessities of citizens of the United States […]." In 1905, management of these reserves was transferred from DOI to the Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Forestry, a title which was officially changed to the USFS later that year. The Multiple-Use Sustained Yield Act of 1960 required the USFS to develop and administer the renewable resources of timber, range, water, recreation, and wildlife on the national forests for multiple use and sustained yield of the products and services (USFS 2005). This law was amended by the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996. Management of the USFS-managed lands now occurs through NFMA the primary statute governing the administration of national forests.

The USFS manages access to, and development of, federal oil and natural gas resources on approximately one-third of its national forests and grasslands. The Federal Onshore Oil and Gas Leasing Reform Act of 1987 established the USFS' authority to decide if lands reserved from the public domain under its jurisdiction could be leased for oil and gas and gave the agency authority to regulate surface disturbing activities on leases issued under this Act. The Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands of 1947 established the USFS' consent authority for leasing acquired National Forest System (NFS) lands for oil and gas resources. The USFS manages oil and gas activity according to its regulations and participates with the BLM in managing federal oil and gas resources on NFS lands.

State Lands

When Wyoming became a state in 1890, the federal government granted approximately 4.2 million acres of land to the state of Wyoming. This land, authorized by the Wyoming Constitution and state law, is managed by the Board of Land Commissioners for long-term growth in value and sustainable revenue production. State lands are not managed under a multiple use mandate. In 1988, the Board of Land Commissioners adopted its Chapter 13 rules to officially allow the public the privilege of hunting, fishing, and general recreational use on state trust lands. However, the Office of State Lands and Investments is required by law to manage state trust lands to produce income that supports public schools and other public institutions. Income is generated through the leasing of lands for a wide variety of surface and sub-surface purposes to return revenues to the designated state beneficiaries in the form of rentals, royalties, and fees (Office of State Lands and Investments 2018).

Bureau of Reclamation

Under the DOI, it's the mission of the Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) to manage, develop, and protect water and related resources in an environmentally and economically sound manner in the interest of the American public (BOR 2020). Established in 1902, the BOR is known for the dams, power plants, and canals it constructs and manages. The BOR built the Big Sandy Dam and Reservoir, which are located ten miles north of Farson, Wyoming. Big Sandy Reservoir spans Sublette County's southern boundary with Sweetwater County, but the majority of the dam lies within Sweetwater County.

Change in Land Use

The National Land Cover Database (Multi-Resolution Land Characteristics Consortium 2016) was used to assess the change in land cover across Sublette County between 2001 and 2016 to show changes in land use. Notable changes include increases in the low, medium, and high intensity development land cover classes, primarily south of Pinedale. Additionally, several areas across the County shifted from shrub or evergreen forest land cover classes to grassland/herbaceous cover, indicating post-fire response. This is apparent at the sites of past fires such of the Fontenelle Fire (2012) and the New Fork Lakes Fire (2008). Overall, forested lands decreased by approximately 5%, and barren lands decreased by 10%. Wetlands saw an increase of approximately 5%. Shrub lands appeared to replace areas classified as hay/pasture and herbaceous, although this could also be due to changes in classification technique, as opposed to an actual shift in land cover. Refer to Map 2 in Appendix B, which compares county-wide land cover between 2001 and 2016 in Sublette County.

Resource Management Objectives

1. Sublette County supports multiple use management of federal and state lands, defined as the management of public lands and their various resource values so that they are utilized in a balanced combination that will best meet the current and future needs of the community, ecosystem health, and economic diversification for current and future generations. This involves

    a. making the most judicious use of the land for some or all of these resources or related services over areas large enough to provide sufficient latitude for periodic adjustments in use to conform to changing needs and conditions;

    b. the use of some land for less than all of the available resources;

    c. a combination of balanced and diverse resource uses that considers the long-term needs of future generations for renewable and non-renewable resources, including, but not limited to recreation; range; timber; minerals; water resources; fish & wildlife; and natural scenic, scientific, and historical values; and

    d. harmonious and coordinated management of the various resources without permanent impairment of the productivity of the land or the quality of the environment. This requires that consideration be given to the relative values of all resources and not just the combination of uses that will give the greatest economic return or the greatest unit output.

2. Sublette County advocates that there be no net loss of private lands in the County. Federal land management agencies shall not acquire any private lands or rights in private lands in Sublette County without first ensuring that at a minimum, parity in land ownership is maintained; and that private property interests are protected and enhanced. Any acquisition of private lands by

federal land management agencies shall be measured in acreage and fair market value.

Priorities

1. Support the National Association of Counties (NACo) proposed policy. NACo supports the provision in DOI Secretarial Order 3388 requiring the written support of an affected Governor and local county or county government-equivalent for the federal acquisition of land, water, or an interest in land or water under the Land and Water Conservation Fund program. NACo will work to ensure that the DOI and other federal agencies will seek approval from state and county governments prior to acquiring private lands.
2. Discourage the prioritization of any one land use until after the impacts to other multiple uses are fully quantified and mitigated. Any proposal to close federal lands to a multiple use must be approved by Sublette County after a public hearing.
3. Request that the public will be fully informed of any land use management proposal and/or decision affecting traditional multiple use status of federal lands in the County.
4. Review federal and state land use and planning issues pertaining to natural resources, such as plan amendments, and make recommendations to applicable agencies and parties.
5. Request that federal and state agencies promote public respect for private structures (corrals, fences, water development, etc.) on federal and state land in an effort to reduce vandalism, educate land users, and promote the multiple use concept.
6. Recommend that federal and state agencies evaluate opportunities for commercial use of public lands for purposes that would benefit the custom and culture of Sublette County as well as the economic base of the County.
7. Request that federal land management agencies make suitable lands available for disposal under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act in resource management plans and upon request by an appropriate entity in accordance with the acts when such disposal would serve the public interest. The County suggests that federally managed lands that are difficult to manage or which lie in isolated tracts be targeted for disposal.
8. Request that federal and state land management agencies consider local government needs for local resources such as rock, gravel, road base, etc.
9. Request that the design and development of all federal land disposals, including land adjustments and exchanges, be carried out to the benefit of the citizens of Sublette County in an expeditious manner. Sublette County shall be notified of, consulted with, and otherwise involved in all federal and state land adjustments within the County. Sublette County's concurrence shall be required prior to such adjustments.

Land Access

Resource Assessment

Access to federal and state lands is an integral part of Sublette County's custom and culture, and changes in land management uses or activities should consider impacts to this value. Access to and across federal and state lands has also been identified through public survey (Appendix C) as one of the largest concerns within the County. Off-highway vehicle (OHV) use on federal lands in Sublette County supports many operations, including livestock grazing, mineral exploration and development, law

enforcement, fire protection, and recreation. Overall, federal lands have seen rapidly increasing OHV use over the past 20 years in comparison to other types of recreation. OHV use can lead to environmental concerns, including disturbance of wildlife in crucial habitats, siltation of streams due to increased erosion, and degradation of scenic qualities and cultural sites (BLM 2015a). Effective transportation management seeks to balance these environmental concerns with uses of federal lands that are important to Sublette County's economy and culture.

Bureau of Land Management Off-Highway Vehicle Management Areas

All BLM-administered lands have an associated motorized vehicle use designation. Lands designated as open are open to all OHV use, on or off established roads and vehicle routes, as long as this activity does not cause unacceptable levels of natural resource damage. Limited access means that OHV use is subject to some type of restriction such as the number or type of vehicles; season of use; permitted or licensed use only; use on existing roads and trails; or use on designated roads and trails. Closed areas are closed to all motor vehicle access, with exceptions for emergencies, firefighting, public safety, or related incidents. A closed designation usually does not exclude foot, horseback, or mechanized travel (BLM 2015a).

Across BLM-administered lands within Sublette County, there are currently no areas designated as open to all OHV use. Several areas, including the Lake Mountain Wilderness Study Area (WSA), Scab Creek WSA, Aspen Ridge, and the East Fork Wild and Scenic River (WSR) Unit are closed to motorized vehicle travel, year-long. The East Fork WSR Unit is managed as suitable for inclusion in the National WSR System, which is a tentative classification (BLM 2008b). The vast majority of BLM-administered lands within Sublette County have limited motorized travel. BLM-administered OHV management areas are displayed in Appendix B, Map 3.

U.S. Forest Service Motorized Travel Routes

Approximately 845 miles USFS-administered roads exist within Sublette County. USFS roads are assigned a Road Maintenance Level based on their intended use, as described below. Detailed descriptions of each maintenance level can be found in the Bridger-Teton National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (USFS 2015a). Table 2 shows the total mileage of each level for USFS roads within Sublette County.

Table 2 U.S. Forest Service-administered roads within Sublette County

Road Maintenance Level	Total (miles)
1 – Closed to Motor Vehicle Use	0
2 – High Clearance Vehicles	491
3 – Suitable for Passenger Cars	101
4 – Moderate Degree of User Comfort	115
5 – High Degree of User Comfort	138
Total	**845**

USFS Road Maintenance Levels are described below:

- Road Maintenance Level 1: This level is assigned to roads that have been placed in storage between intermittent uses. Basic custodial maintenance is performed to protect the road investment and to keep damage to adjacent resources to an acceptable level.

- Road Maintenance Level 2: This level is assigned to roads open for use by high clearance vehicles. Traffic is normally minor, usually consisting of administrative, permitted, dispersed recreation, or other specialized uses.
- Road Maintenance Level 3: This level is assigned to roads open and maintained for travel by a prudent driver in a standard passenger car. Traffic volumes are minor to moderate; however, user comfort and convenience are not considered a priority.
- Road Maintenance Level 4: This level is assigned to roads that provide a moderate degree of user comfort and convenience at moderate travel speeds. Traffic volumes normally require a double lane aggregate surfaced road. Some roads may be single lane, and some may be paved or dust abated.
- Road Maintenance Level 5: This level is assigned to roads that provide a high degree of user comfort and convenience. These are normally double-lane, paved roads. Some may be aggregate surfaced and dust abated.

Snow machining is also popular within Sublette County. There are over 155 miles of snowmobile trails on USFS lands within the County. Map 3 in Appendix B displays USFS-administered roads and snowmobile trails within Sublette County.

Rights-of-Way and Corridors

Rights-of-ways (ROW) and corridors provide for the development of certain types of infrastructure or facilities that are in the public interest on federal lands for a specified period of time (BLM 2015a). This can include intrastate and interstate transportation projects such as roads and utilities, as well as legal access to private homes or ranches. Other types of ROWs include water reservoirs, communication sites, pipelines, and transmission lines. ROWs are authorized under Section 501 of FLPMA for the BLM and under Title V of FLPMA for the USFS. Transmission and utility lines may be sited within established ROW corridors that have been identified to support specific concentration of ROW uses such as pipelines for transport of energy resources.

Resource Management Objectives

1. Sublette County advocates that access to or across federal and state lands shall not entail encumbrances or restrictions on private property rights or privileges.

Priorities

1. Discourage the closure of existing roads or Revised Statute 2477 rights-of-way without scientific justification, support of the Sublette County Commission, and support of the citizens of the affected area.
2. Request that prior to any road closures on federal land within the County, the deciding officer conduct full consultation with the County and local citizens.
3. Encourage the development of multiple use trail systems (OHV, snowmobile, etc.) on federal lands in the County which provide a wide range of recreational opportunities and experiences for all users, with emphasis on looped trails.
4. Encourage federal land managers to provide for the development of access areas on federal lands for the elderly and physically impaired.

5. Discourage the closure, abandonment, withdrawal, or change in use of roads, trails, rights-of-way, corridors, easements, or other traditional access for the transportation of people, products, recreation, energy, or livestock without full public disclosure and analysis.
6. Request that County roads on federal lands remain open unless it has been determined by the County that the subject road is no longer needed as part of the County's transportation system.

Wilderness and Other Special Land Use Designations

Resource Assessment

Special designations discussed here include wilderness areas, WSAs, inventoried roadless areas, Lands with Wilderness Characteristics, and Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC). Refer to Chapter 4 for a discussion of Wild and Scenic Rivers, Chapter 5 for a discussion of Wild Horse and Burro Ranges. Map 4 in Appendix B displays Sublette County's Special Land Use Designations.

Wilderness Areas

Five distinct qualities are used to define wilderness character: (1) natural; (2) solitude or a pristine and unconfined type of recreation; (3) undeveloped; (4) untrammeled; and (5) other features, which may include cultural resources, historical sites, paleontological sites, or any feature with scientific, educational, scenic, or historic value. Congressionally designated wilderness areas are subdivided into the wilderness recreation opportunity spectrum settings based on differing levels of solitude and isolation: Pristine, Primitive, and Semi-Primitive (USFS 2015c).

Sublette County contains two wilderness areas: Bridger Wilderness and Gros Ventre Wilderness, both of which are located in Bridger-Teton National Forest (Map 4).

Wilderness Study Areas

In 2016, the Wyoming County Commissioners Association organized the Wyoming Public Lands Initiative (WPLI) to develop a locally-led legislative lands package addressing designation, release, and other management for WSAs in Wyoming. The Sublette County Board of County Commissioners opted to participate in WPLI and appointed a WPLI Advisory Committee to conduct a collaborative review process for the three WSAs within Sublette County. After two years of regular meetings, the WPLI Advisory Committee was unable to come to consensus on the future of these WSAs.

Sublette County contains three WSAs: Shoal Creek WSA (USFS), Scab Creek WSA (BLM), and Lake Mountain WSA (BLM).

Inventoried Roadless Areas

Inventoried roadless areas are defined in the 2001 Roadless Area Conservation Final Rule, also known as the 2001 Roadless Rule (36 CFR 294), as areas identified in a set of maps contained in Volume 2 of the Forest Service Roadless Area Conservation, Final EIS, or subsequent revisions. The 2001 Roadless Rule was adopted to establish prohibitions on road construction, road reconstruction, and timber harvesting within inventoried roadless areas. Inventoried roadless areas are undeveloped areas that are generally larger than 5,000 acres and meet the minimum criteria for wilderness consideration under the Wilderness Act. These lands are based on the 1979 Roadless Area Review and Evaluations II inventory, which identified roadless and undeveloped areas suitable for inclusion in the National Forest Wilderness Preservation System.

Refer to Map 4 in Appendix B to view inventoried roadless areas within Sublette County.

Lands with Wilderness Characteristics

Section 201 of FLPMA requires the BLM to maintain on a continuing basis an inventory of all public lands and their resources and other values, which includes wilderness characteristics. It also provides that the preparation and maintenance of the inventory shall not, of itself, change or prevent change of the management or use of public lands. Regardless of past inventory, the BLM must maintain and update its inventory of wilderness resources on public lands. In order for an area to qualify as lands with wilderness characteristics, it must possess sufficient size, naturalness, and outstanding opportunities for either solitude or primitive and unconfined recreation (BLM 2012c). These lands, and management thereof, may or may not be protected in an RMP. Lands with Wilderness Characteristics do not need to be managed to retain wilderness characteristics.

Lands with Wilderness Characteristics are displayed in Map 4 in Appendix B. While these lands meet the BLM's criteria for Lands with Wilderness Characteristics, they are not currently managed to protect wilderness character.

Areas of Critical Environmental Concern

An ACEC is defined as "an area within public lands where special management attention is required […] to protect and prevent irreparable damage to important historical, cultural, or scenic values; fish and wildlife; or other natural systems or processes, or to protect life and safety from natural hazards." (43 CFR § 1601.0-5(a)). Permissible activities on ACECs generally depend on the resources and values that the designation was meant to protect.

Sublette County contains five ACECs: Beaver Creek ACEC, New Fork Potholes ACEC, South Pass Historic Landscape ACEC, Trapper's Point ACEC, and Rock Creek ACEC (Map 4 in Appendix B).

Resource Management Objectives

1. Sublette County supports special designations of federal or state lands only where there is substantial local input and support. Special designations must be supported by sound, scientifically based research to support their need.
2. Sublette County supports special land designations that coincide (rather than conflict) with multiple use concepts, and the custom and culture of Sublette County.
3. Sublette County urges that ACECs must meet relevance and importance criteria requiring special management to protect the area and prevent irreparable damage to resources or natural systems.

Priorities

1. Withhold County support for the designation of an ACEC within federal land management plans until
    a. it is clearly demonstrated that the proposed area satisfies all the definitional requirements of FLPMA;
    b. it is clearly demonstrated that the proposed area and associated management prescriptions are limited in geographic size and scope to the minimum necessary to protect and prevent irreparable damage to the relevant values identified, or to the minimum required to protect human life or safety from natural hazards;

c. it is clearly demonstrated that the proposed area is limited only to areas that are already developed or used, or to areas where no development is required;

d. it is clearly demonstrated that the proposed area contains relevant and important historic, cultural, or scenic values; fish or wildlife resources; natural processes which are unique or substantially significant on a regional basis; or natural hazards which significantly threaten human life or safety;

e. the federal agency has fully analyzed regional values, resources, processes, or hazards for irreparable damage and its potential causes resulting from actions which are consistent with the multiple use, sustained-yield principles. This analysis should describe the rationale for any special management attention required to protect, or prevent irreparable damage to these values, resources, processes or hazards;

f. it is clearly demonstrated that the proposed designation is consistent with the plans and policies of the County where the proposed designation is located;

g. it is clearly demonstrated that the proposed ACEC designation will not be applied redundantly over existing protections provided by other state and federal laws for federal lands or resources on federal lands; and

h. the difference between special management attention required for an ACEC and normal multiple use management has been identified and justified, and that any determination of irreparable damage has been analyzed and justified for short- and long-term horizons.

2. Request that the legal requirements and qualifications of the Wilderness Act of 1964 and the Wyoming Wilderness Act of 1984 be upheld, including those providing for the continuation of existing uses and the regulation of existing uses only so as to prevent necessary or undue degradation of the environment.

3. Oppose any further wilderness designations within Sublette County. The County wishes to express that no additional federal lands in Sublette County are suitable for wilderness designation other than the vast expanse of existing wilderness areas in the County.

4. Support the expeditious resolution of pending congressional wilderness designation proposals for BLM WSAs in Sublette County. Sublette County supports the release of WSAs not recommended for wilderness designation from non-impairment management.

5. Discourage all protective perimeters or buffer zones around wilderness areas. The fact that non-wilderness activities or uses can be seen or heard from within any wilderness area should not, of itself, preclude such activities or uses up to the boundary of the wilderness area.

Recreation Management

Resource Assessment

Recreation and tourism in Sublette County are significant contributors to the custom, culture, and economy of the area. Recreation opportunities, including fishing and hunting, first brought the tourists to the area with creation of dude ranches in the early 1900's. Tourism in the County saw a decline during World War I but picked back up with the increase of tourism across the West after World War II (Noble 2014b). Tourism continues to grow in Sublette County especially with the rising popularity of

snowmobiles, off-highway vehicles, and rock climbing. The BLM field offices and USFS district offices offer special recreation permits for outfitting, activities, and events. BLM field offices and USFS district offices collect permitting fees and spend this revenue on visitor services, maintenance, monitoring, and law enforcement in public lands. Other, perhaps more traditional recreation enjoyed within the County include hunting & fishing, rock hunting, skiing, horseback riding, hiking, camping, mountain biking, and enjoying the abundant wildlife of the area. Sublette County has many outdoor recreation opportunities, which are detailed below.

Camping and Day-use Facilities

A wide variety of public and private camping and picnicking facilities are available in the County. The majority of existing facilities are administered by federal and state agencies, although several private, commercial campgrounds are located throughout the County.

Wilderness Recreation

The Bridger-Teton Wilderness area of the Wind River Range includes 428,169 acres within Sublette County. The area has become increasingly popular both nationally and internationally, with visitors and recreational users. Growing demands impact County residents and resources, as well as the natural resources.

Hunting and Fishing

Various hunting and fishing opportunities are available within Sublette County. With regard to hunting, the County has a variety of game animals for those choosing to pursue this form of recreation. The trophy game that resides within the County draws a substantial number of hunters. In turn, those hunters contribute a great deal to the County's economic well-being.

The County’s lakes, streams, and rivers attract numerous anglers all year long in pursuit of lake, brook, rainbow, golden, and cutthroat trout. Kokanee salmon, mountain whitefish and grayling are also present in some lakes and streams. Like hunters, anglers also contribute to the economic welfare of the County.

Wildlife and Scenic Viewing

Increasing numbers of residents and visitors take advantage of the natural beauty and wildlife found in the County for photography and to observe both wildlife and the local scenery. Photography, in particular, has become a very popular form of recreation among people of all ages. In addition, wildlife observation is enjoyed by both locals and visitors to the County.

The Wyoming Centennial Scenic Byway constitutes 163 miles between Pinedale and Dubois, Wyoming. The Byway spans two National Forests, a National Park, United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) lands BLM lands, three Wyoming counties, as well as historic, recreation and scenic areas. It includes several major visitor centers, numerous visitor contact locations, traces four river corridors and provides access to numerous Wilderness trailheads. Many visitors drive portions of the Byway on their way to Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks.

River Floating and Boating

The Green and New Fork rivers are often used for floating, boating, and fishing. Several access points have been established to guarantee public access to these rivers. Sublette County also has a variety of lakes inside and outside of the wilderness area. Some of the larger lakes have boat ramps and/or docks to accommodate larger boats.

Skiing

Sublette County offers cross-country skiing, down-hill skiing, and snowboarding. Several groomed cross-country ski trails access the Bridger-Teton Forest. There is a privately operated, groomed cross-country track on private property north of Pinedale. White Pine ski area is located in the Bridger-Teton Forest, a short drive north of Pinedale.

Continental Divide Snow Machine Trail

The multi-county trail is located in the vicinity of Green River Lakes in the Upper Green area through the Boulder region. It is designated as a snow machine trail that provide users with numerous drop-off points for riding and sight-seeing along the route.

Recreation Management Areas

Instruction Memorandum No. 2011-004 (BLM 2010b) includes revised guidance for Recreation and Visitor Services planning in conjunction with the BLM land use planning process. Recreation and Visitor Services objectives are a primary resource management consideration within Recreation Management Areas. Recreation Management Areas are classified as either special recreation management areas (SRMAs) or extensive recreation management areas (ERMAs). SRMAs recognize unique and distinctive recreation values and are managed to enhance a targeted set of activities, experiences, benefits and recreation setting characteristics, which becomes the primary management focus (BLM 2010b, 2015b) . ERMAs recognize existing recreation use, demand, or Recreation and Visitor Services program investments and are managed to sustain those recreation activities and associated qualities and conditions, proportionally with other resources and resource uses (BLM 2015b). This means that non-compatible uses, such as certain recreation activities, may be restricted when they conflict with other resource uses. See Map 5 in Appendix B for ERMA and SRMA locations in Sublette County.

It is expected that Sublette County will continue to grow as a western recreation destination for residents across the United States as well as for international visitors. With the increase in tourism and outdoor recreation, Sublette County is feeling the effects of increased visitation and the needs and requirements for parking, overnight accommodations, and access on public lands and within adjacent communities. Recreational growth cannot be avoided but must be actively managed in a manner sensitive to and consistent with community values and characteristics of the area.

Resource Management Objectives

1. Federal and state land management shall support recreation and tourism and associated businesses in Sublette County, including the broad range of activities included, from off-road vehicle use to primitive outdoor adventures.

Priorities

1. Encourage federal land outdoor recreational access to refrain from favoring one particular type of recreation and excluding others.
2. Encourage the continuation of the existing levels of motorized public access to traditional outdoor recreational designations in the County, including both snow machine and off-highway vehicle use.
3. Encourage the continuation of traditional levels of group camping, group day use, and all other forms of outdoor recreation (motorized and non-motorized).

4. Encourage federal agencies to streamline and expedite the permitting process for commercial recreational permits on federal lands in the County.
5. Encourage the permitting of commercial business enterprises on federal lands that reflect the custom and culture of the County in terms of recreation and outdoor lifestyles/uses.
6. Encourage motorized, human, and animal-powered outdoor recreation to be integrated into a fair and balanced allocation of resources within the historical and cultural framework of multiple uses in rural Wyoming, and outdoor recreation be supported as part of a balanced plan of state and local economic support and growth.
7. Encourage family-oriented activities and developments that are accessible to the general public and not limited to special interest groups.
8. Encourage recreational facility development that supports and cultivates maintenance partnerships with other entities, agencies, and special interest groups.
9. Outfitting and lodge operations are an important part of local history and tradition as well as contribute substantially to the local economies. Support management decisions that provide for the continuation or expansion of these activities and fully disclose the impacts to them.
10. Encourage reauthorization of existing recreational residences, and access to them, on federal lands in Sublette County.
11. Support maintaining the intrinsic qualities of the Wyoming Centennial Scenic Byway as it traverses federal lands in the County.

Visual Resources

Resource Assessment

Sublette County has numerous scenic mountains vistas and wide-open spaces that are important to all citizens. Protection of these viewsheds along highways enhances tourism and encourages travelers to stop and enjoy the County's visual resources. Public land management uses and activities have the potential to impact visual resources and it is important to analyze these impacts during land management planning in order to protect them.

On BLM-administered lands, visual resources are managed in accordance with the Visual Resource Management (VRM) System. First, the BLM inventories scenic values using the visual resource inventory (VRI) process that evaluates scenic quality, distance zones, and sensitivity levels of a landscape (BLM 1986). Based on these three factors, BLM-administered lands are placed into one of four VRI classes that represent the relative value of a visual resource; Class I being of highest visual value and Class IV being of lowest visual value (BLM 1986). VRI classes are then used to determine the level of allowable change in specified areas using VRM Classes (BLM 1984). The VRM Classes range from very low level of allowable change due to high visual value (Class I) to high level of allowable change due to low visual value (Class IV) (BLM 1984). VRM Classes are assigned during the RMP process. VRM Class boundaries on a landscape can be adjusted during the RMP process based on other resource objectives but all ground-disturbing activities must consider the VRM objectives assigned to each class. See Table 3 for acreage of BLM designated VRM classes in Sublette County and Map 6 in Appendix B for a depiction of VRM classes within Sublette County.

The USFS is required by the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act and its amendment to inventory, manage and protect visual resources as well as assess how other land uses will impact their aesthetic qualities. The USFS uses the Visual Management System as the framework for evaluating scenery management data to determine impacts to visual resources during land management planning (Bacon 1979). The system evaluates a landscape based on the variety, sensitivity and distance of visual resources (Bacon 1979). Using these three factors, USFS-administered lands are assigned a Visual Quality Objective (VQO) that defines the level of allowable change to the visual resources and assigns measurable goals for the management of those resources (USFS 2021a). There are four VQOs: Preservation (P), Retention (R), Partial Retention (PR), and Modification (M). The VQOs define management activities allowed from those with very low impact to visual resources (Preservation) to those that may have high impact to visual resources (Modification) (Bacon 1979). See Table 3 for acreage of USFS VQO classes in Sublette County and Map 6 in Appendix B for a depiction of VQO classes within Sublette County.

Table 3 Bureau of Land Management Visual Resource Management Class and Visual Quality Objective Class Acreage within Sublette County

Visual Resource Management Class	Acres of BLM Designated Lands in Sublette County*
Class I: Very low level of allowable change	21,317
Class II: Low level of allowable change	535,804
Class III: Moderate level of allowable change	727,738
Class IV: High level of allowable change	694,176
Total Acres	**1,979,035**
Visual Quality Objective Class	**Acres of USFS-lands in Sublette County**
Preservation (P)	472,742
Retention (R)	260,569
Partial Retention (PR)	234,101
Modification (M)	209,498
Total Acres	**1,176,910**

*The BLM designates VRM classes to all BLM-administered lands and all adjacent lands including state, private, etc. Therefore, the total acreage of VRM lands is greater than actual acreage owned by the BLM.

Resource Management Objectives

1. Sublette County recognizes that different levels of scenic values on federal lands in the County require different levels of management. While management of an area with high scenic value might be focused on preserving the existing character of the landscape, management of an area with little scenic value might allow for major modifications to the landscape.

Priorities

1. Encourage federal land management agencies to conduct assessments of visual impacts in determining how an area should be managed, with the goal of protecting the visual resource while not burdening authorized land uses and maintaining economic stability.
2. Support federal land management that provides a wide array of visual resource management objectives on federal lands in the County, including: preserving the existing character of the landscape with very low levels of change; retaining the existing character of the landscape; partial retention of the existing character of the landscape, with moderate levels of change; and

major modification of the existing character of the landscape, with high levels of change acceptable.

3. Encourage federal and state land management agencies to recognize the importance of communications sites and radio towers to the security, health, and welfare of Sublette County's citizens when considering visual resource management objectives.

Fire Management

Resource Assessment

Wildland fire describes any non-structural fire that occurs in vegetation and/or natural fuels. Wildfire and prescribed fires are two categories of wildland fire. Wildfires are unplanned ignitions such as those caused by lightning, unauthorized and accidental human-caused fires, and escaped prescribed fires. Prescribed fire refers to the introduction of fire to an area under regulated conditions for specific management purposes (BLM 2015a).

Data from the National Interagency Fire Center was used to analyze fire history within Sublette County from 1990 to 2019. Fire perimeter data are often collected at the local level, and fire management agencies have differing guidelines for submitting fire perimeter data. Often data are collected by agencies only once annually. It is possible that this dataset does not contain all fires withing the specified time period; therefore, lack of values in the figures below do not necessarily represent the absence of wildfire for any given year. While annual fire totals vary from year to year, they generally stayed at or below five occurrences (ignitions) between 1990 and 2019 (Figure 1). Only 2010 saw a total exceeding five occurrences (seven). Regarding acres burned annually, the years of 2012 and 2018 stand out, totaling approximately 94,000 acres and 121,000 acres, respectively (Figure 2). Of all other years included here, only 2016 saw annual totals exceeding 20,000 acres.

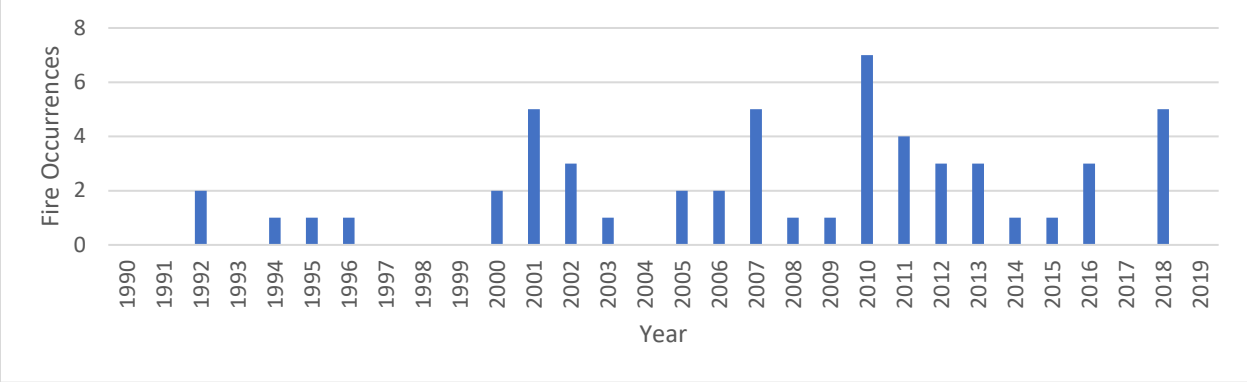

Figure 1 Fire occurrences in Sublette County (1990–2019) (National Interagency Fire Center 2020)

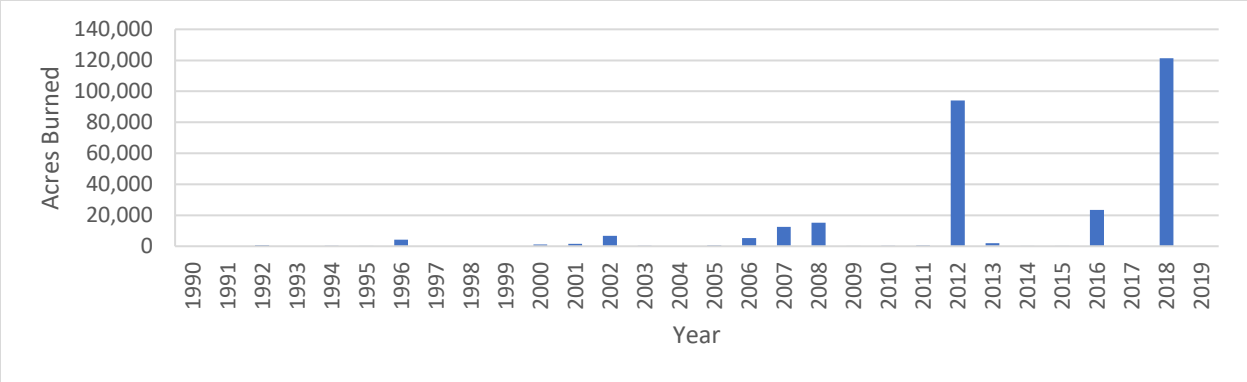

Figure 2 Acres of land burned in Sublette County (1990–2019) (National Interagency Fire Center 2020)

Broadly speaking, wildland fire may have both positive and negative impacts. Fire is an important component of the ecological processes of many plant communities. Certain vegetation types have developed under a regime of intermittent fire and have made appropriate adaptations to the occurrence of wildland fire (BLM 2015a). Fire and fuels treatments are often employed for improving rangeland health, disease and insect control, and hazardous fuel reduction. Many factors contribute to wildfire behavior and future outlook, including weather patterns and climate, invasive annual grasses, forest disease, and past fire management practices. Generally, as vegetation conditions depart from reference conditions, fire return intervals and severity will also change. Cheatgrass invasion, for example, has become more widespread over the past 25 years. Areas impacted by cheatgrass will likely experience increased fire size and frequency (BLM 2015a).

Wildfires may negatively impact the County in a number of ways. Wildfires can impact water quality and quantity, wildlife habitat, long-term soil productivity, and increase threats to human life and property. Smoke may contribute to health effects such as asthma, emphysema, and heart disease. Furthermore, recreation and local businesses that rely upon it may also be impacted (Wildland Fire Leadership Council 2014).

Resource Management Objectives

1. Sublette County supports active management of excessive fuel loads and vegetation and the utilization of tools and treatments that prevent and/or minimize the negative effects of wildfire.
2. Sublette County supports fire management strategies that consider firefighter and public safety and protect human life, property, and communities.
3. Sublette County requests a high level of cooperation between agencies and firefighter organizations in the County.

Priorities

1. Request aggressive management of cheatgrass or other invasive annual grasses that degrade intact ecosystems and increase the intensity and propensity of wildfires with currently available methods and tools. Sublette County encourages the expedited approval of vegetation management treatments where objectives to reduce wildfire risk or to slow wildfire spread have been identified.
2. Encourage state and federal agencies to use prescribed burns as a vegetation management tool, especially in areas where access or roads are limited.

3. Encourage the use of all available efforts and tools to manage excessive fuel loads to mitigate wildfire.
4. Support aggressive suppression and prevention of wildfires where private property structures or historic values are threatened.
5. Support active rehabilitation (seeding, grazing treatments, chemical treatments, salvage-logging operations, or other forms of treatments that have been shown to be beneficial to post-fire rehabilitation) of forests and rangeland damaged by wildfires, where applicable, in order to protect habitat values and wildlife, and to reduce the potential for erosion and the introduction or spread of invasive annual grasses or noxious weeds. Consider seeding where the risk of site stabilization outweighs the concern of potential invasive weed introduction.
6. Work with federal, state, and local agencies to educate the public on the value of prescribed burning in agriculture operations and wildfire risk reduction, while also providing education on the best practices, concepts and applications for reducing agricultural and prescribed burning emissions.
7. Request that federal and state agencies work with local fire departments to make water sources available, as needed, for firefighting purposes.
8. Request that federal and state agencies incorporate local fire department plans and policies into fire suppression and control plans.
9. Request state and federal firefighting local response activities to be coordinated with Sublette County Unified Fire.
10. Request state and federal firefighting agencies maximize the use of cooperative firefighting agreements (Interagency Cooperative Fire Management and Stafford Act Response Agreement - Wyoming, Great Plains Interstate Fire Compact - state agencies only).

Forest, Rangeland, and Vegetation Management

Resource Assessment

Access to and the use of forest products such as, but not limited to, firewood, posts and poles, building materials, and live tree or Christmas tree permits, is part of an effective forest management plan and important to the local community culture. The forest, rangeland, and vegetation management resource assessment and maps in this document identify the need for active management in Sublette County. This document may be used for justification for funding or cross-boundary cooperation between federal, state, and local agencies and private landowners. This document should be included in federal forest health projects, fire management projects, wildfire risk reduction projects, and EAs.

Active forest management is meant to promote healthy vegetation and prevent the spread of catastrophic wildfire and invasive species. Prior to implementing any treatments, it is important to evaluate historic fire patterns to understand characteristics of the landscape when fires burned as a natural part of the ecosystem. Fires historically moved through conifer forests of the western United States, clearing out brush and low branches. Today, active forest management practices are designed to achieve a similar effect. These practices include thinning trees and brush with chainsaws, piling fuels with dozers and excavators, controlled burning, and livestock grazing (Rands 2019). Healthy forests serve as the basis for many ecosystem processes that ultimately dictate the availability of resources that

are valuable to the County. Healthy forests aid in providing clean water, diverse wildlife habitat, timber products, and a variety of recreation opportunities. Sublette County's forested areas are found primarily along the western, northern, and eastern boundary of the County.

Levels of native and nonnative insects and diseases are useful indicators of forest and woodland health. The National Insect and Disease Detection Survey (USFS 2019) has been conducted since 1997 and includes annual aerial and ground surveys. Across Sublette County, the top two causes of damage include mountain pine beetle and subalpine fir mortality complex. Subalpine fir mortality complex mainly refers to root diseases (primarily *Armillaria* spp.) working together with *Dryocoetes confuses* (western balsam bark beetle) in spruce/fir forest types (USFS 2015b). Together, these two damage causal agents comprise nearly 84% of all forest insect, disease, and abiotic damage mapped by the National Insect and Disease Detection Survey across USFS lands within Sublette County. Western spruce budworm and spruce beetle each accounted for approximately 5% of total damage. Refer to Map 7 for a display of forest health issues within Sublette County.

Timber harvest data is available for USFS lands in the County dating back to the 1970s. Overall, patch clearcutting accounted for approximately 81% of timber harvests (by area) performed in USFS-administered lands within Sublette County. Sanitation cuts accounted for nearly 5% of timber harvests. These techniques are defined in the USFS Reforestation Glossary[1].

Rangeland communities are also an important component of Sublette County. Grasslands are generally located in valley bottoms, uppermost south-facing slopes, and in patches on windswept ridges (BLM 2015a). Shrublands, prevalent throughout most of the County, are generally diverse in plant composition and provide forage and cover for wildlife and livestock (BLM 2015a). The presence of invasive species is one of several indicators of rangeland health described in *Technical Reference 1734-6, Interpreting Indicators of Rangeland Health*. Invasive plants are plants that are not a part of, or are only a minor component of, the original plant community and have the potential to become a dominant or co-dominant species on the site if not actively controlled (Pellant et al. 2005). Invasive plants, which can include noxious, non-native, or native plants, can impact an ecosystem's type and abundance of species as well as the processes by which energy and nutrients move through the ecosystem (Pellant et al. 2005). Fire suppression, historic livestock grazing practices, and road development are known to alter fire return intervals in rangeland communities, resulting in decreases in perennial bunchgrasses and forbs and proliferation of invasive species, such as cheatgrass (BLM 2015a).

Resource Management Objectives

1. Sublette County encourages active forest and rangeland management to ensure healthy and vibrant watersheds and wildlife habitat for current and future generations.
2. Sublette County supports the private use of timber products from federal and state lands in the County for fuel, posts and poles, Christmas trees, etc.
3. Sublette County recognizes that a sustainable wood products industry on federal and state lands in the County is an important aspect of its economic diversity.
4. Sublette County encourages timber harvesting and treatment programs that promote forest health, reduce disease and insect infestation, and prevent waste of forest products while

[1] https://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/reforestation/glossary.shtml

providing opportunities for local businesses and small businesses.

Priorities

1. Encourage the use of the authorities granted under the Healthy Forests Restoration Act, Healthy Forests Initiative, and Good Neighbor Authority to expedite cross-boundary agency planning and collaboration processes and project implementation that economically and efficiently treat and protect the resources of Sublette County.
2. Encourage federal land management agencies to participate in natural resource and land management partnership initiatives that encompasses: (1) community-based cooperation with stakeholders; (2) integration of best management practices that incorporate peer reviewed science; (3) expedited implementation of forest and watershed enhancement projects at the stand and landscape levels; and (4) flexibility in authorities and planning.
3. Support and encourage a business-friendly biomass removal program with the goal of attracting long-term contracts to clean up our unhealthy forests and restore healthy ecological function. Such a program would involve the prompt removal of renewable biomass from federal and state lands in Sublette County. Renewable biomass is defined to include materials, pre-commercial thinnings, or removed exotic species (such as trees, wood, brush, thinnings, chips, and slash) that are removed during forest management treatments for any of the following reasons:
    a. To reduce hazardous fuels
    b. To reduce, prevent, or contain disease or insect infestation
    c. To restore ecosystem health
    d. To complete forest management activities
    e. To create and retain American jobs and business
    f. To reduce and engage in active management of invasive species
4. Encourage that forestry conservation efforts are consistent with the following practices:
    a. Avoid management scenarios that result in a static forest condition
    b. Avoid restricting management actions to a particular size or age of wood material
    c. Concentrate activities on current condition as compared to desired condition
    d. Follow an aggressive timetable for management implementation
    e. Use a systemic, diagnostic approach to anticipate forest health problem
    f. Work with and not against nature
    g. Accurately account for forest health costs using a long-term risk analysis

Chapter 3: Physical Resources

Air Quality and Climate Change

Resource Assessment

Air Quality

Air quality is important to the health, safety, and welfare of Sublette County's residents. Under the Clean Air Act, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is responsible for setting and enforcing air quality standards (U.S. EPA 2020). In Wyoming, local enforcement of many air pollutants is delegated to the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality (WDEQ). WDEQ's Air Quality Division has established standards for ambient air quality necessary to protect public health and welfare. Ambient air refers to that portion of the atmosphere, external to buildings, to which the general public has access. The status of areas with respect to federal ambient air quality standards are classified as nonattainment (violating the air quality standard), attainment (better than federal standards), or unclassified (due to an absence of monitoring data). Sublette County is currently considered in attainment or unclassified for all federal ambient air quality standards. WDEQ has also established limits on the quantity, rate, and concentration of emissions for various air pollutants from various sources including, but not limited to, the following sources:

- Vehicle engines
- Construction/Demolition activities (asbestos)
- Handling and transport of materials
- Agricultural practices
- Fuel burning equipment
- Oil and gas operations
- Manufacturing operations

Climate Change

Climate change is defined as the change in climate that is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere, in addition to natural climate variability observed over comparable time periods (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change 2007). Paleoclimatology is the study of earth's climate in the geologic past. This science allows people to gain an understanding of the earth's historic climates and how they relate to present and future climate events. Paleoclimatologists try to identify the causes of historic climate change and relate them to our present and future climate. Ice cores, tree rings, sediment cores, etc. are used as proxy records for understanding our current climate, these types of data have shown that ours is in a perpetual state of change, but also that environmental factors, such as continental drift, solar energy, greenhouse gas (GHG) volumes in the atmosphere, and even variations in the earth's orbit can influence or impact the natural variations of climate change (National Geographic Society 2019).

The potential causes and effects of climate change are varied. For example, if global climate change results in a warmer and drier climate, this could result in increased concentrations of Total Suspended Particulates (TSP) due to increased windblown dust from drier and less stable soils. Reduced snowpack and an earlier snowmelt could result in a longer wildland fire season, which could lead to higher concentrations of ozone and TSP. Energy development and industrial activities can generate carbon

dioxide (CO_2) and methane (CH_4). CO_2 emissions result from the use of combustion engines, while CH_4 can be released during processing. Wildland fires are also a source of CO_2 and other GHG emissions, while livestock are a source of CH_4. Other activities with the potential to contribute to climate change include soil erosion from disturbed areas and fugitive dust from roads, which have the potential to darken snow-covered surfaces and cause faster snow melt (U.S. EPA 2021).

Executive Order 13783 *Promoting Energy Independence and Economic Growth* directed the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) to withdraw guidance issued in 2016 for federal agencies on the consideration of the effects of climate change and GHG emissions in favor of promoting energy independence and economic growth. As of 2021, the 2016 guidance to assist federal agencies in their consideration of GHG emissions in NEPA analysis and documentation, and to facilitate timely reviews and permitting decisions for infrastructure projects requiring federal agency approval is up for revision and update. Agencies are required to consider direct, indirect, and cumulative effects of the proposed action and connected actions on climate change when completing an analysis, subject to reasonable limits. The 2016 guidance recognizes the need to use qualitative analysis unless existing data is available for GHG only where emissions are substantial enough to warrant quantification. The 2016 guidance also removes the need to complete a monetary cost-benefit analysis using any monetized Social Cost of Carbon estimates and related documents or other similar cost metrics (CEQ 2016). Land management practices such as prescribed burning, vegetation management and manipulation, soil conservation, commercial timber harvest, and grazing can result in both carbon emissions and carbon sequestration.

In an effort to respond to climate change, the BLM has implemented policy to encourage the development of renewable energy in acceptable areas. In addition, Executive Order 13212 *Actions to Expedite Energy-Related Projects* instructs agencies, including the BLM "to expedite projects that will increase the production, transmission, or conservation of energy." The Climate Change Program Office coordinates the USDA's responses to climate change, focusing on implications of climate change on agriculture, forests, grazing lands, and rural communities (USDA 2013). Regional climate science centers provide scientific information and tools to land and resource managers that they can apply to monitoring efforts allowing them to adapt to climate change at regional and local scales (DOI 2010).

Climate change projection and the science behind it is a continually growing and emerging field of study. Additional and recent information on climate change and regional projections of climate change for the Planning Area can be found through the United States Global Change Research Program[2] and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change[3].

Resource Management Objectives

1. Sublette County supports the purpose of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 as amended which balance the need to ensure the highest level of environmental protection with the need to maintain economically viable and sustainable communities. It is critical to maintain air quality in accordance with state and federal air quality standards to ensure the health and well-being of County residents and future economic development, while maintaining traditional and industrial uses.
2. Sublette County supports the goals of the Wyoming Environmental Quality Act, which

[2] https://www.globalchange.gov/
[3] https://www.ipcc.ch/

implements the Clean Air Act, as amended. WDEQ establishes emission standards and permit procedures to protect the public health and welfare that are economically achievable.

Priorities

1. Follow WDEQ's recommendations when the agency documents a significant risk to human health from a proposed project on federal lands.
2. Require that all oil and gas field development plans
    a. provide for air quality monitoring;
    b. directly involve Sublette County Commission and Sublette County Conservation District in developing monitoring protocol for air quality; and
    c. coordinate development with and provide findings to the County commission and the Sublette County Conservation District.
3. Encourage federal land management agencies to conduct intensive analysis of any action proposed on federal lands that would, or could, have the effect of changing the quality of air resources in the County. Such actions shall be critically considered in relationship to the historic and current uses of air resources in the County by humans, vegetation, livestock, and wildlife.
4. Request that federal agencies involve Sublette County in the development of mitigation strategies to reduce air quality impacts. Mitigations must be implemented to reduce or eliminate impacts of activities that are expected to impact air quality and that individually or cumulatively result in the exceedance of state or federal air quality standards.
5. Request that federal agencies involve Sublette County in the development of enforcement strategies and procedures to be implemented in the case of violations. These procedures and enforcement strategies shall be agreed upon before a permit or lease for a proposed activity or project is approved.
6. Encourage federal land management agencies to coordinate with the County when formulating permitting and leasing stipulations for proposed activities or projects that have significant impacts to air quality. Permitting and leasing stipulations shall include:
    a. Provisions for the implementation of agreed upon mitigation strategies to reduce or eliminate criteria pollutants where state or federal air quality standards are likely to be violated; and
    b. Provisions for the implementation of agreed upon enforcement strategies to be implemented in the case of a violation.
7. Strongly suggest any road serving more than 50 wells be surfaced to reduce particulates, with the cost paid by industry. Dust-suppression measures on roads traversing federal lands are required for industrial development projects in order to reduce air quality impacts from traffic.
8. Require that air quality baselines for the area be established with the full participation of the County and the Sublette County Conservation District.
9. Encourage federal and state agencies to work to protect the area's air from degradation from non-area sources in order to maintain high air quality. These non-area sources shall be identified

and quantified.

10. Require that measures for the reduction of the precursor compounds be implemented even if they are not likely to exceed Wyoming and/or National Ambient Air Quality standards in and of themselves. Certain criteria pollutants, such as ozone, are not generally emitted directly from a specific source, but are formed from the combination of precursor compounds. Criteria pollutants formed by this process may be in danger of violating air quality standards while their precursor compounds may not be.
11. Require any development or expansion of an activity known to have an impact or have any reasonably foreseeable impact on air quality occur in such a way as to avoid exceeding Wyoming and/or National Ambient Air Quality Standards. The determination of whether or not air quality standards will likely be exceeded will be based upon quantitative analysis of data gathered from monitoring and the expected emissions of that development or expansion.
12. Request that all air quality studies undertaken by or on behalf of a federal land management agency or WDEQ be coordinated with the County and the Sublette County Conservation District.
13. Request that all air quality analyses for proposed federal projects that have any reasonably foreseeable impacts to air quality be quantitative unless otherwise approved in writing by Sublette County.
14. Require study methods for air quality analysis to be developed with and agreed upon by the County. If necessary, a third-party consultant approved by the County may be enlisted to complete the required air quality analysis so long as that consultant conforms to the agreed upon methods.
15. Sublette County shall notify any federal land management agency, in writing, of inconsistencies between County policies and procedures regarding air quality and those policies and procedures of federal guidance, resource management plans, and amendments to management framework plans.
16. Request that the individual and cumulative impacts to air quality and the significance thereof, of any proposed actions on federal lands, be analyzed thoroughly and quantitatively by the federal agency proposing the activity. Analysis of individual and cumulative impacts must be coordinated with, and the findings provided to the County.
17. Climate change analysis shall occur when required based on proposed action and connected actions on a local or regional level that is determined in consultation and review with the County. Federal climate change analysis that does occur shall be a qualitative analysis that considers impacts to the local custom and culture and economies from climate change. Additional studies, regulation, or mitigations shall not be required as part of the proposed action if this current quantitative data is not available.
18. Federal agencies should consider land management practices that restore through active management, high carbon-value ecosystems, such as forests and grasslands, and reduced wildfire frequency and intensity.
19. Sublette County supports education, in partnership with state and federal entities, on climate-smart land management practices, including but not limited to low-emission agriculture,

forestry, industrial emissions, open space conservation, and burning.

Cultural, Historical, Geological, and Paleontological Resources

Resource Assessment

The land, its people, and their heritage form an inseparable trinity for the majority of Sublette County residents. Livestock grazing, the resulting lifestyles, and its imprint on landscapes are some of the oldest enduring and economically important cultural and heritage resources in the West and many sites represent a unique culture and are closely related to early agricultural settlement of the area. These sites continue to have historical significance and are held by many County residents as reverent or consecrated sites.

Sublette County's long and remarkable anthropological history is apparent in its historic trails, old churches, petroglyphs, and tepee rings. Cultural resources are a link to the past and convey the legacy prior inhabitants have left. Historic and pre-historic sites serve as a reminder of the County's rich cultural heritage, provide a sense of time and place, and guarantee a continuing source of educational opportunities with continued preservation of these resources. Many significant sites have already been identified on public and private land, with the likelihood that additional sites have yet to be identified. Since the vast majority of Sublette County land is publicly owned, it is reasonable to assume most future discoveries will occur on public land. The following sites have been identified within the County:

- Bondurant Church
- Chambers Lodge
- Daniel School
- Fort Bonneville
- New Fork River Crossing
- Jensen Ranch
- Lander Cutoff of the Oregon Trail Steele Homestead
- Bridge Over New Fork River Circle Ranch
- Log Cabin Motel
- Wardell Buffalo Trap
- Father De Smet's Prairie Mass Location
- Upper Green River Rendezvous Site (also on the National

To reaffirm their importance, in FLPMA, Congress declared that the national interest of public lands and their resources should be inventoried periodically and that they should be managed so as to protect the quality of historical and archeological values. Many policies offer an enforcement mechanism with substantial penalties to protect the quality of historical and archeological resources on federal lands:

The Antiquities Act (1906)
Provides for the protection of historic, prehistoric, and scientific features and artifacts on federal lands.

The Historic Sites Act (1935)
Sets a national policy to "preserve for future public use historic sites, buildings, and objects."

The National Historic Preservation Act (1966)
Requires that federal agencies consider effects of their undertakings on historic properties. Authorizes the creation of the National Register of Historic Places and gives extra protection to National Historic Landmarks and properties in the National Register. National parks established for their historic value are automatically registered; others, such as Yellowstone National Park, because they were established to protect from development, must nominate landmarks and properties to the register.

The Archeological and Historic Preservation Act (1974)
Provides for the preservation of significant scientific, historic, and archeological material and data that

might be lost or destroyed by federally sponsored projects. For example, federal highway projects in Yellowstone National Park and extractive industry exploration and development on federal lands require archeological surveys.

American Indian Religious Freedom Act (1978)
Protects and preserves American Indian access to sites, use and possession of sacred objects, and the freedom to worship through ceremonial and traditional rites.

The Archeological Resources Protection Act (1979)
Provides for the preservation, protection, and custody of excavated materials, records, and data.

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (1990)
Assigns ownership or control of Native American human remains, funerary objects, and sacred objects of cultural patrimony to culturally affiliated Native American groups.

Executive Order 13007 *Indian Sacred Sites*
Guarantees access to and ceremonial use of Indian sacred sites by Indian religious practitioners to ensure that these sites are not adversely affected.

Federal Land Policies

Bureau of Land Management

Currently, the BLM does not allow commercial collecting of fossils from public lands, except petrified wood which is managed as a mineral material and is salable under the Mineral Materials Act. Congress passed the Paleontological Resources Preservation Act in March 2009. This Act supplements existing laws and guidance regarding paleontological resources on BLM-administered lands.

Under current policy, the BLM allows the public to collect common invertebrate or plant fossils in reasonable quantities for personal use, making negligible disturbance using only hand tools (casual-use or hobby collecting). Permits may be issued to qualified researchers and fossils collected remain public property and must be curated in an approved repository.

U.S. Forest Service

A paleontological resource may only be collected from USFS lands in accordance with the casual collecting provisions (36 CFR § 291.11 and § 291.12) or in accordance with a permit issued by the Authorized Officer (36 CFR § 291.13).

Bureau of Reclamation

The BOR does not allow for the removal or disturbance of natural or cultural resources from BOR-administered lands (43 CFR § 423.29). Engaging in renewable natural resource gathering activities such as picking berries and mushrooms, collecting antlers, and other similar activities is permitted as regulated by Part 423 and other applicable federal, state, and local laws.

National Historic Trails and Other Historic Trails

A national historic trail is a congressionally designated long-distance trail that follows as closely as possible and practicable the original trails or routes of travel of national historic significance. The purpose of a national historic trail is the identification and protection of the historic route and the historic remnants and artifacts for public use and enjoyment. A national historic trail is managed in a manner to protect the nationally significant resources, qualities, values, and associated settings of the

areas through which such trails may pass, including the primary use or uses of the trail (BLM 2012b). A small section of the California/Oregon National Historic Trails run through Sublette County. See Map 5 in Appendix B to view the national historic trails in Sublette County.

Resource Management Objectives

1. Sublette County supports the protection, study, and/or excavation of unique archeological features that occur in the County, including the responsible stewardship of these resources through balancing resource protection with visitor values.
2. Consider the land, its people, and their heritage in all proposed actions. Preserve and perpetuate livestock grazing, the resulting lifestyles, and its imprint on landscapes as these are some of the oldest enduring and economically important cultural and heritage resources in the West. Also consider access and the preservation of these sites.
3. Sublette County encourages the retention and display of locally collected artifacts in Sublette County. The County will also request that federal and state agencies periodically provide public presentations and reports interpreting new information and theories from the cultural and historical sites located on federal and state lands in the County.

Priorities

1. Request that the County be recognized by federal agencies as a consulting party as described in Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act as amended. As a consulting party, Sublette County will request periodic review and comment on classification and management of significant cultural resources on federal lands in the County, and the impact of proposed land use actions on those sites. Sublette County may also periodically suggest endangered cultural resources that should be classified and managed as more significant.
2. Where practical, request that federal land management agencies provide public visitation opportunities to designated public use cultural and archeological sites while providing sufficient site protection.
3. Request that federal and state agencies do not jeopardize private property rights or existing land uses, such as oil and gas extraction, mining, logging and the harvesting of forest products, road maintenance, and grazing, through the protection of cultural and archeological sites. This can be accomplished by carefully assessing the sensitivity and importance of the site relative to the economic and cultural impacts associated with land management decisions based around cultural and archeological sites in the County. Sublette County realizes there can be a balance of existing uses and the need to protect cultural sites.
4. Require that potential adverse effects to significant and high-quality cultural resources be managed to the extent possible through avoidance and confidentiality of location before other protections are considered.
5. Require maintenance of the resources and their physical attributes such as trails, cabins, livestock facilities, etc., as it is critical to present and future tourism development.
6. Support federal and state land management agencies in requiring a quarter-mile protective buffer along designated historic trails on public lands within the County. Within these protective buffers, no new disturbance would be allowed, and no construction activities would be allowed

unless screened from the trail by topography with exceptions to a proposed pipeline adjacent to existing pipelines, or where existing improved roads and pipelines currently cross the trail.

Energy, Mining, and Mineral Resources

Resource Assessment

The oil and gas industry has been a principal industry affecting the economy of Sublette County for decades. Since most oil and gas production is on public land, the level and intensity of activity is often determined by regulations imposed by federal and state government agencies. Historically, the industry has been concentrated in the southwest portion of the County. More recently, large-scale exploration and development has occurred in the southeast and central portions of the County. Much of Sublette County is underlain by coal deposits, and oil shale beds extend into the southern portion of the County. Additionally, coal bed methane (CBM) potential is high, given improved extraction technology. The development of a CBM industry brings a new set of concerns to the development of gas resources. Impacts, perhaps unique to CBM and the gas industry, include disturbances to aquifers and the management of the large volumes of water produced.

Mineral and energy production has played, and continues to play, one of the most significant roles in the culture and economy of Sublette County. The County has oil and gas as well as sand and gravel resources. Sand and gravel production may include rock and stone crushing, washing, transportation, handling, and storage and these facilities account for the most extensive mining activities in the County.

Although the production of energy resources and minerals, and their associated economic and cultural activity, have waxed and waned with changing demand and prices, it remains a significant portion of Sublette County's tax base (Figure 3). The County uses this funding to provide the industry with infrastructure and services such as roads, bridges, medical services, and law enforcement. It is also Sublette County's duty and obligation to be a part of and/or intervene in the regulatory process as provided for by federal and state law. This requires interaction and cooperation with agencies such as the BLM, USFS, Wyoming Oil and Gas Commission, and WDEQ.

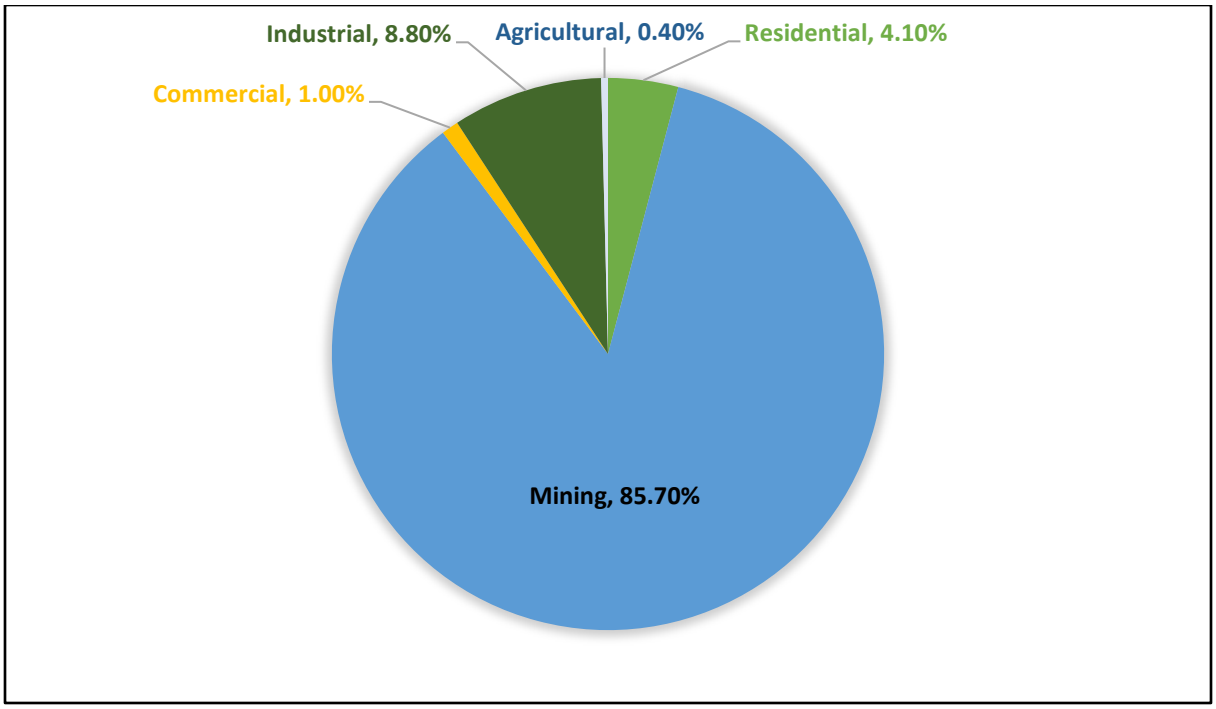

Figure 3 Sublette County assessed valuation for 2018 (U.S. Department of Commerce 2019)

The extraction of fluid mineral resources plays a significant role in the culture and economy of Sublette County, starting with the discovery of crude oil in the 1910s. There are currently 425 active oil wells, 7,834 active natural gas wells, and 442 miles of pipeline (Map 8 in Appendix B). Oil and gas production contribute substantially to tax dollars within Sublette County (Table 4).

*Table 4 Energy and mineral resource production and value in Sublette County (Wyoming Department of Revenue 2019)**

Mineral Production and Value in Sublette County	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Production or Sales (units)					
Oil (barrels)	6,213,086	6,868,532	6,418,171	6,139,392	6,125,030
Gas (mcf)	971,327,042	1,020,668,291	962,204,823	965,392,418	1,002,093,463
Coal (tons)	0	0	0	0	0
Gypsum (tons)	0	0	0	0	0
Sand and Gravel (tons)	384,099	234,204	171,742	526,646	276,323
Bentonite (tons)	0	0	0	0	0
Taxable Valuation ($ millions)					
Oil	453.2	249.8	218.1	255.0	331.9
Gas	2,866.1	1,619.4	1,355.9	1,793.9	1,785.3
Coal	0	0	0	0	0
Gypsum	0	0	0	0	0
Sand and Gravel	1.1	0.7	0.4	1.4	0.7
Bentonite	0	0	0	0	0
Total ($ millions)	**3,320.4**	**1,869.9**	**1,574.5**	**2,050.4**	**$ 2,118.0**

*Source: Wyoming Department of Revenue (DOR) Annual Report (2015-2019). Valuation is not adjusted from the values indicated in the report; thus, it is generally in January of the previous year dollars (based on the reporting dates). Notes: Taxable valuation may differ from market or sales value because it excludes certain costs of production. This table includes all minerals for which Wyoming DOR provides data on production from the County.

Wyoming Pipeline Corridor Initiative Project

The Sublette County Commissioners, Sublette County Conservation District, and other Wyoming county agencies are currently involved in the Wyoming Pipeline Corridor Initiative (WPCI) project. The WPCI is a proposal from the State of Wyoming to designate approximately 1,958 miles of pipeline corridors across private, state, and BLM-managed lands throughout the central and western portions of the state that are essential to future production and distribution of oil and gas products viable to the state's economy. Approximately 1,104 miles of the proposed corridors are located on BLM-managed lands in nine field offices: Buffalo, Casper, Cody, Kemmerer, Lander, Pinedale, Rawlins, Rock Springs, and Worland. Approximately 268 miles lie in Sublette County as lateral and trunk lines. The WPCI project, as proposed by the State of Wyoming, would designate a statewide pipeline corridor network dedicated to pipelines and facilities associated with carbon capture, utilization, and storage, and of pipelines and facilities associated with enhanced oil recovery. Carbon Dioxide (CO_2) will be injected into existing, often "played-out" oil fields, thereby increasing oil production beyond conventional recovery methods with little additional surface disturbance. The project would not authorize any new pipelines or construction but would amend several BLM resource management plans across the state (BLM 2020b).

Renewable Energy Resources

There are no solar facilities or pending applications for solar facilities in Sublette County. Based on the findings of the BLM Renewable Resource Assessment Project (BLM and DOE 2003), there are no locations in the County that receive six or more kilowatt hours per square meter per day of solar insolation. As a result, the potential for development of solar resources in the County is not likely. Similarly, wind and geothermal resource development potential are considered low, and the BLM does not anticipate widespread energy development of those resources. Nevertheless, federal lands are available for leasing should there be any advances in technology that increase potential (BLM 2015a).

Resource Management Objectives

1. Sublette County supports future mineral exploration, extraction, and development that is conducted in an environmentally responsible manner (taking into consideration land, air, and water quality and quantity, as well as other resource values) and utilizes public involvement.
2. See that federal lands shown to have reasonable mineral potential be open to oil and gas leasing with stipulations and conditions that will protect the lands against undue and unnecessary degradation to other significant resource values. This should include reasonable and effective mitigation and reclamation measures and bonding for such, where necessary. Also see that public lands remain open and available for mineral exploration and development unless congressionally withdrawn or withdrawn through other administrative actions that are clearly justified in the national interest with withdrawal procedures followed.
3. See that certain areas of federal land are allowed to be withdrawn from mineral leasing in an administrative process, so long as such designation is for the term of a resource planning document, and not a permanent designation.
4. Sublette County encourages private companies to conduct science-based research applicable to mineral and mining industry expansion and new development, including the development of wind energy in acceptable areas, consistent with the National Energy Policy of 2001 and the Energy Policy Act of 2005.

5. Request federal and state land managers to consider the needs of public and private enterprises relative to gravel, rock (for stabilization projects), and other material resources. New gravel pit excavation possibilities should be available on federal and state lands dispersed throughout the County, as well as opportunities for year-round gravel crushing and screening operations, in areas where the materials are needed and where it is economically feasible to extract them.
6. Mitigate impacts from energy development on federal and state lands.

Priorities

1. Support federal and state agencies in considering the potential economic impact of any proposed land management changes or natural resource related plans to the minerals industry, and on the residents of the County, through in-depth economic impact descriptions in planning documents.
2. Support mineral development proposals not being approved without complete and proper scientific analysis in compliance with federal environmental laws, regulations, and guidelines. The scientific analysis must quantify and disclose all reasonable and foreseeable adverse impacts to multiple use activities, including but not limited to: livestock grazing, recreation opportunities, timber harvest, outfitting, hunting, and fishing as well as the County's natural, economic, socioeconomic, and cultural resources. The analysis must also offer both on and off-site mitigation options.
3. Support that the ability of private mineral owners to access, extract, and transport their mineral resource not be limited or infringed upon by federal land managers, including in areas determined set aside for no mineral leasing on federal lands.
4. Request that an accurate analysis of full-field development scenarios be disclosed at the earliest feasible stage in the planning process.
5. Request that impacts from the pace of mineral development, cumulative impact from all mineral developments in the area, and the impact from a sharp decline in development levels be fully considered in federal land management decisions involving mineral development.
6. Support federal and state agencies in the analysis and consideration of all fiscal and economic impacts to the minerals industry; the County and other local governments; and to the residents of the County from any proposed land management changes or natural resource related plans.
7. Require planning to consider up-to-date mineral potential reports. Also require mitigation plans to include a monitoring program that incorporates the County and other local governmental, and this be a condition of approving mineral development proposals.
8. Request each mineral company operator to designate a contact person to handle concerns of Sublette County, livestock permittees, and other stakeholders, and to share that contact persons information with the County and its representatives.
9. Support federal land managers in the routinely monitoring of drilling areas to ensure compliance with existing regulations and assist in determining the impacts to air, water, public health, and wildlife.
10. Request that federal land managers aggressively inspect and enforce operating conditions for oil and gas operations since this is critical to the protection of the environment, public health and

safety, proper accounting of production, and to ensure oil and gas resources are developed in a manner that maximizes recovery while minimizing waste.

11. Oppose the waste of fluid and gaseous minerals, and recommend such waste be prohibited. Also discourage frontage roads longer than one-half mile.
12. Require that the disposal of garbage, other wastes, and animals killed by motor vehicles, be provided for in development planning documents, with the goal of reducing the risk of attracting and expanding populations of ravens and other predators. Also require that wastewater disposal pits, wastewater disposal/reinjection wells, and other mineral industry infrastructure be located within industrialized areas of federal lands and away from fresh water sources.
13. Require that transportation planning, and coordination and cooperation with local governments for industrial projects occur at the project level rather than at the individual well pad level.
14. Support federal land managers in the requirement of environmental best management practices, lease stipulations, and other restrictions for oil and gas operations, energy-related activities, and other industrial developments, including, but not limited to, the following:
    a. Interim reclamation of well locations and access roads soon after the well is put into production
    b. Painting of all new facilities a color that best allows the facility to blend with the background
    c. Design and construction of all new roads to a safe and appropriate standard, “no higher than necessary” to accommodate their intended use unless a higher standard is appropriate to control dust and soil erosion
    d. Final reclamation recontouring of all disturbed areas, including access roads, to the original contour or a contour that blends with the surrounding topography
15. Require other environmental best management practices, lease stipulations, or restrictions to be on a case-by-case basis, depending on their effectiveness; the balancing of increased operating costs vs. the benefit to the public and resource values; the availability of less restrictive mitigation alternatives that accomplish the same objective; and other site-specific factors. Examples of typical, case-by-case best management practices, lease stipulations, or restrictions include, but are not limited to, the following:
    a. Seasonal drilling restrictions
    b. Avoidance or prohibitions on surface disturbance of sensitive areas (near homes, visual areas, developed recreation sites, migration corridors, grouse leks, rare plant areas, wetlands, crucial winter range, etc.)
    c. Paced development and zone development
    d. Clustering of new infrastructure to minimize footprint
    e. Installing raptor perch avoidance
    f. Burying of distribution power lines and/or flow lines in or adjacent to access roads

g. Centralizing production facilities

h. Installing submersible pumps

i. Directional/horizontal drilling

j. Drilling multiple wells from a single pad/clustered development

k. Using noise reduction techniques and designs to reduce noise from compressors

l. Monitoring wildlife

m. Avoiding placement of production facilities on hilltops and ridgelines

n. Screening facilities from view or siting facilities to reduce visibility

o. Use of remote monitoring of wells

p. Minimizing the footprint of development in overall energy infrastructure

q. Bioremediating oil field wastes and spills

r. Using common utility or rights-of-way corridors

16. Support the use of best available technologies in energy development projects to reduce all pollution impacts during all stages of development.

17. Support the analysis and monitoring of air and water, and the identification of health risks associated with energy development, with the costs paid for by industry.

18. Request that the following happen related to livestock and energy development

    a. annual operator meetings be held with permittees;

    b. compensation for cattle lost to oil and gas activities, including deaths from pits and animals hit on roads be provided;

    c. a fund be established to develop range improvement projects away from industrial activity, or in the alternate, a commitment to fund these projects as development is proposed;

    d. cattle movement corridors not be impacted to the point livestock can't get through the area;

    e. pipeline projects be coordinated to lessen impacts to cattle's natural movement through the field, including leaving gaps in the trenches to allow cattle to move, or completion of pipeline work while cattle are not on allotments;

    f. standardized fencing of pits be required to prevent wildlife and livestock from drinking contaminated water. This should include wooden "H" braces, a fence support structure to keep hoses from knocking down fence, and the closure of gates;

    g. maintenance of cattle guards on all roads to keep cattle from getting onto highways, drill pads or other allotments;

    h. speed limits be enforced to lessen the chance of animals getting hit on roads; and

    i. a provision that when/if the level of industrial activity dominates the field to a point that

it is uneconomical for the permittees to continue grazing these allotments, operator mitigation may include replacement of feed, providing spring grazing pasture, hay, etc., for the duration of the impact period.

Soils

Resource Assessment

Soil conservation is crucial to sustaining a viable agricultural economy, wildlife populations, and high-quality water and air resources. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has mapped and conducted research to support detailed soil surveys for Sublette County, which are available online at the Web Soil Survey website[4]. Soil surveys are the primary information source used for evaluating land use development and disturbance activities. Soil surveys identify both soil properties, and limitations used in making various land use or treatment decisions, and great differences in soil properties, and limitations can occur within short distances. Web Soil Survey allows soil data to be applied for use and suitability interpretations; this database is adequate for most soil interpretations.

Soils in Sublette County are diverse and highly variable, reflecting differences in parent material, position on the landscape, elevation, aspect, and climatic variables such as precipitation and temperature. The plant communities supported by such soils are equally diverse, ranging from sparsely vegetated desert saltbush and sagebrush-bunchgrass communities to forests and alpine meadows. Soils and their associated plant communities make up the basic units of ecological sites. Ecological sites provide the basis for vegetative monitoring, the setting of management objectives, and extrapolations of management impacts to other areas. Ecological site descriptions are derived by the NRCS from distinct ecological sites, and provide land managers information on suitability, disturbance response, and productivity.

Resource Management Objectives

1. Protect the Counties' soils from wind and water erosion and maintain their productivity and fertility as they are critical to sustaining a viable agricultural economy, wildlife populations, and high-quality air and water resources.

Priorities

1. Base all soil-related activities on all available survey data until a final survey is published. Any deviation from this material and soil data development must be coordinated with the NRCS and Sublette County Conservation District.
2. Support the prioritization of soil survey mapping and the uniform use of ecological site descriptions developed by the NRCS as the foundation for the inventory, evaluation, setting of monitoring objectives, and management of rangelands and forestlands.

[4] http://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/

Chapter 4: Water Resources

Surface and Groundwater

Resource Assessment

The Upper Green River Basin comprises the majority of Sublette County; however, parts of the Snake Headwaters, North Platte, and Big Horn River Basins are also found within the County. These basins are made up of streams, rivers, lakes, and impoundments that vary in size, along with all the associated riparian areas, wetlands, and floodplains. Precipitation is the main source of surface and groundwater in these basins, and much of the precipitation that falls either evaporates or is transpired by vegetation. Precipitation and snowmelt that is not evaporated or transpired either runs off feeding waterbodies, or infiltrates to become groundwater. The Green River, which begins in the Wind River Mountains above the Green River Lakes, flows south through Sublette County and then into Fontenelle Reservoir, which lies within Lincoln County. Waterbodies within the County which feed into the Green River include Horse Creek, North Cottonwood Creek, the New Fork River, North Piney Creek, and South Piney Creek. These waterbodies are the water sources around which much of Sublette County's irrigated lands are based. Like many arid, or semi-arid parts of the West, irrigation has historically been, and still is, an essential tool for agricultural operations within Sublette County. Refer to Map 9 in Appendix B, which shows Sublette County's major waterbodies, irrigated lands, and associated infrastructure.

All the surface and groundwater resources mentioned above are vital to a variety of operations within Sublette County. Water is necessary for domestic, agricultural, business/industrial and recreational use. Of the 29 public land resource areas provided in a 2020 survey of Sublette County residents (Appendix C), water quality and rivers/streams ranked second and third respectively as land resource areas, in terms of importance, to include within this Federal & State Land Use Policy, illustrating the necessity of these resources. As discussed in Chapter 5, the County supports miles of high-quality, fishable waters. Fishing, along with other types of recreation, are driven largely by the unique opportunities that the waterbodies of Sublette County provide. Recreation, tourism, and associated economic considerations are discussed in Chapter 6.

Reservoirs and Lakes

In addition to the waterbodies mentioned above, Sublette County is home to numerous reservoirs and lakes. Reservoirs are typically utilized for surface water storage, flood control, hydroelectric power generation, recreation development, and range improvements. Big Sandy Reservoir, spanning the border between Sublette and Sweetwater Counties, is fed by the Big Sandy River. Big Sandy Dam, located below the reservoir in Sweetwater County, was built by the BOR and is operated by the Eden Valley Irrigation and Drainage District. Fremont lake, Wyoming's second largest natural lake and seventh deepest in the country, is a popular fishing and boating destination, and also provides drinking water to the town of Pinedale. Other notable lakes found in Sublette County include: Boulder, Burnt, Half Moon, Soda, Willow, the New Fork Lakes, and more than 1,000 Bridger Wilderness lakes. Many of which are fishing, boating, and camping destinations. Refer to Map 9 in Appendix B, which shows Sublette County's major waterbodies, irrigated lands, and associated infrastructure.

Riparian Areas and Wetlands

Riparian and wetland ecosystems are critical in maintaining water quality and provide crucial habitat for a variety of flora and fauna. Some specific functions of these ecosystems in western landscapes include

stream flow maintenance, channel shading, and erosion and sediment input reduction. These areas also help buffer against flood waters and function as filters for many types of runoff (Wyoming Water Development Commission Basin Planning Program 2010). While riparian ecosystems comprise less than 2% of western landscapes by area, they are incredibly valuable to recreation, fish and wildlife, water supply, and many other uses (BLM 2015a). Severe damage to riparian areas or wetlands typically leads to waterbody impairments caused by sediment or temperature exceedances or habitat alterations. The value of these ecosystems is recognized nationally through policies such as the 1989 "no-net loss" policy and incorporation into provisions of many acts such as the "Swampbuster provisions" of the 1985 Food Security Act. These areas are also protected under the Clean Water Act, specifically Section 404 which regulates the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States. including wetlands. Without these ecosystems, all the water resources found in Sublette County would suffer.

Floodplains

According to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), a floodplain is "any land area susceptible to being inundated by floodwaters from any source"(FEMA 2020). By this definition, several areas of Sublette County are within floodplains and are at risk of flooding based upon historic events. The County participates in the National Flood Insurance Program, has Flood Insurance Rate Maps, and is required to oversee development in mapped floodplains.

Water Law

The state of Wyoming has a rich history pertaining to water law, beginning even before its statehood when it was still the Wyoming Territory. Wyoming's first territorial legislature enacted laws pertaining to water rights, and the basis of these early laws are still used today (Squillace 1989). Wyoming water law is based on the doctrine of prior appropriation, as are most western states. Users with earlier rights are entitled to water during periods of limited supply, over those with later rights. The Wyoming State Engineer's Office[5] is the chief administrator of Wyoming waters and oversees appropriation, distribution, and application to beneficial uses of state water resources. In order for the Wyoming State Engineers Office to manage all the states waters, the state is divided into four water divisions; Sublette County is located within Division 4.

It is Sublette County's policy that the Wyoming Constitution and Wyoming statutes are the legal basis for all water use in the County, and all planning efforts need to reflect this reality. Under the state constitution all the water in the state is declared to be state property. Beneficial use is the basis, measure, and limit of the right to use water at all times. A water right is a right to use the water of the state when use has been acquired by the beneficial application of water under the laws of the state. With water being the property of the state, rights to its use are attached to the land for irrigation, other purposes, or objects which were acquired in accordance with the beneficial use. The state constitution also outlines preferred use rankings and lists them in the following order: Drinking water for both humans and livestock; water for municipal purposes; water for steam engines, general railway use, cooking, laundering, bathing, refrigerating (including ice manufacturing), steam and hot-water heating plants, and steam power plants; and water for industrial purposes (Wyoming Water Development Commisision and Wyoming State Engineer's Office 2004).

Established in 1975, Wyoming also has a Water Development Program administered by the Wyoming

[5] https://sites.google.com/a/wyo.gov/seo/

Water Development Office, which provides for the planning, selection, financing, construction, acquisition, and operations of projects. Water development projects have three levels, with planning performed in levels one and two and construction in level three. The Program is developed and recommended to the Legislature by the Wyoming Water Development Commission which is composed of ten members, appointed by the governor, who represent the State's four divisions and the Wind River Reservation (Wyoming Water Development Office 2021).

The Colorado River Compact

Over 20% of Wyoming is located within the northern most reaches of Upper Colorado River Basin. Wyoming and three other states, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah comprise the Upper Colorado River Basin, and collectively supply the majority of the water that makes its way into the Colorado River. As such, Wyoming has signed into both the 1922 Colorado River Compact, and the 1948 Upper Colorado River Compact (Carrico 2014). As previously mentioned, the Upper Green River Basin comprises the majority of Sublette County. The Green River itself, and many of its initial tributaries originate and flow through Sublette County. After leaving the County, the Green River goes on to become the largest tributary of the Colorado River. Given the fact that Sublette County encompasses the very beginnings of the Green River, the management surrounding it within the County plays a vital role in a much larger system.

Resource Management Objectives

1. Maintain an adequate supply of clean water as it is essential to the health of County residents and the continued economic growth.

Priorities

1. Support that all water rights desired by the federal government must be obtained through the state water appropriations system.
2. Support additional water storage facilities on federal and state lands in the County that assure future growth and protection of Wyoming's water rights pursuant to the Colorado River Compact.
3. Request that management and resource-use decisions by federal land management and regulatory agencies concerning the vegetative resources within the County reflect serious consideration of the proper optimization of the yield of water within the watersheds of the County.
4. Support proper management of federal and state watersheds that supply the majority of the agricultural, domestic, and industrial water use as it is critical in this water-short area.
5. Support agency actions that analyze impacts on facilities such as dams, reservoirs, delivery systems, monitoring facilities, etc., located on or downstream from land covered by any water related proposal.
6. Oppose movement toward nationalization or federal control of Wyoming's water resources or rights.
7. Protect privately held water rights from federal and/or state encroachment and/or coerced acquisition.

Water Quality

Resource Assessment

Water quality refers to a waters physical, chemical, radiological, and bacteriological properties (Wyoming Water Development Commission Basin Planning Program 2010). The use and enjoyment of a variety of natural resources is linked to water quality. As such, it is often a useful tool in assessing overall habitat conditions in the surrounding area. In addition, many beneficial uses of water resources are contingent on healthy watersheds, including drinking water, recreation, propagation of aquatic life, agricultural water supply, and industrial water supply.

The Clean Water Act

Under the Clean Water Act, states are required to monitor water pollution and report to the EPA biannually. Waters that do not meet water quality standards (referred to as impaired waters) are placed on the State 303(d) list. The state identifies which pollutant is causing the impairment and assigns a priority for developing a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL). A TMDL is the maximum amount of a given pollutant allowed to enter a waterbody, given that the waterbody still meets that pollutant's water quality standards. By developing a TMDL, pollution reduction targets can be determined. A 303(d) listed waterbody generally remains listed until the EPA approves the TMDL developed by the state.

The EPA requires that surface waters be placed into one of five categories in order to standardize water quality. The Little Sandy River is currently the only waterbody within Sublette County on the State 303(d) list and in need of a TMDL (i.e., classified as Category 5). A 17.7-mile section of the Little Sandy River was added to Wyoming's 303(d) list in 2012 due to excess sediment levels, likely caused by accelerated bank erosion from livestock and wildlife grazing and habitat/channel modifications (Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality 2018). Another waterbody in Sublette County (Reardon Draw) is classified under Category 3. Placement in Category 3 indicates that available data and/or information are either insufficient or inconclusive, and designated use support cannot be determined for any uses. Reardon Draw has historically contributed substantial amounts of sediment to the Green River and was placed on Wyoming's 303(d) list in 1998. Despite a 2000 Sublette County Conservation District Section 319 project to reduce Reardon Draw's sediment load to the Green River, water quality improvements have not been quantified. Reardon Draw was moved to Category 3 in 2006 (Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality 2018).

The remaining assessed waterbodies within the County are classified under Category 2. Placement in Category 2 indicates that at least one designated use is supported, while one or more other uses are either indeterminate or not assessed. Category 2 waterbodies are not on the State 303(d) list; therefore, a TMDL is not needed (Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality 2018).

WDEQ ensures compliance with the Clean Water Act. Detailed, up-to-date water quality information is available in their biannual Integrated 305(b) and 303(d) Reports[6]. Map 10 in Appendix B depicts Sublette County's assessed waterbodies.

As described above, Sublette County contains only one waterbody listed on the State 303(d) list. The lack of impaired waterbodies (with the exception of the Little Sandy River) does not signify the absence of water quality issues; however, it does indicate that the state has developed an EPA-approved TMDL

[6] http://deq.wyoming.gov/wqd/water-quality-assessment/resources/reports/

for *assessed* waterbodies that do not meet water quality standards.

Resource Management Objectives

1. Maintain the current surface water levels of water quality and quantity within the County.
2. Protect the County's groundwater quality and quantity as it is an issue of utmost importance.

Priorities

1. Support the requirement of baseline water quality sampling and cataloging of that data for all industrial water wells (including injection wells) drilled on federal and state lands. This information shall be shared with Sublette County.
2. Request that Sublette County be officially notified, as an interested party, of all voluntary remediation of contaminated sites on federal and state lands in the County.
3. Request that all oil and gas field development plans
    a. provide for water quality monitoring;
    b. directly involve Sublette County Commission and Sublette County Conservation District in developing monitoring protocol for water quality; and
    c. coordinate development with and provide findings to the County commission and the Sublette County Conservation District.
4. Support projects that improve water quality and increase quantity and dependability of the water supply.
5. Support agencies in the analysis of the effects on water quality, yields, and timing of those yields. Any action, or lack of action, or permitted use that results in a significant or long-term decrease in water quality or quantity will be opposed.

Wild and Scenic Rivers

Resource Assessment

Wild and Scenic Rivers (WSR) are designated under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to preserve selected rivers (and their immediate environments) which possess outstanding natural, cultural, or recreational values. While the Act strives to balance dam and other construction, designation of a river as part of the National WSR System does not prohibit all development or give the federal government control over private property. The USFWS[7] offers several resources, including a map of the entire National WSR System. Shoal Creek is designated as a WSR and a very small segment of this waterbody (less than 0.5 mi.) lies inside the northern boundary of Sublette County. Following the 2008 BLM Pinedale Resource Management plan, the East Fork WSR Unit is managed as suitable for inclusion in the National WSR System, which is a tentative classification (BLM 2008b).

Refer to Appendix B for Map 4 which illustrates the small segment of Shoal Creek and Map 3 which highlights the East Fork WSR Unit.

Resource Management Objectives

1. Sublette County supports Wild and Scenic River classifications and recommendations that are

[7] https://www.rivers.gov/index.php

appropriate, reflect the existing conditions and uses of bordering lands, and meet all the criteria for listing contained in enabling legislation.

Priorities

1. Oppose any further designation of waterbodies being classified under the National WSR System given the fact that only one very small portion of a waterway in Sublette County is currently suitable for designation pursuant to the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.
2. Request that the County be provided an opportunity to participate in the management of any river proposed or designated in the National WSR System.

Chapter 5: Fisheries and Wildlife

Fisheries

Resource Assessment

The majority of Sublette County falls within the Green River Drainage Basin and contains the headwaters of the Green River itself, high in the Wind River Range (Wyoming Water Development Commission Basin Planning Program 2010). A variety of smaller streams initiate within the Wind River Range and flow into numerous lakes on the eastern side of the County, eventually flowing into the New Fork River. The County is known for excellent trout fishing, with a variety of waterbodies to choose from, ranging from cold and clear alpine lakes and streams to larger reservoirs and lakes at lower elevations, which also offer ice fishing during colder months. Wyoming streams are ranked according to the number of pounds of trout per mile measured in the stream segment and Sublette County supports many miles of high rank trout streams. Table 5 shows mileage of streams that classify as blue, red, yellow, and green ribbons trout stream in Sublette County and Map 11 depicts trout streams in Sublette County that are classified in the top three ranks. These high-quality waters draw both locals and visitors alike to the area to fish, creating an important source of revenue for local economies. The County maintains no walk-in fishing areas, though public access to fishable waters is not a limiting factor, with numerous public access areas located along the Green River, New Fork River, and Duck Creek (Wyoming Game and Fish Department 2020a). Opportunities for fishing can also be found within the Bridger-Teton and Shoshone National Forests as well as the Bridger and Gros Ventre Wilderness areas.

Table 5 Trout stream classifications in Sublette County (Wyoming Game and Fish Department 2019a)

Trout Stream Classification	Miles
Blue Ribbon: (National importance) >600 pounds per mile	22
Red Ribbon: (Statewide importance) 300 to 600 pounds per mile	86
Yellow Ribbon: (Regional importance) 50 to 300 pounds per mile	594
Green Ribbon (Local importance) <50 pounds per mile	1,865

Resource Management Objectives

1. Recognizing that fisheries are an important component to local recreational enjoyment, the tourism industry, and overall ecological function, Sublette County supports agency efforts to ensure fisheries systems can sustain into the future for all relevant values.

Priorities

1. Encourage agency management that supports healthy, diverse fisheries through habitat improvement, water quality, and/or other beneficial projects.
2. Support, where possible, efforts to restore stream bank vegetation in order to shade water and lower water temperatures.
3. Encourage, where feasible, the replacement or modification of culverts or structures to provide fish or aquatic organism passage and connectivity in stream systems.

Threatened, Endangered, and Sensitive Species

Resource Assessment

Federally Listed Species

Activities undertaken within Sublette County have the potential to affect multiple federally listed species

which depend upon habitat located either within or adjacent to Sublette County. A summary of these species and their status is available in Table 6 (USFWS 2020b). Designated critical habitat for Canada lynx is present within Sublette County and is located primarily within mountainous areas managed by Bridger-Teton National Forest (Table 6 and Appendix B, Map 12).

Table 6 Federally listed species relevant to Sublette County

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	Critical Habitat within Sublette County
Canada lynx	*Lynx canadensis*	Threatened	Yes
Grizzly bear	*Ursus arctos horribilis*	Threatened	No
North American wolverine	*Gulo gulo luscus*	Proposed Threatened	No
Least tern	*Sterna antillarum*	Endangered	No
Piping plover	*Charadrius melodus*	Threatened	No
Whooping crane	*Grus americana*	Endangered	No
Yellow-billed cuckoo	*Coccyzus americanus*	Threatened	No
Bonytail chub	*Gila elegans*	Endangered	No
Colorado pikeminnow (squawfish)	*Ptychocheilus lucius*	Endangered	No
Humpback chub	*Gila cypha*	Endangered	No
Kendall Warm Springs dace	*Rhinichthys osculus thermalis*	Endangered	No
Pallid sturgeon	*Scaphirhynchus albus*	Endangered	No
Razorback sucker	*Xyrauchen texanus*	Endangered	No

Wyoming Special Status Species

Wyoming's updated State Wildlife Action Plan (Wyoming Game and Fish Department 2017b) identified threats and conservation strategies for 229 species. Within Sublette County, 205 vertebrates and invertebrate animals are categorized as Species of Greatest Conservation Need by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department (WGFD) (Wyoming Natural Diversity Database 2020d). This category adheres to congressional guidelines for State Wildlife Action Plans which also directs that Wyoming must provide "information on the distribution and abundance of species of wildlife, including low and declining populations as the state wildlife agency deems appropriate, that are indicative of the diversity and health of the state's wildlife."

One such species, the greater sage-grouse (*Centrocercus urophasianus*), is present within Sublette County and depends on sagebrush habitats year-round, serving as an umbrella species for other sagebrush-obligates who benefit when this species and their habitat is protected. Sublette County contains core areas, winter concentration areas, priority habitat management areas (PHMAs), and general habitat management areas (GHMAs) (Appendix B, Map 13). For potential projects located in core areas for greater sage-grouse, Executive Order 2019-3, *Greater Sage-grouse Core Area Protection*, provides management guidelines for greater sage-grouse throughout Wyoming and respective counties, and will be consulted when making land management decisions. Specific to local (county) governments, the Executive Order states:

> Counties are political subdivisions of the State and are statutorily granted enumerated powers to

be exercised to promote the general welfare of the public. For example, Wyoming statutes § 18-s-201(a) grants counties the authority to regulate and restrict land use and development in the unincorporated area of the County through zoning and comprehensive planning to limit impact to wildlife, such as Greater sage-grouse.
Per Wyoming Statute § 18-s-208(al a county involved in federal land planning and management is "deemed to have special expertise on all subject matters for which it has statutory responsibility, including but not limited to, all subject matters directly or indirectly related to the health, safety, welfare, custom, culture and socio-economic viability of a county." Counties regularly advocate for county interests related to wildlife management, state species, recreation, private property rights, water rights or leasehold rights as pursuant to Wyoming Statute § 9-4-218(a).

Under the 2019 Wyoming Greater Sage-Grouse Approved RMP Amendment, the BLM retained the designations of PHMAs and GHMAs. The management for PHMAs is “to open to oil and gas leasing, but with restrictions; to exclude or avoid disturbance to sage-grouse and their habitat; and to minimize impacts to PHMA where they cannot be avoided” (BLM 2019c). GHMAs are “where avoidance and minimization are applied flexibly, consistent with both local conditions and the State’s science-based objectives for species management” (BLM 2019c).

The Wyoming Natural Diversity Database also maintains an extensive list detailing special status species throughout Wyoming as identified by multiple agencies. The Wyoming Species of Concern List tracks species vulnerable to extirpation at a global or state level due to: (1) their rarity, (2) their inherent vulnerability, and (3) threats to that species. As of 2020, Sublette County contains 119 species of concern and 67 species of potential concern, which may appear secure currently, but are expected to be vulnerable to large-scale changes, warranting periodic assessment (Wyoming Natural Diversity Database 2020b). This analysis includes both vertebrate and invertebrate species. These lists are intended solely to be a reference for decision makers and the public, and not all species on this list require specific management considerations.

U.S. Forest Service Special Status Species

The USFS identifies sensitive species and species of local concern per respective national forests. There are 51 identified sensitive species within Sublette County as defined by the USFS for both the Bridger-Teton and Shoshone National Forests (Wyoming Natural Diversity Database 2020c). Such sensitive species are designated by respective national forests as those which may warrant special attention in order to avoid federal listing. No species of local concern have been designated by either national forest with lands located within Sublette County. Responsibilities of lands managed by the USFS and management guidelines for special status species can be found in the Forest Service Manual 2600, Chapter 2670 (USDA 2018).

Additionally, the Bridger-Teton National Forest and Shoshone National Forest identify management indicator species (MIS) that help indicate habitat suitability for other species with similar habitat needs. These species are used as planning tools to guide and monitor wildlife diversity on National Forest System lands (USFS 2015c). The latest Land and Resource Management Plan for the Bridger-Teton National Forest identifies six MIS (cutthroat trout, bighorn sheep, boreal toad, boreal chorus frog, pine marten and Brewer's sparrow) each corresponding to a specific habitat type (USFS 2015a). The 2015 revision of the Land Management Plan for the Shoshone National Forest identifies multiple trout species and three bird species (ruffed grouse, Brewer’s sparrow and red-breasted nuthatch) as MIS that need to be considered during management decisions for the forest (USFS 2015c).

Bureau of Land Management Sensitive Species

The BLM Wyoming State Office has established a list of sensitive species that warrant special attention within BLM lands in order to avoid driving a species towards federal listing under the Endangered Species Act (BLM 2010a). Within Sublette County, 32 BLM Sensitive Species are present (Wyoming Natural Diversity Database 2020a). A complete discussion of BLM responsibilities relating to special status species can be found in the BLM Manual 6840 (BLM 2008a).

Migratory Birds and other Protected Raptors

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act, as amended, made the taking, killing, or possessing of migratory birds unlawful. Executive Order 13186 *Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds* clarified the responsibilities of federal agencies regarding migratory bird conservation and directed federal agencies to evaluate the effects of federal actions on migratory birds with an emphasis on species of concern (United States 2001). The Executive Order also directed federal agencies to develop an MOU with the USFWS regarding their role with respect to the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act.

In December 2008, the USFS entered into a MOU with USFWS that further clarified the responsibility of the USFS to protect migratory birds (USDA and USDI 2008). In the 2008 MOU, the USFS agreed to consider the most up-to-date USFWS list of Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) when developing or amending land management plans, and to evaluate the effects of agency actions on migratory birds within the NEPA process, focusing first on species of management concern along with their priority habitat and key risk factors (USDA and USDI 2008). When negotiating the 2008 MOU both the USFWS and USFS focused on potential effects at the population level. Within Sublette County, ten migratory bird species that occur on the USFWS BCC list or warrant special attention are present and/or may be affected by activities undertaken within Sublette County (Table 7) (USFWS 2020a). USFWS has also compiled a list of nationwide standard conservation measures that promote the goal of minimizing impacts to all birds, including migratory birds, when planning projects that overlap avian habitat areas (USFWS 2016).

Table 7 Migratory birds with special status in Sublette County (USFWS 2020a)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status
Bald eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	Non-BCC Vulnerable*
Black rosy-finch	*Leucosticte atrata*	BCC Rangewide (CON)**
Cassin's finch	*Carpodacus cassinii*	BCC Rangewide (CON)
Golden eagle	*Aquila chrysaetos*	Non-BCC Vulnerable
Lesser yellowlegs	*Tringa flavipes*	BCC Rangewide (CON)
Long-billed curlew	*Numenius americanus*	BCC Rangewide (CON)
Marbled godwit	*Limosa fedoa*	BCC Rangewide (CON)
Olive-sided flycatcher	*Contopus cooperi*	BCC Rangewide (CON)
Rufous hummingbird	*Selasphorus rufus*	BCC Rangewide (CON)
Willet	*Tringa semipalmata*	BCC Rangewide (CON)

* Non-BCC – Vulnerable birds are not BCC species in the project area, but birds that appear on the list either because of the Bald and Eagle Protection Act requirements (for eagles) or (for non-eagles) potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities (e.g. offshore energy development or longline fishing).

** BCC Rangewide birds are BCC that are of concern throughout their range anywhere within the USA (including Hawaii, the Pacific Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands).

As both bald eagles and golden eagles are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, and because they are particularly sensitive to disturbance during the breeding season, those species are afforded further protection. The USFWS recommends seasonal and spatial buffers for raptors, as well as recommended steps for addressing eagles in project planning (USFWS 2013).

Resource Management Objectives

1. Sublette County recognizes the diversity of its wildlife populations, including threatened, endangered, and sensitive species which are part of the uniqueness of the County. The County encourages land managers to balance current and existing land uses with species management.
2. Sublette County requests recovery planning efforts for sensitive, threatened, and endangered species to evaluate, mitigate, and support Sublette County's custom and culture and economic viability.

Priorities

1. During environmental analysis, consider impacts of proposed critical habitat designations, including a detailed analysis of local economic and social impacts of such designations on the local community.
2. Request the exclusion of critical habitat designations where analysis indicates economic impacts or socioeconomic impacts will be substantial
3. Oppose the introduction or reintroduction of threatened or endangered species into the County unless the County is involved in the effort as a CA and the County is satisfied with the analysis and mitigation measures.
4. Support differentiation between special status species and those formally listed pursuant to the Endangered Species Act because special status species do not require the same levels of protection during federal land planning efforts.
5. Support prompt delisting of species from the Endangered Species Act once population goals in recovery plans have been reached.
6. Support alternatives to listing under the Endangered Species Act, including conservation plans, initiatives, or agreements to address threats to species and their habitats.
7. Encourage that all decisions to list species under the Endangered Species Act species shall be based on quantifiable monitoring data that proves the threat to the species supports listing.

Wildlife

Resource Assessment

General Wildlife

Wyoming is known for its abundance of wildlife that roam the open spaces characteristic of the West, and Sublette County is no different. With a plethora of open lands and a variety of intact, native habitat, wildlife of Sublette County has been maintained at healthy levels throughout history, a trend that represents the health of the landscape at larger scales. The presence of wildlife throughout the County provides the basis for industries such as outdoor recreation, management, hunting, and fishing, all of which contribute to the local economy and enhance the quality of life for those who live within Sublette

County. Despite these positive patterns, challenges for wildlife management and conservation exist; WGFD has identified five main threats facing wildlife in the area including rural subdivision and development, energy development, invasive species, climate change, and the disruption of historic disturbance regimes (Wyoming Game and Fish Department 2017b). Being conscious of these challenges helps to facilitate the continued conservation of this important natural resource which distinguishes the County as a place where communities live intertwined with the land.

Big Game and Trophy Game

Sublette County offers world class hunting opportunities. With vast tracts of public land and high-quality habitat, the area has long been known to provide ample numbers of big game, and healthy populations of small game species and game bird species are also present. Big game species present within the County include antelope, mule deer, white-tailed deer, bighorn sheep, moose, Rocky Mountain goat, and elk (Wyoming Game and Fish Department 2020c). Species designated as trophy game include black bear, mountain lion, grizzly bear, and gray wolf, where these specific designations exist. Bridger-Teton National Forest offers some of the largest areas for hunting, though opportunities exist throughout the County. Available habitat acreages for big game within Sublette County have been compiled within Table 8 and are displayed in maps in Appendix B. See Map 14 (Bighorn Sheep), Map 15 (Elk), Map 16 (Mule Deer), Map 17 (Pronghorn), and Map 18 (Moose). Wild bison migrating in and out of Yellowstone National Park also provide a unique hunting opportunity when present. Wilderness areas within the national forest also offer premier hunting opportunities for those willing to reach these more remote areas. Upland game bird, migratory game bird, and small game hunting is also productive throughout the County. Furbearers such as muskrat, marten, and weasel offer trapping opportunities throughout Sublette County.

Table 8 Big game habitat acreage in Sublette County (Wyoming Game and Fish Department 2020c)

Species	Habitat Type	Acres
Bighorn sheep	Crucial Winter	569
	Crucial Winter/Yearlong	7,308
	Spring/Summer/Fall	1,059,705
	Winter	4,199
	Winter/Yearlong	6,831
	Yearlong	6,985
	Total	**1,085,596**
Elk	Crucial Winter	347,914
	Crucial Winter/Yearlong	291,203
	General	1,070,270
	Spring/Summer/Fall	1,000,828
	Winter	236,856
	Winter/Yearlong	209,070
	Total	**3,156,142**
Mule deer	Crucial Winter	430,244
	Crucial Winter/Yearlong	102,927
	Spring/Summer/Fall	1,755,387
	Winter	136,944
	Winter/Yearlong	149,154
	Total	**2,574,657**
Pronghorn	Crucial Winter/Yearlong	578,042
	Spring/Summer/Fall	1,387,058
	Winter/Yearlong	119,392
	Total	**2,084,491**
Moose	Unclassified	260,743
	Crucial Winter/Yearlong	474,239
	General	913,674
	Spring/Summer/Fall	1,227,476
	Winter	73,594
	Winter/Yearlong	197,754
	Yearlong	6,809
	Total	**3,154,290**

Migration Corridors

Wyoming's ungulate migration corridors and stopover areas are vital to maintaining big game populations. WGFD issued a Ungulate Migration Corridor Strategy (Wyoming Game and Fish Department 2019b), which outlines the goals and objectives for managing ungulate migration. The strategy ultimately guides the WGFD to: (1) update the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission's mitigation policy; (2) designate ungulate migration corridors; (3) conduct risk assessments, research, and

proactive actions to conserve migration corridors; and (4) provide input on federal surface projects and planning efforts. Sublette County contains high use mule deer migration corridors in addition to buffering corridors of medium use (Appendix B, Map 19).

Resource Management Objectives

1. Sublette County supports responsible wildlife habitat preservation, development, and management.

Priorities

1. Encourage wildlife management efforts shall reduce predation of sensitive species, increase hunting and fishing opportunities within appropriate carrying capacities, decrease game damage conflicts, and generally balance wildlife numbers with other factions representing the custom and culture and multiple use values of the County.
2. Encourage federal agencies to fully quantify and adopt measures to effectively mitigate impacts to wildlife populations as a result of energy development.
3. Encourage federal and state land management agencies to allow the continuation of the state's elk feed ground program on federal and state lands, as well as approve the implementation of the recommendations of the Wyoming Brucellosis Coordination Team that pertain to federal and state lands in order to reduce brucellosis in wildlife populations and to reduce the risk of transmitting the disease to cattle herds.
4. Support the goal of eliminating brucellosis in the Sublette County elk population as a means to reduce and/or eliminate Brucellosis in the livestock population in the County.
5. Encourage land management agencies to consider wildlife use in the context of healthy range standards.
6. Sublette County supports Executive Order 20070817 *Facilitation of Hunting Heritage and Wildlife Conservation* and the provisions requiring federal agencies to
    a. evaluate the effect of agency actions on trends in hunting participation and, where appropriate, to address declining trends and implement actions that expand and enhance hunting opportunities for the public;
    b. consider the economic and recreational values of hunting in agency actions;
    c. manage wildlife habitats on public lands in a manner that expands and enhances hunting opportunities, including through the use of hunting in wildlife management planning; and
    d. work collaboratively with state governments to manage and conserve game species and their habitats in a manner that respects private property rights and state management authority over wildlife resources.

Predator Control

Resource Assessment

As defined in Wyoming Statute 23-1-101, predatory animals include: coyote, jackrabbit, porcupine, raccoon, red fox, skunk, and stray cats. If gray wolves are ever removed from the list of experimental nonessential population, endangered species, or threatened species in Wyoming as provided by

Wyoming Statute 23-1-108, the gray wolf would also be classified as a predatory animal in areas where the state of Wyoming has jurisdiction for wildlife management, but not where the gray wolf is designated a trophy game animal or repealed by specified laws. Predacious birds in Wyoming include the English sparrow and starling. Further details regarding predatory animal regulations for the State of Wyoming and the gray wolf, along with county responsibilities is present within Wyoming Statute Title 23 (Wyoming Game and Fish Department 2017a).

Sublette County maintains a Predator Management Board comprised of elected members of the livestock industry that is tasked with overseeing a program managing designated predators on private land within the County and receives both state and county funding for its operations (Sublette County Predator Management Board 2018). The board assists with livestock depredation cases and preventative control programs for predatory animals and predacious birds.

Resource Management Objectives

1. Sublette County supports the control of predatory animals to reduce property damage and to protect wildlife, the agriculture community, and the local economy.

Priorities

1. Support efforts by the Wyoming Department of Agriculture, WGFD, and other wildlife management agencies to reduce predation on domestic livestock and wildlife. Sublette County supports private property owner rights to protect their property and livestock from predation
2. Oppose imposition of land use restrictions on federal lands for the purpose of protecting species classified as predators under state statute.
3. Support predator control strategies that consider the best available science, economic considerations, pragmatic logistics of the livestock industry, landowners, and wildlife objectives. In carrying out predator management activities, encourage federal and state land managers to
    a. allow currently recognized methods of predator control, including aerial gunning of predators, as viable options for predator control on federal and state lands in the County;
    b. rely upon the USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, WGFD and Sublette County Predator Management Board to provide the expertise and conduct predator control on public lands, to determine livestock losses, and to determine methodology for animal damage management;
    c. conduct, as needed, non-predator animal damage management, such as controlling small mammal populations, and necessary environmental analysis and disclosure on federal and state lands;
    d. coordinate with other federal and state agencies to improve effectiveness of control program activities conducted on federal and state lands; and
    e. use an integrated approach to the prevention of animal damage and management of animal damage control programs. Consider a full range of methods, including physical barriers, repellents, habitat manipulation, biological controls, silvicultural methods (for example, fertilizing to improve soil fertility), pesticides, and hunting and trapping. Use licensed hunting, fishing, and trapping as a control technique where practicable.

Wild Horses and Burros

Resource Assessment

Fossil history clearly documents that equid species developed in North America along with grasslands during the Eocene Epoch. Thousands of complete, fossilized skeletons of the first equid, Eohippus, along with subsequent species, have been found in North America, primarily in the Wind River basin of Wyoming (USFS 2021b). In the late Pleistocene (approximately 10,000 years ago), extinction events wiped out most of the large mammals in the Americas, including all equid species (USFS 2021b). At the end of the 15th century, the exploration of the Spanish brought horses back to the Americas. Most wild/feral horses and burros living today are descendants of animals that were released or escaped from Spanish explorers, ranchers, miners, the United States Cavalry and Native Americans (USFS 2021b).

In 1971, Congress enacted the Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act (Public Law 92-195), which guides the management, protection and control of wild horses and burros on federal lands managed by the USFS and BLM. Herd Management Areas (HMAs) were established in ten Western states based on the existing populations during the passing of the Act in 1971. This Act also mandates that wild/feral horses and burros are managed in a thriving ecological balance with the land and as part of the natural landscape (USFS 2021b).

To ensure wild/feral horse and burro populations remain in good condition and that federal lands are protected from degradation, the growth of wild/feral horse and burro herds must be actively managed. Wild/feral horses and burros have few natural predators and, if not managed, can increase herd populations at a rate of up to 20% annually, doubling herd size in 4 to 5 years (BLM 2021b). Population control is necessary to protect fragile ecosystems, balance shared use of resources by wildlife, and maintain herd health and protect herds from starvation. Herd growth is managed through the application of fertility measures, such as birth control, and through periodic removals of excess animals and the placement of those animals into private care through adoptions.

Several additional acts and amendments have provided further guidance on the management of wild/feral horse and burros, including the Public Rangeland Improvement Act of 1978, which called for the inventory and management of populations at appropriate management levels within each HMA (Danvir 2018). Sublette County contains the northernmost portion of the Little Colorado HMA (Appendix B, Map 20). This HMA is known primarily for darker colored horses that graze upon available grass species within the sagebrush-dominated landscape. As of 2019, the HMA was estimated to have 424 wild horses in excess of the established appropriate management levels (BLM 2019b). Along with multiple other HMAs, the BLM is in the process of preparing an environmental assessment regarding a multi-year gather plan for five HMAs with the goal of sustaining healthy wild horses on productive and healthy range through a combination of gathering and population growth suppression tools (BLM 2019a).

Resource Management Objectives

1. Sublette County encourages aggressive wild horse and burro management that will not adversely impact rangeland resources, livestock or grazing, wildlife habitat or resources, soil resources, or other varied land uses.

Priorities

1. Oppose the introduction or reintroduction of wild/feral horses or burros on federal and state

lands within the County.

2. Support herd management plans that prevent habitat degradation and native wildlife displacement, using all available agency tools.
3. Oppose any establishment, enlargement or expansion of wild/feral horse and burro HMAs and Herd Areas and be involved in discussions regarding any proposed enlargement or expansion of such boundaries or areas.
4. Encourage public education programs that inform the public at large about domestic livestock, wild/feral horse and burros, and wildlife management needs and balancing the impacts and the needs to maintain healthy ecosystems.

Aquatic Invasive Species

Resource Assessment

Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS) pose a significant threat to waterways throughout Sublette County given their ability to disrupt natural ecological processes within the ecosystem they invade. Threats associated with AIS include extirpation of native fishes, infrastructure damage, and widespread ecological degradation (USFWS 2012). Given Wyoming's location near the headwaters of many waterways, potential impacts of established AIS could be catastrophic, affecting much of the nation downstream. WGFD prepared a Wyoming AIS Plan in 2010 that outlines management objectives, priorities, and implementation to prevent and treat the issue of AIS (Wyoming Game and Fish Department 2010). The AIS plan also assigns a priority class to each AIS (1–4). As of 2019, 5 of 13 classified AIS were present in Wyoming: New Zealand mudsnail, Asian clam, rusty crayfish, brook stickleback, and curly pondweed. As of 2020, WGFD had not detected any AIS within Sublette County, though there have been detections in other nearby counties in Wyoming and surrounding states (Wyoming Game and Fish Department 2020b). The state of Wyoming has regulations[8] in place to minimize the spread of AIS and associated negative impacts to wildlife, infrastructure, water supply, recreation, agriculture, and other commercial activities throughout Wyoming and adjacent states.

Resource Management Objectives

1. Sublette County supports aggressive prevention and management measures of AIS on all waters in the County.

Priorities

1. Support cooperative efforts with federal, state, and private land managers to enhance cooperative AIS management efforts county-wide.

[8] https://wgfd.wyo.gov/Fishing-and-Boating/Aquatic-Invasive-Species-Prevention/AIS-Boating-Information

Chapter 6: Economics and Society

Economic Considerations

Resource Assessment

Socioeconomics

Federal and state lands and their amenities can be considered an economic asset, contributing to economic growth by supporting renewable and non-renewable industries and creating a setting that attracts and retains people and businesses. Long-term, steady growth of population, employment and income is generally an indication of a stable, prosperous economy. From 1970 to 2018, Sublette County's population grew by 162%, from 3,744 to 9,813 people. The majority of population growth from 2000 to 2019 was due to in-migration (59%) rather than natural change from births and deaths. It is often helpful to try and understand what is driving the trend of in-migration, such as whether people are moving to the area for jobs, quality of life, or both.

Understanding which industries are responsible for most jobs and which sectors are growing or declining is key to grasping the type of economy that exists and how it has changed over time. Employment numbers in Sublette County between 1970 and 2018 showed a 230% increase in full and part time jobs. Specifically, the service industry showed the greatest increase in employment from 1970 to 2000 at 115%. Since 2000, the service industry and non-service industry have alternated each year in contributing the highest employment numbers in the County. The service industry contributed the most jobs in Sublette County in 2018 at 41.9% and could likely continue providing the most job based on nationwide trends. Retail trade, real estate and rentals, and accommodation and foods services contributed to the most jobs within the service industry.

Despite the fact that the service industry collectively contributed to the highest employment in 2018, government jobs and mining and construction jobs in the non-service industry individually contributed the highest employment numbers that year. In 2018, Sublette County had 16.3% of employment sources coming from the government sector. Government employment within Sublette County has been a consistent and steadily increasing source, with total employment from 1970 to 2000 growing by 90%. This is reflective of the amount of federal and state lands present within the County. Government employment is typically more stable during recession years and has provided a source of stability to the local economy.

Conversely, the non-service industry has seen some instability over the past 50 years. While employment in this industry grew by 74% from 1970 to 2000, it also saw a large increase (nearly 2,000 jobs at its highest) from 1984 to 1986 and subsequent decrease (approximately 1,200 jobs) in 1987. The construction industry appears to be responsible for this trend during the 1980's. The mining industry has seen several moderate swings in employment since that time as well. Despite these instable trends, construction and mining jobs continue to provide some of the highest employment numbers in Sublette County since 2000.

Like population and employment, income has displayed similar trends of growth. From 1970 to 2018, personal income in Sublette County grew by 361% compared to 222% for the United States. From 1970 to 2018, labor earnings grew by 218% from $86.2 million to $274.4 million (in real terms). In addition, non-labor income increased significantly, 854%, in the same time frame. While personal income, including labor and non-labor income, has grown in Sublette County over the past 50 years, it is also

important to consider average earnings per job in order have a better understanding of the quality of local employment. From 1970 to 2018, average earnings per job grew by 17% from $45,597 to $53,221 (in real terms). While these numbers have fluctuated since 2000, the County's average earnings per job ($58,696) were 19% higher than Wyoming's ($49,188) and 12% higher than the United States ($52,330) (Sublette County Board of County Commissioners 2015). Higher average earning per job may indicate relatively more high-wage occupations when also considering the local cost of living.

To summarize, population, employment and income have grown in Sublette County over the last 50 years indicating steady economic growth. Despite this, it is important to consider the components of the economy to predict how it may change in the future. Dramatic increases in non-income labor, in particular investment income and age-related transfer payments, are often associated with influxes of retirees and second-home buyers. Because retirees are not tied to a place for work, they are relatively mobile and able to choose where they live based on non-employment type factors. Counties with federal and state lands and associated recreation and visual amenities can help attract and retain retirees. While retirees do support economic growth in an area, the presence of retirees and people with investment income can distort the image that high income figures depict.

Additionally, growth in employment related to service occupations can be characteristic of growth associated with recreation and tourism. Services that support these industries often pay relatively low wages and many jobs are seasonal and/or part time. Increases in low wage and part-time/seasonal jobs can lead to income stratification even as overall population, employment, and income trends indicate economic growth. Non-service industries related to mining (including fluid minerals) and construction tend towards more temporary and seasonal forms of employment, but with higher wages. In addition, both the service and non-service industries can result in influxes of temporary populations to support the cyclic fluctuations or boom-and-bust cycles that occur with tourist visitation or building and mining booms. Populations that are employed in these types of industries are also typically minority populations and can fall within lower income brackets. Unless stated otherwise, all socioeconomic data presented in the above section is from the socioeconomics report for Sublette County included in Appendix D.

Environmental Justice

When making county-wide project decisions, disproportionate effects to minority and low-income populations could occur and can be prevalent in areas with high income stratification. These impacts could potentially be either adverse or beneficial, depending on the specific project setting and the specific actions being implemented. Executive Order 12898 *Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations* directs federal agencies to identify and address the disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of their actions on minority and low-income populations, to the greatest extent practicable and permitted by law. The order also directs each agency to develop a strategy for implementing environmental justice. The order is also intended to promote nondiscrimination in federal programs that affect human health and the environment, as well as provide minority and low-income communities access to public information and public participation.

Defining Industries Reliant on Public Land

Location quotients can be used to help identify defining industries in Sublette County's economy. Defining industries are important because they play a significant role in a region's growth over time. A

large location quotient is an indication of a defining industry that is specialized within the County's economy. A location quotient is often considered large when its value is 1.25 or greater and the industry accounts for at least 0.2% of total employment. The mining and fossil fuels industry was identified as the industry that played the most significant role in the County with a location quotient ranging from 33 to 62 from 2001 to 2013 (Sublette County Board of County Commissioners 2015). After mining and fossil fuels, the agriculture, construction, utilities and accommodation and food service industries are also considered to have been defining industries during the same timeframe based on their location quotients (Sublette County Board of County Commissioners 2015).

Three of these defining industries characterize Sublette County's economy while also being reliant on public lands: the agriculture, accommodation and food service, and the mining and fossil fuels industries. These industries are directly or indirectly dependent on federal and state lands thus changes in public land policy and management can have large impacts on the entire County. While the agriculture and accommodation and food service industries accounted for relatively smaller portions of total employment in the last 20 years, these industries have been steady and will likely continue contributing to the economy at similar rates (U.S. Department of Commerce 2019). Whereas the mining and fossil fuel industry has had greater variability with significant changes in employment year to year but contributed significantly to total employment from 2001 to 2018 (U.S. Department of Commerce 2019). Figure 4 displays the trends of employment in three defining industries that rely on public land in Sublette County from 2001 to 2018.

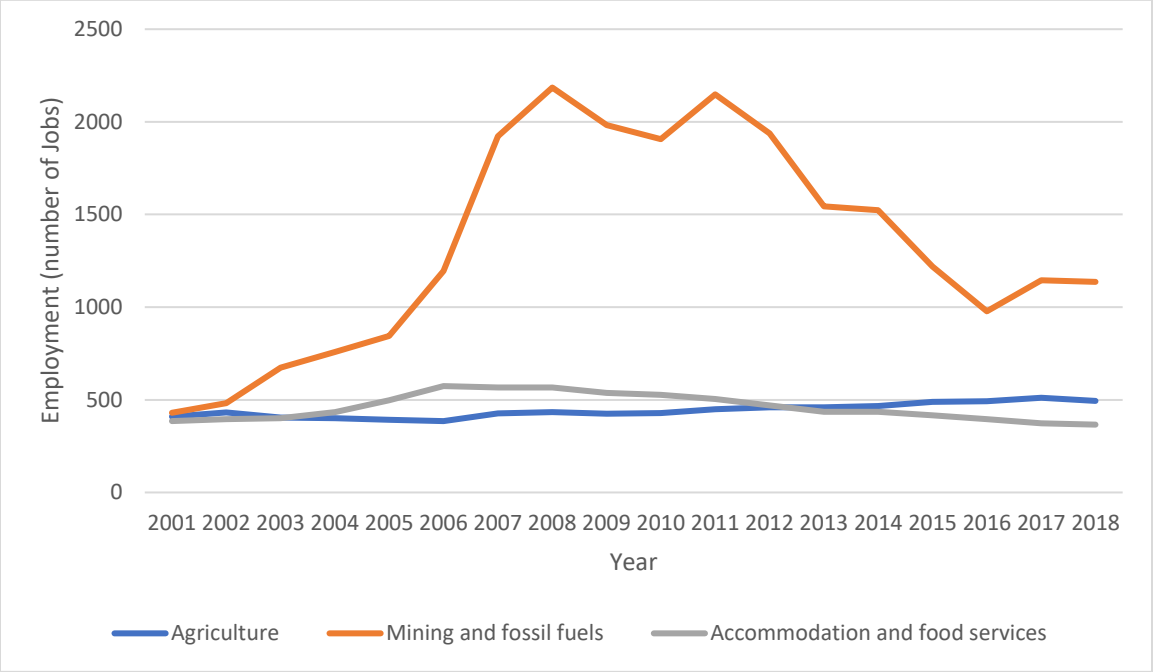

Figure 4 Employment by defining industry within Sublette County (2001-2018) (U.S. Department of Commerce 2019)

Mining and Fossil Fuels

As a major energy resource producer, the state of Wyoming is significantly affected by the fluctuations in the national energy market, and the historic cycles of boom and bust in the oil/gas/coal industries are familiar to Wyoming residents. Similarly, employment in the oil and gas industries has had great variability over the past 20 years with significant changes seen year to year (Figure 5). The mining

industry supported 21% (1,571 jobs) of total employment with labor earnings of $179.0 million (38%) in Sublette County during 2013. Oil and gas extraction have contributed the highest number of jobs in the Sublette County's mining and fossil fuels industry for the past 20 years. See Figure 5 to view employment trends in sectors of the mining and fossil fuels industry from 1998 to 2018 in Sublette County.

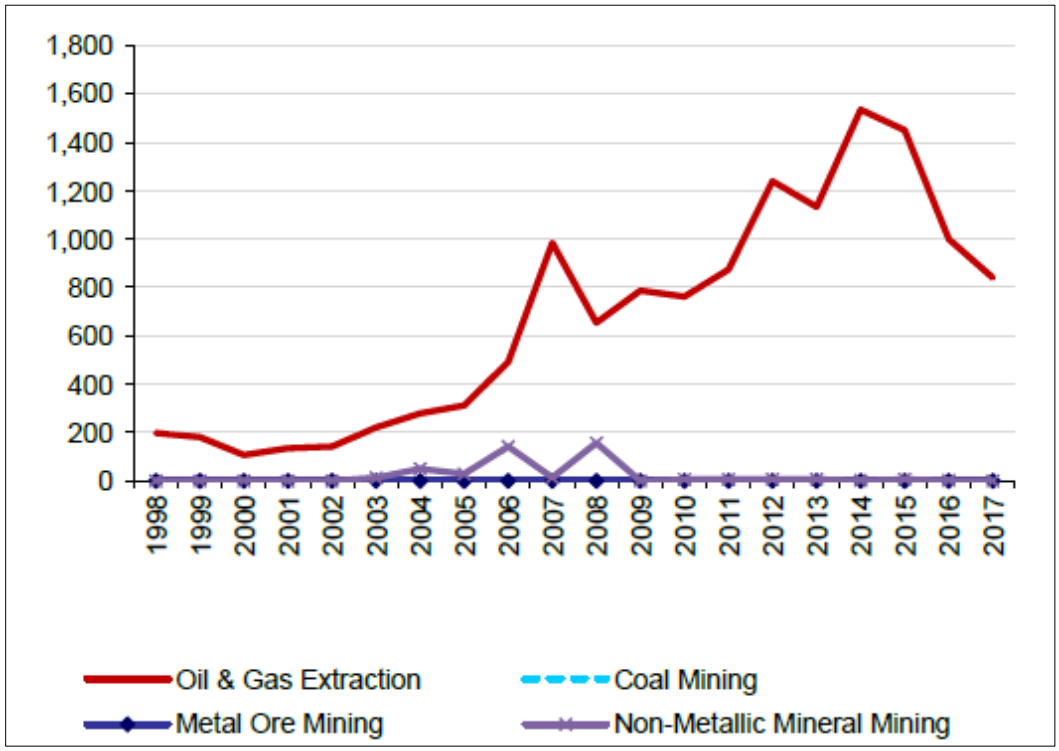

Figure 5 Jobs in the Mining and Fossil Fuels industry in Sublette County (Headwaters Economics 2020)

Despite these fluctuations, the mining and fossil fuels industry in extremely vital for Sublette County's economy. The industry, including the associated industrial property, had an assessed valuation of $3.3 billion in 2014 (based on 2013 production) which represented 96% of the total assessed valuation for the County that year. Based on a county levy of 59.1 mills, the industry generated $193.3 million in property tax revenue in 2014. Of this revenue total, 75% went to K-12 schools, 20% went to local county government ($39.2 million), and 4% went to county special districts ($8.4 million).

Agriculture

Since the mid-1800s, the vast open rangelands of Wyoming have been pivotal for livestock production within the state and across the United States. A surplus of cattle in other regions combined with the completion of the transcontinental railroad helped to make the cattle business possible in Wyoming. Cattlemen discovered that their stock could graze year-round on sparse but nutritious prairie grasses that cured on the stem in the dry climate. Though initially not conducive to farming, irrigation techniques progressed, and the County's climate became suitable for a variety of crops, and lowlands, usually along waterways, were turned into cropland.

Currently, agriculture provides a consistent economic base for local economies including county revenues to provide public services. In 2017, there were 402 agricultural operations in Sublette County.

That year, the County ranked 12th out of 23 counties in Wyoming in terms of cattle and calf inventory and 6th in forage (hay and haylage, grass silage, and green chop). The market value of agricultural products sold in the County were over $47 million (USDA 2017b). In 2019, irrigated land and non-irrigated agricultural land valuations totaled $11.7 million (Wyoming Department of Revenue 2019). In addition to jobs and revenue, agriculture provides important natural resource services such as open space. Open space offers landscapes, lifestyles, and wildlife habitat that can have immeasurable value to both residents and visitors. Open space is particularly important because it determines the character of the landscapes surrounding a community.

Accommodation and Food Services

The accommodation and food service industries are also economically important to Sublette County. In 2007, visitors spent $45.4 million while in Sublette County and generated 490 direct jobs. During the following decade, spending decreased to $41.2 million and generated 340 jobs. This represents 5.3% of total employment in the County. The tax revenue associated with the County's travel industry is estimated to be $1.8 million going to state and local governments (Wyoming Office of Tourism 2018). Nearby national forests and national parks experience seasonal surges in tourism. The economic linkages between these recreation areas and their surrounding communities have become increasingly important in recent years. USFS and National Park Service (NPS) lands contribute to the economies of surrounding communities by attracting recreation visitors who, as part of their trip, spend money in communities on the periphery. The number of visitors to Bridger-Teton National Forest was over 2.1 million in 2018 compared to 1.6 in 2013 and 2.2 million in 2008 (USFS 2018). Most recreation and tourism opportunities occur on public land but draw on County resources and infrastructure to provide support for that experience. Since public land is not taxed, the County relies on programs like the "Payments in lieu of Taxes" (PILT) program to provide infrastructure, and public services. For the 2020 fiscal year, Sublette County received $968,125 from the PILT program (DOI 2020).

Resource Management Objectives

1. Sublette County supports efforts to maintain or improve the overall economic base of the County through the judicious use and enjoyment of federal and state lands in the County.
2. Economic diversity and long-term stability are beneficial to the welfare of county residents.

Priorities

1. Encourage federal and state agencies to evaluate, mitigate, and minimize impacts to custom and culture and the economic stability of the County when considering any proposed changes in land use. Sublette County may be forced to appeal or seek other relief if federal and state agencies do not carefully consider economic impacts in land management decisions.
2. Request that federal land management agencies notify Sublette County of any actions or regulations that affect the economic base of the County. Sublette County will review and comment on proposed actions significant to the economic base of the County. When a negative impact of a proposed action is unavoidable, request that provisions should be made to mitigation or compensation for those impacts.
3. Encourage federal land management agencies to work in tandem with Sublette County to accurately provide socioeconomic impact analysis and mitigation recommendations to both the agencies overseeing the development as well as county government officials. Agencies

overseeing the development should make every reasonable attempt to implement the socioeconomic impact mitigation recommendations while working with local government officials.

4. Recommend that socioeconomic monitoring and analysis be performed by experts familiar with the area's unique history, culture, economy, and resources. It is Sublette County's policy that such monitoring and analysis be paid for by the industry creating the impact, and that this requirement be understood by all involved, early in the process.
5. Recommend federal and state agencies to entertain and evaluate opportunities for free trade and enterprise based on their merits and impacts to federal and state lands. While economics should not always be the driving factor in decision-making, it must be part of the analysis of interests considered.
6. Support the oil and gas industry and workers in the responsible management of these resources. Support the reclamation and restoration of former industrial and developed sites on federal and state lands.
7. Explore ways of retaining existing businesses, farms, and ranches as part of a diverse economy.
8. Encourage education on conservation easements and other private property tools that could help farmers and ranchers retain their land.
9. Support stakeholders in the pursuit of utilizing agriculture byproducts.
10. Encourage any development that will require the employment of more than 250 workers for a period of more than 90 days to incorporate mitigation by compensation for impacts on community services and housing.
11. Request that man camps be located, as much as possible, within the fields of industrial development on federal lands within the County in order to reduce impacts to local communities. If not on federal or state land, encourage bussing of employees to and from man camps located on private property.
12. Request that the analysis of proposed major federal actions must include consideration of the following socioeconomic factors:
    a. Employment projections by major sector
    b. Economic bases and economic trends of the local economy Family and per capita income
    c. Purchasing power of earnings within the area of site influence
    d. Short- and long-term fluctuations in resource consumption and resource availability Employment dislocation and skill obsolescence
    e. Diversity of economy
    f. Estimates of basic versus non-basic employment
    g. Unemployment rates
    h. Population, optionally including demographics and projections

i. Housing, including quantitative evaluations of the number of units in the area and discussion of vacancy rates, costs, and rental rates of the units

j. Transportation

k. Governmental facilities

l. Sewer and water distribution and treatment facilities

m. Solid waste collection and disposal services

n. Health and medical care facilities and services

o. Human service facilities

p. Recreational facilities

q. Schools

r. Mental Health services

s. Problems due to the transition from temporary, construction employees to operating workforces

t. Fiscal analysis over the projection period for all local governments, including revenue structure, expenditure levels, mill levies, services provided through public financing, and the problems in providing public services

u. Estimate of sales and use taxes and ad valorem taxes generated by the proposed activity

v. Impact controls and mitigating measures proposed by the applicant to alleviate adverse social and economic impacts associated with construction and operation of the proposed industrial facility

Law Enforcement

Resource Assessment

The Supremacy Clause in Article VI of the United States Constitution establishes that the Constitution and all federal laws are the "supreme law of the land" and take priority over any conflicting state laws however, those laws that are not held by the federal government are retained by the states. Under the authority of the Wyoming State Constitution, the sheriff has jurisdiction to protect the health, safety, and general welfare of its citizenry. The federal government retains authority over federal lands pursuant to Article I Section 8 and Article IV Section 3 of the United States Constitution. Aside from lands reserved for exclusive federal jurisdiction (i.e., Yellowstone National Park), the State of Wyoming retains its state jurisdiction on those federal lands. The authority to enforce violations and crimes affecting people or private property where there is no federal nexus generally remains with the State.

FLPMA provides a means for federal agencies to work with local law enforcement authorities to assure that law enforcement protections have no gaps (43 USC § 1733). In addition, Sublette County has a Homeland Security Coordinator on staff to assist with the coordination of local and state resources and liaison for federal resource needs. The search and rescue program for Sublette County is conducted through the Sublette County Sheriff's Department even though search and rescue operations are often located on public lands. Communication equipment, radio towers and other facilities on public lands are vital to law enforcement activities and safety and welfare of the public.

Resource Management Objectives

1. It is Sublette County's policy to provide protection to the public and their property through cooperation with other law enforcement agencies.

Priorities

1. Encourage that all federal law enforcement activities be fully coordinated with the Sublette County Sheriff's Office.
2. Maximize the use of a cooperative law enforcement program to improve protection of persons and their property when visiting federal and state lands, and to utilize the opportunity to cooperate with land management agencies in carrying out their specific responsibilities related to the land management.
3. Request federal and state land management agencies to make available sites for the strategic location of communications towers to aid in law enforcement activities.
4. Encourage search and rescue efforts on federal and state lands be closely coordinated between the local search and rescue organization, Sublette County Sheriff's Office, and federal and state land managers and other agencies. These efforts will be outlined through mutual aid and assistance agreements as much as possible and facilitated by access.

Chapter 7: Agriculture

Livestock and Grazing

Resource Assessment

Livestock and grazing are of large economic and cultural significance in Sublette County. Ranching first started in the 1870s and increased with the completion of the transcontinental railroad during the early 1900's that allowed cattle to be shipped to eastern markets (Noble 2014b). With the passage of the Taylor Grazing Act in 1934, millions of public land acres across the West were transferred to the control of the DOI in attempt to end conflicts between ranchers and improve rangeland health (BLM 2021a). As appreciation of public lands grew over the next 40 years and expectations of their management changed, multiple federal acts (e.g. NEPA, Endangered Species Act, FLPMA and the Multiple Use Sustained Yield Act of 1960) were passed putting additional regulations on BLM and USFS livestock grazing programs throughout the West (BLM 2021a).

Cattle operations are the most common form of livestock operations in Sublette County, with 164 farms dedicated to cow-calf operations and 138 farms dedicated to beef cow operations in 2017 (USDA 2017a). These operations utilize privately, federally, locally, and state-owned rangelands for cattle grazing. The Wyoming Department of Revenue defines rangeland as "any land, which is used for livestock production, and cannot or has not been cultivated, by mechanical means" and reports that there are over 400,000 acres of privately owned land within the County assessed at over $5.8 million and currently designated as rangeland (State of Wyoming Department of Revenue 2019). In addition to privately owned rangeland, authorized grazing on public lands allotments is a critical component of private livestock operations in Sublette County and has been culturally significant to the development and growth of the local communities. Allotments are situated on BLM, BOR, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, USFS, State, and locally owned lands totaling over 2.2 million acres (Table 9). Note that while USFS grazing allotments within Sublette County generally remain within USFS-administered lands, BLM grazing allotments periodically extend into private, state, BOR, and County lands. BLM and USFS grazing allotments are shown in Map 21.

Table 9 Sublette County allotment acres by land ownership

Land Ownership	Allotment Acres
Bureau of Land Management	1,253,034
U.S. Forest Service	946,381
State	79,007
Bureau of Reclamation	3,654
Water	2,980
Local Government	658
State (Wyoming Game and Fish)	372
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	52
Grand Total	**2,286,138**

Because grazing allotments are designated according to the BLM and USFS Field Office boundaries and not Sublette County boundaries, specific Animal Units and Animal Unit Months (AUM) cannot easily be tabulated. According to the 2003 Sublette County Comprehensive Plan Update, Sublette County supported approximately 228,000 AUMs on 128 grazing allotments (Sublette County 2003). This number

reflected allotments that are entirely or partially within Sublette County. Changes in AUMs and grazing practices are typically implemented on a case-by-case basis in order to accommodate for seasonal conditions (e.g., drought or fire), available resources, or federal agency and/or individual permittees needs.

Range Improvements

Range improvements, such as watering locations, pipelines, and fencing, needed for the implementation of grazing authorizations must be authorized by the agency through a Cooperative Range Improvement Agreement or a Range Improvement Permit. NEPA analysis is not required for normal repair and maintenance of range improvements that are listed on a term grazing permit. However, construction of new improvements or reconstruction of an existing improvement may require NEPA analysis.

Resource Management Objectives

1. Sublette County supports responsible agriculture businesses, livestock grazing and rangeland management for sustained and continued preservation of open space, habitat, working landscapes, historic customs and economic viability.
2. Sublette County supports the continued viability of the livestock industry on the federal and state lands using proper optimization of AUMs and management of land and forage resources in accordance with supportable science.

Priorities

1. Recommend that federal land management agencies only adjust AUMs on federal lands with scientifically based justification and full consultation between the permittee and administering agency.
2. Oppose AUM relinquishment, transfer, or retirement in favor of conservation, wildlife, or other uses besides livestock grazing.
3. Promote public respect for private structures (corrals, fences, water development, etc.) on federal land in an effort to reduce vandalism, educate land users, and promote the multiple-use concept.
4. Support the use of categorical exclusions for issuance or renewal of livestock grazing permits on federal lands, if the new grazing permit/lease is consistent with the use specified on the previous permit/lease, such that
    a. the same kind of livestock is grazed;
    b. the permit does not exceed the active use previously authorized;
    c. grazing does not occur more than 14 days earlier or later than as specified on the previous permit/lease; and
    d. the grazing allotment(s) is meeting land health standards, or not meeting standards due to factors that do not include existing livestock grazing.
5. Oppose the placement of AUMs in a suspended use category unless there is a rational and scientific determination that the condition of the rangeland allotment or district in question will not sustain the AUMs.

6. Supports returning suspended AUMs to active use when range conditions improve.
7. Supports and encourages joint cooperative monitoring programs based on the monitoring MOUs developed between the National Public Lands Council, USFS, and BLM.
8. Supports the use of state-of-the-art monitoring data as the basis for grazing management decisions on BLM and USFS grazing allotments.
9. Support the use of Proper Functioning Condition (PFC) Assessments as intended by the National Riparian Team. Support the development and implementation of proper monitoring protocols and objectives when PFC assessments indicate the need.

Noxious Weeds and Invasive Species

Resource Assessment

The district board is required to implement and pursue an effective program to control designated weeds and pests in accordance with Wyoming Statute 11-5-105(a)(i). Plants and animals that are determined to be noxious in Wyoming are identified on the State Designated Weed and Pest List. The 2019 Wyoming State Noxious Weed and Pest List includes 30 plants and six animals or insects (Wyoming Weed and Pest Council 2019b). Noxious species are plants and animals that are considered detrimental to the health or welfare of Wyoming due to their ability to

- aggressively invade native plant communities and/or agricultural crops;
- be injurious or poisonous to livestock;
- carry disease or parasites; and
- negatively impact management of agricultural systems and/or natural ecosystems.

Additionally, each county may consider plants or animals as noxious within their county. These species are recognized by the Wyoming Board of Agriculture and the Wyoming Weed and Pest Council as "declared" weeds and pests within that county only. Wyoming Statute 11-5-102(a)(vii) defines declared weeds and pests as "…[any plant, animal, or insect that] the board and the Wyoming Weed and Pest Council have found, either by virtue of its direct effect, or as a carrier of disease or parasites, to be detrimental to the general welfare of persons residing within a district." The Sublette County Declared Weed and Pest List was amended in April 2019 and contains six plants (Wyoming Weed and Pest Council 2019a).

Various tools can be implemented for combatting noxious weeds within Sublette County. These include, but are not limited to prescribed fire, biological control, cultural control, preventative measures, mechanical and physical control, and chemical control. Different control measures have varying degrees of success depending on the target weed or pest. It is recommended that land managers contact the local Wyoming Weed and Pest District or conduct literature reviews in order to understand the implications of various control techniques before implementation.

Sublette County Weed and Pest Districts work cooperatively with all landowners to manage invasive species within the County. The invasive species of priority in Sublette County is cheatgrass (*Bromus tectorum*). Originally it was believed that cheatgrass would not establish at high elevations; however, recently the annual grass has been documented at elevations over 8,000 feet and is becoming widely distributed and established throughout Sublette County. Cheatgrass infestations carry a multitude of

impacts, ranging from increased wildfire risk, loss of forage for livestock grazing, loss of wildlife and native plant habitat, and diminished soil health (Mealor et al. 2013). The Sublette Invasive Species Task Force has prioritized cheatgrass infestations and has recently developed a framework for addressing treatment to provide consistent management decisions. The task force has obtained funding for more surveys and aims to treat all known cheatgrass infestations within the County. Additionally, County Weed and Pest Districts implement extensive programs to manage weeds after both wild and prescribed fire, treat all highways and county roads annually, facilitate the sale of products and management recommendations, engage in contracts and agreements with all public land agencies for treatment and survey, and promote education by holding events using “Play Clean Go” and other educational platforms.

Resource Management Objectives

1. Sublette County supports federal and state land management agency participation in cooperative efforts with federal, state, county, and private land managers to enhance cooperative weed management efforts in Sublette County.
2. Sublette County supports the Weed and Pest Control District in their invasive and noxious weed and pest control programs to ensure human health and safety, productive agricultural systems, intact ecosystems, and to protect wildlife habitats. This includes preventative measures such as use of ‘Certified Weed Free Forage’ and educational programming (signage, boot brush stations, etc.) geared towards users of public lands as well as early detection and control of noxious weed and insect infestations.

Priorities

1. Prioritize the control of localized or small infestations of noxious weeds, pests, and invasive species that offer a realistic hope of containment or eradication.
2. Support elimination of the importation of invasive species of plants and animals.
3. Support and strongly encourage education about the control of noxious weeds, invasive species, and pests by owners, managers, and users of all private, state, and federal lands including easements, rights-of-ways, and municipalities.
4. Support planned mosquito control on federal and state lands in the County to reduce the risk of transmission of West Nile Virus and other diseases that pose a threat to the health of humans, livestock, and wildlife.

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Appendix A: Legal Framework

Federal statutes provide opportunities for counties to share their own special expertise with federal agencies during decision-making processes in order to protect the local custom and culture, tax base, and private property. Local land use plans (LUP) and policies establish the current economic and cultural conditions and the desired future conditions of an area and illustrate how those conditions are linked with activities that occur on adjoining federal and state lands. Specifically, federal laws require federal agencies, including the BLM and USFS, to consider state and local land use plans and to explain deviations from these plans in decision documents per the following statutes:

The National Environmental Policy Act

NEPA and its implementing regulations under the CEQ require all federal agencies to address inconsistencies between a proposed action and state and local plans and address the extent to which the agency would harmonize its proposed action with the local law or plan (40 CFR § 1506.2). Consistency review and CA status are provisions that allow local input through the federal planning process.

In order to participate in a federal agency's consistency review process, an adopted local plan is required. On March 16, 1981, CEQ published the *Memorandum for Federal NEPA Liaisons, Federal, State, and Local Official and Other Persons Involved in the NEPA Process*. Questions 23b and 23c of this document address how an agency should handle potential conflicts between a proposal and the objectives of federal, state, or local LUPs, policies and controls for the area concerned under 40 CFR § 1502.16(c). As defined in this document, local LUPs or policies include all types of formally adopted documents for land use planning, zoning, and related regulatory requirements. Provided that the local government submits the local plan to the agency in the course of writing an EIS or EA, the federal agency is required to:

> (…) discuss any inconsistency of a proposed action with any approved State or local plan and laws (whether or not federally sanctioned). Where an inconsistency exists, the [environmental impact] statement should describe the extent to which the [federal] agency would reconcile its proposed action with the [local government] plan or law. (40 CFR § 1506.2 (d))

Local governments can also participate in the NEPA process as a CA. CAs are defined as: "any federal agency other than a lead agency which has jurisdiction by law or special expertise with respect to any environmental impact involved in a proposal (or a reasonable alternative) for legislation or other major federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment." (40 CFR § 1508.5). As a CA, the local government would be involved in the federal process at its inception and participate in the NEPA process, such as scoping and drafting portions of the NEPA document (40 CFR § 1501.6(b)).

