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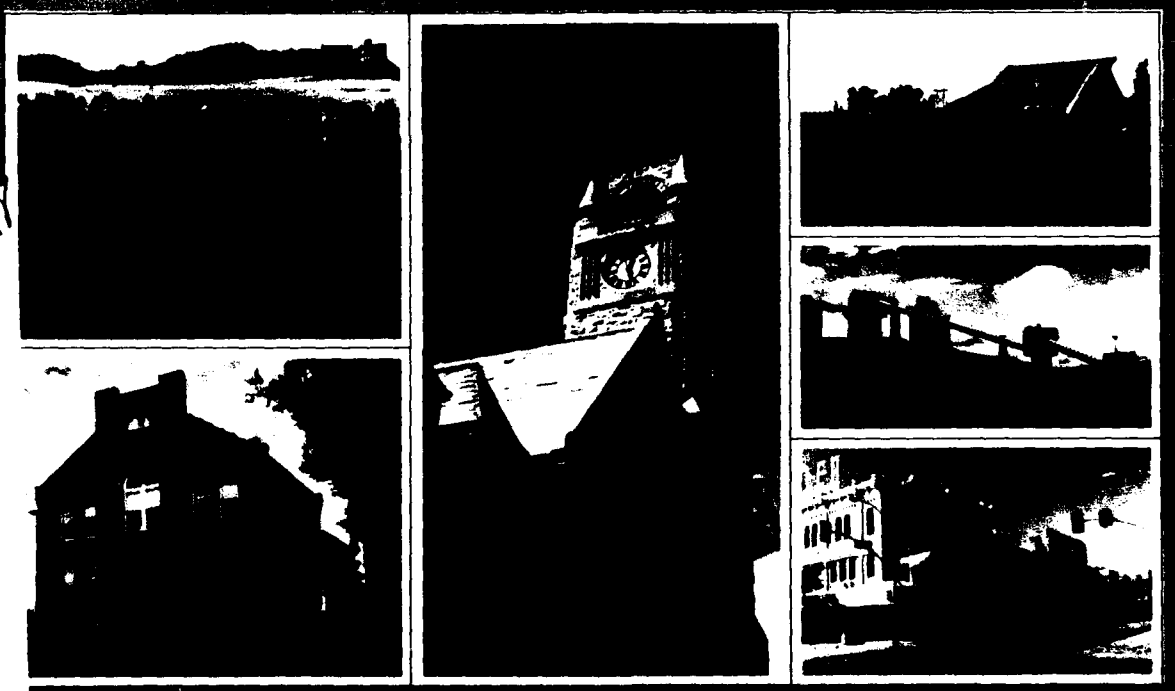

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PREFACE

The President has directed that the Air Force deploy the Peacekeeper missile system at a location near F.E. Warren Air Force Base (hereafter F.E. Warren AFB), close to Cheyenne, Wyoming. The Peacekeeper system (formerly known as the M-X system) is an advanced, land-based intercontinental ballistic missile. The plan calls for the replacement of 100 existing Minuteman III missiles with 100 Peacekeeper missiles. Existing missile silos will be used, and there will be very little structural modification needed. Missile replacement will occur within the two squadrons (of 50 missiles each) located nearest F.E. Warren AFB, the 319th and 400th Strategic Missile Squadrons. Peacekeeper deployment will occur between 1984 and 1989.

An environmental impact statement (EIS) was prepared for the Proposed Action as outlined above. Information contained in the EIS is based upon environmental information and analysis developed and reported in a series of 13 final environmental planning technical reports (EPTRs). This volume is one of those reports. The 13 resource areas are:

- Socioeconomics (employment demand, housing, public finance, construction resources, and social well-being);
- Public Services and Facilities;
- Utilities;
- Energy Resources;
- Transportation;
- Land Use (land use, recreation, and visual resources);
- Cultural and Paleontological Resources;
- Water Resources;
- Biological Resources;
- Geologic Resources;
- Noise;
- Air Quality;
- Jurisdictional.

This document is Volume 1 of the four volume Jurisdictional Environmental Planning Technical Report.

FINAL JURISDICTIONAL
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1.0

SUMMARY OF STUDY

1.0 SUMMARY OF STUDY

1.1 Memorandum of Agreement

As a result of the decision of Congress and the President of the United States, the U.S. Air Force proposes to deploy the Peacekeeper missile system in the area of southeastern Wyoming and southwestern Nebraska. The governors of Wyoming and Nebraska entered into a Memorandum of Agreement (see Appendix J) with the Secretary of Defense for the purpose of identifying potential socioeconomic impacts of the proposed deployment and coordinating the planning of appropriate measures to mitigate expected impacts. The Wyoming and Nebraska Socioeconomic Impact Study (WNSIS), fulfilled one requirement of the Memorandum of Agreement.

The Memorandum of Agreement required the WNSIS to contain data, studies, and materials described in the Wyoming Industrial Siting Administration's Guide to the Preparation of Permit Applications dated December 1981, Chapters 1, 4 (Sections 1 through 8), and 6 (Sections 1 through 8). Because the Memorandum of Agreement was specific to Wyoming and Nebraska, potential impacts on other states (e.g., Colorado) were not addressed.

The WNSIS was delivered to the States of Wyoming and Nebraska on September 15, 1983 and released for public comment as a Draft Jurisdictional Environmental Planning Technical Report (EPTR) along with 12 Resource EPTRs in support of the draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Peacekeeper Project on October 14, 1983.

This document is the Final Jurisdictional EPTR. It provides refinements to the initial analyses in the WNSIS and incorporates responses to comments from the States (on the then WNSIS document) and from the public (on the draft Jurisdictional EPTR). However, because of the unique evolution of the Jurisdictional EPTR, it includes analyses far more detailed and extensive than those found in the other EPTRs and contains data/analyses not directly reflected in the FEIS. Rather, it provides a detailed description of the socioeconomic impact of the Peacekeeper Project on six counties in Wyoming and Nebraska.

This document is organized by jurisdiction. Section 1.0 provides a Summary of the Study. Section 2.0 addresses the area's economy and population. Employment of local labor is considered first to determine requirements for nonlocal labor, and hence population inmigration. These considerations are used to develop an analysis of the magnitude of the socioeconomic impacts on the local jurisdictions. Sections 3.0 through 9.0 provide baseline descriptions, projected baseline, project impacts and suggested mitigations to reduce impacts for the six counties included in the Area of Site Influence. Section 10.0 includes topics encompassing more than one jurisdiction.

This format allows readers who are interested in one particular county to read Sections 1.0, 2.0, and 10.0 as well as the section pertaining to their county, and thereby avoid a large volume of material not applicable to their particular concern.

1.2 Project Summary

The U.S. Air Force proposes to deploy the Peacekeeper missile system in the vicinity of F.E. Warren Air Force Base (hereafter F.E. Warren AFB), near Cheyenne, Wyoming. The Peacekeeper system, formerly known as the M-X system, is an advanced, land-based intercontinental ballistic missile system intended to improve the Nation's strategic deterrent force. The plan calls for the replacement of 100 existing Minuteman III missiles with 100 Peacekeeper missiles. Existing missile silos will be used and very little structural modification will be needed. Missile replacment will occur within the two squadrons (of 50 missiles each) located nearest to F.E. Warren AFB, the 319th and the 400th Strategic Missile Squadrons.

The operation and maintenance of the 100 Peacekeeper missiles will generally be carried out in a manner similar to the remaining 100 Minuteman III missiles. This allows for functionally combining many of the communications, security, and other operations associated with the two weapon systems.

The major components of the Peacekeeper system will consist of the Peacekeeper missile and its silo environment, the support facilities located at F.E. Warren AFB, the special stage transporter and stage emplacer vehicles needed for transporting the missiles to and from the silos, major upgrades of the defense access roads, and the interconnection of the two missile squadrons via a buried cable system. Construction of support components at F.E. Warren AFB is expected to begin in spring 1984. The Peacekeeper missile system is scheduled to be fully operational by the end of 1989.

Further technical description of system components and description of environmental impacts can be found in the final Environmental Impact Statement for the project which is available for public review.

1.2.1 Area of Site Influence

The 100 Peacekeeper missiles will be deployed in existing Minuteman III silos in the 319th and 400th Strategic Missile Squadrons. These silos are located in the Wyoming counties of Laramie, Goshen, and Platte and the Nebraska counties of Kimball and Banner. The operating base for the system is F.E. Warren AFB near Cheyenne, Wyoming. During construction, temporary dispatch centers could be located in Kimball, NE; and Chugwater, WY; or other locations.

The Area of Site Influence includes the five counties in which silos are located as listed above, plus Scotts Bluff, NE. Scotts Bluff, NE is included because some inmigration of project workers may occur there. Baseline information was collected on all incorporated towns and cities within the six counties, as listed in Table 1.2.1-1. Counties and towns projected to receive inmigration of population (indicated by asterisks on the table) were screened to determine if impacts would exceed the capacity of the services examined. Mitigation options were explored where impacts were projected to exceed capacity. Community profiles were prepared for those small rural towns which were not expected to receive any inmigration because no socioeconomic impacts from the project were anticipated.

For transportation and resource-based recreation, which experience impacts attributed to factors in addition to local inmigration, a primarily regional impact analysis was conducted. The Area of Site Influence is depicted in Figure 1.2-1.

Table 1.2.1-1

JURISDICTIONS IN AREA OF SITE INFLUENCE

*Laramie County, WY	*Kimball County, NE
*1. Cheyenne	*1. Kimball
*2. Pine Bluffs	2. Dix
3. Burns	3. Bushnell
4. Albin	
	*Scotts Bluff County, NE
	*1. Scottsbluff
*Goshen County, Wy	*2. Gering
*1. Torrington	3. Mitchell
2. La Grange	4. Morill
3. Lingle	5. Minatare
4. Fort Laramie	6. Terrytown
5. Yoder	7. Lyman
	8. Henry
*Platte County, WY	9. Melbeta
*1. Wheatland	10. McGrew
2. Guernsey	
3. Glendo	Banner County, NE
*4. Chugwater	
5. Hartville	

* Jurisdictions projected to receive project-induced inmigration.

1.2.2 Construction Costs and Schedule

Completion of the project is estimated to cost $863 million. Computation of material costs was based upon preliminary design work and totaled $145 million. Labor costs were computed using average annual weighted salaries for each general employment category. These totaled $207 million. The total amount of taxable construction materials have been estimated by county of use and are as follows (not all of the $207 million of materials are taxable):

Wyoming		Nebraska	
Goshen	$ 9,372,000	Banner	$ 21,606,000
Laramie	74,832,000	Kimball	17,400,000
Platte	7,109,000		
TOTAL	$ 91,313,000	TOTAL	$ 39,006,000

Construction will be scheduled as a series of overlapping tasks and is expected to begin in early 1984 at F.E. Warren AFB. The road upgrade will precede the silo modifications and will parallel the order of silo

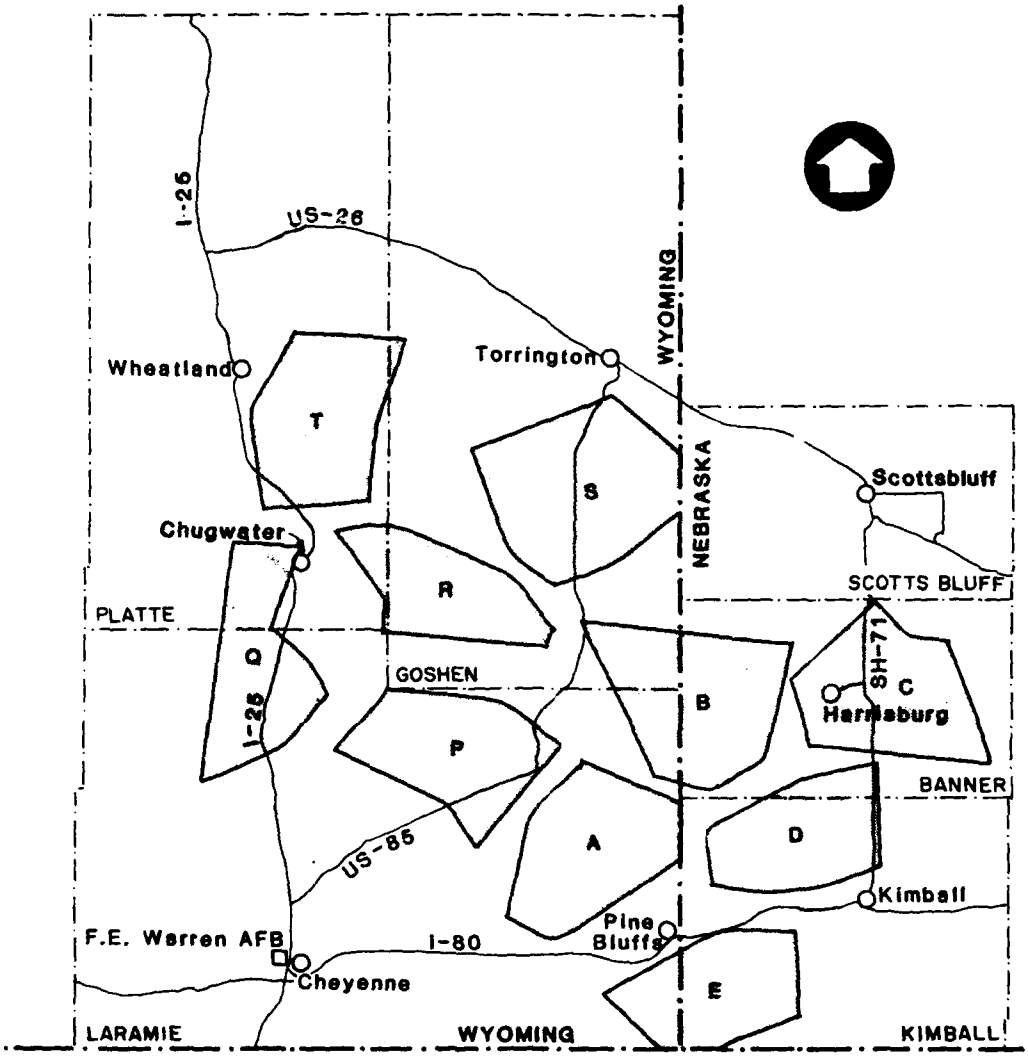


FIGURE 1.2-1 AREA OF SITE INFLUENCE

construction. The overall schedule calls for the Peacekeeper system to be fully operational by the end of 1989. Major milestones to meet this schedule are as follows:

o	Initiate construction at F.E. Warren AFB	Spring 1984
o	Complete construction at F.E. Warren AFB	Summer 1986
o	Upgrade Defense Access and Department of Defense roads	Spring 1985 to Fall 1987
o	Modify the 100 Launch Facilities	Early 1986 to Late 1989
o	First 10 Peacekeeper missiles become operational	Late 1986
o	All 100 Peackeeper missiles become operational	Late 1989.

Adverse weather, labor disputes, and public safety were considered during the development of this schedule.

1.2.3 Duration of System Deployment

Once the Peacekeeper system is constructed, its operational life is expected to be between 20 and 30 years.

1.2.4 Incremental and Peak Work Force

The initial work on the project will begin in 1984 and will require up to 200 workers. The largest number of construction workers (1,520, including those working on Defense Access Roads) will be required late in 1985 when total project-related employment will be 1,815, the peak for the entire project period and the peak quarter for total project-related employment. Approximately 40 percent of the project-related and indirect jobs in that year are expected to be filled by nonlocal workers. The largest year-to-year reduction in labor requirements will occur from 1989 to 1990 when the work force of 1,280 is to be reduced to 625. The requirement in 1991 and on for 475 workers will remain in effect throughout the life of the Peacekeeper program. Specific annual requirements, by worker category, are set forth in Section 2.1 and Appendix A.1.

1.3 Analysis Summary

This document complies with specific sections of the Wyoming Industrial Siting Administration's Guide to the Preparation of Permit Applications dated December 1981, and as such includes analyses of the area economy and population, general government, law enforcement, criminal justice system, libraries, sewage treatment, water treatment and distribution, solid waste disposal, stormwater, fire protection, recreational facilities, transportation, human services, health care, education, housing. Also included, by State request, are arts and cultural activities, fish and game law enforcement, and environmental awareness.

Methodologies used in the analyses are described in Appendix A. A more detailed description of methodologies can be found in the appropriate environmental planning technical reports (EPTRs) which support the Final Environmental Impact Statement prepared for Peacekeeper in Minuteman Silos.

1.3.1 Summary of Socioeconomic Impacts

As explained in detail in the main body of this report, it is anticipated that the project will cause various socioeconomic impacts. For the most part, these impacts are concentrated in Laramie County in general and the Cheyenne area in particular. Fortunately, most such impacts may be mitigated through proper advance planning and the implementation of mitigative measures described in Section 1.4. The following is a summary of those impacts.

1.3.1.1 Regional Economics and Population

As a result of the Peacekeeper in Minuteman Silos project, as much as $160 million per year could be added to the area's economy, and once construction is completed, $10 million in salaries and purchases will t added each year during the operational phase. This could lead to a peak of 2,700 new jobs (direct and indirect) and a permanent increase of nearly 600 (direct and indirect) positions after 1990.

The population impacts are impacts on governmental (and in some cases private) organizations which must deliver services to a larger population (i.e., an additional 3,200 persons including dependents). Such impacts are discussed in Sections 1.3.1.2 through 1.3.1.15. Regional economic impacts are related to the effect of project activities on regional economic markets. The principal impact will be in the labor market where some job-seeking inmigrants will remain unemployed due to the over-supply of workers in the market.

1.3.1.2 General Government

1.3.1.2.1 Laramie County, WY

In 1987, 3.2 additional full-time equivalent staff are projected to be needed to provide general government services to the project inmigrant population in Laramie County.

This additional staff will require the addition of approximately 375 sq ft of space.

1.3.1.2.2 City of Cheyenne

The City of Cheyenne is projected to require 3.7 additional full-time equivalent staff in 1987 in order to maintain current service levels.

Less than 500 sq ft of additional general government space will be needed.

1.3.1.2.3 Other Wyoming Jurisdictions

Platte County: Four additional general government staff will be required due to the project inmigration population in 1986. Space demands for the additional staff will be for 500 square feet in 1986. Additional road maintenance equipment may be required due to needs for increased maintenance.

Wheatland: One additional staff person will be required by the project population for Wheatland general government in 1985, and one additional in 1986. This increase will result in the need for 250 additional sq ft of space by 1986.

Torrington: In 1987, 3.3 additional general government staff and approximately 400 sq ft of space will be required.

1.3.1.2.4 Kimball County, NE and City of Kimball

No additional staffing, facilities or space will be required due to the low population increases projected with the project, and the recent experience of Kimball County and City of Kimball general government with larger service populations.

1.3.1.3 Housing Resources

During growth cycle conditions the project will impact single family, multifamily and mobile homes in Cheyenne, WY; multifamily and mobile homes in Pine Bluffs, WY; multifamily homes in Wheatland, WY; and mobile homes in Chugwater, WY; Torrington, WY; Kimball, NE; and Scottsbluff, NE.

During decline cycle conditions the project will impact mobile homes in Cheyenne, WY; multifamily and mobile homes in Pine Bluffs, WY; multifamily homes in Wheatland, WY; mobile homes in Chugwater, WY; Torrington, WY; Kimball, NE; and Scottsbluff, NE.

1.3.1.4 Law Enforcement

1.3.1.4.1 Laramie County, WY

Laramie County Sheriff's Department will require up to 5 additional sworn officers and 2 additional civilian staff in 1987.

One additional marked vehicle and one unmarked vehicle will be needed in 1987.

1.3.1.4.2 City of Cheyenne, WY

Up to six additional sworn officers and one additional support staff will be required by the Cheyenne Police Department in the peak year (1987).

One additional marked vehicle and one unmarked vehicle will be required in 1987 by the Cheyenne Police.

There is potential for additional impacts due to possible civil demonstrations related to missile deployment in the Cheyenne area, requiring provision of additional manpower and equipment.

1.3.1.4.3 Other Wyoming Jurisdictions

Wheatland: One additional officer would be required by the Wheatland Police Department in 1986.

Torrington: One additional officer will be required by the Torrington Police Department in 1987.

1.3.1.4.4 Kimball County, NE and City of Kimball

One additional staff member due to the inmigration population would be required by the City of Kimball Police Department in 1989.

1.3.1.5 Justice System

1.3.1.5.1 Laramie County and City of Cheyenne

Population increases generated by the project will result in the acceleration of baseline growth staff and space needs for Laramie County Court and the Cheyenne Municipal Court. The staff and space needs of the courts will need to be met one year earlier with the project than under baseline.

1.3.1.5.2 *Other Wyoming Jurisdictions*

Other than some additional expenditures by the Platte County Court, no additional staff, equipment or space are projected due to the project population in other Wyoming jurisdictions.

1.3.1.6 Fire Protection

1.3.1.6.1 Laramie County, WY

In the 1987 peak year, one additional volunteer firefighter and one additional firefighting vehicle will be needed to serve the project population in Fire District No. 1.

Fire District No. 2 will require one additional volunteer due to the project.

1.3.1.6.2 City of Cheyenne

Cheyenne's Fire Department is projected to require up to three additional staff, but no additional vehicles due to the project inmigrant population projected for 1987.

1.3.1.7 Health Care Facilities and Personnel

1.3.1.7.1 Laramie County, WY

Acceleration of needs for specific health services, such as obstetrics, may be required due to the project inmigrant population.

Increased demands on emergency medical services will result, particularly during the peak years of construction (1985 to 1987) due to potential for injuries at the construction sites.

The project-related population will place increased demands on the City-County Public Health Unit, peaking in 1987. By 1991, demands will return to baseline levels. One additional staff person will be required to serve the inmigrant population.

1.3.1.8 Education

1.3.1.8.1 Laramie County

Increased student enrollments projected for School District No. 1 will necessitate 33 additional teachers, 8 other certified staff, and 17 noncertified staff in 1987.

Additional school facilities will be required to accommodate the increased student population. Facilities are most needed at the elementary level, and in the Northwest Cluster, where conditions are currently overcrowded.

Five total additional school buses will be required in School District No. 1 by 1987.

Student enrollment projected for School District No. 2 with the project will be 38 over the baseline enrollment projection in 1988. Eight additional staff will be needed, as well as possibly some additional elementary school space.

1.3.1.8.2 Other Wyoming Jurisdictions

Student enrollments in Platte County School District No. 1 are projected to peak at 121 in 1986. This increased enrollment will create the need for 15 additional staff and one additional bus.

1.3.1.8.3 Kimball County, NE

The 1989 peak year projected enrollment increase is 79 students. This will necessitate the addition of six classroom teachers and one additional school bus.

1.3.1.8.4 Scotts Bluff County, NE

In 1988, 79 additional students are projected due to the project inmigrant population. This will create some additional workload for staff, but will not necessitate additional staff over baseline projected needs.

1.3.1.9 Library Facilities

1.3.1.9.1 Laramie County, WY

Approximately 1.3 additional full-time equivalent staff should be added to the County Public Library System in order to meet the library service demands of the inmigrant population.

The total peak year project population demand for books will require the addition of 5,300 books in the public libraries.

1.3.1.9.2 Other Wyoming Jurisdictions

In 1986, the peak year of population inmigration to Platte County, the County Public Library System will require an additional 2,630 books over the baseline book demand level.

Less than one-half of a full-time equivalent staff addition will be required to meet project population library service demands.

1.3.1.9.3 Kimball County, NE

Small increases in demands for library books and staff will result from the project population allocation in Kimball County.

1.3.1.9.4 Scotts Bluff County, NE and Cities of Scottsbluff and Gering, NE

The addition of 820 books and 4 hours of staff time per week to the Scottsbluff Public Library will need to be made to meet the library service demands of the inmigrant population in 1988.

The peak year (1988) population attributable to the project will create demands for 460 additional books and 4 additional hours of staff time per week over baseline service demands at the Gering Public Library.

1.3.1.10 Human Services

1.3.1.10.1 Laramie County

The agencies projected to experience the major impacts related to the project inmigrant population are: the Laramie County Branch of the Southeast Wyoming Mental Health Center, the Alcohol Receiving Center, Cheyenne Halfway House, COMEA Shelter, and the Salvation Army. For these agencies, additional clientele from the impact population, in addition to currently unmet needs in the agencies and in the county human service delivery system, will require various levels of additions to staff and facilities. The other agencies will experience lesser degrees of impact due to the project.

1.3.1.10.2 Other Wyoming Jurisdictions

Platte County: Additional staff will be needed by the Mental Health Center and the Department of Public Assistance and Social Services to meet the needs of projected additional clientele. Additional office space will be required for these additional staff.

1.3.1.11 Recreation

1.3.1.11.1 Local Recreation - City of Cheyenne

The majority of local recreation impacts will occur in the City of Cheyenne. This is because the Cheyenne Urban Area will receive the largest population influx, in addition to the fact that certain parkland and facility deficiencies currently exist within the parks and recreation system. Project-related impacts will be essentially temporary in nature and include a demand for new parkland in neighborhoods where population inmigration is anticipated; a demand for additional baseball, softball, volleyball, and tennis facilities; and some need for increased staff.

1.3.1.11.2 Fish and Game Law Enforcement

A variety of state and federal statutes, regulations, and laws have been established regarding management, protection, and harvesting of fish and game. Law enforcement provides a means to maintain and insure an acceptable level of public compliance. Public concerns were raised regarding the possible impacts of the proposed project in this area. In the course of analysis, it was found that available statewide data indicate a correlation between growth in population and increased numbers of fish and game violations, although county-based data do not.

1.3.1.11.3 Resource-Based Recreation

Resource-based outdoor recreational areas that are expected to receive the largest total increases in recreational pressure due to project-related population inmigration include the Pole Mountain and Medicine Bow units of the Medicine Bow National Forest, and Curt Gowdy, Glendo, and Guernsey state parks. In addition, Sloans Lake in Cheyenne will receive an increase in swimming demand since it is the closest outdoor swimming area for the inmigrant population. The largest increases at these areas will occur during 1987 when inmigrant population is projected to be the greatest. These increases will be significantly lower during the long-term period beginning in 1992. The result of the increases in recreational pressure will be a temporary increase in already overcrowded conditions at some areas during peak summer weekends. Generally, no major change in the quality of the recreational experience at any of the sites is expected.

1.3.1.12 Utilities

1.3.1.12.1 City of Cheyenne

Utilities impacts attributable to the project were identified in the Cheyenne Urban Area only. They are short-term exacerbation of partially treated wastewater discharges at South Cheyenne during 1984 and 1985; exacerbation of sanitary sewer surcharging at specific pipe segments in Cheyenne, downstream of F.E. Warren AFB; and accelerated needs for a garbage truck and a disposal-site compactor in the City of Cheyenne.

1.3.1.13 Transportation

1.3.1.13.1 City of Cheyenne

Transportation impacts will occur principally in the Cheyenne area. Potential impacts will include: decreases in Levels of Service, specifically at the Interstate 25 at Randall interchange; at the intersections of Yellowstone Road with Prairie Avenue and Central Avenue; at the various intersections on 19th Street and 20th Street between Pershing Boulevard and Missile Drive; at various intersections on Pershing Boulevard between Converse Avenue and Randall Avenue; at the intersections of 16th Street with Ames Avenue and Missile Drive, at the intersections of 24th Street with Central Avenue and Carey Avenue; and at the intersection of Snyder Avenue with Randall Avenue; and increased queuing at the Randall gate entrance to F.E. Warren AFB; and increased queuing at the Randall gate entrance to F.E. Warren AFB.

1.3.1.13.2 Deployment Area Roads

Potential impacts on transporter erector routes and other project-related roads will include: delays in traffic flow due to the construction activities to upgrade the transporter/erector routes.

1.3.1.14 Beneficial Effects of the WNSIS Study

Several positive effects will result from the study:

- o Inventory of all service programs offered by the jurisdictions in the Area of Site Influence;
- o Evaluation of current capacity and service levels of such programs;
- o Inventory of facilities owned or operated by the jurisdictions in the Area of Site Influence; and
- o Evaluation of the current condition of such facilities.

1.3.1.15 Beneficial Effects of the Project

Several positive and beneficial socioeconomic impacts will result from the project:

- o Substantial long-term beneficial effect on the physical condition and safety of the transporter/erector routes due to upgrading activities associated with the project.
- o Increased potential audiences for arts and cultural activities;
- o Addition of as much as $160 million per year to the area's economy;
- o After construction, as much as $10 million in salaries and purchases added to the area's economy;
- o Generation of a peak of 2,700 new jobs; and
- o Permanent increase of nearly 600 new jobs.

1.3.2 Socioeconomic Mitigative Measures

Based on the detailed analysis in the main body of this report, numerous mitigative measures would tend to alleviate anticipated impacts. These may be implemented by the state government, local government, federal agencies, or joint ventures as appropriate. The following mitigative measures are offered for consideration.

1.3.2.1 Regional Economics and Population

- o Job referral services which would increase locally available labor; and
- o Transportation and housing alternative measures to direct inmigrant workers to specific communities.

1.3.2.2 General Government

- o Provision of additional staff as appropriate;
- o Provision of increased job training and personnel development;
- o Increased automated data processing capabilities, including hardware, software, and training;
- o Additional space in County and City buildings;
- o Provision of information packages to distribution centers such as Chambers of Commerce, on permitting, licensing, and similar requirements;
- o Overall monitoring program design and implementation; and
- o Provision of additional road and vehicle maintenance staff and equipment.

1.3.2.3 Housing

- o Provision of housing demand forecast data;
- o Incentives to builders and developers that participate in federal and secondary mortgage market programs;
- o Update plans, policies, and regulations for mobile home and recreational vehicle parks; and
- o Review and update land development and annexation policies.

1.3.2.4 Law Enforcement

- o Provision of appropriate additional staff, space, vehicles and equipment to maintain existing service levels;
- o Establishment of a monitoring system to measure increased service demands for impact and mitigation planning;
- o Special training for law enforcement personnel;
- o Educational programs to inform inmigrants on laws and law enforcement practices;
- o Increased crime prevention activities;

- o Increased use of summonses within limits of law and practicality;
- o Seminars with law enforcement officials from other impact areas dealing with special issues related to impacts; and
- o Leasing of additional space if required until the new joint law enforcement center is completed.

1.3.2.5 Justice System

- o Revision of certain rules of civil procedure;
- o Increased docket fines and fees;
- o Encourage arbitration;
- o Increase computerization;
- o Increase specialization;
- o Offer law student internships;
- o Encourage issuance of summonses;
- o Increase courtroom and office space; and
- o Increase staff as appropriate.

1.3.2.6 Fire Protection

- o Provision of additional volunteers as required to maintain existing service levels; and
- o Provision of an additional firefighting vehicle and station space earlier than under baseline conditions (Laramie County Fire District No. 1).

1.3.2.7 Health Care Facilities and Personnel

- o Coordinated health care planning;
- o Monitoring for demographic characteristics of inmigrants;
- o Provision of comprehensive health insurance coverage for project employees and their dependents;
- o Provision of emergency medical transfer capabilities at staging areas;
- o Relocation of City-County Health Unit into more adequate facilities;
- o Hiring of additional public health staff for the impact period; and

- o Establishment of a satellite health clinic in Cheyenne.

1.3.2.8 Education

- o Hiring of additional staff (certified and non-certified) and provision of additional classroom space as appropriate;
- o Purchase of additional school buses as required;
- o Provision of modular units to increase available office or special program space;
- o Renovation of existing facilities to provide additional space;
- o Redefining of cluster boundaries to more evenly distribute increased enrollments among existing facilities;
- o Use of federal impact aid program monies to alleviate enrollment pressures on staffing and facilities; and
- o Development of a monitoring program and contingency mechanism in order to identify and alleviate unanticipated impacts.

1.3.2.9 Library Facilities

- o Provision of additional staff and books to meet the service demands of the inmigrant population;
- o Increase hours of operation to alleviate increased demands for facilities and services; and
- o Institute a book deposit requirement to reduce impacts of lost books.

1.3.2.10 Human Services

- o Provision of additional staff as appropriate to specific affected agencies;
- o Provision of additional space for additional staff and/or additional clientele demands;
- o Institution of a monitoring program to allow evaluation of impacts on each agency and correction for unanticipated impacts;
- o Develop a mechanism to alleviate additional unanticipated impacts;
- o Provision of special new programs to assist in prevention of special impact population problems for example, with substance abuse and family violence;
- o Develop a human services impact coordinating council including one full-time staff coordinator;

- o Develop and distribute an information resource directory on human services available in the county;

- o Establish a community resource center, including a temporary shelter for transients, at the old Johnson Junior High School; and

- o Establish a volunteer skills bank and expanded volunteer clearinghouse to most effectively utilize volunteer resources in impacted agencies.

