

# FRONTLINE

Working to protect public lands and wildlife since 1967



## Now Is the Time

*After a decade-long oil and gas boom with nearly half of all federal land in Wyoming under management revision—now is the time to get it right.*

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Wind Energy on Wyoming's Terms



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The Wyoming Range Legacy Act: Chronology of a great success



# Message from the Director

Laurie Milford, executive director

## Wind energy on Wyoming's terms

Photo by Richard Garrett



*A version of this message appeared as a guest column in the Casper Star-Tribune on May 9, 2009.*

**I LIKE TO RIDE** bikes, and I live in Laramie,

so I know just how strong and fast the wind blows in southeastern Wyoming.

This is something developers of wind energy have recognized for years. And now that our country is looking to manage greenhouse gas emissions and is seeking domestic sources of clean energy, developers have set their sights on this part of the state.

Developers have already applied to test roughly 1.4 million acres of public land in Wyoming for its wind-energy potential. Even more private land is under consideration.

Fifty-six percent of all developable wind energy in the western United States is in Wyoming.

All of this is a dilemma for environmentalists. We've been calling for decades for our country to develop renewable energy. Now that it's about to happen on a big scale, we cite the sage-grouse and the hoary bat as reasons to slow down and recommend avoiding some places altogether. So which is

it? Is industrial-scale wind development part of the answer to our power conundrum? Or are wind farms the new bane of Wyoming residents who are tired of giving up our landscapes and our wildlife to send energy elsewhere?

Well, it's both. And it's complicated. Economic conditions are such that industrial-scale wind development seems imminent. A solar panel on every roof (and a chicken in every backyard) is an important part of the ultimate solution, but that won't happen soon enough to stave off global warming.

So when we look at the problem from a planetary perspective, we say, "Yes, we must develop wind energy." We support this form of development because it helps reduce emissions—not only greenhouse gasses but other types of air pollution that can affect our health and our visibility.

But locally, along with pitfalls associated with the towers and turbines themselves, we also see potential problems with the transmission lines required to transmit the energy. As of writing this, there are at least five new major transmission lines proposed to traverse Wyoming.

So, what are our concerns? We know that a poorly placed wind farm can end up killing birds and bats—and in some cases it can pose a very real threat to local terrestrial wildlife populations. The roads and other infrastructure required for a wind farm can fragment habitat, and the associated human activity and noise can move animals out of an area. Many people are concerned that sage-grouse could be listed as an endangered species. A poorly placed utility-scale wind farm could end up moving more of our sage-grouse out of prime habitat.

We also have to acknowledge that those of us who live here have landscapes and views we cherish deeply. These special places add historical, social, and economic value to this state. A poorly placed wind farm could harm those values.

Luckily, we can avoid many of these potential problems with appropriate siting of wind energy plants

and some best management practices to minimize the consequences for wildlife. So, yes, I believe we should harness our wind and contribute to the nation's domestic supply of clean, renewable energy. Let's just make sure we do it right.

The Wyoming Outdoor Council participates in local planning and informational meetings on wind. We're writing a set of best management practices, which we hope companies will adopt in order to minimize harm to wildlife. We're eager to work with private industry and government agencies to offer expertise. Together, we can make good decisions about where and how to develop wind. We can develop this resource on Wyoming's terms.

Yours,  
Laurie



**Wyoming Outdoor Council**  
Established in 1967, the Wyoming Outdoor Council is the state's oldest and largest independent statewide conservation organization. Our mission is to protect Wyoming's environment and quality of life for future generations. Our newsletter, the *Frontline*, comes out three times per year and is a benefit of membership. Letters to the editor and articles by members are welcome.

