Wyoming Outdoor Council
Annual Report 2010

Working since 1967 to protect Wyoming’s environment and quality of life for future generations.
2010 Board

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Energy and Legislative Advocate

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Wildlife Biologist, Wildlife Program Director

Bruce Pendery
Staff Attorney and Program Director

Linda Sisco
Administrative Assistant

Gary Wilmot
Associate Director

Jamie Wolf
Outreach Coordinator
Dear Members of the Wyoming Outdoor Council,

The year 2010 was a time of transition for Wyoming—in Cowboy basketball, in state government, and in the drought that had plagued many parts of our state for nearly a decade. Relief from the drought came early in the year, with snow reaching record depths by May, then melting into floodwaters that led the state to request federal assistance in addressing lost property and damaged roads. Wyoming is home to the headwaters of seven major rivers, so even in a dry year, we are blessed with more springtime water than some other states. This past year Wyoming’s superabundant runoff stood in contrast to other parts of the country, where high heat and drought fueled wildfires, destroyed crops, and cost people their lives. But even in Wyoming, we are witnessing a new and significant expense, not of surface water, but of our limited groundwater. Here are some water facts for the average gas well drilled in Wyoming: It requires 1 to 2 million gallons of water to fracture a well hydraulically—a process used to obtain the deep oil and gas in 98 percent of new wells in Wyoming. In 2009, Wyoming had about 35,000 producing wells in the state. More than 21,000 additional wells have been proposed for the coming years. These numbers forecast roughly, but conservatively, hundreds of billions of gallons of water used over just a few years to produce natural gas.

Other forms of energy may soon require large amounts of water to offset negative environmental effects: The Medicine Bow Fuel and Power coal mine and coal-to-liquids plant, for example, is expected to use about 526 million gallons per year. Over the 30-year life of the project total usage would be about 15.8 billion gallons. In order to continue safeguarding Wyoming’s water, the Wyoming Outdoor Council fielded staff throughout the state where these resources were at risk: We engaged with the Wyoming Oil and Gas Conservation Commission to help establish a new rule that requires developers to disclose the chemicals used in hydraulic fracturing. We advocated that the Forest Service require the most stringent drilling practices for the 136 gas wells proposed for the Hoback Basin at the headwaters of the Hoback, which feeds the Snake River. We alerted Governor Matt Mead that the project could threaten the headwaters of the wild Hoback River and its communities. He subsequently asked the Forest Service to consider carefully the possible harm to water resources before permitting these wells. The Outdoor Council also worked hard in recent years to protect water supplies as the BLM and Forest Service considered new gas wells near Tappan Creek, the Green and New Fork Rivers, the Wind River, the North Platte River, Crazy Woman Creek, and the Powder River.

As heating and transportation fuels and electricity become ever more difficult to find or make, the Wyoming Outdoor Council will be involved at the state and federal levels to inform decision makers of unsustainable demands on our water made in the name of developing energy.

We’ve described additional hard work on your behalf in this annual report. Genuine thanks to Anthony Stevens, who served as president of the board until the end of his term in September 2010. And thanks to you, our members, for your efforts to conserve Wyoming’s water and keep the Wyoming Outdoor Council afloat.

Sincerely,

Kathy Lichtendahl
President of the Board of Directors

Laurie K. Milford
Executive Director
Protecting Our Land

A Rare Opportunity
Helping Achieve Visionary Stewardship of Our Public Lands:
We focused significant energy and expertise in 2010 on developing broad visions for the future management of public lands in the Wind River Basin and the Bighorn Basin and on building support for these visions.

Over the next two to three years the Bureau of Land Management will propose four new 20-year plans for about one-third of the public lands in this state—more than 10 million acres of rangelands, mountain fronts, basin prairies, badlands, and portions of the Red Desert.

The Bighorn Basin, Buffalo area, and Wind River Basin plans are coming down the pike first, and these will be followed by a new plan for the Rock Springs region.

