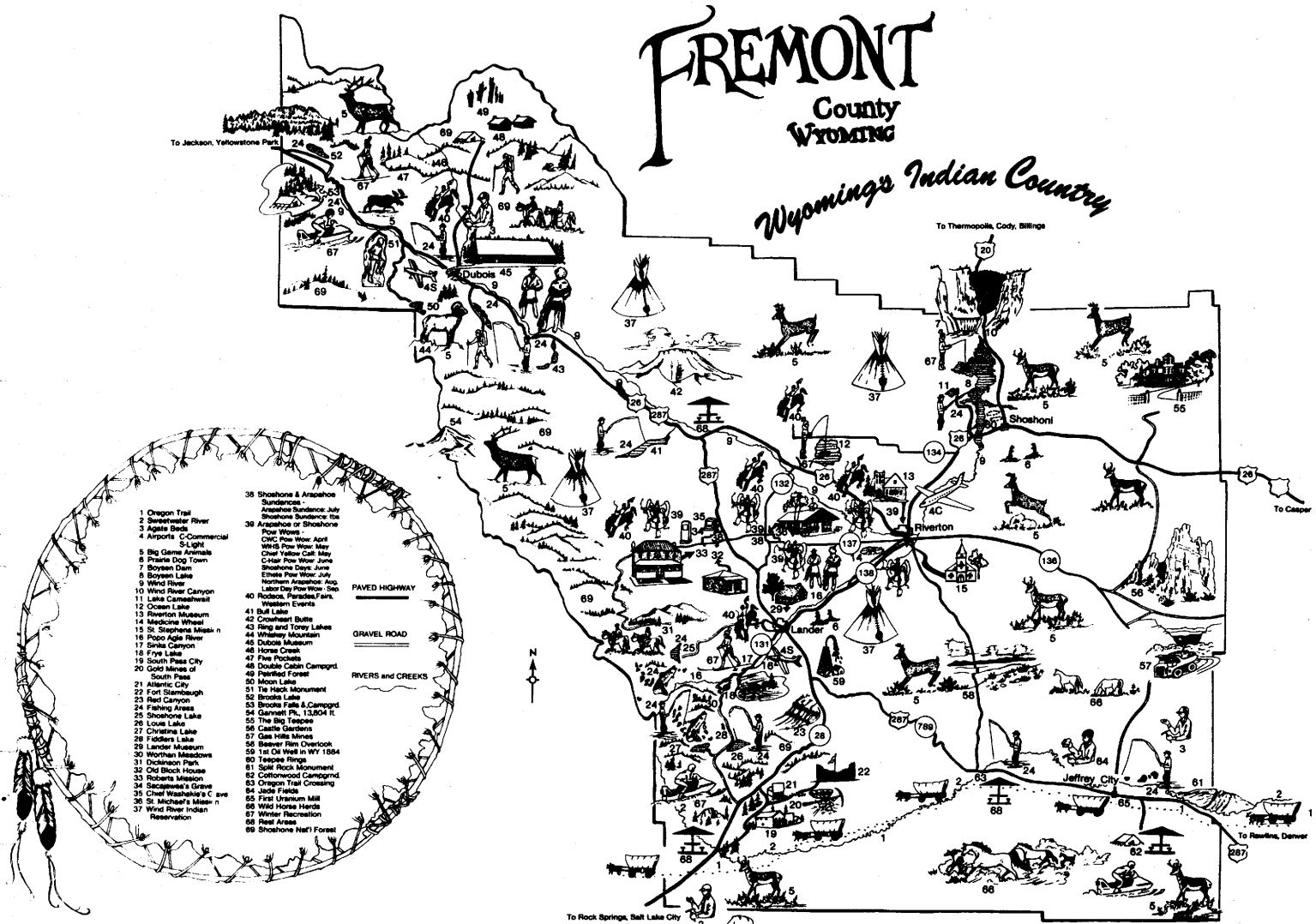


GOVERNOR'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT TOUR



- 1 Oregon Trail
- 2 Sweetwater River
- 3 Agate Beds
- 4 Airports - Commercial
- 5 54 Light
- 6 Big Game Animals
- 7 Prairie Dog Town
- 8 Boyden Dam
- 9 Boyden Lake
- 10 Wind River
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- 12 Lake Carmichael
- 13 Ocean Lake
- 14 Firestone Museum
- 15 Medicine Wheel
- 16 St. Stephen's Mission
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- 19 Frye Lake
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- 24 Red Canyon
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- 28 Christina Lake
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- 39 Arapahoe or Shoshone Pow Wows
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- 43 Chief Pow Wow June
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- 49 Bull Lake
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- 57 Painted Forest
- 58 Moon Lake
- 59 The Hack Monument
- 60 Brooks Falls
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JUNE 28-29 & 30, 1989
FREMONT COUNTY

**Governor's Economic Development Field Tour
of
Fremont County, Wyoming**

Tour Guide & Information Booklet

Prepared with the cooperation of the:

**Fremont County Board of County Commissioners
Fremont Office, University of Wyoming
Cooperative Extension Service
State of Wyoming Economic Development and
Stabilization Board
Small Business Development Center
Fremont County Planning Department
Fremont County Data Processing Department**

Information for this this document was obtained from the various local municipalities involved, as well as from many state and federal agencies and local industries.

Editor: Raymond E. Price

Tour dates: June 28,29 & 30, 1989

**Front Cover, courtesy of
Fremont County Chamber of Commerce**

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**FREMONT COUNTY
OVERVIEW**

Fremont County, Wyoming

Picked by Outside Magazine as one of the best 100 counties in America.

Area: 9,337 sq. miles Population 36,300

Climate: Semi-arid with various local mountain climates

Highest point: Gannett Peak 13,783 feet highest point in Wyoming

Lowest point: Sand Mesa 4,800 feet

Land ownership:

Federal	54%
Reservation	27%
Private	14%
State & local government	4%
Water	1%

Taxes:

There is no personal income tax, no corporate income tax, and no business inventory tax in Wyoming.

Sales tax is 3% of retail sales.

After 1989 industrial land and buildings and personal property will be assessed at 11.5% of market value. All other land and buildings and personal property will be assessed at 9.5% of market value.

Major Industries:

Agriculture
Services: largest are education,
 health and social
Retail trade
Government
Minerals
Tourism

Major Employers:

Wyoming State Training School
D & H Print
Bonneville Transloaders Inc.
National Outdoor Leadership School
Lander Valley Regional Medical
Center
Riverton Memorial Hospital
Central Wyoming College
Sim's Corporation
County School Districts

Financial:

Total assets of the six county banks exceeds 210 million dollars.

Education: University: served by the University of Wyoming Outreach Services. College: Central Wyoming College, 2 year institution. High Schools: 6. Elementary: numerous

Wyoming ranks 2nd in the nation in percentage of school population who graduate from high school.

Medical:

Hospitals: Lander Valley Regional Medical Center
Riverton Memorial Hospital
Pine Ridge Hospital for Human Development

Doctors: 58
Dentists: 16

Transportation:

Roads: Our highway system provides year-round access to all of Wyoming and surrounding states.

Air: Riverton Regional Airport is served by Continental Express/Rocky Mountain Airways with daily connections to Denver. Riverton and Lander airports are both served by charter services

Rail Service: Burlington Northern provides service to Bonneville, located 26 miles northeast of Riverton.
BTI - Shoshoni to Riverton

Cost of Living:

The cost of living in central Wyoming currently below the national average.

Industrial Parks and Facilities:

Central Wyoming College Technical Park, located adjacent to CWC offers lots of 1-2.5 acres, is zoned for light industrial development. 35 acres total.

Empire Industrial Park, located on South Second St. off Monroe Avenue in Riverton offers sites of 0.5-2 acres, is zoned for medium industrial development. 32 acres total.

Business Campus Industrial Park, located north of West Sunset Avenue on Majors Avenue in Riverton offers 0.5-1 acre parcels for heavy industrial development. 18 acres total.

Riverton Industrial Park on Airport Road adjacent to the Riverton Airport is zoned for industrial development. The 47 acres can be divided as required.

Wyoming Industrial Park is located east of Federal Blvd. on Market Street in Riverton, is zoned for heavy industry and occupies 40 acres with plots up to 3 acres.

Wind River Industrial Park, located in Riverton, is owned by U.S. Energy Corporation, is zoned for medium industry and occupies 37 acres.

Lander Technical Park, located adjacent to the Wyoming State Training School in Lander is suitable for light industrial development and has 168 acres available.

South Lander Industrial Park located south of Lander off Highway 789 is zoned for heavy industry and has 80 acres available with some unoccupied buildings up to 10,000 square feet.

Industrial Park North, located off North 2nd Street in Lander is zoned for medium industrial development and has 10 acres available.

Wind River Reservation, All property on the Wind River Reservation is zoned residential. However the Shoshone and Arapahoe Tribes have the authority to rezone any property for industrial development.

Recreation: Fremont County is an outdoor recreation paradise.

hiking	cross country skiing
camping	water skiing
backpacking	boating
rock climbing	rock hunting
hunting	sightseeing
fishing	snowmobiling

Attractions: Near Yellowstone and Grand Teton National
Parks
3 National Forests
Continental Snowmobile Trail
Boysen State Park
Sinks Canyon State Park
3 Golf Courses
Rodeos
Wind River Indian Reservation
South Pass City
Oregon Trail
1838 Mountain Furtrade Rendezvous Site
Castle Gardens
Cirque of the Towers
Largest concentration of mountain glaciers
in the lower 48 states.

Special Events:

Riverton Rendezvous and Hot
Air Balloon Rally
Lander Pioneer Days
Wyoming Winter Fair
Wild West Winter Carnival
South Pass City Old Fashioned
4th of July Celebration
1838 Rendezvous Reinactment
July 1, 2 and 3, 1989

HISTORY

No part of the State of Wyoming has a more colorful and interesting history than Fremont County. Fremont County's history is a history of rugged and independent people determined to seek their fortunes and raise their families where there was an abundance of opportunity and room. It is to these early pioneers that the Fremont Countains owe their gratitude for the pleasant western life style.

Indians, Trappers and Surveyors

This vast and beautiful area of land lying between the Owl Creek and Wind River Mountains was know by the Indians as the "Warm Valley". Many tribes; Shoshone, Crow, Bannock, Sioux and Arapahoe vied for control. In 1854 Chief Washakie of the Shoshones and Big Robber of the Crows met in battle along the Wind River in the vicinity of Crow Heart Butte. According to legend the battle between the two tribes was climaxed when Chief Washakie killed "Big Robber" on top of Crow Heart Butte and proudly displayed his heart on the end of a lance. It was the winning of this battle that transferred the historical dominance of the area from the Crow Nation to the Shoshone.

The first white men to enter the area were fur trappers from Canada. A French Canadian by the name of Slear de La Verendrye and his sons came down through northern Wyoming as far as the Wind River. They taught the Indians to trap furs for commercial trade and the Indians in turn acted as their guides. Sometime later, French Canadians and Indians formed the Northwest Fur Company which was to become one of the largest in the world.

The history of the Rocky Mountain fur trade and the annual rendezvous held from 1825-1840 is a particularly colorful and interesting portion of the history of Wyoming and Fremont County.

President Thomas Jefferson in 1803, after the Louisiana Purchase, commissioned Lewis and Clark to find a water route through the new territory. Two people in their party Sacajawea, their Indian guide and John Colter played later roles in Wyoming's history. Colter returned to the West after the Lewis and Clark expedition and entered what is now Fremont County over the Northern Owl Creek Mountains, ascended the Wind River and crossed over Union Pass into Jackson Hole. Other trappers and hunters in the area during the early 1800's included people such as Wilson Hunt, General Ashley, Captain Benjamin Bonneville, Kit Carson and Jim Bridger. Some of these early hunters and trappers, notably Hunt, Ashley and Bonneville were the first to use South Pass as a trail route which became, several years later, the Oregon Trail, one of America's most important emigrant trails.

Historical records are full of the trials and tribulations of the early emigrants who used the Oregon Trail.

In 1846, General C. Fremont explored and mapped portions of the area which was later named in his honor. Later in 1859, Col. F.W. Lander was commissioned to survey and layout a road from Burnt Ranch on the Sweetwater to the upper crossing of the Green River thence to Oregon via Bear Lake, Utah. Fremont County's county seat was later named in the honor of Col. Lander.

Gold and Womens Suffrage

Gold was known to exist in the area many years before the actual rush of 1867. Emigrants, on their way to California, had discovered gold along Strawberry Creek and the Sweetwater. Soldiers also found small amounts of gold in various locations and the Indians had found gold carrying quartz which they had taken to their trading places. Louis Robinson discovered and brought a considerable amount of gold to Fort Bridger, Utah in 1867. Shortly afterward there was a rush to South Pass. The first major load mine "the Clarissa", now called the Carissa was located by a group of Salt Lake City men in 1867. Within a very short time there were as many as five thousand people combing the hills and valleys of the area.

The city of South Pass was established in 1867 in what is called the Clarissa Gulch below the Clarissa mine. It was estimated that during South Pass's hey-day there was a resident population of 1200-2000 people. Other mining camp towns created during the gold rush days included Atlantic City and Miners Delight. The last gold mining camp to be created was Lewiston in 1881 sometime after the main gold rush was over. By the early 1870's most of the easy gold had been removed and the area began to lose population with only a few remaining to carry on with hard rock mining. While vast sums of money were never made

from the sale of gold, the gold rush greatly accelerated the settlement of the Wind River Valley and the development of its early farms and villages.

South Pass is as equally known for being the birthplace of womens suffrage as it is for its gold production. Esther Hobart Morris, a resident of South Pass City, obtained a pledge from Col. William H. Bright, a member of the Wyoming Territorial Legislature, to introduce and work for the passage of legislation granting suffrage to women. Col. Bright's bill was passed and signed into law by Governor J.A. Campbell on December 10, 1869. Wyoming territory thus became the first government to grant its women the right to vote. Mrs. Morris was then honored in 1870 by being appointed as the worlds first women Justice of the Peace.

The Reservation, Forts and Settlers

The creation of the Shoshone Indian Reservation, the result of a treaty signed at Fort Bridger Utah Territory on July 3rd, 1868, by the U.S. Government, Eastern Shoshone and Bannocks was another important event which helped accelerate the settlement of the area. After the boundaries of the Reservation were established the government built several forts and camps to keep the peace. The earliest military camps included Camp Auger, built in 1869, where the city of Lander is now located, and Camp Stambaugh near South Pass City in 1870. Camp Auger was later renamed Camp Brown, in honor of Captain Brown of the Eighteenth Infantry who was killed in the Fort Phil Kearney massacre of 1866. Three years later Camp Brown was moved sixteen miles north of Lander to its present location. In 1879 Camp Brown was renamed Fort Washakie in honor of the great Chief Washakie of the Shoshone.

The Arapahoe Indians now co-occupying the Reservation with the Shoshone are what were known as the "Northern Arapahoe." Their placement on the reservation stems from a series of actions and inactions taken by the government after the treaty entered into by the U.S. Government and the Sioux, Cheyenne and Arapahoe in 1876. The Arapahoe had agreed to take up residence in the Indian Territory on a separate reservation to be created for them. After reaching the North Platte River in Eastern Wyoming a portion of the Arapahoe decided they would travel no further and they would ask that a reservation be established for them along the North Platte. The government, because Winter was coming, sought and obtained permission from the Shoshone to place them temporarily on the Shoshone Reservation. However, no later action was taken to move the Arapahoe. The whole situation dragged along until a new administration in Washington was elected and all promises made by the earlier administration were

forgotten. Consequently the Arapahoes have never been moved. The government later changed the name of the reservation to the Wind River Indian Reservation and has officially recognized it as being jointly owned by both tribes.

Early Towns

The very earliest towns within the County were the gold mining towns mentioned earlier. Many of the miners however, after the mining played out, and other settlers moved further north and settled in the "Warm Valley" on the north side of the Wind River Mountains. Some of the earliest settlers had started truck gardening in areas along the Popo Agie and supplied the mining towns with fresh vegetables. This vegetable growing earned the community to be formed near the Popo Agie the name of "Push Root." The treaty of 1868 with the Shoshone mentioned earlier, resulted with the building of Camp Auger in the location now occupied by McRae's Drug Store in Lander. The same treaty also diminished the Shoshone areas by relinquishing the area between the Sweetwater and the North Fork of the Popo Agie to settlers. In 1882 a townsite was platted by B.J. Lowe and Peter Dickinson which encompassed the old Camp Auger site. The new townsite was named in honor of Col. F.W. Lander who surveyed land and established the Lander cut-off from the Oregon Trail.

Moneta, another of the County's earliest trading spots originated as a Texas cattle drive stop. It was here that the hired hands received and spent a part of their pay. Later when the Wyoming and Northwestern Railroad was built (1906), J.B. Okie, an Englishman, built a sheep sheering barn, holding pens, and a store in the area, the Town also boasted three houses, a livery stable and a hotel.

Fremont County Created

Fremont County was created by the Wyoming Territorial Legislature in 1884. The history of its creation can be traced from Idaho Territory, through Dakota, Nebraska and finally Wyoming Territory. Fremont County was cut from a then much larger Sweetwater County which was originally called Carter County. When Fremont County was first established it contained over twelve and a half million acres. Lander was named as the County Seat and the first Board of County Commissioners met and organized the County on May 6, 1884. Subsequent actions have reduced the overall size of the County to approximately six million acres.

Riverton Reclamation Project

In 1904 Goyne Drummond, after completing a thorough study

of a portion of the Reservation between the Owl Creek and Wind River Mountains, found that the study area could be made agriculturally productive through irrigation. In 1906 the Government withdrew the area from the Reservation (ceded portion) and opened it to homesteading. Initially the project was called the Riverton Project and was funded through the Indian Service. Wide spread irrigation did not get underway until 1920 when the project was officially named the Reclamation Project and all funding and development responsibility was transferred to the Bureau of Reclamation.

The Midvale Irrigation District was organized in 1921 and it was through the District that the principal water storage and distribution facilities were constructed. At the present time there are over 69,000 acres under irrigation within the project. The LeClair and Riverton Valley Irrigation Companies irrigate an additional 20,000 acres outside the project boundaries both within the Riverton general area.

All water used in the project comes from the Wind River and its tributaries above the Wind River Diversion Dam. The estimated annual water runoff at the Diversion Dam is 870,000 acre feet.

Later Towns

When the ceded portion of the Reservation was opened to homesteading, a townsite was platted by the government surveyors to provide lots for the coming homesteaders and to create a center of commerce. The town was first called "Wadsworth" in honor of the first station agent who came with the railroad being built from Shoshoni to Lander in 1906. The name Riverton was chosen after a few weeks as the permanent name for the town built in response to the boom brought about by the irrigation project. Riverton is now the largest city within the County.

Shoshoni is another town which came into being because of the development of the Riverton Reclamation Project. With the announcement that the Government was going to open a portion of the reservation to homesteading the Pioneer Townsite Company Platted and laid out the border Town of Shoshoni. The official opening date of the new Town was September of 1905 nearly one year before the opening of the ceded portion of the Reservation. It is reported that the Town became an instant tent city with over two thousand residents prior to the opening of the Reservation.

Railroads and Timber

The coming of the railroad in 1906 stimulated the local economy and provided further impetus to the overall development of the area. At least one town, Hudson, owes

its origin to the building of the railroad. Hudson began as a railroad depot at the confluence of the Big and Little Popo Agie Rivers. Subsequent growth of the Town was stimulated by the development of a coal mining operation. Hudson's peak population numbered approximately 1500 persons. Later reductions in the demand for coal, caused by the advent of the diesel locomotive, coupled with operational problems at the two mines caused the Towns population to dwindle.