CEQ regulations also permit a CA to "assume on request of the lead agency responsibility for developing information and preparing environmental analyses including portions of the EIS concerning which the CA has special expertise." (40 CFR § 1501.6(b)(3)). As a CA in future planning efforts, the County could take part in arranging for resource, environmental, social, economic, and institutional data and information to be collected or compiled, if already available (43 CFR §1610.4-3). This document can be used by a federal agency in an environmental analysis or specialist report under these regulations.

In short, federal agencies are required to cooperate with state and local agencies to reduce duplication between NEPA and comparable local requirements (40 CFR § 1506.2(b)). By adopting a local policy, a

county (1) ensures that local policies are considered during a federal agency's consistency review process, and (2) demonstrates the special expertise required for participation in the NEPA process as a CA (if desired by the County).

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act

FLPMA, BLM's guiding statute, requires BLM to coordinate their LUPs with local and state government LUPs, providing that BLM's plans "shall be consistent with State and local plans to the maximum extent [the Agency] finds consistent with federal law and the purposes of this Act." (43 USC § 1712(c)(9)).

Specifically, FLPMA requires that the BLM:

- Stays apprised of local LUPs
- Assures that consideration is given to those local LUPs that are germane in the development of LUPs for federal and state lands
- Assists in resolving, to the extent practical, inconsistencies between federal and local LUPs
- Provides for meaningful public involvement of local government officials in the development of land use programs, land use regulations, and land use decisions for federal and state lands, including early public notice of proposed decisions which may have a significant impact on non-federal lands (43 USC § 1712(c)(9))

A consistency review is required under FLPMA. Prior to the approval of a proposed resource management plan, or amendment to a management framework plan or resource management plan, the BLM is also required to provide for the State Governor's consistency review as part of their land use planning process (43 CFR § 1610.3-2(e)). This provides an opportunity to identify any inconsistencies with state or local plans. If the Governor recommends changes which were not raised during the public participation process, the public should be re-engaged in the process.

The National Forest Management Act

NFMA requires the USFS to coordinate national forest land and resource plans with the land and resource management planning processes of State and local governments and other Federal agencies (16 USC § 1604(a)). While the USFS is not required to comply with state and local plans, a final decision document must contain results of a review of local plans, including consideration of objectives, the compatibility and interrelated impacts of USFS plans and local government policies, opportunities to contribute to common objectives, and ways to reduce conflicts between a USFS plan and local policies (36 CFR § 219.4(b)(2)).

Agency-Specific Guiding Documents and Regulations Supporting Cooperating Agency Status

There are additional orders, policies, regulations, and handbooks that outline or support CA status and the use of a local land use policy. The Wyoming Public Lands Handbook provides "guidance for County Commissioners on Wyoming's federal and state lands and the laws and policies that govern their management." (Wyoming County Commissioners Association 2015). This handbook provides best management practices and explanations for those working with federal land managers.

Section 3 of Executive Order 13352, *Facilitation of Cooperative Conservation* requires that the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture:

(a) carry out the programs, projects, and activities of the agency that they respectively head that implement laws relating to the environment and natural resources in a manner that:
   i. facilitates cooperative conservation;
   ii. takes appropriate account of and respects the interests of persons with ownership or other legally recognized interests in land and other natural resources;
   iii. properly accommodates local participation in Federal decision making; and
   iv. provides that the programs, projects, and activities are consistent with protecting public health and safety." (Federal Register 2004)

In 2008, the DOI broadened its regulations to require every DOI agency to offer CA status to all eligible intergovernmental partners for all EISs (DOI 2008). The DOI also indicated that CA procedures could be used to support efforts under EAs, as well. Under this regulation, agencies under DOI will "collaborate, to the fullest extent possible, with all cooperating agencies concerning those issues relating to their jurisdiction and special expertise" (43 CFR 46.230).

Bureau of Land Management

The BLM published *A Desk Guide to Cooperating Agency Relationships* in 2005 as a "how to" publication that all BLM managers and staff were required to put into practice in order to guide the BLM through the legal, regulatory, and planning roles when involved in a CA relationship. Requirements for working with CAs were added to the BLM's planning regulations at that same timeframe (43 CFR § 1601.0-5, 43 CFR § 1610.3-1, 43 CFR § 1610.4). The desk guide was revised in 2012 when the BLM adopted *A Desk Guide to Cooperating Agency Relationships and Coordination with Intergovernmental Partners* (BLM 2012a) based on DOI's broadened regulations passed in 2008 (see discussion above). Specifically, this desk guide highlights the role of CAs in the planning process. The BLM's Land Use Planning Handbook (H-1601-1) and National Environmental Policy Handbook (H-1790-1) also provide additional guidance for collaborative planning and preparation of an EIS or EA for approval, amendment, or revision of an LUP.

Prior to the approval of a proposed RMP, or amendment to a management framework plan or RMP, the BLM is also required to provide for the State Governor's consistency review as part of their land use planning process (43 CFR § 1610.3-2(e)). During this period, additional inconsistencies and recommendations to remedy inconsistencies may be identified. "This step, in addition to the ongoing coordination with State and local governments, supports implementation of the FLPMA requirement that the BLM keep apprised of State, local, and tribal LUPs and assist in resolving, to the extent practical and consistent with Federal law, inconsistencies between Federal and non-Federal government plans (see 43 USC 1712(c)(9))."

Bureau of Reclamation

The BOR, under DOI, developed a NEPA handbook (BOR 2012) as a guidance tool for all BOR staff. Under 40 CFR § 1501.6, BOR will consider requests for CA status based on jurisdictional responsibilities, project effects, and any special expertise (BOR 2012).

U.S. Forest Service

A team comprised of NACo staff, local government officials, Wyoming County Commissioners Association staff, USDA legal counsel, and USFS employees worked together to produce *County Governments and the USDA Forest Service: A Guidebook for Working Together* (NACo and USFS 2020). This guide is intended to increase the understanding of laws and regulations that dictate the role of county governments in the management of National Forest System lands. It also discusses the

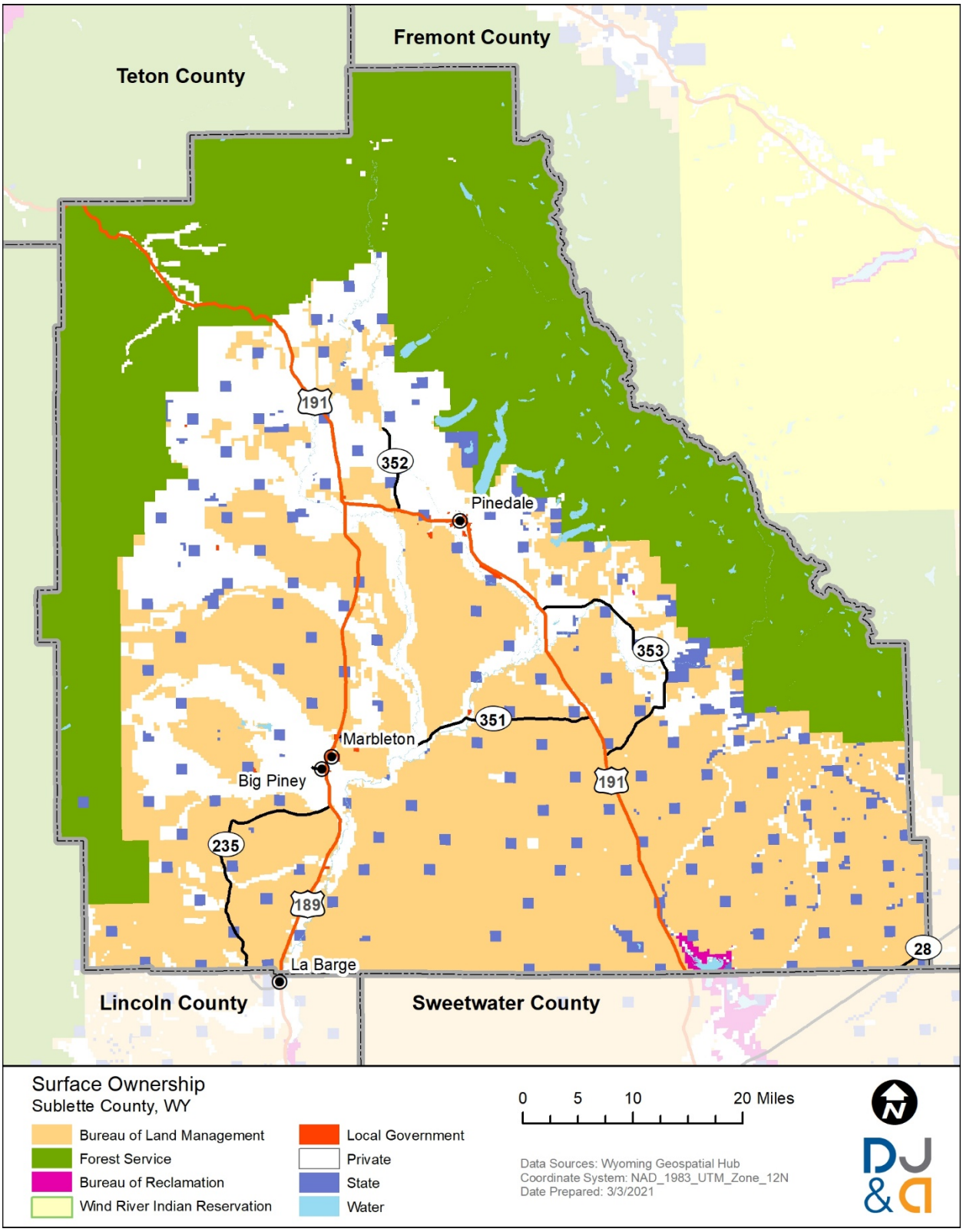
importance of working together to achieve mutually beneficial goals. Along with explaining relevant laws and regulations, this guide also highlights best practices that enable effective and efficient relationships between county governments and the Forest Service.

In July 2008, the USFS, under the USDA moved its NEPA procedures from directives to regulations, codifying Forest Service Manual 1950 and Forest Service Handbook 1909.15, and expanding them to incorporate CEQ guidance (36 CFR Part 220). As outlined under FSH1909.15, and explained in *Forty Most Asked Questions Concerning CEQ's National Environmental Policy Act Regulations* (40 CFR Parts 1500 – 1508), the USFS has the responsibility to solicit cooperation from other federal, tribal, state or local agencies with jurisdiction by law or special expertise on environmental issues that should be addressed in the environmental analysis (40 CFR § 1508.5).

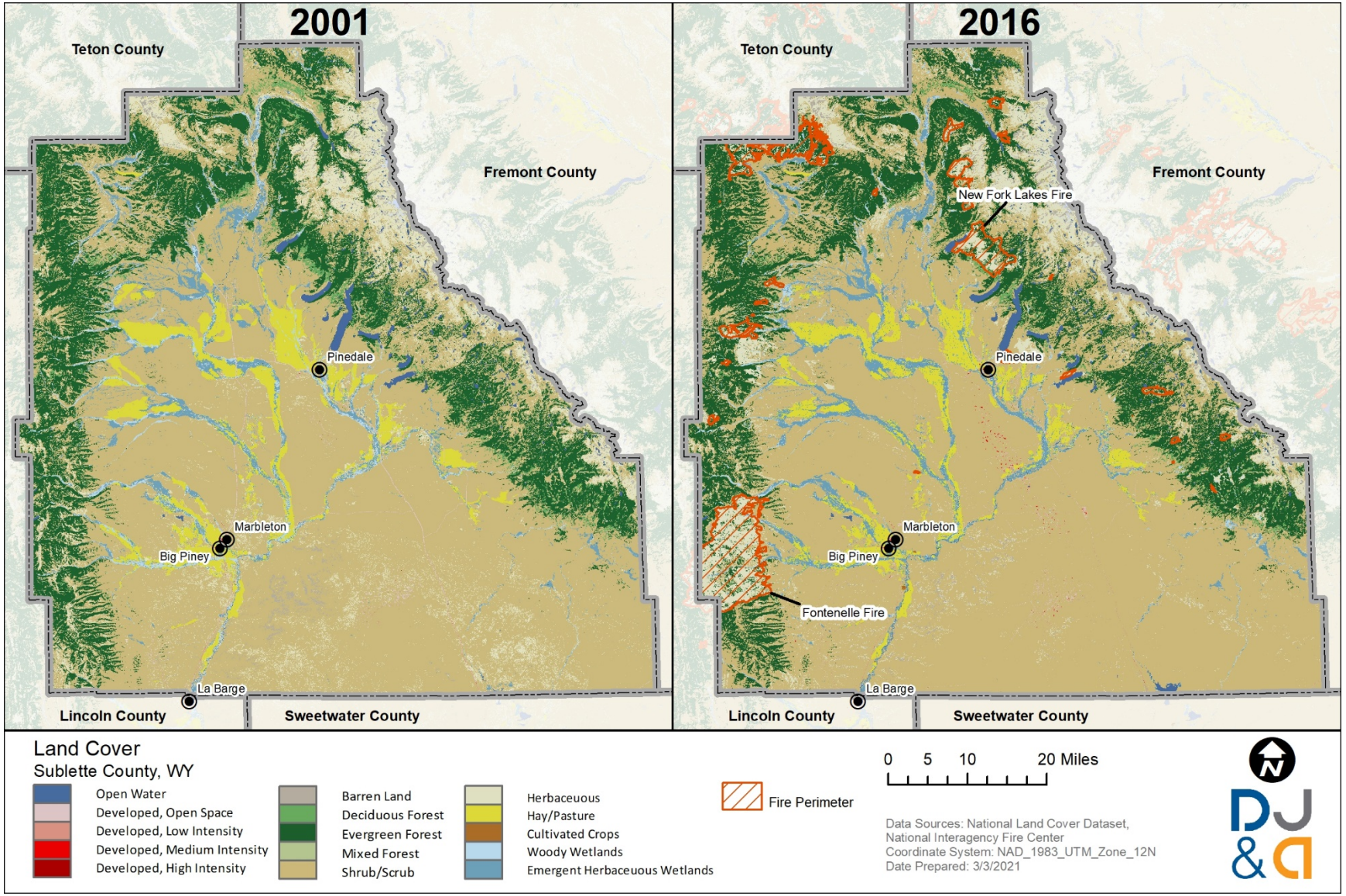
In October 2020, the USFS revised its NEPA regulations (36 CFR Part 220) to establish new and revised categorical exclusions and restoration. The USFS uses CEs to satisfy a Determination of NEPA Adequacy provision. The updates will help expedite environmental analysis and decision making through these new tools and flexibility that supports the USFS in its mission to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the nation's forests and grasslands to meet the needs of present and future generations. Public comment informed and improved the final rule, which is effective immediately. The USFS refers to CEQ regulations and guidance, along with their NEPA handbook for working with cooperating agencies. Additional information regarding NEPA procedures, policy, and guidance can found on the USFS's website[9].

[9] https://www.fs.fed.us/emc/nepa/

Appendix B: Maps



Map 1 Surface ownership within Sublette County



Map 2 Land cover within Sublette County, 2001–2016

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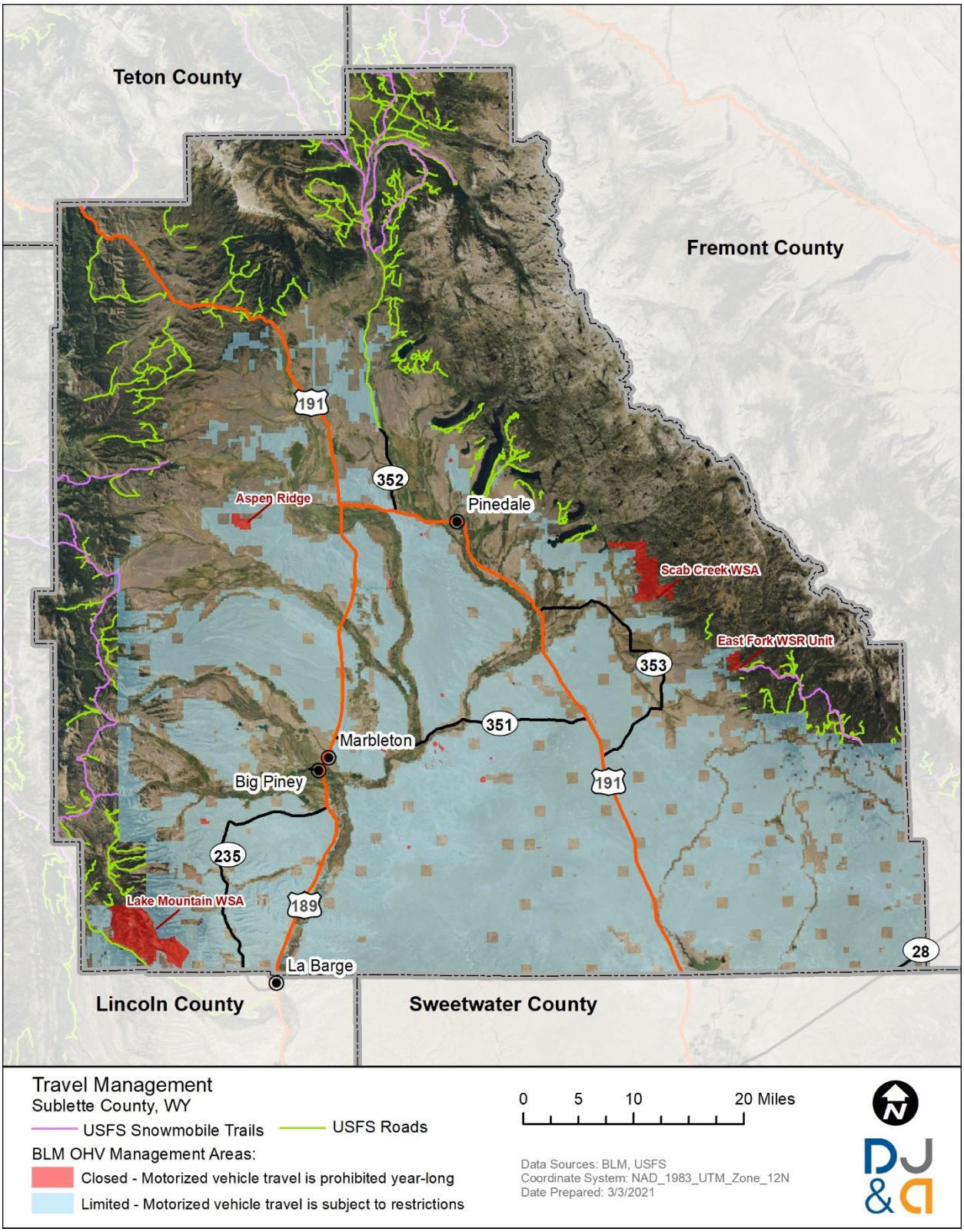
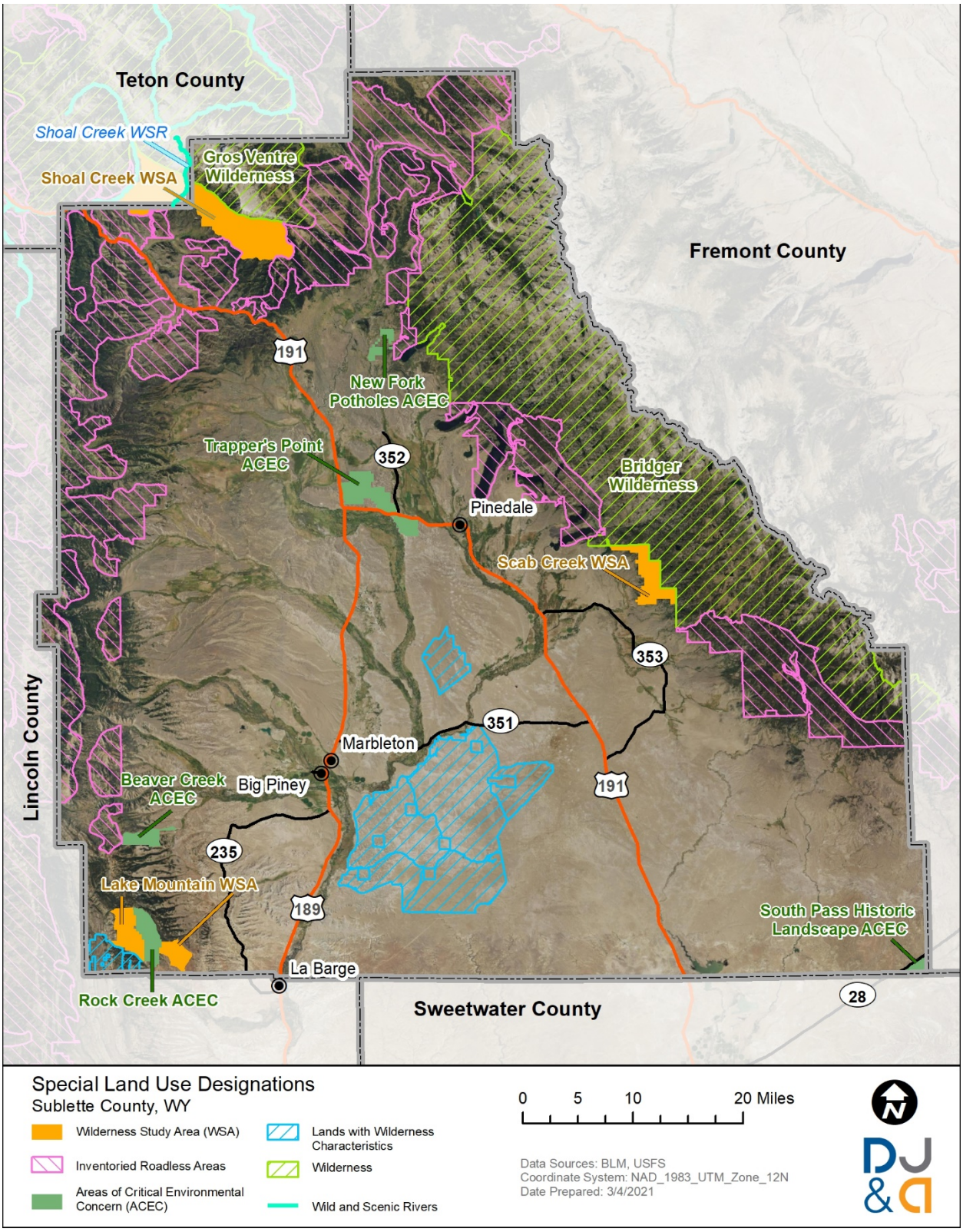
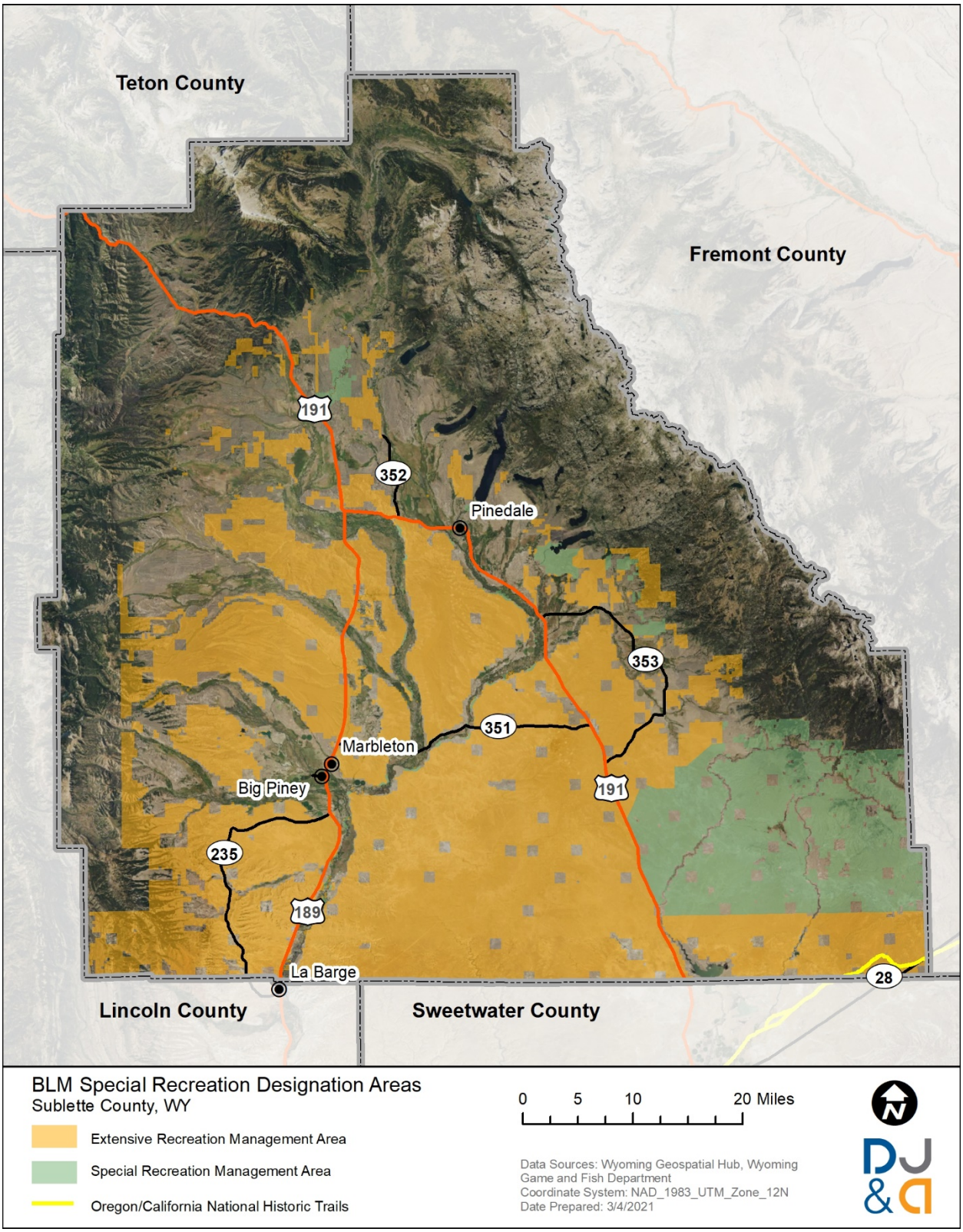


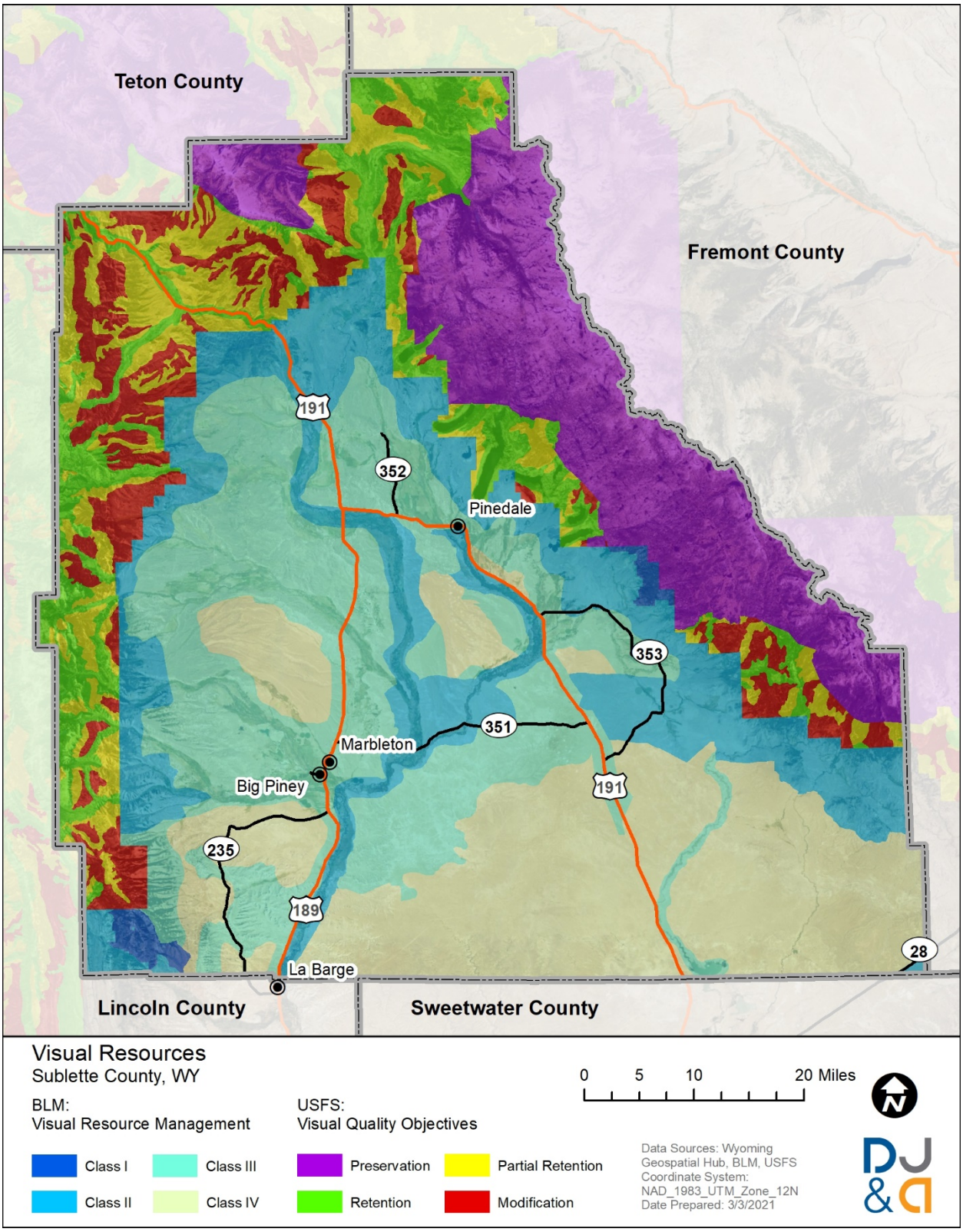
Map 3 Travel management designations within Sublette County



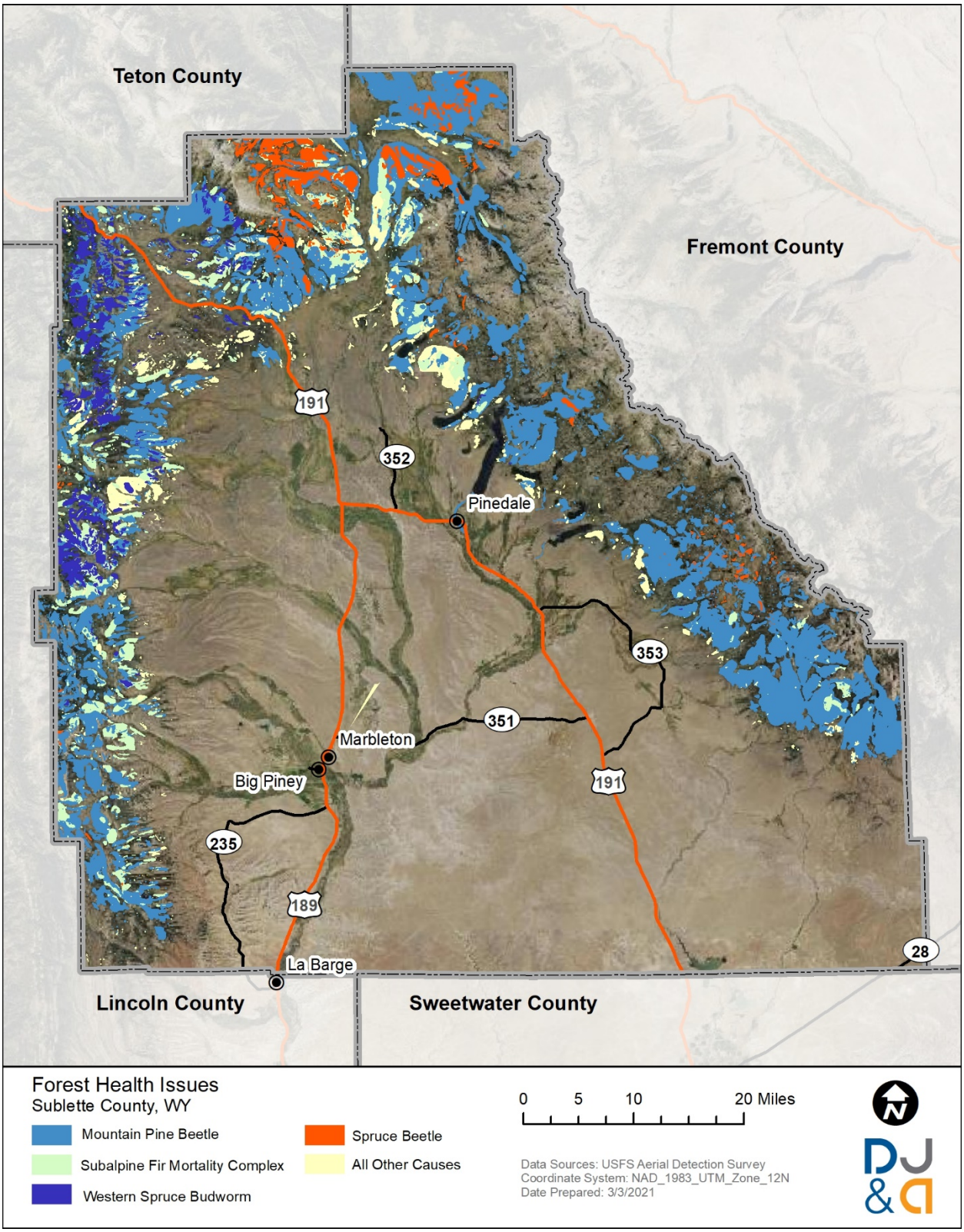
Map 4 Special land use designations within Sublette County



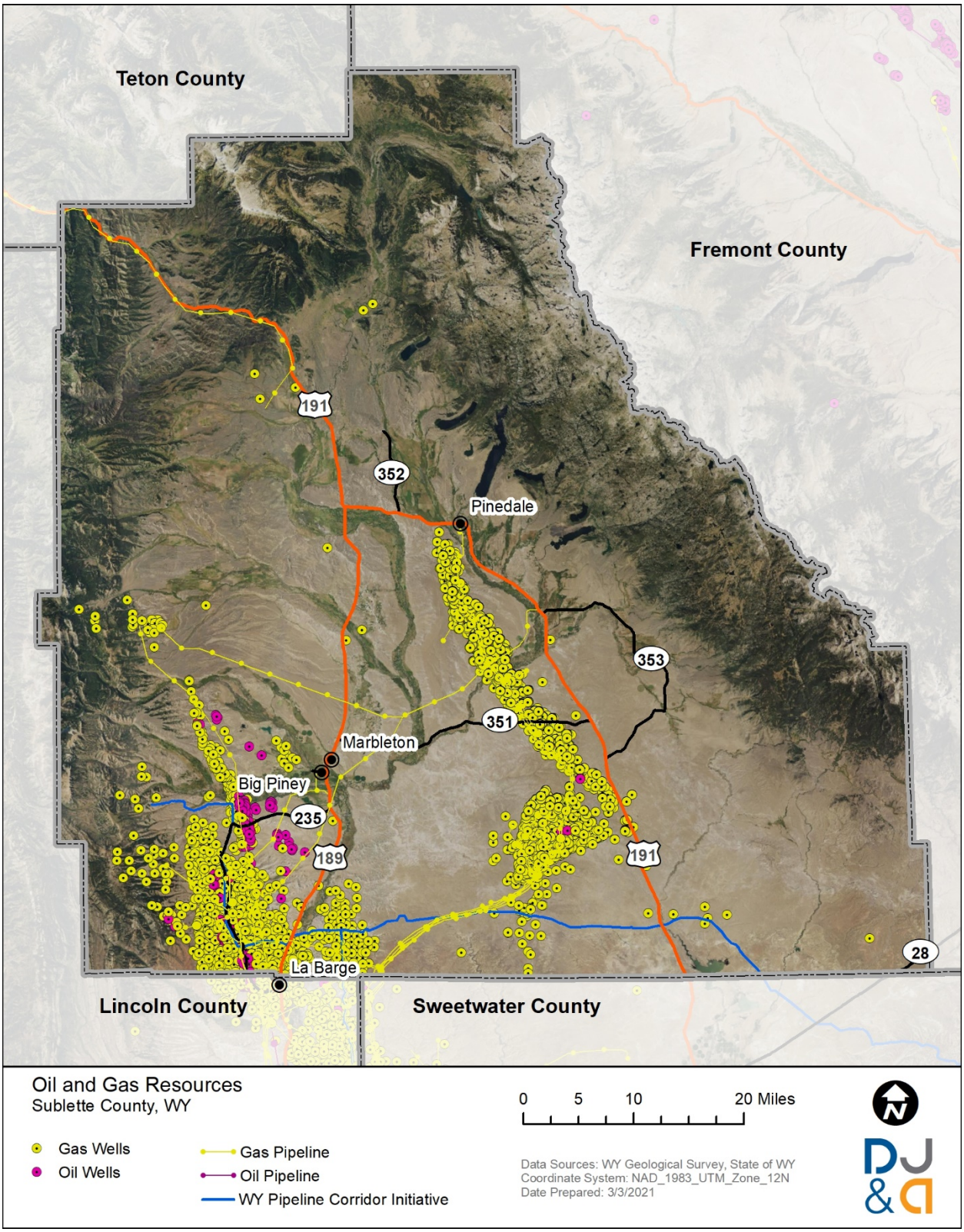
Map 5 Special recreation designation areas within Sublette County



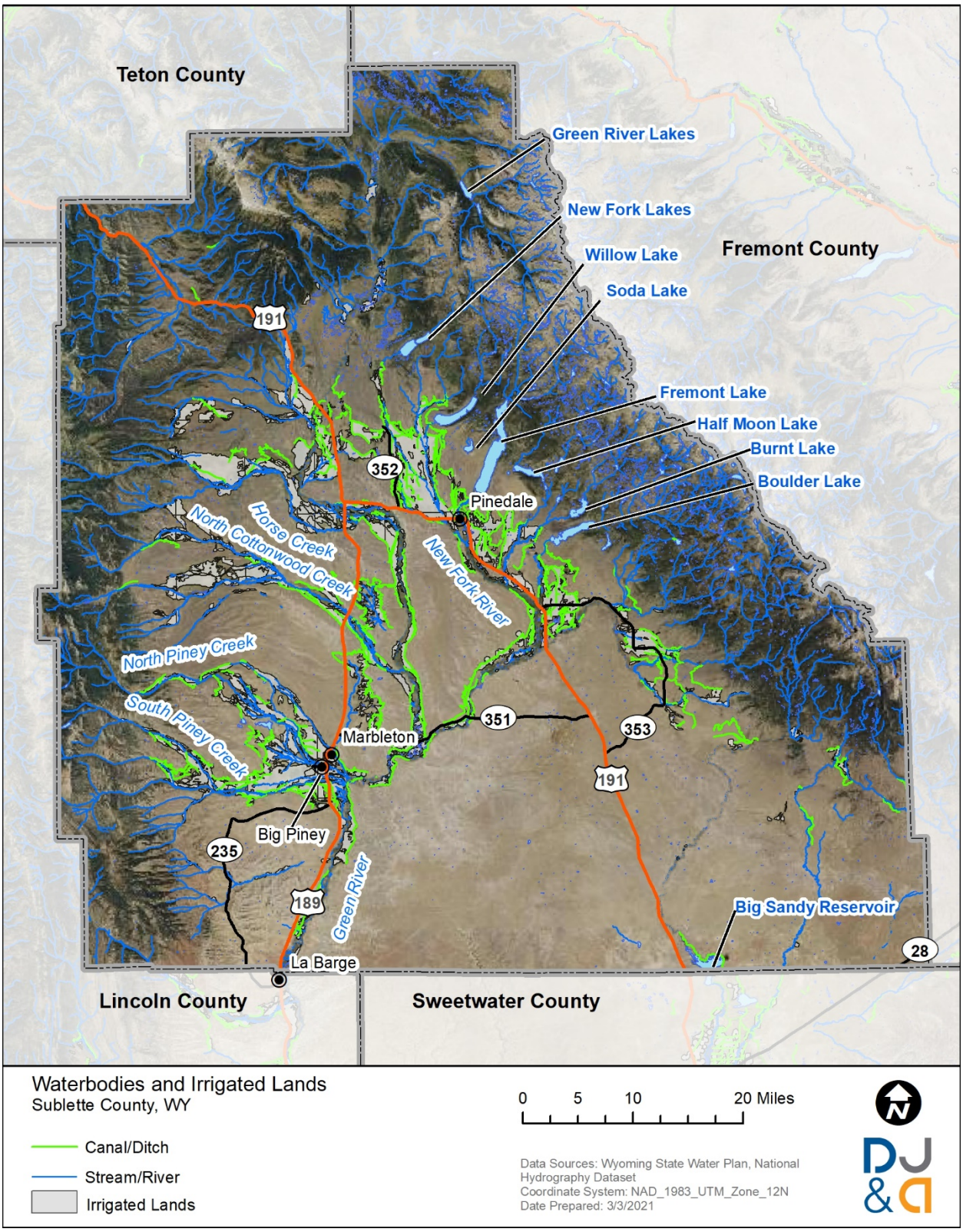
Map 6 Visual Resource Management classification within Sublette County



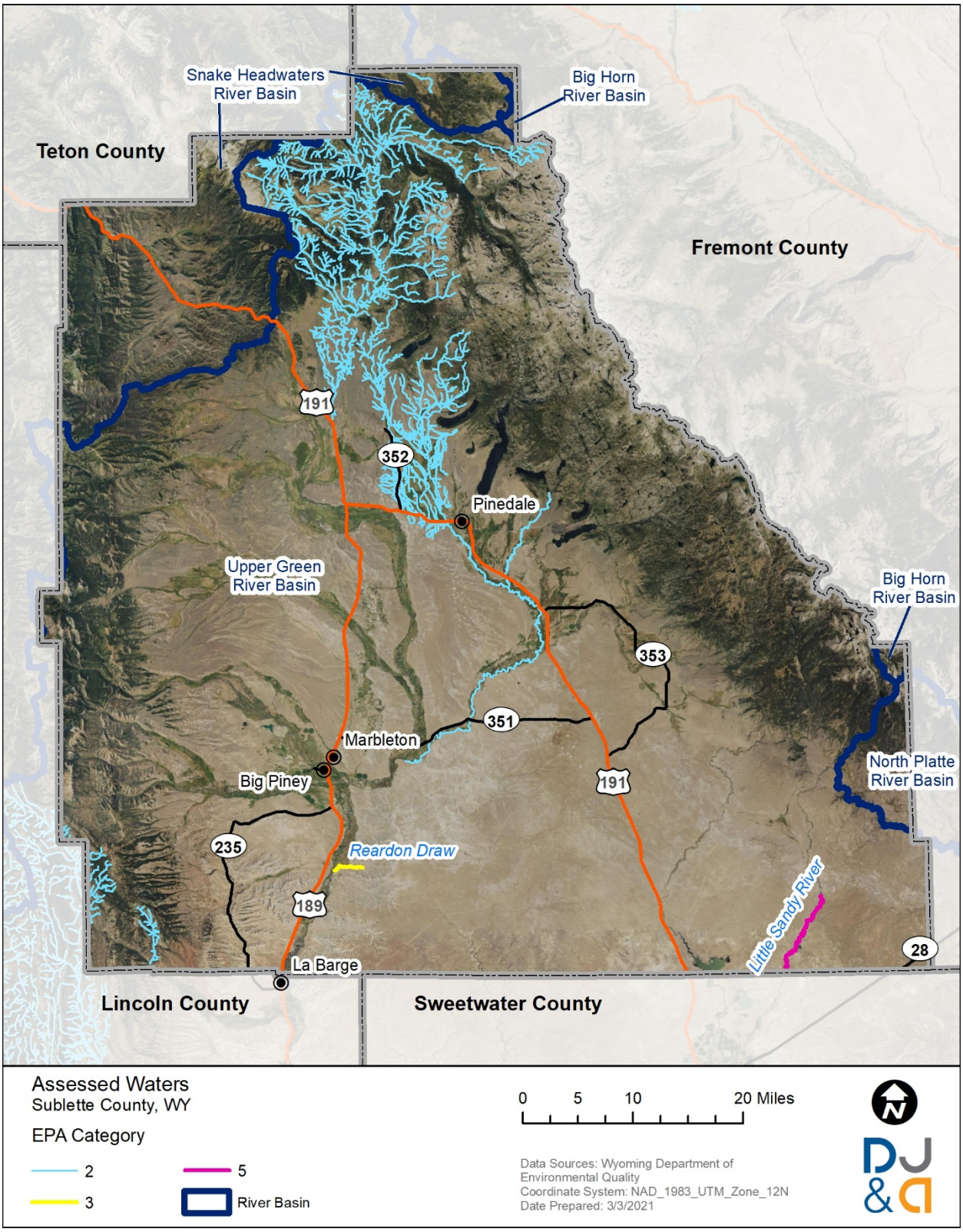
Map 7 Forest health issues within Sublette County



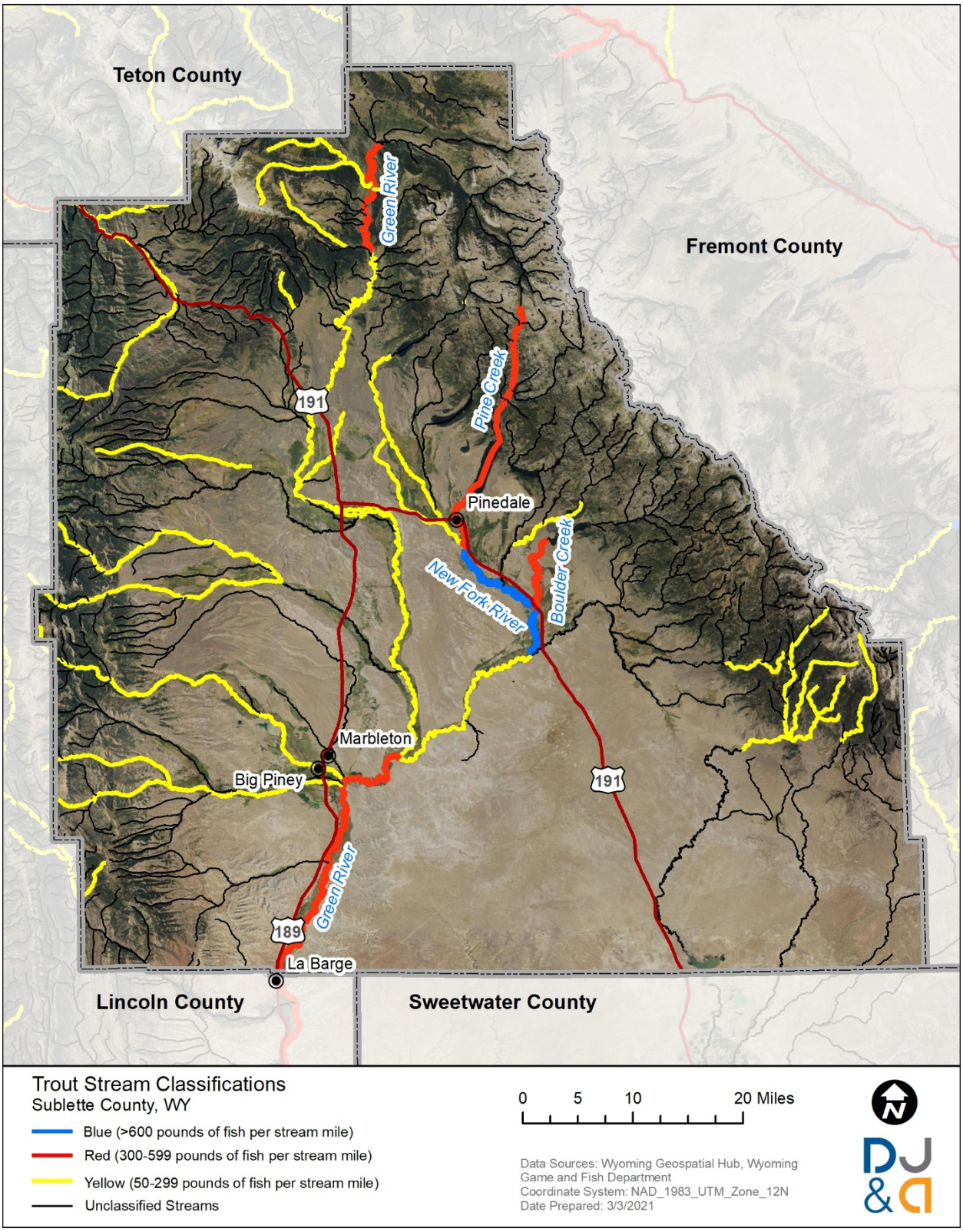
Map 8 Oil and gas resources within Sublette County



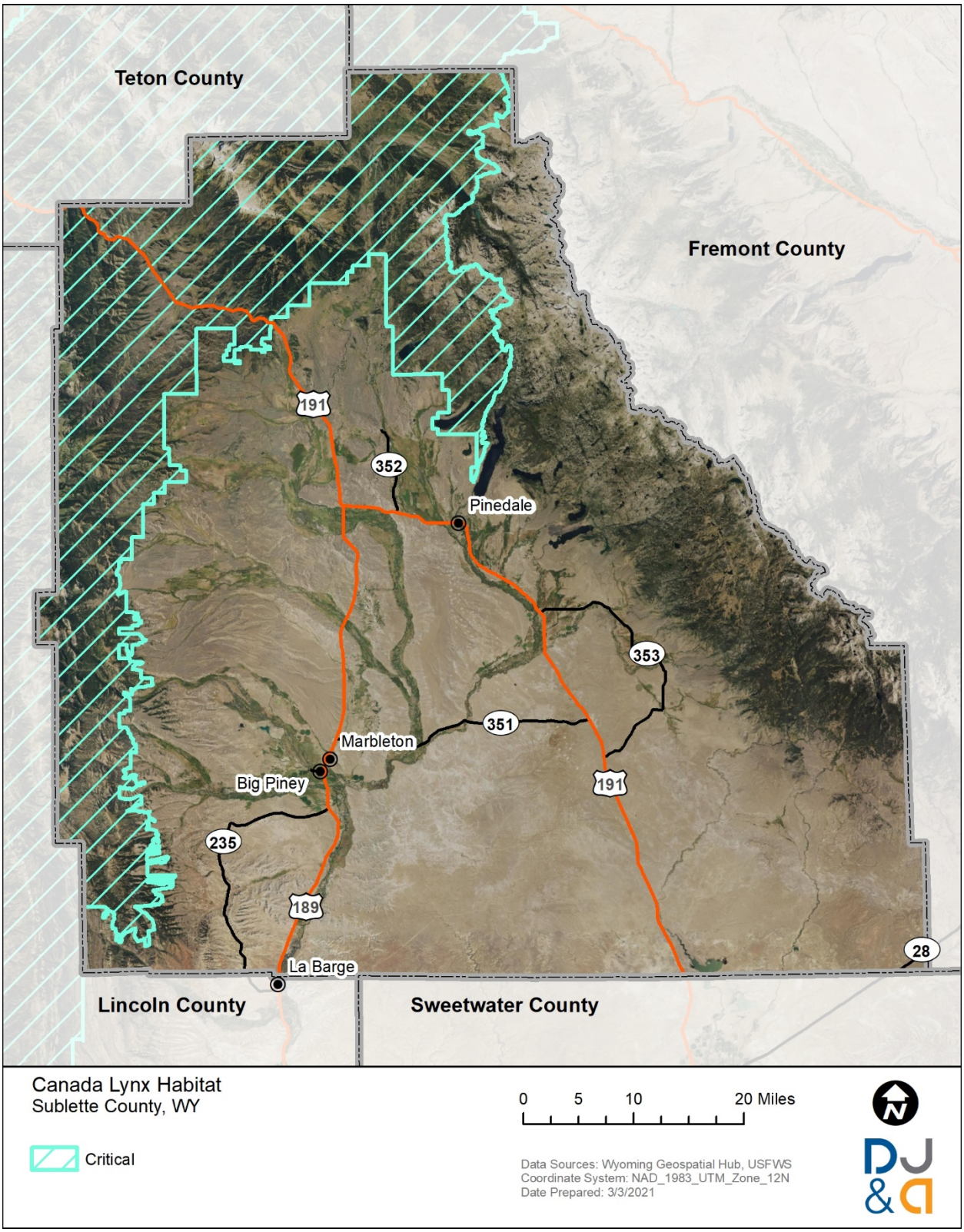
Map 9 Waterbodies and irrigated lands within Sublette County



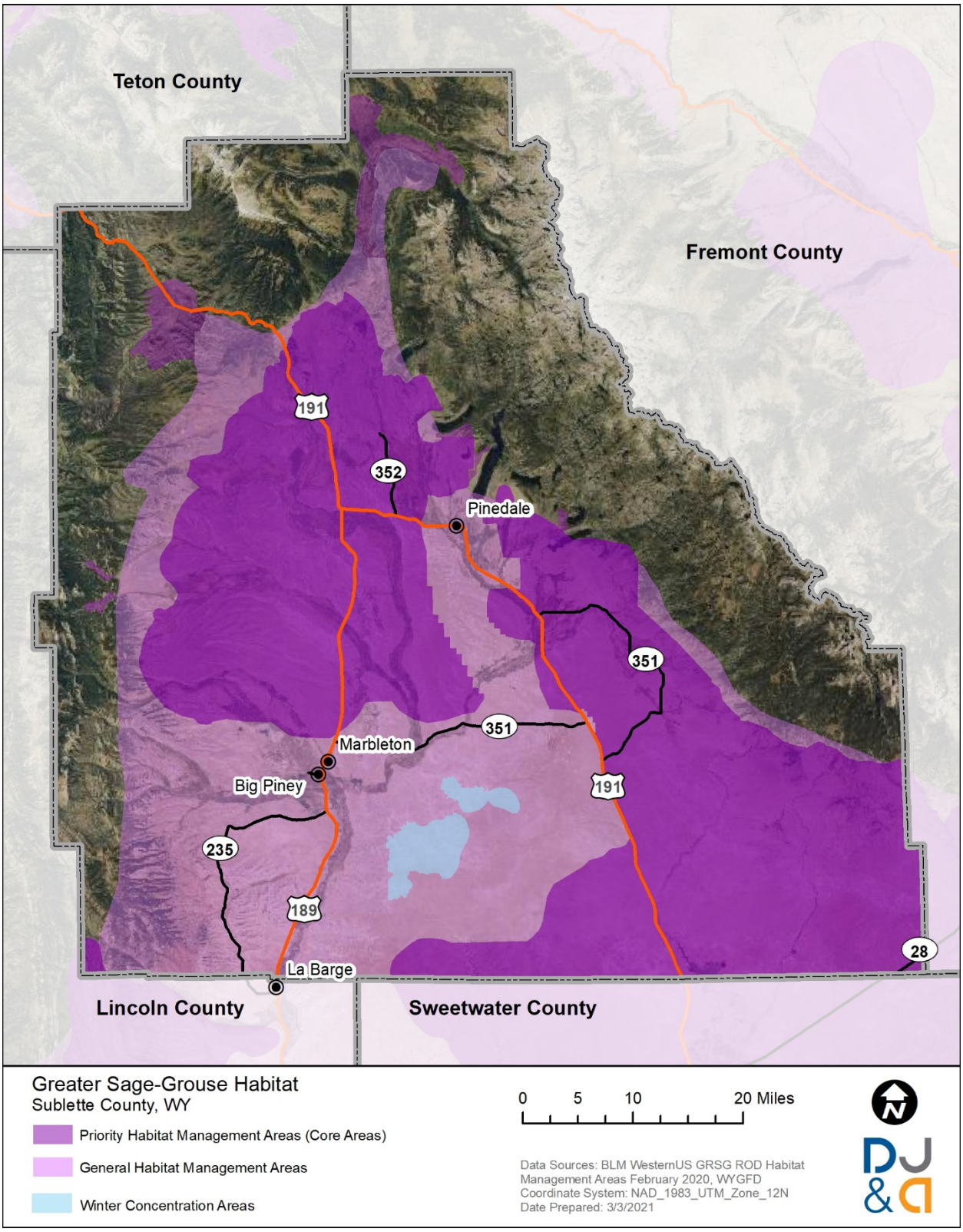
Map 10 Assessed waters within Sublette County



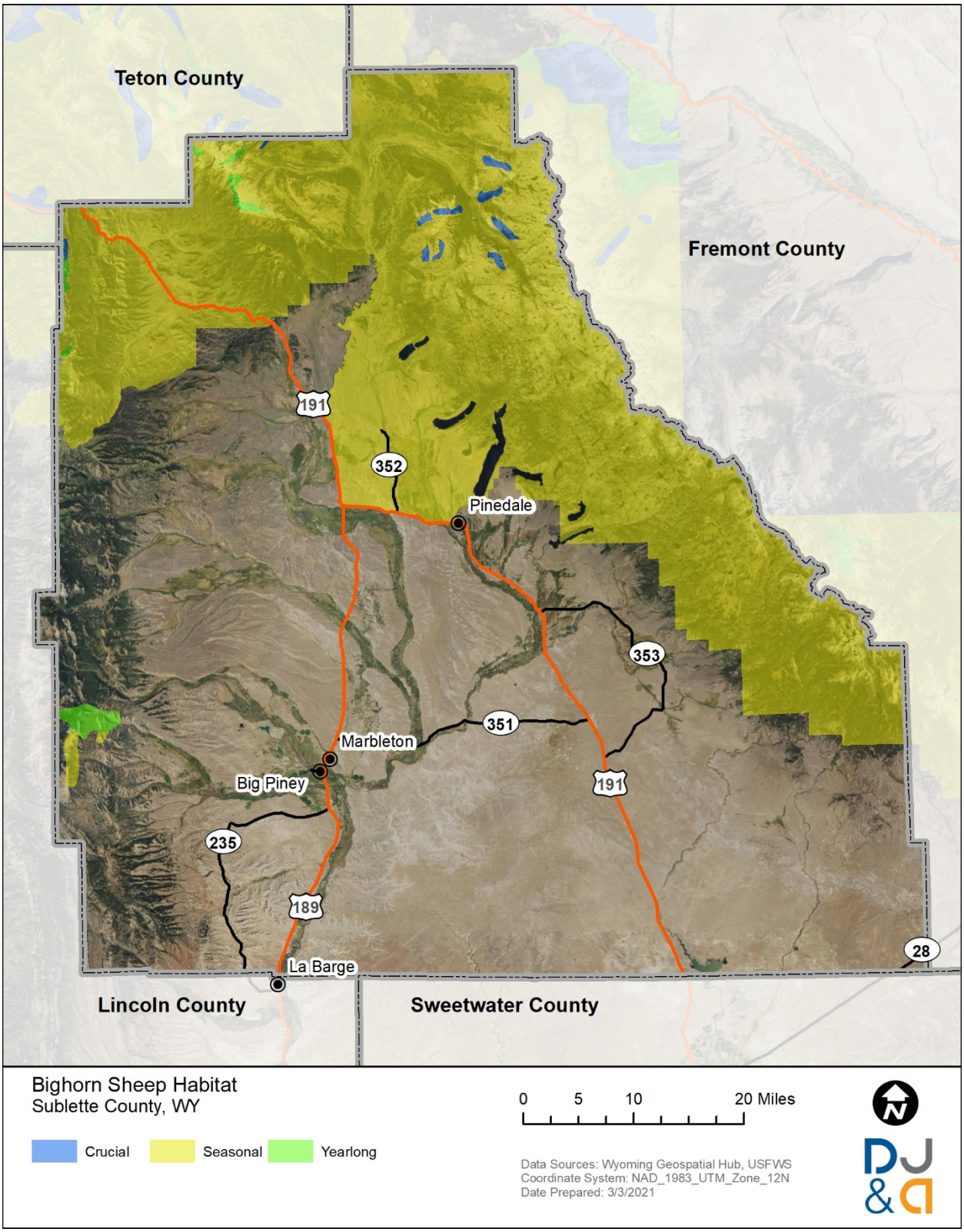
Map 11 Trout stream classifications within Sublette County



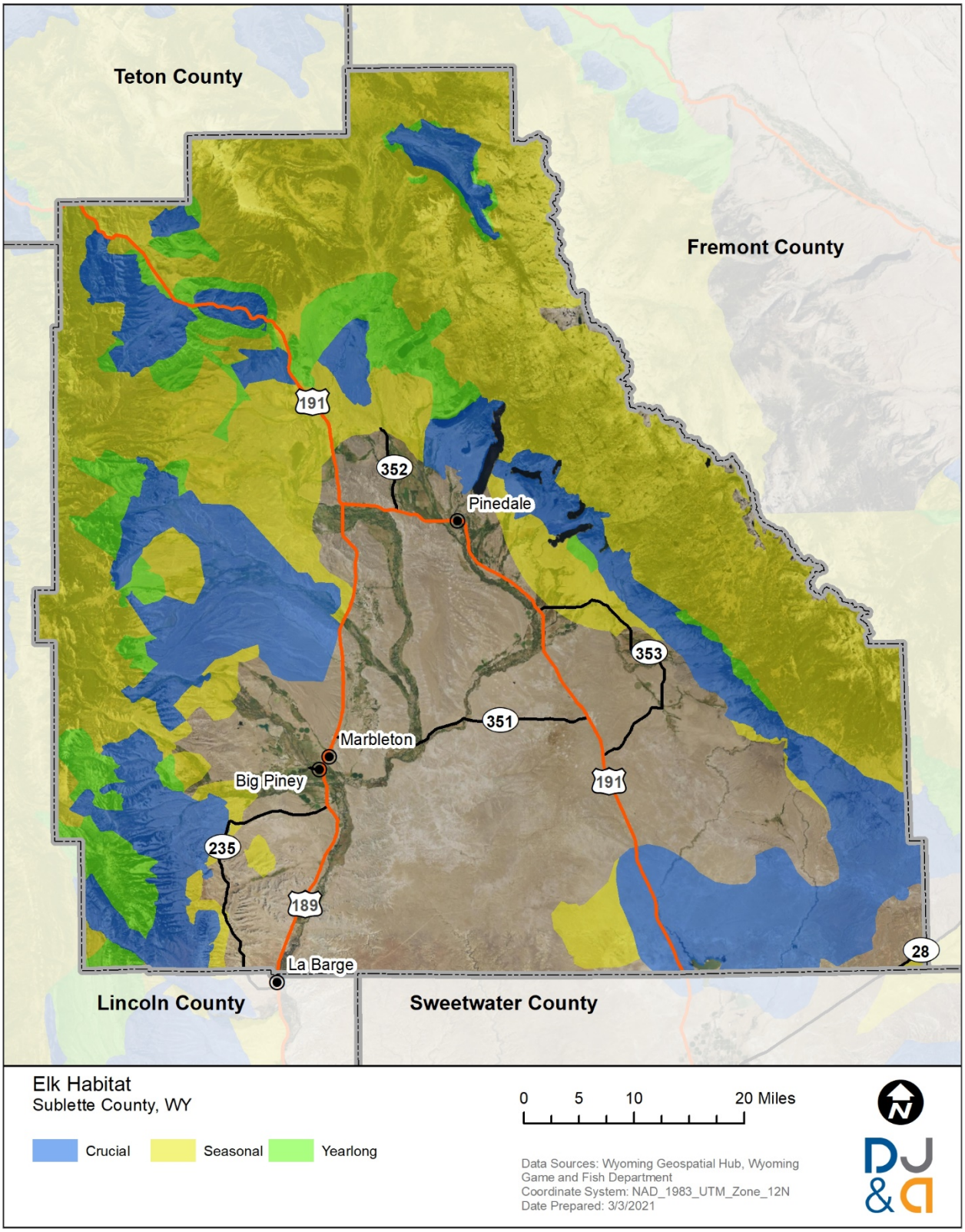
Map 12 Canada lynx critical habitat within Sublette County



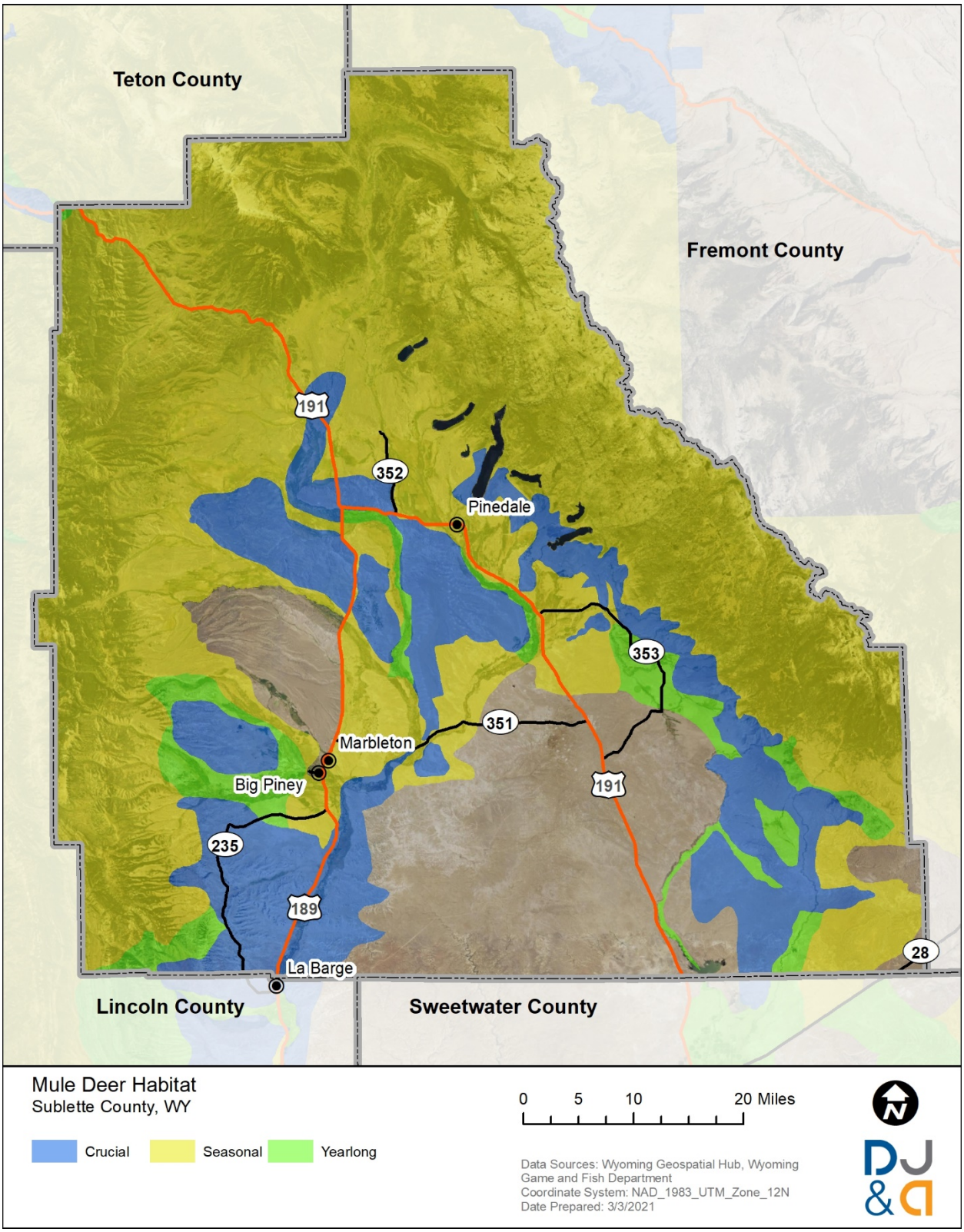
Map 13 Greater sage-grouse habitat within Sublette County



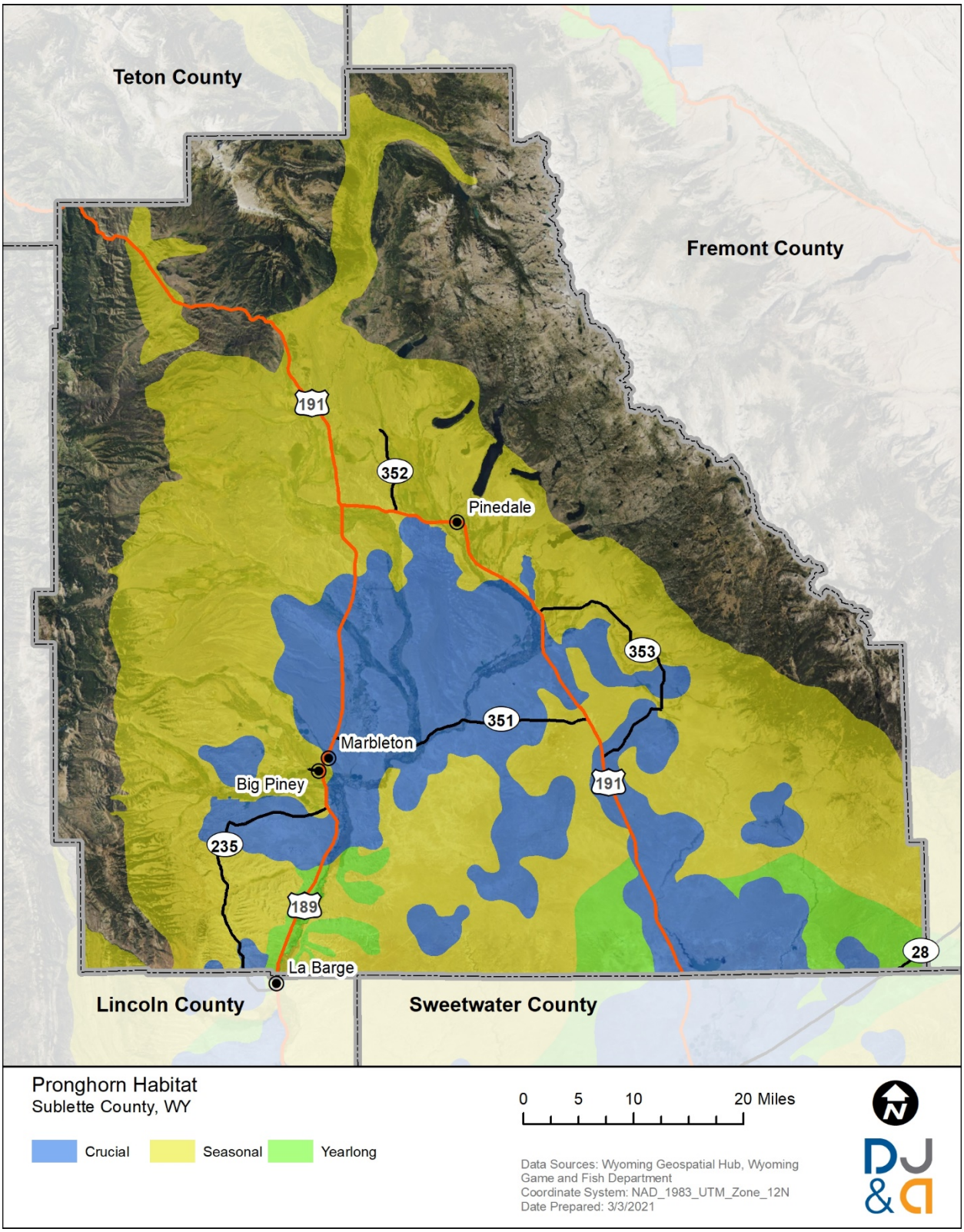
Map 14 Bighorn sheep habitat within Sublette County



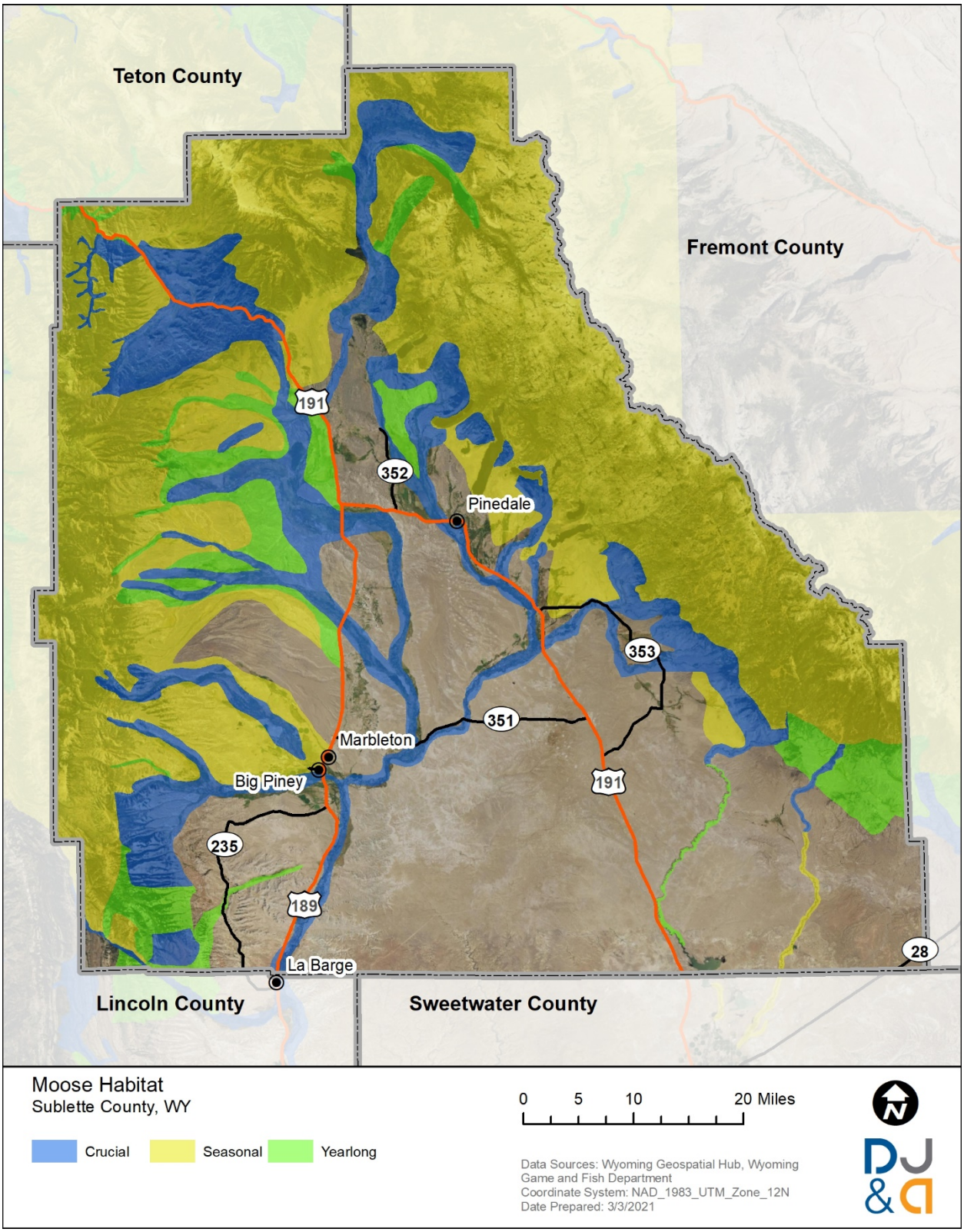
Map 15 Elk habitat within Sublette County



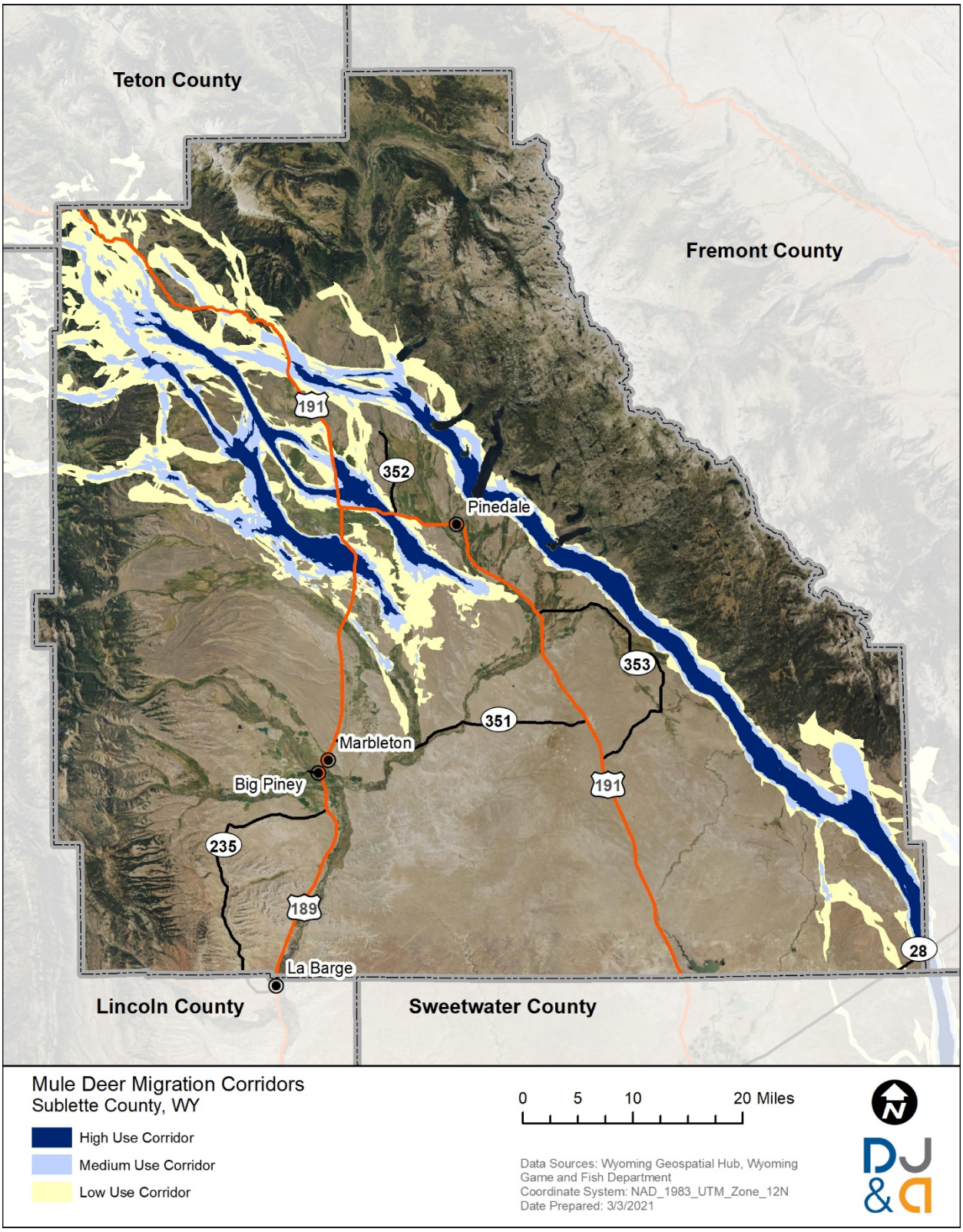
Map 16 Mule deer habitat within Sublette County



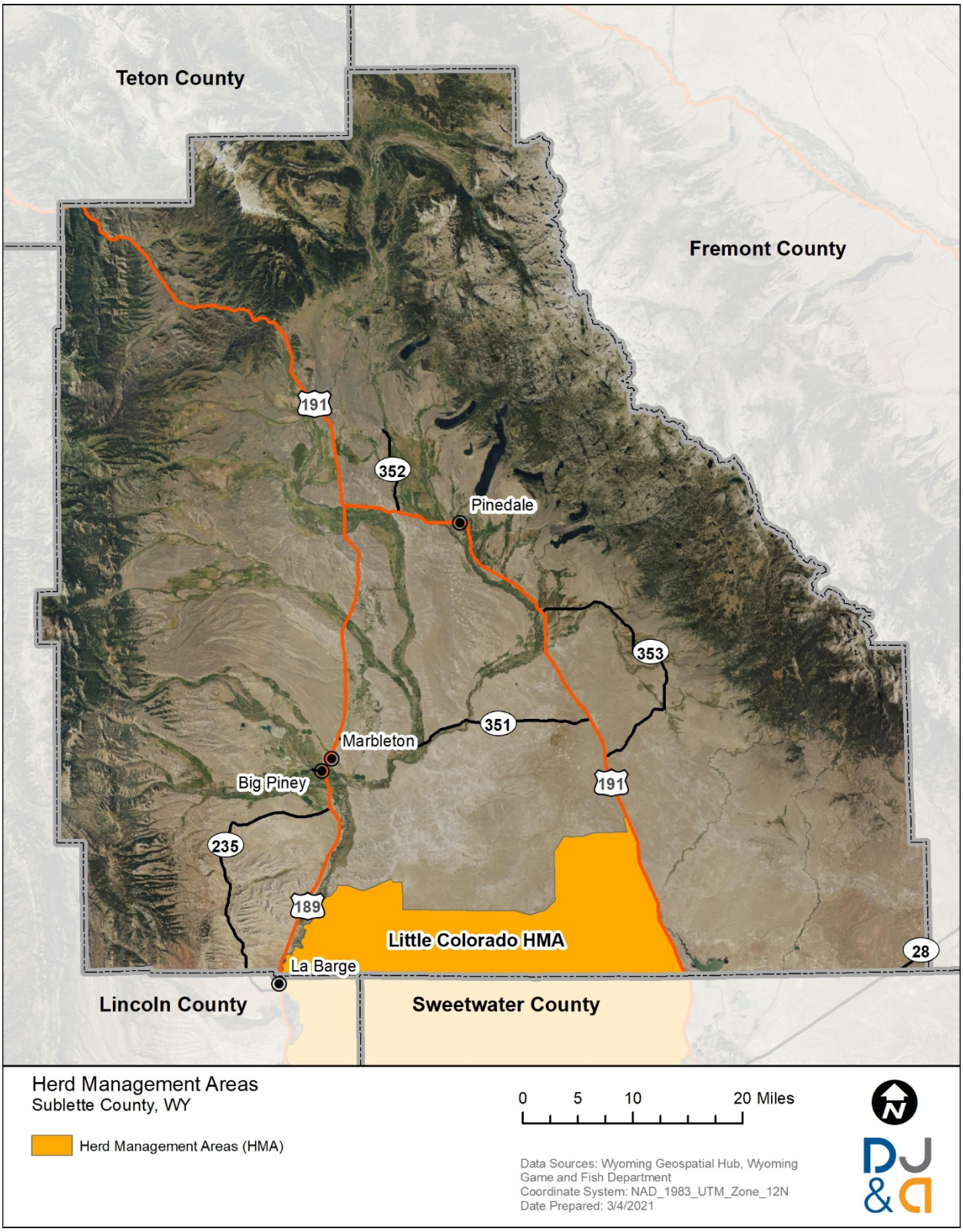
Map 17 Pronghorn habitat within Sublette County



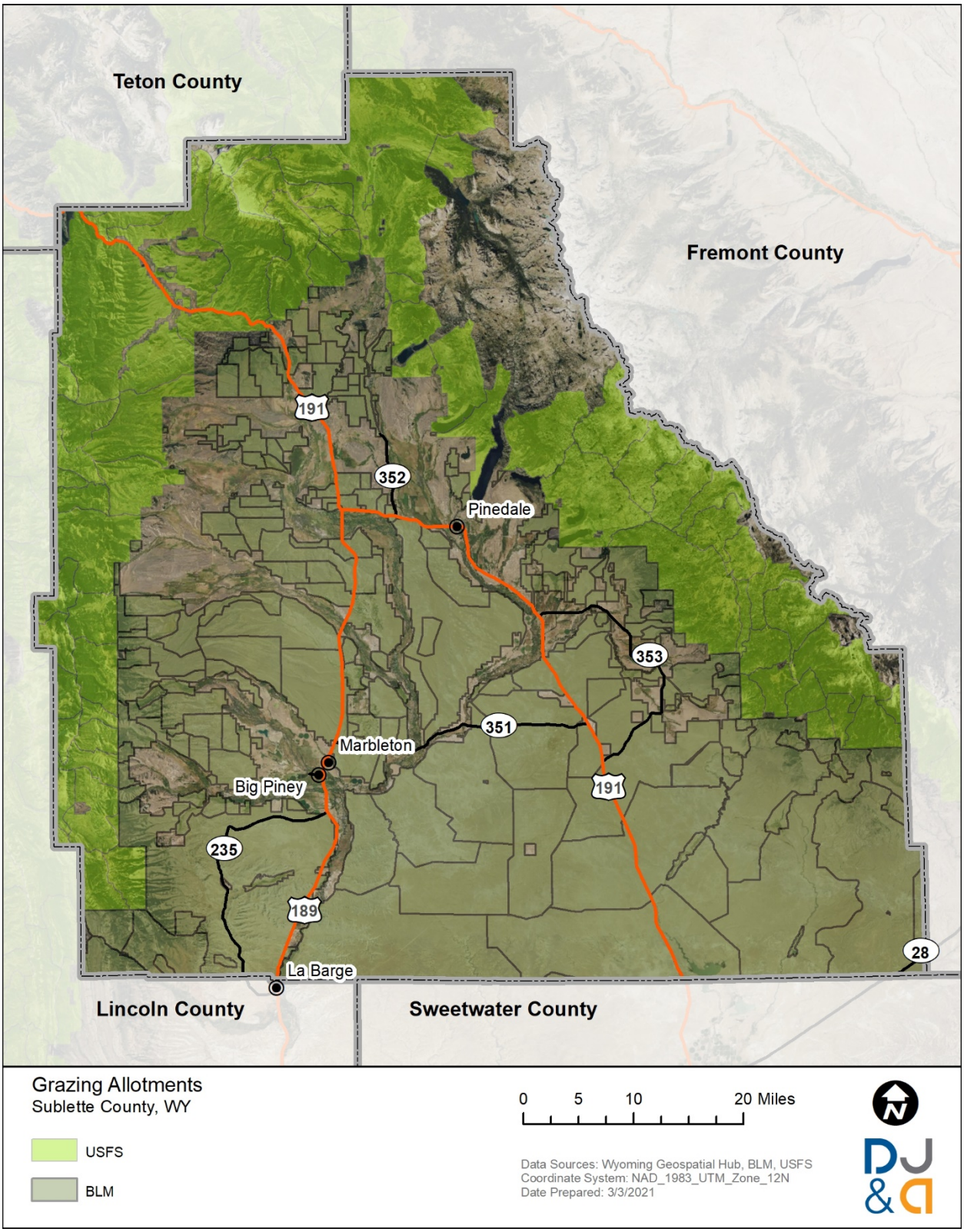
Map 18 Moose habitat within Sublette County



Map 19 Mule deer migration corridors within Sublette County



Map 20 Herd management areas within Sublette County



Map 21 Grazing allotments within Sublette County

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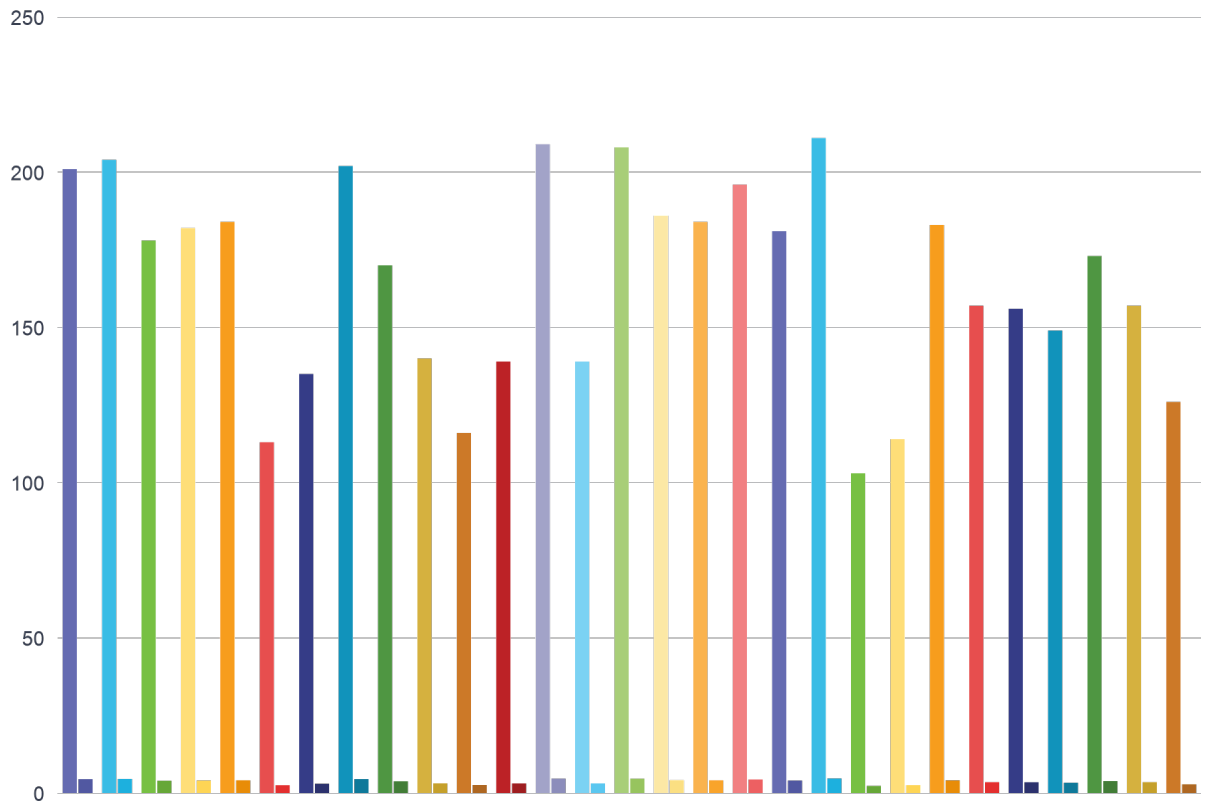
Appendix C: Public Survey

Sublette County Federal & State Land Use Policy Survey

Sublette County is currently in the process of completing their Federal & State Land Use Policy. Counties can be strongly impacted by federal land management decisions on public lands located within, or adjacent to, the county. By adopting this Federal & State Land Use Policy, local governments can ensure that local policies and concerns are meaningfully considered by federal agencies.

Q1 Rank each public land resource area below based on its importance to Sublette County, with “0” being unsure, “1” being of no importance, and “5” being of highest importance.



Answered: 45 **Unanswered:** 0

	Choice	Score	Average
	Land Use	201	4.47
	Land Access	204	4.53
	Wilderness and Special Designations	178	3.96
	Fire Management	182	4.04
	Forest Management	184	4.09
	Mining and Mineral Resources	113	2.51
	Energy Resources	135	3
	Air Quality	202	4.49
	Soils	170	3.78
	Irrigation and Related Infrastructure	140	3.11

Choice	Score	Average
Dams and Reservoirs	116	2.58
Water Rights	139	3.09
Water Quality	209	4.64
Flood Plains	139	3.09
Rivers and Streams	208	4.62
Riparian Areas and Wetlands	186	4.13
Wild and Scenic Rivers	184	4.09
Fisheries	196	4.36
Threatened, Endangered, and Sensitive Species	181	4.02
Wildlife	211	4.69
Predator Control	103	2.29
Wild Horses and Burros	114	2.53
Noxious Weeds and Invasive Species	183	4.07
Economics and Society	157	3.49
Recreation and Tourism	156	3.47
Law Enforcement	149	3.31
Cultural, Historical, Geological, and Paleontological Resources	173	3.84
Economic Considerations	157	3.49
Livestock and Grazing	126	2.8

Q2 What industries in Sublette County are impacted by federal and state land management planning and should be discussed in the document?

Monday, November 9, 2020, 6:43 PM UTC

Recreation, tourism and energy

Monday, November 9, 2020, 12:27 AM UTC

Recreation

Monday, October 26, 2020, 2:29 PM UTC

Our economy is based on natural gas, ranching and tourism so each should be addressed, but our future may be based on another aspect of the economy and I believe that will be small place-based businesses. In order to attract those businesses, we need an attractive community that emphasizes a healthy lifestyle so air, water and environmental quality must be emphasized so we can continue to attract those folks.

Friday, October 23, 2020, 2:41 PM UTC

Oil, gas and minerals. Recreational use of public lands should be emphasized more.

Friday, October 23, 2020, 11:12 AM UTC

Logging and recreation events

Friday, October 23, 2020, 3:15 AM UTC

Mining and Mineral resources and Energy resources

Friday, October 23, 2020, 3:07 AM UTC

oil and gas, solar, wind (energy), tourism, ranching, fishing, recreating (land and water),

---

Friday, October 23, 2020, 1:29 AM UTC

Protecting public access to undeveloped land for solitude and uncomfined recreation

---

Thursday, October 22, 2020, 9:11 PM UTC

Tourism/Outdoor recreation

Thursday, October 22, 2020, 8:44 PM UTC

Tourism, recreation, livestock ranching.

Thursday, October 22, 2020, 7:54 PM UTC

energy, agriculture, outdoor recreation

Wednesday, October 21, 2020, 8:24 PM UTC

Oil and gas. We need renewable energy and tourism in sublette county

---

Wednesday, October 21, 2020, 6:44 PM UTC

Recreation, Oil and gas, tourism, ranching

Wednesday, October 21, 2020, 1:19 PM UTC

Recreation-The days of gas field boom and busts are over, we need new revenue. Mountain biking is one of the fastest growing recreation areas, and Sublette County has 2 designated trails. The demand is there, the supply isnt!

Wednesday, October 21, 2020, 1:48 AM UTC

Public land grazing, energy exploration, tourism

Wednesday, October 21, 2020, 1:47 AM UTC

Ranching, oil and gas, recreation, tourism, hunting/fishing, mineral exploration, wildlife viewing

---

Wednesday, October 21, 2020, 1:19 AM UTC

Wildlife and fish recreation wildlife management

Saturday, September 26, 2020, 2:33 PM UTC

Ranching, extraction, tourism

Friday, September 25, 2020, 7:25 PM UTC

Agriculture, particularly the legacy ranches
Oil and gas extraction, transportation & refining
Mining & mineral extraction
Recreation (hunting & fishing guides)

Friday, September 25, 2020, 6:06 PM UTC

All -- I can hardly think of any industries un affected. Maybe the distillery near airport.

Friday, September 25, 2020, 2:39 AM UTC

Wildlife-based recreation and wildlife migration corridors, oil and gas development, invasive vegetative species control

---

Thursday, September 24, 2020, 2:15 AM UTC

Consumptive uses- hunting and fishing; Non-consumptive uses- outdoor recreation, wildlife watching, tourism, wildlife research.

Wednesday, September 23, 2020, 3:16 PM UTC

Oil and gas industry
Designation of wildlife corridors
Livestock and grazing
Cultural and geologic resources
Forest management, water and air quality

Monday, September 21, 2020, 7:26 PM UTC

Motorized and non-motorized recreation. Guided fishing. Oil and gas. Grazing. In-stream flows, healthy fisheries. Maintaining or improving air and water quality.

Saturday, September 19, 2020, 12:38 AM UTC

Forest management, fire, invasive species, energy, grazing, wildlife

---

Thursday, September 17, 2020, 10:41 PM UTC

Oil and gas, livestock grazing, recreation and outfitting, sand and gravel

---

Thursday, September 17, 2020, 3:13 AM UTC

ranching oil and gas water outfitting fishing hunting camping off roading hiking boating motorcycling

---

Wednesday, September 16, 2020, 7:15 PM UTC

Most industries in the county, in one way or another is impacted, but especially ranching, mineral and energy development, recreation industries.

Wednesday, September 16, 2020, 3:53 PM UTC

Hunting guides, gas development, ranchers, recreational users

---

Wednesday, September 16, 2020, 2:18 PM UTC

The Gas Industry, The Ranching Industry, The Outfitting Industry

---

Wednesday, September 16, 2020, 1:40 PM UTC

Energy, Tourism, Agriculture

Wednesday, September 16, 2020, 2:47 AM UTC

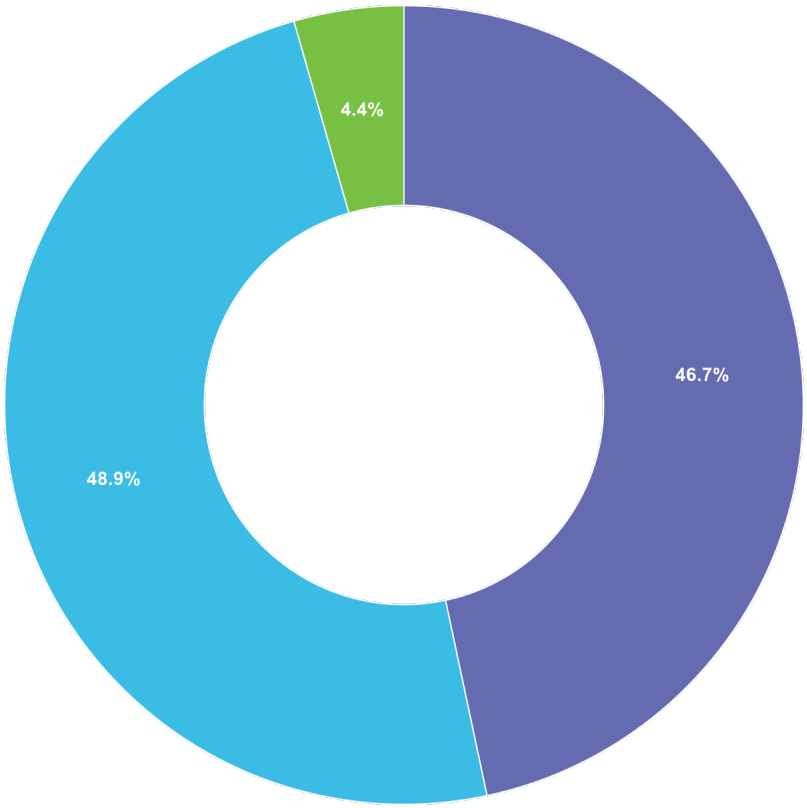
Oil and gas.

Wednesday, September 16, 2020, 12:25 AM UTC

Forest products.

Answered: 33 **Unanswered:** 12

Q3 Do you or does anyone in your household earn income from an industry or commercial service that is dependent (directly or indirectly) on public lands (federal or state)?



Answered: 45 **Unanswered:** 0

	Choice	Total
●	Yes	21
●	No	22
●	Unsure	2

Q4 If yes, what industry or commercial service?

Monday, November 9, 2020, 12:27 AM UTC

Environmental Consulting

Friday, October 23, 2020, 3:07 AM UTC

n/a

Friday, October 23, 2020, 2:10 AM UTC

US FOREST SERVICE

Friday, October 23, 2020, 1:29 AM UTC

Federal Government

Thursday, October 22, 2020, 9:11 PM UTC

Arguably every service in Sublette County is dependent on money from tourism/recreation

---

Thursday, October 22, 2020, 8:44 PM UTC

Photographer, law enforcement officer

Wednesday, October 21, 2020, 6:44 PM UTC

Recreation

Wednesday, October 21, 2020, 1:19 PM UTC

government

Wednesday, October 21, 2020, 1:48 AM UTC

Service provider to County, State, and Federal agencies and public land ranchers.

Wednesday, October 21, 2020, 1:47 AM UTC

I am a consultant for public lands ranchers and so is my husband.

Wednesday, October 21, 2020, 1:19 AM UTC

Natural resource management

Friday, September 25, 2020, 7:25 PM UTC

My wife is an executive at the largest energy infrastructure company in North America (oil & gas pipelines, terminals, Jones Act vessels and Liquefied Natural Gas terminal)

Friday, September 25, 2020, 6:06 PM UTC

O&G

Friday, September 25, 2020, 2:39 AM UTC

Natural resource conservation

Thursday, September 24, 2020, 2:15 AM UTC

Wildlife management

Friday, September 18, 2020, 8:09 PM UTC

Oil and gas extraction

Thursday, September 17, 2020, 3:13 AM UTC

oil and gas ranching

Wednesday, September 16, 2020, 8:00 PM UTC

Photography

Water Quality

Wednesday, September 16, 2020, 7:15 PM UTC

Ranching

Wednesday, September 16, 2020, 1:40 PM UTC

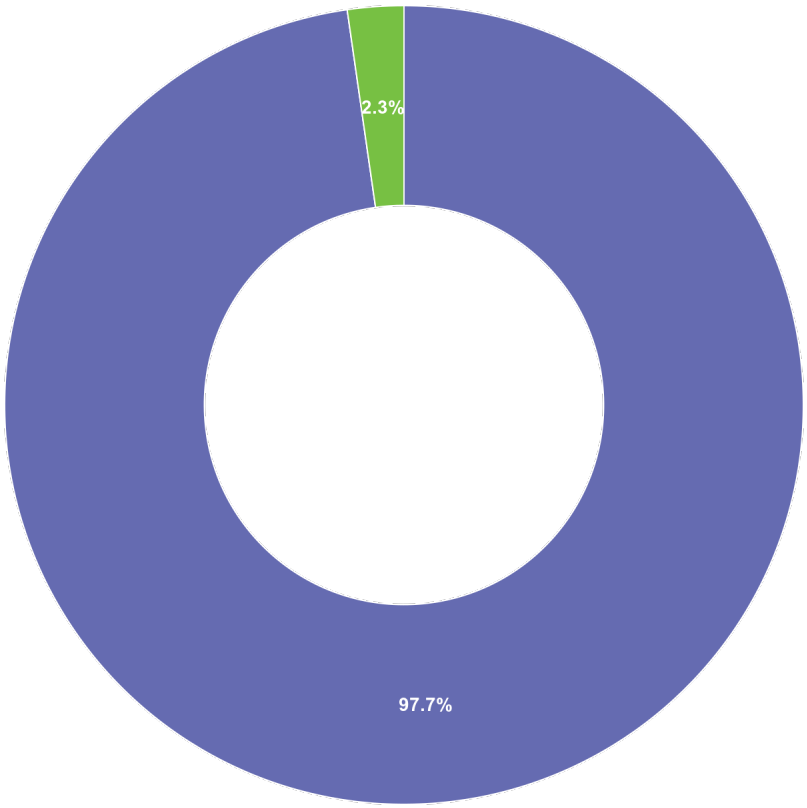
Energy, tourism, agriculture, government

Wednesday, September 16, 2020, 2:42 AM UTC

Natural gas

Answered: 21 **Unanswered:** 24

Q5 Do you or does anyone in your household use public lands in a recreational or other non-commercial manner?



Answered: 44 **Unanswered:** 1

Choice	Total
Yes	43
No	0
Unsure	1

Q6 If yes, please list those recreational or other non-commercial uses.

Monday, November 9, 2020, 6:43 PM UTC

Biking, hiking, fishing, huntimg

Monday, November 9, 2020, 12:27 AM UTC

Biking, hiking, hunting, skiing, fishing

Monday, November 2, 2020, 4:37 AM UTC

Hunting, backpacking, camping, boating, snowmachining,

Monday, October 26, 2020, 2:29 PM UTC

We hike, cross-country ski, backpack, cut wood and watch wildlife.

Friday, October 23, 2020, 2:41 PM UTC

Hiking, camping, fishing, elk and deer hunting. Just knowing we have vast expanses of public lands to pursue these activities is why I live here.

Friday, October 23, 2020, 11:12 AM UTC

We use it as a visual, hunting, camping, fishing, bike riding, hiking, picking flowers, picking wild fruit, seeing wildlife, enjoying the beautiful views, getting firewood, snowboarding, snowmobiling, snow showing, going sledding.

Friday, October 23, 2020, 3:15 AM UTC

Camping, UTV riding, Hiking, Fishing, Snowmobiling.

Friday, October 23, 2020, 3:07 AM UTC

outdoor recreational use hiking, fishing, biking, bird wtching,

---

Friday, October 23, 2020, 1:29 AM UTC

Fishing, hiking, backpacking, hunting, rafting, watersports, camping, wildlife watching

---

Friday, October 23, 2020, 1:17 AM UTC

I live here. You name it.

Thursday, October 22, 2020, 9:26 PM UTC

Fishing

Thursday, October 22, 2020, 9:11 PM UTC

Hiking
Mountain biking
Skiing
Hunting
Fishing
Running
Boating

Thursday, October 22, 2020, 8:44 PM UTC

Hunting, fishing, canoeing, kayaking, hiking, backpacking, horse packing, beach-going, mountain climbing, mountain biking, cross country skiing, downhill skiing.

Thursday, October 22, 2020, 7:54 PM UTC

hunting, hiking, horseback riding, camping, fishing

Wednesday, October 21, 2020, 8:24 PM UTC

Mountain biking, snowboarding, splitboarding, climbing, hiking and backpacking, hunting and fishing.

Wednesday, October 21, 2020, 6:44 PM UTC

Hunting, fishing, horseback riding, camping

Wednesday, October 21, 2020, 1:19 PM UTC

Biking, hiking, hunting, fishing, camping

Wednesday, October 21, 2020, 1:48 AM UTC

Hunt, fish, camp, other recreation

Wednesday, October 21, 2020, 1:47 AM UTC

Hiking
Fishing
Hunting
Camping
OHV
Wildlife viewing
Photography

Wednesday, October 21, 2020, 1:19 AM UTC

Hunting, fishing, camping, skiing, wildlife observation, photography, hiking, exercise

---

Saturday, September 26, 2020, 2:33 PM UTC

Camping, biking, skiing, photography, birding, fishing

Friday, September 25, 2020, 7:25 PM UTC

Fishing and hiking on the upper Green and Green River Lakes

Friday, September 25, 2020, 6:06 PM UTC

Hunting, hiking, camping.

Friday, September 25, 2020, 2:39 AM UTC

Fishing, hunting, photography, hiking, backpacking, wildlife viewing

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Thursday, September 24, 2020, 2:15 AM UTC

Hunting, fishing, wildlife watching, outdoor recreation.

Wednesday, September 23, 2020, 3:16 PM UTC

Fishing, hunting, wildlife viewing, camping, hiking, visit to cultural sites, photography, boating, swimming, horse packing, outdoor education

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Monday, September 21, 2020, 9:40 PM UTC

Hunting, fishing, bird watching, photography, walking trails, hiking

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Monday, September 21, 2020, 7:26 PM UTC

Hunting, fishing, hiking, skiing, swimming/water sports, camping.

Saturday, September 19, 2020, 12:38 AM UTC

Fishing, hunting, ski, hiking,

Friday, September 18, 2020, 8:09 PM UTC

Fishing,hiking,sightseeing,offroad vehicles

Thursday, September 17, 2020, 10:41 PM UTC

Dispersed camping, campground camping, hiking, fishing, hunting, photography and art (painting)

Thursday, September 17, 2020, 3:13 AM UTC

hunting fishing camping snowmaching boating atving

Wednesday, September 16, 2020, 8:00 PM UTC

Camping
Hunting/fishing
Hiking
Photography
Metal Well-being!

Wednesday, September 16, 2020, 7:15 PM UTC

We use public lands daily, for recreation including walking, jogging, hiking, hunting, cross-country skiing, sledding, 4-wheeling, enjoying the scenery, bird watching, etc.

Wednesday, September 16, 2020, 3:53 PM UTC

Hiking, hunting, fishing, boating, wildlife viewing

Wednesday, September 16, 2020, 2:18 PM UTC

Hunting and fishing, horseback riding, camping, hiking

Wednesday, September 16, 2020, 1:40 PM UTC

Hiking, hunting, fishing, biking, atv, sight seeing

Wednesday, September 16, 2020, 3:18 AM UTC

Hiking, climbing, hunting, fishing, wildlife viewing.

Wednesday, September 16, 2020, 2:47 AM UTC

camping,fishing,hunting and many other family activities!

Wednesday, September 16, 2020, 2:42 AM UTC

Hiking, boating, biking, skiing, fishing, backpacking, camping,

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Answered: 40 **Unanswered:** 5

Q7 What words describe the values, customs, and culture of Sublette County? (i.e., local industries, traditions, beliefs, or history)

Monday, November 9, 2020, 6:43 PM UTC

Industry

Monday, November 9, 2020, 12:27 AM UTC

Cattle Ranching, Mountain Men, Natural Gas, Hunting and Fishing

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Monday, October 26, 2020, 2:29 PM UTC

We are rugged conformists who adhere adhere to a variety of narratives that define how we conform. Some believe they live in the wild west and the freedom it mythologizes. Some believe they live in an environmentally conscious story. Ranchers adhere to being fiercely independent but caring for the landscape. Many locals are a part of the Old-time Wyoming mindset. Others are more worldly in their thinking. We have them all but ruggedly stick to the story we prefer.

Friday, October 23, 2020, 2:41 PM UTC

My family settled in the area in 1876, with continuous residence. My great grandfather, grandfather and father are buried here. I expect to rest here as well. Obviously, who I am at 77 is defined by the values, history and community surrounding me. And, I embrace and try to participate in the necessary changes to these things.

Friday, October 23, 2020, 11:12 AM UTC

I think the history of this land is huge and should be preserved and at the same time allowing everyone to enjoy this area like it has been enjoyed in the past.

Friday, October 23, 2020, 3:07 AM UTC

not sure

Friday, October 23, 2020, 1:29 AM UTC

History, tradition, independence, wilderness, subsistence, remoteness

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Friday, October 23, 2020, 1:17 AM UTC

Personal freedom. Caring for the land and water. Leaving something better than we found it. Considering future generations.

Thursday, October 22, 2020, 9:26 PM UTC

Keep the air and waterways clean..... increase in forest management

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Thursday, October 22, 2020, 9:11 PM UTC

Inclusive
Outdoor oriented
Conservative

Thursday, October 22, 2020, 8:44 PM UTC

Long tradition of hunting big game animals, wilderness values, strong values for protecting wildlife and their habitats, strong values for clean air, clean water, and prolific fisheries; traditions of cattle and sheep ranching, traditions of packing into roadless backcountry for multiple days, wildlife migration routes, tourism and recreation industries.

Thursday, October 22, 2020, 7:54 PM UTC

outdoor recreation/tourism, agriculture, private property rights, energy production

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Wednesday, October 21, 2020, 8:24 PM UTC

Live and let die. Science is irrelevant. Covid is fake. Drill baby drill. Kill the grizzlies and predators because beef is more important.

Wednesday, October 21, 2020, 6:44 PM UTC

Ignorance, reactionism, traditionalist values

Wednesday, October 21, 2020, 1:19 PM UTC

Leaning on old customs is never a good idea, we need to look forward.

Wednesday, October 21, 2020, 1:48 AM UTC

History, tradition, innovation, respect, integrity, conservation

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Wednesday, October 21, 2020, 1:47 AM UTC

Ranching and the cowboy way of life. Outdoor adventure. Multiple use. Diversity of resources.

Wednesday, October 21, 2020, 1:19 AM UTC

Outdoor recreation, wildlife, natural resources

Saturday, September 26, 2020, 2:33 PM UTC

Western, open spaces, independence, unpopulated

Friday, September 25, 2020, 7:25 PM UTC

The Code of the West:

1. Live each day with courage.
2. Take pride in your work.
3. Always finish what you start.
4. Do what has to be done.
5. Be tough, but fair.
6. When you make a promise, keep it.
7. Ride for the brand.
8. Talk less, say more.
9. Remember that some things are not for sale.
10. Know where to draw the line.

Friday, September 25, 2020, 6:06 PM UTC

Responsible, conservative use -- leave no trace if at all possible.
Take the time & money necessary to conserve/preserve for the future,
leave for the next generation as much as we inherited if at all possible.

Friday, September 25, 2020, 2:39 AM UTC

Scenic, small-town, neighborly, hard-working, self-sufficient

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Thursday, September 24, 2020, 2:15 AM UTC

Hunting, fishing, outdoor recreation, non-motorized use, tourism.

Wednesday, September 23, 2020, 3:16 PM UTC

We Need to respect all of our natural resources; wildlife corridors, sage grouse leks, Water and air quality while maintaining our community values and culture such as ranching. We need to value honesty and transparency in all open communication with our community.

Monday, September 21, 2020, 9:40 PM UTC

Rural, conservative,

Monday, September 21, 2020, 7:26 PM UTC

Cowboys and outfitters. Backcountry/Wilderness.

Saturday, September 19, 2020, 12:38 AM UTC

Open space, tradition

Friday, September 18, 2020, 8:09 PM UTC

Rural lifestyle,ranching,tourism, outdoor activities,

Thursday, September 17, 2020, 10:41 PM UTC

Keep public lands in public hands. Access and use for mental health, hiking, camping, hinting, photography and art.

Thursday, September 17, 2020, 3:13 AM UTC

safe peaceful uncrowded quiet

Wednesday, September 16, 2020, 8:00 PM UTC

Wish I had more time for this question! Pass

Wednesday, September 16, 2020, 7:15 PM UTC

Wide open spaces, tradition uses, ranching (sheepherders and cowboys), roughnecks, hippies and granolas, this is a shared space where all are welcome.

Wednesday, September 16, 2020, 3:53 PM UTC

Independent

Wednesday, September 16, 2020, 2:18 PM UTC

Tight knit, exclusive, and a little behind the times

Wednesday, September 16, 2020, 1:40 PM UTC

Open spaces, resilient attitude, mountain men/women, hard working. There is also a fear of change & beliefs of keeping things the way they were. In some areas/instances Stubbornness

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Wednesday, September 16, 2020, 3:18 AM UTC

Conservative, Independence, family, home

Wednesday, September 16, 2020, 2:42 AM UTC

Important

Wednesday, September 16, 2020, 12:25 AM UTC

Traditions

Answered: 38 **Unanswered:** 7

Q8 How do those values, customs, and culture influence or impede future development?

Monday, November 9, 2020, 6:43 PM UTC

They are a limited boom and bust resource when recreation is nearly unlimited, longterm and cleaner path

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Monday, November 9, 2020, 12:27 AM UTC

Pinedale is a blue collar community that embraces isolation and is generally anti-tourism, unless you are a small business owner that relies on it. Pinedale has a chance to create a sustainable tourism industry focused on low numbers and high quality.

Monday, October 26, 2020, 2:29 PM UTC

It is easy to see the variety of values embedded in their stories impeding the future. For one, some don't believe development is a good thing. Others don't believe that our republic should be used to develop anything, because that should be done privately. These kinds of belief often ignore the fact that most of these folks want the services they already receive and live off whatever form of development has occurred. In general, the beliefs are negative and those work to impede what may happen. Look at the debate about building a small hospital and you will see how each mindset is used to impede development.

Friday, October 23, 2020, 2:41 PM UTC

By being resistant to change we harm ourselves and our community.

Friday, October 23, 2020, 11:12 AM UTC

I think to some degree future development is impeded. However, I do think development to a point shouldn’t be allowed so we can preserve this beautiful chunk of land we are so fortunate to call home.

Friday, October 23, 2020, 3:07 AM UTC

by not updating or attempting to be a part of updated findings,,
they are not allowing for learned better habits/ways

Friday, October 23, 2020, 1:29 AM UTC

Protect our public lands

Thursday, October 22, 2020, 9:26 PM UTC

I hope it will be an influence

Thursday, October 22, 2020, 8:44 PM UTC

In that future development needs to be done carefully, with solid planning, so as not to infringe on the qualities Sublette county holds dear: wildlife, migration routes, recreation, Wilderness, ranching, clean air and water.

Thursday, October 22, 2020, 7:54 PM UTC

Sometimes used as a nebulous term to either obstruct a competing use or to validate and inappropriate use

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Wednesday, October 21, 2020, 8:24 PM UTC

“Old school” ideologies will keep pinedale behind for many years to come in renewable energy and tourism. The only 2 sustainable and realistic money makers.

Wednesday, October 21, 2020, 6:44 PM UTC

Lack of innovation

Wednesday, October 21, 2020, 1:19 PM UTC

Roadblocks, propping up of dying industries. History is important, but we dont need to drag it into the future.

Wednesday, October 21, 2020, 1:48 AM UTC

Sublette County is diverse and strong-willed. Our residents demand and respect their role at the collaboration table. We have a history that spans eras and generations, and will not allow it to be forgotten. We understand the importance of multiple-use management on public lands and have hard earned triumphs and tragedies to show for it.

Wednesday, October 21, 2020, 1:47 AM UTC

There is a possibility that we may be stuck in our old ways and not as open to new or innovative ways.

Wednesday, October 21, 2020, 1:19 AM UTC

We should prioritize wildlife needs with planning and zoning as well partnerships with federal land management agencies.

Saturday, September 26, 2020, 2:33 PM UTC

There is a large conflict between development and maintaining the pristine elements of the natural world including clean air, water, wildlife, and access

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Friday, September 25, 2020, 7:25 PM UTC

I don't think the values impede development, but they certainly should guide development.

Friday, September 25, 2020, 6:06 PM UTC

Good development will cost extra time and money.
Many 'development' opportunities should simply not happen. Our tradition, lifestyle and quality of life are integrally tied with open spaces and very small and hence tight knit communities.
Although there is money to be made in re-creating Los Angeles here, it would ruin our quality of life to do so.

Friday, September 25, 2020, 2:39 AM UTC

Future development must rely on a diversified economy that provides reliable income and jobs for the long-haul and doesn't include the hardships of past "boom and bust" roller coaster rides that can rob a person of their life savings and hopes for the future. We are a capable community of strong men and women who know how to survive without handouts and buyouts. If we take care of one another, and our public lands, we will find new and innovative ways to create a better economy for everyone.

Thursday, September 24, 2020, 2:15 AM UTC

Should manage for sustainable fish and wildlife resources and non-motorized uses on federal lands for future generations.

Wednesday, September 23, 2020, 3:16 PM UTC

There is a prevailing disregard for inclusive communication. It continues to follow the “good old boys” mentality. In Wyoming your word is important and should be re-embraced by our community leaders.

Monday, September 21, 2020, 7:26 PM UTC

Nobody wants to see too much development or developing too fast, without a solid plan that addresses the future of the community.

Saturday, September 19, 2020, 12:38 AM UTC

development impedes open space for sight and wildlife corridors

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Thursday, September 17, 2020, 10:41 PM UTC

Loss of wildlife habitat continues to reduce wildlife populations and health. Mule deer winter range is particularly adversely affected by oil and gas activity. Sage grouse us absolutely adversely affected by roads use and livestock grazing practices.

Thursday, September 17, 2020, 3:13 AM UTC

more control equals less freedom

Wednesday, September 16, 2020, 7:15 PM UTC

I hope that Sublette County will retain its wide-open character where all people and uses are welcome, and we do not exclude anyone or any industry in favor of another. This wide-open culture allows for development of diverse interests and industries.

Wednesday, September 16, 2020, 3:53 PM UTC

We like free access to public property and don’t want to see that access go away

---

Wednesday, September 16, 2020, 2:18 PM UTC

It impedes growth on a community level, and leaves out considerations for a vast number of other community groups and members to have a hope for future change and growth.

Wednesday, September 16, 2020, 1:40 PM UTC

In some respects they welcome development. Other customs & attitudes of the county limit growth or development (fear of change).

Wednesday, September 16, 2020, 3:18 AM UTC

We don't want our county to get overpopulated. We don't want to end up like Jackson. We enjoy being a small town, embrace it and quit trying to grow our area.

Wednesday, September 16, 2020, 2:42 AM UTC

Keep the small town in the old west appearance and appeal.

Answered: 32 **Unanswered:** 13

Q9 How have the values, customs, and culture influenced the economic stability or lack of stability within the county?

Monday, November 9, 2020, 6:43 PM UTC

Boom and bust.....the county did well with the gas spike but those resources are becoming no longer desired so its time to look at other economic growth opportunities in recreation.

Monday, November 9, 2020, 12:27 AM UTC

O&G is boom and bust, awesome to have but need to develop a sustainable economy that’s not solely focused on that...diversification is needed.

Monday, October 26, 2020, 2:29 PM UTC

By being a part of a story that is rugged and conformist, people hurt economic stability because they don't allow us to move beyond a three-legged stool of economic activity that will some day lose the third leg (energy). If we want to add another leg to our economic basis, we most likely need to mold a community that is attractive to others so we can widen the tourism leg of the stool, and possibly attract new, suitable small employers. That must be done by improving the "good" life here, but many work to stop that kind of change.

Friday, October 23, 2020, 2:41 PM UTC

I see pursuing economic stability as a two edged sword. Not all developments for economic stability are good for a community or the environment surrounding that community.

Friday, October 23, 2020, 11:12 AM UTC

People come from all over the world to see and hike the Wind River Range. Rendezvous every year brings in tons of tourist that help support the local economy.

Friday, October 23, 2020, 3:07 AM UTC

by adhearing to "established" norms and not attempting to merge into new actions, the county may have lost an opportunity to grow.

Friday, October 23, 2020, 1:29 AM UTC

Focus on recreatim as a sustainable incime generator

Friday, October 23, 2020, 1:17 AM UTC

We have relied, largely, on gas revenues, for the past two decades. There are only so many holes that can be drilled. Our stability depends on creating a more diverse economy/tax base.

Thursday, October 22, 2020, 9:26 PM UTC

Lacking better air quality and forest management

Thursday, October 22, 2020, 8:44 PM UTC

The traditional values have held relatively stable. More recent industries, such as oil and gas development, have contributed to an unstable ("boom and bust") cycle.

Thursday, October 22, 2020, 7:54 PM UTC

Contributed to a lack of economically diverse economy.

Wednesday, October 21, 2020, 8:24 PM UTC

Old ranchers have influenced sublette county to stay small, off the map and minimal jobs. In some ways I love that attitude. But change isn’t always bad.

Wednesday, October 21, 2020, 6:44 PM UTC

Reliance on oil and gas, extraction, and other consumptive uses of land and water

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Wednesday, October 21, 2020, 1:19 PM UTC

See above, leaning on historically good industries has ruined the entire state's economy with its constant boom and bust cycles has pigeon holed us. We need to look forward without thinking on how things used to be.

Wednesday, October 21, 2020, 1:48 AM UTC

Our residents rally to support our neighbors whether it’s energy development, ranching, outdoor recreation, tourism, etc. Through that support, we strengthen our neighbors and promote stability in hard times.

Wednesday, October 21, 2020, 1:19 AM UTC

We need to prioritize natural resource management.

Saturday, September 26, 2020, 2:33 PM UTC

Money and extraction have pretty much erased the old values and culture that existed 50 years ago

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Friday, September 25, 2020, 7:25 PM UTC

The energy sector has created a good tax and royalty base and should be responsibly managed to support traditional agriculture and other historical ways of life.

Friday, September 25, 2020, 6:06 PM UTC

Agriculture has been a stabilizing factor, undertaken as a career for entire lifetimes or even generations. O&G development (during the boom accomplished mostly by transient or commuting workers) was destabilizing due to the pace it undertook. Had the pace been more closely suited to local abilities, it need not have been destabilizing.

Friday, September 25, 2020, 2:39 AM UTC

Unfortunately, women in this county do not generally have access to good-paying jobs because most good jobs here are in male-dominated industries where women are mis-treated and disrespected. When women make good money, families thrive and the economy grows. This comes back to male-centric values that are rampant but not generally discussed or addressed.

Thursday, September 24, 2020, 2:15 AM UTC

Hunting, fishing, tourism and outdoor recreation contribute tremendously to local economies of western Wyoming orders of magnitude more than agriculture, timber harvest or mining, and second only to oil and gas extraction.

Wednesday, September 23, 2020, 3:16 PM UTC

We are experiencing an major issue of division of interests, here and across the nation. Only when we can have open dialogue to exchange the different ideas that uniquely shape Wyoming will our values, customs, and culture Reflect a stable, sustaining economy.

Monday, September 21, 2020, 7:26 PM UTC

This community took a lot of interest in how the Jonah and Anticline gas fields were developed. There seemed to be an eye on the future, that prevented a complete shift to extractive industries to fuel our economy.

Saturday, September 19, 2020, 12:38 AM UTC

The ranchers in sublette county are completely depending open the Use of public lands. We often let traditions and old history dictate the management of these public lands if even in a negative way.

Friday, September 18, 2020, 8:09 PM UTC

Extreme conservative views held by a few,holding back establishing a hospital in the county.

Thursday, September 17, 2020, 10:41 PM UTC

With low markets for oil and gas and reduced markets for lamb and beef the older economic uses of public lands pale into insignificance compared with opportunity for increased recreational uses.

Thursday, September 17, 2020, 3:13 AM UTC

do what

Wednesday, September 16, 2020, 7:15 PM UTC

Sublette County has more often rolled with the currents than set out its own path to drive economic development.

Wednesday, September 16, 2020, 2:18 PM UTC

It’s encouraged an energy and cattle industry only mindset, without taking into consideration any number of possible venues for revenue and financial growth.

Wednesday, September 16, 2020, 1:40 PM UTC

In some areas/industries the values have welcomed growth and development (oil/gas specifically). In other areas, the culture has limited growth and economic stability.

Wednesday, September 16, 2020, 3:18 AM UTC

Our economy is struggling to try and keep up with the growth that feels forced.

Wednesday, September 16, 2020, 2:42 AM UTC

Keep it small and simple they easy is always been

Wednesday, September 16, 2020, 12:25 AM UTC

Outside influence is the biggest threat.

Answered: 33 **Unanswered:** 12

Q10 How have the values, customs, and culture influenced the diversity of industries or lack of diversity of industries within the county?

Monday, November 9, 2020, 6:43 PM UTC

The energy sector has brought in money that has provided business the opportunity to flurish which is great but we need to diversify the county's draw to make it appealing to younger generation that don't want to work in the gas patch.

Monday, November 9, 2020, 12:27 AM UTC

All the civilization you need is a nice motto, but open hearts and open minds are also important for sublette county to stay relevant. Fiber optic will be important to bring in professionals working remotely.

Monday, October 26, 2020, 2:29 PM UTC

Some find the myth of the West appealing and move here to be a part of that romantic story. Others come back, because of their Wyoming roots. We also have a large number who come here because their personal narrative and lifestyle fits the place--I call them lifestylers.

Friday, October 23, 2020, 2:41 PM UTC

I feel that the reverse is true. Economic development too often defines the community, values, customs, and history.

Friday, October 23, 2020, 11:12 AM UTC

I feel like Pinedale has enough diversity for its size. A better grocery store like a Smiths or an Albertsons would be cool.

Friday, October 23, 2020, 3:07 AM UTC

apparently the values have not changed.

Friday, October 23, 2020, 1:29 AM UTC

Traditional industries have severely limited the lack of diversity of industries within the county

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Friday, October 23, 2020, 1:17 AM UTC

Now that we're still living in the glow of the last boom, I am seeing much more new business and economic diversity. All the beautiful infrastructure and facilities we've built have made Sublette County a very desirable place to live and/or raise a family.

Thursday, October 22, 2020, 9:11 PM UTC

Right now there is a lack of diversity with regards to outdoor recreation. By incorporating trail based recreation we could diversify the economy of this county dramatically

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Thursday, October 22, 2020, 8:44 PM UTC

A culture of rejecting change has prevented a diversification of industries (i.e. the medical industry) of taking hold in the county.

Thursday, October 22, 2020, 7:54 PM UTC

Yes

Wednesday, October 21, 2020, 8:24 PM UTC

There is no diversity in Sublette County, Wyoming.

Wednesday, October 21, 2020, 6:44 PM UTC

There is no economic diversity in sublette county

Wednesday, October 21, 2020, 1:19 PM UTC

See above, leaning on historically good industries has ruined the entire state's economy with its constant boom and bust cycles has pigeon holed us. We need to look forward without thinking on how things used to be.

Wednesday, October 21, 2020, 1:48 AM UTC

Our county has one of the greatest diversities of public land based industries in the state. The success and tolerance of these multiple-use industries are strengthened by our values, customs, and culture.

Wednesday, October 21, 2020, 1:47 AM UTC

We seem to have a diversity of industries in our county and seem to be more and more open to having new industries come into the county. We can’t always depend on energy to fuel our economy and diversifying is the only way to keep us moving forward. That said we shouldn’t loose sight of what made Sublette county what it is and should always hold our ag and natural resource values near and dear to our hearts.

Wednesday, October 21, 2020, 1:19 AM UTC

We have lots of wildlife and fish related industries including tourism

---

Saturday, September 26, 2020, 2:33 PM UTC

There never was much diversity and there still isn’t.

Friday, September 25, 2020, 7:25 PM UTC

I think the cold weather has more to do with lack of diversity than values, customs or culture. The work ethic and personal responsibility is a huge draw for industry, speaking as the former CFO of some fairly large enterprises.

Friday, September 25, 2020, 6:06 PM UTC

Probably minimal effect. More influential have been environment factors such as long winters, poor growing season, distance from railroad etc.

Friday, September 25, 2020, 2:39 AM UTC

Sublette has seen a lot of money come and go, but especially go, due to lack of diversity in the job market. We seem to always be waiting for the next boom, the next puny, "trickle-down" handouts from the gas industry that doesn't really care about Sublette, only what's under it. Now we're out of money when we should have been investing in economic engines that would have diversified our community and kept us solvent for the inevitable bust. We should figure out how to do that now with what we have left or we'll lose our town. What we have left is a beautiful place, thriving wildlife, clean water and air, and a safe place with friendly people. We can do a lot with those core values if we take care of them.

Thursday, September 24, 2020, 2:15 AM UTC

Increased influence of outdoor recreation, esp. non-consumptive uses, and economic benefits from increased visitation.

Wednesday, September 23, 2020, 3:16 PM UTC

I realize that Sublette County is a treasure to be valued and protected. But diversity is lacking here and too much power has been given to our county leaders. Private agendas and biases have no place in positions of leadership. Elected county leaders are suppose to represent their respective community members. This isn’t happening. I am hopeful that this will change for the better.

Monday, September 21, 2020, 7:26 PM UTC

Many more young families living here, than when I arrived in 1996. More diverse services, now.

Saturday, September 19, 2020, 12:38 AM UTC

Oil and gas rules in Wyoming with the demise of public land values.

Thursday, September 17, 2020, 10:41 PM UTC

Idiotic so-called dependence on coal as well as reduced market demand for oil and gas have prevented investment in small scale solar and wind power. Wyoming has 300 days of sun every year, and a bit of WIND. We are not fans of large scale development, but industry that would support smaller scale solar and wind would also create job opportunities from public lands- however it is better to put these developments on private land to allow farmers and ranchers to reap monetary benefits from wind and solar and prevent additional loss of wildlife habitat on public lands.

Thursday, September 17, 2020, 3:13 AM UTC

What does this have to do with this

Wednesday, September 16, 2020, 7:15 PM UTC

Traditional values, customs, and culture, including those associated with the livestock industry and ranching, have allowed these industries to continue here, providing the needed open space and economic base for other industries – especially recreation-based industries.

Wednesday, September 16, 2020, 2:18 PM UTC

It’s encouraged an energy and cattle industry only mindset, without taking into consideration any number of possible venues for revenue and financial growth.

Wednesday, September 16, 2020, 1:40 PM UTC

The fear of change and stubbornness in some of the community has limited or hurt the diversity throughout the county. Not being willing to have an open mind and allow new ideas or outside people/ thoughts has contributed to the lack of diversity within the county.

Wednesday, September 16, 2020, 2:42 AM UTC

The long cold winter keep it from being diverse.
Leave it the way it is.

Answered: 31 **Unanswered:** 14

Q11 OPTIONAL: If there is anything else you would like to share regarding this process, please use the space below to do so. All information will be reviewed and considered for incorporation into the Sublette County Federal & State Land Use Policy.

OPTIONAL: You may provide your name and affiliation, if desired. This information will be included in the compilation of this survey only if you choose to record below.

Thank you for completing this survey.

Monday, October 26, 2020, 2:29 PM UTC

No matter the story of the group of people, including yourselves, to which people adhere, public land is critical to the future of the State of Wyoming and must be a part of the future. While there will be some who want to divest of public lands, that kind of proposal will doom the Wyoming a wide variety of us enjoy. In fact, people often act against their own interests and don't realize what significant changes in land access would do to their own interests. Please, keep that notion in front of the people who make decisions.

Friday, October 23, 2020, 1:17 AM UTC

I hope the County and Feds can continue to communicate and be good stewards, of our public resources, for the near term as well as the long term. What we leave will be more important than what we produce from it, in the end. Thanks for the opportunity to chime in, and good luck!

Thursday, October 22, 2020, 8:44 PM UTC

This survey is pretty vague, and I am not entirely sure what its purpose is. I will say, that the officials in Sublette County don't always represent the people of the county, and the idea that County officials would have any say over management of Federal lands is somewhat disturbing...unless our election process of County Commissioners were to change in the near future.

Thursday, October 22, 2020, 7:54 PM UTC

The bias on new wilderness and wild and scenic should be removed and each opportunity evaluated on its own merits. Update the references. The use of "culture of Sublette County" is used to frequently and in nebulous terms. The no net loss of private land shouldn't be here. Private property owners should have the option to sell or give land to the public, same for retiring grazing leases. Development shouldn't be prioritized over the protection of cultural resources. Don't understand the RS277 language.. Remove the preferential treatment for agriculture. Take out the reference to elk feed grounds, those decisions should be made based on science and by Game and Fish.

Wednesday, October 21, 2020, 1:48 AM UTC

Driven by direction from the state legislature, many counties in the state are creating or revising their Natural Resource Policy Plans NRPP, including some of our neighbors. This process is key to making sure local interests are voiced at the stakeholder table, especially in federal land management. There are many great resources in our county to build a quality steering committee. Please review neighboring NRPPs to reinvest our state’s money and avoid reinventing the wheel. There are local resources assisting neighboring counties with their NRPPs. It never hurts to look over the fence.

Wednesday, October 21, 2020, 1:47 AM UTC

I am working on developing these plans for several counties in Wyoming. This survey is a very neat idea to capture public input. I would like to stay informed of this process and am willing to help in any way possible. I am a resident of Sublette county and love this place we call home. Please let me know if there is any assistance I can provide or if there is a work group I could help on. Thank you!

Wednesday, October 21, 2020, 1:19 AM UTC

Please prioritize wildlife and natural resource needs with these planning efforts.

Friday, September 25, 2020, 7:25 PM UTC

Trenton K. & Mindy M. Thornock, landowners

Friday, September 25, 2020, 2:39 AM UTC

I volunteered a considerable amount of my time on this earth to help write the county land use plan in 2009, and expect county commissioners to fully engage with and listen to those of us who care to do that again. Don't let the loudest or most self-important voices drown out the thoughtful, quiet ones who also care about Sublette County and its future. Our public lands belong to all of us.

Thursday, September 24, 2020, 2:15 AM UTC

Please consider outdoor recreation, including 'traditional' consumptive uses such as hunting and fishing, and more modern non-consumptive uses such as wildlife watching and trekking/hiking/camping/etc. during the development of this policy. These uses of our public lands contribute significant financial resources to our community which will only increase in the future. Thanks for the opportunity to comment.

Wednesday, September 23, 2020, 3:16 PM UTC

Elaine Crumpley

Sublette County citizen

Monday, September 21, 2020, 7:26 PM UTC

Would like to see a lot of opportunities for public input/discussion. Thank you for this opportunity to chime in.

Thursday, September 17, 2020, 10:41 PM UTC

Wildlife corridors are critical to the survival of world class Mule Deer and Pronghorn herds. Save the corridors!

Answered: 13 **Unanswered:** 32

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Appendix D: Socioeconomics

A Profile of Socioeconomic Measures

Sublette County, WY

Selected Geographies:

Sublette County, Wyoming, WY

United States

Benchmark Geographies:

U.S.

Produced by
Headwaters Economics'
Economic Profile System (EPS)
https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps
July 1, 2020

About the Economic Profile System (EPS)

EPS is a free web tool created by Headwaters Economics to build customized socioeconomic reports of U.S. counties, states, and regions. Reports can be easily created to compare or aggregate different areas. EPS uses published statistics from federal data sources, including the U.S. Census Bureau, Bureau of Economic Analysis, and Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service have made significant financial and intellectual contributions to the operation and content of EPS.

See https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps for more information about the capabilities of EPS. For technical questions, contact Patty Gude at eps@headwaterseconomics.org or telephone 406-599-7425.

HEADWATERS ECONOMICS

headwaterseconomics.org

Headwaters Economics is an independent, nonprofit research group. Our mission is to improve community development and land management decisions.

NATIONAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC LANDS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

www.blm.gov

The Bureau of Land Management, an agency within the U.S. Department of Interior, administers 249.8 million acres of America's public lands, located primarily in western states. It is the mission of the Bureau of Land Management to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.

FOREST SERVICE
US
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

www.fs.fed.us

The Forest Service, an agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, administers national forests and grasslands encompassing 193 million acres. The Forest Service's mission is to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the nation's forests and grasslands to meet the needs of present and future generations.

Socioeconomic Measures

Sublette County, WY

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Note to Users:

This is one of 14 reports that can be created and downloaded from EPS. Topics include land use, demographics, specific industry sectors, the role of non-labor income, the wildland-urban interface, the role of amenities in economic development, and payments to county governments from federal lands. The EPS reports are downloadable as Excel or PDF documents. See https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Socioeconomic Measures

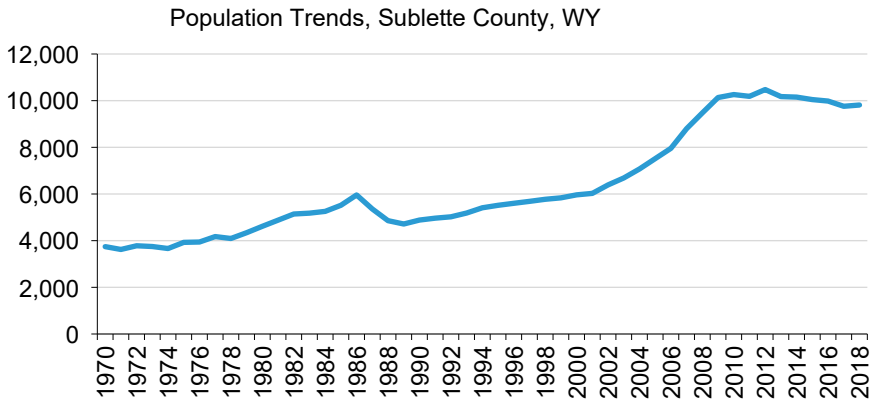
Sublette County, WY

Overview of Historical Trends

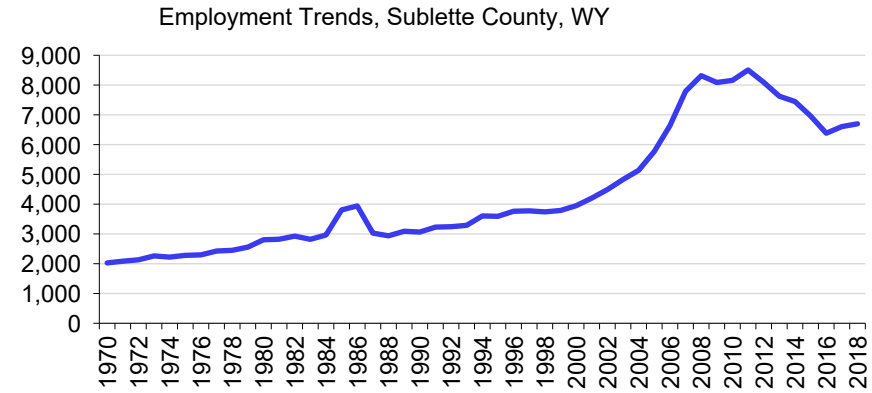
	1970	2000	2018	Change 2000-2018
Population	3,744	5,963	9,813	3,850
Employment (full & part-time jobs)	2,027	3,947	6,698	2,751
Personal Income (thousands of 2019 $s)	111,196	257,729	513,075	255,346

Population and personal income are reported by place of residence, and employment by place of work on this page.

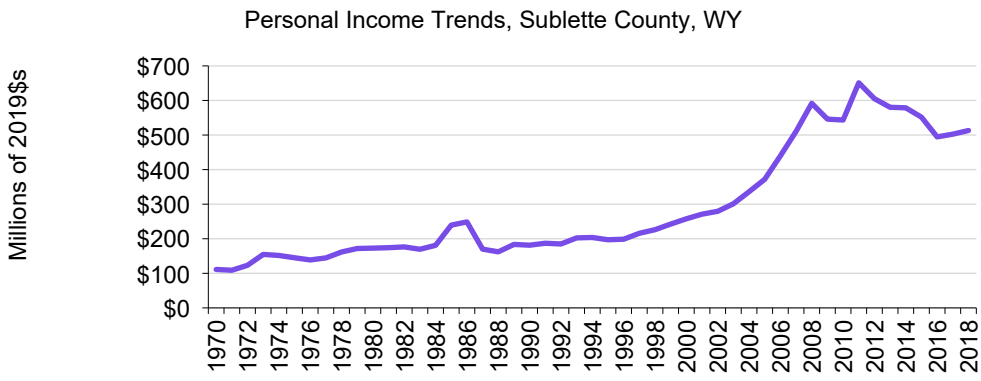
- From 1970 to 2018, population grew from 3,744 to 9,813 people, a 162% increase.



- From 1970 to 2018, employment grew from 2,027 to 6,698, a 230% increase.



- From 1970 to 2018, personal income grew from $111.2 million to $513.1 million, (in real terms), a 361% increase.



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2019. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C., reported by Headwaters Economics' Economic Profile System, headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Socioeconomic Measures

Sublette County, WY

Overview of Historical Trends

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes trends in population, employment, and real personal income. If this report is for an individual county, it also shows the county classification (metropolitan, micropolitan, or rural).[1]

Population: The total number of people by place of residence.

Employment: All full- and part-time workers, wage and salary jobs (employees), and proprietors (the self-employed) reported by place of work.

Personal Income: Income from wage and salary employment and proprietors' income (labor earnings), as well as non-labor income (dividends, interest, rent, and transfer payments) reported by place of residence. All income figures in this report are shown in real terms (i.e., adjusted for inflation). Subsequent sections of this report define labor earnings and non-labor income in more detail.

Metropolitan Statistical Areas: Counties that have at least one urbanized area of 50,000 or more people, plus adjacent territory that has a high degree of social and economic integration with the core as measured by commuting ties. Metropolitan Statistical Areas are classified as either Central or Outlying.

Micropolitan Statistical Areas: Counties that have at least one urbanized area of 10,000 to 50,000 people, plus adjacent territory that has a high degree of social and economic integration with the core as measured by commuting ties. Micropolitan Statistical Areas are classified as either Central or Outlying.

Rural: Counties that are not designated as either Metropolitan or Micropolitan.

Why is it important?

Long-term, steady growth of population, employment, and real personal income is generally an indication of a healthy, prosperous economy. Erratic growth, no-growth, or long-term decline in these indicators are generally an indication of a struggling economy.

Growth can benefit the general population of a place, especially by providing economic opportunities, but it can also stress communities and lead to income stratification. When considering the benefits of growth, it is important to distinguish between standard of living (such as earnings per job and per capita income) and quality of life (such as leisure time, crime rate, and sense of well-being).

A related indicator of economic performance is whether the local economy is negatively affected by periods of national recession. This issue is explored in depth in the section "Employment During National Recessions" later in this report.