### For more information contact:

Wyoming Outdoor Council  
262 Lincoln St.  
Lander, WY 82520

or

121 East Grand Avenue, Suite 204  
Laramie, WY 82070

[wyomingoutdoorcouncil.org](http://wyomingoutdoorcouncil.org)

307-332-7031 (phone)

307-332-6899 (fax)

[info@wyomingoutdoorcouncil.org](mailto:info@wyomingoutdoorcouncil.org)

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# Now is the time

## Land management plans currently under review:

- Lander RMP . . . . . 2.5 million acres
- Buffalo RMP . . . . . 800,000 acres
- Bighorn Basin RMP . . . . . 3.2 million acres
- Bridger-Teton National Forest . . . . . 3.4 million acres
- Shoshone National Forest . . . . . 2.4 million acres
- Kemmerer RMP (which is nearly complete but hasn't been finalized). . . . . 1.4 million acres

**Total + Kemmerer RMP = 13.7 million acres, or 46 percent of all federal lands in Wyoming. \***

*\*The total federal public land area in Wyoming = 30,048,741 acres*

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OWNS about half of Wyoming—and 46 percent of that land is currently under management revision.

After a decade-long oil and gas boom, with a new president in office, the Outdoor Council believes Wyoming now has an opportunity to see that federal land managers do right by this state.

Decisions made in the coming 12 to 36 months will govern how nearly 22,000 square miles of Bureau of Land Management and U.S. Forest Service lands are managed in Wyoming for decades to come.

Three region-wide BLM plans—for Lander, Buffalo, and the Bighorn Basin—are in the process of revisions, and even all-out rewrites. Both the Shoshone and Bridger-Teton National Forests began management plan revisions in the summer of 2005, but legal challenges to forest planning rules put forth by the prior administration have delayed the revisions in both cases.

All of the new plans will likely be completed by 2011 or 2012. Bruce Pendery, program director with the Council, said he is hopeful **the federal government, under the new administration, will approach these plans differently than it has in the past.**

## Looking at the big picture

THE OUTDOOR COUNCIL would like to see a change in philosophy when it comes to managing energy development on public lands. Rather than analyzing the impacts of development on a lease-by-lease basis, or even a well-by-well basis, the BLM instead needs to start thinking of the big picture,

Pendery said.

“These revised resource management plans need to reflect **a balanced, landscape-scale approach,**” Pendery said. “We need to develop **comprehensive plans** that address in detail the concerns of the **cumulative impacts of development** rather than considering them on the project-by-project level.”

Jared Oakleaf, outdoor recreation planner with the BLM’s Lander office, said the new Lander RMP will be more than just a revision of the old plan.

“We’re basically rewriting a land-use plan,” he said. “We’re not starting from scratch, but we’re taking what we’ve learned over the past 20 years and not only planning for those issues, but also planning for the next 20 years.”

*“Decisions made in the coming 12 to 36 months will govern how nearly 22,000 square miles of [BLM and USFS lands] are managed in Wyoming for decades to come.”*

Pendery hopes the BLM applies statewide what it learned from the last two Pinedale regional resource plans. Although the previous Pinedale plan failed to adequately protect wildlife, air quality, and cultural resources in the region, the new plan, finalized last year, will be a significant improvement, he said.

“Under the old 1988 Pinedale plan there were only 7,636 acres designated unavailable for oil and gas leasing,” Pendery said. “In the new RMP that number has increased to more than 455,000 acres, which is about half of the BLM-owned surface acreage in that field office.”

**Under the current Lander RMP, which was finalized in 1987, more than 99 percent of the entire field office is open to oil and gas leasing,** he said.

## Locals concerned

BRIAN STANFORD, owner of Gannet Peak Sports, a bicycle shop in downtown Lander, said many outdoors enthusiasts in the region are concerned about the Lander RMP, after observing the amount and pace of



Photo by Chris Merrill

**Bruce Pendery, staff attorney and range scientist, explains the basic components of the sagebrush steppe vegetation just outside of Lander.**

energy development on BLM lands in other parts of the state in the last eight years.

He said he believes most everyone who lives in the Lander area, including those who work in the local BLM office, would like to **safeguard the open lands that give the region its unique quality**. He's just worried, he said, that locals won't have the clout necessary to stave off development.