The railroad being talked about was originally built by the Wyoming and Northwestern Railroad Company from the east connecting the towns of Moneta, Bonneville, Shoshoni, Riverton, Hudson and Lander. The majority of the track has since been taken over by the Burlington Northern which ran a north-south line from points north through the Wind River Canyon connecting with the Wyoming-Northwestern near Bonneville. These railroads served as major transportation arteries for a number of years.

The timber industry, the principal economic stimulus to the growth of Dubois, was begun in 1905 by Jim Seward who had been logging the Sheridan area. The main products of the industry were timbers and ties. The ties were used in the construction of the railroad. The ties were hand hewn by a group of rugged lumberjacks called the "tie-hacks." The first tie drive downstream to Riverton took place in 1915 and such tie drives were commonplace until 1946.

Modern Prospectors

The first oil discovered in Wyoming was found within the drilling of the Murphy No. 1 in 1883 in the Dallas Oil Field approximately eight miles southwest of Lander. Since then numerous oil and gas wells have been brought into production. The oil fields lie mainly along a northwest-southeast axis running roughly parallel to the Wind River Mountains passing through the center of the County. The natural gas fields are mainly found within the northeastern part of the County.

The early 1950's brought another kind of prospector to Fremont County. This time the object of his search was uranium. Major uranium fields were first discovered in 1953 in both the Gas Hills and Crooks Gap areas of the County.

Iron ore was also discovered within the area during the 1950's. The Columbia-Geneva Steel division of the United States Steel Corporation began its taconite mining and milling operation in 1962.

Mineral Resources

Mineral deposits respond to the geologic environment in which they are formed. The environmental factors that are important in the localization of minerals include the geologic structure of the area, type of rock, and the composition, temperature and pressure of the mineralizing agents. Since mineral deposits are controlled by geologic factors, deposits of similar minerals are distributed into provinces which are large regions of similar geology. In a large area such as Fremont County a diversity of mineral deposits are to be expected.

The following minerals are either currently of economic value within the county, are historically important, or show promise for future development. It should be noted however, that additional discoveries may be made and that minerals which are presently of little economic value may become greater resources in the future.

Coal

Within Fremont County are portions of two massive coal deposits: a large part of the Wind River Coal Basin, and a small edge of the Green River Coal Region. The original resources within the County have been estimated at 733,760,000 short tons of subbituminous grade coal found mainly in the Mesaverde geological formation. There are no known deposits of strippable coal in Fremont County.

Copper

Deposits of copper have been found in many localities of Fremont County. The greatest concentration of copper so far discovered is approximately fifteen (15) miles north of Shoshoni, near the crest of Copper Mountain. At the present time, no copper is being mined in Fremont County, and future development is unknown.

Gold

Gold is historically important in Fremont County. Discoveries were made in the Atlantic City-South Pass District in 1842, and production began shortly after the Civil War. The Carissa Mine, the largest in the District, has produced somewhere between \$100,000.00 and \$500,000.00 worth of gold on an intermittent basis since its discovery. In 1954, 407 ounces of gold were produced and in 1955 only 52 ounces were produced. The last reported extraction was of 29.12 ounces in 1987.

Jade

Jade, a semi-precious gem stone used in jewelry and ornament manufacture, is found primarily in the southeastern part of Fremont County. There is a moderate but undetermined amount of commercial production.

Oil and Natural Gas

In 1987, Fremont county ranked eighth among Wyoming's twenty-three (23) counties in crude oil production and fourth in natural gas production. Fields are scattered widely across west-central Fremont County, primarily in the Riverton area and west of Pavillion, account for most of the County's oil production, while fields scattered across the northeastern and north-central portions produce most of the natural gas. Crude oil reserves for Fremont County have been estimated at about 61 million barrels, assuming present recovery rates and techniques. Oil production is expected to decline slowly over the next several years while annual natural gas production expected to increase substantially. Natural gas reserves are estimated at between 200 billion and 1 trillion cubic feet.

Phosphate

Phosphate, used as a fertilizer and as an ingredient in a variety of chemical products is found in the Phosphoria Formation along the northeast flank of the Wind River Mountains. The Bureau of Land Management reports an estimated 60,000 acres under lease for phosphate extraction. There is very limited production at present.

LAND CAPABILITY

Fremont County is characterized by dramatic elevation changes. Surface elevations range from 13,783 feet above sea level on Gannett Peak, highest point in Wyoming, to 4,800 feet on the Sand Mesa west of the Boysen Reservoir. The elevation difference between the highest and lowest points within the County is nearly 9,000 feet.

The Wind River Mountain Range forms the western border of the County while the Absaroka Mountain Range forms the northern border. The southern and southeastern portions of the County contain a variety of topographical features including high plains and mesas, buttes, points, large rock outcroppings and mountains. Flatter areas at lower elevations are found within the northcentral portion of the County. The northwestern part of the County is characterized by high jagged mountain peaks and high mountain valleys.

Climate

Fremont county, due to the variety of local physiographic situations, exhibited nearly as broad a range of normal recorded temperatures and precipitation amounts as does the State of Wyoming as a whole.

Reporting stations at Riverton and Lander (elevations 4,954 and 5,563 feet respectively) exhibit very similar annual temperature profiles, reporting July mean temperatures of 70.3 degrees fahrenheit and 70.4 degrees fahrenheit, and mean annual readings of 43.5 degrees fahrenheit and 43.2 degrees fahrenheit. The close similarity of normal readings at these two stations, at somewhat different elevations, is partly due to air inversion phenomena associated with relief. The Town of Lander, situated in a valley floor, is normally a few degrees cooler than the weather station at the Lander airport. By contrast, Dubois and South Pass City, at 6,917 and 7,805 feet respectively, record mean annual temperatures of 40.5 degrees fahrenheit and 34 degrees fahrenheit

The average annual wind speed at Riverton is estimated at 12 miles per hour (mph), and 14-15 mph during the winter months, while the Lander weather station reports average annual wind speed of 7.0 mph, among the lowest in the United States. Lander's proximity to the Wind River Mountains results in a normal annual snowfall of 103.6 inches, among the highest in the State, compared to annual snowfall amounts of 35.8 inches and 33.7 inches at Riverton and Pavillion, relatively removed from high mountain influences.

Mean annual precipitation totals range from 8.74 inches at Pavillion and 8.90 inches at Riverton (removed from mountain orographic influences) and 9.54 inches at Dubois (in the day shadow of mountain ranges on three sides), to 11.76 inches at Fort Washakie, 11.75 inches at South Pass City, and 14.18 inches at Lander, largely due to heavy annual snowfalls. Slightly over a fourth (40%) percent of Lander's annual snowfall normally occurs during the months of March and April.

Water

Runoff from the glaciers and deep winter season snows of the Wind River Mountains provides most of the water readily available for development in the arid to semi-arid basins of Fremont County, as indicated on the accompanying surface and ground water maps.

Most of this readily available water is associated with the V-shaped Wind River system on the Riverton Reclamation Area of the Wind River Indian Reservation. Water from the Wind River was first diverted for irrigation through the Riverton Canal (now one of many in the Reclamation Area) in 1907. There are now nearly five-hundred farms with some 90,000 acres under irrigation in the area. Water available in similar quantities on the Wind River Reservation has not yet been extensively developed, with only 42,601 acres presently under irrigation. Although considerable amounts of water are also available near Dubois, relatively short growing seasons have prevented extensive development for irrigation.

Smaller acreages under irrigation from surface water are found near the forks of the Popo Agie in the Lander area, on the Sweetwater River near Jeffrey City, and scattered along several minor stream courses

Diversion and impoundment have helped insure water availability for agriculture when and where desired. Major existing improvements in Fremont County for irrigation include Boysen Reservoir (impounding water primarily for use in the Big Horn Basin to the North) the Wyoming Canal and its branches, and Worthen, Shoshoni, Frye Lake and Bull Lake Reservoirs in the western part of the County. Fremont County's streams and lakes are also used extensively for recreation.

The depth and quantity of available ground water varies widely throughout Fremont County, with prime availability at moderate to nearly implausible depths (100-3,500 feet) occurring adjacent to higher mountain areas. Alluvial deposits bordering major streams provide dependable though less abundant supplies at minimal depth. Ground water in sufficient quantities for moderate residential use is widely available for the basin areas of Fremont County.

Wildlife

Fremont County is abundantly blessed with large populations of big game, game birds and game fish. Big game animal species include moose, elk, mule deer, antelope and big horn sheep. There are also a limited number of black and grizzly bears within some regions of the County. Sage grouse are common throughout the plains area of the County, while chuker and Hungarian partridge are found throughout most of the central and northern portions of the County. Pheasants inhabit a portion of the irrigated cropland area near Riverton. Blue and ruffed grouse are found in parts of the Wind River and Absaroka Mountains in the west and northwest. Game fish are generally plentiful in the County's lakes and streams. Major game fish species include trout, bass, ling, walleye, sauger and perch.

AGRICULTURE IN FREMONT COUNTY

The 5,920,240 acres in Fremont County are divided with 5,745,568 acres in rangeland - native grasses, and approximately 140,000 acres of irrigated croplands. Most ranches and farms are located in the valleys along the major rivers and streams.

A. Land Ownership

1. Federal Lands = Like many western counties. Fremont County Rangelands are 79.7% federal owned under the BLM, (Bureau of Land Management), U.S.F.S. (United States Forest Service), and U.S.B.R (United States Bureau of Reclamation) management. These land are multi-use lands used for livestock grazing, recreation, mining and timber.
2. Wind River Reservation = with 2,268,008 acres on the Reservation, there are tribal trust lands, individually Indian owned lands and fee patent lands on the reservation. The bulk of the lands on the reservation are grazed by beef, cattle and horses.
3. Game and Fish Lands = The Wyoming Game and Fish Commission also has over 28,000 acres of Game and Fish Management lands.

B. Livestock Enterprises

80,000 head of stock cows make up the largest livestock group, followed by 34,000 head of stock sheep, 850 head of dairy cattle plus a limited number of hogs. For sheep, the county has both range sheep operations and a large farm flock industry. Horses are another large industry, with wild horses, work horses, show horses and working cattle horses all contributing to this large industry.

C. Major Irrigated Crops

Fremont County leads Wyoming in Alfalfa production with 52,000 acres and a yield of 3.4 tons per acres. It ranks 2nd in all hay production 84,000 acres and a yield of 2.98 tons per acre. Malt barley is the 3rd largest crop in the county with 22,000 acres planted yearly with a 78 bushel/acre yield, Fremont is the 3rd largest barley producing county in Wyoming. In oat production, Fremont County ranks 3rd in Wyoming with 5,700 acres.

Other Crops

Fremont County produces 2,000 acres of dry 1550 acres of sugar beets and 3000 acres of corn. Occassionally sunflowers are grown as is some spring wheat.

D. Growing Season

Starting each spring, Fremont Count enjoys an average of 110 to 130 days of frost free growing weather, depending on the various locations in the county.

E. Irrigation

The Wind River, Little Wind River and the Popo Agie deliver the bulk of the waters needed for irrigation lands and the towns and cities in the county. Off stream storage even though lacking, supplies much needed storage from mid summer on till fall uses.

Large irrigation companies service the many farming and ranching areas. Among the larger ones are the Midvale Irrigation District, Bureau of Indian Affairs (B.I.A.), LeClair and Riverton Irrigations Districts, plus numerous small irrigation companies and districts are in the Dubois and Lander area.

F. Agricultural Exports

Fremont County exports most of it's cattle as feeder calves, yearlings and cull cows, and has with limited cattle feeding. In the sheep industry, the county exports feeder lambs, cull sheep and some market ready-finished lambs, plus most of its wool crop.

As Fremont County is the largest hay producing county in Wyoming, it is also the largest hay exporting county in Wyoming. The malt barley is either sold to Coors, Budweiser or other companies to be used by the beer making industries and exported out of the county.

Other exports are dry beans, sunflowers, oats and the commercial dairies selling their bulk milk to MEDA (Mountain Empire Dairy Association)

Sugar beets returned as a major crop to the county after 10 years of absence. Even with limited acreages, it is an important

agronomic crop. The beets are hauled at harvest to the Worland Holly Sugar Beet factory.

G. Certified Seed Production

Certified seed production is one area that the production is used for domestic crop plantings and as an export crop. This is one area that there is a large potential for future growth and development.

**RESERVATION
OVERVIEW**

Bordered on the west by the Wind River Mountains and to the North by the Owl Creek Mountain Range, the Wind River Indian Reservation encompasses about 3,500 square miles in west central Wyoming.

Within the reservation resides more than 4,000 members of the Shoshone and Arapahoe tribes, both of whom maintain strong ties with their cultural and traditional pasts.

The reservation was originally established for the Shoshones in 1863 by The Fort Bridger Treaty and included nearly 44,000,000 acres in what is now the states of Colorado, Utah, Idaho and Wyoming. Reservation boundaries were not clearly defined in the earlier treaty: but in 1868 the "Treaty Settlement with the Shoshone Tribe" the boundaries were set. Subsequent agreements in 1874, 1905 and 1939 have placed the administrative boundary where it is today. Major diminishment came from:

1. Cession of what is now the South Pass City Area (1874). The Shoshones received settlement for this in the 1950's.
2. Riverton Reclamation Project (1905).
3. Results of the 1887 Dawes Allotment Act, through which individual Indians received tract of land, usually about 100 acres, which could be put in Fee Patent Status and then sold to non-Indians. Most of this land is along major waterways on the reservation.

In the spring of 1878, the U.S. military escorted about 1,000 members of the Arapahoe Tribe to the reservation on what was supposed to be a temporary basis, however, the government later made the arrangement permanent.

In 1927 Congress passed an act enabling the Shoshones to sue for having to share their already diminished reservation with the Arapahoes. The Shoshones were awarded about \$4.5 million and the Arapahoes acquired an undivided half interest in the reservation.

Today, most of the Shoshones reside on the western side of the reservation, the Arapahoes on the eastern side. Historically they were warring tribes, but tribal members today say that more of a friendly-competitive atmosphere exists. While each tribe maintains its own governing body, the two councils from each tribe come together to act on matters that affect the whole reservation.

The Shoshones were led for more than 60 years by the famous Chief Washakie, born in approximately 1800, although his exact birthdate has never been established. Known as a great leader among his people and a friend to the invading white man, Washakie became chief in 1840 and remained chief until his death in 1900.

One example that best helps to show Washakie's great wisdom occurred when the Shoshones joined General Crook on a U.S. military campaign. Gen. Crook had marched from Fort Fetterman to take part in the Army's plan to bring the Sioux and the Cheyenne tribes back to their reservations and the Shoshones joined him to fight two of their old enemies. This campaign eventually ended with the annihilation of Gen. George Armstrong Custer and his troops in the battle of the Little Big Horn on June 25, 1876.

Crook was stopped at the Battle of the Rosebud because his supplies were nearly exhausted to proceed. Over 150 Shoshones fought with Crook, who was to be reinforced by Gen. Merritt and then march to join Custer. Washakie's advice to Crook was: "Even with Gen. Merritt's reinforcements you are still outnumbered 3-to-1. Leave them alone for a few days. They cannot support their large numbers in the camp and they will have to scatter for meat and pasture. They will soon begin to fight among themselves and some will sneak away to their agencies." Of course, the rest is history.

It is very probable that had Washakie's advice been taken, there would not have been a battle at the Little Big Horn.

Chief Washakie died Feb. 21, 1900 and was given a full military funeral and buried in the old military cemetery at Fort Washakie.

His casket was borne upon a caisson, volleys were fired over his grave and taps sounded by the bugler. The inscription over his tomb reads: "Always loyal to the government and his white brothers."

In the Arapahoe Tribe, Chiefs Sharpnose and Black Coal are recognized as two of the greatest leaders. Chief Sharpnose rose to power very quickly, a gifted speaker and brave in war. He volunteered and served in the U.S. Army under the command of Lt. W.P. Clark of the Second Cavalry. He completed his military duties and received an honorable discharge in 1884.

Those visiting the reservation will readily experience this heritage. Pow-wows, rodeos and other special events occur throughout the summer months and visitors are welcome at all these occasions. Some of the highlights of the reservation, all in easy driving distance from Lander, include: the gravesites of Chief Washakie; the town of Fort Washakie, which is the hub of the reservation, housing nearly all the tribal and Bureau of Indian Affairs offices; Roberts Episcopal Mission, St. Michael's Catholic Mission, all of which work at preserving Indian culture; and various trading posts which exhibit and sell handcrafted work of both the Shoshone and Arapahoe tribes

as well as other tribes. The cultural stores are located at Fort Washakie, Ethete, Arapahoe and at St. Stephens Mission.

EASTERN SHOSHONE TRIBE

The Eastern Shoshone Tribe were a primitive people, wandering singly or in small family groups over vast areas in quest of food. When some of their people ventured into the Rockies, they found a new way of life. While buffalo hunting, they grouped together and chose tribal leaders

The Shoshone tribe of today is comprised of several groups of Shoshonean speaking bands, all of whom are Great Basin people. These bands roamed from the northern tip of South America across what are now the states of California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Utah and Nevada. During the era of "settlement" of Indian tribes in North America a treaty of settlement was signed between several Shoshone and Bannock bands reserving some 44,000,000 acres of land. Boundaries were not clearly defined in this early treaty in 1863 but were defined five years later when the final Fort Bridger treaty was negotiated with the Eastern Shoshone's. The Bannocks moved to Idaho and were later settled at Fort Hall.

Within the 126 ensuing years the Wind River Reservation has diminished a bit more through minor cessions of land. Most of the land set aside for the Shoshone tribe in 1868 remains in control, and now includes 2.3 million acres.

Chief Washakie became chief of the eastern Shoshones about 1850 and ruled them until his death in 1900. His mother was a Shoshone, and his father Paseego, was a Flathead Indian. His birth name was "Shoots Straight", because a ray of the morning sun coming into the lodge made a straight line, the full length of his small body. Chief Washakie which means "the Rattle" received that name because he would ride among the enemy and shake his rattle scaring their horses. He was always a good friend to the white man which earned him a silver medal of honor.

The Shoshone Tribe has two councils...the business and the general. The Business Council is made up of six tribal members nominated by tribal members every two years and voted upon to represent the whole tribe. The General Council consists of all members of the tribe 18 years of age and older.

The native foods are mainly the wildgame: dried meats (elk or deer), different types of wild berries, wild carrots and onions, and water cressents and peppermint tea. All these foods could be found in the area and served in the religious ceremonies mainly.

Traditional buckskin clothes and moccasins are not worn daily except for the dances and religous ceremonies.

The native arts and crafts have slowly been disappearing. Many of the craftwork of the tribe have been taught from generation-to-generation, within their family homes. Beadwork is still the craft the Shoshone people do. Efforts are made by different organizations within the tribe to retain the skills.

The Shoshone people are accustomed to the modern white man's way of life, but they still retain the traditional culture of their ancestors.

The younger generation of the tribe are very fortunate to have their elders teach the cultural ways and traditions.

The Shoshone people observe an important tradition each year during the Sundance, usually in July. Other Shoshone people are members of the Native American Church. Christianity is the predominant religion among most Indians today.

Celebrations, pow-wows and dances occur throughout the summer months. Holidays are celebrated inter-tribally and within their own family homes. These celebrations are open to the public. This is the time that certain dances are held and viewed by the public. Many of the dances held long ago are no longer seen today.

Efforts are made to retain and preserve the Eastern Shoshone language. Through the Eastern Shoshone Cultural and Resource Center who sponsor adult language classes using tribal members as instructors. The Shoshones have no written alphabet, but efforts are also being made by the Eastern Shoshone Language Certification Committee, to record, teach and preserve the language .

In May 1988 the doors of the Eastern Shoshone Cultural and Resource Center opened to preserve the cultural reasearch and document tribal history and tradition. The main goals are to sponsor language classes in the Fort Washakie and Crowheart areas for tribal members and descendants of the tribe, gather and research materials about the history of the tribe, establish a resource center, and hold annual Treaty Day Celebration.