1.3.2.11 Recreation

1.3.2.11.1 Local Recreation

- o Analyze facility utilization to determine whether rescheduling or minor upgrading (e.g., lighting ballfields or irrigation of fields) might ease impacts;

- o Adopt an incremental fee structure for programs and classes so that an equal percentage of the costs are borne by non-city residents;

- o Develop short-term recreation programs for the inmigrant population;

- o Develop a joint venture City/School District neighborhood park at Anderson School;

- o Expand Sunnyside Park to at least 5 acres and provide the developed facilities commonly found in a neighborhood park;

- o Expand Sun Valley Community Park to at least 30 acres and provide the developed facilities commonly found in community and neighborhood parks; and

- o Develop a joint venture community/county neighborhood park to serve the neighborhoods of Orchard Valley and Walterscheid.

1.3.2.11.2 Fish and Game Law Enforcement

- o Implement an environmental awareness program which could help deal with existing violations problems and any future problems which might arise; and

- o Fund an additional law enforcement officer during the three peak years of 1986-1988.

1.3.2.11.3 Resource-Based Recreation

- o Implement an environmental awareness program to educate project-related inmigrants about problems associated with poaching, illegal fishing, vandalism, violations of park regulations, off-road vehicle abuse, etc.

- o Design an advertising and promotional campaign to promote public awareness of and interest in recreational areas that currently sustain lower user pressures than more popular areas;

- o Encouragement of the development of Upper North Crow Reservoir to attract usage from heavily used areas located nearby such as Curt Gowdy State Park and the Pole Mountain Unit of Medicine Bow National Forest;

- o Development of management techniques to control the number of people entering already overcrowded facilities;

- o Implementation of a monitoring program to continue throughout the project's deployment period to assess changes in conditions and use patterns at major recreation areas within the region;

- o Modification of existing state park regulations to protect against long-term camping at Curt Gowdy and other state parks;

- o Increased numbers of law enforcement patrols through recreation areas by the appropriate county sheriff's office, particularly with respect to Curt Gowdy State Park and Medicine Bow National Forest (Pole Mountain Unit);

- o Development of a temporary housing referral program for needy transients coming into the region during the project construction period; and

- o Consideration of the development of a newly acquired section of land (Section 17) adjacent to Curt Gowdy State Park that was recently purchased by the State for park expansion.

1.3.2.12 Utilities

For the Cheyenne Urban Area mitigative measures would include:

- o Expedited implementation of the existing 201 Facilities Plan for relief of South Cheyenne's waste discharge violations;

- o Reduction of F.E. Warren AFB wastewater flows or replacement of surcharged 12-inch sanitary sewers with 15-inch pipes; and

- o Purchase of an additional packer collection truck and waste compactor.

1.3.2.13 Transportation

- o Scheduling of work hours for project-related employees to avoid the normal current traffic peak hours;

- o Providing project-related employees incentives for using high-occupany vehicles such as vanpools or car pools;

- o Modifications to the geometric design of Interstate 25 at the Randall Avenue interchange;

- Improve traffic signalization, with related geometric improvements, at the intersections of Yellowstone Road with Prairie Avenue and Central Avenue; at various intersections on 19th Street and 20th Street between Pershing Boulevard and Missile Drive; at various intersections on Pershing Boulevard between Converse Avenue and Randall Avenue; at the intersections of 16th Street with Ames Avenue and Missile Drive. At the intersections of 24th Street with Central Avenue and Carey Avenue and at the intersection of Snyder Avenue with Randall Avenue.

- Coordinate with local jurisdictions to minimize construction-related problems. This may involve the formation of coordinating committees that serve as a forum to address transportation issues.

- Use of irretrievable resourses, particularly aggregates for road construction can be minimized through use of appropriate design methods. The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) has suggested that consideration be given to stabilizing existing gravel in place as a means to reduce aggregate usage on transporter/erector road improvements.

2.0

AREA ECONOMY AND POPULATION

2.0 AREA ECONOMY AND POPULATION

2.1 Cost and Schedule

2.1.1 Start Date

Construction for the project is to commence in spring 1984. Initial Operational Capability will occur in late 1986 and Final Operational Capability will be achieved by late 1989.

2.1.2 Construction Costs

The total cost of the project is estimated to be about $863 million. Of this total, $207 million are direct labor costs, approximately $145 million are estimated materials costs, and the remainder includes administrative fees and overhead. Of the $863 million, it is expected that deposturing, reposturing, and Defense Access Roads work are expected to cost approximately $234 million, with the remaining funds expended for Launch Facility modifications and the operational phase. (All figures are in constant 1982 dollars.)

2.1.2.1 Materials

All materials costs were computed based upon preliminary quantity estimates and listed by industry title in Table 2.1.2-1.

2.1.2.2 Labor

Project labor costs were computed using an annual weighted average salary for each general employment category. These average annual salaries are summarized in 1982 dollars as follows:

Construction Workers	$38,800
Defense Access Road Workers	$35,000
Assembly and Checkout Workers, Technical	$37,500
Assembly and Checkout Workers, Clerical	$22,000
Military	$15,000
Civilian Operations	$22,000
Site Activation Task Force, Civilian	$37,500

Manpower estimates by year for each general employment category are reflected in Table 2.1.2-2. Table 2.1.2-3 summarizes the construction workers craft requirements, and Table 2.1.2-4 summarizes Assembly and Checkout craft and trade estimates.

2.1.3 Estimated Sales and Use Tax Base

In estimating the sales and use tax base it was assumed that normal military construction contracting practices would be followed. This implies that contractors purchase materials directly and pay sales or use tax. Federal Government purchases of construction materials are not considered except for small amounts which might require federal purchasing powers in special situations. The figures in Table 2.1.3-1 reflect the most current estimate of the likely value of materials which would be available to be taxed during the life of the project. Fuel and power are not taxable locally and were not

Table 2.1.2-1

ESTIMATED MATERIALS REQUIREMENTS BY INDUSTRY TITLE
(1982 DOLLARS)

Industrial Classification	Estimated Dollars[1] (in 1,000s)
Fabricated Metal Products	22,999
Unclassified Professional Services and Products	14,358
Cement and Concrete Products	10,862
General Wholesale Trade	8,890
Structural Metal Products, NEC[2]	11,983
Millwork, Plywood and Wood Products, NEC[2]	3,941
Copper, Copper Products	3,902
Electrical Lighting and Wiring	3,871
Stone and Clay Mining and Quarrying	39,728
Stone and Clay Products, NEC[2]	2,955
Basic Steel Products	1,233
Heating and Air Conditioning Apparatus	1,525
Plumbing and Plumbing Fixtures	938
Petroleum Refining and Products	5,148
Material Handling Equipment	1,970
Sawmills and Planing Mills	1,478
Paints and Allied Products	1,478
Plastic Products	1,478
Furniture and Fixtures	986[a]
Structural Clay Products	986
General Hardware	986
Scientific Instruments	986
Rail Transport	986
Real Estate (in support of contractor operations)	986
Construction, Mining and Oilfield Machinery	749
TOTAL:	145,402

1 Assumes DAR option B - all paved roads
2 NEC = Not elsewhere classified

[a] Unrounded figures derived from materials proportioning in the analysis.

Table 2.1.2-2

QUARTERLY MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS

Year	1984				1985				1986				1987			
Quarter	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
DEPLOYMENT AREA																
Construction	0	0	0	15	35	55	50	20	50	90	70	20	50	90	70	20
A&CO-Contractor	0	0	0	0	15	15	15	15	95	205	205	205	240	240	205	200
SATAF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	35	35	35	65	65	65	65
A&CO Total	0	0	0	0	15	15	15	15	130	240	240	240	305	305	270	265
Operations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DAR	0	0	0	0	200	350	350	200	200	400	400	260	100	200	200	100
Sub-Total	0	0	0	15	250	420	415	235	380	730	710	520	455	595	540	385
OPERATING BASE																
Construction	0	95	160	140	80	895	1,120	430	120	85	50	30	0	0	0	0
A&CO-Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	15	60	85	225	470	395	395	430	430	395	365
SATAF	40	40	40	40	90	90	90	90	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150
A&CO Total	40	40	40	40	90	105	150	175	375	620	545	545	580	580	545	515
Operations	0	0	0	0	120	130	130	140	350	355	475	480	490	495	490	510
Sub-Total	40	135	200	180	290	1,130	1,400	745	845	1,060	1,070	1,055	1,070	1,075	1,035	1,025
TOTAL:	40	135	200	195	540	1,550	1,815	980	1,225	1,790	1,780	1,575	1,525	1,670	1,575	1,410

Table 2.1.2-2 Continued, 2 of 2
QUARTERLY MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS

Year	1988				1989				1990				1991 And On
Quarter	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
DEPLOYMENT AREA													
Construction	35	55	50	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A&CO-Contractor	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	20	0	0	0	0
SATAF	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	20	0	0	0	0
A&CO Total	265	265	265	265	265	265	265	265	40	0	0	0	0
Operations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DAR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sub-total	300	320	315	280	265	265	265	265	40	0	0	0	0
OPERATING BASE													
Construction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A&CO-Contractor	365	365	365	360	360	360	360	360	90	0	0	0	0
SATAF	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	0	0	0	0	0
A&CO Total	515	515	515	510	510	510	510	510	90	0	0	0	0
Operations	505	500	500	510	510	505	500	500	500	500	485	475	475
Sub-total	1,020	1,015	1,015	1,020	1,020	1,015	1,010	1,010	590	500	485	475	475
TOTAL:	1,320	1,335	1,330	1,300	1,285	1,280	1,275	1,275	630	500	485	475	475

Table 2.1.2-3

CONSTRUCTION WORKERS BY CRAFT (PEAK YEAR)

Craft	Hourly Rate	Peak Year (1985) Employment
Surveyors	16.52[b]	21
Operating Engineers	16.96[a]	70
Teamsters	13.93[a]	60
Laborers	11.60[a]	230
Carpenters	15.64[a]	175
Iron Workers	18.05[a]	36
Cement Masons	13.95[a]	50
Plumbers	19.63[a]	35
Electricians	17.95[a]	40
Pipefitters	17.95[b]	12
Electrical Linemen	19.10[b]	14
Sheet Metal Workers	17.45[a]	60
Masons	14.00[a]	60
Roofers	14.45[b]	36
Insulators	16.24[b]	7
Plasterers	20.15[b]	6
Gypsum Board Installers	16.51[b]	25
Painters	18.74[a]	26
Tile Fitters	15.09[a]	10
Soft Floor Layers	15.09[a]	8
Lathers	17.05[a]	4
Elevator Mechanics	20.83[a]	2
Glaziers	13.36[a]	8

Notes: a Cheyenne Building and Trades Council.

b Denver Building and Trades Council.

Source: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 1983.

Table 2.1.2-4

ASSEMBLY AND CHECKOUT WORKER REQUIREMENTS
(PEAK YEAR)

Industrial Contractor	Peak Year (1987) Employment
Supervisor	31
Quality Control	30
Aerospace Technicians	94
Material Handlers	21
Packing/Shipping	4
Mechanics	25
Crane Operators	16
Safety	5
Emplacer Operator	2
A/E Operator	2
Manager and Staff	4
Industrial Relations	10
Program Control	16
Configuration Mgt.	3
Engineering/Safety	24
GIS Contr. Admin. Mgt.	18
Production Engineering	58
Facilities	51
Contracts	3
Finance	16
Operations	6
Quality Assurance	35
Delivery	5
Other	2

Subcontractor General Installation	Peak Year (1987) Employment
Site Supervisor	4
Safety Technician	2
Drivers	32
Operating Engineer	6
Iron Workers	36
Laborers	26
Pipe Fitters	16
Electricians	16
Sheet Metal Workers	2
Carpenters	8
Painters	8
Project Manager	1
General Supervisor	1
Contracts	1
Labor Relations	1
Safety	1
Secretary	2
Office Mgr.	1
Material Mgr.	1
Engineers	3
Cost Analyst/Estimotor	1
Warehouse Supervisor	1
Buyer	1
Paymaster	1
Accountant	1
Surveyor	2
Scheduler	1

Note: Requirements do not include SATAF workers.

Table 2.1.3-1

ESTIMATED SALES AND USE TAX BASE FOR MATERIALS BY COUNTY AND YEAR
(in 1,000s, 1982 DOLLARS)

County	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	Totals
Nebraska[1]							
Banner	0	6,900	8,678	996	5,032	0	21,606
Kimball	0	0	4,177	6,866	3,693	2,664	17,400
Wyoming							
Goshen[2]	0	0	2,142	6,342	888	0	9,372
Laramie	17,760	27,362	26,147	2	601	2,960	74,832
Platte	0	566	2,399	4,144	0	0	7,109
TOTALS:	17,760	34,828	43,543	18,350	10,214	5,624	130,319

Note: 1 All sales and use tax revenue in Nebraska is paid into the state general fund, and is not specifically earmarked for the county of collection.

2 Sales and use tax revenue in Wyoming is earmarked for the county of collection.

included in the county estimates. Materials to be utilized in the Deployment Areas were proportionally allocated by the estimated year of silo construction for each county. The actual revenues due to jurisdictions vary between jurisdictions, and are addressed in greater detail in a separate report, the Fiscal Impact Analysis (FIA). The FIA is prepared by the Office of Economic Adjustment of the Department of Defense, and has been prepared specifically for the purpose of identifying the types, dollar amounts, and timing of Federal assistance that may be required to offset local fiscal impacts of the project.

2.1.4 Schedule

Construction will be scheduled as a series of overlapping tasks. All Defense Access Road roadwork is assumed to parallel the order of silo modifications by county. The schedule of activity is shown in Section 1.2.2. All appropriate permits will be obtained prior to the start of construction.

Modifications of F.E. Warren AFB will be made first, assuming commencement of work in early 1984 and termination in late 1986. This schedule is subject to minor modification due to the budgeting process and unusual weather delays, among others. Road work design should take place throughout 1984. Road construction and earthwork modifications at Launch Facilities will begin in early 1985 and will end in late 1987. Launch Facility access roads would be upgraded, if required, between 1985 and 1988.

Initial operating capacity will be achieved in late 1986 when a total of ten silos are operational. Final operating capacity will occur in late 1989 when a total of 100 silos are operational.

2.1.5 Possible Construction Delays

2.1.5.1 Adverse Weather Conditions and Rescheduling

An analysis of records for the period 1949 to 1979 at the National Weather Service's Cheyenne Airport Station indicates that adverse weather conditions could delay all construction as follows:

- o Winter 2 to 4 days per month;
- o Spring 1.3 to 1.9 days per month;
- o Summer 1 hour per month; and
- o Fall 1 day per month.

2.1.5.2 Labor-Related Work Stoppages

2.1.5.2.1 Contract Negotiations

Labor relations in Wyoming and Nebraska the past 5 years have been extremely stable. No problems have occurred in bargaining or in ratifying contracts. Wyoming has been relatively free of any problems of work stoppages, as has Nebraska. This is expected to continue during project construction.

2.1.5.2.2 Right-to-Work Issues

Wyoming and Nebraska are both right-to-work states. In a right-to-work state when the general contractor is a signatory to a union hiring agreement, non-union workers generally must be hired through the hall. When the general contractor is not a signatory to a union hiring agreement, that contractor is not required to hire union labor exclusively.

2.2 Regional Economic Description

In addition to the six counties defined as the Area of Site Influence, the regional economic description includes the seven county standard Metropolitan Statistical Area of Denver, Colorado; and Larimer, and Weld counties in Colorado, and Albany County in Wyoming. The Denver area was included because it is a regional distribution center. Larimer and Weld and Albany counties are included due to their proximity to F.E. Warren AFB.

In addition to Department of Commerce input-output data, industry-specific employment and the interindustry relationships of the Laramie County Economy were determined with the survey and analyses prepared for the Economic Base Analysis of Laramie County, Wyoming. Indirect worker requirements for Laramie County were determined directly using the multipliers from that study.

2.2.1 General Economy

2.2.1.1 Baseline Description

The region as a whole experienced strong employment growth between 1970 and 1980. Regional employment as reported by the Bureau of Economic Analysis was just over 700,000 in 1970 and by 1980 was over 1.1 million; this increase is equivalent to a 4.6 percent growth rate per year. The gross labor force participation rate was somewhat higher at the regional level than in Laramie County. In 1970, it was 42 percent and in 1980, 52 percent. According to Data Resources, Inc. a similar trend has occurred, increasing from 40 percent in 1970 to 47 percent in 1980.

Both the rate of unemployment and the number of unemployed in the region reflect national trends. For example, the peak year for national unemployment during the 1970s was 1975, when the unemployment rate reached 7.8 percent. This was also the peak year for the region which had a 5.0-percent rate. Regional unemployment trends, while generally reflecting national trends, were about 2 percent lower.

Employment growth trends in Laramie County, Wyoming corresponded to trends in the 16-county region and the nation. Employment by place of work increased from approximately 27,250 in 1970 to 39,560 by 1980. This growth rate of over 3.5 percent per year reflects the strong growth trends of the area and the increase over the decade in the labor force participation rate. In 1970, the gross labor force participation rate (total employment/total population) was approximately 38 percent, while by 1980, this figure had risen to nearly 45 percent.

Employment and income statistics at the county level are provided in Appendix Tables A.1-1 to A.1-7. The Bureau of Economic Analysis published the 1981

estimates of labor and proprietor's income (earnings) and personal income in April 1983. The 1982 figures found in the tables represent estimates generated by extrapolation. Employment for each county by Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) is shown in Appendix Tables A.1-15 to A.1-21.

The income statistics for the region were derived from the county-level estimates of personal income. Personal income includes transfer payments, fringe benefits from employers, and other nonmonetary income not included in the estimates of income that are made every few years by the Bureau of the Census. Typically, labor and proprietors' income constitutes approximately 75 percent of personal income. Personal income statistics are much more complete than census data and thus are more useful for analyzing regional economic conditions.

Regional earnings in 1970 were $5.2 billion in current dollars. By 1980, they had risen to $17.6 billion and in 1981 they were $20.0 billion. The constant (1982) dollar estimates of regional earnings rose from $11.7 billion in 1970 to $21.2 billion in 1981. The increase over the 1970 to 1980 decade was 73 percent.

From the modest increases in real (constant dollars) earnings per worker it can be concluded that most of this increase in real earnings occurred because of increases in employment. In 1970, average real earnings per worker were $16,700 and in 1980 they were $18,200. By 1981, real earnings per worker had increased by $200 over the 1980 figure. In percentage terms, the real increase over the decade was approximately 9 percent.

Regional personal income in constant 1982 dollars rose from $14.6 billion to $25.6 billion between 1970 and 1980. By 1981, this figure was $27.0 billion. On a per capita (not per worker) basis, the increase was from $9,300 to $12,400 or 33 percent between 1970 and 1980. In part, this occurred because of the increase in the labor force participation rate over the decade.

2.2.1.2 Projected Baseline

Regional employment growth is expected to remain stable over the next decade. Results of the employment forecast indicate that annual employment will increase at an average annual rate of 2.9 percent between 1980 and 1992. Additionally, reasonable increases in the labor force participation rate will occur in the region during this period. In 1983, the gross labor force participation rate was approximately 53 percent and is expected to be 56 percent in 1992.

Significant changes in the number of unemployed and the unemployment rate are not anticipated. Within the 10-year period from 1983 to 1992, the unemployment rate will fluctuate from 3.7 percent to 4.8 percent, with an annual peak of 4.8 percent in 1983, and a peak quarterly rate of more than 8 percent for winter 1983.

Appendix Tables A.1-8 to A.1-14 show earnings per worker, personal income, population, and real personal income. These figures show that from 1983 to 1992 personal income will grow by 3.8 percent per year. As discussed in Appendix A.1, regional projections are aggregated based upon county level forecasts.

Before estimating the projected available labor for the project, it is necessary to calculate competing labor and demand from other projects. Such projects considered here include the Rawhide Energy Plant near Fort Collins, Colorado; the Anheuser-Busch Brewery in Larimer County, Colorado; the expansion of the Chicago Northwest Rail Line in Scotts Bluff County, Nebraska; the Coal Slurry Pipeline in Goshen County, Wyoming; and the Cheyenne-Laramie County Joint Law Enforcement Facility. Special projects which are also considered include the building of nonproject facilities at F.E. Warren AFB discussed in Section 3.4.1.2. These facilities include the replacement (one-for-one) of substandard housing, building of a new commissary and Base Exchange.

2.2.1.3 Project Impacts

The economic impact of the proposed project is principally defined by the change in employment caused by the project and the changes in income and the utilization of local U.S. inmigrating labor. In general, changes in overall price levels are not expected, as a result of the project. Some items such as multifamily housing in Cheyenne, some labor categories, and/or some materials (asphalt and aggregate, for example) may experience price increases, but these are not expected to have a major impact on price indices.

The direct employment requirements by quarter for the project as detailed in the project description are shown in Table 2.1.2-2. The 1991 workforce is the long-term project workforce, and is expected to remain constant for all subsequent years during the operational phase of the project.

The annual average number of jobs which are considered to be filled by locally and regionally available labor are shown in Table 2.2.1-1. It is worth mentioning that the onbase construction labor described in Section 3.4.1 and the indirect workers associated with nonproject activities are considered here to be already employed before considering project labor demand. In the absence of these activities, project employment of local labor would be greater. Table 2.2.1-1 also shows inmigration, average annual local hires, and regional hires.

The employment of local labor shown is a net annual average amount. This allows for the possibility of job shifting, in that already employed persons may leave their jobs in order to secure employment with the project. As a result, persons in the currently available labor force are assumed to move to the vacated intermediate jobs. The net effect on income and employment is approximately equal to that presented here.

The commuting behavior and inmigration associated with these changes in employment are discussed in Section 2.3.3, as are more detailed aspects of inmigration.

2.2.1.4 Mitigative Measures

The impact of the project on the area economy is considered to be beneficial and therefore does not require mitigation. Some measures are available to augment the local hiring estimated in the analysis. As the primary result of such measures is to reduce population inmigration, these measures are discussed in Section 2.3.4.

Table 2.2.1-1

TOTAL REGION OF INFLUENCE JOBS,
LOCAL AND REGIONAL HIRES AND INMIGRATION

		1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991 and on
1)	Total Additional Jobs (Direct/Indirect)[1]	250	2,400	2,650	2,550	2,025	1,825	650	590
2)	Average Annual Local Hires	150	1,750	1,525	1,350	1,075	815	225	230
3)	Average Annual Weekly Commuters	25	225	175	100	25	10	0	0
4)	Average Annual Inmigrant Workers	75	425	950	1,100	925	1,000	425	360
5)	Unsuccessful Job-Seekers[2]	30	185	180	150	165	110	70	0
6)	Inmigrant[3] Population	275	1,475	2,875	3,200	3,025	2,875	1,200	925

Note: 1 Jobs are filled by local hires, weekly commuters, or inmigrant workers.
2 Unsuccessful job-seekers reflect only principal workers. The Tables 2.3.3-3 and 2.3.3-4 show accompanying dependents as well.
3 Based on inmigrant workers and unsuccessful job-seekers, and accompanying dependents.

2.3 Regional Population Description

2.3.1 Baseline Description

In addition to the six counties defined as the Area of Site Influence, this section describes, county by county, the Denver, Colorado, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA); Larimer and Weld counties in Colorado; and Albany County, Wyoming. This is done because of the proximity of the large towns of Fort Collins and Greeley to Cheyenne, which then allows that labor in these areas might be used, especially for in direct jobs, as well as because of the role of Denver as a regional distribution center.

The population of the 16-county region was approximately 1.2 million in 1960, and 1.6 million in 1970. By 1980, this population had increased to just under 2.1 million. The Denver SMSA accounted for 79 percent of the population or 1.2 million in 1970, and 78 percent of the population or 1.6 million in 1980. Both the Denver area and the rest of the region experienced similar growth, increasing at yearly rates of 3 percent or greater. This is a rapid rate of growth that would double the regional population every 25 years.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis estimates indicate that growth was less rapid during the 1975 to 1976 economic downturn and appears to have slowed again in recent years.

Historical data for population trends in the Area of Site Influence were obtained from two sources, the Census Bureau, and the Bureau of Economic Analysis. These estimates are presented in Tables 2.3.1-1 and 2.3.1-2. The population estimates in the first column of the table are from the P-25 Series (Census Bureau), made in conjunction with the Revenue Sharing Program, and are unrevised from their original publication. The population estimates in the second column were issued by the Bureau of Economic Analysis in April 1983, and estimates from earlier years were revised. Age-sex specific population pyramids for 1970 and 1980 by county are included in Appendix A.2 using the decennial census data.

The discrepancies in the population estimates for the intracensus years, while low in percentage terms, show the difficulty of obtaining accurate estimates and, conversely, the value of the decennial census. For this reason the disaggregation of the population projections by county was accomplished using the 1970 to 1980 growth rates of each county.

The Nebraska counties of Banner, Kimball, and Scotts Bluff experienced little population change over the 1970 to 1980 decade. In Banner and Kimball counties, the population declined at annual rates of 1 and 2 percent, respectively, while population in Scotts Bluff County grew slightly.

Population within the Wyoming counties of Goshen, Laramie, and Platte increased over the 1970 to 1980 time period. The most dramatic population change occurred in Platte County, where the population was 6,486 in 1970 and jumped to 11,975 in 1980. Immigration of workers for a large construction project (the Missouri Basin Power Project, Laramie River Station) during the middle and late 1970s accounts for a large percentage of this growth. In Goshen County, annual growth was approximately 1 percent. Laramie County experienced slightly higher growth, increasing approximately 2 percent per year.

Table 2.3.1-1

POPULATION DATA
NEBRASKA COUNTIES
1970 to 1981

Year	Banner		Kimball		Scotts Bluff	
	Census[1]	Bureau of Economic Analysis[2]	Census[1]	Bureau of Economic Analysis[2]	Census[1]	Bureau of Economic Analysis[2]
1970	1,034	1,000	6,009	5,900	36,432	36,400
1971		1,000		5,500		36,600
1972		1,000		5,500		34,700
1973	976	1,000	5,445	5,400	35,333	35,400
1974		1,000		5,500		35,500
1975	940	1,000	6,021	5,500	36,167	36,400
1976	922	1,000	5,258	5,100	36,967	37,300
1977		1,000		4,900		37,900
1978		1,000		4,900		37,900
1979		900		4,700		38,100
1980	918	900	4,882	4,900	38,344	38,400
1981		900		4,900		38,000

Source: [1] U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, "Summary of Population Characteristics," 1970 and 1980, and "Population Estimates and Projections," P-25 Series, issued 1977 and 1979.

[2] U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, "Regional Economic Information System," 1982.

Table 2.3.1-2

POPULATION DATA
WYOMING COUNTIES
1970 to 1981

	Goshen		Laramie		Platte	
Year	Census[1]	Bureau of Economic Analysis[2]	Census[1]	Bureau of Economic Analysis[2]	Census[1]	Bureau of Economic Analysis[2]
1970	10,885	10,900	56,360	56,600	6,486	6,500
1971		11,100		57,900		6,700
1972		11,100		60,000		6,600
1973	11,302	11,300	61,340	62,500	6,830	6,800
1974		11,400		64,800		7,000
1975	11,776	11,700	63,212	64,700	7,275	7,200
1976	12,216	12,200	63,812	65,600	7,672	7,700
1977		12,100		66,300		8,200
1978		11,900		67,000		8,900
1979		11,600		69,200		10,400
1980	12,040	12,000	68,649	68,600	11,975	12,400
1981		12,200		69,400		11,600

Source: 1 U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, "Summary of Population Characteristics", 1970 and 1980, and "Population Estimates and Projection", P-25 Series, issued 1977 and 1979.

2 U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System", 1982.

2.3.2 Projected Baseline

Projected future trends without the project for population indicate the region will continue to experience growth throughout the 1984 to 1992 period with projected regional population of 2,619,055 in 1990. In the Wyoming counties of Goshen, Laramie, and Platte, growth is expected to exceed 1 percent. Goshen County is expected to grow at 1 percent per year, reaching 13,380 in 1990. Laramie County is expected to grow at 2 percent per year, and is projected to have 80,777 in 1990. Platte County is estimated to have a population of 10,960 in 1990. This represents almost a 1 percent annual decline from 1980 population.

Future population trends without the project were projected using state estimates for the Wyoming and Nebraska counties, and a cohort survival model for the Colorado portion of the region (see Appendix A for a description of methodology and assumptions). Results of these projections on a county basis are provided in Appendix Tables A.1-8 to A.1-14, and are discussed below. Age-sex specific population pyramids for 1985, 1990, and 1995 are included in Appendix A.2 to supplement forecasts. These pyramids display graphically the proportion of county population accounted for by each 5-year cohort.

2.3.3 Project Impacts

The workers determined to be inmigrants on Table 2.2.1-2 are allocated to communities, along with their families. This is based on the assumption that they will report directly to the silos, and implies their advance knowledge of work assignments to flights. As a result, population is expected to settle in communities such as Wheatland, Torrington, Chugwater, Kimball, Scottsbluff, Gering, and Pine Bluffs which are distant from F.E. Warren AFB, but close to groups of silos. In the event that workers are required to report daily to a central location (such as a dispatch area in Cheyenne or Kimball), population would be more concentrated around the dispatch area. A requirement such as forced dispatch has not been in effect in the past projects, however, because workers received their assignments in advance or by phone, as is suggested by the direct report to flights.

Peacekeeper associated inmigrants are directly allocated to communities rather than remote areas with low population density because inmigrants are temporary residents, they are assumed to attempt to avail themselves of existing services, (water, power, etc).

A part of the local labor force will be coming from places such as Sheridan or Rock Springs, which are too distant for daily commuting. These are classified as weekly commuters. Table 2.3.3-1 shows the projected number of weekly commuters and the community to which they may principally desire to commute.

Table 2.3.3-1

LOCATION OF AVERAGE ANNUAL WEEKLY COMMUTERS
1984 to 1989

Location	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Cheyenne	25	75	125	25	(a)	(a)
Chugwater	0	(a)	(a)	0	0	0
Pine Bluffs	0	0	25	0	0	0
Wheatland	0	150	25	0	0	0
Torrington	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kimball	0	0	0	0	(a)	0
Gering-Scottsbluff	0	(a)	(a)	0	0	0

Note: (a) Estimated to be less than 10 persons.

In addition to the numbers of inmigrating workers and their dependents, there are a number of unsuccessful job-seekers which temporarily inmigrate to the area in hope of finding work on the project. It is not always the case that these persons are unsuccessful in finding jobs, but they would displace locally available labor when successful. The unsuccessful job-seeker is considered to be in the project area for a period from 2 weeks to 2 months on the average. An annual average estimate of the unsuccessful job-seekers and their dependents are identified in Tables 2.3.3-3 and 2.3.3-4.

After 1987, during the decline from the peak employment phase of the project, there are a number of persons which will have been previously employed, either with the project or indirectly, and which will remain for a period of up to a year seeking other employment before outmigrating. Most will stay for a period of approximately 6 months. These persons are included in the transient component for Cheyenne for the years 1988, 1989, and 1990 on an annual average basis. The resulting immigration estimates, by community, are shown in Table 2.3.3-2.

A comparison of impact associated population with baseline escimates for each of the counties affected is shown in Table 2.3.3-3. A community-specific comparison is shown in Table 2.3.3-4. The baseline forecasts shown in these tables reflects the most recently prepared state forecasts of population.

During the years 1984 to 1987, project work at F.E. Warren will vary from quarter to quarter. Table 2.3.3-5 shows the projected inmigration for the peak quarter of each year. In all cases the third quarter is the peak quarter.

Table 2.3.3-2

ANNUAL INMIGRATION TOTALS, INCLUDING PROJECT WORKERS AND TRANSIENTS 1984 TO 1991

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991 & On
Cheyenne Total	275[a]	1,350	2,275	2,625	2,450	2,325	1,200	925
Albin Total	0	(b)	(b)	(b)	0	0	0	0
Chugwater Total	0	50	50	50	0	0	0	0
Pine Bluffs Total	0	0	0	0	150	0	0	0
Wheatland Total	0	75	450	200	0	0	0	0
Torrington Total	0	0	0	225	0	0	0	0
Kimball Total	0	0	0	0	75	300	0	0
Gering-Scottsbluff Total[1]	0	0	100	100	350	250	0	0
TOTAL:	275	1,475	2,875	3,200	3,025	2,875	1,200	925

Notes: [a] All inmigration totals are rounded upward to the next 25.

[b] Estimated to be less than 10 persons.

[1] The location of persons in Scottsbluff and Gering is dependent upon the availability and cost of housing or hotels, etc., as the services of these adjacent communities are similar. For purposes of analysis, 67 percent are expected to go to Scottsbluff and 33 percent to Gering.