This wave of new long-term land-use plans—given its scale and timing—is a remarkable opportunity, and one that we identified back in 2008.

Because of work we initiated and completed in 2010, we believe we have successfully positioned ourselves to make the most of it.

Sharing Our Vision
We completed two important mapping projects in 2010, detailing our priority landscapes—including irreplaceable wildlife values and recreational opportunities—for both the Wind River Basin and the Bighorn Basin planning areas.

We personally delivered and discussed these visions with key Interior Department decision makers locally and in Washington, D.C., and with Wyoming Governors Dave Freudenthal and Matt Mead.

For both the Wind River Basin and the Bighorn Basin plans we worked steadily throughout 2010 to enable and encourage grassroots participation.

We also reached out to the government agencies that are cooperating with the BLM on these plan revisions, met extensively with retired BLM staff, and engaged local residents with field trips and informational meetings.

We developed in-depth, user-friendly web content—the only of its kind—designed to help members of the public participate effectively in Wyoming’s long-term land-use plans. This content is available on our website (just click the “Participate in Land-Use Planning” button on our home page).

Along with helping local residents participate and shape the new plans, we also submitted our own in-depth comments on behalf of our members and partners, and we communicate regularly with BLM staff at the field office, state, and national levels.

A Wave of New Land-Use Plans
The Bighorn Basin (3.2 million acres): The draft plan for the Bighorn Basin was released in the spring of 2011.

In order to influence this new plan—which, like the Wind River plan, has major implications for the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem—we worked closely with our partners throughout 2010 to develop a reasonable, balanced, and defensible conservation proposal. We presented this proposal in meetings with BLM Director Bob Abbey and his staff in Washington, D.C.

We hosted outreach events throughout 2010 to engage the public, including a very popular juried art show highlighting the stunning environmental qualities of the basin, which eventually made it to Cheyenne during the 2011 legislative session.

We sent 1,700 letters urging landowners and hunters to participate during the 2011 comment period. We performed an analysis of annual hunter expenditures in the Bighorn Basin, which we submitted as part of our official comments to help highlight the social, cultural, and economic importance of recreational opportunities.

We followed up by hosting a series of public meetings in the Bighorn Basin. We submitted significant technical comments on the draft plan, which we believe will be influential.

We see an opportunity to improve on this draft plan. Our primary goal in the revision process will be to enhance protections for the world-class ecological and cultural values of the Absaroka-Beartooth and Bighorn mountain fronts as well as for the Fifteenmile Basin. These are our priority conservation areas in the Bighorn Basin.

The Wind River Basin (2.5 million acres): The draft plan for the Wind River Basin is expected in 2011. We developed a balanced conservation proposal in 2010, which includes a series of maps of the field office that highlight important landscapes, recreational areas, and wildlife habitats.

Retired federal officials volunteered their time to help inform and strengthen the Wyoming Outdoor Council’s proposal.

We presented this proposal to Wyoming’s governor, to pertinent state agency personnel, and to BLM staff at the local and national levels.

Once the draft of this plan is released, we will conduct outreach, including

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The first draft of the Rock Springs plan is expected in 2012. Stay tuned!

Check out our vision for the Bighorn Basin at wyomingoutdoorcouncil.org

Get all the resources you’ll need to ensure good stewardship of the Wind River Basin at wyomingoutdoorcouncil.org (just click the “Participate!” button).

Get all the resources you’ll need to ensure good stewardship of the Wind River Basin at wyomingoutdoorcouncil.org (just click the “Participate!” button).
informational meetings for the public, and we will engage and energize diverse recreational groups.

We believe we have built the foundation to help land managers develop a balanced plan and a historic success for conservation in the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem.

Our priority areas for conservation in the Wind River Basin are the Upper Wind River Valley in the Dubois area, the Bridger Mountains, the Sweetwater River watershed, and the Lander Front and Beaver Rim areas.