The current Board members are: Vina Ingawanup, Alta Hill, Jola LeBeau, Caroline Mills and Rose Goggles. For more information contact the above Board members, call or write: Eastern Shoshone Cultural and Resource Center, PO Box 1008, Fort Washakie, Wyoming 82514, (307) 332-9106.

THE NORTHERN ARAPAHO OF WIND RIVER

Sky People or Blue Cloud People, as they are commonly referred to by the Sioux and Cheyenne, the Northern Arapaho Tribe of the 20th century is increasingly becoming of age in today's high tech society.

The tribe boasts a birth rate twice that of Fremont County, and an educational awareness which is producing college graduates that are returning to the Wind River Indian Reservation and successfully pursuing their individual goals and careers.

The Northern Arapaho Tribe exercises tribal self-governance, functioning under the realm and legal status as a dependent sovereign nation. The Tribe maintains a general assembly format called "General Council", which acts as final authority in all matters for the tribe.

Every two years the tribe elects an administrative body, "The Northern Arapaho Business Council," to govern in a limited capacity, which acts in an executive and legislative fashion. Six (6) tribal members are elected, by popular vote, in the fall and begin their respective terms at the beginning of the calendar year.

The Northern Arapaho share the Wind River Reservation with the Eastern Shoshone; both tribes share all benefits equally including oil and gas royalties, hunting and fishing, and all other natural resources, which produce economic and social profits.

The Arapaho generally reside on the eastern portion of the Wind River Reservation, in or near the communities of Arapaho Ranch (near Thermopolis, WY), Beaver Creek, St. Stephens, Arapahoe, 17-Mile, Mill Creek, Ethete and Johnstown.

Economically, the tribe is steadily gaining and pioneering efforts to put the Tribe on the map as an economic force in Fremont County and the State of Wyoming. Present efforts include the establishment of a bank or financial institution, businesses to serve the daily needs of tribal membership (grocery stores,

full-service gas stations, laundromats, other commercial retail outlets), agricultural and ranching enterprises, and the recruitment of light industry. The tribe is also investigating the possibilities of investment outside of tribal structure and becoming competitive in the open market place.

Governor's Economic Development Field Tour

Fremont County, Wyoming
June 28-30, 1989

Schedule of Events
Day One

Tuesday, June 27, 1989

6:00 - 8:00 p.m. - Registration and No Host Cocktails
Holiday Inn, Riverton

Wednesday, June 28, 1989

6:00 a.m. - Breakfast, Holiday Inn sponsored by
Rocky Mountain Federal

6:30 a.m. - Welcome and Tour Orientation
Don Brosz, University of Wyoming, Laramie -
Wagon Master

Albert Brown, Mayor, City of Riverton

Thomas Satterfield, Vice-Chairman Fremont
County Board of County Commissioners

Steve Schmitz, Economic Development &
Stabilization Board

7:00 a.m. Board Buses
Narrator: Warren Thompson, Riverton
Livestock Auction.

7:10 a.m. Arrive County Fairgrounds, Riverton

7:50 a.m. Board Buses
Narrator: John Smith, Northern
Arapahoe Development Commission

8:00 a.m. Arrive St. Stephen's -
Bob Spoonhunter Executive Director,
North American Indian Heritage
Center
Members of the Board of Directors of
the North American Indian Heritage
Center

9:00 a.m. Board Buses
Narrators during trip to Hudson
Bob Spoonhunter, Executive Director-
North American Indian Heritage
Center
Charles Fiala, City Administrator,
Lander

9:15 a.m. Fremont Foods, Hudson
Debra Mitchell, Owner, Fremont Foods
Charles Fiala, City Administrator,
Lander

9:55 a.m. Board Buses
Narrators during trip to Wyoming State
Training School,
Bruce Armentrout Small Business
Development Center, Lander,
Ron Cunningham, University
Extension Agent, Lander
Tony Malmberg, Fremont County
Cattlemen's Association

10:15 a.m. Arrive Wyoming State Training School
Refreshment Break (sponsored by
W.S.T.S.)
Maureen Donahue, Training School
Director,
Joyce Jansa, Public Relations
Director, WSTS, Mayor of Lander

10:45 a.m. Board Buses

11:00 a.m. Arrive National Outdoor Leadership School
(NOLS), Lander
Dave Neary, Wyoming Director, NOLS,
Lander,
Bonnie Hofbauer, NOLS

11:45 a.m. Board Buses
Narrator, Linda Hewitt, Manager, Lander
Chamber of Commerce

12:00 noon Eagle Bronze, Lander
Lunch (sponsored by Eagle Bronze)
Steve Schmitz, Director, Economic
Development & Stabilization Board
Governor's Welcome - Mike Sullivan,
Governor, State of Wyoming
Art Show

1:30 p.m. Board Buses
Narrator during trip to Wyoming Wood
Products
Charles Fiala, City Administrator,
Lander

1:45 p.m. Arrive Wyoming Wood Products
Pat Hickerson, Manager, Wyoming Wood
Products

2:25 p.m. Board Buses

- 2:35 p.m. Arrive Rocky Mountain Enterprises, Lander
Jerry Rowe, Owner, Rocky Mountain
Enterprises
- 3:05 p.m. Board Buses
Narrators during trip to Wind River
Meats,
Bruce Armentrout, Small Business
Development Center,
Ron Cunningham, University Extension
Agent, Lander
- 3:20 p.m. Arrive Wind River Meats
Charles Erickson, Manager Wind River
Meats
- 4:00 p.m. Board Buses
Narrator during trip to Llama Ranch
Charles Fiala, City Administrator,
Lander
- 4:15 p.m. Arrive Popo Agie Ranch, Lander
Refrestment Break (sponsored by Popo
Agie Ranch and Lander Valley Cow
Belles),
Darlene and Dave Vaughn, co-owners,
Anna Johnson, co-owner
- 5:10 p.m. Board Buses
- 5:15 p.m. Arrive Buffalo Ranch, Lander
Dave Raynolds, Owner
- 6:00 p.m. Board Buses
- 6:15 p.m. Arrive Lander City Park
Bar B-Q Buffalo Dinner
Lander Ware Fair,
Entertainment
Master of Ceremonies Art Werner
Joyce Jansa, Mayor, City of Lander
Indian Dancers
- 8:00 p.m. Board Buses
- 8:45 p.m. Arrive Holiday Inn, Riverton

GOOD NIGHT!

**LANDER COMMUNITY
OVERVIEW**

LANDER'S LOCAL HISTORY

Lander's history can be traced back to 1812, when South Pass was discovered as a relatively easy and level route over the continental divide. Both the Oregon and Mormom Trails used South Pass as they made their way over the Rocky Mountains in the 1840's and 1850's. In 1858 a survey camp for the Oregon Trail was established just north of the Pass on the middle fork of the Popo Agie River. This little camp was to become the City of Lander.

In 1842 gold was discovered on South Pass. However, it was not until the mid-1860's that any major prospecting took place due to hostile Indian tribes inhabiting the area. Small mining camp towns sprang up on the Pass during this boom era. Settlers moved to the north into the Popo Agie Valley where game was more plentiful and the climate more favorable for agriculture. The Lander Valley supplied the mining towns with meat, vegetables, fruit and grain. By the mid-1870's, most of the accessible gold had been removed from the mines and South Pass quickly decreased in population. Many of the remaining settlers moved into the Lander Valley.

In 1870 Camp Brown was established to protect the Shoshone Indians from raids by other Indian tribes. Three years later a treaty was signed with the Shoshone Indians opening up the area between the Popo Agie River and South Pass to homesteading. These two events contributed to an influx of homesteaders into the Wind River Valley area. In 1884 Fremont County was created and in the same year Lander was incorporated and made the County seat.

Sheep and cattlemen were attracted to the area with its productive ranch land. By the 1880's both industries had established a strong foothold and have been a major contributor to Lander and Wyoming.

Oil was discovered in the area by early trappers. The

first oil claim was staked southeast of Lander in 1873. This also marked the first oil well being drilled in the west, at the Dallas oil field southwest of Lander. The oil industry has continued to be a major contributing industry to the area for over a hundred years.

In response to these growing industries, Lander's downtown area grew and prospered. In the years between 1880 and 1910 there were three brick yards in the Lander Valley, supporting the community's growth. Some of the brick produced was exported, but most was used in local buildings. Many of the old buildings which are still standing are a living historical testimony of Lander's early development.

Lander also became an agricultural center because of its location and climate. Fruit, vegetables and grain were produced and exported from the area. At one time there were several grain mills in the area. One is still in operation at the east end of Main Street. There was also a brewery in operation during the 1880's. To transport these products, the freighting businesses prospered until the coming of the railroad in 1906. With the railroad came more settlers and the community continued to grow.

In the 1910's, coal mines opened in Hudson, eight miles northeast of Lander, which increased business in Lander's growing commercial district. These mines were in production until the early 1950's.

During the 1920's, tourism became a major contributor to Lander's growth as the city became known as the gateway to Yellowstone Park. The city was a pleasant stop on the highway to the Park and the end of the railroad line for tourists traveling by train. Large luxury hotels were built on Main Street to accommodate travelers on their way to Yellowstone. Since that time, tourism has been a vital part of Lander's economy.

Tourism was only one of a number of factors that helped the Lander community through the depression years. The economic resilience to the rough times caused the gold mine on South Pass to reopen. Phosphate and asbestos mines were also operating in the area during the 1920's and 1930's bringing money and jobs into the community.

The last major period of growth came in the 1950's when uranium and iron ore mines opened in Fremont County. These new industries brought many jobs and a substantial increase in population.

Since settlers first came to Lander from South Pass, the Indians have played an important part in the

community's growth. In the early days of Lander's development, men stationed on the Wind River Indian Reservation at Fort Washakie came to Lander to spend their earnings. The Indians have also supported the local economy by coming to Lander for goods and services. The Indians have also made a cultural contribution, with the unique cultural and social events that take place on the reservation.

Many of the buildings built during Lander's early years remain intact, in use and relatively unchanged or slightly changed with new facades. These buildings are a legacy of the history and the region's growth, development and establishment as a center of commerce for the area.

Lander's downtown commercial district reflects the City's and region's growth and development since the 1880's. The region's colorful history and evolution over the years are evident.

LOCATION

The City of Lander is located in the west central part of the state and sits at an elevation of 5,357 feet, nestled in the valley with the majestic Wind River Mountains rising to over 13,000 feet to the south and west. The Popo Agie River, which has its beginnings near the Continental Divide, meanders peacefully through town. State Highway 28 intersects U.S. Highway 287 at the east edge of town.

CLIMATE

Lander is located in a natural pocket, causing all winds, with the exception of those from the northeast, to be down slope in nature. This produces a Chinook effect, most noticeably from the west. The average wind speed at the weather station is 6.7 mph. During the 56 years wind speed was recorded in the center of town, the average wind speed was 4.7 mph. Lander boasts of being one of the least windy cities in America. With its sheltered location, Lander is protected from most of the severe winter storms. The average winter temperature is 21.3 degrees F, the average daily high being 36 degrees F, with 1 degree F being the average daily low.

Fifteen to twenty days during the summer the temperature reaches or exceeds 90 degrees F, usually during July and August. The highest temperature recorded was 101 degrees F in July 1954. Even the warmest days are not oppressive due to low humidity and cool night temperatures which average 30 degrees F lower than the daily high.

Mountains block moisture from the Pacific creating a semi-arid climate. Lander receives about 13 inches of moisture per year. The heaviest and most persistent precipitation comes when the wind in the lower levels is from the east. Through a combination of low pressure to the south and high pressure to the north and because of its location close to the mountain, Lander receives more precipitation than much of the surrounding area. More than a third of the annual precipitation occurs in April and May, with another smaller peak in September and October. Summer moisture comes from occasional showers. About one-third of the annual snowfall comes in the spring months of March and April.

GEOLOGY

The City of Lander is located on the boundary of the northeastern slope of the Wind River Range and the southwestern edge of the Wind River Basin. Elevations range from 5300 feet at Lander to 13,200 feet at Wind River Peak to the west. The area has a long and complex geologic history.

The Wind River Range is the largest discrete mountain mass in the state and also has the highest summit peaks, such as Gannett Peak, Fremont Peak, Mt. Bonneville and Wind River Peak. Trending N 40 W from South Pass City on the south to Fish Lake Mountain on the north, the range is a major barrier between western and central Wyoming. In a broad way, the mountain mass has an east sloping flank in which the sedimentary rocks are exposed in a series of hogbacks. Glaciated peaks mark the central region, and permanent ice fields lie in the higher valley heads.

Almost exactly in the center of Wyoming there is a rhomb shaped topographic depression known as the Wind River Basin. Nothing about the area is simple, since the mountains both to the north and south of the basin trend northwest-southeast, whereas the basin is bowed down along an east-west axis. The deepest part of the trough is at the north side, immediately adjacent to the Owl Creek Mountains.

The western boundary of the basin is the east-dipping flank of the Wind River Mountains, characterized by the northwest trending hogbacks of sedimentary rocks. The southern boundary is, for the most part, a north-facing escarpment, known as Beaver Rim.

Within the Wind River Basin is the oldest producing oil field in Wyoming, the Dallas Dome field, located

about six miles southeast of Lander. Also within this basin are located the first major uranium deposits found in the State.

Sinks Canyon is located six miles southwest of Lander in the valley of the Middle Fork of the Popo Agie River. In this area, all the sedimentary strata southwest of Lander are dipping about 15 degrees to the northeast and away from the crest of the Wind River Mountains. The mouth of the canyon, at the point where the stream flows out into the flats, is very narrow and is eroded into the cross-bedded white to buff sandstone of the Pennsylvania Tensleep Sandstone. Some glacial outwash extends eastward from the canyon mouth, and a very faint suggestion of a moraine can be detected.

As one traverses up the canyon toward the Sinks, one goes lower in the stratigraphic section and sees older rocks. At the upper end of the valley, near the switchbacks, Precambrian rocks are exposed.

The Sinks are located in the thick limestones of the Mississippian Madison Formation and, in fact, near the top of that unit. The stream disappears into a cavern on the south side of the valley and reappears in a spring on the north side of the road, a few hundred yards downstream.

Commercial mineral deposits found in the surrounding area include coal, oil, natural gas, iron ore (taconite), phosphate rock, limestone, uranium ores, gold and jade.

COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES

Lander offers an abundance of land for commercial expansion. The city is currently developing a 170 acre technical park suited for "high tech" related businesses. The 47 acre DeLozier Industrial Park provides lots for heavier commercial uses.

Many department stores, specialty shops, supermarkets and national chain stores exist to meet a wide variety of shopping needs. Two banks, two credit unions and a savings and loan institution make their homes in Lander.

MEDICAL SERVICES

Lander Valley Regional Medical Center is a 107-bed acute care medical facility serving western-central Wyoming. The new building, which was opened November 13, 1983, contains 95 private patient rooms and 12 ICA/CCU beds within its 98,000 square feet. LVRMC

overlooks the community and is located between the Lander Airport and the public golf course. Thirty-five physicians represent twenty-two specialties and subspecialties on the medical staff. LVRMC employs 180 persons and is considered one of the top ten employers in Fremont County. LVRMC provides technological capabilities including laser surgery, color flow ultra-sound, mobile MRI, a laminar air flow surgical suite, CT scan and Cardiac Cath Lab. Special hospital community services include health education programs, medical library, alternative birthing center, diabetic education, diagnostic breast care center, cranio-mandibular clinic for head, neck and facial pain, respiratory home oxygen services and volunteer opportunities including "Helping Hands". Lander Valley Regional Medical Center's mission is "to focus on the well-being of people in a service area through a variety of medical, hospital and other healthcare programs designed to achieve and sustain a state of exuberant health".

PineRidge Hospital is a treatment center for chemical abuse and for psychiatric problems. The 48-bed hospital opened in October 1984 and offers treatment for adolescents and adults. With a staff of 70 employees, the hospital features the services of two psychiatrists, psychologists, licensed counselors, therapists and registered nurses dedicated to quality care. The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations, and has outreach clinics in Riverton, Green River, Casper and Laramie.

In addition, the city has other health care personnel. The city boasts six dentists, one chiropractic center and two optometric clinics which compliment the excellent medical community. Thus, the City of Lander can meet any and all health care needs that most anyone may have.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICES

Lander City Government works in harmony with the community in order to preserve the lifestyle, offering a wide range of services under a strong mayor-council form of government. A city relatively free of crime, Lander's police force numbers 19. Also headquartered in Lander is the sheriff and State Highway Patrol offices, each providing strong protection for the community. Dedicated volunteers make up both the city and rural firefighting departments.

FIRE AND POLICE PROTECTION

Fire protection is provided by the Lander Volunteer Fire Department, a department of 39 volunteers with a fire rating of 5. Response time from the fire hall to most Lander locations is less than 5 minutes.

Several local private firms provide equipment for remote security and alarm monitoring. Alarms are monitored by the Lander Police Department, 24 hours per day, and head end equipment is located in the police department dispatcher office. Signals are transmitted over leased telephone lines. In the case of a fire alarm system being alerted, the dispatcher initiates and directs the volunteer department.

GROUND TRANSPORTATION

Powder River bus lines provides public ground transportation to nearby connections to communities which are served by Continental Trailways.

Edson-DLR Express, North Park Transportation, Mountain High Trucking, United Parcel Services and Federal Express all provide Lander with excellent service.

AIRPORT PROFILES:

Hunt Field Airport

Hunt Field Airport, located in the southern section of the city, was constructed in 1950. Existing airport facilities include a single runway 5,100 feet long by 75 feet wide, an apron approximately 120,000 square feet in area, containing 36 tie downs, three fuel pumps, seven "T" hangars and 11 rectangular hangars. Navigational aids include runway lights, a 10-inch high intensity beacon and a lighted wind cone. In addition, there is a UNICOM facility at the site, operated eight hours a day by Lander Airways. The airport administration building contains a pilot lounge, restrooms and fixed-base operation office.

Landings and take-offs average 15,000 on an annual basis. The airport manager estimates that the operations at Hunt Field are 20 percent charter, 50 percent private transient, 10 percent private-local and 20 percent student training flights.

Future improvements include additional hangars, heliopad and necessary paving around the U.S. Weather Bureau building and the new hangars. Further, an access lane has been constructed to connect the

Lander Valley Regional Medical Center and Hunt Field to provide an air ambulance service.

Fremont County Regional Airport

The Fremont County Regional Airport consists of a main asphalt runway 8,200 feet long by 150 feet wide, a cross wind runway 2,600 feet long by 75 feet wide, a taxiway 4,000 feet long by 50 feet wide, 5 tie downs, 42 hangars and fuel facilities.

Navigational aids include runway lights, UNICOM, a beacon, REIL, EASI, VOR-DME, LILS, LOC, NDB, ALS and weather observation.

The airport administration building contains car rental service, a restaurant and other passenger conveniences.

Landings and take-offs average 14,000 on an annual basis. Operations at the regional airport are 4 percent charter, 54 percent private, 37 percent commuter, and 5 percent air carrier.

Commercial airlines offer several daily flights to and from Denver.

EDUCATION

Educational opportunities in Lander cover a broad range of experience beginning with the Public Schools to the National Outdoor Leadership School which extends its educational offering as far away as Africa.

The Lander Public Schools extend a full range of programming in the basics, the arts, general interest, vocational, special education, and gifted and talented.

The average scores of Lander students greatly exceed the norms scored by students nationally. Class size and well equipped schools compliment a truly dedicated and caring staff in the education of all area and community youth.

Beyond the excellent primary and secondary educational facilities of the city, there are two specialty schools as well. The Wyoming State Training School is a state-run facility providing care and education for the profoundly handicapped. Not only does the school offer educational programs for the handicapped but also houses, feeds and provides excellent medical and dental care. The world headquarters for the National Outdoor Leadership School is in Lander. This school offers accredited courses in a wide range of outdoor skills,

including climbing, survival technique, kayaking, skiing, etc. on a year-round schedule. Their courses are conducted in very diverse locations ranging from the nearby Wind River Mountains to Kenya, Africa. Central Wyoming College, located 20 miles away, also maintains an office in Lander and offers a wide range of vocational and liberal arts programs.