"We would like to preserve open lands, and not just small chunks in a piecemeal fashion," he said. "There are very few places left in the lower 48 states where you have vast tracks of open land like we have here."

Aaron Bannon, the wilderness advocacy coordinator with the National Outdoor Leadership School in Lander, said he knows of dozens of hunters, climbers, campers, hikers, cyclists, and others who have sent the BLM comments and letters about the revision, and who are paying close attention to the process.

"The Lander area is recreation central," Bannon said. "It's a big deal for folks around here how this is all managed. Some (oil and gas) leases went in just behind Johnny Behind the Rocks a few years ago, and I think that was a big wakeup call to hikers, cyclists, and others around here."

Johnny Behind the Rocks is a popular and scenic section of BLM land just outside of Lander, with trails winding through red rock formations and overlooking vast, untouched high-country hills and meadows.

Bannon said it's also important the new Lander plan **protects** those sites with high **historical and cultural values**.

"The stretch of the Oregon Trail from Devil's Gate on through to Farson is some of the best viewing of the Oregon Trail anywhere," he said.

## Protecting special places

PENDERY AGREES the BLM should make it a priority to protect historic trails such as the Bridger Trail, the Yellowstone Highway, the Casper-to-Lander portion of the Oregon, California, Mormon, and Pony Express trails, and the Rawlins-to-Fort Washakie Trail.

"This RMP should develop a plan that will state how these trails are to be protected in the future," Pendery said. "The Continental Divide Trail system and its surrounding viewshed is one of the truly magnificent features of our country. The hydrologic—and emotional—divide between east and west."

The plan should also protect **Native American sacred sites**, rock art, and burial grounds, he said, and it should maintain the Wilderness Study Areas and **citizens' proposed wilderness areas**, pending permanent designation by Congress.

Many of these kinds of concerns and issues also apply to the Bighorn Basin and Buffalo RMP revisions, he said.

"Energy development needs to be better managed than it has been in the past, and there are a number of special places that should be fully protected," he said. "These include the Beartooth Front and McCullough Peaks areas in the Bighorn Basin, and the Fortification Creek and Hole-in-the-Wall areas in the Buffalo Field Office."

## Preserving open space 'before it's too late'

NEW OUTDOOR COUNCIL BOARD member Kathy Lichtendahl, of Clark, lives at the base of the Beartooth Mountains. She said her main concerns about the Bighorn Basin revision have to do with potential oil and gas development and threats to open space and wildlife habitat in the area.

With a relative explosion of residential development and subdivisions during the past decade on private lands in the Clark area, open public lands have become even more critical for maintaining the local wildlife populations, Lichtendahl said.


"In the last few years I have personally witnessed the presence of mountain lions, bobcats, black bear, coyotes, great horned owls, curlews, golden and bald eagles, grizzly bears, pronghorn, chukars, elk, and even a wolf in my backyard," she said.

She's also seen bighorn sheep, mountain goats, and countless other bird species, all close to home, she said.

"The public lands in the area are a vital part of the health of these animals and should be maintained in a manner that maximizes the chance of wildlife survival," Lichtendahl said.

The BLM should commit to maintaining a buffer zone for the wildlife of the Beartooth Front, she said, before it's too late.

The Lander BLM office—just like the Bighorn Basin office—is currently developing its alternatives for the coming plan, Oakleaf said. The alternatives generally cover a spectrum of use options, from the development-focused to the conservation-focused, and the preferred plan should offer a mix of all alternatives, he said.

Pendery said the Outdoor Council will work on two main goals when it comes to the Lander, Bighorn Basin, and Buffalo RMPs: (1) To get significant portions of each field office designated unavailable for oil and gas development and (2) to protect as many of the state's special places as possible. 