Rock Springs Region (3.6 million acres): The “scoping” process for this new plan was launched in 2010. We sought to identify common ground with all stakeholders, including hunters and anglers, agricultural interests, industry representatives, and local governments to help set the stage for the first draft of this new plan, which probably will not be available for at least a year. Priority conservation areas for this plan will include the Adobe Town, Jack Morrow Hills, and Little Mountain areas.

Buffalo RMP (800,000 acres): We expect a draft plan in 2011 and will work with partners to improve it.

Other Work

We and our conservation partners helped secure an evenhanded decision by the Bureau of Land Management in 2010 to leave more than 560,000 acres of highly valued open space, recreational areas, and wildlife habitats out of its recent oil and gas lease sales. We specifically highlighted more than a third of that acreage as unsuitable for development.

This acreage we helped protect includes treasured portions of the Red Desert, including parts of the Jack Morrow Hills and Adobe Town areas.

At the same time, the BLM still leased roughly 1.3 million acres, much of it in less sensitive areas. We believe our work helped achieve some balance for tourism, recreation, conservation, and energy development.

Protecting the Red Desert:

We formally protested oil and gas leases on roughly 3,000 acres in the Jack Morrow Hills, home to the iconic Boar’s Tusk and Killpecker Sand Dunes. In November 2010 the Bureau of Land Management issued a favorable decision not to lease the acreage, citing issues we and others raised.

We believe a key component of balanced public lands management in Wyoming is making sure some places are allowed to stay the way they are.

It is important to note that for the third time in five years we have helped prevent oil and gas leasing in the Jack Morrow Hills. A lease has not been issued in this area since the 1990s.

In the past year we also helped convince the BLM not to issue about 10,000 acres of oil and gas leases in Adobe Town—a crown jewel of the Red Desert, which has unquestionable natural, scenic, recreational, and historic values worthy of protection.

Final Land-Use Plan for the Kemmerer Area:

The final management plan was approved and published in June 2010. While we are disappointed with the plan in its current form, it is an improvement over the previous long-term plan, completed in 1986.

The old plan withdrew only about 13,000 of 1.4 million acres from oil and gas leasing. The 2010 plan now withdraws more than 182,000 acres from availability for leasing, which is a small step toward balance. And there is still an opportunity to improve on this. In 2010 we took advantage of an influential amendment process ordered by the Department of the Interior for five Wyoming field offices to revise their sage-grouse and sagebrush management directives. This process has allowed us to make yet another case for protecting some important, intact landscapes.

The BLM’s 2010 oil and gas leasing process, as reformed by Interior Secretary Ken Salazar, should also help achieve balance. The Outdoor Council will ensure these new reforms are adhered to faithfully.

Wyoming Range: We continued our significant investment throughout 2010 in the campaign to safeguard Wyoming’s namesake mountains from ill-advised oil and gas drilling. We helped energize and organize citizens who rely on the forest to follow through on this important long-term effort. We and our partners will not rest until this legacy is secured.
We had an important achievement for clean air in Wyoming in 2010 stemming from investigative and legal work we initiated several years earlier.

The Outdoor Council brought a citizen lawsuit against PacifiCorp—owner of the Jim Bridger Power Plant near Rock Springs—for violating its air quality permit thousands of times over the course of five years.

This action, filed jointly with the Sierra Club, resulted in a $1 million settlement of the claims paid to the U.S. Treasury. This was the biggest cash penalty ever levied in Wyoming against a single facility for air pollution violations.

More importantly, as we learned during settlement proceedings, our action of filing the lawsuit led immediately to improved operations and reduced pollution at the plant throughout the four years we waited for the suit to conclude.

Wyoming and the People of Wyoming Benefited

The settlement also required PacifiCorp to obtain a new air quality permit to regulate future emissions from the Jim Bridger plant.