A listing of the education facilities follows: Lander Northside Elementary School, Lander Southside Elementary School, Lander West Elementary School, Hudson Elementary School, Starrett Junior High School, Lander Valley High School, Central Wyoming College, National Outdoor Leadership School, Wyoming State Training School, University of Wyoming Extension classes and Child Development Services of Fremont County.

COMMUNICATIONS

Lander has one newspaper and radio station KOVE/KDLY AM/FM directly serving its people. The national award winning Wyoming State Journal has been serving the Lander area for a century, publishing semi-weekly with coverage reflecting the news and attitudes of the community.

A recent communications breakthrough is Wyoming's first public television station, which began broadcasting through Central Wyoming College in the spring of 1983. Besides offering national PBS programming, there is local educational and cultural programming produced at the Lander production studio.

Telephone service in Lander is provided by U.S. West, Western Union offers telegraph service and the Lander post office is a class-one postal branch.

Cable television is provided by Telecommunications, Incorporated.

HOUSING

Whenever a new business is established, housing for employees is of prime importance. Lander provides a wide range of housing opportunities including types of housing, location and price. The price ranges for apartments in Lander are from \$195 to \$375 with renters usually paying for their utilities except for water and sewer, in which case the landlord normally pays for that utility. Local residents are served by Pacific Power and Light and Northern Gas Company. The City of Lander is a full service city which provides 50 miles of paved streets. Two private contractors provide solid waste disposal.

RECREATION

Lander is situated in an area of Wyoming that offers the best outdoor recreational opportunities in the West. Lander is the gateway to two of the most spectacular national parks in the United States, Grand Teton National Park and Yellowstone National Park.

Additionally, a mere five to ten minutes drive from Lander is the Sinks Canyon State Park and Shoshone National Forest. Both areas provide excellent hunting, fishing, camping and cross country skiing opportunities. The heartier souls in the community also utilize Sinks Canyon State Park for polishing their mountain climbing skills.

The nearby mountains are a playground paradise. During the summer, day or weekend trips to the Wind River Mountains provide a spectacular background for hiking, camping, climbing or just for a family drive. High country lakes, rivers and streams yield some of the best fishing in the country, while larger lakes on the nearby plains feature boating, sailing and water skiing.

In the wintertime, snow related activities swing into high gear. The Lander area is superb for cross country skiing. Alpine skiers enjoy the nearby Jackson Hole Recreation Area, which offers three uncrowded major ski resorts. Snowmobiling, ice skating and ice fishing remain popular winter activities.

One of the favorite areas close to Lander is the Loop Road, which winds through the majestic mountains above the city before intersecting with the South Pass highway south of Lander. As you begin the ascent up the Loop Road through Sinks Canyon, be sure to stop and investigate one of Lander's natural wonders -- the rise and fall of the Sinks.

Here the Popo Agie River (pronounced po-po-shia) actually disappears underground, only to resurface a half mile downstream. The rise and fall of the Sinks has provided much mystery and legend through the years.

As the road continues to climb, the view grows even more splendid as natural wildlife, vegetation and rock formations abound. Finally you reach the top, as the road continues for 15 miles by beautiful mountain meadows and lakes that offer excellent hiking, camping and fishing. The roads ends on South

Pass, high atop the Continental Divide.

Near Lander are historical sites that are an integral part of the Western history. South Pass City, Atlantic City and the Oregon Trail were all vitally important to the opening and development of this part of the country. People can still enjoy these links with our past firsthand since they are located a short drive from Lander.

Other recreational opportunities include the only municipal golf course in the county, many outdoor rodeos, competitive leagues for softball and soccer, volleyball, tennis and snowmobiling. Lander provides a wide range of recreational activities to everyone regardless of age or preference.

WYOMING CONTINENTAL DIVIDE SNOWMOBILE TRAIL

The Wyoming Continental Divide Snowmobile Trail concept was started in the Lander, Wyoming Economic Development Commission in 1985. At that time the idea of a continuous groomed snowmobile trail from Lander to West Yellowstone and Cody was presented to landowner agencies connected with the trail.

From those initial first meetings the idea then went to communities involved along the trail to see if there was interest in participating with this concept.

To date the trail has been completed except for two areas where negotiating and construction is being done, those areas being south and north of Pinedale and applying for a corridor through Grand Teton National Park. The goal of the committee is to have the trail completed by the Wyoming Centennial in 1990 and at this writing it appears that we will be successful with the exception of the corridor through Grand Teton Park, which presently is doing a winter use study to see if this will be feasible with present Park regulations.

Governor's Economic Development Field Tour

Fremont County, Wyoming
June 28, 29, 30, 1989

Schedule of Events
Day Two

Thursday, June 29, 1989

- 7:00 a.m. Board Buses
Narrators during trip to Fort Washakie
Wayne Dennis, Local Historian
Bob Spoonhunter Executive Director
North American Indian Heritage
Center,
Rusty Collins, Environmental Engineer
Landmark Reclamation
- 7:45 a.m. Arrive Senior Citizen Center,
Fort Washakie,
Breakfast (sponsored by
Economic Development and
Stablization Board)
View Indian Crafts
- 9:15 a.m. Board Buses
Narrator during trip to Winkleman Dome
John Washakie, Chairman, Shoshone
Business Council,
David Allison, Superintendent, Wind
River Reservation Bureau of
Indian Affairs
- 9:30 a.m. Arrive Winkleman Dome
Gus Kechler, AMOCO Oil Co., Fort
Washakie
- 10:10 a.m. Board Buses
Narrators during trip to Dubois
John Washakie, Chairman, Shoshone
Business Council,
Ralph Urbigkeit, Rancher and County
Commissioner, Crowheart,
John Talbott, District Supervisor,
Wyoming Game and Fish Department,
David Allison, Superintendent,
Wind River Reservation,
Richard Baldes, Supervisor U.S. Fish &
Wildlife Service
Jack Kelly, Area Manager, Bureau of
Land Management
Art Quintana, District Ranger,
U.S. Forest Service

- 11:00 a.m. Arrive Dinwoody Lake
 John Washakie, Chairman, Shoshone
 Business Council,
 Greg Kerr, Water Research Center,
 University of Wyoming
- 11:10 a.m. Leave Dinwoody Lake Area
- 12:00 noon Arrive Dubois
 Lunch (sponsored by the Town of Dubois)
 & Dubois Outfitters
 Program: Vance Ponton, Mayor, Town of
 Dubois
 Whiskey Mountain Buckskinners
- 1:30 p.m. Board Buses
 Narrators during trip to Togwotee Pass
 Area,
 Patrick Neary, Town Administrator, Dubois
 Ron Paris, President of Chamber of
 Commerce
 Thomas Portice, District Ranger, Shoshone
 National Forest
 Kay Bowles, Wyoming Game & Fish Dept.
 Craig Sorensen, Bureau of Land Management
 Tour: Upper Wind River Valley to
 Togwotee Pass
 Highlights:
 Local Cattle & Agricultural Ranches
 Dude Ranches
 Historic Sites
 National Forests
 Snowmobile Country
 Timber Opportunities
 Outfitting, hunting, fishing
 Camping Opportunities
- 3:00 p.m. Arrive at scenic turnout --Teton view
- 3:30 p.m. Board Buses
- 4:15 p.m. Arrive Dubois, free time to visit Dubois
 shopping area
- 5:00 p.m. Board Buses
 Narrator: Scott Ratliff, State
 Representative
- 5:30 p.m. Arrive Diversion Dam * Midvale Irrigation
 Narrators during trip through the Midvale
 Irrigation District,
 Dennis Horton, Fremont County Barley
 Industry,

**Bill Brown, Irrigation District Manager
Ken Asay, Wyoming Game & Fish Dept. Ret.,
Richard Klein, Alfalfa Grower
Frank Philp, Fremont County Wool
Growers Association,
Don Brosz, Engineer, University of
Wyoming**

7:00 p.m. Arrive Holiday Inn

7:15 p.m. Social Hour and Buffet

Program: Business Rendezvous

**DUBOIS COMMUNITY
OVERVIEW**

DUBOIS

They say the true West is gone. The ranches have been subdivided. The game has been hunted out. The wilderness is overrun with people. Everyone is trying to sell you something.

If you buy that, you haven't been to Dubois.

From ancient times, when Shoshone and other Indian tribes used to winter here in the "warm valley", the people who live in the Upper Wind River Valley have cherished its beauty and gentle climate. The town began over a century ago with a small post office on Horse Creek near the Wind River. It grew up at the turn of the century, when strapping Scandinavian treecutters took their broad-axes into the hills to cut ties and floated them down the river for the railroad.

Dubois today remains a small town with small town ways: Working ranches, outfitters, artists, craftsmen and loggers, mix in an area that offers convenient services and accommodations to residents and visitors alike. Dubois is a town for all seasons. You will find exciting adventure, peace and serenity, and generous hospitality throughout the year.

IN SPRING: The season opens with the town's annual Tie Hack Dinner, commemorating the days when hungry tie hacks rode their logs down the river to Riverton's railroad. This is one of the best times to view the bighorn sheep and their lambs. The 9-hole Dubois golf course is open, the historical museum and the wildlife museum welcome visitors, and the pre-runoff fishing is terrific. It's a favorite time for artists and photographers, when the wildlife emerges and the peaks are shedding their draperies of snow.

IN SUMMER: This is the busy season, but the abundance of wild country around Dubois makes escape and privacy easy to come by, never more than a short drive or hike

away. This is when climbers scale summits like Klondike Peak, when RV's make their way to campgrounds and fishing holes, and horsepackers carry riders deep into the wilds of Yellowstone backcountry. Main Street is busy, with wares ranging from Indian jewelry to outdoor equipment, to food and to artwork. Entertainment is an every-night potluck, with live music, square dancing and a variety of talent. Travellers heading for Yellowstone or Grand Teton National Park take a break in Dubois...and often, that's as far as they go.

IN FALL: Dubois ranks as one of the favorite hunting headquarters for hunters both in-state and from around the country. A limited number of bighorn sheep permits are issued annually, along with elk, deer, antelope, bear and mountain lion. Some of the biggest brown and cutthroat trout of the season are caught in the fall. For others, it's simply a time of quiet magnificent beauty, a chance for reflection in an uncrowded, unmatched setting.

IN WINTER: The landscape is white, but the snow is never a hindrance, because warm mountain winds melt it away in the town. Over 100 miles of snowmobile trails, groomed cross country ski areas, and ice fishing on easy-to-get-to lakes make the winter season a time of great adventure.

Dubois lies in Wyoming's "banana belt", where Chinook winds flow gently off the Wind River Mountains, cooling in the summer, warming in the winter. A tiara of wonders encircles the town: extraordinary pastels paint the sandstone "badlands" to the east; the glacier-fed lakes sparkle in the Wind River Mountains to the west; beautiful alpine meadows alternate with jagged peaks in the Absaroka Mountains to the north; and sagebrush plains are home to sun dances and other ceremonies on the Wind River Indian Reservation to the south. There is no place in the continental United States with a comparable concentration of wildlife. The largest Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep herd in the world wanders down the flank of Whiskey Mountain every year, and there are moose, elk, deer, antelope, bear and mountain lions to view and hunt.

The Upper Wind River Valley

As you leave the sagebrush plains of the lower county and the Wind River Indian Reservation, you enter the Upper Wind River Valley and the Dubois area. The highway follows the twists and turns of the Wind River, and is bracketed by the badlands on the north and the foothills of the Wind River Mountains on the south. The upper reaches of the valley include some of the

continent's most wild and spectacular country. Literally surrounded by National Forests, Wilderness Areas, and the Reservation is the town of Dubois, which serves as the commercial hub for the upper valley and the starting place for your wilderness experience.

Nature has blessed the Dubois area with an abundance of wildlife and natural beauty. The largest herd of bighorn sheep in the country reside at Whiskey Mountain, just outside of Dubois, and can be viewed from town. Grizzly and black bear, mountain lion, moose, elk, deer and antelope are all present in the valley. Both the Bald and Golden Eagle inhabit the area, as well as sandhill and whooping cranes, great blue herons and a wide variety of waterfowl and songbirds. Fish included trout species such as Golden, Rainbow, Cutthroat, Brook, Brown and Mackinaw, and other game fish.

Wyoming's highest mountain, Gannett Peak (13,804) is nearby, as well as a large number of other high peaks. The most extensive glaciers in the country are also accessible from Dubois, and have carved awe-inspiring valleys and deep lakes full of fish. Two natural bridges are in the valley, and a geyser, a petrified forest, extensive badlands are also here for the visitors exploration. Nearly every valley has Indian petroglyphs, mysterious and intriguing.

At the headwaters of the river, mountain trails and passes radiate like the spokes of a wheel to provide access to the Shoshone, Bridge and Teton National Forests and the Washakie, Fitzpatrick, Bridge and Teton Wilderness areas.

If you love the wilderness and if you love wildlife, you'll love Dubois!

The Town of Dubois

Founded in 1886 at the confluence of the Wind River and Horse Creek, Dubois is a full service community which still retains its western flavor. In the older sections of town, there are many log cabins still in use as residences; and on the main thoroughfare, Ramshorn Street, there are still log buildings, wooden storefronts and sidewalks, and a distinctly rustic atmosphere. Scenic vistas of mountains and badlands can be enjoyed from anywhere in town, and wildlife is ever present, with moose wintering along the river and in backyards, and bald eagles cruising the river for its abundant trout. Bighorn sheep, elk and deer can be seen on surrounding hillsides; sandhill cranes nest in the wetlands near town. In the past, Dubois was oriented towards the forests, mountains and wild game and we still are today!

Dubois is a gateway community to the Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks and yet is relatively unknown. Of the three travel corridors leading into the parks from Wyoming, Dubois is the least developed and has, as a result, a great deal of undeveloped potential. The town is still small, quaint and friendly, without the traffic, clutter and rampant development of the stereotypic "tourist trap". Yet Dubois is only 25 miles farther from the gates of Yellowstone than Jackson, and the route to the park is over a recently designated Wyoming Centennial Scenic Highway. The community hopes to control its development in an enlightened manner, to learn from the mistakes of others and retain our traditional values and natural beauty.

Dubois is the business center for the area, serving the cattle and guest ranches, the foresters and outfitters, the townspeople and tourists. Two of our stores, Welty's and the Dubois Mercantile, are eligible for National Historic Registry designation, attesting to their long years of service to the community. The old maxim fits Dubois - "If you can't find it in Dubois...you probably don't really need it anyway!"

A Brief History of Dubois

In prehistoric times, the Shoshone Indians called the Dubois area the "valley of the warm winds" due to the mild winters, and often wintered in the valleys themselves. There are extensive petroglyphs in many of the adjoining valleys, old teepee rings, and game traps are still visible. Due to the many passes at the head of the valley, the upper Wind River was also a travel corridor for war parties, and many tribes disputed the hunting rights, including the Crow and Blackfeet.

The first white man in the area was probably John Colter, who left the Lewis and Clark expedition prior to their return in 1806. It was Colter who first made known the wonders of the Yellowstone country, although it was deemed a fantasy and named "Colter's Hell". The Astorians, on their way to Oregon country in 1811, traveled up the valley and over what is now Union Pass. The romantic era of the Mountain Man witnessed many expeditions using the valley as a corridor to the rich fur in the region, and as a route to the many rendezvous in the lower Wind River valley.

In 1867, the Shoshone Indian Reservation was established, and lasting peace came to the valley. White settlers came to the upper valley soon thereafter, and in 1886, a family from Iowa began a homestead not far from the present location of Dubois.

In 1889, a post office was established. Originally known as "Never Sweat" due to the temperate summer climate, the name Dubois came from a prominent senator from Idaho.

Dubois has a long history in association with the timber industry. Beginning in 1914, the Wyoming Tie and Timber Company began supplying the CB&Q railroad with ties. Ties were hewn from timbers by a man with a broadaxe, and stacked to dry in the summer. During the winter, they were sledged over the snow to one of the tie flumes built in the mountain valleys. The valley flumes carried the ties to the Wind River where the high spring water floated the ties to the railhead at Riverton. "Tie-hackers", as they were called, were often Scandinavians "who could plane a log so smooth with an axe that one could run a hand across them without picking up a single splinter". The tie hack operation continued until 1946, producing up to 400,000 ties annually.

Timbering continued to be a major industry in the valley and, until recently, the Louisiana-Pacific saw mill was one of the largest and fastest in the Rocky Mountain region. Logs of Lodgepole Pine and Engleman Spruce were cut from the surrounding National Forests and the mill produced from 180,000 to 200,000 board feet of studs per shift. When supplies of timber were reduced by federal management policies, the mill was forced to stop operations. At present, the Darwin Wilson Mill is the largest timber operation in Dubois, utilizing 3-4 million board feet of timber annually.

Dubois is proud of its western heritage and many cattle and guest ranches are still in operation today. Every year, the cattle are driven through the streets of Dubois on their way to and from the summer ranges.

In all the years that have past, and all the Indians, trappers, settlers, ranchers and loggers that have inhabited the valley around Dubois, the essential and everlasting beauty of the land has remained undiminished. The wildlife flourishes, the air and water is pure, and the land is still fertile. Blessed by a relatively mild climate in both summer and winter, Dubois is a wonderful place to live, work and play.

Future Development Issues and Opportunities

An extensive study has been performed on the Dubois economy and resources. An Economic Diversification Plan has been formulated including Action Plans to address specific tactical goals. Four general areas have been targeted for action, including: forest products, tourism/recreation, light industry, and

public sector development. The town's Economic Diversification Committee is comprised of volunteer civic leaders on a central committee, and smaller action teams to key on the areas of special interest.

Forest Products

Recently, a Timber Products Revitalization Study was conducted by the town with the aid of the Wyoming Economic Development and Stabilization Board. This study examined the timber resources available to the potential Dubois operator, sought prospective companies interested in opening a new mill in town and prepared financial analyses for those expressing a strong interest in Dubois. Most significantly, the study prepared a document entitled "A Guide to Opening a Saw Mill in Dubois, Wyoming." This document is in the form of a tutorial for use by any company interested in opening a mill of approximately 5MMBF in volume. It contains a complete description of the financing sources available to such a company, as well as the status of all key requirements for success, and suggestions as to the format of business and financing plans necessary to solicit backing. Please contact Town Hall for a copy of this report.

Tourism and Recreation

Dubois is a gateway community to the Yellowstone and the Teton Parks region, but is relatively undeveloped and unknown as a major tourist destination point. This means that Dubois has a tremendous potential for the future. Dubois is isolated by surrounding National Forests and Indian Reservation lands, which in the past has been a handicap, but which may ultimately prove to be beneficial. This isolation has preserved the rustic, western flavor of the town and the beauty of the land.

Several developments are underway to attract more visitors to Dubois and to retain them once they get here. They will be listed briefly; additional information is available from the Chamber of Commerce and from Town Hall.

The Wyoming Game and Fish Department is planning to establish a National Bighorn Sheep Interpretive Center in Dubois. This facility would highlight the "Wyoming Wildlife Worth the Watching" of the Department, and serve to educate the public on big game management techniques. The Whiskey Mountain Habitat Unit just outside of Dubois is the home of the largest wintering herd of Bighorn sheep in the U.S. Some 1,000 animals, winter in the Whiskey Mountain area and can be viewed at very close range during the rut and winter months.

The herd is a primary source of animals used to seed other areas and are transplanted throughout Wyoming and other states.