The size of a population and economy (metropolitan, micropolitan, or rural) can have an important bearing on economic activities as well as opportunities and challenges for area businesses.

Socioeconomic Measures

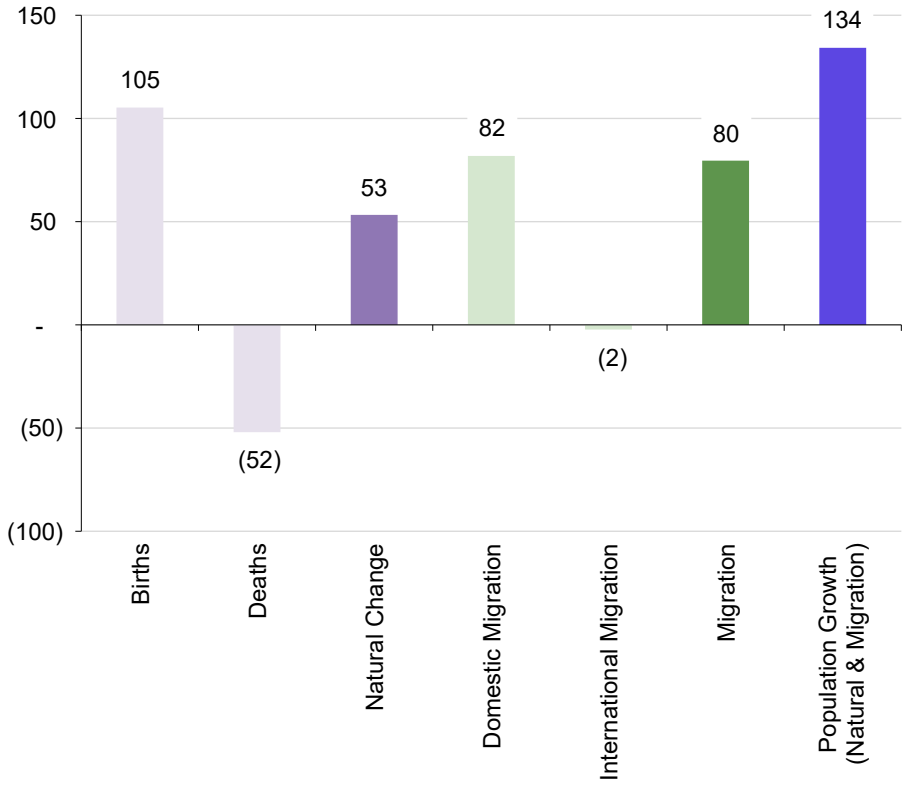
Sublette County, WY

Population

	Change 2000-2019
Population Growth, 2000-2019	3,885
Average Annual Population Change	134
From Natural Change	53
Births	105
Deaths	52
From Net Migration	80
International Migration	-2
Domestic Migration	82
From Residual	1
Percent of Average Annual Population Growth, 2000-2019	
Natural Change	39.7%
Net Migration	59.3%
Residual	1.0%

- From 2000 to 2019, population grew by 3,885 people, a 65% increase.
- From 2000 to 2019, natural change contributed to 40% of population growth.
- From 2000 to 2019, migration contributed to 59% of population growth.

Average Annual Components of Population Change, Sublette County, WY, 2000-2019



* The Census Bureau makes a minor statistical correction, called a "residual" which is shown in the table above, but omitted from the figure. Because of this correction, natural change plus net migration may not add to total population change in the figure.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2020. Census Bureau, Population Division, Washington, D.C., reported by Headwaters Economics' Economic Profile System, headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Socioeconomic Measures

Sublette County, WY

Population

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes components of population change and total population growth or decline. Total population growth (or decline) is the sum of natural change (births and deaths) and migration (international and domestic). Data are from the U.S. Census Bureau.[2,3]

The U.S. Census Bureau makes a minor statistical correction called a "residual." This is defined by the U.S. Census Bureau as resulting from two parts of the estimates process: 1) the application of national population controls to state and county population estimates; and 2) “the incorporation of accepted challenges and special censuses into the population estimates.” The residual represents change in the population that cannot be attributed to any specific demographic component of population change.

For more detailed information about demographics for a given area, create an EPS Demographics report at https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Why is it important?

The components of population change offer insight into the causes of population growth or decline and they help highlight important areas of inquiry. For example, if a large portion of population growth is attributable to in-migration, it would be helpful to understand what is driving this trend, such as whether people are moving to the area for jobs, quality of life, or both. Similarly, if a large portion of population decline is attributable to out-migration, it would be important to understand the reasons, such as the loss of employment in specific industries, youth leaving for education or new opportunities, or elderly people leaving for better medical facilities.

Socioeconomic Measures

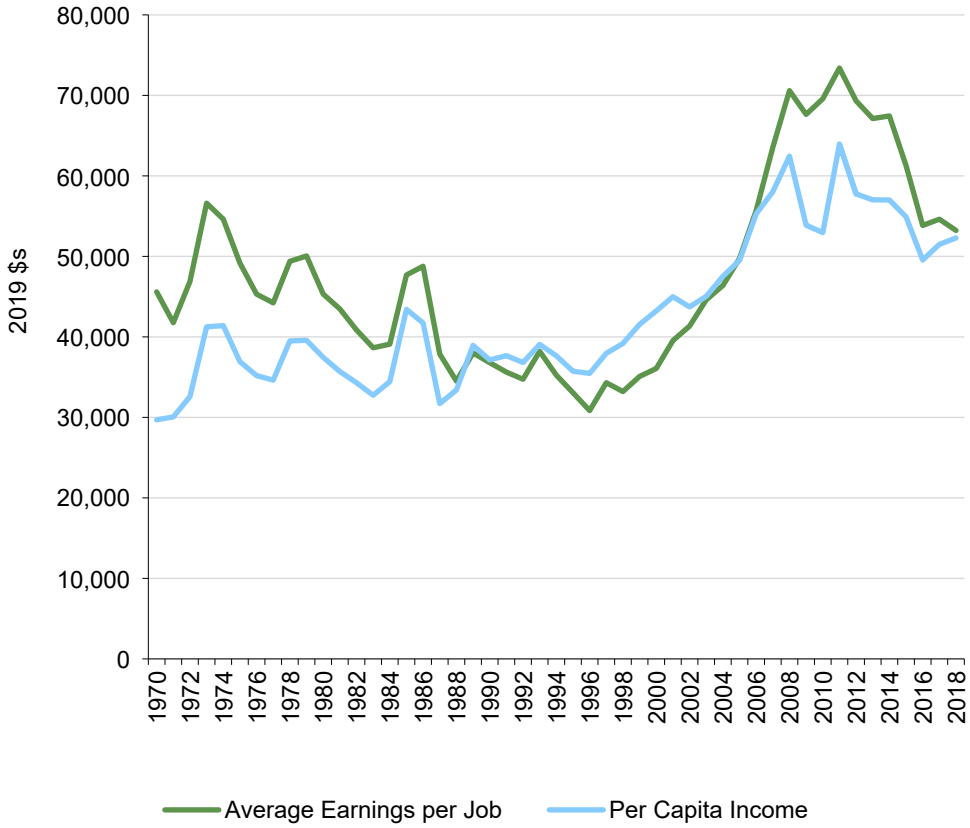
Sublette County, WY

Earnings Per Job and Per Capita Income

	1970	2000	2018	Change 2000-2018
Average Earnings per Job (2019 $s)	$45,597	$36,073	$53,221	$17,148
Per Capita Income (2019 $s)	$29,700	$43,221	$52,285	$9,064
Percent Change				Percent Change 2000-2018
Average Earnings per Job				47.5%
Per Capita Income				21.0%

- From 1970 to 2018, average earnings per job grew from $45,597 to $53,221 (in real terms), a 17% increase.
- From 1970 to 2018, per capita income grew from $29,700 to $52,285 (in real terms), a 76% increase.

Average Earnings per Job & Per Capita Income, Sublette County, WY



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2019. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C., reported by Headwaters Economics' Economic Profile System, headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Socioeconomic Measures

Sublette County, WY

Earnings Per Job and Per Capita Income

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes how average earnings per job and per capita income (in real terms) have changed over time.

Average Earnings per Job: The compensation of the average job. It is total earnings divided by total employment. Full-time and part-time jobs are counted at equal weight. Employees, sole proprietors, and active partners are included.

Per Capita Income: Income per person. It is total personal income (from labor and non-labor sources) divided by total population.

Why is it important?

Average earnings per job is an indicator of the quality of local employment. A higher average earnings per job indicates that there are relatively more high-wage occupations. It can be useful to consider earnings against local cost of living indicators.[4]

Average earnings per job may decline for a number of reasons: [5, 6]

1. more part-time and/or seasonal workers entering the workforce;
2. a rise in low-wage industries, such as tourism-related sectors;
3. a decline of high-wage industries, such as manufacturing;
4. more lower-paid workers entering the workforce;
5. the presence of a university that is increasing its enrollment of relatively low-wage students;
6. the in-migration of semi-retired workers who work part-time and/or seasonally; and
7. an influx of people who move to an area for quality of life rather than profit-maximizing reasons.

Per capita income is one of the most important measures of economic well-being. However, this measure can be misleading. Per capita income is total personal income divided by population. Because total personal income includes non-labor income sources (dividends, interest, rent and transfer payments), it is possible for per capita income to be relatively high due to the presence of retirees and people with investment income.[7] And because per capita income is calculated using total population and not the labor force (as in average earnings per job), it is possible for per capita income to be relatively low in a population with a disproportionate number of children and/or elderly people.

Socioeconomic Measures

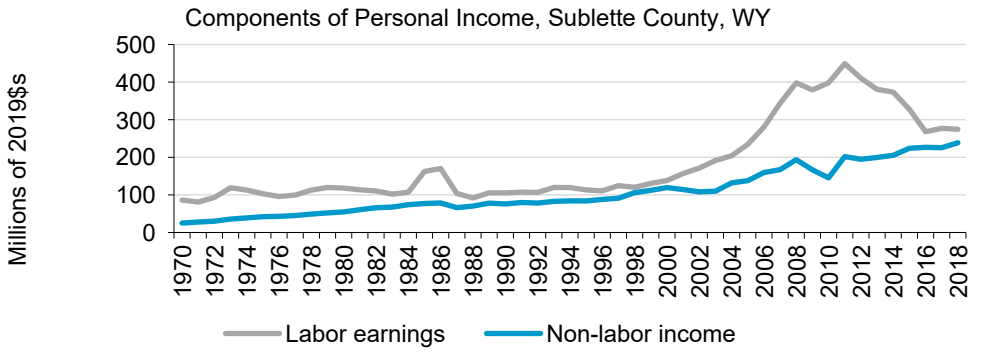
Sublette County, WY

Labor Earnings and Non-Labor Income

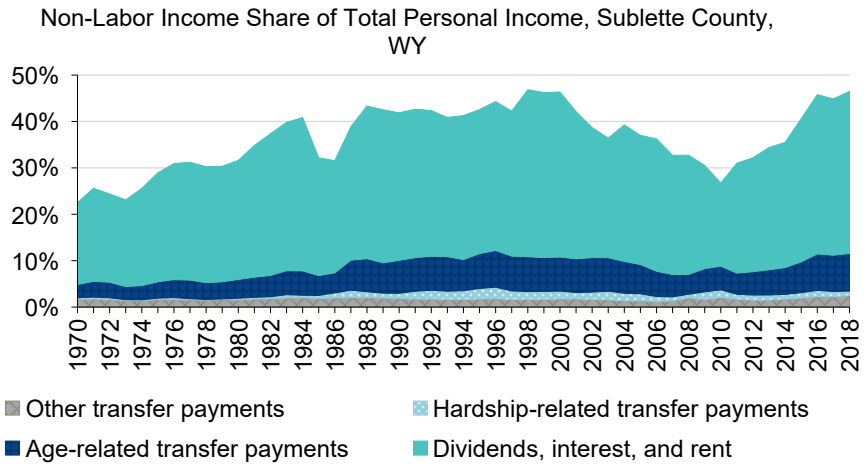
	1970	2000	2018	Change 2000-2018
Personal Income (thous' of 2019 $s)	111,196	257,729	513,075	255,346
Labor Earnings	86,172	138,282	274,445	136,163
Non-Labor Income	25,025	119,447	238,630	119,183
Dividends, Interest, and Rent	19,601	91,662	179,356	87,694
Age-Related Transfer Payments	3,173	18,916	41,565	22,649
Hardship-Related Payments	355	4,356	5,139	783
Other Transfer Payments	1,896	4,514	12,570	8,056
Percent of Total				Percent Change 2000-2018
Personal Income				99.1%
Labor Earnings	77.5%	53.7%	53.5%	98.5%
Non-Labor Income	22.5%	46.3%	46.5%	99.8%
Dividends, Interest, and Rent	17.6%	35.6%	35.0%	95.7%
Age-Related Transfer Payments	2.9%	7.3%	8.1%	119.7%
Hardship-Related Payments	0.3%	1.7%	1.0%	18.0%
Other Transfer Payments	1.7%	1.8%	2.4%	178.5%

All income data in the table above are reported by place of residence and are displayed in thousands of 2019 dollars. Labor earnings and non-labor income may not add to total personal income due to adjustments made by the Bureau of Economic Analysis.

- From 1970 to 2018, labor earnings grew from $86.2 million to $274.4 million (in real terms), a 218% increase.
- From 1970 to 2018, non-labor income grew from $25.0 million to $238.6 million (in real terms), a 854% increase.



- From 1970 to 2018, labor earnings accounted for 47% of growth and non-labor income for 53%.
- In 1970, non-labor income represented 23% of total personal income. By 2018 non-labor income represented 47% of total personal income.



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2019. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C., reported by Headwaters Economics' Economic Profile System, headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Labor Earnings and Non-Labor Income

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes changes in labor earnings and non-labor sources of income.

Labor Earnings: Net earnings by place of residence, which is earnings by place of work (the sum of wage and salary disbursements, supplements to wages and salaries, and proprietors' income) less contributions for government social insurance, plus an adjustment to convert earnings by place of work to a place of residence basis.

Non-Labor Income: Dividends, interest, rent, and transfer payments (includes government retirement and disability insurance benefits, medical payments such as mainly Medicare and Medicaid, income maintenance benefits, unemployment insurance benefits, etc.). Non-labor income is reported by place of residence.

Labor earnings and non-labor income may not add to total personal income because of adjustments made by the Bureau of Economic Analysis to account for contributions for Social Security, cross-county commuting, and other factors.

Dividends, Interest, and Rent: Personal dividend income, personal interest income, and rental income of persons with capital consumption adjustments. Dividends, interest, and rent are sometimes referred to as "investment income" or "property income."

Age-Related Transfer Payments: Payments, including Social Security and Medicare, associated with older populations.

Hardship-Related Transfer Payments: Payments associated with poverty and welfare, including Medicaid and income maintenance.

Other Transfer Payments: Payments from veteran's benefits, education and training, Workers Compensation insurance, railroad retirement and disability, other government retirement and disability, and other receipts of individuals and nonprofits.

The EPS Non-Labor report provides a more detailed analysis of non-labor income and its components. The EPS Demographics report provides more information about the aging of the population and poverty. See https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Why is it important?

In many locations, non-labor income is the largest source of personal income and also the fastest growing.[8] This is particularly the case in some rural areas and small cities. An aging population, growth in the stock market and investments, and a highly mobile population are some of the reasons behind the rapid growth in non-labor income.

Growth in non-labor income can indicate an attractive place to live and retire. The in-migration of people who bring investment and retirement income with them (verify from previous pages that in-migration is increasing) is associated with a high quality of life (for example, local recreation opportunities), good health care facilities, and affordable housing (important for those on a fixed income). Non-labor income can also be important to places with struggling economies, either as a source of income maintenance for the poor or as a more stable form of income in areas with declining industries and labor markets.

Socioeconomic Measures

Sublette County, WY

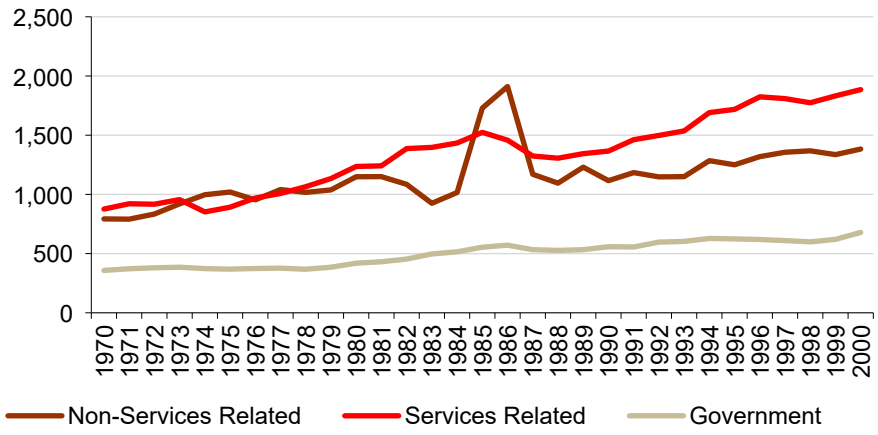
Employment by Industry (1970-2000)

	1970	1990	2000	Change 1990-2000
Total Employment (number of jobs)	2,027	3,063	3,947	884
Non-Services Related	793	~1,116	1,383	~267
Farm	448	402	420	18
Agricultural services, forestry, fishing & oth	17	83	129	46
Mining (including fossil fuels)	132	318	323	5
Construction	150	257	421	164
Manufacturing (incl. forest products)	46	~56	90	~34
Services Related	876	~1,366	1,885	~519
Transportation & public utilities	187	145	107	-38
Wholesale trade	1	~42	55	~13
Retail trade	326	404	593	189
Finance, insurance & real estate	93	183	225	42
Services	269	592	905	313
Government	358	558	679	121
Percent of Total				Percent Change 1990-2000
Total Employment				28.9%
Non-Services Related	39.1%	~36.4%	35.0%	~23.9%
Farm	22.1%	13.1%	10.6%	4.5%
Agricultural services, forestry, fishing & oth	0.8%	2.7%	3.3%	55.4%
Mining (including fossil fuels)	6.5%	10.4%	8.2%	1.6%
Construction	7.4%	8.4%	10.7%	63.8%
Manufacturing (incl. forest products)	2.3%	~1.8%	2.3%	~60.7%
Services Related	43.2%	~44.6%	47.8%	~38.0%
Transportation & public utilities	9.2%	4.7%	2.7%	-26.2%
Wholesale trade	0.0%	~1.4%	1.4%	~31.0%
Retail trade	16.1%	13.2%	15.0%	46.8%
Finance, insurance & real estate	4.6%	6.0%	5.7%	23.0%
Services	13.3%	19.3%	22.9%	52.9%
Government	17.7%	18.2%	17.2%	21.7%

All employment data are reported by *place of work*. Estimates for data that were not disclosed are indicated with tildes (~).

- From 1970 to 2000, jobs in non-services related industries grew from 793 to 1,383, a 74% increase.
- From 1970 to 2000, jobs in services related industries grew from 876 to 1,885, a 115% increase.
- From 1970 to 2000, jobs in government grew from 358 to 679, a 90% increase.

Employment by Major Industry Category, Sublette County, WY



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2019. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C., reported by Headwaters Economics' Economic Profile System, headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Employment by Industry (1970-2000)

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes historical employment change by industry. Industries are organized according to three major categories: non-services related, services related, and government. Employment includes wage and salary jobs and proprietors. The employment data are organized according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system and reported by place of work.

Non-Services Related: Employment in industries such as farming, mining, and manufacturing.

Services Related: Employment in industries such as retail trade, finance, insurance and real estate, and services.

The terms “non-services related” and “services related” are not terms used by the U.S. Department of Commerce. They are used in these pages to help organize the information into easy-to-understand categories.

Government: Federal, military, state, and local government employment, and government enterprise.

The SIC data end in 2000 because in 2001 the Bureau of Economic Analysis switched to organizing industry-level information according to the newer North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS). More recent employment trends, organized by NAICS, are shown in subsequent pages of this report.

It is not normally appropriate to put SIC and NAICS data in the same tables and graphs because of the difference in methods used to organize industry data. The SIC coding system organizes industries by the primary activity of the establishment. In NAICS, industries are organized according to the production process.[9] See the Data Sources and Methods section of this report for more information on the shift from SIC to NAICS.

Some data are withheld by the federal government to avoid the disclosure of potentially confidential information. Headwaters Economics uses supplemental data from the U.S. Department of Commerce to estimate these data gaps.[10] These values are indicated with tildes (~).

Why is it important?

Understanding which industries are responsible for most jobs and which sectors are growing or declining is key to grasping the type of economy that exists, how it has changed over time, and evolving competitive strengths.[11,12] Most new jobs created in the U.S. economy in the last 30 years have been in services-related sectors, a category that includes a wide variety of high- and low-wage occupations ranging from jobs in hotels and amusement parks to legal, health, business, and educational services. The section in this report titled "Wages by Industry" shows the difference in wages among various services related industries and compared to non-services related sectors.

In many small rural communities, government employment (e.g., the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management) represents an important component of the economy. In others there have been important changes in employment in mining and fossil fuel energy development, manufacturing (which includes lumber and wood products), and construction.[13,14]

Socioeconomic Measures

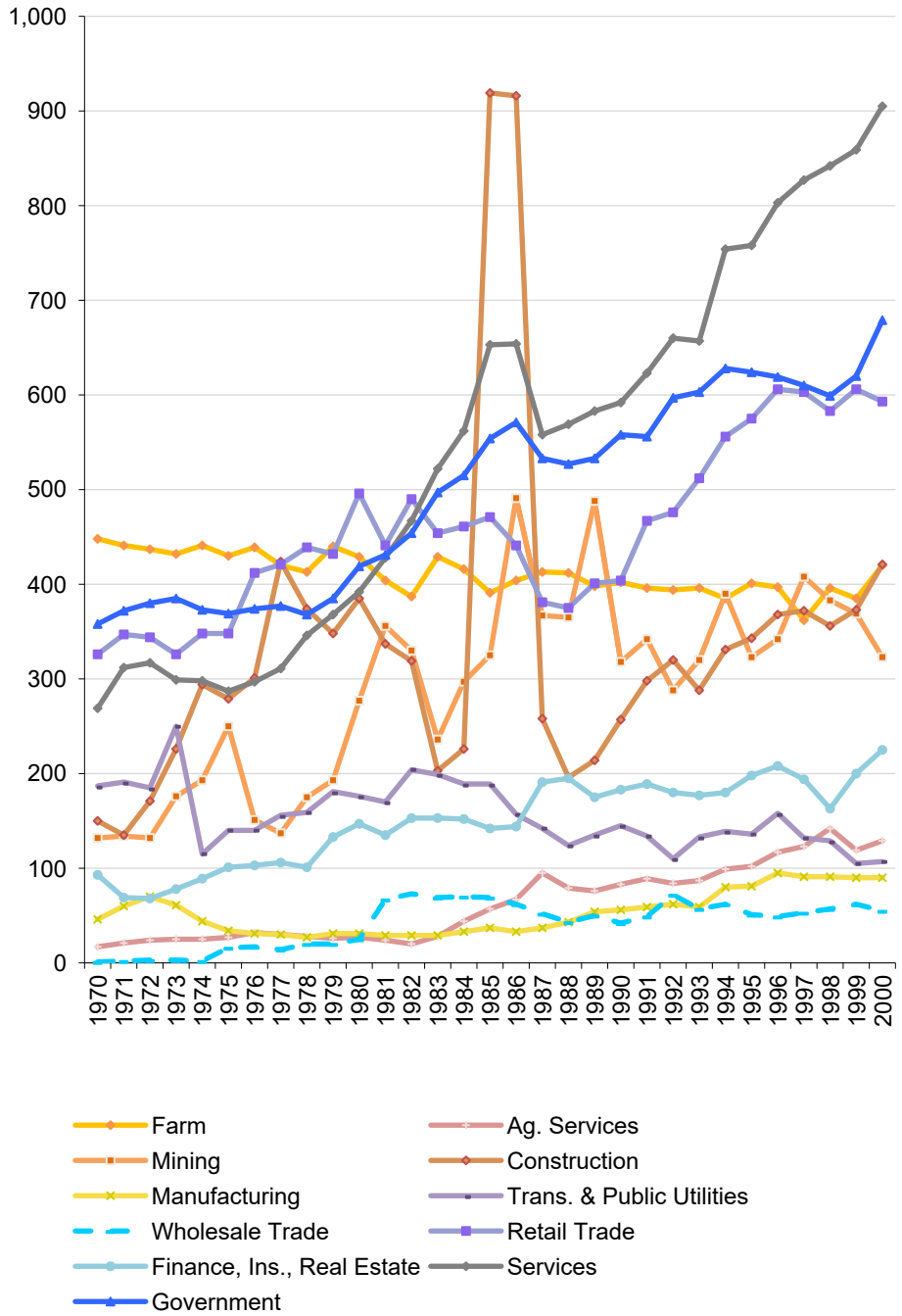
Sublette County, WY

Employment by Industry (1970-2000)

Employment by Industry, Sublette County, WY

- In 2000 the three industry sectors with the largest number of jobs were services (905 jobs), government (679 jobs), and retail trade (593 jobs).

- From 1970 to 2000, the three industry sectors that added the most new jobs were services (636 new jobs), government (321 new jobs), and retail trade (267 new jobs).



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In many small rural communities, government employment (e.g., the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management) represents an important component of the economy. In others there have been important changes in employment in mining and fossil fuel energy development, manufacturing (which includes lumber and wood products), and construction.[13,14]

Socioeconomic Measures

Sublette County, WY

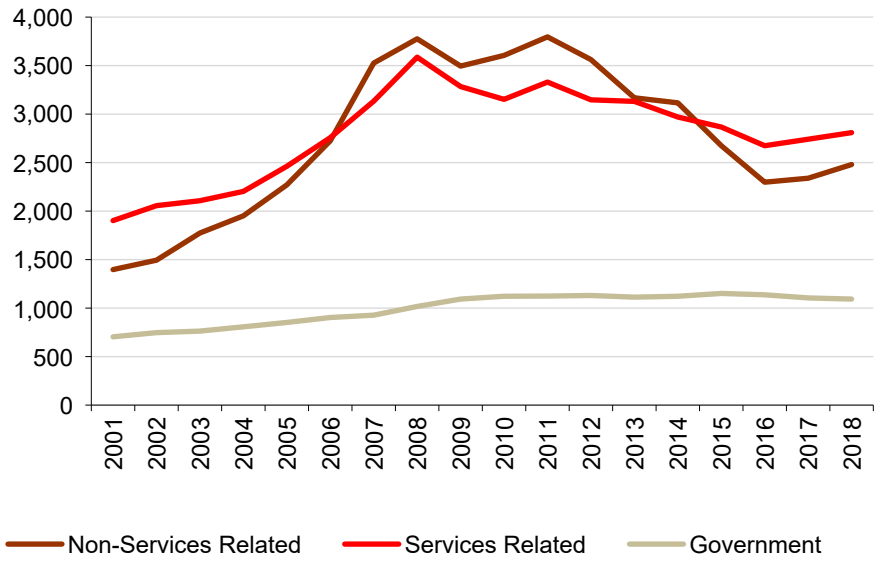
Employment by Industry (since 2000)

	2001	2010	2018	Change 2010-2018
Total Employment (number of jobs)	4,203	8,157	6,698	-1,459
Non-services related	~1,397	3,605	~2,480	-~1,125
Farm	410	428	494	66
Forestry, fishing, & ag. services	81	118	~110	-~8
Mining (including fossil fuels)	430	1,907	1,136	-771
Construction	467	1,070	646	-424
Manufacturing	~9	82	94	12
Services related	~1,902	~3,152	~2,809	-~343
Utilities	na	36	~27	-~9
Wholesale trade	~39	72	~12	-~60
Retail trade	427	534	497	-37
Transportation and warehousing	85	339	295	-44
Information	45	45	23	-22
Finance and insurance	75	127	148	21
Real estate and rental and leasing	173	431	493	62
Professional and technical services	224	328	281	-47
Management of companies	~6	~12	~12	~0
Administrative and waste services	~158	~292	~246	-~46
Educational services	na	na	na	na
Health care and social assistance	na	na	na	na
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	85	113	137	24
Accommodation and food services	385	526	366	-160
Other services, except public admin.	200	297	272	-25
Government	704	1,122	1,093	-29

All employment data are reported by *place of work*. Estimates for data that were not disclosed are indicated with tildes (~).

- From 2001 to 2018, jobs in non-services related industries grew from 1,397 to 2,480, a 78% increase.
- From 2001 to 2018, jobs in services related industries grew from 1,902 to 2,809, a 48% increase.
- From 2001 to 2018, jobs in government grew from 704 to 1,093, a 55% increase.

Employment by Major Industry Category, Sublette County, WY



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2019. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C., reported by Headwaters Economics' Economic Profile System, headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Employment by Industry (since 2000)

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Why is it important?

Recent employment trends organized by NAICS offer more detail than the previous SIC system, particularly with regard to services-related industries. This is especially useful since in many places the majority of new job growth in recent years has been in services-related industries.

The services-related sector encompasses a wide variety of high- and low-wage occupations ranging from jobs in accommodation and food services to professional and technical services. The section in this report titled "Wages by Industry" shows the difference in wages among various services related industries and compared to non-services related sectors.

Socioeconomic Measures

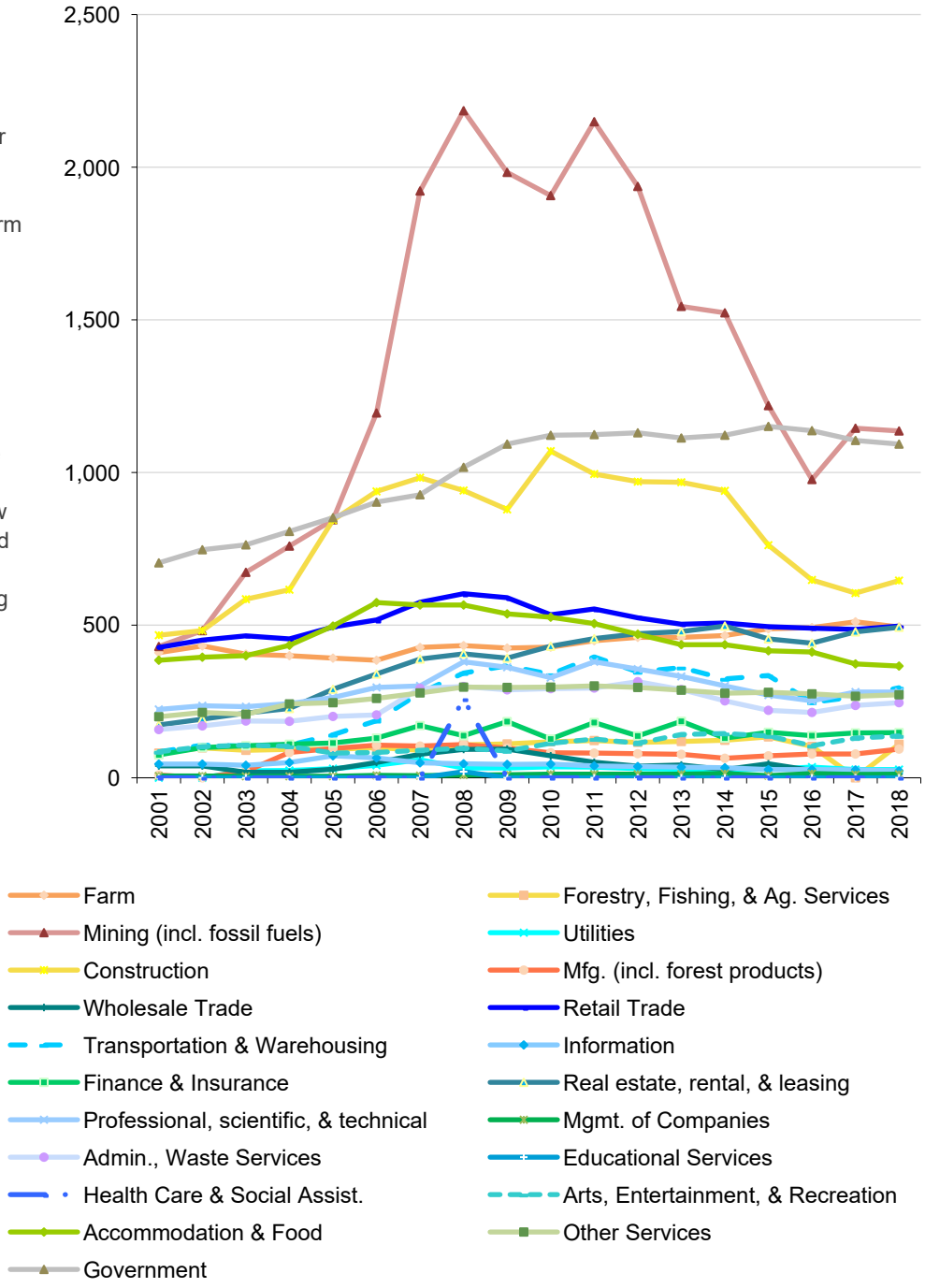
Sublette County, WY

Employment by Industry (since 2000)

Employment by Industry, Sublette County, WY

- In 2018 the three industry sectors with the largest number of jobs were mining (including fossil fuels) (1,136 jobs), construction (646 jobs), and farm (494 jobs).

- From 2001 to 2018, the three industry sectors that added the most new jobs were mining (including fossil fuels) (706 new jobs), real estate and rental and leasing (320 new jobs), and transportation and warehousing (210 new jobs).



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Socioeconomic Measures

Sublette County, WY

Earnings by Industry (1970-2000)

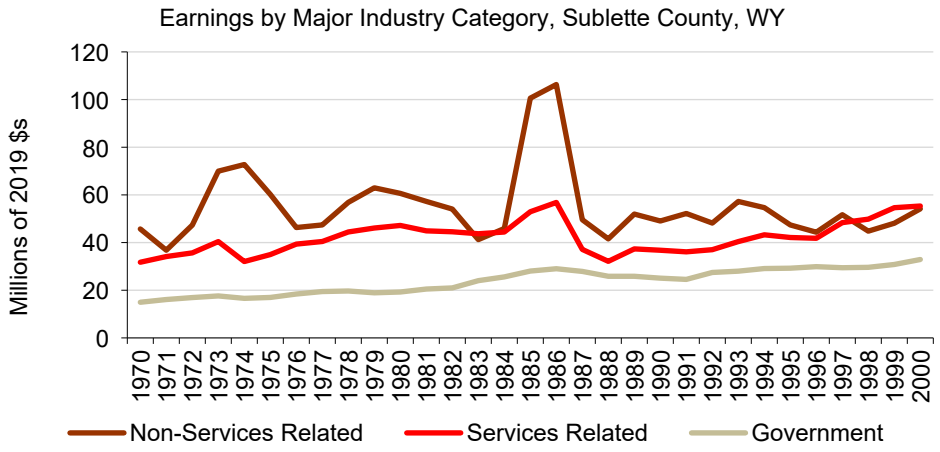
Labor earnings in thousands of 2019 $s

	1970	1990	2000	Change 1990-2000
Labor Earnings	$92,424	$112,704	$142,379	$29,675
Non-Services Related	$45,712	~$49,052	$54,152	~$5,100
Farm	$21,141	$12,133	$4,415	-$7,718
Agricultural services, forestry, fishing	$579	$1,137	$1,317	$180
Mining (including fossil fuels)	$8,879	$22,954	$23,649	$695
Construction	$13,427	$11,576	$23,041	$11,465
Manufacturing (incl. forest products)	$1,685	~$1,252	$1,730	~$478
Services Related	$31,752	~$36,778	$55,333	~$18,555
Transportation & public utilities	$11,578	$8,785	$5,579	-$3,206
Wholesale trade	$66	~$912	$1,519	~$607
Retail trade	$9,893	$9,084	$13,175	$4,091
Finance, insurance & real estate	$1,922	$2,135	$6,497	$4,362
Services	$8,293	$15,861	$28,562	$12,701
Government	$14,961	$25,067	$32,894	$7,827
Percent of Total*				Percent Change 1990-2000
Labor Earnings				26.3%
Non-Services Related	49.5%	~44.2%	38.0%	~10.4%
Farm	22.9%	10.9%	3.1%	-63.6%
Agricultural services, forestry, fishing	0.6%	1.0%	0.9%	15.8%
Mining (including fossil fuels)	9.6%	20.7%	16.6%	3.0%
Construction	14.5%	10.4%	16.2%	99.0%
Manufacturing (incl. forest products)	1.8%	~1.1%	1.2%	~38.2%
Services Related	34.4%	~33.2%	38.9%	~50.5%
Transportation & public utilities	12.5%	7.9%	3.9%	-36.5%
Wholesale trade	0.1%	~0.8%	1.1%	~66.6%
Retail trade	10.7%	8.2%	9.3%	45.0%
Finance, insurance & real estate	2.1%	1.9%	4.6%	204.3%
Services	9.0%	14.3%	20.1%	80.1%
Government	16.2%	22.6%	23.1%	31.2%

All earnings data are reported by *place of work*. Estimates for data that were not disclosed are indicated with tildes (~).

* Total is considered to be the sum of all reported or estimated income with positive values from the earnings by industry table.

- From 1970 to 2000, earnings from non-services grew from $45.7M to $54.2M (in real terms), a 18% increase.
- From 1970 to 2000, earnings from services grew from $31.8M to $55.3M (in real terms), a 74% increase.
- From 1970 to 2000, earnings from government grew from $15.0M to $32.9M (in real terms), a 120% increase.



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Employment by Industry (1970-2000)

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Why is it important?

Historical changes in labor earnings by industry show how the structure of the local economy has changed over time. Some of the trends are caused by national and international circumstances while other trends may reflect local conditions. The shifting sources of labor earnings can point to evolving weaknesses and strengths in the local or regional economy.

Most new jobs created in the U.S. economy in the last several decades have been in services-related sectors, a category that includes a wide variety of high- and low-wage occupations ranging from jobs in hotels and amusement parks to legal, health, business, and educational services. The section in this report titled "Wages by Industry" shows the difference in wages among various services related industries and compared to non-services related sectors.

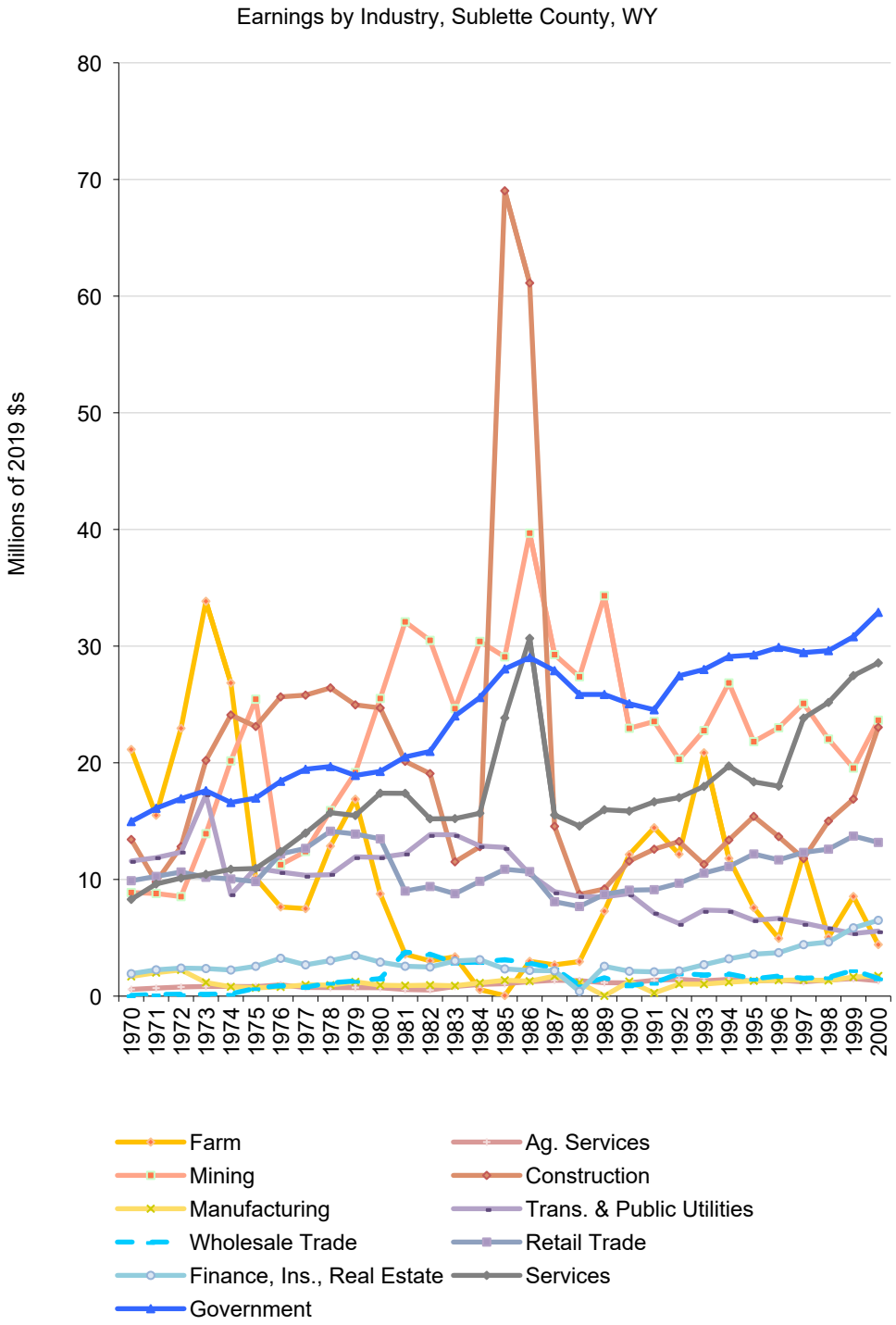
In many communities there have been important changes in employment in non-services, particularly mining and fossil fuel energy development, manufacturing (which includes lumber and wood products), and construction.[13]

In rural communities, government employment (e.g., the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management) often represents an important component of the economy.

Earnings by Industry (1970-2000)

- In 2000 the three industry sectors with the largest earnings were government ($32.9 million), services ($28.6 million), and retail trade ($13.2 million).

- From 1970 to 2000, the three industry sectors that added the most earnings were services ($20.3 million), government ($17.9 million), and finance, insurance & real estate ($4.6 million).



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In rural communities, government employment (e.g., the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management) often represents an important component of the economy.

Socioeconomic Measures

Sublette County, WY

Earnings by Industry (since 2000)

Labor earnings in thousands of 2019 $s

	2001	2010	2018	Change 2010-2018
Labor Earnings	$166,176	$567,523	$356,471	-$211,052
Non-services related	~$66,857	$325,964	~$172,118	-~$153,846
Farm	$5,672	$1,259	$3,378	$2,119
Forestry, fishing, & ag. services	$1,030	$3,268	~$1,994	-~$1,274
Mining (including fossil fuels)	$32,387	$237,627	$128,285	-$109,342
Construction	$25,147	$80,881	$35,237	-$45,644
Manufacturing	~$2,621	$2,930	$3,224	$294
Services related	~$64,661	~$155,304	~$98,683	-~$56,621
Utilities	na	$4,136	~$2,616	-~$1,520
Wholesale trade	~$2,127	$5,532	~$2,945	-~$2,587
Retail trade	$19,295	$19,052	$14,045	-$5,007
Transportation and warehousing	$5,181	$35,881	$23,425	-$12,456
Information	$1,788	$2,972	$1,405	-$1,567
Finance and insurance	$3,272	$8,215	$5,075	-$3,140
Real estate and rental and leasing	$3,590	$4,960	$9,580	$4,620
Professional and technical services	$7,912	$25,212	$11,409	-$13,803
Management of companies	~$1,141	~$4,474	~$1,763	-~$2,711
Administrative and waste services	~$6,468	~$13,807	~$10,509	-~$3,298
Educational services	na	na	na	na
Health care and social assistance	na	na	na	na
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	$1,331	$2,210	$1,121	-$1,089
Accommodation and food services	$7,832	$17,326	$8,120	-$9,206
Other services, except public admin.	$4,725	$11,528	$6,670	-$4,858
Government	$35,987	$83,015	$82,010	-$1,005

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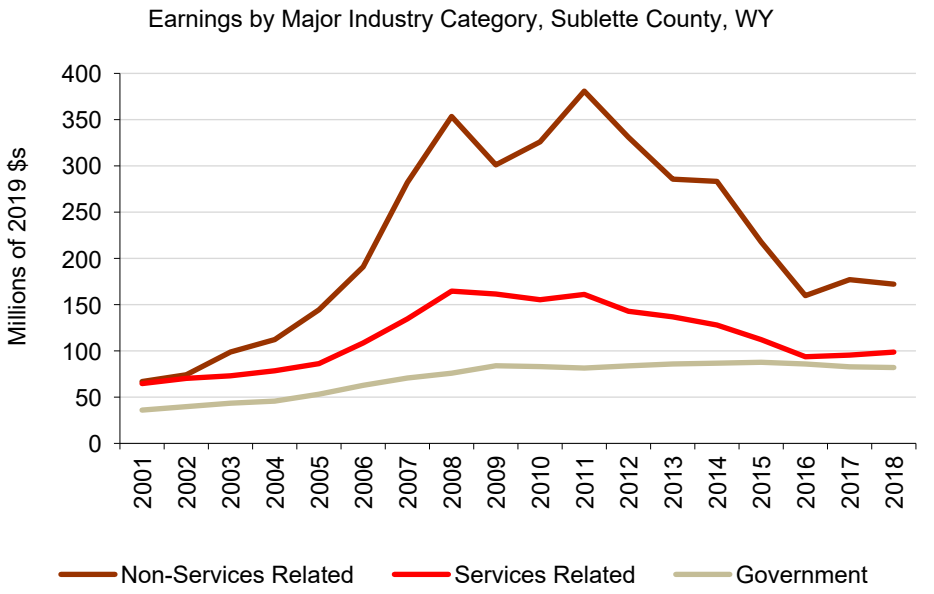
* Total is considered to be the sum of all reported or estimated income with positive values from the earnings by industry table.

- From 2001 to 2018, earnings in non-services related industries grew from $66.9 million to $172.1 million, a 157% increase.
- From 2001 to 2018, earnings in services related industries grew from $64.7 million to $98.7 million, a 53% increase.
- From 2001 to 2018, earnings in government grew from $36.0 million to $82.0 million, a 128% increase.



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Why is it important?

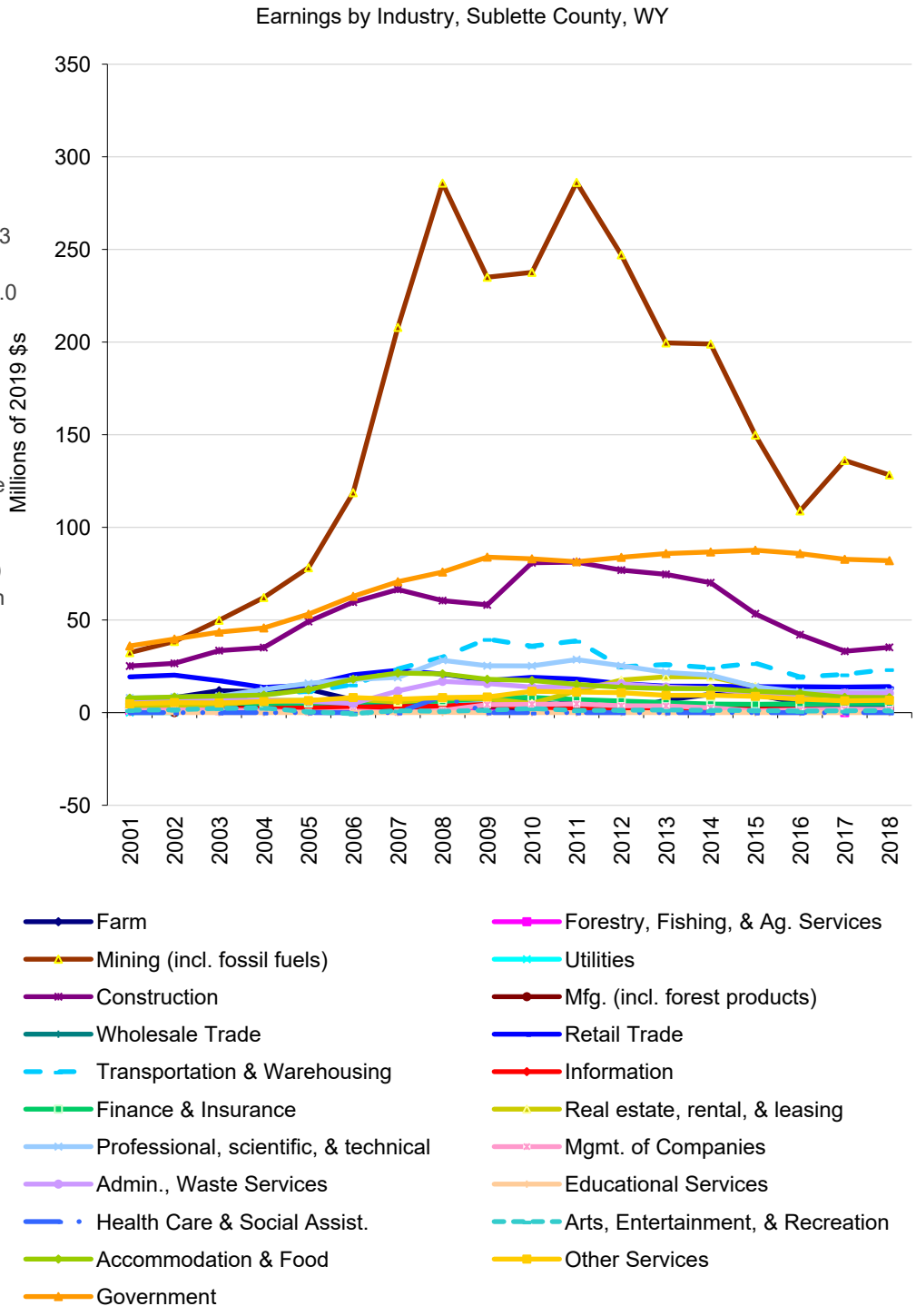
It can be useful to ask whether the historical employment trends shown earlier in this report continue, and what factors are driving a shift in industry makeup and competitive position.

In many places the majority of growth in earnings in recent years has been in services-related industries, which include a wide variety of high- and low-wage occupations ranging from jobs in hotels and amusement parks to legal, health, business, and educational services. The section in this report titled "Wages by Industry" shows the difference in wages among various services related industries and compared to non-services related sectors.

Earnings by Industry (since 2000)

- In 2018 the three industry sectors with the largest earnings were mining (including fossil fuels) ($128.3 million), construction ($35.2 million), and retail trade ($14.0 million).

- From 2001 to 2018, the three industry sectors that added the most earnings were mining (including fossil fuels) ($95.9 million), transportation and warehousing ($18.2 million), and real estate and rental and leasing ($6.0 million).



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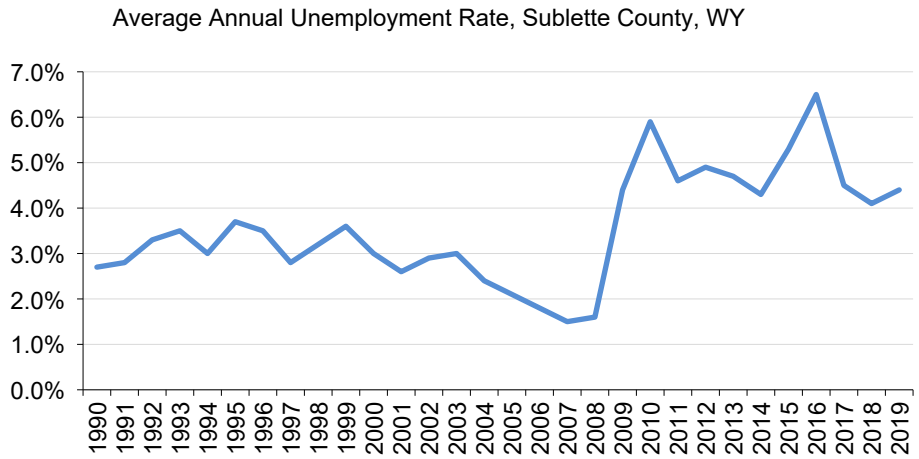
Socioeconomic Measures

Sublette County, WY

Unemployment

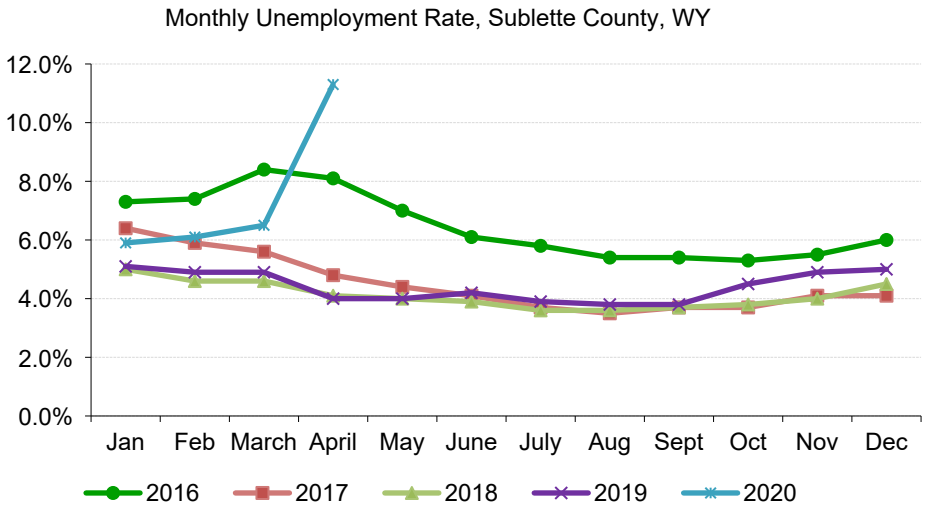
	1990	2000	2010	2019	Change 2010-2019
Average Annual Unemployment Rate	2.7%	3.0%	5.9%	4.4%	-1.5%

- Since 1990, the annual unemployment rate ranged from a low of 1.5% in 2007 to a high of 11.7% in 1987.



Monthly Unemployment Rate	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
2016	7.3%	7.4%	8.4%	8.1%	7.0%	6.1%	5.8%	5.4%	5.4%	5.3%	5.5%	6.0%
2017	6.4%	5.9%	5.6%	4.8%	4.4%	4.1%	3.7%	3.5%	3.7%	3.7%	4.1%	4.1%
2018	5.0%	4.6%	4.6%	4.1%	4.0%	3.9%	3.6%	3.6%	3.7%	3.8%	4.0%	4.5%
2019	5.1%	4.9%	4.9%	4.0%	4.0%	4.2%	3.9%	3.8%	3.8%	4.5%	4.9%	5.0%
2020	5.9%	6.1%	6.5%	11.3%								

- The most recent monthly data is **preliminary** in the table and the chart; as reported by BLS.
- The lowest monthly unemployment rate was Aug of 2017. The highest monthly unemployment rate was April of 2020.



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Labor. 2020. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, Washington, D.C., reported by Headwaters Economics' Economic Profile System, headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Unemployment

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the average annual unemployment rate and the seasonality of the unemployment rate over time.

The Average Annual Unemployment Rate graph shows the rate of unemployment since 1990. The Monthly Unemployment Rate graph shows the rate of unemployment for each month over the last five years. Note that unemployment figures most often reported are seasonally adjusted.[15] However, the monthly unemployment data shown on this page are not seasonally adjusted so that fluctuations in employment throughout the year can be displayed.

Unemployment Rate: The number of people who are jobless, looking for jobs, and available for work, divided by the labor force.[16]

Data begin in 1990 because prior to 1990 the Bureau of Labor Statistics used a different method to calculate the unemployment rate.

Why is it important?

The rate of unemployment is an important indicator of economic well-being. This figure can go up during national recessions and/or more localized downturns. Unemployment may vary significantly by season.

It is important to know how the unemployment rate has changed over time, whether the rate is higher or lower during certain periods of the year, and whether this seasonality of unemployment has changed over time. Places that are heavily dependent on the tourism industry, for example, may show higher rates of unemployment during spring and fall "shoulder seasons." Places that rely heavily on the construction industry, for example, may have lower unemployment rates during the non-winter months.[17]

Communities with diverse economies tend to have more stable unemployment rates. This is particularly true of places that are able to attract new residents, retain manufacturing, and support a high-tech economy.[18]

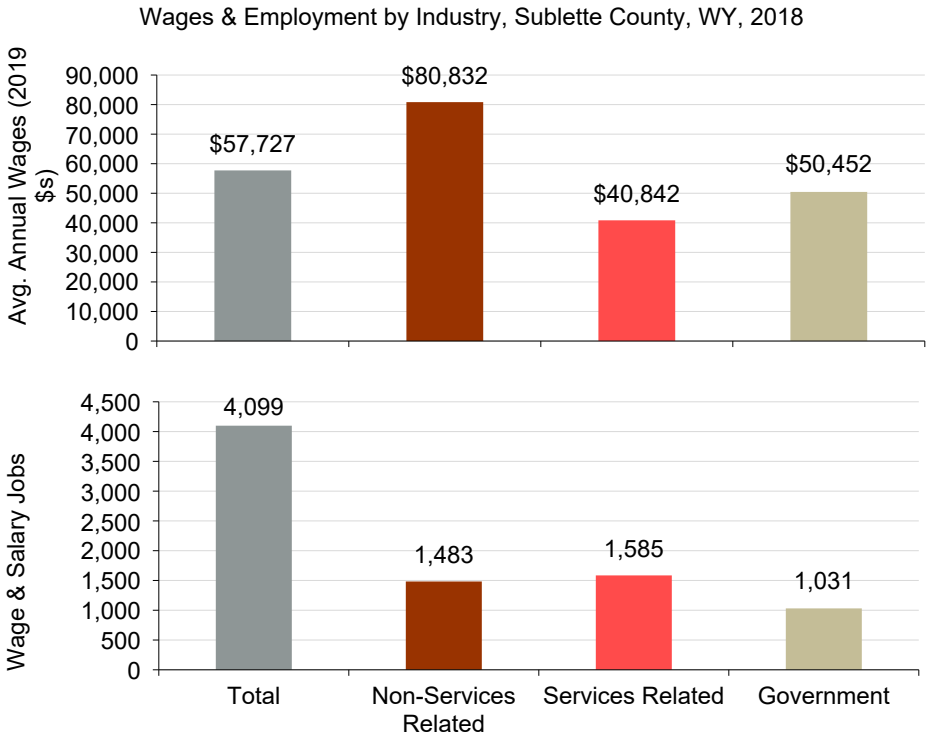
Public land agencies sometimes provide seasonal employment and may have an effect on the local rate of unemployment.

Wages by Industry

Employment and Wages in 2018	Wage & Salary Employment	% of Total Employment	Avg. Annual Wages (2019 $s)	% Above or Below Avg.
Total	4,099		$57,727	
Private	3,067	74.8%	$60,192	4.3%
Non-Services Related	1,483	36.2%	$80,832	40.0%
Natural Resources and Mining	1,049	25.6%	$94,076	63.0%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting	113	2.8%	$37,966	-34.2%
Mining (incl. fossil fuels)	935	22.8%	$100,958	74.9%
Construction	385	9.4%	$49,450	-14.3%
Manufacturing (Incl. forest products)	49	1.2%	$43,882	-24.0%
Services Related	1,585	38.7%	$40,842	-29.2%
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	622	15.2%	$48,155	-16.6%
Information	11	0.3%	$61,560	6.6%
Financial Activities	152	3.7%	$51,280	-11.2%
Professional and Business Services	220	5.4%	$51,999	-9.9%
Education and Health Services	177	4.3%	$33,892	-41.3%
Leisure and Hospitality	318	7.8%	$19,696	-65.9%
Other Services	85	2.1%	$30,690	-46.8%
Unclassified	0	0.0%	na	na
Government	1,031	25.2%	$50,452	-12.6%
Federal Government	125	3.0%	$70,127	21.5%
State Government	81	2.0%	$61,491	6.5%
Local Government	825	20.1%	$46,387	-19.6%

- In 2018 non-services related jobs paid the highest wages ($80,832) and services related jobs paid the lowest ($40,842).

- In 2018 trade, transportation, and utilities jobs employed the largest number of people (1,585), and federal government employed the smallest (1,031 jobs).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Labor. 2019. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, Washington, D.C., reported by Headwaters Economics' Economic Profile System, headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Wages by Industry

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes employment and average annual wages by industry. It is sometimes the case that industries that pay well employ few people. Use the table on this page to understand how wages relate to the share of employment contributed by each industry.

Average Annual Wages: Total annual pay divided by total employment.

The data on this page are from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), which is the most reliable source of national data on average annual wages.[19, 20, 21] However, unlike the Bureau of Economic Analysis data used in other sections of this report, these data do not include proprietors or the value of benefits and are summarized into slightly different industry categories. As reported by BLS, wages include gross wages and salaries, bonuses, stock options, tips and other gratuities, and the value of meals and lodging.

The table compares level of employment and wages for all sectors of the economy and shows (in the far-right column) whether the sector's wages are above or below the average wage for all industries.

Depending on the areas selected, some data may not be available due to disclosure restrictions.

“Average annual wages” shown on this page is not the same as “average earnings per job” shown earlier in this report. Average annual wages are calculated from BLS data, which do not include proprietors, while earnings per job are calculated from Bureau of Economic Analysis data, which include proprietors.

Why is it important?

It is sometimes assumed, particularly in rural areas, that the only high-wage jobs are in manufacturing and natural resource industries (e.g., timber, fossil fuel energy development, and mining). While these jobs often provide high average wages, some services-related industries also offer high wages (e.g., information, financial activities, and professional and business services).

Nearly all new jobs created since 1990 have been in services-related industries, but they are not equally distributed across the country, and not all areas are able to attract and retain the relatively high-wage service-related jobs. The elements required to attract and keep high-wage service-related workers may include access to reliable transportation including airports, amenities, recreation opportunities, a trained workforce, and good schools.[22, 23]

In some areas, the highest-paying jobs are in the public sector. During recessions, government jobs may serve as an economic buffer against declining employment and earnings in the private sector.

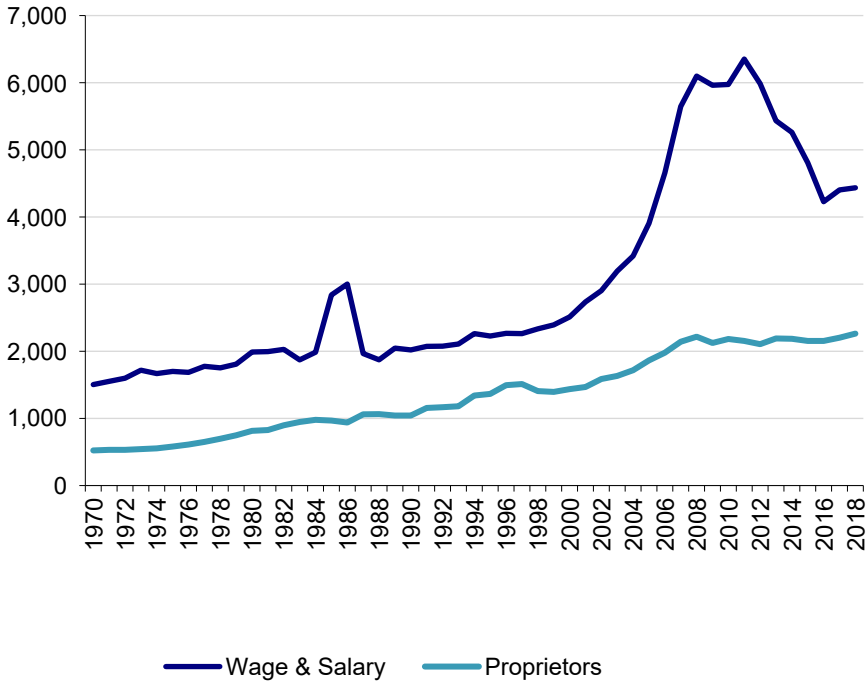
Proprietors (self-employed)

	1970	2000	2018	Change 2000-2018
Total Employment	2,027	3,947	6,698	2,751
Wage and salary jobs	1,504	2,511	4,435	1,924
Number of proprietors	523	1,436	2,263	827
Percent of Total				% Change 2000-2018
Total Employment				69.7%
Wage and salary jobs	74.2%	63.6%	66.2%	76.6%
Number of proprietors	25.8%	36.4%	33.8%	57.6%

All employment data in the table above are reported by *place of work* and include both full-time and part-time workers.

- From 1970 to 2018, wage and salary employment (people who work for someone else) grew from 1,504 to 4,435, a 195% increase.
- From 1970 to 2018, proprietors (the self-employed) grew from 523 to 2,263, a 333% increase.

Components of Employment, Sublette County, WY



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2019. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C., reported by Headwaters Economics' Economic Profile System, headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Proprietors (self-employed)

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the changes in two components of employment: wage and salary employment, and proprietors.

Wage and Salary: This is a measure of the average annual number of full-time and part-time jobs by place of work. All jobs for which wages and salaries are paid are counted. Full-time and part-time jobs are counted with equal weight.[24]

Proprietors: This term includes the self-employed in nonfarm and farm sectors by place of work. Nonfarm self-employment consists of the number of sole proprietorships and the number of individual business partners not assumed to be limited partners. Farm self-employment is defined as the number of non-corporate farm operators, consisting of sole proprietors and partners.[25]

For more detailed information about farm employment and earnings, create an EPS Agriculture report at https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Why is it important?

A high level of growth in proprietors' employment could be interpreted as a sign of entrepreneurial activity, which is a positive indicator of economic health.[26] However, in some areas and particularly in remote rural areas, it is possible that a high proportion of self-employed is an indication that few jobs are available. People may work for themselves because it is the only alternative or they may work for themselves in addition to holding a wage and salary job.

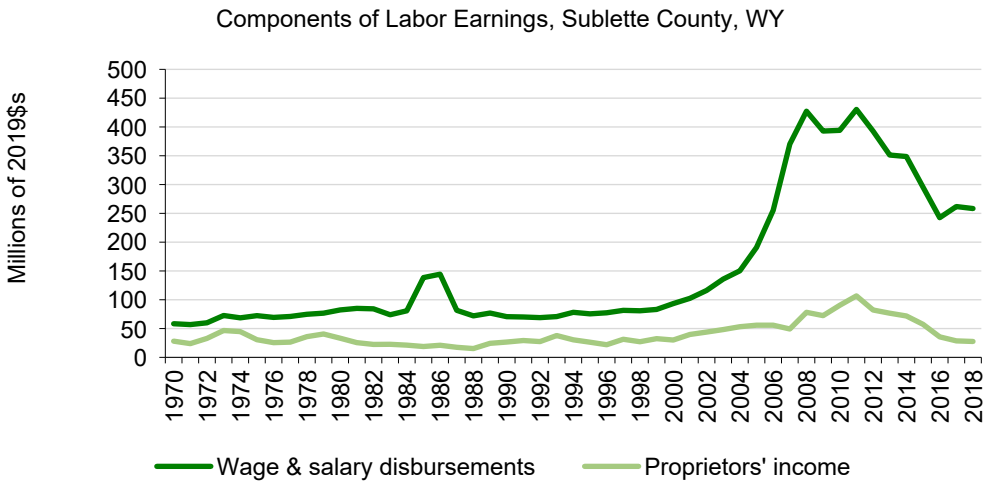
One way to see whether growth and a high level of proprietors' employment is a positive sign for the local economy is to look at the long-term trends in proprietors' personal income. When proprietors' employment and real personal income are both rising, this is a healthy indicator of entrepreneurial activity. On the other hand, rising proprietors' employment and falling real personal income can be a sign of economic stress. The following section of this report examines this relationship.

Wages and Proprietors' Income

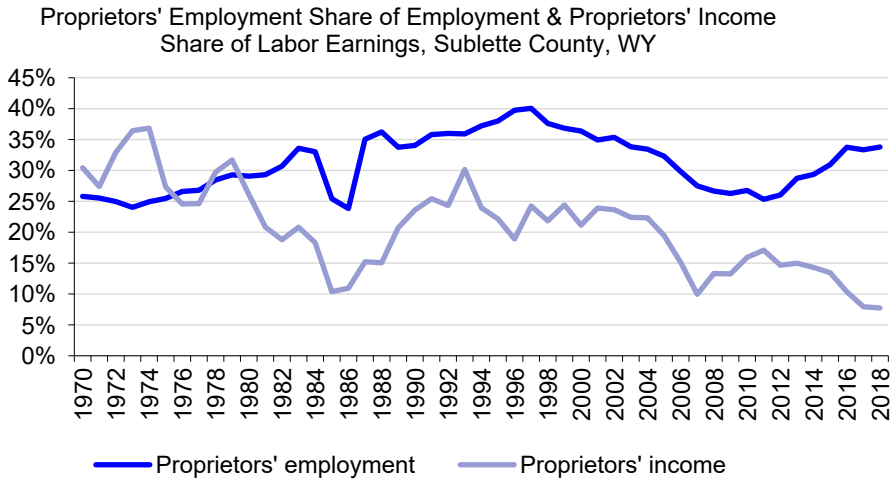
	1970	2000	2018	Change 2000-2018
Earnings by place of work	92,424	142,379	356,471	214,092
Wage & salary disbursements	58,376	93,349	258,357	165,008
Supplements to wage & salary	5,924	18,938	70,528	51,590
Proprietors' income	28,125	30,092	27,586	-2,506
Percent of Total				% Change 2000-2018
Earnings by place of work				150.4%
Wage & salary disbursements	63.2%	65.6%	72.5%	176.8%
Supplements to wage & salary	6.4%	13.3%	19.8%	272.4%
Proprietors' income	30.4%	21.1%	7.7%	-8.3%

All income data in the table above are reported by *place of work*, which is different than earnings by *place of residence* shown on the following page of this report.

- From 1970 to 2018, labor earnings from wage and salary employment grew from $58.4 million to $258.4 million (in real terms), a 343% increase.
- From 1970 to 2018, labor earnings from proprietors' employment shrank from $28.1 million to $27.6 million (in real terms), a 2% decrease.



- In 1970, proprietors represented 26% of total employment. By 2018, proprietors represented 34% of total employment.
- In 1970, proprietors represented 30% of total labor earnings. By 2018, proprietors represented 8% of total labor earnings.



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2019. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C., reported by Headwaters Economics' Economic Profile System, headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Wages and Proprietors' Income

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the components of labor earnings (in real terms): income from wage and salary, and proprietors' employment. It also looks more closely at proprietors, comparing long-term trends in proprietors' employment and personal income.

Earnings by Place of Work: This represents net earnings by place of work.

Wage and Salary Disbursements: This is a measure of the average annual number of full-time and part-time jobs in each area by place of work. All jobs for which wages and salaries are paid are counted. Full-time and part-time jobs are counted with equal weight.

Proprietors' Income: This term includes the self-employed in nonfarm and farm sectors. Nonfarm self-employment consists of the number of sole proprietorships and the number of individual business partners not assumed to be limited partners. Farm self-employment is defined as the number of non-corporate farm operators, consisting of sole proprietors and partners.

For more detailed information about farm employment and earnings, create an EPS Agriculture report at https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Why is it important?

The table and figures can be used to compare the relative importance, and change in importance, of wage and salary jobs and proprietors as a source of employment and earnings.

Rapid growth and/or high proportions of proprietors' employment and income can be a sign of a healthy economy that is attracting entrepreneurs and stimulating business development, especially when paired with population growth and low unemployment. However, if labor earnings are flat or declining, high levels of proprietors may indicate a lack of opportunity.

Socioeconomic Measures

Sublette County, WY

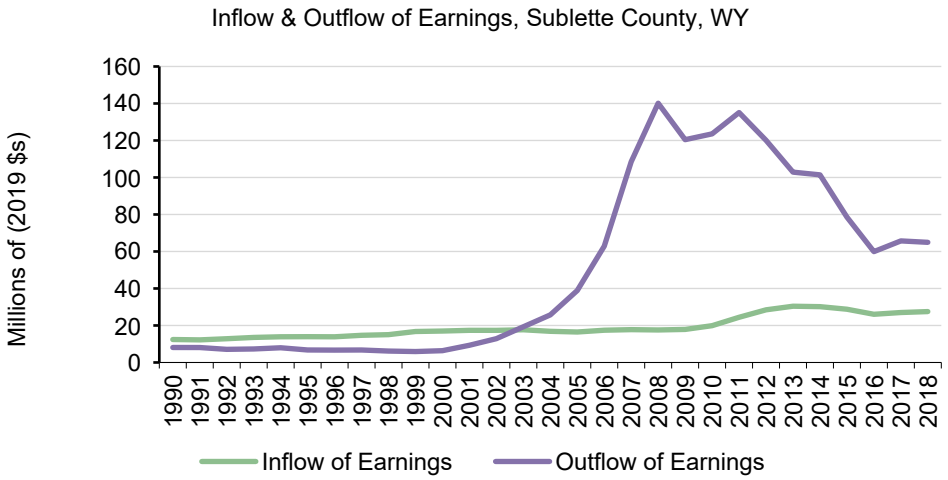
Commuting Patterns

Personal income in thousands of 2019 $s

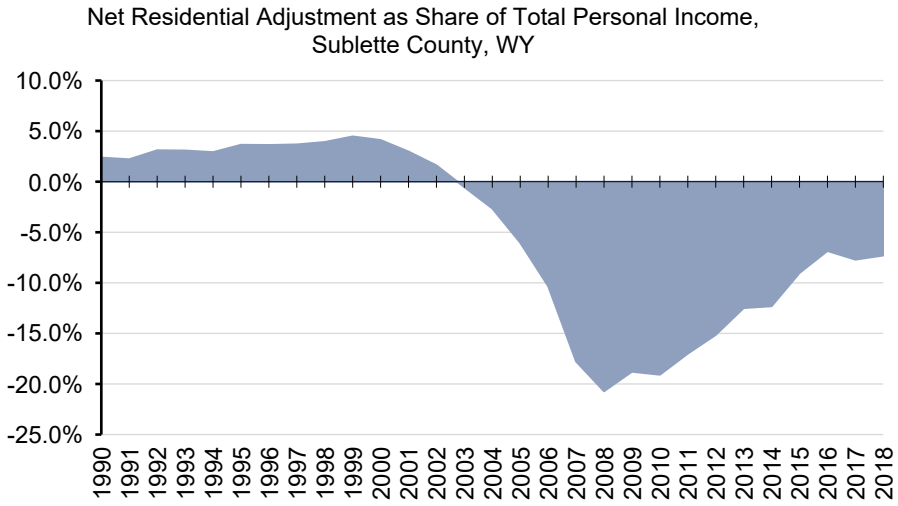
	1990	2010	2018	Change 2010-2018
Total Personal Income	181,371	543,351	513,075	-30,276
Cross-County Commuting Flows				
Inflow of Earnings	12,415	19,896	27,515	7,619
Outflow of Earnings	8,102	123,575	64,942	-58,633
Net Residential Adjustment (In - Outflow)	4,313	-103,679	-37,428	66,251
Percent of Total				% Change 2010-2018
Net Residential Adjustment Share of Total Personal Income	2.4%	-19.1%	-7.3%	11.8%

Data are only available at the county level (i.e., this page will be blank for aggregated geographies, states, and the U.S.). Total personal income is reported by *place of residence*.

- From 1990 to 2018 inflow of earnings grew from $12.4 million to $27.5 million (in real terms), a 122% increase.
- From 1990 to 2018 outflow of earnings grew from $8.1 million to $64.9 million (in real terms), a 702% increase.



- From 1990 to 2018, net residential adjustment (inflow - outflow) changed from 2.4 to -7.3 percent of total personal income.



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2019. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C., reported by Headwaters Economics' Economic Profile System, headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Socioeconomic Measures

Sublette County, WY

Commuting Patterns

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the flow of earnings into the county by residents who work in neighboring counties ("inflow" of earnings because they bring money home); the flow of earnings by residents from neighboring counties who commute into the county for work ("outflow" of earnings because they take their earnings with them); and the difference between the two ("net residential adjustment"). [19, 20 , 21]

If net residential adjustment is positive (inflow exceeds outflow), it means county residents commute outside the county for work and bring back more personal income than leaves the county in net terms. If net residential adjustment is negative (outflow exceeds inflow), it means the economy of the county attracts workers from nearby counties and loses more personal income than it brings into the county in net terms.

Inflow of Earnings: The gross annual earnings of in-commuters (i.e., people who work out of the county and bring money home).

Outflow of Earnings: The gross annual earnings of out-commuters (i.e., people who work in the county but live elsewhere and take their earnings with them).

Net Residence Adjustment: The net inflow of labor earnings of inter-area commuters.[22, 23]

Note: Data are only available at the county level, and begin in 1990 because that is the year the Bureau of Economic Analysis began reporting these data.

Why is it important?

One indicator of economic health for a county is whether it is able to attract workers from nearby counties. This could be the case if a county has a surplus of jobs that attract workers from adjacent counties and would be indicated by a negative net residential adjustment. Another possibility is that expensive housing in the county has driven some workers to live in relatively more affordable neighboring counties that have become "bedroom communities."

Alternatively, it is possible that a county with a positive net residential adjustment is a more desirable place to live (people are willing to commute and/or telecommute to work in order to live there for quality of life reasons). Commuting and telecommuting workers may also contribute to the economy by spending their money in the local area (essentially exporting work and importing wages).

Long-term trends in inflow, outflow, and net residential adjustment help to describe the role that the county's economy has played over time in a multi-county area. For example, a net residential adjustment that was positive but today is negative indicates that county residents used to have to commute to neighboring counties for work but today the reverse is true and the county attracts workers from neighboring counties.

If net residential adjustment is a large share of earnings (e.g., 10% or higher), it may indicate that the appropriate unit of analysis is a multi-county area that encompasses the entire labor market.

Socioeconomic Measures

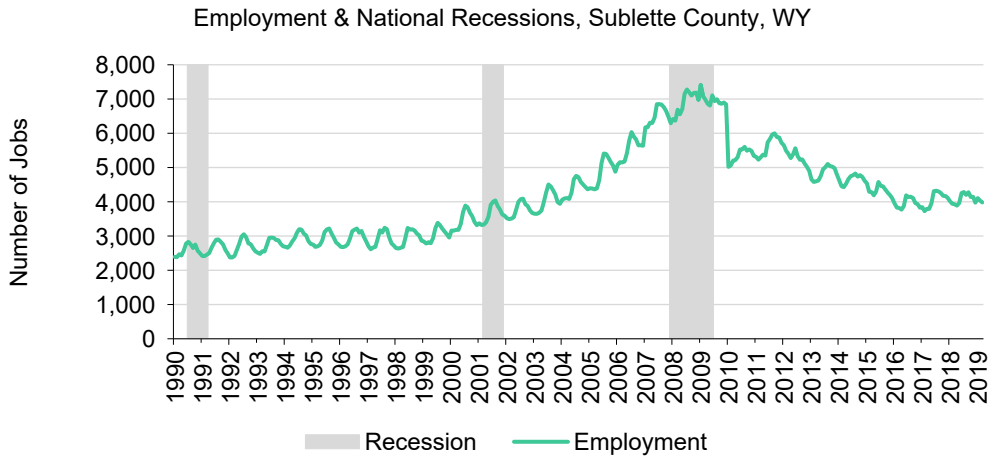
Sublette County, WY

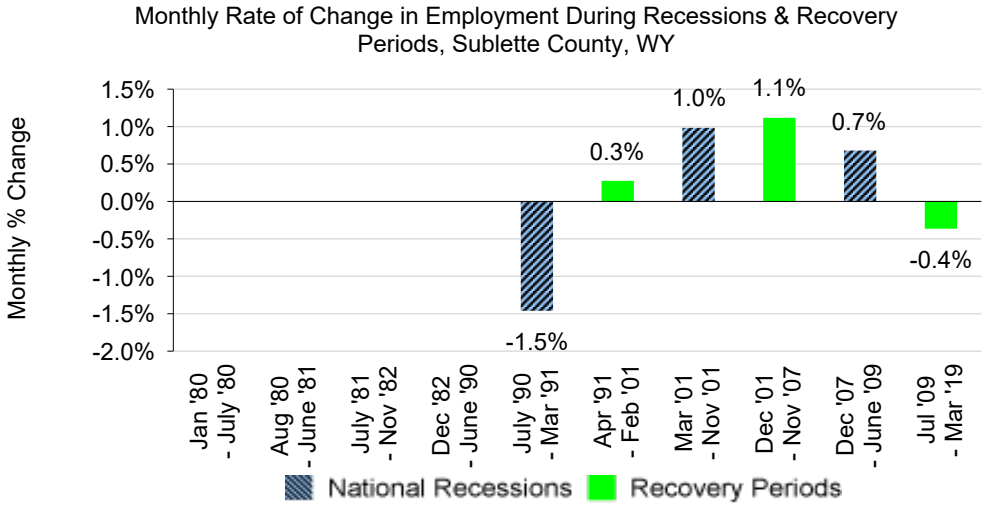
Employment During National Recessions

National Recessions, 1990-2019	Jan '80 - July '80	July '81 - Nov '82	July '90 - Mar '91	Mar '01 - Nov '01	Dec '07 - June '09
Employment Change (Net Jobs)	na	na	-372	295	813
Employment Change (Monthly % Change)	na	na	-1.5%	1.0%	0.7%

Recovery from National Recessions, 1990-2019	Aug '80 - June '81	Dec '82 - June '90	Apr '91 - Feb '01	Dec '01 - Nov '07	Jul '09 - Mar '19
Employment Change (Net Jobs)	na	na	820	2,890	-2,959
Employment Change (Monthly % Change)	na	na	0.3%	1.1%	-0.4%

- From March of 1990 to March of 2019, employment grew from 2,468 to 3,981 jobs, a 61% increase.





Blue vertical bars in the figures above represent the last five recession periods: January 1980 to July 1980; July 1981 to November 1982; July 1990 to March 1991; March 2001 to November 2001; and December 2007 to June 2009. The green columns in the figure above represent the intervening recovery periods.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Labor. 2020. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, Washington, D.C.; National Bureau of Economic Research. 2009. U.S. Business Cycle Expansions and Contractions, Cambridge, MA, reported by Headwaters Economics' Economic Profile System, headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Employment During National Recessions

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes long-term trends in employment during national recessions and recovery periods. [32, 33]

The Employment and National Recessions graph shows long-term change in employment against periods of national recession (blue bars) and recovery. The Employment During Recessions and Recovery Periods graph shows the percent gain or loss in employment during periods of national recession (blue bars) and recovery (green bars).

Recession: According to the National Bureau of Economic Research: "A recession is a significant decline in economic activity spread across the economy, lasting more than a few months, normally visible in real GDP, real income, employment, industrial production, and wholesale-retail sales. A recession begins just after the economy reaches a peak of activity and ends as the economy reaches its trough. Between trough and peak, the economy is in an expansion."

The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics changed methodology related to unemployment rates in 1990. Caution should be used comparing pre-1990 estimates of unemployment rates with those from 1990 forward. [34]

Why is it important?

One measure of economic well-being is the resilience of the local economy during periods of national recession. It is a positive sign if local employment continues to grow (or does not decline) during a recession. [35]

Another sign of economic well-being is how well the local economy recovers from a recession, measured as growth of employment from the trough (at the depth of the recession) to the peak (just before the next period of decline).

As the economy of a place diversifies, it can become more resilient to economic downturns. Places that attract new residents, retain manufacturing, and support a high-tech economy tend to be less affected by economic downturns.

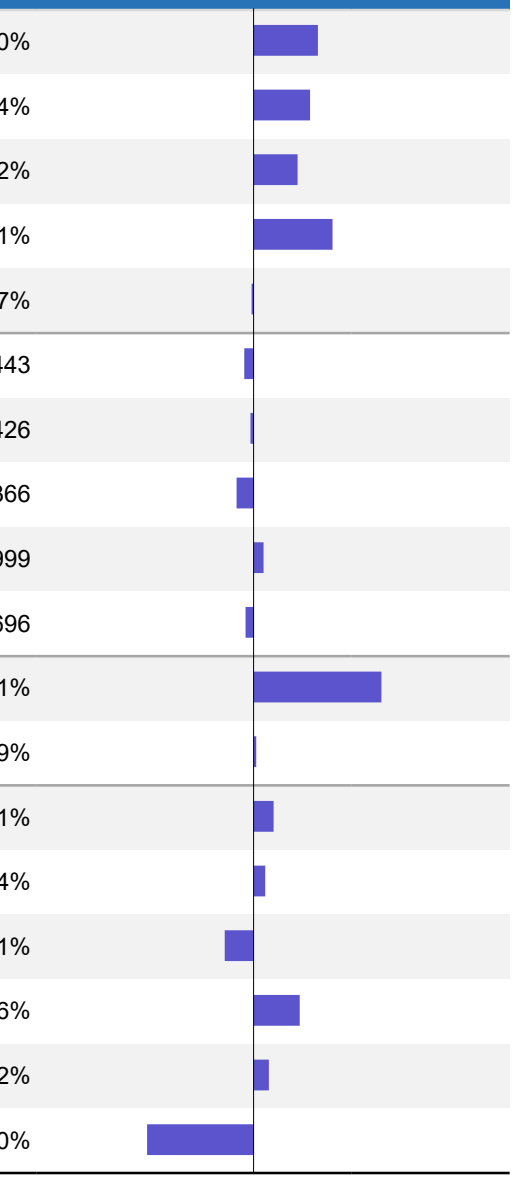
Government employment is more stable and can help to absorb some of the losses in private sector economic activity during a recession.

Socioeconomic Measures

Sublette County, WY

Comparisons

	Indicators	Sublette County, WY	United States	Ratio of Sublette County, WY vs. United States
Trends	Population, % change, 2000-2018	64.6%	16.0%	
	Employment, % change, 2000-2018	69.7%	21.4%	
	Personal Income, % change, 2000-2018	99.1%	41.2%	
	Average Earnings per Job, % change, 2000-2018	47.5%	7.1%	
	Per Capita Income, % change, 2000-2018	21.0%	21.7%	
Prosperity	Avg. Earnings per Job, 2018	$53,221	$63,443	
	Per Capita Income, 2018	$52,285	$55,426	
	Services, Avg. Annual Wages, 2018	$40,842	$56,366	
	Non-Services, Avg. Annual Wages, 2018	$80,832	$66,999	
	Government, Avg. Annual Wages, 2018	$50,452	$58,696	
Stress	Unemployment Rate, change 2000-2018	1.1%	-0.1%	
	Unemployment Rate, 2018	4.1%	3.9%	
Structure	Proprietors, % of Jobs, 2018	33.8%	23.1%	
	Non-Labor Income, % of Pers. Income, 2018	46.5%	37.4%	
	Services, % of Jobs, 2018	41.9%	73.1%	
	Non-Services, % of Jobs, 2018	37.0%	14.6%	
	Government, % of Jobs, 2018	16.3%	12.2%	
	Net inflow of labor earnings of inter-county commuters*	-7.3%	0.0%	



* Displayed only when comparing a county to a benchmark county.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2019. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Labor. 2020. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, Washington, D.C.;U.S. Department of Labor. 2019. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, Washington, D.C.; reported by Headwaters Economics' Economic Profile System, headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Socioeconomic Measures

Sublette County, WY

Comparisons

What do we measure on this page?

This page compares key performance indicators for the selected location(s) to the selected benchmark area. (If no custom benchmark area was selected, EPS defaults to benchmarking against the U.S.) Performance indicators are organized by groups (Trends, Prosperity, Stress, and Structure) that highlight potential competitive strengths and weaknesses.

The percent, or relative, difference between the selected geography and the benchmark is calculated by dividing the difference between the values by the arithmetic mean of the values.

In some cases it may be appropriate to compare a local economy to the U.S. economy. In most cases, however, it will be more useful to compare county or regional economies to similar county or regional economies. For example, if the county being analyzed is small and rural, it should be compared to similar counties because comparing against the U.S. will include data from large metropolitan areas.

Some indicators require a judgment call to decide whether they represent a positive or negative indicator of well-being. For example, a high percentage of personal income in the form of non-labor income could mean the location has done a good job of attracting retirees and investment income. However, it could also mean that there is very little labor income so non-labor income is relatively larger.

The term "benchmark" in this report should not be construed as having the same meaning as in the National Forest Management Act (NFMA).

Why is it important?

A number of indicators determine the economic health of a place. No single indicator should be used by itself. Rather, a range of indicators should be analyzed to derive a comprehensive view of the economy.

The indicators in this report can be used to gauge both standard of living (through factors such as earnings per job and per capita income) and growth (through factors such as change in population, employment, and personal income). When comparing performance among places, it may be important to consider additional measures that are not provided in this report, such as leisure time, crime rate, health statistics, sense of well-being, and other factors that represent quality of life.

Detailed data on a range of topics, including in-depth reports on individual industries, can be obtained by creating other EPS reports at https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

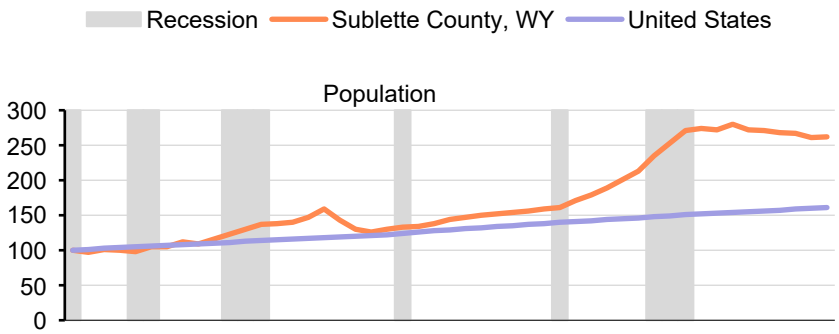
Socioeconomic Measures

Sublette County, WY

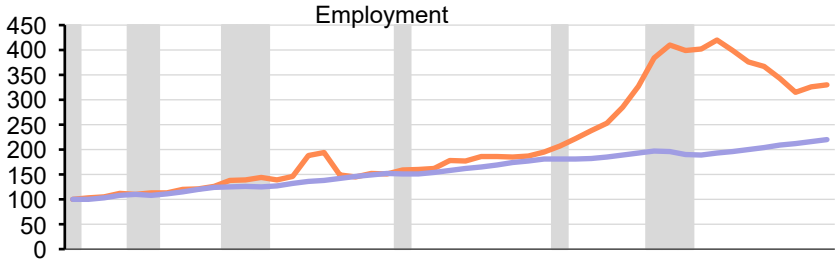
Comparisons

Sublette County, WY compared to United States

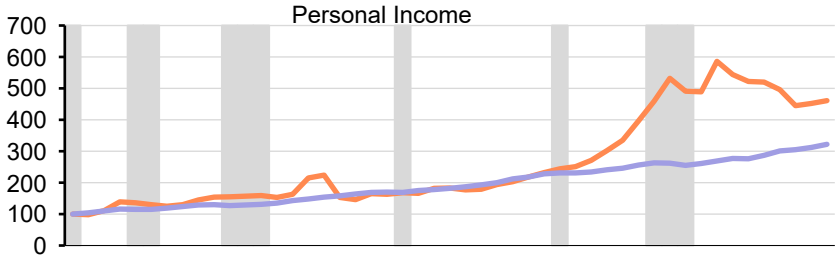
- From 1970 to 2018, population in Sublette County, WY grew by 162% compared to 61% for the United States.



- From 1970 to 2018, employment in Sublette County, WY grew by 230% compared to 120% for the United States.



- From 1970 to 2018, personal income in Sublette County, WY grew by 361% compared to 222% for the United States.



- From 1976 to 2018, the unemployment rate in Sublette County, WY grew by 37% compared to -49% for the United States.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2019. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Labor. 2020. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, Washington, D.C.; reported by Headwaters Economics' Economic Profile System, headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Socioeconomic Measures

Sublette County, WY

Comparisons

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes trends in key performance indicators (change in population, employment, real personal income, and the unemployment rate) for the selected area and compared to the benchmark area. Gray vertical bars indicate periods of national recession.

Data are indexed to the start year for each indicator so that data from areas of different sizes can be compared. The charts are useful for showing the relative difference in the rate of change for each indicator.

The term "benchmark" in this report should not be construed as having the same meaning as in the National Forest Management Act (NFMA).

Information for a range of locations and measures can be obtained by creating additional EPS reports at https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Why is it important?

This page shows long-term economic performance at a glance. It enables the reader to compare performance between places, and evaluate how performance was impacted by national business cycles.

Data Sources & Methods

This Socioeconomic Measures report uses national statistics from public government sources. All data used in EPS can be readily verified with the original sources:

- **Regional Economic Information System**
  Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of
  http://bea.gov/bea/regional/data.htm
  Tel. 202-606-9600
- **Local Area Unemployment Statistics**
  Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor
  http://www.bls.gov/lau
  Tel. 202-691-6392
- **Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages**
  Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor
  http://www.bls.gov/cew
  Tel. 202-691-6567
- **Population Division**
  Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce.
  http://www.census.gov/population/www/
  Tel. 866-758-1060
- **National Bureau of Economic Research**
  http://www.nber.org/cycles/recessions.html
  Tel. 617-868-3900

EPS core approaches
EPS is designed to focus on long-term trends across a range of important measures. Trend analysis provides a more comprehensive view of changes than spot data for select years. We encourage users to focus on major trends rather than absolute numbers. EPS displays detailed industry-level data to show changes in the composition of the economy over time and the mix of industries at points in time. EPS employs cross-sectional benchmarking – comparing smaller areas such as counties to larger regions, states, and the nation – to give a sense of relative performance. EPS allows users to aggregate data for multiple locations to allow for more sophisticated cross-sectional comparisons.

Industrial Classifications
Industry data reported in EPS come from data sources that use standard industry classification systems. Starting in the 1930s, the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system served as the structure for the collection, aggregation, presentation, and analysis of industry data. Under SIC, which used a four-digit coding structure, an industry consisted of a group of establishments primarily engaged in producing or handling the same product or group of products or in rendering the same services. As the U.S. economy shifted from a primary emphasis on manufacturing to a more complex services economy, SIC became less useful for describing the economy's changing industrial composition.

The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), developed using a production-oriented conceptual framework, groups establishments into industries based on the activity in which they are primarily engaged. NAICS uses a six-digit hierarchical coding system to classify all economic activity into 20 industry sectors. Five sectors are mainly goods-producing sectors and 15 are entirely services-producing sectors.

Adjusting dollar figures for inflation
Because a dollar in the past was worth more than a dollar today, data reported in current dollar terms should be adjusted for inflation. The U.S. Department of Commerce reports personal income figures in terms of current dollars. All income data in EPS are adjusted to real (or constant) dollars using the Consumer Price Index. Figures are adjusted to the latest date for which the annual Consumer Price Index is available.

Data gaps and estimation
Some data are withheld by the federal government to avoid the disclosure of potentially confidential information. Headwaters Economics uses supplemental data from the U.S. Department of Commerce to estimate these data gaps. These are indicated with tildes (~) in tables. Documentation explaining methods developed by Headwaters Economics for estimating disclosure gaps is available at https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Endnotes

1 - In addition to the U.S. Census Bureau county classifications offered here, several other county classification systems are available: the Economic Research Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture offers a county classification system based on economic dependence on particular sectors (for example, “Farming-dependent,” Mining-dependent”), economic activity (“Non-metro recreation”), and policy type (for example, “Housing-stress” or “Persistent poverty”). The Economic Research Service’s “Rural-Urban Continuum Codes” codes with explanation can be found at https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/rural-urban-continuum-codes/. Headwaters Economics developed a "Three Wests" county typology for all counties in the 11 contiguous western U.S. states based on access to markets via highway or air travel. Its web site (https://headwaterseconomics.org/economic-development/trends-performance/three-wests-explained/) offers sortable county data, a journal article on the subject, and an interactive tool that allows users to compare economic and demographic data for “Metro,” “Connected,” and “Isolated” counties across the West.

2 - Population and Housing Unit Estimates. U.S. Census Bureau. https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/about.html.

3 - The U.S. Census Bureau provides a tool for mapping migration flows into and out of all counties in the country: https://flowsmapper.geo.census.gov/map.html.

4 - For a comprehensive cost of living index, see http://livingwage.mit.edu/pages/about.

5 - A 2006 study documented that workers would accept lower wages in order to live closer to environmental amenities. See: Schmidt L and Courant PN. 2006. Sometimes Close is Good Enough: The Value of Nearby Environmental Amenities. Journal of Regional Science 46(5):931-951. See also: Deller SC, Tsai T-H, Marcouiller DW, and English DBK. 2001. The Role of Amenities and Quality of Life in Rural Economic Growth. American Journal of Agricultural Economics 83(2): 352-365.

6 - The Occupational Outlook Handbook, published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, contains descriptions of all occupations, median pay, and the education and training required for each: https://www.bls.gov/ooh/.

7 - To see the possible impact of non-labor income sources on per capita income, see previous sections of this report that show the percent contribution of non-labor to total personal income, or create an EPS Non-Labor Income report at https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

8 - A 2014 study analyzed the impact of types of non-labor income on socioeconomic performance. See: Lawson MM, Rasker R, and Gude PH. 2014. The importance of non-labor income: An analysis of socioeconomic performance in western counties by type of non-labor income. Journal of Regional Analysis and Policy 44(2): 175-190.

9 - For online SIC and NAICS manuals and definitions of industry codes, see https://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/ and https://www.osha.gov/pls/imis/sic_manual.html.

10 - Documentation explaining methods developed by Headwaters Economics for estimating disclosure gaps is available at https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

11 - According to estimates by the U.S. Department of Labor, from 2008 through 2018 "goods-producing" employment in the U.S. (mining, construction, and manufacturing) will not grow. By 2018, goods-producing sectors will account for 12.9 percent of all jobs, down from 14.2 percent in 2008. In contrast, "service-producing" sectors are expected to account for 96 percent of the growth in new jobs. The fastest growing are projected to be professional and business services, and health care and social assistance. See: Bartsch KJ. 2009. The employment projections for 2008-18. Monthly Labor Review Online 132(11): 3-10. https://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2009/11/art1full.pdf.

Endnotes (cont.)

12 - The Bureau of Labor Statistics provides industry employment projections to 2024: https://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2015/article/industry-employment-and-output-projections-to-2024.htm.

13 - For an overview of how historical changes in employment have affected rural America, see Whitenar, LA and McGranahan DA. 2003. Rural America: Opportunities and Challenges. Amber Waves 1(1):1-8 available at https://www.agclassroom.org/teen/ars_pdf/social/amber/rural_america.pdf.

14 - The Economic Research Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture is a good source for articles and data on the rural economy: https://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/rural-economy-population/.

15 - See the Bureau of Labor Statistics' explanation of seasonal adjustments at https://www.bls.gov/cps/seasfaq.htm.

16 - For more information on unemployment, see related Bureau of Labor Statistics resources available at https://www.bls.gov/cps/faq.htm.

17 - The U.S. Department of Labor offers an explanation of seasonal and part-time employment: https://www.dol.gov/general/topic/workhours/seasonalemployment.

18 - For research findings on economic resiliency, see Chapple K and Lester TW. 2010. The resilient regional labour market? The U.S. case. Cambridge Journal of Regions, Economy and Society 3(1):85-104.

19 - For an overview of how the Bureau of Labor Statistics treats employment, see https://www.bls.gov/bls/employment.htm.

20 - For an overview of how the Bureau of Labor Statistics treats pay and benefits, see https://www.bls.gov/bls/wages.htm.

21 - Employment and wage estimates for more than 800 occupations are available from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. It is helpful to look at services by occupation rather than by sector or industry because wages vary dramatically across occupations associated with different services. For more information, see https://www.bls.gov/oes/.

22 - For a review of the role of public lands amenities and transportation in economic development, see Rasker R, Gude PH, Gude JA, van den Noort J. 2009. The Economic Importance of Air Travel in High-Amenity Rural Areas. Journal of Rural Studies 25: 343-353. https://headwaterseconomics.org/wp-content/uploads/3wests/Rasker_et_al_2009_Three_Wests.pdf.

23 - This article specifically captures the idea that amenity values are capitalized into wages: Knapp TA and Graves PE. 1989. On the Role of Amenities in Models of Migration and Regional Development. Journal of Regional Science 29(1):71-87.

24 - Glossary. Bureau of Economic Analysis. https://www.bea.gov/glossary/glossary_a.htm.

25 - Regional Economic Accounts: Regional Definitions. Bureau of Economic Analysis. https://www.bea.gov/regional/definitions/.

26 - For an example of an academic study where proprietors' employment is considered an indication of entrepreneurial activity, see Mack E, Grubesic TH, and Kessler E. 2007. Indices of Industrial Diversity and Regional Economic Composition. Growth and Change 38(3):474-509.

27 - Regional Economic Accounts. Bureau of Economic Analysis. https://www.bea.gov/iTable/definitions.cfm?did=2360&reqId=70.

28 - For a glossary of terms used by the Bureau of Economic Analysis with definitions, see https://bea.gov/regional/definitions/.

29 - The Decennial Census also reports the number of workers commuting between counties, see https://www.census.gov/topics/employment/commuting.html.

Endnotes (cont.)

30 - According to the Bureau of Economic Analysis: "Estimates of gross commuters' earnings inflow and outflow are derived from the residence adjustment estimates, which are the estimates of the net inflow of the earnings of inter-area commuters. In the personal income accounts, the residence adjustment estimates are added to place-of-work earnings estimates to yield place-of-residence earnings estimates. This conversion process is an important part of the local area economic accounts because personal income is a place-of-residence measure, whereas the data used to estimate over 60 percent of personal income is reported on a place-of-work basis."

31 - For a study documenting a negative residential adjustment that is considered a positive indicator, see Mack E, Grubesic TH, and Kessler E. 2007. Indices of Industrial Diversity and Regional Economic Composition. Growth and Change 38(3):474-509.

32 - For a definition of recession and recovery periods, see the National Bureau of Economic Research: Business Cycle Dating Committee available at www.nber.org/cycles/recessions.html.

33 - For a list of national recessions and recovery periods, see www.nber.org/cycles/cyclesmain.html.

34 - For information regarding data collection and methodology for labor force statistics compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, see https://www.bls.gov/lau/laumthd.htm. Please note that Local Area Unemployment Statistics data prior to 1990 are no longer supported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

35 - For research findings on economic resiliency, see: Chapple K and Lester TW. 2010. The resilient regional labour market? The U.S. case. Cambridge Journal of Regions, Economy and Society 3(1):85-104.

A Summary Profile

Sublette County, WY

Selected Geographies:

Sublette County, Wyoming, WY

United States

Benchmark Geographies:

U.S.

Produced by
Headwaters Economics'
Economic Profile System (EPS)
https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps
July 1, 2020

About the Economic Profile System (EPS)

EPS is a free web tool created by Headwaters Economics to build customized socioeconomic reports of U.S. counties, states, and regions. Reports can be easily created to compare or aggregate different areas. EPS uses published statistics from federal data sources, including the U.S. Census Bureau, Bureau of Economic Analysis, and Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service have made significant financial and intellectual contributions to the operation and content of EPS.

See https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps for more information about the capabilities of EPS. For technical questions, contact Patty Gude at eps@headwaterseconomics.org or telephone 406-599-7425.

HEADWATERS ECONOMICS

headwaterseconomics.org

Headwaters Economics is an independent, nonprofit research group. Our mission is to improve community development and land management decisions.

NATIONAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC LANDS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

www.blm.gov

The Bureau of Land Management, an agency within the U.S. Department of Interior, administers 249.8 million acres of America's public lands, located primarily in western states. It is the mission of the Bureau of Land Management to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.

FOREST SERVICE
US
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

www.fs.fed.us

The Forest Service, an agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, administers national forests and grasslands encompassing 193 million acres. The Forest Service's mission is to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the nation's forests and grasslands to meet the needs of present and future generations.

Summary

Sublette County, WY

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Note to Users:

This is one of 14 reports that can be created and downloaded from EPS. Topics include land use, demographics, specific industry sectors, the role of non-labor income, the wildland-urban interface, the role of amenities in economic development, and payments to county governments from federal lands. The EPS reports are downloadable as Excel or PDF documents. See https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Summary

Sublette County, WY

Overview

	Sublette County, Wyoming, WY	United States
Population, 2018	9,813	327,167,434
Trends		
Population % change, 1970-2018	162.1%	60.5%
Employment % change, 1970-2018	230.4%	119.9%
Personal Income % change, 1970-2018	361.4%	222.0%
Prosperity		
Unemployment rate, 2019	4.4%	3.7%
Average earnings per job, 2018 (2019 $s)	$53,221	$63,443
Per capita income, 2018 (2019 $s)	$52,285	$55,426
Economy		
Non-Labor % of personal income, 2018	46.5%	37.4%
Services % of employment, 2018	~41.9%	73.1%
Government % of employment, 2018	16.3%	12.2%
Use Sectors^		
Timber % of private employment, 2017	0.0%	0.6%
Mining % of private employment, 2017	32.2%	0.4%
Fossil fuels (oil, gas, & coal), 2017	32.1%	0.4%
Other mining, 2017	~2.2%	0.3%
Agriculture % of employment, 2018	7.4%	1.3%
Travel & Tourism % of private emp., 2017	12.1%	15.9%
Federal Land*		
Federal Land % total land ownership	76.7%	27.5%
Forest Service %	36.6%	8.4%
BLM %	40.1%	10.5%
Park Service %	0.0%	3.4%
Military %	0.0%	1.1%
Other %	0.0%	4.1%
Federal land % Type A**	15.9%	37.6%
Federal payments % of gov. revenue, FY201	1.0%	
Development		
Residential area % change, 2000-2010	16.7%	12.3%
Wildland-Urban Interface % developed, 2010	13.2%	16.3%

Estimates for data that were not disclosed are indicated with tildes (~).

^Data for timber, mining, and travel and tourism-related are from County Business Patterns which excludes proprietors, and data for agriculture are from Bureau of Economic Analysis which includes proprietors.

* The land ownership data source and year vary depending on the selected geography. See following pages for specifics.

** Federal public lands that are managed primarily for natural, cultural, and recreational features. These lands include National Parks and Preserves (NPS), Wilderness (NPS, FWS, FS, BLM), National Conservation Areas (BLM), National Monuments (NPS, FS, BLM), National Recreation Areas (NPS, FS, BLM), National Wild and Scenic Rivers (NPS), Waterfowl Production Areas (FWS), Wildlife Management Areas (FWS), Research Natural Areas (FS, BLM), Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (BLM), and National Wildlife Refuges (FWS).

Data Sources: Various; see following pages for specifics.

Summary

Sublette County, WY

Overview

What do we measure on this page?

Using summary statistics from topical EPS reports, this page compares socioeconomic indicators[1] of the selected area to a benchmark.

Trends: General indicators of economic well-being (population, employment, and real personal income) measured over time.

Prosperity: Common indicators of individual well-being or hardship (unemployment, average earnings per job, and per capita income).

Economy: Three significant sectors of the economy: non-labor income (e.g., government transfer payments, and investment and retirement income), services, and government employment.

Use Sectors: Components of the economy (commodity sectors including timber, mining and agriculture, and industries that include travel and tourism) that could be associated with the use of public lands.

Federal Land: The amount and type of federal land ownership, and the dependence of county governments on payments related to federal lands such as National Park Service (NPS), Forest Service (FS), Bureau of Land Management (BLM), and Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS).

Development: Residential development of private lands, including the wildland-urban interface. The wildland-urban interface data are available and reported only for the 11 western states and do not include Alaska and Hawaii.

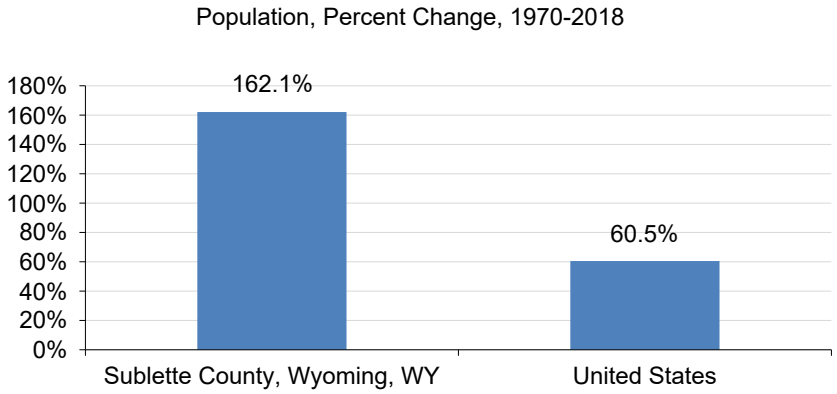
Why is it important?

This report allows the user to compare a broad range of socioeconomic measurements. A user can refer to EPS topic-specific reports for more details. For example, when a county shows unusually high unemployment rates, a user may want to create an EPS Socioeconomic Measures report for that county. Or an EPS Timber report could be created for a county that shows a relatively high number of people employed in the timber industry.

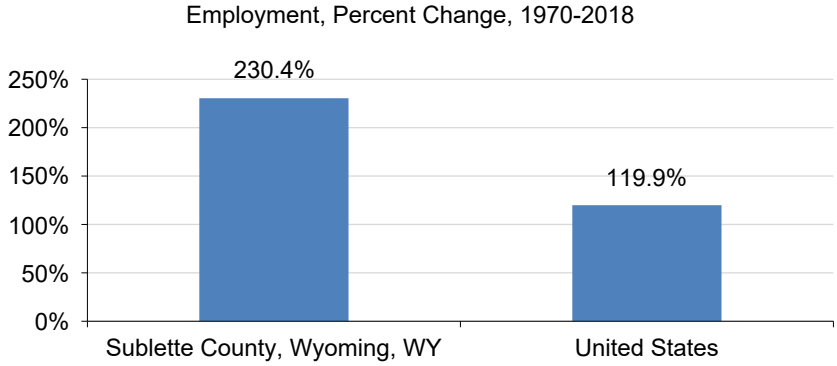
This report uses information from the following EPS reports: Socioeconomic Measures, Demographics, Agriculture, Mining, Services, Tourism, Government, Non-Labor Income, Timber, Land Use, Public Land Amenities, Wildland-Urban Interface, and Federal Land Payments. Consult these reports directly for additional information at https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Population, Employment, and Personal Income

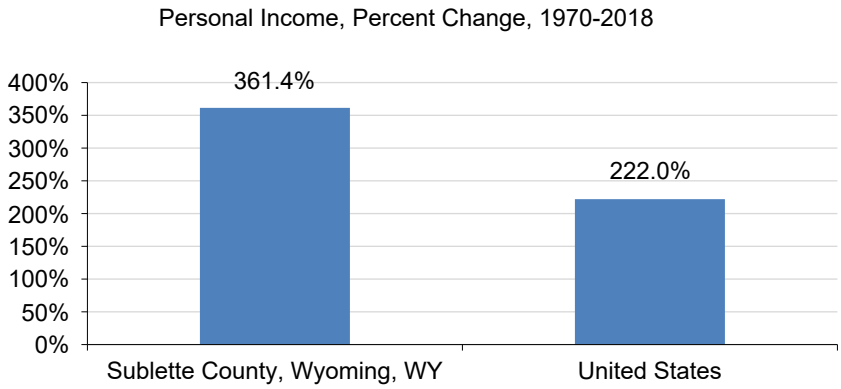
- Between 1970 and 2018, Sublette County, Wyoming, WY had the largest percent change in population (162.1%), and United States had the smallest (60.5%).



- Between 1970 and 2018, Sublette County, Wyoming, WY had the largest percent change in employment (230.4%), and United States had the smallest (119.9%).



- Between 1970 and 2018, Sublette County, Wyoming, WY had the largest percent change in personal income (361.4%), and United States had the smallest (222%).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2019. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C.

Population, Employment, and Personal Income

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes percent change in population, employment, and real personal income.

The EPS Demographics report provides additional information on population dynamics, while the EPS Socioeconomic Measures report provides additional information on employment and personal income. See https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis reports data either by place of residence or by place of work. Population and personal income data on this page are reported by place of residence, and employment data by place of work.[2]

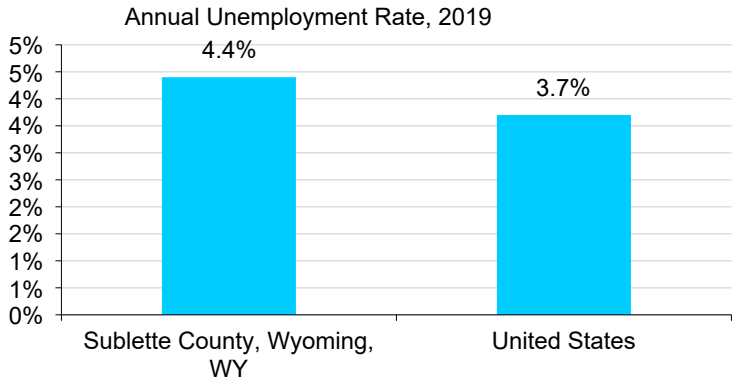
Why is it important?

One measure of economic performance is whether a location is growing or declining. Standard measures of growth and decline are population, employment, and real personal income.

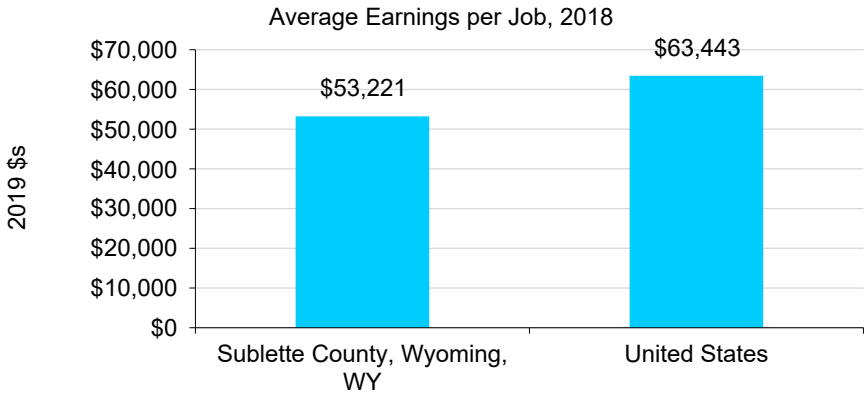
The information on this page helps users understand whether locations are growing or declining at different rates, and makes it easy to see discrepancies between changes in population, employment, and real personal income. If population and employment are growing faster than real personal income, for example, it may be worthwhile to research whether growth has been in low-wage industries and occupations. Alternatively, if personal income is growing faster than employment, it may be caused by growth in high-wage industries and occupations and/or non-labor income sources.

Unemployment, Earnings, and Per Capita Income

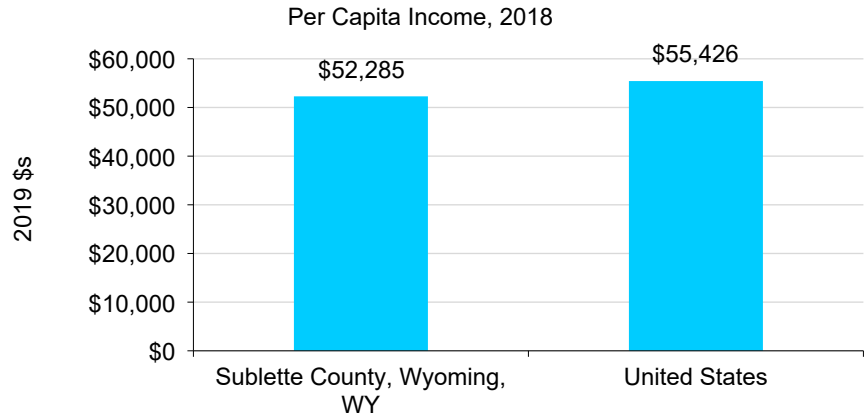
- In 2019, Sublette County, Wyoming, WY had the highest unemployment rate (4.4%), and United States had the lowest (3.7%).



- In 2018, United States had the highest average earnings per job ($63,443), and Sublette County, Wyoming, WY had the lowest ($53,221).



- In 2018, United States had the highest per capita income ($55,426), and Sublette County, Wyoming, WY had the lowest ($52,285).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2019. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Labor. 2020. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, Washington, D.C.

Unemployment, Earnings, and Per Capita Income

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes three measures of individual prosperity: unemployment, average earnings per job, and per capita income.[1]

Unemployment Rate: The number of people who are jobless, looking for jobs, and available for work divided by the labor force.[3]

Average Earnings per Job: Total earnings divided by total employment. Full-time and part-time jobs are counted at equal weight. Employees, sole proprietors, and active partners are included.

Per Capita Income: Total personal income (from labor and non-labor sources) divided by total population.

Why is it important?

Statistics presented on this page are important indicators of economic well-being.

The annual unemployment rate is the number of people actively seeking but not finding work as a percent of the labor force. This figure can go up during national recessions and/or when more localized economies are affected by area downturns. Seasonal variations in unemployment can be viewed in the EPS Socioeconomic Measures report at https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

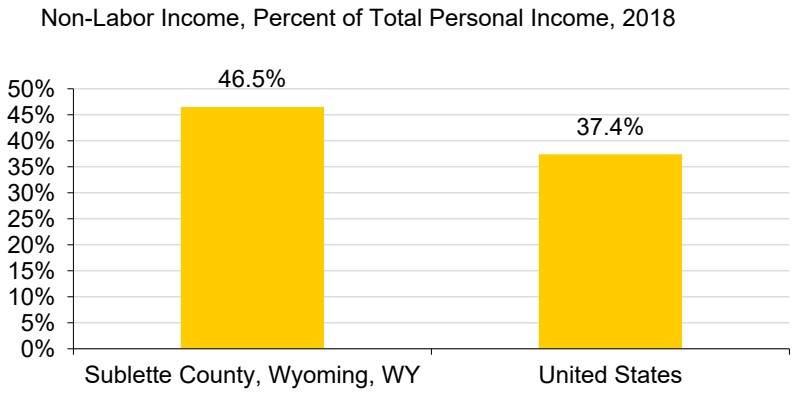
Average earnings per job is an indicator of the quality of local employment. A higher average earning per job indicates relatively more high-wage occupations.[4] It can be useful to consider earnings against local cost of living indicators.

Per capita income is one of the most important measures of economic well-being. However, it can be misleading. Per capita income is total personal income divided by population. Because per capita income is calculated using total population and not the labor force, per capita income can be relatively low when a disproportionate number of children and/or elderly people are in the population. And because total personal income includes non-labor income sources, per capita income can be relatively high due to the presence of retirees and people with investment income. To investigate the impact of non-labor income sources on total personal income, create the EPS Non-Labor report at https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

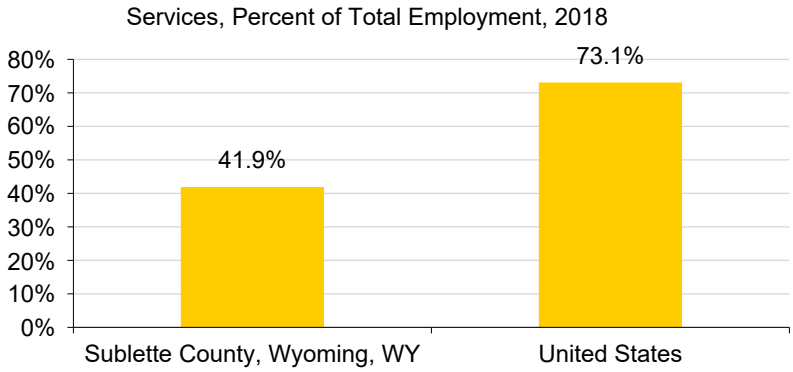
To see how these measurements have changed over time, create an EPS Socioeconomic Measures report at https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Non-Labor Income, Services, and Government

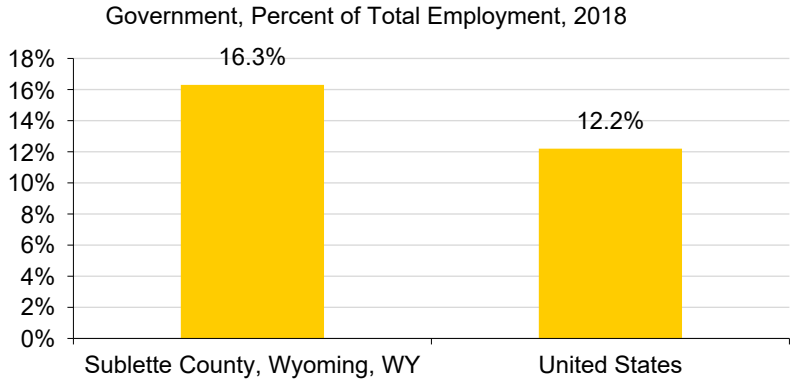
- In 2018, Sublette County, Wyoming, WY had the largest percent of total personal income from non-labor income sources (46.5%), and United States had the smallest (37.4%).



- In 2018, United States had the largest percent of total jobs in services (73.1%), and Sublette County, Wyoming, WY had the smallest (41.9%).



- In 2018, Sublette County, Wyoming, WY had the largest percent of total jobs in government (16.3%), and United States had the smallest (12.2%).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2019. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C.

Non-Labor Income, Services, and Government

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes non-labor income and employment in services and government.[1]

Non-Labor Income: Dividends, interest and rent (money earned from investments), and transfer payments (includes government retirement and disability insurance benefits, medical payments such as Medicare and Medicaid, income maintenance benefits, unemployment insurance benefits, etc.). Non-labor income is reported by place of residence.

Services: Employment in the following sectors: Utilities, Wholesale Trade, Retail Trade, Transportation & Warehousing, Information, Finance & Insurance, Real Estate & Rental & Leasing, Professional & Scientific & Tech., Management of Companies & Enterprises, Administrative & Support Services, Educational Services, Health Care & Social Assistance, Arts & Entertainment & Recreation, Accommodation & Food Services, and Other Services.

Government: Employment in federal, state, and local government agencies and government enterprises.

For more detailed information about the role of non-labor income, service industry employment, and government employment in the economy, create an EPS Non-Labor report, an EPS Services report, or an EPS Government report at https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Why is it important?

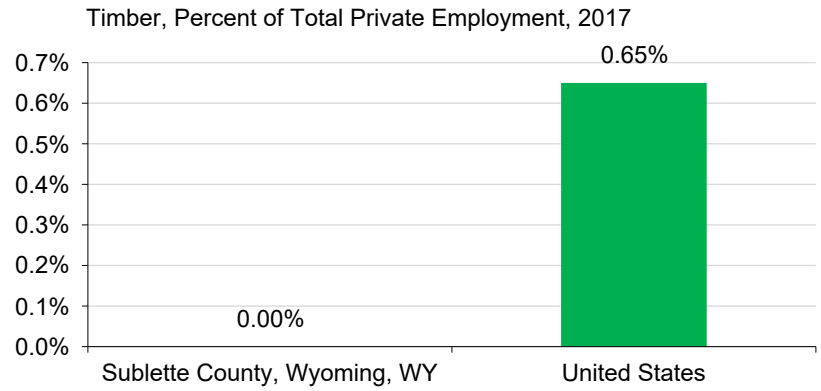
In many counties, non-labor income (for example, retirement and investment income, government transfer payments) can be more than a third of all personal income. As the Baby Boomer generation retires, this source of income will continue to grow. A high dependence on non-labor income can indicate a location with an aging population and/or attractiveness to people with investment income. In some cases, it can also signal hardship, such as when there is a high dependence on Medicaid and income maintenance payments.

Nationally, services account for more than 95 percent of the growth in new jobs since 2000. Despite the strong growth of employment in services, the term "services" is often misunderstood. Services consist of a wide mix of jobs including high-wage, high-skilled occupations (e.g., doctors, engineers, software developers) and low-wage, low-skilled occupations (e.g., restaurant workers, tour bus operators). The service sector typically provides services, such as banking and education, rather than creating tangible objects. However, many service sectors such as utilities, engineering, and architecture are closely associated with goods-producing sectors.

Government can be a major employer in some locations, particularly in rural areas and locations with significant government facilities such as federal land management offices, military bases, prisons, or research facilities. Changes in government employment tend to track population trends. Local government often accounts for much of job growth in the government sector as additional services are demanded by a growing population.

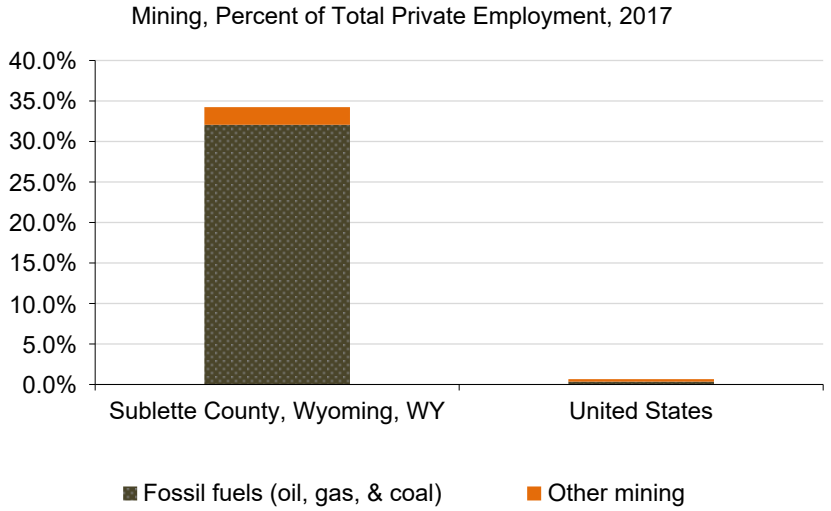
Employment in Commodity Sectors

- In 2017, United States had the largest percent of total jobs in timber (0.65%), and Sublette County, Wyoming, WY had the smallest (0%).

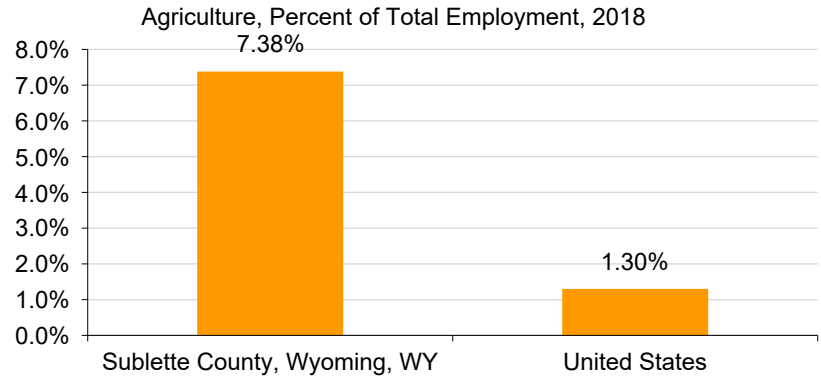


- In 2017, Sublette County, Wyoming, WY had the largest percent of total jobs in mining of fossil fuels (32.06%), and United States had the smallest (0.35%).

- In 2017, Sublette County, Wyoming, WY had the largest percent of total jobs in mining unrelated to fossil fuels (2.18%), and United States had the smallest (0.31%).



- In 2018, Sublette County, Wyoming, WY had the largest percent of total jobs in agriculture (7.38%), and United States had the smallest (1.3%).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2019. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Commerce. 2019. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns, Washington, D.C.

Employment in Commodity Sectors

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes employment[1] in three commodity sectors: timber, mining (minerals, oil, gas, and coal), and agriculture. These are sectors of the economy that extract commodities from land (for example, timber harvesting, energy development, and grazing).

Timber: Employment associated with growing and harvesting trees, employment at sawmills and paper mills, and wood products manufacturing.

Mining: Employment associated with oil and gas extraction, coal mining, metals mining, and nonmetallic minerals mining.

Agriculture: Employment associated with all forms of agriculture, including farming and ranching.

County Business Patterns (CBP)[5] are used in EPS reports as a data source for timber and mining because this data set has fewer data gaps compared to other sources.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) is used as the data source for agriculture because CBP data do not include agriculture. However, the BEA data include proprietors, which are not included in CBP data. As a result, the data for agriculture are not strictly comparable to data for timber and mining. The latest year for each data source may vary due to different data release schedules.

For more detailed information about commodity sectors and for industry definitions, create an EPS Timber, Mining, or Agriculture report at https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Why is it important?

Opportunities for commodity extraction can stimulate local employment.

Timber industries, mining—including fossil fuel development (oil, natural gas, and coal)—and farming and ranching play important roles in some locations. Information on this page helps explain whether that is the case in the locations selected, and whether locations differ from one another.

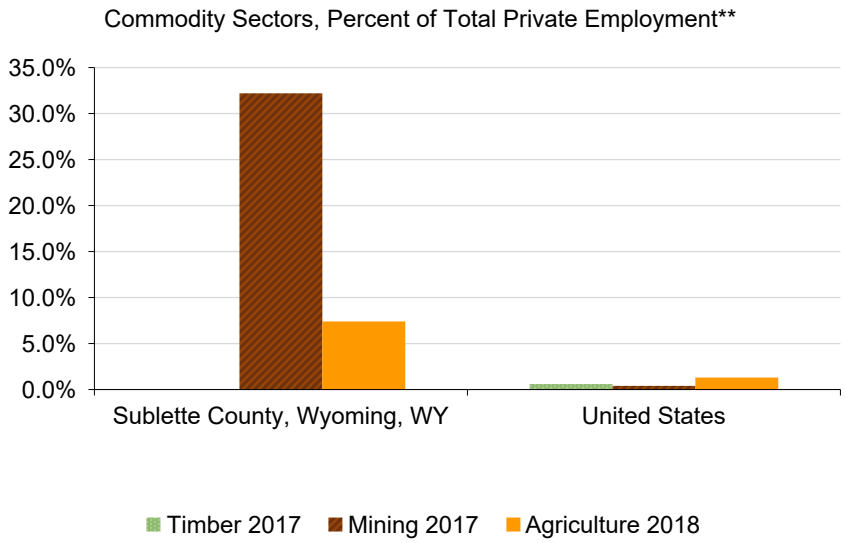
Summary

Sublette County, WY

Employment in Commodities, Travel & Tourism

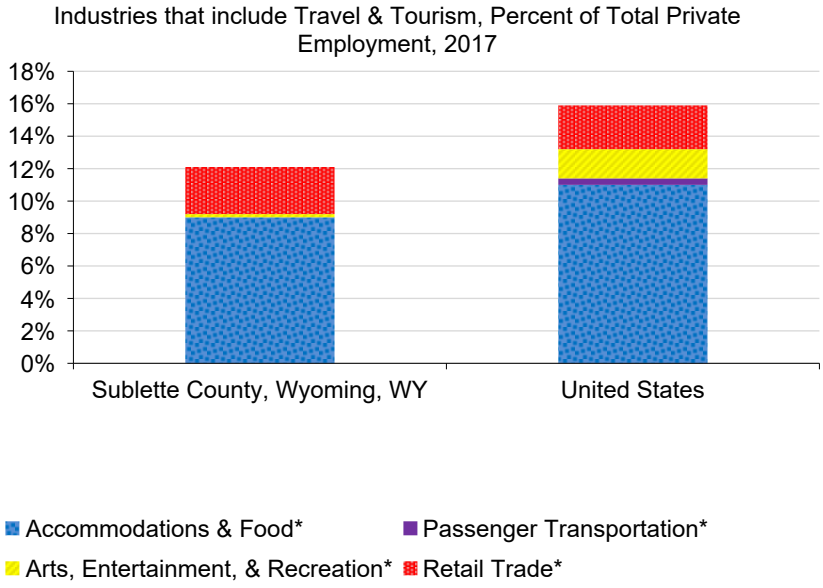
- Sublette County, Wyoming, WY had the largest percent of total jobs in commodity sectors (39.6%), and United States had the smallest (2.3%).

- Mining was the largest component of commodity sector employment (32.2% of total jobs) in the Sublette County, WY, and timber was the smallest component (0% of total jobs).



- In 2017, United States had the largest percent of total jobs in industries that include travel and tourism (15.9%), and Sublette County, Wyoming, WY had the smallest (12.1%).

- In 2017, accommodations & food* was the largest component of travel and tourism-related employment (9% of total jobs) in Sublette County, WY, and passenger transportation* was the smallest (0% of total jobs).



* Charted values do not represent the entirety of these sectors, rather their components typically related to travel & tourism.

** Data for timber and mining are from County Business Patterns which excludes proprietors, government, agriculture, and railroad. Data for agriculture are from Bureau of Economic Analysis. The latest year for each data source may vary due to different data release schedules.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2019. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Commerce. 2019. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns, Washington, D.C.

Summary

Sublette County, WY

Employment in Commodities, Travel & Tourism

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes employment for commodity sectors and for industries that are associated with travel and tourism.

Commodity Sectors: Employment in timber, mining (including oil, gas, and coal), and agriculture.

Travel and Tourism: Employment in sectors that provide goods and services to visitors as well as to the local population. These industries are: Retail Trade, Passenger Transportation, Arts & Entertainment & Recreation, and Accommodation & Food Services. There is no single industrial classification for travel and tourism under the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS). The exact proportion of jobs in these sectors attributable to expenditures by visitors, including business and pleasure travelers, is not known without additional research such as surveys.

County Business Patterns (CBP)[5] are used in EPS reports as a data source for timber and mining because this data set has fewer data gaps[1] compared to other sources.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) is used as a data source for agriculture because CBP data do not include agriculture. However, the BEA data include proprietors, which are not included in CBP data. As a result, the data for agriculture are not strictly comparable to data for timber and mining. The latest year for each data source may vary due to different data release schedules.

For more detailed information about commodity sectors and for industry definitions, create an EPS Timber, Mining, or Agriculture report. For more information about the tourism-related components of the economy, create an EPS Tourism report at https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Why is it important?

Commodity extraction can stimulate local employment. It is important to understand the relative size of sectors to put the commodity-related economy into perspective. For example, decisions that permit (or restrict) timber, mining, and grazing activities have a higher chance of impacting a county with a high percentage of its employment in the commodity sectors.

Tourism and recreation can stimulate local employment. Communities can benefit directly from visitors who spend money in hotels, restaurants, ski resorts, gift shops, and elsewhere. Tourism can also help communities retain and attract capital and spur transitions to move diverse economies. This report can be used to understand whether travel-and tourism-related economic activity is present and whether there are differences between locations.

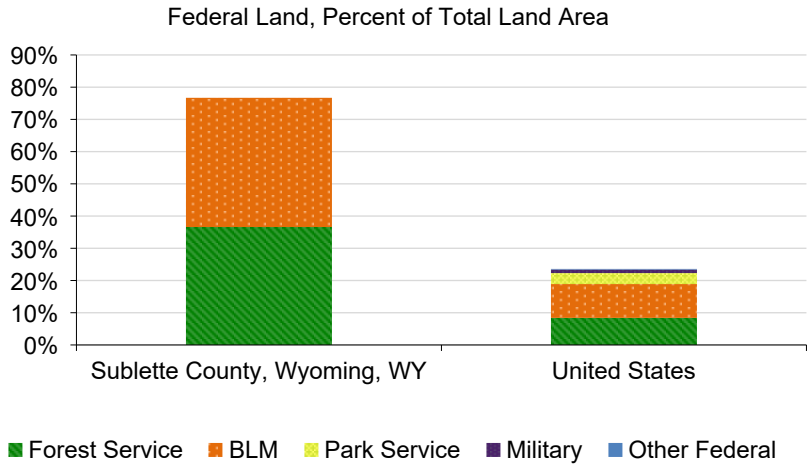
Summary

Sublette County, WY

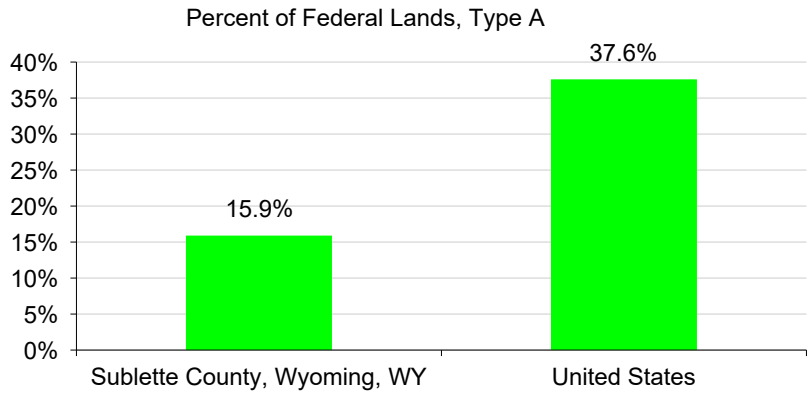
Federal Lands and Federal Land Payments

- Sublette County, Wyoming, WY had the largest percent of total land area in federal ownership (76.7%), and United States had the smallest (23.5%).

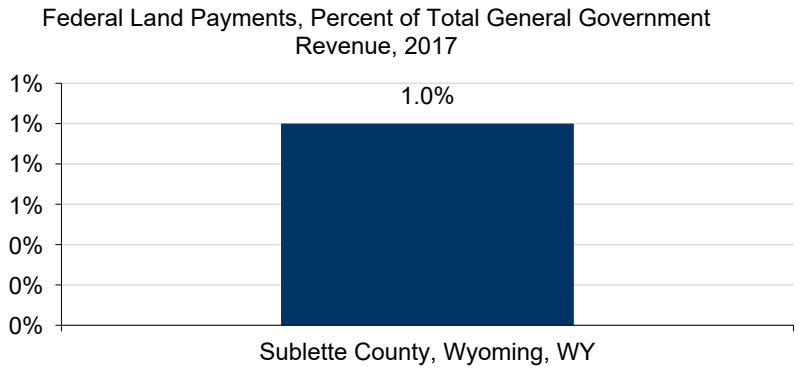
- BLM lands were the largest component of federal land ownership (40.1%) in Sublette County, WY, and Park Service lands were the smallest (0%).



- United States had the largest percent of federal lands in Type A (37.6%), and Sublette County, Wyoming, WY had the smallest (15.9%).



- In FY 2017, Sublette County, Wyoming, WY had the largest percent of total general government revenue from federal land payments (1%), and Sublette County, Wyoming, WY had the smallest (1%).



Data Sources: NASA MODIS Land Cover Type Yearly L3 Global 1km MOD12Q1, 2006; U.S. Geological Survey, Gap Analysis Program. 2018. Protected Areas Database of the United States (PADUS) version 2.0; U.S. Department of Commerce. 2020. Census Bureau, Governments Division, Washington, D.C.

Federal Lands and Federal Land Payments

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes differences in the percent of federal land ownership by agency; the share of federal lands managed primarily for natural, cultural, and recreational features; and the percent of county revenue derived from payments related to federal lands.

Type A Federal Lands: Federal public lands that are managed primarily for natural, cultural, and recreational features. There can be exceptions (for example, oil and gas development within a National Monument area), but generally Type A lands are less likely to be used for commodity production than other federal land types. Type A lands include National Parks and Preserves (NPS), Wilderness (NPS, FWS, FS, BLM), National Conservation Areas (BLM), National Monuments (NPS, FS, BLM), National Recreation Areas (NPS, FS, BLM), National Wild and Scenic Rivers (NPS), Waterfowl Production Areas (FWS), Wildlife Management Areas (FWS), Research Natural Areas (FS, BLM), Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (BLM), and National Wildlife Refuges (FWS). These definitions of land classifications are not legal or agency-adopted classifications—they are only provided for comparative purposes.

NPS = National Park Service; FS = Forest Service; BLM = Bureau of Land Management; FWS = Fish & Wildlife Service.

For additional information about land ownership and development patterns, create an EPS Land Use report. The EPS Public Land Amenities report provides additional information about the role of environmental amenities in economic development; see https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Federal Land Payments: Federal payments that compensate state and local governments for non-taxable federal lands within their borders. Payments are funded by federal appropriations (e.g., PILT), from receipts received by federal agencies from activities on federal public lands (e.g., timber, grazing, and minerals), and from other programs such as the Secure Rural Schools & Community Self-Determination Act.

For additional information about the importance of federal payments to counties, create an EPS Federal Land Payments report at https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Why is it important?

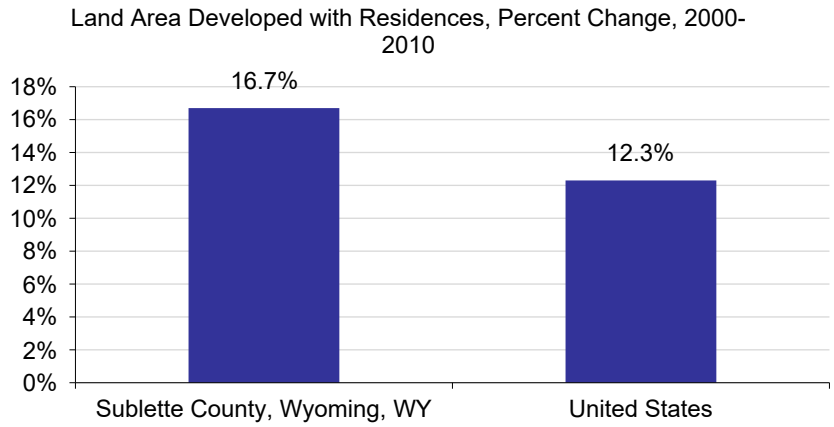
Understanding the composition of land ownership and management in an area is important because actions on federal lands may affect the local economy, particularly when federal lands are a large portion of the land base.

Some Type A federal public lands prohibit most forms of commercial use and development. These lands include national parks, wilderness areas, and national monuments. Because these lands are managed primarily for their non-commercial values (i.e., scenery, wildlife, recreation), they potentially play a different economic role than public lands more commonly associated with commodity sectors.[6, 7]

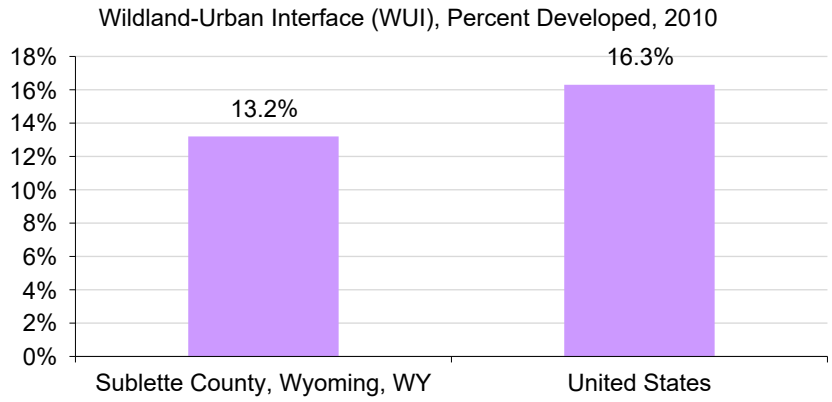
Locations with federal public lands receive government payments—for example, funding through Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT), the 25% Fund, or the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act. When these payments are a significant portion of the local county's budget, activities on public lands may affect the fiscal well-being of a county.[8]

Development and the Wildland-Urban Interface

- Between 2000 and 2010, Sublette County, Wyoming, WY had the largest percent change in residential land area developed (16.7%), and United States had the smallest (12.3%).