“We’re pleased, especially for Wyoming residents, that this plant is being held accountable for violations,” said Bruce Pendery, the Council’s program director, when the settlement was reached. “We need to do the best job possible of protecting the public health in Wyoming, and at this power plant the company was falling short.”

We will continue to advocate that the Department of Environmental Quality and the Environmental Protection Agency ensure that pollution control laws are being observed.

“Pollution laws exist to protect people, and they must be enforced,” Pendery said.

Cutting through the Haze

The state submitted a revised plan to the Environmental Protection Agency to help clean up the air in wilderness areas and national parks.

Wyoming is required by the EPA’s regional haze rule to create a plan to manage industrial air pollutants, such as sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides, that cause haze and can spoil views over the nation’s most beloved natural landscapes.

The pollutants that cause haze can also be dangerous for people to breathe.

Wyoming’s latest plan, which is now under review at the EPA, marks an important step toward achieving much-needed reductions in air pollution, but it still needs to be improved.

We asked the EPA and Governor-elect Matt Mead in 2010 to help improve Wyoming’s plan—to ensure that we fulfill the vision of the Clean Air Act and that we do our level best to protect our world-renowned wilderness areas and national parks.

What Is Regional Haze?

Regional haze is the pervasive degradation of natural visibility caused by air pollutants emitted from a diverse array of sources over a large geographic area.

It is not the obvious plume of pollution that you might see from a power plant; rather it is the general “white out” that sometimes obscures the remarkable 100-mile views we love so much in Wyoming.

Regional haze is caused by major sources of air pollution such as mines and power plants, minor sources such as cars and trucks, and small, local operations such as gas stations.

Regional haze in Wyoming is caused by local sources of air pollution, but it is also caused by air pollution blowing in from Idaho, Los Angeles, Salt Lake City, and even international sources. Forest fires can also cause temporary spikes in haze.

In Wyoming significant amounts of haze-producing air pollution come from the state’s five coal-fired power plants and its three major trona operations.

One of the most effective ways for the state to make the needed visibility improvements will be to oblige the power plants and mines to use what’s called the best available retrofit technology to clean up their emissions.

While the objective of the regional haze rule is to reduce haze in our iconic national parks and wilderness areas, these pollutants can also harm human health everywhere, so better control of them will have widespread public health benefits.

We believe we helped lay the foundation in 2010 for Wyoming to build a strong and effective plan to reduce haze and we will continue to work with the state and the EPA to ensure this becomes a reality.

Bruce Pendery
Staff Attorney and Program Director
Protecting Our Water

Our water quality program works to safeguard Wyoming’s clean rivers and streams, lakes, and underground aquifers. We believe a balanced approach to energy development and production must include basic protections for Wyoming’s waterways and drinking water.

Disclosure of Fracking Fluids
Over the past decade, hydraulic fracturing, or “fracking,” has become pervasive in Wyoming. These days more than 98 percent of all new oil and gas wells are fracked.

In 2010 the Wyoming Oil and Gas Conservation Commission approved a groundbreaking measure to require companies to disclose the chemicals they use in the fracking process.

We are proud to report that we helped strengthen the new policy. We believe citizens, medical professionals, and regulators need full disclosure of the chemicals used in hydraulic fracturing in order to make sound decisions about how to manage this potentially dangerous industrial activity.

Water Contamination Is Not the Only Issue
Fracking poses both documented and potential risks to surface water and drinking water.

As recent scientific studies have linked hydraulic fracturing to water contamination, fracking has become a hot-button issue and a controversial practice in communities throughout the United States.

But it is also important to be aware that the process of hydraulic fracturing uses, and can permanently taint, enormous amounts of water.

A “frack job” on a given oil and gas well in Wyoming, for example, usually consumes 1 to 2 million gallons of water per well.

So we are witnessing a new and significant use of Wyoming’s groundwater resources. A use that could reach into the hundreds of billions of gallons in the coming years.