BY CHRIS MERRILL

## TRANSITIONS

### Departures:

**Susan Lasher** of Meeteetse rotated off the board in March after serving for six years. We'd like to thank Susan for her work on the finance committee, for reinforcing the endowment policy, and bringing great wisdom to the team. Susan has been, and continues to be, an important friend, adviser, and confidant to the Council.

**Jim States** of Saratoga, former board president, rotated off the board in the fall of 2008 after serving two terms. Jim also served on the Equality State Policy Center board, and represented the Outdoor Council on the Blue-Green Alliance. An engineer with a good business acumen and a Ph.D. in biology, Jim offered thoughtful and technical insights invaluable to our work.

### Arrivals:

**Kathy Lichtendahl** of Clark joined the board this past winter. Kathy is a successful fiber artist and quilt exhibition curator who worked as marketing director for several multi-national companies before leaving the corporate world in 1998. Kathy and her husband, Ken, spend as much time as possible exploring the mountains of Wyoming—in the summer with their pack llamas and in the winter on backcountry skis. Kathy and Ken have both been active members of Park County Search and Rescue since 2000.

**Harold Bergman** of Laramie joined the board in April of this year. Harold is professor of zoology and physiology, J. E. Warren Distinguished Professor of Energy and the Environment, and former

director of the Haub School and Ruckelshaus Institute of Environment and Natural Resources at the University of Wyoming. Dr. Bergman earned a Ph.D. in fisheries biology at Michigan State University in 1973 and has been on the UW faculty since 1975.

**Chris Merrill** of Lander joined the staff in March of this year as director of communications. An award-winning journalist, he came to the Wyoming Outdoor Council after holding the post of environment reporter for the *Casper Star-Tribune*.

# Seeking an adaptive, science-based wolf plan

Tracy Brooks, courtesy/USFWS



**DURING THIS WINTER'S** legislative session, the Outdoor Council and other conservation groups tried in vain to convince the Wyoming Legislature to create a statewide trophy game designation for wolves.

A statewide trophy game classification would ensure that wolves

were **managed by biologists** in all parts of the state and would help to address legitimate concerns about the long-term viability of the species.


Under Wyoming's proposed wolf management plan—which has been rejected by the federal government—wolves would be assigned a dual classification: Those in the extreme northwest corner of the state would be classified as trophy game animals subject to a regulated hunting season, and those in the remaining 88 percent of the state would be classified as “predators” that could be shot by anyone, at any time, without limits.

We urged the Legislature to adopt statewide trophy game status for wolves because we believe it would address two of the major concerns expressed by the federal judge who enjoined the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's 2008 wolf-delisting attempt.

First, statewide trophy game status would do away with Wyoming's dual classification scheme, which has been one of the major obstacles to delisting wolves in the northern Rockies. Second, it would facilitate the “genetic connectivity,” or interbreeding, of the three main wolf subpopulations in Wyoming, Idaho, and Montana. By eliminating the “predator” zone, Wyoming's wolves would be more likely to survive when they disperse and more apt to interact with the other wolf subpopulations.

We argued that failing to adopt a statewide trophy game classification for wolves would result in Wyoming being left out of future plans to remove the canines from the endangered species list. The Wyoming Legislature opted to retain its beleaguered dual classification scheme, even though it recognized that by doing so wolves likely would remain under federal management here, and lawsuits would ensue.

When it was clear the Legislature would not allow the Wyoming Game and Fish Department to manage wolves as trophy game animals statewide, the federal government announced it would remove wolves from the endangered species list in Montana and Idaho, but not in Wyoming.

We believe that professional wildlife biologists should manage wolves statewide in Wyoming, as they do other trophy game species, such as mountain lions and bears. We will continue to work toward achieving a statewide trophy game designation for Wyoming's wolves, and **a responsible, science-based state management plan** that ensures a recovered regional wolf population, while recognizing the needs of our state's livestock producers and hunters. 

BY SOPHIE OSBORN

## We need to raise \$75,000 by August 31, 2009

(See challenge grant envelope for details.)