Dubois is home to the Whiskey Mountain Buckskinners, a club devoted to the mountain man era. This colorful group, dressed in their leathers and furs and carrying their blackpowder rifles, are enthusiastic performers, students of the era, and perform many public services throughout the year. The second weekend in August, they hold their annual Wind River Rendezvous, in conjunction with the volunteer firemens's Buffalo Barbeque. The State Championship Cannon and Mortar Shoot, and the State Blackpowder Championship will also be held in Dubois. The annual Little Fawn Rendezvous originated with a service performed for the Make a Wish Foundation, and has become a favorite weekend for local children, with nights under the stars, in teepees and hosted by the Buckskinners.

Local interest in the mountain men has resulted in the recent feasibility study for the Mountain Man Museum and Historical Center. Although in the planning stages, the Museum would house artifacts from the romantic Mountain Man era of American history. A library and research center, with related exhibitions, would be part of the museum. Of great interest is the living-history portion depicting a actual Rendezvous, with historical re-enactments of the trappers, traders and "shinin' times".

A few miles east is the Dubois Badlands, a geological wonderland of weathered rock that is beautiful to the eye and the camera. It is also the home of Bighorn Sheep herd, as well as deer and antelope. A Dubois Badlands State Park is proposed for this area.

Dubois is becoming known as a national center for Snowmobiling, with nearly 150 miles of groomed trails along the Continental Divide. Some of the most scenic snowmobiling in the country is available in the pristine high country of the Shoshone and Bridger-Teton National Forests. The proposed Continental Divide Trail running the length of the Wind River Mountains and connecting Dubois with Yellowstone has received recent congressional support and may soon be a reality. Snowmobile Magazine recently held their 1990 prototype testing on Union Pass near Dubois and will provide extensive promotional coverage of the area during the 1990 season.

Hunting, fishing and outfitting and dude ranches have been a substantial part of the Dubois scene for generations. Some of the finest hunting and fishing in the country is available. Dude or Guest Ranches, have

a long history here and the facilities match anything available.

Light Industry

Dubois is seeking clean light industry to aid its economic development. Small cottage industries are presently involved in enterprises such as Wind River Knives, a high quality, custom knife maker. There are a number of custom leather goods craftsmen in town, producing goods which vary from saddles, to beaver coats. Many leather workers make mountain man related items such as fringed jackets, leather pants and other such memorabilia. Indian beaded goods range from moccasins to bags for "possibles" made from Bighorn ram scrotums - a very popular item!

In related activities, the Wind River Artists' Guild has artists of national reputation in the area. Two bronze foundries are operating in town, and could function in a manufacturing, as well as an artistic environment.

Public Sector

The most significant public sector development underway is the Wyoming Game and Fish Department's Whiskey Mountain National Bighorn Sheep Observatory. Game and Fish, in concert with the U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management, manage the country's largest wintering herd of Bighorn Sheep at the Whiskey Mountain Habitat Unit. The sheep are able to be viewed at very close range throughout the winter months. The herd is very healthy and is used to transplant small numbers of sheep to other locations in Wyoming and the U.S. Through transplanting and hunting, the herd is maintained at a population of about 1,000 animals. The National Bighorn Sheep Observatory will include an interpretive center to educate the public about game management practices and also to direct people to other wildlife opportunities throughout the state. Preliminary plans envision the interpretive center as part of the Dubois community complex, including the Dubois Museum, park, the Wind River Valley Artists' Guild Art Center, and a conference center.

On the drawing board is a scenic turnout at the Dubois Badlands just east of town. Hopefully, this will be the first phase of a Badlands State Park, to highlight the beauty of the Badlands, educate the public on this natural feature, and create jobs in the Dubois area.

The Continent Divide Snowmobile Trail is already under construction and will connect the Wind River trails with those of Yellowstone. This will provide

the snowmobiler with hundreds of miles of trails in some of the most spectacular country in the world. Easement through the Teton Wilderness is being worked on at present.

The Wyoming Centennial Scenic Byway has recently been designated and connects Dubois, Jackson and Pinedale. Its purpose is to highlight scenic and recreational attractions other than those that are so well known in the Grand Teton and Yellowstone National Parks

Recently, the Dubois Town Council passed a resolution supporting the formation of a Wildlife Park near town of nearly 40,000 acres. This project is being conducted by the Wind River Wildlife Foundation of Dubois, a non-profit entity currently applying for 501 (C) 3 status.

The State of Wyoming Game and Fish Department promotes their Wildlife Worth the Watching program as a non-consumptive use of our wildlife resources. One of the primary attractions for tourists journeying to Yellowstone Park is the viewing of wild game. In other parts of the country, game parks have proven to be extremely successful. All of these factors lead us to believe that the development of such a Wildlife Park near Dubois would be economically feasible and of great benefit to the community. It is estimated that in excess of 50 jobs would be created in this effort.

The concept is a park-like environment in which wildlife native to the area would be viewable in a free ranging, natural manner. Very large enclosures are envisioned, with overlooks designed to minimize the impact of human contact. A Wildlife and Natural History Museum would also be a part of the park.

A primary purpose of the Wildlife Park is the education of the public about wildlife and wildlife management practices and policies. A university accredited wildlife veterinary training facility and research center would be an integral part of the parks plan.

A major attraction for the public would be the inclusion of Grizzly Bears to the park that would otherwise be destroyed, because there are no facilities accepting more grizzlies. Currently, problem Grizzlies are marked for destruction. The Wildlife Park would provide an alternative to killing this magnificent animal as a matter of public policy, which is certainly unacceptable to most lovers of animals. Large bear-proof enclosures measuring in the 1,000 acre plus area are possible with new methods, which would allow the bears to finish out their lives in a natural manner. Although this is a controversial aspect to the

park, we think that it is an avenue much more acceptable than killing bears just for acting like bears.

NATIONAL FOREST AND WILDERNESS AREAS

Shoshone National Forest - The Wind River Ranger District

To the north, the west and the south, farther than the eye can see, Dubois is bounded by more than one half million acres of the Wind River Ranger District one of five districts on the Shoshone National Forest.

National Forest lands are actively managed for the public to provide a wide range of resources and activities. The "gates are open" and the public is welcome to visit, use, and enjoy its land--no admission charge.

The area around Dubois is truly rich in natural resources. Near here the "Tie Hacks" cut and hewed millions of railroad ties to aid in the development of the West. Later, large timber cuts were made in an effort to provide timberlands some measure of protection from widespread insect and disease problems. The objective of changing areas from old, decadent trees to young vigorous ones was met, but the general public found the large clearcut areas to be unattractive, and called for a change in management. Today, most cutting is done in a manner that leaves some of the original trees, but also encourages the growth of new trees.

Present on the Shoshone National Forest near Dubois is the largest and possibly the healthiest herd of Rocky Mountain Bighorn Sheep in the Nation. This herd of about 1,000 animals is used to transplant animals to form numerous new herds of Bighorns throughout the western states. In the winter, Dubois residents can watch these sheep from the windows of their homes. They can also be closely observed or photographed from the Trail Lake road. Other wildlife species include deer, moose, grizzly bear, black bear, bald eagle, golden eagle, trumpeter swans, whooping cranes, sandhill cranes, grouse, mountain lion, numerous furbearers and many others. This area has outstanding

opportunities for the hunter, the photographer or casual observer.

Camping opportunities are present in any of five campgrounds in the District, and there is one picnic ground at Wind River Lake. In addition, there are about 250,000 acres of area accessed by road where people can set up their camps nearly anywhere they choose. Or, the visitor can saddle up a horse, or strap on a backpack and enjoy more than 300,000 acres of wilderness and undeveloped country. For those who desire more of the comforts of home, the Triangle C and Brooks Lake Lodge resorts are open to the public, and are on the National Forest.

Brooks Lake Lodge is one of several historic sites in the District. It began as a stage stop on the road to Yellowstone, and has been operated as a dude ranch/resort since that time. It is on the National Register of Historic Places. The Triangle C Ranch was originally built as a headquarters for the tie hack loggers, and is near the Tie Hack Memorial which commemorates those early, hardy loggers. The Union Pass road was an early route for trappers and furtraders of the area, and a historical site at the top of the pass recognizes their contribution to the early settlement of the area.

For fishermen, the District provides about 150 miles of fishing streams, and almost 1,900 acres of fishing lakes. Several varieties of fish can be found, including Brook Trout, Lake Trout, Cutthroat Trout, Golden Trout, Ling, Greyling and Whitefish. Many of the lakes are accessible by vehicle, and boating is a popular pursuit. The Fitzpatrick Wilderness area enjoys a much deserved reputation for its outstanding fishing opportunities.

And lets not forget the wintertime. In the area around Dubois almost 140 miles of groomed snowmobile trails and countless acres of open meadows provide enjoyment to our rapidly growing numbers of winter visitors. Cross-country skiing enthusiasts enjoy 10 miles of marked trail and many miles of unmarked roads and trails. Many skiers choose to just "bushwack" through the forest and don't use trails at all.

Driving for pleasure is the most popular form of recreation in the United States, and the Wind River Ranger District provides many opportunities for that pursuit. More than 300 miles of roads open for travel, including four wheel drive roads and all weather gravel roads. Many of these routes make interesting mountain bike tours.

Other uses for the Shoshone National Forest include grazing of cattle, mineral exploration, outfitting and guiding, water for irrigation, and sites for summer homes.

The Wind River Ranger District is a large outdoor museum of natural history. The visitor can marvel at the beauty of the volcanic cliffs, the badlands, or the glaciers of the wilderness areas. Drive the Wyoming Centennial Scenic By-Way, view the scenery, fish the streams, enjoy the wildlife, or explore the historic sites. Slow down, take your time. Discover your own favorite place on your National Forest.

Washakie Wilderness

The Washakie Wilderness was named in memory of the famed and highly respected Chief Washakie of the Shoshone Indians and was established on October 9, 1972, from the existing South Absaroka Wilderness and the Stratified Primitive Area. The total area of the Washakie is 687,132 acres, with 158,424 acres on the Wind River District. The Washakie extends from north of Dubois to near the highway (U.S. Highway 14, 16, 20) running between Cody and the east entrance of Yellowstone National Park, and borders the Teton Wilderness on much of its western side. Yellowstone National Park bounds it on the northwest and the Wind River Indian Reservation on the southeast. The eastern boundary is irregular and well inside the forest service boundary in most cases.

The Washakie Wilderness is characterized by deep narrow valleys exposing volcanic strata of the Southern Absaroka Mountains. Broad flat topped mountains and plateaus separate the canyons. This volcanic material, much of which is deposited in horizontal layers, is unstable and highly erodable, which results in irregular steplike cliffs and buttes (The Pinnacles around Brooks Lake are ideal examples). These unique geologic formations, plus petrified remains of forests, other vegetation and animals and abundant wildlife are the main attractions of the Washakie. The removal of petrified wood from the wilderness is prohibited. Elevations range from 6,600 feet to 13,153 feet and the montane subalpine and alpine ecosystems are represented. About 50 percent of the wilderness is tree covered.

Fewer fishing opportunities exist than in the Wind Rivers because of fewer lakes although there are important fisheries in the larger streams. Resident and migratory big game herds provide abundant wildlife for viewing, photography and fall hunting. Elk, moose,

bighorn sheep, mule deer and both black and grizzly bears inhabit the area in varying number up to several thousand. Reports of grizzly activity in various locations in the Absarokas necessitate that back country travelers be alert and take precautions. There are numerous furbearers, including bobcat, coyote, fox, beaver and others in the Washakie. Smaller mammals and a variety of birds including the Bald Eagle and the Peregrine Falcon also may be seen.

The summer weather conditions are highly variable and temperatures range from the 80's to below freezing. Frost and snow may occur at any day of the year in the wilderness and afternoon rain showers are common at higher elevations late in the summer.

Fitzpatrick Wilderness

The Fitzpatrick Wilderness was designated in October of 1976, and contains 198,838 acres. It was named for Tom Fitzpatrick, a mountain man and partner of Jim Bridger. Most of the area was previously classified as the Glacier Primitive Area and is known for its numerous glaciers and mountain peaks. The Fitzpatrick covers the northern half of the Wind River Mountains on the east side of the Continental Divide and is bordered on the west by the Bridger Wilderness. The Wind River Indian Reservation lies to the east. The Glacier-Whiskey Mountain Primitive Area is adjacent on the north but is a separate congressionally designated unit.

The Fitzpatrick is an area of immeasurable beauty and grandeur. The topography is extremely rugged, carved out of granite and limestone by the action of glaciers and glacial streams. There are 44 active glaciers (the largest is 1220 acres) covering approximately 7,760 acres. Gannett Peak, 13,804 feet is the highest point in Wyoming and is in the Fitzpatrick, along with several other peaks over 13,000 feet. The Fitzpatrick contains alpine meadows and rock covered plateaus, precipitous canyons with cascading streams and meandering stream bottoms, numerous scenic lakes and areas of virgin timber.

Many wildlife species utilize the Fitzpatrick primarily as summer habitat. Elk, mule deer, moose, bighorn sheep, black bear, bobcat and coyote may be seen. Smaller mammals and birds common to northwest Wyoming are also plentiful. There are approximately 60 fishing lakes and over 75 miles of fishing streams which provide excellent opportunities for the trout fisherman. Wildlife viewing opportunities are good and considerable big game hunting occurs in the Fitzpatrick

during the fall.

Because of the elevation and topography there is no frost-free period and the weather is often variable and unpredictable. Temperatures vary from the 80's to below freezing in the summer. Snow is possible at any time in the Fitzpatrick. Afternoon thunderstorms and showers are common at higher elevations later in the summer, although pleasant Indian Summer conditions extend up into September. Trails are generally snowfree and passable from June to October, although unusual winter conditions may vary these dates by one month or more.

COMMUNITY RESOURCES

Fremont County School District No. 2

The Dubois Public Schools are fully accredited by the North Central Association and the Wyoming State Department of Education.

Schools pride themselves on innovative curricula and stringent standards of performance for students. Dubois is unique in that it requires its high school graduates to have completed four years of math, science, social studies and English. It has hands-on and field-based science projects including Expedition Yellowstone and the nationally acclaimed Principles of Technology Program. Its social studies curriculum is capped with a district-funded international exchange of more than a month in Japan. During the month of March each year, the entire Dubois community profits by the visit of a Japanese contingent of no less than 12 students.

The elementary curriculum includes the Junior Great Books, the Comprehensive School Math Program (for which the Dubois School is a national diffusion network site), Philosophy for Children, Wyoming Writers Project, instrumental enrichment and critical thinking.

A full range of extra curriculars is available for students including participation in an award-winning band, yearbook and newspaper, Missoula Children's Theatre and other dramatic productions, and the full range of sport activities. The Middle School/High School Library was selected as the premier library media program in the state.

As noted by Chester E. Finn, Assistant Secretary of the U.S. Department of Education, Fremont County School District No. 2 is to be commended for "already implementing the recommendations of recent reform reports for strengthened graduation requirements and for a rich and demanding core curriculum for all students."

Telephone Service

Modern telecommunication needs are provided by Dubois Telephone Exchange, Inc. Dubois Telephone is a locally

owned, independent telephone company serving the communities of Dubois and Crowheart, as well as rural homes and ranches throughout the Upper Wind River Valley.

Dubois Telephone's central offices, microwave network and rural radio telephones are the latest in digital technology. This continuing commitment to full digital service allows business and residence customers to access or use Private line networks, Dial-up (modem) or Dedicated Computer/Data links, Facsimile and Telex. Full Integrated Business Services (Centrex) will be available in the fall of 1989. In addition to these enhanced communication services, business and residence customers enjoy the latest in a wide array of Custom Calling features. Dubois Telephone offers all one-party service and basic rates are competitively priced.

Other services provided by Dubois Telephone include a customer facimile machine, drafting and blueprinting services, telephone supplies, personal computer assistance and problem solving, and custom telecommunications system design and implementation.

"Dubois Telephone...Full-service telecommunications so that you can live and work in the Upper Wind River Country".

High Country Senior Center

The Senior Center serves all of the senior citizens in the upper Wind River Valley. One of our major considerations is the distance from Dubois to a larger population center for business, social and medical purposes. The Senior Center bridges those gaps by providing a place to meet friends for companionship, share a nutritious meal in pleasant surroundings, and enjoy the many activities and services offered throughout the year. The Center is truly multipurpose, supporting a senior's independence, enhancing dignity, and encouraging involvement with the community.

The Center is a visible and vibrant symbol of the community's concern for its seniors. It also preforms many useful services:

The Nutrition Program serves an average of 48 seniors daily with a well-balanced meal 5 days a week, 260 days per year in a beautiful facility located near the center of town.

The Fremont County Health Nurse provides blood pressure and foot care clinics each month. The Community based, In-home Services Program provides care to the frail

elderly in their homes.

Transportation is available daily to and from the Center for meals and activities. A 12 passenger bus serves the seniors both locally and regionally, for shopping, medical appointments and social occasions in nearby towns.

The Center also provides an Information/Referral service on legal, medical and Social Services available to older citizens.

In short, the Dubois Senior Center is a vital part of the lives of the senior citizens of Dubois and the entire Upper Wind River Valley.

Lodging in Dubois

Visitors to Dubois have the choice of lodging in one of eight motels offering a total of 160 rooms with 250 in the area. All are independently owned and operated, in the best tradition of the pre-franchise, friendly, "ma and pa" motor inns of by-gone days. You'll find the proprietors friendly, helpful, and genuinely concerned about providing you and your family with a pleasant and comfortable stay.

Quality is assured by the fact that most of the motels are endorsed by AAA. Some have pools or jacuzzi's, and all have the modern amenities necessary for your comfort.

The Dubois motels are suprisingly affordable in this day and age of \$100 per night lodging - a double room starts at just \$18 dollars, with a high of \$40 per night in peak season. Given the close proximity to Yellowstone and the Tetons, these rates are less than half of other gateway communitites.

Outfitting in the Dubois Area

Perhaps Wyoming oldest industry is Outfitting and Guiding. Beginning with the earliest explorers, and the Lewis and Clark Expedition, visitors to Wyoming have always appreciated and valued the guiding services of an experienced guide. The most famous of the early guides may well be the Shoshone maiden Sacagewea. As the white man moved west and settled in this, God's grandest creation - the Rocky Mountains - the need for experienced guides and outfitters grew

Today, after two centuries, the tradition of Wyoming's outfitters is still strong, vital and a major industry in the Dubois area. Outfitters offer services such as hunting, fishing, river floats, horseback riding and

trips, camping, boating, climbing, backpacking, and trip planning. Photography and wildlife oriented trips are growing in popularity. Outfitting services can be varied and customized to accommodate literally any desired recreational activity, ranging from a very private wilderness camping experience to a modern guest ranch, with all the luxuries and comforts of home.

During a brief stay in Dubois, the visitor has the opportunity to take one of several short tours to view this truly spectacular country, and visit a major trail head that enters into the National Forest and one of the three Wilderness areas that surround Dubois.

One tour might take you to the Fitzpatrick Wilderness via the Trail Lake trailhead. This Wilderness is known for Gannett Peak, at 13,804 feet the highest in Wyoming, and for the most extensive glaciers in the lower 48 states. The area has the largest concentration of Bighorn sheep in the country and numerous lakes and streams that offer the trout fisherman a dream come true.

A second tour would lead north to the Washakie Wilderness via the Double Cabin trailhead, the jumping off point for three major trails servicing the Washakie. This Wilderness is made up of primarily volcanic rock and contains a petrified forest, a rock hounds paradise. Wind and water have created formations that tell a fascinating story of time, interesting to the geologist and the layman alike. The wildlife most often observed are elk and deer.

A third tour could take you to Brooks Lake Lodge, a National Historic Site, and the locale of the Cub Creek trailhead. This is but one of a number of trails serving the Teton Wilderness north-west of Dubois, and bordering the south side of Yellowstone National Park. The area is best known for its abundance of wildlife, with large herds of elk, deer and moose. You may even be fortunate enough to see a grizzly bear in this, his last home in the lower 48 states. The Teton Wilderness is different yet than either the Fitzpatrick or the Washakie, as this wilderness is comprised of mountains dissected by deep wide valley floors, with lazy flowing streams that teem with trout.