What Is Hydraulic Fracturing?
Simply put, hydraulic fracturing is a drilling technique used to release oil and gas from hard rock formations.

It involves creating fissures in the rock by pumping massive amounts of water and chemicals (known as “fracking fluids”) under very high pressure down a wellbore into the ground.

This high-pressure liquid mix also includes what the industry calls a “proppant,” usually referred to as “sand,” which stays in the newly created fissures and “props” them open.

Among the chemicals and additives that can be found in fracking fluids are biocides to kill bacteria; anti-corrosion agents; gelling additives; polymers, various alcohols; various acids; and many other things—some of them toxic and some that are known to be carcinogenic.

Old technology, suddenly pervasive
Hydraulic fracturing has been around for decades. But there have been advances in the technology, the process, and the chemical formulae. This—coupled with the fact that most, if not all, of the domestic oil and gas that was “easy” to get out of the ground has already been brought up and burned—has led to a scenario where virtually all of the new oil and gas wells drilled in Wyoming are fracked.

What we’d like to achieve:
• Require that hydraulic fracturing operations are set back at least 1/2 mile to 1 mile from groundwater wells and houses.
• Require what’s called “pitless fracking,” where all fracturing fluids must be stored in tanks, rather than in open pits.
• Require operators to recover all fracturing fluids and store those fluids in tanks, which would then have to be removed from the site or reused.
• Require baseline water testing of streams, rivers, lakes, springs, and groundwater wells located within a mile radius of the drill pad site—prior to the drilling operation. And require follow-up testing after the frack job.
• Require better well integrity standards for both the wells used to do the fracturing and all other wells in the vicinity of the drilling operations.
• Regulate all injections of hydraulic fracturing fluids under a safe drinking water law designed to protect underground sources of drinking water.

Steve Jones
Watershed Protection Program Attorney
Our wildlife program played a key role in 2010 in all of our land protection campaigns and in our work related to land-use planning and energy development. We engaged in proposed oil and gas projects, utility-scale wind plants, and energy transmission corridors. We also continued with efforts to protect species such as greater sage-grouse, mountain plover, wolverine, Wyoming pocket gopher, and the Wyoming toad, and we advocated responsible management for wolves.

We offered detailed input on the Wyoming Game and Fish Department’s 2010 revised “state wildlife action plan.” This is a five-year management plan that outlines conservation strategies for maintaining the health and diversity of the state’s wildlife—particularly those species with small or declining populations.

We asked the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission to revisit certain elements of the action plan yearly as opposed to every five years. The Commission agreed. As a result, the Game and Fish Department will evaluate the plan’s sensitive species list on a yearly basis and make necessary deletions or additions by examining new threats that may have emerged and incorporating new information.

This will allow the Game and Fish Department more flexibility and responsiveness in its management of sensitive species and make it more likely for agency biologists to identify species that need help before it is too late.

Lending Our Expertise

We published a first-of-its-kind brochure in 2010 called “Wind Energy: Doing It Right in Wyoming.” This publication highlights a number of best management practices for industrial-scale wind plants—and we continue to provide this information to industry, regulators, and decision makers to help reduce the impact of wind development on Wyoming’s wildlife.

This brochure has been one piece of a larger effort to lend our expertise to developers and decision makers in order to help minimize conflicts between wildlife and industrial-scale wind energy development.

Why Best Management Practices?

At first glance, harnessing the wind seems like one of the most elegant ways that we might reduce air pollution while still generating much-needed electricity to meet our nation’s needs.

Wind energy—if coupled with better efficiency and greater energy conservation—could help reduce the harmful emissions that contribute to pollution and global climate change.

But industrial-scale wind plants, like every type of industrial development, also have associated costs. Extensive research has shown, for example, that wind farms can kill birds and bats, destroy and fragment habitat, and disturb and displace wildlife.