- In 2010, United States had the largest proportion of the wildland-urban interface that is developed (16.3%), and Sublette County, Wyoming, WY had the smallest (13.2%).



Data Sources: Theobald, DM. 2013. Land use classes for ICLUS/SERGoM v2013. Unpublished report, Colorado State University; Gude, P.H., Rasker, R., and van den Noort, J. 2008. Potential for Future Development on Fire-Prone Lands. Journal of Forestry 106(4):198-205; U.S. Department of Commerce. 2011. TIGER/Line 2010 Census Blocks and 2010 Summary File 1, Washington, D.C.

Summary

Sublette County, WY

Development and the Wildland-Urban Interface

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes residential development on private lands, and the proportion of the wildland-urban interface (WUI) that is developed.[9] The EPS Land Use report provides additional information on land ownership, management, cover, and development: https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

This information is available only for the 11 western states and does not include Alaska and Hawaii.

Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI): Private forestlands that are within 500 meters of public forestlands. We use the threshold of 500 meters to identify the existing and potential WUI area because guidelines for the amount of defensible space necessary to protect homes from wildfire range from 40 to 500 meters around a home. We focus on adjacency to public forests because roughly 70 percent of western forests are publicly owned and because wildfire is a natural disturbance in many of these forests, creating a potential risk to adjacent private lands.[10]

Why is it important?

The conversion of open space and agricultural land to residential development has occurred at a rapid pace in many parts of the U.S. The popularity of exurban lot sizes in much of the country has exacerbated this trend. (Low-density development results in a larger area of land converted to residential development). The pattern of development can reflect a number of factors, including demographic trends, the increasingly "footloose" nature of economic activity, the availability and price of land, and preferences for homes on larger lots. Locations with a large percent change in the area of residential development often have experienced significant in-migration from more urbanized areas. Counties with a small percent change either experienced little growth or were already highly urbanized in 2000.

Development of homes adjacent to fire-prone federal public lands poses several challenges including the rising cost of protecting homes from wildfires; increased danger to wildland firefighters; and the consumption of funds that might otherwise be used for restoration, recreation, research, and other activities. When protecting homes is a priority, agencies are unable to allow otherwise beneficial fires to burn, even those that could reduce fuel loads.

Data Sources & Methods

This EPS Summary report uses national statistics from public government sources. All data used in EPS can be readily verified with the original sources:

- **County Business Patterns**
  Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce
  https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/cbp.html
  Contacts
  https://www.census.gov/about/contact-us.html

- **Regional Economic Information Data**
  Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce
  https://www.bea.gov/iTable/index_regional.cfm
  Contacts
  https://www.bea.gov/contacts/search.htm

- **Local Area Unemployment Statistics**
  Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor
  https://www.bls.gov/lau/
  Contacts
  https://www.bls.gov/bls/contact.htm

The EPS Summary report also uses data derived from Geographic Information Systems (GIS) to show more accurate statistics for land ownership:

- **TIGER/Line County Boundaries**
  Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce
  https://www.census.gov/geo/maps-data/data/tiger.html

- **Protected Areas Database**
  U.S. Geological Survey, Gap Analysis Program
  https://gapanalysis.usgs.gov/padus/

EPS core approaches
EPS is designed to focus on long-term trends across a range of important measures. Trend analysis provides a more comprehensive view of changes than spot data for select years. We encourage users to focus on major trends rather than absolute numbers. EPS displays detailed industry-level data to show changes in the composition of the economy over time and the mix of industries at points in time. EPS employs cross-sectional benchmarking – comparing smaller areas such as counties to larger regions, states, and the nation – to give a sense of relative performance. EPS allows users to aggregate data for multiple locations to allow for more sophisticated cross-sectional comparisons.

Adjusting dollar figures for inflation
Because a dollar in the past was worth more than a dollar today, data reported in current dollar terms should be adjusted for inflation. The U.S. Department of Commerce reports personal income figures in terms of current dollars. All income data in EPS are adjusted to real (or constant) dollars using the Consumer Price Index. Figures are adjusted to the latest date for which the annual Consumer Price Index is available.

Data gaps and estimation
Some data are withheld by the federal government to avoid the disclosure of potentially confidential information. Headwaters Economics uses supplemental data from the U.S. Department of Commerce to estimate these data gaps. These are indicated with tildes (~) in tables. Documentation explaining methods developed by Headwaters Economics for estimating disclosure gaps is available at https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Endnotes

1 - Some data are withheld by the federal government to avoid the disclosure of potentially confidential information. Headwaters Economics estimates these data gaps. Estimates are indicated with tildes (~). Documentation explaining methods developed by Headwaters Economics for estimating disclosure gaps is available at https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

2 - For details on Bureau of Economic Analysis terms, see: https://bea.gov/regional/definitions.

3 - For more information on unemployment, see the Bureau of Labor Statistics resources on this topic at https://www.bls.gov/bls/unemployment.htm.

4 - The Monthly Labor Review Online, published by the Bureau of Labor statistics, addresses earnings and wages by industry, sex, and educational achievement. Search at https://www.bls.gov/mlr/.

5- Data from County Business Patterns includes both full- and part-time employment. However, CBP data do not include employment in government, agriculture, railroads, or the self-employed and, as a result, under-count the size of industry sectors. Also, CBP data are based on mid-March employment and do not take into account seasonal fluctuations. For these reasons, the data are most useful for showing long-term trends, displaying differences between locations, and showing relationships between sectors over time.

6 - For examples of literature on the economic role of environmental amenities, see: Booth DE. 1999. Spatial Patterns in the Economic Development of the Mountain West. Growth and Change 30(3):384-405; Duffy-Deno KT. 1998. The Effect of Federal Wilderness on County Growth in the Intermountain Western United States. Journal of Regional Science 38(1):109-136; Lorah P and Southwick R. 2003. Environmental Protection, Population Change, and Economic Development in the Rural Western United States. Population and Environment 24(3):255-272; McGranahan DA. 1999. Natural Amenities Drive Rural Population Change. USDA Economic Research Service, Agricultural Economic Report No. 781. https://www.ers.usda.gov/webdocs/publications/41047/13201_aer781.pdf?v=42061; Rasker R. 2006. An Exploration Into the Economic Impact of Industrial Development Versus Conservation on Western Public Lands. Society & Natural Resources 19(3):191-207; Rudzitis G, Johansen HE. 1991. How Important is Wilderness? Results from a United States Survey. Environmental Management 15(2):227-233.

7- A bibliography of studies documenting the economic role of public lands can be found here: https://headwaterseconomics.org/wp-content/uploads/Annotated_Bib_Value_Public_Lands.pdf.

8- An online data visualization and map showing the history of federal land payments to counties can be seen here: https://headwaterseconomics.org/dataviz/county-payments/

9- For resources related to the wildland-urban interface (WUI), including planning tools and related solutions, see https://headwaterseconomics.org/wildfire/.

10- For a description of the methods used to define and measure the wildland-urban interface, see: Gude P, Rasker R, and van den Noort J. 2008. Potential for Future Development on Fire-Prone Lands. Journal of Forestry 106(4):198-205.

A Profile of Industries that Include Travel & Tourism

Sublette County, WY

Selected Geographies:

Sublette County, Wyoming, WY

United States

Benchmark Geographies:

U.S.

Produced by
Headwaters Economics'
Economic Profile System (EPS)
https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps
July 1, 2020

About the Economic Profile System (EPS)

EPS is a free web tool created by Headwaters Economics to build customized socioeconomic reports of U.S. counties, states, and regions. Reports can be easily created to compare or aggregate different areas. EPS uses published statistics from federal data sources, including the U.S. Census Bureau, Bureau of Economic Analysis, and Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service have made significant financial and intellectual contributions to the operation and content of EPS.

See https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps for more information about the capabilities of EPS. For technical questions, contact Patty Gude at eps@headwaterseconomics.org or telephone 406-599-7425.

HEADWATERS ECONOMICS

headwaterseconomics.org

Headwaters Economics is an independent, nonprofit research group. Our mission is to improve community development and land management decisions.

NATIONAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC LANDS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

www.blm.gov

The Bureau of Land Management, an agency within the U.S. Department of Interior, administers 249.8 million acres of America's public lands, located primarily in western states. It is the mission of the Bureau of Land Management to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.

FOREST SERVICE
US
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

www.fs.fed.us

The Forest Service, an agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, administers national forests and grasslands encompassing 193 million acres. The Forest Service's mission is to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the nation's forests and grasslands to meet the needs of present and future generations.

Travel & Tourism

Sublette County, WY

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Note to Users:

This is one of 14 reports that can be created and downloaded from EPS. Topics include land use, demographics, specific industry sectors, the role of non-labor income, the wildland-urban interface, the role of amenities in economic development, and payments to county governments from federal lands. The EPS reports are downloadable as Excel or PDF documents. See https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Travel & Tourism

Sublette County, WY

Travel & Tourism Sectors

	Sublette County, Wyoming, WY	United States
Total Private Employment, 2017	2,620	128,591,812
Travel & Tourism Related	318	20,416,477
Retail Trade	76	3,459,374
Gasoline Stations	60	943,917
Clothing & Accessory Stores	0	1,757,843
Misc. Store Retailers	16	757,614
Passenger Transportation	0	499,964
Air Transportation	0	470,353
Scenic & Sightseeing Transport	0	29,611
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	5	2,368,928
Performing Arts & Spectator Sports	0	508,311
Museums, Parks, & Historic Sites	0	154,376
Amusement, Gambling, & Rec.	5	1,706,241
Accommodation & Food	237	14,088,211
Accommodation	49	2,111,433
Food Services & Drinking Places	188	11,976,778
Non-Travel & Tourism	2,302	108,175,335
Percent of Total		
Travel & Tourism Related	12.1%	15.9%
Retail Trade	2.9%	2.7%
Gasoline Stations	2.3%	0.7%
Clothing & Accessory Stores	0.0%	1.4%
Misc. Store Retailers	0.6%	0.6%
Passenger Transportation	0.0%	0.4%
Air Transportation	0.0%	0.4%
Scenic & Sightseeing Transport	0.0%	0.0%
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	0.2%	1.8%
Performing Arts & Spectator Sports	0.0%	0.4%
Museums, Parks, & Historic Sites	0.0%	0.1%
Amusement, Gambling, & Rec.	0.2%	1.3%
Accommodation & Food	9.0%	11.0%
Accommodation	1.9%	1.6%
Food Services & Drinking Places	7.2%	9.3%
Non-Travel & Tourism	87.9%	84.1%

The major industry categories (retail trade; passenger transportation; arts, entertainment, and recreation; and accommodation and food) in the table above are the sum of the sub-categories underneath them and as shown here do not represent NAICS codes. The data does not include employment in government, agriculture, railroads, or the self-employed because these are not reported by County Business Patterns. Estimates for data that were not disclosed are indicated with tildes (~).

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2019. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns, Washington, D.C.

Travel & Tourism Sectors

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the number of jobs (full- and part-time) and the share of total jobs in industries that include travel and tourism.

Travel and Tourism: Sectors that provide goods and services to visitors as well as to the local population. These industries are Retail Trade, Passenger Transportation, Arts & Entertainment & Recreation, and Accommodation & Food Services.[1]

The exact proportion of jobs in these sectors attributable to expenditures by visitors, including business and pleasure travelers, is not known without additional research such as surveys. Some researchers refer to these sectors as “tourism-sensitive.” They could also be called “travel and tourism-potential sectors” because they have the potential of being influenced by expenditures by non-locals. In this report, they are referred to as "industries that include travel and tourism."

There is no single industrial classification for travel and tourism under the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS). However, there are sectors that provide goods and services to visitors to a local economy. We reviewed the published literature to discern how others identified industries that are part of travel and tourism.[2] These industries (identified by 3-digit NAICS codes in parentheses[3]) include:

Retail Trade: Gasoline Stations (447), Clothing and Accessory Stores (448), Miscellaneous Store Retailers (453; includes Gift, Novelty, and Souvenir)

Passenger Transportation: Air Transportation (481), Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation (487)

Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation: Performing Arts and Spectator Sports (711); Museums, Parks, and Historical Sites (712; includes National Parks, Conservation Areas); Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation (713; includes Golf Courses, Alpine and Cross Country Skiing Facilities)

Accommodation and Food: Accommodation (721; includes ski resorts, hotels, casino hotels, campgrounds, guest ranches), Food Services and Drinking Places (722)

Data on this page were obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau’s County Business Patterns (CBP) series. Compared to other sources, CBP has fewer data gaps (instances when the federal government will not release data to protect confidentiality of individual businesses). It also includes both full- and part-time employment. However, CBP data do not include employment in government, agriculture, railroads, or the self-employed. Also, CBP data are based on mid-March employment and do not account for seasonal fluctuations. For these reasons, the data are most useful for showing long-term trends, displaying differences between places, and showing relationships between sectors over time.

Why is it important?

The information on this page is useful for explaining whether sectors that are likely to be associated with travel or tourism exist within the selected location. Travel and tourism related sectors are often a larger component of overall employment in locations where visitors spend money on hotels, restaurants, ski resorts, gift shops, and other expenses associated with recreation.[4, 5]

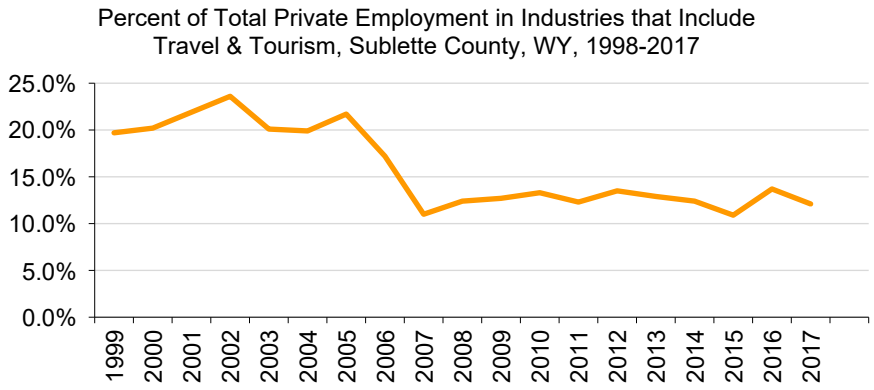
While the information in this report is not an exact measure of the size of the travel and tourism sectors, it can be used to understand whether travel and tourism-related economic activity is present, how it has changed over time, and whether there are differences between locations.

Travel & Tourism

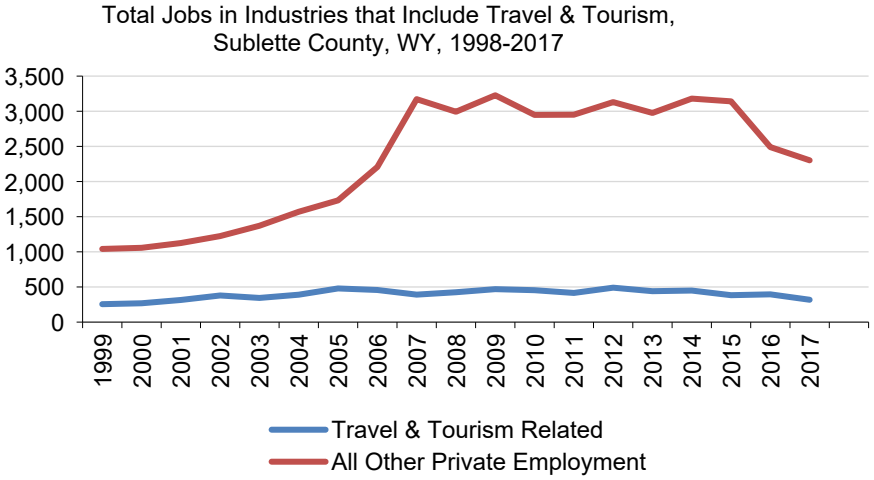
Sublette County, WY

Travel & Tourism Employment Trends

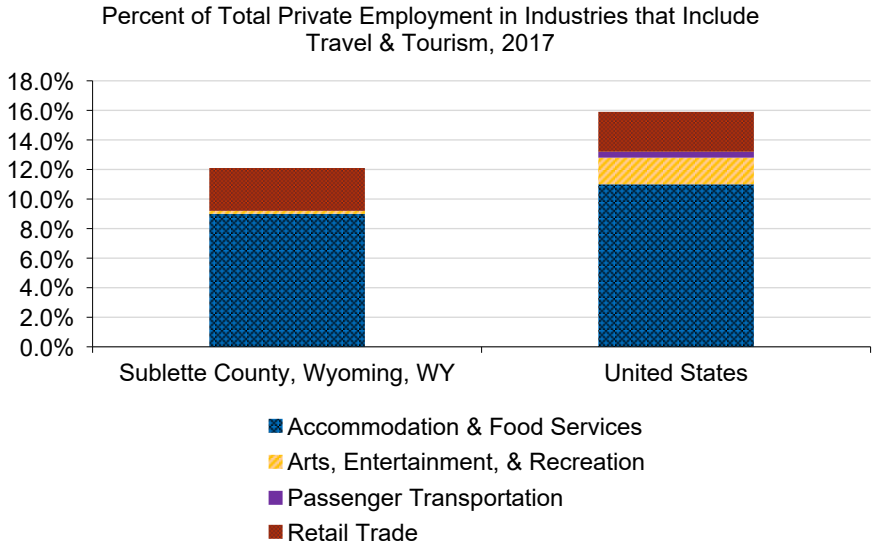
- In 1998, travel & tourism represented 20% of total employment. By 2017, travel & tourism represented 12% of total employment.



- From 1998 to 2017, travel & tourism employment grew from 245 to 318 jobs, a 29.8% increase.
- From 1998 to 2017, non-travel & tourism employment grew from 1,013 to 2,302 jobs, a 127.2% increase.



- In 2017, United States had the largest percent of total travel & tourism employment (15.9%), and Sublette County, Wyoming, WY had the smallest (12.1%).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2019. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns, Washington, D.C.

Travel & Tourism Employment Trends

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes trends in industries that include travel and tourism as a percent of all jobs and compares industries containing travel and tourism to the rest of the economy. It also shows jobs in industries that include travel and tourism as a percent of total employment.

Importantly, the charts on this page show the size of sectors that generally contain travel and tourism as components. The share of the sectors that corresponds to travel and tourism activities will vary among locations.

It may be useful to supplement the information in this report with surveys and data from: 1) state tourism offices, which sometimes track indicators such as tourism employment, hotel receipts, bed taxes, etc.; 2) local Chambers of Commerce and tourism promotion groups; and 3) visitor information from land management agencies including the U.S. Forest Service,[6] Bureau of Land Management, Fish & Wildlife Service, and National Park Service offices. In addition, it may be useful to supplement published statistics with computer models such as IMPLAN.[7]

The top two charts on this page start in 1998 because that is the year the U.S. Census Bureau and County Business Patterns shifted to using the new North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS). The major industry categories (Retail Trade; Passenger Transportation; Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation; and Accommodation & Food Services) in the bottom chart are the sum of the sub-categories from the initial page of this report and as shown here do not represent NAICS codes.

Why is it important?

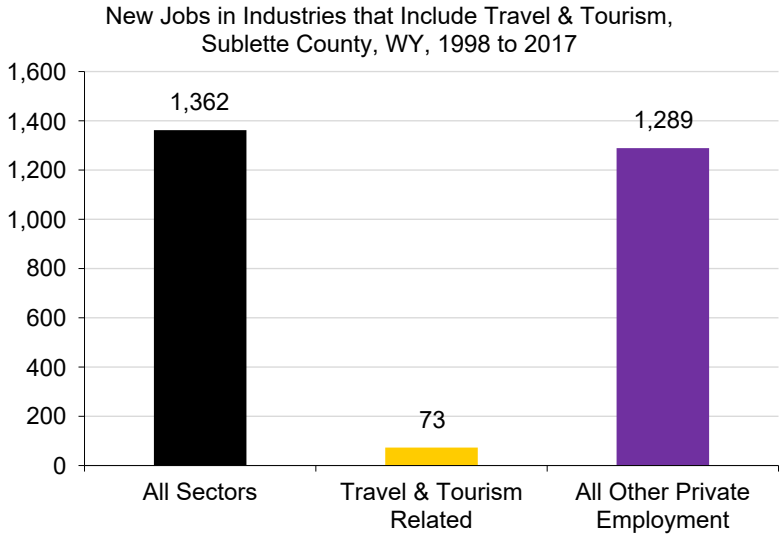
This information is useful to understand whether sectors that are likely to be associated with travel and tourism are growing or declining. It is less useful as a measure of the absolute size of employment in travel and tourism. A detailed knowledge, obtained through surveys and other means, is required to determine the proportion of a sector's employment that is due to local expenditures versus expenditures from visitors.[8, 9]

In some locations, travel and tourism are significant drivers of the economy. This can be true for "resort" economies but also for areas that have abundant natural and social amenities, and offer recreational opportunities.[10] In some of these places, travel and tourism-related employment is growing faster than overall employment.[4] While pleasure travel and recreation are important economic activities in and of themselves, they also stimulate other forms of economic development when people move families and businesses to communities they first visited as tourists.

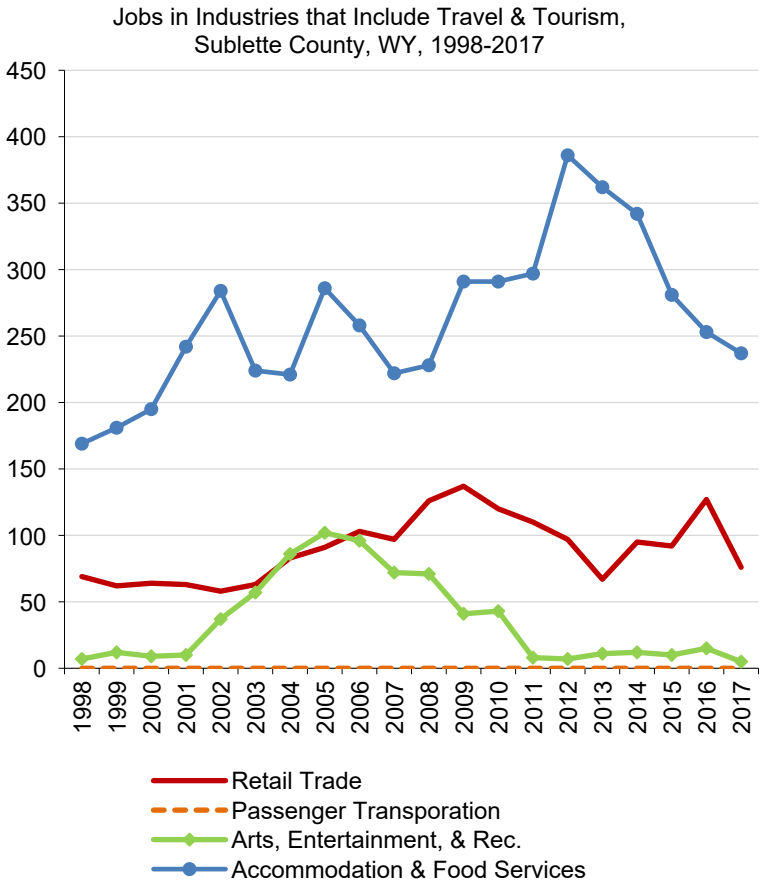
The EPS Public Land Amenities report provides additional information about amenity-led migration: https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Travel & Tourism Employment Trends (cont.)

- From 1998 to 2017, travel & tourism employment grew by 73 jobs.
- From 1998 to 2017, non-travel & tourism employment grew by 1,289 jobs.



- From 1998 to 2017, retail trade grew from 69 to 76 jobs, a 10.1% increase.
- From 1998 to 2017, arts, entertainment, and recreation shrank from 7 to 5 jobs, a 28.6% decrease.
- From 1998 to 2017, accommodation and food services grew from 169 to 237 jobs, a 40.2% increase.



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2019. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns, Washington, D.C.

Travel & Tourism Employment Trends (cont.)

What do we measure on this page?

This page compares employment in sectors that include travel and tourism to other sectors and compares how the various industries that include travel and tourism have changed over time.

The charts on this page start in 1998 because that is the year the U.S. Census Bureau and County Business Patterns shifted to using the new North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS). The major industry categories (Retail Trade; Passenger Transportation; Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation; and Accommodation & Food Services) in the bottom chart are the sum of the sub-categories from the initial page of this report and as shown here do not represent NAICS codes.

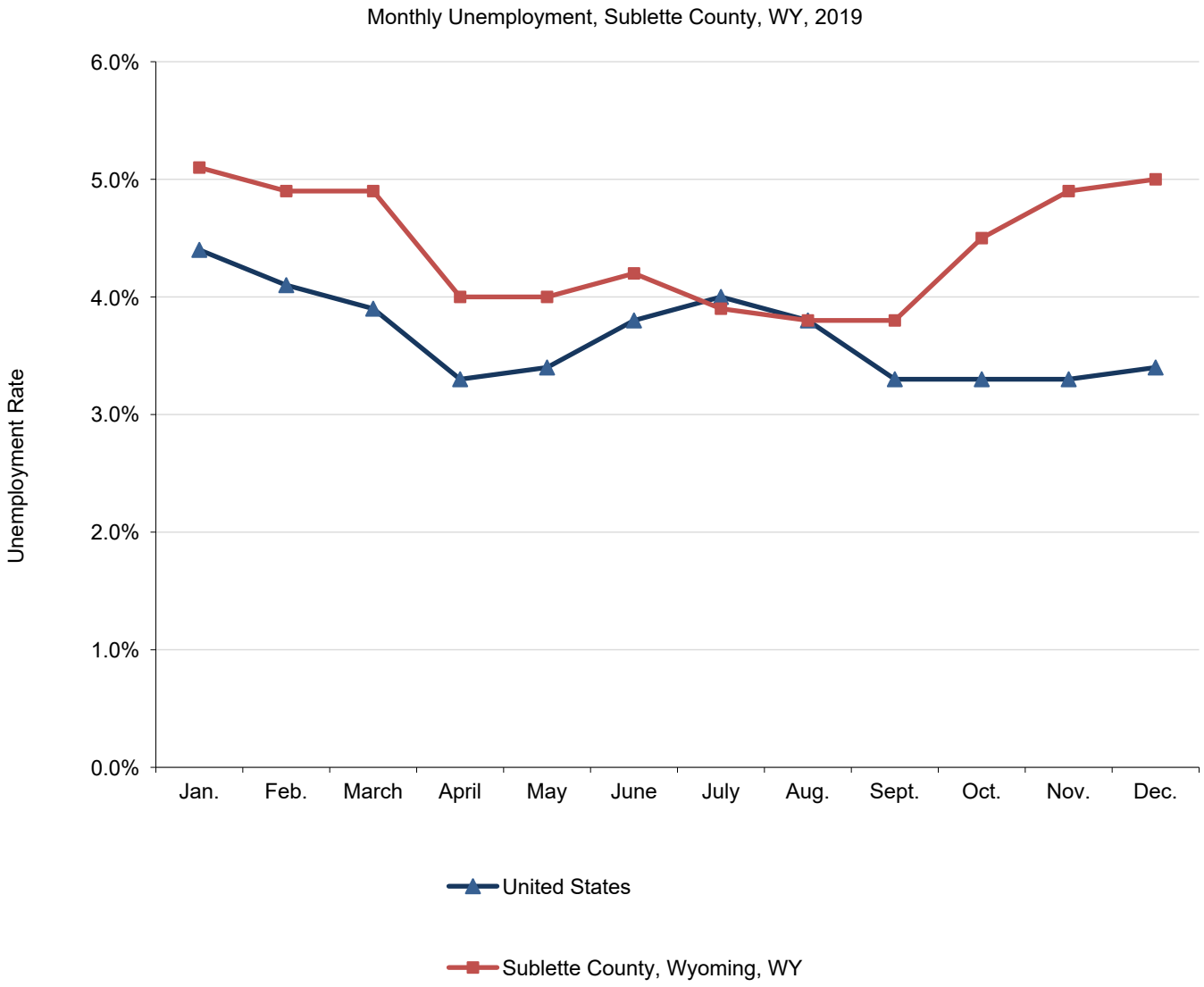
Why is it important?

This information is useful to understand whether sectors that are likely to be associated with travel and tourism are growing or declining. It is less useful as a measure of the absolute size of employment in travel and tourism. A detailed knowledge, obtained through surveys and other means, is required to determine the proportion of a sector's employment that is due to local expenditures versus expenditures from visitors.[8, 9]

In some locations, travel and tourism are significant drivers of the economy. This can be true for "resort" economies but also for areas that have abundant natural and social amenities, and offer recreational opportunities.[10, 11] In some of these places, travel and tourism-related employment is growing faster than overall employment. While pleasure travel and recreation are important economic activities in and of themselves, they also stimulate other forms of economic development when people move families and businesses to communities they first visited as tourists.

The EPS Public Land Amenities report provides additional information about amenity-led migration: https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Seasonality of Unemployment



- In 2019, Sublette County, WY had the most change in unemployment (biggest absolute value of difference between min and max), and United States had the least (smallest absolute value of difference between min and max).

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Labor. 2020. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, Washington, D.C.

Seasonality of Unemployment

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes differences in the seasonality of unemployment, which occurs when people are unemployed at times of the year when demand for labor is lower than usual. Tourism is often associated with seasonal unemployment since work is only available for part(s) of the year when visitation is high.

This page uses data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics to show the change in month-to-month unemployment.[12]

Unemployed people are those who are jobless, available for work, and looking for jobs.

People with full- or part-time jobs are considered employed, and those people who are neither employed nor unemployed are not considered to be in the labor force.

Note: If many locations are selected, it may be difficult to read the figure on this page.

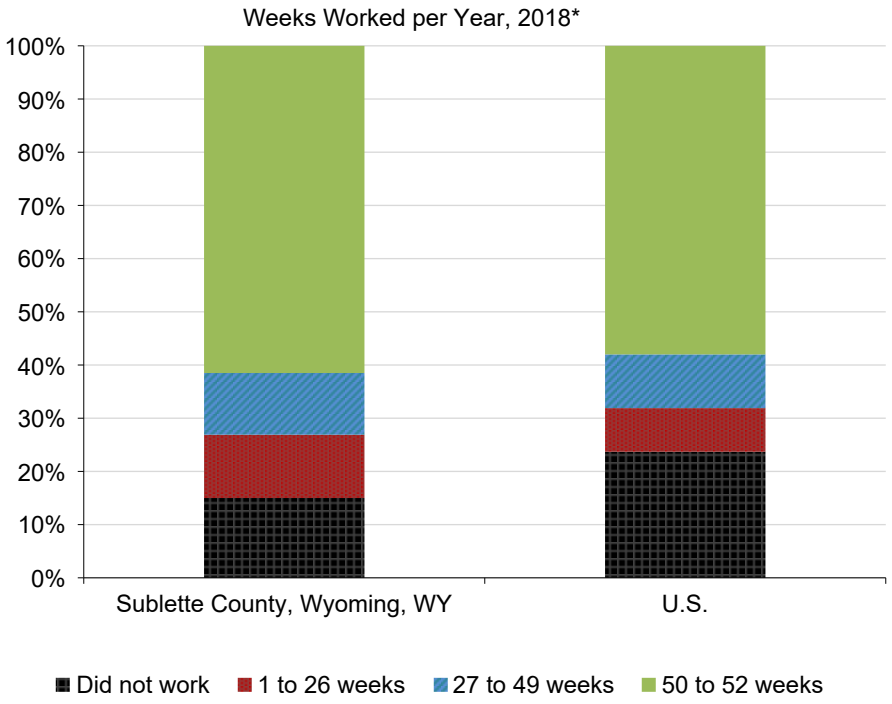
Why is it important?

Unemployment rate fluctuations reflect the hiring and layoff patterns that can accompany tourism due to visitation changes in winter holidays and summer vacations. It is possible that some seasonal workers may not live in the location selected and therefore are not accounted in the unemployment figures. Seasonal unemployment also occurs in places that have a relatively high concentration in construction, fishing, and agriculture sectors.

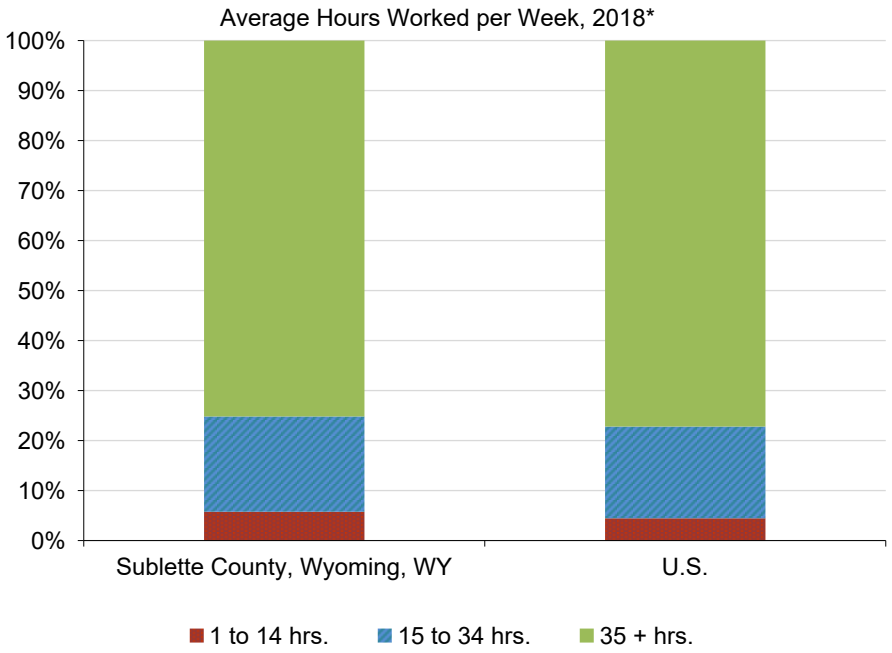
The EPS Socioeconomic Measures report provides further analysis of long-term trends in unemployment: https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Part-Time Employment

- In 2018, 26.9 percent of workers in Sublette County, WY worked less than 40 weeks over the course of the year, compared to 31.9 percent for United States.



- In 2018, 21.1 percent of workers in Sublette County, WY worked less than 35 hours per week on average, compared to 17.4 percent for the United States.



* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2018 represents average characteristics from 2014-2018.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2019. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Part-Time Employment

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes part-time work, which can be more common in tourism-related industries.

The U.S. Census Bureau provides two standard measures of part-time work: weeks worked per year and average hours worked per week. The Census reports these data for the population of age 16 to 64.

Why is it important?

Places that rely economically on tourism can have higher rates of part-time workers. While part-time work along is not a measure of tourism, it can be used to complement other data in this report and from elsewhere to evaluate the nature and extent of tourism activities in the selected locations.[7]

Travel & Tourism

Sublette County, WY

Wages and Employment

	Sublette County, Wyoming, WY	United States
All Sectors, 2018 (2019 $s)	$57,727	$58,297
Private	$60,192	$58,228
Travel & Tourism	$20,697	$26,167
Retail Trade	$22,289	$24,280
Gasoline Stations	$22,429	$22,896
Clothing & Accessories	na	$23,154
Misc. Store Retailers	$20,063	$27,650
Passenger Transportation	$0	$86,832
Air Transportation	na	$90,314
Scenic & Sightseeing	$0	$35,345
Arts, Entertainment, & Rec.	$26,640	$39,587
Performing Arts & Spectator Sports	na	$95,825
Museums, Parks, & Historic Sites	na	$36,379
Amusement, Gambling, & Rec.	$26,640	$23,253
Accommodations & Food	$19,353	$21,947
Accommodation	$21,851	$32,689
Food Services & Drinking Places	$17,967	$20,112
Non-Travel & Tourism	$60,361	$64,309
Government	$50,452	$58,696

This table shows wage data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which does not report data for proprietors or the value of benefits; the major industry categories (retail trade, passenger transportation; arts, entertainment, and recreation; and accommodation and food) are the sum of the sub-categories underneath them and as shown here do not represent NAICS codes.

Percent of Total Employment

	Sublette County, Wyoming, WY	United States
Private, 2018	74.8%	85.2%
Travel & Tourism	11.2%	13.6%
Retail Trade	3.7%	2.1%
Gasoline Stations	3.5%	0.6%
Clothing & Accessories	na	0.9%
Misc. Store Retailers	0.2%	0.6%
Passenger Transportation	0.0%	0.4%
Air Transportation	na	0.3%
Scenic & Sightseeing	0.0%	0.0%
Arts, Entertainment, & Rec.	0.6%	1.6%
Performing Arts & Spectator Sports	na	0.3%
Museums, Parks, & Historic Sites	na	0.1%
Amusement, Gambling, & Rec.	0.6%	1.2%
Accommodations & Food	6.9%	9.5%
Accommodation	2.5%	1.4%
Food Services & Drinking Places	4.4%	8.1%
Non-Travel & Tourism	43.0%	71.6%
Government, 2018	25.2%	14.8%

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Labor. 2019. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, Washington, D.C.

Wages and Employment

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes wages (in real terms) from employment in industries that include travel and tourism, including sub-sectors, compared to wages from employment in all non-travel-and-tourism sectors combined. It also describes the percent of jobs in each category. These are shown together to illustrate the relative wage levels in industries that include travel and tourism, and how many people are employed in each sub-sector.

The primary purpose of this page is to compare the average annual wages between sectors and to investigate the relative number of people employed in high- and low-wage sectors.

Travel and Tourism: Sectors that provide goods and services to visitors as well as to the local population. These industries are Retail Trade, Passenger Transportation, Arts & Entertainment & Recreation, and Accommodation & Food Services. The exact proportion of jobs in these sectors attributable to expenditures by visitors, including business and pleasure travelers, is not known without additional research such as surveys. Some researchers refer to these sectors as “travel and tourism-potential sectors” because they have the potential of being influenced by expenditures by non-locals. In this report, they are referred to as “industries that include travel and tourism.”

The tables use wage and employment data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which does not report data for proprietors or the value of benefits and uses slightly different industry categories than those shown on the initial pages of this report.[13, 14]

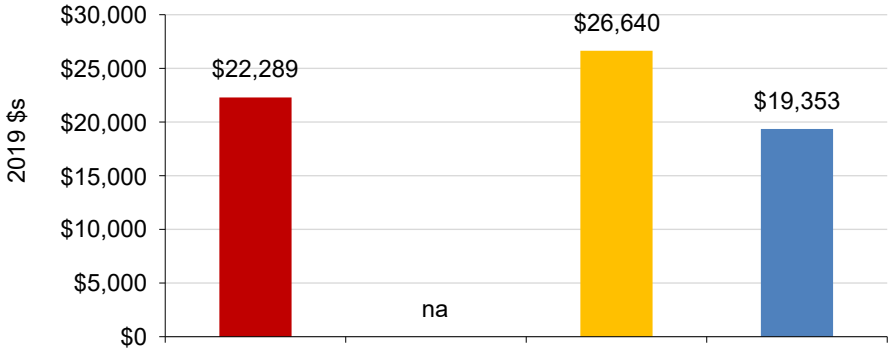
Why is it important?

Industries that contain travel and tourism often pay relatively low wages, though this varies by industry sub-sector and by location. Some important issues to consider are how travel and tourism related industry wages compare to wages in other sectors, whether some components of travel- and tourism-related industries pay higher wages than others, and whether there are significant wage differences between locations.[15, 16] When comparing wage levels, it is also useful to remember that many travel and tourism related jobs are seasonal and/or part-time.

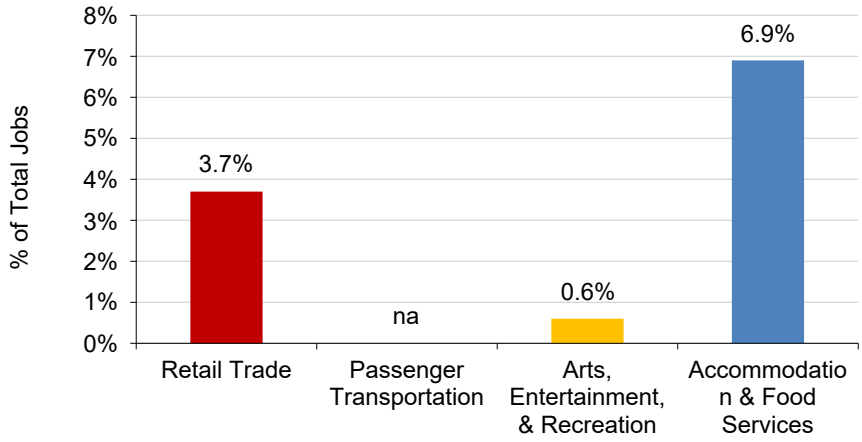
Wages and Employment (cont.)

- In 2018, travel & tourism sector average wages, from highest to lowest, were: arts, entertainment, & recreation ($26,640); retail trade ($22,289); accommodation & food services ($19,353); and passenger transportation ($0).

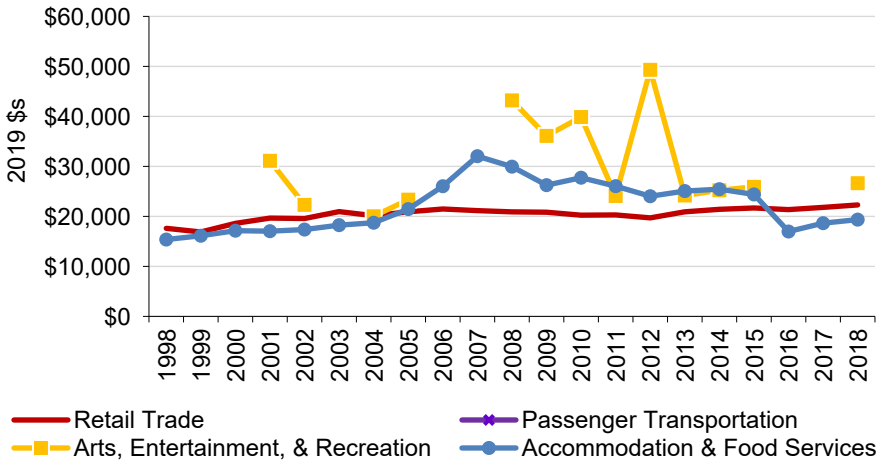
Avg. Annual Wages and Percent of Total Jobs in Industries that Include Travel & Tourism, Sublette County, WY, 2018



- In 2018, travel & tourism sector percent of total employment, from highest to lowest, were: accommodation & food services (6.9%); retail trade (3.7%); arts, entertainment, & recreation (0.6%); and passenger transportation (0%).



Avg. Annual Wages in Industries that Include Travel & Tourism, Sublette County, WY, 1998-2018



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Labor. 2019. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, Washington, D.C.

Wages and Employment (cont.)

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes average wages (in real terms) and employment levels in industries that include travel and tourism. It also shows average wage trends (in real terms) for industries that include travel and tourism.

The chart *Avg. Annual Wages and Percent of Total Jobs in Industries that Include Travel & Tourism* describes how many people are working in relatively high- and low-wage travel and tourism related industries. The chart *Avg. Annual Wages in Industries that Include Travel & Tourism* is useful for comparing wage trends by sector.

The charts use wage and employment data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which does not report data for proprietors or the value of benefits and uses slightly different industry categories than those shown on the initial pages of this report.[13, 14] As a result, the percent-of-employment values may not exactly match values derived from County Business Patterns that are reported on previous pages. The bottom chart on this page starts in 1998 to be consistent with the start date of figures on earlier pages of this report.

The major industry categories (Retail Trade; Passenger Transportation; Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation; and Accommodation and Food Services) are the sum of the sub-categories from the previous page of this report and as shown here do not represent NAICS codes.

If your report results in significant undisclosed data, other sources for travel and tourism wage data include the state-level Bureau of Labor Statistics' Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages https://www.bls.gov/cew/; the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Occupational Outlook Handbook, which has detailed industry earnings and wages data at the national level https://www.bls.gov/ooh/; and the County Business Patterns database, which reports industry-level employment and payroll and can be used to estimate earnings https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/cbp.html.

Why is it important?

While industries that include travel and tourism often pay relatively low wages, wages and the number of people employed can vary greatly among travel and tourism related industries.

The trend data on this page can be useful for understanding whether wages in sectors that are likely to be associated with travel and tourism have changed over time.

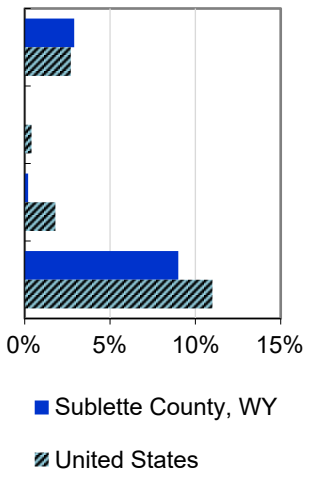
Travel & Tourism

Sublette County, WY

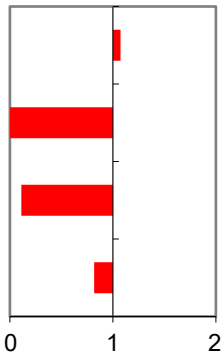
Comparisons

Industries Including Travel and Tourism, 2017	Employment Share: Sublette County, WY	Employment Share: United States	Location Quotient
Retail Trade	2.9%	2.7%	1.1
Passenger Transportation	0.0%	0.4%	0.0
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	0.2%	1.8%	0.1
Accommodation & Food	9.0%	11.0%	0.8

Sublette County, WY vs. United States



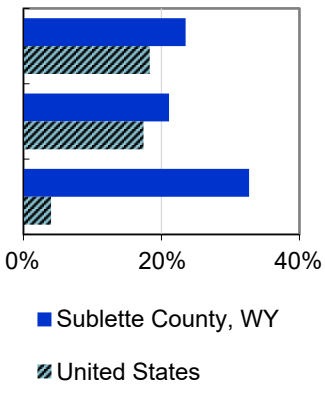
Location Quotient: Sublette County, WY vs. United States



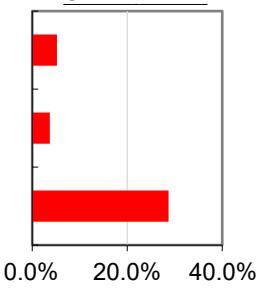
Other Possible Measures of the Presence of Travel and Tourism

Indicators of Seasonal Work and Housing , 2018*	Sublette County, WY	United States	Diff.
Part-Time Work (less than 50 weeks per year)	23.5%	18.3%	5.2%
Part-Time Work (less than 35 hours per week)	21.1%	17.4%	3.7%
Second Homes	32.7%	4.0%	28.7%

Sublette County, WY vs. United States



Difference in Percent, Sublette County, WY vs. United States



* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2018 represents average characteristics from 2014-2018.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2019. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Commerce. 2019. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Comparisons

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes whether the region is specialized in travel and tourism related employment. The chart illustrates the difference between the selected location(s) and the selected benchmark area.[17] (If no custom benchmark area was selected, EPS defaults to benchmarking against the U.S.)

Location Quotient[18]: A ratio that compares an industry's share of total employment in a region to the benchmark. More precisely, it is the percent of local employment in a sector divided by the percent employment in the same sector in the benchmark area. In other words, it is a ratio that measures specialization using the benchmark area for comparison. A location quotient of more than 1.0 means the local area is more specialized in that sector relative to the benchmark area. A location quotient of less than 1.0 means it is less specialized.[19]

Another way to think about location quotients is as a measure of whether a place produces enough goods or services from an industry to satisfy local demand for those goods or services. Results above or below the 1.0 standard indicate the degree to which a place may import or export a good or service. Although there is no precise cutoff, location quotients above 2.0 indicate a strong industry concentration (and that an area is likely exporting goods or services) and those less than 0.5 indicate a weak industry concentration (and that an area is likely importing goods or services).

Second Homes: The number of second homes is not available as a single variable from the U.S. Census Bureau. We have calculated second homes as a percent of total homes as follows: seasonally occupied homes (Census SF1 H005005) are added to other vacant homes (Census SF1 H005007) and then divided by total homes. By this definition, second homes do not include homes that are vacant because they are for rent or sale.

Some data are withheld by the federal government to avoid the disclosure of potentially confidential information. Headwaters Economics uses data from the U.S. Department of Commerce to estimate these data gaps.[20]

Why is it important?

Locations with economies that focus on travel and tourism may have a competitive advantages,[21, 22] but can also be sensitive to business cycles and other changes (for example, a rise in fuel costs) that affect pleasure travel and recreation spending. Natural amenities such as public lands can increase travel and tourism activities, benefiting local communities and in some cases diversify rural economies that have historically been tied to commodity production.[5, 23, 24] The growth of travel and tourism activities is also associated with in-migration that can lead to business relocation and new business development across a range of business sectors.[25]

A few caveats: (1) A large location quotient for a particular sector does not necessarily mean that sector is a significant contributor to the economy. (2) LQs greater than 1.0 only suggest potential export capacity when compared to the benchmark area and do not take into account local demand. Local demand may be greater than average, and therefore all goods and services may be consumed locally (i.e., not exported). (3) LQs can change from year to year. (4) LQs can vary when one uses income or wage data rather than employment.

Travel & Tourism

Sublette County, WY

Comparisons Over Time

- From 1998 to 2017, Sublette County, WY had the fastest rate of change in travel & tourism employment, and Sublette County, WY had the slowest.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2019. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns, Washington, D.C.

Comparisons Over Time

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the change in travel and tourism employment for all selected locations and the benchmark area.[17] The information is indexed (1998=100) so that data from locations with different-sized economies can be compared. Indexing makes it easier to understand the relative rate of growth or decline of mining employment over time.

Index: Indexed numbers are compared with a base value. In the line chart, employment in 1998 is the base value and is set to 100. The employment values for subsequent years are expressed as 100 times the ratio to the base value. The indexing used in the line chart enables easier comparisons between locations over time. (If many locations are selected, it may be difficult to read the figure on this page.)

The chart begins in 1998 because that is the year the Census Bureau and County Business Patterns shifted to using the new North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS).

Some data are withheld by the federal government to avoid the disclosure of potentially confidential information. Headwaters Economics uses data from the U.S. Department of Commerce to estimate these data gaps.[20]

Why is it important?

This information is useful to understand whether sectors likely to be associated with travel and tourism are growing or declining. These data do not measure the absolute size of employment in travel and tourism. Detailed knowledge, obtained through surveys and other means, is required to determine the proportion of a sector's employment that is due to local expenditures versus expenditures from visitors.

Not all locations have attracted or lost travel- and tourism-related employment at the same rate.[26] An index makes it clear where the rate of travel-and-tourism-related growth or decline has been the fastest. Lines above 100 indicate positive absolute growth while those below 100 show absolute decline. The steeper the curve, the faster the rate of change.

It may be helpful to look for large year-to-year rises or dips to identify rapid employment changes. If the reasons behind these fluctuations are not evident, it may be helpful to talk with regional experts or local residents to learn more about what caused abrupt changes.

Locations with economies that focus on travel and tourism may have competitive advantages,[21, 22] but can also be sensitive to business cycles and other changes (for example, a rise in fuel costs) that affect pleasure travel and recreation spending. Natural amenities such as public lands can increase travel and tourism activities, benefiting local communities and in some cases diversify rural economies that have historically been tied to commodity production.[5, 23, 24] The growth of travel and tourism activities is also associated with in-migration that can lead to business relocation and new business development across a range of business sectors.[25]

Data Sources & Methods

The EPS Travel & Tourism report uses national statistics from public government sources. All data used in EPS can be readily verified with original sources:

- **County Business Patterns**
  Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce
  https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/cbp.html
  Contacts
  https://www.census.gov/about/contact-us.html

- **Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages**
  Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor
  https://www.bls.gov/cew
  Contacts
  https://www.bls.gov/bls/contact.htm

- **American Community Survey**
  U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce
  https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/
  https://www.census.gov/acs/www/data/data-tables-and-tools/index.php
  Contacts
  https://www.census.gov/about/contact-us.html

- **Local Area Unemployment Statistics**
  Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor
  https://www.bls.gov/lau/
  Contacts
  https://www.bls.gov/bls/contact.htm

EPS core approaches
EPS is designed to focus on long-term trends across a range of important measures. Trend analysis provides a more comprehensive view of changes than spot data for select years. We encourage users to focus on major trends rather than absolute numbers. EPS displays detailed industry-level data to show changes in the composition of the economy over time and the mix of industries at points in time. EPS employs cross-sectional benchmarking—comparing smaller areas such as counties to larger regions, states, and the nation—to give a sense of relative performance. EPS allows users to aggregate data for multiple locations to allow for more sophisticated cross-sectional comparisons.

Data Limitations
Much of the data in this report were obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau's County Business Patterns (CBP) series. Compared to other sources, CBP has fewer data gaps (instances when the federal government will not release data to protect confidentiality of individual businesses). It also includes both full- and part-time employment.

However, CBP data do not include employment in government, agriculture, railroads, or the self-employed. Also, CBP data are based on mid-March employment and do not account for seasonal fluctuations. Since March is a "shoulder" season for several tourism activities, CBP may underrepresent employment in industries associated with tourism. Despite these limitations, the data are most useful for showing long-term trends, displaying differences between places, and showing relationships between sectors over time.

Adjusting dollar figures for inflation
Because a dollar in the past was worth more than a dollar today, data reported in current dollar terms should be adjusted for inflation. The U.S. Department of Commerce reports personal income figures in terms of current dollars. All income data in EPS are adjusted to real (or constant) dollars using the Consumer Price Index. Figures are adjusted to the latest date for which the annual Consumer Price Index is available.

Data gaps and estimation
Some data are withheld by the federal government to avoid the disclosure of potentially confidential information. Headwaters Economics uses supplemental data from the U.S. Department of Commerce to estimate these data gaps. These are indicated in italics in tables. Documentation explaining methods developed by Headwaters Economics for estimating disclosure gaps is available at https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Endnotes

1 - In 2018 the Dept. of Commerce for the first time developed statistics illustrating the economic impact of outdoor recreation in the United States. See the Bureau of Economic Analysis's Outdoor Recreation Satellite Account at https://www.bea.gov/data/special-topics/outdoor-recreation.

2 - The Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City has defined travel and tourism as consisting of hotels, air travel, and amusement and recreation services. See Wilkerson CR. 2003. Travel and Tourism: An Overlooked Industry in the U.S. and Tenth District. Economic Review. QIII(2003):45-71. https://www.kansascityfed.org/publicat/econrev/PDF/3q03wilk.pdf Wilkerson points out that travel- and tourism-related sectors outperformed the nation, including during recessions.

3 - The list of NAICS codes associated with travel and tourism were obtained from Marcouiller DW and Xia X. 2008. Distribution of Income from Tourism-Sensitive Employment. Tourism Economics 14(3):545-565. http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.5367/000000008785633622?journalCode=teua. For a similar definition of travel and tourism, see Wilkerson C. 2003. Travel and Tourism: An Overlooked Industry in the U.S. and Tenth District. Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City Economic Review. QIII(2003):45-71. https://www.kansascityfed.org/publicat/econrev/PDF/3q03wilk.pdf.

4 - It is estimated that outdoor recreation alone generates $887 billion in consumer spending annually and 7.6 million jobs. Outdoor Industry Association. 2018. Advocacy: Outdoor Recreation Economy. https://outdoorindustry.org/advocacy/.

5 - Allen T, D Kary, and R Southwick. 2017. The Economic Contributions of Outdoor Recreation. Boulder, CO: Outdoor Industry Association. https://outdoorindustry.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/OIA_Recreation_Economy_Contributions_Technical_Report_2017-08-24.pdf.

6 - The Forest Service collects information on visitor satisfaction and use. Annual summary reports and individual forest and grassland reports are available from https://www.fs.fed.us/recreation/programs/nvum.

7 - Stynes DJ and White EM. 2006. Reflections on Measuring Recreation and Travel Spending. Journal of Travel Research. 45:8-16. See http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/0047287506288873.

8 - The U.S. Census Bureau conducts an Economic Census every five years for selected industries. Users can search the Economic Census for information on the number of establishments, sales, employees, and payroll, for selected industries. https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/economic-census.html.

9 - The U.S. Department of Commerce developed the U.S. Travel and Tourism Satellite Accounts to estimate the proportion of every sector in the economy that is attributable to travel and tourism at the national level. This information is useful for detecting sectors that have a higher potential to serve the needs of visitors. The resulting ratios should not be applied to local economies. https://www.bea.gov/data/special-topics/travel-and-tourism.

Endnotes

10 - Outdoor recreation accounted for 2 percent ($373.3 billion) of GDP in 2016. The outdoor recreation economy grew 3.8 percent in 2016, compared to 2.8 percent in the overall economy. https://www.bea.gov/news/2018/outdoor-recreation-satellite-account-prototype-estimates-2012-2016.

11 - Almost half the U.S. population participated in an outdoor activity at least once in 2017. Outdoor Foundation. 2018. Outdoor Participation Report 2018. Washington, DC: Outdoor Foundation. https://outdoorindustry.org/resource/2018-outdoor-participation-report/.

12 - For detailed information on how the government measures unemployment, see https://www.bls.gov/cps/.

13 - For an overview of how the Bureau of Labor Statistics treats employment, see https://www.bls.gov/bls/employment.htm.

14 - For an overview of how the Bureau of Labor Statistics treats pay and benefits, see https://www.bls.gov/bls/wages.htm.

15 - Employment and wage estimates are also available from the Bureau of Labor Statistics for more than 800 occupations. Looking at travel and tourism by occupation, rather than by sector or industry, is helpful because wages can vary dramatically across occupations. For more information, see https://www.bls.gov/oes/.

16 - The EPS Socioeconomic Measures report provides additional information about wages in non-travel-and-tourism industries. https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

17 - The term "benchmark" in this report should not be construed as having the same meaning as in the National Forest Management Act (NFMA).

18 - LQ = (ei/e) divided by (Ei/E)
Where: ei = Local employment in industry i; e = Total local employment; Ei = U.S. employment in industry i; E = Total U.S. employment.

19 - A succinct definition of a location quotient is offered by Indiana Business Research Center at IU's Kelley School of Business. http://www.incontext.indiana.edu/2006/march/1.asp.

20 - Documentation explaining methods developed by Headwaters Economics for estimating disclosure gaps is available at https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

21 - Reeder RJ and Brown DM. 2005. Recreation, Tourism, and Rural Well-Being. USDA Economic Research Service Economic Research Report No. 7. https://www.ers.usda.gov/webdocs/publications/46126/15112_err7_1_.pdf?v=41056

Endnotes

22 - English DBK, Marcouiller DW, and Cordell HK. 2000. Tourism Dependence in Rural America: Estimates and Effects. Society and Natural Resources 13(3):185-202. https://www.srs.fs.usda.gov/pubs/ja/ja_english004.pdf The study found that counties relatively dependent on tourism have higher growth in per capita income in comparison to non-dependent counties; less economic diversity; fewer manufacturing jobs, in particular in wood products sectors; more expensive housing; faster population growth; and higher levels of education. They also found that average household income in tourism-dependent counties was about the same as in non-dependent counties.

23 - For a review of literature on economic diversity, see Sterling A. 1998. On the Economics and Analysis of Diversity. Electronic Working Papers Series, No. 28. University of Sussex, Brighton, UK. http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.144.8865&rep=rep1&type=pdf.

24 - A useful book on the evolving competitive environment for rural areas is Galston WA and Baehler KJ. 1995. Rural Development in the United States: Connecting Theory, Practice, and Possibilities. Washington, DC: Island Press.

25 - Snepenger D, Johnson J, and Rasker R. 1994. Travel Stimulated Entrepreneurial Migration. Journal of Travel Research 34(1):40-44. http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/004728759503400105 Snepenger et al. found that tourism can stimulate permanent migration of entrepreneurs.

26 - The Economic Research Service of the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture has developed a widely-used classification system for identifying non-metropolitan recreation counties. See Johnson KM and Beale CL. 2002. Non-Metro Recreation Counties: Their Identification and Rapid Growth. Rural America 17(4):2-19. https://www.ers.usda.gov/webdocs/publications/46984/19347_ra174b_1_.pdf?v=41056.

A Non-Labor Income Profile

Sublette County, WY

Selected Geographies:

Sublette County, Wyoming, WY

United States

Benchmark Geographies:

U.S.

Produced by
Headwaters Economics'
Economic Profile System (EPS)
https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps
July 1, 2020

About the Economic Profile System (EPS)

EPS is a free web tool created by Headwaters Economics to build customized socioeconomic reports of U.S. counties, states, and regions. Reports can be easily created to compare or aggregate different areas. EPS uses published statistics from federal data sources, including the U.S. Census Bureau, Bureau of Economic Analysis, and Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service have made significant financial and intellectual contributions to the operation and content of EPS.

See https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps for more information about the capabilities of EPS. For technical questions, contact Patty Gude at eps@headwaterseconomics.org or telephone 406-599-7425.

HEADWATERS ECONOMICS

headwaterseconomics.org

Headwaters Economics is an independent, nonprofit research group. Our mission is to improve community development and land management decisions.

NATIONAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC LANDS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

www.blm.gov

The Bureau of Land Management, an agency within the U.S. Department of Interior, administers 249.8 million acres of America's public lands, located primarily in western states. It is the mission of the Bureau of Land Management to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.

FOREST SERVICE
US
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

www.fs.fed.us

The Forest Service, an agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, administers national forests and grasslands encompassing 193 million acres. The Forest Service's mission is to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the nation's forests and grasslands to meet the needs of present and future generations.

Non-Labor Income

Sublette County, WY

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Note to Users:

This is one of 14 reports that can be created and downloaded from EPS. Topics include land use, demographics, specific industry sectors, the role of non-labor income, the wildland-urban interface, the role of amenities in economic development, and payments to county governments from federal lands. The EPS reports are downloadable as Excel or PDF documents. See https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Non-Labor Income

Sublette County, WY

Non-Labor Income

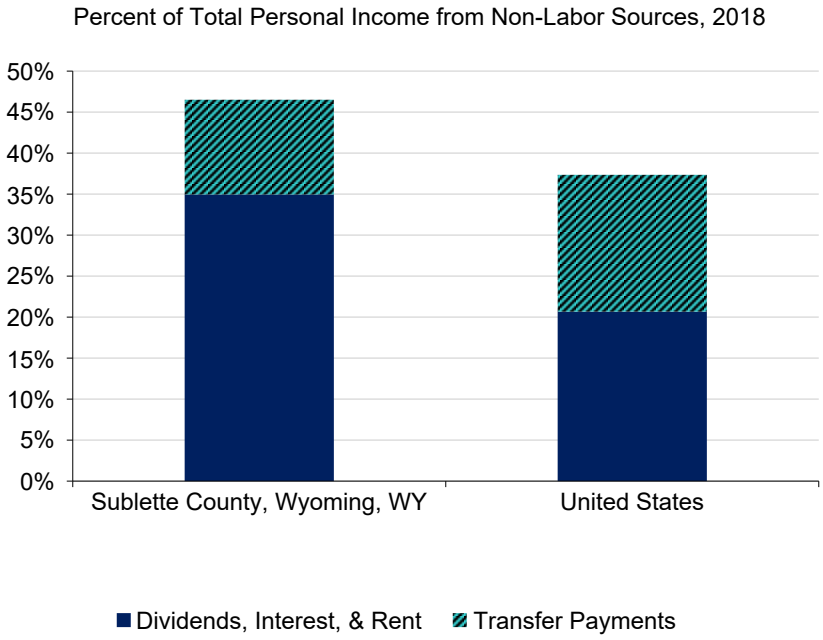
	Sublette County, Wyoming, WY	United States
Total Personal Income ($1000), 2018*	513,075	18,133,669,749
Non-Labor Income	238,630	6,773,349,574
Dividends, Interest, & Rent	179,356	3,748,412,437
Transfer Payments	59,274	3,024,937,138
Labor Earnings	274,445	11,360,320,174
Percent of Total		
Non-Labor Income	46.5%	37.4%
Dividends, Interest, & Rent	35.0%	20.7%
Transfer Payments	11.6%	16.7%
Labor Earnings	53.5%	62.6%

Non-labor income and Labor earnings may not add to total personal income because of adjustments made by the Bureau of Economic Analysis to account for contributions for social security, cross-county commuting, and other factors.

*(Thousands of 2019 $s)

- In 2018, Sublette County, Wyoming, WY had the largest percent of total personal income from non-labor sources (46.5%), and United States had the smallest (37.4%).

- In 2018, dividends, interest, & rent was the largest source of non-labor income in the Sublette County, WY (35%), and transfer payments was the smallest (11.6%).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2019. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C.

Non-Labor Income

What do we measure on this page?

This page compares non-labor sources of income to labor earnings.

Labor Earnings: Net earnings by place of residence, which is earnings by place of work (the sum of wage and salary disbursements, supplements to wages and salaries, and proprietors' income) less contributions for government social insurance, plus an adjustment to convert earnings by place of work to a place-of-residence basis.[1]

Non-Labor Income: Dividends, interest and rent, and transfer payments (includes government retirement and disability insurance benefits, medical payments such as Medicare and Medicaid, income maintenance benefits, unemployment insurance benefits, etc.). Non-labor income is reported by place of residence.

Dividends, Interest, and Rent: Personal dividend income, personal interest income, and rental income of persons with capital consumption adjustments. Dividends, interest, and rent are sometimes referred to as "investment income" or "property income."

Transfer Payments: Payments to persons for which no services are currently performed, such as Social Security, Medicare and Medicaid, unemployment, welfare payments, and veterans' benefits. Individuals and nonprofit institutions may be paid by federal, state, and local governments and by businesses.

Why is it important?

In many places non-labor income can be the single largest component of personal income and also the largest source of new personal income.[2] Non-labor income is growing more than twice as fast as labor income and is one-third or more of all personal income in nearly 90 percent of U.S. counties.[3] With the Baby Boom generation reaching retirement age, it is likely non-labor income will continue to be a growing source of personal income.[4, 5]

A high dependence on non-labor income can indicate a location with an aging population and/or attractiveness to people with investment income. In some cases, it can also signal hardship, such as when there is a high dependence on Medicaid and income maintenance payments.[6]

Many people assume that most income is generated from employment and are unaware of the amount and rapid growth in non-labor income, which often arrives in the form of a dividend check or retirement benefit.

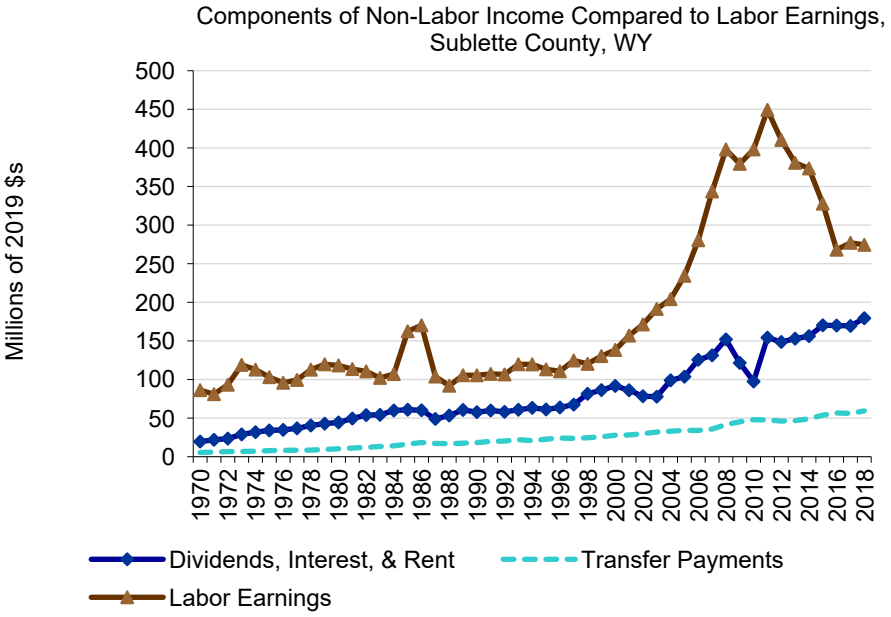
Amenities that attract people with investment and retirement income can contribute to local economic well-being since growth in non-labor income often stimulates other sectors of the economy, including healthcare and real estate. If, on the other hand, contracting populations or industries results in a shrinking labor market, non-labor income may be important as a remaining source of income and can help stabilize downturns.

Non-Labor Income

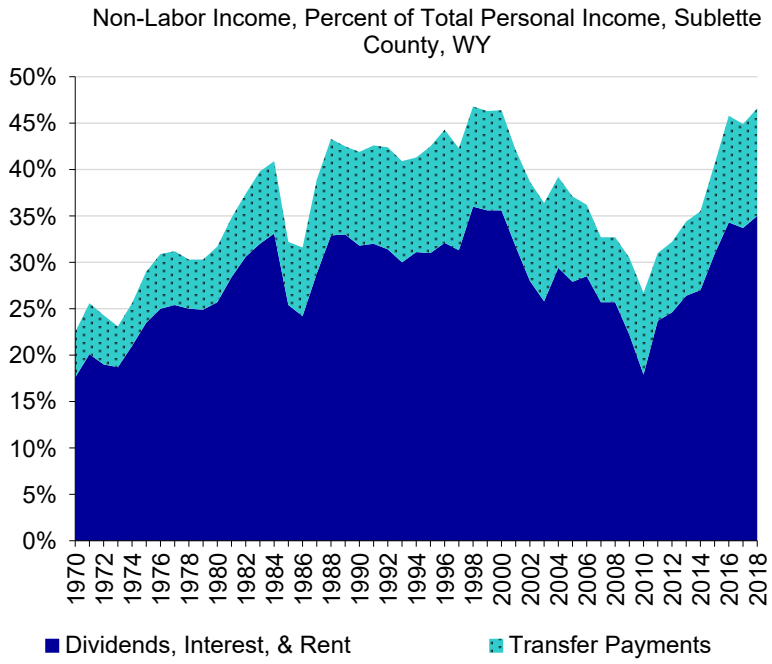
Sublette County, WY

Non-Labor Income Trends

- From 1970 to 2018, dividends, interest, and rent grew from $20 million to $179 million, an increase of 815 percent.
- From 1970 to 2018, transfer payments grew from $5 million to $59 million, an increase of 993 percent.
- From 1970 to 2018, labor earnings grew from $86 million to $274 million, an increase of 218 percent.



- In 1970, non-labor income represented 22.5 percent of total personal income. By 2018, non-labor income had increased to 46.6 percent of total personal income.
- In 1970, dividends, interest, and rent represented 17.6 percent of total personal income. By 2018, dividends, interest, and rent had increased to 35 percent of total personal income.
- In 1970, transfer payments represented 4.9 percent of total personal income. By 2018, transfer payments had increased to 11.6 percent of total personal income.



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2019. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C.

Non-Labor Income

Sublette County, WY

Non-Labor Income Trends

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes trends in labor and non-labor sources of income (in real terms) over time.[7, 8]

Labor Earnings: Net earnings by place of residence, which is earnings by place of work (the sum of wage and salary disbursements, supplements to wages and salaries, and proprietors' income) less contributions for government social insurance, plus an adjustment to convert earnings by place of work to a place-of-residence basis.

Non-Labor Income: Dividends, interest and rent, and transfer payments (includes government retirement and disability insurance benefits, medical payments such as Medicare and Medicaid, income maintenance benefits, unemployment insurance benefits, etc.). Non-labor income is reported by place of residence.

Why is it important?

This page depicts trends and the relative proportion of labor and non-labor sources of income.[9] The top chart (*Components of Non-Labor Income Compared to Labor Earnings*) is useful to determine whether non-labor income is significant, whether it has grown faster or slower than labor earnings, and whether it is more heavily weighted toward investment income or transfer payments. The bottom chart (*Non-Labor Income, Percent of Total Personal Income*) shows the selected region's dependence on non-labor income sources as a percent of total personal income.

Non-labor income may be an important source of spending power in many communities. Non-labor income from outside a place represents new dollars to that place. When non-labor income is more stable than labor earnings, it can help to stabilize the volatility of a local economy.

A large and growing share of total personal income from non-labor sources does not necessarily indicate a high quality of life. It can point to a relatively small labor market and can include components of non-labor income that are indicators of poverty, such as welfare payments.[10] (For more details on the makeup of non-labor income, see the section "non-labor income components" on the next page.)

Non-Labor Income

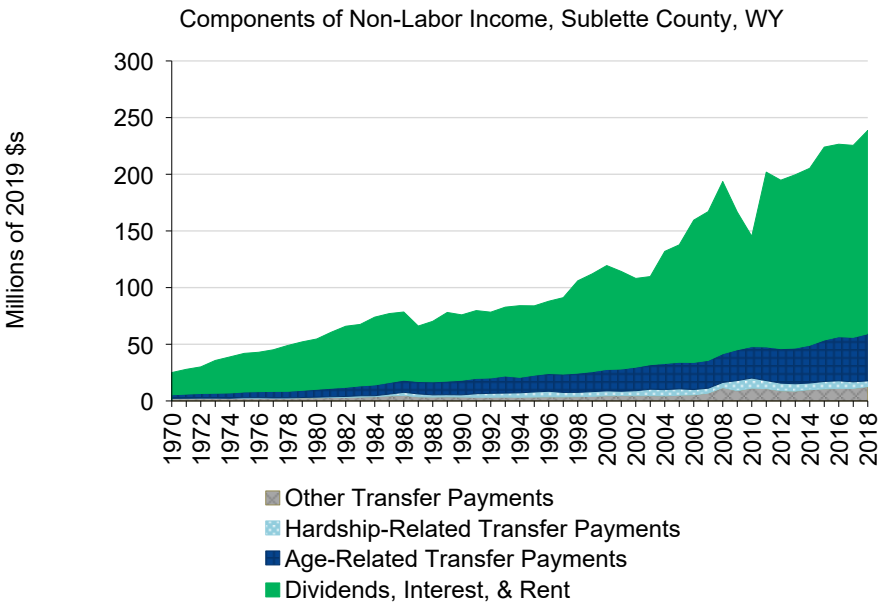
Sublette County, WY

Components of Non-Labor Income

	Sublette County, Wyoming, WY	United States
Total Personal Income, 2018*	513,075	18,133,669,749
Total Non-Labor Income	238,630	6,773,349,574
Dividends, Interest, Rent	179,356	3,748,412,437
Age-Related Transfer Payments	41,565	1,733,928,871
Social Security	27,626	989,915,422
Medicare	13,938	744,013,449
Hardship-Related Payments	5,139	913,651,952
Medicaid	2,980	621,049,228
Income maintenance ("welfare")	1,660	264,537,482
Unemployment ins. compensation	499	28,065,242
Other Transfer Payments	12,570	377,356,314
Veterans benefits	2,492	126,938,493
Education and training assistance	869	70,295,954
All other, incl. Workers' comp.	9,209	180,121,867
Percent of Total Personal Income, 2018*		
Total Non-Labor Income	46.5%	37.4%
Dividends, Interest, Rent	35.0%	20.7%
Age-Related Transfer Payments	8.1%	9.6%
Social Security	5.4%	5.5%
Medicare	2.7%	4.1%
Hardship-Related Payments	1.0%	5.0%
Medicaid	0.6%	3.4%
Income maintenance ("welfare")	0.3%	1.5%
Unemployment ins. compensation	0.1%	0.2%
Other Transfer Payments	2.4%	2.1%
Veterans benefits	0.5%	0.7%
Education and training assistance	0.2%	0.4%
All other, incl. Workers' comp.	1.8%	1.0%

*(Thousands of 2019 $s)

- From 1970 to 2018, dividends, interest, and rent grew from $20 million to $179 million, an increase of 815 percent.
- From 1970 to 2018, age-related transfer payments grew from $3 million to $42 million, an increase of 1,210 percent.
- From 1970 to 2018, income maintenance transfer payments grew from $0 million to $5 million, an increase of 1,348 percent.
- From 1970 to 2018, other transfer payments grew from $2 million to $13 million, an increase of 563 percent.



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2019. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C.

Non-Labor Income

Sublette County, WY

Components of Non-Labor Income

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the components of non-labor income and how they have changed over time (in real terms).[11]

Dividends, Interest, and Rent: Personal dividend income, personal interest income, and rental income of persons with capital consumption adjustments that are sometimes referred to as "investment income" or "property income."[12]

Age-Related Transfer Payments: Medicare and Social Security benefits.

Hardship-Related Transfer Payments: These payments are associated with poverty and include Medicaid, Food Stamps (SNAP), Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Unemployment Insurance, and other income maintenance benefits.

Other Transfer Payments: Payments from veteran's benefits, education and training, Workers Compensation insurance, railroad retirement and disability, other government retirement and disability, and other receipts of individuals and nonprofits.

Why is it important?

Non-labor income has grown rapidly over the last several decades in some locations while in others it has not. Also, some locations are more dependent on non-labor sources of income than others. For example, more than 20 percent of rural counties derive half or more of all personal income from non-labor sources compared with fewer than 5 percent of metro counties.[3]

Because non-labor income can be significant, it is important to understand its components. The economy of some locations may rely more on investment income, others on retirement benefits, and still others on welfare-related income streams.[2] The table shows absolute values and percent of total non-labor income, while the graph shows long-term trends.

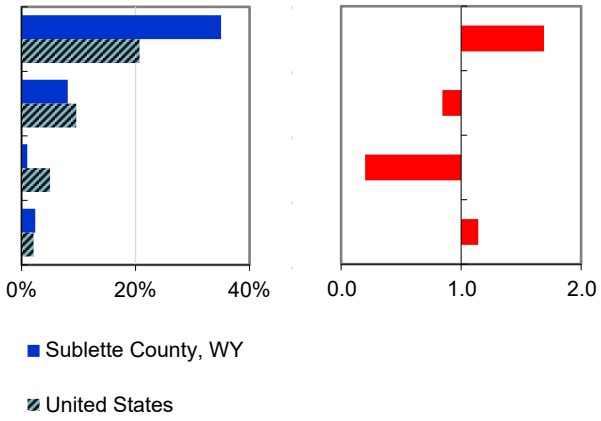
Important aspects to consider are: the largest components of non-labor income, whether non-labor income is growing, which components are growing the fastest, whether investment earnings are significant and growing, and whether age-related components of transfer payments are significant and growing.[7, 13] Also worth considering is whether the growth in non-labor income stems from new investment and age-related income and whether poverty-related components of transfer payments are significant and growing.

Non-Labor Income

Sublette County, WY

Comparisons

	Income Share, 2018		Location Quotient	Income Share	Location Quotient
	Sublette County, WY	United States		Sublette County, WY vs. United States	Sublette County, WY vs. United States
Dividends, Interest, & Rent	35.0%	20.7%	1.7		
Age-Related Transfer Payments	8.1%	9.6%	0.8		
Hardship-Related Transfer Payments	1.0%	5.0%	0.2		
Other Transfer Payments	2.4%	2.1%	1.1		



- In 2018, dividends, interest, & rent had the highest location quotient score (1.7) and hardship-related transfer payments had the lowest (0.2).

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2019. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C.

Non-Labor Income

Sublette County, WY

Comparisons

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the difference between the selected region and the selected benchmark area[14] by comparing components of non-labor income as a share of total personal income and with location quotients. (If no custom benchmark area was selected, EPS defaults to benchmarking against the U.S.)

Location Quotient (LQ)[15]: Generally, the percent of local employment in a sector divided by the percent employment in the same sector in the selected benchmark area.[16] It is a ratio that measures specialization. An LQ greater than 1.0 means the local area is more specialized in that sector relative to the benchmark. An LQ less than 1.0 means it is less specialized. While LQs are normally used to calculate employment specialization, they are used here to measure the relative degree of specialization in non-labor income. Some economists use LQs as a way to calculate basic activities that bring outside money into the local economy. Non-labor income, much of which originates outside of a local market, is a part of the economic base in most locations.

Dividends, Interest, and Rent: Personal dividend income, personal interest income, and rental income of persons with capital consumption adjustments that are sometimes referred to as "investment income" or "property income."

Age-Related Transfer Payments: Payments, including Social Security and Medicare, associated with older populations.

Hardship-Related Transfer Payments: Payments are associated with poverty including Medicaid, food stamps (SNAP), Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Unemployment Insurance, and other income maintenance.

Other Transfer Payments: Payments from veteran's benefits, education and training, Workers Compensation insurance, railroad retirement and disability, other government retirement and disability, and other receipts of individuals and nonprofits.

Why is it important?

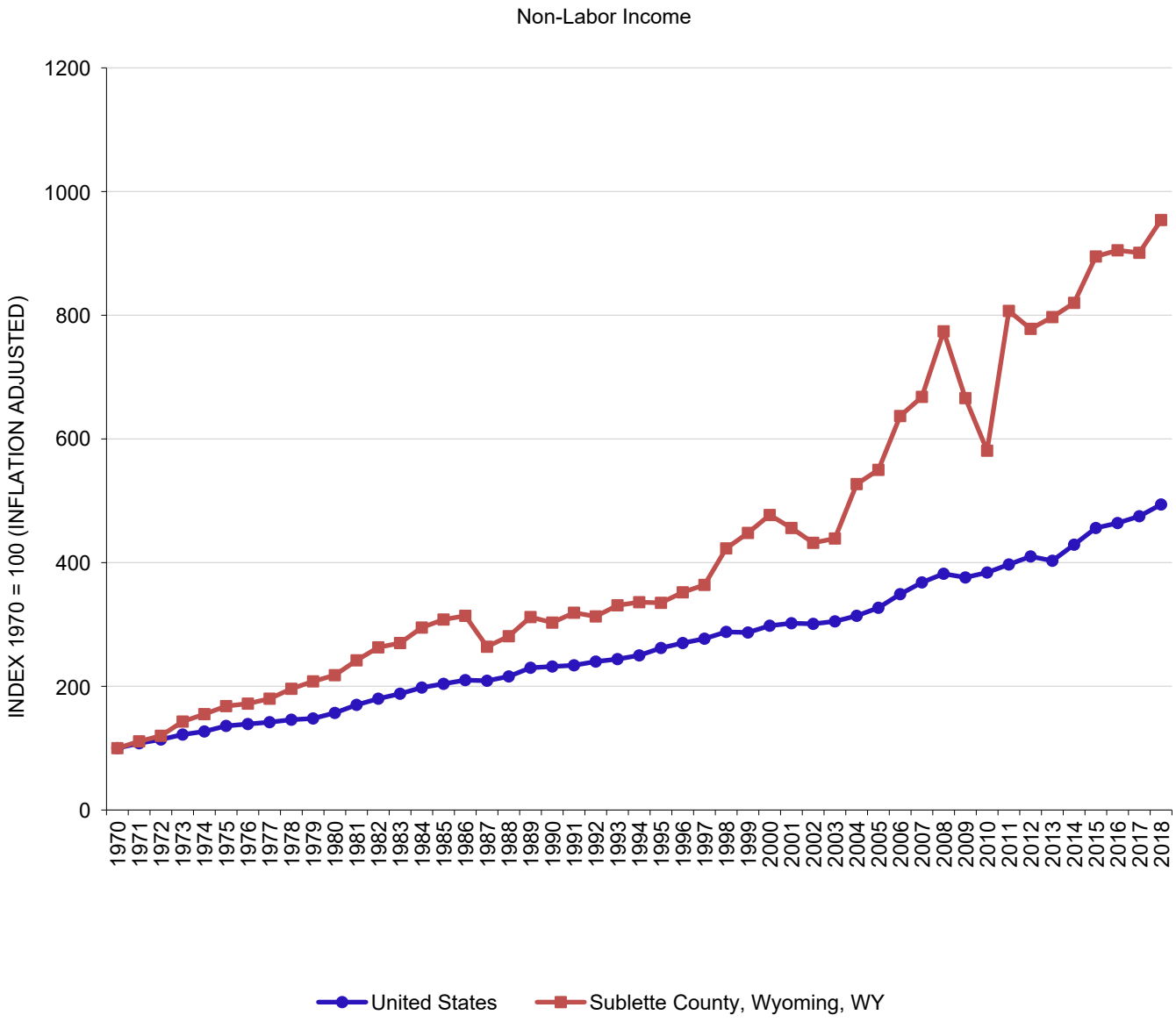
Non-labor income is a growing and often significant part of the economy.[3] By comparing a selected location to a benchmark area, we can see whether the region is relatively specialized in non-labor sources of income. As with any sector, specialization has its plusses and minuses. On the one hand, an area that attracts retirement and investment income, for example, may have a high quality of life, a relatively low cost of living, and other competitive and comparative advantages. On the other hand, over-reliance on one form of income can be risky, such as over-reliance on investment income in the face of sharp declines in the stock market.

Less specialization (LQ < 1.0) can mean opportunities for expansion by attracting this form of personal income. More specialization (LQ > 1.0) is an indication that the region attracts more non-labor income than the benchmark area.

Non-Labor Income

Sublette County, WY

Comparisons Over Time



- From 1970 to 2018, Sublette County, WY had the fastest rate of change in non-labor income, and Sublette County, WY had the slowest.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2019. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C.

Non-Labor Income

Sublette County, WY

Comparisons Over Time

What do we measure on this page?

This page compares the change in non-labor income for all selected locations and the benchmark area.[14] The information is indexed (1970=100) so that data from locations with different-sized economies can be compared. Indexing makes it easier to understand the relative rate of growth or decline of non-labor income over time.

Index: Indexed numbers are compared with a base value. In the line chart, non-labor income in 1970 is the base value and is set to 100. The non-labor income values for subsequent years are expressed as 100 times the ratio to the base value. The indexing used in the line chart enables easier comparisons between locations over time. (If many locations are selected, it may be difficult to read the chart on this page.)

Why is it important?

Not all locations have attracted or lost non-labor income at the same rate. An index makes it clear where the rate of non-labor income growth or decline has been the fastest. Lines above 100 indicate positive absolute growth while those below 100 show absolute decline. The steeper the curve, the faster the rate of change.

This line chart can also be used to examine whether there are differences in volatility (i.e., year-to-year fluctuations) of growth or decline between locations.

Data Sources & Methods

This Non-Labor Income report uses national statistics from public government sources. All data used in EPS can be readily verified with the original sources:

- **Regional Economic Information System**
  Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce
  https://www.bea.gov/regional/

EPS core approaches
EPS is designed to focus on long-term trends across a range of important measures. Trend analysis provides a more comprehensive view of changes than spot data for select years. We encourage users to focus on major trends rather than absolute numbers. EPS displays detailed industry-level data to show changes in the composition of the economy over time and the mix of industries at points in time. EPS employs cross-sectional benchmarking – comparing smaller areas such as counties to larger regions, states, and the nation – to give a sense of relative performance. EPS allows users to aggregate data for multiple locations to allow for more sophisticated cross-sectional comparisons.

Adjusting dollar figures for inflation
Because a dollar in the past was worth more than a dollar today, data reported in current dollar terms should be adjusted for inflation. The U.S. Department of Commerce reports personal income figures in terms of current dollars. All income data in EPS are adjusted to real (or constant) dollars using the Consumer Price Index. Figures are adjusted to the latest date for which the annual Consumer Price Index is available.

Endnotes

1 - The term "labor" is used in this report to differentiate labor from non-labor sources of income. As defined by the U.S. Department of Commerce, labor earnings are "net earnings by place of residence." For a glossary of terms used by the Bureau of Economic Analysis, see https://bea.gov/regional/definitions/.

2 - Lawson MM, R Rasker, and PH Gude. 2014. The Importance of Non-labor Income: An Analysis of Socioeconomic Performance in Western Counties by Type of Non-labor Income. *Journal of Regional Analysis & Policy* 44(2): 175-190. https://headwaterseconomics.org/wp-content/uploads/non-labor-manuscript.pdf.

3 - Economy Surprisingly Dependent on Non-Labor Income. 2017. Bozeman, MT: Headwaters Economics. https://headwaterseconomics.org/economic-development/trends-performance/economy-surprisingly-dependent-on-non-labor-income/.

4 - For a full discussion of non-labor income, see Lawson M. 2014. *The Role of Non-Labor Income in the West*. Bozeman, MT: Headwaters Economics. https://headwaterseconomics.org/wp-content/uploads/non-labor-white-paper.pdf.

5 - For more about the attraction of Baby Boomers to places with amenities and a high quality of life, see Cromartie J and Nelson P. 2009. *Baby Boom Migration and Its Impact on Rural America*. USDA-ERS Report No. 79. Washington, DC: USDA Economic Research Service. https://www.ers.usda.gov/webdocs/publications/err79/9346_err79_1_.pdf.

6 - To read about rural poverty and welfare, including details on income maintenance programs, see the USDA Economic Research Service's Rural Poverty & Well-being site: https://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/rural-economy-population/rural-poverty-well-being/.

7 - For information on population age and trends, see U.S. Census Bureau data: https://www.census.gov/topics/population/older-aging.html.

8 - For information on the ratio between the elderly and working-age population, see Bureau of Labor Statistics' Current Population Survey: https://www.bls.gov/cps/.

9 - For more non-labor resources and an interactive tool, see https://headwaterseconomics.org/economic-development/trends-performance/non-labor/.

10 - For more information on rural poverty, see the USDA Economic Research Service's Rural Poverty & Well-being site: https://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/rural-economy-population/rural-poverty-well-being/.

11 - See https://headwaterseconomics.org/economic-development/trends-performance/non-labor/ for resources on non-labor income, including research and data visualizations.

Endnotes

12 - For a glossary of terms used by the Bureau of Economic Analysis, see https://apps.bea.gov/regional/definitions/.

13 - On the aging of the population and distribution of the elderly, see also Frey WH. 2007. Mapping the Growth of Older America. Living Cities Census Series. Washington, D.C.: Brookings Institution. https://www.brookings.edu/research/mapping-the-growth-of-older-america/.

14 - The term "benchmark" in this report should not be construed as having the same meaning as in the National Forest Management Act (NFMA).

15 - LQ = (ei/e) divided by (Ei/E) where ei = Local components i of non-labor income; e = Total personal income; Ei = U.S. components i of non-labor income; E = Total U.S. personal income.

16 - A succinct definition of a location quotient is offered by Indiana Business Research Center at IU's Kelley School of Business. http://www.incontext.indiana.edu/2006/march/1.asp.

A Profile of Timber and Wood Products

Sublette County, WY

Selected Geographies:

Sublette County, Wyoming, WY

United States

Benchmark Geographies:

U.S.

Produced by
Headwaters Economics'
Economic Profile System (EPS)
https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps
July 1, 2020

About the Economic Profile System (EPS)

EPS is a free web tool created by Headwaters Economics to build customized socioeconomic reports of U.S. counties, states, and regions. Reports can be easily created to compare or aggregate different areas. EPS uses published statistics from federal data sources, including the U.S. Census Bureau, Bureau of Economic Analysis, and Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service have made significant financial and intellectual contributions to the operation and content of EPS.

See https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps for more information about the capabilities of EPS. For technical questions, contact Patty Gude at eps@headwaterseconomics.org or telephone 406-599-7425.

HEADWATERS ECONOMICS

headwaterseconomics.org

Headwaters Economics is an independent, nonprofit research group. Our mission is to improve community development and land management decisions.

NATIONAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC LANDS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

www.blm.gov

The Bureau of Land Management, an agency within the U.S. Department of Interior, administers 249.8 million acres of America's public lands, located primarily in western states. It is the mission of the Bureau of Land Management to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.

FOREST SERVICE
US
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

www.fs.fed.us

The Forest Service, an agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, administers national forests and grasslands encompassing 193 million acres. The Forest Service's mission is to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the nation's forests and grasslands to meet the needs of present and future generations.

Timber

Sublette County, WY

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Note to Users:

This is one of 14 reports that can be created and downloaded from EPS. Topics include land use, demographics, specific industry sectors, the role of non-labor income, the wildland-urban interface, the role of amenities in economic development, and payments to county governments from federal lands. The EPS reports are downloadable as Excel or PDF documents. See https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Timber

Sublette County, WY

Timber Sectors

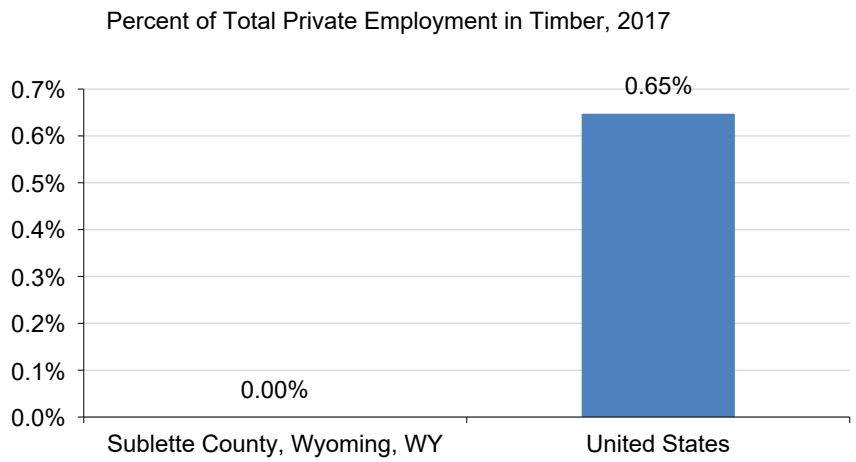
	Sublette County, Wyoming, WY	United States
Total Private Employment, 2017	2,620	128,591,812
Timber	0	832,427
Growing & Harvesting	0	66,542
Forestry & Logging	0	54,097
Support Activities for Forestry	0	12,445
Sawmills & Paper Mills	0	269,400
Sawmills & Wood Preservation	0	87,815
Pulp, Paper, & Paperboard Mills	0	101,082
Veneer, Plywood, Engineered Wood	0	80,503
Wood Products Manufacturing	0	496,485
Other Wood Product Mfg.	0	238,842
Converted Paper Product Mfg.	0	244,460
Non-Timber	0	127,759,385

Percent of Total

Timber	0.0%	0.6%
Growing & Harvesting	0.0%	0.1%
Forestry & Logging	0.0%	0.0%
Support Activities for Forestry	0.0%	0.0%
Sawmills & Paper Mills	0.0%	0.2%
Sawmills & Wood Preservation	0.0%	0.1%
Pulp, Paper, & Paperboard Mills	0.0%	0.1%
Veneer, Plywood, Engineered Wood	0.0%	0.1%
Wood Products Manufacturing	0.0%	0.4%
Other Wood Product Mfg.	0.0%	0.2%
Converted Paper Product Mfg.	0.0%	0.2%
Non-Timber	0.0%	99.4%

This table does not include employment data for government, agriculture, railroads, or the self-employed because these are not reported by County Business Patterns. Estimates for data that were not disclosed are indicated with tildes (~).

- In 2017, United States had the largest percent of total timber employment (0.65%), and Sublette County, Wyoming, WY had the smallest (0%).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2019. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns, Washington, D.C.

Timber

Sublette County, WY

Timber Sectors

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the number of jobs (full- and part-time) and the share of total jobs in the timber industry, broken out by three major categories: growing and harvesting, sawmills and paper mills, and wood products manufacturing.

Growing and Harvesting: Jobs associated with growing and harvesting trees on a long production cycle. This category includes people employed in forest nurseries, as well as those involved in the cutting of trees and transportation of timber.

Sawmills and Paper Mills: Jobs associated with converting logs into lumber, boards, poles, shingles, and other milled products. This category includes those involved in the conversion of logs and wood chips into pulp and paper as well as the creation of veneer and plywood.

Wood Products Manufacturing: Jobs associated with manufacturing. This category includes the production of corrugated boxes, gum and wood chemical products, cabinets, furniture, and other wood manufactured products.

The categories "growing and harvesting," "sawmills and paper mills," and "woods products manufacturing" are aggregations of multiple North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes.[1, 2, 3] They are used in this report to differentiate major components of the timber and wood products industry and to distinguish between different levels of value-added production. The first level of production is the growing and harvesting of trees. This is followed by milling. In some cases the milling results in a final product such as paper, while in others it is an intermediary product such as pulp. Some milled products go on to further value-added production (for example, cabinets). This last level includes products that are typically manufactured after leaving a mill.

Data on this page were obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau's County Business Patterns (CBP) series. We use this source because, compared to other sources, it has fewer data gaps (instances when the federal government will not release information to protect the confidentiality of individual businesses). It also includes both full- and part-time employment. The disadvantage of CBP data is that they do not include employment in government, agriculture, railroads, or the self-employed and as a result under-count the size of industry sectors. Also, CBP data are based on mid-March employment and do not take into account seasonal fluctuations. For these reasons, the data are most useful for showing long-term trends, displaying differences between locations, and showing the relationship between sectors over time.

Why is it important?

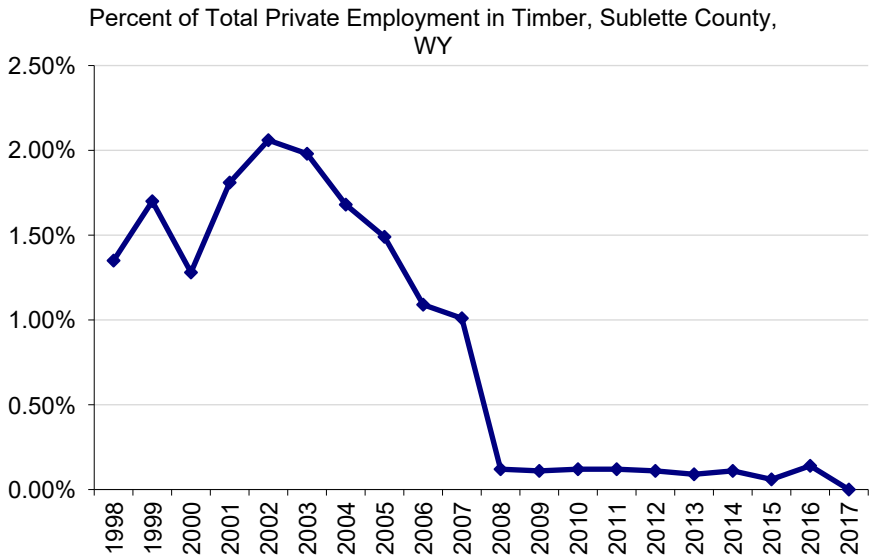
Forest and timberland comprise one-quarter of the contiguous United States.[4, 5] To understand the potential impact of timber-related policies and land management practices, it is important to grasp the relative size of the timber industry and its components, how these have changed over time, and how local trends compare to trends in other locations. Important issues to consider are whether policies or management actions stimulate growth or decline in the industry, how proposed actions relate to ongoing trends shown in the data, whether some locations would be affected more than others, and given the relative size of the industry whether changes to it will affect the broader economy.

Timber

Sublette County, WY

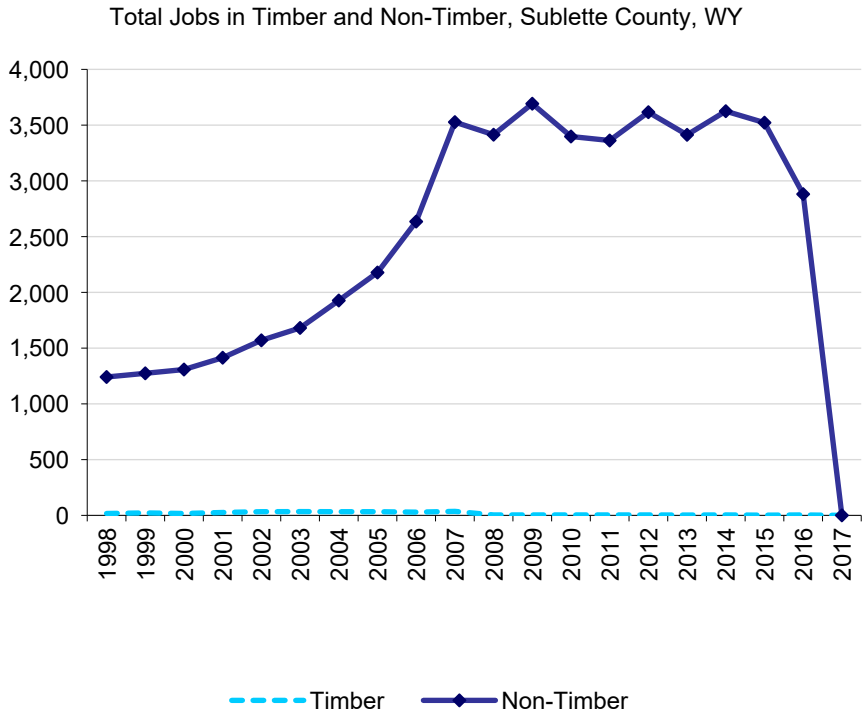
Timber Employment Trends

- In 1998, timber represented 1.35 percent of total employment. By 2017, timber represented 0 percent of total employment.



- From 1998 to 2017, timber employment shrank from 17 to jobs, a 100 percent decrease.

- From 1998 to 2017, non-timber employment shrank from 1,241 to jobs, a 100 percent decrease.



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2019. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns, Washington, D.C.

Timber Employment Trends

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes long-term trends in timber employment as a percent of all jobs and compares timber to non-timber employment over time.

The figures on this page start in 1998 because that is the year the U.S. Census Bureau (and County Business Patterns) shifted to using the new North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS).

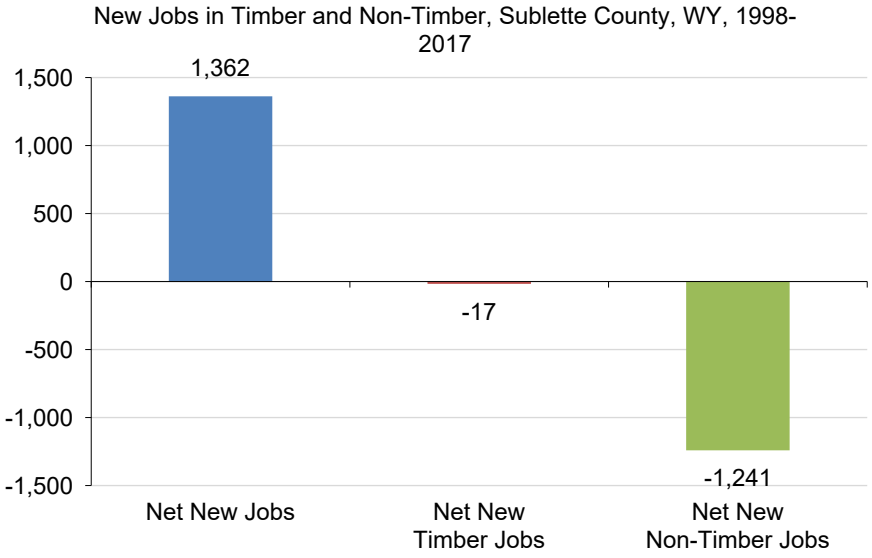
Data on this page were obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau's County Business Patterns (CBP) series. We use this source because, compared to other sources, it has fewer data gaps (instances when the federal government will not release information to protect the confidentiality of individual businesses). It also includes both full- and part-time employment. The disadvantage of CBP data is that they do not include employment in government, agriculture, railroads, or the self-employed and as a result under-count the size of industry sectors. Also, CBP data are based on mid-March employment and do not take into account seasonal fluctuations. For these reasons, the data are most useful for showing long-term trends, displaying differences between locations, and showing the relationship between sectors over time.

Why is it important?

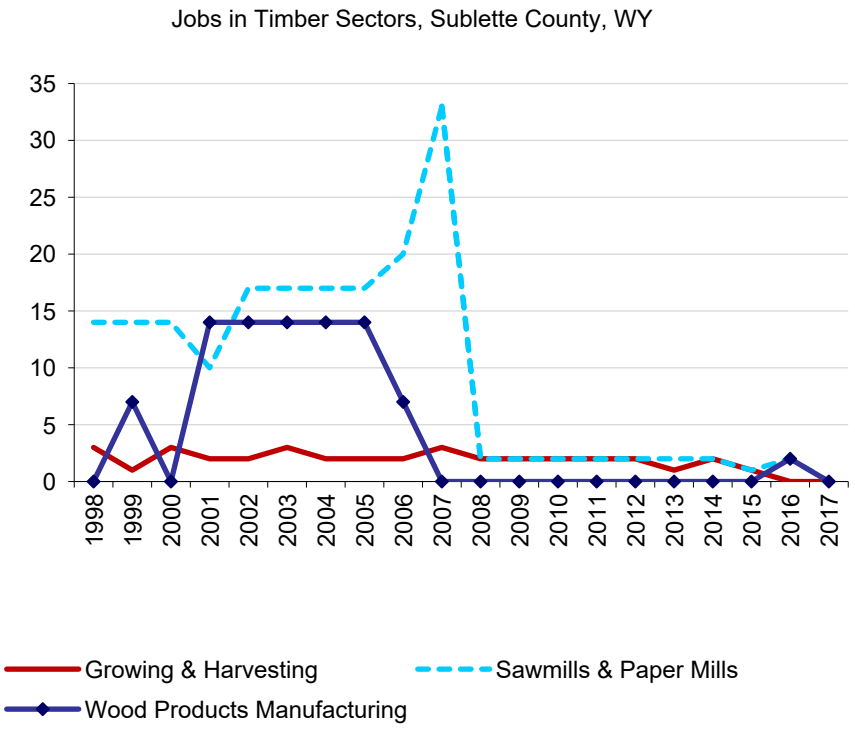
When the timber industry is a significant driver of the economy, other sectors of the economy, total employment, and total personal income will likely follow trends in the timber industry.[6, 7] In timber-dependent communities, policies and management actions that impact the timber industry can impact the overall economy. If, on the other hand, jobs in the rest of the economy are growing independently of trends in the timber industry, then policies and management actions that potentially affect the timber industry may have impacts that are limited to that industry.

Timber Employment Trends (cont.)

- From 1998 to 2017, timber employment shrank by 17 jobs.
- From 1998 to 2017, non-timber employment shrank by 1,241 jobs.



- From 1998 to 2017, Harvest shrank from 3 to jobs, a 100% decrease.
- From 1998 to 2017, Mills shrank from 14 to jobs, a 100% decrease.



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2019. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns, Washington, D.C.

Timber Employment Trends (cont.)

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the change in timber jobs compared to the change in non-timber jobs and compares how employment in various timber sectors has changed over time.[8]

The bottom chart on this page starts in 1998 because that is the year the U.S. Census Bureau and County Business Patterns shifted to using the new North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS).

Data on this page were obtained from County Business Patterns. We use this source because, compared to other sources, it has fewer data gaps (instances when the federal government will not release information to protect confidentiality of individual businesses). It also includes both full- and part-time employment.

The disadvantage of the County Business Patterns data is that they do not include employment in government, agriculture, railroads, or the self-employed and, as a result, undercount the size of industry sectors. Also, County Business Patterns data are based on mid-March employment and do not take into account seasonal fluctuations. For these reasons, the data are most useful for showing long-term trends, displaying differences between locations, and showing the relationship among sectors over time.

Why is it important?

To understand the importance of timber and wood products in the local economy, it is useful to grasp the source of new jobs and the relative contribution of the timber industry to net new jobs.[7]

Components of the timber industry may create or lose jobs at different rates. A growth in wood products manufacturing employment, for example, can indicate increased value-added activity. Alternatively, a loss of employment at sawmills and paper mills can indicate the closure of a mill with important impacts on the community.

Some places are more dependent on timber-related employment than others. This is important to understand because policies and management activities that impact the timber industry may affect other sectors of the economy.

Locations with economies that focus on resource extraction and commodity production can be subject to boom-and-bust cycles as well as other economic challenges such as slower long-term economic growth.

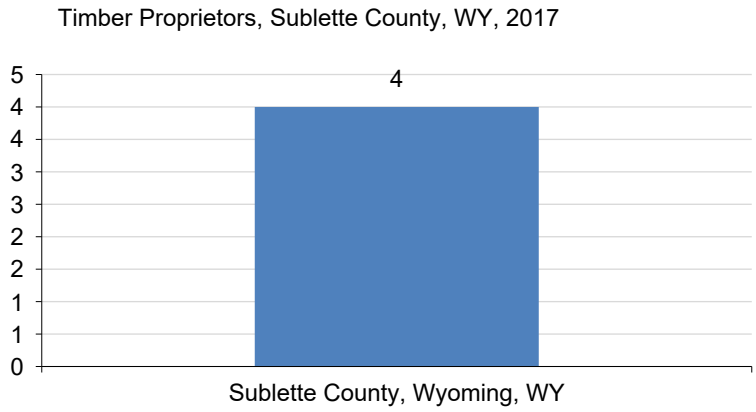
In the case of timber and wood products, mechanization, rising transportation costs, volatile prices, competition from abroad, shifting public values related to the management of public lands, the restructuring of timber companies as Real Estate Investment Trusts, and other factors have led to business and employment declines in many communities.[9]

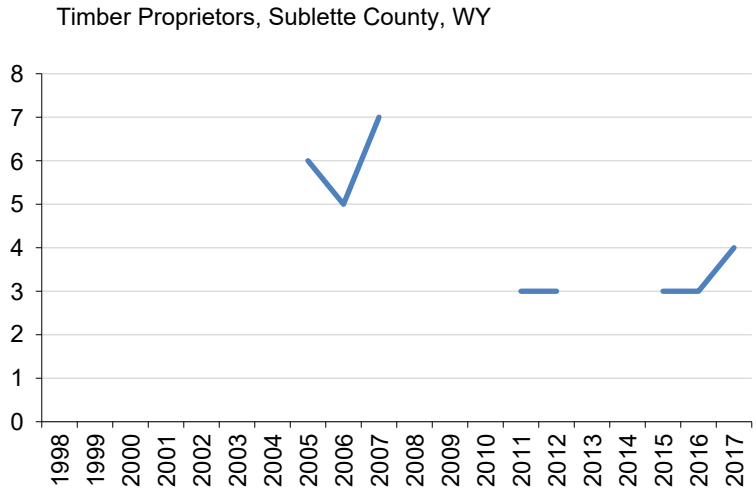
Timber

Sublette County, WY

Self-Employment

	Sublette County, Wyoming, WY	United States
Total Proprietors, 2017	1,017	25,701,671
Timber	4	70,988
Forestry & Logging	4	44,362
Wood Products Manufacturing	na	25,347
Paper Manufacturing	0	1,279
Non-Timber	1,013	25,630,683
Percent of Total		
Timber	0.4%	0.3%
Forestry & Logging	0.4%	0.2%
Wood Products Manufacturing	na	0.1%
Paper Manufacturing	0.0%	0.0%
Non-Timber	99.6%	99.7%





Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2019. Census Bureau, Nonemployer Statistics, Washington, D.C.

Self-Employment

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the number of nonemployer businesses (in most cases self-employed individuals) in timber by sector and location. It offers data to supplement previous pages of this report that do not include the self-employed.

Nonemployer Business: A business with no paid employees, with annual business receipts of $1,000 or more, and subject to federal income taxes. Nonemployer businesses can be individual proprietorships, partnerships, or corporations. Most nonemployers are self-employed individuals operating very small unincorporated businesses that may or may not be the owner's principal source of income.[10]

The U.S. Census Bureau's Nonemployer Statistics database provides the only source of detailed and comprehensive data on the scope, nature, and activities of U.S. businesses with no paid employment and payroll.[11]

The three timber sub-categories in the upper table Proprietors in Timber are 3-digit NAICS categories from Nonemployer Statistics.[12] They are different from the three summary categories (from County Business Patterns) shown on previous pages.

Depending on the geographies selected, some data may not be available due to disclosure restrictions.

Why is it important?

Significant portions of the timber industry—especially those related to forestry and logging activities that include activities such as cutting, harvesting, and transporting timber—may be conducted by nonemployer businesses. These nonemployer businesses are not reported by County Business Patterns but are reported by Nonemployer Statistics. It is important to use these two data sources in tandem when evaluating the size and trends in timber employment.

Timber

Sublette County, WY

Wages and Employment

Wages*, 2018	Sublette County, Wyoming, WY	United States
All Sectors, 2018 (2019 $s)	$57,727	$58,297
Private	$60,192	$58,228
Timber	~$0	$56,652
Forestry & Logging	$0	$46,877
Wood Products Manufacturing	na	$46,690
Paper Manufacturing	$0	$69,191
Non-Timber	~$52,164	$58,238
Government	$50,452	$58,696

Percent of Employment*, 2018	Sublette County, Wyoming, WY	United States
Private	74.8%	85.2%
Timber	~0.0%	0.6%
Forestry & Logging	0.0%	0.0%
Wood Products Manufacturing	na	0.3%
Paper Manufacturing	0.0%	0.2%
Non-Timber	~54.2%	84.7%
Government	25.2%	14.8%

* These tables show data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which does not report data for proprietors or the value of benefits and uses slightly different industry categories than those shown on previous pages of this report.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Labor. 2019. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, Washington, D.C.

Wages and Employment

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes wages (in real terms) from employment in the timber industry, including sub-sectors, compared to wages from employment in all non-timber sectors combined.[13] It also describes the percent of jobs in each category. These are shown together to illustrate the relative wage levels in timber, including sub-sectors, and how many people are employed in each sub-sector.

The wage and employment data on this page are from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which does not report data for proprietors or the value of benefits and uses slightly different industry categories than those shown on the initial pages of this report.[14, 15, 16]

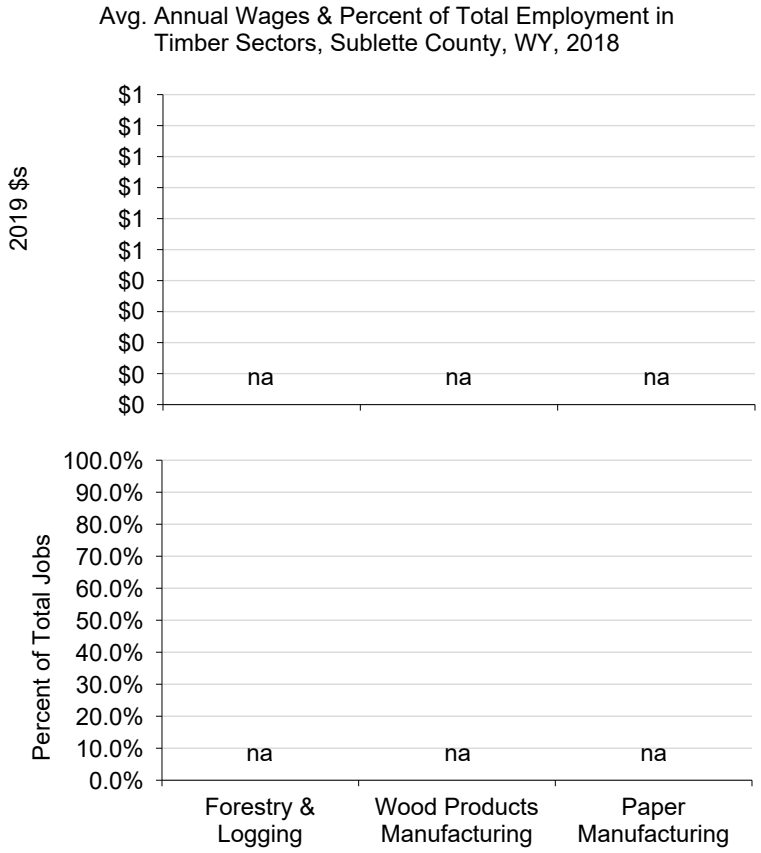
The three timber sub-sectors in the tables are 3-digit NAICS categories from Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages[17] and are different than the three summary categories (from County Business Patterns) shown on the initial pages of this report.

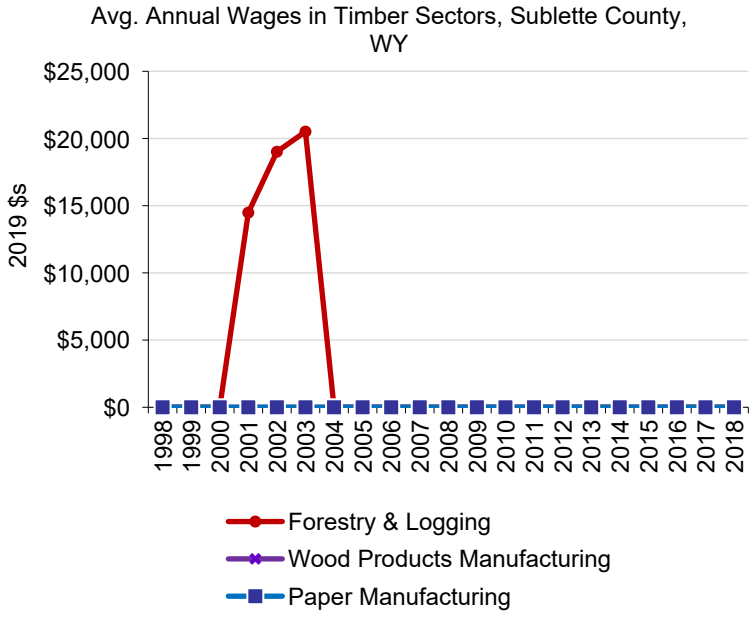
Depending on the locations selected, some data may not be available due to disclosure restrictions.[18]

Why is it important?

The timber industry has the potential to provide high-wage jobs, but this may differ by timber sub-sector and by location. Important issues to consider are how timber industry wages compare to wages in other sectors, whether some components of the timber industry pay higher wages than others, and whether there are significant wage differences between locations.

Wages and Employment (cont.)





Data Sources: U.S. Department of Labor. 2019. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, Washington, D.C.

Wages and Employment (cont.)

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes wages (in real terms) and employment levels in different timber sectors. It also shows average wage trends (in real terms) for timber sectors.

The wage and employment data on this page are from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which does not report data for proprietors nor the value of benefits and uses slightly different industry categories than those shown on the initial pages of this report.[14, 15]

The three timber sub-sectors in the tables are 3-digit NAICS categories (from Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages)[17] and are different than the three summary categories (from County Business Patterns) shown on the initial pages of this report.

The chart *Avg. Annual Wages in Timber Sectors* starts in 1998 to be consistent with the start date of figures on earlier pages of this report.

Depending on the locations selected, some data may not be available due to disclosure restrictions.[18]

Why is it important?

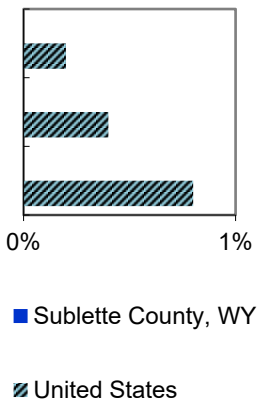
While the timber industry has the potential to offer high wages, not all components of the timber industry pay the same wages or employ the same number of people. A significant increase in timber jobs that pay above the average for all industries will increase overall average earnings per job. On the other hand, a significant increase in timber jobs that pay below the average for all industries will decrease overall average earnings per job. A modest change in timber employment, especially when this industry is a small share of total employment, will not likely affect average earnings in a local area.

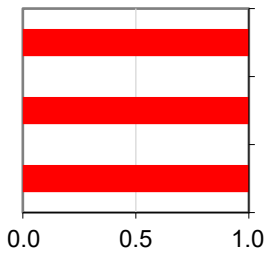
Timber

Sublette County, WY

Comparisons

	Employment Share, 2017		Location Quotient	Employment Share	Location Quotient
Timber Sector	Sublette County, WY	United States		Sublette County, WY vs. United States	Sublette County, WY vs. United States
Growing & Harvesting	0.0%	0.1%	0.0		
Sawmills & Paper Mills	0.0%	0.2%	0.0		
Wood Products Mfg.	0.0%	0.4%	0.0		





- In 2017, growing & harvesting had the highest location quotient score (0), and growing & harvesting had the lowest (0).

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2019. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns, Washington, D.C.

Comparisons

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes whether the region is specialized (or under-specialized) in timber employment. The chart illustrates the difference between the selected region and the selected benchmark area.[19] (If no custom benchmark area was selected, EPS defaults to benchmarking against the U.S.)

Location Quotient[20]: A ratio that compares an industry's share of total employment in a region to the benchmark. More precisely, it is the percent of local employment in a sector divided by the percent employment in the same sector in the benchmark area. In other words, it is a ratio that measures specialization using the benchmark area for comparison. A location quotient of more than 1.0 means the local area is more specialized in that sector relative to the benchmark area. A location quotient of less than 1.0 means it is less specialized.[21]

Another way to think about location quotients is as a measure of whether a place produces enough goods or services from an industry to satisfy local demand for those goods or services. Results above or below the 1.0 standard indicate the degree to which a place may import or export a good or service. Although there is no precise cutoff, location quotients above 2.0 indicate a strong industry concentration (and that an area is likely exporting goods or services) and those less than 0.5 indicate a weak industry concentration (and that an area is likely importing goods or services).

Why is it important?

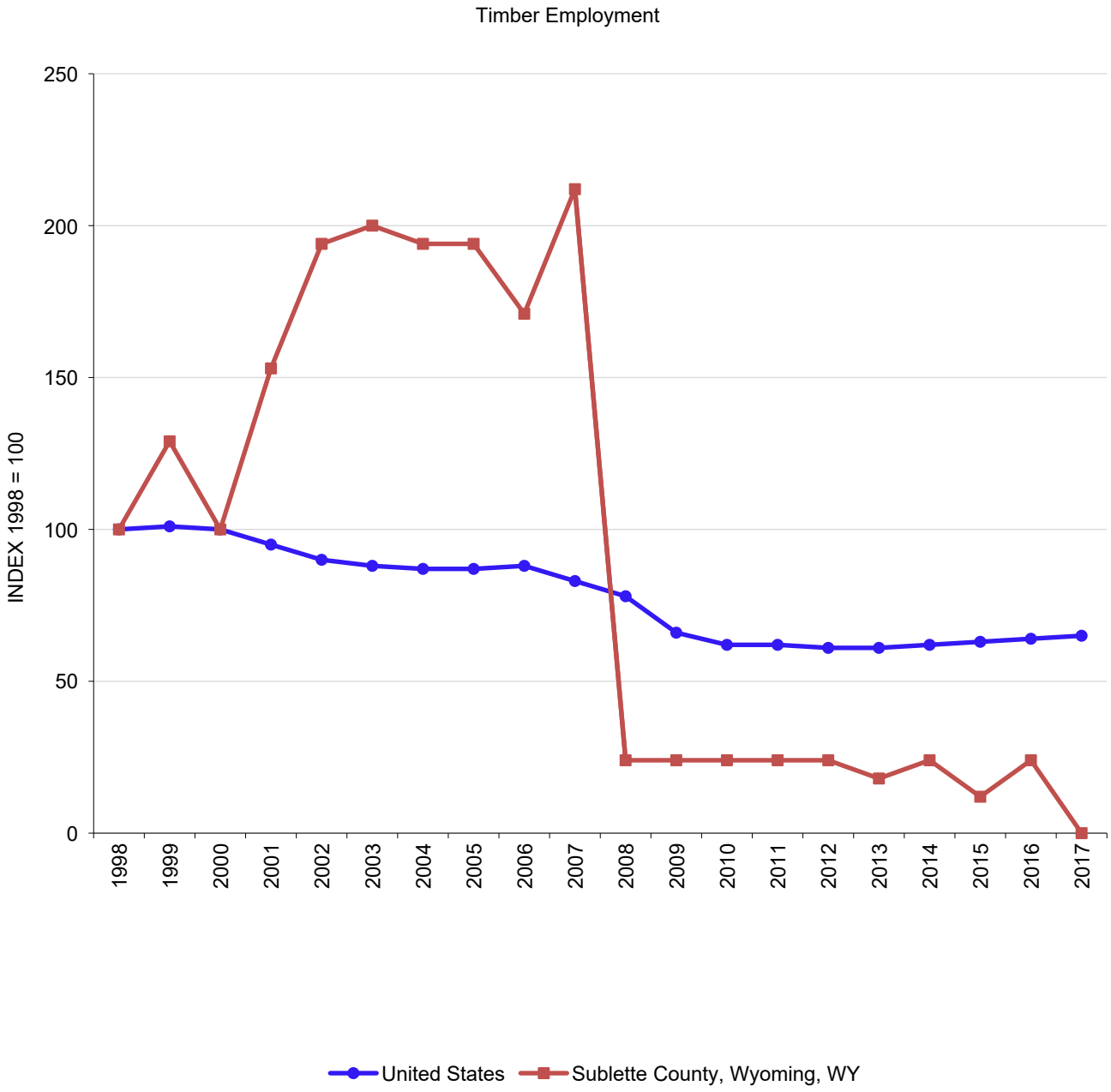
Locations with economies that focus on resource extraction and commodity production can be subject to boom-and-bust cycles as well as other economic challenges such as slower long-term economic growth. In the case of timber and wood products, mechanization, rising transportation costs, volatile prices, competition from abroad, shifting public values related to the management of public lands, the restructuring of timber companies as Real Estate Investment Trusts, and other factors have led to business and employment declines in many communities. In some cases, rural economies that have historically been tied to commodity production are becoming more diverse.[9, 22]

A few caveats: (1) A large location quotient for a particular sector does not necessarily mean that sector is a significant contributor to the economy. (2) LQs greater than 1.0 only suggest potential export capacity when compared to the benchmark area and do not take into account local demand. Local demand may be greater than average, and therefore all goods and services may be consumed locally (i.e., not exported). (3) LQs can change from year to year. (4) LQs can vary when one uses income or wage data rather than employment.

Timber

Sublette County, WY

Comparisons Over Time



- From 1998 to 2017, Sublette County, WY had the fastest rate of change in timber employment, and Sublette County, WY had the slowest.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2019. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns, Washington, D.C.

Comparisons Over Time

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the change in mining employment for all selected locations and the benchmark area.[19] The information is indexed (1998=100) so that data from locations with different-sized economies can be compared. Indexing makes it easier to understand the relative rate of growth or decline of mining employment over time.

Index: Indexed numbers are compared with a base value. In the line chart, employment in 1998 is the base value and is set to 100. The employment values for subsequent years are expressed as 100 times the ratio to the base value. The indexing used in the line chart enables easier comparisons between locations over time. (If many locations are selected, it may be difficult to read the figure on this page.)

The chart begins in 1998 because that is the year the Census Bureau and County Business Patterns shifted to using the new North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS).

Why is it important?

Not all locations have attracted or lost timber industries and employment at the same rate.[8] An index makes it clear where the rate of timber growth or decline has been the fastest. Lines above 100 indicate positive absolute growth while those below 100 show absolute decline. The steeper the curve, the faster the rate of change.

It may be helpful to look for large year-to-year rises or dips in the lines on the chart to identify rapid employment changes. If the reasons behind these fluctuations are not evident, it may be helpful to talk with regional experts or locals to learn more about what caused abrupt changes.[23]

Locations with economies that focus on resource extraction and commodity production can be subject to boom-and-bust cycles as well as other economic challenges such as slower long-term economic growth.

Locations with economies that focus on resource extraction and commodity production can be subject to boom-and-bust cycles as well as other economic challenges such as slower long-term economic growth. In the case of timber and wood products, mechanization, rising transportation costs, volatile prices, competition from abroad, shifting public values related to the management of public lands, the restructuring of timber companies as Real Estate Investment Trusts, and other factors have led to business and employment declines in many communities. In some cases, rural economies that have historically been tied to commodity production are becoming more diverse.[6, 9]

Data Sources & Methods

This EPS Timber report uses national statistics from public government sources. All data used in EPS can be readily verified with the original sources:

- **County Business Patterns**
  Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce
  https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/cbp.html
  Contacts:
  https://www.census.gov/about/contact-us.html
- **Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages**
  Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor
  https://www.bls.gov/cew/
  Contact
  https://www.bls.gov/bls/contact.htm
- **Nonemployer Statistics**
  Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce
  https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/nonemployer-statistics.html
  Contacts:
  https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/nonemployer-statistics/about/contact-us.html

EPS core approaches
EPS is designed to focus on long-term trends across a range of important measures. Trend analysis provides a more comprehensive view of changes than spot data for select years. We encourage users to focus on major trends rather than absolute numbers. EPS displays detailed industry-level data to show changes in the composition of the economy over time and the mix of industries at points in time. EPS employs cross-sectional benchmarking—comparing smaller areas such as counties to larger regions, states, and the nation—to give a sense of relative performance. EPS allows users to aggregate data for multiple locations to allow for more sophisticated cross-sectional comparisons.

Data Limitations
Much of the data in this report were obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau's County Business Patterns (CBP) series. Compared to other sources, CBP has fewer data gaps (instances when the federal government will not release data to protect confidentiality of individual businesses). It also includes both full- and part-time employment.

However, CBP data do not include employment in government, agriculture, railroads, or the self-employed. Also, CBP data are based on mid-March employment and do not account for seasonal fluctuations. Since March is a "shoulder" season for several tourism activities, CBP may underrepresent employment in industries associated with tourism. Despite these limitations, the data are most useful for showing long-term trends, displaying differences between places, and showing relationships between sectors over time.

Adjusting dollar figures for inflation
Because a dollar in the past was worth more than a dollar today, data reported in current dollar terms should be adjusted for inflation. The U.S. Department of Commerce reports personal income figures in terms of current dollars. All income data in EPS are adjusted to real (or constant) dollars using the Consumer Price Index. Figures are adjusted to the latest date for which the annual Consumer Price Index is available.

Data gaps and estimation
Some data are withheld by the federal government to avoid the disclosure of potentially confidential information. Headwaters Economics uses supplemental data from the U.S. Department of Commerce to estimate these data gaps. These are indicated in italics in tables. Documentation explaining methods developed by Headwaters Economics for estimating disclosure gaps is available at https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Endnotes

1 - The three timber and wood products categories are made up of the following NAICS codes:
Growing and Harvesting: forestry and logging (113), support activities for forestry (1153).
Sawmills and Paper Mills: sawmills and wood preservation (3211), pulp, paper, and paperboard mills (3221), veneer, plywood, and engineered wood product manufacturing (3212).
Wood Products Manufacturing: other wood product manufacturing (3219) and converted paper product manufacturing (3222).

2 - For an online listing of all NAICS codes, see: naics.com/search.htm.

3 - For additional online manuals and definitions of industry codes, see: bls.gov/bls/naics.htm and census.gov/eos/www/naics.

4 - For an illustration of how Americans use their land to create wealth (including forestry), see Merrill D and L Leatherby. 2018. Here's How America Uses Its Land. Bloomberg. https://www.bloomberg.com/graphics/2018-us-land-use/.

5 - See the U.S. Forest Service's Forest Inventory and Analysis Program at https://www.fia.fs.fed.us/.

6 - The Forest Service produces a number of publications about the timber industry, including Resources Planning Act (RPA) Assessment reports on the status and trends of the Nation's renewable resources on all forests. See https://www.fs.fed.us/research/rpa/.

7 - The Bureau of Business and Economic Research's (BBER) Forest Industry Research Program monitors forest products operations in the West and researches the industry's size, diversity, and economic impacts. BBER is located at the University of Montana in Missoula, MT. http://www.bber.umt.edu/FIR/Default.asp.

8 - The Bureau of Labor Statistics provides an overview and outlook of the timber industry (as part of agriculture, forestry, and fishing). See https://www.bls.gov/ooh/farming-fishing-and-forestry/.

9 - In 2017 Headwaters Economics analyzed the economic performance of formerly timber-dependent counties. See Lessons from the Timber Transition at https://headwaterseconomics.org/economic-development/trends-performance/timber-transition/.

10 - Nonemployer definitions can be found at https://www.census.gov/epcd/nonemployer/view/define.html.

11 - Nonemployer Statistics data can be found at https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/nonemployer-statistics.html.

12 - Timber in the table and charts on this page is the sum of the following NAICS codes: Forestry and Logging (113), Wood Products Manufacturing (321), and Paper Manufacturing (322).

13 - The EPS Socioeconomic Measures report provides more information on wages in non-timber industries: https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Endnotes (cont.)

14 - For an overview of how the Bureau of Labor Statistics treats pay and benefits, see https://www.bls.gov/bls/blswage.htm.

15 - For an overview of how the Bureau of Labor Statistics treats employment, see https://www.bls.gov/bls/employment.htm.

16 - Employment and wage estimates are also available from the Bureau of Labor Statistics for more than 800 occupations. Looking at timber by occupation rather than by sector or industry is helpful because wages can vary dramatically across occupations. For more information, see https://www.bls.gov/oes/.

17 - Timber in the tables on this page is the sum of the following NAICS codes: Forestry and Logging (113), Woods Product Manufacturing (321), and Paper Manufacturing (322).

18 - If there are significant undisclosed data on this page, other sources for timber wage data include: The Bureau of Labor Statistics' Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, which has data for industries at the state level (https://www.bls.gov/cew/);

the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Occupational Outlook Handbook, which has detailed industry earnings and wages data at the national level (https://www.bls.gov/ooh/); and the County Business Patterns database, which reports industry-level employment and payroll and can be used to estimate earnings (https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/cbp.html).

19 - The term "benchmark" in this report should not be construed as having the same meaning as in the National Forest Management Act (NFMA).

20 - LQ = (ei/e) divided by (Ei/E)
Where: ei = Local employment in industry i; e = Total local employment; Ei = U.S. employment in industry i; E = Total U.S. employment.

21 - A succinct definition of a location quotient is offered by Indiana Business Research Center at IU's Kelley School of Business. See http://www.incontext.indiana.edu/2006/march/1.asp.

22 - For a review of literature on economic diversity, see Sterling A. 1998. On the Economics and Analysis of Diversity. Electronic Working Papers Series, Paper No, 28. Brighton, UK: University of Sussex http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.144.8865&rep=rep1&type=pdf; and Malizia EE and Shanzai K. 2006. The Influence of Economic Diversity on Unemployment and Stability. Journal of Regional Science 33(2):221-235.

23 - Useful resources for investigating trends related to timber harvest on public lands are the National Forest Timber Sales and Timber Cuts and Gross Receipts from Commercial Activities data visualizations available online at https://headwaterseconomics.org/dataviz/national-forests-timber-cut-sold/ and

https://headwaterseconomics.org/dataviz/national-forests-gross-receipts/.

A Profile of Service Sectors

Sublette County, WY

Selected Geographies:

Sublette County, Wyoming, WY

United States

Benchmark Geographies:

U.S.

Produced by
Headwaters Economics'
Economic Profile System (EPS)
https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps
July 1, 2020

About the Economic Profile System (EPS)

EPS is a free web tool created by Headwaters Economics to build customized socioeconomic reports of U.S. counties, states, and regions. Reports can be easily created to compare or aggregate different areas. EPS uses published statistics from federal data sources, including the U.S. Census Bureau, Bureau of Economic Analysis, and Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service have made significant financial and intellectual contributions to the operation and content of EPS.

See https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps for more information about the capabilities of EPS. For technical questions, contact Patty Gude at eps@headwaterseconomics.org or telephone 406-599-7425.

HEADWATERS ECONOMICS

headwaterseconomics.org

Headwaters Economics is an independent, nonprofit research group. Our mission is to improve community development and land management decisions.

NATIONAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC LANDS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

www.blm.gov

The Bureau of Land Management, an agency within the U.S. Department of Interior, administers 249.8 million acres of America's public lands, located primarily in western states. It is the mission of the Bureau of Land Management to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.

FOREST SERVICE
US
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

www.fs.fed.us

The Forest Service, an agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, administers national forests and grasslands encompassing 193 million acres. The Forest Service's mission is to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the nation's forests and grasslands to meet the needs of present and future generations.

Services

Sublette County, WY

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Note to Users:

This is one of 14 reports that can be created and downloaded from EPS. Topics include land use, demographics, specific industry sectors, the role of non-labor income, the wildland-urban interface, the role of amenities in economic development, and payments to county governments from federal lands. The EPS reports are downloadable as Excel or PDF documents. See https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Services

Sublette County, WY

Services Sectors

	Sublette County, Wyoming, WY	United States
Total Private Employment, 2017	2,620	128,591,812
Services Total	1,423	109,583,608
Utilities	0	644,703
Wholesale trade	42	6,115,476
Retail Trade	333	15,705,808
Transportation and Warehousing	110	4,866,282
Information	9	3,507,966
Finance and Insurance	76	6,408,168
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	105	2,148,006
Professional, Scientific, and Tech.	110	8,905,549
Mgmt. of Companies and Enterprises	0	3,462,498
Administrative and Support Services	81	11,897,056
Educational Services	0	3,688,541
Health Care and Social Assistance	157	20,241,438
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	14	2,368,928
Accommodation and Food Services	237	14,088,211
Other Services	149	5,534,978
Non-Services	1,135	18,996,990
Unclassified	0	11,214

This table does not include employment data for government, agriculture, railroads, or the self-employed because these are not reported by County Business Patterns. Estimates for data that were not disclosed are indicated with tildes (~).

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2019. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns, Washington, D.C.

Services

Sublette County, WY

Services Sectors

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the number of jobs in each service sector. The information in this report is useful for exploring the growth of services, details on service sectors, and the mix of high- and low-wage services across locations.

Services: Services comprise 15 service-related sectors at the 2-digit level, according to the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS).[1] Sectors are: Utilities; Wholesale Trade; Retail Trade; Transportation & Warehousing; Information; Finance & Insurance; Real Estate & Rental & Leasing; Professional, Scientific, & Tech.; Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises; Administrative & Support Services; Educational Services; Health Care & Social Assistance; Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation; Accommodation & Food Services; and Other Services.

Non-Services: Non-services comprise all industries that are not classified by the federal government as services. Non-service sectors are: Mining; Construction; Manufacturing; and Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting.

In the past some non-service industries, such as manufacturing and mining, were sometimes referred to as “goods-producing” sectors. In today’s economy this terminology is no longer useful because many activities that take place in the service industries are part of the process of producing a good. For example, architects who design homes are part of the production process of building a home. Also part of goods production are engineers who design a product that will be manufactured, chemists who design new drugs that become part of pharmaceuticals production, as well as the people who finance these activities and the attorneys who file the patents.

Data on this page were obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau’s County Business Patterns (CBP) series. We use this source because it has fewer data gaps (instances when the federal government will not release information to protect the confidentiality of individual businesses) compared to other sources. It also includes both full- and part-time employment. The disadvantage of CBP data is that they do not include employment in government, agriculture, railroads, or the self-employed and as a result under-count the size of industry sectors. Also, CBP data are based on mid-March employment and do not take into account seasonal fluctuations. For these reasons, the data are most useful for showing long-term trends, displaying differences between locations, and showing the relationships among sectors over time.

Some data are withheld by the federal government to avoid the disclosure of potentially confidential information. Headwaters Economics uses data from the U.S. Department of Commerce to estimate these data gaps.[2] These values are indicated with tildes (~).

Why is it important?

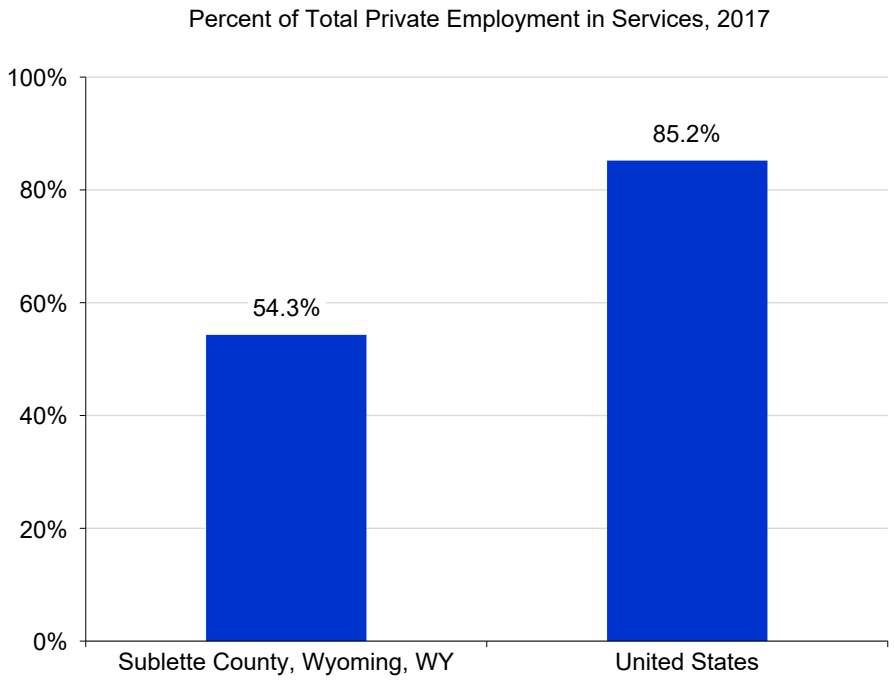
Nationally, services account for more than 95 percent of the net growth in new jobs since 2000. Despite the strong growth of employment in services, the term "services" is often misunderstood. Services consist of a wide mix of jobs including high-wage, high-skilled occupations (e.g., doctors, engineers, software developers) and low-wage, low-skilled occupations (e.g., restaurant workers, tour bus operators). The service sector typically provides services, such as banking and education, rather than creating tangible objects. However, many service sectors such as utilities, engineering, and architecture can be closely associated with the production of goods.

Services Sectors (cont.)

	Sublette County, Wyoming, WY	United States
Services Total, 2017	54.3%	85.2%
Utilities	0.0%	0.5%
Wholesale trade	1.6%	4.8%
Retail Trade	12.7%	12.2%
Transportation and Warehousing	4.2%	3.8%
Information	0.3%	2.7%
Finance and Insurance	2.9%	5.0%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	4.0%	1.7%
Professional, Scientific, and Tech.	4.2%	6.9%
Mgmt. of Companies and Enterprises	0.0%	2.7%
Administrative and Support Services	3.1%	9.3%
Educational Services	0.0%	2.9%
Health Care and Social Assistance	6.0%	15.7%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	0.5%	1.8%
Accommodation and Food Services	9.0%	11.0%
Other Services	5.7%	4.3%
Non-Services, 2017	43.3%	14.8%
Unclassified, 2017	0.0%	0.0%

This table does not include employment data for government, agriculture, railroads, or the self-employed because these are not reported by County Business Patterns. Estimates for data that were not disclosed are indicated with tildes (~).

- In 2017, United States had the largest percent of total employment in services (85.2%), and Sublette County, Wyoming, WY had the smallest (54.3%).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2019. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns, Washington, D.C.

Services Sectors (cont.)

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the numbers of jobs in services broken out by individual service sectors.

Services consist of 15 service-related sectors shown in the table. Non-services consist of all industries that are not classified by the federal government as services.

Services: Services comprise 15 service-related sectors at the 2-digit level, according to the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS).[1] Sectors are: Utilities; Wholesale Trade; Retail Trade; Transportation & Warehousing; Information; Finance & Insurance; Real Estate & Rental & Leasing; Professional, Scientific, & Tech.; Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises; Administrative & Support Services; Educational Services; Health Care & Social Assistance; Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation; Accommodation & Food Services; and Other Services.

Non-Services: Non-services comprise all industries that are not classified by the federal government as services. Non-service sectors are: Mining; Construction; Manufacturing; and Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting.