Dubois has many fine guides and outfitters that can make your wilderness experience a truly memorable vacation. These professionals have the knowledge of the area, its history, and its wildlife to deliver the type of service that our guests expect. A great wilderness experience awaits you with a Dubois outfitter. We hope to take you and your family into the backcountry soon, until then "good packin" - The Wyoming Outfitters Association

Dude Ranches

The Dubois area offers nearly a dozen quality dude ranches catering to the visitor who likes to mount up and lope across an open prairie or traverse a mountain trail in search of countless high-country vistas. Though preferable lengths of stay last a week, some ranches offer daily rates.

The Dubois area dude ranch visitor can expect a cozy private cabin, delicious home-cooked meals and gentle, sure-footed saddle horses. Other activities include stream and lake fishing, campfire cookouts, square dancing and hiking.

The ranches are staffed with the most amiable, competent and friendly folks Wyoming has to offer.

Most dude ranches offer Wilderness Pack Trips and Fall Hunting as well.

Memories to last a lifetime are in the offing should you decide on a Dubois area dude ranch vacation. For a complete list of ranches write:

Dubois Chamber of Commerce
P.O. Box 632
Dubois, Wyoming 82513

1989 Community Profile

Elevation 6,918 Feet
Area Population 1800

GEOGRAPHICAL: Dubois is located in the northwest area of Fremont County and the state. It is bordered by national forest, wilderness areas and the Wind River Indian Reservation. The county covers of 6,000,000 acres and 9,008 square miles.

CLIMATE: Mean daily maximum temperature in: January 34.4 July 79.3. Mean monthly temperature in: January 21.2 July 61.5. Mean annual precipitation: 8.88 inches. Mean annual snowfall: 13 inches. Average annual wind velocity: 10 mph. Average annual relative humidity: 13%. Average growing season: 100 days.

RECREATION: Gateway town to Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks. Skiing, skating, snowmobiling, hunting, fishing, backpacking, tennis, golf, buckskinning, wildlife photography, riding and hiking. The town park has picnic facilities and offers many recreational opportunities.

LAND USE: Municipal: 1,500 acres. Forest: 900,00 acres. Agriculture: cattle, horses, hay, honey. Recreational: Federal and state lands.

EDUCATION: Elementary school, K-5, with 148 students. Middle school and high school with 139 students. Teacher-student ratio is 1:10.

CHURCHES: Baptist, Assembly of God, Lutheran, Episcopal, Church of Christ, Catholic, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints - LDS.

HOUSING: Single Family Units----620, Multi-family Units----34, Mobile Home Parks----6

Estimated cost of a new 3-bedroom home, 1,100 square feet with 1-car garage: \$60,000. Average monthly rental, 3-bedroom home: \$300-\$350. Average monthly rental, 1-3 bedroom apartment: \$250.

ACCOMODATIONS: Motels: 8 Rooms 139 (250 in area). Convention facilities are planned. Camping court: 95 hookups (possible 250/ralllys)

BUSINESS: Number of retail establishments: 37. Net collection of retail sales tax-Dubois: One bank: assets of \$12,729,000.

MEDIA: Newspaper: Dubois Frontier (weekly), free distribution flyer: Roundup (3 times a week). Radio: AM and FM reception from other communities. Television: Cable and off-air

RETIREEES: Blessed by a climate described as "the banana belt of Wyoming", Dubois has sunny winter days and cool summer ones. Deep blue skies and starry nights attest to the air quality. Retirees can find many cultural and recreational activities either on their own or through the very active senior citizens' center. The crime rate is very low.

MEDICAL: A full-time clinic is staffed by a physician's assistant, plus medical specialists, who are scheduled for appointments on a regular basis.

Dentist: 1, Optometrist: one day a week, Hospitals in Lander, Riverton and Jackson are about 80 miles away. Ambulance service with trained EMTs.

MUNICIPAL DATA: Government: mayor-council system, Law enforcement: sheriff's office, Fire Department: 25-man volunteer unit. Insurance rating: 8. Town limits 1,500 aacres. Zoning: municipal ordinances. Town Park and Town Hall host many community events. Library: a county branch with inter-library book loans available throughout the country.

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS: Tie Hack Memorial, Petrified Forest, Wiggins Fork Rock Grounds, Winter Carnival, Art Shows/Pack Horse Races, Shooting Range, Mountain Man Rendezvous, Buffalo Barbecue, Swedish Dinner, Bighorn Sheep Herd, Indian Petroglyhs, State Fish Hatchery

TAX STRUCTURE: Wyoming has no state, personal or corporate income tax. Assessed Valuation: Town--\$2,872,427, Area--\$14,101,948. Property Taxes Levied: Town--\$ 287,558, Area--\$1,124,187. Tax Levy (Mills): Town--100.11, Area--85.10. Bonded Indebtedness: Town--\$336,000, School--\$167,000. Sales Tax Rate: 3%.

TRANSPORTATION: U.S. Highways 26 & 287. Freight Carriers: 3 trucking firms, Federal Expres and UPS

Air Service: Dubois Municipal Airport has a 5,000 foot asphalt runway (lighted). Bus Service: Seansonal only; taxi-local and long distance.

UTILITIES: Municipal Water Source: Wells. Source capacity 700,000 gal/day. Peak demand 550,000 gal/day. Storage Capacity: 650,000 gallons. Transmission capacity: 650,000 gal/day. Treatment: none, frequently tested. Total hardness--372 pp. Rates: residential--\$8.75, commercial--\$13.75; metered. Sewer System: Sewage treatment--lagoon. Rates: Residential--\$7.00, commercial--\$8.40. Refuse Disposal: method--sanitary landfill, rates--residential \$4.20, commercial--\$.75/barrel. Private sanitation firm for outlying areas available.

Propane gas is available locally from several firms.

Electric Power: Supplied by Riverton Valley Electric Assoc. Rates: basic residential--\$8.48, plus .0514 kwh over 20 kwh; 3-phase--basic \$16.97 plus .05604 over 40 kwh; irrigation phase-basic \$11.43 per hsp.

Telephone: Supplied by Dubois Telephone Exchange (an independent company). Rates: (base) residential--\$10.20 mo. All one-party service. Data transmission. Facsimile. All digital technology.

<u>LABOR ANALYSIS:</u>	Type	Employed
	Agriculture	65
	Construction	105
	Government:	
	County	13
	State	36
	Federal	15
	Manufacturing	7
	Schools	64
	Transportation, Util.	
	Communications	28
	Retail trade	74
	Financial, Inc.,	
	Real Estate	26
	Services	171
	Artists/Galleries	14

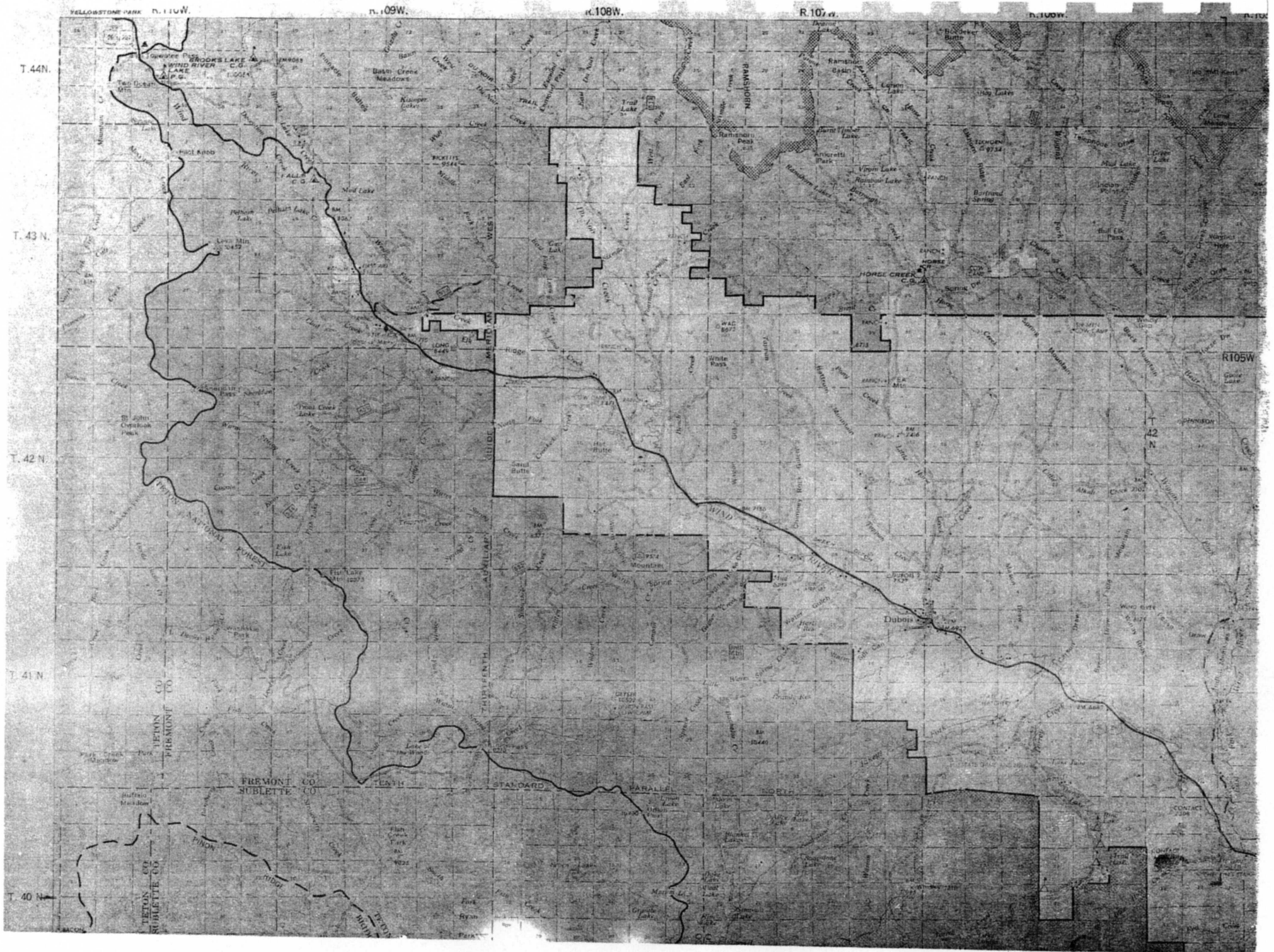
The work force increases substantially in the summer.

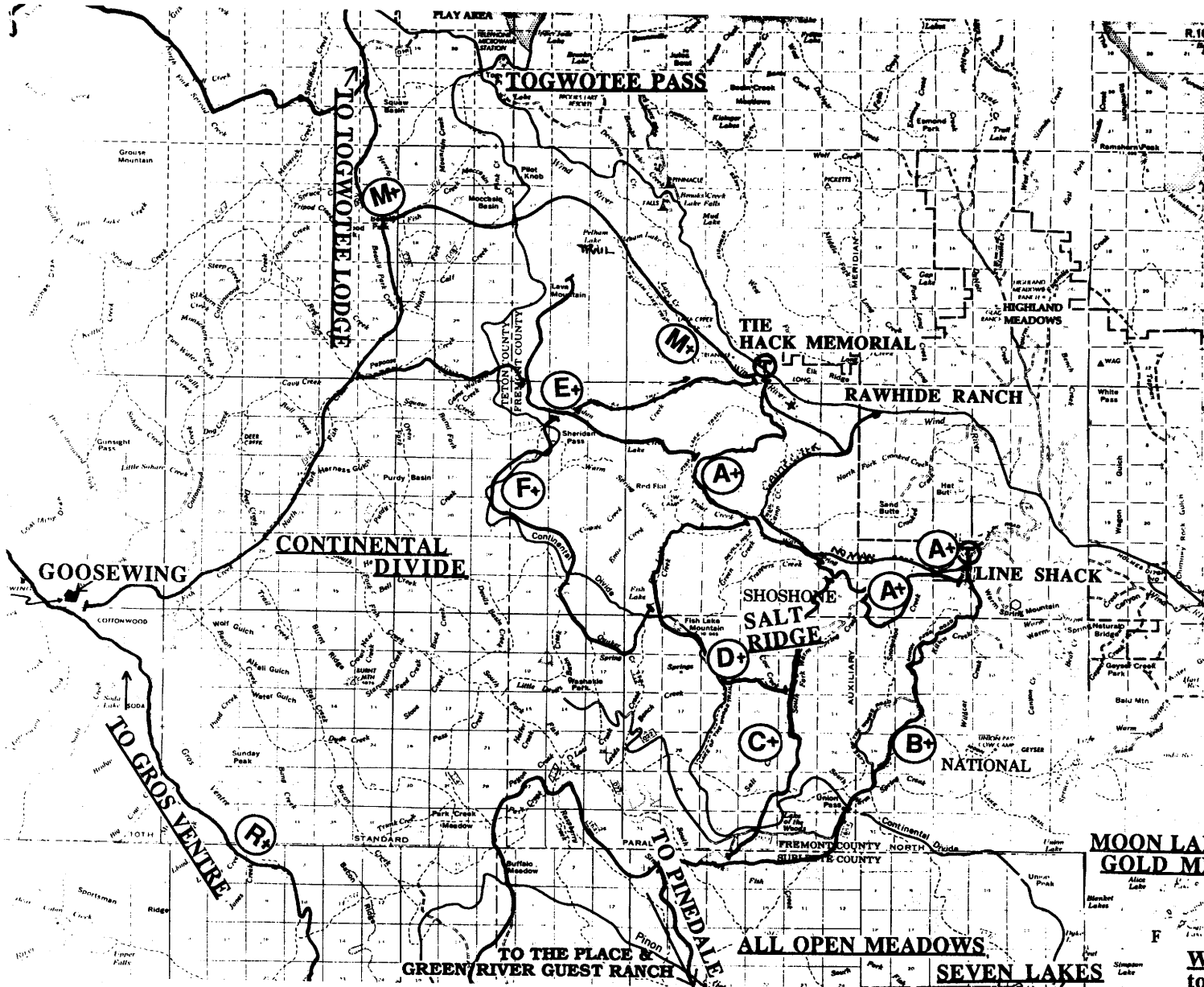
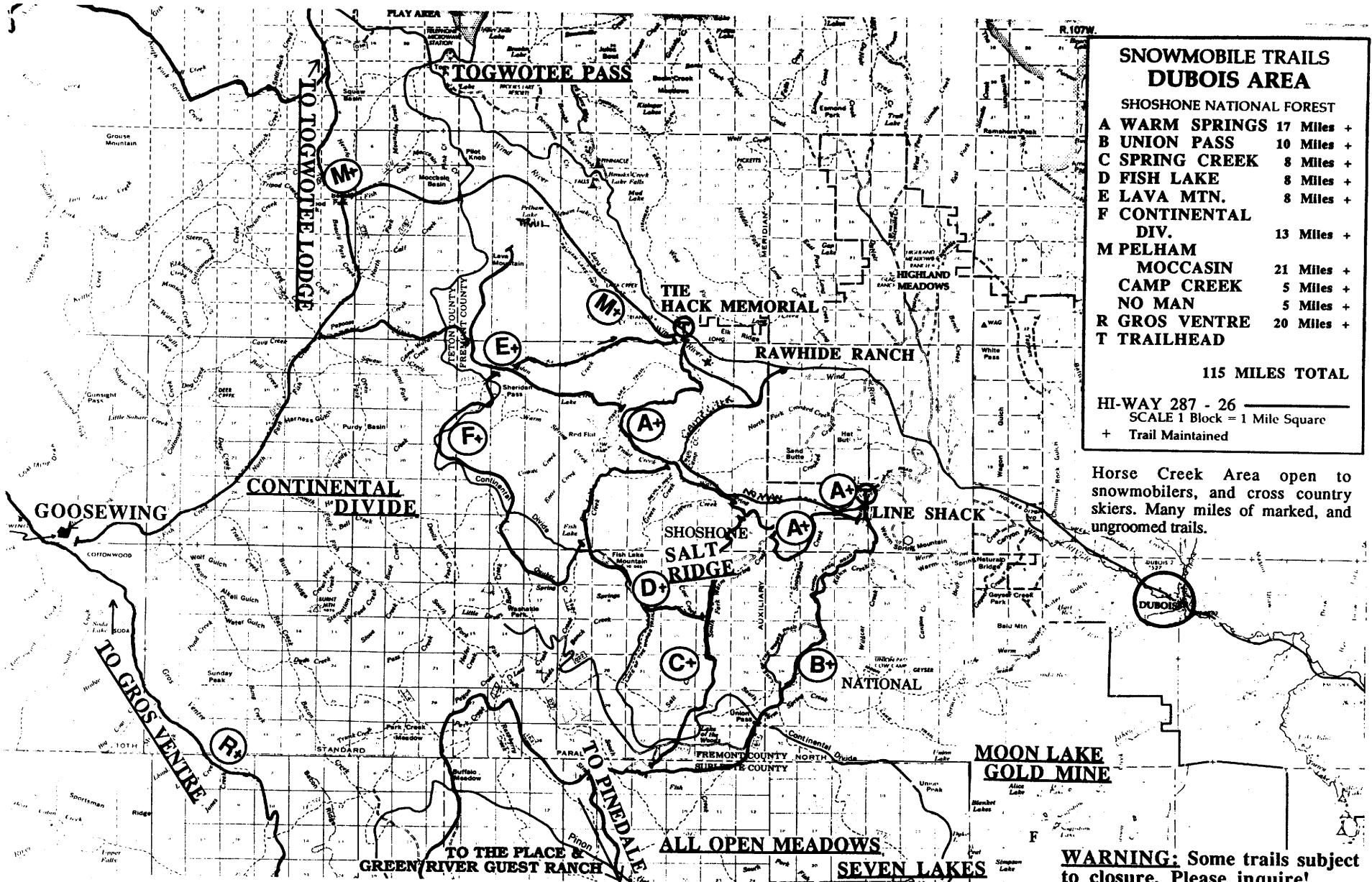
FURTHER INFORMATION:

Dubois Multi-list (real estate)
Box 57
Dubois, WY 82513

Dubois Chamber of Commerce
Box 632
Dubois, WY 82513
(307) 455-2556

Town of Dubois
(307) 455-2345





**PAVILLION COMMUNITY
OVERVIEW**

PAVILLION'S LOCAL HISTORY

The town of Pavillion lies 26 miles northwest of Riverton. Separated by only a few farms and ranches, the Wind River Indian Reservation borders it to the north. The townsite of Pavillion was established in 1908 on 80 acres acquired from the Lee Mote and Walter Thiess homesteads. The Town was named for a butte that resembles a pavilion, but when it was recorded in October, 1908, it was misspelled with two l's so has been known as Pavillion every since.

Pavillion is surrounded by farms and ranches, many of which were homesteaded in the days when the Wyoming Irrigation Canal, then being dug from Diversion Dam, wound around and emptied into the area now known as Boysen Reservoir.

Pavillion was incorporated in May of 1939 and will soon be celebrating its fiftieth year. Having had a total of five mayors, the present population is holding at 165. The Town is comprised of many retired people and others who work in and around the Riverton and Lander areas. There is a school, post office, library, Town Hall, two churches, five or six businesses and a fire department, which recently received a grant from the State to build a new fire hall just west of the Town limits. The Town, in turn, will acquire the present building for a maintenance shop.

The Wind River Elementary and Junior High Schools are located in Pavillion and provide a major source of employment for the area. Midvale Irrigation and the few businesses also employ several people.

Natural gas was brought into the Town in 1980 through a loan from the Farm Home Administration. Due to the declining economy, the Farm Loan Board also helped the Town by providing a loan in conjunction with a matching grant. The Town of Pavillion was able to

acquire the remainder of the loan from the Gas Committee at a reduced payoff. The Town has also been able to upgrade their water system through grants from the Board.