Fortunately, recent research also has identified ways to reduce some of these impacts through measures such as carefully siting wind farms to avoid wildlife migration corridors and other areas that are heavily used by wildlife.

In addition to outlining practices that developers should employ to help ensure that wind plants are designed and sited responsibly, our brochure also highlights lands where industrial-scale wind development is not appropriate.

We encourage our members and others to ask that developers adhere to these prescriptions whenever new projects are proposed and built.

The greater awareness we have of the potential costs of wind development and associated mitigation measures, the more likely we are to develop this important source of renewable energy without causing unacceptable harm to our wildlife and the critical habitats upon which these animals depend.
The Politics of Energy

The Wyoming Outdoor Council’s energy and legislative advocacy program engages year-round with Wyoming’s elected officials and decision makers.

In addition to our gavel-to-gavel participation in the legislative session in Cheyenne, we also attend and participate actively in all relevant interim legislative committee and task force hearings as well as the many public and behind-the-scenes meetings that are germane to our mission.

The Council is one of a handful of public-interest groups engaging in policies related to electricity generation and transmission in Wyoming, working to mitigate carbon emissions.

Transition To a New Governor

Prior to the November 2010 elections we hosted in-depth meetings with all but one of the popularly recognized gubernatorial candidates in Wyoming.

We delivered the same message to all of the candidates in both major parties: The Wyoming Outdoor Council is a consistent and reliable source for science-based information, member-informed policy directions, and distinct legal expertise. In a meeting during the transition to the new administration, we urged Governor-elect Matt Mead to retain key environmental safeguards achieved by the previous administration.

Among our requests of Mr. Mead were that he (1) ensure that Governor Dave Freudenthal’s executive order calling for the protection of sage-grouse core areas remain in place; (2) retain an important agreement with the federal government that protects parts of the Shoshone and Bridger-Teton national forests, and (3) maintain the state’s groundbreaking measure to require companies to disclose the chemicals used in hydraulic fracturing. (Governor Mead has since issued a sage-grouse core area order.)

The 2010 Legislature

Governor Dave Freudenthal marked the end of the 2010 legislative session with the veto of two bills: one disarmingly titled “Economic Analysis” and another that would have funded a nuclear energy production study.

The Council followed both bills closely throughout the session. We are grateful that many legislators listened carefully to our suggestions for each bill and that the governor shared some of our concerns.

Because of flaws in both bills, the Wyoming Outdoor Council was happy to see these two bills vetoed:

Senate File 13, Economic Analysis:
This bill was at the top of our list of concerns during the 2010 legislative session. Its intent was to charge the state with compiling and recording economic information on behalf of counties, which could then be used in land-use planning processes.

The original version of the bill would have required the State Division of Economic Analysis to determine the “optimum use” for all land within our borders—private, state, and federal. The proposed process was biased and would have ensured that resource development and extraction was always considered the highest and best use for the land.

In other words, the determined “optimum use” would likely never have been open space, important wildlife habitat, historical preservation, ecotourism, iconic viewsheds, or conservation.

We highlighted this flaw to legislators who ultimately removed the “optimum use” provision. The final bill was nonetheless flawed, which is why we asked the governor to reject it.

House Bill 97, Nuclear Energy Production Study: This bill was an attempt to pave the way toward developing nuclear energy in Wyoming.

While many would argue that nuclear power might be an inevitable component of the national energy portfolio, we agreed with Governor Freudenthal that spending taxpayer dollars on this task force study did not represent the wise use of funds.

We also had reason to be concerned that the study might revive the notion that Wyoming should become a dumping ground for radioactive waste. We believe the governor showed good stewardship by vetoing this bill.

“... He was constructive and positive. I’d sure like to give him credit for that in a very tough session.”