Photo by Gary Wilmot



### Building Capacity & Challenging Others

Since 2002 the Earth Friends Wildlife Foundation has been encouraging the Council and its members to give more, recruit new members, and build capacity through **challenge grants**. In 2009 the foundation announced **two new grants** to help fuel our work this year.

Please **help us win** the first of two important challenge grants **by August 31, 2009**, by increasing your support, joining for the first time, or rejoining if your membership has lapsed. In this difficult economic climate the Earth Friends' challenge grants have become ever more important. **Please help us meet our goals this year!**

### Join Stew and Mimi McMillen in helping us win another challenge grant!

*“By increasing our gift last fall and helping the Council win the Earth Friends' grant, we were able to do even more to protect the places we care about most. Please make your gift go even further for Wyoming by returning your new donation in the challenge envelope today.”*

—Mimi McMillen

*(Stew and Mimi McMillen have been members since 1997.)*

# The Wyoming Range Legacy Act: Chronology of a Great Success

Lisa McGee

**2004.** The Bridger-Teton National Forest announces its intention to lease 175,000 acres in the Wyoming Range for oil and gas development. Many of these acres are roadless.

**2004. The Wyoming Outdoor Council and other conservation and sportsmen's groups voice strong opposition to any such lease sales.**

**2004.** Gov. Dave Freudenthal and Sen. Craig Thomas, along with state and local officials, also express opposition to the lease offerings.

**2005.** The U.S. Forest Service scales back its proposed lease sale to 44,720 acres along the eastern front of the Range.

file an appeal to the Interior Board of Land Appeals. We also appeal the April sale.

**June 2006. The IBLA grants our stay request, halting development on the parcel offered in December.**

**June 2006.** Concerned citizens, outfitters, sportsmen, and conservationists meet to discuss a long-term solution to protect the Wyoming Range. **The participants agree that federal legislation prohibiting future oil and gas leasing is necessary.**

**Summer 2006.** Citizens Protecting the Wyoming Range—a coalition of outfitters, ranchers, conservation groups, landowners, labor union members, and sportsmen—is founded. Sportsmen for the Wyoming Range, a group of hunting and angling organizations, is also founded.

**Sept. 2006. IBLA grants our second stay request, halting development on the April lease parcels.**

**Jan 2007.** Citizens Protecting the Wyoming Range and Sportsmen for the Wyoming Range host a well-attended legislative reception in Cheyenne. Freudenthal speaks in support of federal legislation to protect the Wyoming Range.

**Winter/Spring 2007.** The documentary "Too Special to Drill" is released as part of an effort to reach out to citizens, Rotary and civic clubs, and university groups.

**June 2007. Sen. Thomas announces his intention to draft legislation that would protect the range. A few days later he dies of leukemia.**

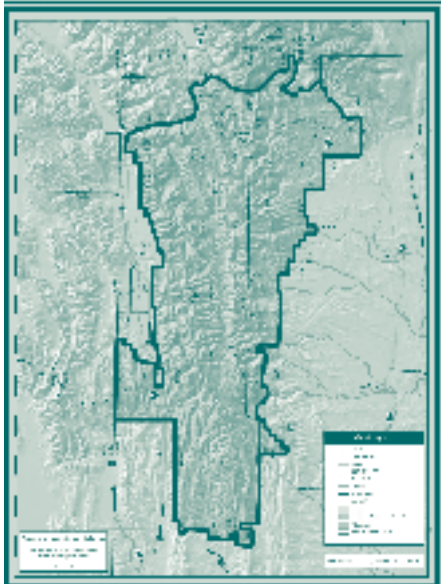
**Summer 2007.** Freudenthal appoints John Barrasso to replace Thomas. Barrasso pledges to hold more than 20 town hall meetings on this and other issues.