The Town of Pavillion has ready access to recreation facilities with the Wind River Recreation District #6 purchasing land joining the Town to the south. They have installed a rodeo arena, two ball parks, and a park complex with hopes to complete it with a community building in the near future.

The lasting legacy project for the Centennial Celebration of the State of Wyoming will be enlarging the existing Town Park. The Centennial Committee is planning a Pavillion Community Centennial Week in July of 1990. The dedication of the new park will be on Sunday, July 1, 1990, followed by a full week of fun activities.

**SHOSHONI COMMUNITY
OVERVIEW**

SHOSHONI'S LOCAL HISTORY

Shoshoni is just a little west of the center of the state. It is the gateway to YELLOWSTONE PARK through Cody via Thermopolis on Highway 20 and to TETON NATIONAL PARK through Riverton on Highway 26. It is located 5 miles from the Burlington Railroad at Bonneville. Badwater Lines Railroad runs through the Town of Shoshoni.

From Shoshoni it is 13 miles North to Boysen Reservoir which holds 36,480 acre feet of water. The Reservoir is 17 miles long and 2 1/2 miles wide.

The Reservoir provides sports of all kinds for the visitors as well as the local people. In the summer there is boating, water skiing, swimming and fishing. In the winter there are sports such as skating, ice boating and ice fishing.

Boysen Reservoir and the Wind River below the dam are a fisherman's paradise, containing ten species of game fish, among which will be found Walleye Pike weighing ten to twelve pounds as well as Rainbow and Brown Trout, large mouth Bass, Crappie, Yellow Perch, Western Burbot and Black Bullheads. Ling add zest to the winter fishing.

There are three free parks in the Town, all with overnight camping, water, fireplaces and restroom facilities. Included in the campsites is Boysen State Park located 14 miles North of Shoshoni on Highway 20, at the mouth of Wind River Canyon. Here trailers and campers may park. Water, picnic tables, fireplaces and restroom facilities are available.

The Shoshoni area is a well known area for hunting. Large herds of antelope are found about an hour's drive West and South, an hour to the North provides

an excellent mule deer area, while about two hours northwest one can find elk, moose, bear and mountain sheep. Small game includes chuckers, partridge, sage grouse and cotton tail rabbits. Ducks and geese may be found on Boysen Reservoir, the Wind River and on the ditches and canals to the West.

Other attractions in the area are Wind River Canyon which is a geologist's delight, located about 20 miles north of town, and the Thermopolis area with the World's largest mineral hot springs, located 32 miles north. Copper Mountain, approximately 20 miles northeast, has an abundance of rocks, petrified wood and rare earths to make this a rockhound's paradise.

History abounds in Shoshoni, as well as outlying areas such as Lysite, Lost Cabin and Castle Gardens, all within a 50 mile radius.

Livestock is another industry of this area, while west of Shoshoni there is a large farming area where sugar beets, beans, malt barley and hay is raised. Alfalfa cubes are made nearby in Hidden Valley.

The SHOSHONI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE sponsors many activities. Some of the outstanding events are:

Memorial Day Weekend:	State Oldtime Fiddler's Contest
Second Weekend in June:	Tagging Party for Fish Derby
Third Weekend in June:	Fish Derby
Mid-October	One Shot Deer Hunt
February (One Weekend)	Annual 5 Shot Rabbit Hunt
February	Many winter activities instituted by the WILD WEST WINTER CARNIVAL
June	The Shoshoni Volunteer Fire Department's Annual Bar-B-Que and Auction
October	The Shoshoni Volunteer Fire Department's Annual Antelope Steak Fry.

In August "SHOSHONI DAYS" is celebrated with a Parade and a day in the park with history programs and craft tables of all sorts with everything from produce to furniture offered for sale.

PROFILE OF TOWN GOVERNMENT, SCHOOL DISTRICT AND CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS

TOWN GOVERNMENT

Shoshoni's Town Government includes a Mayor and four town Councilmen. The Town Council meets on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at the Shoshoni Town Hall at 7:00 p.m.

COMMISSIONS

The Town of Shoshoni has four commissioners that oversee the town's operations, including General Administration, Police, Maintenance, and Parks and Cemetery.

STANDING COMMITTEES

Standing committees have been established to help govern the town and promote economic development and diversification. Standing committees are Shoshoni Zoning Committee, Shoshoni Diversification Committee and Shoshoni Economic Development Committee. All questions concerning these committees may be directed to Shoshoni Town Hall at (307) 876-2515 or by writing to P. O. Box 267, Shoshoni, WY 82649.

FREMONT COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT # 24

Shoshoni and the surrounding area is served by Fremont County School District # 24. The District is governed by a seven member board which meets on the first and third Mondays of the month at 8:00 p.m. in the board room of the School District. To contact the central office, call (307) 876-2563 or write to Fremont County School District # 24, P. O. Box 327, Shoshoni, WY 82649.

RECREATION DISTRICT

The Shoshoni area includes a recreation district which is made up of a 10 member board including school board members, town council members and at large members. The recreation district is responsible for the development and maintenance of recreational facilities and administration of recreational programs. The recreation district can be reached by writing to P. O. Box 267, Shoshoni, WY 82649.

SHOSHONI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The Shoshoni Chamber of Commerce is an active organization in Shoshoni, as can be noticed by the many activities listed above. For information, contact the Chamber by writing to P. O. Box 324, Shoshoni, WY 82649.

SHOSHONI VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT

The 20-man Shoshoni Fire Department provides fire protection, emergency services and also sponsors several long-standing events in the Town of Shoshoni. The fire department may be contacted through Shoshoni Town Hall in Shoshoni, or by calling (307) 876-2442.

MASONIC LODGE

The Wind River Masonic Lodge No. 25 is located in Shoshoni. Meetings are held on the second and fourth Wednesdays of the month in the Masonic Building. Correspondence can be sent to the Masonic Lodge, P. O. Box 175, Shoshoni, WY 82649.

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS POST 6529

A post home is located in Shoshoni with the Post and Auxiliary helping with many of the community functions.

CHURCHES

First Baptist Church, St. Joseph's Catholic Church, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, Community Presbyterian Church and Sandy Drive Southern Baptist Church.

BUSINESSES

Business abounds in the Town of Shoshoni. Although a small community, we boast the "WORLD FAMOUS MALTS" at the Yellowstone Drug Store and businesses that have continued since 1912 as has the SHOSHONI GARAGE, the Chevrolet/Oldsmobile dealership, new enterprises such as HAVENS ENTERPRISES, a salad dressing business, as well as large companies such as Colorado Interstate Gas, enhance our community. We have full service stations as well as self-service convenience store stations to serve the people. The community has three taverns, three restaurants and three motels to accommodate the public. We have The State Bank-Shoshoni Branch to serve the people. The Western District Office of the Wyoming Recreation Commission has its home in Shoshoni.

Two Indian Tribes live on the WIND RIVER INDIAN RESERVATION west of Shoshoni. From one of these, the Shoshone Tribe, "Shoshoni" derived its name, meaning "Little Snow".

In presenting this article, the Town of Shoshoni has endeavored to acquaint you with some of the interesting facts concerning the Town and locality. May your stay in WYOMING be a pleasant experience and your visit to SHOSHONI an unforgettable memory! Any questions you may have may be answered by any one of our business people or you can write the SHOSHONI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, P. O. Box 324, Shoshoni, WY 82649.

To all of you, we say WELCOME!

Governor's Economic Development Field Tour

Fremont County, Wyoming
June 28,29,30, 1989

Schedule of Events
Day Three

Friday, June 30, 1989

- 6:45 a.m. Board Buses
Narrator during tour through City
of Riverton,
Robert Peck, Editor Riverton Ranger
- 7:00 a.m. Arrive D & H Print
Joe Dennis, Plant Manager D & H Print,
Robert Burkhalter, Assistant Manager
D & H Print
- 8:25 a.m. Board Buses
- 8:30 a.m. Arrive Central Wyoming College, Riverton
JoAnn McFarland, Acting President, CWC,
Joseph Dolan, Acting Dean, CWC
- 9:20 a.m. Board Buses
- 9:30 a.m. Arrive U.S. Energy
Continental Breakfast (sponsored by
U.S. Energy and ARIX),
Harry Hughes, ARIX Corp., Riverton
- 10:25 a.m. Board Buses
- 10:30 a.m. Tour City of Riverton
- 11:30 a.m. Arrive Holiday Inn
Lunch (sponsored by Economic
Development and Stabilization
Board)

WRAP-UP

Kathy Karpan, Secretary of State
Shelby Gerking, University of Wyoming,
Mike Sullivan, Governor, State of

Wyoming

End of Field Tour
Thank You For Your Participation
Have a Safe Trip Home!!

**RIVERTON COMMUNITY
OVERVIEW**

RIVERTON'S LOCAL HISTORY

The City of Riverton combines the pleasure of living amidst the most beautiful recreational areas in the West with a progressive business community successfully competing with industry from around the world. You'll find Riverton to be a friendly, cooperative community in which to live and work, large enough to provide the amenities most desire, yet small enough to provide a high quality of life.

The area has been a breeding ground for many start-up businesses. The community enjoys a diversified economic base including agriculture, forestry, mining, oil and gas, construction, and manufacturing, which includes several mid-tech electronics companies and a compass manufacturing firm. Riverton is the founding community and home of twelve publicly formed companies.

The transportation system far exceeds the needs of just about any base industry company. The Riverton Regional airport provides excellent air service to Denver from which you can connect to major cities throughout the nation. The airport is served by one commercial airline and several charter services. Hertz and Avis rent a full range of vehicles including 4-wheel drive units for hunting or cross country driving.

Freight service is readily available via rail, excellent truck freight systems operate on well maintained state and federal highways, and overnight freight service is available anywhere via Federal Express, United Parcel Service, and the U.S. Post Office.

Central Wyoming College, a two-year college located in Riverton, offers a wide variety of continuing

educational opportunities including tailor-made occupational training programs. The Riverton education system for kindergarten through high school is ranked among the best in the West.

Combine all of the above with quality health care, a strong financial community, and abundant recreational opportunities, ranging from hunting and fishing to skiing some of the best slopes in the country in Jackson Hole just 3 hours away, and you can indeed mix business with pleasure.

GENERAL DEMOGRAPHICS

HISTORY

Riverton was founded in 1906 in the land rush to settle lands withdrawn from the Wind River Indian Reservation. Totally insular within the Reservation, our history blends the cultures of the Arapahoe and Shoshone Tribes with the pioneer spirit of the homesteaders. As a young community, Riverton still features the "can do" spirit of our settling fathers. This spirit has developed an environment which has encouraged people to try new things, branch out, develop new industrial and commercial activities, while nurturing our base industries of oil extraction, agriculture, timbering, uranium extraction, and manufacturing. Historically Riverton has functioned as an airport hub for West-Central Wyoming and the crossroads of our area. From the 1838 Rendezvous our area has come to be recognized for its excellent location.

LOCATION

Riverton is located in West-Central Wyoming in the heart of the Wind River Basin. The Community is surrounded by the Wind River Mountain Range to the west, the Absoroka Range to the northwest, and the Owl Creek Mountains to the north. Yellowstone National Park and the Jackson Hole area are 160 miles away; Billings, Montana is 247 miles north; Denver is 378 miles south; and Salt Lake City, Utah is 325 miles to the southwest. Riverton is located north of the confluence of the Big and Little Wind Rivers in the center of a 1,346,320 acre irrigated agricultural area.

CLIMATE

Riverton has one of Wyoming's most pleasant climates. We receive very little wind and have a low

relative humidity. Riverton has a mean average precipitation of 8.79 inches with abundant sunshine both winter and summer. The growing season is 139 days ranging from May 9th to September 28th. Summer temperatures are warm, 88.3 degrees average for July and August, with cool evenings, 50.3 degrees in the same months. Winter temperatures are cold with an average of 37 days per year with low temperatures below zero. The daily average high temperature for November through February is 21.5 degrees. The combination of low humidity and the lack of strong winds allow these extreme temperatures to be experienced with little comfort difficulties to our residents. The low precipitation helps assure year-round access to the community for air and highway transport.

GEOLOGY

The geological environment around the Wind River Basin varies from the famous Split Rock and Independence Rock landmarks of the Oregon Trail to the fabulously carved Wind River Canyon which leads through the Owl Creek Mountains to the Big Horn Basin. The area is characterized by the backdrop provided by the Wind River Range, which provides the jagged horizon to the south and west of the community. Wyoming's highest peak, Gannett Peak, is located in the Wind River Range southwest of Riverton. The Wind River Valley is predominately a sedimentary basin formed by the erosion of the Owl Creek and Rattle Snake Ranges. Over millions of years the basin was alternately an inland sea, which accounts for much of the oil and gas in the region. Extensive mineralization of mountain ranges has provided fertile grounds for gold, silver, iron ore, uranium, and other mineral extraction.

POPULATION

Riverton is the retail and business center for Fremont County. The most recent estimates of the Fremont County population were prepared by the Department of Census in July of 1984, indicating a county-wide population of 37,335. The current Riverton Municipal population is estimated at 10,000 with a service area of approximately 17,000. The percentage distribution of population by race and origin is as follows:

White	83.3%
Afro-American	.1%
Native American	11.4%
Asian, Pacific	.2%
Spanish	3.2%
Other	1.8%

EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR MARKET

EMPLOYMENT

Fremont County and the Riverton area attract a quality work force. Our community has successfully supported printer industry research and development executives and assembly workers, mining engineers and planners, equipment operators, and compass design and tooling professionals, as well as the secondary labor market to support these industries. The attractiveness of the community environment and the recreational opportunities available have combined to assist in attracting and maintaining a wide variety of market skills.

As with most Rocky Mountain area communities, we have seen broad fluctuations in the labor force. The county labor force peaked at 18,790 in 1981, and the infrastructure is in place to support a substantially increased labor force. Due to our geographic and climatic condition, we are currently the home for a number of workers who are employed in the Wyoming counties. This labor pool combines with the vast underemployment, chronic when unemployment rates exceed 14%, to assure a quality labor force immediately available to any potential employer.

Riverton was among the first communities to stress vocational education in our school systems. The secondary education system, led by the James H. Moore Career Education Center, tailors programs to suit the unique needs of our area employers. The resources of our school district are coupled with those of Central Wyoming College to provide training programs both in the academic setting and inside the employer's work place.

The educational, training, retraining, and similar programs available are offered in cooperation with the Wyoming Employment Security Commission. The Job Training Partnership Act, as well as the statewide Private Industry Council, have been mobilized to help train employees for Fremont County employers. We stand prepared to assist any business in expanding in our county.

UNION ACTIVITIES

Wyoming is a Right to Work state. There is little union activity in our county in any non-extractive industry. Our largest local manufacturing enterprise, D-H print, recently conducted an employee

ballot to reject union participation. The result of that balloting eliminated employee representation by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

As a Right to Work state, Wyoming encourages employers to locate in our state and utilize flexibility in their employer/employee relationship. There are some unions functional in the Fremont County work environment. These include retail merchants, steel workers, electrical contractors, and plumbing contractors.

FINANCE AND BANKING

The progressive attitude of the Riverton community is reflected in its track record of assisting start-up, relocating, and expanding base industry companies in securing the financial packages necessary to base their operations in our community. Local resources have provided the financing of twelve separate public companies involved in all types of activities including new technology development, recreational equipment manufacturing, and mineral extraction activities.

Riverton has three commercial banking institutions, two savings and loan associations, and one credit union. These traditional lending agencies are listed here for your convenience.

First Interstate Bank - Riverton's largest bank. It is affiliated with the First Interstate Bank Corporation. Local deposits amount to \$70.5 million. The local operation is backed by the multi-billion dollar assets of the First Interstate System.

Key Bank of Wyoming, Riverton - Has 33 million in bank assets. Member of the largest banking organization in the state, Key banks of Wyoming maintain 27 offices in 25 Wyoming communities. Nationwide, it is a member of Key Corp., a 14 billion dollar financial organization.

Riverton State Bank - A Wyoming Chartered, locally owned banking institution, provides the smaller borrowers the speed and efficiency of a locally owned bank, while combining their resources with both of the other Riverton commercial banks to assist in syndicating larger loan packages. Riverton State has local deposits of \$18.2 million.

Provident Federal and Rocky Mountain Savings both have Riverton offices and are both part of state-wide organizations which can directly assist local

operations. Rocky Mountain has current local deposits of \$33.7 million, while Provident Federal has current local deposits of \$15.2 million.

Packaging of business incentive programs locally and at the state level are designed to assist base industry businesses in start-up, relocation, or expansion in our community. The local government has utilized Industrial Revenue Bonds whenever it has proved to be beneficial to the base economy of the area. Although federal regulatory climates are changing, the IDR's remain available to industries interested in our community.

Idea, Inc. was established to provide financial resource support for economic development and to serve as a corporate vehicle for the application and administration of grants and low interest loans. Idea, Inc. currently has assets of \$178,000 which is made available to base industry businesses in the form of low interest loans to assist in start-up, relocation, or expansion of base industry employers in the community.

Wind River Development Corporation is an SBA 503(c) corporation with a substantial holding of Industrial property for the development of base industry in Riverton.

The Small Business Administration has a local office in Riverton administered through Central Wyoming College. Trained staff personnel are available to assist in preparation of business plans and obtaining financing through any one of the vehicles noted herein.

The Wyoming Economic Development and Stabilization Board, through its offices and in cooperation with other state departments, offer various public financing programs. Both new and expanding businesses can benefit from these programs. The programs have been developed to meet the primary goal of the Wyoming Economic Development Program, which is the creation and retention of jobs. A state publication detailing these programs is available upon request.

SCHOOLS AND EDUCATION

SCHOOLS

Education in Wyoming enjoys an outstanding national reputation with our program averaging 20 to 30 percentile above national norms. Riverton's school district is comprised of one high school, one middle

school, five elementary schools, and one alternative school. The public school district offers a full range of program services for the handicapped, and gifted and talented children.

We are also served by a number of private, parochial and pre-schools. The largest of our parochial schools is St. Margaret's Catholic Elementary School.

The Wyoming education system and the Riverton area schools provide an excellent education in modern and technologically current teaching environments. Combining education, activities, athletics, and specialized training for all students, the Riverton educational system directly supports our area employers and provides an excellent environment for our area youth.

The capacity and facilities currently exist to serve a substantially increased population base.

COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Riverton is also the home of Central Wyoming Community College (CWC) which offers eighteen specialized career programs and four pre-professional programs. The faculty and staff of CWC have proven to be a major asset for our county employers. From specialized training to direct business assistance in engineering and accounting, CWC will work directly with any business. All courses are offered free of charge to Senior Citizens.

CWC is the home of Wyoming's only public broadcast television station, fully equipped to offer telecommunications facilities for training, conference access, private business purposes, as well as their traditional educational functions. Our community college is equipped and prepared to assist your business in accessing the world while you remain in your business office.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING/SPECIAL TRAINING PROGRAMS

Specialized training programs have been developed for our area employers and a number of specific programs are routinely offered in both our secondary schools and our community college. These include:

1. Sales and Merchandising
2. Data Processing and Computer Operation
3. Drafting, Computer-Aided Drafting, and Graphics

4. Auto and Diesel Mechanics and Repair
5. Electronics
6. Telecommunications
7. Nursing and Related Health Occupations
8. Building Trades
9. Accounting and Bookkeeping
10. Agriculture
11. Business Management
12. Office, Secretarial, and Word Processing Skills

Riverton is also the home of the Jackson Engineering Technology School (JETS) and the Trend School of Beauty. JETS curriculum fills the gaps unable to be met by Central Wyoming College, concentrating on engineering, drafting, and computer-related skills.

Our system has structured training for equipment operation, manufacturing assembly, and new products design to assist specific business in our community. Flexibility and a willingness to serve the needs of training and retraining our work force is the reception our area employers receive from the educational institutions in our county.