Table 2.3.3-3

BASELINE AND AVERAGE ANNUAL PROJECT INMIGRATION POPULATION ESTIMATES BY COUNTY

Region	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Laramie County									
Baseline	71,248	72,911	74,246	75,859	77,437	79,157	80,777	82,545	84,185
Workers & Families[1]	206	1,026	2,047	2,363	2,306	2,093	1,044	925	925
Transient & Families[1]	69	324	228	262	294	232	156	0	0
TOTAL:	71,523	74,261	76,521	78,484	80,037	81,482	81,977	83,470	85,110
Platte County									
Baseline	9,550	9,760	9,970	10,190	10,440	10,710	10,960	11,210	11,470
Workers & Families[1]	-	125	453	229	-	-	-	-	-
Transient & Families[1]	-	-	47	21	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:	9,550	9,885	10,470	10,440	10,440	10,710	10,960	11,210	11,470
Goshen County									
Baseline	12,220	12,310	12,500	12,720	12,930	13,180	13,380	13,530	13,690
Workers & Families[1]	-	-	-	199	-	-	-	-	-
Transient & Families[1]	-	-	-	26	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:	12,220	12,310	12,500	12,945	12,930	13,180	13,380	13,530	13,690
Kimball County									
Baseline	4,840	4,830	4,820	4,820	4,820	4,810	4,810	4,800	4,800
Workers & Families[1]	-	-	-	-	75	276	-	-	-
Transient & Families[1]	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-
TOTAL:	4,840	4,830	4,820	4,820	4,895	5,110	4,810	4,800	4,800

Table 2.3.3-3 Continued, Page 2 of 2
BASELINE AND AVERAGE ANNUAL PROJECT INMIGRATION POPULATION ESTIMATES BY COUNTY

Region	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Scottsbluff County									
Baseline	39,970	40,390	40,800	41,210	41,630	42,050	42,480	42,890	43,310
Workers & Families[1]	-	-	88	88	315	238	-	-	-
Transient & Families[1]	-	-	12	12	35	12	-	-	-
TOTAL:	39,970	40,390	40,900	41,310	41,980	42,300	42,480	42,890	43,310

Note: [1] Project-related

Table 2.3.3-4

BASELINE AND AVERAGE ANNUAL PROJECT INMIGRATION POPULATION ESTIMATES BY COMMUNITY

Region	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Cheyenne (Urban Area)									
Baseline	65,730	67,210	68,420	69,870	71,290	72,840	74,300	75,890	77,360
Workers & Families[1]	206	1,026	2,047	2,363	2,156	2,093	1,044	925	925
Transient & Families[1]	69	324	228	262	294	232	156	0	0
TOTAL:	66,005	68,560	70,695	72,495	73,740	76,165	75,500	76,815	78,285
Albin									
Baseline	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140
Workers & Families[1]	-	a	a	a	-	-	-	-	-
Transient & Families[1]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140
Chugwater									
Baseline	240	250	260	270	280	290	300	310	310
Workers & Families	-	50	50	50	-	-	-	-	-
Transient & Families	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:	240	300	310	320	280	290	300	310	310

Table 2.3.3-4 Continued, Page 2 of 3
BASELINE AND AVERAGE ANNUAL PROJECT INMIGRATION POPULATION ESTIMATES BY COMMUNITY

Region	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Pine Bluffs									
Baseline	1,130	1,144	1,158	1,172	1,186	1,200	1,215	1,230	1,245
Workers & Families[1]	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-
Transient & Families[1]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:	1,130	1,144	1,158	1,172	1,336	1,200	1,215	1,230	1,245
Wheatland									
Baseline	4,620	4,720	4,820	4,930	5,050	5,190	5,310	5,440	5,590
Workers & Families[1]	-	75	403	179	-	-	-	-	-
Transient & Families[1]	-	-	47	21	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:	4,620	4,795	5,270	5,130	5,050	5,190	5,310	5,440	5,590
Torrington									
Baseline	5,620	5,700	5,870	6,070	6,260	6,490	6,680	6,820	6,970
Workers & Families[1]	-	-	-	199	-	-	-	-	-
Transient & Families[1]	-	-	-	26	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:	5,620	5,700	5,870	6,295	6,260	6,490	6,680	6,820	6,970
Kimball City									
Baseline	3,140	3,150	3,160	3,170	3,180	3,190	3,200	3,210	3,220
Workers & Families[1]	-	-	-	-	75	276	-	-	-
Transient & Families[1]	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-
TOTAL:	3,140	3,150	3,160	3,170	3,255	3,490	3,200	3,210	3,220

Table 2.3.3-4 Continued, Page 3 of 3
BASELINE AND AVERAGE ANNUAL PROJECT INMIGRATION POPULATION ESTIMATES BY COMMUNITY

Region	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Gering-Scottsbluff									
Baseline	23,370	23,740	24,100	24,460	24,830	25,200	25,580	25,940	26,320
Workers & Families	-	-	88	88	315	238	-	-	-
Transient & Families	-	-	12	12	35	12	-	-	-
TOTAL:	23,370	23,740	24,200	24,560	25,180	25,450	25,580	25,940	26,320

Note: 1 Project-related

a Estimated to be less than 10 persons

Table 2.3.3-5

PEAK QUARTER[1] INMIGRATION
CHEYENNE URBAN AREA
1984-1987

	1984	1985	1986	1987
Total Inmigrants	325	1,875	2,425	2,700
Workers & Families	231	1,270	2,120	2,390
Transients & Families	94	605	305	310
Weekly Commuters	25	125	125	25

Note: 1 Peak quarter occurs in the third quarter of each year.

2.3.4 Mitigative Measures

The impact of the project on the area economy is considered to be beneficial and therefore does not require mitigation. The procedures listed here are suggested as methods to augment the local hiring estimated in the analysis. This would serve to offset inmigration. Indicated in parentheses is the responsible agency.

Methods to enhance labor force availability include job training programs and employment referral systems. Job training programs would alter the population impacts because they would provide a greater locally available labor force with project-related skills. These programs would entail the training of workers in the trades required for decommissioning of Minuteman and Launch Facility modification. As more local labor becomes available for direct employment, the need for inmigration will be reduced (contractor or Air Force). Job training programs would be run by the unions or the contractors, at the expense of the contractor. A job training program is not expected to alter the assessed level of impact. Any program should be implemented as early as possible in order to be most effective, and should be initiated by the end of 1984.

Another measure to lessen the impact of inmigration, would be a job referral service dedicated to project-related employment (over and above the usual hiring hall arrangement for construction workers). An efficient referral system, especially one involved with all forms of available jobs, both direct and indirect, would reduce labor market friction. This would have two implications. First, the unemployment rate would be reduced. Secondly, labor market friction among inmigrants would also be reduced, thereby reducing the need for inmigration. The results of such programs have previously been described. The hiring hall could run with the aid of the State Employment Security Administration in order to best offer a complete referral program. The hiring hall or job referral program should be implemented just prior to the commencement of construction activities.

One aid to be used in the placement of labor would be better information about job availability, as facilitated with the aid of advertising, and possibly a well publicized (toll-free) telephone number for job availability information. This would be used concurrently with the job referral program.

2.4 Banking

This analysis concentrates upon the banking system in Laramie County, but will include the surrounding counties in Nebraska and Wyoming. The study is directed toward capital availability for real estate, for consumers, and for commercial borrowers.

While this analysis discusses the more general banking phenomenon in the area, a more detailed discussion of mortgage availability (with and without the project) is contained in the housing discussion for each county (Chapters 3.0 through 9.0).

2.4.1 Baseline Description

There are 31 banks located in the 6 counties of the Area of Site Influence in Wyoming and Nebraska which could be impacted by the project. Table 2.4.1-1 and Table 2.4.1-2 summarize the banks' deposit and loan distribution and lists all deposit and loans by county. The larger city banks emphasize commercial and consumer credit and frequently draw on secondary money markets, especially for real estate loans. The small town banks do more agricultural lending and some real estate lending. Of these loans, some are sold directly and others are arranged through brokers.

Growth in deposits and in loan demand has been slow in recent years. Loan growth has been further depressed by the poor performance of the economy. The Wyoming economy tends to lag behind the rest of the country because it is highly concentrated in tourism and energy, and is expected to feel the impact of the national turnaround during the next 8 to 12 months. Though the turnaround will boost loan demand and deposits, most bankers interviewed expect the growth rate for the banking sector to be slow, probably about 2 percent per year in real terms. Growth would be higher, however, if energy prices rise once again, and exploration and development activity becomes more vigorous.

At F.E. Warren AFB there is a branch of the American National Bank and a credit union. The credit union loans only to members, and everyone working on the base is eligible for membership. The credit union is currently building an expanded office in order to handle the needs of project personnel.

2.4.2 Projected Baseline

If the project were not undertaken, bank loan activity in Laramie County is expected to grow at a rate of 2 percent per year through 1990. This is shown in Table 2.4.2-1.

2.4.3 Project Impacts

2.4.3.1 Influx and Departure of Workers

The project could affect the banking system in southeast Wyoming and southwest Nebraska in a number of ways. Potential effects related to influx and departure of the workers and their families are summarized as follows:

Table 2.4.1-1

WYOMING BANKING ACTIVITY SUMMARY

Name	City	Total Deposits $(1,000)	Deposits IPC $(1,000)	Demand IPC $(1,000)	Saving IPC $(1,000)	Total Loans $(1,000)	Family Residential $(1,000)	Loans to Individuals $(1,000)	Commercial Loans $(1,000)	Construction & Other Real Estate $(1,000)	Agriculture $(1,000)	Other $(1,000)
Goshen County												
Citizens National Bank & Trust Co.	Torrington	47,200	43,779	8,082	10,755	36,490	894	1,482	8,024	1,387	24,703	-
First National Bank	Torrington	28,718	25,675	6,904	6,449	18,571	488	3,252	4,590	1,040	9,201	-
Lingle State Bank	Lingle	8,812	5,816	1,115	1,508	4,912	47	1,110	1,943	-	1,812	-
First Wyoming Bank NA-Torrington	Torrington	6,502	4,635	275	1,201	3,602	349	345	1,874	526	508	-
TOTALS:		91,232	79,905	16,376	19,913	63,575	1,778	6,189	16,431	2,953	36,224	-
Laramie County												
First National Bank & Trust Co.	Cheyenne	98,636	85,770	18,126	30,085	63,742	10,156	10,685	25,855	11,674	4,708	664
American National Bank of Cheyenne	Cheyenne	94,851	77,990	25,766	21,523	61,012	24,133	10,486	14,962	4,506	309	6,616
First Wyoming Bank NA Cheyenne	Cheyenne	56,739	44,354	15,527	13,166	40,155	5,990	10,083	9,409	4,739	8,129	1,805
First Wyoming Bank NA E Cheyenne	Cheyenne	29,318	26,317	7,651	7,312	17,094	2,165	5,287	6,250	0	-	3,392
Equality State Bank	Cheyenne	21,727	13,088	3,996	3,908	11,319	1,923	1,226	5,891	2,279	-	-
First Wyoming Bank N. Cheyenne	Cheyenne	14,863	14,190	3,735	3,336	9,050	272	3,102	5,492	270	-	0
Farmers State Bank	Burns	11,091	9,050	2,009	2,049	3,882	170	397	1,292	39	1,941	43
Wyoming State Bank	Cheyenne	10,773	10,281	1,751	4,135	7,019	2,357	3,099	1,409	60	94	-
Farmers State Bank	Pine Bluffs	6,157	5,796	3,570	1,900	3,297	33	189	442	320	2,265	48
TOTALS:		344,155	286,836	82,131	87,414	216,570	47,199	44,554	71,002	23,880	17,446	12,568
Platte County												
First National Bank in Wheatland	Wheatland	31,553	28,184	3,697	7,384	16,213	625	2,007	8,292	520	4,769	-
First Wyoming Bank Wheatland	Wheatland	24,536	21,142	3,831	5,789	12,648	259	2,353	6,391	504	3,086	55
Oregon Trail Bank	Guernsey	7,746	6,418	1,290	1,880	3,787	619	1,568	706	231	663	-
American Bank of Wheatland	Wheatland	5,731	5,083	886	1,070	3,948	158	842	1,659	332	774	183
First National Bank of Chugwater	Chugwater	4,983	4,211	883	1,022	2,611	58	496	543	115	1,266	133
TOTALS:		74,849	65,038	10,587	17,145	39,207	1,719	7,266	17,591	1,702	10,558	371

Note: IPC = Individuals, Partnerships, and Corporations.

Source: Sheshunoff, Banks of the Great Plains, 1983.

Table 2.4.1-2

NEBRASKA BANKING ACTIVITY SUMMARY

Name	City	Total Deposits $(1,000)	Deposits IPC $(1,000)	Demand IPC $(1,000)	Saving IPC $(1,000)	Total Loans $(1,000)	Family Residential $(1,000)	Loans to Individuals $(1,000)	Commercial Loans $(1,000)	Construction & Other Real Estate $(1,000)	Agriculture $(1,000)	Other $(1,000)
Banner County												
Banner County Bank	Harrisburg	5,749	3,795	1,030	829	3,556	59	919	2,606	215	1,721	36
TOTAL:		5,749	3,795	1,030	829	3,556	59	919	2,606	215	1,721	36
Kimball County												
American National Bank	Kimball	28,964	25,821	5,254	5,422	23,314	1,550	3,833	7,777	948	8,795	411
First State Bank	Kimball	27,388	24,467	5,269	4,188	21,025	978	1,454	10,072	1,046	7,398	77
Kimball County Bank	Kimball	5,270	4,278	613	725	3,671	163	291	1,265	32	1,917	3
TOTAL:		61,622	54,566	11,136	10,335	48,010	2,691	5,578	19,114	2,026	18,110	491
Scottsbluff County												
Scottsbluff National Bank	Scottsbluff	87,518	80,831	11,975	21,204	56,770	2,066	9,974	17,030	5,644	17,039	5,017
Gering National Bank	Gering	68,619	63,696	13,320	15,624	50,653	379	7,000	14,013	174	28,274	813
First State Bank	Scottsbluff	38,011	36,107	4,414	10,092	18,328	1,406	2,469	3,965	1,308	5,904	3,276
First National Bank	Mitchell	30,126	26,068	3,474	6,685	25,606	510	3,188	3,423	1,007	17,384	94
Western National Bank	Scottsbluff	21,520	19,648	4,937	4,470	15,687	220	3,083	3,464	2,360	3,014	3,546
Bank of Gering	Gering	18,497	17,194	2,331	4,737	15,571	369	1,604	2,258	1,049	10,280	11
First National Bank	Merrill	16,086	15,150	3,151	3,846	8,863	12	1,080	1,462	37	6,179	93
Farmers State Bank	Lyman	5,626	5,060	1,023	1,030	3,306	0	300	1,524	0	1,480	2
Minsters State Bank	Minatare	4,082	3,890	1,039	915	3,546	56	728	545	0	2,177	40
TOTAL:		290,085	267,644	45,664	68,593	198,330	5,018	29,426	47,684	11,579	91,731	12,892

Note: IPC = Individuals, Partnerships, and Corporations.

Table 2.4.2-1

PROJECTED LARAMIE COUNTY TOTAL DEMAND FOR BANK LOANS FOR 1984 - 1992
IN THOUSANDS OF CURRENT DOLLARS

Loan Categories	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Baseline Loans[1]	225,319	229,826	234,422	235,110	245,823	248,770	255,746	58,820	264,000
F.E. Warren Construction[2]	961	1,998	2,261	1,760	1,862	1,037	--	--	--
Project									
Personal Loans	--	1,912	2,501	2,711	1,372	1,268	724	558	558
Housing	--	3,278	4,177	4,537	2,242	2,063	1,130	--	--
Construction	--	1,639	2,089	2,269	1,121	1,031	565	454	454
Commercial	--	2,186	2,858	3,098	1,568	1,449	827	665	665
Total Project	--	9,015	11,625	12,615	6,303	5,811	3,246	1,677	1,677
TOTAL: (PROJECT, BASELINE, F.E. WARREN CONSTRUCTION):	226,280	240,839	248,308	249,485	253,988	255,618	258,992	60,497	265,677

Notes: [1] Normal anticipated loan growth.

[2] Loan demand from personnel working on F.E. Warren construction.

Source: Estimates based on historic bank data, interviews with bankers, and projections.

Results of Project-Related Growth:

- o Increased deposits and earnings;
- o Increased payroll check cashing;
- o Increased demand for financing for housing;
- o Increased demand for financing for transportation;
- o Increased business deposits;
- o Increased demand for financing for business expansion; and
- o Increased insufficient fund activity.

Results of Outmigration of Project-Related Population:

- o Over-staffed banking system;
- o Over-expanded businesses; and
- o Slight increase in loan losses and collection expenses.

There may be increases in locally available capital due to the inmigration of construction workers and their families. Retail and construction material sales are expected to increase which would, in turn, result in greater state and local tax revenues. Bank deposits and demand for check cashing services could increase and there may also be a rise in the demand for financing for housing, transportation, and business expansion.

Not all the inmigrating workers will establish local bank accounts, but many may wish access to money orders and to wire transfer service.

Once the project construction is completed, approximately 475 workers and their families are expected to remain in the area. The departure of the former workers may result in the need to adjust the bank's liquidity position, to reduce banking staff, for businesses to cut back in staff to offset the effects of a housing market oversupply, and to absorb some bank loan losses and collection expenses associated with borrowers moving.

2.4.3.2 Payroll Services

Payroll check cashing may necessitate hiring additional tellers, phoning out-of-state banks, and keeping added cash on hand that would otherwise be invested and earning interest. Bank lines may be long and interfere with the ability of the banks to provide service to long-standing customers. Some banks could, therefore, refuse to cash payroll checks for nonresidents and others may charge for such service.

2.4.3.3 Housing and Banking

There will be a need for housing to handle the influx of people. Banks and savings and loans institutions may have to provide capital for this by selling mortgages on the secondary markets to raise additional loan capital as needed. Some banks may be reluctant to loan if it is felt that a property will become vacant and impossible to sell when the project is completed as a result of an overstocked housing market.

2.4.3.4 Financing Needs

Some of the new arrivals may wish to purchase automobiles, home furnishings, and the like. Banks in the Area of Site Influence have adequate capital for such lending purposes. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation reports indicate that major Cheyenne banks had approximately $40 million invested in low yield federal funds, as of December 31, 1982. This money could be made available for consumer loans.

Despite careful banking practices, it is expected that there could be a slight increase in loan losses and in collection expenses due to the influx and departure of the workers and their families. Borrowing for expansion by local businesses may also increase. The banks' anticipated excess liquidity is expected to be sufficient should this occur. It is possible that financial brokers may compete with the local banks for this portion of the lending market. If extensive business expansion takes place there may be some danger of loan defaults upon project completion.

Due to the presently stagnant economy, there is considerable excess lending capacity in the region. Most banks are investing in federal funds and other short-term securities. Any opportunity to expand their local commercial and consumer loan portfolio would be looked upon favorably by bankers. Loan demand in Laramie County during the life of the project is estimated to be small, never rising past 6 percent of baseline loan demand.

2.4.4 Mitigative Measures

The following mitigative measures for the banking system are offered for consideration.

- o Several options exist for mitigating the potential problems in cashing large numbers of payroll checks. These should be implemented during the peak periods of activity, from 1985 through 1989.

  - Contractors could establish a payroll account with a local bank. Most bankers interviewed would be interested in payroll preparation for project contractors. They could charge a fee and earn interest on the money deposited by the contractor. In addition, there might be added business from workers opening up accounts and applying for loans. Experience has shown that not enough workers will establish local accounts to consider this to be a viable solution. However, not all contractors are interested in such an arrangement, as they have existing payroll arrangements with out-of-state banks that would be cumbersome and expensive to change.

  - Contractors could establish a dispersion account with a local bank. A sum of money is deposited which is drawn down by payroll checks cashed there. This arrangement would reduce the paperwork required by the cashing bank and would give it interest on the money deposited.

  - Contractors could deposit a large certificate of deposit in a bank or group of banks. This arrangement would increase the

capital immediately available for check cashing purposes and could be arranged so as to also give the bank sufficient profit to cover check cashing costs.

- Contractors could provide their own check cashing facility.

- Workers could establish local bank accounts.

- Banks could charge fees for check cashing. This is often objectionable as the burden frequently falls on the worker, and can be as much as $10 per check.

- Problems associated with payroll check cashing can be solved by contractors working with the affected banks. The related problems of crowded banks on payday and the increased demand for wire fund transfers and cashier checks can only be solved by the banks themselves. Experienced banks encourage regular customers not to bank on Fridays, create separate lines for those without bank accounts, give steady customers preferential treatment, and expand their capacity to provide other special services.

o Contractors can prevent some financial disruption by planning and contracting for their material needs well in advance of construction so that suppliers, transporters, and other handlers may plan their financing and expansion requirements accordingly. This planning should begin as soon as possible upon the award of the contract.

The costs of each of these measures will vary according to contract size and contractor payroll. Each would be very effective in alleviating the impact on the regional banking community.

3.0

LARAMIE COUNTY
WYOMING

3.0 SOCIAL PROFILE AND SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACTS FOR LARAMIE COUNTY, WYOMING JURISDICTIONS

The 1980 population of Laramie County is reported by the Census Bureau as 68,699. By 1992, without the project, this population is expected to increase to 84,185. Peak inmigration to Laramie County caused by the project is expected to occur in 1987, when 2,650 additional people are projected to reside in the county. From 1990, and continuing for the duration of the operational phase of the project, an additional 925 persons, including both project workers and dependents, will reside in Laramie County.

Principal project-related impacts will occur in the areas of education, law enforcement, general government, and human services. Each of these areas will experience a need for additional staff at both the county and city levels. In addition, there will be some slight transportation impacts related to level of service reductions (especially in Cheyenne), queuing and delays.

For Laramie County School District No. 1, additional project-related students will create a demand for 33 teachers, 5 buses and appropriate classroom space in the peak year, 1987. Laramie County School District No. 2 will need 4 additional teachers that year.

During the peak year, the Laramie County Sheriff's Department as well as the Cheyenne Police Department will each need between 3 and 6 additional sworn officers and additional support equipment and facilities. The Cheyenne Fire Department and Laramie County Fire Districts Nos. 1 and 2 will experience increased staffing needs.

Both Laramie County and Cheyenne general government will experience increased staffing and facilities needs. Each jurisdiction will need at least 3 additional staff persons in 1987.

In addition, a number of human services agencies and organizations serving Laramie County will be impacted. Those which may receive the greatest impact will be the Alcohol Receiving Center, Cheyenne Halfway House, Southeast Wyoming Mental Health Center, the COMEA Shelter and the Salvation Army.

3.1 Laramie County Government

3.1.1 General Government

3.1.1.1 Baseline Description

3.1.1.1.1 Organization and Administration

Laramie County government consists of the elected Board of Commissioners, the elected officials and their departments, and other departments and boards with direct or indirect county involvement. The Board of County Commissioners consists of 3 Commissioners elected at-large to staggered 4-year terms. The Chairman of the Board of Commissioners is elected to that position by the other two Commissioners for the duration of his or her term and serves as a meeting chairperson. Formal meetings are held once per week and generally average about 3.5 hours duration. Present compensation is $1,200 per month for new Commissioners, recently raised from $700 per month.

Commissioners are estimated to spend about 20 hours per week outside of formal commission meetings on County business. Two of the three Commissioners are in their first term and the remaining Commissioner is in her second term.

Laramie County government organization is listed in Figure 3.1.1-1. Laramie County is organized for and involved directly in a broad array of internal and external services through the County Clerk's office and a wide range of external public services through the other elected officials and departments (Figure 3.1.1-1; Table 3.1.1-1).

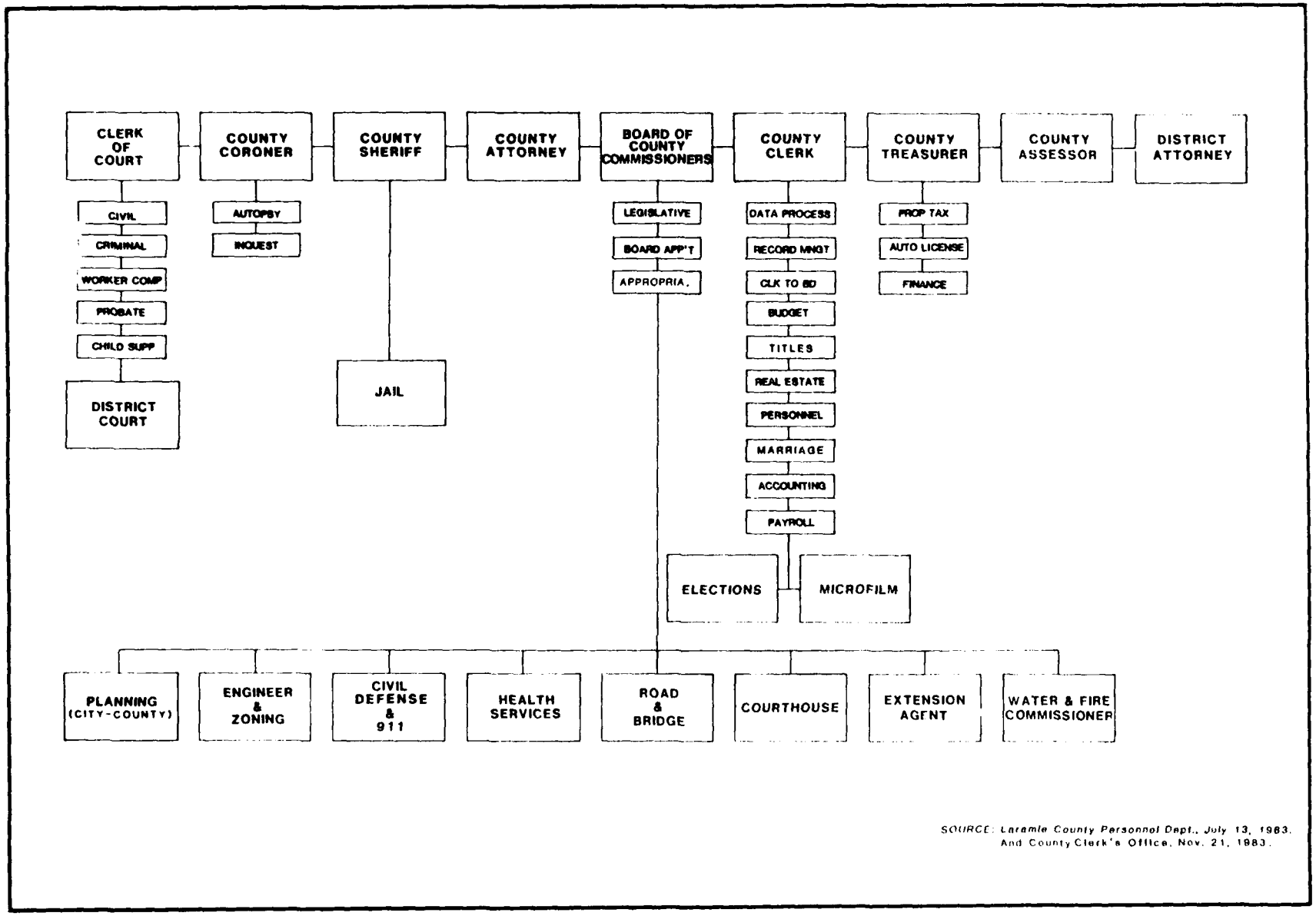
As listed in Table 3.1.1-2 and illustrated in Figure 3.1.1-2, the County Clerk's office provides a wide range of internal services to the other elected officials and other County departments as well as external public services such as permits, licenses, filings, recordings, elections, auto titles, and others.

In addition to the Commissioners and the County Clerk, the following are elected officials: Treasurer, Assessor, Sheriff, District Attorney, Coroner, and Clerk of the Court.

3.1.1.1.2 Staffing

Laramie County government employment totals vary considerably with time of year due to heavy auto licensing activity in December, January, and February, and temporary employment for weed control, road and bridge, and other departments at various times of the year. Historically, County employment has generally peaked during the 3-month period from June to August and, more recently during December to January. The trend has been towards total employment generally becoming more even throughout the year (U.S. Department of Labor, Report Forms #BL-7-90-J-L for period 1957 through 1982, Laramie County records).

Total employment trends for Laramie County were generally stable from 1958 through 1964 and then rose steadily from 1964 through 1975. Fairly substantial increases were experienced from 1976 through 1981. Since 1981, total County employment has remained relatively stable. However, Laramie County government employment essentially doubled between 1975 and 1981.



SOURCE: Laramie County Personnel Dept., July 13, 1983. And County Clerk's Office, Nov. 21, 1983.

FIGURE 3.1.1-1 LARAMIE COUNTY ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

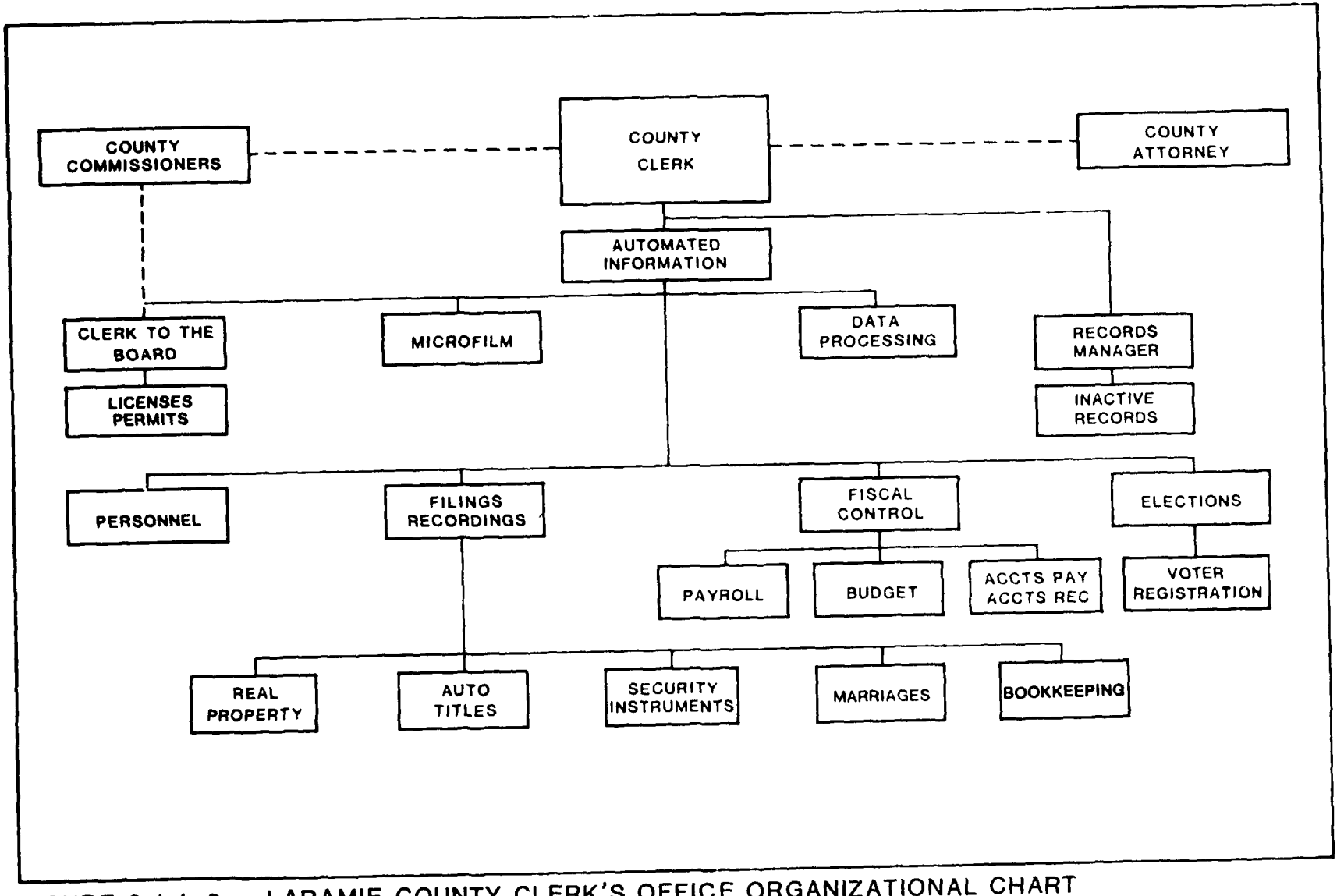


FIGURE 3.1.1-2 LARAMIE COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

The reasons for employment increases from 1977 to May 1983 were determined by examination of selected computer generated payroll records for Laramie County for this period. Increases were generally the result of increased employment within certain departments as well as the creation of new County departments or responsibilities. Included in the calculation of Laramie County general government employment were the following categories of county government staffs: Commissioners, County Clerk, County Treasurer, County Assessor, Engineer, Agent, Water Commissioner, Elections, Microfilm, Civil Defense, and 911 emergency services. Table 3.1.1-3 illustrates historic trends in total County staffing. General government divisions had a total of 96 employees in April 1983.