**Oct 2007. Sen. Barrasso introduces the Wyoming Range Legacy Act, which would prohibit future oil and gas leasing on 1.2 million acres of the Wyoming Range and facilitate a process by which existing leases could be purchased and retired.**



photo by Lisa McGee

## Wyoming Range Withdrawal Area



Courtesy of the U.S. Forest Service

**2005.** The Outdoor Council and others attempt to persuade the Forest Service to update its environmental analyses prior to making a decision to lease, citing degraded air quality from nearby oil and gas development and the listing of the Canada lynx under the Endangered Species Act.

**Dec. 2005.** The Forest Service ignores our requests and authorizes the BLM to proceed with the first lease sale in the Wyoming Range. The Council files a protest.

**April 2006.** The second and largest of four lease sales occurs and we also protest this sale.

The BLM dismisses our protest of the December lease sale, and we

**Feb 2008.** Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands and Forests holds a hearing on the bill. Wyoming citizens and conservationists, **including the Council's Laurie Milford and Lisa McGee, travel to D.C.** to attend the hearing and meet with our delegation. **Freudenthal and the founder of Citizens Protecting the Wyoming Range, Gary Amerine, testify in support of the bill.** The bill passes committee.

**Winter 2008.** The bill is packaged with more than 150 other public lands bills in a bipartisan omnibus lands package.

**Jan 15, 2008.** The Omnibus Public Land Management bill—including the Wyoming Range Legacy Act—passes the Senate.

**March 25, 2008.** The bill passes the House with overwhelming bipartisan support.

**March 30, 2008. President Obama signs the historic legislation into law.**

**April 2009.** We receive a \$20,000 **Conservation Alliance** grant to help finish the job in the Wyoming Range.\*

**Today. The Wyoming Outdoor Council continues to work to defeat the authorization of the 44,720 acres,** which are not affected by the legislation. We believe the Forest Service should never have consented to the lease sales and the agency can remedy this by canceling and withdrawing these parcels. We will also negotiate with companies to sell or donate valid existing leases so the Forest Service can permanently retire them.

*\*The Conservation Alliance is a group of outdoor industry companies that contributes its collective annual membership dues to grassroots environmental organizations. Since 1989 the Alliance has contributed more than \$7 million to conservation projects throughout North America.*

BY LISA MCGEE

# Buried treasure



**NO MATTER HOW** we may feel about energy development in Wyoming, it certainly has unearthed vast below-ground mineral riches. And now this same development has helped spark interest in a less common underground treasure: **The Wyoming pocket gopher.**

Because the Wyoming pocket gopher's entire range is found within the state's boundaries, **this gopher is a true Wyoming endemic species; indeed, it occurs only in Carbon and Sweetwater counties.**

Last summer, researchers successfully trapped several of these elusive creatures, expanding our knowledge of this enigmatic burrower's ecology and genetics.

The species' apparent rarity and limited distribution make it particularly vulnerable to the widespread and intensive oil and gas development occurring throughout its range. In February 2009, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service initiated a 12-month status review to determine whether the Wyoming pocket gopher warrants listing as an endangered or threatened species under the Endangered Species Act.

## Little burrowers that play a big role

The Wyoming pocket gopher is well adapted to underground living. It has small ears and eyes, short and powerful front limbs, long front claws, and fur-lined cheek pouches for transporting food.

Although people often view pocket gophers as pests—because of their tunneling and digging—these activities actually benefit the ecosystem by aerating the soil, enriching it with organic matter, and improving its water retention capacity.

Also, because they eat roots, tubers, bulbs, and other belowground plant material, they can influence competitive interactions among local plant species, thereby affecting vegetation patterns and plant availability aboveground. **As a result, these diminutive creatures have an important impact on the functioning of their entire ecosystem.**

The Bureau of Land Management already has approved full-field oil and gas development projects in the Wyoming pocket gopher's range, such as the Atlantic Rim Project, where 2,000 natural gas wells have been permitted. Additional development (more than 13,000 wells) has also been proposed in its range. Well pads, pipelines, and roads could compact soils, eliminate or reduce potential or occupied habitat, and create barriers to pocket gopher movements.