COMMUNICATION

TELEPHONE/TELEGRAPH SERVICE

Local telephone service is provided by Mountain Bell. Riverton area Mountain Bell customers are served by a fully computerized local switching station with facilities available for data quality, remote transmission, and similar communication needs. The capacity and capabilities of the current system will allow a great deal of flexibility to any interested business.

Telephone equipment and connection services are available from several separate area businesses. These outlets assure quality and flexibility in equipment and services.

Long distance service is provided by American Telephone and Telegraph (AT&T), American Sharecom (WYLOM) and U.S. Sprint.

Riverton area businesses offer radio-telephone services, paging services, and an answering service is available in the community. Riverton is also served by Western Union for telegraph service.

NEWSPAPER, RADIO AND TELEVISION

Riverton boasts of the only daily newspaper published in Fremont County, as well as a weekly classified advertising publication which is circulated throughout Fremont and Hot Springs Counties.

Newspapers: Riverton-Lander Advertiser
P. O. Box 1782
Riverton (307) 857-6114

Riverton Ranger
P. O. Box 993
Riverton (307) 856-2244

Radio: KVOW/KTAK
603 E. Pershing
Riverton (307) 856-2251

KTRZ
1002 N. 8th W.
Riverton (307) 856-2922

KCWC
Central Wyoming College
Riverton

Television: KCWC (Public Broadcast Station)
Central Wyoming College
Riverton (307) 856-9291

Cable TV: TCI Cablevision of Wyoming, Inc.
224 E. Fremont
Riverton (307) 856-3248

POST OFFICE

The Riverton Post Office provides daily truck transport of all mail and parcels from the community to the Cheyenne and Denver markets. Our community receives "next day" delivery services throughout the Rocky Mountain Region and traditional delivery throughout the world.

HUMANITARIAN SERVICE

CHURCHES

Approximately 24 churches are located in Riverton representing a wide variety of faiths and denominations to serve the religious needs of our community. For newcomers to our area who do not have family here or have yet to establish neighborhood friendships, there are many church-sponsored social events and activities.

SOCIAL, FRATERNAL AND CIVIL ORGANIZATIONS

The Riverton community has over sixty social, fraternal, and civic organizations. Major community facilities are owned and maintained by Sertoma, Sepiternal, Elks, Eagles, and the Jaycees. Our community supports and nurtures the spirit of volunteerism and civic pride.

PERSONAL SERVICES

A full range of personal support facilities from health care and physical exercise to group homes, mental health care and family violence centers are available to assist our community residents. These services include Jazz Works, Nautilus, numerous licensed child providers including Head Start, Adult Abuse Prevention, Fremont County Counseling Service, Alcoholics Anonymous, Fremont Group Home, Family Violence Center, and similar facilities and organizations.

HEALTH CARE

Fremont County is striving to become the health care center of Wyoming. The new 70-bed Riverton Memorial Hospital is a full service primary/acute care hospital with one of the two best equipped radiology departments in the state.

The community is well supported by physicians and surgeons, dentists and orthodontists, chiropractors, and optometrists. Other facilities include the Family Practice Center Clinic, Fremont Manor Nursing Home, and Wyoming Home Health Care.

GOVERNMENT

RIVERTON MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

The City of Riverton is a Mayor-Council form of government. The Mayor is elected at large for a four-year term. The City Council consists of six members elected for four-year overlapping terms from three separate election wards. The Mayor appoints, with the consent of the City Council, the Chief of Police, City Clerk, City Engineer, City Attorney, and Municipal Judge. Regular meetings of the City Council are held at the Council Chambers in the City Offices the first and third Tuesday of each month at 7:00 p.m.

The local government offers a full range of municipal services including engineering and planning, streets and alley maintenance and construction, parks and recreation, law enforcement, weed and pest abatement, economic development services, airport, water, wastewater, and solid waste.

PUBLIC SAFETY SERVICES

The primary public safety force in our community is the Riverton Police Department. The department has maintained a 1.5 uniformed officers per 1,000 population to assure adequate law enforcement in our area. Other agencies which provide service to our area include the Fremont County Sheriff's Office, Wyoming Highway Patrol, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Federal Bureau of Investigation, and Wyoming Department of Criminal Investigation.

ZONING AND SUBDIVISION JURISDICTION

The municipal zoning code is enforced within the City and 1/2 mile beyond the corporate limits. Municipal subdivision regulations are enforced within the City and one (1) mile beyond the corporate limits.

ROADS AND STREETS

The Riverton community has 57 miles of roads within the City, of which 96% are paved. The remaining graveled 4% are predominantly in rural industrial parks and in subdivisions where lot sizes exceed one acre.

FIRE PROTECTION

Riverton is a part of an independent fire protection district. The district provides the financial

resources to support the Riverton Volunteer Fire Department (RFD). RFD is the pride of our entire community, a group of 44 dedicated individuals who are both well trained and efficient.

The Riverton Community has attained an Insurance Services Office fire rating of 5 for our residents. This rating assures the minimum possible insurance costs to our residents and provides assurance to any organization that the RFD and the municipal water system have the facilities, equipment, and training to protect the area. Riverton is also proud to be the home of the Wyoming State Fire Training Academy.

County wide services are provided to our residents through the Fremont County Fire Fighters. This organization is responsible for equipment, training, and manpower in mutual aid to the communities in Fremont County as well as the responsibility for incidents in more remote areas. Our county enjoys a tremendous relationship among the volunteer departments, including the County, and the combined skills of these individuals has provided assistance to every possible type of emergency with professionalism and cooperation.

TRANSPORTATION

AIR SERVICE

The Riverton Regional Airport, located within the corporate limits of the City, is currently served by Continental Express with direct connections to Denver, Casper, Cody, and Worland. One charter service, Western Executive Air, also serves the Riverton airport.

The Riverton Regional Airport has a primary runway surface of 8,200 feet, stressed to 110,000 dual wheel loading. Navigational aids available include ILS, VASI, HIRL, TVOR, AWOS (computerized 24-hour weather), and other necessary facilities for year-round operations.

Detailed information on air freight capacities, rental cars, fixed base operators, fuel availability, current schedules, and boarding statistics is available from the City of Riverton.

RAIL SERVICE

The Burlington Northern offers freight rail service to Bonneville, located 26 miles northeast of Riverton. Bonneville Transloaders, Inc. provides

short-line service over a 3-mile portion of track between Bonneville to Shoshoni.

MOTOR FREIGHT SERVICE

A large number of trucking firms are located in our community due to our geographic location as the Wyoming first class city closest to the center of Wyoming. Our highway system provides year-round access to all of Wyoming and the surrounding states via U.S. Highway 26 and Wyoming Highway 789.

PARCEL SERVICES AND OVERNIGHT MAIL

Riverton is currently served by United Parcel Service and Federal Express.

BUS SERVICE

Powder River Transportation travels a regular route through Riverton and its surrounding communities, carrying both passengers and freight. Connections to most major cities across the country can be made with Greyhound Bus Lines.

TAXI SERVICE

JC Cab, owned and operated by Jerry Coffelt, provides taxi service to the Riverton community. In addition, buses operated by the Riverton Senior Citizen Center provide a daily transport service to the elderly, handicapped, or temporarily disabled.

CAR RENTAL

Hertz and Avis presently serve Riverton, offering a full range of vehicles, from four wheel drive to economy cars. Both are located at the Riverton Regional Airport.

CULTURE AND RECREATION

REGIONAL PARKS AND RECREATION

Wyoming has long been famous as an outdoorsman's paradise. The most famous regional attractions are Yellowstone National Park and the Grand Tetons, both only three hours away. The breathtaking beauty of the Wind River Canyon, the hot springs at Thermopolis, and the famous Hell's Half Acre can each be reached in an hour or less. Even closer to home, the Shoshone National Forest and Sinks Canyon State Park delight residents and visitors alike with their beauty and diverse recreational facilities. Hunting, fishing, camping, and backpacking are great fun for the outdoor enthusiast as are such winter sports as skiing and snowmobiling.

You can journey into Wyoming's past by visiting nearby Atlantic and South Pass Cities, and the wagon ruts from the old Oregon Trail can still be seen today, a reminder of our nation's fascinating past. There are also several different prehistoric finds to explore at leisure including nearby Castle Gardens, Mammoth Kill site, and the mysterious Medicine Wheels.

LOCAL PARKS AND RECREATION

Leisure time has become so important as the American lifestyle has increased its hectic pace. As the need for regular exercise has become increasingly apparent, Riverton's 5.5 miles of biking and jogging paths have become more and more popular. People can be seen year-round walking, jogging, and bicycling. There are 8 beautiful parks in our community spread over 57 acres where local residents can spend time with family and friends.

Riverton residents also enjoy an 18-hole championship golf course (country club membership required), a roller skating rink, two swimming pools (one newly opened 25-meter indoor pool and spa), two bowling alleys, five outdoor tennis courts, a racquetball court, and three health clubs.

Cultural events also provide recreational outlets to our residents. The Fine Arts Center, Arts in Action, Fremont County Library, and similar facilities and organizations provide a variety of cultural activities to our residents.

YOUTH ACTIVITIES

Riverton area organizations provide numerous youth programs to suit nearly any interest. In addition to the scores of programs directly offered through the schools, our youth are offered:

Softball	Youth Soccer
Girl Scouts	Little League
	Baseball
Boy Scouts	Babe Ruth Baseball
4-H	American Legion
	Baseball
Youth Football	Riverton Aquatics
	Team
Nat'l. Outdoor Leadership School	

LIBRARIES

Riverton is served by the Fremont County Riverton Branch Library in a newly completed facility and the Central Wyoming College Library. Both facilities are actively involved in inter-library loan programs which assure that nearly any selection desired by an individual may be procured for loan in our area.

The Fremont County Riverton Branch Library also offers youth programs, programs for the elderly and handicapped, programs for the learning disadvantaged, summer reading programs, cultural events, and a broad list of other programs and activities. The new facilities of the library and the activities offered are a major asset to the entire area.

MUSEUMS

The Riverton Museum features a delightful collection of local memorabilia. Visitors can spend a pleasant hour, or several hours, poring over items donated by area residents to preserve Riverton's history.

ENTERTAINMENT

Fine dining, concerts, movies and plays, fairs, shows and sales, bazaars, folk festivals, exhibits, lectures, sporting events, rodeos, tournaments, and races are among the entertainment activities available to our residents and visitors. The opportunities to see and experience are as diverse as the people who enjoy doing them.

1. Dining: Everything from homestyle cooking to menus catering to the more sophisticated palate can be found in our community. Steak and seafood top the

list of favorites, but italian, oriental, mexican, and greek are also popular choices. Riverton also has several and varied fast food franchises.

2. Music: Formal and informal concerts are often held in the \$5.6 million Art Center and other stages around the community. Arts support groups (Arts in Action, Wind River Arts Foundation and Riverton Community Concert Association) bring to Riverton cultural events ranging from the San Francisco Opera to the Utah Symphony. There are also local entertainment groups which provide dancing and listening enjoyment. Varied music styles include country, classical, rock'n roll, blue grass, and barbershop.

3. Movies and Plays: Musical and drama productions can be seen throughout the year in Riverton and vary from professional performances, community theatre, and children's acting theatre. There are also two movie theatres for movie-goers and numerous outlets for rental of video tapes.

Other entertainment opportunities for the entire family are lectures, art shows, folk festivals (Oktoberfest and Cinco de Mayo), high school and college sporting programs, rodeos, stock car races, fishing tournaments, professional snowmobile races, and much more.

BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY

RETAIL SALES AND BUSINESS

Riverton has an excellent variety of retail businesses to serve the needs of its residents and many people from outlying areas. Among the many commercial establishments, there are three major supermarkets, outlets for two national department stores, two large discount centers, several hardware/home improvement businesses, and many independently owned and operated businesses offering a wide selection of goods and services.

Riverton has actively sought to diversify the economy since the late 1950's. These efforts have brought a diversity of small industrial and technical firms to the community. Indicative of service is DH Print, employing approximately 220 people in the design, fabrication, and assembly of electronic printer devices. DH Print has been a strong leader in the community providing on-the-job training opportunities to many high school and college students seeking related careers.

The Brunton Company, located in Riverton, is the leading manufacturer of pocket transits for private industry and the U.S. Government. Brunton's line also includes manufacturing a complete line of recreational compasses, together with distributing Lakota knives and a line of binoculars.

Also located in Riverton is Bonneville Transloaders, Inc. Since 1985, BTI has grown to employ 150 people and is the largest ton-mile trucking company in the State of Wyoming. BTI also offers strong support to the community and has a policy to train its entry-level employees through JTPA, working in conjunction with the Jackson School of Engineering and the community college.

PUBLIC WAREHOUSES

A large number of "mini ware houses" have entered the market place in the last several years. These businesses offer storage for residential, commercial, or industrial needs. Larger storage facilities currently abound in the real estate market place. The realtors association can directly provide contacts necessary to secure storage areas up to 40,000 square feet to any interested business.

BUILDING COSTS

The Riverton market is a buyer's market. Local corporations, individuals, and builders are available to provide new commercial or industrial construction on a purchased, leased, or rental basis. New construction costs vary dependent on the desires of the occupant.

Riverton economic development organizations and local realtors will work with any individual business to provide the existing or new structure which can best meet the needs of a business. Several structures currently in the market place may be acquired and converted for use with specialized lease and/or purchase agreements, extremely favorable to any interested business.

LAND COSTS

Commercial and industrial lands located within developed areas of the community range from .28 per square foot to \$1.68 per square foot. Developed industrial lands are available for lease from the Central Wyoming College Foundation and the City of Riverton.

Lands currently surrounding the community, with utilities immediately available for extension, have recently sold for .12 per square foot. Our real estate market can offer lands to meet your financial and locational desires.

TAX STRUCTURE

Business in the Riverton area enjoys one of the most favorable fiscal environments in the country. There is no state, personal or corporate income tax, and no state business inventory tax. In addition, there is no local business tax. The state sales and use tax is three percent of retail sales. Land is assessed at eight percent (and buildings at 25 percent) of their 1967 replacement cost. Personal property is assessed at 15 percent of the cost of new property. Minerals and utilities are assessed at 100 percent of market value. The total overlapping mill levy for business and residents in 1987 was 91.42 mills.

**JEFFREY CITY
OVERVIEW**

JEFFREY CITY
By
Carol D. Powell

Jeffrey City was given this name, officially, on the 15th of July, 1957. Prior to that time the town was called "Home of the Range". At the time of the name change, there were houses on the two horseshoes and two or three trailer courts.

There were, undoubtedly, many who felt the old name should have been retained, among them Mrs. Beulah Walker. Her family homesteaded here and she was postmistress for the ranchers for many years. She resides in a cabin to the east of the Splitrock Bar and Cafe. Her cabin still wears the "Home on the Range" sign above the front door.

Until the spring of 1957, children went to school in Crooks Gap, then they were moved to Western Nuclear House #1. In September of 1958 the school was moved to a quonset hut on the present school property. The high school materialized around 1967. Prior to that time the high school students were sent to Rawlins and Lander and they boarded during the week.

During the peak period here (approximately 15 years) Jeffrey City grew to a population of 4500 people. There were two grocery stores, a Coast to Coast store, the Ramshorn Mercantile, Cobre Tire, Coats Parts and Auto Repair, a Sinclair and a Standard station, an electronics shop, two beauty shops, a barber, three liquor stores, a small hamburger joint that served high school students, and three restaurant/bars.

Six churches were represented in Jeffrey City. The Methodist Church was built in 1960. the Catholic Church building was erected in 1962. In 1980, the large Baptist Church was built southeast of town. The Latter Day Saints and the Lutheran congregations met in trailers. There was also an Assembly of God Church here at one time. Today the Catholic Church and the Baptist Church are still meeting. The Methodist Church has been leased to, and is maintained by the Masonic Lodge, which was established here in 1960.

There has been a Fremont County Branch Library here for many years. Originally it was housed in a small building on Western Nuclear property. It later moved to a new building owned by the Bloomenraders, who owned and the operated the Jeffrey City Mercantile. The library is presently operated from a room in the Jeffrey City High School building.

In the 1979-1980 school year, the total population of the student body was 633, K-12. The total school population for this past year was 70 students, K-12, and the population is being projected at 60 students, K-12.

The Jeffrey City school system is the largest employer in town with a total staff of twenty-six.

Western Nuclear Corporation had between 350-400 employees during the "boom" period. They now have 3 employees on site and contract any other work needed.

Pathfinder Mines Corp. (Utah International prior to 1978) had 380 total employees and they also have 3 employees in Jeffrey City now.

Jeffrey City's total population is listed at 266 presently. All but three of the original Western Nuclear housing units have been sold and moved. There are two trailer units still on what is now U.S. Energy property. The teacher trailers are still mostly occupied.

In spite of the deteoration in population and employment, the Jeffrey City Volunteer Fire Department remains active, as do the Ambulance Service, the Lion's Club, the Recreation Board and the school. This past year the school hosted the 1-A Regional Boys Basketball Tournament and the community support of this event was outstanding.

Other groups active here are the JCVFD Auxillary, the 4-H, the Ceramics Club and the Sweetwater Arts Council. The Arts Council in cooperation with the school system and the Wyoming Council on the Arts, continues to bring in artists in all fields to entertain and educate the community and the shcool students.

Jeffrey City boasts a wide variety of artists among the remaining residents. We have ceramists, painters, stained glass artists, fiber artists and watercolorists, to name a few. Several of our resident artists give private lessons and conduct workshops. The school sponsors and houses classes in art, as well as other fields, for teacher recertification classes and community classes. The SHOWBIZ Gallery is on school property and features exhibits from the University of Wyoming Archives as well as local exhibitions.

The future of uranium is uncertain but the community of Jeffrey City will continue to function as long as there remain a few of the hardworking, dedicated people we can presently boast of among our residents.

Sources of Information

Thank you for visiting Fremont County and assisting us with a review of our economic resources. If you would like additional information about the County or a particular community, please feel free to contact one of the individuals or agencies listed below. We are looking forward to hearing from you.

Lander Chamber of Commerce
160 B 1st Street
Lander, WY 82520
1-307-332-3892

Riverton Chamber of Commerce
101 S 1st Street
Riverton, WY 82501
1-307-856-4801

Dubois Chamber of Commerce
616 Ramshorn
Dubois, WY 82513
1-307-455-2556

U.S. Forest Service
District Rangers
600 N. Highway 287
Lander, WY 82520
1-307-332-5460

Bureau of Land Management
Lander Resource Area
PO Box 587
Lander, WY 82520
1-307-332-7822

Wyoming Game & Fish Dept.
District Office
260 Buena Vista Drive
Lander, WY 82520
1-307-332-2688

Fremont County Office
Univ. of Wyo. Extension
Service
PO Box 470
Lander, WY 82520
1-307-332-5673

Fremont County
Association of
Governments
PO Box 1700
Riverton, WY 82501
1-307-856-8589

Economic Development
& Stabilization Board
State of Wyoming
Herschler Bldg.
Cheyenne, WY 82002
1-307-777-7285

U.S. Fish & Wildlife
170 North 1st St.
Lander, WY 82520
1-307-332-2159

Small Business
Development Center
360 Main Street
Lander, WY 82520
1-307-332-3394

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The Economic Development and Stabilization Board
The Wyoming Water Research Center, University of Wyoming
The Cooperative Extension Service, University of Wyoming
The Wyoming State Training School
Popo Agie Ranch
The Lander Valley Cow Belles
Dave & Mae Raynolds
Shoshone and Arapaho Tribes
Bureau of Indian Affairs
Fremont County Board of County Commissioners
Small Business Development Center
Fremont County Association of Governments
ARIX Corporation
U.S. Energy Corporation
Eagle Bronze
Rocky Mountain Federal Savings Bank