Table 3.1.1-1

LARAMIE COUNTY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, OFFICES, DEPARTMENTS, AND AGENCIES - 1983

Elected Officials

Commissioners[1]
Sheriff
District Attorney
County Treasurer
County Assessor
County Clerk
Clerk of the District Court
Coroner

Offices, Departments, or Agencies

County Court	
Clerk of County Court	Planning[1]
Coroner	Engineer
Sheriff	Zoning
Jail	Civil Defense
County Attorney	911
Board of Commissioners	Health and Services[1]
County Clerk	Road and Bridge
Treasurer	Extension Agent
Assessor	Water and Fire Commissioner

Note: [1] Joint city/county.

Source: Laramie County Personnel Department, July 13, 1983, and Laramie County Clerk's Office, Nov. 21, 1983.

Table 3.1.1-2

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE LARAMIE COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE - 1983

Clerk to the Board	Fiscal Control
Licenses & Permits	Payroll
Automated Information	Budget
Microfilm	Accounts Payable
Data Processing	Accounts Receivable
Records Manager	Elections
Inactive Records	Voter Registration
Personnel	Auto Titles
Filings	Security Instruments
Recordings	Marriage Licenses
Real Property	Bookkeeping

Source: Laramie County Personnel Department, July 13, 1983.

The County Clerk in July 1983 had a staff of 28 persons and due to increases in title activity will hire 2 more persons. In general, the County Clerk has increased staff in response to higher workloads for traditional responsibilities, and as a result of additional responsibilities for administration of new activities and the administration of joint City and County-funded agencies.

Budget increases for staffing and other costs in the County Clerk's office have been relatively small. Larger increases in staff have been avoided by increases in efficiency through the institution of various administrative improvements.

3.1.1.1.3 Capital Facilities

Existing capital facilities for general governmental administrative space for Laramie County government consist of portions of the City/County Building and the Road and Bridge Main Facility. Table 3.1.1-4 lists administrative space by department.

With recent remodeling and weatherization, the City/County Building is considered to be in very good condition. The amount and condition of administrative office space is considered to be generally adequate.

The County Road and Bridge Main Facility in Cheyenne contains 12,168 square feet of shop and maintenance space within 3 buildings. This space is adequate with important exceptions. The one bay available for work on large trucks and equipment is inadequate. In addition, the building is energy inefficient. Also, the building's location is not suitable for large equipment or material stockpiles.

Condition and capacities of selected facilities are contained in Appendix D.

Table 3.1.1-3

LARAMIE COUNTY GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT
1958 - 1982

Year	Average Annual Employment (Number of persons)
1958	92
1960	88
1963	88
1965	99
1967	104
1973	130
1975	135
1977	171
1979	210
1980	265
1981	277
1982	266

Source: Laramie County Employment Records for 1958-1982, and U.S. Department of Labor, Report Forms BL-7-90-J-L, 1957-1982.

Table 3.1.1-4

LARAMIE COUNTY BY DEPARTMENT - GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE SPACE
1983

Department	Area (square feet)
County Commissioners	1,059
County Clerk	
Elections	630
Marriages and Security	156
Titles	987
Real Estate	1,000
Data Processing	412
Microfilm	391
Budget, Payroll, General Ledger, Accounts Payable and Personnel	312
Administration	516
Treasurer	2,363
Assessor	1,976
Engineer	1,054
Agent	3,962
Road and Bridge Office	2,098
TOTAL:	16,916

Source: Capital Facilities Coordinator's Office, Cheyenne, Wyoming. Refer to Appendix D for further information on selected capital facilities.

3.1.1.1.4 Capital Equipment

A large portion of County-owned capital equipment consists of equipment and vehicles assigned to the Laramie County Road and Bridge Department. For the most part, the existing equipment including scheduled replacements is considered adequate to meet the County's needs. Utilizing a rating scale of excellent, good, fair, or poor for each of the Road and Bridge Department's 78 vehicles or major equipment, the overall equipment rating is considered to be good. Appendix E provides a selected inventory of major capital equipment.

Laramie County's road and bridge maintenance equipment is presently distributed among the main yards in Cheyenne, and remote locations in Hillsdale, Burns, Carpenter, Egbert, Pine Bluffs, Albin, Midway, and Richards Hall.

3.1.1.2 Projected Baseline

3.1.1.2.1 Organization and Administration

Under the projected baseline, the population of Laramie County is projected to increase from 70,467 persons in 1983 to 84,185 persons in 1992, an increase of 13,718 persons or 19.5 percent over 1983 population. Although staffing increases are projected, no changes in Laramie County organization or administration are presently planned nor are any projected to occur over the analysis period under the projected baseline.

3.1.1.2.2 Staffing

Although Laramie County population approximately doubled from 1973 to 1980, Laramie County general government staffing rose at a considerably slower rate. Based on population projections, examination of population responsive staff positions, and interviews with elected officials, Laramie County general government staffing is projected to rise at one-half the rate of county population increase during the 1983 to 1992 analysis period. In addition, this same ratio is projected to apply to project-related population increases. Table 3.1.1-5 illustrates projected general government staffing for baseline and with-project county populations.

3.1.1.2.3 Capital Facilities

Based on the 1981 Laramie County Capital Facilities Program, the overall general government administrative space is considered adequate during the projected baseline period. In addition to existing capital facilities, the new City/County law enforcement facility is planned to be occupied by 1985, thereby freeing up approximately 2,000 square feet of space which could be used for general government administrative storage space. Without this space, certain general government space needs will go unmet. These include:

- Data processing space for the County Clerk;
- License plate storage and office space for the Treasurer;
- Office space for the County Commissioners;

Table 3.1.1-5

PROJECTED FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STAFF REQUIREMENTS
FOR LARAMIE COUNTY GENERAL GOVERNMENT DUE TO THE PROJECT
1983 - 1993

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Baseline Staff (FTE)	87	88	88.5	89.3	90.3	91.3	92.3	93.3	94.4	95.4
Additional General Government Staff due to Project Impacts	0	0.4	1.7	2.9	3.2	3.1	2.7	1.4	1.0	1.0
Total General Government Staffing	87	88.4	90.2	92.2	93.5	94.4	95.0	94.7	95.0	95.4
Additional Cost For General Government Staff due to Projected Impacts[1]	0	5,090	21,632	36,902	40,719	39,447	34,357	17,815	12,725	12,725

1 Projected at a base salary of $800/month plus benefits of $260.41 per month for a total of $12,724.82 per year in constant 1983 dollars.

Source: Projections derived from 1983 Laramie County government data.

- o Real estate public work area, secure storage and additional office space for the County Clerk;
- o Office expansion for the Treasurer;
- o Office space for the Engineer; and
- o Office space within administration for the County Attorney.

In addition to these short-range needs, the following space needs for Laramie County general government are considered long-range needs which will become necessary needs at some time during the analysis period of 1983 through 1992: general office expansion for the County Clerk, County Treasurer, and County Assessor. Overall spatial requirements are projected to range from 125 square feet in 1984, to approximately 1,000 square feet in 1992.

3.1.1.2.4 Capital Equipment

Revenue projections indicate that capital for retirement of vehicles and equipment will be available for acquisition of replacements within the existing retirement policy. In addition, expansion of the fleet to accommodate special purposes such as the Fire Department, Sheriff's Department, and other departments is also projected. No major expansion of the existing Road and Bridge Department fleet during the analysis period of 1983 to 1992 is projected. The County Clerk's office is currently studying computer capabilities with the goal of establishing a 5-year data processing plan. The study is expected to be completed in early 1984.

3.1.1.3 Project Impacts

3.1.1.3.1 Organization and Administration

Although population and staffing increases for Laramie County due to the project are predicted, these increases are not predicted to result in any organizational or administrative changes over the analysis period of 1983 to 1992.

3.1.1.3.2 Staffing

Projected staffing increases for general government over the analysis period are shown in Table 3.1.1-5. Staffing increases were calculated utilizing the same method as the baseline staffing projections. It is expected that, since staffing increases are in response to demands from a temporary population increase, that staffing increases will be temporary as well. Inherent in these projections is the assumption that these staffing needs are required to provide a general government level of service equal to that to be provided with the baseline.

3.1.1.3.3 Capital Facilities

Capital facilities needs for Laramie County general government are a direct result of increased staffing demand due to increased population resulting from the project. The need for space has been projected through the assumption of a standard space requirement of 125 square feet per new general office

employee, either part time or full time. This standard is based on current office and circulation requirements. It does not represent an average spatial requirement for total employees which could range from 110 to 312 square feet, depending on types of employees. Project-related spatial requirements are projected to range from 225 square feet in 1984 to 313 square feet in the peak year of 1987.

3.1.1.3.4 Capital Equipment

Laramie County capital equipment dedicated to general government use is projected to receive only minimal increases in usage due to the project. Capital equipment for road and bridge maintenance could receive substantial increases in usage and attendant maintenance requirements during construction phases in Laramie County. See Appendix A.7 2 for further analysis of gravel roadway maintenance.

3.1.1.4 Mitigative Measures

The following mitigative measures for impacts on general government are offered for consideration:

- Hire additional staff to assist in providing services to the general public and other county government offices. This mitigation will be effective in maintaining 1983 levels of service and preventing degradation of same. Hiring should begin in 1984 and additional staffing should be maintained through 1992. Implementation would be the County's responsibility.

- Provide additional funds for increased job training and personnel development for County employees. This mitigation would provide valuable training which cannot be met entirely by normal budgets, and could mitigate part of the need for additional staffing. Implementation should occur in 1984 and be initiated by the County.

- Provide funds for planning, purchasing, and operating increased data processing and computer equipment including hardware, software, and training. This mitigation would also mitigate part of the need for additional staffing. Planning would be performed by the County with assistance from outside professionals. Purchase would be from local or regional suppliers. Training could be provided by the supplier/manufacturer and internally by the County. The County would be responsible for implementing this measure.

- Provide additional space outside of the County Building to house discreet County general government functions, thereby making existing County Building space available for additional staff. This mitigation would serve to alleviate the problem of finding space for additional County employees. Space would be provided through leasing in the private market or from the City of Cheyenne, construction, or remodeling of additional space. In addition, office space in Old Johnson Junior High could be utilized, or space rented from the City in the Police Department when it is vacated. Space should be provided beginning in 1984 and continuing through 1992. The agency responsible for acquiring this space would be the

office whose space in the County Building or other location is to be relocated.

- Provide additional information packages to existing information distribution centers (such as the Chamber of Commerce) regarding County/State permitting, licensing, and other requirements. This mitigation would assist in informing the public (especially newcomers), on what is required, when it is required, and how to accomplish the requirements in the most efficient manner. This should be provided from 1984 through 1992 by the County.

- Revise the State of Wyoming statute which restricts the sale of annual vehicle license renewals to the months of December, January, and February. This would serve to mitigate temporary additional staffing during this period and could provide an increased level of service to the public at lower cost. The responsibility for this mitigation rests with the Wyoming legislature. To be most effective, the change should take place prior to December 1, 1984.

- In order to prevent degradation of County gravel roadways affected by the project, the County would hire additional operators and lease equipment as required. If experienced operators were not available from the local labor market, additional staff would be sought from the region. If this fails, an operator trainee would be hired (one year in advance of the beginning of silo modification) in 1985 and trained by the County and/or outside specialists. Machinery would be leased from a local supplier. If necessary, maintenance would be conducted by private enterprise. For the 1989 silo modification period, a parallel scenario would begin in 1988.

- Institute a monitoring program to allow determination of those agencies whose capacity has been exceeded by the impact population as well as those unmet needs that, left unmet, will lead to major problems in the community's well-being. This program should be implemented in early 1984 to allow the community to better coordinate its impact planning efforts and to better utilize funding for impact mitigation purposes. Monitoring will allow the community to be more efficient in its handling of these impacts. The responsible agencies for implementing this mitigation measure are the local public service agencies.

- Develop a mechanism to provide additional financial resources to public services that experience unanticipated impacts. This mitigation measure will be effective in alleviating those additional impacts that may occur to specific public services or agencies that may not have been planned for prior to project construction. If selected, this mechanism should be established in 1984 prior to project related inmigration. The responsible agency for implementing this mitigation would be Laramie County.

- Relocate County maintenance activities to new or other facilities of higher standards in a more suitable location. The responsibility for this action would rest with the County Engineer's Office. This measure would serve to reduce additional staff and space needs of Laramie County.

3.1.2 Law Enforcement

3.1.2.1 Baseline Description

Law enforcement in Laramie County is provided by the Laramie County Sheriff's Department. The Department has 62 officers, 29 of whom are either assigned to patrol duties or are deputies residing in Burns, Pine Bluffs, or Albin. Three additional personnel are expected to be added to the patrol division during the year ending June 30, 1984. Other officers are involved in administrative, command, detective, jail, warrant, and special operations activities.

Civilian support staff includes 22 individuals providing administrative, training, maintenance, dispatching, and other services. The jail is operated by a staff of six jailers. The current starting salary for deputies in the Department is $1,325 per month with no prior experience and $1,375 per month or more with prior experience.

Figure 3.1.2-1 shows the organization of the Sheriff's Department. The Department is divided into three bureaus - operations, administrative services, and technical services. Each bureau has four to six subdivisions. All civilian employees are in one of the two service bureaus.

The Department has individuals assigned to crime prevention activities, and is involved in crime prevention programs such as Operation Identification, House Watch, and Neighborhood Watch.

Table 3.1.2-1 provides recent historic information on crimes committed in rural Laramie County as reported by the Sheriff's Department over the last 5 years plus the first half of 1983. The seven crime categories shown do not include all crimes, but only the Part I (more serious) crimes identified by law enforcement agencies in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

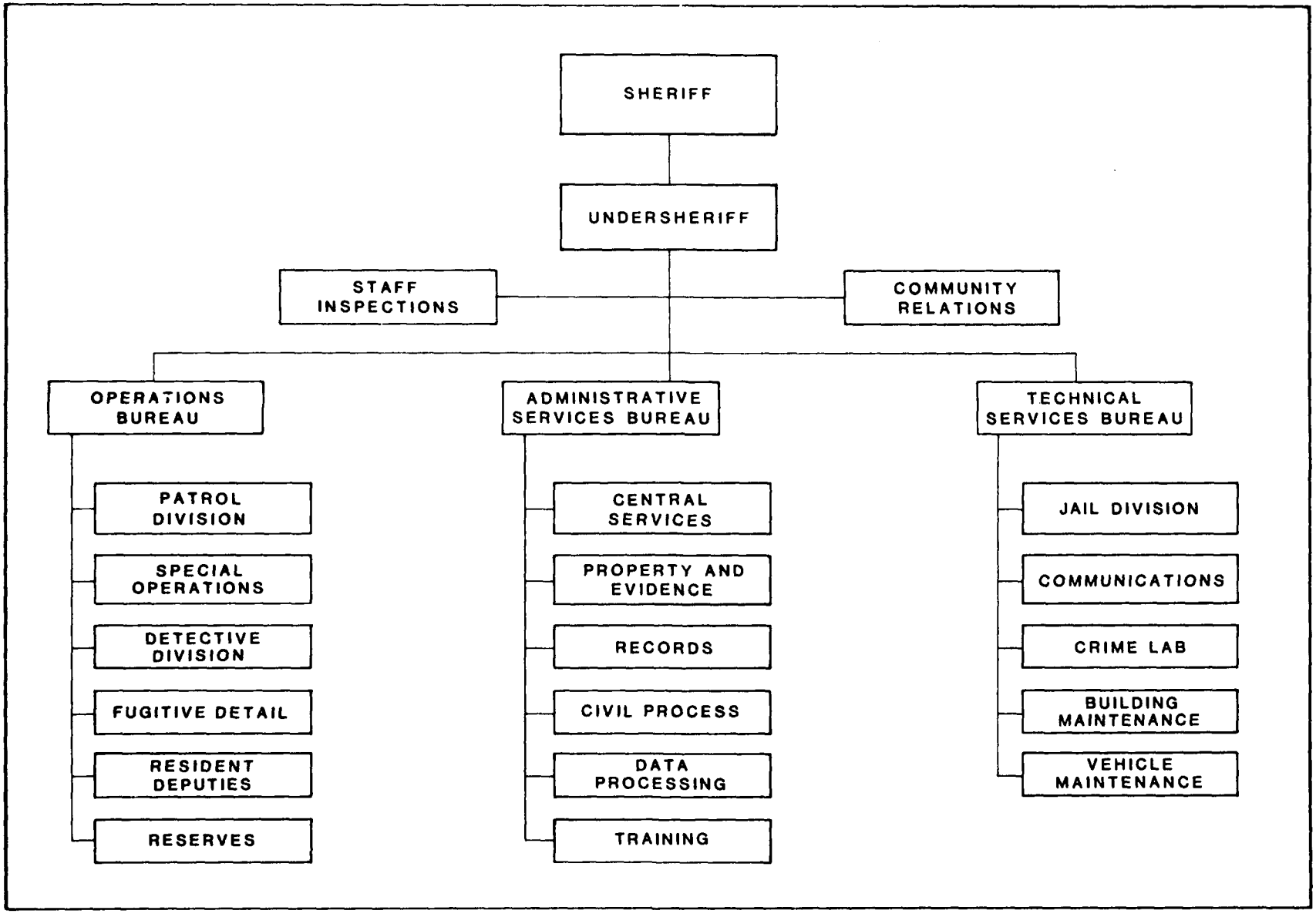


FIGURE 3.1.2-1 LARAMIE COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT ORGANIZATION CHART

Table 3.1.2-1

MAJOR REPORTED CRIMES TO LARAMIE COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
1978-1983

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983[a]
Homicide	2	2	3	1	1	1
Rape	0	16	15	12	8	3
Robbery	6	4	1	5	5	0
Aggravated Assault	46	110	70	81	65	13
Burglary	88	131	101	136	96	51
Larceny	225	442	343	386	262	164
Vehicle Theft	33	45	52	41	28	6
TOTAL:	400	750	585	662	465	238
CRIME RATE (Part I Crimes Per 1,000 Rural Population)			59.7	29.2	32.3	22.1

Note: [a] January to June

Source: Crime in Wyoming, editions of 1979 through 1982, published by Wyoming Criminal Identification Division, Cheyenne; 1983 data from Wyoming Criminal Identification Division.

As shown in these data, occurrence of crime fluctuates widely from year to year. While the number of crimes was only about 16-percent higher in 1982 than in 1978, 1979 represented a 88-percent increase over the 1978 figure. With the exception of 1981, the number of crimes tended to decrease from 1979 to 1982. Additionally, except for the increase in the number of reported rapes from 0 to 16 between 1978 and 1979, and a recent decrease in the number of vehicle thefts, the proportion of the various types of crimes shown in the table has remained approximately the same.

Figures for the first half of 1983 for the Sheriff's Department indicate a 7.2-percent increase in reported crimes over the same period of 1982. There is a seasonal variation in criminal activity in Wyoming with somewhat less than half (44 percent) of all crimes being committed in the first half of the year. Numbers of rapes, robberies, aggravated assaults, and vehicle thefts for the first half of 1983 were lower than the previous year's rate, but are offset by the increase in the number of larcenies.

A second measure of demand on the Sheriff's Department is "total calls for service." This measure refers to requests to the Department to which an officer responded and includes everything from major crimes to traffic citations and service calls where no crime is involved. Because, for most law enforcement agencies, a substantial minority of calls do not involve crimes, this measure provides a broader indication of changing demands on the agency than does "crimes." Table 3.1.2-2 shows recent data on calls for service to the Laramie County Sheriff's Department.

Table 3.1.2-2

CALLS FOR SERVICE, LARAMIE COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
1976 THROUGH 1982

	Total Calls For Service	Calls per 1000 Population	Calls per Departmental Employee
1976	5,253	292	(data not available)
1977	6,310	340	134
1978	7,741	405	143
1979	8,196	416	128
1980	9,189	451	133
1981	9,450	462	135
1982	9,692	470	122

Note: Calls per 1,000 population are based on Laramie County population outside of Cheyenne and Pine Bluffs.

Source: Calls data from Laramie County Sheriff's Department. Employee data from Laramie County Personnel Department

The table shows that calls for service to the Sheriff's Department have increased substantially since 1976 and, more importantly, that calls for service per 1,000 rural population have increased 61 percent since 1976. Data are not available to permit calculation of calls per sworn officer. However, historic data are available on total Department employment and show that calls per Departmental employee have fluctuated within a fairly narrow range over the period. Thus it appears that while calls for service to the Sheriff's Department are increasing faster than the population, Departmental staffing is keeping pace with the increase in calls.

Major equipment used by the Department includes 15 marked patrol cars, 3 of which are 4-wheel drive units used by the resident deputies. The Sheriff's Department operates 21 other unmarked vehicles for serving papers, acting on warrants, as well as for use by detectives, command personnel, and the Department's tactical response team. The marked patrol units have a life expectancy of 2 years (90 to 100,000 miles) and about one-half of the 15 units are replaced each year at a cost of approximately $10,000 each. Ancillary equipment for vehicles (light bar, communications equipment) is transferred from the old cars to the new cars, but when replacement is required costs approximately $4,500 per vehicle.

The Laramie County Sheriff's Department, including the County Jail, is located in the City/County Building in Cheyenne. Total administrative and office space is 2,071 square feet for an average of 25 square feet per Department employee or 59 square feet per day shift personnel. Even though this figure includes personnel in the field, the existing facility (even with the addition in the 1970s), is overcrowded as is evidenced by storage and office space being located in the hallways. In addition, the Sheriff's Department also has a crime lab located in another building nearby. Two employees work in the lab which contains about 1,000 square feet. These facilities are further described in Appendix D.

The Laramie County Jail, operated by the Sheriff's Department, was constructed in 1911. With 3,371 square feet, it has a nominal capacity of 56 prisoners based on number of bunks for an average of 60 square feet per prisoner counting both cell space and common areas. The U.S. Bureau of Prisons recommends 70 square feet per prisoner simply for cell space. Eight more prisoners can be accommodated in trusty quarters. With a recent average daily population of 33, there is sufficient nominal capacity to meet present needs. The jail population varies seasonally, however, and peak population often approaches the jail's capacity. In addition to peak usage problems and in view of contemporary jail standards, the adequacy of the existing facility is of concern. The jail has been the subject of periodic law suits and is in need of modernization or replacement.

On July 1, 1984, the Sheriff's Department will take over operation of the Cheyenne City Jail, but will also assume responsibility for city prisoners at that time, so there will be no increase in overall jail capacity. While the City Jail has a capacity of 69 and a current average daily population of 19, it is not clear at this time if consolidating jail operations will permit the closure of one of the jails because of peak use needs. Operating both jails would increase the correctional staff needs of the Sheriff's Department by five while eliminating those of the Cheyenne Police Department.

3.1.2.2 Projected Baseline

Projected baseline growth will require additional officers and patrol cars if current levels of service are to be maintained. Additional facility space (both office and jail) is required whether or not county population or Department workloads increase.

Construction of a new law enforcement facility in Cheyenne is under discussion. This facility would be utilized by both the Sheriff's Department and the City Police Department and would include both office space for the Police and Sheriff's departments and a new jail. The per employee space standard for such a facility is 330 square feet. For the purpose of this analysis, the joint law enforcement facility space is projected on the basis of 330 square feet per 1994 employee for both the Police and Sheriff's departments. The 1994 Police Department employment is estimated at 131. At 330 square feet per employee, that totals 43,230 square feet. The Sheriff's Department projected 1994 employment at 110 for a total of 36,300 square feet. Departmental space would therefore total 79,530 square feet.

This does not include space for a new jail which also should be a high priority. Jail space is recommended at a minimum of 150 square feet per prisoner, including kitchen and common areas. Daily population in the City and County jails presently averages 52. Allowing for peak periods, the Sheriff's Department, after assuming jail responsibilities from the Cheyenne Police Department, would have a jail with a capacity of approximately 125 prisoners. Such a facility would require 18,750 square feet. Finally, 3,500 square feet of additional space in the facility is projected for the City-County Civil Defense Agency. The new facility is projected at a total of 83,030 square feet of Departmental space plus 18,750 square feet of jail space for a total of 101,780 square feet. There is also discussion of including an arraignment courtroom in the facility to reduce the need to move prisoners between buildings but space for such a courtroom is not included in this

projection. Costs are projected at $100 per square feet plus 30 percent for land, architecture, engineering, fees, etc., for a total of $13,231,400. Of this amount, $5,619,900 is attributable to the Police Department and $7,156,500 is attributable to the Sheriff's Department and $455,000 is attributable to the Civil Defense Agency.

The additional staff and vehicle needs under the projected baseline are presented in Table 3.1.2-3. The number of sworn officers is shown as increasing by six in 1984 due largely to the hiring of additional jailers to operate the City Jail. Cheyenne Police Department staff is accordingly reduced in 1984 to show the loss of jailers. As can be seen, both number of officers and number of patrol cars gradually increase during the baseline period. If sufficient increases in County revenues are not available to meet projected needs, there would be a degradation of existing service levels.

3.1.2.3 Project Impacts

Under project conditions, Laramie County would experience year-to-year population increases (including weekly commuters) of 3.9% in 1985, 3.1% in 1986 and 2.4% in 1987, but in no other year through 1992 would population growth, including baseline growth, exceed 2% annually. Thus, after somewhat faster growth rates early in the project, rates of population change would fall to fairly modest levels and would exhibit a rather stable pattern for the remainder of the analysis period through 1992.

This pattern of population change will be reflected in changing demands for law enforcement services in Laramie County. It may be assumed that increases in demand on law enforcement agencies will at least be proportionate tothe population increase, i.e., that the project-related inmigrant population will create at least as great per capita demands on the Cheyenne Police Department and the Laramie County Sheriff's Department as does the existing population. However, there are several areas of concern related to the possibility that the project-related inmigrant population will create disproportionately large increases in demands on those agencies. These concerns include the possibilities that 1) the inmigrant population, due to its younger average age, will generate a disproportionate number of arrests, 2) increased growth rates result in higher crime rates, 3) an increase in transients will result in higher crime rates, and 4) inmigrant construction workers will be associated with a disproportionate increase in crime. An additional law enforcement-related concern, not directly tied to the inmigrant population, is the possibility of civil protests or demonstrations regarding deployment of the Peacekeeper. Each of these issues is discussed below.

An analysis has been done to determine if the number of arrests in Laramie County (by the Cheyenne Police Department, Pine Bluffs Police Department and the Laramie County Sheriff's Department) would increase disproportionately in the future with the Project. The possibility of a disproportionate increase was predicated on the fact that the project-related inmigrant population will have a much higher proportion of its members in the more arrest-prone ages of 20 to 39. The results of that analysis are shown in Table 3.1.2-4.

Table 3.1.2-3

LARAMIE COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
FUTURE STAFF AND VEHICLE NEEDS

	Population		Staff						Vehicles					
			Sworn			Civilian			Marked			Unmarked		
Year	Baseline[1]	Impact[2]	Baseline[3]	Impact[4]	Impact[5]	Baseline[3]	Impact[4]	Impact[5]	Baseline[3]	Impact[4]	Impact[5]	Baseline[3]	Impact[4]	Impact[5]
1984	71,248	300	68	1	0	22	0	0	15	0	0	19	0	0
1985	72,911	1,425	69	3	1	23	1	0	15	1	0	19	1	0
1986	74,246	2,425	71	5	2	23	2	1	16	1	0	20	1	1
1987	75,859	2,650	72	5	3	24	2	1	16	1	1	20	1	1
1988	77,437	2,600	74	5	2	24	2	1	16	1	0	21	1	1
1989	79,157	2,325	75	4	2	25	1	1	16	1	0	21	1	1
1990	80,777	1,200	77	1	1	25	0	0	17	0	0	22	0	0
1991	82,545	925	78	1	1	26	0	0	17	0	0	22	0	0
1992	84,185	925	80	1	1	26	0	0	18	0	0	22	0	0

Notes:
1 Projected population under baseline conditions.
2 Projected population increase attributable to the project, including weekly commuters.
3 Total number needed under projected baseline based on existing service levels of 0.95 sworn officers per 1,000 total County population and 0.33 civilian employees, 0.22 marked cars and 0.28 unmarked cars per sworn officer. Number of sworn staff has been adjusted to reflect the addition of five sworn jailers when the Sheriff's Department assumes operation of the Cheyenne City Jail in July, 1984.
4 Additional number needed over baseline with the project based on twice the existing service levels during the years when growth rates and/or project-related population are high (1984 through 1989): i.e., 1.9 sworn officers per 1,000 "Impact" population. Other ratios remain the same but result in greater numbers since they are based on the number of sworn officers. Existing service levels are used for 1990, 1991, and 1992.
5 Additional number needed over baseline with the project based on existing service levels.

Table 3.1.2-4

LARAMIE COUNTY PROJECTED ARRESTS
1984 THROUGH 1992

Year	Number of Arrests		Increase in Arrests Due to Change in Age Mix	
	With Project-Related Inmigrant Age Mix	With Baseline Age Mix	Number	Percent
1984	3,617	3,613	4	0.1
1985	3,763	3,754	9	0.2
1986	3,892	3,872	20	0.5
1987	3,998	3,965	33	0.8
1988	4,073	4,042	31	0.8
1989	4,145	4,115	30	0.7
1990	4,157	4,140	17	0.4
1991	4,226	4,215	11	0.3
1992	4,313	4,298	15	0.3

Source: Laramie County Sheriff's Office; population and age cohort projections.

As is seen in the table, in no year does the disproportionate increase in arrests exceed 0.8% of the number of arrests that would have been expected with the baseline age mix. This small percentage increase, when taken together with the very small absolute numbers (33 or less) suggests negligible additional demands on Laramie County law enforcement agencies due to changes in the age mix of the future population.

In addition to the possibility that the changing age mix of the population in Laramie County and Cheyenne could result in a disproportionate increase in demands on local law enforcement agencies, there is also concern that the increase in Cheyenne's growth rate because of the Project could be associated with increases in crime rates. A comparision to Ft. Collins, Colorado, suggests that there is not necessarily a correlation between the type of growth rates projected for Cheyenne and increases in crime rates. Ft. Collins is selected because it is in the region, was at the time about the same size Cheyenne is now and grew for well over ten years at a rate (5%) just slightly greater than that projected for Cheyenne during its peak project-related growth year (3.9%). Table 3.1.2-5 compares crime rate data from Ft. Collins with that from Colorado and the United States.

Table 3.1.2-5

FT. COLLINS, COLORADO
CRIME RATE, POPULATION AND POLICE OFFICER DATA

	Crime Rate (Part One Crimes per 1,000 Population[2])			Ft. Collins	
				% Populaton Increase	Number of Police Officers per 1,000
Year	Ft. Collins	Colorado	U.S.		
1970	44.8	36.6	27.4	4.4%	0.9
1971	54.6	38.1	29.1	3.5%	1.0
1972	44.1	40.5	28.3	5.4%	1.0
1973	44.0	55.0	41.2	9.6%	1.1
1974	49.1	61.7	48.2	8.8%	1.0
1975	54.1	60.8	52.8	2.0%	1.1
1976	51.6	67.8	52.7	1.9%	1.0
1977	54.4	68.3	50.6	3.1%	1.0
1978	49.9	68.3	51.1	5.9%	1.1
1979	58.4	70.5	55.2	4.1%	1.1
1980	na[1]	73.3	59.0	5.0%	1.2
1981	59.7	73.5	58.0	3.6%	1.2

Source: Crime in the United States, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D.C., editions of 1970-1981.

Notes: 1 na = not available.

2 Part One crimes are eight crimes tracked by the FBI as an index to crime patterns and include murder, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft and, recently, arson.

While all three sets of crime rate data show increases in rates, the Ft. Collins crime rate, during the period of rapid growth, grew more slowly than the state or national rates while the City maintained the same police officer/population ratio. These data do not support any link between the kind of growth rate projected for Cheyenne due to the project and increasing crime rates, based on the growth experience of this comparable city.

A second location analysed to determine the effects of increased growth rates on crime rates is Kitsap County, Washington. Kitsap County, in the latter half of the 1970s and into the early 1980s, experienced a period of increased growth as the West Coast Trident Submarine Base in Bremerton expanded substantially, bringing large numbers of construction and operational personel into the County. Table 3.1.2-6 shows data on population growth, complaints and Part One crimes from the Kitsap County Sheriff's Department during this period. Complaint data after 1979 reflect changes in recordkeeping procedures and are not comparable to earlier complaint data. Kitsap County is selected because of the comparability of project type, growth rates and because the County was roughly the same size when the growth started (103,000) as Laramie County is now (70,000).