Data on this page were obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau's County Business Patterns (CBP) series. We use this source because it has fewer data gaps (instances when the federal government will not release information to protect the confidentiality of individual businesses) compared to other sources. It also includes both full- and part-time employment. The disadvantage of CBP data is that they do not include employment in government, agriculture, railroads, or the self-employed and as a result under-count the size of industry sectors. Also, CBP data are based on mid-March employment and do not take into account seasonal fluctuations. For these reasons, the data are most useful for showing long-term trends, displaying differences between locations, and showing the relationships among sectors over time.

Some data are withheld by the federal government to avoid the disclosure of potentially confidential information. Headwaters Economics uses data from the U.S. Department of Commerce to estimate these data gaps.[2] These values are indicated with tildes (~).

Why is it important?

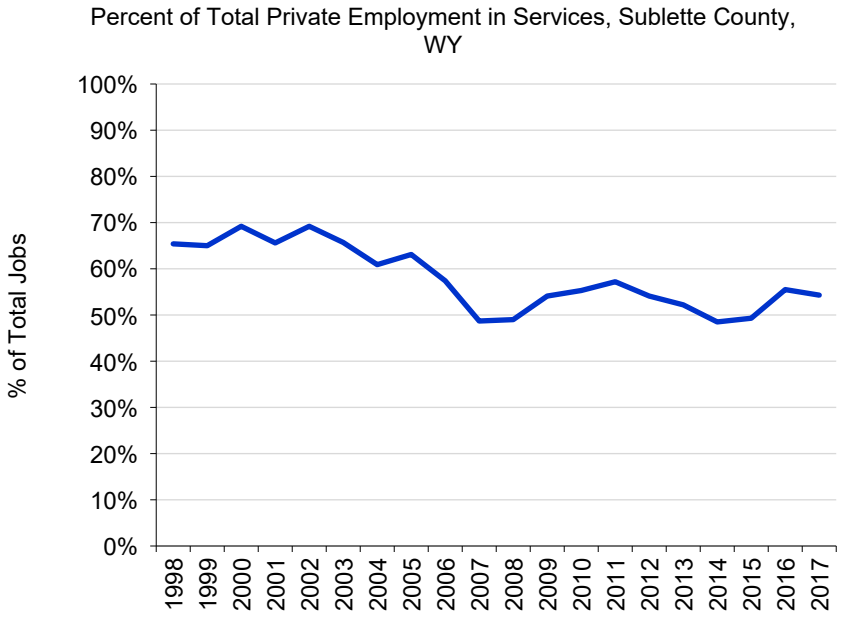
Nationally, services account for more than 95 percent of the growth in new jobs since 2000. Despite the strong growth of employment in services, the term "services" is often misunderstood. Services consist of a wide mix of jobs including high-wage, high-skilled occupations (e.g., doctors, engineers, software developers) and low-wage, low-skilled occupations (e.g., restaurant workers, tour bus operators). The service sector typically provides services, such as banking and education, rather than creating tangible objects. However, many service sectors such as utilities, engineering, and architecture are closely associated with the production of goods.

Services

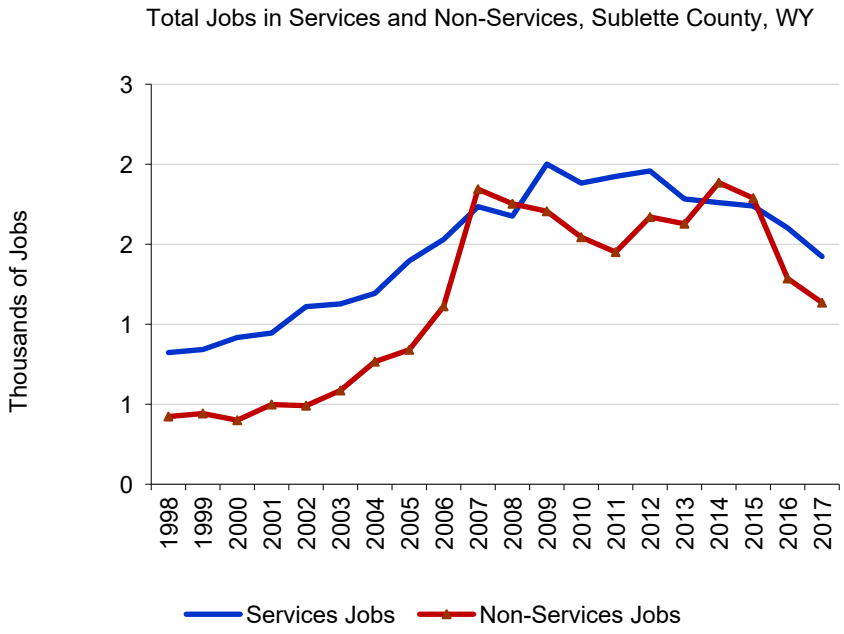
Sublette County, WY

Employment Trends

- In 1998, employment in services was 65% of total jobs. In 2017, employment in services was 54% of total jobs.



- From 1998 to 2017, employment in services grew from 823 to 1,423 jobs, an increase of 73 percent.
- From 1998 to 2017, employment in non-services grew from 423 to 1,135 jobs, an increase of 168 percent.



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2019. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns, Washington, D.C.

Employment Trends

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes employment trends in services as a percent of all jobs, and compares services to non-services over time.

Why is it important?

Services account for more than 95 percent of the growth in new jobs since 2000.[3, 4] When services are a large proportion of existing jobs and new jobs in the local economy, it may be important for decision makers to evaluate whether policies and management actions play a role in stimulating new service industry growth. Policies and management actions can create a setting that attracts and retains service businesses.[5, 6] For example, recreational and environmental amenities can attract "footloose" (i.e., able to live almost anywhere) service workers. Also, it is possible that a shift toward a service-based economy corresponds with a shift in values and expectations that decision makers should be aware of.

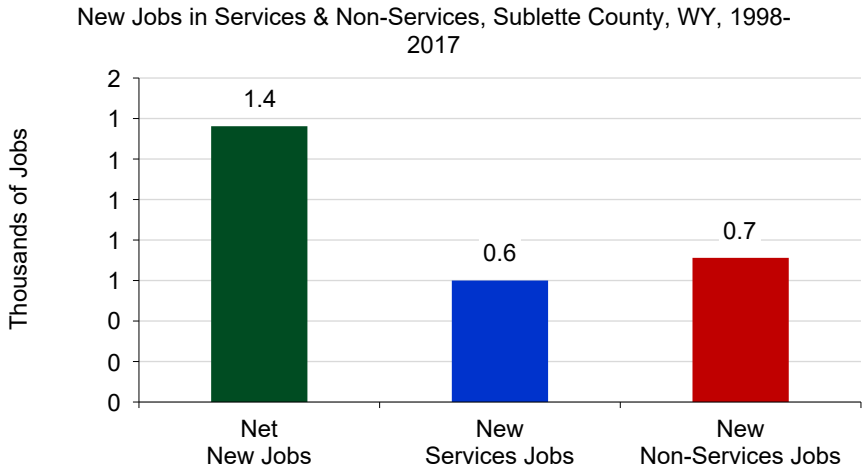
The figure at the bottom of this page shows the growth of service industries relative to the rest of the economy. A common trend is for most of the growth coming from services, and for there to be a significant loss of manufacturing jobs. A partial explanation for the loss of manufacturing jobs and the growth of service jobs may be attributed to how industries are counted in official statistics. Some functions, such as accounting and marketing, are sometimes outsourced and therefore now counted as part of services rather than manufacturing. In other words, the U.S. still makes things, but engineering, finance, and marketing are no longer taking place in the factory and therefore these jobs are no longer counted as “manufacturing.” According to one estimate, about a quarter of the decline in manufacturing in the last 60 years may be attributable to a shift in how industries are measured.[7]

Data on this page were obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau’s County Business Patterns (CBP) series. We use this source because it has fewer data gaps (instances when the federal government will not release information to protect the confidentiality of individual businesses) compared to other sources. It also includes both full- and part-time employment. The disadvantage of CBP data is that they do not include employment in government, agriculture, railroads, or the self-employed and as a result under-count the size of industry sectors. Also, CBP data are based on mid-March employment and do not take into account seasonal fluctuations. For these reasons, the data are most useful for showing long-term trends, displaying differences between locations, and showing the relationships among sectors over time.

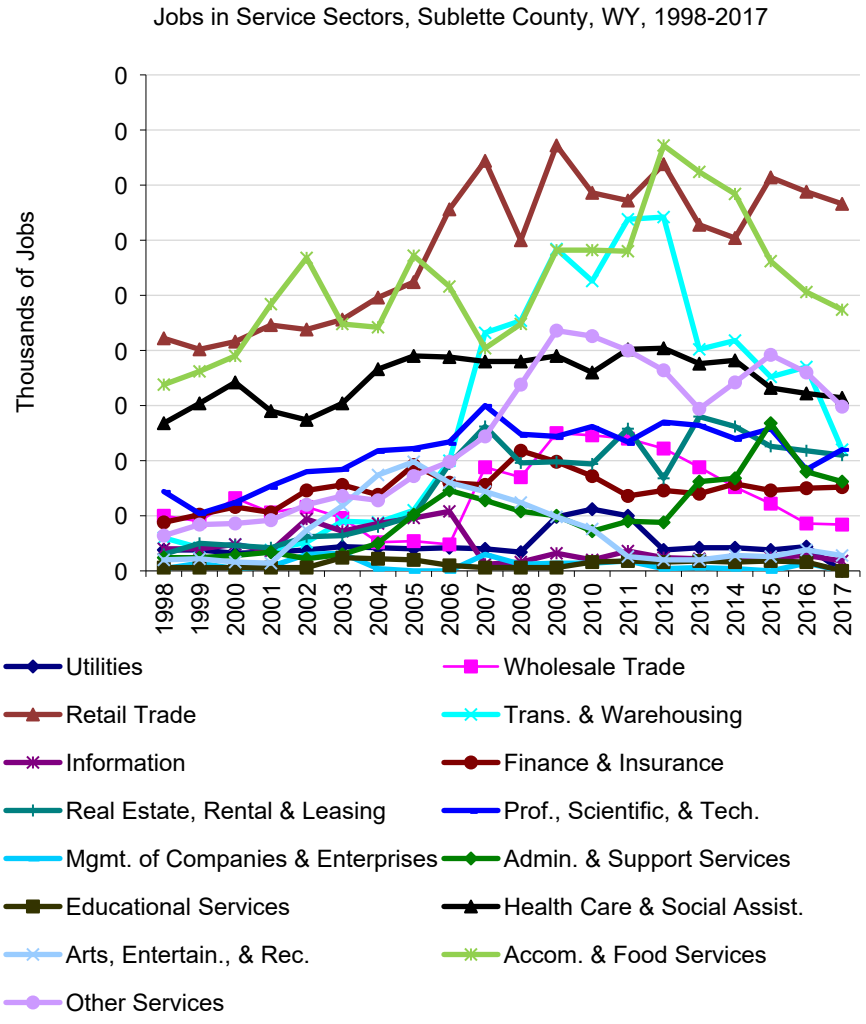
The line charts that show employment trends in services begin in 1998 because that is the year the U.S. Census Bureau (and County Business Patterns) shifted to using the new North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS).[8]

Employment Trends (cont.)

- From 1998 to 2017, employment in services increased by 600 jobs.
- From 1998 to 2017, employment in non-services increased by 712 jobs.



- In 2017, the top three service sectors in terms of employment were retail trade (333 jobs), accom. & food services (237 jobs), and health care & social assist. (157 jobs).
- From 1998 to 2017, the three service sectors that had the most job growth were retail trade (from 211 jobs to 333 jobs, a 58% change), other services (from 32 to 149 jobs, a 366% change) and real estate, rental & leasing(from 15 to 105 jobs, a 600% change)



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2019. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns, Washington, D.C.

Employment Trends (cont.)

What do we measure on this page?

This page compares the size of employment growth in services to non-services and shows employment trends in service sectors.

Data on this page were obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau's County Business Patterns (CBP) series. We use this source because it has fewer data gaps (instances when the federal government will not release information to protect the confidentiality of individual businesses) compared to other sources. It also includes both full- and part-time employment. The disadvantage of CBP data is that they do not include employment in government, agriculture, railroads, or the self-employed and as a result under-count the size of industry sectors. Also, CBP data are based on mid-March employment and do not take into account seasonal fluctuations. For these reasons, the data are most useful for showing long-term trends, displaying differences between locations, and showing the relationships among sectors over time.

The line chart that shows employment trends in services begins in 1998 because that is the year the Census Bureau (and County Business Patterns) shifted to using the new North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS).

Why is it important?

In the U.S., and in many counties and regions across the country, service sectors have created the majority of new jobs in recent decades.[9] Because the bulk of recent economic growth has been related to services and there are wide discrepancies between the skills and wages of service sectors, it is important to understand the mix of industries that make up services.

The chart New Jobs in Services and Non-Services illustrates whether services or non-services account for new job growth. The line chart Jobs in Service Sectors shows the components of service sectors to indicate which service industries are driving job growth.

Services

Sublette County, WY

Wages and Employment

Wages*, 2018	Sublette County, Wyoming, WY	United States
All Sectors, 2018 (2019 $s)	$57,727	$58,297
Private	$60,192	$58,228
Services	$40,842	$56,366
Trade, Transportation, Utilities	$48,155	$48,464
Information	$61,560	$115,829
Financial Activities	$51,280	$97,282
Professional and Business	$51,999	$76,522
Education and Health	$33,892	$51,352
Leisure and Hospitality	$19,696	$24,520
Other Services	$30,690	$39,157
Non-Services	$80,832	$66,999
Natural Resources and Mining	$94,076	$60,702
Construction	$49,450	$63,856
Manufacturing (Incl. Forest Prod.)	$43,882	$69,759
Government	$50,452	$58,696

Percent of Employment*, 2018	Sublette County, Wyoming, WY	United States
Total Private	74.8%	85.2%
Services	38.7%	70.3%
Trade, Transport., Utilities	15.2%	18.8%
Information	0.3%	1.9%
Financial Activities	3.7%	5.6%
Professional and Business	5.4%	14.3%
Education and Health	4.3%	15.5%
Leisure and Hospitality	7.8%	11.1%
Other Services	2.1%	3.1%
Non-Services	36.2%	14.9%
Natural Resources and Mining	25.6%	1.3%
Construction	9.4%	4.9%
Manufacturing (Incl. Forest Prod.)	1.2%	8.7%
Government	25.2%	14.8%

* These tables show data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which does not report data for proprietors or the value of benefits and uses slightly different industry categories than those shown on previous pages of this report.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Labor. 2019. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, Washington, D.C.

Wages and Employment

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes wages (in real terms) in service sectors compared to wages in non-service sectors and government. It also describes the percent of jobs in each category. Shown together, these illustrate where the high- and low-wage occupations are located (by geography and industry) and whether the jobs in each category comprise a large or small proportion of total employment.

The wage and employment data on this page are from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which does not report data for proprietors or the value of benefits and uses slightly different industry categories than those shown on the initial pages of this report.[10, 11]

Depending on the geographies selected, some data may not be available due to disclosure restrictions. Some data are withheld by the federal government to avoid the disclosure of potentially confidential information. Headwaters Economics uses custom data aggregations calculated from various NAICS codes. Occasionally, one or more data values underlying these aggregations are non-disclosed. These values are indicated with tildes (~).

Why is it important?

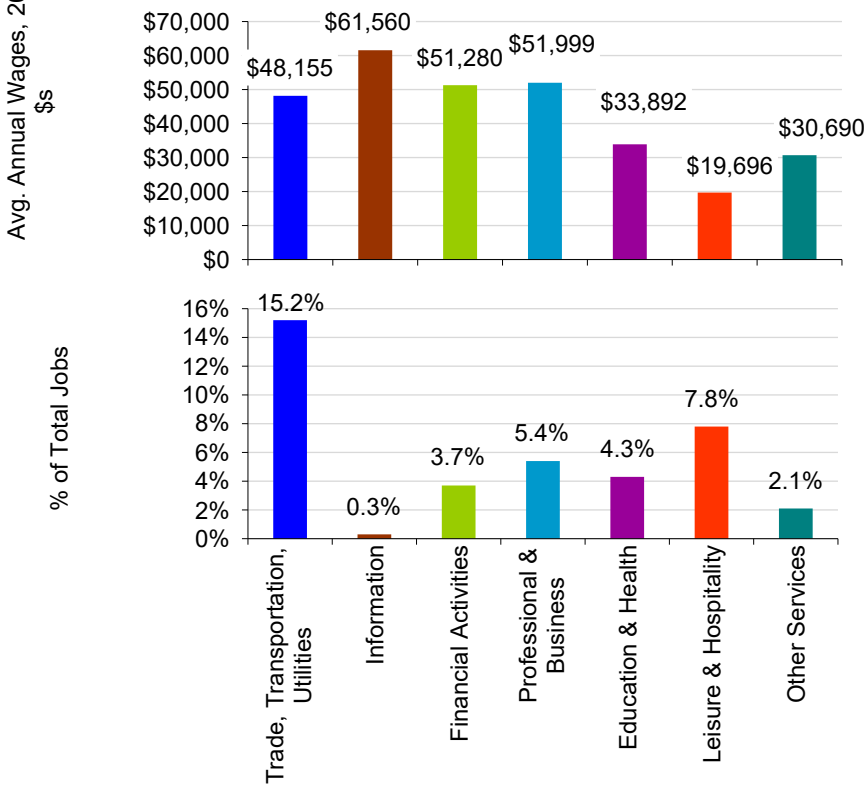
While nationally nearly all new jobs since 1990 have been in services, they are not equally distributed across the country. Not all counties are able to attract and retain the relatively high-wage services. Some counties may have high average annual wages in a particular sector but few people employed in that sector. Others may have low wages in a particular sector and many people employed in that sector.

Additional research would be needed to determine whether a location has the elements that need to be in place to attract and keep high-wage services workers. Those elements may include access to reliable transportation including airports,[12] amenities,[13] recreation opportunities, a trained workforce, and good schools.

Wages and Employment (cont.)

- In 2018, the three service sectors that paid the highest wages were information ($61,560), professional & business ($51,999), and financial activities ($51,280).

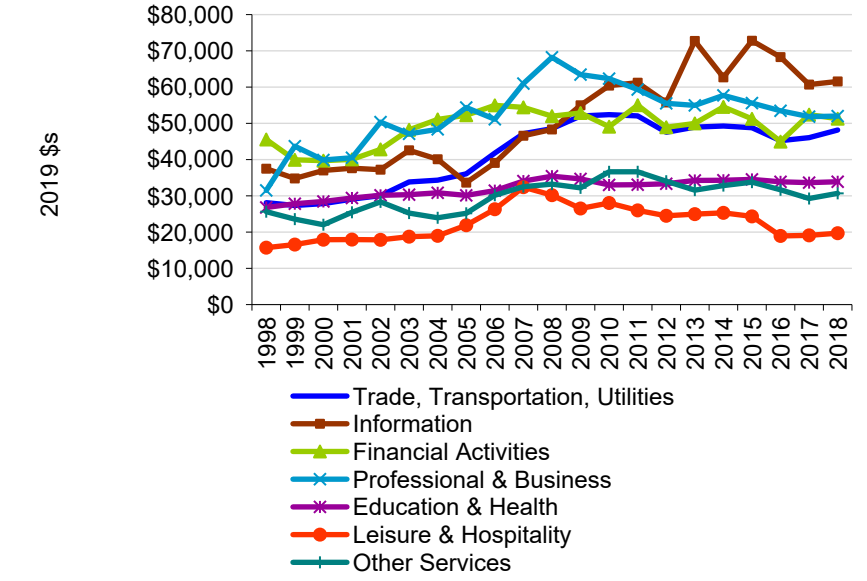
Avg. Annual Wages & Jobs in Service Sectors, Sublette County, WY, 2018



- In 2018, the three service sectors that employed the highest proportion of people were trade, transportation, utilities (15.2% of total jobs), leisure & hospitality (7.8% of total jobs), and professional & business (5.4% of total jobs).

- From 1998 to 2018, the three service sectors that had the largest increase in average annual wages were information (from $37,488 to $61,560, an increase of 64%), professional & business (from $31,499 to $51,999 an increase of 65%), and trade, transportation, utilities (from $28,121 to $48,155, an increase of 71%).

Avg. Annual Wages in Service Sectors, Sublette County, WY, 1998-2018



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Labor. 2019. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, Washington, D.C.

Wages and Employment (cont.)

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes average wages (in real terms) and employment levels in different service sectors. It also shows average wage trends (in real terms) for service sectors at the regional level.

The graph Avg. Annual Wages in Service Sectors is useful for describing how many people are working in relatively high- and low-wage service sectors. The line chart Avg. Annual Wages in Service Sectors is useful for comparing wage trends by service sector.

The wage and employment data on this page are from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which does not report data for proprietors or the value of benefits and uses slightly different industry categories than those shown on the initial pages of this report.[10, 11]

Depending on the geographies selected, some data may not be available due to disclosure restrictions.

Why is it important?

While much of the growth in the economy has been in service industries, they do not all pay the same wages or employ the same number of people. Sometimes the lowest-wage service occupations employ the most people, and a few high-wage service-related occupations employ only a few people. For a county or region to perform well economically, it helps to have a diversity of service industries and a large number of people employed in the higher-wage components of services.

Services

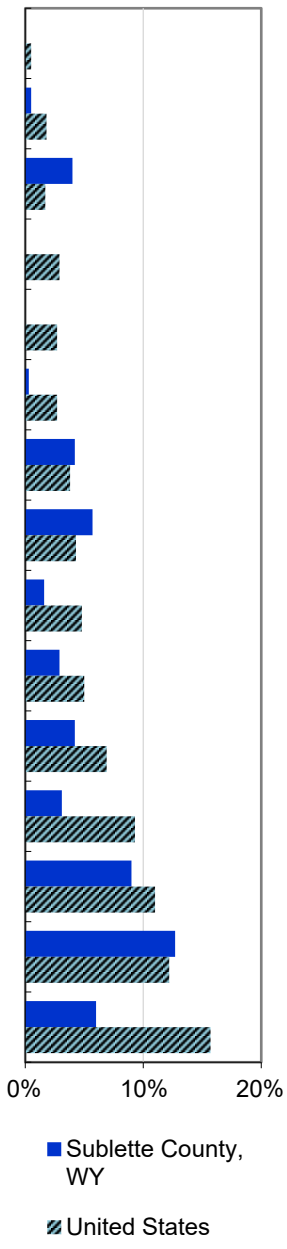
Sublette County, WY

Comparisons

Service Sector	Employment Share, 2017		Location Quotient
	Sublette County, WY	United States	
Utilities	0.0%	0.5%	0.0
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	0.5%	1.8%	0.3
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	4.0%	1.7%	2.4
Educational Services	0.0%	2.9%	0.0
Management of Companies and Enterprises	0.0%	2.7%	0.0
Information	0.3%	2.7%	0.1
Transportation and Warehousing	4.2%	3.8%	1.1
Other Services (except Public Administration)	5.7%	4.3%	1.3
Wholesale Trade	1.6%	4.8%	0.3
Finance and Insurance	2.9%	5.0%	0.6
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	4.2%	6.9%	0.6
Administrative and Support Services	3.1%	9.3%	0.3
Accommodation and Food Services	9.0%	11.0%	0.8
Retail Trade	12.7%	12.2%	1.0
Health Care and Social Assistance	6.0%	15.7%	0.4

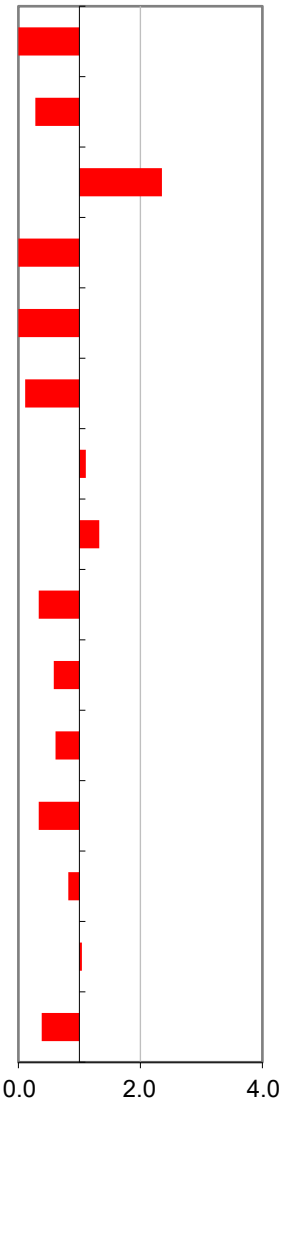
Employment Share

Sublette County, WY vs. United States



Location Quotient

Sublette County, WY vs. United States



- In 2017, real estate and rental and leasing had the highest location quotient score (2.4) and utilities had the lowest (0).

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2019. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns, Washington, D.C.

Comparisons

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes how the region is specialized in services employment. The chart illustrates the difference between the region and the selected benchmark area[14] by comparing jobs in services as a share of total employment and with location quotients. (If no custom benchmark area was selected, EPS defaults to benchmarking against the U.S.)

Location quotient[15]: A ratio that compares an industry's share of total employment in a region to the benchmark. More precisely, it is the percent of local employment in a sector divided by the percent employment in the same sector in the benchmark area. In other words, it is a ratio that measures specialization using the benchmark area for comparison. A location quotient of more than 1.0 means the local area is more specialized in that sector relative to the benchmark area. A location quotient of less than 1.0 means it is less specialized.[16]

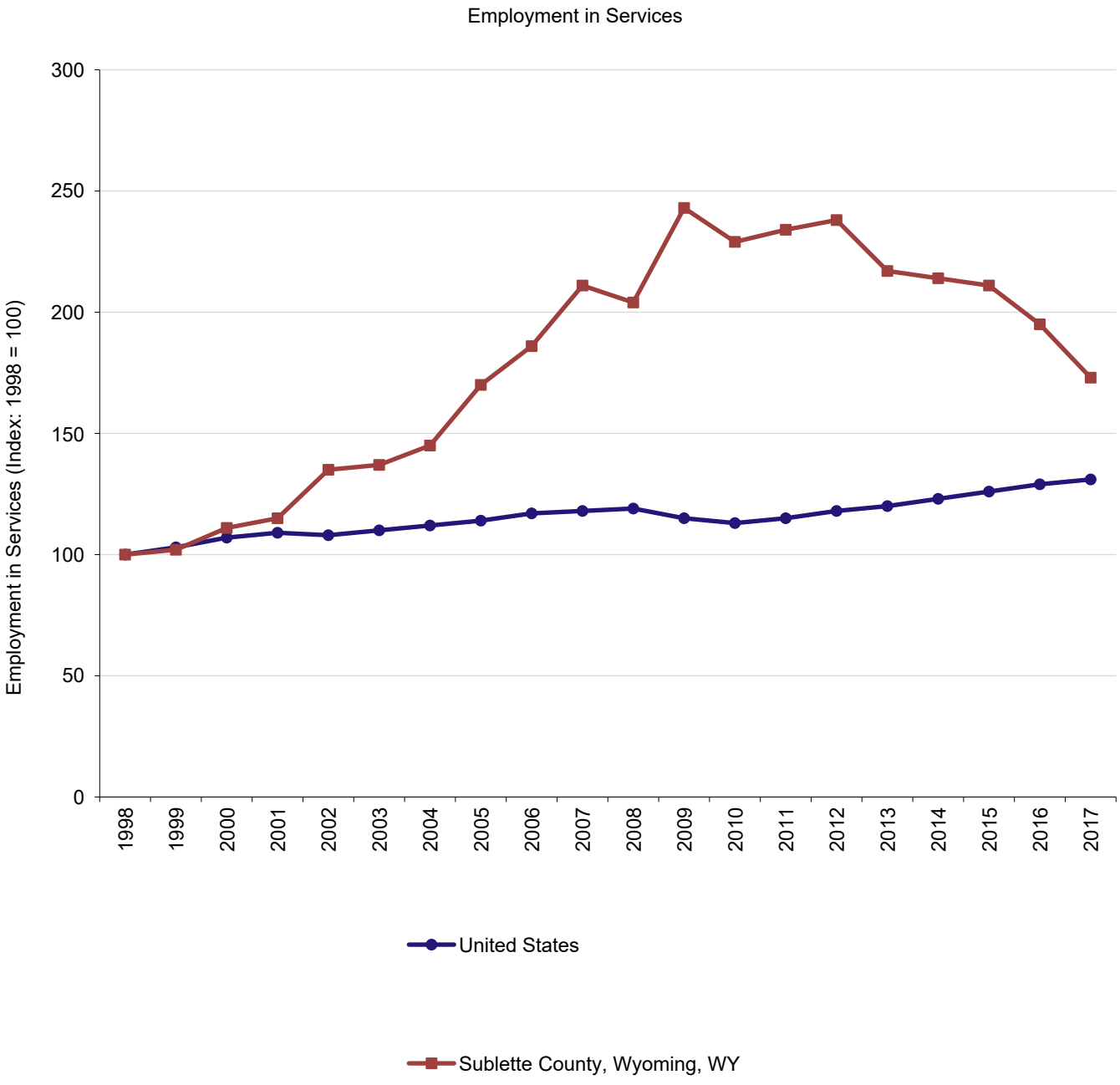
Another way to think about location quotients is as a measure of whether a place produces enough goods or services from an industry to satisfy local demand for those goods or services. Results above or below the 1.0 standard indicate the degree to which a place may import or export a good or service. Although there is no precise cutoff, location quotients above 2.0 indicate a strong industry concentration (and that an area is likely exporting goods or services) and those less than 0.5 indicate a weak industry concentration (and that an area is likely importing goods or services).

Why is it important?

Areas that are less specialized (LQ < 1.0) may indicate opportunities for business expansion. Areas that are more specialized (LQ > 1.0) may indicate that the selected region produces more than it needs in that particular industry and exports goods and services to outside markets.

A few caveats: (1) A large location quotient for a particular sector does not necessarily mean that sector is a significant contributor to the economy. (2) LQs greater than 1.0 only suggest potential export capacity when compared to the benchmark area and do not take into account local demand. Local demand may be greater than average, and therefore all goods and services may be consumed locally (i.e., not exported). (3) LQs can change from year to year. (4) LQs can vary when one uses income or wage data rather than employment.

Comparisons Over Time



- From 1998 to 2017, Sublette County, WY had the fastest rate of change in services employment and Sublette County, WY had the slowest.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2019. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns, Washington, D.C.

Comparisons Over Time

What do we measure on this page?

This page compares the change in services employment for all selected locations and the benchmark area.[14] The information is indexed (1998=100) so that data from locations with different-sized economies can be compared. Indexing makes it easier to understand the relative rate of growth or decline of services employment over time.[1]

Index: Indexed numbers are compared with a base value. In the line chart, employment in 1998 is the base value and is set to 100. The employment values for subsequent years are expressed as 100 times the ratio to the base value. The indexing used in the line chart enables easier comparisons between geographies over time. (If many locations are selected, it may be difficult to read the figure on this page.)

The line chart begins in 1998 because that is the year the Census Bureau and County Business Patterns shifted to using the new North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS).

Why is it important?

Not all locations have attracted or lost service sectors and employment at the same rate.[17]

An indexed chart illustrates where the rate of services growth or decline has been the fastest. Lines above 100 indicate positive absolute growth while those below 100 show absolute decline. The steeper the curve, the faster the rate of change.

This line chart can also be used to examine differences in volatility (i.e., year-to-year fluctuations) of growth or decline between locations.

Data Sources & Methods

The EPS Services report uses statistics from public government sources. All data used in EPS can be readily verified with the original sources:

- **County Business Patterns**
  Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce
  https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/cbp.html
  Contacts:
  https://www.census.gov/about/contact-us.html

- **Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages**
  Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor
  https://www.bls.gov/cew
  Contacts:
  https://www.bls.gov/bls/contact.htm

EPS core approaches
EPS is designed to focus on long-term trends across a range of important measures. Trend analysis provides a more comprehensive view of changes than spot data for select years. We encourage users to focus on major trends rather than absolute numbers. EPS displays detailed industry-level data to show changes in the composition of the economy over time and the mix of industries at points in time. EPS employs cross-sectional benchmarking – comparing smaller areas such as counties to larger regions, states, and the nation – to give a sense of relative performance. EPS allows users to aggregate data for multiple locations to allow for more sophisticated cross-sectional comparisons.

Adjusting dollar figures for inflation
Because a dollar in the past was worth more than a dollar today, data reported in current dollar terms should be adjusted for inflation. The U.S. Department of Commerce reports personal income figures in terms of current dollars. All income data in EPS are adjusted to real (or constant) dollars using the Consumer Price Index. Figures are adjusted to the latest date for which the annual Consumer Price Index is available.

Data gaps and estimation
Some data are withheld by the federal government to avoid the disclosure of potentially confidential information. Headwaters Economics uses supplemental data from the U.S. Department of Commerce to estimate these data gaps. These are indicated in italics in tables. Documentation explaining methods developed by Headwaters Economics for estimating disclosure gaps is available at https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Endnotes

1 - The definitions of the service sectors can be found in the online NAICS manual available from the U.S. Census Bureau at https://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/, and a description of services specifically is available from https://www.census.gov/econ/services.html.

2 - Documentation explaining methods developed by Headwaters Economics for estimating disclosure gaps is available at https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

3 - The Bureau of Labor Statistics provides a detailed overview of service industries (https://www.bls.gov/iag/tgs/iag07.htm) as well as projections of where new jobs will be created (https://www.bls.gov/careeroutlook/2017/data-on-display/projections-industry-sectors.htm?view_full). For example, "…of the 11.5 million new jobs BLS projects over the decade, about 10.5 million—more than 90 percent—will be in service-providing industries."

4 - For a review of the role of services in the western U.S., see Shumway JM and Otterstrom SM. 2001. Spatial Patterns of Migration and Income Change in the Mountain West: The Dominance of Service-Based, Amenity-Rich Counties. *Professional Geographer* 53(4): 492–502. https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/0033-0124.00299.

5 - To read more about the attraction of high-skilled service workers to places with amenities and quality of life (referred to by some as the "creative class"), see the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Economic Research Service: https://www.ers.usda.gov/amber-waves/2007/april/the-creative-class-a-key-to-rural-growth/ (*The Creative Class: Key to Rural Growth*). This website links to creative class and amenity scores for every county in the nation. It may also be useful to run the EPS Land Use report to learn about the presence of national parks and other forms of protected lands, and the EPS Public Land Amenities report to investigate whether a connection exists between local amenities and economic growth. Reports can be downloaded at https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

6 - For a critique of the Creative Class, see: Hoyman M and Faricy C. 2008. It Takes a Village: A Test of the Creative Class, Social Capital, and Human Capital Theories. *Urban Affairs Review* 44: 311-332. http://uar.sagepub.com/content/44/3/311.

7 - See Berlingieri G. 2014. Outsourcing and the shift from manufacturing to services. VOX. Washington, DC: Center for Economic and Policy Research. https://voxeu.org/article/outsourcing-and-shift-manufacturing-services.

8 - For an overview of how historical changes in employment have affected rural America, see Whitenar LA and McGranahan DA. 2003. Rural America: Opportunities and Challenges. *Amber Waves* 1(1): 1-8. https://www.agclassroom.org/teen/ars_pdf/social/amber/rural_america.pdf.

Endnotes (cont.)

9 - To compare employment trends in services to other sectors, run the EPS Socioeconomic Measures report at https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps. Charts in that report display all sectors over time. It may be useful to see whether employment in services follows employment in other sectors. For example, in the early 1980s in counties with mining activity, service employment often went up and down with mining employment. In some counties this relationship held until the early 1990s, after which service employment began to grow even when mining declined. By viewing line charts and the relationships among sectors over time, one can develop hypotheses that can be tested via other means (for example, by closer examination of the components of the service sector, and by a review of the literature).

10 - For an overview of how the Bureau of Labor Statistics treats employment, see https://www.bls.gov/bls/employment.htm. For an overview of how the Bureau of Labor Statistics treats pay and benefits, see https://www.bls.gov/bls/wages.htm.

11 - Employment and wage estimates are available from the Bureau of Labor Statistics for more than 800 occupations. Looking at services by occupation rather than by sector or industry is helpful since wages vary dramatically across occupations associated with different services. For more information, see https://www.bls.gov/oes.

12 - For a peer-reviewed journal article and interactive web tool on the importance of transportation to attracting high-wage "knowledge-based" workers to areas with high amenities, see Rasker R, Gude PH, Gude JA, and van den Noort J. 2009. The Economic Importance of Air Travel in High-Amenity Rural Areas. *Journal of Rural Studies* 25(2009): 343-353, available at https://headwaterseconomics.org/dataviz/three-wests/, and

https://headwaterseconomics.org/wp-content/uploads/Rasker_et_al_2009_Three_Wests.pdf.

13 - Knapp TA and Graves PE. 1989. On the Role of Amenities in Models of Migration and Regional Development. *Journal of Regional Science* 29(1): 71-87. This article specifically captures the idea that amenity values are capitalized into wages.

14 - The term "benchmark" in this report should not be construed as having the same meaning as in the National Forest Management Act (NFMA).

15 - LQ = (ei/e) divided by (Ei/E)
Where: ei = Local employment in industry i; e = Total local employment; Ei = U.S. employment in industry i; E = Total U.S. employment.

16 - A succinct definition of a location quotient is offered by Indiana Business Research Center at IU's Kelley School of Business. http://www.incontext.indiana.edu/2006/march/1.as.

17 - To verify the growth in services nationwide, in terms of jobs and personal income, visit the Bureau of Economic Analysis' interactive web site and select tables SA05 and SA25: https://apps.bea.gov/iTable/iTable.cfm?acrdn=7&isuri=1&reqid=70&step=1#reqid=70&step=1&isuri=1.

A Profile of Public Land Amenities

Sublette County, WY

Selected Geographies:

Sublette County, Wyoming, WY

United States

Benchmark Geographies:

U.S.

Produced by
Headwaters Economics'
Economic Profile System (EPS)
https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps
July 1, 2020

Public Land Amenities

Sublette County, WY

About the Economic Profile System (EPS)

EPS is a free web tool created by Headwaters Economics to build customized socioeconomic reports of U.S. counties, states, and regions. Reports can be easily created to compare or aggregate different areas. EPS uses published statistics from federal data sources, including the U.S. Census Bureau, Bureau of Economic Analysis, and Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service have made significant financial and intellectual contributions to the operation and content of EPS.

See https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps for more information about the capabilities of EPS. For technical questions, contact Patty Gude at eps@headwaterseconomics.org or telephone 406-599-7425.

HEADWATERS ECONOMICS

headwaterseconomics.org

Headwaters Economics is an independent, nonprofit research group. Our mission is to improve community development and land management decisions.

NATIONAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC LANDS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

www.blm.gov

The Bureau of Land Management, an agency within the U.S. Department of Interior, administers 249.8 million acres of America's public lands, located primarily in western states. It is the mission of the Bureau of Land Management to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.

FOREST SERVICE
US
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

www.fs.fed.us

The Forest Service, an agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, administers national forests and grasslands encompassing 193 million acres. The Forest Service's mission is to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the nation's forests and grasslands to meet the needs of present and future generations.

Public Land Amenities

Sublette County, WY

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Note to Users:

This is one of 14 reports that can be created and downloaded from EPS. Topics include land use, demographics, specific industry sectors, the role of non-labor income, the wildland-urban interface, the role of amenities in economic development, and payments to county governments from federal lands. The EPS reports are downloadable as Excel or PDF documents. See https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Public Land Amenities

Sublette County, WY

Land Ownership

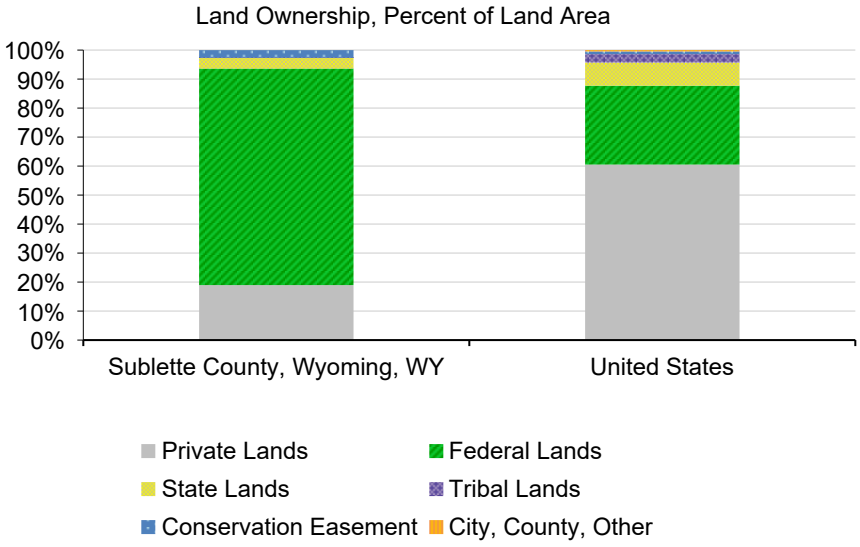
	Sublette County, Wyoming, WY	United States
Total Area (Acres)	3,158,818	2,303,091,014
Private Lands	614,998	1,406,717,148
Conservation Easement	84,755	21,237,199
Federal Lands	2,422,356	632,461,561
Forest Service	1,154,603	192,648,950
BLM	1,266,765	242,857,628
National Park Service	0	78,366,536
Military	0	24,412,029
Other Federal	988	94,176,418
State Lands	121,253	184,973,953
State Trust Lands*	113,069	51,983,763
Other State	8,184	132,990,190
Tribal Lands	5	67,946,824
City, County, Other	208	10,989,958

Percent of Total

Private Lands	19.5%	61.1%
Conservation Easement	2.7%	0.9%
Federal Lands	76.7%	27.5%
Forest Service	36.6%	8.4%
BLM	40.1%	10.5%
National Park Service	0.0%	3.4%
Military	0.0%	1.1%
Other Federal	0.0%	4.1%
State Lands	3.8%	8.0%
State Trust Lands*	3.6%	2.3%
Other State	0.3%	5.8%
Tribal Lands	0.0%	3.0%
City, County, Other	0.0%	0.5%

* Most state trust lands are held in trust for designated beneficiaries, principally public schools. Managers typically lease and sell these lands for a diverse range of uses to generate revenues for the beneficiaries.

- Sublette County, Wyoming, WY has the largest share of federal public lands (76.7%), and United States has the smallest (27.5%).
- United States has the largest share of state public lands (8%), and Sublette County, Wyoming, WY has the smallest (3.8%).
- United States has the largest share of private lands (61.1%), and Sublette County, Wyoming, WY has the smallest (19.5%).



U.S. Geological Survey, Gap Analysis Program. 2018. Protected Areas Database of the United States (PADUS) version 2.0; Rasker, R. 2006. "An Exploration Into the Economic Impact of Industrial Development Versus Conservation on Western Public Lands." Society and Natural Resources. 19(3): 191-207

Public Land Amenities

Sublette County, WY

Land Ownership

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the share of the selected location that is private and the share that is managed by various public agencies.

Public Land Amenities: The qualities of public lands that make a region an attractive place to live, recreate, and work such as scenic vistas, recreational opportunities, and wildlife habitat. Nearby public lands may impact a local economy by creating a setting that attracts and retains people and businesses. Recreational opportunities may attract tourists. And the opportunities to hunt, fish, and view wildlife may be important to local residents and serve as a magnet that keeps them from leaving.[1, 2, 3]

This report displays a number of indicators that are commonly present when public land amenities play a role in economic development. No single indicator is sufficient proof of an economic contribution by public lands. Rather, when taken as a whole, these data may indicate that one of the economic contributions of public lands is a setting that attracts and retains people and business. The information presented in this report should be coupled with additional research, including surveys of area residents and business leaders, to discern whether and how public land amenities play an economic role in an area.

No publicly available federal database contains statistics on the area of land by ownership. The data presented in this report were calculated using Geographic Information System (GIS) tools. Two primary GIS datasets were used: U.S. Census Bureau's TIGER/Line County Boundaries4 and U.S. Geological Survey's Protected Areas Database (PADUS).[5]

Although every attempt was made to use the best available land ownership data, the data sometimes have errors or become outdated. Please report any inaccuracies to eps@headwaterseconomics.org.

Why is it important?

Public lands provide recreational, environmental, and lifestyle amenities that can stimulate economic growth.[6] While amenities alone are typically not sufficient to foster growth, they have increasingly been shown to contribute to population growth and economic development.

Many factors can contribute to economic growth, including access to raw materials, workforce quality, availability of investment capital, and transportation networks. In recent decades, amenities have also become increasingly important for people who can choose where to live and work and for businesses that are not subject to location constraints.[7] Employers now advertise public land amenities to attract and retain a talented workforce. Communities are taking advantage of nearby public lands to attract new businesses and retirement and investment income.[8] Thus, amenities provided by public lands can be considered an economic asset.[9]

Public Land Amenities

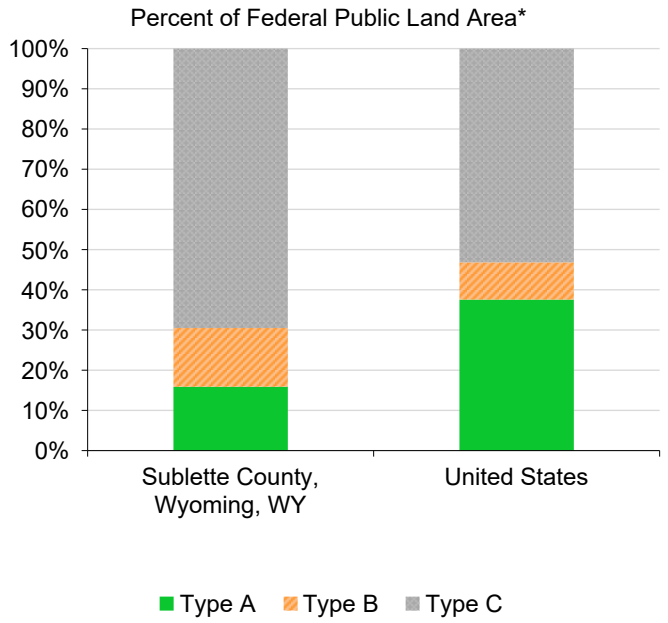
Sublette County, WY

Types of Federal Lands

	Sublette County, Wyoming, WY	United States
Total Area of Type A, B, and C (Acres)	3,158,834	690,953,496
Type A	502,047	259,556,739
Type B	461,672	63,979,938
Type C	2,195,115	367,416,819
Percent of Total		
Type A	15.9%	37.6%
Type B	14.6%	9.3%
Type C	69.5%	53.2%

* Year for data varies by geography and source. See data sources below for more information.

- United States has the largest share of Type A land (37.6%), and Sublette County, Wyoming, WY has the smallest (15.9%).
- Sublette County, Wyoming, WY has the largest share of Type B land (14.6%), and United States has the smallest (9.3%).
- Sublette County, Wyoming, WY has the largest share of Type C land (69.5%), and United States has the smallest (53.2%).



Type A lands include National Parks and Preserves (NPS), Wilderness (NPS, FWS, FS, BLM), National Conservation Areas (BLM), National Monuments, (NPS, FS, BLM), National Recreation Areas (NPS, FS, BLM), National Wild and Scenic Rivers (NPS, FS, BLM), Waterfowl Production Areas (FWS), Wildlife Management Areas (FWS), Research Natural Areas (FS, BLM), Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (BLM), and National Wildlife Refuges (FWS).

Type B lands include Wilderness Study Areas (NPS, FWS, FS, BLM), Inventoried Roadless Areas (FS).

Type C lands include Public Domain Lands (BLM), O&C Lands (BLM), National Forests and Grasslands (FS).

NPS = National Park Service; FS = Forest Service; BLM = Bureau of Land Management; FWS = Fish and Wildlife

Data Sources: U.S. Geological Survey, Gap Analysis Program. 2018. Protected Areas Database of the United States (PADUS) version 2.0; Rasker, R. 2006. "An Exploration Into the Economic Impact of Industrial Development Versus Conservation on Western Public Lands." Society and Natural Resources. 19(3): 191-207.

Types of Federal Lands

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the acreage and share of federal public lands managed for various purposes under differing statutory authority. For purposes of this section, federal public lands have been defined as Type A, B, or C.[10, 11] Private lands and areas managed by state agencies and local government are not included in this classification.

Type A lands tend to have more managerial and commercial use restrictions than Type C lands, represent smaller proportions of total land management areas (except within Alaska), and have a designation status less easily changed than Type B lands. They may be described as areas having uncommon bio-physical and/or cultural character worth preserving. In the peer-reviewed academic literature these lands are often referred to as "protected public lands."[3]

Type B lands are similar to Type A lands in terms of activities allowed. They may be described as areas worth preserving that have limited development and motorized transportation.

Type C lands generally have no special designations. They represent the bulk of federal land management areas and may allow a wider range of uses or compatible activities including timber production, mining and energy development, grazing, recreation, and large-scale watershed projects and fire management options. Type C lands may be described as areas where the landscape may be altered within the objectives and guidelines of multiple use.

The classifications offered on this page are categories of relative degrees of management priority, categorized by land designation. Lands such as wilderness and national monuments, for example, are more likely to be managed for conservation and recreation, even though there may exist exceptions (e.g., a pre-existing mine in a wilderness area or oil and gas development in a national monument). Forest Service and BLM lands without designations are more likely to allow commercial activities such as mining and timber harvesting.

Why is it important?

Some types of federal lands, such as national parks, national monuments, and wilderness, can be associated with above-average economic growth. These lands by themselves do not guarantee economic growth but when combined with other factors, such as an educated workforce and access to major markets via airports, they have been shown to be statistically significant predictors of growth.[3, 12, 13, 14, 15]

The acreage in particular land types may not be the only indicator of quality. For example, Wild and Scenic Rivers may provide amenity values far greater than their land acreage would indicate.

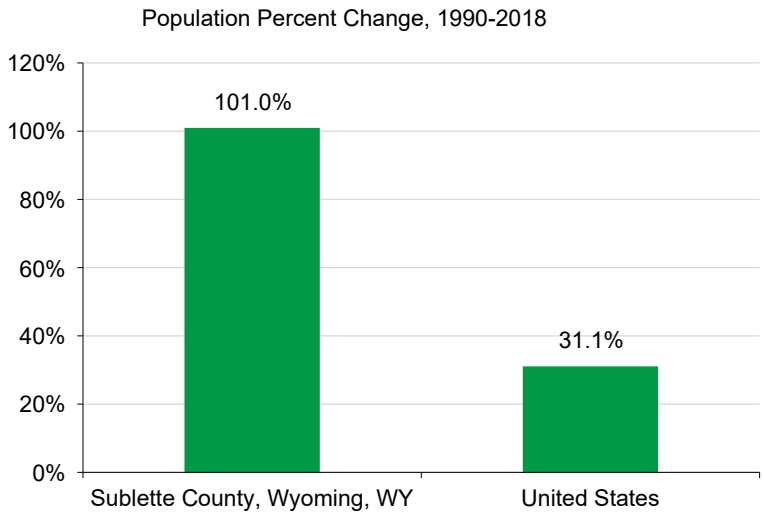
Public Land Amenities

Sublette County, WY

Population Trends

	Sublette County, Wyoming, WY	United States
Population 1990	4,883	249,622,814
Population 2000	5,963	282,162,411
Population 2018	9,813	327,167,434
Population Change 1990-2018	4,930	77,544,620
Percent Change 1990-2018	101.0%	31.1%

- Between 1990 and 2018, Sublette County, Wyoming, WY had the largest percent change in population (101%), and United States has the smallest (31.1%).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2019. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C.

Population Trends

What do we measure on this page?

This page depicts the size of the population of the selected location(s) and population change since 1990.

Why is it important?

Rapid population increase may indicate that amenities of public lands play a role in stimulating growth in an area.[16] This trend can be seen in many counties and regions during the 1990s and early 2000s.[17]

Population growth by itself is not sufficient evidence that the amenities of public lands contribute to growth. This indicator should be considered together with all other indicators in this report, and with the recommended additional reading, as a resource that helps the user understand amenity-driven growth.[18]

Births, Deaths, and Migration

	Sublette County, Wyoming, WY	United States
Population Change, 2000-2019	3,885	46,067,566
Average Annual Population Change	134	2,430,692
From Natural Change	53	1,482,215
Births	105	4,036,514
Deaths	52	2,554,300
From Net Migration	80	906,133
International Migration	-2	906,133
Domestic Migration	82	na
From Residual	1	42,344

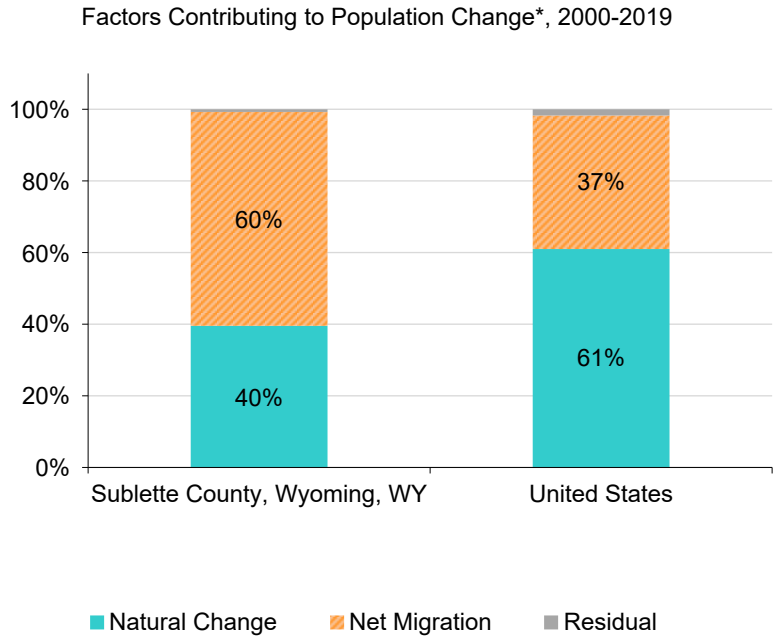
Factors Contributing to Population Change*, 2000-2019

Natural Change	39.6%	61.0%
Net Migration	59.7%	37.3%
Residual	0.7%	1.7%

* The absolute value of the individual component of population change divided by the sum of the absolute values of the three components (natural change, net migration, and the residual).

- From 2000 to 2019, United States had the largest share of population change from natural change (61%), and Sublette County, Wyoming, WY had the smallest (39.6%).

- From 2000 to 2019, Sublette County, Wyoming, WY had the largest share of population change from migration (59.7%), and United States had the smallest (37.3%).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2014. Census Bureau, Population Division, Washington, D.C.

Births, Deaths, and Migration

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes components of population change. Total population change is the sum of natural change (births minus deaths) and migration (international and domestic).

The purpose of this page is to discern how much of the growth in population is due to net in-migration, shown in the orange bar in the chart Factors Contributing to Population Change.

The U.S. Census Bureau makes a minor statistical correction called a "residual" as part of its estimates of foreign-born immigrants.[19] Because of this correction, natural change plus net migration may not add to total population.[20]

Why is it important?

A growing body of literature has shown that public lands can play a role in stimulating amenity migration, defined as the permanent movement to a locality by people who have been influenced to move in part by the presence of environmental, recreational, social, and cultural amenities.[21, 22, 23, 24]

It is useful to understand the components of population change because they show whether growth (or decline) is led by migration, and whether it derives from international or domestic migration. If migration accounts for significant population growth, it may be helpful to look for links with other potential amenity variables such as a rise in relatively footloose business (such as services) and the growth of non-labor income such as investments and retirement.

In-migration by itself is not sufficient evidence that public land amenities contribute to growth. There are other reasons for migration that may not be related to amenities, such as the migration of oil and gas workers into an area for fossil fuels production.

Public Land Amenities

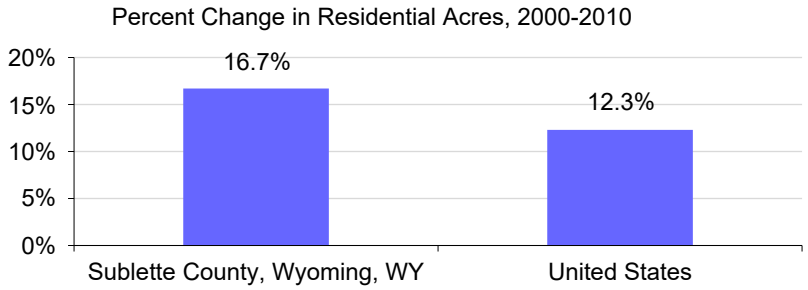
Sublette County, WY

Residential Development

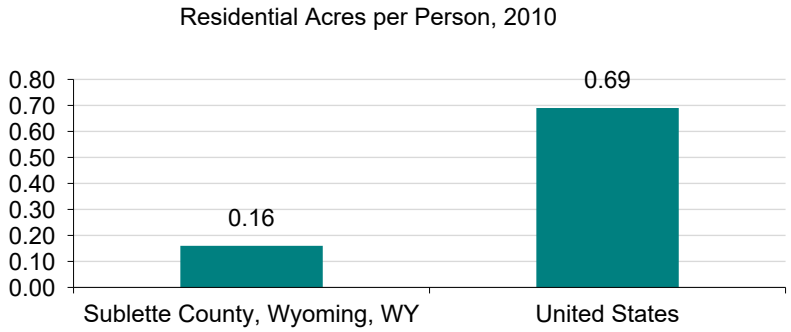
	Sublette County, Wyoming, WY	United States
Residential Acres 2000	1,440	190,918,648
Residential Acres 2010	1,681	214,475,717
Change in Res. Acres 2000-2010	241	23,557,069
Percent Change	16.7%	12.3%
Residential Acres/Person, 2000	0.24	0.67
Residential Acres/Person, 2010	0.16	0.69
Change in Res. Ac./Person 2000-2010	-0.08	0.02
Total Residential Units 2018*	5,989	136,384,292
Second Homes in 2018*	1,959	5,465,886
Percent Second Homes	32.7%	4.0%

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2014-2018 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

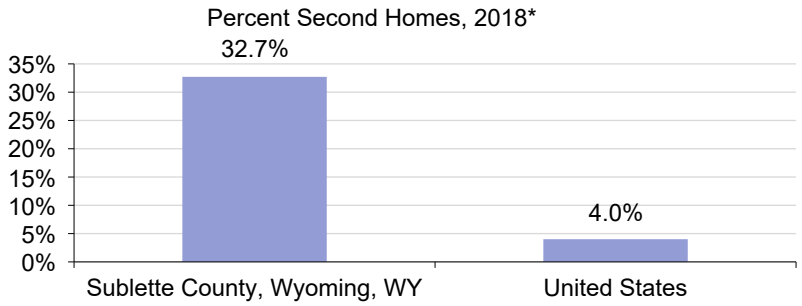
- From 2000 to 2010, Sublette County, Wyoming, WY had the largest percent change in residential development (16.7%), and United States had the smallest (12.3%).



- From 2000 to 2010, United States had the largest average acreage in residential development per person (0.69 acres), and Sublette County, Wyoming, WY had the smallest (0.16 acres).



- In 2000, Sublette County, Wyoming, WY had the largest share of second homes as a percent of total homes (32.7%), and United States had the smallest (4%).



Data Sources: Theobald, DM. 2013. Land use classes for ICLUS/SERGoM v2013. Unpublished report, Colorado State University; U.S. Department of Commerce. 2019. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Residential Development

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the conversion of open space to residential development, residential acres per person, and the percent of homes that are second homes.

The rate of development is expressed as the percent change in acres used for residential development from 2000 to 2010 (the latest years available from the Decennial Census). Land consumption is expressed in terms of residential acres per person. These figures refer only to residential development and do not include lot sizes greater than 40 acres. Per capita consumption of land used for housing is a measure of the pattern of development. Areas with negative values of change in residential acres/person indicate more dense development in 2010 than in 2000. Large positive values of change indicate that an area was substantially more sprawled in 2010 than it was in 2000.

Second Homes: Residences intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekends or other occasional use throughout the year.

Comparisons are made between 2000 and 2010. These are the latest published data available from the Decennial Census.

Why is it important?

One of the characteristics of growth that is associated with the presence of public land amenities is a rapid conversion of open space (including agricultural lands) for residential development, and a relatively high proportion of homes as second homes.

Several papers are available that describe reasons for open space loss and the impact of housing on protected areas.[25, 26, 27]

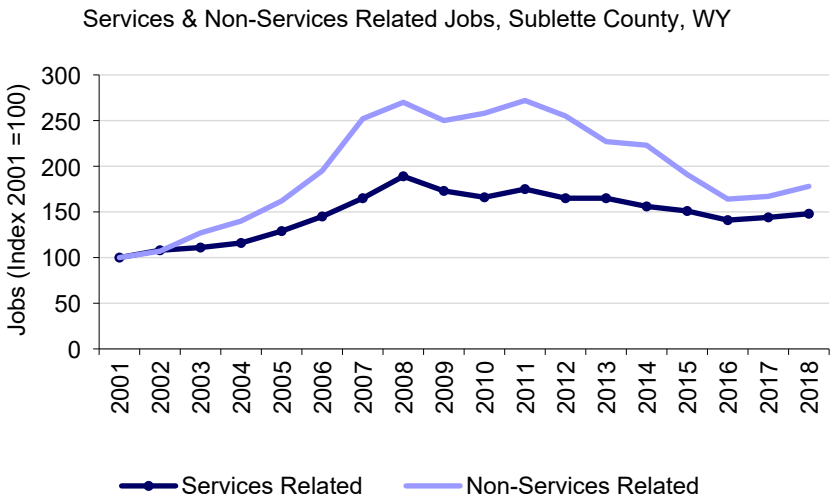
Public Land Amenities

Sublette County, WY

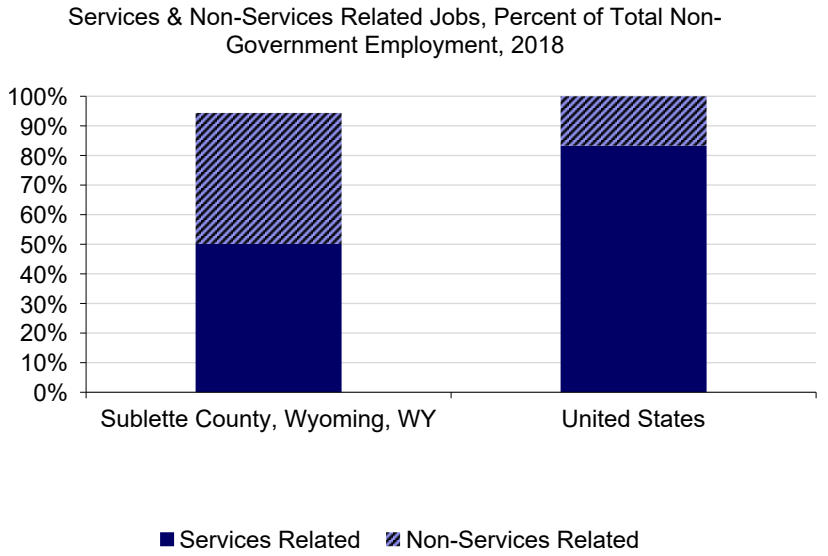
Service Sector

	Sublette County, Wyoming, WY	United States
Total Non-Government Employment, 2018	5,605	176,203,000
Services Related	~2,809	146,801,300
Non-Services Related	~2,480	29,401,700
Percent of Total		
Services Related	~50.1%	83.3%
Non-Services Related	~44.2%	16.7%

- From 2001 to 2018, services related jobs in the region grew by 48 percent. Over the same period, non-services related jobs grew by 78 percent.



- In 2018, United States had the largest share of total jobs in services related industries (83.3%), and Sublette County, Wyoming, WY had the smallest (50.1%).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2019. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C.

Public Land Amenities

Sublette County, WY

Service Sector

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the number of jobs and share of total jobs in services related industries and non-services related industries.

Services: Utilities; Wholesale Trade; Retail Trade; Transportation & Warehousing Information; Finance & Insurance; Real Estate, Rental & Leasing; Professional, Scientific, & Tech.; Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises; Administrative & Support Services; Educational Services; Health Care & Social Assistance; Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation; Accommodation & Food Services; and Other Services.

Non-Services: Mining; Construction; Manufacturing; and Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting.

The EPS Services report provides more detail on the components of services; the EPS Tourism report provides more information on industries that include travel and tourism, including some service industries: https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Some data are withheld by the federal government to avoid the disclosure of potentially confidential information. Headwaters Economics uses data from the U.S. Department of Commerce to estimate these data gaps.[28] These values are indicated with tildes (~).

Why is it important?

One characteristic of growth associated with the presence of public land amenities is above-average growth in services occupations and businesses.[29, 30] Some services-related jobs are associated with a growth in recreation and tourism. There are also services occupations and businesses that, due to telecommunications technology and transportation networks, are relatively "footloose," i.e., able to move to locations in part for quality of life reasons, including the amenities provided by public lands. Examples of potentially footloose occupations and businesses include architects, software developers, engineers, financial and management consultants, and researchers.[31]

Growth in services by itself is not sufficient evidence that the amenities of public lands contribute to growth. This indicator should be taken together with all other indicators in this report, and with the recommended additional reading, as a resource that helps the user understand amenity-driven growth. This work may have to be supplemented with additional resources, such as surveys of local residents and businesses.

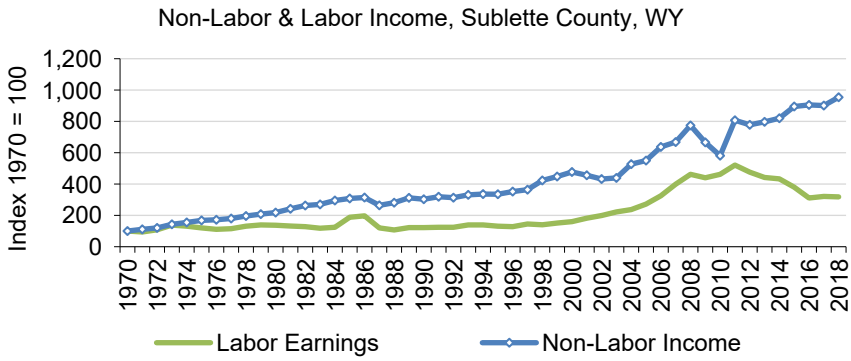
Public Land Amenities

Sublette County, WY

Non-Labor Income

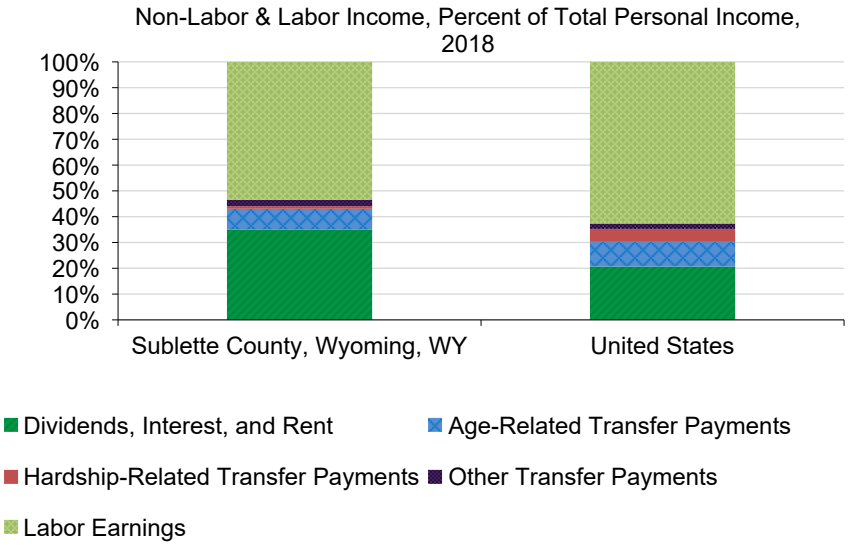
	Sublette County, Wyoming, WY	United States
Personal Income, 2018, (thous. of 2019 $s)	513,075	18,133,669,749
Non-Labor Income	238,630	6,773,349,574
Dividends, Interest, and Rent	179,356	3,748,412,437
Age-Related Transfer Payments	41,565	1,733,928,871
Hardship-Related Transfer Payments	5,139	913,651,952
Other Transfer Payments	12,570	377,356,314
Labor Earnings	274,445	11,360,320,174
Percent of Total		
Non-Labor Income	46.5%	37.4%
Dividends, Interest, and Rent	35.0%	20.7%
Age-Related Transfer Payments	8.1%	9.6%
Hardship-Related Transfer Payments	1.0%	5.0%
Other Transfer Payments	2.4%	2.1%
Labor Earnings	53.5%	62.6%

- From 1970 to 2018, non-labor income in the Sublette County, WY grew by 854 percent. Over the same period, labor income grew by 218 percent.



- In 2018, Sublette County, Wyoming, WY had the largest share of total personal income in non-labor income (46.5%), and United States had the smallest (37.4%).

- In 2018, Sublette County, WY had the largest share of non-labor income in dividends, interest, and rent (35%), and the smallest share in hardship-related transfer payments (1%).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2019. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C.

Non-Labor Income

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes components of non-labor income and compares non-labor income to labor earnings. It also shows how non-labor income has changed over time compared to labor earnings.

Non-Labor Income: Dividends, interest, rent, and transfer payments (includes government retirement and disability insurance benefits, medical payments such as mainly Medicare and Medicaid, income maintenance benefits, unemployment insurance benefits, etc.). Non-labor income is reported by place of residence.

Dividends, Interest, and Rent: Personal dividend income, personal interest income, and rental income of persons with capital consumption adjustments. Dividends, interest, and rent are sometimes referred to as "investment income" or "property income."

Age-Related Transfer Payments: Payments, including Social Security and Medicare, associated with older populations.

Hardship-Related Transfer Payments: Payments associated with poverty and welfare, including Medicaid and income maintenance.

Other Transfer Payments: Payments from veteran's benefits, education and training, Workers Compensation insurance, railroad retirement and disability, other government retirement and disability, and other receipts of individuals and nonprofits.

Labor Earnings: Net earnings by place of residence, which is earnings by place of work (the sum of wage and salary disbursements, supplements to wages and salaries, and proprietors' income) less contributions for government social insurance, plus an adjustment to convert earnings by place of work to a place of residence basis.

The EPS Non-Labor report provides a more detailed analysis of non-labor income and its components: https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Why is it important?

One characteristic of population and income growth influenced by public land amenities is a rapid growth of non-labor income, in particular investment income (dividends, interest, and rent) and age-related transfer payments.[32] Because retirees are not tied to a place for work, they are relatively mobile and are often freer to choose where they live.[33] Amenities provided by public lands can attract (and retain) retirees. This is particularly important as the Baby Boom generation (born 1946 to 1964) continues to retire.[34, 35]

Public Land Amenities

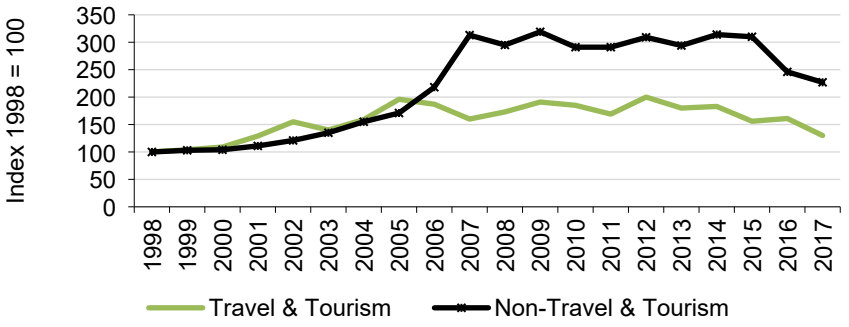
Sublette County, WY

Travel and Tourism

	Sublette County, Wyoming, WY	United States
Total Private Employment, 2017	2,620	~128,591,812
Travel & Tourism Related	~318	~20,416,477
Retail Trade	76	3,459,374
Passenger Transportation	~0	499,964
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	~5	2,368,928
Accommodation & Food	237	14,088,211
Non-Travel & Tourism	~2,302	108,175,335
Percent of Total		
Travel & Tourism Related	~12.1%	~15.9%
Retail Trade	2.9%	2.7%
Passenger Transportation	~0.0%	0.4%
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	~0.2%	1.8%
Accommodation & Food	9.0%	11.0%
Non-Travel & Tourism	~87.9%	84.1%

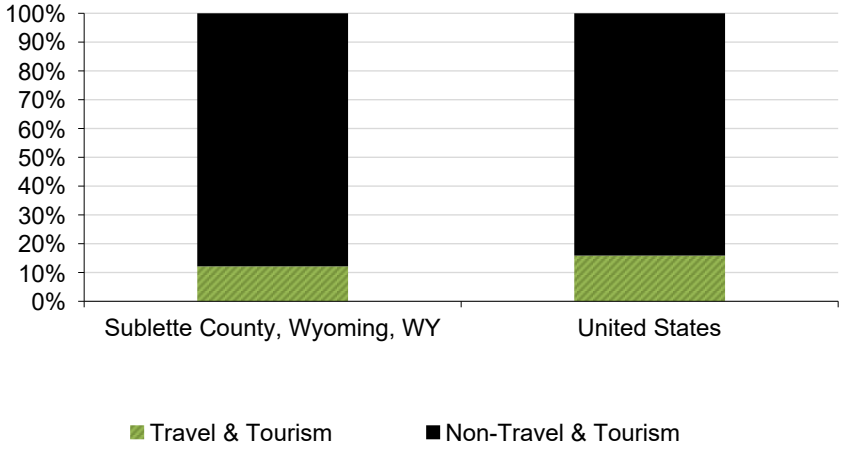
- From 1998 to 2017, industries associated with travel and tourism in the region grew by 30 percent. Over the same period, non-travel and tourism industries grew by 127 percent.

Jobs in Industries that include Travel & Tourism and Non-Travel & Tourism, Sublette County, WY



- In 2017, United States had the largest share of jobs in industries associated with travel and tourism (15.9%), and Sublette County, Wyoming, WY had the smallest (12.1%).

Jobs in Industies that include Travel & Tourism and Non-Travel & Tourism, Percent of Total Private Employment, 2017



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2019. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns, Washington, D.C.

Travel and Tourism

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the number of jobs and share of total jobs in industries that include travel and tourism. It also compares employment trends in industries that include travel and tourism to all other industries.

The EPS Tourism report provides details on industries that include travel and tourism businesses: https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Travel and Tourism: Sectors that provide goods and services to visitors as well as to the local population.

The exact proportion of jobs in these sectors attributable to expenditures by visitors, including business and pleasure travelers, is not known without additional research such as surveys. Some researchers refer to these sectors as “tourism-sensitive.” They could also be called “travel and tourism-potential sectors” because they have the potential of being influenced by expenditures by non-locals. In this report, they are referred to as "industries that include travel and tourism."

There is no single industrial classification for travel and tourism under the North American Classification System (NAICS).[36] However, there are sectors that, at least in part, provide goods and services to visitors to a local economy. Specific industries that are closely related to travel and tourism include Gasoline Stations, Clothing & Accessory Stores, and Miscellaneous Store Retailers; Air Transportation, and Scenic & Sightseeing Transportation; Performing Arts & Spectator Sports, Museums, Parks, & Historical Sites, and Amusement, Gambling, & Recreation; and Accommodation, Food Services & Drinking Places.

Data on this page were obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau’s County Business Patterns (CBP) series. Compared to other sources, CBP has fewer data gaps (instances when the federal government will not release data to protect confidentiality of individual businesses). It also includes both full- and part-time employment. However, CBP data do not include employment in government, agriculture, railroads, or the self-employed and, as a result, under-count the size of industry sectors. Also, CBP data are based on mid-March employment and do not take into account seasonal fluctuations. For these reasons, the data are most useful for showing long-term trends, displaying differences between places, and showing relationships between sectors over time.

The line chart begins in 1998 because that is the year the U.S. Census Bureau and CBP shifted to using NAICS.

Some data are withheld by the federal government to avoid the disclosure of potentially confidential information. Headwaters Economics uses data from the U.S. Department of Commerce to estimate these data gaps. Estimates for data that were not disclosed are indicated with tildes (~).

Why is it important?

This page is useful for explaining whether sectors associated with travel or tourism are growing or shrinking in the selected location(s).

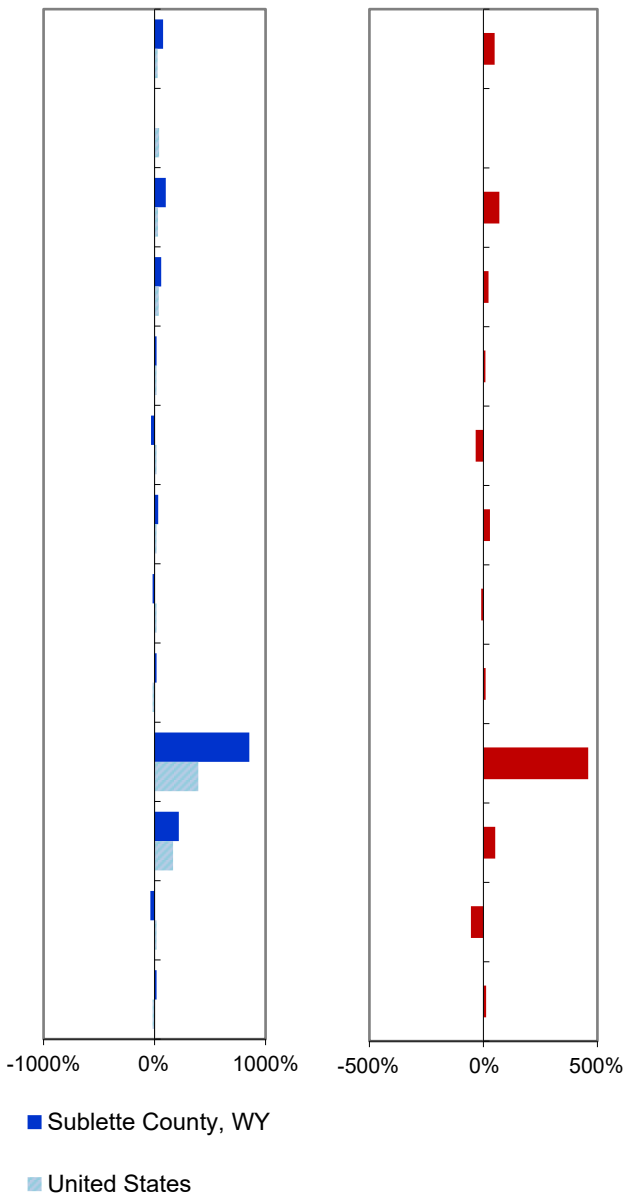
Public lands can play a role in stimulating local employment by providing opportunities for recreation.[37] Communities adjacent to public lands benefit economically from visitors who spend money in hotels, restaurants, ski resorts, gift shops, and elsewhere. In addition, some migrants to communities with high levels of environmental and recreational amenities visit first as tourists and then return permanently with their families and businesses.[38] Public lands can therefore also stimulate growth in non-tourism sectors via in-migration.[39]

Public Land Amenities

Sublette County, WY

Comparisons

Potential Indicators of Amenity Growth	Sublette County, WY	United States	Difference in Percent Difference
Federal Public Land (% Total Land Area)	76.7%	27.5%	49.2%
Protected Federal Public Land (Class A % Fed. Land Area)	na	41.0%	na
Population (% Change 1990-2018	101.0%	31.1%	69.9%
Migration (% of Population Change 2000-2019)	59.7%	37.3%	22.4%
Residential Acres (% Change of Total Land Area 2000-2010)	16.7%	12.3%	4.4%
Residential Acres/Person (% Change 2000-2010)	-32.0%	2.0%	-34.0%
Second Homes (% of Total 2018)	32.7%	4.0%	28.7%
Services (% of Total Non-Government Jobs, Change 2001-2018)	-4.3%	5.4%	-9.7%
Non-Services (% of Total Non-Government Jobs, Change 2001-2018)	4.3%	-5.4%	9.7%
Non-Labor Income (% Change 1970-2018)	853.6%	394.0%	459.6%
Labor Earnings (% Change 1970-2018)	218.5%	166.7%	51.8%
Travel & Tourism (Jobs % Change 1998-2017)	-37.9%	16.9%	-54.8%
Non-Travel & Tourism (Jobs % Change 1998-2017)	9.2%	-2.7%	11.9%



- The region is most different from United States in non-labor income (% change 1970-2018), (459.6% greater), and is least different in residential acres (% change of total land area 2000-2010), (4.4% greater).

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2019. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Commerce. 2019. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns, Washington, D.C.; Theobald, DM. 2013. Land use classes for ICLUS/SERGoM v2013. Unpublished report, Colorado State University; U.S. Geological Survey, Gap Analysis Program. 2018. Protected Areas Database of the United States (PADUS) version 2.0; U.S. Department of Commerce. 2014. Census Bureau, Population Division, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Commerce. 2019. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C.

Public Land Amenities

Sublette County, WY

Comparisons

What do we measure on this page?

This page compares indicators that, when taken as a whole (and supplemented with published literature), offer ways of thinking about the economic contribution of public land amenities.

The charts illustrate difference between the selected location(s) and the selected benchmark area. If no custom benchmark area was selected, EPS defaults to benchmarking against the U.S.

Why is it important?

Public land amenities are the qualities of public lands that make a region an attractive place to live, recreate, and work. This report offers a number of indicators that can provide insight into whether and how amenities on public lands contribute to the local and regional economy.

When a location has a high proportion of public lands, and when many of these lands are designated as wilderness, national park, and national monument (Type A), then it is likely that the level of environmental and recreation amenities is high. When a location also has a high rate of population growth due largely to in-migration, combined with a conversion of lands for residential development and a high proportion of second homes, then it is likely that amenity-driven growth is taking place. In addition, when the economy has a high rate of growth in service industry jobs, travel- and tourism-related sectors, and non-labor income, then amenities are likely to play a role in economic development.

When many of the indicators in the selected region are comparatively high, then it is likely that public land amenities are contributing to economic growth.

However, even when taken as a group, these indicators may not be sufficient evidence that the amenities of public lands contribute to growth. These indicators should be studied together with the existing literature to fully understand amenity-driven growth.[40, 41, 42, 43, 44] This work may have to be supplemented with local research, such as surveys of local residents and businesses, to measure the economic role of public land amenities.

Data Sources & Methods

This EPS report also uses published statistics on population, employment, and personal income from government sources that are available to the public and cover the entire country. The contact information for these databases is:

- **County Business Patterns**
  Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce.
  https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/cbp.html
  Contacts:
  https://www.census.gov/about/contact-us.html
- **Regional Economic Accounts**
  Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce
  https://www.bea.gov/regional/
  Contacts:
  https://www.bea.gov/contacts/search.htm
- **Population Estimates**
  Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce.
  https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest.html
  Contacts:
  https://www.census.gov/about/contact-us.html
- **2010 Decennial U.S. Census**
  U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce.
  https://www.census.gov/history/www/programs/demographic/decennial_census.html
  Contacts:
  https://www.census.gov/about/contact-us.html

The EPS Public Land Amenities report uses national data sources derived from Geographic Information Systems (GIS) to represent land ownership and residential development. The contact information for these databases is:

- **TIGER/Line County Boundaries**
  Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce
  https://www.census.gov/geo/maps-data/data/tiger.html
- **Protected Areas Database**
  U.S. Geological Survey, Gap Analysis Program
  https://gapanalysis.usgs.gov/padus/

EPS core approaches
EPS is designed to focus on long-term trends across a range of important measures. Trend analysis provides a more comprehensive view of changes than spot data for select years. We encourage users to focus on major trends rather than absolute numbers. EPS displays detailed industry-level data to show changes in the composition of the economy over time and the mix of industries at points in time. EPS employs cross-sectional benchmarking – comparing smaller areas such as counties to larger regions, states, and the nation – to give a sense of relative performance. EPS allows users to aggregate data for multiple locations to allow for more sophisticated cross-sectional comparisons.

Adjusting dollar figures for inflation
Because a dollar in the past was worth more than a dollar today, data reported in current dollar terms should be adjusted for inflation. The U.S. Department of Commerce reports personal income figures in terms of current dollars. All income data in EPS are adjusted to real (or constant) dollars using the Consumer Price Index. Figures are adjusted to the latest date for which the annual Consumer Price Index is available.

Data gaps and estimation
Some data are withheld by the federal government to avoid the disclosure of potentially confidential information. Headwaters Economics uses supplemental data from the U.S. Department of Commerce to estimate these data gaps. These are indicated with tildes (~) in tables. Documentation explaining methods developed by Headwaters Economics for estimating disclosure gaps is available at https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Endnotes

1 - For a general analysis of the role of amenities in economic development, see McGranahan DA. 1999. *Natural Amenities Drive Rural Population Change*. USDA Economic Research Service, Agricultural Economic Report No. 781. For a review of literature on the role of amenities in National Forests, see: Garber-Yonts, B. E. 2004. *The Economics of Amenities and Migration in the Pacific Northwest: Review of Selected Literature with Implications for Natural Forest Management*. USDA, Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Research Station, General Technical Report, PNW-GTR-617. https://www.ers.usda.gov/webdocs/publications/41047/13201_aer781.pdf?v=42061.

2 - For resources describing the economic benefits of public lands, see: https://headwaterseconomics.org/public-lands/public-lands-research/.

3 - For an annotated bibliography of peer-reviewed literature on the value of amenities provided by public lands, see: https://headwaterseconomics.org/wp-content/uploads/Annotated_Bib_Value_Public_Lands.pdf.

4 - U.S. Census Bureau TIGER/Line Boundaries are available at https://census.gov/geo/maps-data/data/tiger-line.html.

5 - The U.S. Geological Survey Protected Areas Database (PADUS) is available at https://gapanalysis.usgs.gov/padus/.

6 - For an analysis of the economic role of protected public lands, see Eichman H, Hunt GL, Kerkvliet J, and Plantinga AJ. 2010. Local Employment Growth, Migration, and Public Land Policy: Evidence from the Northwest Forest Plan. *Journal of Agricultural and Resource Economics* 35(2):316-333. A recent book on the value of public lands may also be useful: Davis S. 2018. *In Defense of Public Lands: The Case Against Privatization and Transfer*. Philadelphia, PA: Temple University Press.

7 - For a review of the literature on the relationship between public land amenities and economic development and migration, see Garber-Yonts BE. 2004. *The Economics of Amenities and Migration in the Pacific Northwest: Review of Selected Literature with Implications for National Forest Management*. PNW-GTR-617. Corvallis, OR: USDA Forest Service Pacific Northwest Research Station. https://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/pubs/pnw_gtr617.pdf

8 - For an example of a survey conducted to assess the public's perceptions of quality of life and how public lands actions may affect these, see Reed P and Brown G. 2003. Public land management and quality of life in neighboring communities - The Chugach National Forest planning experience. *Forest Science* 49(4):479-498.

9 - For an extensive slide show and references on the economic contribution of federal public lands, see https://headwaterseconomics.org/wp-content/uploads/Public_Lands_Slideshow.pdf

10 - The definitions of land classifications (Type A, B, and C) are not legal or agency-approved and are provided only for comparative purposes.

Endnotes (cont.)

11 - Land defined as either Type A, B, or C includes areas managed by the National Park Service, the Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management, or the Fish and Wildlife Service. Lands administered by other federal agencies (including the Army Corps of Engineers, Bureau of Reclamation, Department of Agriculture, Department of Defense, Department of Energy, and Department of Transportation) were not classified into Type A, B, or C. Therefore, the total acreage of Type A, B, and C lands may not add to the Total Federal Land Area reported on page 1 of this report.

12 - Studies, articles, and literature reviews on the economic contribution of protected public lands are available at https://headwaterseconomics.org/public-lands/public-lands-research/.

13 - For an analysis on the effect of wilderness designations on local economies, in particular on resource-based industries, see Garber-Yonts BE. 2004. *The Economics of Amenities and Migration in the Pacific Northwest: Review of Selected Literature with Implications for Natural Forest Management*. USDA, Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Research Station, General Technical Report, PNW-GTR-617; and Holmes TP, Bowker JM, Englin J, Hjerpe E, Loomis JB, Philips S, and Richardson R. 2016. A Synthesis of the Economic Values of Wilderness. *Journal of Forestry* 114(3):320-328.

14 - For analysis of the role of transportation in high-amenity areas, see Rasker R, Gude PH, Gude JA, and van den Noort J. 2009. The Economic Importance of Air Travel in High-Amenity Rural Areas. *Journal of Rural Studies* 25(2009):343-353.

15 - For an analysis of the effect of wilderness on growth, see: Duffy-Deno KT. 1998. The Effect of Federal Wilderness on County Growth in the Intermountain Western United States. *Journal of Regional Science* 38(1):109-136.

16 - For a discussion of population and economic growth in relation to amenities and the restructuring of the economy that began to take place in the 1980s, see Rudzitis G. 1989. Migration, Places, and Nonmetropolitan Development. *Urban Geography* 10(4):396-411.

17 - For a discussion of the relationship between environmental amenities and population growth, see Hunter LM, Boardman JD, and Onge JMS. 2005. The Association Between Natural Amenities, Rural Population Growth, and Long-Term Residents' Economic Well-Being. *Rural Sociology* 70(4):452-469. See also Nelson PB. 1997. Migration, Sources of Income, and Community Change in the Non-Metropolitan Northwest. *Professional Geographer* 49(4):419-430. For analysis of the reasons for migration to the rural West, see Cromartie JB and Wardwell JM. 1999. Migrants Settling Far and Wide in the Rural West. *Rural Development Perspectives* 14(2):2-8.

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Endnotes (cont.)

19 - International Migration consists of people who have moved into the local geography directly from a foreign country.

20 - For a glossary of terms used by the Bureau of the Census, see https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/about/glossary.html. For methods used by the Bureau of the Census, see https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/technical-documentation/methodology.html

21 - For a regional example of the causes and consequences of “amenity migration," see Loeffler R and Steinicke E. 2007. Amenity Migration in the U.S. Sierra Nevada. *Geographical Review* 97(1):67-88.

22 - For a discussion of the role of amenities in people’s migration decisions, see Knapp TA and Graves PE. 1989. On the Role of Amenities in Models of Migration and Regional Development. *Journal of Regional Science* 29(1):71-87.

23 - For a review of the theory that people decide where to live first and then create jobs, see Vias AC. 1996. Jobs Follow People in the Rural Rocky Mountain West. *Rural Development Perspectives* 14(2):14-23.

24 - A book on the international phenomenon of people moving to places for their amenities: Moss LAG, ed. 2006. *The Amenity Migrants: Seeking and Sustaining Mountains and Their Cultures*. Oxfordshire, UK: CABI.

25 - For an analysis of the reasons for a loss of open space, see Kline JD. 2006. Public Demand for Preserving Local Open Space. Society & Natural Resources 19(7):645-659. Also Vias AC and Carruthers JI. 2005. Regional Development and Land Use Change in the Rocky Mountain West, 1982-1997. *Growth and Change* 36(2):244-272.

26 - For an analysis of the ecological effects of exurban development, see Hansen AJ, Knight RL, Marzluff JM, Powell S, Brown K, Gude PH, and Jones K. 2005. Effects of Exurban Development on Biodiversity: Patterns, Mechanisms, and Research Needs. *Ecological Applications* 15(6):1893-1905. See also Gude PH, Hansen AJ, Rasker R, and Maxwell B. 2006. Rates and Drivers of Rural Residential Development in the Greater Yellowstone. *Landscape and Urban Planning* 77:131-151.

27 - The effect of housing development on protected public lands is analyzed by Radeloff VC, Stewart SI, Hawbaker TJ, Gimmi U, Pidgeon AM, Flather CH, Hammer RB and Helmers DP. 2010. Housing Growth in and Near United States Protected Areas Limits Their Conservation Value. *Proc. National Academy of Sciences* 107(2):940-945.

28 - Documentation explaining methods developed by Headwaters Economics for estimating disclosure gaps is available at https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Endnotes (cont.)

29 - For an analysis of the relationship between amenities and the growth of service-based economies, see Shumway JM and Otterstrom SM. 2001. Spatial Patterns of Migration and Income Change in the Mountain West: The Dominance of Service-Based, Amenity-Rich Counties. *Professional Geographer* 53(4):492-502.

30 - See also Beyers W and Lindahl D. 1996. Lone Eagles and High Fliers in the Rural Producer Services. *Rural Development Perspectives* 11:2-10; and Beyers WB and Nelson PB. 2000. Contemporary Development Forces in the Nonmetropolitan West: New Insights from Rapidly Growing Communities. *Journal of Rural Studies* 16(4):459-474.

31 - For an analysis of the growth of “footloose” and knowledge-based industries whose owners are attracted by amenities, see Rasker R, Gude PH, Gude JA, and van den Noort J. 2009. The Economic Importance of Air Travel in High-Amenity Rural Areas. *Journal of Rural Studies* 25(2009):343-353.

32 - For a discussion of the relationship between amenities and an aging population, see Wright SD, Caserta M, and Lund DE. 2003. Older Adults' Attitudes, Concerns, and Support for Environmental Issues in the "New West." *The International Journal of Aging and Human Development* 57(2):151-179; Nelson PB. 1999. Quality of Life, Nontraditional Income, and Economic Growth: New Development Opportunities for the Rural West. *Rural Development Perspectives* 14 (2):32-37; Walters WH. 2002. Place Characteristics and Later-Life Migration. *Research on Aging* 24(2):243-277.

33 - Conway KS and Houtenville AJ. 2003. Out with the Old, In with the Old: A Closer Look at Younger Versus Older Elderly Migration. *Social Science Quarterly* 84(2):309-328; Clark DE and Hunter WJ. 1992. The Impact of Economic Opportunity, Amenities and Fiscal Factors on Age-Specific Migration Rates. *Journal of Regional Science* 32(3):349-65.

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35 - For a discussion and analysis of the aging baby boom and amenity retirement migration, see: Haas WH and Serow WJ. 2002. The Baby Boom, Amenity Retirement Migration, and Retirement Communities: Will the Golden Age of Retirement Continue? *Research on Aging* 24(1):150-164.

36 - The list of NAICS codes associated with travel and tourism were obtained from: Marcouiller DW and Xia X. 2008. Distribution of Income from Tourism-Sensitive Employment. *Tourism Economics* 14(3):545-565. http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.5367/000000008785633622?journalCode=teua.

37 - For a discussion about the relationship between recreation opportunities and economic growth, see: Johnson KM and Beale CL. 2002. Nonmetro Recreation Counties: Their identification and rapid growth. *Rural America* 17(4):12-19.

Endnotes (cont.)

38 - For an example of how tourism can stimulate permanent migration, see: Johnson JD and Rasker R. 1995. The Role of Economic and Quality of Life Values in Rural Business Location. *Journal of Rural Studies* 11(4):405-416.

39 - For a review of the importance of quality of life to business location decisions, see Salvesen D and Renski H. 2003. *The Importance of Quality of Life in the Location Decisions of New Economy Firms*. Chapel Hill, NC: Center for Urban and Regional Studies, University of North Carolina. http://curs.unc.edu/files/2013/05/neweconomyreport.pdf.

40 - For an analysis of the wages people are willing to forego to live in proximity to amenities, see Schmidt L and Courant PN. 2006. Sometimes Close is Good Enough: The Value of Nearby Environmental Amenities. *Journal of Regional Science* 46(5):931-951.

41 - For an analysis of the distribution of amenity-driven activity in the Intermountain West, comparing "New West" to "Old West" communities, see Winkler R, Field DR, Luloff AE, Krannich RS, and Williams T. 2007. Social Landscapes of the Inter-Mountain West: A Comparison of "Old West" and "New West" Communities. *Rural Sociology* 72(3):478-501.

42 - For a detailed discussion of the history and challenges of economic analysis related to federal public lands, see: Nelson RH. 2006. Valuing Nature: Economic Analysis and Public Land Management, 1975–2000. *American Journal of Economics and Sociology* 65(3):525-557.

43 - For results of a national survey of rural elected officials and their environmental and economic development attitudes, see: Foster RH and McBeth MK. 1996. Urban-Rural Influences in U.S. Environmental and Economic Development Policy. *Journal of Rural Studies* 12(4):387-397. The authors found that "Empirical studies have demonstrated the importance of environmental quality of life factors in the lives of rural residents" and that "rural-based officials were more likely to see the importance of environmental quality of life features in the lives of rural residents."

44 - For a discussion of the relationship between amenities and tourism, see: Marcouiller DW, Kim K-K, and Deller SC. 2004. Natural Amenities, Tourism and Income Distribution. *Annals of Tourism Research* 31(4):1031-1050.

A Demographic Profile

Sublette County, WY

Selected Geographies:

Sublette County, Wyoming, WY

United States

Benchmark Geographies:

U.S.

Produced by
Headwaters Economics'
Economic Profile System (EPS)
https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps
July 1, 2020

About the Economic Profile System (EPS)

EPS is a free web tool created by Headwaters Economics to build customized socioeconomic reports of U.S. counties, states, and regions. Reports can be easily created to compare or aggregate different areas. EPS uses published statistics from federal data sources, including the U.S. Census Bureau, Bureau of Economic Analysis, and Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service have made significant financial and intellectual contributions to the operation and content of EPS.

See https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps for more information about the capabilities of EPS. For technical questions, contact Patty Gude at eps@headwaterseconomics.org or telephone 406-599-7425.

HEADWATERS ECONOMICS

headwaterseconomics.org

Headwaters Economics is an independent, nonprofit research group. Our mission is to improve community development and land management decisions.

NATIONAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC LANDS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

www.blm.gov

The Bureau of Land Management, an agency within the U.S. Department of Interior, administers 249.8 million acres of America's public lands, located primarily in western states. It is the mission of the Bureau of Land Management to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.

FOREST SERVICE
US
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

www.fs.fed.us

The Forest Service, an agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, administers national forests and grasslands encompassing 193 million acres. The Forest Service's mission is to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the nation's forests and grasslands to meet the needs of present and future generations.

Demographics

Sublette County, WY

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Note to Users:

This is one of 14 reports that can be created and downloaded from EPS. Topics include land use, demographics, specific industry sectors, the role of non-labor income, the wildland-urban interface, the role of amenities in economic development, and payments to county governments from federal lands. The EPS reports are downloadable as Excel or PDF documents. See https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Demographics

Sublette County, WY

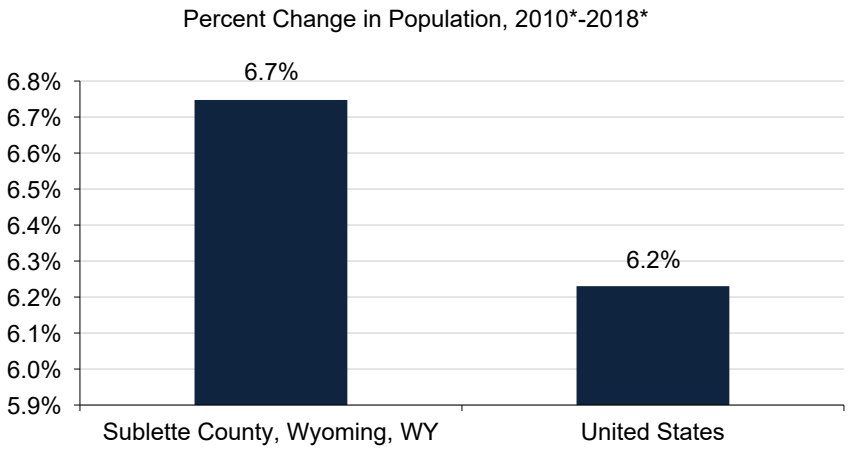
Population

	Sublette County, Wyoming, WY	United States
Population (2018*)	9,951	322,903,030
Population (2010*)	9,322	303,965,272
Population Change (2010*-2018*)	629	18,937,758
Population Pct. Change (2010*-2018*)	6.7%	6.2%

High Reliability: Data with coefficients of variation (CVs) < 12% are in black to indicate that the sampling error is relatively small.
Medium Reliability: Data with CVs between 12 & 40% are in orange to indicate that the values should be interpreted with caution.
Low Reliability: Data with CVs > 40% are displayed in red to indicate that the estimate is considered very unreliable.

- From 2010* to 2018*, Sublette County, Wyoming, WY had the smallest estimated absolute change in population (629).

- From 2010* to 2018*, Sublette County, Wyoming, WY had the largest estimated relative change in population (6.7%), and United States had the smallest (6.2%).



* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2018 represents average characteristics from 2014-2018; 2010 represents 2006-2010.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2019. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Population

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the total population and change in total population.[1, 2]

Data in this report comes from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS).[3] The ACS is conducted nationwide every year by the U.S. Census Bureau to collect demographic, social, economic, and housing information. For more information about ACS data and accuracy, see the Methods section at the end of this report.

Why is it important?

Population growth is generally an indication of a healthy economy. No growth or long-term decline generally occur when an area is struggling.

Growth can benefit the general population of a place, especially by providing economic opportunities, but it can also stress communities and lead to income stratification. When considering the benefits of growth, it is important to distinguish between standard of living (such as earnings per job and per capita income) and quality of life (such as leisure time, crime rate, and sense of well-being).

The size of a population and economy (metropolitan, micropolitan, or rural) can have an important bearing on economic activities as well as opportunities and challenges for area businesses.

CHANGES IN BOUNDARIES: Data describing change over time can be misleading when geographic boundaries have changed.
The Census provides documentation about changes in boundaries at this site: www.census.gov/geo/reference/boundary-changes.html

Demographics

Sublette County, WY

Age and Gender

	Sublette County, Wyoming, WY	United States
Total Population, 2018*	9,951	322,903,030
Under 5 years	632	19,836,850
5 to 9 years	˙729	20,311,494
10 to 14 years	˙666	20,817,419
15 to 19 years	˙652	21,204,226
20 to 24 years	˙336	22,286,970
25 to 29 years	˙468	22,779,537
30 to 34 years	˙595	21,788,439
35 to 39 years	˙921	20,730,622
40 to 44 years	˙535	20,032,588
45 to 49 years	˙469	20,827,879
50 to 54 years	˙878	21,761,694
55 to 59 years	˙731	21,611,374
60 to 64 years	˙675	19,675,357
65 to 69 years	˙785	16,409,942
70 to 74 years	˙250	12,125,477
75 to 79 years	˙344	8,549,216
80 to 84 years	¨**125**	5,948,463
85 years and over	˙160	6,205,483
Total Female	4,584	163,918,840
Total Male	5,367	158,984,190

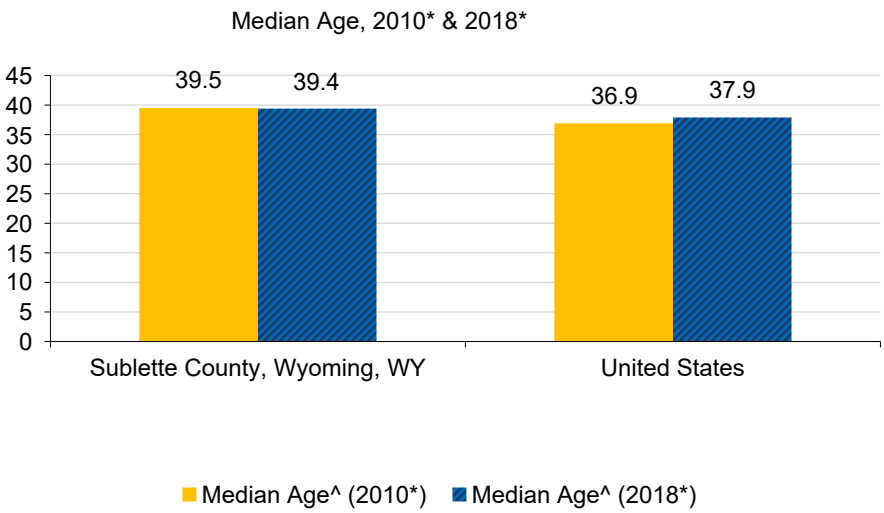
Change in Median Age, 2010*-2018*

Median Age^ (2018*)	39.4	37.9
Median Age^ (2010*)	39.5	36.9
Median Age % Change	-0.3%	2.7%

^ Median age is not available for metro/non-metro or regional aggregations.

High Reliability: Data with coefficients of variation (CVs) < 12% are in black to indicate that the sampling error is relatively small.
Medium Reliability: Data with CVs between 12 & 40% are in orange to indicate that the values should be interpreted with caution.
Low Reliability: Data with CVs > 40% are displayed in red to indicate that the estimate is considered very unreliable.

- From 2010* to 2018* , the median age estimate increased the most in United States (36.9 to 37.9, a 2.7% increase) and decreased the most in Sublette County, Wyoming, WY (39.5 to 39.4, a 0.3% decrease).



* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2018 represents average characteristics from 2014-2018; 2010 represents 2006-2010.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2019. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Age and Gender

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes population distribution by age and gender, and the change in median age.

Median Age: The age that divides the population into two numerically equal groups (half the people are younger than this age and half are older).

Why is it important?

Different locations have different age distributions. For example, in counties with a large number of retirees, the age distribution may be skewed toward categories 65 years and older.[4] In counties with universities, the age distribution will be skewed toward 18- to 29-year-olds. In many counties, the largest segment of the population is the Baby Boomer generation (people born between 1946 and 1964).

The change in median age is one indicator of whether the population has gotten older or younger.[5]

CHANGES IN BOUNDARIES: Data describing change over time can be misleading when geographic boundaries have changed.
The Census provides documentation about changes in boundaries at this site: www.census.gov/geo/reference/boundary-changes.html

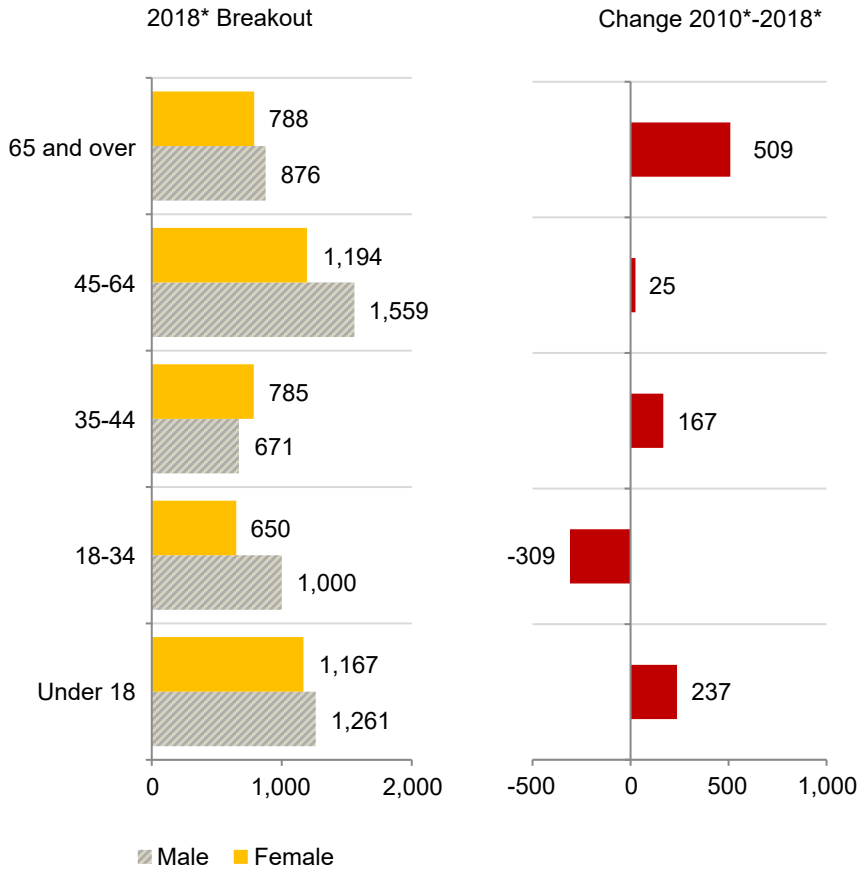
Age and Gender

	2010*	2018*
Total Population, 2010*-2018*	9,322	9,951
Under 18	2,191	2,428
18-34	1,959	˙1,650
35-44	1,289	˙1,456
45-64	2,728	2,753
65 and over	1,155	1,664
Percent of Total		
Under 18	23.5%	24.4%
18-34	21.0%	˙16.6%
35-44	13.8%	˙14.6%
45-64	29.3%	27.7%
65 and over	12.4%	16.7%

High Reliability: Data with coefficients of variation (CVs) < 12% are in black to indicate that the sampling error is relatively small.
Medium Reliability: Data with CVs between 12 & 40% are in orange to indicate that the values should be interpreted with caution.
Low Reliability: Data with CVs > 40% are displayed in red to indicate that the estimate is considered very unreliable.

- In 2018*, the age category with the highest estimate for number of women was 45-64 (1,194), and the age category with the highest estimate for number of men was 45-64 (1,559).

- From 2010* to 2018*, the age category with the largest estimated increase was 65 and over (509), and the age category with the largest estimated decrease was 18-34 (-309).



* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2018 represents average characteristics from 2014-2018; 2010 represents 2006-2010.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2019. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Age and Gender

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the change in age and gender distribution over time, and the change in age distribution, with five age-group categories.[6]

Why is it important?

Understanding the age distribution can help highlight whether policy changes and management actions might affect some age groups more than others. It also may highlight the need to understand the different needs, values, and attitudes of different age groups. If an area has a large retired population or soon-to-be-retired population, for example, the needs and interests of the public may differ than an area with a large number of minors or young adults.

For many locations, a significant development is the aging of the population, and in particular the retirement of the “Baby Boomer” generation (those born between 1946 and 1964).[7, 8, 9] As this generation continues to enter retirement age, their mobility, spending patterns, and consumer demands (for health care and housing, for example) can affect how communities develop economically.[10, 11, 12]

CHANGES IN BOUNDARIES: Data describing change over time can be misleading when geographic boundaries have changed.
The Census provides documentation about changes in boundaries at this site: www.census.gov/geo/reference/boundary-changes.html

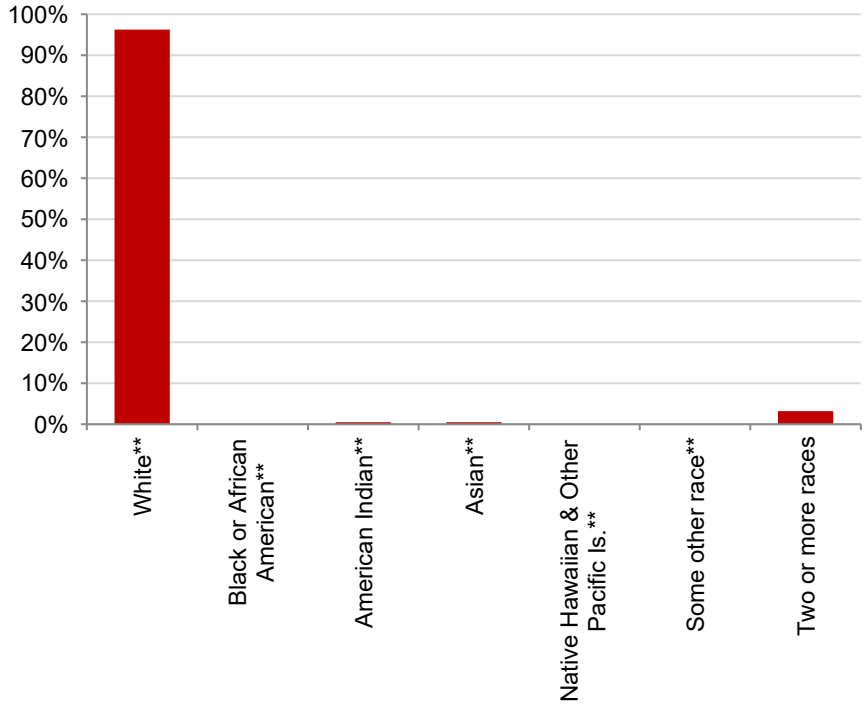
Race

	Sublette County, Wyoming, WY	United States
Total Population, 2018*	9,951	322,903,030
White alone	9,578	234,904,818
Black or African American alone	¨0	40,916,113
American Indian alone	¨43	2,699,073
Asian alone	¨12	17,574,550
Native Hawaii & Other Pacific Is. alone	¨0	582,718
Some other race alone	¨0	15,789,961
Two or more races	˙318	10,435,797
Percent of Total		
White alone	96.3%	72.7%
Black or African American alone	¨0.0%	12.7%
American Indian alone	¨0.4%	0.8%
Asian alone	¨0.1%	5.4%
Native Hawaii & Other Pacific Is. alone	¨0.0%	0.2%
Some other race alone	¨0.0%	4.9%
Two or more races	˙3.2%	3.2%

High Reliability: Data with coefficients of variation (CVs) < 12% are in black to indicate that the sampling error is relatively small.
Medium Reliability: Data with CVs between 12 & 40% are in orange to indicate that the values should be interpreted with caution.
Low Reliability: Data with CVs > 40% are displayed in red to indicate that the estimate is considered very unreliable.

- In the 2014-2018 period, the racial category with the highest estimated percent of the population in the Sublette County, WY was white alone (96.3%), and the racial category the lowest estimated percent of the population was black or african american alone (0.0%).

Population by Race, Percent of Total, Sublette County, WY, 2018*



* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2018 represents average characteristics from 2014-2018.

** Percentages are by an individual race alone unless otherwise noted

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2019. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Race

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the number of people who self-identify as belonging to a particular race.

Race: Race is a self-identification data item in which respondents choose the race or races with which they most closely identify. In 1997 the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) revised the standards for how the federal government collects and presents data on race and ethnicity.[13]

Race Alone Categories: The minimum five race categories required by the OMB, plus the some-other-race-alone categories included by the U.S. Census Bureau with the approval of the OMB. The categories are: White alone, Black or African-American alone, American Indian or Alaska Native alone, Asian alone, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander alone, and Some Other Race alone.

Some Other Race: All other responses not included in the "White," "Black or African American," "American Indian and Alaska Native," "Asian," and "Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Respondents providing write-in entries such as multiracial, mixed, interracial, or a Hispanic/Latino group (for example, Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban) in the Some Other Race write-in space are included in this category.

Two or More Races: People may have chosen to provide two or more races either by checking two or more race response check boxes, by providing multiple write-in responses, or by a combination of check boxes and write-in responses.

Race categories include both racial and national-origin groups. The concept of race is separate from the concept of Hispanic origin, which is discussed elsewhere in this report.[14] Percentages for the various race categories add to 100 percent and should not be combined with the percent Hispanic.

Why is it important?

The United States hit a tipping point in 2015 in its racial and ethnic make-up: more toddlers under the age of five are now minorities than non-Hispanic whites.[15] The racial composition of a place can indicate different needs, values, and attitudes sometimes held by different racial groups.

Federal agencies use information on race and ethnicity to implement a number of programs and to promote and enforce equal opportunities, such as in employment or housing, under the Civil Rights Act.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, many federal programs are put into effect based on Census race data (i.e., promoting equal employment opportunities; assessing racial disparities in health and environmental risks).[16]

It is important to consider whether proposed policies and management actions could have disproportionately high and adverse effects on minority populations. This consideration, broadly referred to as "environmental justice," is a requirement of Executive Order 12898.[17] The Social Science Research Council hosts a useful resource on the health and welfare of racial and ethnic groups.[18]

CHANGES IN BOUNDARIES: Data describing change over time can be misleading when geographic boundaries have changed.
The Census provides documentation about changes in boundaries at this site: www.census.gov/geo/reference/boundary-changes.html

Demographics

Sublette County, WY

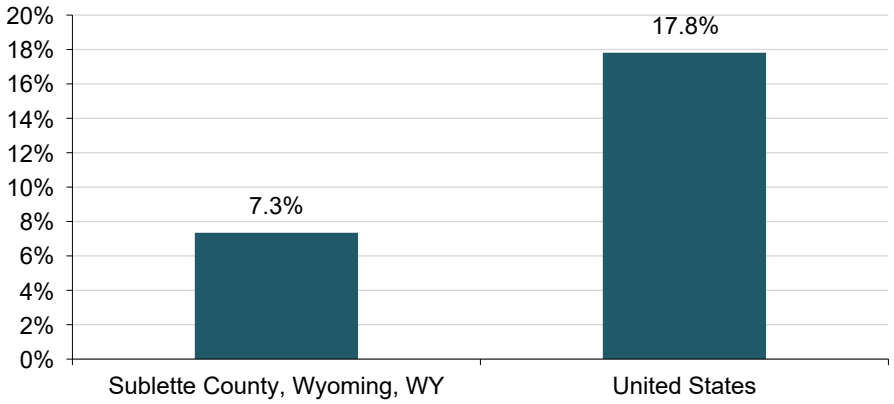
Ethnicity

	Sublette County, Wyoming, WY	United States
Total Population, 2018*	9,951	322,903,030
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	731	57,517,935
Not Hispanic or Latino	9,220	265,385,095
White alone	8,883	197,181,177
Black or African American alone	¨0	39,715,917
American Indian alone	¨43	2,135,479
Asian alone	¨12	17,367,169
Native Hawaii & Oth.Pacific Is. alone	¨0	525,102
Some other race	¨0	754,496
Two or more races	˙282	7,705,755
Percent of Total		
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	7.3%	17.8%
Not Hispanic or Latino	92.7%	82.2%
White alone	89.3%	61.1%
Black or African American alone	¨0.0%	12.3%
American Indian alone	¨0.4%	0.7%
Asian alone	¨0.1%	5.4%
Native Hawaii & Oth.Pacific Is. alone	¨0.0%	0.2%
Some other race	¨0.0%	0.2%
Two or more races	˙2.8%	2.4%

High Reliability: Data with coefficients of variation (CVs) < 12% are in black to indicate that the sampling error is relatively small.
Medium Reliability: Data with CVs between 12 & 40% are in orange to indicate that the values should be interpreted with caution.
Low Reliability: Data with CVs > 40% are displayed in red to indicate that the estimate is considered very unreliable.

- In the 2014-2018 period, United States had the highest estimated percent of the population that self-identify as Hispanic or Latino of any race (17.8%), and Sublette County, Wyoming, WY had the lowest (7.3%).

Hispanic Population, Percent of Total, Sublette County, WY, 2018*



* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2018 represents average characteristics from 2014-2018.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2019. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Ethnicity

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the number of people who self-identify as Hispanic. The information also is presented according to race. The term “Hispanic” refers to a cultural identification; Hispanics can be of any race.

Ethnicity: There are two minimum categories for ethnicity: Hispanic or Latino, and Not Hispanic or Latino. The federal government considers race and Hispanic origin to be two separate and distinct concepts. Hispanics and Latinos may be of any race.[13, 19]

Hispanic or Latino Origin: People who identify with the terms "Hispanic" or "Latino" are those who classify themselves in one of the specific Hispanic or Latino categories listed on the U.S. Census Bureau questionnaire (Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban, as well as those who indicate that they are "other Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino"). Origin can be viewed as the heritage, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. People who identify their origin as Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino may be of any race.[14]

Why is it important?

Hispanics are one of the fastest growing segments of the U.S. population. The U.S. Census Bureau reported that 17.3 percent of the population in the U.S. self-identified as being Hispanic in 2016. The Census Bureau predicts that 28.6 percent of the population in the U.S. will be Hispanic by 2060.[20] The ethnic composition of a place can indicate different needs, values, and attitudes sometimes held by different ethnic groups.

According to the Census Bureau: “Data on ethnic groups are important for putting into effect a number of federal statutes (i.e., enforcing bilingual election rules under the Voting Rights Act; monitoring and enforcing equal employment opportunities under the Civil Rights Act). Data on Ethnic Groups are also needed by local governments to run programs and meet legislative requirements (i.e., identifying segments of the population who may not be receiving medical services under the Public Health Act; evaluating whether financial institutions are meeting the credit needs of minority populations under the Community Reinvestment Act).”

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Tribal

	Sublette County, Wyoming, WY	United States
Total Population, 2018*	9,951	322,903,030
Total Native American, 2018*	¨43	2,699,073
American Indian Tribes	¨43	2,073,342
Alaska Native Tribes	¨0	113,549
Non-Specified Tribes	¨0	433,217
Percent of Total		
Total Native American	¨0.4%	0.8%
American Indian Tribes	¨0.4%	0.6%
Alaska Native Tribes	¨0.0%	0.0%
Non-Specified Tribes	¨0.0%	0.1%

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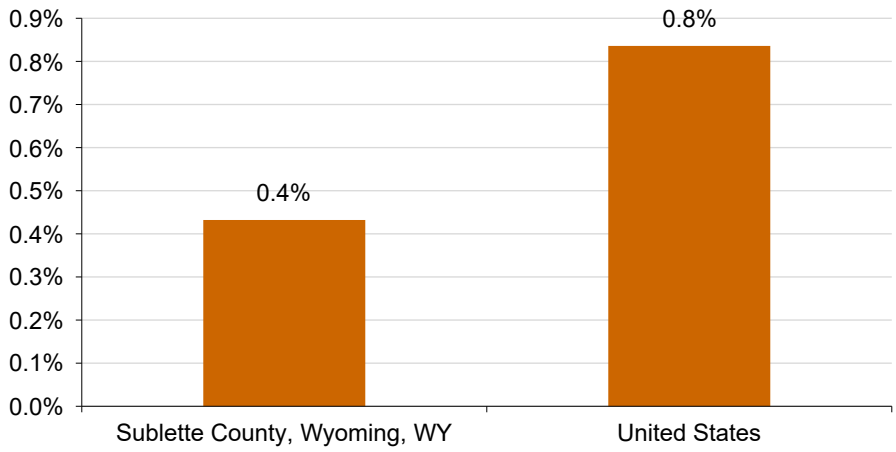
- In the 2014-2018 period, United States had the highest estimated percent of the population that self-identified as American Indian and Alaska Native (0.8%) and Sublette County, Wyoming, WY had the lowest (0.4%).

Native American Population, Percent of Total, Sublette County, WY, 2018*



* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2018 represents average characteristics from 2014-2018.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2019. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Tribal

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes, in general terms, the number of people who self-identify as American Indian and Alaska Native alone or in combination with one or more other races.[21]

American Indian: This category shows self-identification among people of American Indian descent. Census data are available for 36 tribes or Selected American Indian categories: Apache, Arapaho, Blackfeet, Cherokee, Cheyenne, Chickasaw, Chippewa, Choctaw, Colville, Comanche, Cree, Creek, Crow, Delaware, Hopi, Houma, Iroquois, Kiowa, Lumbee, Menominee, Navajo, Osage, Ottawa, Paiute, Pima, Potawatomi, Pueblo, Puget Sound Salish, Seminole, Shoshone, Sioux, Tohono O'Odham, Ute, Yakama, Yaqui, Yuman, and "All other tribes." In this report, people who self-identified as members of the Delaware, Houma, Menominee, and Ottawa tribes are included in the "All other tribes" category, along with all other federally recognized tribes not separately listed.[22]

Alaska Native: This category shows self-identification among people of Alaska Native descent. U.S. Census Bureau data are available for seven Alaska Native race and ethnic categories: Alaska Athabaskan, Aleut, Inupiat, Tlingit-Haida, Tsimshian, Yupik, and All other tribes.

Non-Specified Tribes: This category includes respondents who checked the ‘‘American Indian or Alaska Native’’ response category on the U.S. Census questionnaire or wrote in the generic term ‘‘American Indian’’ or ‘‘Alaska Native," or tribal entries not elsewhere classified.

International Indian Tribes: This category shows people who self-identified as Canadian and French American Indian, Central American Indian, Mexican American Indian, South American Indian, or Spanish American Indian.

Why is it important?

The American Indian and Alaska Native identity of a place can indicate different needs, values, and attitudes sometimes held by different groups.

Many tribal people have unique historical and current ties to the land,[23, 24] and some tribes have unique legal rights to certain activities, such as hunting, fishing, and plant-gathering.
Policies and management actions may have disproportionately high and adverse effects on tribes and it is helpful to know whether native peoples live in a particular area.[25, 26]

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Tribal

	Sublette County, Wyoming, WY	United States
Total Population, 2018*	9,951	322,903,030
Total Native American	¨43	2,699,073
American Indian Tribes; Specified	¨43	2,073,342
Apache	¨0	73,484
Arapaho	¨0	8,664
Blackfeet	¨0	30,374
Cherokee	¨0	290,917
Cheyenne	¨0	11,901
Chickasaw	¨0	26,112
Chippewa	¨0	118,234
Choctaw	¨0	97,491
Colville	¨0	8,885
Comanche	¨0	11,380
Cree	¨0	2,526
Creek	¨0	43,374
Crow	¨0	11,497
Hopi	¨0	16,689
Iroquois	¨0	45,934
Kiowa	¨0	7,589
Lumbee	¨0	74,362
Navajo	¨0	329,271
Osage	¨0	9,245
Paiute	¨0	13,050
Pima	¨0	23,144
Potawatomi	¨0	20,307
Pueblo	¨0	60,415
Puget Sound Salish	¨0	14,257
Seminole	¨0	14,378
Shoshone	¨43	10,284
Sioux	¨0	121,834
Tohono O'Odham	¨0	26,653
Ute	¨0	8,943
Yakama	¨0	9,224
Yaqui	¨0	25,053
Yuman	¨0	8,301
All other tribes	¨0	278,244
American Indian; Not Specified	¨0	82,361
Alaska Native Tribes; Specified	¨0	113,549
Alaska Athabaskan	¨0	16,252
Aleut	¨0	12,548
Inupiat	¨0	30,908
Tlingit-Haida	¨0	15,244
Tsimshian	¨0	2,306
Yupik	¨0	36,291
Alaska Native; Not Specified	¨0	350,856
American Indian or Alaska Native; Not Specified	¨0	433,217
International Indian Tribe	¨0	187,711

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Occupations and Industries

	Sublette County, Wyoming, WY	United States
Civilian employees > 16 years, 2018*	5,525	152,739,884
Management, professional, & related	˙2,094	57,945,862
Service	˙628	27,272,863
Sales and office	˙1,116	33,711,613
Farming, fishing, and forestry	¨**142**	1,068,481
Construction, extract, maint, & repair	˙591	7,761,195
Production, transportation	˙843	20,255,871
Percent of Total		
Management, professional, & related	˙37.9%	37.9%
Service	˙11.4%	17.9%
Sales and office	˙20.2%	22.1%
Farming, fishing, and forestry	¨**2.6%**	0.7%
Construction, extract, maint, & repair	˙10.7%	5.1%
Production, transportation	˙15.3%	13.3%

	Sublette County, Wyoming, WY	United States
Civilian employees > 16 years, 2018*	5,525	152,739,884
Ag, forestry, fishing & hunting, mining	˙1,920	2,793,463
Construction	˙372	9,874,923
Manufacturing	¨**57**	15,550,889
Wholesale trade	¨**28**	4,025,876
Retail trade	˙395	17,240,297
Transport, warehousing, and utilities	˙206	7,984,110
Information	¨**44**	3,164,287
Finance and ins, and real estate	¨**108**	10,015,304
Prof, mgmt, admin, & waste mgmt	˙339	17,455,119
Edu, health care, & social assistance	˙761	35,293,449
Arts, entertain, rec, accomod, & food	˙533	14,800,927
Other services, except public admin	˙246	7,461,333
Public administration	˙516	7,079,907
Percent of Total		
Ag, forestry, fishing & hunting, mining	˙34.8%	1.8%
Construction	˙6.7%	6.5%
Manufacturing	¨**1.0%**	10.2%
Wholesale trade	¨**0.5%**	2.6%
Retail trade	˙7.1%	11.3%
Transport, warehousing, and utilities	˙3.7%	5.2%
Information	¨**0.8%**	2.1%
Finance and ins, and real estate	¨**2.0%**	6.6%
Prof, mgmt, admin, & waste mgmt	˙6.1%	11.4%
Edu, health care, & social assistance	˙13.8%	23.1%
Arts, entertain, rec, accomod, & food	˙9.6%	9.7%
Other services, except public admin	˙4.5%	4.9%
Public administration	˙9.3%	4.6%

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Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2019. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Occupations and Industries

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes what people do for work in terms of the type of work (by occupation) and where they work (by industry).

Employment by Occupation: Refers to the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system in which workers are classified into occupations with similar job duties, skills, education, and/or training, regardless of industry.[27, 28]

Employment by Industry: Refers to employment by industry, listed according to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). For a more detailed analysis of long-term employment and personal income earned by industry, run an EPS Measures report. See https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Why is it important?

Employment statistics are usually reported by industry. This is a useful way to show the relative diversity of the economy and the degree of dependence on certain sectors. Employment by occupation offers additional information that describes what people do for a living and the type of work they do, regardless of the industry. For example, management and professional occupations generally offer higher wages and require formal education, and these occupations could exist in any number of industries. Managers could be working for a software firm, a mine, or a construction company. Occupation information describes what people do, while employment by industry describes where people work.[29]

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Labor

	Sublette County, Wyoming, WY	United States
Population 16 to 64, 2018*	6,148	208,516,291
WEEKS WORKED PER YEAR:		
Worked 50 to 52 weeks	3,782	120,848,767
Worked 27 to 49 weeks	˙712	21,070,794
Worked 1 to 26 weeks	˙730	17,177,351
Did not work	˙924	49,419,379
HOURS WORKED PER WEEK:		
Worked 35 or more hours per week	3,926	122,858,929
Worked 15 to 34 hours per week	˙994	29,138,783
Worked 1 to 14 hours per week	˙304	7,099,200
Did not work	˙924	49,419,379
Mean usual hours worked for workers	40.5	38.7

Percent of Total

WEEKS WORKED PER YEAR:		
Worked 50 to 52 weeks	61.5%	58.0%
Worked 27 to 49 weeks	11.6%	10.1%
Worked 1 to 26 weeks	˙11.9%	8.2%
Did not work	˙15.0%	23.7%
HOURS WORKED PER WEEK:		
Worked 35 or more hours per week	63.9%	58.9%
Worked 15 to 34 hours per week	16.2%	14.0%
Worked 1 to 14 hours per week	˙4.9%	3.4%
Did not work	˙15.0%	23.7%

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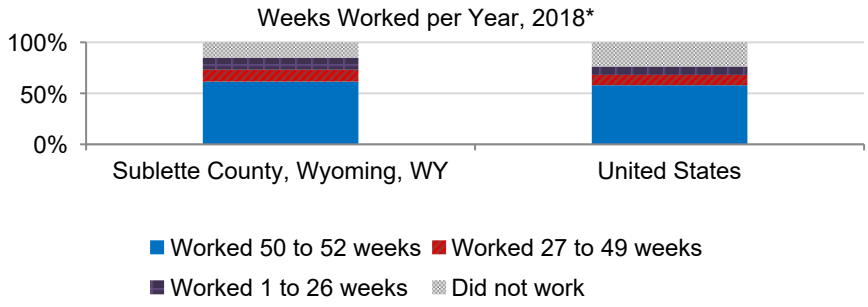
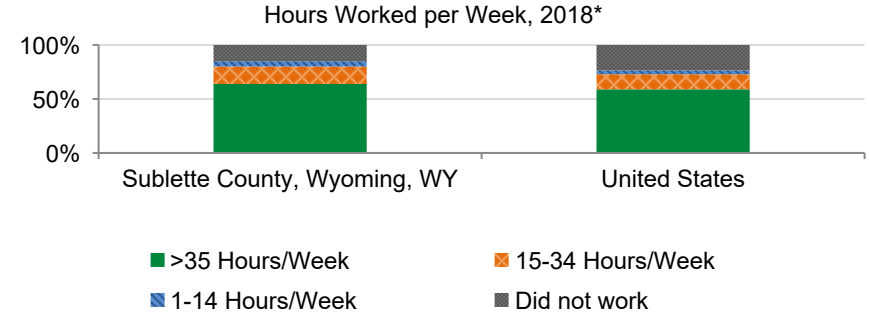
- In the 2014-2018 period, Sublette County, Wyoming, WY had the highest estimated percent of people that worked 50 to 52 weeks per year (61.5%), and United States had the lowest (58.0%).



- In the 2014-2018 period, Sublette County, Wyoming, WY had the highest estimated percent of people that worked 35 or more hours per week (63.9%), and United States had the lowest (58.9%).



* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2018 represents average characteristics from 2014-2018.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2019. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Labor

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes workers by hours worked per week and by weeks worked per year.

Weeks worked per year and hours worked per week are irrespective of each other. For example, regardless of whether an individual worked 10 or 40 hours per week, if (s)he worked 50 weeks per year, (s)he will be recorded as having "worked 50 to 52 weeks per year."

Labor force participation should be not confused with the unemployment rate, which is a measure of the people who are jobless and looking for work. To see long-term trends of unemployment, run an EPS Measures report. See https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Why is it important?

Fewer hours worked per week or weeks worked per year may indicate that the local economy is suffering from underemployment which results in lower real incomes and a lower standard of living.30 For example, labor incomes in agriculture and other seasonal employment are consistently among the lowest incomes in industrial classes as reported by the U.S. Census.

However, shorter work weeks and fewer weeks worked per year also can be indicative of worker preference. Part-time jobs (those that average fewer than 35 hours/week) are often ideal for students, people who are responsible for taking care of their dependents, and the elderly who wish to remain active in the workplace but do not want to work a full schedule. Advances in computer technologies enable workers to telecommute and work shorter and more flexible hours. And, in some cases, young adults seek out seasonal-, tourism-, or recreation-related employment by choice.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics offers data tables on workers by category.[31] For example, in 2006, before the Great Recession, 3.9 million people in the county were employed part-time for economic reasons (slack work or business conditions or could only find a part-time job). By 2008, toward the end of the recession, this number had risen to 7.3 million people.[32]

Data on age and income distribution should be examined to better understand the degree to which the data on this page are related to under-employment and economic hardship versus worker preference.

Most employment statistics count full-time, part-time, and seasonal employment as the same—that is, a single job. In places where a relatively large percent of the employment base is either part-time or seasonally employed, this may explain falling wages or rates of employment that outpace population change.

For more information about changes in wages, employment, and population over time, create an EPS Socioeconomic Measures report. See https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Demographics

Sublette County, WY

Commuting

	Sublette County, Wyoming, WY	United States
Workers 16 years and over, 2018*	5,336	150,571,044
PLACE OF WORK:		
Worked in county of residence	5,013	108,881,476
Worked outside county of residence	˙323	41,689,568
TRAVEL TIME TO WORK:		
Less than 10 minutes	2,078	17,826,270
10 to 14 minutes	˙543	19,237,418
15 to 19 minutes	˙509	21,793,999
20 to 24 minutes	˙299	20,709,756
25 to 29 minutes	¨**226**	9,186,086
30 to 34 minutes	˙464	19,662,993
35 to 39 minutes	¨**80**	4,294,255
40 to 44 minutes	¨**74**	5,632,909
45 to 59 minutes	˙180	11,770,783
60 or more minutes	˙482	13,033,642
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.8	25.3

Percent of Total

PLACE OF WORK:		
Worked in county of residence	93.9%	72.3%
Worked outside county of residence	˙6.1%	27.7%
TRAVEL TIME TO WORK:		
Less than 10 minutes	38.9%	11.8%
10 to 14 minutes	˙10.2%	12.8%
15 to 19 minutes	˙9.5%	14.5%
20 to 24 minutes	˙5.6%	13.8%
25 to 29 minutes	¨**4.2%**	6.1%
30 to 34 minutes	˙8.7%	13.1%
35 to 39 minutes	¨**1.5%**	2.9%
40 to 44 minutes	¨**1.4%**	3.7%
45 to 59 minutes	˙3.4%	7.8%
60 or more minutes	˙9.0%	8.7%

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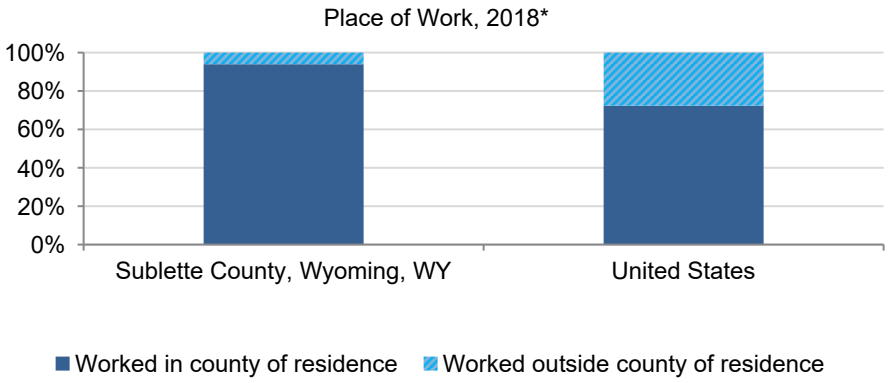
- In the 2014-2018 period, United States had the highest estimated percent of people that worked outside the county of residence (27.7%), and Sublette County, Wyoming, WY had the lowest (6.1%).



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Commuting

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes workers by place of work and by travel time to work. These data do not include those who work from home.

Why is it important?

The longest commute times tend to occur in larger metro areas or in counties surrounding metro areas. However, fast-growing micropolitan communities or some rural areas, such as resort communities, where the cost of living has gone up, are also experiencing large commute times.[33]

Economic development is sometimes affected by commuting in unanticipated ways: strategies aimed at increasing jobs in a community will not necessarily mean jobs for residents. Conversely, creating job opportunities for residents does not always require bringing jobs into that community.

High out-commuting rates can also separate tax revenues from demands for services, which complicates fiscal planning for local governments. "Bedroom communities"—those with high levels of out-commuting—may struggle to provide social services, housing, and water and sewer facilities without an adequate source of business tax revenue. Higher levels and longer distance of commuting likely indicate a housing-job imbalance. This can result from unaffordable housing prices or other residential constraints.[34]

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Income

	Sublette County, Wyoming, WY	United States
Per Capita Income (2018 $s)	$33,231	$32,621
Median Household Income^ (2018 $s)	$78,680	$60,293
Total Households, 2018*	3,275	119,730,128
Less than $10,000	¨56	7,584,305
$10,000 to $14,999	¨76	5,507,051
$15,000 to $24,999	˙277	11,146,961
$25,000 to $34,999	˙209	11,117,434
$35,000 to $49,999	˙394	15,124,821
$50,000 to $74,999	˙524	20,910,222
$75,000 to $99,999	˙617	14,937,330
$100,000 to $149,999	˙801	17,533,125
$150,000 to $199,999	˙193	7,513,313
$200,000 or more	¨128	8,355,566
Gini Coefficient^	0.36	0.48
Percent of Total		
Less than $10,000	¨1.7%	6.3%
$10,000 to $14,999	¨2.3%	4.6%
$15,000 to $24,999	˙8.5%	9.3%
$25,000 to $34,999	˙6.4%	9.3%
$35,000 to $49,999	˙12.0%	12.6%
$50,000 to $74,999	˙16.0%	17.5%
$75,000 to $99,999	˙18.8%	12.5%
$100,000 to $149,999	˙24.5%	14.6%
$150,000 to $199,999	˙5.9%	6.3%
$200,000 or more	¨3.9%	7.0%

^ Median Household Income and Gini Coefficient are not available for metro/non-metro or regional aggregations.

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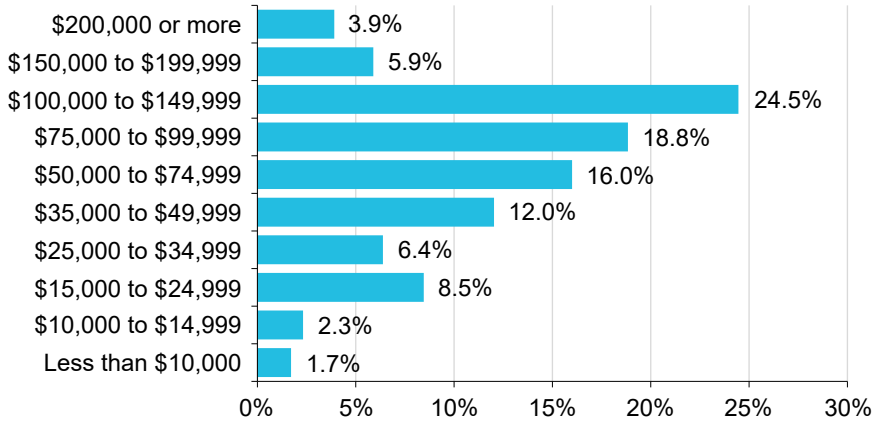
- In the 2014-2018 period, the income category in the Sublette County, WY with the most households was $100,000 to $149,999 (24.5% of households). The income category with the fewest households was Less than $10,000 (1.7% of households).

- In the 2014-2018 period, the bottom 40% of households in the Sublette County, WY accumulated approximately 15.6% of total income, and the top 20% of households accumulated approximately 44.4% of total income.

Household Income Distribution, Sublette County, WY, 2018*



* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2018 represents average characteristics from 2014-2018.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2019. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Income

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes per capita income and the distribution of household income.

Per Capita Income: Total personal income divided by total population of an area.[50]

Household: All the people who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence.

Gini Coefficient: A summary value of the inequality of income distribution. A value of 0 represents perfect equality and a value of 1 represents perfect inequality. The lower the Gini coefficient, the more equal the income distribution.

The per capita income shown on this page is from the U.S. Census Bureau. The U.S. Census Bureau and Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) define income differently and derive the estimates using different techniques.[51]

Why is it important?

One important consideration of proposed policies and management actions is whether low-income populations could experience disproportionately adverse effects as a result. Analyzing income differences within and between locations helps to highlight areas where the population or a sub-population may be experiencing economic hardship.

The distribution of income is related to important aspects of economic well-being. Large numbers of households in the lower end of income distribution indicate economic hardship. A bulge in the middle can be interpreted as the size of the middle class. A figure that shows a proportionally large number of households at both extremes indicates a location characterized by “haves” and "have-nots.” [35]

Income distribution has always been a central concern of economic theory and economic policy. Classical economists were mainly concerned with the distribution of income among the main factors of production: land, labor, and capital. Modern economists have also addressed this issue but have been more concerned with the distribution of income across individuals and households.[36]

According to the Census Bureau, “Researchers believe that changes in the labor market and… household composition affected the long-run increase in income inequality. The wage distribution has become considerably more unequal with workers at the top experiencing real wage gains and those at the bottom real wage losses.... At the same time, long-run changes in society's living arrangements have taken place also tending to exacerbate household income differences. For example, divorces, marital separations, births out of wedlock, and the increasing age at first marriage have led to a shift away from married-couple households to single-parent families and nonfamily households. Since non-married-couple households tend to have lower income and less equally distributed income than other types of households... changes in household composition have been associated with growing income inequality.” [37]

CHANGES IN BOUNDARIES: Data describing change over time can be misleading when geographic boundaries have changed.
The Census provides documentation about changes in boundaries at this site: www.census.gov/geo/reference/boundary-changes.html

Poverty Prevalence

	Sublette County, Wyoming, WY	United States
People, 2018*	9,901	314,943,184
Families, 2018*	2,275	78,697,103
People Below Poverty	˙828	44,257,979
Families below poverty	¨**$138**	7,930,699
Percent of Total		
People Below Poverty	˙8.4%	14.1%
Families below poverty	¨**6.1%**	10.1%

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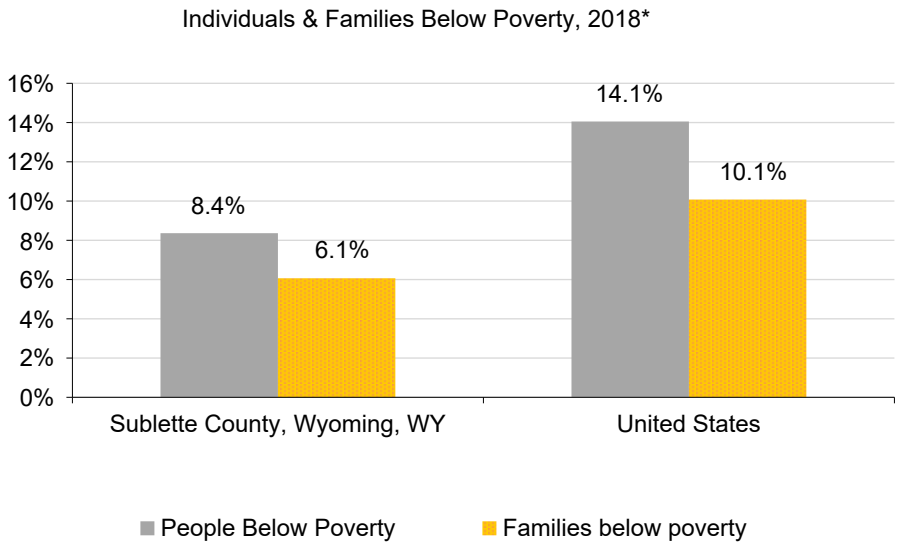
Low Reliability: Data with CVs > 40% are displayed in red to indicate that the estimate is considered very unreliable.