—Wyoming legislator

Richard Garrett
Energy and Legislative Advocate
Statement of Financial Position
As of December 31, 2010

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<th>2010</th>
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<td>Net Assets</td>
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<td><strong>Total Liabilities and Net Assets</strong></td>
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Statement of Activities
Year Ended December 31, 2010

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<td>Other Support</td>
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<td>Interest and Dividend Income</td>
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<td><strong>Total Revenue and Support</strong></td>
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<tr>
<th>Functional Expenses</th>
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<td>Annual Meeting and Events</td>
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<td>Consultants and Internet</td>
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<td>Depreciation</td>
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<td>Memberships and Publications</td>
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<td>Occupancy and Rent</td>
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<td>Other Expenses</td>
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<td><strong>Total Expenses</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Investment Gains</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Net Revenues Less Expenses</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Total Expenses</strong></td>
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The 2010 audit report is available on request.
Wyoming Outdoor Council members come together to protect Wyoming’s environment and quality of life for future generations.

Foundations
1002 Foundation
Blue Ridge Fund
The Brooks Foundation
Burdick Faulkner Charitable Fund
Burlington Northern Santa Fe Foundation
Cinnabar Foundation
Community Foundation of Jackson Hole
Confluence Fund
Conservation Alliance
Earth Friends Conservation Fund
Educational Foundation of America (joint grant with EARTHWORKS Oil & Gas Accountability Project)
Elmer L. & Eleanor J. Andersen Foundation
Fidelity Charitable Gift Fund
Furrer Foundation
Harder Foundation
LOR Foundation, Inc.
Maki Foundation
The Mayer & Morris Kaplan Family Foundation
McCoy Charitable Foundation
The New-Land Foundation, Inc.
New Venture Fund
Norcross Wildlife Foundation, Inc.
Philanthropic Collaborative Trust
The Saint Paul Foundation
The Schaub Foundation
Stanley Family Fund of the Community Foundation of New Jersey
George B. Storer Foundation
STS Foundation
Trillium Family Foundation
The Walter & Mary Tuohy Foundation
Wallick Family Foundation
Wolf Creek Charitable Foundation
The Wyss Foundation

Individuals ($1,000+)
Anonymous (5)
Amy Andersen and Tim Wilson
Lynne and Jim Bama
James and Laura Cafferty
Nancy Debevoise
Rich and Mary Guenzel
Scott Kane and Michelle Escudero
Beedee and Ted Ladd
Robert and Michele Keith, Jr.
Susan Lasher and Chris Pfister
Kathy and Ken Lichtendahl
Christine Lichtenfels
Tom and Nicky McCallum
George McClelland, Jr.
Gilman and Marge Ordway
Keith and Kathleen Rittle
Annie, David & Timothy Schaub
Georgie Stanley
Anthony and Erika Stevens
Sally Swift
Liz Tuohy and Gary Cukjati
Stephen and Amy Unfried
Jack VanBaalen
Judy Walker and George Hallenbeck
Philip and Patty Washburn
Jennifer and Charlie Wilson

Individuals ($1–999)
Anonymous (26)
Barbara Abrahamer
Molly Absolon and Allen O’Bannon
Kathleen Adee and Clayton Russell
Peter Aengst
Joe Albright and Marcia Kunstel
Bill Aldredge and Vicki Herren
Myron Allen, III, and Adele Aldrich
Rick Allen and Maria McGrane
Arthur Anderson
Linda and Clayton Anderson
Mel Anderson
Ryan Anderson
Tom Anderson
Ted and Calvert Armbricht
Joe and Janet Armijo
Eric Arnold
Joe and Anne Austin
Mia Axon
Gary and Judy Babel
Steve Babits and Jan Segna
Eric and Julie Backman
Heidi Badaracco
Leslie and Frances Bailey, III
Bill Baker and Deb Paulson
Richard and Carol Balder
Gene Ball
Tim Banks
Mary Beth Baptiste and Richard Allen
Dick and Barbara Barker
William Barmore, Jr.
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James and Kimberly Holloway live in Casper with their children, Grace, Eleanor, Henry, and Nathan.

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