Table 3.1.2-6

KITSAP COUNTY, WASHINGTON
POPULATION, CRIME, AND COMPLAINTS
TO SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

Year	% Population Increase	Complaints per 1,000 Population	Crime Rate (Part One Crimes Per 1,000 Population[2])
1970	na[1]	102.5	23.8
1971	(-)1.5%	108.0	19.0
1972	(+)1.4%	113.3	17.9
1973	1.5%	118.4	21.2
1974	1.2%	120.3	21.2
1975	11.3%	110.3	19.0
1976	2.2%	93.1	17.9
1977	6.5%	93.4	18.4
1978	5.5%	90.9	21.1
1979	4.4%	102.1	25.5
1980	5.8%	71.3	24.9
1981	6.6%	55.5	22.0
1982	1.1%	57.0	20.6

Source: Kitsap County,Washington, Sheriff's Department for complaint and Kitsap County, Washington, Planning Office for population data.

Notes: 1 na = not available.

2 Part One crimes are eight crimes tracked by the FBI as an index to crime patterns and include murder, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft and, recently, arson.

Table 3.1.2-6 shows that, starting with the more rapid growth after 1974, both the rate of complaints received by the Sheriff's Department and the rate of Part One crimes actually declined for two to four years before starting to climb again. Once they started to climb, they peaked in 1979 at levels only slightly greater than where they had been in 1970 before the growth started. While the post-1979 data are not comparable to the pre-1979 data, the post-1979 data show a return to the falling rates of both complaints and Part One crimes in that county. While the trend of these rates is irregular and not all the data are comparable, the experience of Kitsap County with military construction and increased growth rates does not support any connection between such actions and disproportionate increases in demands on local law enforcement agencies.

Another issue relevant to both the Cheyenne Police Department and the Laramie County Sheriff's Department is that news of a large project could result in an inmigration to the Cheyenne area of more jobseekers than could be employed. It is generally believed in local law enforcement agencies and elsewhere that transients - unemployed individuals temporarily in the area - create demands on these agencies in amounts disproportionately large compared to their

numbers. Cheyenne police officials report that transients are not so much a crime matter as they are a service matter, i.e., that they require the time of Police Department personnel on non-crime matters such as inquiring about where various services are available or requiring checking because of a variety of activities falling under the loitering statutes where, most often, no arrest is made. Data to confirm or refute this belief are extremely difficult to obtain, because while some law enforcement agencies do inquire about employment or occupation characteristics of those arrested, that data is generally not available in a useable form. In addition, as mentioned above, many calls for service to local law enforcement agencies involve no crime or arrest and hence this type of data is not collected.

Population projections for the Cheyenne area estimate the number of project-related transients. Transients are unsuccessful jobseekers and their deperdents who will typically stay in the area for from two weeks to two months. Their numbers are projected to average about 270 on an average annual basis from 1985 through 1989 with a peak of 324 in 1985 and 228 in 1986. There would be smaller numbers of transients in the area in 1984 and 1990 and none projected in other years.

Because of Cheyenne's location on major transportation routes, the City generally has some number of transients at all times. In order to provide a comparison for the 270 annual daily average transients, interviews were conducted with certain human service agencies in Cheyenne to determine how many transients are usually in the City. The one fact that the interviews confirmed is that nobody knows what the transient population is, in part because many transients pass through the community without coming into contact with any government or social service agency. However, it was the consensus of those interviewed that a reasonable estimate of the number of transients in the Cheyenne area on a given summer day would be 300, with about 100 on a given winter day for an annual daily average of about 200.

Using the figure of 200 transients, the project-related transient population would more than double the transient population of the City for a five year period. While it is not possible to project the impact of this estimate on local law enforcement agencies because of lack of data, it seems likely that such an increase in the size of a group that apparently already makes disproportionately large demands on law enforcement agencies will translate into even more additional calls on both the Cheyenne Police Department and the Laramie County Sheriff's Department. If transients were to generate twice the number of calls for service per capita as the existing population (existing number = 503 calls per 1,000 population), the peak of 324 additional transients in 1985 would be associated with an additional 326 calls for service (503 x 2 = 1,006 x 0.324 = 326). Of this amount, half (163) would be the expected amount while half would be the disproportionate increase. Based on the 1982 Cheyenne Police Department average of 301 calls per sworn officer, the 163 calls would require an additional sworn officer in that year. There is no empirical basis for assuming that transients generate twice the number of calls per capita as present-day residents, however. Without being able to definitely quantify this increase though, it seems reasonable to project an increase in demand on law enforcement agencies due to the increased transient population that, while small in absolute numbers, is disproportionately large compared to the population increase involved.

If these relationships were to hold true in the County or City, and if the number of unsuccessful job-seekers does increase substantially, both the County Sheriff's Department and the Cheyenne Police Department could expect an additional increase in short-term jailings that would be disproportionately large relative to the general population increase. Should unemployment go down as a result of the project, these impacts could be expected to decrease. It is recognized that a disproportionate increase in crime could result in the need for additional officers and vehicles above the existing county and city service levels.

It should be noted, however, that the vast majority of construction workers needed for the project already reside in the area. The number of inmigrant construction workers projected to be in the area to work on the project are: 65 in 1984, 232 in 1985, 175 in 1986, 70 in 1987, 21 in 1988 and 20 in 1989. Even if construction workers generate twice the number of calls for service per capita as the existing Cheyenne population (existing number = 503 calls per 1,000 population in 1982), those 232 workers would generate a total of 233 calls for service in the peak year. Of this number, 117 would be the expected number of calls for such a population increase and 116 would be the disproportionate increase. This figure is less than one half of one percent of the total calls for service received by the Cheyenne Police Department in 1982 (24,999) and represents about one third of the number of calls per sworn officer in the Department in that year (301). Therefore, it may be concluded that even if inmigrant construction workers have twice the calls-for-service ratio of the existing Cheyenne population, the existing Cheyenne police-officer-to-population ratio would yield a sufficient number of police officers to handle that disproportionate increase adequately even in the worst year.

Because of controversy surrounding deployment of the Peacekeeper Missile, there exists the possibility of demonstrations or protests in the Cheyenne area or elsewhere in Laramie County (such as at missile silos or staging areas). Were such an event to occur in the jurisdiction of the Laramie County Sheriff's Department, the Department would have the primary responsibility to provide the personnel necssary to maintain law and order. This could involve additional costs to the Department for overtime of its own or other officers. The problematic nature of predicting the important aspects of such demonstrations and considerations involved in dealing with them are discussed in Section 3.1.2.1, Cheyenne Police Department. It is likely that if demonstrations did occur that involved Sheriff's Department personnel, either primarily or in a backup capacity, the Department could incur additional costs not previously budgeted for, to the detriment of other items that had been budgeted for. The impact of these additional costs to the Department could be severe enough to cause changes in the Department's existing budget or require additional funding.

As the foregoing discussions have shown, there are a number of factors relating to the project-related inmigrant populaton that could result in disproportionate increases in demands on law enforcement agencies. Due to the small size of the total inmigrant population and the even smaller size of certain segments of that population (transients and construction workers), none of the factors is significant enough by itself to increase the demand for law enforcement agency services sufficiently to require the hiring of an additional officer over the level determined by existing service levels. However, when taken together, the possibility of small increases in arrests,

possible increases in calls for service or complaints, likely increases in incidents related to transients, and small increases in service demands associated with the increased construction worker population, could cumulatively make appropriate up to a doubling of the service standard for personnel and equipment as applied to the project-related population in both the Laramie County Sheriff's Department and the Cheyenne Police Department during the years of high growth rates and highest inmigrant population levels (1984 through 1989).

The best case scenario is that the population growth attributable to the Project will create demands on the Cheyenne Police Department and the Laramie County Sheriff's Department no greater on a per capita basis than the present Cheyenne population. The conservative scenario would be that the several possibilities for very small disproportionate increases in demand for law enforcement services by the project-related population could, when taken together, be up to twice the per capita rate of the existing population. The probable case lies somewhere between these two extremes. The initial staffing and equipment levels recommended are the lower ones using existing service levels. Mitigation measures are designed to permit the hiring of additional personnel up to the higher standard if experience indicates that there is a disproportionate increase in demand on either the Laramie County Sheriff's Department or the Cheyenne Police Department due to the characteristics of the project-related population.

Projected sworn officer, civilian employee and marked and unmarked car needs are shown in Table 3.1.2-3. The Table shows two columns under columns headed "Impact". The column headed (4) shows the number needed based on the worst case scenario using twice the existing service level applied to the "Impact" population. The columns headed (5) show the number needed under the best case scenario using existing service levels. Table 3.1.2-3 does not take into account any demands on law enforcement agencies from demonstrations or civil protests related to the Project. Such events tend to be sporadic and shortlived and do not require additional permanent personnel or equipment.

Facilities needed by the future staff levels of the Department are projected to be available in the proposed joint law enforcement facility after its completion. Completion is estimated in the fall of 1986 or early spring of 1987; it may be necessary for the Sheriff's Department to lease additional space to accommodate ots staff prior to this time with or without the project.

The staff and vehicle needs shown under "Impact (4)" headings in Table 3.1.2-3 will result in additional costs to the Department. Salaries for sworn officers are $1,375 per month plus 23 percent for benefits totaling $1,691 per month; average salaries for civilian employees are $930 per month plus 23 percent for fringe benefits totals $1,144 per month; replacement costs for cars are $10,000 each and marked cars last two years while unmarked cars last four years. Lights ($1,200) and radio equipment ($3,300) add to vehicle cost but are generally transferred from older vehicles to newer vehicles. However, a net increase in the number of vehicles will require purchase of new lights and radio equipment. Recognizing this, plus the fact that unmarked cars have radio equipment but not lights, the cost of each new marked vehicle that increases the total number of marked vehicles needed under "Impact" is calculated at $14,500, the cost of each new unmarked vehicle that increases the total number of unmarked cars is calculated at $13,300, and the cost of subsequent vehicles of both types is $10,000 each.

Based on these figures, the 26 person-years of sworn officers would cost $527,592; the eight person-years of civilian employees would cost $109,824. Three marked cars would cost $34,500, and the two unmarked cars would cost $23,300 for a total of $695,216.

The staff and vehicle needs shown under "Impact (5)" headings, calculated in the same manner, would cost $263,796 for the 13 person-years of sworn officers, $54,912 for the four person-years of civilian employees, and a total of $27,800 for vehicles for a grand total of $346,508.

3.1.2.4 Mitigative Measures

Section 3.1.2.3 describes a number of impacts that are projected to occur or could occur to the Laramie County Sheriff's Department. Those impacts and the measures proposed to mitigate them are described below:

- Provision of the staff and equipment necessary to maintain existing service levels. This mitigation measure will be effective in the provision of law enforcement services in Laramie County at existing service levels and, if selected, should be implemented in 1984 by the Sheriff's Department.

- Establishment of a monitoring program within both the Laramie County Sheriff's Department and the Cheyenne Police Department to measure month-to-month changes in demand for those agencies taking into account regular seasonal variations. From this program, any disproportionate increases in demand, as measured by an index such as total calls for service, could be identified. The program should be implemented in early 1984 by local law enforcement agencies. Monitoring will allow the County to be more efficient in its handling of those impacts.

- Establishment of a mechanism to identify and mitigate any disproportionate increases in law enforcement agency needs. Such disproportionate increases would include costs of civil demonstrations. This mitigation measure will be effective in permitting the Department to increase existing levels of service if necessary in the future and, if selected, should be implemented in 1984 by Laramie County.

- Because of the unknowns surrounding possible demonstrations and the inappropriateness of additional permanent personnel to deal with them, it is recommended that the mechanism proposed above be utilized to pay the additional costs to local law enforcement agencies of servicing demonstrations. Creation of the mechanism would be the joint responsibility of Laramie County and should be implemented in 1984. This would be effective in providing the funds necessary to cover Departmental expenses related to demonstrations.

- Development and implementation of a brief, direct educational/informational program for Project employees in close cooperation with Project contractors to inform the employees about laws and law enforcement practices in the various jurisdictions. This measure should be implemented in 1984 by the Sheriff's

Department and should be effective in reducing the incidence of offenses.

- Coordination with the courts in scheduling cases in a manner that reduces the time spent in court appearances by law enforcement personnel. This measure should be implemented on an ongoing basis starting in 1984 jointly by the Sheriff's Department and the various courts. This measure will be effective in reducing the amount of time officers have to spend in court, freeing them for other duties and possibly reducing the need for additional future personnel.

- Increased crime prevention activities through additional time spent by Department personnel in programs aimed at individual, residential and commercial targets. This measure should be implemented on an ongoing basis starting in 1984 by the Sheriff's Department and will be effective in reducing the number of offenses. These increased activities could be conducted by impact-related personnel.

- Increased patrols of parks on an ongoing basis starting in 1984. This measure should be implemented by the Sheriff's Department and will be effective in ensuring the proper use of such facilities by transients and others. These patrols could be conducted by impact-related personnel.

- Within legal limits and at the discretion of the officer involved, increased use of summonses and corresponding decreased use of arrests where possible, to reduce time spent by both law enforcement personnel and court personnel. This measure should be implemented on an ongoing basis starting in 1984 by the Sheriff's Department and would be effective in reducing the time spent by officers on certain individual cases, freeing them for other duties.

- Provision to local law enforcement agencies of special training in crowd control and other techniques related to civil demonstrations. This measure should be implemented in 1984 by the City and County Departments to assist in dealing with civil demonstrations.

- Seminars with local law enforcement officials from other jurisdictions who have had experience with such projects and who would share with local law enforcement officials the benefits of that experience. This measure should be implemented in 1984 by local law enforcement agencies.

- Prior to completion of the proposed city-county law enforcement center, overcrowded conditions will be exacerbated, due to both baseline and project-related needs, in the Cheyenne Police Department and the Laramie County Sheriff's Department. For the Police Department, it may be possible to locate the additional employees in the existing structure though this will decrease the per employee square footage from an already marginal 133 to 106 sq ft per employee. For the Sheriff's Department and very possibly for the Police Department, it may be necessary to lease additional space in the area of the existing facility to meet needs with the project as well as baseline needs. It would be necessary

for Department officials to review their internal operations and identify those discrete activities which would be least affected if physically separated from the remainder of the department and to relocate selected functions into temporarily leased space pending completion of the proposed law enforcement center.

3.1.3 Justice System - County Court and Legal Services of Southeastern Wyoming

3.1.3.1 County Court

3.1.3.1.1 Baseline Description

The Laramie County Court has criminal jurisdiction over all misdemeanors committed within the county, except for municipal ordinance violations. This includes all offenses not punishable by either death or imprisonment in the state penitentiary. The Court may set bail for a person accused of a crime and conducts preliminary hearings in felony cases.

A summary of the Court's criminal caseload statistics for the nine quarter period from July 1981 to September 1983 is depicted in Table 3.1.3-1. These data are the most recent, comprehensive, and accurate available. During this time, 23,120 criminal cases were filed with the Court. Based on nine quarters of data, the average annualized criminal caseload is approximately 10,275.

As the table reveals, the vast majority (93 percent) of cases are traffic cases. Of all traffic cases only a small portion (2.6 percent of the total) deal with the offense driving while under the influence of alcohol. The next most significant category of cases is nontraffic with 5.92 percent of the total. The two other categories, game and fish violations and other (usually violations of dog control ordinances) each account for less than 1 percent of the total.

The largest category of disposals (dispositions) is forfeiture with 57.9 percent of total dispositions. A forfeiture is a de facto fine wherein the defendant posts a cash bond which is merely forfeited. The next highest category of disposals is guilty plea. These disposals include those cases wherein the defendant initially pleads guilty and those cases wherein the defendant changes his plea from not guilty to guilty often immediately before trial. Less than 10 percent of all disposals are by trial.

The quarterly and monthly caseload data indicate that generally from 190 to 340 cases are pending at the end of each month. Although this gives the appearance of a true backlog, further investigation has revealed that this "backlog" is frictional in nature and therefore not indicative of any unusual delay or true backlog.

The Court also has jurisdiction over civil matters in which the amount in controversy is less than $7,000. The most recent annual compiled caseload statistics indicate that the Court hears approximately 4,000 civil cases per year. Roughly one-fourth of this total is small claims cases. Of total dispositions, roughly one-third are trials. The remaining two-thirds are pretrial dispositions.

Table 3.1.3-1

LARAMIE COUNTY COURT CRIMINAL CASELOAD STATISTICS BY QUARTER

(July 1981 - September 1983)

		FILINGS					DISPOSALS						
Quarter	DWUI[1]	Traffic	Game and Fish	Non-Traffic	Other	Total	Trials	Guilty	Forfeiture	FTA[1]	Dismissal	Other	Total
3rd 1981	40	3,007	19	265	0	3,331	147	620	1,987	538	24	0	3,316
4th 1981	40	2,337	27	153	0	2,557	257	336	1,441	464	19	0	2,517
1st 1982	77	2,346	21	129	0	2,573	300	463	1,478	444	29	0	2,714
2nd 1982	96	2,249	26	124	0	2,495	269	430	1,470	394	31	0	2,594
3rd 1982	68	3,089	22	153	0	3,332	283	206	2,516	324	33	0	3,362
4th 1982	57	1,795	23	117	0	1,992	243	463	1,072	283	18	0	2,094
1st 1983	70	2,152	9	145	0	2,376	264	653	1,219	264	26	14	2,440
2nd 1983	59	1,802	11	115	4	1,991	183	419	1,143	197	25	4	1,971
3rd 1983	95	2,171	17	167	23	2,473	189	742	1,188	167	17	17	2,320
Grand Total 9 Qtrs.	602	20,890	175	1,368	27	23,120	2,235	4,332	13,514	3,075	222	35	23,328
%	2.60	90.4	0.757	5.92	0.117	99.8	9.58	18.6	57.9	13.2	0.951	0.150	100
Annualized Caseload	267	9,289	78	608	12	10,275	993	1,928	6,003	1,369	99	16	10,368

Note: 1 FTA = Failure to Appear
DWUI = Driving While Under the Influence

Source: Wyoming Court Coordinator's Office, Laramie County Court, Cheyenne.

The Laramie County Court staff consists of two full-time attorney judges, a clerk of court, two full-time criminal clerks, one part-time criminal clerk, four civil clerks, and a bookkeeper. The Court is located on the ground floor of the Laramie County Courthouse and has two courtrooms (one of which is shared by the District Court for the First Judicial District currently available 3 weeks per month) as well as limited office and workspace for the clerk and support staff. Storage space for Court files is limited. The total amount of space currently available to the Laramie County Court is 1,233 square feet. Additional storage space is located on the third floor of the building where the civil division of the court is located.

In addition to criminal cases, the Laramie County Court is actively involved in several special programs to assist offenders. These include the alcohol traffic safety school, halfway houses, and projects Pathfinder and Hope for drug abusers.

The staff, facilities, and space currently serving the Laramie County Court are adequate to meet its present caseload. However, both the caseload data and interviews with Court officials and staff reveal that the Court is presently functioning at operational capacity. Any increase in caseload over present levels would result in backlog and possible degradation in service levels.

3.1.3.1.2 Projected Baseline

There are many variables which may affect the demand for services rendered by the judicial system. Policies regarding aggressiveness of law enforcement, the perceived crime rate, budget, general economic conditions, changes in substantive and procedural law, and many other variables affect court caseloads and backlogs. Such variables and the factors which influence them are inherently unpredictable; however, one principal variable which can be estimated into future years is population. Increases in population generally result in increased caseloads. For purposes of this study, future caseloads were projected based on estimated future increases in population. Future staff additions in turn, were based on future caseloads. It should be noted that staff as used herein means support staff and excludes positions which are limited to a single person such as the Clerk of the Court. An alternative method of projecting criminal caseloads is based on projected arrests. This method, however, is somewhat suspect because both the Laramie County Sheriff's Office and the Cheyenne Police Department (and other courts of limited jurisdiction) deemphasize arrests in misdemeanor cases; the current policy is to issue summonses unless an arrest is absolutely necessary, e.g., in DWUI cases. Further, because the vast majority of cases are only normal traffic violations, only a small percentage of cases, about ten percent, feature a defendant who has been arrested.

As set forth in the previous table, the current annual criminal caseload of the Laramie County Court is approximately 10,275. With an estimated 1983 population of 70,467 there are currently 0.14581 cases per capita. In addition, the judge to case ratio is 2:10,275 or 1:5,138. The support staff ratio is 2.50:10,275 or 1:4,110.

Table 3.1.3-2 sets forth per capita based criminal caseload projections for the next decade and staff projections based on the increased caseloads with

the staff per case ratios remaining constant. As shown in the table, additional judges' hours will be needed through 1988; in 1989 an additional quarter-time judge position will be needed. This quarter-time position will have to be expanded to near half-time by 1992. Additional criminal docket support staff will be needed through 1987, and in 1988 an additional quarter time position will be needed. By 1992, the additional support staff needed will be one half-time equivalent.

The current civil caseload for Laramie County Court is approximatley 4,000 or 0.05676 cases per capita. The current judge to case ratio is 2:4,000 or 1:2,000. The current support staff to case ratio is 4:4,000 or 1:1,000.

Table 3.1.3-3 sets forth per capita based civil caseload projections for the next decade and staff projections based on the increased caseloads. Additional judges' hours will be needed through 1988 and by 1989 a quarter-time equivalent position will be needed. By 1992, this quarter-time position will need to be expanded to nearly a half-time equivalent.

Civil support staff will need to be increased by a half-time equivalent in 1989 and by a three-quarter time equivalent by 1992. Total criminal and civil staff increases for the court under projected baseline conditions are depicted in Table 3.1.3-4. The table reveals that a half-time equivalent judge position by 1989 and a three-quarter time equivalent by 1992 will be needed.

Table 3.1.3-2

BASELINE CRIMINAL CASELOAD AND FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STAFFING PROJECTIONS FOR THE LARAMIE COUNTY COURT[1]
(1983 - 1992)

Year	Baseline Population	Caseload	FTE Judge Positions	Change Over 1983	FTE Staffing Positions	Change Over 1983
1983	70,467	10,275	2.00	0.0	2.50	0.00
1984	71,248	10,389	2.02	0.02	2.53	0.03
1985	72,911	10,631	2.07	0.07	2.59	0.09
1986	74,246	10,826	2.11	0.11	2.63	0.13
1987	75,859	11,061	2.15	0.15	2.69	0.19
1988	77,437	11,291	2.20	0.20	2.75	0.25
1989	79,157	11,542	2.25	0.25	2.81	0.31
1990	80,777	11,778	2.29	0.29	2.87	0.37
1991	82,545	12,036	2.34	0.34	2.93	0.43
1992	84,185	12,275	2.39	0.39	2.99	0.49

Note: [1]Projections based on a 1983 annual criminal caseload of 10,275 or 0.14581 cases per capita and 1983 service level ratios.

Table 3.1.3-3

BASELINE CIVIL CASELOAD AND FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STAFFING PROJECTIONS FOR THE LARAMIE COUNTY COURT[1] (1983 - 1992)

Year	Baseline Population	Caseload	FTE Judge Positions	Change Over 1983	FTE Staffing Positions	Change Over 1983
1983	70,467	4,000	2.00	0.00	4.00	0.00
1984	71,248	4,044	2.02	0.02	4.04	0.04
1985	72,911	4,138	2.07	0.07	4.14	0.14
1986	74,246	4,214	2.11	0.11	4.21	0.21
1987	75,859	4,306	2.15	0.15	4.31	0.31
1988	77,437	4,395	2.20	0.20	4.39	0.39
1989	79,157	4,493	2.25	0.25	4.49	0.49
1990	80,777	4,585	2.29	0.29	4.59	0.59
1991	82,545	4,685	2.34	0.34	4.69	0.69
1992	84,185	4,778	2.39	0.39	4.78	0.78

Note: [1] Projections are based on a 1983 civil caseload of 4,000 or 0.05676 cases per capita and 1983 service level ratios.

Support staff additions rise faster. A half-time equivalent support staff position by 1987 and a full-time equivalent by 1990 will be needed.

By 1987, when a one-third equivalent judge position will be needed, it is likely a third and part-time judge will be needed. With the additional judge and the increased use by the District Court of the courtroom it shares with the County Court, the County Court will need an additional courtroom. The present judge to courtroom ratio is 2:1.69 or 1:0.845. In 1987, this ratio will be 2.3:1 or 1:0.435. This is a substantial reduction over 1983. Were another courtroom added in 1987, the ratio would be 2.3:2 or 1:.869. This is a more acceptable ratio; the addition of a new courtroom in 1987 would absorb caseload growth in later years. For example, in 1992 with two courtooms the ratio would be 2.78:2 or 1:0.719 or near the present 1:0.845. The additional courtroom would best serve the Court if it were located on the ground floor of the Laramie County Courthouse. Co-location of criminal and civil docket personnel and files on the ground floor would greatly enhance court efficiency and operations and would reduce current congestion and file storage space problems.

3.1.3.1.3 Project Impacts

Increased caseloads and staffing under project impact conditions were projected in the same manner as under baseline conditions based on net population inmigration into Laramie County attributable to the project.

Table 3.1.3-4

BASELINE ADDITIONAL FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STAFF POSITIONS FOR THE LARAMIE COUNTY COURT[1] (1983 - 1992)

	Criminal		Civil		
Year	FTE Judge Positions	Additions	FTE Judge Positions	Additions	Total Additions
1983	2.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00
1984	2.02	0.02	2.02	0.02	0.04
1985	2.07	0.07	2.07	0.07	0.14
1986	2.11	0.11	2.11	0.11	0.22
1987	2.15	0.15	2.15	0.15	0.30
1988	2.20	0.20	2.20	0.20	0.40
1989	2.25	0.25	2.25	0.25	0.50
1990	2.29	0.29	2.29	0.29	0.58
1991	2.34	0.34	2.34	0.34	0.68
1992	2.39	0.39	2.39	0.39	0.78
	FTE Staff Positions	Additions	FTE Staff Positions	Additions	Total Additions
1983	2.50	0.0	4.00	0.00	0.00
1984	2.53	0.03	4.04	0.04	0.07
1985	2.59	0.09	4.14	0.14	0.25
1986	2.63	0.13	4.21	0.21	0.34
1987	2.69	0.19	4.31	0.31	0.50
1988	2.75	0.25	4.39	0.39	0.64
1989	2.81	0.31	4.49	0.49	0.80
1990	2.87	0.37	4.59	0.59	0.96
1991	2.93	0.43	4.69	0.69	1.12
1992	2.99	0.49	4.78	0.78	1.27

Note: [1]Projections are based on current judge and staff-to-population ratios and project caseloads.

Tables 3.1.3-5 and 3.1.3-6 depict the caseloads and staffing over baseline for criminal and civil functions, respectively. Table 3.1.3-7 depicts the total additional staffing needs under baseline and project impacts. As the Total column in this table reveals, project impacts are principally acceleration of baseline conditions. Thus, the additional half-time judge position will be needed by 1987-1988 and the additional half-time support position will be needed by 1986. The additional courtroom will be needed earlier as well; in 1986 the additional one-third judge position and the additonal courtroom will be needed.

Table 3.1.3-5

IMPACT INCREMENT CRIMINAL CASELOAD AND FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STAFFING PROJECTIONS: LARAMIE COUNTY COURT[1]
(1983 - 1992)

Year	Impact Population	Caseload	Additional FTE Judges	Additional FTE Staff
1983	0	0	0.00	0.00
1984	300	44	0.01	0.01
1985	1,425	208	0.04	0.05
1986	2,425	354	0.07	0.09
1987	2,650	386	0.08	0.09
1988	2,600	379	0.07	0.09
1989	2,325	339	0.07	0.08
1990	1,200	175	0.03	0.04
1991	925	135	0.03	0.03
1992	925	135	0.03	0.03

Note: [1] Projections based on 0.14581 cases per year and 1983 service level ratios. Impact population includes weekly commuters.

Table 3.1.3-6

IMPACT INCREMENT CIVIL CASELOAD AND FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STAFFING PROJECTIONS: LARAMIE COUNTY COURT[1]
(1983 - 1992)

Year	Impact Population	Caseload	Additional FTE Judges	Additional FTE Staff
1983	0	0	0.00	0.00
1984	300	17	0.01	0.02
1985	1,425	81	0.04	0.08
1986	2,425	138	0.05	0.14
1987	2,650	149	0.07	0.15
1988	2,600	147	0.07	0.15
1989	2,325	132	0.07	0.13
1990	1,200	68	0.03	0.07
1991	925	53	0.03	0.05
1992	925	52	0.03	0.05

Note: [1] Projections based on 0.05676 cases per capita and 1983 service level ratios. Impact population includes weekly commuters.

Table 3.1.3-7

TOTAL ADDITIONAL FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STAFFING NEEDS UNDER BASELINE AND PROJECT IMPACT CONDITIONS FOR THE LARAMIE COUNTY COURT[1]
(1983 - 1992)

Year	Criminal:Judges (FTE) Baseline	Criminal:Judges (FTE) Impact	Civil: Judges (FTE) Baseline	Civil: Judges (FTE) Impact	Total
1983	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1984	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.06
1985	0.07	0.04	0.07	0.04	0.22
1986	0.11	0.07	0.11	0.05	0.34
1987	0.15	0.08	0.15	0.07	0.45
1988	0.20	0.07	0.20	0.07	0.54
1989	0.25	0.07	0.25	0.07	0.64
1990	0.29	0.03	0.29	0.03	0.64
1991	0.34	0.03	0.34	0.03	0.74
1992	0.39	0.03	0.39	0.03	0.84

	Criminal:Support Staff (FTE) Baseline	Criminal:Support Staff (FTE) Impact	Civil:Support Staff (FTE) Baseline	Civil:Support Staff (FTE) Impact	Total
1983	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1984	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.10
1985	0.09	0.05	0.14	0.08	0.36
1986	0.13	0.09	0.21	0.14	0.57
1987	0.19	0.09	0.31	0.15	0.74
1988	0.25	0.09	0.39	0.15	0.88
1989	0.31	0.08	0.49	0.13	1.01
1990	0.37	0.04	0.59	0.07	1.07
1991	0.43	0.03	0.69	0.05	1.20
1992	0.49	0.03	0.78	0.05	1.35

Note: [1] Projections based on criminal and civil judge and staff-to-case ratios and baseline and project impact population including weekly commuters.

3.1.3.1.4 Mitigative Measures

The following mitigative measures are offered for consideration:

- Revising certain rules of civil procedure. Rules similar to the new Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 7, 11, 16 and 26 may be adopted. These new rules create additional duties on attorneys concerning the amount and types of pretrial discovery permitted and pretrial conference. In addition, the rules provide new and stronger sanctions against attorneys and/or parties if their duties are breached. This mitigation measure would be effective in promoting pretrial settlements as well as defining more sharply the issues at trial, hence reducing civil caseloads. The Supreme Court of Wyoming, the Wyoming Legislature and the private bar would be responsible for implementing this mitigation as soon as possible.

- Increase docket fees and fines. .nce studies have shown that docket fees reimburse the courts for only a small fraction of the total cost incurred by the court in handling a case, docket fees could be increased and part or all of the monies collected be earmarked for the court. The same approach could be used (within due process limitations) in increasing criminal fines levied against defendants found guilty. This mitigation measure would be effective in providing an adequate court operating budget and, if selected, should be implemented as soon as possible. The court, the legislature, and the Wyoming Supreme Court would be responsible for implementing this mitigation measure.

- Encourage arbitration. Arbitration, mediation and other alternative forms of dispute resolution could be encouraged through education of court personnel, the private bar and potential litigants and amendment of the arbitration statute. This mitigation measure would be effective in reducing civil caseloads and, if selected, should be implemented as soon as possible. The legislature, the Wyoming Supreme Court, the private bar, and potential litigants would be responsible for this mitigation.

- Increase computerization of court files. This mitigation would be effective in alleviating court file storage problems as well as in increasing the efficiency of court operations (especially as to minor traffic offenses) and, if selected, should be implemented as soon as possible. The Court, the County, the Wyoming Supreme Court and the legislature would be responsible for implementing this mitigation.

- Implement specialization of personnel. Certain personnel could be assigned to particular tasks or type of cases. This would be effective in increasing the efficiency of court operation and, if selected, should be implemented as soon as possible. The Court and the County would be responsible for implementing this mitigation.

- Offer law student internships in return for either law school credit or a small stipend. This would be effective in reducing the amount of time spent by the judge on legal research and opinion and order writing and, if selected, should be implemented as soon as possible. The court and the University of Wyoming School of Law would be responsible for implementing this mitgation.

- Public education on traffic laws and safety. This mitigation measure would be effective in reducing the number of traffic cases and, if selected, should be implemented as soon as possible. The Court and the local law enforcement agencies would be responsible for implementing this mitigation.

- Encourage issuance of summonses in lieu of arrest when the defendent does not represent a danger to himself or others. This would be effective in reducing the amount of time spent on a case by the judge and support staff and, if selected, should be implemented as soon as possible. The law enforcement agencies would be responsible for implementing this mitigation.