- In the 2014-2018 period, United States had the highest estimated percent of individuals living below poverty (14.1%), and Sublette County, Wyoming, WY had the lowest (8.4%).
- In the 2014-2018 period, United States had the highest estimated percent of families living below poverty (10.1%), and Sublette County, Wyoming, WY had the lowest (6.1%).



Poverty Rate by Age & Family Type~

	Sublette County, Wyoming, WY	United States
People, 2018*	˙8.4%	14.1%
Under 18 years	¨**10.0%**	19.5%
65 years and older	¨**6.0%**	9.3%
Families, 2018*	¨**6.1%**	10.1%
Families with related children < 18 years	¨**11.8%**	15.9%
Married couple families	¨**4.3%**	5.0%
with children < 18 years	¨**8.7%**	7.1%
Female householder, no husband present	¨**34.8%**	27.8%
with children < 18 years	¨**44.1%**	37.5%

~Poverty rate by age and family type is calculated by dividing the number of people by demographic in poverty by the total population of that demographic.

* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2018 represents average characteristics from 2014-2018.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2019. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Poverty Prevalence

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the number of individuals and families living below the poverty line.

Family: A group of two or more people who reside together and who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption.

Poverty: Following the Office of Management and Budget's Directive [14], the U.S. Census Bureau uses a set of income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to detect who is poor. If the total income for a family or an unrelated individual falls below the relevant poverty threshold, then the family or an unrelated individual is classified as being "below the poverty level."

Why is it important?

Poverty is an important indicator of economic well-being. Understanding the extent of poverty is important for several reasons. For example, people with limited income may have different needs and values. Also, proposed policies and activities may need to be analyzed in the context of whether people who are economically disadvantaged could experience disproportionately adverse effects.

Poverty rates are often reported in aggregate, which can hide important differences. The bottom table shows poverty for various types of individuals and families. This is important because aggregate poverty rates (for example, families below poverty) may hide some important information (for example, the poverty rate for single mothers with children).[38, 39]

CHANGES IN BOUNDARIES: Data describing change over time can be misleading when geographic boundaries have changed.
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Poverty by Race and Ethnicity

	Sublette County, Wyoming, WY	United States
Total Population in Poverty, 2018*	˙828	44,257,979
White alone	˙791	26,730,734
Black or African American alone	¨0	9,490,587
American Indian alone	¨0	673,665
Asian alone	¨1	1,989,768
Native Hawaii & Other Pacific Is. alone	¨0	103,304
Some other race	¨0	3,497,625
Two or more races	¨36	1,772,296
All Ethnicities in Poverty, 2018*		
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	¨36	11,849,315
Not Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	˙791	19,205,816
Percent of Total^		
White alone	˙95.5%	60.4%
Black or African American alone	¨0.0%	21.4%
American Indian alone	¨0.0%	1.5%
Asian alone	¨0.1%	4.5%
Native Hawaii & Other Pacific Is. alone	¨0.0%	0.2%
Some other race	¨0.0%	7.9%
Two or more races	¨4.3%	4.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	¨4.3%	26.8%
Not Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	˙95.5%	43.4%

^ Percent of total population in poverty by race and ethnicity is calculated by dividing the number of people in poverty in each racial or ethnic category by the total population.

High Reliability: Data with coefficients of variation (CVs) < 12% are in black to indicate that the sampling error is relatively small.
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Low Reliability: Data with CVs > 40% are displayed in red to indicate that the estimate is considered very unreliable.

Percent of People by Race and Ethnicity Who Are Below Poverty~, 2018*

	Sublette County, Wyoming, WY	United States
White alone	˙8.3%	11.6%
Black or African American alone	na	24.2%
American Indian alone	¨0.0%	25.8%
Asian alone	¨8.3%	11.5%
Native Hawaiian & Oceanic alone	na	18.3%
Some other race alone	na	22.6%
Two or more races alone	¨11.3%	17.5%
Hispanic or Latino alone	¨5.0%	21.0%
Non-Hispanic/Latino alone	˙8.9%	10.0%

~Poverty prevalence by race and ethnicity is calculated by dividing the number of people by race in poverty by the total population of that race.

* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2018 represents average characteristics from 2014-2018.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2019. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Poverty by Race and Ethnicity

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the number of people living in poverty by race and ethnicity. It also shows the share of all people living in poverty by race and ethnicity, and the share of each race and ethnicity living in poverty.

Race: Race is a self-identification data item in which U.S. Census respondents choose the race or races with which they most closely identify.

Race categories include both racial and national-origin groups. The concept of race is separate from the concept of Hispanic origin. Percentages for the various race categories add to 100 percent and should not be combined with the percent Hispanic.

Ethnicity: There are two minimum categories for ethnicity: Hispanic or Latino, and Not Hispanic or Latino. The federal government considers race and Hispanic origin to be two separate and distinct concepts. Hispanics and Latinos may be of any race.

Poverty: Following the Office of Management and Budget's Directive [14], the Census Bureau uses a set of income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to detect who is poor. If the total income for a family or an unrelated individual falls below the relevant poverty threshold, then the family or an unrelated individual is classified as being "below the poverty level."

Poverty thresholds are updated every year by the U.S. Census Bureau to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index. The poverty thresholds are the same for all parts of the country. They are not adjusted for regional, state or local variations in the cost of living.[40]

Why is it important?

Understanding levels of poverty for different races and ethnicities can be important. People with limited income and from different races and ethnicities may have different needs and values. Proposed policies and activities may need to be analyzed in the context of whether minorities and people who are economically disadvantaged could be disproportionately impacted.[41, 42]

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Household Earnings

	Sublette County, Wyoming, WY	United States
Total households, 2018*	3,275	119,730,128
Labor earnings	2,871	93,010,497
Social Security (SS)	˙925	37,017,540
Retirement income	˙594	22,256,123
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	¨**90**	6,449,860
Cash public assistance income	¨**44**	2,939,063
SNAP (previously Food Stamps)	¨**72**	14,635,287
Percent of Total^		
Labor earnings	87.7%	77.7%
Social Security (SS)	˙28.2%	30.9%
Retirement income	˙18.1%	18.6%
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	¨**2.7%**	5.4%
Cash public assistance income	¨**1.3%**	2.5%
SNAP (previously Food Stamps)	¨**2.2%**	12.2%

^ Total may add to more than 100% due to households receiving more than 1 source of income.

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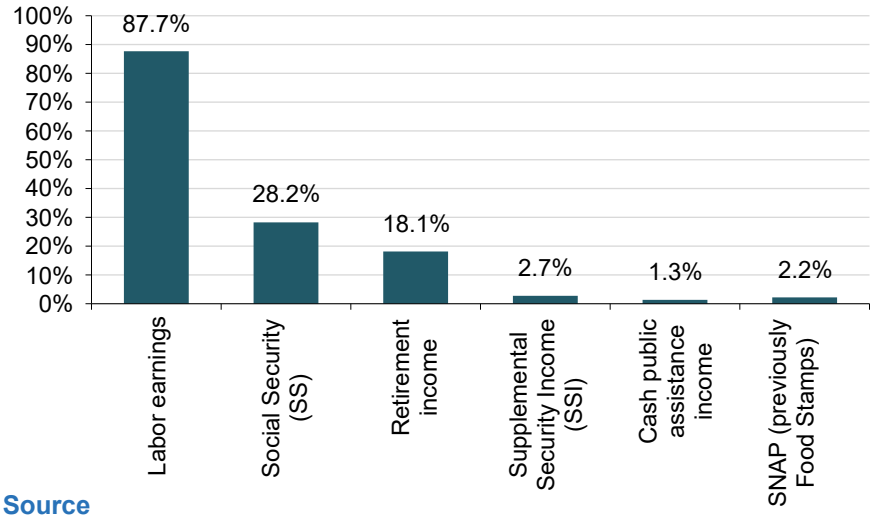
Medium Reliability: Data with CVs between 12 & 40% are in orange to indicate that the values should be interpreted with caution.
Low Reliability: Data with CVs > 40% are displayed in red to indicate that the estimate is considered very unreliable.

- In the 2014-2018 period, the highest estimated percent of public assistance in the Sublette County, WY was in the form of Social Security (SS) (28.2%), and the lowest was in the form of Cash public assistance income (1.3%).

Percent of Households Receiving Earnings, by Source, 2018*



Mean Annual Household Earnings by Source

	Sublette County, Wyoming, WY	United States
Mean earnings, 2018 (2018 $s)	$78,671	$86,966
Mean Social Security income	˙$14,262	$19,346
Mean retirement income	˙$23,676	$26,805
Mean Supplemental Security Income	¨**$9,159**	$9,963
Mean cash public assistance income	¨**$13,123**	$3,183

* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2018 represents average characteristics from 2014-2018.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2019. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Household Earnings

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes household earnings by source.

Labor Earnings: Refers to households that receive wage or salary income and also those that receive net income from self-employment.

Social Security: Households that receive income that includes Social Security pensions and survivor benefits, permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration before deductions for medical insurance, and Railroad Retirement insurance. It does not include Medicare reimbursement.

Retirement Income: Households that receive: 1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, U.S. military, or federal, state, or local government; 2) disability income from companies, unions, the U.S. military, or federal, state, or local government; 3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and 4) regular income from IRA and Keogh plans. It does not include Social Security income.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI): Households that receive assistance from the Social Security Administration that guarantees a minimum level of income for needy aged, blind, or disabled individuals.

Cash Public Assistance Income: Households that receive public assistance that includes general assistance and Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF). It does not include separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) or Supplemental Security Income (SSI) or noncash benefits such as Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP).

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP): Households that receive coupons or cards that can be used to purchase food. Prior to 2008, this program was referred to as Food Stamps. The U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS) does not report mean dollar amounts for this item.

Why is it important?

Earnings are not the only source of income, and for many families and communities a significant portion of income can be in the form of additional sources such as retirement and Social Security. While some payments may be an indication of an aging population or an influx of retirees (retirement payments), other measures (for example, SSI or SNAP) are an indication of economic hardship.

Additional information on "non-labor" sources of include are available by running an EPS Non-labor report: See https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Demographics

Sublette County, WY

Education

	Sublette County, Wyoming, WY	United States
Total Population 25 yrs or older, 2018*	6,936	218,446,071
No high school degree	˙255	26,948,057
High school graduate	6,681	191,498,014
Associates degree	˙565	18,338,323
Bachelor's degree or higher	˙1,751	68,867,051
Graduate or professional	˙433	26,396,124
Percent of Total		
No high school degree	˙3.7%	12.3%
High school graduate	96.3%	87.7%
Associates degree	˙8.1%	8.4%
Bachelor's degree or higher	˙25.2%	31.5%
Graduate or professional	˙6.2%	12.1%

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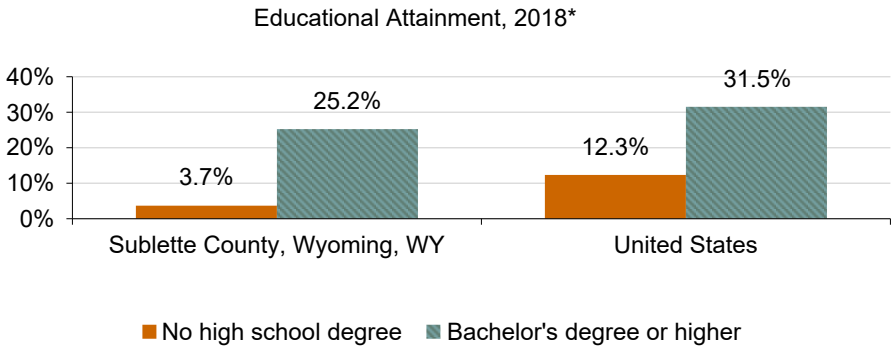
- In the 2014-2018 period, United States had the highest percent of people over age 25 with a bachelor's degree or higher (31.5%), and Sublette County, Wyoming, WY had the lowest (25.2%).
- In the 2014-2018 period, United States had the highest percent of people over age 25 with no high school degree (12.3%), and Sublette County, Wyoming, WY had the lowest (3.7%).



	Sublette County, Wyoming, WY	United States
Total Population over 3 years old, 2018*	9,681	311,230,839
Enrolled in school:	2,460	81,415,106
Enrolled in nursery school, preschool	¨**165**	4,947,516
Enrolled in kindergarten	˙137	4,083,735
Enrolled in grade 1 to grade 4	˙652	16,263,019
Enrolled in grade 5 to grade 8	˙509	16,544,964
Enrolled in grade 9 to grade 12	˙613	17,004,975
Enrolled in college	˙384	22,570,897
Not enrolled in school	7,221	229,815,733
Percent of Total		
Enrolled in school:	25.4%	26.2%
Enrolled in nursery school, preschool	¨**1.7%**	1.6%
Enrolled in kindergarten	˙1.4%	1.3%
Enrolled in grade 1 to grade 4	˙6.7%	5.2%
Enrolled in grade 5 to grade 8	˙5.3%	5.3%
Enrolled in grade 9 to grade 12	˙6.3%	5.5%
Enrolled in college	˙4.0%	7.3%
Not enrolled in school	74.6%	73.8%

* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2018 represents average characteristics from 2014-2018.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2019. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Education

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes levels of educational attainment.

Educational Attainment: This refers to the level of education completed by people 25 years and over in terms of the highest degree or the highest level of schooling completed.

School Enrollment: The U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS) defines people as enrolled in school if they were attending a public or private school or college at any time during the three months prior to taking the survey. People enrolled in vocational, technical, or business school such as post-secondary vocational, trade, hospital school, and on-the-job training were not reported as enrolled in school.

Why is it important?

Education is one of the most important indicators of the potential for economic success, and lack of education is closely linked to poverty. Studies show that areas with a higher-than-average-educated workforce grow faster, have higher incomes, and suffer less during economic downturns than other areas.[43, 44] In 2017, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that the higher the rate of educational achievement, the lower the unemployment rate and the higher the wages.[45]

Understanding differences in education levels can highlight whether certain people might be disproportionately impacted by policies, plans, and management actions, and can inform communication and outreach efforts.

School enrollment can be an important indicator of the level of access to education, a community's potential for economic growth, and the number of dependents in a community that are not of working age. Some government agencies also use this information for funding allocations.

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Demographics

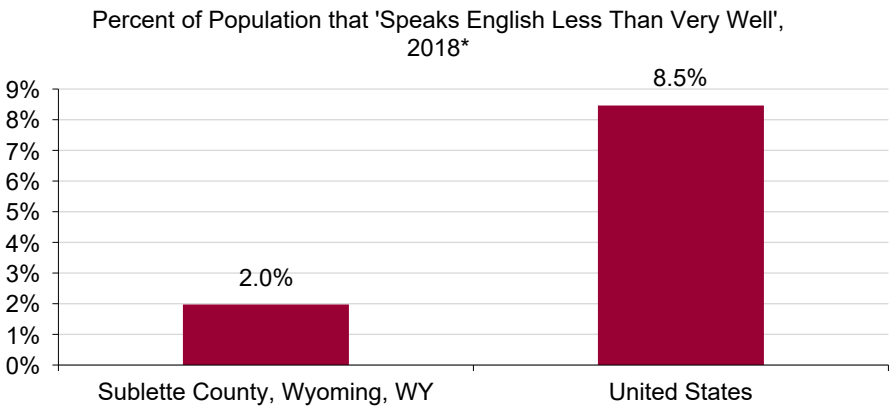
Sublette County, WY

Language

	Sublette County, Wyoming, WY	United States
Population 5 yrs or older, 2018*	9,319	303,066,180
Speak only English	8,741	237,956,495
Speak a language other than English	˙578	65,109,685
Spanish or Spanish Creole	˙407	40,256,297
Other Indo-European languages	¨166	11,014,379
Asian and Pacific Island languages	¨1	10,570,681
Other languages	¨4	3,207,613
Speak English less than "very well"	¨184	25,647,781
Percent of Total		
Speak only English	93.8%	78.5%
Speak a language other than English	˙6.2%	21.5%
Spanish or Spanish Creole	˙4.4%	13.3%
Other Indo-European languages	¨1.8%	3.6%
Asian and Pacific Island languages	¨0.0%	3.5%
Other languages	¨0.0%	1.1%
Speak English less than "very well"	¨2.0%	8.5%

High Reliability: Data with coefficients of variation (CVs) < 12% are in black to indicate that the sampling error is relatively small.
Medium Reliability: Data with CVs between 12 & 40% are in orange to indicate that the values should be interpreted with caution.
Low Reliability: Data with CVs > 40% are displayed in red to indicate that the estimate is considered very unreliable.

- In the 2014-2018 period, United States had the highest estimated percent of people that spoke English less than 'very well' (8.5%), and Sublette County, Wyoming, WY had the lowest (2.0%).



* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2018 represents average characteristics from 2014-2018.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2019. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Language

What do we measure on this page?

This page measures the primary language people speak at home.

Language Spoken at Home: The language used by respondents five years and older at home, either "English only" or a non-English language which is used in addition to English or in place of English.[46]

Why is it important?

If a significant portion of the population is classified as speaking English "less than very well," public outreach, meetings, plans, and implementation may need to be conducted in multiple languages. Community leaders and policy makers should be prepared to use interpreters of languages other than English to communicate effectively with diverse publics.

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Housing Characteristics

	Sublette County, Wyoming, WY	United States
Total Housing Units, 2018*	5,989	136,384,292
Occupied	3,275	119,730,128
Vacant	2,714	16,654,164
For rent	˙154	2,822,053
Rented, not occupied	¨**55**	615,344
For sale only	¨**91**	1,304,850
Sold, not occupied	¨**4**	653,988
Seasonal, recreational, occasional	1,959	5,465,886
For migrant workers	¨**0**	36,850
Other vacant	˙451	5,755,193
Year Built		
Built 2010 or later	¨**80**	5,622,664
Built 2000 to 2009	1,527	19,435,745
Built 1990 to 1999	˙916	19,018,824
Built 1980 to 1989	1,050	18,425,173
Built 1970 to 1979	˙1,000	20,898,334
Built 1940 to 1969	˙1,003	35,575,605
Median year structure built^	1986	1977

Percent of Total

Occupancy		
Occupied	54.7%	87.8%
Vacant	45.3%	12.2%
For rent	˙2.6%	2.1%
Rented, not occupied	¨**0.9%**	0.5%
For sale only	¨**1.5%**	1.0%
Sold, not occupied	¨**0.1%**	0.5%
Seasonal, recreational, occasional	32.7%	4.0%
For migrant workers	¨**0.0%**	0.0%
Other vacant	˙7.5%	4.2%
Year Built		
Built 2010 or later	¨**1.3%**	4.1%
Built 2000 to 2009	25.5%	14.3%
Built 1990 to 1999	˙15.3%	13.9%
Built 1980 to 1989	17.5%	13.5%
Built 1970 to 1979	˙16.7%	15.3%
Built 1940 to 1969	˙16.7%	26.1%

^ Median year structure built is not available for metro/non-metro or regional aggregations.

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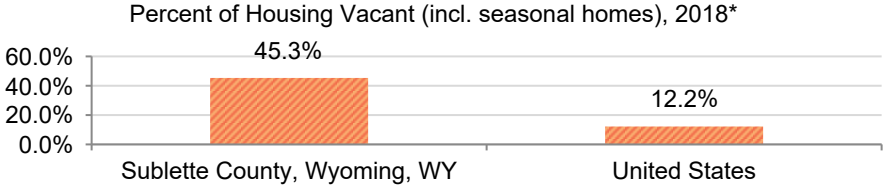
Low Reliability: Data with CVs > 40% are displayed in red to indicate that the estimate is considered very unreliable.

- In the 2014-2018 period, Sublette County, Wyoming, WY had the highest estimated percent of the vacant housing (45.3%), and United States had the lowest (12.2%).



* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2018 represents average characteristics from 2014-2018.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2019. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Housing Characteristics

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes whether housing is occupied or vacant, for rent or seasonally occupied, and the year built.

Rent: The number of homes for rent was defined as occupied housing units that were for rent, vacant housing units that were for rent, and vacant units rented but not occupied at the time of interview.

Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use: Refers to vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekends or other occasional use throughout the year.

For Migrant Workers: Refers to housing units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season.

Why is it important?

Vacancy status is an indicator of the housing market and provides information on the stability and quality of housing for certain areas. The data is used to assess the demand for housing, to identify housing turnover within areas, and to better understand the population within the housing market over time. These data also serve to aid in the development of housing programs to meet the needs of persons at different economic levels.

Seasonal or recreational homes (i.e., “second homes”) are often an indicator of the desirability of a place for recreation and tourism. This could also be used as an indicator of recreational and scenic amenities, which can be a source of economic growth.

While the late 1990s and early 2000s were a period of rapid home development throughout the country, there have been other periods when housing grew at a fast rate (the late 1970s, for example, in many parts of the country). The relative growth rate of housing is an indicator of overall economic growth but may indicate challenges such as the need to prepare for risk of wildfire, flooding, and other natural disasters. The year the home was built also provides information on the age of the housing stock, which can be used to forecast future demand of services such as energy consumption and fire protection.

Housing that is classified as available for migrant workers can be used as an indicator of a certain type of economic activity, in particular crop agriculture.

CHANGES IN BOUNDARIES: Data describing change over time can be misleading when geographic boundaries have changed.
The Census provides documentation about changes in boundaries at this site: www.census.gov/geo/reference/boundary-changes.html

Housing Affordability

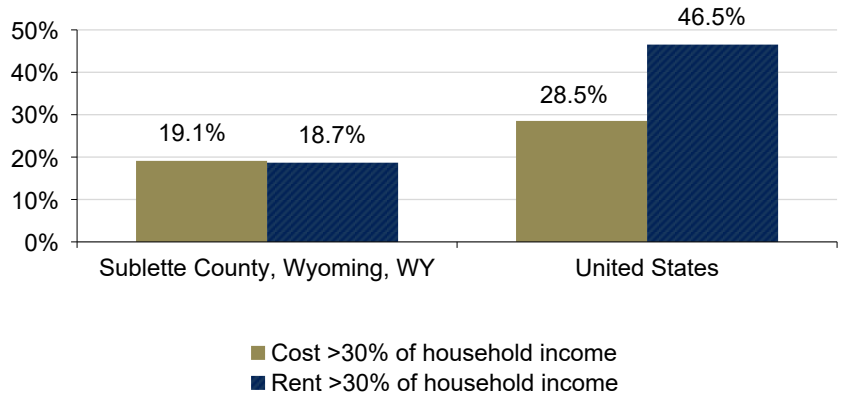
	Sublette County, Wyoming, WY	United States
Owner-occupied mortgaged homes, 2018*	1,523	48,198,598
Cost >30% of household income	˙291	13,750,273
Specified renter-occupied units, 2018*	˙621	43,285,318
Rent >30% of household income	˙116	20,141,357
Median monthly mortgage cost^, 2018*	$1,711	$1,558
Median gross rent^, 2018*	˙$980	$1,023
Percent of Total		
Cost >30% of household income	19.1%	28.5%
Rent >30% of household income	˙18.7%	46.5%

^ Median monthly mortgage cost and median gross rent are not available for metro/non-metro or regional aggregations.

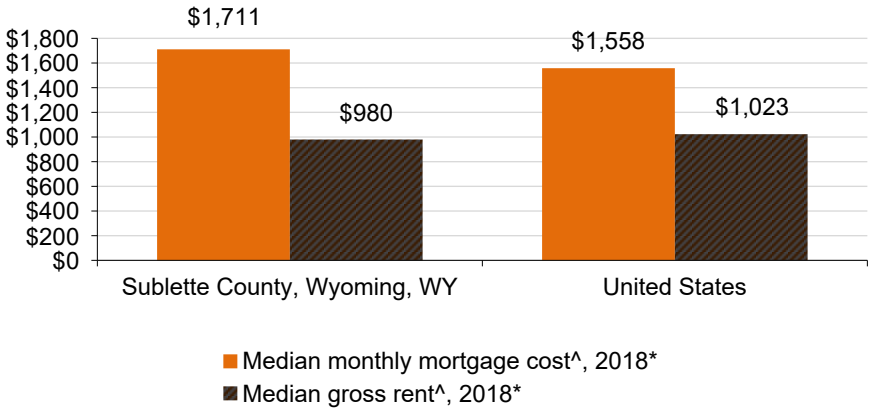
High Reliability: Data with coefficients of variation (CVs) < 12% are in black to indicate that the sampling error is relatively small.
Medium Reliability: Data with CVs between 12 & 40% are in orange to indicate that the values should be interpreted with caution.
Low Reliability: Data with CVs > 40% are displayed in red to indicate that the estimate is considered very unreliable.

- In the 2014-2018 period, United States had the highest percent of owner-occupied households where > 30% of household income was spent on mortgage costs (28.5%), and Sublette County, Wyoming, WY had the lowest (19.1%).
- In the 2014-2018 period, United States had the highest percent of renter-occupied households where > 30% of household income was spent on gross rent (46.5%), and Sublette County, Wyoming, WY had the lowest (18.7%).
- In the 2014-2018 period, Sublette County, Wyoming, WY had the highest estimated monthly mortgage costs for owner-occupied homes ($1,711), and United States had the lowest ($1,558).
- In the 2014-2018 period, United States had the highest estimated monthly gross rent for renter-occupied homes ($1,023), and Sublette County, Wyoming, WY had the lowest ($980).

Housing Costs as a Percent of Household Income, 2018*



Median Monthly Mortgage Costs and Gross Rent, 2018*



* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2018 represents average characteristics from 2014-2018.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2019. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Housing Affordability

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes whether housing is affordable for homeowners and renters.[47]

Owner-Occupied Housing Unit: A housing unit is owner-occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for.

Renter-Occupied Housing Unit: All occupied units that are not owner-occupied are classified as renter-occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent.

Household: A household includes all the people who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence.

Monthly Costs (owner-occupied): The sum of payment for mortgages, real estate taxes, various insurances, utilities, fuels, mobile home costs, and condominium fees.

Gross Rent: The amount of the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water and sewer) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else).

The lowest ownership costs and gross rent share of household income reported in the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey is 15 percent. Many government agencies define as excessive (or unaffordable) housing costs that exceed 30 percent of monthly household income.

Why is it important?

An important indicator of economic hardship is whether housing is affordable.[48] This page measures housing affordability in terms of the share of household income that is devoted to a mortgage and related costs (for homeowners) and rent and related costs (for renters). An income share devoted to housing that is below 15 percent is a good proxy for highly affordable, while the income share devoted to housing that is above 30 percent is a good proxy for unaffordable.

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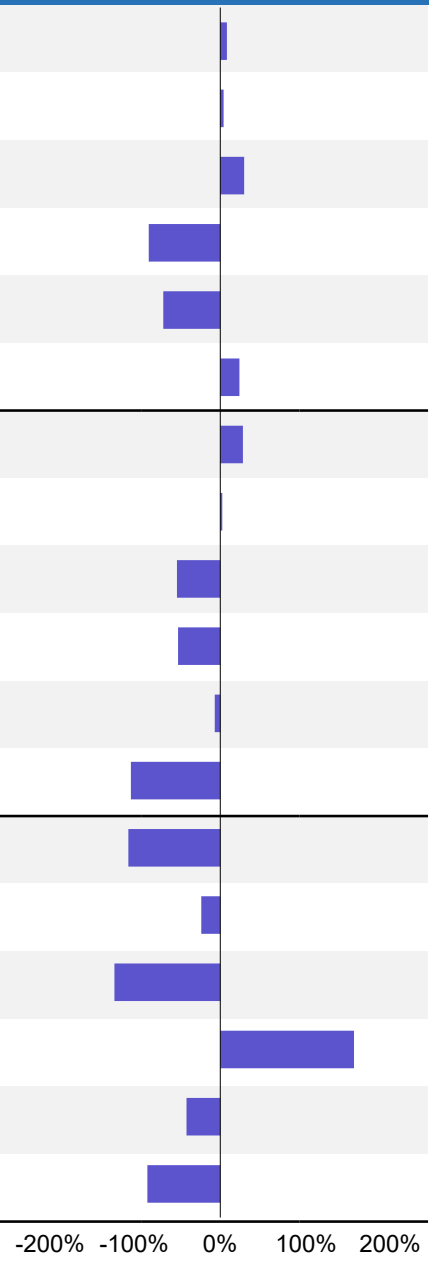
The Census provides documentation about changes in boundaries at this site: www.census.gov/geo/reference/boundary-changes.html

Demographics

Sublette County, WY

Comparisons

	Indicators	Sublette County, WY	United States	Percent difference Sublette County, WY vs. United States
Demographics	Population Growth (% change, 2010*-2018*)	6.7%	6.2%	
	Median Age (2018*)	39.4	37.9	
	Percent Population White Alone (2018*)	96.3%	72.7%	
	Percent Population Hispanic or Latino (2018*)	7.3%	17.8%	
	Percent Population American Indian or Alaska Native (2018*)	¨0.4%	0.8%	
	Percent of Population 'Baby Boomers' (2018*)	30.8%	24.6%	
Income	Median Household Income (2018*)	$78,680	$60,293	
	Per Capita Income (2018*)	$33,231	$32,621	
	Percent Individuals Below Poverty (2018*)	˙8.4%	14.1%	
	Percent Families Below Poverty (2018*)	¨6.1%	10.1%	
	Percent of Households with Retirement and Social Security Income (2018*)	46.4%	49.5%	
	Percent of Households with Public Assistance Income (2018*)	˙6.3%	20.1%	
Structure	Percent Population 25 Years or Older without High School Degree (2018*)	˙3.7%	12.3%	
	Percent Population 25 Years or Older with Bachelor's Degree or Higher (2018*)	˙25.2%	31.5%	
	Percent Population That Speak English Less Than 'Very Well' (2018*)	¨2.0%	8.5%	
	Percent of Houses that are Seasonal Homes (2018*)	32.7%	4.0%	
	Owner-Occupied Homes where > 30% of Household Income Spent on Mortgage (2018*)	˙19.1%	28.5%	
	Renter-Occupied Homes where > 30% of Household Income Spent on Rent (2018*)	˙18.7%	46.5%	



High Reliability: Data with coefficients of variation (CVs) < 12% are in black to indicate that the sampling error is relatively small.
Medium Reliability: Data with CVs between 12 & 40% are in orange to indicate that the values should be interpreted with caution.
Low Reliability: Data with CVs > 40% are displayed in red to indicate that the estimate is considered very unreliable.

* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2018 represents average characteristics from 2014-2018; 2010 represents 2006-2010.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2019. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Comparisons

What do we measure on this page?

This page compares key demographic, income, and social indicators from the selected region to the United States overall.

The term "benchmark" in this report should not be construed as having the same meaning as in the National Forest Management Act.

Race: Race is a self-identification data item in which respondents choose the race or races with which they most closely identify. In 1997 the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) revised the standards for how the Federal government collects and presents data on race and ethnicity.

Poverty: Following the Office of Management and Budget's Directive 14, the U.S. Census Bureau uses a set of income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to detect who is poor. If the total income for a family or an unrelated individual falls below the relevant poverty threshold, then the family or an unrelated individual is classified as being "below the poverty level."

Baby Boomers: Baby boomers are defined as having been born between 1946-1964. The reported percent of population that are "Baby Boomers" has some associated error since ACS generally reports age classes in 5-year increments (55 to 59 years, 60 to 64 years, etc.).

Social Security: Refers to households that receive income that includes Social Security pensions and survivor benefits, permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration before deductions for medical insurance, and Railroad Retirement insurance. It does not include Medicare reimbursement.

Retirement Income: Consists of households that receive: 1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, U.S. military, or federal, state, or local government; 2) disability income from companies, unions, the U.S. military, or federal, state, or local government; 3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and 4) regular income from IRA and Keogh plans. It does not include Social Security income.

Median Age, Median Household Income, and Per Capita Income are not calculated for multi-location regions due to data availability.

Why is it important?

This page shows a quick comparison of indicators covered in this report and shows how the region is different from the selected benchmark area. If no custom benchmark area was selected, EPS defaults to benchmarking against the U.S.

The chart offers an at-a-glance view of whether groups of indicators are atypical compared to the benchmark. For example, this page may show that a selected area has an older population, relatively unaffordable housing, and language barriers. In combination, these indicators can help community leaders, local government staff, policy makers and others improve outreach strategies and consider whether the impacts of projects and policies could have disproportionate impacts on certain segments of the population.

CHANGES IN BOUNDARIES: Data describing change over time can be misleading when geographic boundaries have changed.
The Census provides documentation about changes in boundaries at this site: www.census.gov/geo/reference/boundary-changes.html

Data Sources & Methods

EPS uses national statistics from public government sources. All data used in EPS can be readily verified with the original sources:

- **American Community Survey**
  U.S, Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce
  https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/
  https://www.census.gov/acs/www/data/data-tables-and-tools/index.php
  Contacts:
  https://www.census.gov/about/contact-us.html

EPS core approaches: EPS is designed to focus on long-term trends across a range of important measures. Trend analysis provides a more comprehensive view of changes than spot data for select years. We encourage users to focus on major trends rather than absolute numbers. EPS displays detailed industry-level data to show changes in the composition of the economy over time and the mix of industries at points in time. EPS employs cross-sectional benchmarking—comparing smaller areas such as counties to larger regions, states, and the nation—to give a sense of relative performance. EPS allows users to aggregate data for multiple locations to allow for more sophisticated cross-sectional comparisons.

About the American Community Survey (ACS): All data used in this report is based on the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS), a nationwide survey conducted annually by the U.S. Census Bureau that provides current demographic, social, economic, and housing information about communities. The ACS is not the same as the Decennial U.S. Census, which is conducted every 10 years.

Estimates based on five years of sampling are available for all areas, whereas estimate based on annual and three-year sampling are only available for areas with larger population sizes. Data used in this report are five-year ACS estimates which are consistently available for locations with small populations such as towns. Five-year estimates are displayed for all locations because data obtained using the same survey technique is ideal for comparisons. The disadvantage is that multi-year estimates cannot be used to describe any particular year in the period, only the average value over the full period.

Data Accuracy: ACS is based on a survey and is subject to error. The U.S. Census Bureau reports the accuracy of the data by providing margins of error. In this report, we alert the user to the data accuracy using color-coded text and symbols in the tables: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation <12%; ORANGE (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation >40%. The coefficient of variation is a measure of relative error in the estimate and is calculated directly from the margin of error as the ratio of the standard error to the estimate itself. Less populated areas tend to have lower accuracy. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Endnotes

1 - A useful resource on rural population change is the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Economic Research Service web page: https://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/rural-economy-population/population-migration/.

2 - William H. Frey's website provides links to publications, issues, media stories, data tools and resources on migration, population redistribution, and demography of both rural and urban populations in the U.S.: frey-demographer.org.

3 - For a description of the U.S. Census Bureau's ACS methodology and data accuracy, see https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/methodology.html.

4 - The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Administration on Aging has a host of resources about older Americans at https://aoa.acl.gov/.

5 - The U.S. Census Bureau publishes age data estimates for the U.S., states, counties, and metropolitan areas. See https://www.census.gov/topics/population/age-and-sex.html.

6 - The non-profit Population Reference Bureau offers a helpful video on population pyramids at http://www.prb.org/Multimedia/Video/2009/distilleddemographics1.aspx.

7 - Grayson KV and Victoria VA. 2010. The Next Four Decades: Older Population in the United States: 2010 to 2050. U.S. Census Bureau. https://www.census.gov/prod/2010pubs/p25-1138.pdf.

8 - Jacobsen LA and Mather M. 2010. U.S. Social and Economic Trends Since 2000. Population Bulletin 65(1):1-16. Washington DC: Population Reference Bureau.

9 - Cromartie J and Nelson P. 2009. Baby Boom Migration and Its Impact on Rural America. USDA-ERS Report No. 79. Washington, DC: USDA Economic Research Service. https://www.ers.usda.gov/webdocs/publications/err79/9346_err79_1_.pdf

10 - The U.S. Census Bureau has many resources that describe the trends in aging in the U.S. and its implications. See for example: An Aging Nation: The Older Population in the United States https://www.census.gov/prod/2014pubs/p25-1140.pdf; and The Graying of America: More Adults Than Kids by 2035 https://www.census.gov/library/stories/2018/03/graying-america.html?eml=gd.

11 - Frey WH. 2006. America's Regional Demographics in the '00 Decade: The Role of Seniors, Boomers and New Minorities. Washington, DC: The Brookings Institution. https://www.brookings.edu/research/americas-regional-demographics-in-the-00s-decade-the-role-of-seniors-boomers-and-new-minorities/

12 - Frey WH. 2007. Mapping the Growth of Older America. Washington, DC: Brookings Institution. https://www.brookings.edu/research/mapping-the-growth-of-older-america/.

Endnotes

13 - OMB. 1997. Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity. Federal Register 62(210):58782-58790. https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-1997-10-30/pdf/97-28653.pdf.

14 - For a primer on how the Census 2010 handles race and Hispanic origin, see: Humes KR, Jones NA, and Ramirez RR. 2011. Overview of Race and Hispanic Origin. U.S. Census Bureau. https://www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/briefs/c2010br-02.pdf.

15 - https://www.census.gov/newsroom/press-releases/2017/school-enrollment.html

16 - https://factfinder.census.gov/help/en/ethnic_groups.htm

17 - https://www.archives.gov/files/federal-register/executive-orders/pdf/12898.pdf

18 - A Century Apart: New Measures of Well-Being for U.S. Racial and Ethnic Groups is available at http://www.measureofamerica.org/acenturyapart/.

19 - Additional U.S. Census Bureau information on the Hispanic population (Who's Hispanic in America?) is available at https://www.census.gov/newsroom/cspan/hispanic/2012.06.22_cspan_hispanics.pdf.

20 - U.S. Census Bureau. Facts for Features: Hispanic Heritage Month 2016 https://census.gov/newsroom/facts-for-features/2016/cb16-ff16.html.

21 - See U.S. Census Bureau Tribal Affairs at https://www.census.gov/aian/.

22 - The U.S. Department of Interior's Indian Affairs oversees the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian Education. Indian Affairs resources and contacts are available at https://bia.gov/index.htm.

23 - The U.S. Forest Service Office of Tribal Relations, formed in 2004, is a useful source of information and policies related to agency-tribal relations. See https://www.fs.fed.us/spf/tribalrelations/index.shtml.

24 - In 2016 the Bureau of Land Management published a Tribal Relations Manual and Handbook. See https://www.blm.gov/programs/cultural-heritage-and-paleontology/tribal-consultation.

25 - The American Indian Heritage Foundation hosts an American Indian Resource Directory with a list of all American Indian tribes, including Federally recognized tribes. This and other resources are available at http://www.indians.org/index.html.

26 - For an indispensable publication on environmental justice, see: Council on Environmental Quality. 1997. Environmental Justice: Guidance under the National Environmental Policy Act. Washington, DC: CEQ. https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-02/documents/ej_guidance_nepa_ceq1297.pdf.

Endnotes

27 - The Census Bureau provides industry and occupation code lists and definitions: https://www.census.gov/topics/employment/industry-occupation/guidance/code-lists.html.

28 - Occupations are also defined by U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics: https://www.bls.gov/soc/.

29 - The Bureau of Labor Statistics provides The Occupational Outlook Handbook, which is an analysis of the prospects for different types of jobs, including training and education needed, earnings, working conditions, and what workers do on the job: https://www.bls.gov/ooh/.

30 - Maynard DC and Feldman DC. (Eds.) 2011. Underemployment: Psychological, economic and social challenges. New York, NY: Springer.

31 - Labor Force Statistics from Current Population Survey. Bureau of Labor Statistics. https://www.bls.gov/cps/lfcharacteristics.htm.

32 - Involuntary Part-Time Work on the Rise. Bureau of Labor Statistics. https://www.bls.gov/cps/lfcharacteristics.htm.

33 - https://www.census.gov/newsroom/press-releases/2017/acs-5yr.html

34 - Aldrich L, Beale C, and Kasse K. 1997. Commuting and the Economic Functions of Small Towns and Places. Rural Development Perspectives 12(3):26-31. https://naldc.nal.usda.gov/download/34577/PDF.

35 - For useful remarks and scholarly references on the level and distribution of economic well-being, see Federal Reserve System Chairman Ben S. Bernanke's speech on February 6, 2007: https://www.federalreserve.gov/newsevents/speech/Bernanke20070206a.htm.

36 - For an analysis of trends in the distribution of wealth in the U.S., see Saez E and Zucman G. 2016. Wealth inequality in the United States since 1913: Evidence from capitalized income tax data. The Quarterly Journal of Economics 131(2):519-578.

37 - Income Inequality. U.S. Census Bureau. 2010. https://www.census.gov/topics/income-poverty/income-inequality/about/middle-class.html.

38 - The University of Michigan's National Poverty Center has a range of resources on poverty in the United States at http://www.npc.umich.edu/poverty/.

39 - For more information on rural poverty, see USDA Economic Research Service Briefing Room, Rural Income, Poverty, and Welfare: High Poverty Counties at https://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/rural-economy-population/rural-poverty-well-being/.

40 - The specific thresholds used for tabulation of income for particular years are shown at https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/income-poverty/historical-poverty-thresholds.html.

Endnotes

41 - The University of Michigan's National Poverty Center hosts a body of research on race and ethnicity as they relate to poverty. See http://npc.umich.edu/research/ethnicity/.

42 - The U.S. Census Bureau briefing on "Poverty Areas" shows that Blacks and Hispanics are disproportionately affected by poverty. "Four times as many Blacks and three times as many Hispanics lived in poverty areas than lived outside them." For more information, see https://www.census.gov/population/socdemo/statbriefs/povarea.html.

43 - The Bureau of Labor Statistics shows a tight relationship between employment projections and educational attainment. See https://www.bls.gov/emp/documentation/education-training-system.htm.

44 - Card D. 1999. The Causal Effect of Education on Earnings in Ashenfelter O and Card D, eds., Handbook of Labor Economics, Vol. 3A. New York: Elsevier. Pp. 1801-63.

45 - Employment Projections. 2017. Bureau of Labor Statistics. https://www.bls.gov/emp/chart-unemployment-earnings-education.htm.

46 - The Modern Language Association has developed an online mapping tool that shows languages spoken for most areas of the United States. See https://apps.mla.org/map_main.

47 - The U.S. Census Bureau's American Housing Survey has additional information on housing and housing affordability. See https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/ahs/.

48 - For current calculations on housing affordability, see the National Association of Realtors' Housing Affordability Index, available at https://www.nar.realtor/topics/housing-affordability-index.

49 - Federal Register 59(32). See https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-1994-02-16/html/94-3685.htm.

50- For a description of the U.S. Census Bureau's ACS definition of per capita income, see https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/note/US/INC910216.

51- For an explanantion of the discrepancies between the Census Bureau and the Bureau of Economic Analysis, see http://www.incontext.indiana.edu/2003/jan-feb03/details.asp.

A Profile of Land Use

Sublette County, WY

Selected Geographies:

Sublette County, Wyoming, WY

United States

Benchmark Geographies:

U.S.

Produced by
Headwaters Economics'
Economic Profile System (EPS)
https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps
July 1, 2020

About the Economic Profile System (EPS)

EPS is a free web tool created by Headwaters Economics to build customized socioeconomic reports of U.S. counties, states, and regions. Reports can be easily created to compare or aggregate different areas. EPS uses published statistics from federal data sources, including the U.S. Census Bureau, Bureau of Economic Analysis, and Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service have made significant financial and intellectual contributions to the operation and content of EPS.

See https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps for more information about the capabilities of EPS. For technical questions, contact Patty Gude at eps@headwaterseconomics.org or telephone 406-599-7425.

HEADWATERS ECONOMICS

headwaterseconomics.org

Headwaters Economics is an independent, nonprofit research group. Our mission is to improve community development and land management decisions.

NATIONAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC LANDS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

www.blm.gov

The Bureau of Land Management, an agency within the U.S. Department of Interior, administers 249.8 million acres of America's public lands, located primarily in western states. It is the mission of the Bureau of Land Management to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.

FOREST SERVICE
US
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

www.fs.fed.us

The Forest Service, an agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, administers national forests and grasslands encompassing 193 million acres. The Forest Service's mission is to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the nation's forests and grasslands to meet the needs of present and future generations.

Land Use

Sublette County, WY

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Note to Users:

This is one of 14 reports that can be created and downloaded from EPS. Topics include land use, demographics, specific industry sectors, the role of non-labor income, the wildland-urban interface, the role of amenities in economic development, and payments to county governments from federal lands. The EPS reports are downloadable as Excel or PDF documents. See https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Land Use

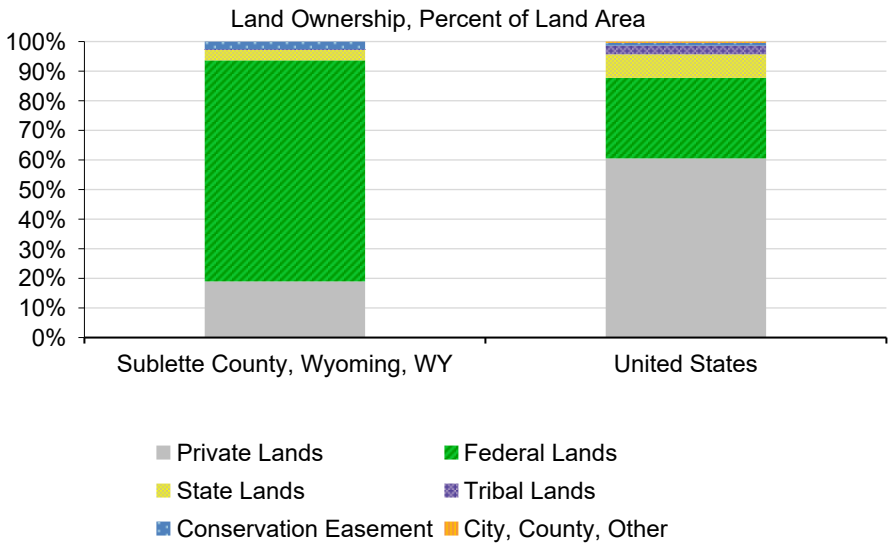
Sublette County, WY

Land Ownership

	Sublette County, Wyoming, WY	United States
Total Acres	3,158,818	2,303,091,014
Private Lands	614,998	1,406,717,148
Conservation Easement	84,755	21,237,199
Federal Lands	2,422,356	632,461,561
Forest Service	1,154,603	192,648,950
BLM	1,266,765	242,857,628
National Park Service	0	78,366,536
Military	0	24,412,029
Other Federal	988	94,176,418
State Lands	121,253	184,973,953
State Trust Lands*	113,069	51,983,763
Other State	8,184	132,990,190
Tribal Lands	5	67,946,824
City, County, Other	208	10,989,958
Percent of Total		
Private Lands	19.5%	61.1%
Conservation Easement	2.7%	0.9%
Federal Lands	76.7%	27.5%
Forest Service	36.6%	8.4%
BLM	40.1%	10.5%
National Park Service	0.0%	3.4%
Military	0.0%	1.1%
Other Federal	0.0%	4.1%
State Lands	3.8%	8.0%
State Trust Lands*	3.6%	2.3%
Other State	0.3%	5.8%
Tribal Lands	0.0%	3.0%
City, County, Other	0.0%	0.5%

* Most state trust lands are held in trust for designated beneficiaries, principally public schools. Managers may lease and sell these lands for a diverse range of uses to generate revenues for the beneficiaries.

- Sublette County, Wyoming, WY has the largest share of federal public lands (76.7%), and United States has the smallest (27.5%).
- United States has the largest share of state public lands (8%), and Sublette County, Wyoming, WY has the smallest (3.8%).
- United States has the largest share of private lands (61.1%), and Sublette County, Wyoming, WY has the smallest (19.5%).



Data Sources: U.S. Geological Survey, Gap Analysis Program. 2018. Protected Areas Database of the United States (PADUS) version 2.0

Land Use

Sublette County, WY

Land Ownership

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the share of the selected location that is private and the share that is managed by various public agencies.

The data presented in this report were calculated using Geographic Information System (GIS) tools. Two primary GIS datasets were used: U.S. Census Bureau's TIGER/Line County Boundaries[1] and U.S. Geological Survey's Protected Areas Database (PADUS).[2, 3]

Although every attempt was made to use the best available GIS land ownership dataset, the data sometimes have errors or become outdated. Please report any inaccuracies to eps@headwaterseconomics.org.

Why is it important?

Decisions made by public land managers may influence the local economy, particularly if public lands represent a large portion of the land base. Agency management actions that affect water quality, access to recreation, scenery (as well as other quality-of-life amenities), and the extent and type of resource extraction are particularly important in areas where much of the land is managed by public agencies.

Federal and state land managers, private land owners, and others are constrained in different ways by laws and regulations that dictate how different lands can be managed. Adjacency can offer challenges and opportunities.

In addition, where a large portion of land is owned and managed by federal agencies, local governments may rely heavily on federal PILT ("Payments in Lieu of Taxes") and revenue-sharing payments such as those from the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act or BLM Taylor Grazing Act.

The EPS Federal Land Payments report provides additional information about payments made to counties with federal public lands: https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Land Use

Sublette County, WY

Types of U.S. Forest Service Lands

	Sublette County, Wyoming, WY	United States
Total Acres (2009)	3,158,818	2,303,091,014
Forest Service Lands	1,169,415	192,750,310
Unspecified Designated Area Type	738,958	146,630,207
National Wilderness	430,457	36,155,579
National Monument	0	3,661,327
National Recreation Area	0	2,950,660
National Game Refuge	0	1,198,099
National Wild River	0	568,059
National Recreation River	0	398,207
National Scenic River	0	289,617
National Scenic Area	0	230,459
Primitive Area	0	173,762
National Volcanic Monument	0	167,427
Special Management Area	0	164,707
Protection Area	0	45,051
Recreation Management Area	0	43,900
National Scenic and Wildlife Area	0	39,171
Scenic Recreation Area	0	12,645
National Botanical Area	0	8,256
National Scenic and Research Area	0	6,637
National Historic Area	0	6,540
Percent of Total		
Forest Service Lands	37.0%	8.4%
Unspecified Designated Area Type	23.4%	6.4%
National Wilderness	13.6%	1.6%
National Monument	0.0%	0.2%
National Recreation Area	0.0%	0.1%
National Game Refuge	0.0%	0.1%
National Wild River	0.0%	0.0%
National Recreation River	0.0%	0.0%
National Scenic River	0.0%	0.0%
National Scenic Area	0.0%	0.0%
Primitive Area	0.0%	0.0%
National Volcanic Monument	0.0%	0.0%
Special Management Area	0.0%	0.0%
Protection Area	0.0%	0.0%
Recreation Management Area	0.0%	0.0%
National Scenic and Wildlife Area	0.0%	0.0%
Scenic Recreation Area	0.0%	0.0%
National Botanical Area	0.0%	0.0%
National Scenic and Research Area	0.0%	0.0%
National Historic Area	0.0%	0.0%

County specific acreages for Forest Service National Game Refuges are not available for the following states: Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

Data Sources: USDA, FS - Land Areas Report 2009, Oracle LAR Database

Types of U.S. Forest Service Lands

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the acreage and share of different U.S. Forest Service land designations.

All acreages on this page were reported by the U.S. Forest Service's Land Areas Report.[4, 5] The total acreage of Forest Service land on this page may differ from that reported on previous pages because of differences in data sources.

Why is it important?

These data allow the user to see the range and scale of U.S. Forest Service land designations that may impact the economic value and uses of associated lands.

Land Use

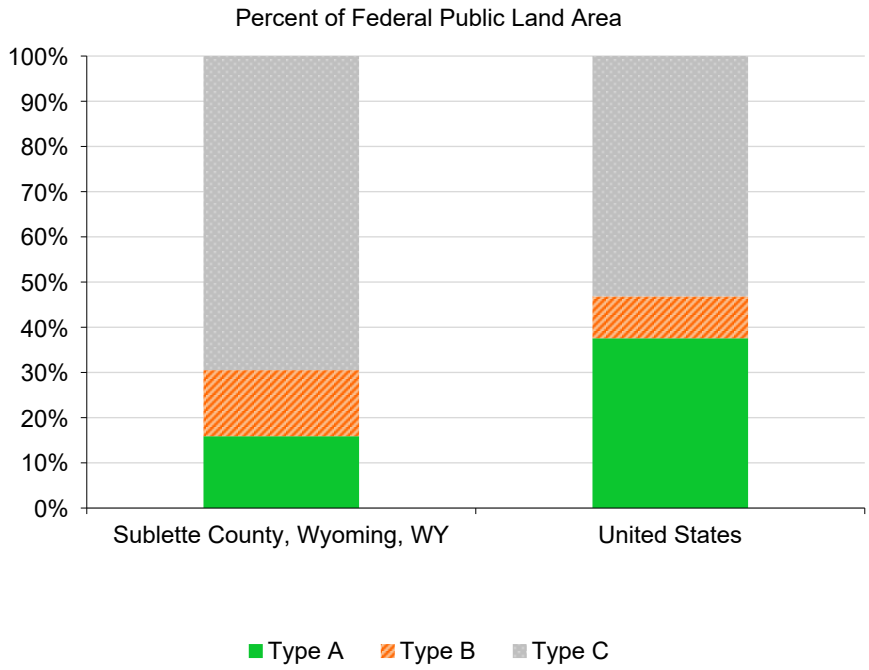
Sublette County, WY

Types of Federal Lands

	Sublette County, Wyoming, WY	United States
Total Acres of Type A, B, and C Lands	3,158,834	690,953,496
Type A	502,047	259,556,739
Type B	461,672	63,979,938
Type C	2,195,115	367,416,819
Percent of Total*		
Type A	15.9%	37.6%
Type B	14.6%	9.3%
Type C	69.5%	53.2%

* Percent of total federal lands classified as either Type A, B, or C.

- United States has the largest share of Type A land (37.6%), and Sublette County, Wyoming, WY has the smallest (15.9%).
- Sublette County, Wyoming, WY has the largest share of Type B land (14.6%), and United States has the smallest (9.3%).
- Sublette County, Wyoming, WY has the largest share of Type C land (69.5%), and United States has the smallest (53.2%).



Type A lands include National Parks and Preserves (NPS), Wilderness (NPS, FWS, FS, BLM), National Conservation Areas (BLM), National Monuments, (NPS, FS, BLM), National Recreation Areas (NPS, FS, BLM), National Wild and Scenic Rivers (NPS, FS, BLM), Waterfowl Production Areas (FWS), Wildlife Management Areas (FWS), Research Natural Areas (FS, BLM), Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (BLM), and National Wildlife Refuges (FWS).

Type B lands include Wilderness Study Areas (NPS, FWS, FS, BLM), Inventoried Roadless Areas (FS).

Type C lands include Public Domain Lands (BLM), O&C Lands (BLM), National Forests and Grasslands (FS).

Data Sources: U.S. Geological Survey, Gap Analysis Program. 2018. Protected Areas Database of the United States (PADUS) version 2.0; Rasker, R. 2006. "An Exploration Into the Economic Impact of Industrial Development Versus Conservation on Western Public Lands." Society and Natural Resources. 19(3): 191-207.

Land Use

Sublette County, WY

Types of Federal Lands

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the acreage and share of federal public lands managed for various purposes under differing statutory authority. For purposes of this section, federal public lands have been defined as Type A, B, or C.[6, 7] Private lands and areas managed by state agencies and local government are not included in this classification.

Type A lands tend to have more managerial and commercial use restrictions than Type C lands, represent smaller proportions of total land management areas (except within Alaska), and have a designation status less easily changed than Type B lands. They may be described as areas having uncommon bio-physical and/or cultural character worth preserving.

Type B lands are similar to Type A lands in terms of activities allowed. They may be described as areas worth preserving that have limited development and motorized transportation.

Type C lands generally have no special designations. They represent the bulk of federal land management areas and may allow a wider range of uses or compatible activities including timber production, mining and energy development, grazing, recreation, and large-scale watershed projects and fire management options. Type C lands may be described as areas where the landscape may be altered within the objectives and guidelines of multiple use.

The classifications offered on this page are categories of relative degrees of management priority, categorized by land designation. Lands such as wilderness and national monuments, for example, are more likely to be managed for conservation and recreation, even though there may exist exceptions (e.g., a pre-existing mine in a wilderness area or oil and gas development in a national monument). Forest Service and BLM lands without designations are more likely to allow commercial activities such as mining and timber harvesting.

Why is it important?

Some types of federal lands, such as National Parks, National Monuments, and Wilderness, can be associated with above-average economic growth. These lands by themselves do not guarantee economic growth but when combined with other factors, such as an educated workforce and access to major markets via airports, they have been shown to be statistically significant predictors of growth.[8, 9, 10, 11]

The acreage in particular land types may not be the only indicator of quality. For example, Wild and Scenic Rivers may provide amenity values far greater than their land acreage would indicate.

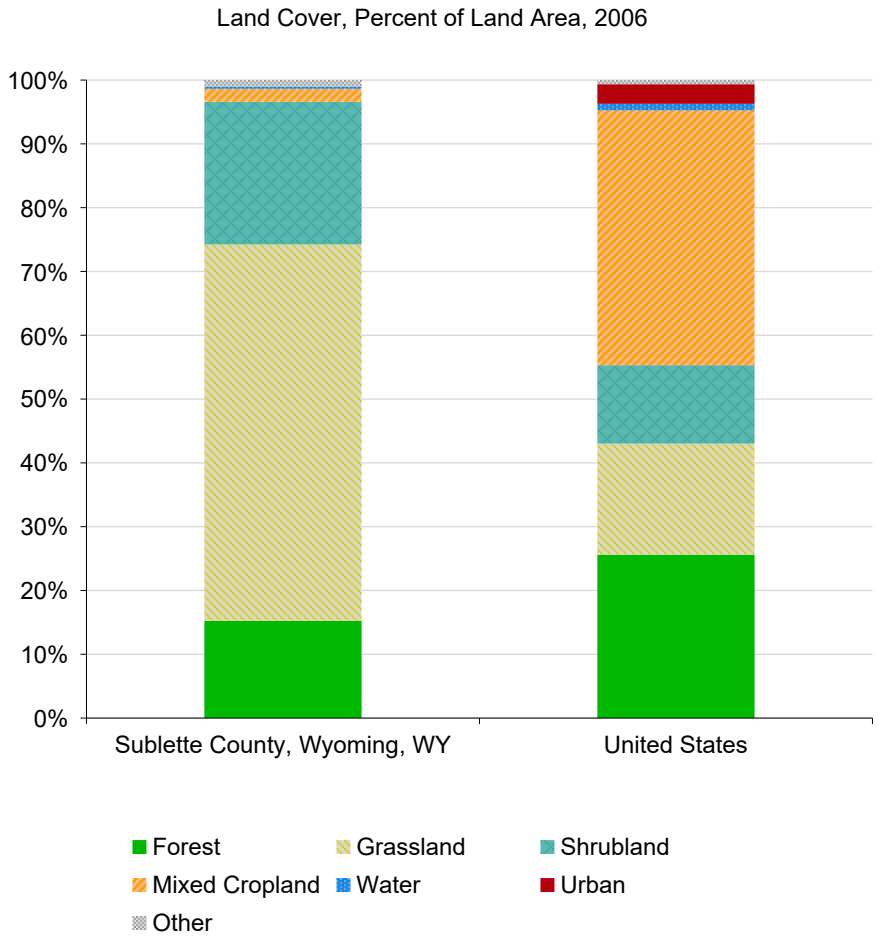
Land Use

Sublette County, WY

Forest, Grassland, and Other Land Cover

	Sublette County, Wyoming, WY	United States
Total Acres (2006)	3,158,818	2,303,091,014
Forest	473,823	575,772,754
Grassland	1,832,114	391,525,472
Shrubland	694,940	276,370,922
Mixed Cropland	63,176	898,205,495
Water	10,873	23,030,910
Urban	0	69,092,730
Other	31,588	14,656,376
Percent of Total		
Forest	15.0%	25.0%
Grassland	58.0%	17.0%
Shrubland	22.0%	12.0%
Mixed Cropland	2.0%	39.0%
Water	0.3%	1.0%
Urban	0.0%	3.0%
Other	1.0%	0.6%

- United States has the largest share of forest cover (25%), and Sublette County, Wyoming, WY has the smallest (15%).
- Sublette County, Wyoming, WY has the largest share of grassland cover (58%), and United States has the smallest (17%).
- Sublette County, Wyoming, WY has the largest share of shrubland cover (22%), and United States has the smallest (12%).



Data Sources: NASA MODIS Land Cover Type Yearly L3 Global 1km MOD12Q1, 2006.

Forest, Grassland, and Other Land Cover

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the acreage and share of various land cover types.

The National Land Cover Database (NLCD) was selected to describe cover types because it is publicly available and has a relatively small number of general classes that are easily summarized.[12]

NLCD is based primarily on a decision-tree classification of Landsat satellite data, and uses a 16-class land cover classification scheme that has been applied consistently across the United States.[13] These classes were summarized into seven classes as follows:

Forest: An aggregate of the following NLCD classes: Evergreen Forest, Deciduous Forest, and Mixed Forest.

Grassland: An aggregate of the following NLCD classes: Grasslands, Sedge, Lichens, and Moss.

Shrubland: An aggregate of the following NLCD classes: Dwarf Scrub and Shrub/Scrub.

Mixed Cropland: An aggregate of the following NLCD classes: Pasture/Hay and Cultivated Crops.

Water: The same in the original NLCD Open Water classification.

Urban: An aggregate of the four Developed classes within NLCD.

Other: An aggregate of the following NLCD classes: Barren Land, Perennial Ice/Snow, and the two Wetlands classifications.

Why is it important?

The mix of land cover influences a range of socioeconomic and natural factors, including potential and suitable economic activities, the availability of recreation opportunities, water storage, the potential for wildfire, and other cultural and economic factors.

For data on development in wildfire-prone areas, create an EPS Wildland-Urban Interface report at https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Land Use

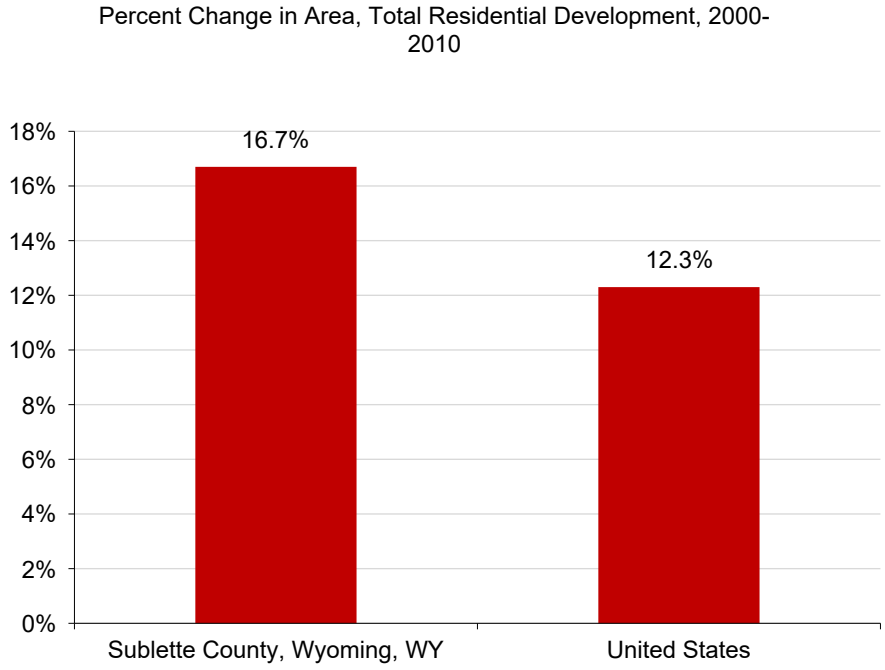
Sublette County, WY

Residential Development (Acres)

	Sublette County, Wyoming, WY	United States
Total Private Land, Acres (2000-2010)	614,998	1,406,717,148
Total Residential, 2000	1,440	190,918,648
Urban/Suburban, 2000	495	31,001,465
Exurban, 2000	945	159,917,167
Total Residential, 2010	1,681	214,475,717
Urban/Suburban, 2010	646	37,816,640
Exurban, 2010	1,035	176,659,056
Percent Change in Total Residential	16.7%	12.3%
Percent of Total*		
Total Residential, 2000	0.2%	13.6%
Urban/Suburban, 2000	0.1%	2.2%
Exurban, 2000	0.2%	11.4%
Total Residential, 2010	0.3%	15.2%
Urban/Suburban, 2010	0.1%	2.7%
Exurban, 2010	0.2%	12.6%

* The percentages in this table represent the percent of private land developed at various housing densities, and should not sum to 100%.

- From 2000 to 2010, Sublette County, Wyoming, WY had the largest percent change in residential development (16.7%), and United States had the smallest (12.3%).



Data Sources: Theobald, DM. 2013. Land use classes for ICLUS/SERGoM v2013. Unpublished report, Colorado State University.

Residential Development (Acres)

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the area (in acres) used for housing and the rate at which this area is growing.

Comparisons in development patterns are made between 2000 and 2010. The data can also be used to draw comparisons between locations. These are the latest published data available from the Decennial Census.

Statistics are provided for residential areas developed at relatively high densities (urban/suburban areas where the average residential lot sizes are less than 1.7 acres) and those developed at relatively low densities (exurban areas where the average lot sizes are between 1.7 and 40 acres). Urban/suburban areas, as shown here, combine “urban” housing densities (less than 0.25 acres per unit) and “suburban” housing densities (0.25–1.7 acres per unit). Urban and suburban are represented in one class because they often represent a small proportion of the land area within counties. Lot sizes greater than 40 acres are more typical of working agricultural landscapes and are not considered residential, and therefore are not discussed here.

Locations with a large percent change in the area of residential development often have experienced significant in-migration from more urbanized areas. Counties with a small percent change either experienced little growth or were already highly urbanized in 2000.[14]

Why is it important?

In the past decade, the conversion of open space and agricultural land to residential development has continued at a rapid pace in many parts of the U.S. The popularity of exurban lot sizes in much of the country has exacerbated this trend. Low-density development results in a larger area of land converted to residential development.[15]

This pattern of development reflects several factors, including demographic trends, the increasingly "footloose" nature of economic activity, the availability and price of land, and preferences for homes on larger lots. Development patterns can affect resident’s quality of life and safety, and impact protected areas as development increasingly pushes up against public land boundaries.[16] Human-wildlife conflicts and wildfire threats may become more serious issues as development continues. In addition, there may be new demands for recreation opportunities and concern about commodity uses of the landscape.

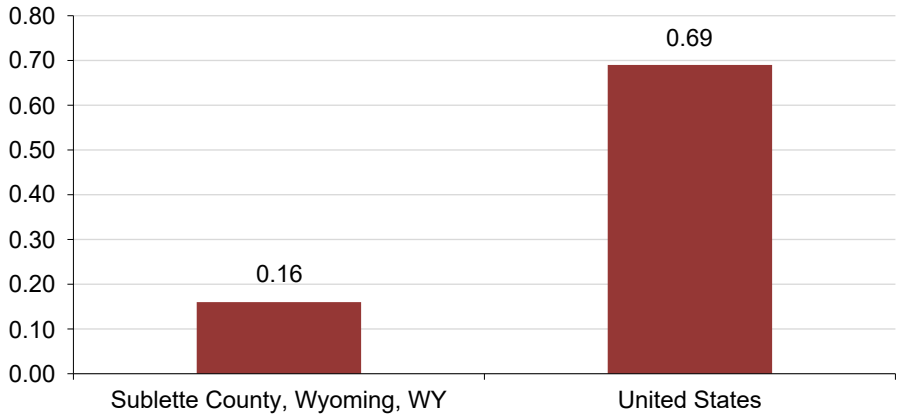
For data on development in wildfire-prone areas, create an EPS Wildland-Urban Interface report at https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Residential Development (Population Density)

	Sublette County, Wyoming, WY	United States
Residential Acres/Person, 2000	0.24	0.67
Residential Acres/Person, 2010	0.16	0.69
Change in Residential Acres/Person, 2000-2010*	-0.08	0.02
Private Acres/Person, 2010	60.08	4.50

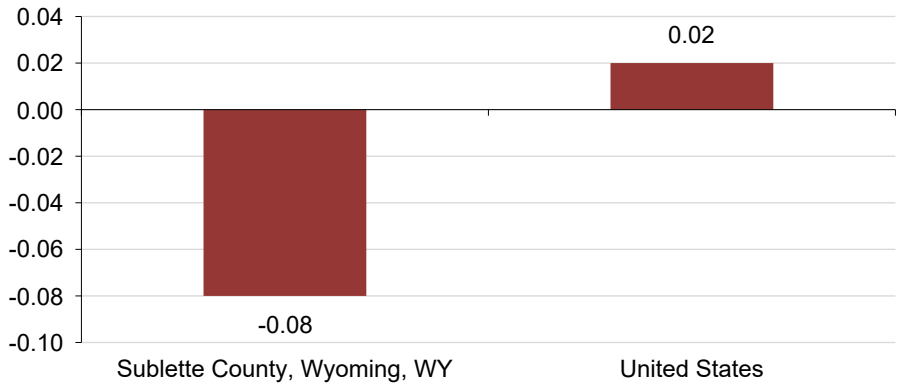
- In 2010, Sublette County, Wyoming, WY had the largest average acreage in residential development per person (60.08 acres), and United States had the smallest (4.5 acres).

Average Residential Acres per Person, 2010



- From 2000 to 2010, United States had the largest change in average acreage in residential development per person (0.02 acres), and Sublette County, Wyoming, WY had the smallest (-0.08 acres).

Change in Average Residential Acres per Person, 2000-2010



Data Sources: Theobald, DM. 2013. Land use classes for ICLUS/SERGoM v2013. Unpublished report, Colorado State University.

Residential Development (Population Density)

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the degree to which development patterns have changed (becoming more or less dense) between 2000 and 2010.

Per capita consumption of land used for housing is a measure of the pattern of development (i.e., denser or more sprawling). Comparisons in development patterns are made between 2000 and 2010. The data can also be used to draw comparisons between locations. These are the latest published data available from the Decennial Census.

Land consumption is expressed as the average number of acres that each person uses for housing (the average lot size) within a selected location. Importantly, these figures refer only to residential development and do not include farms or ranches greater than 40 acres. Population density is also displayed as the acres of private land per person.

Areas with negative values of change in residential acres/person were more densely developed in 2010 than in 2000. Large positive values of change indicate that an area was substantially more sprawling in 2010 than it was in 2000. It is important to note that a small change does not indicate that the selected location is not sprawling, but rather that the pattern of development has not changed substantially over the time period.

Why is it important?

Outside of urban areas, large lot development has increased since the 1970s in many parts of the country.

Population growth is a metric often used to describe human impacts. However, in most locations land consumption is outpacing population growth. In these areas, land consumption (the area of land used for residential development) is strongly related to the loss of natural areas and impacts on ecological processes. Impacts include changes in ecosystem structure; effects on crucial wildlife habitat; and exposure to humans through hunting, exotic species, and disease.[15]

The pattern of land consumption in 2010 shown in the top graph (*Average Residential Acres per Person*) is equally important as the change in land consumption shown in the bottom graph (*Change in Average Residential Acres per Person*). Locations where the average number of residential acres per person is greater than one acre have considerable sprawling development.

Land Use

Sublette County, WY

Data Sources & Methods

The EPS Land Use report uses national data sources to represent land cover and residential development. In an effort to report more accurate statistics for land ownership, a compilation of state-level data was used. All the data in this report were the result of calculations made in Geographic Information Systems (GIS). The contact information for databases used in this profile is:

- **TIGER/Line County Boundaries**
  Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce
  https://www.census.gov/geo/maps-data/data/tiger.html
- **Protected Areas Database**
  U.S. Geological Survey, Gap Analysis Program
  https://gapanalysis.usgs.gov/padus/
- **Developed Areas**
  Theobald, DM. 2013. Land use classes for ICLUS/SERGoM v2013.
  Unpublished report, Colorado State University.
- **National Land Cover Database**
  Multi-Resolution Land Characteristics Consortium
  https://www.mrlc.gov/
- **USDA Forest Service**
  Land Areas Report, Oracle LAR Database
  https://www.fs.fed.us/land/staff/lar-index.shtml

EPS core approaches
EPS is designed to focus on long-term trends across a range of important measures. Trend analysis provides a more comprehensive view of changes than spot data for select years. We encourage users to focus on major trends rather than absolute numbers. EPS displays detailed industry-level data to show changes in the composition of the economy over time and the mix of industries at points in time. EPS employs cross-sectional benchmarking—comparing smaller areas such as counties to larger regions, states, and the nation—to give a sense of relative performance. EPS allows users to aggregate data for multiple locations to allow for more sophisticated cross-sectional comparisons.

Endnotes

1 - U.S. Census Bureau TIGER/Line Boundaries are available at https://census.gov/geo/maps-data/data/tiger-line.html.

2 - The U.S. Geological Survey Protected Aeas Database (PADUS) is available at https://gapanalysis.usgs.gov/padus/.

3 - If accurate measurements of water surface area are needed, the U.S. Geological Survey's national hydrography dataset can be used: https://nhd.usgs.gov/.

4 - A copy of the most recent Forest Service Land Areas Report, including detailed tables, is available at https://www.fs.fed.us/land/staff/lar-index.shtml.

5 - U.S. Forest Service Land Areas Report definitions of terms are available at https://www.fs.fed.us/land/staff/lar/definitions_of_terms.htm.

6 - The definitions of land classifications (Type A, B, and C) are not legal or agency-approved, and are provided only for comparative purposes.

7 - Land defined as either Type A, B, or C includes areas managed by the National Park Service, the Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management, or the Fish and Wildlife Service. Lands administered by other federal agencies (including the Army Corps of Engineers, Bureau of Reclamation, Department of Agriculture, Department of Defense, Department of Energy, and Department of Transportation) were not classified into Type A, B, or C. Therefore, the total acreage of Type A, B, and C lands may not add to the Total Federal Land Area reported on page 1 of this report.

8 - Studies, articles, and literature reviews on the economic contribution of protected public lands are available at https://headwaterseconomics.org/public-lands/public-lands-research/.

9 - An annotated bibliography of studies on the economic contributions of public lands can be found at https://headwaterseconomics.org/wp-content/uploads/Annotated_Bib_Value_Public_Lands.pdf.

10 - For an analysis on the effect of wilderness designations on local economies, in particular on resource-based industries, see Duffy-Deno KT. 1998. The Effect of Federal Wilderness on County Growth in the Intermountain Western United States. Journal of Regional Science 38(1):109-136. For the results of a national survey of residents in counties with Wilderness, see Rudzitis G and Johansen HE. 1991. How Important is Wilderness? Results from a United States Survey. Environmental Management 15(2):227-233.

11 - For analysis of the role of transportation in high-amenity areas, see Rasker R, Gude PH, Gude JA, and van den Noort J. 2009. The Economic Importance of Air Travel in High-Amenity Rural Areas. Journal of Rural Studies 25(2009):343-353.

Endnotes (cont.)

12 - Land cover data is available from many sources. Other commonly used datasets in the United States are the U.S. Geological Survey's National Land Cover Dataset and state and regional GAP datasets available from the U.S. Geological Survey's National Biological Information Infrastructure. Information about these and many other land cover datasets can be viewed at https://landcover.usgs.gov/landcoverdata.php.

13 - For more information about the National Land Cover Database, see https://www.mrlc.gov/.

14 - For an overview of past national land-use trends, see Brown DG, Johnson KM, Loveland TR, and Theobald DM. 2005. Rural land-use trends in the conterminous United States, 1950–2000. Ecological Applications 15(6):1851–1863; Theobald DM. 2005. Landscape Patterns of Exurban Growth in the USA from 1980 to 2020. Ecology and Society 10(1):32.

15 - The following paper provides an overview of the ecological effects of residential development: Hansen AJ, Knight R, Marzluff J, Powell S, Brown K, Hernandez P, and Jones K. 2005. Effects of exurban development on biodiversity: patterns, mechanisms, research needs. Ecological Applications 15(6):1893-1905.

16 - The following papers focus on the effects of land-use change on nearby protected landscapes: Hansen AJ and DeFries R. 2007. Ecological mechanisms linking protected areas to surrounding lands. Ecological Applications 17(4):974-988; and Gude PH, Hansen AJ, Rasker R, Maxwell B. 2006. Rates and Drivers of Rural Residential Development in the Greater Yellowstone. Landscape and Urban Planning 77:131-151.

A Profile of Agriculture

Sublette County, WY

Selected Geographies:

Sublette County, Wyoming, WY

United States

Benchmark Geographies:

U.S.

Produced by
Headwaters Economics'
Economic Profile System (EPS)
https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps
July 1, 2020

About the Economic Profile System (EPS)

EPS is a free web tool created by Headwaters Economics to build customized socioeconomic reports of U.S. counties, states, and regions. Reports can be easily created to compare or aggregate different areas. EPS uses published statistics from federal data sources, including the U.S. Census Bureau, Bureau of Economic Analysis, and Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service have made significant financial and intellectual contributions to the operation and content of EPS.

See https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps for more information about the capabilities of EPS. For technical questions, contact Patty Gude at eps@headwaterseconomics.org or telephone 406-599-7425.

HEADWATERS ECONOMICS

headwaterseconomics.org

Headwaters Economics is an independent, nonprofit research group. Our mission is to improve community development and land management decisions.

NATIONAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC LANDS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

www.blm.gov

The Bureau of Land Management, an agency within the U.S. Department of Interior, administers 249.8 million acres of America's public lands, located primarily in western states. It is the mission of the Bureau of Land Management to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.

FOREST SERVICE
US
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

www.fs.fed.us

The Forest Service, an agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, administers national forests and grasslands encompassing 193 million acres. The Forest Service's mission is to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the nation's forests and grasslands to meet the needs of present and future generations.

Agriculture

Sublette County, WY

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*The term "farm" in this report describes all forms of agricultural production, including livestock operations.

Note to Users:

This is one of 14 reports that can be created and downloaded from EPS. Topics include land use, demographics, specific industry sectors, the role of non-labor income, the wildland-urban interface, the role of amenities in economic development, and payments to county governments from federal lands. The EPS reports are downloadable as Excel or PDF documents. See https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Agriculture

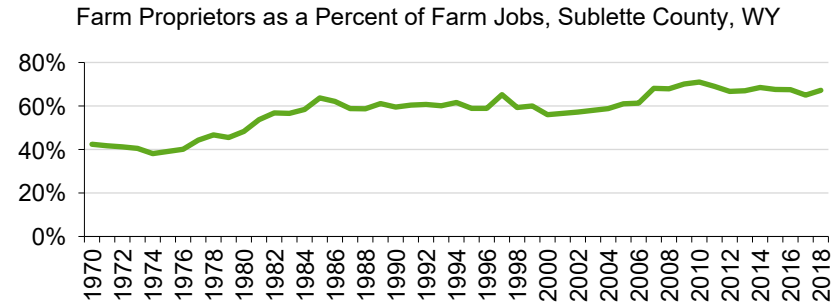
Sublette County, WY

Farm Employment

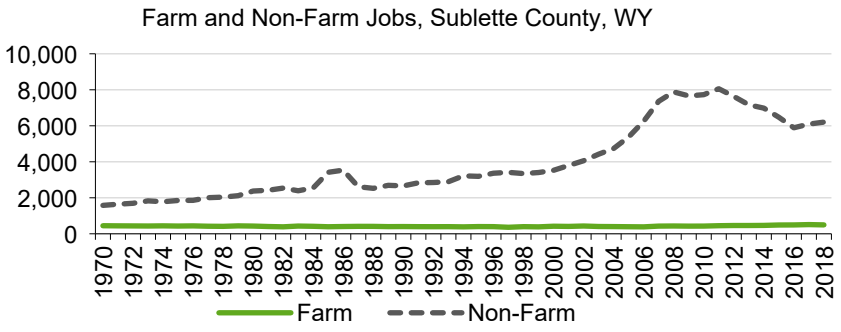
	Sublette County, Wyoming, WY	United States
Total Employment, 2018	6,698	200,746,000
Farm Employment	494	2,604,000
Farm Proprietors Employment	332	1,790,000
Non-Farm Employment	6,204	198,142,000
Percent of Total		
Farm Employment	7.4%	1.3%
Farm Proprietors Employment	5.0%	0.9%
Non-Farm Employment	92.6%	98.7%

All employment data on this page are reported by place of work.

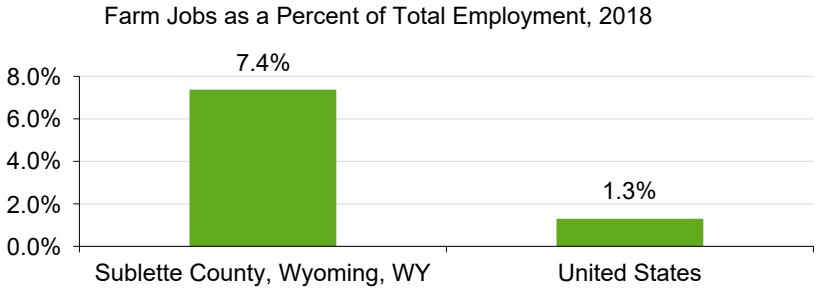
- In 1970, farm proprietors represented 42.4 percent of all farm employment. By 2018, farm proprietors represented 67.2 percent of all farm employment.



- From 1970 to 2018, farm employment grew from 448 to 494 jobs, a 10.3 percent increase.
- From 1970 to 2018, non-farm employment grew from 1,579 to 6,204 jobs, a 292.9 percent increase.



- In 2018, Sublette County, Wyoming, WY had the largest percent of total farm employment (7.38%), and United States had the smallest (1.3%).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2019. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C.

Farm Employment

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the number of farm jobs (full- and part-time), including proprietors, and farm jobs as a share of total employment for the selected location(s). It also shows long-term trends for farm proprietors as a share of all farm jobs, and for farm versus non-farm jobs.[1, 2]

Farm: Refers to all forms of agricultural production, including livestock operations.

Total Employment: Full- and part-time workers, wage and salary jobs (employees), and proprietors (the self-employed).

Farm Employment: The number of workers (full- and part-time) engaged in the production of agricultural commodities. It includes sole proprietors, partners, and hired laborers.

Farm Proprietors: Those who are self-employed (full- and part-time) as non-corporate farm operators. They can be sole proprietors or partners. For the purpose of defining "farm" proprietors, a farm is an establishment that produces or normally would be expected to produce at least $1,000 worth of farm products in a typical year.

Non-Farm Employment: Full- and part-time non-farm wage and salary employment and non-farm self-employment.

Data on this page are from the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis. These data portray long-term trends in employment and personal income of people employed in farming. This source also provides data on long-term trends in production expenses, different sources of crop and livestock income, and net profits, which are presented later in this report. The Census of Agriculture also provides employment information, but does so only every five years. The Census of Agriculture is used elsewhere in this report because of its detailed information on the size and number of farms by type.

Why is it important?

Farming and ranching can be a significant portion of the landscape and the local economy.

Nationwide trends indicate that, with gains in production efficiency, fewer people are working in farming. The land in farms is valuable for a number of reasons including the production of food and the preservation of rural communities, open space, scenic vistas, and wildlife habitat.

The growth or decline in the number of farm proprietors could indicate new agricultural entrepreneurs and/or the consolidation of agricultural enterprises.

Agriculture

Sublette County, WY

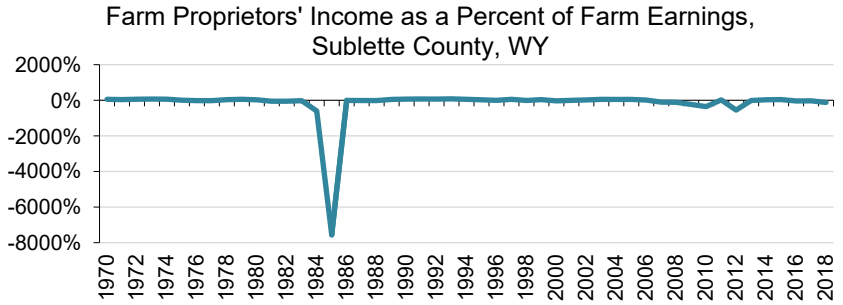
Farm Income*

	Sublette County, Wyoming, WY	United States
Earnings by Place of Work ($1000), 2018	356,471	12,735,846,874
Farm Earnings	3,378	69,154,776
Farm Proprietors' Income	-4,164	37,811,574
Non-Farm Earnings	353,093	12,666,692,097
Percent of Total		
Farm Earnings	0.9%	0.5%
Farm Proprietors' Income	-1.2%	0.3%
Non-Farm Earnings	99.1%	99.5%

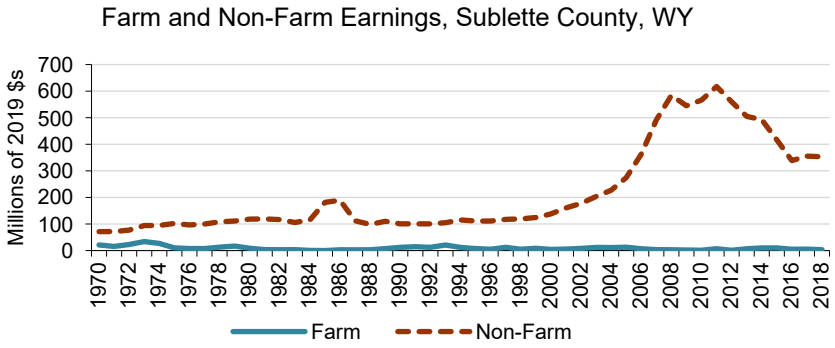
Farm business income shown here is different than farm personal income shown on the previous page.

* Thousands of 2019 $s

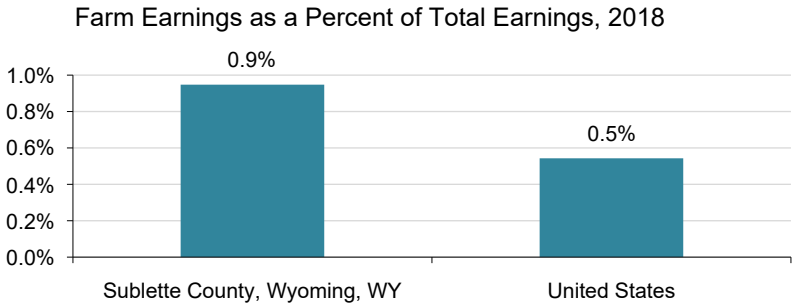
- In 1970, farm proprietors' income represented 53.8 percent of all farm earnings. By 2018, farm proprietors' income represented -123.3 percent of all farm earnings.



- From 1970 to 2018, farm earnings shrank from $21.1 million to $3.4 million, a 84 percent decrease.
- From 1970 to 2018, non-farm earnings grew from $71.3 million to $353.1 million, a 395.3 percent increase.



- In 2018, Sublette County, Wyoming, WY had the largest percent of total earnings from farm earnings (0.95%), and United States had the smallest (0.54%).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2019. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C.

Farm Income

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes earnings (in real terms and by place of work) derived from farm employment, and farm earnings as a share of all labor earnings. It also shows long-term trends in farm proprietors' income as a share of all farm earnings, and farm versus non-farm earnings.[1, 3]

Farm: All forms of agricultural production, including livestock operations.

Earnings by Place of Work: The sum of wage and salary disbursements, supplements to wages and salaries, and proprietors' income (farm and non-farm). It does not include non-labor sources of income. Non-labor sources include Dividends, Interest and Rent, as well as Transfer Payments (e.g., Social Security, Medicare). For some farm owners, Rent may represent a significant source of income—for example, renting land to a neighboring farm, or rental income in the form of leasing subsurface rights, such as for oil and gas development. For more information on non-labor income, run an EPS Non-Labor report at https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Farm Earnings: Net income from sole proprietors, partners, and hired laborers arising directly from the production of agricultural commodities, either livestock or crops. It includes net farm proprietors' income, wages and salaries, pay-in-kind, and supplements to wages and salaries of hired farm laborers. It specifically excludes income from non-family-farm corporations.

Farm Proprietors' Income: Income received by sole proprietorships and partnerships in the operation of farms. It excludes income that is received by corporate farms.

Non-Farm Earnings: The sum of wage and salary disbursements, supplements to wages and salaries, and proprietors' income for all industries, excluding farms.

The personal income information on this page does not include income received by corporate farms. The U.S. Department of Commerce provides farm "business" income data on corporations, in terms of production expenses, sources of income, and net profits. These data are presented in the next section of this report.

Why is it important?

The farm earnings trends shown on this page can be viewed alongside the employment trends on the previous page of this report. In some cases, farm earnings may decline (in absolute or relative terms) while farm employment stays the same or increases. In other cases, farm earnings may increase (in absolute or relative terms) while farm employment stays the same or declines. The same trends apply to farm proprietors and their income and point to declining or improving farm wages. For more information on earnings, see the Wages portion of this report.

Agriculture

Sublette County, WY

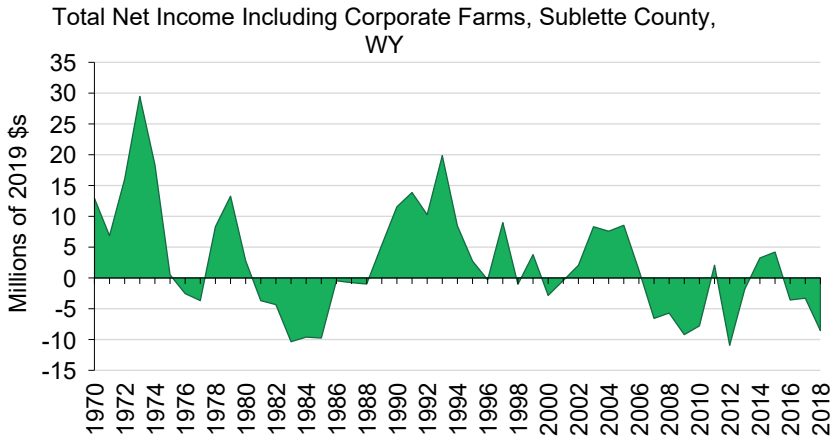
Farm Business Income*

	Sublette County, Wyoming, WY	United States
Total Cash Receipts & Other Income ($1000), 2018	50,369	437,758,323
Cash Receipts from Marketing	46,111	394,804,021
Livestock & Products	37,142	196,877,151
Crops	8,970	197,926,871
Other Income	4,257	42,954,302
Government Payments	1,673	13,915,054
Imputed Rent & Misc. Income	2,585	29,039,247
Total Production Expenses	57,449	389,326,403
Net Income: Receipts - Expenses	-7,080	48,431,919
Value of Inventory Change	-1,474	-8,929,722
Total Net Income Including Corp. Farms	-8,554	39,502,197
Ratio: Total Cash Receipts & Other Income/Total Production Expenses	0.88	1.12

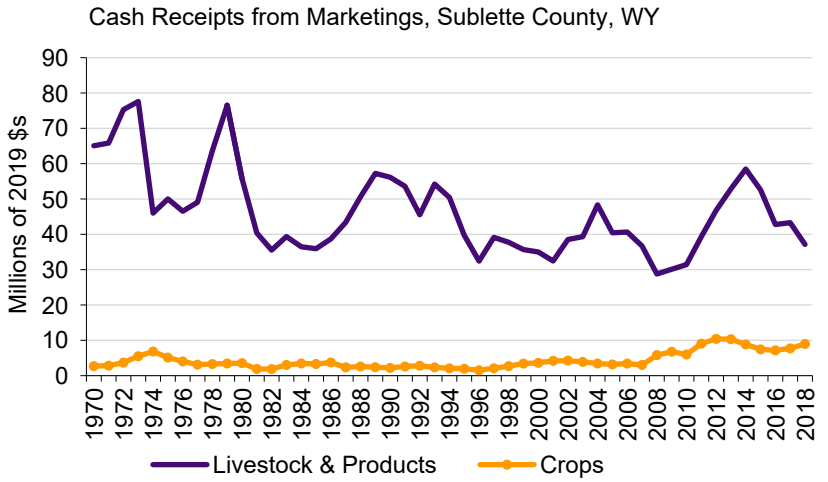
Farm business income shown here is different than farm personal income shown on the previous page.

* Thousands of 2019 $s

- From 1970 to 2018, net income including corporate farms shrank from $12.9 million to ($8.6) million, a 166.2 percent decrease.



- From 1970 to 2018, cash receipts from livestock and products shrank from $65.1 million to $37.1 million, a 42.9 percent decrease.
- From 1970 to 2018, cash receipts from crops grew from $2.7 million to $9.0 million, a 233.2 percent increase.



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2019. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C.

Farm Business Income

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes components of farm business income and expenses (in real terms), and shows a ratio of gross income to production expenses as a measure of profitability. It also shows trends in net farm business income and cash receipts.[1] The farm data on this page are for all forms of agricultural production, including livestock operations. The farm business income reported on this page represents business revenues minus expenses and operating costs. This is a different form of income than farm labor earnings, which are the wages and salaries of farm employees.

Total Cash Receipts & Other Income: The gross cash receipts of all farms. It consists of: the cash receipts from farm marketing of crops and livestock; the cash receipts from other farm-related activities, including recreational services, sales of forest products, and custom-feeding services performed by farm operators; the payments to farmers under several federal government farm subsidy programs; the imputed value of home consumption, which is the value of the farm products produced and consumed on farms; and the imputed gross rental value of farm dwellings.

Total Production Expenses: Expenditures incurred by farm operators in the production of agricultural commodities, including livestock and crops. The major categories of production expenses are intermediate product expenses, which provide inputs to the production process (feed, livestock and poultry, seed, fertilizer, etc.), labor expenses (cash wages, employer contributions to Social Security, perquisites, and contract labor expenses), and other expenses (interest, net rent paid to non-operator landlords, capital consumption, property taxes, etc.).

Value of Inventory Change: The estimated value of net change in the farm inventories of livestock and crops that are held for sale during a given calendar year. This estimate is added to the estimate of realized net income so that the estimate of farm proprietors' income for a given year will include only the farm income from production during that year, or from "current" production. This estimate is added to Realized Net Income to calculate Total Net Income Including Corporate Farms.

Total Net Income Including Corporate Farms: The net income received by the sole proprietorships, partnerships, and corporations that operate farms. It is Realized Net Income plus the Value of Inventory Change.

Ratio (Total Cash Receipts & Other Income divided by Total Production Expenses): This is not an official Bureau of Economic Analysis calculation, but is another measure of farm business profitability.

The datasource for this page (U.S. Dept. of Commerce) was selected due of the high level of detail and long-term trends.[4]

Why is it important?

These data help answer important questions concerning the long-term health of the farm economy. In some places, farm business profits have been highly volatile and rising expenses and/or declining cash receipts have narrowed profitability. In other places, despite the volatility present in commodities markets, farming remains highly profitable.

In the early 1970s a period of high profitability in the agricultural sector was followed by a period of rapid decline—partly due to global economically and politically induced market volatility during that time. For example, the 1973 oil crisis, coupled with the 1973–1974 stock market crash, led to a major recession. The U.S. grain embargo against the Soviet Union in 1980 also negatively impacted farm profits. Since the mid-1980s, farm profits have generally increased.

Trends in livestock and crop production also closely follow commodity prices, which are available from the U.S. Department of Commerce.[5] Additional insights on agriculture are available from the Economic Research Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, including data, charts, and maps showing trends.[6]

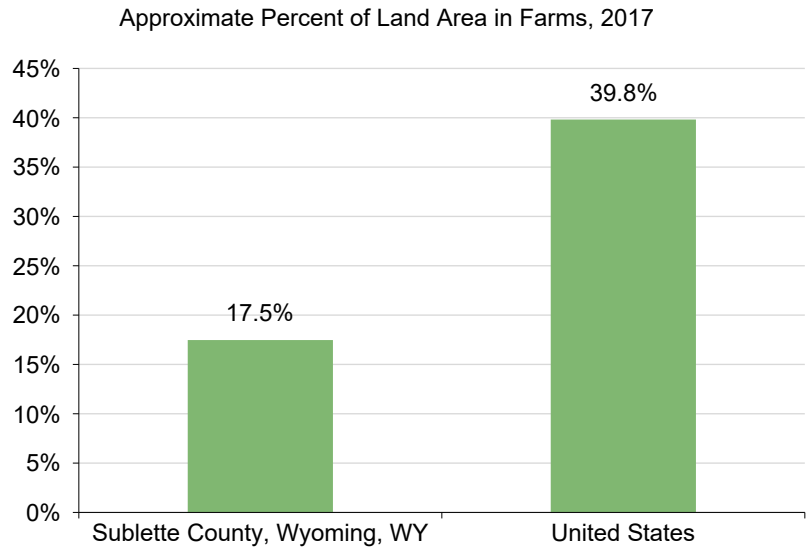
Agriculture

Sublette County, WY

Number and Size of Farms

	Sublette County, Wyoming, WY	United States
Number of Farms, 2017	402	2,042,220
Land in Farms (Acres), 2017	546,353	900,217,576
Average Farm Size (Acres)	1,359	441
Approximate Land Area (Acres)	3,127,348	2,260,681,965
Approximate Percent of Land Area in Farms	17.5%	39.8%

- In 2017, United States had the largest percent of land area in farms (39.8206200578948%), and Sublette County, Wyoming, WY had the smallest (17.4701696133593%).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2019. National Agricultural Statistics Service, Census of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

Agriculture

Sublette County, WY

Number and Size of Farms

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the number of farms, acres in farms, average farm size, total acres, and percent of total acres in farms.

Farm: All forms of agricultural production, including livestock operations. These data exclude leased public land from total land in farms.

Information on this page comes from the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Census of Agriculture[7], which is conducted every five years. The advantage of the Census of Agriculture is that it provides a high level of detail that makes it possible to see the role that farms play in the local economy and landscape, and to compare differences between locations. The disadvantages of this data source are that, like all forms of census, the accuracy of the data depends on the survey methods and the quality of the responses. Also, with this data source it is not possible to display continuous long-term trends.

Why is it important?

Even when agriculture is a small component of the economy, the industry can represent a large portion of the land base.

In many areas private agricultural lands are being converted to other uses, including residential development. The conversion of farm and ranch land is important for a number of reasons including the loss of food production and open space, the decline of rural communities, the change in demand on water resources, the spread of development in wildfire-prone areas, the loss of access to lands for recreation and hunting, and the loss of wildlife habitat.

To see how land is being converted to residential development, create an EPS Land Use report at https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Farms and ranches continue to be important even as they increasingly operate alongside a larger, non-agricultural economy.[8] They contribute to local economic diversity, the scenery they provide can be part of the mix of amenities that attract and retain people and businesses across a range of industries, and they contribute an important part of local culture and community vitality.

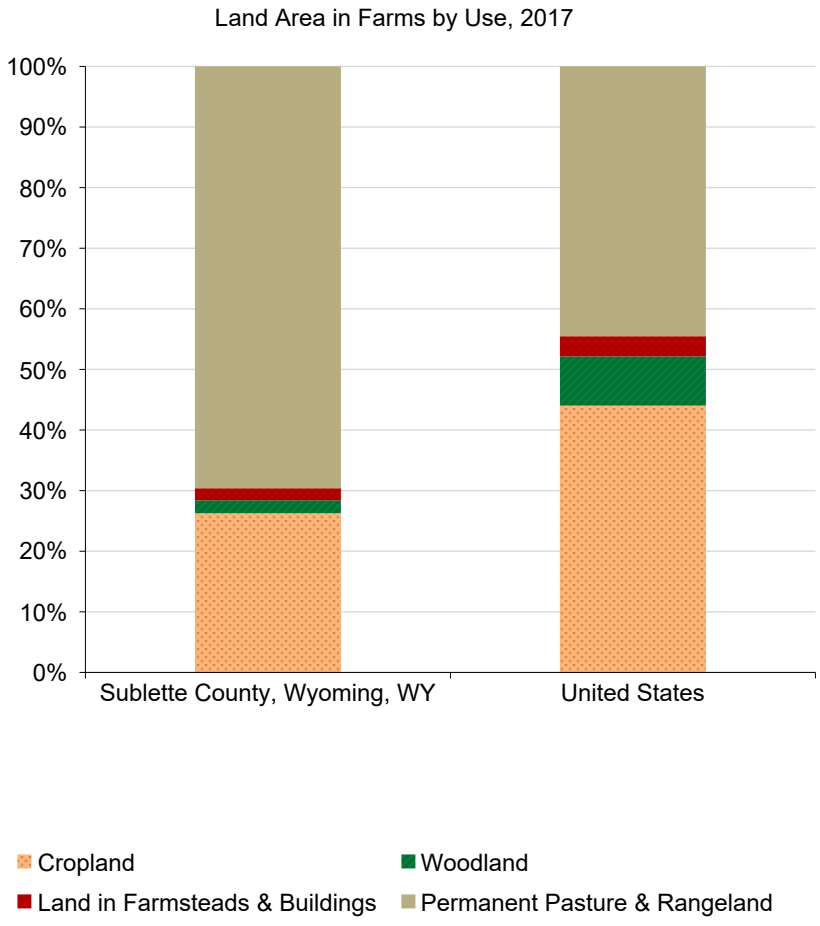
Agriculture

Sublette County, WY

Acres of Farm Land

	Sublette County, Wyoming, WY	United States
Land in Farms (Acres), 2017	546,353	900,217,576
Cropland	143,517	396,433,817
Woodland	11,682	73,092,054
Land in Farmsteads & Buildings	10,870	29,920,527
Permanent Pasture & Rangeland	380,284	400,771,178
Percent of Total		
Cropland	26.3%	44.0%
Woodland	2.1%	8.1%
Land in Farmsteads & Buildings	2.0%	3.3%
Permanent Pasture & Rangeland	69.6%	44.5%

- In 2017, United States had the largest percent of land area in cropland (44%), and Sublette County, Wyoming, WY had the smallest (26.3%).
- In 2017, United States had the largest percent of land area in woodland (8.1%), and Sublette County, Wyoming, WY had the smallest (2.1%).
- In 2017, United States had the largest percent of land area in farmsteads and buildings (3.3%), and Sublette County, Wyoming, WY had the smallest (2%).
- In 2017, Sublette County, Wyoming, WY had the largest percent of land area in permanent pasture and rangeland (69.6%), and United States had the smallest (44.5%).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2019. National Agricultural Statistics Service, Census of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

Acres of Farm Land

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes how much farm land (in acres) is used for different production purposes.[9] The data were obtained from the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Census of Agriculture, which is conducted every five years.

The four categories of farm land use are cropland, woodland, farmsteads and buildings, and permanent pastureland.

Farm: All forms of agricultural production, including livestock operations. These data exclude leased public land from total land in farms.

Cropland: Includes harvested cropland, cropland used only for pasture and grazing, and "other cropland" (i.e., idled cropland or cropland used for cover crops or soil improvement).

Woodland: Includes natural or planted woodlots or timber tracts, for wood products and woodland pasture.

Farmsteads and Buildings: Includes livestock facilities, ponds, roads (private access roads and driveways but not public roads), and wasteland (e.g., ditches).

Permanent Pastureland and Rangeland: Includes permanent pasture and rangeland, other than cropland and woodland, and encompasses grazable land that does not qualify as woodland pasture or cropland pasture.

Why is it important?

Even when agriculture is a small component of the economy in terms of jobs, the industry can represent a large portion of the land base.

Not all agricultural land is used in the same manner. How farm and ranch lands are used can have important economic, environmental, and policy implications. For example, cropland may require water from surrounding lands; woodland can provide important habitat and store water; and pasturelands may be associated with public lands grazing and can provide open vistas that are important for attracting tourists and new migrants. Some lands may be less valuable (e.g., pastureland) and therefore more vulnerable to conversion for urban and suburban uses than other lands (e.g., cropland).

Farms and ranches continue to be important even as they increasingly operate alongside a larger, non-agricultural economy.[8] They contribute to local economic diversity, the scenery they provide can be part of the mix of amenities that attract and retain people and businesses across a range of industries, and they contribute an important part of local culture and community vitality.

Agriculture

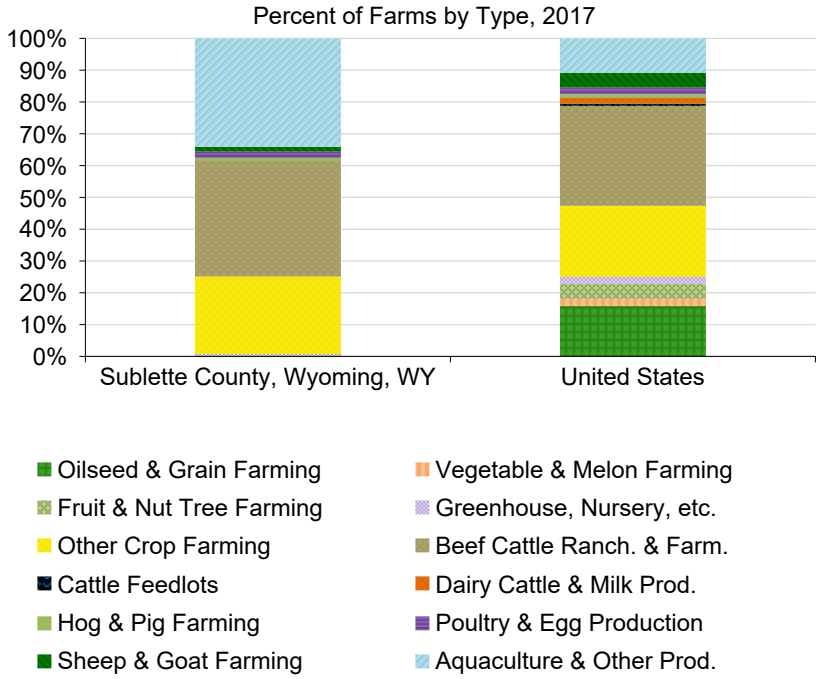
Sublette County, WY

Types of Farms

	Sublette County, Wyoming, WY	United States
All Farms, 2017	402	2,042,220
Oilseed & Grain Farming	1	325,033
Vegetable & Melon Farming	0	45,165
Fruit & Nut Tree Farming	0	95,441
Greenhouse, Nursery, etc.	2	45,477
Other Crop Farming	98	455,974
Beef Cattle Ranch. & Farm.	146	641,496
Cattle Feedlots	0	13,379
Dairy Cattle & Milk Prod.	0	37,750
Hog & Pig Farming	4	23,048
Poultry & Egg Production	8	44,260
Sheep & Goat Farming	6	92,974
Animal Aquaculture & Other Animal Prod.	137	222,223
Percent of Total		
Oilseed & Grain Farming	0.2%	15.9%
Vegetable & Melon Farming	0.0%	2.2%
Fruit & Nut Tree Farming	0.0%	4.7%
Greenhouse, Nursery, etc.	0.5%	2.2%
Other Crop Farming	24.4%	22.3%
Beef Cattle Ranch. & Farm.	36.3%	31.4%
Cattle Feedlots	0.0%	0.7%
Dairy Cattle & Milk Prod.	0.0%	1.8%
Hog & Pig Farming	1.0%	1.1%
Poultry & Egg Production	2.0%	2.2%
Sheep & Goat Farming	1.5%	4.6%
Aquaculture & Other Prod.	34.1%	10.9%

- In 2017, United States had the largest percent of oilseed and grain farming (15.9%), and Sublette County, Wyoming, WY had the smallest (0.2%).

- In 2017, Sublette County, Wyoming, WY had the largest percent of beef cattle ranching and farming (36.3%), and United States had the smallest (31.4%).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2019. National Agricultural Statistics Service, Census of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

Agriculture

Sublette County, WY

Types of Farms

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the number and percent of all farms according to what they produce.

Farm: All forms of agricultural production, including livestock operations. These data exclude leased public land from total land in farms.

Other Crop Farming (NAICS code 1119): Establishments primarily engaged in (1) growing crops (except oilseed and/or grain; vegetable and/or melon; fruit and tree nut; and greenhouse, nursery, and/or floriculture products). These establishments grow crops, such as tobacco, cotton, sugarcane, hay, sugar beets, peanuts, agave, herbs and spices, and hay and grass seeds; or (2) growing a combination of crops (except a combination of oilseed(s) and grain(s) and a combination of fruit(s) and tree nut(s)).

Beef Cattle Ranching & Farming (NAICS code 112111): Establishments primarily engaged in raising cattle (including cattle for dairy herd replacements).

Aquaculture & Other Animal Production (NAICS codes 11251 & 1129): Aquaculture establishments are primarily engaged in the farm-raising and production of aquatic animals or plants in controlled or selected aquatic environments. Establishments classified as Other Animal Production are primarily engaged in raising animals and insects (except cattle, hogs and pigs, poultry, sheep and goats, and aquaculture) for sale or product production. These establishments are primarily engaged in one of the following: bees, horses and other equine, rabbits and other fur-bearing animals, etc., and producing products such as honey and other bee products. Establishments primarily engaged in raising a combination of animals with no one animal or family of animals accounting for one-half of the establishment's agricultural production are included in this industry group.

The Census of Agriculture data on farms by type are only reported by the number of farms. They are not reported by employment, income, or acreage.[10]

Why is it important?

Not all agricultural land is used in the same manner. Different types of farms have different economic potential and relationships with other natural resources including water and wildlife. Some lands may be less valuable (e.g., pastureland) and therefore more vulnerable to conversion for urban and suburban uses than other lands (e.g., cropland).

To see how land is being converted to residential development, create an EPS Land Use report at https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Agriculture

Sublette County, WY

Wages and Employment

Wages*, 2018	Sublette County, Wyoming, WY	United States
Total Private & Public, (2019 $s)	$56,707	$57,266
Total Private	$59,128	$57,198
Farm	~$33,620	$35,724
Crop Production	na	$34,075
Animal Production	$33,620	$39,149
Non-Farm	~$52,055	$57,340

Percent of Employment*, 2018	Sublette County, Wyoming, WY	United States
Total Private	74.8%	85.2%
Farm	~2.4%	0.6%
Crop Production	na	0.4%
Animal Production	2.4%	0.2%
Non-Farm	~51.8%	84.7%

* These tables show data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which does not report data for proprietors or the value of benefits and uses slightly different industry categories than those shown on previous pages of this report.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Labor. 2019. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, Washington, D.C.

Wages and Employment

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes wages (in real terms) from farm employment compared to wages from non-farm employment. It also describes the percent of jobs in each category. These are shown together to illustrate the relative wage levels in farming (including sub-sectors) and how many people are employed in each sub-sector.

The primary purpose of this page is to compare the average annual wages between sectors, and to investigate the relative number of people employed in high- and low-wage sectors.

Farm: All forms of agricultural production, including livestock operations.[11]

The wage and employment data on this page are from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which does not report data for proprietors or the value of benefits and uses slightly different industry categories than those shown on the initial pages of this report.[12, 13]

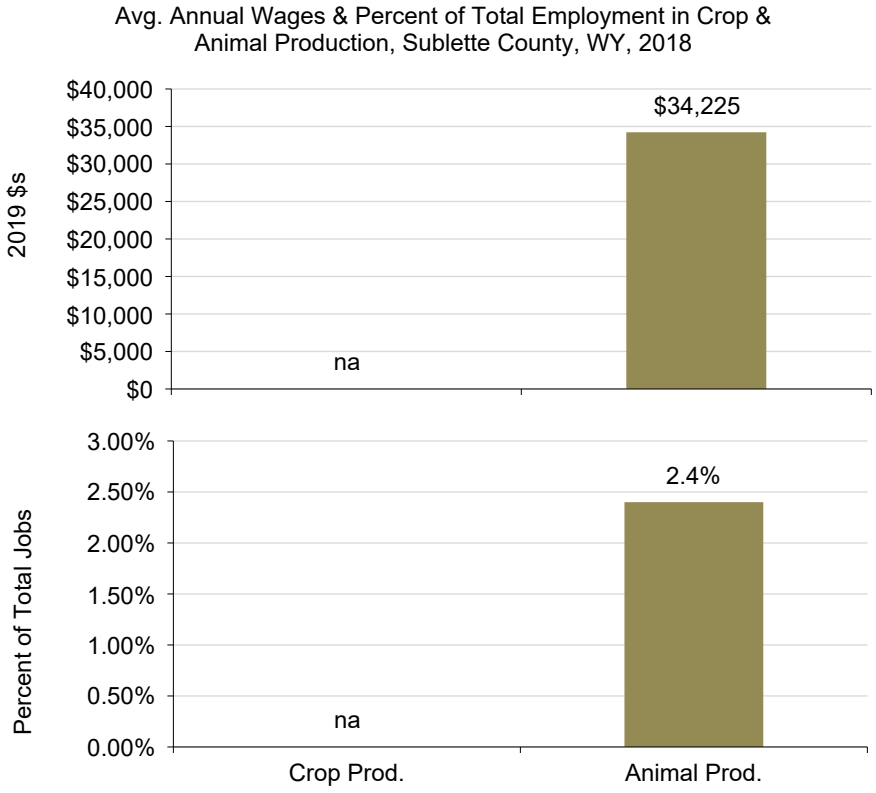
Some data are withheld by the federal government to avoid the disclosure of potentially confidential information. Estimates for data that were not disclosed are indicated with tildes (~).

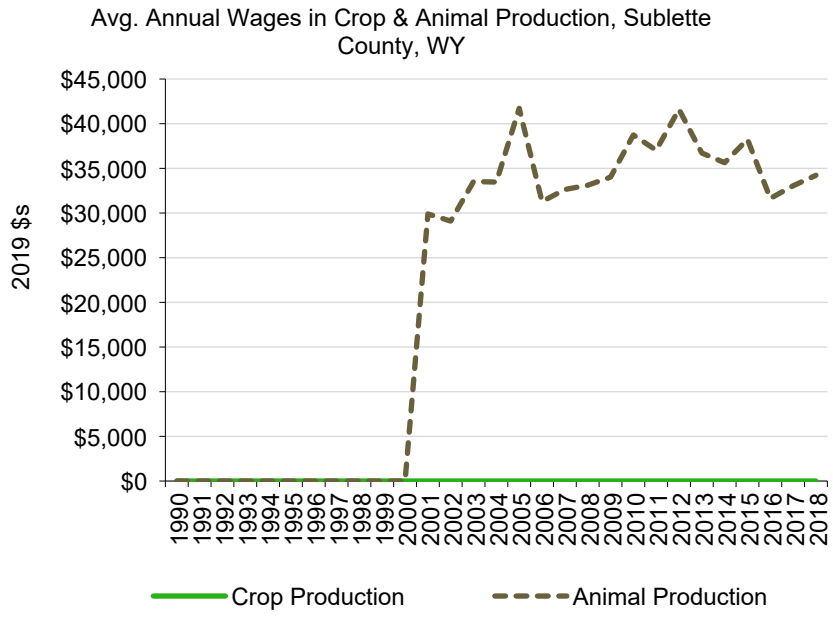
Why is it important?

Farm employment often pays below-average wage rates, but this can vary by farm sub-sector and by location.[14] It is important to consider how farm industry wages compare to wages in other sectors, whether crop and animal production pay different wages, and whether there are significant wage differences between locations.

For more information on employment and wages in non-farm industries, create an EPS Socioeconomic Measures report at https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Wages and Employment (cont.)





Data Sources: U.S. Department of Labor. 2019. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, Washington, D.C.

Wages and Employment (cont.)

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes average wages (in real terms) and employment levels in crop and animal production. It also shows average wage trends (in real terms) for these farm sectors.

The chart Avg. Annual Wages & Percent of Total Employment in Crop & Animal Production is useful for describing how many people are working in relatively high- and low-wage farm sectors. The chart Avg. Annual Wages in Crop & Animal Production is useful for comparing wage trends by farm sector.

Farm: All forms of agricultural production, including livestock operations. The components of Farm on this page (NAICS 111 crop production and NAICS 112 animal production) do not include agricultural services (NAICS 115 support activities for agriculture and forestry) because this category mixes farm and non-farm services.

The wage and employment data on this page are from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which does not report data for proprietors or the value of benefits and uses slightly different industry categories than those shown on the initial pages of this report.[12]

The chart Avg. Annual Wages in Crop and Animal Production starts in 1990 because this is the first year these wage data are available from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Depending on the locations selected, some data may not be available due to disclosure restrictions.[15]

Why is it important?

Not all components of the farm industry pay the same wages or employ the same number of people. It may be important to consider how farm industry wages compare to wages in other sectors, whether crop and animal production pay different wages, and whether there are significant wage differences between locations.

A significant increase in farm jobs that pay below the average for all industries will decrease overall average earnings per job. On the other hand, a significant increase in farm jobs that pay above the average for all industries will increase overall average earnings per job. A modest change in farm employment, especially when this industry is a small share of total employment, will not likely affect average earnings in a local area.

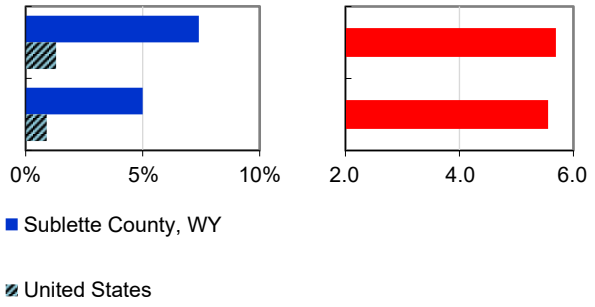
The Bureau of Labor Statistics' Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages data for industries is available at https://www.bls.gov/cew/; the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Occupational Outlook Handbook, which has detailed industry earnings and wages data at the national level, is available at https://www.bls.gov/ooh/; the U.S. Census Bureau's County Business Patterns database, which reports industry-level employment and payroll and can be used to estimate earnings, is available at https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/cbp.html.

Agriculture

Sublette County, WY

Comparisons

	Employment Share		Location Quotient	Employment Share	Location Quotient
	Sublette County, WY	United States		Sublette County, WY vs. United States	Sublette County, WY vs. United States
Farm Employment, 2018	7.4%	1.3%	5.7		
Farm Proprietors Employment, 2018	5.0%	0.9%	5.6		



- In 2018, farm employment, 2018 had the highest location quotient score (5.7) and farm proprietors employment, 2018 had the lowest (5.6).

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2019. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C.

Agriculture

Sublette County, WY

Comparisons

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes whether the region is specialized in farm employment.[1, 16] The chart illustrates the difference between the selected location(s) and the selected benchmark area. (If no custom benchmark area was selected, EPS defaults to benchmarking against the U.S.)

Location quotient[17]: A ratio that compares an industry's share of total employment in a region to the benchmark. More precisely, it is the percent of local employment in a sector divided by the percent employment in the same sector in the benchmark area. In other words, it is a ratio that measures specialization using the benchmark area for comparison. A location quotient of more than 1.0 means the local area is more specialized in that sector relative to the benchmark area. A location quotient of less than 1.0 means it is less specialized.[18]

Another way to think about location quotients is as a measure of whether a place produces enough goods or services from an industry to satisfy local demand for those goods or services. Results above or below the 1.0 standard indicate the degree to which a place may import or export a good or service. Although there is no precise cutoff, location quotients above 2.0 indicate a strong industry concentration (and that an area is likely exporting goods or services) and those less than 0.5 indicate a weak industry concentration (and that an area is likely importing goods or services).

Farm: All forms of agricultural production, including livestock operations.

Why is it important?

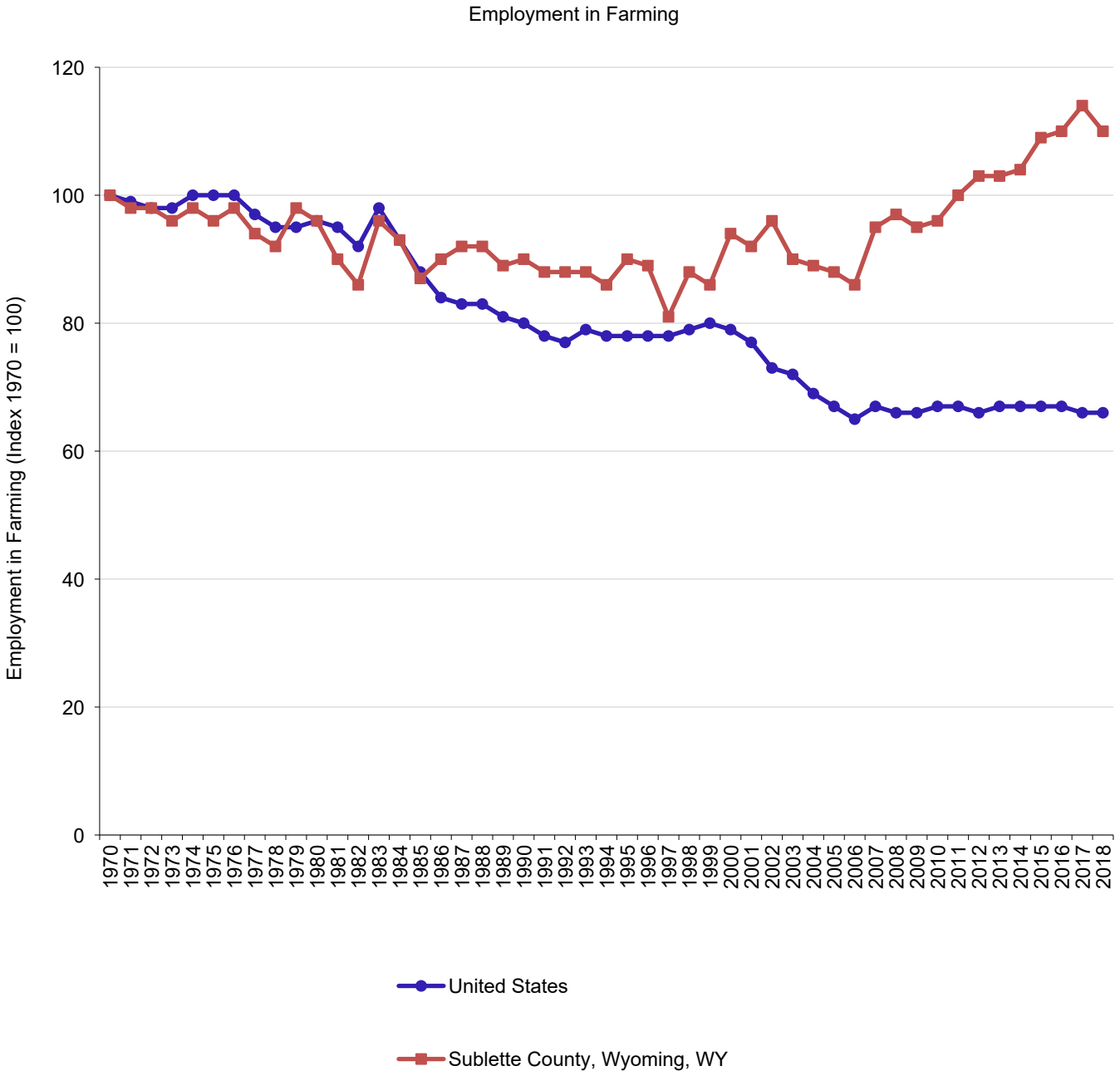
Agricultural employment in most parts of the U.S. has been declining, largely as a result of mechanization and other efficiencies of scale, for most of the last century. Nevertheless, it is still an important source of jobs in many places. This page shows a measure of importance (employment share) relative to the U.S.

A few caveats: (1) A large location quotient for a particular sector does not necessarily mean that sector is a significant contributor to the economy. (2) LQs greater than 1.0 only suggest potential export capacity when compared to the U.S. and do not take into account local demand. Local demand may be greater than a national average, and therefore all goods and services may be consumed locally (i.e., not exported). (3) LQs can change from year to year. (4) LQs can vary when one uses income or wage data rather than employment.

Agriculture

Sublette County, WY

Comparisons Over Time



- From 1970 to 2018, Sublette County, WY had the fastest rate of change in farm employment and Sublette County, WY had the slowest.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2019. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C.

Comparisons Over Time

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the change in farm employment for all selected locations and the benchmark area. The information is indexed (1970=100) so that data from locations with different-sized economies can be compared and to make it easier to understand the relative rate of growth or decline of farm employment over time.[1, 3]

Index: Indexed numbers are compared with a base value. In the line chart, employment in 1970 is the base value and is set to 100. The employment values for subsequent years are expressed as 100 times the ratio to the base value. The indexing used in the line chart enables easier comparisons between geographies over time. An indexed chart is used primarily to show relative rates of growth.

Farm: All forms of agricultural production, including livestock operations.

Why is it important?

Agricultural employment in most parts of the U.S. has been declining, largely as a result of mechanization and other efficiencies of scale, for most of the last century. However, this is not the case everywhere. In addition, not all locations have lost or attracted farm employment at the same rate.[19] An index makes it clear where the rate of farm decline or growth has been the fastest. Lines below 100 indicate absolute decline while those above 100 show absolute growth. The steeper the curve, the faster the rate of change.

It may be helpful to look for large year-to-year rises or dips in the lines to identify rapid employment changes. If the reasons behind these fluctuations are not evident, it may be helpful to talk with regional experts or local citizens to learn more about what caused abrupt changes.

Data Sources & Methods

This EPS Summary report uses national statistics from public government sources. All data used in EPS can be readily verified with the original sources:

- **Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages**
  Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor
  https://www.bls.gov/cew
  Contacts
  https://www.bls.gov/bls/contact.htm
- **BEA Regional Economic Accounts**
  Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce
  https://www.bea.gov/regional/
  Contacts
  Contacts: https://www.bea.gov/contacts/
- **Census of Agriculture**
  USDA National Agriculture Statistics Service
  http://www.agcensus.usda.gov
  Contacts
  https://www.agcensus.usda.gov/Contact_Us/

EPS core approaches
EPS is designed to focus on long-term trends across a range of important measures. Trend analysis provides a more comprehensive view of changes than spot data for select years. We encourage users to focus on major trends rather than absolute numbers. EPS displays detailed industry-level data to show changes in the composition of the economy over time and the mix of industries at points in time. EPS employs cross-sectional benchmarking – comparing smaller areas such as counties to larger regions, states, and the nation – to give a sense of relative performance. EPS allows users to aggregate data for multiple locations to allow for more sophisticated cross-sectional comparisons.

Adjusting dollar figures for inflation
Because a dollar in the past was worth more than a dollar today, data reported in current dollar terms should be adjusted for inflation. The U.S. Department of Commerce reports personal income figures in terms of current dollars. All income data in EPS are adjusted to real (or constant) dollars using the Consumer Price Index. Figures are adjusted to the latest date for which the annual Consumer Price Index is available.

Data gaps and estimation
Some data are withheld by the federal government to avoid the disclosure of potentially confidential information. Headwaters Economics uses supplemental data from the U.S. Department of Commerce to estimate these data gaps. These are indicated with tildes (~) in tables. Documentation explaining methods developed by Headwaters Economics for estimating disclosure gaps is available at https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Endnotes

1 - The Economic Research Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture provides a number of easy-to-use references on farm businesses, production, and employment: https://www.ers.usda.gov/Publications.

2 - Bureau of Economic Analysis data in this report describe only the employment and personal income of people working directly in agricultural operations and do not include the subcategory Forestry, Fishing, Related Activities, and Other (BEA line code 100). We do not include BEA line code 100 because it mixes farm-related categories (e.g., soil preparation) with non-farm-related categories (e.g., hunting). It is not possible to disaggregate BEA line code 100.

3 - For the Economic Research Service's outlook on farm commodities, see https://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/farm-economy/commodity-outlook.aspx.

4 - Detailed tables on farm income and expenses, such as how much is spent on hired farm labor, feed, fertilizer, and petroleum products, are available from the U.S. Department of Commerce at https://www.bea.gov/regional/.

5 - Long-term commodity prices can be found at the National Agricultural Statistics Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture: https://www.nass.usda.gov/Charts_and_Maps/Agricultural_Prices/index.php.

6 - Economic Research Service, USDA: https://www.ers.usda.gov/.

7 - The Census of Agriculture can be viewed at https://www.agcensus.usda.gov/.

8 - The Economic Research Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture provides a website on major land uses: https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/major-land-uses.aspx. To browse Economic Research Service publications by topic, see https://www.ers.usda.gov/topics.aspx.

9 - The Census of Agriculture can be viewed at https://www.agcensus.usda.gov/.

10 - A description of the form used in the 2012 Census of Agriculture, and definitions of terms, is available at https://agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/2012/Full_Report/Volume_1,_Chapter_1_US/usappxb.pdf.

11 - What we show as Farm in the tables on this page is the sum of the following NAICS codes: crop production (111) and animal production (112). It does not include NAICS code 115 (support activities for agriculture and forestry) because this category mixes farm and non-farm services.

12 - For an overview of how the Bureau of Labor Statistics treats employment, see https://www.bls.gov/bls/employment.htm. For an overview of how the Bureau of Labor Statistics treats pay and benefits, see https://www.bls.gov/bls/wages.htm.

Endnotes (cont.)

13 - Employment and wage estimates are also available from the Bureau of Labor Statistics for over 800 occupations. Looking at farming by occupation, rather than by sector or industry, is helpful since wages can vary dramatically across occupations. For more information on the most recent employment and wage estimates for Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting (NAICS 11) by occupation, see https://www.bls.gov/oes/.

14- The Census of Agriculture website provides county-level farm data. See https://www.agcensus.usda.gov/.

15- If there are significant undisclosed data on this page, options for accessing wages data for farm sectors include: The Bureau of Labor Statistics' Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages data for industries (https://www.bls.gov/cew/); the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Occupational Outlook Handbook, which has detailed industry earnings and wages data at the national level (https://www.bls.gov/ooh/); and the U.S. Census Bureau's County Business Patterns database, which reports industry-level employment and payroll and can be used to estimate earnings (https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/cbp.html).

16- For a review of literature on economic diversity, see Sterling, Andrew. 1998. "On the Economics and Analysis of Diversity." Electronic Working Papers Series, University of Sussex, available at: sussex.ac.uk/Units/spru/publications/imprint/sewps/sewp28/sewp28.pdf; and Malizia EE and K Shanzai. 2006. "The Influence of Economic Diversity on Unemployment and Stability." Journal of Regional Science 33(2):221-235.

17- LQ = (ei/e) divided by (Ei/E)
Where: ei = Local employment in industry i; e = Total local employment; Ei = U.S. employment in industry i; E = Total U.S. employment.

18- A succinct definition of a location quotient is offered by Indiana Business Research Center at IU's Kelley School of Business. See http://www.incontext.indiana.edu/2006/march/1.asp.

19- The Bureau of Labor Statistics provides an overview and outlook for farm occupations: https://www.bls.gov/ooh/management/farmers-ranchers-and-other-agricultural-managers.htm.

A Profile of Mining, Including Oil & Gas

Sublette County, WY

Selected Geographies:

Sublette County, Wyoming, WY

United States

Benchmark Geographies:

U.S.

Produced by
Headwaters Economics'
Economic Profile System (EPS)
https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps
July 1, 2020

About the Economic Profile System (EPS)

EPS is a free web tool created by Headwaters Economics to build customized socioeconomic reports of U.S. counties, states, and regions. Reports can be easily created to compare or aggregate different areas. EPS uses published statistics from federal data sources, including the U.S. Census Bureau, Bureau of Economic Analysis, and Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service have made significant financial and intellectual contributions to the operation and content of EPS.

See https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps for more information about the capabilities of EPS. For technical questions, contact Patty Gude at eps@headwaterseconomics.org or telephone 406-599-7425.

HEADWATERS ECONOMICS

headwaterseconomics.org

Headwaters Economics is an independent, nonprofit research group. Our mission is to improve community development and land management decisions.

NATIONAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC LANDS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

www.blm.gov

The Bureau of Land Management, an agency within the U.S. Department of Interior, administers 249.8 million acres of America's public lands, located primarily in western states. It is the mission of the Bureau of Land Management to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.

FOREST SERVICE
US
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

www.fs.fed.us

The Forest Service, an agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, administers national forests and grasslands encompassing 193 million acres. The Forest Service's mission is to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the nation's forests and grasslands to meet the needs of present and future generations.

Mining, Including Oil & Gas

Sublette County, WY

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Note to Users:

This is one of 14 reports that can be created and downloaded from EPS. Topics include land use, demographics, specific industry sectors, the role of non-labor income, the wildland-urban interface, the role of amenities in economic development, and payments to county governments from federal lands. The EPS reports are downloadable as Excel or PDF documents. See https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Mining, Including Oil & Gas

Sublette County, WY

Mining Sectors

	Sublette County, Wyoming, WY	United States
Total Private Employment, 2017	2,620	128,591,812
Mining	843	578,098
Oil & Gas Extraction	840	394,604
Oil & Gas Extraction	384	108,985
Drilling Oil & Gas Wells	114	68,818
Support for Oil & Gas Operations	342	216,801
Coal Mining	0	54,313
Coal Mining	0	50,317
Support Activities for Coal Mining	0	3,996
Metal Ore Mining	0	40,827
Metal Ore Mining	0	36,761
Support Activities for Metal Mining	0	4,066
Nonmetallic Minerals Mining	0	88,354
Nonmetallic Minerals Mining	0	86,101
Support for Nonmetal Minerals	0	2,253
Mining Related	~57	263,418
Oil & Gas Pipeline & Related Const.	37	211,970
Pipeline Transportation	~20	51,448
Non-Mining	1,777	128,013,714

Percent of Total, 2017

Mining	32.2%	0.4%
Oil & Gas Extraction	32.1%	0.3%
Oil & Gas Extraction	14.7%	0.1%
Drilling Oil & Gas Wells	4.4%	0.1%
Support for Oil & Gas Operations	13.1%	0.2%
Coal Mining	0.0%	0.0%
Coal Mining	0.0%	0.0%
Support Activities for Coal Mining	0.0%	0.0%
Metal Ore Mining	0.0%	0.0%
Metal Ore Mining	0.0%	0.0%
Support Activities for Metal Mining	0.0%	0.0%
Nonmetallic Minerals Mining	0.0%	0.1%
Nonmetallic Minerals Mining	0.0%	0.1%
Support for Nonmetal Minerals	0.0%	0.0%
Mining Related	~2.2%	0.2%
Oil & Gas Pipeline & Related Const.	1.4%	0.2%
Pipeline Transportation	~0.8%	0.0%
Non-Mining	67.8%	99.6%

This table does not include employment data for government, agriculture, railroads, or the self-employed because these are not reported by County Business Patterns. Estimates for data that were not disclosed are indicated with tildes (~).

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2019. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns, Washington, D.C.

Mining, Including Oil & Gas

Sublette County, WY

Mining Sectors

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the number of jobs (full- and part-time) and the share of total jobs in the mining industry, broken out into four sub-sectors: oil and gas extraction, coal mining, metal ore mining, and nonmetallic minerals mining.

According to the North American Industrial Classification system (NAICS), Mining (NAICS code 21) consists of Oil and Gas Extraction (NAICS 211), Mining Except Oil and Gas (NAICS 212), and Support Activities for Mining (NAICS 213).[1] In addition, we add the category "Mining Related" which captures oil and gas pipeline industries and associated employment.[2]

Data on this page were obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau's County Business Patterns (CBP) series. We use this source because, compared to other sources, it has fewer data gaps (instances when the federal government will not release information to protect the confidentiality of individual businesses). It also includes both full- and part-time employment. The disadvantage of CBP data is that they do not include employment in government, agriculture, railroads, or the self-employed and as a result may under-count the size of industry sectors. Also, CBP data are based on mid-March employment and do not take into account seasonal fluctuations. For these reasons, the data are most useful for showing long-term trends, displaying differences between locations, and showing the relationship between sectors over time.

Some data are withheld by the federal government to avoid the disclosure of potentially confidential information. Headwaters Economics uses data from the U.S. Department of Commerce to estimate these data gaps.[3]

Why is it important?

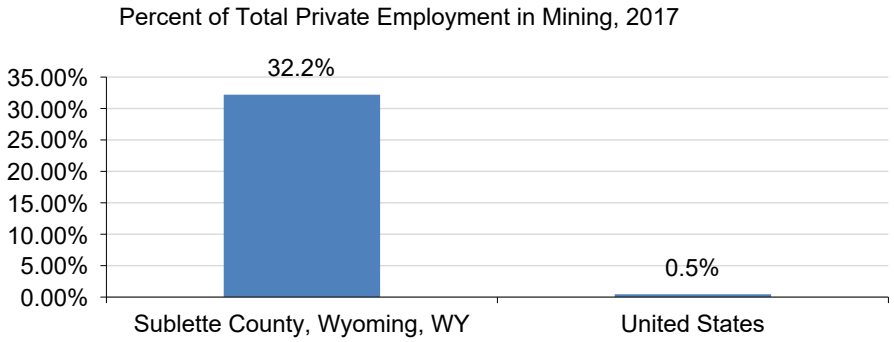
To understand the economic impact of mining, it is important to grasp the relative size of the mining industry and its components, how these have changed over time, and how local trends compare to trends in other locations. For mining-dependent communities, it can be important to consider whether management action and policies stimulate growth or decline in the industry, how proposed actions and policies relate to ongoing trends, and given the relative size of the industry whether changes to it will affect the broader economy.

Mining, Including Oil & Gas

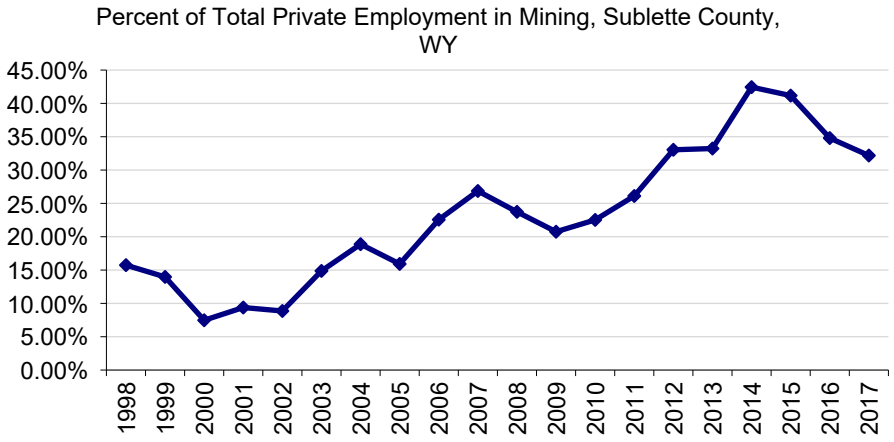
Sublette County, WY

Mining Employment Trends

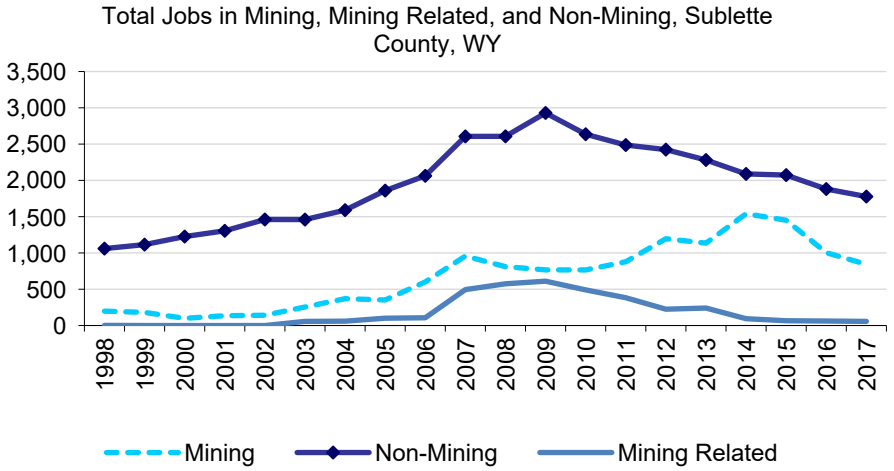
- In 2017, Sublette County, Wyoming, WY had the largest percent of total mining employment (32.2%), and United States had the smallest (0.45%).



- In 1998, mining represented 15.74 percent of total employment. By 2017, mining represented 32.18 percent of total employment.



- From 1998 to 2017, mining employment grew from 198 to 843 jobs, a 325.8 percent increase.
- From 1998 to 2017, non-mining employment grew from 1,060 to 1,777 jobs, a 67.6 percent increase.



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2019. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns, Washington, D.C.

Mining, Including Oil & Gas

Sublette County, WY

Mining Employment Trends

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes long-term trends in mining employment as a percent of all jobs and compares mining to non-mining employment over time for the region.[4]

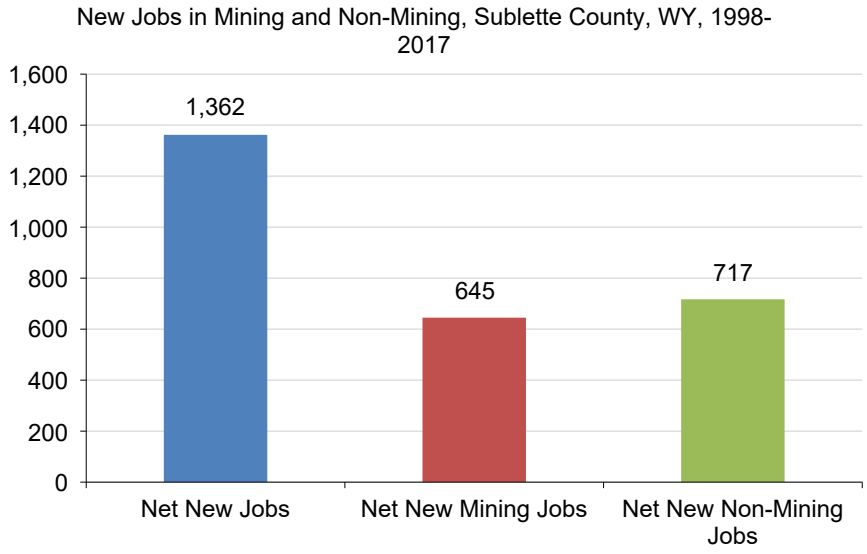
Data on this page were obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau's County Business Patterns (CBP) series. Some data are withheld by the federal government to avoid the disclosure of potentially confidential information. Headwaters Economics uses data from the U.S. Department of Commerce to estimate these data gaps.[3]

Why is it important?