Wind energy is also increasingly being developed in the Wyoming pocket gopher's range and poses a potential threat to the species since it could lead to habitat destruction, disturbance, and fragmentation.

Inadvertently, energy development has renewed local and federal interest in this little-studied creature. The

more we learn about the Wyoming pocket gopher's population status, distribution, and ecology, the better able we'll be to protect it and **ensure that this Wyoming endemic species** continues to fulfill its important ecological role in the limited area it calls home. 📖



USFWS

BY SOPHIE OSBORN

# Legislative update



Photo by Laurie Milford

**Richard Garrett, legislative advocate and outreach director, Wyoming Outdoor Council**

**REACHING FOR A GLASS** of water, taking a sip, and then addressing the joint opening session of the 60th Wyoming State Legislature, Governor Dave Freudenthal warned of the “shallow seas of elective politics.” In fewer than six months, he said, Wyoming's revenue forecast had fallen by more than \$600 million.

Urging the Legislature to plan ahead, the governor recommended passage of the Gillette water pipeline project, asked for more funding for children's

health care (anticipating layoffs), suggested consideration of a Powerball game to increase revenues, asked for money for the families of soldiers fighting in the Middle East wars, and warned of curtailed natural gas production.

## How did the Legislature respond?

Gillette got the pipeline. Powerball was never really considered. Children's health insurance is still underfunded. The Legislature offered some help to military families. And it decided to sue the federal government over wolf management.

The Legislature also tried to roll back the Environmental Quality Council's authority to designate an area as Very Rare and Uncommon (the governor vetoed that bill). And while it failed to deal with water discharge from CBM wells, the Legislature at least didn't make a bad situation worse by further emboldening industry.

## Some victories:

The Outdoor Council strongly advocated for a bill that mandates meaningful energy conservation in state and local buildings. We discouraged passage of a bill that would have funded testing for brucellosis in wolves—something that had already been demonstrated unnecessary by other independent studies. We fought hard against a landfills bill (introduced by Sen. Eli Bebout of Riverton) that would have threatened groundwater integrity, and we helped earn its defeat in the House. We supported and helped pass new legislation that will give counties the tools they need to better manage subdivision growth in the state. And the strength of our membership helped give the governor the political base he needed to veto the Very Rare and Uncommon bill, which would have politicized the process and made future designations unlikely. 📖

**Save the date:** The Wyoming Outdoor Council's annual meeting will be from 5-7:30 p.m., Friday, September 11, at Hines Lodge in Curt Gowdy State Park, west of Cheyenne.

**To read more about our ongoing efforts,** including work on carbon sequestration regulations, Aaron Million's transbasin pipeline proposal, and the Wyoming toad and other endemic species, check out our website at **wyomingoutdoorcouncil.org.**

# Participate in our photo contest!

Help us celebrate Wyoming's treasured landscapes and wildlife by submitting your photographs for our annual calendar.

**Winning photographs will be published in our 2010 calendar.**

**Submission deadline is July 31.**

Photographs must be taken in Wyoming and may include landscapes, lifestyles, wildlife, and people.

All photos must be submitted in a digital form by email or on a CD. Photos should be sent in a high-quality JPG format. There is no maximum file size for photo submissions on a CD. If you email your submission, please keep the file size 3MB or smaller.

**To submit photos, please mail or email to Chris Merrill:**

**[chris@wyomingoutdoorcouncil.org](mailto:chris@wyomingoutdoorcouncil.org)**

**Wyoming Outdoor Council,**

**262 Lincoln Street, Lander, WY 82520.**

Photograph entries constitute permission to use the images and photographer's information without compensation.

Mailed CDs cannot be returned. Please include your name, address, city, state, zip code, daytime phone number, email address, and description of your photo including where the photo was taken.



**Wyoming Outdoor Council**

[wyomingoutdoorcouncil.org](http://wyomingoutdoorcouncil.org)

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