- o Increase courtroom and office space. As indicated above, the Laramie County Court will need increased courtroom and corresponding office space under baseline conditions. Impact conditions will contribute to this need. This mitigation will be effective in keeping service levels from degrading and to increase efficiency in courtroom operation. There are three alternatives to provide more space for the court. First, the bottom floor of the courthouse could be remodeled to provide a new courtroom and corresponding office space. Second, the court could be housed in the planned new city-county justice center. Finally, the court could hold sessions at night; however, there are limitations as to the usefulness of night court and it should probably be used only as an interim measure. The planning for this mitigation, if selected, should begin as soon as possible. The Court and the County would be responsible for implementing this mitigation.

- o Increase staff. As indicated above, the Laramie County Court will need increased staff under baseline conditions. Impact conditions will contribute to this need. This mitigation will be effective in keeping service levels from degrading and if chosen, should be implemented at the times and in the amounts set forth in the tables above. The Court and the County are responsible for implementing this mitigation.

3.1.3.2 Legal Services of Southeastern Wyoming, Inc.

3.1.3.2.1 Baseline Description

The federally controlled Legal Services Corporation was established pursuant to the Legal Services Corporation Act of 1974, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2996 et seq.). The purpose of the Act is to provide civil legal advice and representation to low-income persons. More specifically, the duties of the local Legal Services offices fall into four categories: civil law representation, advice, and referral; appellate advocacy on particular issues when there is a pattern of impact on the client population; providing public education on the civil law rights of the client population; and legislative and administrative advocacy for specifically affected clients where permitted by regulation.

The only Legal Services office within the Area of Site Influence is in Cheyenne. Legal Services of Southeastern Wyoming provides representation to a client population in six counties: Laramie, Goshen, Platte, Albany, Niobrara and Carbon. The staff consists of two full-time attorneys, one temporary law clerk/intern, an administrative assistant/secretary and a receptionist secretary.

A rough summary of the office's caseload statistics for 1980 through 1983 is depicted in Table 3.1.3-8. The types of cases handled reflect generally the case type priorities set by the corporation's board of directors. Currently the priorities are cases dealing with income maintenance (also including consumer finance and employment) and shelter (housing). In addition, the office handles a number of family law cases. The reported statistics do not include, however, a substantial number of client contacts wherein referral services are rendered. The annualized estimated 1983 caseload, based on 221 cases in three quarters, is 295 cases.

Table 3.1.3-8

CASELOAD FOR LEGAL SERVICES FOR SOUTHEASTERN WYOMING, INC.
(1980 - 1983)

	1980	1981	1982	1983 (3 qtrs only)
Consumer Finance	75	116	61	66
Employment	7	23	11	7
Family	128	194	111	42
Juvenile	2	1	1	8
Health	14	5	0	4
Housing	40	41	21	38
Income Maintenance	24	45	40	44
Individual Rights	3	4	4	4
Miscellaneous	49	50	21	8
TOTAL	342	479	270	221
Attorney-to-Case Ratio	86	120	135	148[a]

Note: a Estimated.

Source: Legal Services for Southeastern Wyoming, Inc.

The table reveals a decline in caseloads from 1981 to 1982, when the office's staff was reduced, because of federal budgetary cutbacks, from four to two attorneys. The attorney-to-case ratio, however, has been increasing over these 4 years and has nearly doubled from 1980 to 1983. According to the local Director, the office generally always operates at capacity given the number of attorneys. The result, especially with the recent halving of staff, is that the office must prioritize which cases it accepts and turn away other potential clients. Based on caseload data and interviews with office personnel, the office currently has a substantial unmet need and would require an additional four attorneys in order to effectively carry out the four categories of duties enumerated above.

3.1.3.2.2 Projected Baseline

According to Legal Services staff, if the office's unmet need of four attorneys were met, it could adequately service its client population and handle approximately 900 cases per year. Under such a condition, the office's caseload would be 0.007524 cases per capita and the attorney to case ratio would be 6:900 or 1:150. These ratios have been used for all projections.

Table 3.1.3-9 sets forth the caseload projections under baseline conditions for the next decade and staffing projections based on the increased caseload. The data reveal that an additional half-time equivalent attorney position will be needed by 1987-1988, increasing to full-time by 1991-1992.

Table 3.1.3-9

BASELINE CASELOAD AND FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STAFFING
LEGAL SERVICES OF SOUTHEASTERN WYOMING, INC.[1]
(1983-1992)

Year	Baseline Population[2]	Caseload	Attorney Positions (FTE)	Change Over 1983
1983	119,617	900	6.00	0
1984	121,228	912	6.08	0.08
1985	123,671	931	6.21	0.21
1986	125,796	946	6.31	0.31
1987	128,349	966	6.44	0.44
1988	130,837	984	6.56	0.56
1989	133,537	1,005	6.70	0.70
1990	136,137	1,024	6.83	0.83
1991	138,785	1,044	6.96	0.96
1992	141,365	1,064	7.09	1.09

Note: [1] Based on 1983 caseload, cases per capita, attorney-to-case ratios, and baseline population projections.
[2] Laramie, Platte, Goshen and Albany Counties.

3.1.3.2.3 Project Impacts

Table 3.1.3-10 sets forth the increased caseload and staffing attributable to project-related inmigration. Table 3.1.3-11 depicts the total additional staff projections under baseline and impact conditions. The data in Table 3.1.3-11 reveal that, under impact conditions, an additional half-time equivalent attorney position will be needed by 1986-1987, the latter being the year of peak inmigration. An additional full-time attorney position will be needed by 1992, when the office's staff would be seven attorneys, assuming the unmet need is remedied.

3.1.3.2.4 Mitigative Measures

The following mitigative measures are offered for consideration:

- Encourage or require private bar participation in pro bono civil cases. This would be effective in increasing service levels and, if selected, should be implemented as soon as possible. The Wyoming Supreme Court, the private bar and the legislature would be responsible for implementing this mitigation.

- Make the laws affecting the client population clearer. This mitigation would be effective in making client representation more efficient and effective. The legislature would be responsible for implementing this mitigaion.

- Provide law student internships for credit in Cheyenne. This would be effective in providing increased service levels in such non-specialized areas as debtor/creditor law, family law, landlord/tenant law, bankruptcy, etc. The University of Wyoming School of Law would be responsible for implementing this mitigation.

- Make clear the future status of the Legal Services Corporation. This mitigation would be effective in aiding state, county and municipal planning should the Legal Services Corporation be abolished or its funding reduced. The Federal government would be responsible for implementing this mitigation.

3.1.4 Library Facilities

3.1.4.1 Baseline Description

Library services in Laramie County consist of the Laramie County Public Library system, Laramie County Community College Library, the Wyoming State Library, the F.E. Warren AFB Library and several special libraries.

3.1.4.1.1 Laramie County Public Library System

Library resources provided to the county by the total public library system are summarized below, analyzed as per capita measures of service provision to the county population. According to library standards established by the Wyoming State Library, the Laramie County system provides inadequate library services, based on criteria of square feet of space per capita, books per capita, staff-per-population, and budget per capita, as shown in Table 3.1.4-1.

Table 3.1.3-10

IMPACT INCREMENT CASELOAD AND FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STAFFING PROJECTIONS (LARAMIE, PLATTE, GOSHEN COUNTIES) FOR LEGAL SERVICES OF SOUTHEASTERN WYOMING, INC.[1] (1983 -1992)

Year	Impact Population[2]	Caseload	Attorney Positions (FTE)
1983	0	0	0.00
1984	300	2	0.01
1985	1,775	13	0.09
1986	2,950	22	0.15
1987	3,100	23	0.15
1988	2,600	20	0.13
1989	2,325	17	0.11
1990	1,200	9	0.06
1991	925	7	0.05
1992	925	7	0.05

Note: [1] Based on current cases per capita, attorney-to-case ratio, and impact population projections, including weekly commuters.

[2] Population inmigration total projection for Laramie, Platte, and Goshen counties. No population inmigration was projected for Albany County.

Table 3.1.3-11

ADDITIONAL CASELOAD AND STAFFING PROJECTIONS UNDER BASELINE AND IMPACT CONDITIONS FOR LEGAL SERVICES OF SOUTHEASTERN WYOMING, INC.[1] (1983 - 1992)

Year	Additional FTE Attorney Positions: Baseline	Additional FTE Attorney Positions: Impact	Total Baseline plus Impact (FTE)
1983	0.00	0.00	0.00
1984	0.08	0.01	0.09
1985	0.21	0.09	0.30
1986	0.31	0.15	0.46
1987	0.44	0.15	0.59
1988	0.55	0.13	0.69
1989	0.70	0.11	0.81
1990	0.83	0.06	0.89
1991	0.96	0.05	1.01
1992	1.09	0.05	1.14

Note: [1] Based on attorney-to-case ratios and baseline and impact population projections. Impact population includes weekly commuters.

Table 3.1.4-1

LARAMIE COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEM SERVICES:
ACTUAL VERSUS RECOMMENDED

	Actual Service Level	Wyoming State Library Standards
Space per Capita	0.50 sq ft	0.75 sq ft
Books per Capita	1.7	2.00
Staff per Population	1:2,025	1:2,000
Budget per Capita	$9.31	$16.09

Source: Cited standards are published in draft form as "Proposed Wyoming Public Library Standards, 1983," Wyoming State Library, Cheyenne, July 1983. Based on 1982 county population of 69,870.

Detailed library statistics for fiscal year (FY) 1981-1982 for the total library system, including Central Library in Cheyenne, the Eastern Laramie County Library in Pine Bluffs, the Burns Branch Library, and the Bookmobile, are provided in Table 3.1.4-2.

Wyoming libraries are operated on a county system basis, with all branch library management functions centralized in one main library and funding in the Central Library. At the present staff level, predicted to remain constant due to budgetary constraints, the library staff is working at capacity. Eastern Laramie County Library, located in Pine Bluffs, serves county residents outside of the city of Cheyenne, as does the Burns branch and the Bookmobile. Branch library facilities are small, open fewer hours per week, and have limited staffs and capacities, but have access to all resources in the county, as well as other county systems in the state, through Inter-Library Loans. Neither branch library in the county system has plans to expand facilities or services. Any major renovation or expansion plans would have to be submitted for approval to the County Library System Director and County Commissioners.

3.1.4.1.2 Laramie County Community College Library

Additional library services are provided to residents of Laramie County by the Laramie County Community College Library, which is open to the general public. Fifteen percent of library registrants are nonstudent county residents; however, the library's primary purpose is to provide services to students, faculty, and staff in support of the curriculum offered on the campus. Funding for the college and its library is provided by the State and approved by the Community College Commission.

Statistics on specific resources and services of the Laramie County Community College Library, which supplements the resources of the county public library system, are given in Table 3.1.4-3.

The Laramie County Community College Library is housed in a 9-year old building which was remodeled in 1981 and 1982 and is in excellent condition. No more expansions are planned for the next 5 years. Existing space was

Table 3.1.4-2

LIBRARY FACILITIES AND SERVICES
LARAMIE COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEM
TOTAL SYSTEM SUMMARY
FY 1981-1982

Service Population:	Laramie County (1982 = 69,870)	
Total Floor Space:	36,181 sq ft	
Floor Space/Capita:	0.5 sq ft	
Shelf Space:	9,912 linear ft	
Seats:	209	
Multipurpose Rooms:	4	
Books:	Adult:	83,299
	Children:	35,974
	Total:	121,683
Books/Capita:	1.7	
Nonbook Materials:	27,745 (including periodicals)	
Total Library Materials:	360,319	
Materials/Capita:	5.2	
Books/Materials Budget:	114,276	

Equipment:
- 4 8-mm Projectors
- 4 16-mm Projectors
- 1 Overhead Projector
- 4 Videocassette recorders
- 2 Tape recorder/players
- 2 Cameras
- Microfiche reader-printers
- Microfilm reader-printers

Table 3.1.4-2 (continued)
LIBRARY FACILITIES AND SERVICES

Staff Positions:	Director	(38 hrs./wk, $2,396/mo.)
	Assistant Director	(38 hrs./wk, $1,625/mo.)
	Assistant Director	(38 hrs./wk, $1,583/mo.)
	Division Manager	(38 hrs./wk, $1,334/mo.)
	Division Manager	(38 hrs./wk, $1,267/mo.)
	4 Lib. Technicians	(38 hrs./wk,$464-1016/mo.)
	Lib. Technician	(38 hrs./wk, $830-842/mo.)
	5 Desk Assistants	(38 hrs./wk, $762-846/mo.)
	Maintenance Engineer	(38 hrs./wk, $1,230/mo.)
	Bookkeeper	(38 hrs./wk, $931/mo.)
	Custodian	(38 hrs./wk, $873/mo.)
	Housekeeper	(38 hrs./wk, $767/mo.)
	5 Part-time Desk Assistants	(18-20 hrs./wk, $4.60-4.87/hr.)
	Bookkeeper	(30 hrs./wk,$5.58/hr.)
	4 Pages	(20 hrs./wk,$3.75/hr.)
	Clerk Trainee	(Hrs./wk, NA $775/mo.)
	Lib. Technician (Branch)	(38 hrs./wk, $852/mo.)
	Lib. Technician (Branch)	(24 hrs./wk, $657/mo.)
	Lib. Technician (Branch)	(38 hrs./wk, $816/mo.)
Total Staff:	34.5 FTE	
Staff Budget:	$297,429	
Special Programs:	Story Hours	Western History
	Exhibits	Genealogy Workshops
	Tours	Civil Defense Programs
Circulation:	367,393	
Circulation/Capita:	5.3	
Total Budget:	$650,490	
Budget/Capita:	$9.31	

Note: NA Not Available

Source: Developed from Wyoming Public Library Annual Activity Report Form, Report for Fiscal Year Funding June 30, 1982, Wyoming State Library, Cheyenne. Information also obtained from Director, Laramie County Public Library System, July 1983.

Table 3.1.4-3

LIBRARY FACILITIES AND SERVICES
LARAMIE COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE LIBRARY
FY 1981-1982

Service Population:		4,000 Registered Users, including college students, faculty, staff and 15% County Residents
Total Floor Space:		13,963 sq ft
Shelf Space:		3,261 linear ft
Seats:		161
Multipurpose Rooms:		2
Hours/Week:		69.5
Books:	Adult:	Approximately 23,297
	Children:	Approximately 1,000
	Total:	24,297
Nonbook Materials:		24,451
Total Library Materials:		48,848
Books/Materials Budget:		$55,900
Equipment:		1 Microfiche/film, reader-printer, 1 microfilm reader, 1 16-mm projector, 1 filmstrip cassette projector, 1 slide projector, cassette players, computer software, 2 drafting tables

Staff Positions:		
	Librarian	(40 hrs/wk, $2000/mo.)
	Circulation Technician	(40 hrs/wk, $1095/mo.)
	Referencing Technician	(40 hrs/wk, $1045/mo.)
	Serials Technician	(40 hrs/wk, $1203/mo.)
	Cataloguer	(40 hrs/wk, $1628/mo.)
	Assistant Cataloguer	(40 hrs/wk, $1071/mo.)
	Public Services	(40 hrs/wk, $ 766/mo.)
	Public Services	(40 hrs/wk, $ 600/mo.)
Total Staff:		7.25 FTE
Staff Budget:		$120,788

Table 3.1.4-3 (continued)
LIBRARY FACILITIES AND SERVICES

Special Programs:	Library Orientations, Slide Presentations, Wyoming Foundation Center (information source on foundations and grants).
Circulation:	23,514
Total Budget:	$226,288 (1982-83)
Source:	Laramie County Community College Library Director, Cheyenne, Wyoming, July 1983.

designed for maximum flexibility in use. The library budget does not include building maintenance, utilities, or other physical facilities costs, as these are provided elsewhere in the college budget. The current staff is well-trained and has many opportunities for college study. An additional professional librarian and technician were requested for the coming year, as the present staff is over capacity.

In general, the college library provides high quality services and facilities to its college and county resident users. The library now meets or exceeds American Library Association standards for 2-year college libraries, and does not experience funding difficulties. Services can be and have expanded to meet the needs of the college and community.

3.1.4.1.3 Wyoming State Library

The State Library serves as a source of technical assistance, policy guidance, and support to all libraries public, academic, and others in Wyoming. It is funded by the state and federal governments. Services provided include staff development, workshops, policy development guidance, assistance in negotiations with County Commissioners, library service development and promotion, and system resource development. The State Library has no authority to intervene in county library system decisionmaking.

The current State Library priority program is the installation and implementation of a statewide automated circulation system. Funding for this program was allocated to the State Library by the Wyoming Legislature, and work has been proceeding for several years on system selection, development and initiation. Actual services are not expected to become operational for another year or more. The service is expected to provide more easily available information on ownership and circulation status of every book in every library in the state, including the university and community college libraries. The automated system will facilitate system interaction, information resource development, and record keeping on library service utilization. Due to increased knowledge of the availability of books statewide with this system, use of Inter-Library Loan services is anticipated to increase, thereby allowing all state residents access to the total state library resource base.

The State Library also provides services for the blind and physically handicapped, such as tape-recorded books for the blind and large print books. Services are coordinated with the State Department of Education, Division of Visually Handicapped, and the Utah State Regional Library for the Blind and Handicapped, The State Library owns the necessary equipment and some books, cassettes, and catalogs, and distributes additional recorded or braille materials obtainable for patrons either directly or through their county library free of charge.

The State Library also operates a public service library in Cheyenne. Table 3.1.4-4 provides data on resources available at the State Library. Services are utilized by state agencies and residents of Laramie County. An extensive collection of government documents is available.

Table 3.1.4-4

LIBRARY FACILITIES AND SERVICES
WYOMING STATE LIBRARY
FY 1982-1983

Service Population:		Laramie County and State Agencies
Total Floor Space:		18,000 sq ft
Shelf Space:		24,000 linear ft
Hours/Week:		40
Books:	Adult:	150,000
	Total:	150,000 plus Govenment Documents
Nonbook Materials:		1,150,000 microfiche and Government Documents
Total Library Materials:		1,300,00
Books/Materials Budget:		$45,651
Staff Positions:		4 Administrative Staff $96,508 total salaries 15.5 Public Services $294,567 total salaries
Total Staff:		19.5 FTE
Staff Budget:		$391,075
Total Budget:		$436,726 (State, not including Federal funding)
Source:		Wyoming State Library, Cheyenne, Wyoming, July 1983.

3.1.4.1.4 Special Libraries

Special government agency and institutional libraries in Laramie County, all located in Cheyenne and open to the public 40 hours per week, are as follows:

- Adjutant General's Office, Army and Air National Guard Library, Cheyenne Airport Military Section;
- State Archives, Museums, and Historical Department, Historical Research and Publications Division;
- State Data Services Systems Documentation Library;
- State Department of Economic Planning and Development Library;
- State Department of Education Instructional Resource Center;
- Wyoming Disaster and Civil Defense Library;
- Wyoming Game and Fish Department Library;
- Wyoming Insurance Department Library;
- Wyoming Law Library;
- State Manpower Planning Library, Council Services;
- State Planning Coordinator's Office Library;
- Wyoming Travel Commission Library; and
- Wyoming State Engineers Water Resource Library.

Medical and technological special libraries resources available in Laramie County are the following:

- Family Practice Library;
- Veteran's Administration Medical and Regional Office Center Library; and
- Southeast Wyoming Health Sciences Library Consortium, Laramie County Community College.

3.1.4.2 Projected Baseline

Library service needs for the Laramie County Public Library System under baseline population growth conditions up to 1992 were estimated assuming a constant level of library service provision, a constant level of library utilization from the baseline growth population, and no anticipated increase in the per capita level of library funding. Table 3.1.4-5 shows detailed projections of book and staff needs for each baseline population forecast year.

Table 3.1.4-5

LARAMIE COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY
BASELINE BOOK AND STAFF DEMAND PROJECTIONS
(1984 - 1992)

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Projected Baseline Population	71,248	72,911	74,246	75,859	77,437	79,157	80,777	82,545	84,185
Book Demand Over 1982 Holdings (Yearly Increments) (121,683)	2,290	2,890	2,320	2,810	2,750	2,990	2,820	3,080	2,850
Staff Demand Over 1982 Level (34.5)	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1

Note: Based on existing (1982) levels of service to population: 1.7 books per capita and 1 staff per 2,025 population. Additional book demand is rounded to nearest 10 books, expresed as yearly incremental increase. Additional staff presented as yearly additions to staff to meet service demand of baseline population at 1982 staff-to-population ratio.

With no expansion of facilities planned for the next several years, unmet demand for library space in the main library and branches will increase, or the per capita level of total library space available will decrease with the increased county population in each year up to 1992. At current levels of space per capita, by 1992 there will be a projected unmet need for 5,912 square feet of space, or the ratio of space-to-population will decline from 0.5 square feet per capita to 0.4 square feet per capita.

The book demand of the baseline future county population in 1992 (at the 1982 levels of books per capita) will be for 24,800 books over the 1982 library holdings. This total additional baseline book demand should be provided to the county through annual library book purchases as shown in the table. The addition of 2,000 to 3,000 books in a given year is not an unusual purchasing level for the library. Rather, these yearly baseline book needs are equivalent to the average number of new books that the library system provided in recent years.

With an increased service population, needs for library staff will increase. At the current 1:2,025 ratio of library staff-to-county populatio . ere will be demand for a total of 7 additional staff by 1992, to be added incrementally with the increasing population, as shown in Table 3.1.4-5.

3.1.4.3 Project Impacts

Effects of the project on public library services in Laramie County are as shown on Table 3.1.4-6. The projected inmigrant population temporarily will place additional demand on library facilities and services provided by the Laramie County Public Library system. However, existing service provision is inadequate by Wyoming standards.

The peak year of population inmigration due to the project is estimated to be 1987, when there will be an estimated 2,650 inmigrants in Laramie County. In 1991, this inmigrant population will be reduced to 925 (operations personnel and dependents), who will remain in the county from 1991 on.

Services at or about current levels are anticipated to be provided to the baseline population. Service needs of the inmigrant population are projected at Wyoming State Library standards for book and staff provision, so that the project-related population needs will not exacerbate current and projected baseline service level problems. As no change in the number of square feet of space available is projected to be made, square feet of space per capita are projected to decline.

The provision of additional books to inmigrants over the baseline book demand will rise from 1984 to 1986. The inmigrant population projections decline following the 1987 peak year, so that if books are added to meet the inmigrant population demand from 1984 to 1987 (a total of 5,300 additional books by 1987), no further books will need to be added due to the project-related population increase from 1988 to 1992. The peak years for additional staff need are 1987 and 1988, when 1.3 full-time equivalent would be required by the project population over the baseline staff demand. By 1992, the project inmigrant population will require one-half an FTE staff addition.

Table 3.1.4-6

LARAMIE COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY
TOTAL INMIGRANT POPULATION BOOK AND FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STAFF DEMAND
(1984 - 1992)

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Projected Inmigrant Population	300	1,425	2,425	2,650	2,600	2,325	1,200	925	925
Book Demand of Inmigrant Population (Total)	600	2,850	4,850	5,300	5,200	4,650	2,400	1,850	1,850
Staff Demand of Inmigrant Population (Total FTE)	0	0.7	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.5

Note: Inmigrant population projection includes weekly commuters and transients, representing conservative projections. Based on Wyoming State Library recommended standards of service provision for Laramie County population: 2 books per capita and 1 staff per 2,000 population. Additional book demand is rounded to nearest 10 books, expressed as total books recommended for inmigrant population in each year. Staff demand expressed as full-time equivalent personnel.

If no additions to books or staff are made during the project period, the projected 1987 Laramie County population of 78,509 (including both baseline population and inmigrants), will reduce the per capita level of service delivery from the current 1.7 books per capita and one FTE staff person per 2,025 population to 1.5 books and one staff to 2,276 population.

Based on experience in other impact areas, a further anticipated impact of the project on Laramie County library services is increased book loss due to the influx of transients. There will also be increased demands on library staff due to a high proportion of time spent on record keeping and tracing transient library cardholders. With more competition for the county labor supply due to primary and secondary job opportunities created by the project, more time must be spent in recruiting, hiring, and training new staff. Wage rates may also be slightly higher due to increased demand in the labor market.

Based on experience with similar project impact populations in the Cheyenne-Laramie County area and elsewhere in Wyoming, the Laramie County Public Library system may face demands for additional programs and for a higher level of technical information resources. These resources are likely to be available through Inter-Library Loans from a variety of library service providers in the county and state (Wyoming State Library, Laramie County Community College Library, University of Wyoming Library), and would not have to be specially acquired for the inmigrant population.

3.1.4.4 Mitigative Measures

A variety of alternative actions or programs are proposed to mitigate impacts of the project on library services in Laramie County. Potential impacts which may be experienced include increased demand for books and materials, additional pressure on limited library staff time, and increased use and overcrowding of facilities. Another impact of the expected influx of a population of transients is increased book losses. There may also be increased demand for special programs and resources. The following measures are offered for consideration:

- The hiring of additional staff and purchase of additional books will meet the project-related population demand for books and library services according to standards of the Wyoming State Library. The books and staff should be added in yearly increments to the main library, and to a lesser degree to branches, in line with population inmigration projected. Following the peak year of inmigration, as project population declines, no further book additions will be required and staffing can be phased down. The responsible agency for implementing this mitigation measure is the public library system.

- Increased use of Inter-Library Loans to share library resources available statewide with affected county libraries. This mitigation measure will be effective in alleviating increased demands for service and requests for special resources not widely available in all libraries. The automated circulation system currently being developed by the Wyoming State Library will be useful in this effort. The responsible agency for implementation is the Wyoming State Library and county libraries.

- Increased hours of operation of main and branch library facilities. This mitigation measure would be useful to alleviate increased demands for services and library space, and if selected, should be implemented during the first year of project inmigration. The responsible agency for implementation of this measure is the public library system.

- Increased coordination between public libraries and school libraries to increase access to books and special programs. This mitigation measure will aid in provision of books and services to both baseline and project populations, and should be implemented on a continuing basis. The responsible agency for implementation of this mitigation measure is the public library in cooperation with the school system.

- Institution of book deposit requirements for new borrowers and new or often borrowed books to alleviate book loss increases. This mitigation measure has been effective in reducing book losses in other impacted communities, and should be implemented early in project construction and population inmigration to be effective. The responsible agency will be the county public library systems.

- Develop a mechanism to provide additional financial resources to public services that experience unanticipated impacts. This mitigation measure will be effective in alleviating additional unanticipated impacts that may occur to specific public services or agencies. If selected, this fund should be established in 1984 prior to project-related inmigration. The responsible agency for implementing this mitigation is Laramie County.

3.2 City of Cheyenne and Urban Area, Wyoming

The Cheyenne Urban Area consists of four principal subcomponents. The city of Cheyenne is the largest of these, with a 1980 Census population of 47,264. South Cheyenne is composed of the Fox Farms and Orchard Valley areas, and had a 1980 population of 6,177. F.E. Warren AFB had a population of 3,682, while the remaining urban county contained 4,824 persons in 1980.

Table 3.2-1 shows the population forecast for the Cheyenne Urban Area by subcomponent for the period of the project.

3.2.1 General Government: City of Cheyenne

3.2.1.1 Baseline Description

3.2.1.1.1 Organization and Administration

The City of Cheyenne, incorporated in 1867, presently has a mayor-council form of government. The Mayor is elected by popular vote and serves full time. The present Mayor is in his second term, which ends in 1984. The City Council comprises Council members who are elected to staggered 4-year terms from 3 districts of 3 Council members each. Of these nine Council members, six are in their first term, two are in their second term, while the remaining member is in his fourth term.

Formal Council meetings are held twice per month; there are many more meetings per month which one or more members attends. Council compensation is $20 per meeting and it is estimated that on the average, a Council member will spend about three times as much time on city business outside of meetings as they do in meetings. At present, it would be difficult for Council members to devote more time to their city-related work. By instituting a three council committee system, the Council has been able to reduce full Council session time requirements.

The City of Cheyenne is organized to provide a wide range of services to the public as well as support services to the various departments. Figure 3.2.1-1 illustrates. While no new departments have been created recently, there have been some changes within departments such as the establishment of the Buildings and Grounds Division of the Public Works Department and others.

Many boards and committees, both permanent and temporary, have operated or are presently operating in various capacities for the City of Cheyenne. Table 3.2.1-1 lists various boards, committees, and commissions presently operating in Cheyenne.

3.2.1.1.2 Staffing

The number of full-time employees of the City of Cheyenne has grown from 397 persons in 1977 to 480 persons in 1982 to 1983. Since no additional departments were added during that period, growth has been within existing departments with a large portion of that growth coming within the fire and police departments. See Sections 3.2.6 and 3.2.8 for employment information on these departments. Table 3.2.1-2 lists authorized labor by department.

Table 3.2-1

DISTRIBUTION OF CHEYENNE URBAN AREA BASELINE POPULATION
BY SUBCOMPONENT

Year	City of Cheyenne	South Cheyenne	Remaining Urban Fringe	F.E. Warren AFB	Total
1984	49,140	6,320	6,640	3,630	65,730
1985	50,250	6,470	6,830	3,630	67,210
1986	51,200	6,700	6,890	3,630	68,420
1987	52,300	6,740	7,200	3,630	69,870
1988	53,390	6,910	7,360	3,630	71,290
1989	54,570	7,040	7,600	3,630	72,840
1990	55,690	7,190	7,790	3,630	74,300
1991	56,880	7,370	8,010	3,630	75,890
1992	58,020	7,510	8,200	3,630	77,360

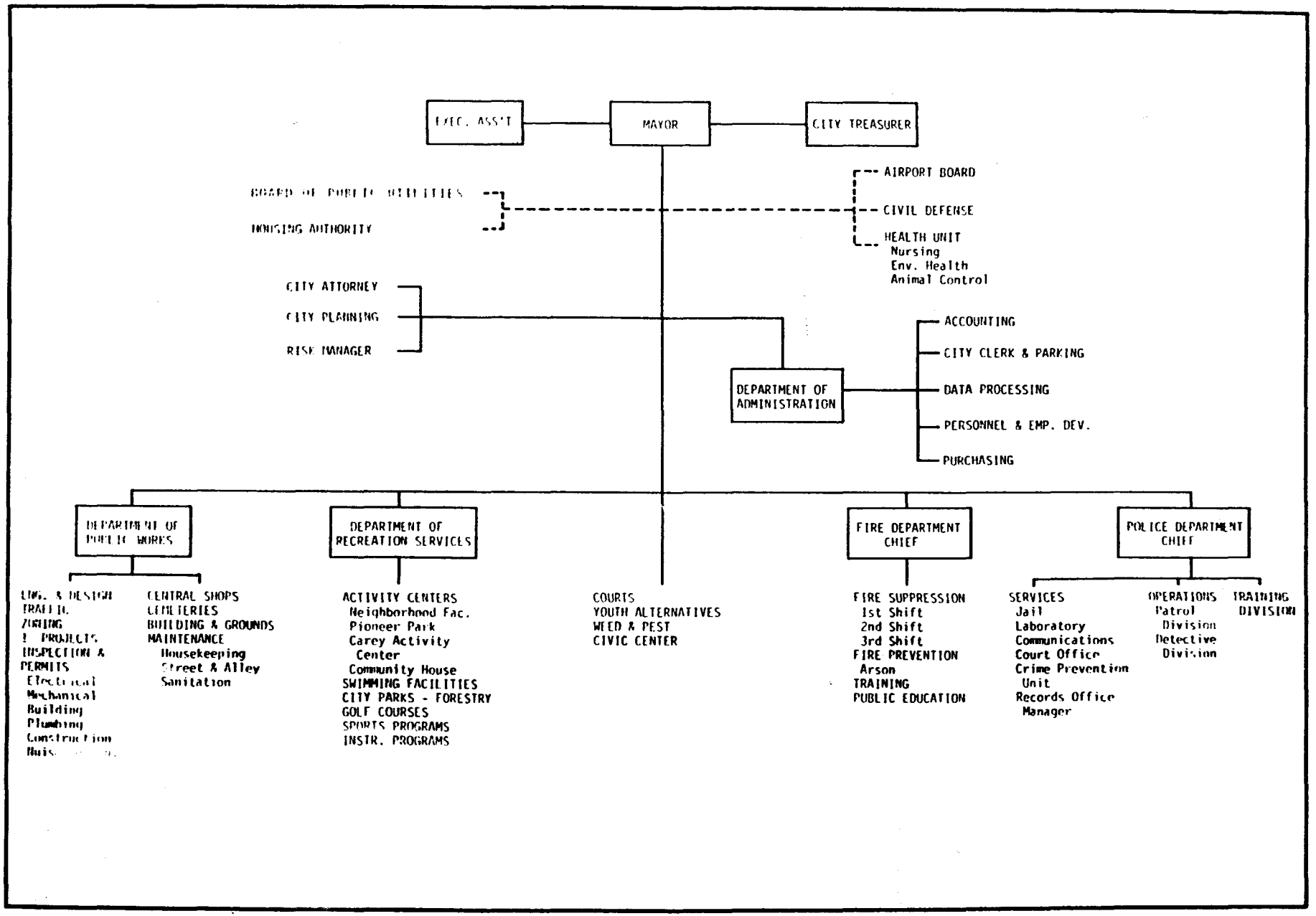


FIGURE 3.2.1-1 CITY OF CHEYENNE ORGANIZATION CHART

Table 3.2.1-1

CITY OF CHEYENNE
BOARDS, COMMISSIONS, AND COMMITTEES
1983

Board of Public Utilities
Airport Board
Board of Adjustment
Board of Appeals
Code Review Committee
Water Board
Community Section Board
Ambulance Board
Cheyenne Area Development Committee Contract and Licensing Board
Cheyenne Community Redevelopment Board
Police Civil Service Board
Housing Authority Board
City/County Health Board
Community Action of Laramie County
Community Development Advisory Committee
Cheyenne Downtown Resolving Loan Board
City Council
Fire Department Civil Service Board
Police Department Civil Service Board
Greater Cheyenne Recreation Commission
Housing Authority Board
Joint Committee on Annexation of Sunnyside
Joint Powers Board - Frontier Park
Joint Powers Board - Civic Center
1% Sales Tax Steering Committee
Personnel Commission
Planning Commission
Water Conservation Advisory Committee
Mayor's Impact Monitoring and Control Team

Source: City of Cheyenne, Department of Administration, July 21, 1983.