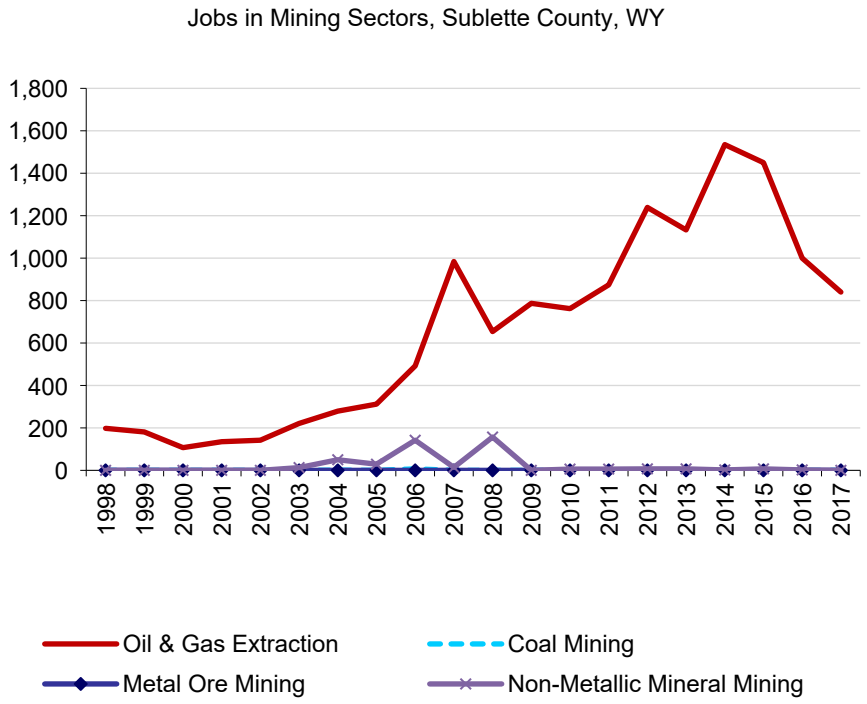
When the mining industry is a significant driver of the economy, other sectors of the economy, total employment, and total personal income could follow trends in the mining industry. It is important to know whether this is the case because if employment in other sectors fluctuates with the mining industry, then mining-related management actions and policies may have far-reaching impacts. If, on the other hand, jobs in the rest of the economy are growing independently of trends in the mining industry, then management actions and policies that potentially affect the mining industry may have impacts that are limited to that industry.[5]

Mining Employment Trends (cont.)

- From 1998 to 2017, mining employment grew by 645 jobs.
- From 1998 to 2017, non-mining employment grew by 717 jobs.



- From 1998 to 2017, oil & gas extraction grew from 198 to 840 jobs, a 324% increase.
- From 1998 to 2017, coal mining shrank from 0 to 0 jobs, a more than 0% decrease.
- From 1998 to 2017, metal ore mining shrank from 0 to 0 jobs, a more than 0% decrease.
- From 1998 to 2017, non-metallic mineral mining shrank from 0 to 0 jobs, a more than 0% decrease.



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2019. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns, Washington, D.C.

Mining Employment Trends (cont.)

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the change in mining jobs compared to the change in non-mining jobs and compares how employment in various mining sectors has changed over time.[6]

The bottom chart on this page starts in 1998 because that is the year the U.S. Census Bureau (and County Business Patterns) shifted to using the new North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS).

Data on this page were obtained from County Business Patterns. Some data are withheld by the federal government to avoid the disclosure of potentially confidential information. Headwaters Economics uses data from the U.S. Department of Commerce to estimate these data gaps.[3]

Why is it important?

Some geographies are more dependent on mining-related employment than others.[5] Particularly for mining-dependent communities, activities and policies that impact the mining industry may have far-reaching impacts.

To understand the importance of mining in the local economy, it is useful to grasp the source of new jobs and the relative contribution of the mining industry to net new jobs. Components of the mining industry may create or lose jobs at a different rate.

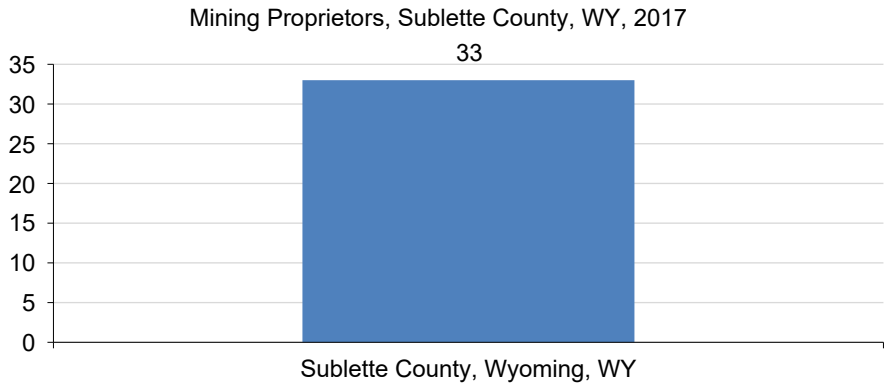
Locations with economies that focus on resource extraction, particularly on fossil fuel development, can be subject to boom-and-bust cycles as well as other economic challenges such as slower long-term economic growth.[7, 8] These difficulties are sometimes called the "resource curse" in reference to the apparent paradox that areas rich in natural resources often underperform economically.[9, 10] Due to the economic volatility common among mining sectors, mining-dependent communities can benefit from planning for economic transitions.[11]

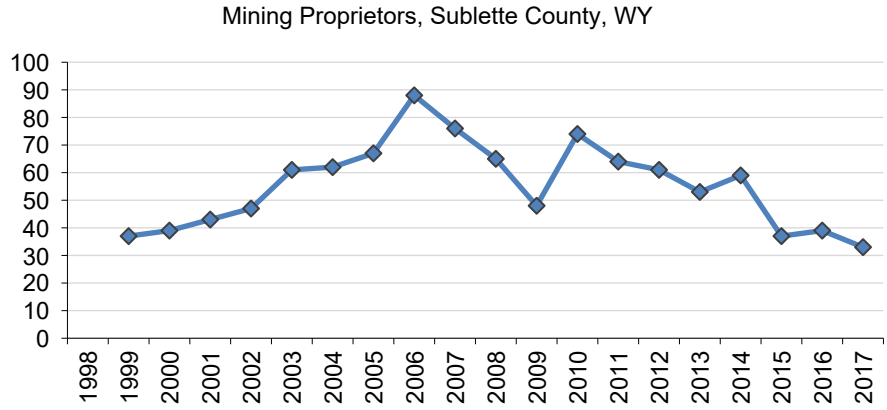
Mining, Including Oil & Gas

Sublette County, WY

Self-Employment

	Sublette County, Wyoming, WY	United States
Total Proprietors, 2017	1,017	25,701,671
Mining	33	88,882
Oil & Gas Extraction	15	63,196
Mining (Except Oil & Gas)	na	5,537
Support Activities for Mining	15	20,129
Non-Mining	984	25,612,789
Percent of Total, 2017		
Mining	3.2%	0.3%
Oil & Gas Extraction	1.5%	0.2%
Mining (Except Oil & Gas)	na	0.0%
Support Activities for Mining	1.5%	0.1%
Non-Mining	96.8%	99.7%





- From 1998 to 2017, mining proprietors in Sublette County, WY grew from 0 to 33, a more than 3,300% increase.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2019. Census Bureau, Nonemployer Statistics, Washington, D.C.

Self-Employment

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the number of nonemployer businesses (in most cases self-employed individuals) in mining by sector and geography. It offers data to supplement previous pages of this report that do not include the self-employed.

Nonemployer Business: A business with no paid employees, with annual business receipts of $1,000 or more, and subject to federal income taxes. Nonemployer businesses can be individual proprietorships, partnerships, or corporations. Most nonemployers are self-employed individuals operating very small unincorporated businesses that may or may not be the owners' principal source of income.[12]

The U.S. Census Bureau's Nonemployer Statistics provide the only source of detailed and comprehensive data on the scope, nature, and activities of U.S. businesses with no paid employment and payroll.[13] According to the Census Bureau: "Most nonemployers are self-employed individuals operating very small unincorporated businesses, which may or may not be the owner's principal source of income. These firms are excluded from most other business statistics."

The three mining sub-categories in the upper table *Proprietors in Mining* are 3-digit NAICS categories from Nonemployer Statistics.[14] They are different than the four summary categories (from County Business Patterns) shown on previous pages.

Depending on the locations selected, some data may not be available due to disclosure restrictions.

Why is it important?

Significant portions of the mining industry—especially support activities such as excavation, trucking, and servicing—may be conducted by nonemployer businesses. These nonemployer businesses are not reported by County Business Patterns but are reported by Nonemployer Statistics. It is important to use these two data sources in tandem when evaluating the size and trends of mining employment.

Mining, Including Oil & Gas

Sublette County, WY

Wages and Employment

	Sublette County, Wyoming, WY	United States
All Sectors, 2018 (2019 $s)	$57,727	$58,297
Private	$60,192	$58,228
Mining	$100,958	$106,134
Oil & Gas Extraction	na	$173,171
Mining (Except Oil & Gas)	na	$80,340
Support Activities for Mining	$84,437	$92,541
Non-Mining	$41,911	$57,967
Government	$50,452	$58,696

This table shows wage data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which does not report data for proprietors or the value of benefits and uses slightly different industry categories than those shown on previous pages of this report.

Percent of Total Employment, 2018

	Sublette County, Wyoming, WY	United States
Private	74.8%	85.2%
Mining	22.8%	0.5%
Oil & Gas Extraction	na	0.1%
Mining (Except Oil & Gas)	na	0.1%
Support Activities for Mining	13.9%	0.2%
Non-Mining	43.3%	84.8%
Government	25.2%	14.8%

This table uses employment data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which does not report data for proprietors or the value of benefits and uses slightly different industry categories than those shown on previous pages of this report.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Labor. 2019. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, Washington, D.C.

Mining, Including Oil & Gas

Sublette County, WY

Wages and Employment

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes wages (in real terms) from employment in the mining industry, including sub-sectors, compared to wages from employment in all non-mining sectors combined.[15] It also describes the percent of jobs in each category. These are shown together to illustrate the relative wage levels in mining, including sub-sectors, and how many people are employed in each sub-sector.

The primary purpose of this page is to compare the average annual wages between sectors, and to investigate the relative number of people employed in high- and low-wage sectors.

The wage and employment data on this page are from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which does not report data for proprietors or the value of benefits and uses slightly different industry categories than those shown on the initial pages of this report.[16, 17, 18]

The three mining sub-sectors in the tables are 3-digit NAICS categories (from Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages)[22] and are different than the four summary categories (from County Business Patterns) shown on the initial pages of this report.

Some data are withheld by the federal government to avoid the disclosure of potentially confidential information. Headwaters Economics uses custom data aggregations calculated from various NAICS codes. Occasionally one or more data values underlying these aggregations are non-disclosed.

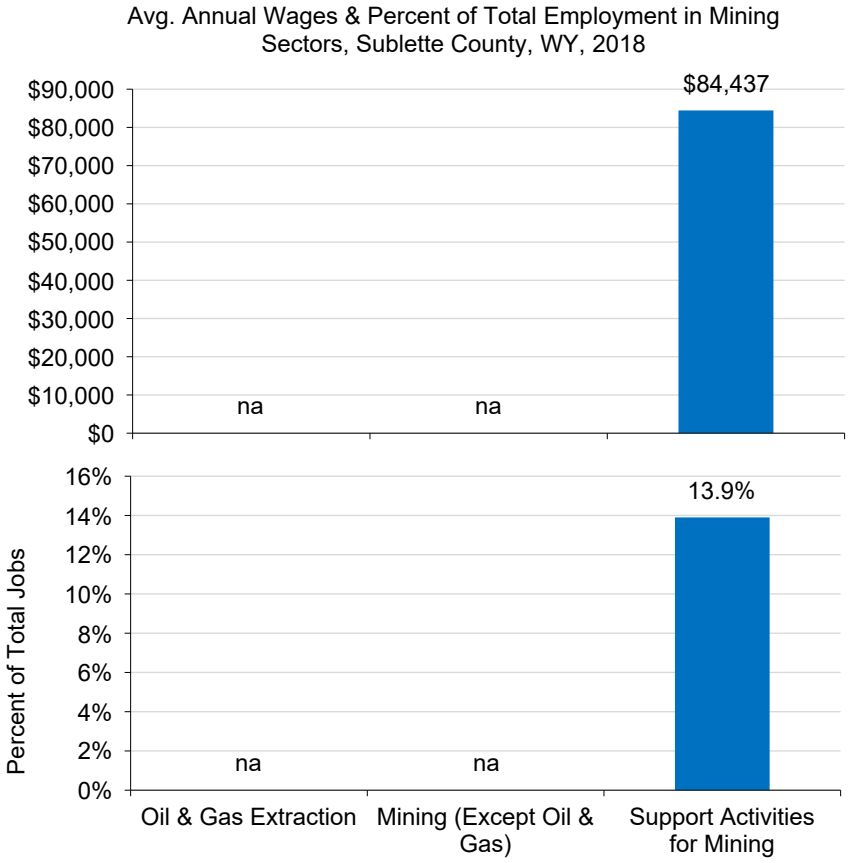
Why is it important?

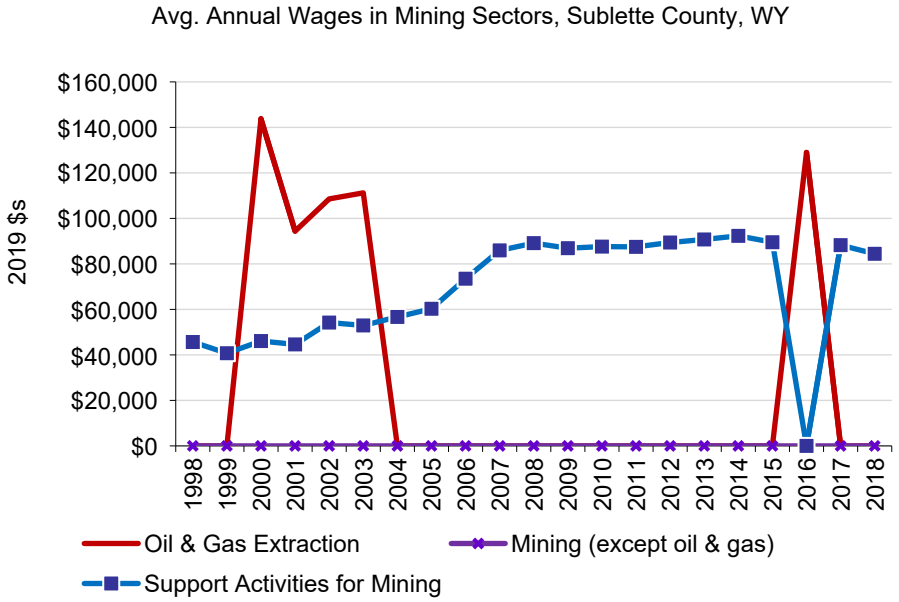
The mining industry has the potential to provide high-wage jobs, but this may differ by mining sub-sector and by geography. Important issues to consider are how mining industry wages compare to wages in other sectors, whether some components of the mining industry pay higher wages than others, and whether there are significant wage differences between locations.

Mining, Including Oil & Gas

Sublette County, WY

Wages and Employment (cont.)





- From 1998 to 2018, average wages in support activities for mining grew (in real terms) from $45,664 to $84,437 a 84.9% increase.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Labor. 2019. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, Washington, D.C.

Wages and Employment (cont.)

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes average wages (in real terms) and employment levels in different mining sectors. It also shows average wage trends (in real terms) for mining sectors.

The chart *Avg. Annual Wages and Percent of Total Employment in Mining Sectors* is useful for describing how many people are working in relatively high- and low-wage mining sectors. The chart *Avg. Annual Wages in Mining Sectors* is useful for comparing wage trends by mining sector.

The wage and employment data on this page are from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which does not report data for proprietors or the value of benefits and uses slightly different industry categories than those shown on the initial pages of this report.[16, 17]

The three mining sub-sectors in the charts are 3-digit NAICS categories (from Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages) and are different than the three summary categories (from County Business Patterns) shown on the initial pages of this report.

The chart *Avg. Annual Wages in Mining Sectors* starts in 1998 to be consistent with the start date of figures on earlier pages of this report.

Depending on the locations selected, some data may not be available due to disclosure restrictions.[19]

Why is it important?

While the mining industry has the potential to offer high wages, not all components of the mining industry pay the same wages or employ the same number of people. A significant increase in mining jobs that pay above the average for all industries will increase overall average earnings per job. On the other hand, a significant increase in mining jobs that pay below the average for all industries will decrease overall average earnings per job. A modest change in mining employment, especially when this industry is a small share of total employment, will not likely affect average earnings in a local area.

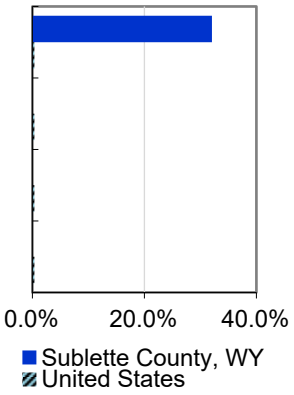
Mining, Including Oil & Gas

Sublette County, WY

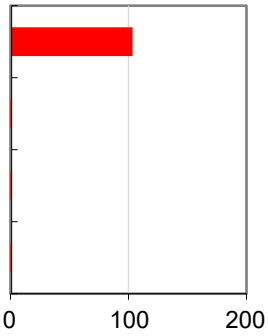
Comparisons

Mining Sector	Employment Share, 2017: Sublette County, WY	Employment Share, 2017: United States	Location Quotient
Oil & Gas Extraction	32.1%	0.31%	103.4
Coal Mining	0.0%	0.04%	0.0
Metallic Ore Mining	0.0%	0.03%	0.0
Nonmetallic Ore Mining	0.0%	0.07%	0.0

Employment Share: Sublette County, WY vs. United States



Location Quotient: Sublette County, WY vs. United States



- In 2017, oil & gas extraction had the highest location quotient score (103.4), and coal mining had the lowest (0).

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2019. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns, Washington, D.C.

Comparisons

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes whether the region is specialized in mining-related employment. The chart illustrates the difference between the selected location(s) and the selected benchmark area.[20] (If no custom benchmark area was selected, EPS defaults to benchmarking against the U.S.)

Location Quotient[21]: A ratio that compares an industry's share of total employment in a region to the benchmark. More precisely, it is the percent of local employment in a sector divided by the percent employment in the same sector in the benchmark area. In other words, it is a ratio that measures specialization using the benchmark area for comparison. A location quotient of more than 1.0 means the local area is more specialized in that sector relative to the benchmark area. A location quotient of less than 1.0 means it is less specialized.[22]

Another way to think about location quotients is as a measure of whether a place produces enough goods or services from an industry to satisfy local demand for those goods or services. Results above or below the 1.0 standard indicate the degree to which a place may import or export a good or service. Although there is no precise cutoff, location quotients above 2.0 indicate a strong industry concentration (and that an area is likely exporting goods or services) and those less than 0.5 indicate a weak industry concentration (and that an area is likely importing goods or services).

Some data are withheld by the federal government to avoid the disclosure of potentially confidential information. Headwaters Economics uses data from the U.S. Department of Commerce to estimate these data gaps.[3]

Why is it important?

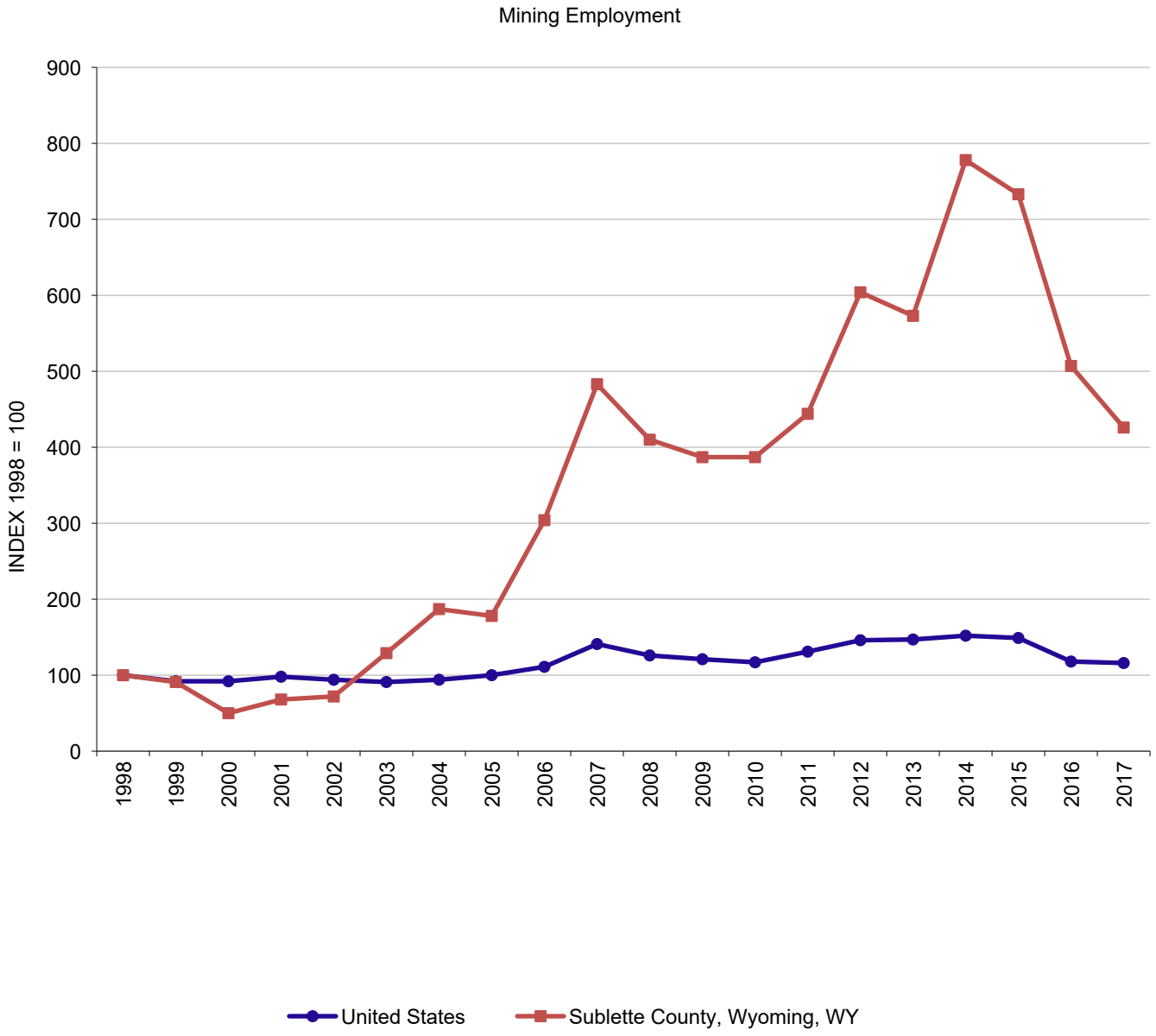
Locations with economies that focus on resource extraction, particularly on fossil fuel development, can be subject to boom-and-bust cycles as well as other economic challenges such as slower long-term economic growth.[7, 8] These difficulties are sometimes called the "resource curse" in reference to the apparent paradox that areas rich in natural resources often underperform economically.[9, 10]

A few caveats: (1) A large location quotient for a particular sector does not necessarily mean that sector is a significant contributor to the economy. (2) LQs greater than 1.0 only suggest potential export capacity when compared to the benchmark area and do not take into account local demand. Local demand may be greater than average, and therefore all goods and services may be consumed locally (i.e., not exported). (3) LQs can change from year to year. (4) LQs can vary when one uses income or wage data rather than employment.

Mining, Including Oil & Gas

Sublette County, WY

Comparisons Over Time



- From 1998 to 2017, Sublette County, WY had the fastest rate of change in mining employment, and Sublette County, WY had the slowest.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2019. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns, Washington, D.C.

Mining, Including Oil & Gas

Sublette County, WY

Comparisons Over Time

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the change in mining employment for all selected locations and the benchmark area.[4, 20] The information is indexed (1998=100) so that data from locations with different sized economies can be compared. Indexing makes it easier to understand the relative rate of growth or decline of mining employment over time.

Index: Indexed numbers are compared with a base value. In the line chart, employment in 1998 is the base value and is set to 100. The employment values for subsequent years are expressed as 100 times the ratio to the base value. The indexing used in the line chart enables easier comparisons between locations over time. (If many locations are selected, it may be difficult to read the figure on this page.)

The chart begins in 1998 because that is the year the Census Bureau and County Business Patterns shifted to using the new North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS).

Some data are withheld by the federal government to avoid the disclosure of potentially confidential information. Headwaters Economics uses data from the U.S. Department of Commerce to estimate these data gaps.[3]

Why is it important?

Not all locations have attracted or lost mining industries and employment at the same rate. An index makes it clear where the rate of mining growth or decline has been the fastest. Lines above 100 indicate positive absolute growth while those below 100 show absolute decline. The steeper the curve the faster the rate of change.

It may be helpful to look for large year-to-year rises or dips in lines on the chart to identify rapid employment changes. If the reasons behind these fluctuations are not evident, it may be helpful to talk with regional experts or locals to learn more about what caused abrupt changes.

Locations with economies that focus on resource extraction, particularly on fossil fuel development, can be subject to boom-and-bust cycles as well as other economic challenges such as slower long-term economic growth.[5, 7] These difficulties are sometimes called the "resource curse" in reference to the apparent paradox that areas rich in natural resources often underperform economically.[9, 10]

Data Sources & Methods

This EPS Mining report uses national statistics from public government sources. All data used in EPS can be readily verified with the original sources:

- **County Business Patterns**
  Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce
  https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/cbp.html
  Contacts
  https://www.census.gov/about/contact-us.html

- **Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages**
  Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor
  https://www.bls.gov/cew
  Contacts
  https://www.bls.gov/bls/contact.htm

  Nonemployer Statistics
- Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce
  https://www.census.gov/econ/nonemployer/index.html
  Contacts
  https://www.bls.gov/bls/contact.htm

EPS core approaches
EPS is designed to focus on long-term trends across a range of important measures. Trend analysis provides a more comprehensive view of changes than spot data for select years. We encourage users to focus on major trends rather than absolute numbers. EPS displays detailed industry-level data to show changes in the composition of the economy over time and the mix of industries at points in time. EPS employs cross-sectional benchmarking – comparing smaller areas such as counties to larger regions, states, and the nation – to give a sense of relative performance. EPS allows users to aggregate data for multiple locations to allow for more sophisticated cross-sectional comparisons.

Adjusting dollar figures for inflation
Because a dollar in the past was worth more than a dollar today, data reported in current dollar terms should be adjusted for inflation. The U.S. Department of Commerce reports personal income figures in terms of current dollars. All income data in EPS are adjusted to real (or constant) dollars using the Consumer Price Index. Figures are adjusted to the latest date for which the annual Consumer Price Index is available.

Data gaps and estimation
Some data are withheld by the federal government to avoid the disclosure of potentially confidential information. Headwaters Economics uses supplemental data from the U.S. Department of Commerce to estimate these data gaps. These are indicated with tildes (~) in tables. Documentation explaining methods developed by Headwaters Economics for estimating disclosure gaps is available at https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Endnotes

1 - For an online listing of all NAICS codes, see https://www.naics.com/search/. For additional online manuals and definitions of industry codes, see https://www.bls.gov/bls/naics.htm and https://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/.

2 - Details on mining industry codes and definitions (NAICS codes in parentheses):

Oil and Gas Extraction:
Oil and Gas Extraction (2111)
Support Activities: Drilling Oil and Gas Wells (213111; includes directional drilling, redrilling, spudding, tailing, water intake wells), and Support for Oil and Gas Operations (213112; includes exploration, chemical treatment, cleaning, pumping, swabbing, surveying)

Coal Mining:
Coal Mining (2121)
Support Activities for Coal Mining (213113; includes drilling, blasting, shaft sinking, tunneling, exploration)

Metals Mining:
Metal Ore Mining (2122; includes gold, silver, zinc and others)
Support Activities for Metal Mining (213114; includes blasting services, exploration, tunneling, pumping)

Nonmetallic Minerals Mining:
Nonmetallic Minerals and Quarrying (2123; includes stone, volcanic rock, granite, cement, gravel and others)
Support Activities for Nonmetallic Minerals and Quarrying (213115; includes blasting services, test drilling, mine shaft development).

Mining Related:
Pipeline Transportation (486; Industries in the Pipeline Transportation subsector use transmission pipelines to transport products, such as crude oil, natural gas, refined petroleum products, and slurry)
Oil and Gas Pipeline and Related Structures Construction (237120)

3 - Documentation explaining methods developed by Headwaters Economics for estimating disclosure gaps is available at https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

4 - For detailed information on oil, gas, and coal, see the U.S. Energy Information Administration at https://www.eia.gov/. The Bureau of Labor Statistics provides an overview of the mining industry at https://www.bls.gov/iag/tgs/iag21.htm.

5 - Headwaters Economics has completed a number of studies on fossil fuel development and its impact on the U.S. West: https://headwaterseconomics.org/topic/energy/.

6 - The Bureau of Labor Statistics provides an overview of the mining industry at https://www.bls.gov/iag/tgs/iag21.htm.

Endnotes (cont.)

7 - For a review of literature on economic diversity, see Sterling A. 1998. On the Economics and Analysis of Diversity. Electronic Working Papers Series, Paper No, 28. Brighton, UK: University of Sussex http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.144.8865&rep=rep1&type=pdf; and Malizia EE and Shanzai K. 2006. The Influence of Economic Diversity on Unemployment and Stability. Journal of Regional Science 33(2):221-235.

8 - Headwaters Economics has completed a number of studies on fossil fuel development and its impact on the U.S. West: https://headwaterseconomics.org/topic/energy/. Headwaters Economics' report "Fossil Fuel Extraction as a County Economic Development Strategy: Are Energy Focusing Counties Benefiting?" looks specifically at the economic performance of energy focused economies in the U.S. West. See https://headwaterseconomics.org/energy/oil-gas/fossil-fuel-extraction/.

9 - Humphreys M, JD Sachs, and JE Stiglitz, eds. Escaping the Resource Curse. 2007. New York: Columbia University Press.

10 - Haggerty J, PH Gude, M Delorey, and R Rasker. 2014. Long-term effects of income specialization in oil and gas extraction: The U.S. West, 1980-2011. Energy Economics 45: 186-195.

11 - Haggerty J, MN Haggerty, K Roemer, and J Rose. 2018. Planning for the local impacts of coal facility closure: Emerging strategies in the U.S. West. Resource Policy 57: 69-80.

12 - Nonemployer definitions can be found at https://www.census.gov/epcd/nonemployer/view/define.html.

13 - Nonemployer Statistics data can be found at https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/nonemployer-statistics.html.

14 - Mining is the sum of the following NAICS codes shown on this page: Oil and Gas Extraction (211), Mining [except Oil and Gas] (212), and Support Activities for Mining (213).

15 - The EPS Socioeconomic Measures report provides more information on wages in non-mining industries: https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

16 - For an overview of how the Bureau of Labor Statistics treats pay and benefits, see https://www.bls.gov/bls/blswage.htm.

17 - For an overview of how the Bureau of Labor Statistics treats employment, see https://www.bls.gov/bls/employment.htm.

18 - Employment and wage estimates are also available from the Bureau of Labor Statistics for more than 800 occupations. Looking at timber by occupation rather than by sector or industry is helpful because wages can vary dramatically across occupations. For more information, see https://www.bls.gov/oes/.

Endnotes (cont.)

19 - If there are significant undisclosed data on this page, other sources for timber wage data include: The Bureau of Labor Statistics' Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, which has data for industries at the state level (https://www.bls.gov/cew/); the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Occupational Outlook Handbook, which has detailed industry earnings and wages data at the national level (https://www.bls.gov/ooh/); and the County Business Patterns database, which reports industry-level employment and payroll and can be used to estimate earnings (https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/cbp.html).

20 - The term "benchmark" in this report should not be construed as having the same meaning as in the National Forest Management Act (NFMA).

21 - LQ = (ei/e) divided by (Ei/E)
Where: ei = Local employment in industry i; e = Total local employment; Ei = U.S. employment in industry i; E = Total U.S. employment.

22 - A succinct definition of a location quotient is offered by Indiana Business Research Center at IU's Kelley School of Business. See http://www.incontext.indiana.edu/2006/march/1.asp.

A Profile of Government Employment

Sublette County, WY

Selected Geographies:

Sublette County, Wyoming, WY

United States

Benchmark Geographies:

U.S.

Produced by
Headwaters Economics'
Economic Profile System (EPS)
https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps
July 1, 2020

About the Economic Profile System (EPS)

EPS is a free web tool created by Headwaters Economics to build customized socioeconomic reports of U.S. counties, states, and regions. Reports can be easily created to compare or aggregate different areas. EPS uses published statistics from federal data sources, including the U.S. Census Bureau, Bureau of Economic Analysis, and Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service have made significant financial and intellectual contributions to the operation and content of EPS.

See https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps for more information about the capabilities of EPS. For technical questions, contact Patty Gude at eps@headwaterseconomics.org or telephone 406-599-7425.

HEADWATERS ECONOMICS

headwaterseconomics.org

Headwaters Economics is an independent, nonprofit research group. Our mission is to improve community development and land management decisions.

NATIONAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC LANDS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

www.blm.gov

The Bureau of Land Management, an agency within the U.S. Department of Interior, administers 249.8 million acres of America's public lands, located primarily in western states. It is the mission of the Bureau of Land Management to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.

FOREST SERVICE
US
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

www.fs.fed.us

The Forest Service, an agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, administers national forests and grasslands encompassing 193 million acres. The Forest Service's mission is to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the nation's forests and grasslands to meet the needs of present and future generations.

Government Employment

Sublette County, WY

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Note to Users:

This is one of 14 reports that can be created and downloaded from EPS. Topics include land use, demographics, specific industry sectors, the role of non-labor income, the wildland-urban interface, the role of amenities in economic development, and payments to county governments from federal lands. The EPS reports are downloadable as Excel or PDF documents. See https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Government Employment

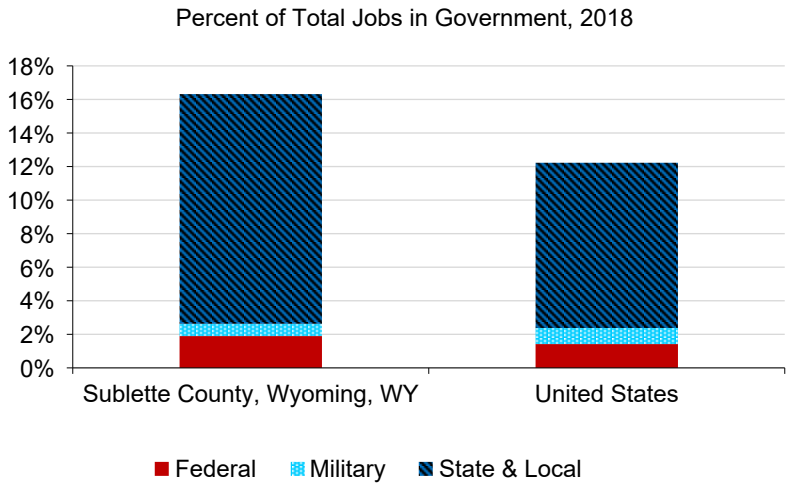
Sublette County, WY

Government Employment Sectors

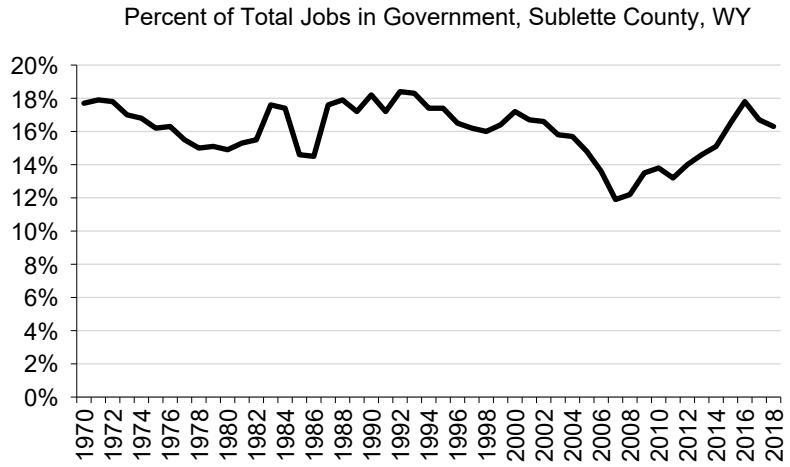
	Sublette County, Wyoming, WY	United States
Total Employment, 2018	6,698	200,746,000
Government	1,093	24,543,000
Federal	127	2,849,000
Military	49	1,922,000
State & Local	917	19,772,000
Private Sector	5,605	176,203,000
Percent of Total, 2018		
Government	16.3%	12.2%
Federal	1.9%	1.4%
Military	0.7%	1.0%
State & Local	13.7%	9.8%
Private Sector	83.7%	87.8%

- In 2018, Sublette County, Wyoming, WY had the largest percent of total jobs in government (16.3%), and United States had the smallest (12.2%).

- In 2018, state & local government was the largest government sector in the Sublette County, WY (13.7% of total jobs), and military was the smallest (0.7% of total jobs).



- In 1970, government jobs represented 17.7 percent of total employment. By 2018, government jobs had decreased to 16.3 percent of total employment.



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2019. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C.

Government Employment

Sublette County, WY

Government Employment Sectors

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the number and percent of government jobs by type (federal, military, and state and local) relative to all jobs in the rest of the economy. It also shows aggregate government employment trends.

Classification of tribal governments: In 2001, the Bureau of Economic Analysis (and the Bureau of Labor Statistics) started counting tribal employees as part of local government. Previously, they were included in the relevant private industries. For example, employees of casinos owned by tribes were counted in the North American Industry Classification System subsector "Amusement, Gambling and Recreation Industries" before 2001, but are now shown as part of local government employment.[1] Because of this shift in classification, it is possible for there to be a jump in the level of local government employment from 2000 to 2001. This is most likely in areas with a significant tribal presence.[2]

Why is it important?

Government employment is an important component of the economy in some locations. This can be especially true in rural locations. Often government jobs also pay relatively higher average wages.

Changes in government employment tend to track population trends. As additional services are demanded by a growing population, local government often accounts for the majority of job growth in the government sector.

An increase in federal employment may be associated with a specific federal installation such as a military base or research facility. The 2001 reclassification of tribal government and enterprises from the private sector to state and local government may also be responsible for an increase in state and local government employment in some locations.

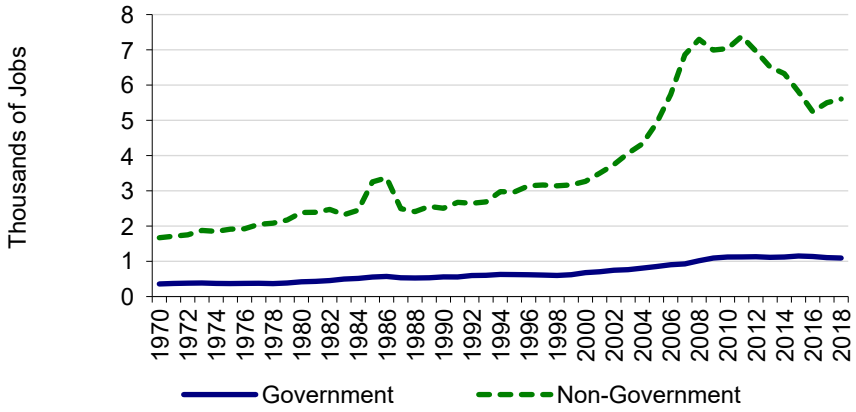
Government Employment

Sublette County, WY

Government Employment Trends

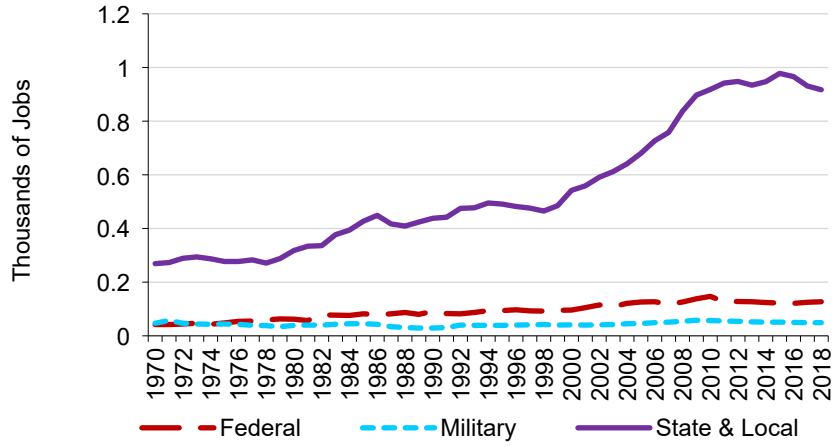
- From 1970 to 2018, government employment grew from 358 to 1,093 jobs, an increase of 205 percent.
- From 1970 to 2018, non-government employment grew from 1,669 to 5,605 jobs, an increase of 236 percent.

Government Jobs and Non-Government Jobs, Sublette County, WY



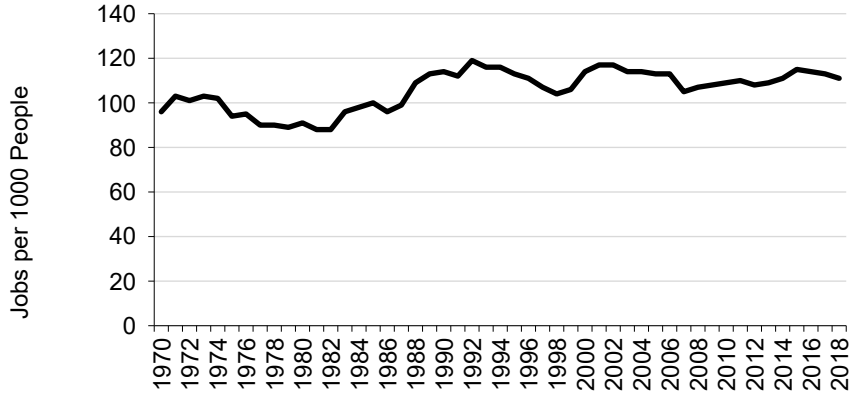
- From 1970 to 2018, state and local employment grew from 269 to 917 jobs, an increase of 241 percent.
- From 1970 to 2018, military employment grew from 47 to 49 jobs, an increase of 4 percent.
- From 1970 to 2018, federal civilian employment grew from 42 to 127 jobs, an increase of 202 percent.

Government Jobs by Type, Sublette County, WY



- From 1970 to 2018, government employment per 1000 people grew from 96 to 111 jobs, an increase of 16 percent.

Government Jobs per 1000 People, Sublette County, WY



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2019. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C.

Government Employment

Sublette County, WY

Government Employment Trends

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes trends in government employment by number and type, and on a per capita basis.

Classification of tribal governments: In 2001, the Bureau of Economic Analysis (and the Bureau of Labor Statistics) started counting tribal employees as part of local government. Previously, they were included in the relevant private industries. For example, employees of casinos owned by tribes were counted in the North American Industry Classification System subsector "Amusement, Gambling and Recreation Industries" before 2001, but are now shown as part of local government employment.[1] Because of this shift in classification, it is possible for there to be a jump in the level of local government employment from 2000 to 2001. This is most likely in areas with a significant tribal presence.[2]

Why is it important?

Government employment is an important component of the economy in some locations. This can be especially true in rural locations. Often government jobs also pay relatively higher average wages.

Changes in government employment tend to track population trends. As additional services are demanded by a growing population, local government often accounts for the majority of job growth in the government sector.

The bottom chart (*Government Jobs per 1000 People*) shows government employment on a per capita basis. An upward-sloped line indicates that government employment is growing faster than population change, while a downward-sloped line indicates that government employment is declining faster than population change.

An increase in federal employment may be associated with a specific federal installation such as a military base or research facility. The 2001 reclassification of tribal government and enterprises from the private sector to state and local government may also be responsible for an increase in state and local government employment in some locations.

Government Employment

Sublette County, WY

Government Earnings by Type

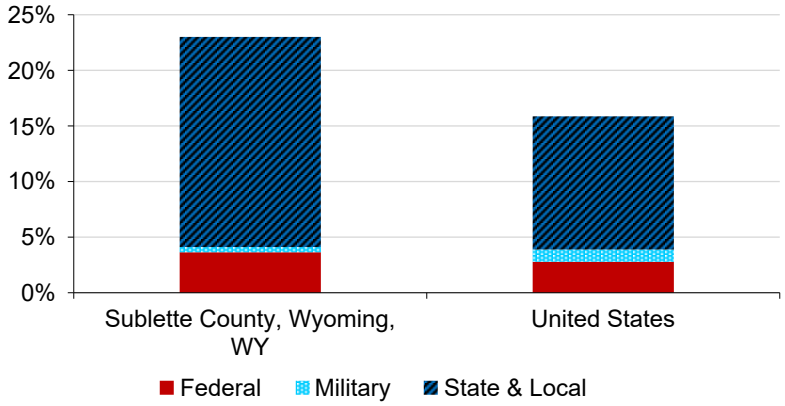
	Sublette County, Wyoming, WY	United States
Labor Earnings ($1000), 2018*	$356,471	$12,735,846,874
Government	$82,010	$2,020,438,865
Federal	$12,976	$354,170,346
Military	$1,659	$140,549,153
State & Local	$67,374	$1,525,719,366
Private Sector, 2018*	$274,461	$10,715,408,008
Percent of Total, 2018		
Government	23.0%	15.9%
Federal	3.6%	2.8%
Military	0.5%	1.1%
State & Local	18.9%	12.0%
Private Sector	77.0%	84.1%

*Thousands of 2019 $s

- In 2018, Sublette County, Wyoming, WY had the largest percent of labor earnings from government employment (23%), and United States had the smallest (15.9%).

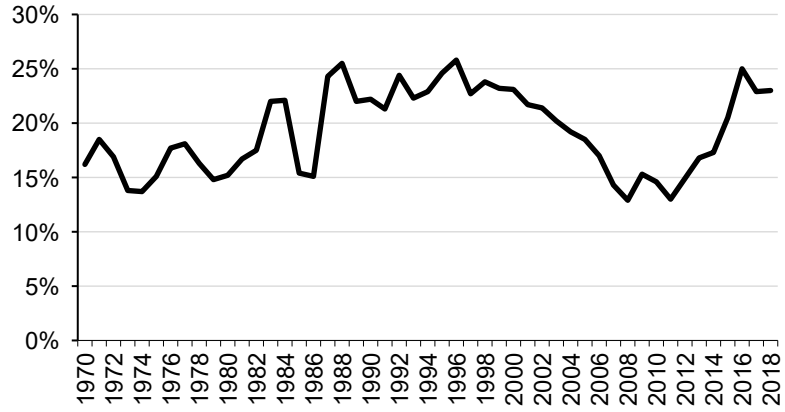
- In 2018, state & local government was the largest source of government related personal income in the Sublette County, WY (18.9%), and military was the smallest (0.5%).

Percent of Total Labor Earnings from Government Jobs, 2018



- In 1970, government personal income represented 16 percent of labor earnings. By 2018, government personal income had increased to 23 percent of labor earnings.

Percent of Total Labor Earnings from Government Jobs, Sublette County, WY



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2019. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C.

Government Employment

Sublette County, WY

Government Earnings by Type

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes labor earnings from government employment by type (federal, military, and state and local) compared to the rest of the economy. It also shows aggregate government earnings trends.

Unlike industry-specific EPS reports that primarily provide information on employment by industry, this report also provides information on personal income earned by people working in the government sector. This is possible because (unlike industry income data that is often not disclosed to avoid revealing proprietary information[3]) government income data is universally available from the Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Why is it important?

Government employment can be a major source of labor earnings, particularly in rural areas and locations where significant government facilities (such as military bases, prisons, research facilities, and federal land management agencies) are located. Government jobs often pay high wages and offer good benefits. State and local government is typically the largest part of government employment.[4]

Government jobs and the income they provide can be uncertain as seen in the military base closures in some communities. On the other hand, new government employment associated with increased recreation or new facilities can be a boon to local economies. Despite changes in the makeup of federal government jobs, they provide wages and benefits that can serve as a buffer against the impacts of national recessions.[5]

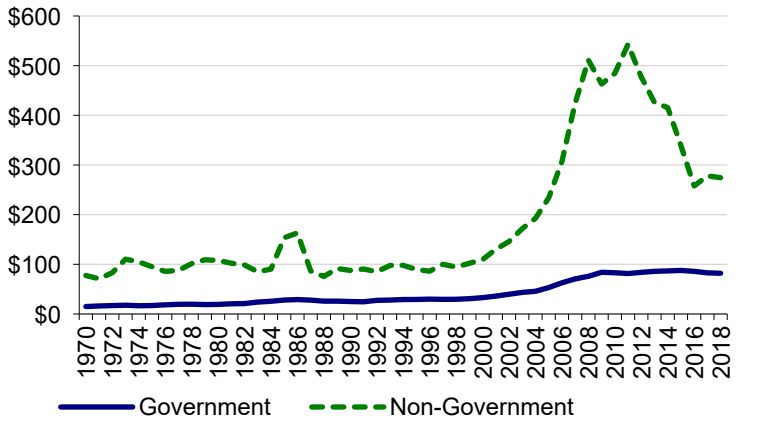
Government Employment

Sublette County, WY

Government Earnings Trends

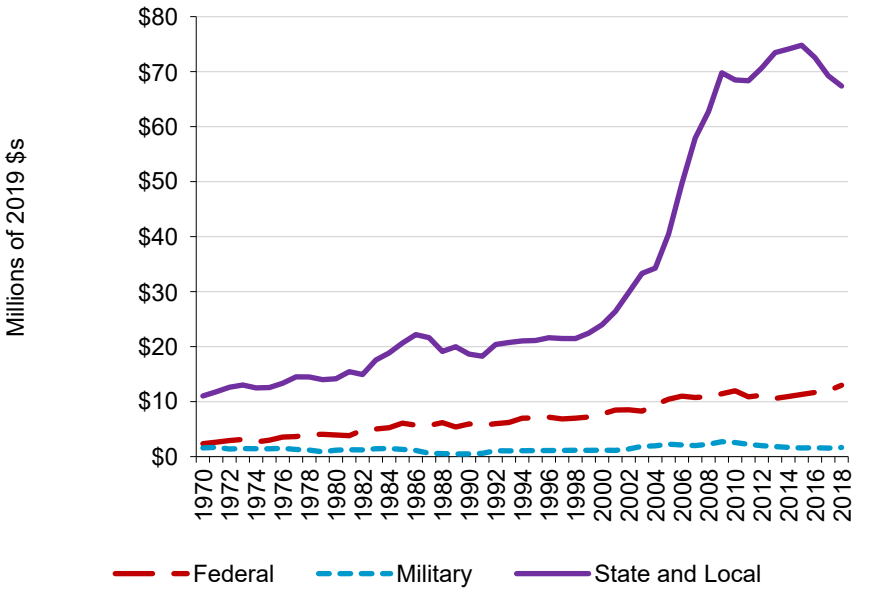
- From 1970 to 2018, government labor earnings grew from $14.96 million to $82.01 million, an increase of 448 percent.
- From 1970 to 2018, non-government labor earnings grew from $77.46 million to $274.46 million, an increase of 254 percent.

Government and Non-Government Earnings, Sublette County, WY



- From 1970 to 2018, state and local government labor earnings grew from $11.03 million to $67.37 million, an increase of 511 percent.
- From 1970 to 2018, military labor earnings grew from $1.58 million to $1.66 million, an increase of 5 percent.
- From 1970 to 2018, federal civilian government labor earnings grew from $2.35 million to $12.98 million, an increase of 452 percent.

Government Earnings by Type, Sublette County, WY



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2019. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C.

Government Employment

Sublette County, WY

Government Earnings Trends

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes trends in labor earnings from government employment compared to labor earnings from non-government employment. It also shows trends in labor earnings from government employment by type (federal, military, and state and local).

Why is it important?

Government employment can be a major source of earnings, particularly in rural areas and locations where significant government facilities (such as military bases, prisons, or research facilities) are located. Government jobs often pay high wages and offer good benefits. State and local government is typically the largest part of government employment.[4]

Understanding the change in government labor earnings over time and the components of government labor earnings offers insight into the role of government as an economic sector. Labor earnings from government employment may be relatively stable, or they may be growing or declining in absolute or relative terms. Trends in federal, military, and state and local government employment and labor earnings are often different from one another.

Government Employment

Sublette County, WY

Wages and Employment

Wages, 2018	Sublette County, Wyoming, WY	United States
Total Private & Public (2019 $s)	$57,727	$58,297
Government	$50,452	$58,696
Federal Government	$70,127	$85,163
State Government	$61,491	$61,844
Local Government	$46,387	$52,442
Total Private	$60,192	$58,228
Non-Services	$80,832	$66,999
Natural Resources and Mining	$94,076	$60,702
Ag., Forestry, Fishing, Hunting	$37,966	$36,487
Mining	$100,958	$106,134
Construction	$49,450	$63,856
Manufacturing (Incl. Forest Prod.)	$43,882	$69,759
Services	$40,842	$56,366
Trade, Transportation, Utilities	$48,155	$48,464
Information	$61,560	$115,829
Financial Activities	$51,280	$97,282
Professional and Business	$51,999	$76,522
Education and Health	$33,892	$51,352
Leisure and Hospitality	$19,696	$24,520
Other Services	$30,690	$39,157
Unclassified	$0	$58,257

Percent of Employment, 2018	Sublette County, Wyoming, WY	United States
Government	25.2%	14.8%
Federal Government	3.0%	1.9%
State Government	2.0%	3.2%
Local Government	20.1%	9.7%
Total Private	74.8%	85.2%
Non-Services	36.2%	14.9%
Natural Resources and Mining	25.6%	1.3%
Ag., Forestry, Fishing, Hunting	2.8%	0.9%
Mining	22.8%	0.5%
Construction	9.4%	4.9%
Manufacturing (Incl. Forest Prod.)	1.2%	8.7%
Services	38.7%	70.3%
Trade, Transportation, Utilities	15.2%	18.8%
Information	0.3%	1.9%
Financial Activities	3.7%	5.6%
Professional and Business	5.4%	14.3%
Education and Health	4.3%	15.5%
Leisure and Hospitality	7.8%	11.1%
Other Services	2.1%	3.1%
Unclassified	0.0%	0.1%

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Labor. 2019. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, Washington, D.C.

Government Employment

Sublette County, WY

Wages and Employment

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes wages (in real terms) from types of government employment compared to wages from non-government employment. It also describes the employment share in each category.

The tables on this page and charts in the following section of this report display average annual wages and employment share side by side to show which industries pay the highest salaries, and the relative significance of each employment category.

The wage and employment data on this page are from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which does not report data for proprietors or the value of benefits and uses slightly different industry categories than those shown on the initial pages of this report.

In addition, the Bureau of Labor Statistics categorizes types of government differently than the Bureau of Economic Analysis used elsewhere in this report. The Bureau of Labor Statistics breaks out government jobs and wages as federal, state, and local. The Bureau of Economic Analysis breaks out government jobs and personal income as federal, military, and state and local.

Depending on the location(s) selected, some data may not be available due to disclosure restrictions. Some data are withheld by the federal government to avoid the disclosure of potentially confidential information. Occasionally, one or more data values underlying the data aggregations shown on this page are non-disclosed. When this occurs, the values are indicated with tildes (~).

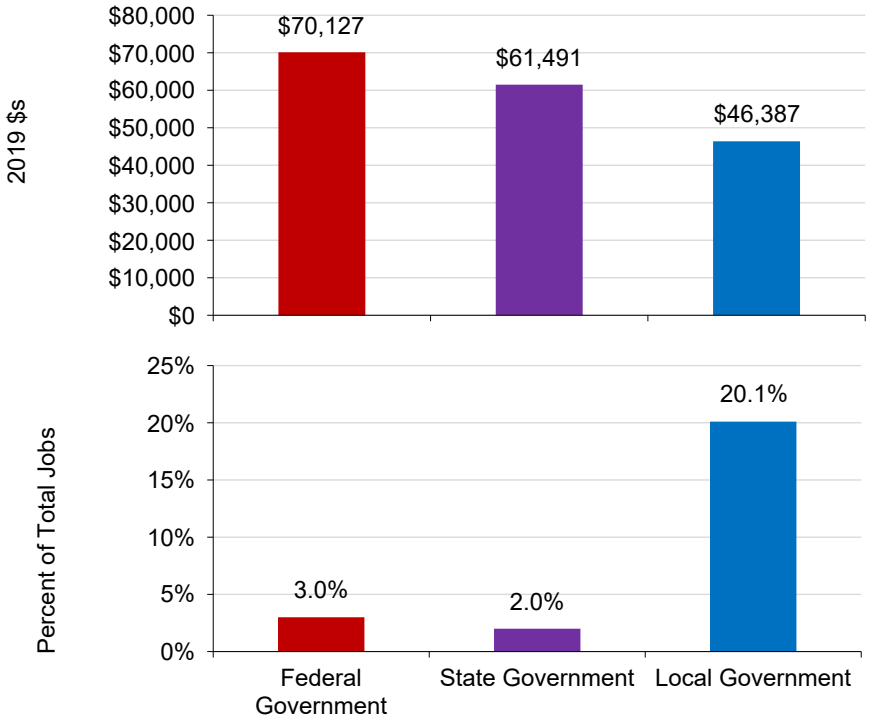
Why is it important?

Government employment can be an important economic sector and generally pays relatively high wages, especially in rural areas. However, there are often disparities between wages at different levels of government (federal, state, and local) and between locations. The tables on this page show wages and employment levels at different levels of government and for the private sectors for comparison.

Federal, State, and Local Comparisons

- In 2018, federal government paid the highest wages of the government sectors ($70,127) followed by state government ($61,491) and local government ($46,387).

Avg. Annual Wages & Percent of Total Employment in Government by Type, Sublette County, WY, 2018



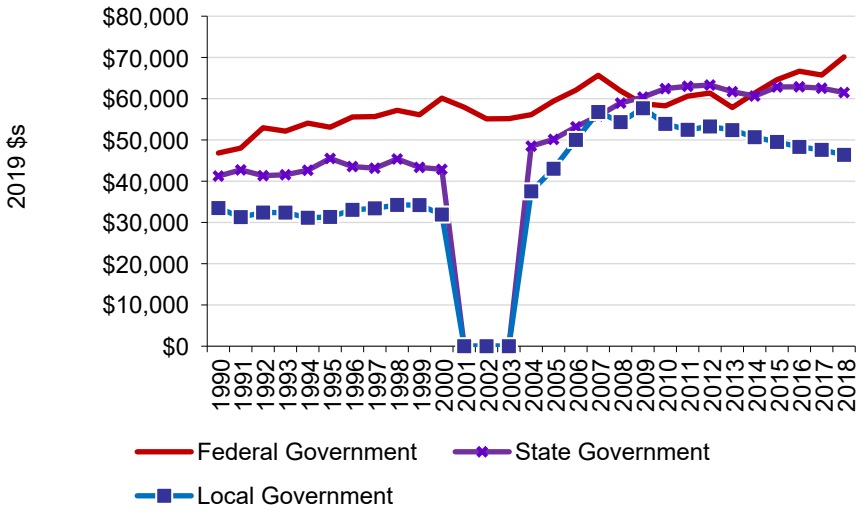
- In 2018, local government employed the most people of the government sectors (20.1% of total jobs), followed by federal government (3% of total jobs), and state government (2% of total jobs).

- From 1990 to 2018, federal government average annual wages grew from $46,835 to $70,127, increase of 50 percent.

- From 1990 to 2018, state government average annual wages grew from $41,245 to $61,491, increase of 49 percent.

- From 1990 to 2018, local government average annual wages grew from $33,489 to $46,387, increase of 39 percent.

Avg. Annual Wages in Government, Sublette County, WY



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Labor. 2019. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, Washington, D.C.

Government Employment

Sublette County, WY

Federal, State, and Local Comparisons

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes average wages (in real terms) per employee by federal, state, and local governments, and the share of total employment by these three levels of government. The line graph shows how government wages adjusted for inflation have changed over time.

The wage and employment data on this page are from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which does not report data for proprietors or the value of benefits and uses slightly different industry categories than those shown on the initial pages of this report.

In addition, the Bureau of Labor Statistics categorizes types of government differently than the Bureau of Economic Analysis used elsewhere in this report. The Bureau of Labor Statistics breaks out government jobs and wages as federal, state, and local. The Bureau of Economic Analysis breaks out government jobs and personal income as federal, military, and state and local.

Bureau of Labor Statistics data begin in 1990. Data shown earlier in this report from the Bureau of Economic Analysis are available continuously from 1970. Depending on the locations selected, some data may not be available due to disclosure restrictions.

Why is it important?

Comparing wages and jobs side by side shows which government sectors pay the highest salaries on average, and the relative significance of each category.

Government employment can be an important economic sector and generally pays relatively high wages, especially in rural areas. However, there are often disparities between wages at different levels of government (federal, state, and local) and between locations.

Government Employment

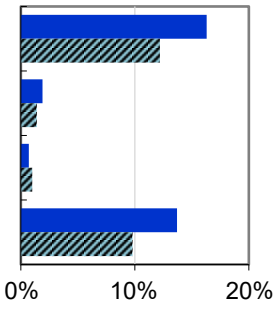
Sublette County, WY

Comparisons

	Employment Share, 2018		Difference in Percent
	Sublette County, WY	United States	Difference
Government	16.3%	12.2%	4.1%
Federal	1.9%	1.4%	0.5%
Military	0.7%	1.0%	-0.3%
State & Local	13.7%	9.8%	3.9%

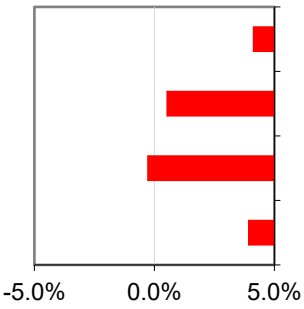
Employment Share

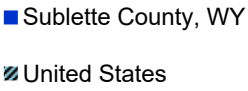
Sublette County, WY vs. United States



Difference in Percent

Sublette County, WY vs. United States





- In 2018, federal government employment as a percent of total employment was 0.5 percent larger in the Sublette County, WY than in the U.S.

- In 2018, military employment as a percent of total employment was -0.3 percent smaller in the Sublette County, WY than in the U.S.
- In 2018, state and local government employment as a percent of total employment was 3.9 percent larger in the Sublette County, WY than in the U.S.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2019. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C.

Government Employment

Sublette County, WY

Comparisons

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the difference in government employment between the selected region and the benchmark[6] area by comparing government jobs as a share of total employment. (If no custom benchmark area was selected, EPS defaults to benchmarking against the U.S.)

Why is it important?

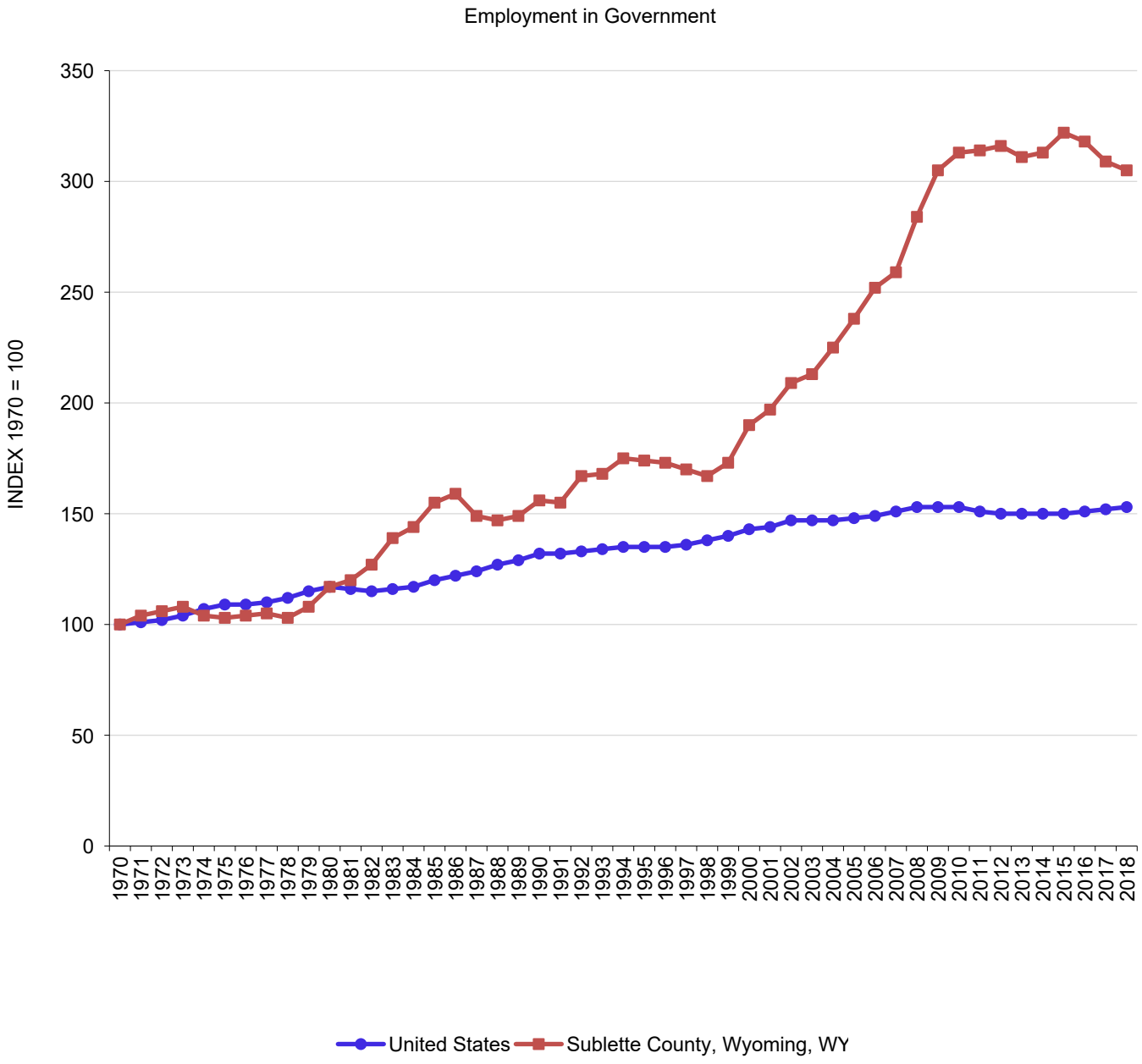
Government can be a major employer, particularly in rural areas and where significant government facilities such as Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management offices, military bases, prisons, and research facilities are located. Government jobs often pay high wages and offer good benefits. State and local government is typically the largest part of government employment.[4]

Government jobs can also be important when they bring money into the area from outside. For example, Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management offices, as well as federally funded research institutions and military bases, can bring significant dollars into the local economy by employing local people at relatively high wages.

Government Employment

Sublette County, WY

Comparisons Over Time



- From 1998 to 2018, Sublette County, WY had the fastest rate of change in government employment, and Sublette County, WY had the slowest.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2019. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C.

Government Employment

Sublette County, WY

Comparisons Over Time

What do we measure on this page?

This page compares the change in government employment for the selected location(s) and the selected benchmark6 area. The information is indexed (1970=100) so that different-sized economies can be compared and to illustrate the relative rate of growth or decline of government employment over time.

Index: Indexed numbers are compared with a base value. In the line chart, employment in 1970 is the base value and is set to 100. The employment values for subsequent years are expressed as 100 times the ratio to the base value. (If many locations are selected, it may be difficult to read the figure on this page.)

Why is it important?

Not all locations have attracted or lost government employment at the same rate. An indexed chart makes it clear where the rate of government-related growth or decline has been the fastest. Lines above 100 indicate absolute growth while those below 100 show absolute decline. The steeper the curve, the faster the rate of change.

This line chart can also be used to examine differences of year-to-year fluctuations of growth or decline between selected locations.

Data Sources & Methods

This EPS Government Employment report uses statistics from public government sources. All data used in EPS can be readily verified with the original sources:

- **Regional Economic Information System**
  Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce
  https://www.bea.gov/regional/

- **Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages**
  Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor
  https://www.bls.gov/cew

EPS core approaches
EPS is designed to focus on long-term trends across a range of important measures. Trend analysis provides a more comprehensive view of changes than spot data for select years. We encourage users to focus on major trends rather than absolute numbers. EPS displays detailed industry-level data to show changes in the composition of the economy over time and the mix of industries at points in time. EPS employs cross-sectional benchmarking – comparing smaller areas such as counties to larger regions, states, and the nation – to give a sense of relative performance. EPS allows users to aggregate data for multiple locations to allow for more sophisticated cross-sectional comparisons.

Adjusting dollar figures for inflation
Because a dollar in the past was worth more than a dollar today, data reported in current dollar terms should be adjusted for inflation. The U.S. Department of Commerce reports personal income figures in terms of current dollars. All income data in EPS are adjusted to real (or constant) dollars using the Consumer Price Index. Figures are adjusted to the latest date for which the annual Consumer Price Index is available.

Endnotes

1 - For more information on how the Bureau of Economic Analysis classifies tribal government, see https://www.bea.gov/help/faq/104.

2 - To see whether a selected location has a reservation or significant tribal population, create EPS Land Use and Demographics reports at https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

3 - Industry-specific EPS reports use County Business Patterns data because there are fewer disclosure problems.

4 - The U.S. Census of Governments provides detailed survey data on local government employment and payroll. Data specific to local government are available at https://www.census.gov/govs/.

5 - Gude PH, R Rasker, KL Jones, JH Haggerty, and MC Greenwood. 2012. The Recession and the New Economy of the West: The Familiar Boom and Bust Cycle? Growth and Change 43(3): 419-441. https://headwaterseconomics.org/wp-content/uploads/Western_Counties_Recession_Paper.pdf and https://headwaterseconomics.org/economic-development/trends-performance/western-counties-recession/ .

6 - The use of the term “benchmark” in this report should not be construed as having the same meaning as in the National Forest Management Act (NFMA).

A Profile of Federal Land Payments

Sublette County, WY

Selected Geographies:

Sublette County, Wyoming, WY

United States

Benchmark Geographies:

U.S.

Produced by

Economic Profile System

EPS

July 1, 2020

About the Economic Profile System (EPS)

EPS is a free, easy-to-use software application that produces detailed socioeconomic reports of counties, states, and regions, including custom aggregations.

EPS uses published statistics from federal data sources, including Bureau of Economic Analysis and Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce; and Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

The Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service have made significant financial and intellectual contributions to the operation and content of EPS.

See headwaterseconomics.org/EPS for more information about the other tools and capabilities of EPS.

For technical questions, contact Patty Gude at eps@headwaterseconomics.org, or 406-599-7425.

HEADWATERS ECONOMICS

headwaterseconomics.org

Headwaters Economics is an independent, nonprofit research group. Our mission is to improve community development and land management decisions in the West.

NATIONAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC LANDS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

www.blm.gov

The Bureau of Land Management, an agency within the U.S. Department of the Interior, administers 249.8 million acres of America's public lands, located primarily in 12 Western States. It is the mission of the Bureau of Land Management to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.

FOREST SERVICE
US
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

www.fs.fed.us

The Forest Service, an agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, administers national forests and grasslands encompassing 193 million acres. The Forest Service's mission is to achieve quality land management under the "sustainable multiple-use management concept" to meet the diverse needs of people while protecting the resource. Significant intellectual, conceptual, and content contributions were provided by the following individuals: Dr. Pat Reed, Dr. Jessica Montag, Doug Smith, M.S., Fred Clark, M.S., Dr. Susan A. Winter, and Dr. Ashley Goldhor-Wilcock.

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Note to Users:

This is one of fourteen reports that can be created and downloaded from EPS Web. You may want to run another EPS report for either a different geography or topic. Topics include land use, demographics, specific industry sectors, the role of non-labor income, the wildland-urban interface, the role of amenities in economic development, and payments to county governments from federal lands. Throughout the reports, references to online resources are indicated in parentheses. These resources are provided as hyperlinks on each report's final page. The EPS reports are downloadable as Excel, PDF, and Word documents. For further information and to download reports, go to:

headwaterseconomics.org/eps

What are federal land payments?

This page describes all federal land payments distributed to state and local governments by the geography of origin.

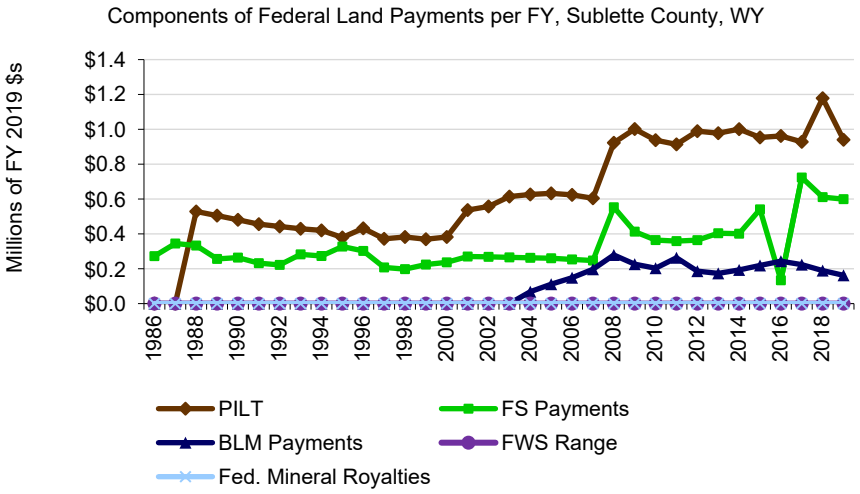
Components of Federal Land Payments to State and Local Governments by Geography of Origin, FY 2019 (FY 2019 $s)

	Sublette County, Wyoming, WY	United States
Total Federal Land Payments	1,701,498	3,335,621,039
PILT	939,860	514,642,856
Forest Service Payments	599,323	244,461,717
BLM Payments	162,315	119,527,080
USFWS Refuge Payments	0	20,235,867
Federal Mineral Royalties	0	2,436,753,520

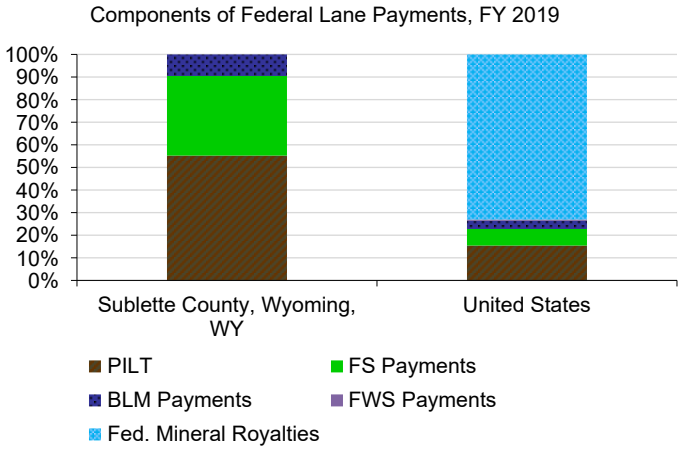
Percent of Total

PILT	55.2%	15.4%
Forest Service Payments	35.2%	7.3%
BLM Payments	9.5%	3.6%
USFWS Refuge Payments	0.0%	0.6%
Federal Mineral Royalties	0.0%	73.1%

- From FY 1986 to FY 2019, Forest Service revenue sharing payments grew from $272,373 to $599,323, an increase of 120 percent.
- From FY 1986 to FY 2019, BLM revenue sharing payments grew from $0 to $162,315.



- In FY 2019, PILT made up the largest percent of federal land payments in Sublette County, WY (55.2%), and USFWS Refuge Payments made up the smallest (0%).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Interior. 2020. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT), , Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2020. Forest Service, , Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2018. Bureau of Land Management, , Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2020. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, , Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2020. Office of Natural Resources Revenue, , Washington, D.C.

What are federal land payments?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes all federal land payments distributed to state and local governments by the geography of origin.
Federal land payments: These are federal payments that compensate state and local governments for non-taxable federal lands within their borders. Payments are funded by federal appropriations (e.g., PILT) and from receipts received by federal agencies from activities on federal public lands (e.g., timber, grazing, and minerals).
Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT): These payments compensate county governments for non-taxable federal lands within their borders. PILT is based on a maximum per-acre payment reduced by the sum of all revenue sharing payments and subject to a population cap.
Forest Service Revenue Sharing: These are payments based on USFS receipts and must be used for county roads and local schools. Payments include the 25% Fund, Secure Rural Schools & Community Self-Determination Act, and Bankhead-Jones Forest Grasslands.
BLM Revenue Sharing: The BLM shares a portion of receipts generated on public lands with state and local governments, including grazing fees through the Taylor Grazing Act and timber receipts generated on Oregon and California (O & C) grant lands.
USFWS Refuge: These payments share a portion of receipts from National Wildlife Refuges and other areas managed by the USFWS directly with the counties in which they are located.
Federal Mineral Royalties: These payments are distributed to state governments by the U.S. Office of Natural Resources Revenue. States may share, at their discretion, a portion of revenues with the local governments where royalties were generated.
Federal Fiscal Year: FY refers to the federal fiscal year that begins on October 1 and ends September 30.

Why is it important?

State and local government cannot tax federally owned lands the way they would if the land were privately owned. A number of federal programs exist to compensate county governments for the presence of federal lands. These programs can represent a significant portion of local government revenue in rural counties with large federal land holdings.

Before 1976, all federal payments were linked directly to receipts generated on public lands. Congress funded PILT with appropriations beginning in 1977 in recognition of the volatility and inadequacy of federal revenue sharing programs. PILT was intended to stabilize and increase federal land payments to county governments. More recently, the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (SRS) decoupled USFS payments from commercial receipts. SRS received broad support because it addressed several major concerns around receipt-based programs--volatility, the payment level, and the incentives provided to counties by linking federal land payments directly to extractive uses of public lands.

PILT and SRS each received a significant increase in federal appropriations in FY 2008 through the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008. Despite the increased appropriations, SRS is authorized only through FY 2011, PILT only through FY 2012, and federal budget concerns are creating uncertainty for the future of both.

Methods

Data Limitations: Local government distributions of federal land payments may be underreported due to data limitations from USFWS, ONRR, and some states that make discretionary distributions of mineral royalties and some BLM payments.
Significance of Data Limitations: USFWS data limitations are relatively insignificant at the federal level (data gaps on local distributions of USFWS Refuge revenue sharing is less than one percent of total federal land payments in FFY 2009) but may be important to specific local governments with significant USFWS acreage. Federal mineral royalties represent a more significant omission in states that share a portion of royalties with local governments. Federal mineral royalties made up 68% of federal land payments in the U.S. in FFY 2008.

Additional Resources

An Inquiry into Selected Aspects of Revenue Sharing on Federal Lands. 2002. A report to The Forest County Payments Committee, Washington, D.C. by Research Unit 4802 - Economic Aspects of Forest Management on Public Lands, Rocky Mountain Research Station, USDA Forest Service, Missoula, MT.
Gorte, Ross W., M. Lynne Corn, and Carol Hardy Vincent. 1999. Federal Land Management Agencies' Permanently Appropriated Accounts. Congressional Research Service Report RL30335.
Trends in federal land payments are closely tied to commodity extraction on public lands. For more on the economic importance (in terms of jobs and income) of these activities, see the EPS-HDT Socioeconomic Measures report and other industry specific reports at headwaterseconomics.org/eps *(1)*.
For data on federal land ownership, see the EPS-HDT Land Use report at headwaterseconomics.org/eps *(1)*.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Interior. 2020. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT), , Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2020. Forest Service, , Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2018. Bureau of Land Management, , Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2020. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, , Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2020. Office of Natural Resources Revenue, , Washington, D.C.; Additional sources and methods available at www.headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

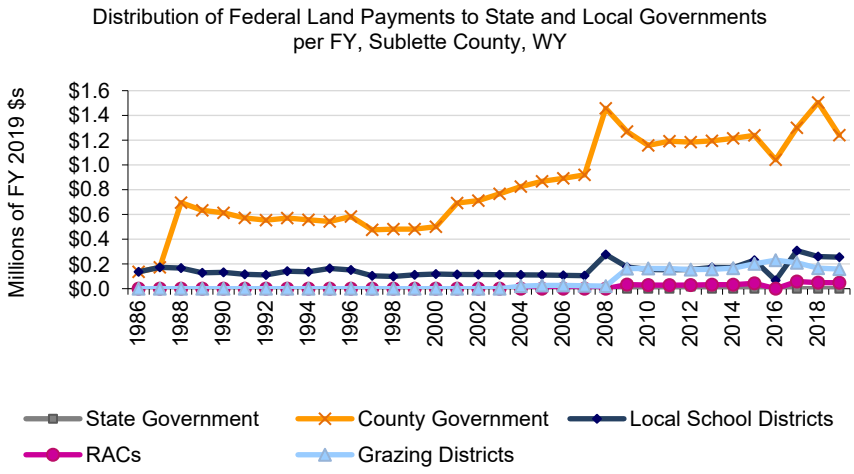
How are federal land payments distributed to state and local governments?

This page describes how federal land payments are distributed to state and local governments by geography of origin.

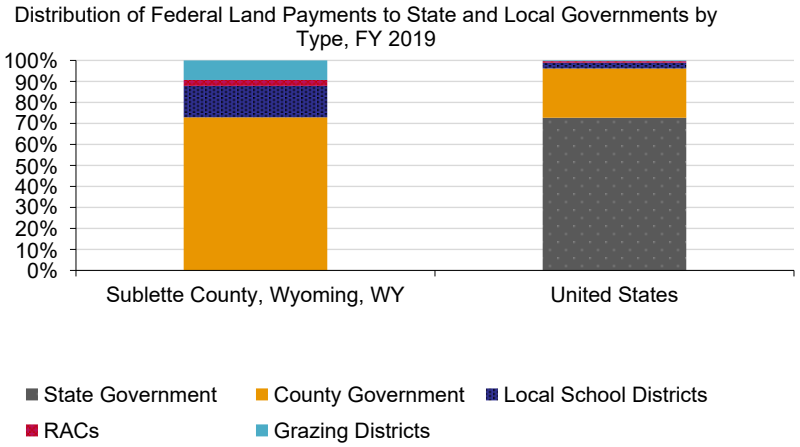
Distribution of Federal Land Payments to State and Local Governments by Geography of Origin, FY 2019 (FY 2019 $s)

	Sublette County, Wyoming, WY	United States
Total Federal Land Payments	1,701,498	3,335,621,039
State Government	0	2,425,143,696
County Government	1,240,402	781,888,049
Local School Districts	254,712	91,564,791
RACs	47,946	25,615,606
Grazing Districts	158,439	11,408,898
Percent of Total		
State Government	0.0%	72.7%
County Government	72.9%	23.4%
Local School Districts	15.0%	2.7%
RACs	2.8%	0.8%
Grazing Districts	9.3%	0.3%

- From FY 1986 to FY 2019, the amount county governments received in federal land payments grew from $136,185 to $1,240,402, an increase of 811 percent.



- In FY 2019, County Government made up the largest percent of federal land payments in Sublette County, WY (72.9%), and State Government made up the smallest (0%).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Interior. 2020. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT), , Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2020. Forest Service, , Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2018. Bureau of Land Management, , Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2020. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, , Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2020. Office of Natural Resources Revenue, , Washington, D.C.

How are federal land payments distributed to state and local governments?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes how federal land payments are distributed to state and local governments by geography of origin.

Why is it important?

A variety of state and local governments receive federal land payments, and the way these payments are distributed explains who benefits. For example, PILT is directed to county government only, while USFS payments are shared between county government and schools. If USFS payments decline, the PILT formula ensures that county government payments will increase, but school districts will not share in the increased PILT payments. While PILT and SRS have decoupled local government payments from commercial activities on public lands, all the federal land payments delivered to state government (mineral royalties, BLM revenue sharing payments) are still linked directly to how public lands are managed. This means state legislators and governors have a different set of expectations and incentives to lobby for particular outcomes on public lands than do county commissioners or school officials.

Methods

State Government Distributions: Consist of: (1) federal mineral royalties and (2) portions BLM revenue sharing. States make subsequent distributions to local government according to state and federal statute (see note about data limitations).
County Government Distributions: Consist of: (1) PILT; (2) portions of Forest Service payments including Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act (SRS) Title I and Title III, 25% Fund, and Forest Grasslands ; (4) BLM Bankhead-Jones; (4) USFWS Refuge revenue sharing; and (5) discretionary state government distributions of federal mineral royalties where these data are available.
Local School District Distributions: Consist of portions of SRS Title I, 25% Fund, and Forest Grasslands.
Resource Advisory Council (RAC) Distributions: Consist of SRS Title II. These funds are retained by the Federal Treasury to be used on public land projects on the national forest or BLM land where the payment originated. Resource Advisory Committee (RAC) provides advice and recommendations to the Forest Service on the development and implementation of special projects on federal lands as authorized under the Secure Rural Schools Act and Community Self-Determination Act, Public Law 110-343. Each RAC consists of 15 people representing varied interests and areas of expertise, who work collaboratively to improve working relationships among community members and national forest personnel.
Grazing District Distributions: Consist of BLM Taylor Grazing Act payments.
Data Limitations: Local government distributions of federal land payments may be underreported due to data limitations from USFWS, ONRR, and from states (some states make discretionary distributions of mineral royalties and some BLM payments, and these data may not be available).

Additional Resources

An Inquiry into Selected Aspects of Revenue Sharing on Federal Lands. 2002. A report to The Forest County Payments Committee, Washington, D.C. by Research Unit 4802 - Economic Aspects of Forest Management on Public Lands, Rocky Mountain Research Station, USDA Forest Service, Missoula, MT.

Gorte, Ross W., M. Lynne Corn, and Carol Hardy Vincent. 1999. Federal Land Management Agencies' Permanently Appropriated Accounts. Congressional Research Service Report RL30335.

Trends in federal land payments are closely tied to commodity extraction on public lands. For more on the economic importance (in terms of jobs and income) of these activities, see the EPS Socioeconomic Measures report and other industry specific reports at headwaterseconomics.org/eps *(1)*.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Interior. 2020. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT), , Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2020. Forest Service, , Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2018. Bureau of Land Management, , Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2020. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, , Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2020. Office of Natural Resources Revenue, , Washington, D.C.; Additional sources and methods available at www.headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

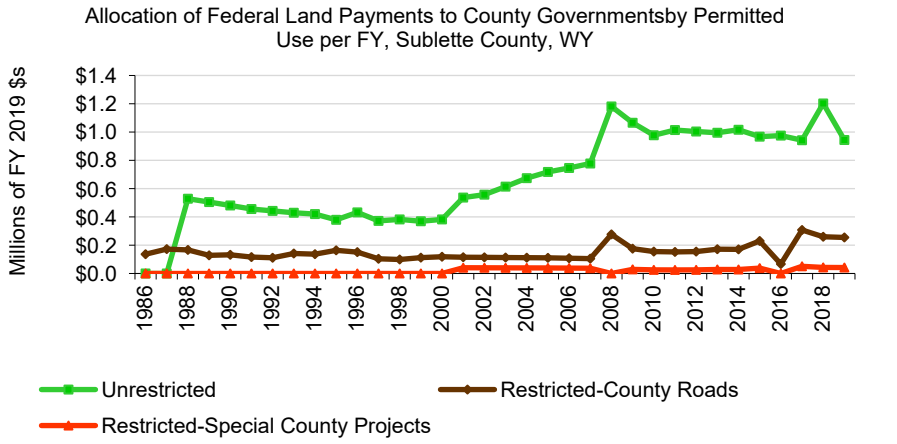
How are federal land payments distributed to county governments allocated to unrestricted and restricted uses?

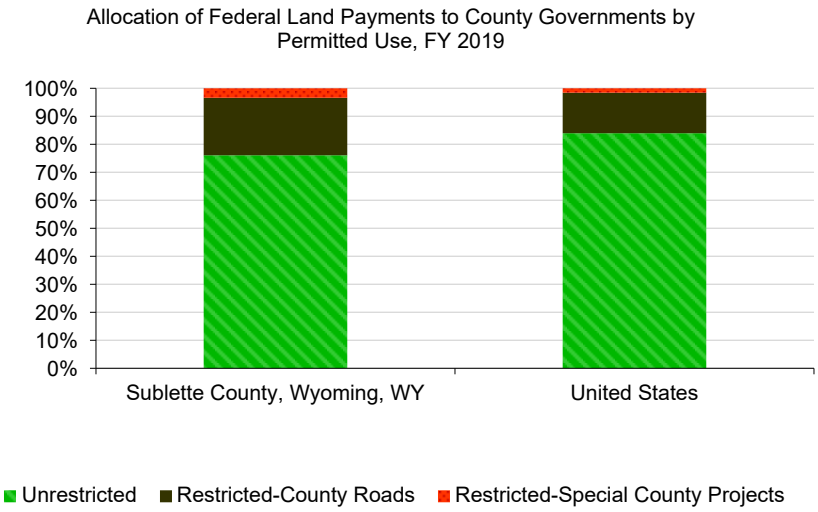
This page describes the amount of money distributed to county governments (federal land payments distributed to the state, school districts, grazing districts, and RACs are excluded) based on the permitted uses of federal land payments.

Allocation of Federal Land Payments to County Government by Permitted Use, FY 2019 (FY 2019 $s)

	Sublette County, Wyoming, WY	United States
Total Federal Land Payments	1,240,402	781,888,049
Unrestricted	943,737	656,460,051
Restricted-County Roads	254,712	113,183,686
Restricted-Special County Projects	41,953	12,244,312
Percent of Total		
Unrestricted	76.1%	84.0%
Restricted-County Roads	20.5%	14.5%
Restricted-Special County Projects	3.4%	1.6%

- From 1986 to 2019, unrestricted federal land payments grew from $0 to $943,737.
- From FY 1986 to FY 2019, federal land payments restricted to county roads grew from $136,185 to $254,712, an increase of 87 percent.
- From FY 1986 to FY 2019, federal land payments restricted to special county projects grew from $0 to $41,953.
- In FY 2019, unrestricted federal land payments were the largest type of payment to the county government in Sublette County, WY (76.1%), and restricted-special county projects were the smallest (3.4%).





Data Sources: U.S. Department of Interior. 2020. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT), , Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2020. Forest Service, , Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2018. Bureau of Land Management, , Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2020. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, , Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2020. Office of Natural Resources Revenue, , Washington, D.C.

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

How are federal land payments distributed to county governments allocated to unrestricted and restricted uses?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the amount of money distributed to county governments (federal land payments distributed to the state, school districts, grazing districts, and RACs are excluded) based on the permitted uses of federal land payments.

Why is it important?

County governments can incur a number of costs associated with activities that take place on federal public lands within their boundaries. For example, counties must maintain county roads used by logging trucks and recreational traffic traveling to and from federal lands, and they must pay for law enforcement and emergency services associated with public lands. Several federal land payment programs, particularly those from the Forest Service, are specifically targeted to help pay for these costs.

Methods

Unrestricted: Consist of (1) PILT, (2) U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Refuge Revenue Sharing, and (3) any distributions of federal mineral royalties from the state government.
Restricted--County Roads: Consist of (1) Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act (SRS) Title I, (2) Forest Service 25% Fund, (3) Forest Service Owl payments (between 1993 and 2000 only), and (4) Forest Grasslands. Federal law mandates payments be used for county roads and public schools. Each state determines how to split funds between the two services.
Restricted--Special County Projects: Consist of (1) SRS Title III funds that are distributed to county government for use on specific projects, such as Firewise Communities projects, reimbursement for emergency services provided on federal land, and developing community wildfire protection plans.
Data Limitations: Local government distributions of federal land payments may be underreported due to data limitations from USFWS, ONRR, and from states (some states make discretionary distributions of mineral royalties and some BLM payments, and these data may not be available).

Additional Resources

An Inquiry into Selected Aspects of Revenue Sharing on Federal Lands. 2002. A report to The Forest County Payments Committee, Washington, D.C. by Research Unit 4802 - Economic Aspects of Forest Management on Public Lands, Rocky Mountain Research Station, USDA Forest Service, Missoula, MT.

Gorte, Ross W. 2008. The Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000: Forest Service Payments to Counties. Congressional Research Service Report RL33822.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Interior. 2020. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT), , Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2020. Forest Service, , Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2018. Bureau of Land Management, , Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2020. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, , Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2020. Office of Natural Resources Revenue, , Washington, D.C.; Additional sources and methods available at www.headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

How important are federal land payments to state and local governments?

This page describes federal land payments as a proportion of total county and state government general revenue.

Federal Land Payments as a Share of Total General Government Revenue, Thousands of FY 2017 (FY 2019 $s)

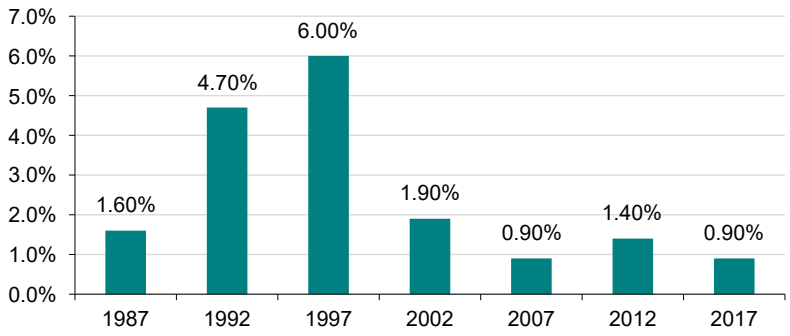
	Sublette County, Wyoming, WY	United States
Total General Revenue	139,156	0
Taxes	77,793	0
Intergovernmental Revenue	40,259	0
Total Charges	14,356	0
All Other (Miscellaneous)	6,748	0
Federal Land Payments (FY 2016)	1,339	2,099,044

Percent of Total

Taxes	55.9%	na
Intergovernmental Revenue	28.9%	na
Total Charges	10.3%	na
All Other (Miscellaneous)	4.8%	na
Federal Land Payments (FY 2016)	1.0%	na

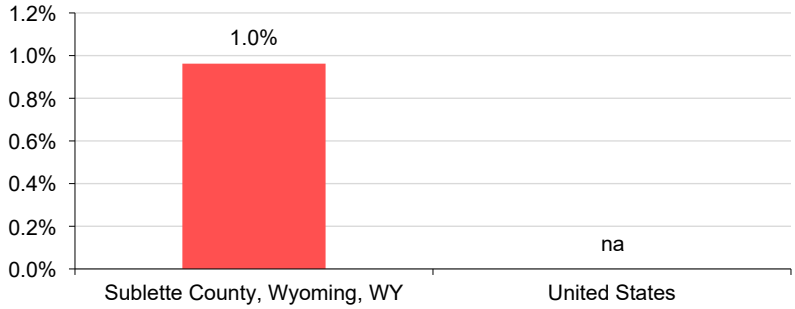
- From FY 1987 to FY 2017, federal land payments shrank from 1.6 to 0.9 percent of total general government revenue, a decrease of 44 percent.

Federal Land Payments per FY, Percent of Total General Government Revenue, Sublette County, WY



- In FY 2017, federal land payments as a percent of total general government revenue in Sublette County, WY was 1%.

Federal Land Payments, Percent of Total General Government Revenue, FY 2017



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Interior. 2020. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT), , Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2020. Forest Service, , Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2018. Bureau of Land Management, , Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2020. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, , Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2020. Office of Natural Resources Revenue, , Washington, D.C.

How important are federal land payments to state and local governments?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes federal land payments as a proportion of total county and state government general revenue.

Reporting Period: Total general revenue data are from the U.S. Census of Governments, which is conducted every five years. To correct for the different reporting periods, federal land payments allocated in any given year are compared to total government revenue received in the following year (see Methods section below). Congressional funding for federal land payments has varied from year to year, resulting in volatility in the share of revenue from these payments.
Taxes: All taxes collected by state and local governments, including property, sales, and income tax.
Intergovernmental Revenue: Payments, grants, and distributions from other governments, including federal education, health care, and transportation assistance to state governments, and state assistance to local governments.
Total Charges: Charges imposed for providing current services, including social services, library, and clerk and recorder charges.
All Other (Miscellaneous): All other general government revenue from their own sources.

Why is it important?

County payments are an important component of local government fiscal health for a handful of rural counties with a large share of land in federal ownership. For counties with fewer public lands and larger economies, federal land payments are a small piece of a much broader revenue stream. Counties most dependent on federal land payments are affected most by changes in distribution and funding levels. For these counties, volatility and uncertainty makes budgeting and planning difficult.

Methods

Reporting Period: The Census of Government FY covers the period July 1 to June 30 for most states and counties and does not match the federal FY beginning October 1 and ending September 31. Federal land payments reported for the current FY are often distributed to counties during the following FY. For example, Forest Service payments authorized and appropriated for FY 2017 are delivered to counties in January of 2018, during the Census of Government FY 2018. To correct for the different reporting periods, federal land payments allocated in any given year are compared to local government revenue received in the following year.
Federal Land Payments Data Limitations: Local government distributions of federal land payments may be underreported due to data limitations from USFWS, ONRR, and from states (some states make discretionary distributions of mineral royalties and some BLM payments, and these data may not be available).
Census of Governments Data Limitations: (1) county financial statistics may not match local government financial reports for three main reasons: (a) The Census of Government defines the general county government as the aggregation of the parent (county) government and all agencies, institutions, and authorities connected to it (including government and quasi-governmental entities). This may differ from the way local governments define themselves for budgeting purposes; (b) different reporting periods between the Census of Governments fiscal year and the reporting period used by local governments (for example, some counties use a calendar year for reporting purposes); and (c) survey methods introduce error; (2) the last published edition of the Census of Governments was FY 2007, before the recent increase in payments from SRS and PILT; and (3) federal land payments data limitations may under-represent the importance of federal land payments relative to other sources of county revenue.

Additional Resources

U.S. Census Bureau State and Local Government Finance statistics can be downloaded at: census.gov/govs/estimate/ *(2)*.
For a detailed description of Census of Governments survey methods, survey year (fiscal year), and definitions, see: 2006 Government Finance and Employment Classification Manual at census.gov/govs/ *(3)*.
Schuster, Ervin G. and Krista M. Gebert. 2001. Property Tax Equivalency on Federal Resource Management Lands. Journal of Forestry. May 2001 pp 30-35.
Ingles, Brett. 2004. Changing the Funding Structure: An Analysis of the Secure Rural School and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 on National Forest Lands. Environmental Science and Public Policy Research Institute, Boise State University.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Interior. 2020. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT), , Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2020. Forest Service, , Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2018. Bureau of Land Management, , Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2020. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, , Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2020. Office of Natural Resources Revenue, , Washington, D.C.; Additional sources and methods available at www.headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

What are Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT)?

This page describes Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT).

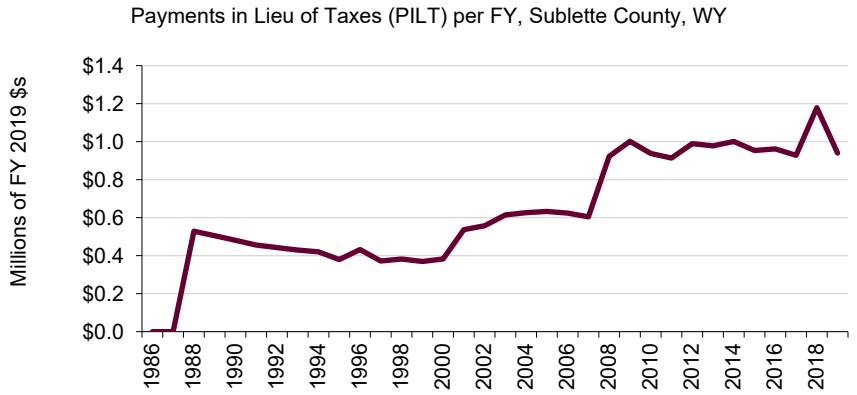
PILT Eligible Acres by Agency, FY 2019

	Sublette County, Wyoming, WY	United States
Total Eligible Acres	2,411,739	606,606,516
BLM	1,256,335	241,379,728
Forest Service	1,149,976	190,604,263
Bureau of Reclamation	5,428	3,934,317
National Park Service	0	77,035,624
Military	0	327,144
Army Corps of Engineers	0	8,065,957
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	0	85,235,987
Other Eligible Acres	0	23,496
PILT Payment (FY 2019 $s)	939,860	514,642,856
Avg. Per-Acre Payment (FY 2019 $s)	0.39	0.85

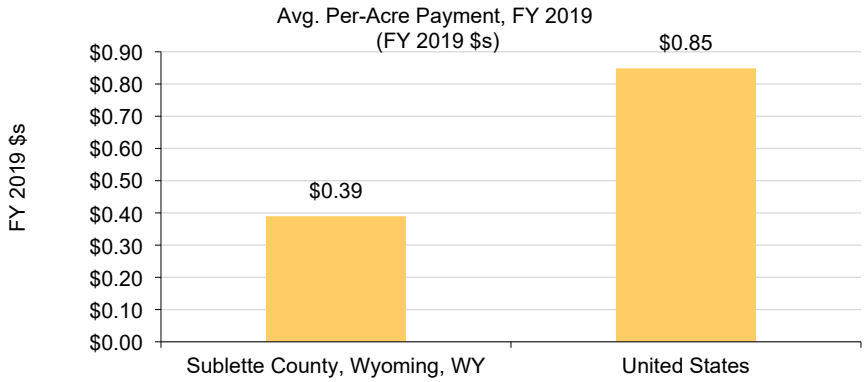
Percent of Total

BLM	52.1%	39.8%
Forest Service	47.7%	31.4%
Bureau of Reclamation	0.2%	0.6%
National Park Service	0.0%	12.7%
Military	0.0%	0.1%
Army Corps of Engineers	0.0%	1.3%
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	0.0%	14.1%
Other Eligible Acres	0.0%	0.0%

- From FY 1986 to FY 2019, PILT payments grew from $0 to $939,860.



- In FY 2019, United States had the highest average per-acre PILT payment ($0.85), and Sublette County, Wyoming, WY had the lowest ($0.39).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Interior. 2020. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT), , Washington, D.C.

What are Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT)?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT).

Congress authorized PILT in 1976 in recognition of the volatility and inadequacy of federal revenue sharing payment programs to compensate counties for non-taxable federal lands within their borders (Public Law 94-565). PILT increases and stabilizes county government revenue sharing payments by paying counties based on a per-acre average "base payment" that is reduced by the amount of revenue sharing payments and is subject to a population cap.

A low average per-acre PILT payment may indicate significant revenue sharing payments from the previous year or that the county's population is below the population cap that limits the base per acre payment.

PILT is permanently authorized, but congress must appropriate funding on an annual basis. PILT was typically not fully funded until FY 2008 when counties received a guarantee of five years at full payment amounts (FY 2008 to FY 2012 payments).

Why is it important?

As county payments became more important to local government after WWII (largely due to high timber extraction levels to fuel the post-war housing and economic growth), volatility became an issue. PILT increased and stabilized payments by funding counties from congressional appropriations rather than directly from commodity receipts. PILT payments are also important because they are not restricted to particular local government services, but can be used at the discretion of county commissioners to fund any local government needs.

Additional Resources

The U.S. Department of the Interior maintains an online searchable database of PILT payments and eligible PILT acres by county and state total. Data are available back to FY 1999 at: doi.gov/nbc/index.cfm *(4)*.

Schuster, Ervin G. 1995. PILT - Its Purpose and Performance. Journal of Forestry. 93(8):31-35.

Corn, M. Lynne. 2008. PILT (Payments in Lieu of Taxes): Somewhat Simplified. Congressional Research Service Report RL31392.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Interior. 2020. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT), , Washington, D.C.

What is Forest Service Revenue Sharing?

This page describes Forest Service revenue sharing programs, including the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act (SRS), 25% Fund, and Forest Grasslands.

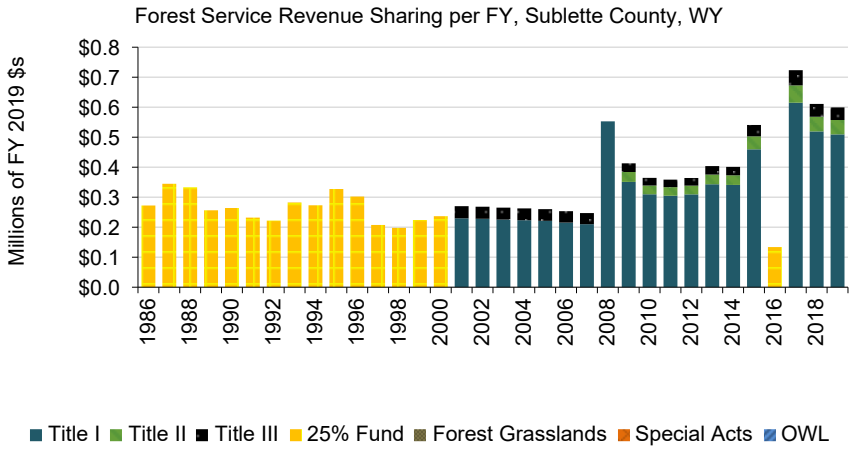
Forest Service Revenue Sharing Payments, FY 2019 (FY 2019 $s)

	Sublette County, Wyoming, WY	United States
Forest Service Total	599,323	244,461,717
Secure Rural Schools Total	599,323	225,675,114
Title I	509,424	192,113,150
Title II	47,946	23,193,229
Title III	41,953	10,368,735
25% Fund	0	12,635,327
Forest Grasslands	0	0
Special Acts	0	6,151,276

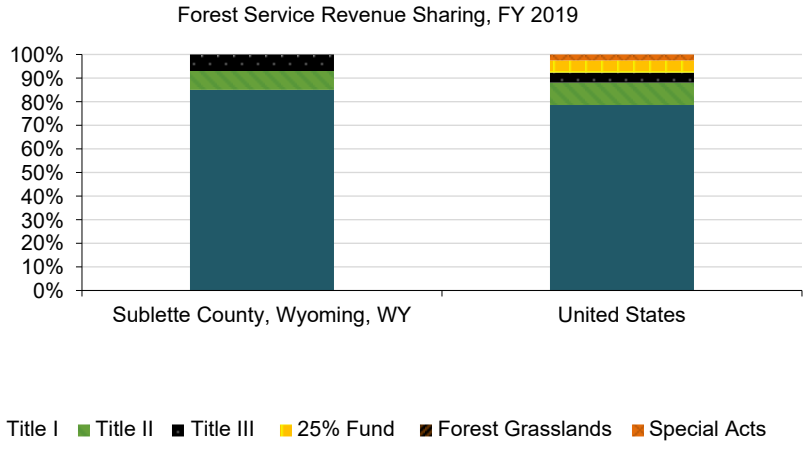
Percent of Total

Secure Rural Schools Total	100.0%	92.3%
Title I	85.0%	78.6%
Title II	8.0%	9.5%
Title III	7.0%	4.2%
25% Fund	0.0%	5.2%
Forest Grasslands	0.0%	0.0%
Special Acts	0.0%	2.5%

- From FY 1986 to FY 2019, Forest Service revenue sharing payments grew from $272,373 to $599,323, an increase of 120 percent.



- In FY 2019, Title I payments were the greatest portion of Forest Service revenue sharing in Sublette County, WY (85%), and 25% Fund were the smallest (0%).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2020. Forest Service, , Washington, D.C.

What is Forest Service Revenue Sharing?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes Forest Service revenue sharing programs, including the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act (SRS), 25% Fund, and Forest Grasslands.

U.S. Forest Service 25 Percent Fund: The 25% Fund, established in 1908, shares revenue generated from the sale of commodities produced on public land with the county where the activities take place. Twenty-five percent of the value of public land receipts are distributed directly to counties and must be used to fund roads and schools. States determine how to allocate receipts between these two local services.

The Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (SRS), or Public Law 106-393: SRS was enacted in FY 2001 to provide 5 years of transitional assistance to rural counties affected by the decline in revenue from timber harvests on federal lands. SRS was reauthorized for a single year in 2007, and again in 2008 for a period of four years. The SRS Act has three titles that allocate payments for specific purposes.

- Title I - these payments to counties make up 80 to 85 percent of the total SRS payments and must be dedicated to funding roads and schools. States determine the split between these two services, and some states let the counties decide.
- Title II - these funds are retained by the federal treasury to be used on special projects on federal land. Resource advisory committees (RACs) at the community level help make spending determinations and monitor project progress.
- Title III - these payments may be used to carry out activities under the Firewise Communities program, to reimburse the county for search and rescue and other emergency services, and to develop community wildfire protection plans.

What is the Relationship Between the 25% Fund and SRS? Counties elect to receive Secure Rural Schools Payments, or to continue with 25% Fund payments. Most counties have elected to receive Secure Rural Schools payments. Some counties, particularly in the East, continue to prefer 25% Fund payments to Secure Rural Schools.

Forest Grasslands: Forest Grasslands are lands acquired by the Forest Service through the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937 (P.L. 75-210). The Act authorized acquisition of damaged lands to rehabilitate and use them for various purposes. Receipts from activities on Forest Grasslands are shared directly with county governments.

Special Acts: These include Payments to Minnesota (Act of June 22, 1948, 16 U.S.C. 577g), payments associated with the Quinault Special Management Area in Washington (P.L. 100-638, 102 Stat. 3327), and receipts from the sale of quartz from the Ouachita National Forest in Arkansas (§423, Interior Appropriations Act for FY1989; P.L. 100-446, 102 Stat. 1774). Payments to Minnesota provides a special payment (75% of the appraised value) for lands in the Boundary Waters Canoe Area in St. Louis, Cook, and Lake counties. The Forest Service shares 45 percent of timber receipts from the Quinault Special Management Area with both the Quinault Indian Tribe and with the State of Washington. Congress directed the Forest Service to sell quartz from the Ouachita National Forest as common variety mineral materials (rather than being available under the 1872 General Mining Law), with 50 percent of the receipts to Arkansas counties with Ouachita National Forest lands for roads and schools.

Why is it important?

USFS revenue sharing is the largest source of federal land payments to counties on a national basis (federal mineral royalties are distributed to states). For some counties it provides a significant portion of total local government revenue. Payments became important after WWII when timber harvests on the National Forests increased sharply in response to post-war housing and economic growth.

As the timber economy shifted and ideas about public land management changed, harvests declined and county payments along with it. Congress addressed these changes by authorizing "owl" transition payments in the Pacific Northwest, and later extended the concept of transition payments nationally in 2000 with the SRS act. SRS changed USFS revenue sharing in three fundamental ways: SRS (1) decoupled county payments from National Forest receipts traditionally dominated by timber, (2) introduced new purposes of restoration and stewardship through Title II funds that pay for projects on public lands, and (3) addressed payment equity concerns by adjusting county and school payments based on economic need (the Title I formula is adjusted using each county's per capita personal income).

SRS transition payments are only authorized through FY 2011, at which point Congress must decide to extend and/or reform SRS, or allow it to expire. If SRS expires, counties will again receive payments from the 25% Fund, recoupling payments directly to commercial activities on public land.

Additional Resources

Secure Rural Schools and Community Self Determination Act payments available at: fs.usda.gov/pts/ *(5)*.

Gorte, Ross W. 2008. The Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000: Forest Service Payments to Counties. Congressional Research Service Report RL33822.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2020. Forest Service, , Washington, D.C.; Additional sources and methods available at www.headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

What is BLM Revenue Sharing?

This page describes BLM payments to states and local governments. Payments are derived from a variety of revenue-generating activities on BLM land, including revenue from the sale of land and materials, grazing, and minerals leasing.

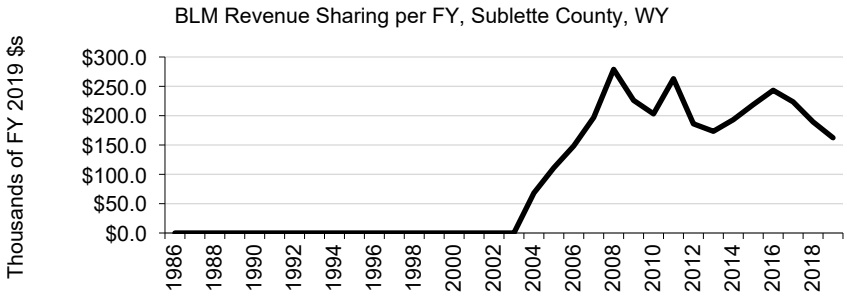
BLM Payments to States and Local Governments, FY 2019 (FY 2019 $s)

	Sublette County, Wyoming, WY	United States
Total BLM Payments ($)	162,315	119,527,080
Proceeds of Sales	203	841,038
Mineral Leasing Act	2,597	161,154
Taylor Grazing Act	158,439	11,408,898
State Payments	0	43,099,278
National Grasslands	0	353,738
Miscellaneous Receipts	1,077	14,131,824
O&C and CBWR land grants	0	49,531,151
Title I	0	24,355,073
Title II	0	2,422,377
Title III	0	1,875,577

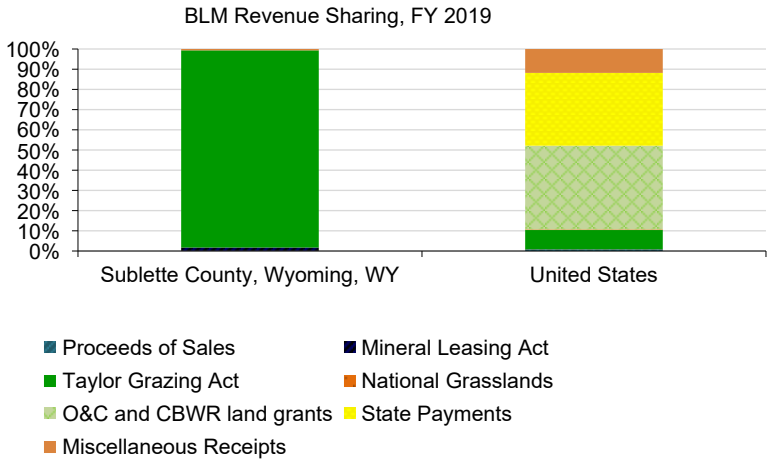
Percent of Total

Proceeds of Sales	0.1%	0.7%
Mineral Leasing Act	1.6%	0.1%
Taylor Grazing Act	97.6%	9.5%
State Payments	0.0%	36.1%
National Grasslands	0.0%	0.3%
Miscellaneous Receipts	0.7%	11.8%
O&C and CBWR land grants	0.0%	41.4%
Title I	0.0%	20.4%
Title II	0.0%	2.0%
Title III	0.0%	1.6%

- From FY 1986 to FY 2019, BLM revenue sharing payments grew from $0 to $162,315.



- In FY 2019, Taylor Grazing Act payments were the greatest portion of BLM revenue sharing in Sublette County, WY (97.6%), and State Payments payments were the smallest (0%).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Interior. 2018. Bureau of Land Management, , Washington, D.C.

What is BLM Revenue Sharing?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes BLM payments to states and local governments. Payments are derived from a variety of revenue-generating activities on BLM land, including revenue from the sale of land and materials, grazing, and minerals leasing.

Proceeds of Sales: These include receipts from the sale of land and materials.

Mineral Leasing Act: These include Oil and Gas Right of Way lease revenue and the National Petroleum Reserve - Alaska Lands. These do not include royalties from mineral leasing on BLM lands, which are distributed by the Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR). For ONRR payments see worksheet 10.

Taylor Grazing Act: The Taylor Grazing Act, June 28, 1934, established grazing allotments on public land and extended tenure to district grazers. In 1936 the Grazing Service (BLM) enacted fees to be shared with the county where allotments and leases are located. Funds are restricted to use for range improvements (e.g., predator control, noxious weed programs) in cooperation with BLM or livestock organizations.

• Section 3 of the Taylor Grazing Act concerns grazing permits issued on public lands within grazing districts established under the Act.

• Section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act concerns issuing grazing leases on public lands outside the original grazing district established under the Act.

National Grasslands: Revenue derived from the management of National Grasslands under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1012), and Executive Order 10787, November 6, 1958.

Oregon and California Land Grants: These include (1) the Oregon and California (O&C) land grant payment and (2) Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) payment administered by the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act. Amounts include Title I, Title II, and Title III payments (see the Forest Service revenue sharing section in this report for definitions and information on the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act).

Why is it important?

The BLM is the nation's largest land owner, and activities that take place on BLM lands can be extremely important to adjacent communities. Similarly, the non-taxable status of BLM lands is important to local government who must provide services to county residents, and provide public safety and law enforcement activities on BLM lands. BLM revenue sharing programs provide resources to local governments in lieu of property taxes (and these revenue sharing dollars are supplemented by PILT).

Methods

BLM data on this page are from BLM FRD 196 and FRD 198 reports. The FRD 196 reports receipts by county and state of origin while the FRD 198 reports actual distribution amounts to state and local governments. FRD 198 is not available for some years, so the FRD 196 report is used. To arrive at distribution amounts from receipts, the Legal Allocation of BLM Receipts (Table 3-31 of BLM Public Land Statistics) was used. Some error is likely. In addition, some data are obtained directly from states. Distribution statistics obtained from the state or local government are related to the previous FY's reported distributions (BLM distributions reported for federal FY 2008 are received and reported by state and local government in FY 2009.)

Additional Resources

BLM Public Land Statistics are available at the Annual Reports and Public Land Statistics website: blm.gov/wo/st/en/res/Direct_Links_to_Publications/ann_rpt_and_pls.html *(6)*.

Information about the Taylor Grazing Act is available at: blm.gov/wy/st/en/field_offices/Casper/range/taylor.1.html *(7)*.

Data Sources

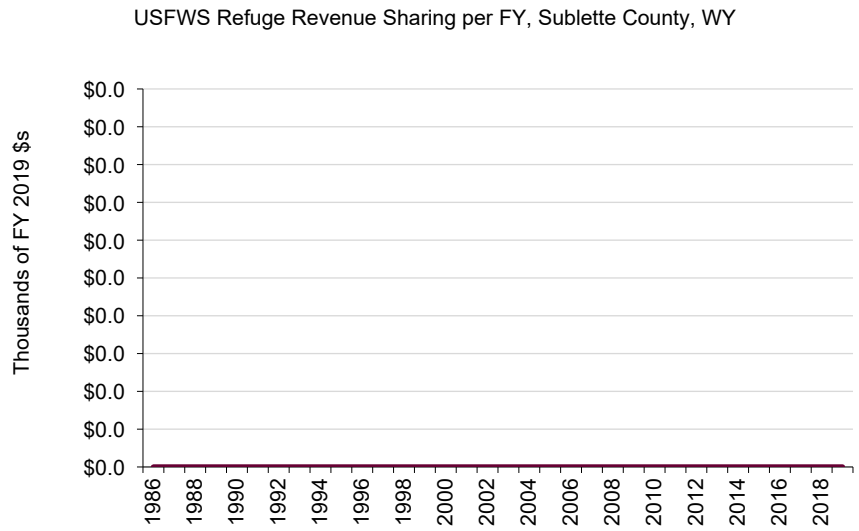
U.S. Department of Interior. 2018. Bureau of Land Management, , Washington, D.C.; Additional sources and methods available at www.headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

What is U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Refuge Revenue Sharing?

This page describes U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Refuge revenue sharing.

USFWS Refuge Revenue Sharing Payments, FY 2019 (FY 2019 $s)

	Sublette County, Wyoming, WY	United States
USFWS Refuge Revenue Share	0	20,235,867



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Interior. 2020. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, , Washington, D.C.

What is U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Refuge Revenue Sharing?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Refuge revenue sharing.

Twenty-five percent of the net receipts collected from the sale of various products or privileges from Refuge lands, or three-quarters of one percent (0.75%) of the adjusted purchase price of Refuge land, whichever is greater, is shared with the counties in which the Refuge is located.

Why is it important?

National Wildlife Refuges and other lands administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service do not pay property taxes to local governments. The Refuge revenue sharing program is intended to compensate counties for non-taxable Refuge lands. As with other revenue sharing programs, these payments can be important if USFWS ownership is a large percentage of all land in the county, reducing the ability of the local government to raise sufficient tax revenue to provide basic services. In addition, linking payments to revenue derived from USFWS lands can create incentives for local government officials to lobby for particular uses of public land.

Methods

Data Limitations: The USFWS publishes a database of Refuge revenue sharing payments for FY 2006 and FY 2007 only, and does not make data available for other years for the nation. Data on Refuge revenue sharing may be obtained directly from the receiving county government. County governments may request county-specific Refuge revenue sharing payment data from U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services, Division of Financial Management, Denver Operations.

Significance of Data Limitations: Data limitations are relatively insignificant on the national scale (USFWS Refuge revenue sharing payments were about 4% of total federal land payments for the United States in FY 2007), however they may be significant for counties that have large areas managed by USFWS.

Additional Resources

A detailed description of USFWS Refuge revenue sharing payments is available on the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Realty website at: fws.gov/refuges/realty/rrs.html *(8)*.

The Refuge Revenue Sharing Database is available at: fws.gov/refuges/realty/RRS/2007/RevenueSharing_Search_2007.cfm *(9)*. The database currently only includes payments for FY 2006 and FY 2007. The agency does not provide data for the nation for additional years.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Interior. 2020. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, , Washington, D.C.

What are Federal Mineral Royalties?

This page describes components of federal mineral royalty distributions to state and local governments.

Federal Mineral Royalties by Source, FY 2019 (FY 2019 $s)

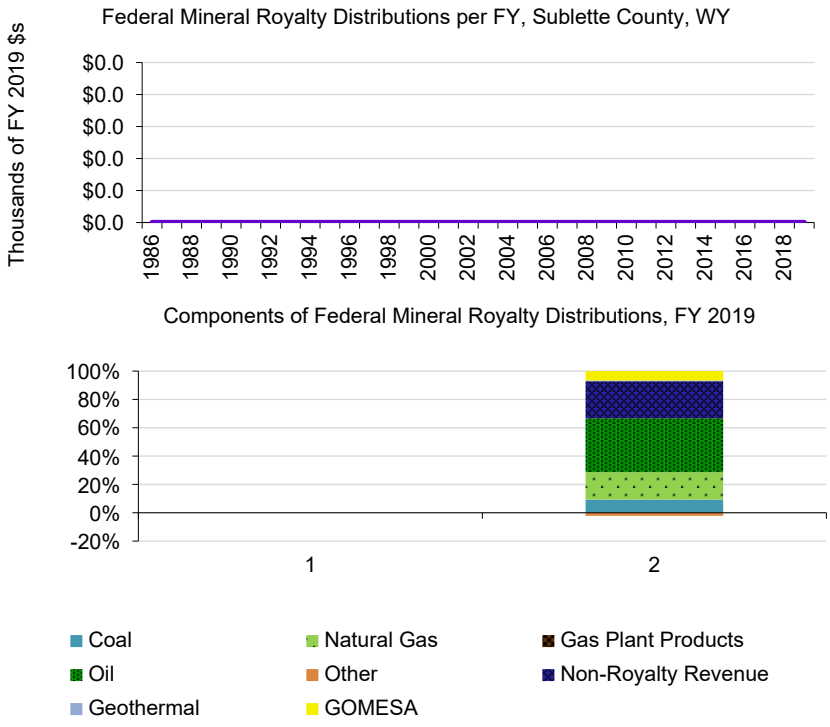
	Sublette County, Wyoming, WY	United States
Total Federal Royalty	0	2,436,753,520
Royalties	0	1,573,162,306
Coal	0	227,081,448
Natural Gas	0	471,999,830
Gas Plant Products	0	0
Oil	0	926,752,349
Other	0	-52,671,321
Non-Royalty Revenue	0	636,930,915
Rents	0	0
Bonus	0	614,413,327
Other Revenues	0	22,517,588
Geothermal	0	11,721,302
GOMESA	0	214,938,996

Percent of Total

Royalties	na	64.6%
Coal	na	9.3%
Natural Gas	na	19.4%
Gas Plant Products	na	0.0%
Oil	na	38.0%
Other	na	-2.2%
Non-Royalty Revenue	na	26.1%
Rents	na	0.0%
Bonus	na	25.2%
Other Revenues	na	0.9%
Geothermal	na	0.5%
GOMESA	na	8.8%

This table shows federal royalties disbursed directly to state and local governments. States may share a portion of their royalties with counties. These state "pass through" disbursements are not reported here. See 'Additional Resources'.

- In FY 2019, oil royalties were the largest component of federal mineral royalties in United States (38%), and other were the smallest (-2.2%).
- In FY 2019, bonus were the largest component of federal mineral non-royalty revenue in United States (25.2%), and rents were the smallest (0%).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Interior. 2020. Office of Natural Resources Revenue, , Washington, D.C.

What are Federal Mineral Royalties?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the components of federal mineral royalty distributions to state and local governments across geographies, and trends for the region.

Royalties, rents, and bonus payments from mining activities on federal land are shared with the state of origin (49% of revenue is returned to states and 51% is retained by the federal government). In addition, revenue from geothermal production on federal lands and a share of royalties from offshore drilling the Gulf of Mexico (GOMESA) are shared directly with county governments. State and local governments determine how to spend their share of federal mineral royalties within broad federal guidelines (priority must be given to areas socially or economically impacted by mineral development for planning, construction/maintenance of public facilities, and provision of public services).

Royalties: Royalty payments represent a stated share or percentage of the value of the mineral produced. The royalty may be an established minimum, a step-scale, or a sliding-scale. A step-scale royalty rate increases by steps as the average production on the lease increases. A sliding-scale royalty rate is based on average production and applies to all production from the lease. A royalty is due when production begins.
Geothermal: Geothermal payments are distributed directly to counties where the activity takes place.
GOMESA: The Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006 (GOMESA) makes distributions of offshore federal mineral royalties to coastal states and communities. The four states and their eligible political subdivisions receiving revenues from the GOMESA leases include Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas.
Rents: A rent schedule is established at the time a lease is issued. Rents are annual payments, normally a fixed dollar amount per acre, required to preserve the right to a lease.
Bonuses: Leases issued in areas known or believed to contain minerals are awarded through a competitive bidding process. Bonuses represent the cash amount successfully bid to win the rights to a lease.
Other Revenues: A disbursement that is not a royalty, rent, or bonus. Other revenue may include minimum royalties, settlement payments, gas storage fees, estimated payments, recoupments, and fees for sand and gravel used for beach restoration.

Why is it important?

Mineral royalties are the largest source of revenue derived from extractive activities on public lands. Mineral extraction can place significant demands on federal, state, and local infrastructure and services. Royalty revenue helps meet some of these demands. They are also designed to provide an ongoing public benefit from the depletion of non-renewable resources owned by the public.

Methods

Data Limitations: State governments that receive federal mineral royalty distributions often choose to pass through a share of federal distributions directly to the local government of origin (the location where the royalties were generated). For example, Montana distributes 25 percent of the state government's share of federal mineral royalties with the county of origin. Because information about royalties by county of origin and state government distributions to local governments are not published by ONRR, EPS users must contact each state directly for these data. Headwaters Economics includes a list of state distribution policy, links to data, and contact information for Western U.S. States in the EPS Federal, State, and Local Government Financial Data Methods and Resources document. http://headwaterseconomics.org/wphw/wp-content/uploads/EPS_Federal_Land_Payments_Documentation_1-30-2011.pdf.

Additional Resources

Headwaters Economics provides a methods document specific to the EPS Federal Lands Payments report that includes a list of state distribution policy, links to data, and contact information for Western U.S. States in the EPS-HDT Federal, State, and Local Government Financial Data Methods and Resources document: headwaterseconomics.org/wphw/wp-content/uploads/EPS_Federal_Land_Payments_Documentation_1-30-2011.pdf *(10)*.

For more definitions, see the Glossary of Mineral Terms, Office of Natural Resources Revenue available at: onrr.gov/Stats/pdfdocs/glossary.pdf *(11)*.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Interior. 2020. Office of Natural Resources Revenue, , Washington, D.C.

Data Sources

The EPS Federal Land Payments report uses published statistics from government sources that are available to the public and cover the entire country. All data used in EPS can be readily verified by going to the original source. The contact information for databases used in this profile is:

- **U.S. Census of Governments**
  Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce
  www.census.gov/govs
  Tel. 800-242-2184

- **U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service**
  Realty Division, U.S. Department of Interior
  www.fws.gov
  Tel. 703-358-1713

- **U.S. Office of Natural Resources Revenue**
  U.S. Department of Interior
  www.onrr.gov
  Tel. 303-231-3078

- **U.S. Bureau of Land Management**
  U.S. Department of Interior
  www.blm.gov
  Tel. 202-208-3801

- **U.S. Forest Service**
  U.S. Department of Agriculture
  www.fs.fed.us
  Tel. 800-832-1355

Methods

EPS core approaches

EPS is designed to focus on long-term trends across a range of important measures. Trend analysis provides a more comprehensive view of changes than spot data for select years. We encourage users to focus on major trends rather than absolute numbers.

EPS displays detailed industry-level data to show changes in the composition of the economy over time and the mix of industries at points in time.

EPS employs cross-sectional benchmarking, comparing smaller geographies such as counties to larger regions, states, and the nation, to give a sense of relative performance.

EPS allows users to aggregate data for multiple geographies, such as multi-county regions, to accommodate a flexible range of user-defined areas of interest and to allow for more sophisticated cross-sectional comparisons.

Adjusting dollar figures for inflation

Because a dollar in the past was worth more than a dollar today, data reported in current dollar terms should be adjusted for inflation. The U.S. Department of Commerce reports personal income figures in terms of current dollars. All income data in EPS are adjusted to real (or constant) dollars using the Consumer Price Index. Figures are adjusted to the latest date for which the annual Consumer Price Index is available.

Links to Additional Resources

For more information about EPS see:

headwaterseconomics.org/EPS

Web pages listed under Additional Resources include:

Throughout this report, references to on-line resources are indicated with italicized numbers in parentheses. These resources are provided as hyperlinks here.

1 headwaterseconomics.org/eps
2 www.census.gov/govs/estimate/
3 www.census.gov/govs/
4 www.doi.gov/nbc/index.cfm
5 www.fs.usda.gov/pts/
6 www.blm.gov/wo/st/en/res/Direct_Links_to_Publications/ann_rpt_and_pls.html
7 www.blm.gov/wy/st/en/field_offices/Casper/range/taylor.1.html
8 www.fws.gov/refuges/realty/rrs.html
9 www.fws.gov/refuges/realty/RRS/2007/RevenueSharing_Search_2007.cfm
10 headwaterseconomics.org/wphw/wp-content/uploads/EPS_Federal_Land_Payments_Documentation_1-30-2011.pdf
11 www.onrr.gov/Stats/pdfdocs/glossary.pdf

A Profile of Development and the Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI)

Sublette County, WY

Selected Geographies:

Sublette County, Wyoming, WY

United States

Benchmark Geographies:

United States

Produced by

Economic Profile System

EPS

July 1, 2020

About the Economic Profile System (EPS)

EPS is a free, easy-to-use software application that produces detailed socioeconomic reports of counties, states, and regions, including custom aggregations.

EPS uses published statistics from federal data sources, including Bureau of Economic Analysis and Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce; and Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

The Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service have made significant financial and intellectual contributions to the operation and content of EPS.

See headwaterseconomics.org/EPS for more information about the other tools and capabilities of EPS.

For technical questions, contact Patty Gude at eps@headwaterseconomics.org, or 406-599-7425.

HEADWATERS ECONOMICS

headwaterseconomics.org

Headwaters Economics is an independent, nonprofit research group. Our mission is to improve community development and land management decisions in the West.

NATIONAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC LANDS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

www.blm.gov

The Bureau of Land Management, an agency within the U.S. Department of the Interior, administers 249.8 million acres of America's public lands, located primarily in 12 Western States. It is the mission of the Bureau of Land Management to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.

FOREST SERVICE
US
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

www.fs.fed.us

The Forest Service, an agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, administers national forests and grasslands encompassing 193 million acres. The Forest Service's mission is to achieve quality land management under the "sustainable multiple-use management concept" to meet the diverse needs of people while protecting the resource. Significant intellectual, conceptual, and content contributions were provided by the following individuals: Dr. Pat Reed, Dr. Jessica Montag, Doug Smith, M.S., Fred Clark, M.S., Dr. Susan A. Winter, and Dr. Ashley Goldhor-Wilcock.

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Note to Users:

This is one of fourteen reports that can be created and downloaded from EPS Web. You may want to run another EPS report for either a different geography or topic. Topics include land use, demographics, specific industry sectors, the role of non-labor income, the wildland-urban interface, the role of amenities in economic development, and payments to county governments from federal lands. Throughout the reports, references to online resources are indicated in parentheses. These resources are provided as hyperlinks on each report's final page. The EPS reports are downloadable as Excel, PDF, and Word documents. For further information and to download reports, go to:

headwaterseconomics.org/eps

How much of the WUI has been developed, and how much has not yet been developed?

This page evaluates the wildland-urban interface (WUI) for the eleven western continental states, showing both square miles and the proportion of the WUI that has been developed and how much remains to be developed.

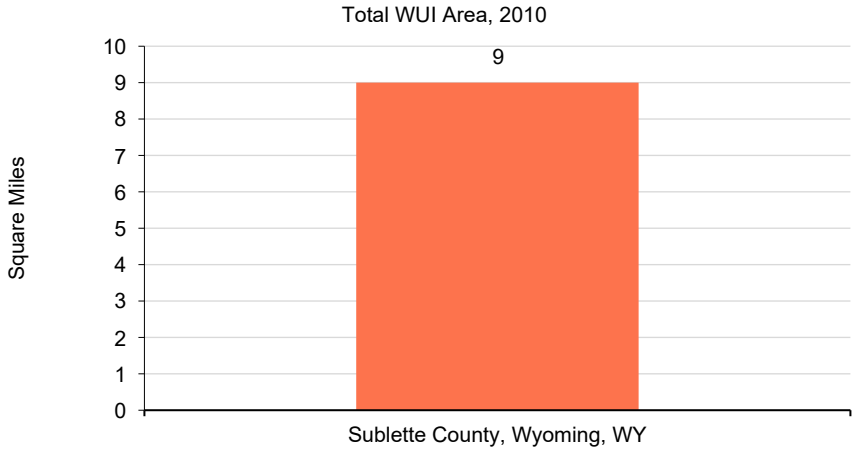
Wildland-Urban Interface (Square Miles), 2010

	Sublette County, Wyoming, WY	United States
Total WUI Area	9	23,596
WUI Area with Homes	1	3,837
WUI Area without Homes	7	19,759

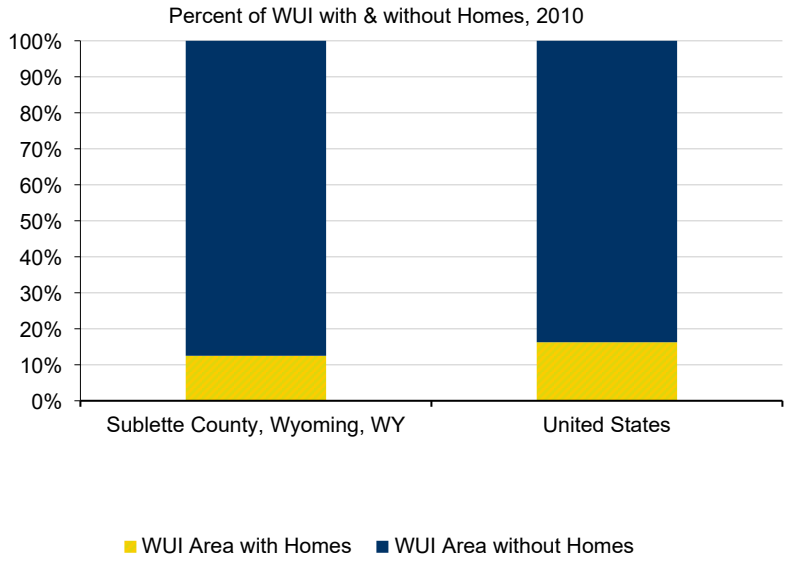
Percent of Total

WUI Area with Homes	11.1%	16.3%
WUI Area without Homes	77.8%	83.7%

- In 2010, Sublette County, Wyoming, WY had the largest total WUI area (9 square miles), and Sublette County, Wyoming, WY had the smallest (County Region square miles).



- In 2010, United States had the largest percent of the WUI with homes (16.3%), and Sublette County, Wyoming, WY had the smallest (11.1%).



Data Sources: Gude, P.H., Rasker, R., and van den Noort, J. 2008. Potential for Future Development on Fire-Prone Lands. Journal of Forestry 106(4):198-205; U.S. Department of Commerce. 2011. TIGER/Line 2010 Census Blocks and 2010 Summary File 1, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

How much of the WUI has been developed, and how much has not yet been developed?

What do we measure on this page?

This page evaluates the wildland-urban interface (WUI) for the 11 western continental states, showing both square miles and the proportion of the WUI that has been developed and how much remains to be developed.

Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI): This report defines WUI as private forestlands that are within 500 meters of public forestlands. (See Methods section on final page for discussion of this threshold.) We focus on adjacency to public forests since roughly 70% of western forests are publicly-owned and since wildfire is a natural disturbance in these forests, creating a potential risk to adjacent private lands. In this report, the term "wildland-urban interface" (WUI) is sometimes used interchangeably with "fire-prone lands."
WUI Area with Homes: the square miles of private forest lands within 500 meters of public forestlands that are occupied by homes.
WUI Area without Homes: the square miles of private forest lands within 500 meters of public forestlands without homes. These lands have the potential to be developed.

Why is it important?

Wildfire directly impacts safety, private and public costs, and landscape health. Today, the rising expense of wildland firefighting that takes place both on public and private lands costs the federal government more than $3 billion per year. A principal reason for the escalating cost of wildland firefighting is the growing number of homes built in the WUI. Many studies have delineated the rising costs of forest and other wildland fires, and all point to the expanding pattern of residential development adjacent to public lands as a significant contributing factor. The costs of fire suppression will continue to grow if residential development trends continue.

Fire plays an important part in most wildland ecosystems. However, many years of fire suppression, much of it undertaken to protect private property, has resulted in fuel buildup, which in turn increases the probability of a large, expensive fire. Warmer temperatures, less snowpack, and drier forests also result in longer and more intense fire seasons across the West. Other factors, such as bug infestations, can exacerbate fire intensities.

Data on this page can be used to quanify whether the selected geographies have significant acreage in the WUI, whether this acreage is currently developed. If there is extensive WUI acreage that is currently undeveloped, it is important to ask whether public land managers and local and state officials are planning for potential development in the WUI and its associated costs.

Methods

The information in this report is based on a study conducted by Headwaters Economics (see Data Sources and Additional Resources) on the 11 contiguous western states. The original study utilized data from the 2000 Census. The study has since been replicated using 2010 Census data. Additional, detailed descriptions of methods are found on the last page of this report. For references on defensible space, see Gude et al, (2008), Data Sources, page 199.

As defined in the National Fire Plan, the WUI includes areas "where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildland." Other federal documents define the WUI as areas "where humans and their development meet or intermix with wildland fuel" or "the line, area, or zone where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuel." In general, the WUI is an area rich in natural amenities, where both population and new housing are on the rise.

Additional Resources

A number of alternative definitions exist for the WUI. For example, the University of Wisconsin's SILVIS lab's definition is not focused on public forests. For more information, see: silvis.forest.wisc.edu/library/WUIDefinitions2.asp *(1)*.
For more discussion of fire policy in general, see: headwaterseconomics.org/wildfire.php *(2)*. This page has a variety of useful links including studies on controlling wildfire costs, the cost of protecting residences from wildland fire, and development in the WUI.
For a White Paper on methods to control future fire suppression costs in the WUI, a literature review of recent reports, and public policy options, see: headwaterseconomics.org/wildfire/HeadwatersFireCosts.pdf *(3)*.
The following report has a useful overview of costs, WUI, and related issues: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Office of Inspector General, Nov. 2006. Audit Report: Forest Service Large Fire Suppression Costs. Report No. 08601-44-SF.
Berry, Alison H., Geoffrey Donovan, and Hayley Hesseln. 2006. The Economic Effects of the Wildland-Urban Interface on Forest Service and BLM Prescribed Burning Costs in the Pacific Northwest. Western Journal of Applied Forestry, 21(2):72-78.
Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003, fs.fed.us/biology/wildecology/HFRA.pdf *(4)*.

Data Sources

Gude, P.H., Rasker, R., and van den Noort, J. 2008. Potential for Future Development on Fire-Prone Lands. Journal of Forestry 106(4):198-205;
U.S. Department of Commerce. 2011. TIGER/Line 2010 Census Blocks and 2010 Summary File 1, Washington, D.C.

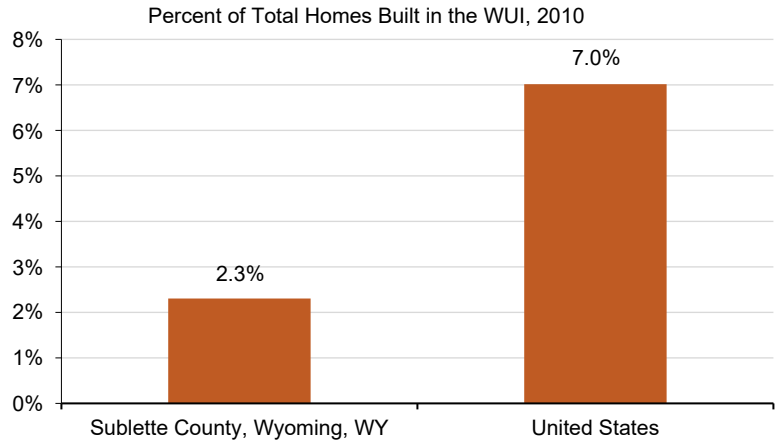
How many homes are in the WUI, and what proportion are permanently versus seasonally occupied?

This page measures the total number of homes compared to the subset of homes in the WUI and how many of those homes are permanent or second homes.

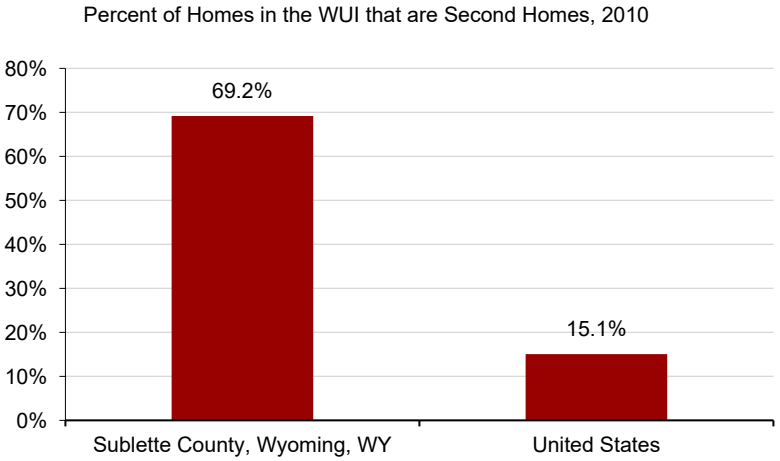
Total Homes and Wildland-Urban Interface Homes, 2010

	Sublette County, Wyoming, WY	United States
Total Number of Homes	5,770	27,766,144
WUI Homes	133	1,947,927
Second Homes in WUI	92	293,196
Percent of Total		
WUI Homes as % of Total Homes	2.3%	7.0%
Second Homes as % of WUI Homes	69.2%	15.1%

- In 2010, United States had the largest percent of total homes (7%) built inside the WUI, and Sublette County, Wyoming, WY had the smallest (2.3%).



- In 2010, Sublette County, Wyoming, WY has the largest share of second homes in the WUI (69.2%), and United States has the smallest (15.1%).



Data Sources: Gude, P.H., Rasker, R., and van den Noort, J. 2008. Potential for Future Development on Fire-Prone Lands. Journal of Forestry 106(4):198-205; U.S. Department of Commerce. 2011. TIGER/Line 2010 Census Blocks and 2010 Summary File 1, Washington, D.C.

How many homes are in the WUI, and what proportion are permanently versus seasonally occupied?

What do we measure on this page?

This page measures the total number of homes compared to the subset of homes in the WUI and how many of those homes are permanent or second homes.

Second Homes: These are residences used only in certain seasons, for weekends, or other occasional uses throughout the year.

Why is it important?

This page focuses on housing that borders federally managed public forestlands in the West. Roughly 70 percent of western forests are publicly owned. Because wildfire is a natural disturbance in many of these forests, this creates a potential risk to adjacent private lands.

Homes built near forested public lands are much more likely to be second homes compared to homes built on other private western lands. One in five homes near public forests in the West is a second home, compared to one in twenty-five homes on other western private lands. Understanding how many of the homes are second homes is important because it puts the cost and danger of protecting homes into a context: are lives being risked, and billions of dollars being spent, to protect people's vacation homes?

Across the West, only 14 percent of private land adjacent to forests has homes on it. But this relatively small percentage is tremendously expensive. When combining local, state, and federal efforts, the cost to protect homes from forest fires exceeds $1 billion per year. If 50 percent of the forested private lands were developed, firefighting costs could exceed $4 billion.

Methods

The data were calculated using Geographic Information System (GIS) tools. A buffer of 500 meters surrounding forested public lands, including federal, state, and locally managed forests, was mapped, and residential areas that fell within this buffer were identified. The Protected Areas Database was used to map public lands in California, Colorado, Idaho, New Mexico, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming, and state data sources were used to map public land boundaries in Montana and Arizona.

To identify where housing has occurred adjacent to forested wildlands in the West, maps of housing density were created at the scale of 2010 Census blocks. The threshold of 40-acre lot sizes was used to identify residential development because at this home density, areas are generally considered to be more populated than working agricultural lands, although some high-value agricultural operations, including orchards, can be profitable at this lot size.

Detailed descriptions of methods are provided on the last page of this report and in the references cited under Additional resources.

Additional Resources

For an overview and statistical analysis of WUI development for the eleven western states and their counties, see: headwaterseconomics.org/wildfire *(2)*.

For a peer-reviewed journal article, see: Gude, P.H., R. Rasker, J. van den Noort. 2008. Potential for Future Development on Fire-Prone Lands. Journal of Forestry 106(4): 198-205. Available at headwaterseconomics.org/wildfire/PGude_2008_Forestry.pdf *(5)*.

For a discussion of improving firefighter and homeowner safety, see:
Cohen, J.D. 2000. Preventing Disaster: Home Ignitability in the Wildland-Urban Interface. J. Forestry. 98(3):15-21.

Butler, B.W., and J.D. Cohen. 1998. Firefighter Safety Zones: A Theoretical Model Based on Radiative Heating. Int. J. Wildland Fire. 8(2):73-77.

Nowicki, B. 2002. The Community Protection Zone: Defending Houses and Communities from the Threat of Forest Fire. Available at: biologicaldiversity.org/swcbd/programs/fire/wui1.pdf *(6)*.

Data Sources

Gude, P.H., Rasker, R., and van den Noort, J. 2008. Potential for Future Development on Fire-Prone Lands. Journal of Forestry 106(4):198-205; U.S. Department of Commerce. 2011. TIGER/Line 2010 Census Blocks and 2010 Summary File 1, Washington, D.C.

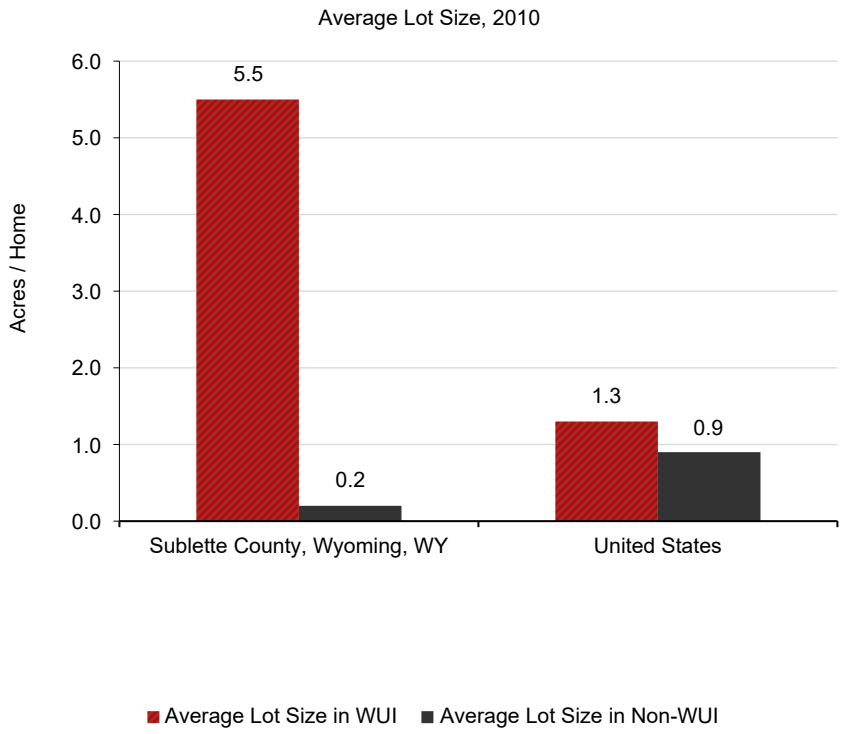
How much land is used inside and outside of the WUI?

This page provides both the total number of residences (homes) as well as the subsets of homes in and outside the WUI. It also shows the average lot size (in acres) of homes within the WUI compared to homes outside of the WUI.

Average Lot Sizes (Acres/Home), 2010

	Sublette County, Wyoming, WY	United States
Average Lot Size	0.3	0.9
Total Number of Homes	5,770	27,766,144
Total Residential Acres	1,681	24,584,252
Average Lot Size in WUI	5.5	1.3
WUI Homes	133	1,947,927
WUI Residential Acres	729	2,455,779
Average Lot Size in Non-WUI	0.2	0.9
Non-WUI Homes	5,637	25,818,217
Non-WUI Residential Acres	952	22,128,473

- In 2010, the largest difference in lot sizes in and outside the WUI occurred in Sublette County, Wyoming, WY. In the WUI, the average lot size was 5.5 acres and outside the WUI the average lot size was 0.2 acres.



Data Sources: Gude, P.H., Rasker, R., and van den Noort, J. 2008. Potential for Future Development on Fire-Prone Lands. Journal of Forestry 106(4):198-205; U.S. Department of Commerce. 2011. TIGER/Line 2010 Census Blocks and 2010 Summary File 1, Washington, D.C.

How much land is used inside and outside of the WUI?

What do we measure on this page?

This page provides both the total number of residences (homes) as well as the subsets of homes in and outside the WUI. It also shows the average lot size (in acres) of homes within the WUI compared to homes outside of the WUI.

Why is it important?

Residential lots built in the WUI are much more likely to take up more space than homes built in the non-WUI. This is an important characteristic of the WUI because low-density housing is more costly to protect. In other words, what matters when calculating the costs of protecting homes from wildfires is not just the number of homes, but the per acre use of land per home.

Residential lots near wildlands also take up more than twice the space of homes built in other places. On average across the West, housing near forested land covers 2.3 acres per residence compared to 1.1 acres per residence on other western private lands. This is important because sprawled housing costs more to protect from wildfire.

On behalf of the Montana State Legislature, Headwaters Economics conducted a more detailed analysis of the costs of protecting homes from wildfire in the state of Montana. Headwaters Economics analyzed daily fire suppression costs across 30 large fires that burned in Montana during 2006 and 2007, extracting the portion of total fire suppression costs directly associated with housing. The study discovered that in Montana firefighting costs are highly correlated with the number of homes threatened by a fire.

More importantly, the pattern of development is a significant factor, with dispersed development (i.e. larger lot sizes) contributing more to the cost of fighting fires. For example, one dense subdivision is less costly to protect than the same number of homes spread across a large area of land. This discrepancy in cost between dense vs. sprawled development is important since, in the western U.S., residential lots in the WUI usually take up more space than homes built in other places. Headwaters Economics is replicating the study for California and New Mexico.

Methods

The data were calculated using Geographic Information System (GIS) tools. A buffer of 500 meters surrounding forested public lands, including federal, state, and locally managed forests, was mapped, and residential areas that fell within this buffer were identified. The Protected Areas Database was used to map public lands in California, Colorado, Idaho, New Mexico, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming, and state data sources were used to map public land boundaries in Montana and Arizona.

To identify where housing has occurred adjacent to forested wildlands in the West, maps of housing density were created at the scale of 2010 Census blocks. The threshold of 40-acre lot sizes was used to identify residential development because at this home density, areas are generally considered to be more populated than working agricultural lands, although some high-value agricultural operations, including orchards, can be profitable at this lot size.

Detailed descriptions of methods are provided on the last page of this report, and in the references cited under Additional Resources.

Additional Resources

Headwaters Economics. August 2008. Montana Wildfire Cost Study, available at: headwaterseconomics.org/wildfire/HeadwatersEconomics_FireCostStudy_TechnicalReport.pdf *(7)*.

For a peer reviewed report, see: Gude, P.H., R. Rasker, J. van den Noort. 2008. Potential for Future Development on Fire-Prone Lands. Journal of Forestry 106(4): 198-205. Available at: headwaterseconomics.org/wildfire/PGude_2008_Forestry.pdf *(5)*.

Two National Academy of Public Administration reports that may be helpful are:

Wildland Fire Costs: Enhancing Hazard Mitigation Capacity. January 2004. See: napawash.org/Pubs/WildfireJan04.htm *(8)*.

Wildfire Suppression: Strategies for Containing Costs. September 2002. See: napawash.org/Pubs/Wildfire9_30_02.pdf *(9)*.

Data Sources

Gude, P.H., Rasker, R., and van den Noort, J. 2008. Potential for Future Development on Fire-Prone Lands. Journal of Forestry 106(4):198-205; U.S. Department of Commerce. 2011. TIGER/Line 2010 Census Blocks and 2010 Summary File 1, Washington, D.C.

What is the wildfire risk to development?

This page measures the risk of wildfire for lands already developed in the WUI and the potential risk of wildfire should homes be build on undeveloped land in the WUI. The geographies are ordered within the eleven western states in both absolute and percentile rankings.

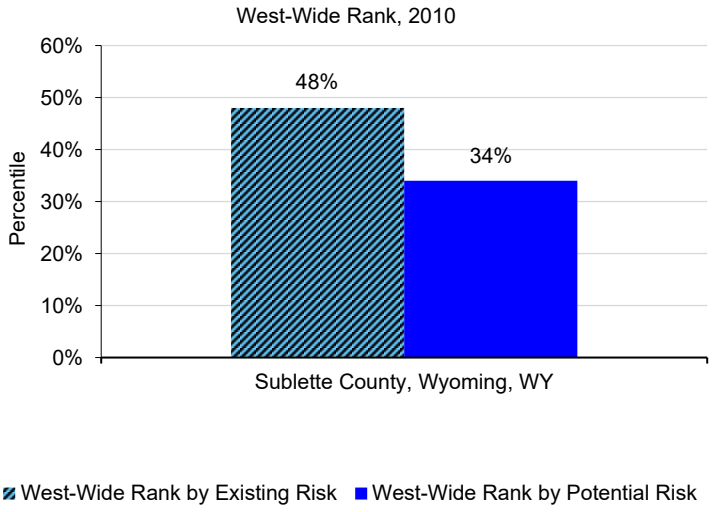
West-Wide and State-Wide County Rankings, 2010

	Sublette County, Wyoming, WY	United States
West-Wide Rank by Existing Risk	214 of 414	na
West-Wide Rank by Potential Risk	274 of 414	na
State-Wide Rank by Existing Risk	8 of 23	na
State-Wide Rank by Potential Risk	16 of 23	na

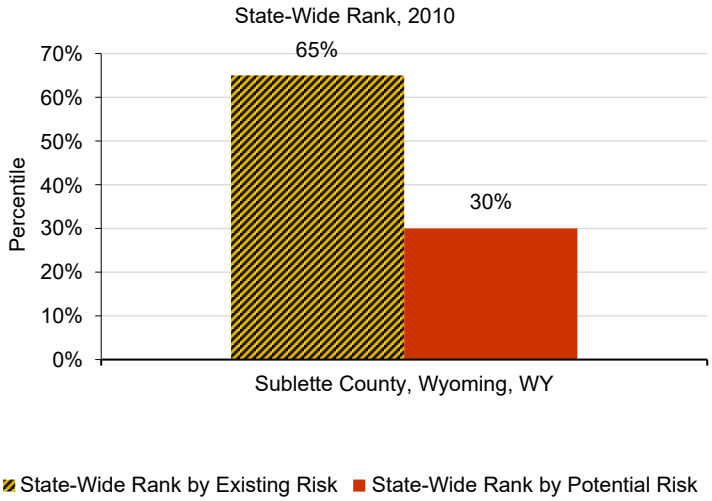
Percentile

West-Wide Rank by Existing Risk	48%	na
West-Wide Rank by Potential Risk	34%	na
State-Wide Rank by Existing Risk	65%	na
State-Wide Rank by Potential Risk	30%	na

- In 2010, Sublette County, Wyoming, WY was in the 48 percentile in the West when ranked by existing risk (the amount of forested land where homes have already been built next to public lands).
- In 2010, Sublette County, Wyoming, WY was in the 34 percentile in the West when ranked by future potential risk (the area of undeveloped, forested private land bordering fire-prone public lands).



- In 2010, Sublette County, Wyoming, WY was in the 65 percentile in the state when ranked by existing risk (the amount of forested land where homes have already been built next to public lands).
- In 2010, Sublette County, Wyoming, WY was in the 30 percentile in the state when ranked by future potential risk (the area of undeveloped, forested private land bordering fire-prone public lands).



Data Sources: Gude, P.H., Rasker, R., and van den Noort, J. 2008. Potential for Future Development on Fire-Prone Lands. Journal of Forestry 106(4):198-205; U.S. Department of Commerce. 2011. TIGER/Line 2010 Census Blocks and 2010 Summary File 1, Washington, D.C.

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What is the wildfire risk to development?

What do we measure on this page?

This page measures the risk of wildfire for lands already developed in the WUI and the potential risk of wildfire should homes be built on undeveloped land in the WUI. The geographies are ordered within the eleven western states in both absolute and percentile rankings.

Existing Risk: Counties are ranked by the number of acres of forested land where homes have already been built next to public lands. For example, the west-wide rank may show that a county ranks 1st among the 413 western counties. This would indicate that the county has the highest "existing risk" (i.e., the 100th percentile). The state-wide rank for another county may show that it ranks 45th among the 50 counties within its state. This would indicate that the county has a low "potential risk" (i.e., the 10th percentile) relative to other counties in the same state.
Potential Risk: Counties are ranked by the number of acres of undeveloped, forested private land bordering fire-prone public lands.

Why is it important?

Defending homes from the risk of wildland fire is a major cost for public land agencies. The National Academy of Public Administration estimates that in the United States 2.2 million homes are expected to exist in the WUI by the year 2030 -- a 40 percent increase over 2001 levels.

While home construction is not the only contributor to the rising cost of fighting fires, it is an important factor and one that is expected to rise with continued development, particularly in the absence of well thought-out land use planning. A warming climate will exacerbate the costs even further.

Data on this page raise important questions about whether the selected geographies have significant acreage in the WUI that is not yet developed, and whether public land managers and local and state officials are planning for this potential development and its associated costs and risks.

Methods

See the last page of this report as well the article by Gude et al. (2008) cited in the data sources for definitions and methods.

Additional Resources

For a study of how an increase in temperatures could impact fire suppression costs, see: Gude, P.H., J.A. Cookson, M.C. Greenwood, M. Haggerty. 2009. Homes in Wildfire-Prone Areas: An Empirical Analysis of Wildfire Suppression Costs and Climate Change. In preparation for submission to journal. Available at headwaterseconomics.org/wildfire/Gude_Manuscript_4-24-09_Color.pdf [(10)].

Schoennagel T., C.R. Nelson, D.M. Theobald, G.C. Carnwald, and T.B. Chapman. 2009. Implementation of National Fire Plan Treatments Near the Wildland-Urban Interface in the Western United States. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences. 106 (23): 10706-10711. This article can be found at: pnas.org/content/early/2009/06/05/0900991106.abstract [(11)].

Menakis, J.P., J. Cohen, and L. Bradshaw. 2003. Mapping wildland fire risk to flammable structures for the conterminous United States. Pages 41-49 in K.E.M. Galeey, R.C. Klinger, and N.G. Sugihara (eds.).

Theobald. T.D. and W.H. Romme. 2007. Expansion of the U.S. Wildland-Urban Interface. Landscape and Urban Planning. 83: 340-354.

Data Sources

Gude, P.H., Rasker, R., and van den Noort, J. 2008. Potential for Future Development on Fire-Prone Lands. Journal of Forestry 106(4):198-205; U.S. Department of Commerce. 2011. TIGER/Line 2010 Census Blocks and 2010 Summary File 1, Washington, D.C.

Data Sources

The EPS-HDT Development and the Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) report uses a set of specific West-wide data sources to quantify measures of fire risk related to residential development. In an effort to report more accurate statistics for land ownership, a compilation of state level data was used. All of the spatial data in this report were the result of calculations made in Geographic Information Systems (GIS). The contact information for these databases is:

- **Protected Areas Database 1.3 2012**
  US Geological Survey, Gap Analysis Program (GAP)
  http://gapanalysis.usgs.gov/padus/

- **2010 Decennial Census**
  Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce
  http://wwwcensus.gov
  Tel 303-969-7750

- **MODIS Land Cover Type 2006**
  National Aeronautics and Space Administration
  http://modis-land.gsfc.nasa.gov/landcover.htm

Methods

In this report, we focus on housing that borders federal public forestlands in the West. Roughly 70 percent of western forests are publicly owned. Since wildfire is a natural disturbance in many of these forests, this creates a potential risk to adjacent private lands. Fire risk is extremely difficult to quantify. Since most western forests burn at some point and residential areas are rarely abandoned, for the purpose of this report, all forested public lands were considered susceptible to wildfire.

A buffer of 500 meters surrounding forested public lands, including federal, state, and locally managed forests, was mapped, and residential areas that fell within this buffer were identified. The forested public lands were identified based on the following classes from satellite classified land cover maps: evergreen needleleaf forest, evergreen broadleaf forest, deciduous needleleaf forest, deciduous broadleaf forest, mixed forests, closed shrublands. Although open shrublands and grasslands are also prone to wildfire, defending homes in these habitats tends to be less dangerous and less expensive. Since guidelines for the amount of defensible space necessary to protect homes range from 40 to 500 meters, the threshold of 500 meters was used to identify where residential development occurs adjacent to fire-prone public lands. This is a conservative estimate of the WUI and the associated risk of fire, since it is unknown how many home owners within this zone have followed defensible space guidelines.

In order to identify where housing has occurred adjacent to forested wildlands in the West, maps of housing density were created at the scale of 2000 Census blocks. Forested areas where residential development (census blocks with mean lot sizes less than 40 acre) occurred within 500 meters (0.31 miles) of public lands were identified. The threshold of 40 acre lot sizes was used to identify residential development because at this home density, areas are generally considered to be more populated than working agricultural lands. The mean lot size per Census block was calculated by dividing the number of housing units by the area of private land (public lands and any water bodies were excluded).

For each western state and for the West as a whole, the area of forested wildland interface containing homes, i.e., the WUI, was compared to the area of undeveloped forested wildland interface. Per state, the number of homes in the wildland interface was calculated, as well as the percent of these homes that are second homes. The number of second homes within the WUI was calculated by adding the number of "seasonally occupied" homes, as specified in by the Census SF1 H005005 field, to the number of "other vacant" homes, as specified in the Census SF1 H005007 field. These counts do not include homes that are vacant because they are for rent or sale.

Two measures were used to identify counties with high existing and high potential risk of wildland fire to homes. Existing risk was measured in terms of the total area of WUI per county, and potential risk was represented by the area of undeveloped forested wildland interface, where home construction could occur in the future.

For additional information about methods used to generate metrics in this report, see: Gude, P.H., Rasker, R., and van den Noort, J. 2008. Potential for Future Development on Fire-Prone Lands. Journal of Forestry 106(4):198-205.

Links to Additional Resources

For more information about EPS see:

headwaterseconomics.org/EPS

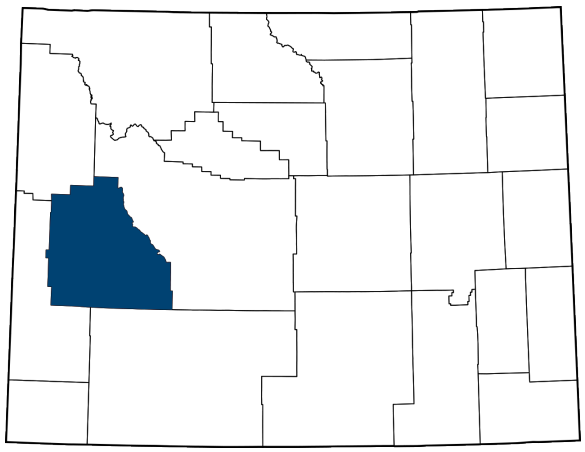
Web pages listed under Additional Resources include:

Throughout this report, references to on-line resources are indicated with italicized numbers in parentheses. These resources are provided as hyperlinks here.

1 www.silvis.forest.wisc.edu/library/WUIDefinitions2.asp
2 headwaterseconomics.org/wildfire.php
3 headwaterseconomics.org/wildfire/HeadwatersFireCosts.pdf
4 www.fs.fed.us/biology/wildecology/HFRA.pdf
5 headwaterseconomics.org/wildfire/PGude_2008_Forestry.pdf
6 www.biologicaldiversity.org/swcbd/programs/fire/wui1.pdf
7 headwaterseconomics.org/wildfire/HeadwatersEconomics_FireCostStudy_TechnicalReport.pdf
8 www.napawash.org/Pubs/WildfireJan04.htm
9 www.napawash.org/Pubs/Wildfire9_30_02.pdf
10 headwaterseconomics.org/wildfire/Gude_Manuscript_4-24-09_Color.pdf
11 www.pnas.org/content/early/2009/06/05/0900991106.abstract

AUGUST 2015

A Sublette County Profile: Socioeconomics



Sublette County Board of County Commissioners
Andy Nelson, Chair
Joel Bousman
Jim Latta

The goal of this document is to provide an accurate picture of Sublette County's socioeconomic attributes. Accomplishing this requires verifiable and universally accepted substantive data that is objectively incorporated into a narrative format. Those requirements provide the foundation for this document. The resulting document not only serves the county as it moves forward with its own educational and planning efforts, but also serves to inform state and federal educational and planning efforts as well.

This socioeconomic profile of Sublette County is made possible with the collobarative support of:

University of Wyoming Extension

Wyoming Department of Administration & Information

WCCA Wyoming County Commissioners Association

INTRODUCTION

In a rapidly changing world, timely and accurate information is essential to good decision making. Local officials, state governments, Federal agencies, and the general public need information on the structure and trends within a region's economy in order to more effectively conduct and participate in public policy decision making processes. Information describing regional economic conditions can aid in the public policy decision making process by providing a perspective on economic structure and changes over time. In addition, the identification of long-term trends can help residents, local official, state government, and Federal agencies plan for the future. This report has been developed to provide baseline information on the structure and trends of the Sublette County economy.

Four types of information are discussed in this report, including: 1) Demographics, 2) Land Characteristics, 3) County Government Finances, and 4) Industry Profiles. The Demographic section provides information on the characteristics of the residents of county. The Land Characteristic section provides a perspective on the physical setting of the county. The County Government Finances section considers county government's ability to meet the needs of residents in terms of public services and public infrastructure. The Industry profile section discusses the economic importance of selected industries in the county.

Each type of information is discussed separately in the report. To put Sublette County's information in perspective, the county data is compared to corresponding data for Wyoming and the United States. A variety of data sources were used to development this socio-economic profile including the Wyoming Department of Administration & Information – Economic Analysis Division's Wyoming County Profiles. The most current data available from these data sources was used in the report. All time series data involving dollars were adjusted for inflation to 2009 dollars since these deflators are latest that are currently available. This report is part of an ongoing cooperative effort between the University of Wyoming and the Wyoming County Commissioners Association to develop a socio-economic database for Wyoming Counties.

COUNTY SUMMARY

Sublette County has experienced dramatic growth since 2000 due to energy development. The county's population increased from less than 6,000 residents in 2000 to more than 10,000 residents in 2013. The county's population growth since 2000 (68 percent) was four times the growth rate for Wyoming (18 percent) and 6 times the growth rate for the U.S. (12 percent). Most of the increase in population occurred in the eight years from 2002 through 2009 when population increased at an average annual rate of 7 percent per year. Since 2009, the county's population has plateaued at around 10,000 residents reflecting a slowdown in energy development in the county.

Population growth can occur in one of two ways: 1) Natural Increase (more births than deaths) or Net Migration (more people moving in than moving out). The rapid population growth in the county from 2000 to 2013 was a combination of both natural increase and net migration. However, as is typically the case with rapid population growth, the majority of the population increase came from net migration which accounted for 81 percent of the county's overall population growth, while natural increase accounted for 19 percent.

People move to an area for a variety of reasons ranging from economic to esthetic. Data from the Wyoming Housing Database Partnership for 2000 through 2013 indicates that the most frequent primary reason given by new residents to Sublette County for moving to Wyoming were job related factors (56 percent). Job related factors included Job Transfers, New Jobs, Better Employment Opportunities, and Starting or Expanding a Business. The second most frequent reason was that friends or relatives resided in the area (19 percent). Slightly more than 7 percent of new residents surveyed indicated that a better quality of life was the primary reason for moving to the county with over 17 percent indicating some other reasons.

The age distribution of Sublette County residents is slightly older than either Wyoming or the U.S. In 2013 the largest age groups for Sublette County were adults 45 to 64 years old (29 percent) and adults 25 to 44 years old (27 percent). Combined, these two age groups represented 56 percent of the total county population. Compared to Wyoming and the U.S., the county had a larger proportion of its overall population in the adult age groups of 24 to 44 and 45 to 64, particularly the 45 to 64 age group. The county also had a larger proportion of its overall population in the younger 5 to 17 age group. Conversely, the county had a smaller proportion of its overall population in the young adult age groups of 18 to 24 and in the retirement age group 65 and over. The under 5 age group was slightly below the state percentage but similar to the U.S. percentage. Overall, the median age for the county in 2013 was slightly older at 38.9 years compared to 36.8 years for Wyoming and 37.6 years for the U.S.

White is the predominate category of race for Sublette County, accounting for 95 percent of the total population. The various other races account for the remaining 5 percent with the two largest categories being Blacks (1.4 percent) and individuals of Two or More races (1.4 percent). Compared to Wyoming and the U.S., the percentage of the county population that is white slightly exceeds the percentage for Wyoming (93 percent) and substantially exceeds the percentage for the U.S. (78 percent).

The federal government defines the term "Hispanic" as a cultural identification rather than a specific race. Thus Hispanics can be individuals of any race that self-identify themselves as "Hispanic" or "Latino" based on heritage, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. In Sublette County the percentage of the population classifying themselves as Hispanic (8 percent) was only 46 percent of the U.S. percentage (17 percent) and 80 percent of the Wyoming percentage (10 percent).

Per capita income is a general measure of the economic well-being of a county's population. In 2000, per capita income in Sublette County was $35,352 in 2009 dollars. The per capita income for the county in 2000 was slightly above Wyoming's ($35,327) and 5 percent below the U.S. ($37,351). From 2000 to 2008, after adjusting for inflation, per capita income for the county increased by 82 percent to $64,194. As a result of this rapid increase, in 2008 the county's per capita income was 30 percent higher than Wyoming's ($49,418) and 56 percent higher than the U.S. ($41,188). Since 2008 the county's per capita income has fluctuated between $55,000 and $61,000 (2009 dollars).

There are three sources of per capita income: 1) net labor earnings including wages, salaries, and proprietor (self-employed) income, 2) government transfer payments such as Social Security, Medicare, Medicaid, and various income assistance program payments, and 3) investment income representing property income in the form of dividends, interest, and rents. The vast majority of the growth in county per capita income between 2000 and 2013 was the result of growth of net labor earnings (91 percent) with 1 percent coming from higher transfer payments and 8 percent coming from higher investment income. As a result of the rapid growth in labor earnings, the percentage of total per capita income coming from labor earnings increased from 54 percent in 2000 to 68 percent in 2013.

In 2013 per capita income for Sublette County was $60,572 in 2013 dollars. This level of income was 15 percent above per capita income for Wyoming ($52,827) and 35 percent above per capita income for the U.S. ($44,765). In addition to higher per capita income, the county's 2013 poverty rate (6.3 percent) was substantially below both Wyoming's (11.9 percent), and the U.S. (15.0 percent). The county's 2013 unemployment rate (3.6 percent) was also below both Wyoming's (4.6 percent) and the U.S. (7.4 percent). While the per capita income for the county was 15 percent above the state average, the Wyoming Economic Analysis Division estimates that the county's cost-of-living for the second quarter of 2013 was 10 percent above the state average. This suggests that, on average, the county's population was economically better-off than the rest of the state in 2013.

Overall, the Sublette County population was somewhat more educated in terms of a high school degree or higher (96 percent) than either Wyoming (92 percent) or the U.S. (86 percent) but somewhat less educated in terms of college or advanced degrees (23 percent vs. 25 percent vs. 29 percent). The percentage of the county population without a high school degree (4 percent) was substantially below both Wyoming (8 percent) and the U.S. (14 percent). The percentage of the county's population with a high school degree (29 percent) was slightly below Wyoming (30 percent) but slightly above the U.S. (28 percent). The percentage of the county's population with some college or and associate degree (12 percent) was above both Wyoming (10 percent) and the U.S. (8 percent). However, the percentage of

the county's population with either a bachelors (16 percent) or graduate/professional degree (7 percent) was below both Wyoming (17 percent and 8 percent) and the U.S. (18 percent and 11 percent).

Employment in Sublette County more than doubled between 2000 and 2011 increasing from 3,902 jobs in 2000 to 8,506 jobs with 94 percent of this increase occurring from 2000 through 2008. After plateauing at around 8,000 jobs from 2009 through 2012, county employment declined by 11 percent from 8,506 to 7,576 from 2012 to 2013. Compared to Wyoming and the U.S., county employment increased by 94 percent from 2000 through 2013, while Wyoming's employment increased by 23 percent and the U.S. employment increased by 10 percent. While county employment increased by 111 percent between 2000 and 2008, the county population only increased by 59 percent suggesting that much of this job growth was filled by nonresidents during this time period.

In 2013 Mining was largest employer in the Sublette County economy accounting for 21 percent of total employment. Following Mining was Construction and Local Government, both with more than 10 percent of total county employment. Local government includes school districts which are often one of the largest employers in many rural communities. Following Construction and Local Government were Retail Trade, Agriculture, Accommodations and Food Service, and Real Estate, all of whom had more than 5 percent of total county employment and Transportation & Warehousing and Professional Services, both with nearly 5 percent of total county employment. Combined, these nine sectors represent 78 percent of the total employment in the county. The three largest employment sectors in the county's economy, Mining, Construction, and Local Government represent 45 percent of the total employment in the county. This compares to 28 percent for Wyoming's top three employment sectors and 14 percent for the U.S. top three employment sectors and illustrates the high concentration of employment in a few sectors of the county's economy. County employment locational quotients indicate that the county's economy is specialized in the following sectors: Mining, Agriculture, Construction, Transportation & Warehousing, Local Government, and Real Estate relative to the U.S. economy.

Employment in Sublette County more than doubled from 2001 through the peak in 2011. Much of this increase was driven by the rapid growth in mining employment which increased by nearly 5 times from 434 jobs in 2001 to 2,153 jobs in 2011. Despite its rapid growth, mining only accounted for 40 percent of the total growth in county employment between 2001 and 2011 with other sectors accounting for the remaining 60 percent. Out of the 23 sectors listed for the county economy, only the Information sector experienced a decline in employment during the time period. Sectors such as Construction (+13 percent), Local Government (+8 percent), Transportation & Warehousing (+8 percent), and Real Estate (+6 percent) also accounted for significant portions of the growth in county employment. Combined with Mining, these sectors represented 74 percent of the total growth in employment between 2001 and 2011. In terms of individual sector growth, the fastest growing sectors were Mining and Transportation & Warehousing where employment for both increased by nearly 5 times. Employment in Management Services, Real Estate, Wholesale Trade, Educational Services, Construction, and Finance & Insurance also more than doubled between 2001 and 2011.

After peaking in 2011, employment in Sublette County declined by 11 percent from over 8,500 jobs in 2011 to slightly under 7,600 jobs in 2013. Again Mining was the major contributor to the change in employment representing 63 percent of the decline. Out of the 23 sectors listed for the county economy, only the Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation; Federal –Civilian; and Real Estate sectors did not experience a decline in employment during the time period. Sectors such as Accommodations & Food Service (-7 percent), Retail Trade (-6 percent), Transportation & Warehousing (-5 percent), and Management Services (-4 percent) also accounted for significant declines in total employment. Combined with Mining, these sectors accounted for 85 percent in the total decline in employment during the time period. In terms of individual sector declines, in addition to Mining (-27 percent), Manufacturing, Information, Management Services, Accommodations & Food Services, Wholesale Trade, Utilities, Transportation & Warehousing, and Retail Trade all experienced more than a 10 percent decline in employment.

In addition to the number of jobs, the labor earnings associated with these jobs is an important consideration. Overall average earnings per job are a general measure of the economic well-being of the local workforce. In 2000, the average earnings per job in Sublette County were $30,107 in 2009 dollars. The average earnings per job for the county in 2000 were 19 percent below Wyoming's ($37,046) and 38 percent less than the U.S. ($48,819). From 2000 to 2008, after adjusting for inflation, average earnings per job nearly doubled to $58,665. As a result of this rapid increase, in 2008 the average earnings per job for the county were 24 percent above Wyoming's ($47,257) and 15 percent higher than the U.S ($51,065). Since 2008 average earnings per job for the county has fluctuated around $60,000. In 2013 the county's average earnings per job ($58,696) were 19 percent above Wyoming's ($49,188) and 12 percent above the U.S. ($52,330). While the average earnings per job for the county were 19 percent above the state average, the Wyoming Economic Analysis Division estimates that the county's cost-of-living for the second quarter of 2013 was 10 percent above the state average. This suggests that, on average, the county's workforce was economically better-off than the rest of the state in 2013.

Average earnings per job (AEPJ) can vary substantially by sector. In 2013 AEPJ in Sublette County ranged from over $100,000 for Utilities and Mining to less than $10,000 for Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation. Following Utilities and Mining, Federal – Civilian, State Government, Transportation & Warehousing, Construction, and Local Government all had AEPJ above the county average ($62,552). If the Information sector is included with the sectors above the county average, seven of the sectors in the county's economy had an AEPJ that was greater than the Wyoming ($52,420) or U.S. average ($55,768) in 2013.

The combination of the number of jobs and average earnings per job (AEPJ) determines the relative importance of individual sectors in the Sublette County economy to total labor earnings. Overall, employment in the county generated $474 million of labor earnings in 2013. Mining represents more than one-third of this total (38 percent). Following Mining were Construction (15 percent) and Local Government (12 percent). These three sectors represent 65 percent of the total labor earnings in the county. This compares to 40 percent for Wyoming's top three labor earnings sectors and 30 percent for

the U.S. top three labor earnings sectors and illustrates the high concentration of labor earnings in a few sectors of the county's economy.

Sublette County is the sixth largest county in Wyoming containing 3.2 million acres. Nearly 80 percent of this land (2.4 million acres) is managed by the Federal Government. Of this amount, the BLM controls 1.3 million acres, with the Forest Service controlling 1.2 million acres and the Bureau of Reclamation controlling 4,480 acres. State lands account for 4 percent of the county's land area (123,779 acres). More than 114,000 acres of the state land area is state trust land with the other 9,425 acres held by the Game and Fish Department. Finally, local government and others each account for 0.1 percent of the land in the county (4,954 acres combined). As a result of the large government presence in the county, less than 20 percent of the county's land area is privately owned (589,174 acres). Information from the Wyoming Department of Revenue on acres taxed as agricultural land indicates that agriculture is the dominant private land use in the county representing 92 percent of the total private land in the county (544,710 acres). Of this total 75 percent is range land (410,940 acres).

Federal lands are managed for different purposes under differing statutory authority. Three categories of designation summarizing these statutory authorities are presented by county in Economic Profile System – Human Dimension Toolkit: Protected, 2) Restricted, and 3) General Use. In Sublette County 20 percent of federal lands are designated as protected (477,699 acres). This amount includes 430,457 acres of Forest Service land that is designated as national wilderness (37 percent of total Forest Service land in the county). In addition, 18 percent of federal lands in the county are designated as restricted (448,091 acres) with the remaining 62 percent designated for general use (1.5 million acres).

Wyoming Department of Audit information indicates that the total revenue for Sublette County Government was $54.9 million in FY2014. Of this total, the largest source was Taxes which included property taxes and optional sales tax revenue (65 percent). Following Taxes was State Aid which included the county's share of the 4 percent sales and use tax revenue (28 percent). Combined these two sources represented 93 percent of the total county government revenue in FY2014. This compares to 76 percent for all Wyoming counties' top two revenue sources and illustrates the high concentration of county revenue from a few sources. Other sources of revenue included Miscellaneous Revenue, Direct Federal Aid (including PILT payments), Charges for Services, and Other Local Government Revenue. Combined these smaller revenue sources represented 7 percent of the total county government revenue in FY2014. Compared to all counties in Wyoming, Sublette County had a higher proportion of revenue from Taxes (65 percent vs. 50 percent). The county's proportion from State Aid was comparable to other counties in the state (28 percent vs. 27 percent) and the proportion from all other sources was lower than other counties in the state (7 percent vs. 24 percent).

The total assessed valuation for Sublette County in FY2014 was $3.4 billion. Nearly 90 percent of the total valuation was from Mineral Production. Following minerals was Industrial Property (8 percent). Combined these two sources represented 96 percent of the county's assessed valuation. This compares to 78 percent for Wyoming's top two sources of assessed valuation and illustrates the high concentration of county assessed valuation in a few sectors of the local economy. Other sources of

assessed valuation included Residential Property, Commercial Property, Agricultural Land, and Utilities. Combined these sources represented 4 percent of the county's assessed valuation.

Compared to Wyoming, the county had a higher proportion of assessed valuation from Mineral Production (88 percent vs. 60 percent). The county's proportion of assessed valuation from Industrial Property was comparable to Wyoming's (8 percent vs. 9 percent). The county's proportion of assessed valuation from Residential Property was substantially lower than Wyoming's (3 percent vs. 18 percent). The county's assessed valuation for Commercial, Agricultural, and Utilities was also below Wyoming's (1 percent vs. 12 percent). In terms of Mineral Production, natural gas represented 83 percent of total county mineral assessed valuation, crude oil represented 17 percent of total county mineral assessed valuation, and sand & gravel represented less than 1 percent of total county mineral assessed valuation. In terms of Industrial Property, oil and gas extraction represented more than 99 percent of total county industrial property assessed valuation. Overall, oil and gas production and facilities represents 96 percent of the county's total assessed valuation. This leaves county government finances vulnerable to fluctuations in oil and gas prices.

In FY2014 Sublette County's sales and use tax rate was 4 percent which generated $43.8 million in sales and use tax revenue. Of this total 69 percent ($30.2 million) was retained by state government and 31 percent ($13.6 million) was returned to local government in Sublette County. In FY2014 Sublette County government's share of the returned sales and use tax revenue was approximately $9.4 million (69 percent) with the remaining $4.2 million (31 percent) going to municipal governments in the county.

Over one-half of the county's sales and use tax revenue came from Mining (54 percent). Following Mining was Retail (11 percent), Public Administration (8 percent), Wholesale (6 percent), Other Services (6 percent), and Financial (6 percent). Combined these six sectors contributed 90 percent of the county's total sales and use tax revenue. Public Administration represents sales and use tax revenue on motor vehicle purchases which are collected at the time of registration. Manufacturing, Utilities, Leisure & Hospitality, and Others represented a combined 10 percent of county sales and use tax revenue.

Compared to Wyoming, the county had a higher proportion of sales and use tax revenue from Mining (54 percent vs. 21 percent). On the other hand, the county's proportion of sales and use tax revenue from Retail Trade was much lower than Wyoming's (11 percent vs. 29 percent). The proportion of sales and use tax revenue from most of the other sectors was comparable between the county and Wyoming with the exception of Leisure & Hospitality (2 percent vs. 9 percent).

The Economic Profile System-Human Dimensions Toolkit indicates that federal land payments to local governments in Sublette County totaled $1.4 million in FY2013. The largest source of federal land payments to the county was Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) representing 63 percent of the total amount. The second largest source of federal payments to the county was Forest Service payments representing 26 percent of the total amount. The third largest source of federal payments to the county was BLM Payments representing 11 percent of the total amount. Of the $1.4 million in Federal land payments to the county in FY2013, 77 percent went to county government, 11 percent went to local

school districts, 10 percent went to grazing districts, and 2 percent went to Resource Advisory Councils. In FY2013 Federal Land Payments to the county represented $0.58 per acre of Federal land.

The total cost of maintaining county government for Sublette County in FY2014 was $50.7 million. This represents a per capita cost of $5,046. The largest cost category was Construction representing 36 percent of the total. Following Construction was law enforcement (County Sheriff, Jail, County Attorney, and County Courts) representing 14 percent of the total, County Administration (11 percent), and Road and Bridge (9 percent). Combined these four cost categories represented 70 percent of the total county costs in FY2014.

Mining, including oil and gas production, is the major industry in Sublette County. In 2013, the 5,614 producing wells in the county produced 6.3 million barrels of crude oil and 1.0 billion mcf of natural gas. This represented about 10 percent of total crude oil and 50 percent of total natural gas production in the state. The other major type of mineral production in the county was sand and gravel which produced 352,749 tons in 2013. This represented 4 percent of the total sand and gravel production in the state.

The mining industry in the county, including the associated industrial property, had an assessed valuation of $3.3 billion dollars in 2014 (2014 assessed valuation for minerals is based on 2013 production). This valuation represented 96 percent of the total assessed valuation for the county. Based on a county levy of 59.1 mills the mineral industry generated $193.3 million in property tax revenue in 2014. Of this total 75 percent went to K-12 schools ($145.7 million), 20 percent went to local county government ($39.2 million), and 4 percent went to county special districts ($8.4 million). Special districts in the county included: Weed and Pest, Cemetery, Improvement & Service, and Rural Health Care.

In 2013 the mining industry in the county supported 1,571 jobs with labor earnings of $179.0 million. This represented 21 percent of total employment and 38 percent of total labor earnings in the county. The percent of total employment in mining for the county was 24 times the national percentage (0.9%). The average earnings per job for mining in the county were $113,949 which was 1.8 times the county average ($62,552). The mining industry ranked 1st out of 23 sectors in the county's economy in terms of total employment and 1st out of 23 sectors in terms of total labor earnings.

Agriculture is also an important industry in the county. In 2012 there were 398 agricultural operations in Sublette County. These operations managed 777,516 acres in the county. Included in this acreage is 92 percent of the private land in the county. Of the total land in agriculture, 82 percent is classified as grazing land, 16 percent as cropland, 2 percent as woodlands, and 1 percent as farmsteads and buildings. The average size of an agricultural operation in the county was 1,954 acres. The total cattle inventory in the county was 69,588 head. In 2013, the county ranked 13th out of 23 counties in Wyoming in terms of cattle and calves inventory and 14th out of 23 counties in terms of sheep and lambs inventory. It also ranked 11th in barley production, 22nd in alfalfa hay, and 3rd in other hay. In terms of investment by agricultural operators, the estimated total market value of lands, buildings, and

equipment for agriculture in the county was $1.1 billion. This total included $1.0 billion in land and buildings and $41.5 million for equipment and machinery. The average investment per agricultural operation was $2.7 million.

The gross revenue for the agricultural industry in the county in 2013 was $54.3 million. Of this total 80 percent was from cash receipts for livestock, 11 percent was from cash receipts for crops, 7 percent was from miscellaneous sources, and 2 percent was from government payments. Total employment for agriculture in 2013 was 443 jobs with labor earnings of $12.1 million. This represented 6 percent of the jobs in the county and 3 percent of the labor earnings. The percent of total employment in agriculture for the county was 4 times the national percentage (1.4%). The average earnings per job for agriculture in the county were $27,300 which was 44 percent the county average ($62,552) and 56 percent of the non-mining county average ($49,106). Average earnings per job in agriculture tend to be low because most employment in agriculture is self-employment and includes a large number of small part-time and lifestyle operations that generate limited labor earnings. The agriculture industry ranked 5th out of 23 sectors in the county's economy in terms of total employment and 9th out of 23 sectors in terms of total labor earnings.

In addition to jobs and income, agriculture also provides important natural resource amenities such as open space. Open space offers landscapes, lifestyles, and wildlife habitat that can have value to both residents and visitors. Open space is particularly important because it determines the character of the landscapes surrounding a community. Out of economic necessity, most agricultural operations in the county cover large areas of land; as a result, agriculture can contribute substantially to maintaining open spaces on private lands in a region. As noted above, 92 percent of the private land in county is in agricultural use.

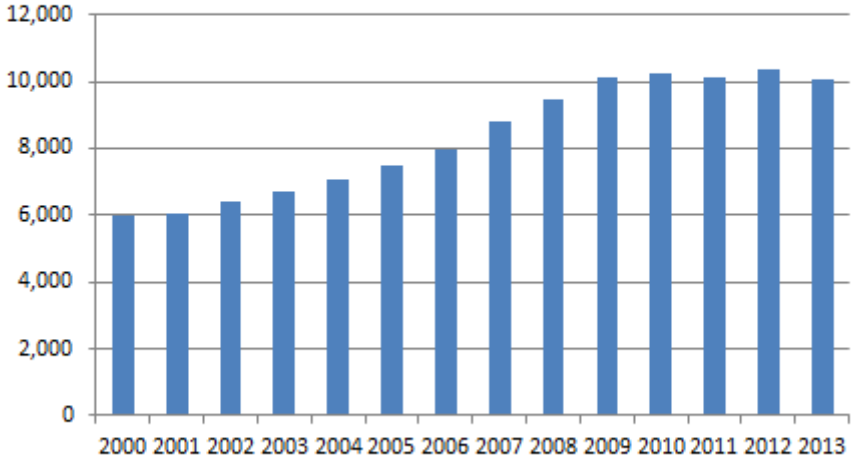
The Travel industry is also important to the county economy. In 2013 Dean Runyan Associates estimates that visitors spent $42.8 million while in Sublette County. In terms of accommodations, 34 percent of this spending was by visitors staying in hotels/motels, 23 percent by visitors staying in vacation homes, 22 percent was by visitors staying in campgrounds, 11 percent was by visitors visiting friends and relatives, and 10 percent was by visitors not staying overnight. In terms of purchases, 22 percent was for food services, 19 percent was for retail items, 18 percent was for local transportation & gas, 17 percent was for art/entertainment/recreation, and 9 percent went to food stores.

It is estimated that the travel industry generated 430 jobs in the county in 2013. This represents 6 percent of total employment in the county. Nearly 47 percent of these jobs were in the accommodations and food service sector, 35 percent were in the arts/entertainment/recreation sector, and 17 percent were in the retail trade sector. The labor earnings associated with this employment was estimated to be $12.4 million. This represents 3 percent of the total labor earnings for the county. Average earnings per job for the travel industry in the county for 2013 were $28,837. Average earnings per job for the travel industry were 46 percent the county average ($62,552) and 59 percent of the non-mining county average ($49,106). The tax revenue associated with the county's travel industry is

estimated to be $1.5 million with $0.5 million (33 percent) going to local government and $1.0 million (67 percent) going to state government.

DEMOGRAPHICS

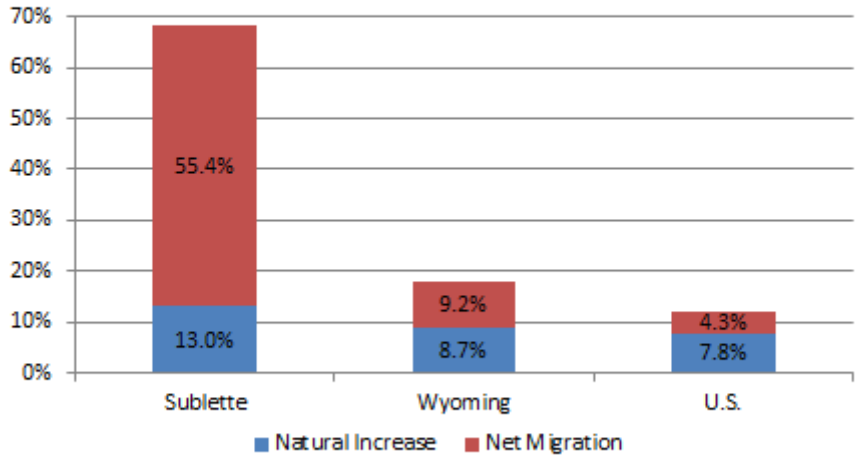
Figure 1.
Sublette County Population: 2000-2013



Sublette County experienced very rapid population growth between 2000 and 2013 (Figure 1). The county's population increased from less than 6,000 residents in 2000 to more than 10,000 residents in 2013 representing a 68 percent increase over the time period (Figure 1). The county's population growth from 2000 to 2013 was four times the percentage growth for Wyoming (18 percent) and 6 times the percentage growth for the U.S. (12 percent). During this time period, the vast majority of the county's population growth occurred between 2002 and 2009 when population increased at an average annual rate of 7 percent per year. This high growth rate was primarily due to the rapid energy development that was occurring in the county during this time period. Since 2009, the county's population has plateaued at slightly more than 10,000 residents probably reflecting a slowdown in energy development in the county since 2009.

Data Sources: Wyoming Department of Administration and Information. 2014. Economic Analysis Division, Table 1. Intercensal Estimates of the Resident Population for Counties of Wyoming: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2010 and Table 1. Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Counties of Wyoming: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2014.

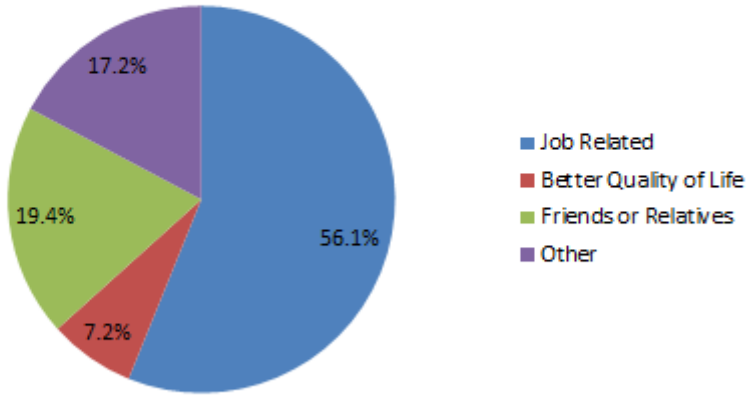
Figure 2.
Comparison of Source of Population Change:
2000-2013



Population increases can occur in one of two ways: 1) Natural Increase (more births than deaths) or Net Migration (more people moving in than moving out). As shown in Figure 2, Sublette County's growth rate in both categories substantially exceeds the growth rates for either Wyoming or the U.S. between 2000 and 2013. In terms of natural increase, the county's growth rate was 1.5 times the state growth rate and 1.7 times the national growth rate. In terms of net migration the county's growth rate was 6 times the state growth rate and 13 times the national growth rate. The rapid population growth in the county from 2000 to 2013 was a combination of both natural increase and net migration. However, as is typically the case with rapid population growth, the majority of the population increase came from net migration which accounted for 81 percent of the county's overall population growth, while natural increase accounted for 19 percent. For Wyoming, net migration accounted for 52 percent of the population growth and for the U.S. net migration represented 35 percent of the growth. Of course in-migration is much more restricted at the national level. However, the comparison is still important in explaining the differences in population growth rates.

Data Source: Wyoming Department of Administration and Information. 2014. Economic Analysis Division, Annual Births, Deaths, and Net Migration by County of Residence: 1971-2013,

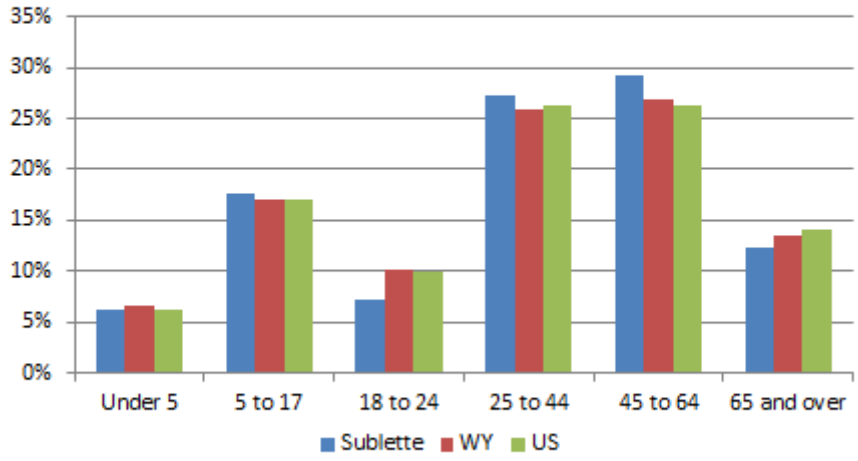
Figure 3.
Primary Reason for Moving to Sublette County:
2000-2013



People move to an area for a variety of reasons ranging from economic to esthetic. Data from the Wyoming Housing Database Partnership for 2000 through 2013 (Figure 3) indicates that the most frequent primary reason given by new residents to Sublette County for moving to Wyoming were job related factors (56 percent). Job related factors included Job Transfers, New Jobs, Better Employment Opportunities, and Starting or Expanding a Business. The second most frequent reason was that friends or relatives resided in the area (19 percent). Slightly more than 7 percent of new residents surveyed indicated that a better quality of life was the primary reason for moving to the county with over 17 percent indicating some other reasons. This data is from the Housing Needs Assessment Survey conducted by the Wyoming Housing Database Partnership in cooperation with the Wyoming Department of Transportation. The survey results are based on a random sample of new residents who were exchanging their previous state's driver's licenses for Wyoming licenses.

Data Source: Wyoming Community Development Authority. 2014. Wyoming Housing Database Partnership, Wyoming Profile of Demographics, Economics, and Housing; Volume II: Technical Appendix, Semiannual Report, Appendix G: Housing Needs Assessment Survey Data, 2000-2013.

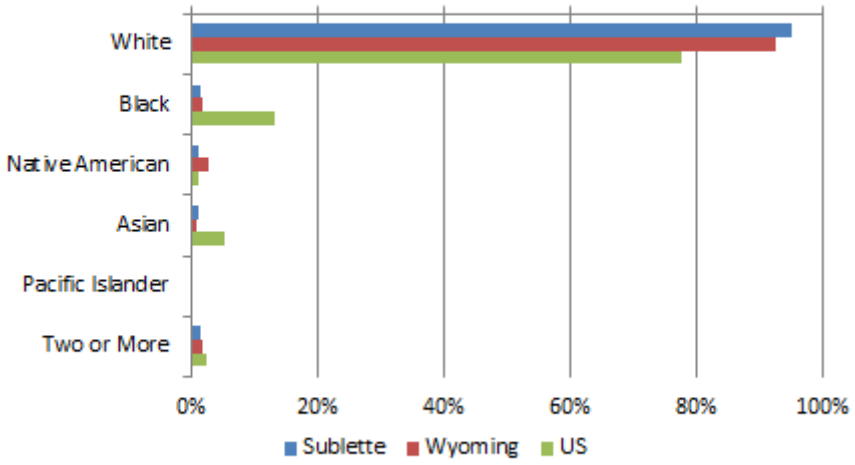
Figure 4.
Comparison of Population Age Distribution, 2013



In 2013 the largest age groups for Sublette County were adults 45 to 64 years old (29 percent) and adults 25 to 44 years old (27 percent). Combined, these two age groups represented 56 percent of the total county population (Figure 4). The next largest age group was youth 5 to 17 years old (18 percent), followed by retirement aged adults 65 and over (12 percent), adults 18 to 24 years old (7 percent), and youth under 5 years of age (6 percent). Compared to Wyoming and the U.S., the county had a larger proportion of its overall population in the adult age groups of 24 to 44 and 45 to 64, particularly the 45 to 64 age group. The county also had a larger proportion of its overall population in the younger 5 to 17 age group. Conversely, the county had a smaller proportion of its overall population in the young adult age groups of 18 to 24 and in the retirement age group 65 and over. The under 5 age group was slightly below the state percentage but similar to the U.S. percentage. Overall, the median age for the county in 2013 was slightly older at 38.9 years compared to 36.8 years for Wyoming and 37.6 years for the U.S.

Data Source: Wyoming Department of Administration and Information. 2014. Economic Analysis Division, Annual Estimation of the Resident Population for Selected Age Groups by Sex for Wyoming: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2014.

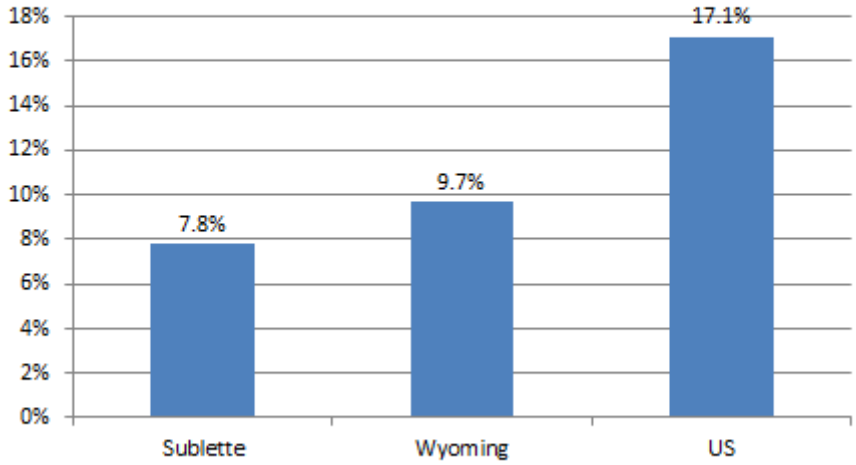
Figure 5.
Comparison of Population by Race, 2013



White is the predominate category of race for Sublette County, accounting for 95 percent of the total population (Figure 5). The various other races account for the remaining 5 percent with the two largest categories being Blacks (1.4 percent) and individuals of Two or More races (1.4 percent). Compared to Wyoming and the U.S., the percentage of the county population that is white slightly exceeds the percentage for Wyoming (93 percent) and substantially exceeds the percentage for the U.S. (78 percent). Compared to the U.S., the percentage of the county population that is Black (1.4 percent vs. 13 percent) or Asian (1.1 percent vs. 5 percent) is substantially smaller. Compared to Wyoming, the percentage of the county's population that is Native American is less than one-half but only slightly less than the percentage for the U.S (1.1 percent vs. 2.6 percent vs. 1.2 percent). The percentage of the county population that is individuals of Two or More races is smaller (1.4 percent) than either Wyoming (1.9 percent) or the U.S. (2.4 percent).

Data Source: Wyoming Department of Administration and Information. 2014. Economic Analysis Division, Table 6. Annual Estimate of the Resident Population by Race for the United States, Wyoming, and Counties: July 1, 2013.

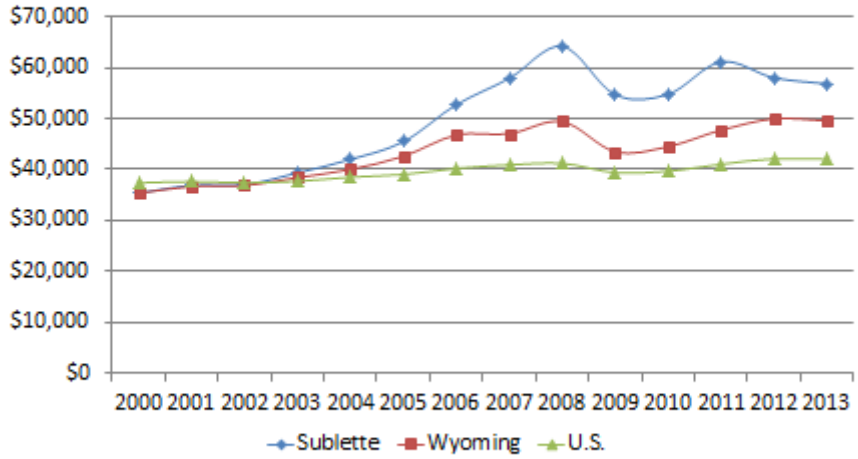
Figure 6.
Comparison Percent of Population Hispanic
2013



The federal government defines the term "Hispanic" as a cultural identification rather than a specific race. Thus Hispanics can be individuals of any race that self-identify themselves as "Hispanic" or "Latino" based on heritage, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. In Sublette County, as shown in Figure 6, the percentage of the population classifying themselves as Hispanic (8 percent) was only 46 percent of the U.S. percentage (17 percent) and 80 percent of the Wyoming percentage (10 percent).

Data Source: Wyoming Department of Administration and Information. 2014. Economic Analysis Division, Table 6. Annual Estimates of the Resident Population by Race and Hispanic Origin for the United States, Wyoming, and Counties: July 1, 2013.

Figure 7.
Per Capita Income: 2000-2013
(Adjusted for Inflation)

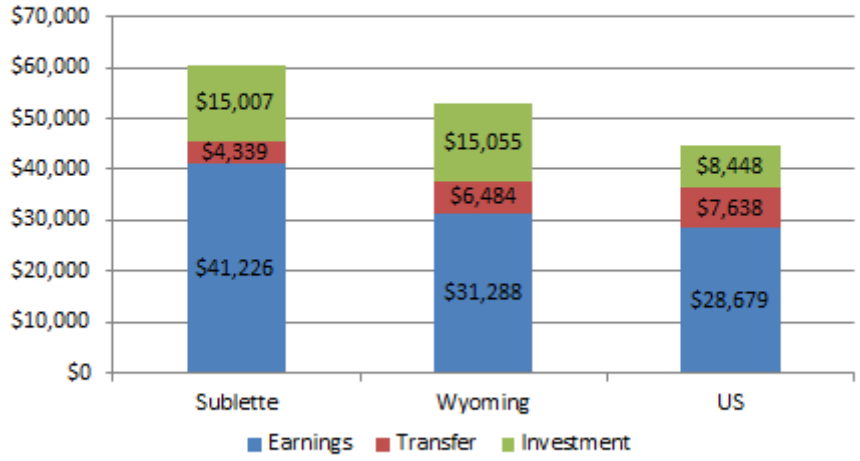


Per capita income is a general measure of the economic well-being of a county's population. In 2000, per capita income in Sublette County was $35,352 in 2009 dollars (Figure 7). The per capita income for the county in 2000 was slightly above Wyoming's ($35,327) and 5 percent below the U.S. ($37,351). From 2000 to 2008, after adjusting for inflation, per capita income for the county increased by 82 percent to $64,194. As a result of this rapid increase, in 2008 the county's per capita income was 30 percent higher than Wyoming's ($49,418) and 56 percent higher than the U.S. ($41,188). Since 2008 the county's per capita income has fluctuated between $55,000 and $61,000 (2009 dollars).

There are three sources of per capita income: 1) net labor earnings including wages, salaries, and proprietor (self-employed) income, 2) government transfer payments such as Social Security, Medicare, Medicaid, and various income assistance program payments, and 3) investment income representing property income in the form of dividends, interest, and rents. The vast majority of the growth in county per capita income between 2000 and 2013 was the result of growth of net labor earnings (91 percent) with 1 percent coming from higher transfer payments and 8 percent coming from higher investment income. As a result of the rapid growth in labor earnings, the percentage of total per capita income coming from labor earnings increased from 54 percent in 2000 to 68 percent in 2013.

Data Source: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2014. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Local Area Personal Income & Employment, Table CA30.

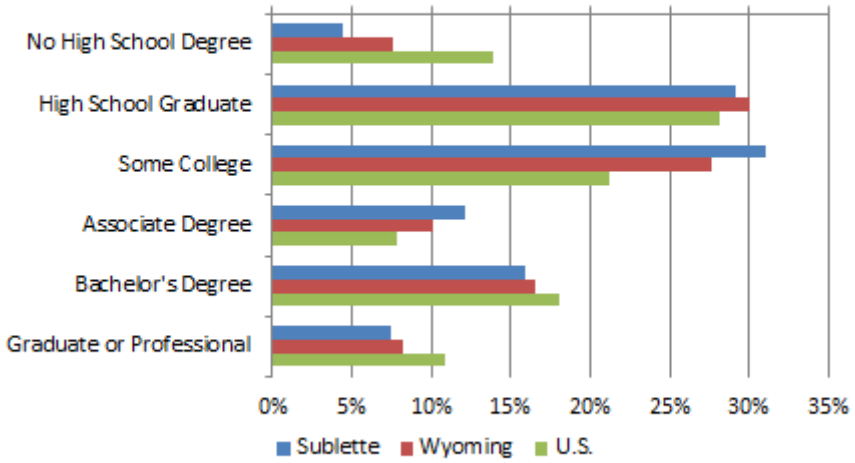
Figure 8.
Comparison of Per Capita Income by Source 2013



In 2013 per capita income for Sublette County was $60,572 in 2013 dollars (Figure 8). This level of income was 15 percent above per capita income for Wyoming ($52,827) and 35 percent above per capita income for the U.S. ($44,765). Most of the difference in per capita income between the county and Wyoming and the U.S. can be attributed to higher per capita labor earnings ($41,226 vs. $31,288 vs. $28,679). This difference is slightly offset by lower per capita transfer payments for the county ($4,339 vs. $6,484 vs. $7,638). The county's per capita investment income ($15,007) was comparable to Wyoming's ($15,055) but 1.8 times the U.S. ($8,448). In addition to higher per capita income, the county's 2013 poverty rate (6.3 percent) was substantially below both Wyoming's (10.9 percent), and the U.S. (14.5 percent). The county's 2013 unemployment rate (3.6 percent) was also below both Wyoming's (4.6 percent) and the U.S. (7.4 percent). While the per capita income for the county was 15 percent above the state average, the Wyoming Economic Analysis Division estimates that the county's cost-of-living for the second quarter of 2013 was 10 percent above the state average. This suggests that, on average, the county's population was economically somewhat better-off than the rest of the state in 2013.

Data Source: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2014. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Local Area Personal Income & Employment, Table CA30.

Figure 9.
Level of Educational Attainment, 2009-2013
(Population 25 Years or Older)

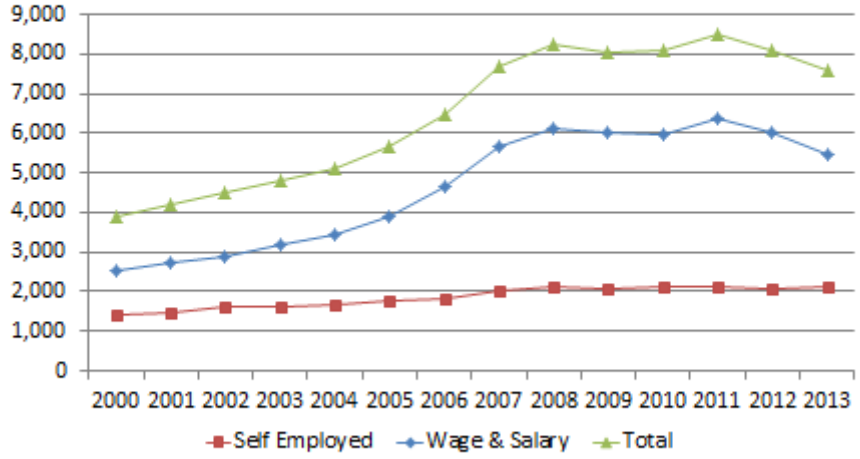


Overall, the Sublette County population was somewhat more educated in terms of a high school degree or higher (96 percent) than either Wyoming (92 percent) or the U.S. (86 percent) but somewhat less educated in terms of college or advanced degrees (23 percent vs. 25 percent vs. 29 percent). The percentage of the county population without a high school degree (4 percent) was substantially below both Wyoming (8 percent) and the U.S. (14 percent). The percentage of the county's population with a high school degree (29 percent) was slightly below Wyoming (30 percent) but slightly above the U.S. (28 percent). The percentage of the county's population with some college or and associate degree (12 percent) was above both Wyoming (10 percent) and the U.S. (8 percent). However, the percentage of the county's population with either a bachelors (16 percent) or graduate/professional degree (7 percent) was below both Wyoming (17 percent and 8 percent) and the U.S. (18 percent and 11 percent).

In terms of access to educational resources, Sublette County has two public school districts with a total of eight schools and a 2012 fall enrollment of 1,645. The graduation rate for the public school system was 88 percent compared to a state average of 78 percent. The public school system had 140 certified teachers, 25 certified staff, 24 administrators, and 121 classified staff. Total general fund expenditures for the county's public school system was $28.5 million in 2012 with an operating cost of $22,571 per average daily membership. This compares with an average operating cost of $17,156 per average daily membership for the state. There is no community or four-year college in the county.

Data Source: Wyoming Department of Administration and Information. 2014. Economic Analysis Division, Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics; American Community Survey Profiles, 5-Year Data Profiles for Wyoming and Counties: 2009-2013.

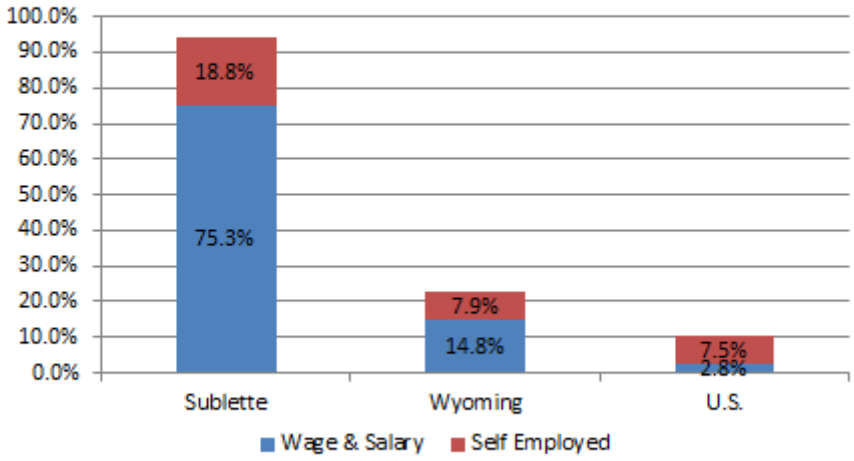
Figure 10.
Sublette County Employment: 2000-2013



Employment in Sublette County more than doubled between 2000 and 2011 increasing from 3,902 jobs in 2000 to 8,506 jobs with 94 percent of this increase occurring from 2000 through 2008 (Figure 10). After plateauing at around 8,000 jobs from 2009 through 2012, county employment declined by 11 percent from 8,090 jobs to 7,576 jobs from 2012 to 2013. Compared to Wyoming and the U.S., county employment increased by 94 percent from 2000 through 2013, while Wyoming's employment increased by 23 percent and the U.S. employment increased by 10 percent. Due to the small size of the local economy more than one-third of the total jobs in the county were held by self-employed individuals in 2000. This compared to 22 percent for Wyoming and 17 percent for the U.S. in 2000. Growth in wage and salary jobs accounted for 80 percent of the growth in total jobs in the county while growth in self-employed jobs accounted for the other 20 percent. As a result the percentage of total jobs in the county held by self-employed individuals decreased to 28 percent in 2013. While county employment increased by 111 percent between 2000 and 2008, the county population only increased by 59 percent suggesting that much of this job growth was filled by nonresidents during this time period.

Data Source: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2014. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Local Area Personal Income & Employment, Table CA25.

Figure 11.
Comparison of Employment Growth: 2000-2013



From 2000 to 2013, employment in Sublette County increased by 94 percent (Figure 11). This increase was roughly four times the employment increase for Wyoming (23 percent) and more than nine times the employment increase for the U.S. (10 percent) during the same time period. The main reason for the difference in overall employment growth was the rapid growth rate for wage and salary jobs in the county. The increase in county wage and salary employment (75 percent) was five times the increase for Wyoming (15 percent) and nearly 27 times the anemic growth rate for the U.S (3 percent). Although substantially lower than the increase in wage and salary employment, the increase in county self-employed employment (19 percent) was also significantly higher than Wyoming's (8 percent) or the U.S. (7 percent).

Data Source: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2014. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Local Area Personal Income & Employment, Table CA25.

Figure 12.
Sublett County Employment by Sector: 2013

Sector	Jobs	Percent	LQ
Mining	1,571	20.7%	23.52
Construction	988	13.0%	2.57
Local Government	846	11.2%	1.46
Retail Trade	509	6.7%	0.67
Agriculture	443	5.8%	4.05
Accommodations & Food Service	432	5.7%	0.79
Real Estate	405	5.3%	1.22
Transportation & Warehousing	366	4.8%	1.47
Professional Services	*354*	4.7%	0.68
Other Services	285	3.8%	0.65
Management Services	*265*	3.5%	0.47
Health Care & Social Assistance	*225*	3.0%	0.26
Finance & Insurance	165	2.2%	0.40
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	128	1.7%	0.75
Federal - Civilian	127	1.7%	1.08
Forestry, Fishing, & Ag Support	118	1.6%	3.14
State Government	88	1.2%	0.40
Manufacturing	64	0.8%	0.12
Military	51	0.7%	0.60
Wholesale Trade	51	0.7%	0.19
Information	37	0.5%	0.27
Educational Services	*30*	0.4%	0.17
Utilities	28	0.4%	1.17
Total	7,576	100.0%	

In 2013 Mining was largest employer in the Sublette County economy accounting for 21 percent of total employment (Figure 12). Following Mining was Construction and Local Government, both with more than 10 percent of total county employment. Local government includes school districts which are often one of the largest employers in many rural communities. Following Construction and Local Government were Retail Trade, Agriculture, Accommodations and Food Service, and Real Estate, all of whom had more than 5 percent of total county employment and Transportation & Warehousing and Professional Services, both with nearly 5 percent of total county employment. Combined, these nine sectors represent 78 percent of the total employment in the county. The three largest employment sectors in the county's economy, Mining, Construction, and Local Government represent 45 percent of the total employment in the county. This compares to 30 percent for Wyoming's top three employment sectors and 29 percent for the U.S. top three employment sectors and illustrates the high concentration of employment in a few sectors of the county's economy.

The location quotients (LQ) in the fourth column of Figure 12 were used to identify Defining Industries in Sublette County. A location quotient is the ratio of an industry's share of total employment in the region relative to the industry's share of total employment at the national level. A large location quotient is an indication of specialization within the county's economy. Defining Industries are important because they play a significant role in a region's growth over time. The Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City considers Defining Industries as those with a locational quotient of at least 1.25 and those that account for at least 0.2 percent of total employment in the region. On this basis Sublette County has five Defining Industries: Mining (23.52), Agriculture (4.05), Forestry, Fishing, & Ag Support (3.14), Construction (2.57), Transportation & Warehousing (1.47), and Local Government (1.46). Real Estate was also close to the definition of a Defining Industry (1.22).

Data Source: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2014. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Local Area Personal Income & Employment, Table CA25.

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Figure 13.
Change in Sublette County Employment by Sector: 2001-2011

Sector	2001	2011	Change 2001-2011	Percent of Change	Percent Change
Mining	434	2,153	1,719	40.1%	396.1%
Construction	472	1,011	539	12.6%	114.2%
Local Government	*487*	850	363	8.5%	74.5%
Transportation & Warehousing	83	410	327	7.6%	394.0%
Real Estate	162	400	238	5.6%	146.9%
Management Services	*119*	*307*	188	4.4%	158.0%
Professional Services	231	*375*	144	3.4%	62.3%
Retail Trade	433	568	135	3.1%	31.2%
Accommodations & Food Service	383	500	117	2.7%	30.5%
Other Services	205	308	103	2.4%	50.2%
Finance & Insurance	81	171	90	2.1%	111.1%
Health Care & Social Assistance	*151*	*240*	89	2.1%	58.9%
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	85	128	43	1.0%	50.6%
Forestry, Fishing, & Ag Support	80	121	41	1.0%	51.3%
Agriculture	409	446	37	0.9%	9.0%
Wholesale Trade	*24*	59	35	0.8%	145.8%
State Government	*70*	92	22	0.5%	31.4%
Federal - Civilian	105	127	22	0.5%	21.0%
Educational Services	*14*	*32*	18	0.4%	128.6%
Military	40	55	15	0.3%	37.5%
Utilities	*25*	32	7	0.2%	28.0%
Manufacturing	*76*	77	1	0.0%	1.3%
Information	50	44	-6	-0.1%	-12.0%
Total	4,219	8,506	4,287	100.0%	101.6%

Employment in Sublette County more than doubled from 2001 through the peak in 2011 (Figure 13). Much of this increase was driven by the rapid growth in mining employment which increased by nearly 5 times from 434 jobs in 2001 to 2,153 jobs in 2011. Despite its rapid growth, mining only accounted for 40 percent of the total growth in county employment between 2001 and 2011 with other sectors accounting for the remaining 60 percent. Out of the 23 sectors listed for the county economy, only the Information sector experienced a decline in employment during the time period. Sectors such as Construction (+13 percent), Local Government (+8 percent), Transportation & Warehousing (+8 percent), and Real Estate (6 percent) also accounted for significant portions of the growth in county employment. Combined with Mining, these sectors represented 74 percent of the total growth in employment between 2001 and 2011.

In terms of individual sector growth, the fastest growing sectors were Mining and Transportation & Warehousing where employment for both increased by nearly 5 times. Employment in Management

Services, Real Estate, Wholesale Trade, Educational Services, Construction, and Finance & Insurance also more than doubled between 2001 and 2011. The year 2001 was used to compare employment growth with 2011 rather than 2000 because the federal classifications for sectors changed in 2000 and as a result 2000 sector definitions are not consistent with 2013 sector definitions.

Data Source: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2014. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Local Area Personal Income & Employment, Table CA25.

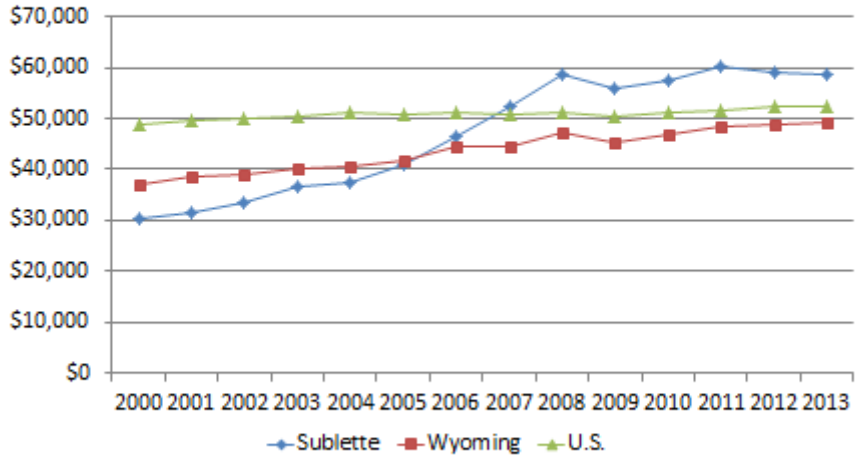
Figure 13a.
Change in Sublette County Employment by Sector: 2011-2013

Sector	2011	2013	Change 2011-2013	Percent of Change	Percent Change
Mining	2,153	1,571	-582	-62.6%	-27.0%
Accommodations & Food Service	500	432	-68	-7.3%	-13.6%
Retail Trade	568	509	-59	-6.3%	-10.4%
Transportation & Warehousing	410	366	-44	-4.7%	-10.7%
Management Services	*307*	*265*	-42	-4.5%	-13.7%
Construction	1,011	988	-23	-2.5%	-2.3%
Other Services	308	285	-23	-2.5%	-7.5%
Professional Services	*375*	*354*	-21	-2.3%	-5.6%
Health Care & Social Assistance	*240*	*225*	-15	-1.6%	-6.3%
Manufacturing	77	64	-13	-1.4%	-16.9%
Wholesale Trade	59	51	-8	-0.9%	-13.6%
Information	44	37	-7	-0.8%	-15.9%
Finance & Insurance	171	165	-6	-0.6%	-3.5%
Utilities	32	28	-4	-0.4%	-12.5%
Military	55	51	-4	-0.4%	-7.3%
State Government	92	88	-4	-0.4%	-4.3%
Local Government	850	846	-4	-0.4%	-0.5%
Agriculture	446	443	-3	-0.3%	-0.7%
Forestry, Fishing, & Ag Support	121	118	-3	-0.3%	-2.5%
Educational Services	*32*	*30*	-2	-0.2%	-6.3%
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	128	128	0	0.0%	0.0%
Federal - Civilian	127	127	0	0.0%	0.0%
Real Estate	400	405	5	0.5%	1.3%
Total	8,506	7,576	-930	-100.0%	-10.9%

After peaking in 2011, employment in Sublette County declined by 11 percent from 8,506 jobs in 2011 to 7,576 jobs in 2013 (Figure 13a). Again Mining was the major contributor to the change in employment representing 63 percent of the decline. Out of the 23 sectors listed for the county economy, only the Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation; Federal –Civilian, and Real Estate sectors did not experience a decline in employment during the time period. Sectors such as Accommodations & Food Service (-7 percent), Retail Trade (-6 percent), Transportation & Warehousing (-5 percent), and Management Services (-4 percent) also accounted for significant declines in total employment. Combined with Mining, these sectors accounted for 85 percent in the total decline in employment during the time period. In terms of individual sector declines, in addition to Mining (-27 percent), Manufacturing, Information, Management Services, Accommodations & Food Services, Wholesale Trade, Utilities, Transportation & Warehousing, and Retail Trade all experienced more than a 10 percent decline in employment.

Data Source: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2014. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Local Area Personal Income & Employment, Table CA25.

Figure 14.
Comparison of Average Earnings Per Job: 2000-2013
(Adjusted for Inflation)



In addition to the number of jobs, the labor earnings associated with these jobs is an important consideration. Overall average earnings per job are a general measure of the economic well-being of the local workforce. In 2000, the average earnings per job in Sublette County were $30,107 in 2009 dollars (Figure 14). The average earnings per job for the county in 2000 were 19 percent below Wyoming's ($37,046) and 38 percent less than the U.S. ($48,819). From 2000 to 2008, after adjusting for inflation, average earnings per job nearly doubled to $58,665. As a result of this rapid increase, in 2008 the average earnings per job for the county were 24 percent above Wyoming's ($47,257) and 15 percent higher than the U.S ($51,065). Since 2008 average earnings per job for the county have fluctuated around $60,000. In 2013 the county's average earnings per job ($58,696) were 19 percent above Wyoming's ($49,188) and 12 percent above the U.S. ($52,330). While the average earnings per job for the county were 19 percent above the state average, the Wyoming Economic Analysis Division estimates that the county's cost-of-living for the second quarter of 2013 was 10 percent above the state average. This suggests that, on average, the county's workforce was economically better-off than the rest of the state in 2013.

Data Source: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2014. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Local Area Personal Income & Employment, Table CA30.

Figure 15.
Average Earnings Per Job for Sublette County: 2013

Sector	Jobs	Earnings ($1,000)	AEPJ
Utilities	28	$3,328	$118,857
Mining	1,571	$179,014	$113,949
Federal - Civilian	127	$9,755	$76,811
State Government	88	$6,731	$76,489
Transportation & Warehousing	366	$27,124	$74,109
Construction	988	$70,779	$71,639
Local Government	846	$56,699	$67,020
Information	37	$2,202	$59,514
Wholesale Trade	51	$2,794	$54,784
Professional Services	354	$16,958	$47,903
Health Care & Social Assistance	225	$10,072	$44,764
Other Services	285	$11,576	$40,618
Manufacturing	64	$2,460	$38,438
Retail Trade	509	$18,624	$36,589
Military	51	$1,648	$32,314
Management Services	265	$8,507	$32,101
Finance & Insurance	165	$5,198	$31,503
Real Estate	405	$12,183	$30,081
Accommodations & Food Service	432	$12,449	$28,817
Agriculture	443	$12,094	$27,300
Educational Services	30	$659	$21,955
Forestry, Fishing, & Ag Support	118	$1,768	$14,983
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	128	$1,276	$9,969
Total	7,576	$473,897	$62,552

Average earnings per job (AEPJ) can vary substantially by sector (Figure 15). In 2013 AEPJ in Sublette County ranged from over $100,000 for Utilities and Mining to less than $10,000 for Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation. Following Utilities and Mining, Federal – Civilian, State Government, Transportation & Warehousing, Construction, and Local Government all had AEPJ above the county average ($62,552). If the Information sector is included with the sectors above the county average, seven of the sectors in the county's economy had an AEPJ that was greater than the Wyoming ($52,420) or U.S. average ($55,768) in 2013. The seven sectors with AEPJ above the Wyoming average represent 53 percent of the total jobs in the county which helps explain the higher overall AEPJ for the county relative to Wyoming and the U.S.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2014. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Local Area Personal Income & Employment, Tables CA25 & CA5.

Figure 16.
Total Labor Earnings for Sublette County: 2013

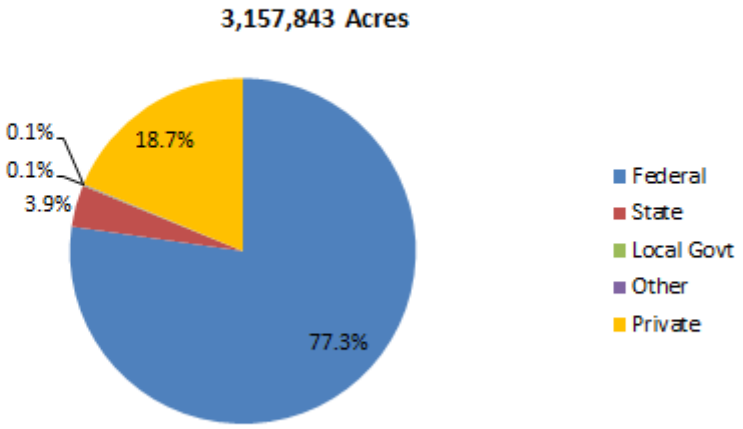
Sector	Jobs	AEPJ	Earnings ($1,000)	Percent
Mining	1,571	$113,949	$179,014	37.8%
Construction	988	$71,639	$70,779	14.9%
Local Government	846	$67,020	$56,699	12.0%
Transportation & Warehousing	366	$74,109	$27,124	5.7%
Retail Trade	509	$36,589	$18,624	3.9%
Professional Services	*354*	$47,903	$16,958	3.6%
Accommodations & Food Service	432	$28,817	$12,449	2.6%
Real Estate	405	$30,081	$12,183	2.6%
Agriculture	443	$27,300	$12,094	2.6%
Other Services	285	$40,618	$11,576	2.4%
Health Care & Social Assistance	*225*	$44,764	*$10,072*	2.1%
Federal - Civilian	127	$76,811	$9,755	2.1%
Management Services	*265*	$32,101	$8,507	1.8%
State Government	88	$76,489	$6,731	1.4%
Finance & Insurance	165	$31,503	$5,198	1.1%
Utilities	28	$118,857	$3,328	0.7%
Wholesale Trade	51	$54,784	$2,794	0.6%
Manufacturing	64	$38,438	$2,460	0.5%
Information	37	$59,514	$2,202	0.5%
Forestry, Fishing, & Ag Support	118	$14,983	$1,768	0.4%
Military	51	$32,314	$1,648	0.3%
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	128	$9,969	$1,276	0.3%
Educational Services	*30*	$21,955	*$659*	0.1%
Total	7,576	$62,552	$473,897	100.0%

The combination of the number of jobs and average earnings per job (AEPJ) determines the relative importance of individual sectors in the Sublette County economy to total labor earnings (Figure 16). Overall, employment in the county generated $474 million of labor earnings in 2013. Mining represents more than one-third of this total (38 percent). Following Mining were Construction (15 percent) and Local Government (12 percent). These three sectors represent 65 percent of the total labor earnings in the county. This compares to 40 percent for Wyoming's top three labor earnings sectors and 30 percent for the U.S. top three labor earnings sectors and illustrates the high concentration of labor earnings in a few sectors of the county's economy.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2014. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Local Area Personal Income & Employment, Tables CA25 & CA5.

LAND CHARACTERISTIC

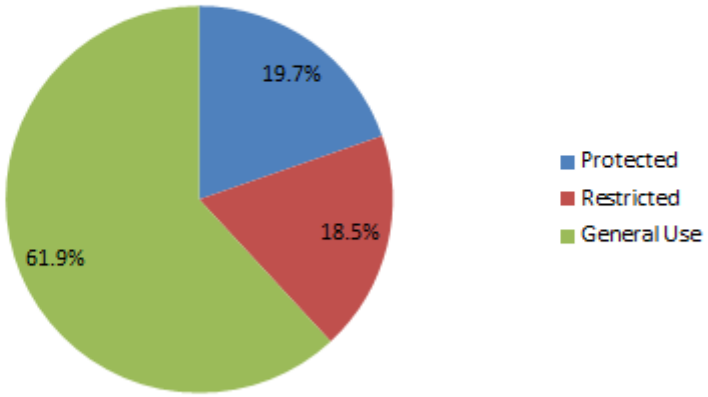
Figure 17.
Land Ownership in Sublette County



Sublette County is the sixth largest county in Wyoming containing 3.2 million acres (Figure 17). Nearly 80 percent of this land (2.4 million acres) is managed by the Federal Government. Of this amount, the BLM controls 1.3 million acres, with the Forest Service controlling 1.2 million acres with the Bureau of Reclamation controlling 4,480 acres. State lands account for 4 percent of the county's land area (123,779 acres). More than 114,000 acres of the state land area is state trust land with the other 9,425 acres held by the Game and Fish Department. Finally, local government and others land owners each account for 0.1 percent of the land in the county (4,954 acres combined). As a result of the large Federal Government presence in the county, less than 20 percent of the county's land area is privately owned (589,174 acres). Information from the Wyoming Department of Revenue on acres taxed as agricultural land indicates that agriculture is the dominant private land use in the county representing 92 percent of the total private land in the county (544,710 acres). Of this total 75 percent is range land (410,940 acres).

Data Source: Wyoming Department of Administration and Information. 2010. Economic Analysis Division, Equality State Almanac, Sublette County Landowners (page 172).

Figure 18.
Management Designation of Federal Lands in Sublette County



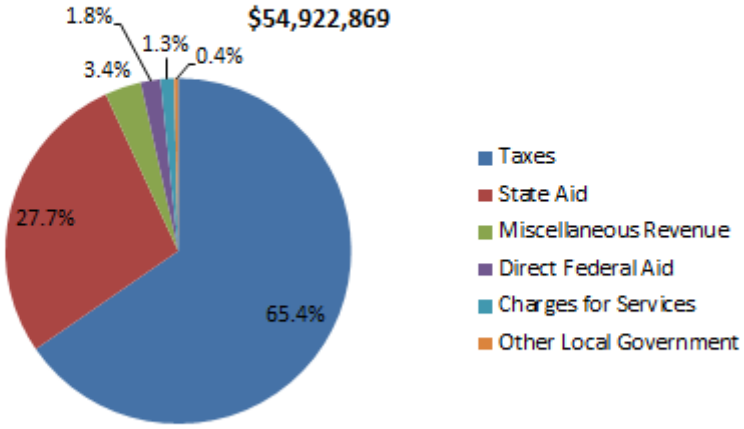
Federal lands are managed for different purposes under differing statutory authority. Three categories of designation are presented in Figure 18: 1) Protected, 2) Restricted, and 3) General Use. Protected areas include National Parks and Preserves (NPS), Wilderness (NPS, FWS, FS, BLM), National Conservation Areas (BLM), National Monuments (NPS, FS, BLM), National Recreation Areas (NPS, FS, BLM), National Wild and Scenic Rivers (NPS, FS, BLM), Water Fowl Protection Areas (FWS), Wildlife Management Areas (FWS), Research Natural Areas (FS, BLM), Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (BLM), and National Wildlife Refuges (FWS). Restricted areas include Wilderness Study Areas (NPS, FWS, FS, BLM) and Inventories Roadless Areas (FS). General Use areas include Public Domain Lands (BLM) and National Forests and Grasslands (FS). This data was obtained from the Economic Profile System – Human Dimension Toolkit (NPS = National Park Service, FWS = Fish and Wildlife, FS = Forest Service, and BLM = Bureau of Land Management).

In Sublette County 20 percent of federal lands are designated as protected (477,699 acres). This amount includes 430,457 acres of Forest Service land that is designated as national wilderness (37 percent of total Forest Service land in the county). In addition, 18 percent of federal lands in the county are designated as restricted (448,091 acres) with the remaining 62 percent designated for general use (1.5 million acres).

Data Source: Headwaters Economics. 2014. Economic Profile System-Human Dimension Toolkit, A Profile of Land Use (page 3).

County Government Finances

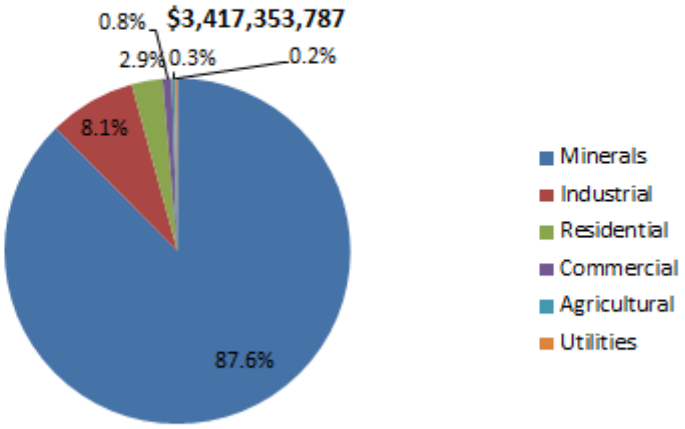
Figure 19.
Sublette County Government Revenue: FY2014



Wyoming Department of Audit information indicates that the total revenue for Sublette County Government was $54.9 million in FY2014 (Figure 19). Of this total, the largest source was Taxes which included property taxes and optional sales tax revenue (65 percent). Following Taxes was State Aid which included the county's share of the 4 percent sales and use tax revenue (28 percent). Combined these two sources represented 93 percent of the total county government revenue in FY2014. This compares to 76 percent for all Wyoming counties' top two revenue sources and illustrates the high concentration of county revenue from a few sources. Other sources of revenue included Miscellaneous Revenue, Direct Federal Aid (including PILT payments), Charges for Services, and Other Local Government Revenue. Combined these smaller revenue sources represented 7 percent of the total county government revenue in FY2014. Compared to all counties in Wyoming, Sublette County had a higher proportion of revenue from Taxes (65 percent vs. 50 percent). The county's proportion from State Aid was comparable to other counties in the state (28 percent vs. 27 percent) and the proportion from all other sources was lower than other counties in the state (7 percent vs. 24 percent).

Data Source: Wyoming Department of Audit. 2014. Cost of Maintaining County Government in Wyoming: For Fiscal Year July 1, 2013-June 30, 2014, As prepared from Reports submitted to the Department of Audit Public Funds.

Figure 20.
Sublette County Assessed Valuation: FY2014

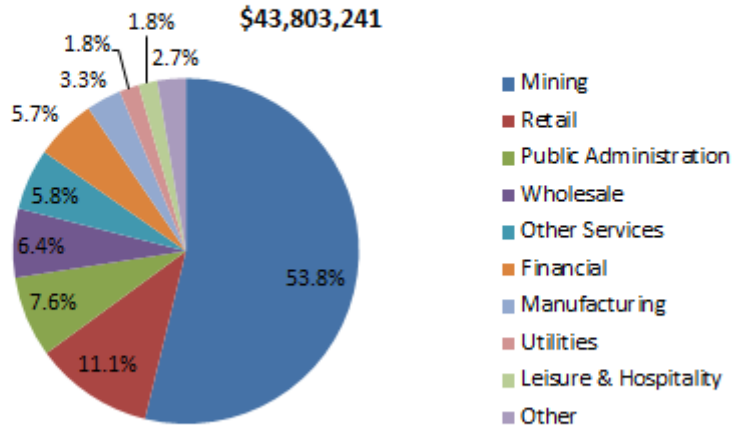


The total assessed valuation for Sublette County in FY2014 was $3.4 billion (Figure 20). Nearly 90 percent of the total valuation was from Mineral Production. Following minerals was Industrial Property (8 percent). Combined these two sources represented 96 percent of the county's total assessed valuation. This compares to 78 percent for Wyoming's top two sources of assessed valuation and illustrates the high concentration of county assessed valuation in a few sectors of the local economy. Other sources of assessed valuation included Residential Property, Commercial Property, Agricultural Land, and Utilities. Combined these sources represented 4 percent of the county's assessed valuation.

Compared to Wyoming, the county had a higher proportion of assessed valuation from Mineral Production (88 percent vs. 60 percent). The county's proportion of assessed valuation from Industrial Property was comparable to Wyoming's (8 percent vs. 9 percent). The county's proportion of assessed valuation from Residential Property was substantially lower than Wyoming's (3 percent vs. 18 percent). The county's assessed valuation for Commercial, Agricultural, and Utilities was also below Wyoming's (1 percent vs. 12 percent). In terms of Mineral Production, natural gas represented 83 percent of total county mineral assessed valuation, crude oil represented 17 percent of total county mineral assessed valuation, and sand & gravel represented less than 1 percent of total county mineral assessed valuation. In terms of Industrial Property, oil and gas extraction represented more than 99 percent of total county industrial property assessed valuation. Overall, oil and gas production and facilities represents 96 percent of the county's total assessed valuation. This leaves county government finances vulnerable to fluctuations in oil and gas prices.

Data Sources: Wyoming Department of Revenue. 2014. 2014 Annual Report, Locally Assessed Valuations for the Year 2014 (page 10) and State Assessed Valuations for the Year 2014 (page 12).

Figure 21.
Sublette County Sales & Use Tax Revenue: FY2014

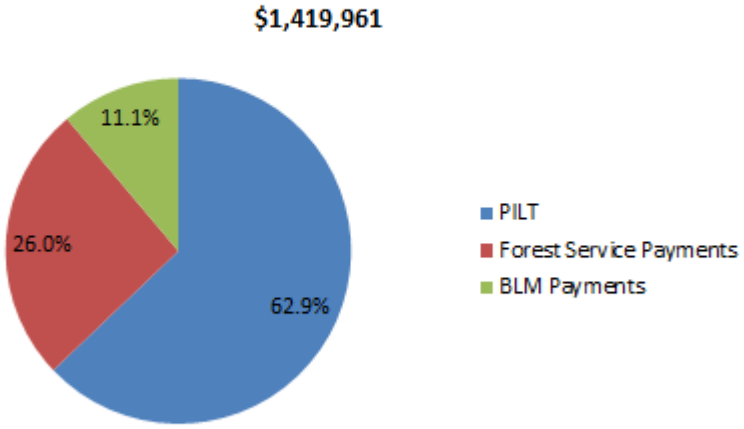


In FY2014 Sublette County's sales and use tax rate was 4 percent which generated $43.8 million in sales and use tax revenue (Figure 21). Of this total 69 percent ($30.2 million) was retained by state government and 31 percent ($13.6 million) was returned to local government in Sublette County. In FY2014 Sublette County government's share of the returned sales and use tax revenue was $9.4 million (69 percent) with the remaining $4.2 million (31 percent) going to municipal governments in the county.

Over one-half of the county's sales and use tax revenue came from Mining (54 percent). Following Mining was Retail (11 percent), Public Administration (8 percent), Wholesale (6 percent), Other Services (6 percent), and Financial (6 percent). Combined these six sectors contributed 90 percent of the county's total sales and use tax revenue. Public Administration represents sales and use tax revenue on motor vehicle purchases which are collected at the time of registration. Manufacturing, Utilities, Leisure & Hospitality, and Others represented a combined 10 percent of county sales and use tax revenue. For Retail Sales, the largest categories were Gasoline Stations (25 percent), Miscellaneous Retail (25 percent), Building Materials and Garden Supplies (18 percent), and Auto Dealers and Parts (13 percent). Combined these four sectors represented 80 percent of total sales and use tax collections for the Retail Sales sector. Compared to Wyoming, the county had a higher proportion of sales and use tax revenue from Mining (54 percent vs. 21 percent). On the other hand, the county's proportion of sales and use tax revenue from Retail Trade was much lower than Wyoming's (11 percent vs. 29 percent). The proportion of sales and use tax revenue from most of the other sectors was comparable between the county and Wyoming with the exception of Leisure & Hospitality (2 percent vs. 9 percent).

Data Sources: Wyoming Department of Administration and Information. 2014. Wyoming Sales, Use, and Lodging Tax Revenue Report, 39th Edition, Sublette County Sales Tax Collections (page 27) and Sublette County Use Tax Collections (page 60).

Figure 22.
Sublette County Federal Land Payment: FY2013



The Economic Profile System-Human Dimensions Toolkit indicates that federal land payments to local governments in Sublette County totaled $1.4 million in FY2013 (Figure 22). The largest source of federal land payments to the county was Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) representing 63 percent of the total amount ($892,932). PILT payments are intended to compensate county governments for non-taxable federal lands within their borders. It is based on a maximum per-acre payment reduced by other federal revenue sharing payments and subject to a per capita population cap. The second largest source of federal payments to the county was Forest Service payments representing 26 percent of the total amount ($368,709). Forest Service payments can include 25% Revenue Sharing funds, Secure Rural School & Community Self Determination Act funds, and Bankhead-Jones Forest Grasslands funds. The third largest source of federal payments to the county was BLM Payments representing 11 percent of the total amount ($158,320). BLM payments represent revenue sharing funds including grazing fees through the Taylor Grazing Act. Of the $1.4 million in Federal land payments to the county in FY2013, 77 percent went to county government ($1,091,125), 11 percent went to local school districts ($156,702), 10 percent went to grazing districts ($142,637), and 2 percent went to Resource Advisory Councils ($29,497). In FY2013 Federal Land Payments to the county represented $0.58 per acre of Federal land.

Data Source: Headwaters Economics. 2014. Economic Profile System-Human Dimension Toolkit, A Profile of Federal Land Payments (page 1).

Figure 23.
Sublette County Government Costs, FY2014

County Costs	Amount	Percent	Per Capita
Construction	$18,150,218	35.8%	$1,807.61
County Administration	$5,574,060	11.0%	$555.13
Road and Bridge	$4,733,570	9.3%	$471.42
County Sheriff	$3,781,200	7.5%	$376.58
Courthouse	$3,017,849	6.0%	$300.55
Jail	$2,251,916	4.4%	$224.27
Boards	$2,061,363	4.1%	$205.29
Social Services	$1,927,207	3.8%	$191.93
Capital	$1,241,473	2.5%	$123.64
Fire Protection	$1,169,882	2.3%	$116.51
Other Expenses	$1,051,747	2.1%	$104.75
Landfill	$981,364	1.9%	$97.74
Parks & Recreation	$852,035	1.7%	$84.86
Natural Resources	$675,499	1.3%	$67.27
County Attorney	$651,503	1.3%	$64.88
Courty Courts	$574,686	1.1%	$57.23
County Assessor	$445,495	0.9%	$44.37
County Clerk	$338,576	0.7%	$33.72
County Treasurer	$285,308	0.6%	$28.41
Health (Not Hospital)	$262,848	0.5%	$26.18
County Planner & Surveyor	$209,643	0.4%	$20.88
Agriculture Department	$183,982	0.4%	$18.32
County Commissioners	$130,119	0.3%	$12.96
Civil Defense	$60,929	0.1%	$6.07
County Coroner	$55,489	0.1%	$5.53
Total	$50,667,961	100.0%	$5,046.11

The total cost of maintaining county government for Sublette County in FY2014 was $50.7 million (Figure 23). This represents a per capita cost of $5,046. The largest cost category was Construction representing 36 percent of the total. Following Construction was law enforcement (County Sheriff, Jail, County Attorney, and County Courts) representing 14 percent of the total, County Administration (11 percent), and Road and Bridge (9 percent). Combined these four cost categories represented 70 percent of the total county costs in FY2014.

Data Source: Wyoming Department of Audit. 2014. Cost of Maintaining County Government in Wyoming: For Fiscal Year July 1, 2013-June 30, 2014, As prepared from Reports submitted to the Department of Audit Public Funds

NATURAL RESOURCE BASED INDUSTRY PROFILES

Figure 24.
Sublette County Mining Industry

	Amount
Mineral Production (2013)	
Crude Oil (Barrels)	6,300,136
Natural Gas (MCF)	1,001,751,642
Sand & Gravel (Tons)	352,749
Tax Revenue (2014)	
Assessed Valuation	$3,271,258,526
Property Tax Revenue	$193,337,921
Employment (2013)	
Full & Part-time Jobs	1,571
Labor Earnings	$179,014,000
Average Earnings Per Job	$113,949

n 2013, the 5,614 producing oil and gas wells in Sublette County produced 6.3 million barrels of crude oil and 1.0 billion mcf of natural gas (Figure 24). This represented about 10 percent of total crude oil and 50 percent of total natural gas production in the state. The other major type of mineral production in the county was sand and gravel which produced 352,749 tons in 2013. This represented 4 percent of the total sand and gravel production in the state.

The mining industry in the county, including the associated industrial property, had an assessed valuation of $3.3 billion dollars in 2014 (2014 assessed valuation for mineral production is based on 2013 production). This valuation represented 96 percent of the total assessed valuation for the county. Based on a county levy of 59.1 mills the mineral industry generated $193.3 million in property tax revenue in 2014. Of this total, 75 percent went to K-12 schools ($145.7 million), 20 percent went to local county government ($39.2 million), and 4 percent went to county special districts ($8.4 million). Special districts in the county included: Weed and Pest, Cemetery, Improvement & Service, and Rural Health Care.

In 2013 the mining industry in the county supported 1,571 jobs with labor earnings of $179.0 million. This represented 21 percent of total employment and 38 percent of total labor earnings in the county. The percent of total employment in mining for the county was 24 times the national percentage (0.9%). The average earnings per job for mining in the county were $113,949 which was 1.8 times the county average ($62,552). The mining industry ranked 1st out of 23 sectors in the county's economy in terms of total employment and 1st out of 23 sectors in terms of total labor earnings.

Data Sources: Wyoming Oil and Gas Conservation Commission. 2014. OnLine Stats Book, 2013 County Report. Wyoming Department of Revenue. 2014. 2014 Annual Report, State Assessed Valuation:

Production Year 2013 (pages 44 & 45). U.S. Department of Commerce. 2014. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Local Area Personal Income & Employment, Table CA25 & CA5.

Figure 25.
Sublette County Agricultural Industry

	Amount
Assets (2012)	
Total Land in Agriculture (Acres)	777,516
Cattle Inventory (Head)	69,588
Investment – Land, Buildings, Equipment	$1,087,026,000
Gross Revenue (2013)	$54,301,000
Employment (2013)	
Jobs	443
Labor Earnings	$12,094,000
Average Earnings Per Job	$27,300

In 2012 there were 398 agricultural operations in Sublette County. These operations managed 777,516 acres in the county (Figure 25). Included in this acreage is 92 percent of the private land in the county. Of the total land in agriculture, 82 percent is classified as grazing land, 16 percent as cropland, 2 percent as woodlands, and 1 percent as farmsteads and buildings. The average size of an agricultural operation in the county was 1,954 acres. The total cattle inventory in the county was 69,588 head. In 2013, the county ranked 13th out of 23 counties in Wyoming in terms of cattle and calves inventory and 14th out of 23 counties in terms of sheep and lambs inventory. It also ranked 11th in barley production, 22nd in alfalfa hay production, and 3rd in other hay production. In terms of investment by agricultural operators, the estimated total market value of lands, buildings, and equipment for agriculture in the county was $1.1 billion. This total included $1.0 billion in land and buildings and $41.5 million for equipment and machinery. The average investment per agricultural operation was $2.7 million.

The gross revenue for the agricultural industry in the county in 2013 was $54.3 million. Of this total 80 percent was from cash receipts for livestock, 11 percent was from cash receipts for crops, 7 percent was from miscellaneous sources, and 2 percent was from government payments. Total employment for agriculture in 2013 was 443 jobs with labor earnings of $12.1 million. This represented 6 percent of the jobs in the county and 3 percent of the labor earnings. The percent of total employment in agriculture for the county was 4 times the national percentage (1.4%). The average earnings per job for agriculture in the county were $27,300 which was 44 percent the county average ($62,552) and 56 percent of the non-mining county average ($49,106). Average earnings per job in agriculture tend to be low because most employment in agriculture is self-employment and includes a large number of small part-time and lifestyle operations that generate limited labor earnings. The agriculture industry ranked 5th out of 23 sectors in the county's economy in terms of total employment and 9th out of 23 sectors in terms of total labor earnings.

In addition to jobs and income, agriculture also provides important natural resource amenities such as open space. Open space offers landscapes, lifestyles, and wildlife habitat that can have value to both residents and visitors. Open space is particularly important because it determines the character of the landscapes surrounding a community. Out of economic necessity, most agricultural operations in the county cover large areas of land; as a result, agriculture can contribute substantially to maintaining open spaces on private lands in a region. As noted above, 92 percent of the private land in county is in agricultural use.

Due to the natural resource amenities associated with agricultural land there is public support for the retention of lands in agriculture. For example, a recent survey sponsored by the Wyoming Stock Growers Association, the Wyoming Stock Growers Land Trust, the Nature Conservancy, and the University of Wyoming found that nearly 80 percent of Wyoming residents felt that they personally benefit from the presence of farms and ranches in Wyoming. In addition, 76 percent of respondents were concerned with the loss of family farms and ranches in the State. Other issues of serious concerns to respondents included the availability of water for farming and ranching (71 percent), and natural areas and ranchland being split up by new development (66 percent).

There have been only a few efforts to quantify the values of agricultural land amenities to residents and visitors in the West. Studies in Colorado have found that ranchland provides important economic benefits to both residents and visitors. Magnan et al. (2005) found that the natural environment, ranchlands, and western historical preservation were the three most important contributors to local quality of life in Routt County. The analysis indicated that the value of ranchlands to current Routt County residents in terms of quality of life is likely to be $20-$30 million. Ellingson et al. (2006) found that the natural environment, ranch open space, western historical preservation, and recreational amenities are local assets that strongly add to the summer visitors' experience in Routt County. The analysis indicated that 50 percent of Routt County's summer tourists would reduce their expenditures and time spent in the area if existing ranchlands were converted to urban uses. This reduction would cost the county about $8 million per year in lost direct revenue. Oren and Seidl (2004) found that Gunnison's public open space and private working landscapes contribute to the quality of winter tourism in the area. Their analysis indicates that wholesale conversion of local ranchland to tourism infrastructure and second homes may reduce winter tourism by as much as 40 percent. The impact of such a change could reach $14 million dollars and 350 jobs per year. While these economic estimates are not necessarily directly transferable to Sublette County, they do suggest that there may be significant amenity values associated with ranchlands in the county.

As a result of development pressures from an expanding population base in the West, there are concerns about the retention of agricultural lands as working landscapes. The American Farmland Trust (2002) identified 658,560 acres of "prime" ranchland in Sublette County and estimated that 322,560 acres (49 percent) could be converted to residential development by 2020. They defined prime ranchland as private agricultural lands with desirable wildlife characteristics including 1) low rural development densities, 2) proximity to publicly owned lands, 3) year-round water availability, 4) mixed

grass and tree cover, and 5) a high variety of vegetation classes. The county ranked 13th among all counties in the Western U.S. in terms of prime ranchland at risk of development.

There is evidence that there has actually been a change in ownership of agricultural lands in Sublette County. Travis et al. (2003) estimated that 143,546 acres of ranchland in the county change ownership in just eleven years (1990-2001). Traditional ranchers bought only 18 percent of these acres of ranchland (25,410 acres) with Amenity Buyers purchasing 60 percent (85,835 acres), Investors 5 percent (7,712 acres), Developers 11 percent (15,079 acres), Part-Time Ranchers 3 percent (4,072 acres), Other Buyers 2 percent (2,497 acres), and Unknown Buyers 2 percent (2,941 acres). Although only 15,079 acres of ranchland was directly purchased by developers, the long-term resiliency of the other non-tradition rancher buyers is unknown. Also, since the analysis only considered ranch sales of 400 acres or more, the amount of ranchland going to development may be understated since such conversions often involve smaller parcels. The authors note that this trend may lead to instability in land tenure for ranchlands in the region and raise concerns with the retention of land in agriculture in the county.

Data Sources: USDA. 2014. National Agricultural Statistics Service, 2012 Census of Agriculture: Wyoming State and County Data, Volume 1, Geographic Series Part 50, AC-12-A-50, Table 1. County Summary Highlights: 2012 and Table 8. Farms, Land in Farms, Value of Land and Buildings, and Land Use: 2012 and 2007. U.S. Department of Commerce. 2014. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Local Area Personal Income & Employment, Tables CA45, CA25, & CA5. Freedman, K.S. and N.M. Koranta. 2014. Public Opinion on Natural Resource Conservation in Wyoming: Wyoming Open Space Initiative, Ruckelshaus Institute, A Division of the Haub School of Environment and Natural Resources, UW Extension B-1258, October 2014. Magnan, N. A. Seidl, C.J. Mucklow, and D. Alpe. 2005. The Value of Ranchland to Routt County Residents, 1998-2005. Economic Development Report, Department of Agricultural and Resource Economics, Fort Collins, CO, EDR 05-02, October 2005. Ellingson, L., A. Seidl, and C.J. Mucklow. 2006. Tourists' Value of Routt County's Working Landscape, 2005. Economic Development Report, Department of Agricultural and Resource Economics, Fort Collins, CO, EDR 06-05, May 2006. Oren, A., A. Seidl. 2004. Winter Tourism and Land Development in Gunnison, Colorado. Economic Development Report, Department of Agricultural and Resource Economics, Fort Collins, CO, EDR 04-10, August 2004. American Farmland Trust. 2002. Strategic Ranchland in the Rocky Mountain West: Mapping the Threats to Prime Ranchland in Seven Western States, American Farmland Trust, Washington D.C. Travis, W.R., H. Gosnell, and J. H. Haggerty. 2003. Summary Report: Ranchland Dynamics in the Greater Yellowstone Ecosytem, A Report to Yellowstone Heritage, Center of the American West, University of Colorado at Boulder.

Figure 26.
Sublette County Travel Industry, 2013

	Amount
Visitor Spending	$42.8 Million
Employment	430 Jobs
Labor Income	$12.4 Million
Average Earnings Per Job	$28,837
Local Tax Revenue	$0.5 million

In 2013 Dean Runyan Associates estimates that visitors spent $42.8 million while in Sublette County (Figure 26). In terms of accommodations, 34 percent of this spending was by visitors staying in hotels/motels, 23 percent by visitors staying in vacation homes, 22 percent was by visitors staying in campgrounds, 11 percent was by visitors visiting friends and relatives, and 10 percent was by visitors not staying overnight. In terms of purchases, 22 percent was for food services, 19 percent was for retail items, 18 percent was for local transportation & gas, 17 percent was for art/entertainment/recreation, 15 percent for accommodations, and 9 percent went to food stores.

Dean Runyan estimated that the travel industry generated 430 jobs in the county in 2013. This represents 6 percent of total employment in the county. Nearly 47 percent of these jobs were in the accommodations and food service sector, 35 percent were in the arts/entertainment/recreation sector, and 17 percent were in the retail trade sector. The labor earnings associated with this employment was estimated to be $12.4 million. This represents 3 percent of the total labor earnings for the county. Average earnings per job for the travel industry in the county for 2013 were $28,837. Average earnings per job for the travel industry were 46 percent the county average ($62,552) and 59 percent of the non-mining county average ($49,106).

The tax revenue associated with the county's travel industry is estimated to be $1.5 million with $0.5 million (33 percent) going to local government and $1.0 million (67 percent) going to state government.

Data Source: Dean Runyan Associates. 2014. Wyoming Travel Impacts: 2000-2013, Prepared for Wyoming Office of Tourism, Cheyenne, Wyoming.

TABLES

Table 1. Population, 2000-2013

Year	Sublette	Wyoming	U.S.
2000	5,963	494,300	282,162,411
2001	6,026	494,657	284,968,955
2002	6,389	500,017	287,625,193
2003	6,687	503,453	290,107,933
2004	7,072	509,106	292,805,298
2005	7,515	514,157	295,516,599
2006	7,957	522,667	298,379,912
2007	8,800	534,876	301,231,207
2008	9,474	546,043	304,093,966
2009	10,134	559,851	306,771,529
2010	10,231	564,222	309,326,295
2011	10,115	567,329	311,582,564
2012	10,370	576,626	313,873,685
2013	10,041	582,658	316,128,839
Change	4,078	88,358	33,966,428
Percent	68.4%	17.9%	12.0%

Source	Sublette	Wyoming	U.S.
Natural Increase	776	42,359	21,964,712
Net Migration	3,302	45,999	12,001,716
Total Change	4,078	88,358	33,966,428

Source: WY Department of A & I - Economic Analysis Division

Table 2. Primary Reason for Moving to Sublette County, 2000-2013

Reason	Number	Percent
Job Related	767	56.1%
Better Quality of Life	98	7.2%
Friends or Relatives	265	19.4%
Other	235	17.2%
Total	1,366	100.0%

Source: Wyoming Community Development Authority

Table 3. Age of Population, 2013

Age	Sublette	WY	U.S.	Sublette Percent	WY Percent	U.S. Percent
Under 5	620	38,347	19,868,088	6.2%	6.6%	6.3%
5 to 17	1,768	99,332	53,717,784	17.6%	17.0%	17.0%
18 to 24	727	58,566	31,457,653	7.2%	10.1%	10.0%
25 to 44	2,746	151,055	83,297,277	27.3%	25.9%	26.3%
45 to 64	2,944	156,669	83,083,963	29.3%	26.9%	26.3%
65 and over	1,236	78,689	44,704,074	12.3%	13.5%	14.1%
Total	10,041	582,658	316,128,839	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Median Age	38.9	36.8	37.6			

Source: WY Department of A & I - Economic Analysis Division

Table 4. Race of Population, 2013

Race	Sublette	Wyoming	U.S.	Sublette Percent	Wyoming Percent	U.S. Percent
White	9,543	539,936	245,499,216	95.0%	92.7%	77.7%
Black	136	10,186	41,623,897	1.4%	1.7%	13.2%
Native American	108	15,258	3,910,028	1.1%	2.6%	1.2%
Asian	110	5,506	16,632,553	1.1%	0.9%	5.3%
Pacific Islander	4	630	722,417	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%
Two or More	140	11,142	7,740,728	1.4%	1.9%	2.4%
Total	10,041	582,658	316,128,839	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Identity	Sublette	Wyoming	U.S.	Sublette Percent	Wyoming Percent	U.S. Percent
Hispanic	781	56,363	54,071,370	7.8%	9.7%	17.1%
Non-Hispanic	9,260	526,295	262,057,469	92.2%	90.3%	82.9%
Total	10,041	582,658	316,128,839	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: WY Department of A & I - Economic Analysis Division

Table 5. Per Capita Income, 2013						
				Sublette	Wyoming	U.S.
Type	Sublette	Wyoming	U.S.	Percent	Percent	Percent
Net Earnings	$41,226	$31,288	$28,679	68.1%	59.2%	64.1%
Transfer Payments	$4,339	$6,484	$7,638	7.2%	12.3%	17.1%
Investment	$15,007	$15,055	$8,448	24.8%	28.5%	18.9%
Total	$60,572	$52,827	$44,765	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Deflated	Deflated	Deflated	Deflated	Deflated	Deflated
	Sublette	Sublette	Sublette	Sublette	Wyoming	U.S.
Year	Earnings	Tranfer	Investment	Total	Total	Total
2000	$19,136	$3,817	$12,398	$35,352	$35,327	$37,351
2001	$21,204	$3,864	$11,792	$36,861	$36,653	$37,633
2002	$22,728	$3,847	$10,440	$37,015	$36,871	$37,388
2003	$24,833	$3,972	$10,534	$39,340	$38,418	$37,666
2004	$25,303	$3,896	$12,770	$41,969	$40,004	$38,482
2005	$28,323	$3,804	$13,342	$45,469	$42,594	$39,013
2006	$33,705	$3,603	$15,423	$52,730	$46,767	$40,211
2007	$39,893	$3,477	$14,539	$57,909	$47,023	$40,894
2008	$44,489	$3,461	$16,244	$64,194	$49,418	$41,188
2009	$38,190	$3,821	$12,679	$54,690	$43,488	$39,379
2010	$39,243	$3,873	$11,667	$54,783	$44,486	$39,664
2011	$44,248	$3,974	$12,935	$61,158	$47,733	$41,020
2012	$40,378	$3,847	$13,793	$58,018	$49,970	$42,094
2013	$38,684	$4,072	$14,082	$56,838	$49,569	$42,005
Change	$19,548	$254	$1,684	$21,486	$14,242	$4,654
Percent of Total	91.0%	1.2%	7.8%	100.0%	N.A.	N.A.
Percent Change	102.2%	6.7%	13.6%	60.8%	40.3%	12.5%
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis						

Table 6. Educational Attainment Level, 2009-2013						
				Sublette	Wyoming	U.S.
Degree	Sublette	Wyoming	U.S.	Percent	Percent	Percent
No High School Degree	309	28,616	28,773,258	4.4%	7.6%	13.9%
High School Graduate	2,048	112,959	58,167,521	29.2%	30.0%	28.2%
Some College	2,174	103,922	43,884,393	31.0%	27.6%	21.2%
Associate Degree	848	38,029	16,146,145	12.1%	10.1%	7.8%
Bachelor's Degree	1,115	62,127	37,260,334	15.9%	16.5%	18.0%
Graduate or Professional	519	30,875	22,356,200	7.4%	8.2%	10.8%
Total Population 25 Yrs or Older	7,012	376,529	206,587,852	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
High School Degree or Higher	6,703	347,913	177,814,594	95.6%	92.4%	86.1%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	1,634	93,003	59,616,534	23.3%	24.7%	28.9%
Source: WY Department of A & I - Economic Analysis Division						

Table 7. Employment, 2000-2013					
	Sublette	Sublette	Sublette	Wyoming	U.S.
Year	W&S	SE	Total	Total	Total
2000	2,511	1,391	3,902	322,283	165,370,800
2001	2,732	1,487	4,219	328,624	165,519,200
2002	2,905	1,606	4,511	333,038	165,159,100
2003	3,196	1,599	4,795	335,584	166,026,500
2004	3,429	1,674	5,103	343,080	169,036,700
2005	3,910	1,746	5,656	353,738	172,557,400
2006	4,668	1,824	6,492	368,896	176,123,600
2007	5,657	2,016	7,673	386,981	179,885,700
2008	6,119	2,132	8,251	397,281	179,645,900
2009	5,997	2,051	8,048	385,464	174,243,700
2010	5,994	2,124	8,118	381,611	173,044,700
2011	6,385	2,121	8,506	386,385	176,286,700
2012	6,007	2,083	8,090	392,201	178,846,000
2013	5,450	2,126	7,576	395,312	182,278,200
Percent Change 2000-2012	117.0%	52.8%	94.2%	22.7%	10.2%
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis					

Table 8. Sublette County Employment by Sector, 2013			
Sector	Jobs	Percent	LQ
Mining	1,571	20.7%	23.52
Construction	988	13.0%	2.57
Local Government	846	11.2%	1.46
Retail Trade	509	6.7%	0.67
Agriculture	443	5.8%	4.05
Accommodations & Food Service	432	5.7%	0.79
Real Estate	405	5.3%	1.22
Transportation & Warehousing	366	4.8%	1.47
Professional Services	354	4.7%	0.68
Other Services	285	3.8%	0.65
Management Services	265	3.5%	0.47
Health Care & Social Assistance	225	3.0%	0.26
Finance & Insurance	165	2.2%	0.40
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	128	1.7%	0.75
Federal - Civilian	127	1.7%	1.08
Forestry, Fishing, & Ag Support	118	1.6%	3.14
State Government	88	1.2%	0.40
Manufacturing	64	0.8%	0.12
Military	51	0.7%	0.60
Wholesale Trade	51	0.7%	0.19
Information	37	0.5%	0.27
Educational Services	30	0.4%	0.17
Utilities	28	0.4%	1.17
Total	7,576	100.0%	
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis			

Table 9. Change in Sublette County Employment by Sector, 2001-2011					
			Change	Percent of	Percent
Sector	2001	2012	2001-2012	Change	Change
Mining	434	2,153	1,719	40.1%	396.1%
Construction	472	1,011	539	12.6%	114.2%
Local Government	487	850	363	8.5%	74.5%
Transportation & Warehousing	83	410	327	7.6%	394.0%
Real Estate	162	400	238	5.6%	146.9%
Management Services	119	307	188	4.4%	158.0%
Professional Services	231	375	144	3.4%	62.3%
Retail Trade	433	568	135	3.1%	31.2%
Accommodations & Food Service	383	500	117	2.7%	30.5%
Other Services	205	308	103	2.4%	50.2%
Finance & Insurance	81	171	90	2.1%	111.1%
Health Care & Social Assistance	151	240	89	2.1%	58.9%
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	85	128	43	1.0%	50.6%
Forestry, Fishing, & Ag Support	80	121	41	1.0%	51.3%
Agriculture	409	446	37	0.9%	9.0%
Wholesale Trade	24	59	35	0.8%	145.8%
State Government	70	92	22	0.5%	31.4%
Federal - Civilian	105	127	22	0.5%	21.0%
Educational Services	14	32	18	0.4%	128.6%
Military	40	55	15	0.3%	37.5%
Utilities	25	32	7	0.2%	28.0%
Manufacturing	76	77	1	0.0%	1.3%
Information	50	44	-6	-0.1%	-12.0%
Total	4,219	8,506	4,287	100.0%	101.6%
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis					

Table 9a. Change in Sublette County Employment by Sector, 2011-2013					
			Change	Percent of	Percent
Sector	2011	2013	2011-2013	Change	Change
Mining	2,153	1,571	-582	-62.6%	-27.0%
Accommodations & Food Service	500	432	-68	-7.3%	-13.6%
Retail Trade	568	509	-59	-6.3%	-10.4%
Transportation & Warehousing	410	366	-44	-4.7%	-10.7%
Management Services	307	265	-42	-4.5%	-13.7%
Other Services	308	285	-23	-2.5%	-7.5%
Construction	1,011	988	-23	-2.5%	-2.3%
Professional Services	375	354	-21	-2.3%	-5.6%
Health Care & Social Assistance	240	225	-15	-1.6%	-6.3%
Manufacturing	77	64	-13	-1.4%	-16.9%
Wholesale Trade	59	51	-8	-0.9%	-13.6%
Information	44	37	-7	-0.8%	-15.9%
Finance & Insurance	171	165	-6	-0.6%	-3.5%
Utilities	32	28	-4	-0.4%	-12.5%
Military	55	51	-4	-0.4%	-7.3%
State Government	92	88	-4	-0.4%	-4.3%
Local Government	850	846	-4	-0.4%	-0.5%
Forestry, Fishing, & Ag Support	121	118	-3	-0.3%	-2.5%
Agriculture	446	443	-3	-0.3%	-0.7%
Educational Services	32	30	-2	-0.2%	-6.3%
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	128	128	0	0.0%	0.0%
Federal - Civilian	127	127	0	0.0%	0.0%
Real Estate	400	405	5	0.5%	1.3%
Total	8,506	7,576	-930	-100.0%	-10.9%
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis					

Table 10. Average Earnings Per Job, 2000-2013			
	Deflated	Deflated	Deflated
Year	Sublette	Wyoming	U.S.
2000	$30,107	$37,046	$48,819
2001	$31,471	$38,461	$49,611
2002	$33,569	$38,938	$49,895
2003	$36,561	$40,030	$50,384
2004	$37,485	$40,669	$51,079
2005	$40,992	$41,586	$50,784
2006	$46,349	$44,465	$51,156
2007	$52,438	$44,385	$50,671
2008	$58,665	$47,257	$51,065
2009	$55,748	$45,118	$50,228
2010	$57,342	$46,691	$51,283
2011	$60,397	$48,220	$51,671
2012	$59,054	$48,897	$52,461
2013	$58,696	$49,188	$52,330
Percent Change	95.0%	32.8%	7.2%
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis			

Table 10a. Average Earnings Per Job for Sublette County, 2013			
		Earnings	
Sector	Jobs	($1,000)	AEPJ
Utilities	28	$3,328	$118,857
Mining	1,571	$179,014	$113,949
Federal - Civilian	127	$9,755	$76,811
State Government	88	$6,731	$76,489
Transportation & Warehousing	366	$27,124	$74,109
Construction	988	$70,779	$71,639
Local Government	846	$56,699	$67,020
Information	37	$2,202	$59,514
Wholesale Trade	51	$2,794	$54,784
Professional Services	354	$16,958	$47,903
Health Care & Social Assistance	225	$10,072	$44,764
Other Services	285	$11,576	$40,618
Manufacturing	64	$2,460	$38,438
Retail Trade	509	$18,624	$36,589
Military	51	$1,648	$32,314
Management Services	265	$8,507	$32,101
Finance & Insurance	165	$5,198	$31,503
Real Estate	405	$12,183	$30,081
Accommodations & Food Service	432	$12,449	$28,817
Agriculture	443	$12,094	$27,300
Educational Services	30	$659	$21,955
Forestry, Fishing, & Ag Support	118	$1,768	$14,983
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	128	$1,276	$9,969
Total	7,576	$473,897	$62,552
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis			

Table 11. Total Labor Earnings for Sublette County, 2013				
			Earnings	
Sector	Jobs	AEPJ	($1,000)	Percent
Mining	1,571	$113,949	$179,014	37.8%
Construction	988	$71,639	$70,779	14.9%
Local Government	846	$67,020	$56,699	12.0%
Transportation & Warehousing	366	$74,109	$27,124	5.7%
Retail Trade	509	$36,589	$18,624	3.9%
Professional Services	354	$47,903	$16,958	3.6%
Accommodations & Food Service	432	$28,817	$12,449	2.6%
Real Estate	405	$30,081	$12,183	2.6%
Agriculture	443	$27,300	$12,094	2.6%
Other Services	285	$40,618	$11,576	2.4%
Health Care & Social Assistance	225	$44,764	$10,072	2.1%
Federal - Civilian	127	$76,811	$9,755	2.1%
Management Services	265	$32,101	$8,507	1.8%
State Government	88	$76,489	$6,731	1.4%
Finance & Insurance	165	$31,503	$5,198	1.1%
Utilities	28	$118,857	$3,328	0.7%
Wholesale Trade	51	$54,784	$2,794	0.6%
Manufacturing	64	$38,438	$2,460	0.5%
Information	37	$59,514	$2,202	0.5%
Forestry, Fishing, & Ag Support	118	$14,983	$1,768	0.4%
Military	51	$32,314	$1,648	0.3%
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	128	$9,969	$1,276	0.3%
Educational Services	30	$21,955	$659	0.1%
Total	7,576	$62,552	$473,897	100.0%
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis				

Table 12. Land Ownership in Sublette County			
Owner	Acres	Percent of Total	Percent of Type
BLM	1,266,048	40.1%	51.9%
Forest Service	1,169,408	37.0%	47.9%
Bureau of Reclamation	4,480	0.1%	0.2%
Total Federal	2,439,936	77.3%	100.0%
State Trust Lands	114,354	3.6%	92.4%
Recreation Commission	0	0.0%	0.0%
Fish & Game	9,425	0.3%	7.6%
Total State	123,779	3.9%	100.0%
County	933	0.0%	45.9%
Cities	868	0.0%	42.7%
School Dist. & Colleges	230	0.0%	11.3%
Total Local Government	2,031	0.1%	100.0%
Other Lands	2,923	0.1%	
Total Private	589,174	18.7%	
Total Land Area	3,157,843	100.0%	
Source: Equality State Almanac			

Table 13. Acres of Taxable Agricultural Land in Sublette County		
Classification	Acres	Percent
Irrigated Lands	133,770	24.6%
Dry Farm Land	0	0.0%
Range Land	410,940	75.4%
Total Taxable Ag Land	544,710	100.0%
Source: Wyoming Department of Revenue 2013 Annual Report		

Table 14. Management Designations of Federal Land in Sublette County		
Type	Acres	Percent
Protected	477,699	19.7%
Restricted	448,091	18.5%
General Use	1,502,877	61.9%
Total Federal Lands	2,428,667	100.0%
Source: Economic Profile System - Human Dimensions Toolkit		

Table 15. Sublette County Government Revenue, FY2014		
Source	Amount	Percent
Taxes	$35,919,149	65.4%
State Aid	$15,217,656	27.7%
Miscellaneous Revenue	$1,866,159	3.4%
Direct Federal Aid	$1,013,659	1.8%
Charges for Services	$695,314	1.3%
Other Local Government	$210,932	0.4%
Total	$54,922,869	100.0%
Source: Wyoming Department of Audit		

Table 16. Sublette County Assessed Valuation, FY2014		
Property Type	Amount	Percent
Minerals	$2,993,256,520	87.6%
Industrial Property	$278,383,175	8.1%
Residential Property	$98,983,734	2.9%
Comercial Property	$28,574,573	0.8%
Agricultural Lands	$10,318,157	0.3%
Utilities	$7,837,628	0.2%
Total Valuation	$3,417,353,787	100.0%
Crude Oil	$499,615,798	16.7%
Natural Gas	$2,492,574,464	83.3%
Sand & Gravel	$1,066,258	0.0%
Total Minerals	$2,993,256,520	100.0%
Source: Wyoming Department of Revenue		

Table 17. Sublette County Sales & Use Tax Revenue, FY2014

Industry	Sales Tax	Use Tax	Sales & Use	Percent
Mining	$21,740,955	$1,832,901	$23,573,856	53.8%
Retail	$4,715,348	$154,242	$4,869,590	11.1%
Public Administration	$886,528	$2,436,300	$3,322,828	7.6%
Wholesale	$2,776,664	$48,626	$2,825,290	6.4%
Other Services	$2,518,055	$2,250	$2,520,305	5.8%
Financial	$2,489,965	$24,932	$2,514,897	5.7%
Manufacturing	$1,318,839	$116,412	$1,435,251	3.3%
Utilities	$784,117	$20,432	$804,549	1.8%
Leisure & Hospitality	$769,902	$1,984	$771,886	1.8%
Construction	$544,638	$61,647	$606,285	1.4%
Information	$257,452	$9,643	$267,095	0.6%
Business Services	$173,165	$3,880	$177,045	0.4%
Transportation	$106,560	$4,301	$110,861	0.3%
Agr & Other	$2,180	$0	$2,180	0.0%
Eduction & Health	$1,118	$205	$1,323	0.0%
Total	$39,085,486	$4,717,755	$43,803,241	100.0%

Source: Wyoming Economic Analysis Division

Table 18. Sublette County Federal Land Payments, FY2013

Source	Amount	Percent
PILT	$892,932	62.9%
Forest Service Payments	$368,709	26.0%
BLM Payments	$158,320	11.1%
Total	$1,419,961	100.0%

Distributions	Amount	Percent
County Government	$1,091,125	76.8%
Local School Districts	$156,702	11.0%
Grazing Districts	$142,637	10.0%
Resource Advisory Councils	$29,497	2.1%
Total	$1,419,961	100.0%

Source: Economic Profile System - Human Dimension Toolkit

Table 19. Sublette County Government Costs, FY2014			
County Costs	Amount	Percent	Per Capita
Construction	$18,150,218	35.8%	$1,807.61
County Administration	$5,574,060	11.0%	$555.13
Road and Bridge	$4,733,570	9.3%	$471.42
County Sheriff	$3,781,200	7.5%	$376.58
Courthouse	$3,017,849	6.0%	$300.55
Jail	$2,251,916	4.4%	$224.27
Boards	$2,061,363	4.1%	$205.29
Social Services	$1,927,207	3.8%	$191.93
Capital	$1,241,473	2.5%	$123.64
Fire Protection	$1,169,882	2.3%	$116.51
Other Expenses	$1,051,747	2.1%	$104.75
Landfill	$981,364	1.9%	$97.74
Parks & Recreation	$852,035	1.7%	$84.86
Natural Resources	$675,499	1.3%	$67.27
County Attorney	$651,503	1.3%	$64.88
Courty Courts	$574,686	1.1%	$57.23
County Assessor	$445,495	0.9%	$44.37
County Clerk	$338,576	0.7%	$33.72
County Treasurer	$285,308	0.6%	$28.41
Health (Not Hospital)	$262,848	0.5%	$26.18
County Planner & Surveyor	$209,643	0.4%	$20.88
Agriculture Department	$183,982	0.4%	$18.32
County Commissioners	$130,119	0.3%	$12.96
Civil Defense	$60,929	0.1%	$6.07
County Coroner	$55,489	0.1%	$5.53
Total	$50,667,961	100.0%	$5,046.11
Source: Wyoming Department of Audit			

Table 20. Sublette County Mining Industry

Mineral Production (2013)

Type	Production	Sales	State Production
Oil (Barrels)	6,300,136	6,267,431	9.9%
Gas (MCF)	1,001,751,642	909,926,273	49.0%
Sand & Gravel (Tons)	352,749	N.A.	4.1%

Source: Wyoming Oil & Gas Conservation Commission & State Inspector of Mines of Wyoming

Tax Revenue (2014)

Type	Assessed Valuation	Percent	County Revenue (12.0 Mills)	K-12 Revenue (44.5 Mills)	Special Districts (2.6 Mills)	Total Revenue (59.1 Mills)
Crude Oil	$499,615,798	15.3%	$5,995,390	$22,252,388	$1,280,515	$29,528,293
Natural Gas	$2,492,574,464	76.2%	$29,910,894	$111,016,774	$6,388,468	$147,316,136
Sand & Gravel	$1,066,258	0.0%	$12,795	$47,490	$2,733	$63,018
Oil & Gas Extraction	$278,002,006	8.5%	$3,336,024	$12,381,931	$712,519	$16,430,475
Total Minerals	$3,271,258,526	100.0%	$39,255,102	$145,698,583	$8,384,236	$193,337,921
Percent			20.3%	75.4%	4.3%	100.0%

Source: Wyoming Department of Revenue

Employment (2012)

	Mining	Total	Percent Mining
Jobs	1,571	7,576	20.7%
Labor Income	$179,014,000	$473,897,000	37.8%
Average Earnings/Job	$113,949	$62,552	182.2%

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table 21. Sublette County Agrcultural Industry				
Physical Characteristics				
			Number	Average
Land Use	Acres	Percent	of Farms	Size (Acres)
Total Cropland	122,565	15.8%		
Total Woodland	12,193	1.6%		
Grazing Land	634,088	81.6%		
Farmstead	8,670	1.1%		
Total Land	777,516	100.0%	398	1,954
	Cattle &	Sheep &	Total	
	Calves	Lambs	Head	
Inventory	69,588	N.A.	69,588	
	Land &	Machinery &	Combined	
	Buildings	Equipment	Investment	
Market Value	$1,045,487,000	$41,539,000	$1,087,026,000	
Average Per Farm	$2,626,852	$104,369	$2,731,221	
Source: 2012 Census of Agriculture				
Gross Revenue				
Type	Amount	Percent		
Cash Receipts - Livestock	$43,520,000	80.1%		
Cash Receipts - Crops	$5,992,000	11.0%		
Government Payments	$902,000	1.7%		
Miscellaneous Income	$3,887,000	7.2%		
Total Gross Revenue	$54,301,000	100.0%		
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis				
Employment				
			Percent	
	Agriculture	County Total	Agriculture	
Jobs	443	7,576	5.8%	
Labor Income	$12,094,000	$473,897,000	2.6%	
Average Earnings/Job	$27,300	$62,552	43.6%	
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis				

Table 23. Sublette County Travel Industry 2013

Visitor Spending

Accommodation	Amount (Million$)	Percent
Hotel, Motel	$14.7	34.3%
Campground	$9.3	21.7%
Private Home	$4.6	10.7%
Vacation Home	$10.0	23.4%
Day Travel	$4.2	9.8%
Total	$42.8	100.0%

Purchases	Amount (Million$)	Percent
Accommodations	$6.6	15.4%
Food Service	$9.5	22.2%
Food Stores	$3.8	8.9%
Local Tran. & Gas	$7.8	18.2%
Art, Ent. & Rec	$7.1	16.6%
Retail Sales	$8.0	18.7%
Total	$42.8	100.0%

Employment

Sector	Jobs	Percent	Earnings (Million$)	Percent	Ave. Earn Per Job
Accom & Food Service	200	46.5%	$5.8	46.8%	$29,000
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	130	30.2%	$4.3	34.7%	$33,077
Retail	100	23.3%	$2.1	16.9%	$21,000
Ground Tran	0	0.0%	$0.1	0.8%	N.A.
Other Travel	0	0.0%	$0.1	0.8%	N.A.
Total	430	100.0%	$12.4	100.0%	$28,837

Tax Revenue

	Amount (Million$)	Percent
Local Tax Revenue	$0.5	33.3%
State Tax Revenue	$1.0	66.7%
Total Revenue	$1.5	100.0%

Source: Dean Runyan Associates