Table 3.2.1-2

LABOR AUTHORIZATION BY DEPARTMENT
FOR THE CITY OF CHEYENNE, WYOMING
1983

Department	Authorized Labor (Number of persons)
City Council	10
Office of the Mayor	6
Office of the City Attorney	5
Office of City Planning	11
Municipal Court	7
Office of Youth Alternatives	9
Office of Weed & Pest Control	2
Civil Center	4
Office of Administrative Services	3
Office of Accounting	5
Office Personnel & Emp. Dev.	4
Data Processing	3
Office of Purchasing	4
Office of the City Clerk	6
Parking Meters	5
Office of Word Processing	2
City Center Parking	2
Office of Engineering & Design	10
Office of Traffic Engineering	10
Zoning, Site Plans, & Nuisance Control	3
Fleet Maintenance	27
Streets & Alleys	45
Sanitation	50
Cemeteries	8
Building Permits	3
Electrical Permits	1
Plumbing Permits	1
Public Works Permits	1
Municipal Building	5
Building Housekeeping	15
Building Maintenance	3
Operations Adminstration	4
Police Training	1
Criminal Investigation	11
Patrol	64
Service Administration	3
Communications	10

Table 3.2.1-2 Continued, Page 2 of 2

LABOR AUTHORIZATION BY DEPARTMENT
FOR THE CITY OF CHEYENNE

	Authorized Labor (Number of persons)
Automotive Services	1
Crime Laboratory	2
Records & Identification	6
Crime Prevention	1
Custody of Prisoners	8
Special Detail	1
Fire Dept. Administration	2
Fire Training	1
Fire Prevention	5
Public Education	1
Fire Suppression	80
Parks & Recreation Administration	3
Parks General	16
Golf Courses	6
Recreation Activities/Sports	7
Lions Park Municipal Pool	4
Neighborhood Recreational Center	2
Public Works Projects	2
TOTAL:	511

Source: City of Cheyenne, computer printout of Labor Authorization Listing by Department, June 27, 1983.

Note: Authorized labor may differ from actual labor due to vacancies.

Within the Public Works Department, employees have been added to form the Capital Facilities Division and perform work which was previously largely contracted out. The Department gained responsibility for nuisance control in 1980 in addition to zoning and site plans and will ultimately have three employees. In addition, the Capital Facilities Division consisting of one person was also added after 1977.

Present Department of Public Works staffing needs call for a City Engineer as a separate position apart from the Director of Public Works. In the near future, it is likely that additional staffing may be needed for the Fleet Maintenance and Sanitation departments.

3.2.1.1.3 Capital Facilities

Since 1979, City of Cheyenne administrative space has been contained within the new Municipal Building. Of the gross area of 52,713 square feet, 4,891 square feet is dedicated to court use, leaving 47,822 square feet available for general administrative space.

Shop and maintenance space presently owned or leased by the City of Cheyenne includes the following:

Happy Jack Road Shop	22,914 square feet
15th & Snyder Shop	7,260 square feet
Salt Shed - N. of Airport	1,800 square feet
Hangar No. 101 (leased)	129,000 square feet

In addition to these buildings, the City owns an old storage building at 15th and Ames Streets which contains 8,782 square feet but is not presently used. Appendix D provides capacity and condition information on Cheyenne capital facilities.

The City of Cheyenne is currently formulating a Capital Facilities Plan which will prioritize all proposed new capital facilities. Of concern presently is the need to vacate Hangar No. 101, a major change for the Public Works Department since replacement space would be required for three divisions (Streets and Alleys, Traffic, and Sanitation) and two other departments (Parks, and Weed and Pest). It is felt that at least four new buildings would be required to replace Hangar No. 101 space, including a street and alley garage and others; a traffic shop; Parks, and Weed and Pest storage and offices; and sanitation truck storage and offices (transfer station). A study is presently underway to select a location for the new sanitation transfer station. There are presently no plans to replace Hangar No. 101.

3.2.1.1.4 Capital Equipment

Capital equipment for the Central Shops and Streets and Alleys departments was rated for condition. Of the 125 vehicles and equipment rated, most were in either good or excellent condition. Overall, the capital equipment condition is rated as good. In all, the City of Cheyenne owns 505 vehicles or major pieces of equipment.

Maintenance of the City fleet is the responsibility of the Fleet Maintenance (Central shops) Division of Public Works. Present maintenance procedures and

capabilities are adequate. The Fleet Maintenance Division was recently rated "outstanding" in all seven major categories of general evaluation, administration, planning and scheduling, methods and practices, cost control, tools and equipment, and material control (U.S. Air Force and the University of Illinois Training Program July 1982).

3.2.1.2 Projected Baseline

3.2.1.2.1 Organization and Administration

While certain staffing changes are projected for the City of Cheyenne under the baseline conditions, it is not anticipated that any organizational or administrative changes will occur during the analysis period 1983 through 1992.

3.2.1.2.2 Staffing

Staffing needs for general government for the City of Cheyenne over the analysis period indicate that general government staffing would increase slightly over the 1983 level over the analysis period. If however, revenues are not sufficient over the baseline period, decreases in service levels could be anticipated. Table 3.2.1-3 projects baseline staffing levels.

3.2.1.2.3 Capital Facilities

Based on staffing projections, it is anticipated that existing City of Cheyenne general administrative space will be adequate for the analysis period of 1983 to 1992. Administrative space associated with additional projected baseline staff could range from approximately 165 square feet in 1984 to approximately 1,160 square feet in 1992. The existing facility has a capacity for 266 people, while currently only 103 are working there.

While the transfer station could be constructed during the analysis period, it is not likely, based on revenue projections, that all the buildings required to replace Hangar No. 101 (129,00 square feet of space) will be constructed before the end of 1992.

3.2.1.2.4 Capital Equipment

Based on the strength of the City's Fleet Maintenance Program, no major change in fleet conditions is likely. With small increases in population, a small increase in overall fleet utilization during 1983 to 1992 is anticipated under the baseline conditions.

3.2.1.3 Project Impacts

3.2.1.3.1 Organization and Administration

Although increases in staffing for certain City of Cheyenne departments may occur as a result of the project, it is not likely that any changes in organization or administration of general government will result during 1983 to 1992.

Table 3.2.1-3

BASELINE AND PROJECT IMPACT FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STAFF AND SPACE NEEDS FOR CITY OF CHEYENNE GENERAL GOVERNMENT (1984 - 1992)

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Baseline Staff (FTE)	96.0	98.3	100.5	102.6	104.7	107.0	109.3	111.6	113.8
Impact Demand for Staff (FTE)	0.6	2.0	3.3	3.7	3.5	3.3	1.6	1.2	1.3
Total Baseline plus Impact Staff (FTE)	96.6	100.3	103.8	106.3	108.2	110.3	110.9	112.8	115.1
Impact Demand for Space (sq ft)	75	250	413	463	438	413	200	150	163

Source: Baseline general government staff in 1983 was 95 persons broken down as follows: City Council (10); Mayor's Office (6); City Attorney (4.5); Administrative Services (2); Accounting (5); Personnel and Employee Development (4.5); Data Processing (3); Office of Purchasing (4); Office of the City Clerk (6); Word Processing (2); Zoning, Site Plans, and Nuisance Control (4); Public Works Permits (2); Municipal Building and Building Housekeeping (15); Building Maintenance (6); City Planning (10); and Parking Meters and City Center Parking (7). Employment numbers obtained from Labor Authorization Assigned List by Department (10/20/83). Space requirements projected at 125 square feet per person.

3.2.1.3.2 Staffing

Increases in population due to the project in the city of Cheyenne will result in increased demand for public services. Demand for increased general government services due to population increases has been projected at the population-to-staff ratio projected for baseline conditions. Table 3.2.1-3 illustrates. Those general government departments which are most likely to require increased staffing to meet increased demands due to increased population include: Zoning, Site Plans, and Nuisance Control; Office of the City Attorney; the Mayor's Office; the Office of City Planning; Office of Word Processing; Building Maintenance; Office of Purchasing; Office of Accounting; and Personnel and Employee Development.

3.2.1.3.3 Capital Facilities

Increased demand for capital facilities for City of Cheyenne general government due to the project is projected to be in direct relation to the increased staffing demand. For purposes of projection of additional general government space, the multiplier of 125 square feet per new employee was applied to increased demand for staff. This standard represents a spatial requirement for general office staff and does not represent an average spatial requirement for total employees, which could range from 110 to 312 square feet, depending on types of employees. Table 3.2.1-3 illustrates the results. Existing general government space is adequate for project-related staffing requirements.

Increases in needs for additional shop space are expected to be minimal. While some increases in utilization of shop space are predicted, existing general maintenance shop space is projected to be adequate during 1983 to 1992.

3.2.1.3.4 Capital Equipment

Based on relatively small staffing needs, no increases in total general government capital equipment inventory are required during the analysis period. It is likely that utilization will increase slightly during the peak impact years of 1985 to 1989. Other portions of the City capital equipment fleet will also receive increased use such as Sheriff, Fire, Sanitation, and other department fleets.

3.2.1.4 Mitigative Measures

The following mitigative measures for general government are offered for consideration:

- Hire additional staff to assist in providing services to the public and other city government offices. This mitigation would be effective in maintaining 1983 levels of service or preventing degradation of same. Hiring should begin in 1984 and additional staffing maintained through 1992. Hiring would be responsibility of the City.

- Provide additional funds for increased job training and personnel development for City employees. This mitigation could provide valuable training which cannot be met entirely by normal budgets,

and could mitigate part of the need for additional staffing. Implementation would be the responsibility of the City.

- Provide funds for planning, purchasing, and operating increased data processing and computer equipment including hardware, software, and training. This mitigation could also mitigate part of the need for additional staffing. Planning would be performed by the City with assistance from outside professionals. Purchase would be from local or regional suppliers. Training would be provided by the supplier/manufacturer and internally by the City. Implementation should occur in 1984 by the City.

- Provide additional information packages to existing information distribution centers (such as the Chamber of Commerce) regarding City permitting, licensing, and other requirements. This mitigation would assist in informing the public, especially newcomers, on what is required, when it is required, and how to accomplish the requirements in the most efficient manner. This should be provided from 1984-1992 by the City.

- In order to maintain the 1983 level of equipment and vehicle maintenance service, additional maintenance staff would be hired in late 1984. If skilled labor is unavailable, hiring would take place in early 1984 to provide necessary training and experience. Space would be provided through off-hour use of maintenance facilities. In lieu of hiring staff and using City facilities, maintenance could be performed by private contract through local businesses. This mitigation would be implemented by the City of Cheyenne.

- Develop a mechanism to provide additional financial resources to public services that experience unanticipated impacts. This mitigation measure will be effective in alleviating those additional impacts that may occur to specific public services or agencies that may not have been planned for prior to project construction. If selected, this mechanism should be established in 1984 prior to project related inmigration. The responsible agency for implementing this mitigation is the City of Cheyenne.

- Institute a monitoring program to allow determination of those agencies whose capacity has been exceeded by the impact population as well as those unmet needs that, left unmet, will lead to major problems in the community's well-being. This program should be implemented in early 1984. Monitoring will allow the commmunity to be more efficient in its handling of these impacts. The responsible agencies for implementing this mitigation measure are the local public service agencies.

3.2.2 Sewage Treatment

3.2.2.1 Baseline Description

The Cheyenne Board of Public Utilities provides sewers and operates two waste treatment plants in the city of Cheyenne. The South Cheyenne Water & Sewer

District collects sewage and operates a third plant in South Cheyenne. Analyses of the capacities of the sewer systems and the plants have been performed, and they are discussed separately below.

Fees for new single-family homes to connect to both water distribution pipes and to sanitary sewers are $1,641. These fees include the actual tap-in plumbing costs, fees for any planning or engineering required, and administrative costs. The rate for sanitary sewerage is $0.51 per 1,000 gallons, the flow being computed from metered water usage.

3.2.2.1.1 Sanitary Sewers

The three sewage drainage basins in the region are Crow Creek (average generated flow = 4.61 million gallons per day [mgd]) and Dry Creek (average generated flow = 3.30 mgd) in Cheyenne, and the South Cheyenne basin (average flow = 0.67 mgd) located in the South Cheyenne Water & Sewer District. F.E. Warren AFB contributes its flow (0.6 mgd) to the Crow Creek system.

For this analysis, each of the three sewer systems was represented as a network of its major pipes, and the hydraulics of sewage flow was simulated with a digital computer model (SWMM). As-built construction drawings were consulted for much of the information, and field surveying was necessary to check some values. Nonetheless, the networks should be viewed as approximations to the actual conditions, since resolution of all problems with three different elevation datums and the infeasibility of representing the smaller sewers could not be overcome. But despite their being approximations, the simulations corroborate behavior at several points known to cause problems today, and they were more than adequate for planning purposes.

The networks in Cheyenne, as modeled, are shown in Figure 3.2.2-1.

Sewage flows were added as 24-hour hydrographs to the modeled networks at the indicated input points. The individual values were computed from 150 gallons per capita per day (gpcd) and 1983 populations, as distributed throughout each basin in proportion to the 1980 populations of census tracts surrounding or adjacent to the indicated nodes.

The major sewers simulated for all three basins are able to contain the 1983 flows, with one exception. Some 12-inch pipelines in the Crow Creek basin which serve F.E. Warren AFB become surcharged (i.e., exceed capacity and flood nearby streets and basements). Surcharging is known to occur periodically along a number of sections between the point where the pipe crosses Interstate 25 and its connection to the 15-inch sewer in Snyder Street. The model has an optional, useful facility which is the ability to increase the size of a surcharged pipe until the surcharge condition no longer exists. In this case, when asked, the model increased the downstream 12-inch pipe segments which surcharged to 15-inch pipes (and the surcharge problem ceased to exist).

3.2.2.1.2 Treatment Plants

In 1982 a Facilities Plan was drafted for Laramie County, the Cheyenne Board of Public Utilities, and the South Cheyenne Water & Sewer District, which described (Banner Associates 1982) detailed plans for upgrading waste treat-

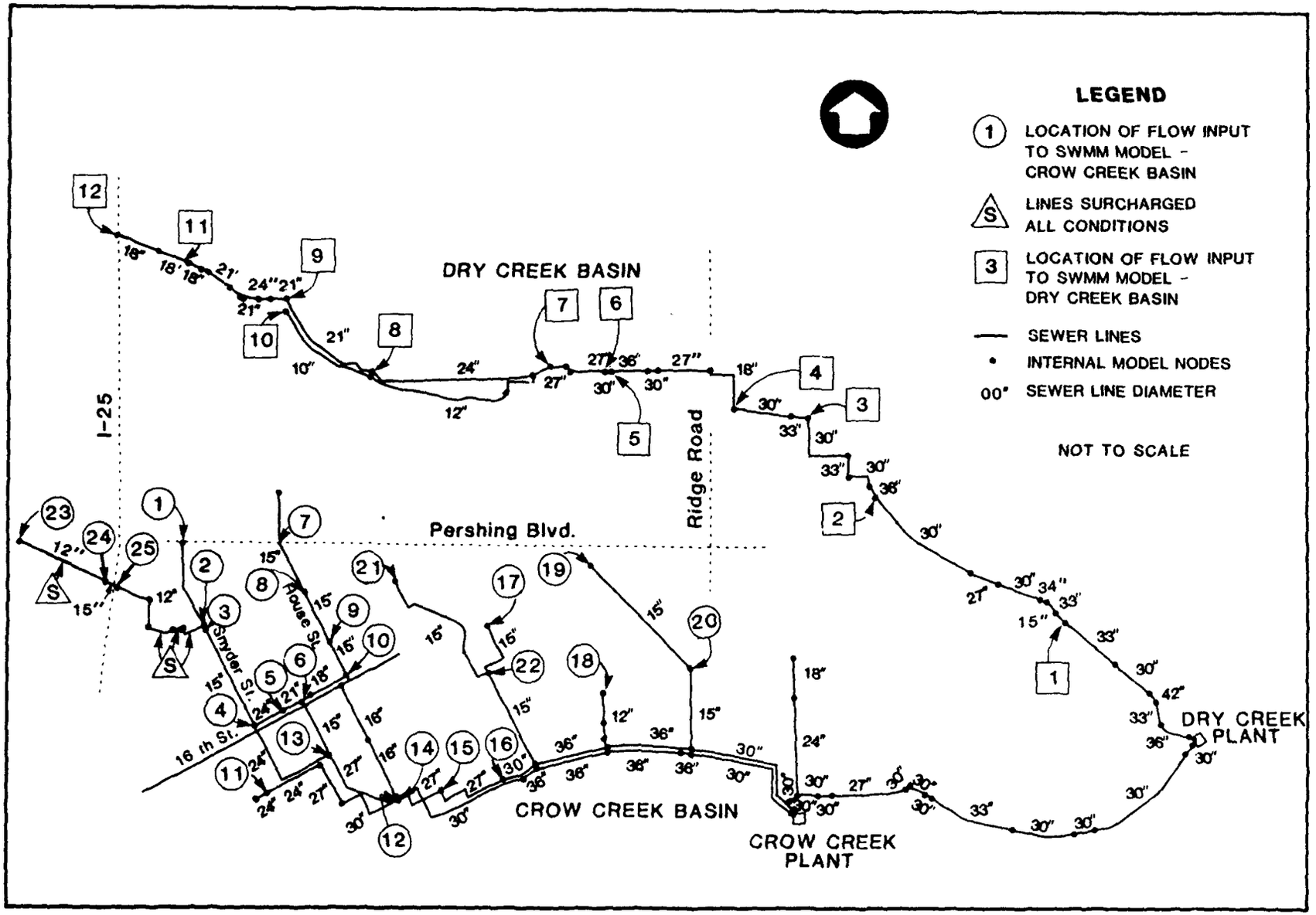


FIGURE 3.2.2-1 SWMM MODEL NETWORKS FOR CHEYENNE SANITARY SEWERS

ment capacity for the entire Cheyenne Urban Area. This Plan was eventually submitted for approval and funding, pursuant to Section 201 of Public Law 92-500 as amended, to the State of Wyoming and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Features of the Plan included abandonment of the South Cheyenne plant, transport of South Cheyenne's wastewater to the Crow Creek site, diversion of flows in excess of 4.0 mgd from the Crow Creek plant to the Dry Creek plant, expansion of the Dry Creek Plant to 7.0 mgd, and specific improvements to both the Crow Creek and Dry Creek plants. Early funding would allow needed improvements described below, to be implemented immediately.

The Dry Creek plant, a relatively new facility constructed in 1974, has a projected lifetime beyond the year 2000. It is a conventional activated sludge plant with a design capacity of 4.5 mgd. Present hydraulic loading on the facility averages 3.6 mgd.

The design and performance characteristics of the Dry Creek plant, shown in Table 3.2.2-1, are well within acceptable limits for a 4.5 mgd plant, the only exception being slight overloading of the primary clarifier during peak flows. The 201 Facility Plan prepared by Banner Associates (1982) reports that with improvements, such as minor rerouting of scum and grease removal pipelines in the primary and final clarifiers, replacement of minor items of defective equipment, and implementation of improved operational and maintenance procedures, the Dry Creek plant should have no difficulty in producing an effluent of required quality for an average flow of 4.5 mgd.

The Crow Creek plant uses a high-rate trickling filter treatment process. The plant was constructed in the mid-1940s and was upgraded in 1974. Effluent quality meets the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit requirements for secondary treatment and disinfection. A diversion structure is used to limit the quantity of influent to the Crow Creek plant. The flow to the plant has been recorded in recent months at an average value of 3.8 mgd. However, a very recent investigation by the Board of Public Utilities has revealed that the flow has been underestimated through a systematic measurement error by some amount which the Board is still determining. Comparison of recent and prior-year records has indicated to analysts performing this study that the error is probably about one-half million gallons per day. That value has been added to the previously incorrectly measured 3.8 mgd at the Crow Creek plant and the 3.51 mgd measured correctly at the Dry Creek plant for a total of 7.81 mgd for the Board's service area. This flow was divided by the population contributing to both plants in 1983, and the nominal 150 gpcd value has resulted (7,810,000 gallons/day ÷ 52,704 people = 148.2 gpcd). It is fair to note that the measurement error has been estimated by a commentor on the draft issue of this report to be as high as 1.0 mgd, not 0.5 mgd. The most that can be said is that the magnitude of the error is not known; it is being investigated; and this study has put its best estimate, based on admittedly sketchy data, at 0.5 mgd. Unquestionably, the absolute amount of the error has implications for the 201 Plan. Most directly stated, it means that the expansion of the Dry Creek plant, now planned for an expansion from 4.5 to 7.0 mgd, should be larger. The Board of Public Utilities and all concerned now intend to alter the 201 Plan as required in this regard during the design stage of Plan implementation by which time the amount of the measurement error will have been resolved.

Table 3.2.2-1

DESIGN AND PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS
FOR THE DRY CREEK TREATMENT PLANT

Plant Unit	Existing Characteristics	Desirable Design Characteristics for 4.5 mgd
PRIMARY CLARIFICATION		
Surface Overflow Rate ($gal/day/ft^2$)	800	1,000 or less[a]
Peak Overflow Rate ($gal/day/ft^2$)	1,800	1,500 or less[a]
Sidewater Depth, ft	10	7 or more[a]
Weir Overflow Rate (gal/day/ft)	11,700	15,000 or less[a]
ACTIVATED SLUDGE AERATION		
Organic Loading ($lb\ BOD/day/1{,}000\ ft^3$)	34	40 or less[a]
Depth (ft)	13	10 to 40[a]
Volume (MG)	0.965	0.932[b]
SECONDARY CLARIFICATION		
Sidewater Depth (ft)	12	12[a]
Solids Loading Rate ($lb/ft^2/day$)	12.6[c]	50[a]
Surface Overflow Rate ($gal/day/ft^2$)	585	800 or less[b]
Peak Overflow Rate ($gal/day/ft^2$)	1,300	1,600 or less[b]
Weir Overflow Rate (gal/day/foot)	10,000	10,000 or less[a]
EFFLUENT QUALITY		
BOD_5, mg/l	27[e]	30[d]
Suspended Solids, mg/l	27[e]	30[d]

Sources: a Ten-State Standards for Sewage Works.
b Wastewater Treatment Plant Design, ASCE-WPCF Manual of Practice.
c Computer Assisted Design and Evaluation of Wastewater Treatment Systems model result.
d Wyoming NPDES requirement.
e Average monthly effluent measurement, 1982.

The design capacity of the Crow Creek plant is 4.0 mgd, but its performance has also been satisfactory at higher flows up to 5.5 mgd that it occasionally receives. It should be noted that the total waste discharge to the plant (including the 0.5 mgd error) is now averaging 4.3 mgd, although flow generated in the Crow Creek basin already averages 4.61 mgd. The extra 0.31 mgd is diverted for treatment at the Dry Creek plant.

The 201 Facility Plan (Banner Associates 1982) recommends several corrective measures to ensure the continued effectiveness of this plant. These include incorporation of a flow control device for the grit chamber, replacement of aging structural steel, ventilation of filters, chemical addition, and renovation of the sludge digester.

An analysis of the design and performance of the treatment plant is presented in Table 3.2.2-2. It indicates that the current characteristics and design performance of the plant are well within the accepted standards of practice for the design flow of 4 mgd.

The South Cheyenne plant is an extended aeration treatment plant, currently serving a population of about 6,250. The plant was originally built about 1950 and has been expanded over the years to its present capacity. Average monthly flows for January through May 1983 ranged from 0.66 mgd to 1.28 mgd, with peak-daily flows as high as 1.42 mgd. The facility is clearly not able to treat these quantities of wastewater adequately. The average effluent biochemical oxygen demand and suspended solids concentrations for the January to May period were 58 milligrams per liter (mg/l) and 73 mg/l respectively. The facility was designed for 0.8 mgd, but a number of design deficiencies limit the plant's capacity and prevent it from producing a satisfactory effluent at this flow.

The design and performance characteristics of the South Cheyenne plant are listed in Table 3.2.2-3. Performance characteristics are based on the design flow of 800,000 gallons per day and influent characteristics of 210 mg/l of biochemical oxygen demand and 266 mg/l of suspended solids. These concentrations are monthly averages for April 1983. In this month, the average daily flow was 0.81 mgd.

The table indicates a number of serious design deficiencies including insufficient detention time, a shallow secondary clarifier, and weir overflow rates exceeding design standards by 67 percent. The 201 Facilities Plan (Banner Associates 1982) points out additional shortcomings including pretreatment inadequacies, poorly functioning skimming and sludge withdrawal systems, deteriorated chlorination equipment, and general shortcomings in operation. It was also recognized that further expenditures to improve this facility may not be cost-effective. Consequently, the Plan's recommendations were to abandon this facility and to bypass all wastewater flows to either the Crow Creek or Dry Creek plants. Diversion to the Crow Creek facility is the most current plan and has been assumed here.

Table 3.2.2-2

DESIGN AND PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS
FOR THE CROW CREEK TREATMENT PLANT

Plant Unit	Existing Characteristics	Desirable Design Characteristics for 4.0 mgd
PRIMARY CLARIFICATION		
Surface Overflow Rate ($gal/day/ft^2$)	398	1,000 or less[a]
Peak Overflow Rate ($gal/day/ft^2$)	896	1,500 or less[a]
Sidewater Depth (ft)	10.5	7 or more[a]
Weir Overflow Rate (gal/day/ft)	8,000	15,000 or less[a]
TRICKLING FILTER (High Rate)		
Organic Loading (lb/acre-ft)	1,260	1,000-13,000[b]
Depth (ft)	5	3 to 8[b]
Recirculation Ratio	1.5:1	0.5-4:1
Hydraulic Loading ($gal/day/ft^2$)	140	230-900[b]
SECONDARY CLARIFICATION		
Surface Overflow Rate ($gal/day/ft^2$)	400	800 or less[b]
Peak Overflow Rate ($gal/day/ft^2$)	900	1,200 or less[a]
Sidewater Depth (ft)	10.5	7 or more[a]
Weir Overflow Rate (gal/day/ft)	4,494	15,000 or less[a]
EFFLUENT QUALITY		
BOD_5, mg/l	27[c]	30[d]
Suspended Solids, mg/l	27[c]	30[d]

Sources: a Ten-State Standards for Sewage Works.
b Wastewater Treatment Plant Design, ASCE-WPCF Manual of Practice.
c 1982 yearly average effluent measurement.
d Wyoming NPDES requirement.

Table 3.2.2-3

DESIGN AND PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS
FOR THE SOUTH CHEYENNE TREATMENT PLANT

Plant Unit	Existing Characteristics	Desirable Design Characteristics for 0.8 mgd
AERATION BASIN		
Volume, MG	0.805	0.866[c]
O_2 Transfer Efficiency (lb O_2/HP-hr)	3.4	1.8 or more[a]
Organic Loading (lb BOD/1,000 ft^3)	13.3	15 or less[a]
Detention Time, hr	24	26[c]
SECONDARY CLARIFICATION		
Solids Loading Rate (lb/ft^2/day)	10[c]	50 or less[a]
Surface Overflow Rate (gal/day/ft^2)	347	800 or less[b]
Peak Overflow Rate (gal/day/ft^2)	781	1,600 or less[b]
Weir Overflow Rate (gal/day/foot)	16,700	10,000 or less[a]
Sidewater Depth, ft	7.5	12[a]
EFFLUENT QUALITY		
BOD_5, mg/l	52[d]	30[e]
Suspended Solids, mg/l	54[d]	30[e]

Sources:
a Ten State Standards for Sewage Works
b Wastewater Treatment Plant Design, ASCE-WPCF Manual of Practice.
c Computer Assisted Design and Evaluation of Wastewater Treatment System model result.
d Average concentration of effluent for April 1983.
e Wyoming NPDES requirement.

3.2.2.2 Projected Baseline

3.2.2.2.1 Sanitary Sewers

Baseline simulations of the sanitary sewer systems were performed for 1983, 1987 (the peak-project inmigration year), 1990, and 1992. The populations assigned to each model node for the Crow Creek system are given in Table 3.2.2-4, and the Dry Creek populations are given in Table 3.2.2-5. These allocations were based on 1980 census tract populations and projected land-use trends. To account for the abnormally high infiltration that is known to occur to the sewers on F.E. Warren AFB, adding roughly 0.3 mgd to the average outflow of 0.6 mgd, an equivalent population of 6,000 was used for the base (to be multiplied by 150 gpcd), instead of the true population of 3,630. In all cases all sewers except the 12-inch line that surcharged (as mentioned previously) were able to contain 2.3 times the average flows (i.e., the peak-daily flows). Accordingly, in all baseline years, the sewers will be able to carry the expected flows with the exception of the surcharged sewer leaving F.E. Warren AFB.

3.2.2.2.2 Treatment Plants

It has been assumed here that the 201 Plan's recommended improvements will be implemented in the very near future. This assumption is based on the current situation in which the combined capacities of the Crow Creek and Dry Creek plants are exceeded for several months each year. The combined capacity in place is 8.5 mgd (4.5 + 4.0). In the peak month, flows are 5.5 mgd at Crow Creek and 4 mgd at Dry Creek, a total of 9.5 mgd. South Cheyenne, which is known to be overloaded at 0.66 mgd, has peak-month flows of 0.76 mgd.

Hence, all the treatment plants need immediate relief or expansion. Recent information supplied by both local and state officials indicates that design and implementation of the first phase of the Plan should commence in early 1984 and that all Plan features should be implemented by 1987.

As shown in Table 3.2.2-6, the average flows under baseline conditions generated in the 3 basins in 1987 (the peak-project inmigration year) will be 4.70 mgd, 3.77 mgd, and 0.72 mgd at Crow Creek, Dry Creek, and South Cheyenne, respectively. The total waste generation, therefore, will be 9.19 mgd, just above the average-day capacity of 9.1 mgd now at the three plants (4.5 + 4.0 + 0.6). By 1992, the end of the baseline period, the average flows will have increased to 9.34 mgd at the Crow and Dry Creek plants (combined) and 0.80 mgd at South Cheyenne, a total of 10.14 mgd. This is further in excess of available capacity (9.1 mgd).

However, the average daily flows in the peak month (or two) will have grown by 1987 to 10.17 mgd at the the two main plants, in excess of available capacity today. By 1992, the excess at the two plants in the peak month(s) will be 2.72 mgd (11.22 mgd - 8.5 mgd). Perhaps most importantly, the peak-month average flows at the Dry Creek plant will exceed capacity (5.04 vs. 4.5 mgd) by 1984, and they will be 6.17 mgd by 1987 and well over 7.0 mgd by 1992. If the South Cheyenne plant is not closed and its wastes sent to Crow Creek and then to Dry Creek in accord with the existing Plan, it will reach 0.80 mgd average flow and 0.90 mgd peak-monthly flow by 1992.

Table 3.2.2-4

BASELINE POPULATIONS ALLOCATED TO CROW CREEK SEWER SYSTEM MODEL NODES

Model Node No.[1]	Baseline Populations 1983	1987	1990	1992
1	1,695	1,695	1,695	1,695
2	698	698	698	698
3	685	685	685	685
4	2,025	2,025	2,025	2,025
5	569	569	569	569
6	1,122	1,122	1,122	1,122
7[a]	1,783	1,835	1,882	1,916
8	386	386	386	386
9	633	633	633	633
10	1,588	1,588	1,588	1,588
11[a]	2,232	2,302	2,369	2,407
12	1,187	1,256	1,323	1,361
13	929	929	929	929
14[a]	513	514	513	513
15	794	794	794	794
16	794	794	794	794
17	2,478	2,478	2,478	2,478
18	650	650	650	650
19	1,886	1,886	1,886	1,886
20[a]	2,814	2,847	2,875	2,895
21	1,541	1,541	1,541	1,541
22	101	101	101	101
23[b]	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
24[b]	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
25[b]	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500

Notes: [1] Node locations are shown in Figure 3.2.2-1.

[a] Nodes to which baseline population growth was allocated.

[b] F.E. Warren AFB was increased to 6,000 to account for infiltration, but its actual population for all years is 3,630.

Table 3.2.2-5

BASELINE POPULATIONS ALLOCATED TO DRY CREEK
SEWER SYSTEM MODEL NODES

Model Node No. [a]	Baseline Populations			
	1983	1987	1990	1992
1	1,024	1,676	2,369	2,846
2	905	970	1,026	1,066
3	3,242	4,070	4,824	5,350
4	708	708	708	708
5	1,735	1,990	2,225	2,386
6	958	1,213	1,448	1,609
7	1,635	2,166	2,604	2,941
8	423	533	636	707
9	3,569	3,753	3,966	4,088
10	540	540	540	540
11	513	661	798	893
12[b]	2,529	3,028	3,489	3,804
—	4,077	4,111	4,142	4,162

Notes: [a] Node locations are shown in Figure 3.2.2-1.

[b] These populations were assigned to a subarea tributary to the Crow Creek - Dry Creek diversion sewer. The diversion has a capacity of 10 mgd at the critical section and was not modeled.

Table 3.2.2-6

WASTE FLOWS FOR BASELINE CONDITIONS
IN THE CHEYENNE URBAN AREA

Location	Waste Flows (mgd) 1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Waste Generation by Basin - Average Daily Flows										
Crow Creek	4.61	4.65	4.70	4.70	4.70	4.70	4.70	4.70	4.70	4.70
Dry Creek	3.30	3.33	3.46	3.60	3.77	3.94	4.11	4.28	4.48	4.64
South Cheyenne	0.67	0.68	0.69	0.71	0.72	0.74	0.75	0.77	0.78	0.80
TOTAL:	8.58	8.66	8.85	9.01	9.19	9.38	9.56	9.75	9.96	10.14
Waste Generation by Basin - Peak Monthly Flows										
Crow Creek	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6
Dry Creek	4.0	4.04	4.19	4.36	4.57	4.78	4.98	5.19	5.43	5.62
South Cheyenne	0.76	0.77	0.78	0.81	0.82	0.84	0.85	0.87	0.88	0.90
TOTAL:	10.26	10.31	10.57	10.77	10.99	11.22	11.43	11.66	11.91	12.12
Wastes Treated by Plants - Average Daily Flows										
Crow Creek	4.3	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Dry Creek	3.61	3.98	4.16	4.30	4.47	4.64	4.81	4.98	5.18	5.34
South Cheyenne	0.67	0.68	0.69	0.71	0.72	0.74	0.75	0.77	0.78	0.80
TOTAL:	8.58	8.66	8.85	9.01	9.19	9.38	9.56	9.75	9.96	10.14
Wastes Received by Plants - Peak Monthly Flows										
Crow Creek	5.5	4.5	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Dry Creek	4.0	5.04	5.79	5.96	6.17	6.38	6.58	6.79	7.03	7.22
South Cheyenne	0.76	0.77	0.78	0.81	0.82	0.84	0.85	0.87	0.88	0.90
TOTAL:	10.26	10.31	10.57	10.77	10.99	11.22	11.43	11.66	11.91	12.12

3.2.2.3 Project Impacts

3.2.2.3.1 Sanitary Sewers

Simulations with the Storm Water Management Model (SWMM) have indicated that existing sewers can handle the routed flows from 1990 and 1992 populations, including those from the project, with one exception. That exception is the 12-inch sewer downstream of the sewer leaving F.E. Warren AFB. Flow from the base averages 0.6 mgd now, which includes some infiltration of groundwater. But, as mentioned previously, in wet periods the total flow from the base is nearer to 0.9 mgd, which is what was modeled.

The populations for the 3 impact years, 1987, 1990, and 1992, are given in Table 3.2.2-7 for both the Crow Creek and Dry Creek basins.

The results of the modeling have been precisely the same as under baseline conditions: all sewers except the surcharged one leaving F.E. Warren AFB can accommodate expected flows.

3.2.2.3.2 Treatment Plants

The population and flows contributing to the South Cheyenne plant and to the Crow Creek and Dry Creek plants combined over the project period (1983-1992) are given in Table 3.2.2-8.

The table shows that population and wasteflows continue to increase despite a peak inmigration in 1987. As a consequence, the maximum difference in average flows of wastewater, with the project and without it, will occur in 1987 and will be 0.37 mgd (9.56 - 9.19) throughout the Cheyenne Urban Area (including the difference in South Cheyenne flows). The Crow Creek and Dry Creek flows alone will be higher with the project in 1987 by 0.29 mgd (8.76 mgd less 8.47 mgd). This compares with a capacity in place (without 201 Plan improvements) of 8.5 mgd. While the average flow to the two plants will be marginally in excess of 8.5 mgd in 1987 with the project, the 201 Plan improvements and expansions should be near implementation then. If they are not, it is feasible to treat as much as 5.5 mgd at the Crow Creek plant, even though only the nominal 4.0 mgd has been shown in the table. In other words, even the 8.76 mgd should be fully treatable with the facilities in place in 1987, with or without implementation of the 201 Facilities Plan.

By 1992, the difference between flows with the project and without it will have diminished to 0.13 mgd (10.27 vs. 10.14 mgd), because so few project-related inmigrants (906) will remain, many of them in South Cheyenne (where the unit per capita flow is only 107 gpcd). However, the average flow to the Crow Creek and Dry Creek plants alone will have reached 9.43 mgd, which will be considerably in excess of the nominal 8.5 mgd capacity now available but barely above the 9.34 mgd to be expected under baseline. It is barely feasible that as much as 10 mgd could be treated at the two plants during average periods (5.5 mgd at Crow Creek + 4.5 at Dry Creek), but the extended overloading of the Crow Creek plant would not be prudent. The 10 to 12 mgd peak flows throughout the project period for several months at a time, both with the project and without it, strongly suggest the need for expanded treatment capacity at the Dry Creek plant as soon as possible. With the measurement error taken into account, it is to be noted that the Dry Creek plant will have

Table 3.2.2-7

PROJECT-PERIOD POPULATIONS ALLOCATED TO CHEYENNE SEWER SYSTEM MODEL NODES

Crow Creek Basin				Dry Creek Basin			
Model Node No.[1]	Populations 1987	1990	1992	Model Node No.[1]	Populations 1987	1990	1992
1	1,695	1,695	1,695	1	2,013	2,506	2,964
2	698	698	698	2	1,036	1,058	1,074
3	685	685	685	3	4,391	4,954	5,406
4	2,123	2,079	2,025	4	764	743	708
5	569	584	569	5	2,097	2,275	2,433
6	1,259	1,128	1,122	6	1,321	1,491	1,657
7	1,861	1,892	1,936	7	2,408	2,702	3,011
8	401	390	386	8	596	656	723
9	633	641	633	9	3,833	3,981	4,114
10	1,588	1,628	1,589	10	540	548	540
11	2,312	2,374	2,411	11	661	798	915
12	1,267	1,328	1,366	12[b]	3,261	3,599	3.880
13	929	929	929	-	4,122	4,145	4,166
14	513	513	513				
15	794	794	794				
16	794	794	794				
17	2,478	2,478	2,478				
18	650	650	650				
19	1,886	1,886	1,886				
20	2,857	2,880	2,899				
21	1,541	1,541	1,541				
22	101	101	101				
23[a]	3,630	3,630	3,630				

Notes: [1] Nodes are shown in Figure 3.2.2-1

[a] To include effects of infiltration, the population of F.E. Warren AFB was actually modeled as 6,000. The population was assigned as 3,000 at Node 23 and 1,500 each at Nodes 24 and 25 in Figure 3.2.2-1.

[b] Population of subarea not modeled.

Table 3.2.2-8

POPULATION AND WASTE FLOWS FOR
PROJECT CONDITIONS IN THE CHEYENNE URBAN AREA

Basin	Service Population									
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Crow Creek	30,733	31,086	31,708	31,704	31,714	31,713	31,672	31,549	31,441	31,441
Dry Creek	21,971	22,371	23,718	25,379	26,659	27,620	28,755	29,140	30,329	31,374
South Cheyenne	6,250	6,405	6,863	7,230	7,449	7,528	7,662	7,548	7,572	7,812
TOTAL:	58,954	59,862	62,289	64,313	65,822	66,861	68,089	68,237	69,342	70,627

	Sewage Generated, Average Day (mgd)									
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Crow Creek	4.61	4.66	4.76	4.76	4.76	4.76	4.75	4.73	4.72	4.72
Dry Creek	3.30	3.36	3.56	3.81	4.00	4.14	4.31	4.37	4.55	4.71
South Cheyenne	0.67	0.69	0.73	0.77	0.80	0.81	0.82	0.81	0.81	0.84
TOTAL:	8.58	8.71	9.05	9.34	9.56	9.71	9.88	9.91	10.08	10.27

Plant	Sewage Treated, Average Day (mgd)									
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988[a]	1989	1990	1991	1992
Crow Creek	4.3	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Dry Creek	3.61	4.02	4.32	4.57	4.76	5.71	5.88	5.91	6.08	6.27
South Cheyenne	0.67	0.69	0.73	0.77	0.80	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL:	8.58	8.71	9.05	9.34	9.56	9.71	9.88	9.91	10.08	10.27
PEAK MONTH:	10.26	10.37	10.84	11.21	11.48	11.66	11.85	11.87	12.07	12.29

to be expanded to at least 8 mgd to accommodate peak-month flows either in baseline or project conditions by 1992. (The current Plan calls for expansion to 7.0 mgd.)

3.2.2.4 Mitigative Measures

The following mitigative measures for sewage treatment are offered for consideration:

- o Without question, of greatest importance is the expedited implementation of the existing 201 Facilities Plan for closing the South Cheyenne plant, piping those wastewaters to the Crow Creek plant, and diverting all flows greater than 4.0 mgd to the Dry Creek plant which should be expanded to at least 8.0 mgd. This mitigation measure will be effective in solving all existing, baseline period, and project period treatment problems. The estimated cost of implementing the 201 Plan is set forth in Table 3.2.2-9. This Plan, which has been selected at the local level, should be implemented by December 1987. The responsible agencies for implementing this mitigation measure are the City of Cheyenne, the South Cheyenne Water & Sewer District, and Laramie County.

- o The surcharge of the 12-inch sewer downstream of F.E. Warren AFB can be solved in one of three ways.

  - If the wastewater from the base were reclaimed (as described more fully under Water Treatment and Distribution) to provide water for the base golf course and parade ground, the sewage flow into the City's 12-inch sewer would be markedly reduced (by about 0.4 mgd, the average daily domestic flow) during the irrigation season (May to October).

  - The infiltration problems on the base could be alleviated by maintenance and rehabilitation of F.E. Warren's sewers. (Recall that 0.6 mgd is the average base outflow, of which only 0.37 is the domestic flow.)

  - The City's 12-inch sewer that receives the Air Force base's discharge could be enlarged to 15 inches. Replacement of the surcharged sewer with a larger one is almost assuredly the most cost-effective choice. A 15-inch pipe at a slope of 0.001 foot-per-foot will carry 1.32 mgd, more than the peak infiltration flow of 0.9 mgd not now being contained in the 12-inch sewer, which can carry only 0.73 mgd at the same slope. The length of 15-inch sewer replacement is estimated in Table 3.2.2-10. This mitigation measure will be effective in controlling all waste flows from the base without surcharge and, if selected, should be implemented by December 1987. The responsible agency for implementing this mitigation measure is the Cheyenne Board of Public Utilities.

Table 3.2.2-9

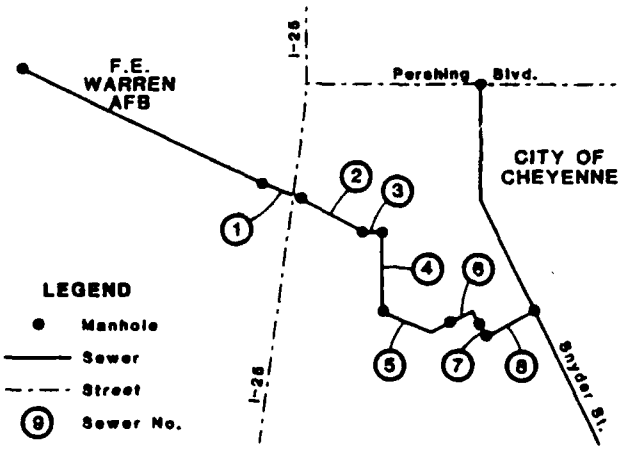
PHASED 201-PLAN COST SUMMARY

Phase I	Capital Cost $	Operational and Maintenance Cost Per Year
Dry Creek Upgrade	$ 945,200	$375,280
Crow Creek Upgrade	729,150	295,580
South Cheyenne to Crow Creek	404,000	6,130
(Extraneous) Collection Lines		
Sunnyside	1,071,700	
North Cheyenne	562,040	
Planning & Engineering (15% of Cap.$)	556,810	
Total Phase I	$4,268,900	$676,990/yr in Phase I
Phase II		
Dry Creek Expansion	2,475,730	525,780
Crow Creek Operation		295,580
South Cheyenne to Crow Creek		6,130
TOTAL CAP $:	$6,744,630	$827,490/yr in Phase II

Source: Banner Associates, 1982.

Table 3.2.2-10

CAPACITY AND REPLACEMENT COST OF SEWER SERVING F.E. WARREN AFB



Pipe Capacity

Pipe No.	Q[1] (CFS)	Existing Status[2]	Existing Pipe Size (in)	Existing Pipe Capacity (CFS)	% Capacity	Proposed Pipe Size (in)	Proposed Pipe Capacity (CFS)
1	2.13	OK	15	3.36	63	N/A	
2	2.84	OK	12	4.07	70	N/A	
3	2.84	OK	12	3.83	74	N/A	
4	2.84	C	12	2.90	98	15"	5.25
5	2.84	S	12	2.32	122	15"	4.20
6	2.84	S	12	2.55	111	15"	4.63
7	2.84	S	12	2.05	139	15"	3.72
8	2.84	S	12	2.34	121	15"	4.25

Replacement Cost

Pipe No.	Length (ft)	Diameter, inches: Existing Pipe	Diameter, inches: Proposed Pipe	Replacement Cost @ $40.00/Linear foot	Total Cost
1	350	15	N/A	N/A	
2	620	12	N/A	N/A	
3	170	12	N/A	N/A	
4	1,025	12	15	41,000	
5	850	12	15	34,000	
6	450	12	15	18,000	
7	200	12	15	8,000	
8	700	12	15	28,000	$129,000

Notes: 1 Q = Sum of peak inflows.
2 S - Surcharged pipe.
OK - Pipe has adequate capacity.
C - Pipe near capacity, recommend replacement.
N/A - Not Applicable.

3.2.3 Water Treatment and Distribution

3.2.3.1 Baseline Description

3.2.3.1.1 Water Supply and Demand

Cheyenne's Board of Public Utilities supplies water to the city, to F.E. Warren AFB, and to the South Cheyenne Water & Sewer District. The Board receives raw water from three sources, local groundwater, local Crow Creek surface water yields, and surface water diverted into the Crow Creek watershed and imported to the area thereby from Douglas Creek in the North Platte River system. Table 3.2.3-1 summarizes the rates at which water can now be supplied from each of these sources and how the Board has already planned to use these sources in the future. A schematic is given in Figure 3.2.3-1.

Considerably more information on the raw water supply situation is to be found in the Water Resources EPTR, but this table serves the immediate purpose here, which is to show that the several sources are currently capable of supplying 11 to 12 mgd of water without depletions of storage; and that during peak periods, such as hot summer months, up to 21 mgd could be supplied without depleting storage. Moreover, as demands in the area grow, additional imported water is already being planned to meet them with provision made for as much as 23.5 mgd on an average day.

As Table 3.2.3-2 demonstrates, the current average-day demand for the Cheyenne Urban Area (12.8 mgd) actually outstrips recent supplies (11.6 mgd, from Table 3.2.3-1), and recent shortages have had to be made up from higher than desired groundwater pumpage. But comparison of the two tables also reveals that plans are underway to virtually double the available supplies, such that all demands could be satisfied until well beyond 1992, either with the project or without it. As will shortly be described, however, the ability to deliver water supplies to customers is becoming limited in peak periods by water treatment and distribution capacity.

3.2.3.1.2 Water Treatment

The Cheyenne Board of Public Utilities operates two water treatment plants, Round Top and Happy Jack. Raw surface water from Crystal Reservoir is conveyed by gravity to both treatment plants through 20-inch and 30-inch pipelines.

The initial facilities at the Round Top treatment plant were constructed in 1902 through 1911 with numerous upgrades and expansions occurring since that time. Flash mixing, sedimentation, mixed media filtration, and chlorination are provided at the plant. The Cheyenne Board of Public Utilities has indicated that the nominal treatment capacity at Round Top is 7 mgd. Treated water can be stored in three enclosed concrete basins. The total storage volume of the 3 basins is reportedly 12 million gallons (MG).

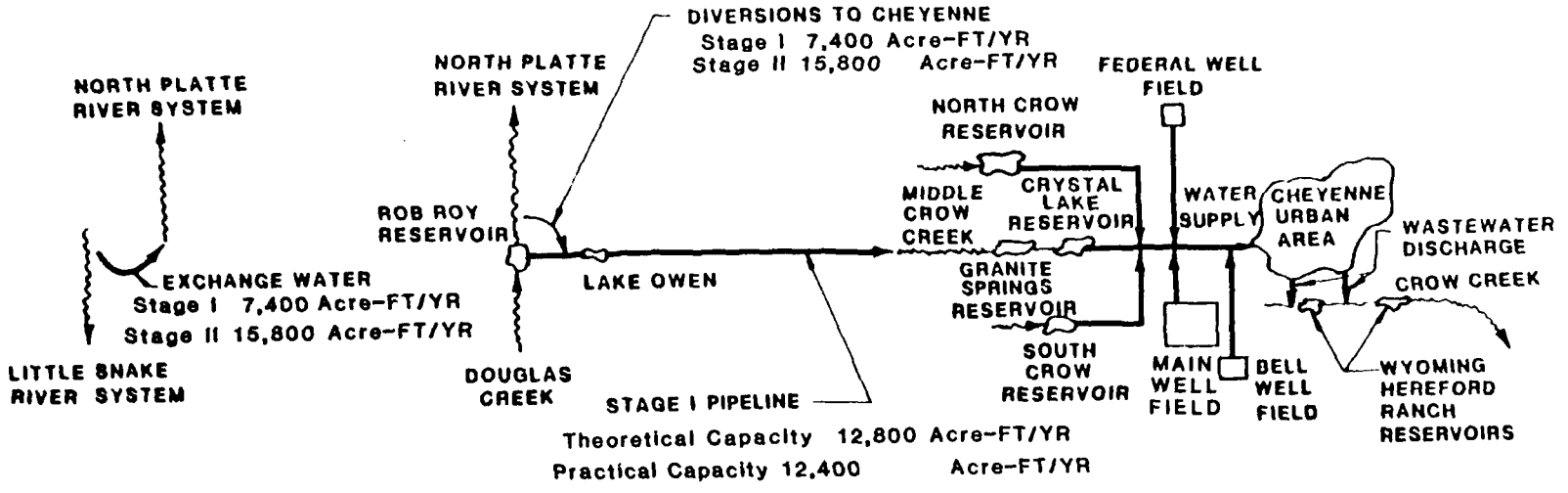
The Happy Jack water treatment plant was constructed in 1974 and 1975 and provides the identical type of treatment as Round Top. The Cheyenne Board of Public Utilities has indicated that the nominal treatment capacity at Happy Jack is 19 mgd. Treated water can be delivered directly into the distribution system or stored in the 5 MG King Reservoir, 0.5 mile east of the plant.

Table 3.2.3-1

EXISTING AND CURRENTLY PLANNED WATER SUPPLIES
FOR THE CHEYENNE URBAN AREA

Source	Municipal Water Supply Rates, Acre-feet/year				
	Recent Records[1]	Various Limits or Preferred Usage Rates[2]	Potential(P)or Historical (H) Short-Term Rates[3]	Planned and Probable Future Rates Alt.A[4]	Alt.B[5]
GROUNDWATER	3,320	2,000	7,800(H) to 9,500(P)	2,000	2,000
LOCAL SURFACE WATER					
N. Crow Creek	1,220	1,220	1,500(P)	1,220	1,220
Middle Crow Creek	3,380	3,430	3,500(P)	3,620	3,620
IMPORTED WATER					
Stage I	5,100				
Stage I Upgrade		5,820	9,000(P)		
Stages I and II				10,430	19,500
TOTAL:	13,020	12,470	21,800 to 23,500	17,270	26,340
TOTALS as mgd	11.6	11.1	19.5 to 21.0	15.4	23.5

1 1976-1982 records; Cheyenne Board of Public Utilities.
2 Assumes Stage I limitation of 7,400 acre-ft/yr diversion.
3 Rates that have been or could be supplied on average days in peak months.
4 Full import supply developed but limited by pipeline capacity.
5 Full import supply; assumes addition of added Stage II pipeline capacity.



NOTE:

Diversions to Cheyenne from North Platte River System cannot exceed exchange water from the Little Snake River System to the North Platte River System.

FIGURE 3.2.3-1 SCHEMATIC OF WATER RESOURCE SYSTEM FOR CHEYENNE URBAN AREA

Table 3.2.3-2

CHEYENNE URBAN AREA WATER DEMANDS

Item	Baseline Conditions				Project Condition		
	1983	1987	1990	1992	1987	1990	1992
Service Population	58,954	63,182	67,048	69,721	65,832	68,247	70,627
Average-Day Water Use, A, mgd	12.80	14.00	15.00	15.60	14.45	15.19	15.67
Recurring Maximal Day Water Use, 2.3A, mgd	29.44*	32.20*	34.50*	35.88*	33.23*	34.94*	36.03
Potential Max. Day of the Year, 2.5A, mgd	32.00	35.00	37.50	39.00	36.12	37.98	39.18
Maximum-Day, 6-Hour Water Use Rate, 2.7A, mgd	34.56	37.80	40.50	42.12	39.02	41.01	42.31

Note: * Flow conditions simulated in WATSIM model, plus many other specific cases -- see text.

The Cheyenne Board of Public Utilities can supplement the supply of treated water to the distribution system with groundwater from three wellfields - Federal, Bell, and Main. Groundwater from the Federal wellfield is pumped to the Round Top storage reservoir. Bell and Main wellfield waters can be pumped either to Round Top or to King Reservoir where they are chlorinated and mixed with the treated surface water. It has been reported by Banner Associates (1983) that "the estimated yield from the well system during a maximum monthly demand is about 9 mgd." For conservative estimation reasons, it has been assumed that 6.0 mgd is more nearly the long-term, sustainable production rate from the well system.

3.2.3.1.3 Water Distribution

3.2.3.1.3.1 General System

Water is delivered to the Cheyenne Board of Public Utilities service population through pipelines ranging from 4 to 36 inches in diameter. The treatment, storage, and primary distribution network is shown in Figures 3.2.3-2 and 3.2.3-3 which also indicate the pipe diameters at critical segments. Also shown in Figure 3.2.3-3 is the third treated water storage reservoir, the Buffalo Ridge tank, which has a capacity of 5 MG.

The 1983 City of Cheyenne service demand has been approximately 11.1 mgd. In addition, the Cheyenne Board of Public Utilities provides water to F.E. Warren AFB and the South Cheyenne Water & Sewer District. These two entities are responsible for the water distribution systems within their respective service boundaries. The average day water demand at F.E. Warren is 1 mgd, and that at South Cheyenne Water & Sewer District is 0.7 mgd. The maximum day demand at F.E. Warren is 2.5 mgd, and South Cheyenne Water & Sewer District's is 1.18 mgd.

Fees for new homes to tap-in to both water distribution pipes (with a three-quarter inch service connection) and to sanitary sewers are $1,641. These fees include the actual tap-in plumbing costs, fees for any planning or engineering required, and administrative recordation costs.

The water rate for water delivered to residential customers is $1.09 per 1,000 gallons (expected to remain the rate until at least July 1984).

3.2.3.1.3.2 Water Distribution System Modeling

The computer model, WATSIM, was used to determine steady-state water pressures and storage-tank behavior in the nodal system shown in Figure 3.2.3-2 and Figure 3.2.3-3 (as well as throughout the water distribution system in South Cheyenne, described in detail later herein.)

Numerous simulations have been made, and the results are reported here for specific "neighborhoods" and model nodes. The neighborhoods as defined for socioeconomic and land use purposes (see Appendix B) are shown in Figure 3.2.3-4, and the model nodes of interest in the five selected neighborhoods are shown in Figures 3.2.3-5 through 3.2.3-8.

The 1983 conditions of nodal demand and resulting pressure were simulated for a maximum-day demand (29.44 mgd) plus a firefighting flow of 4,860 gallons per

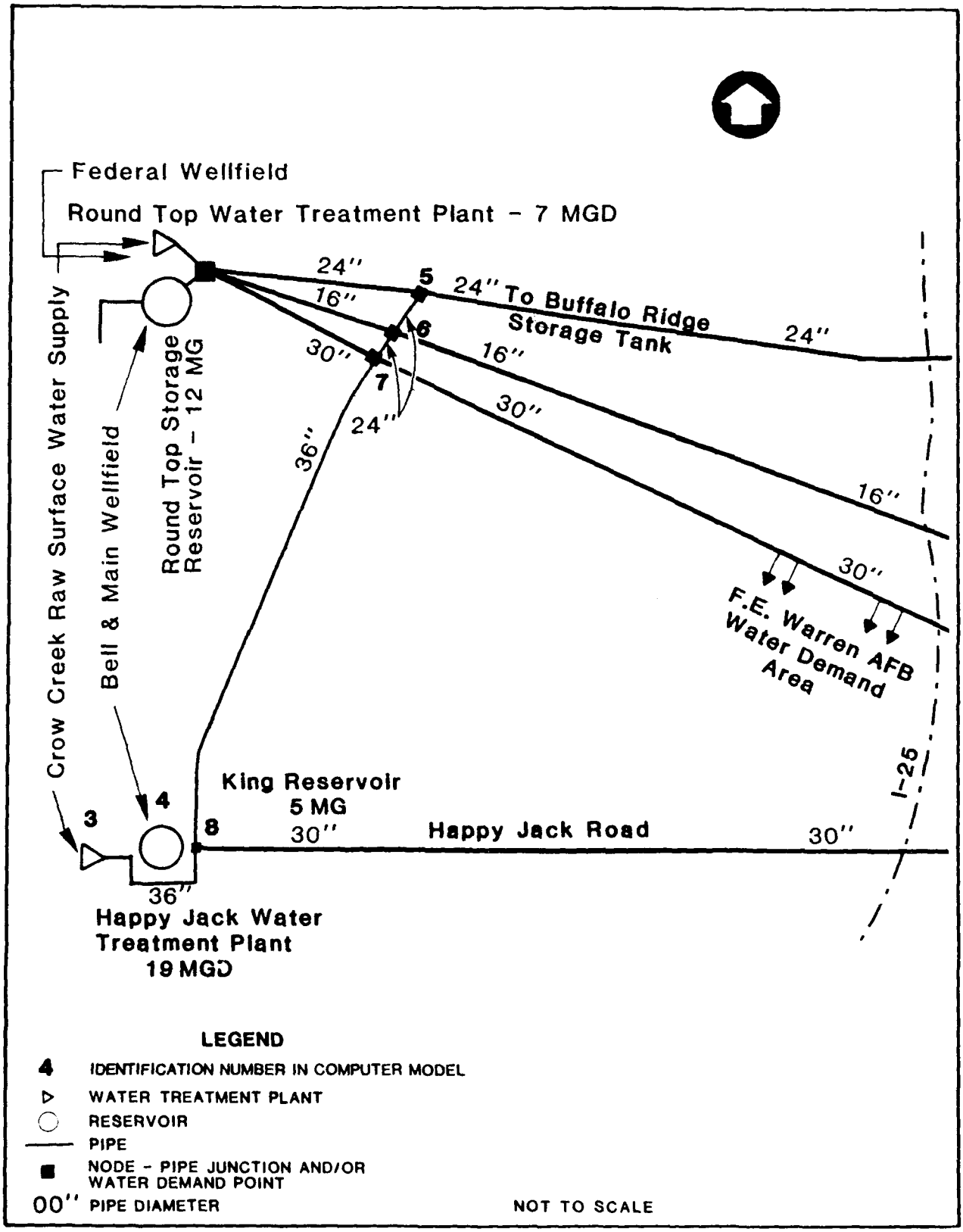


FIGURE 3.2.3-2 TREATMENT AND TRANSMISSION FACILITIES FOR CHEYENNE BOARD OF PUBLIC UTILITIES USED IN THE WATSIM MODEL

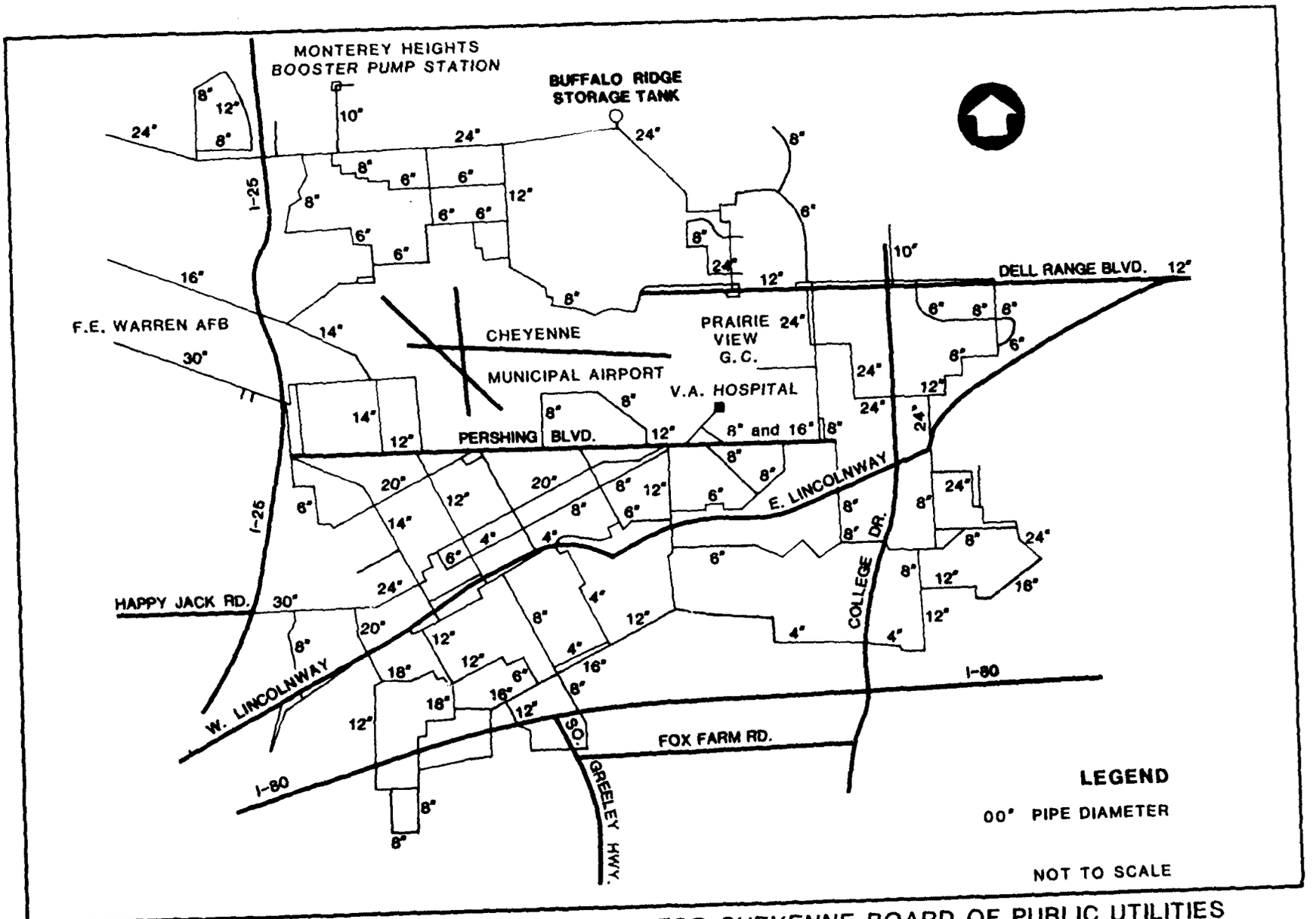


FIGURE 3.2.3-3 WATER DISTRIBUTION NETWORK FOR CHEYENNE BOARD OF PUBLIC UTILITIES USED IN THE WATSIM MODEL

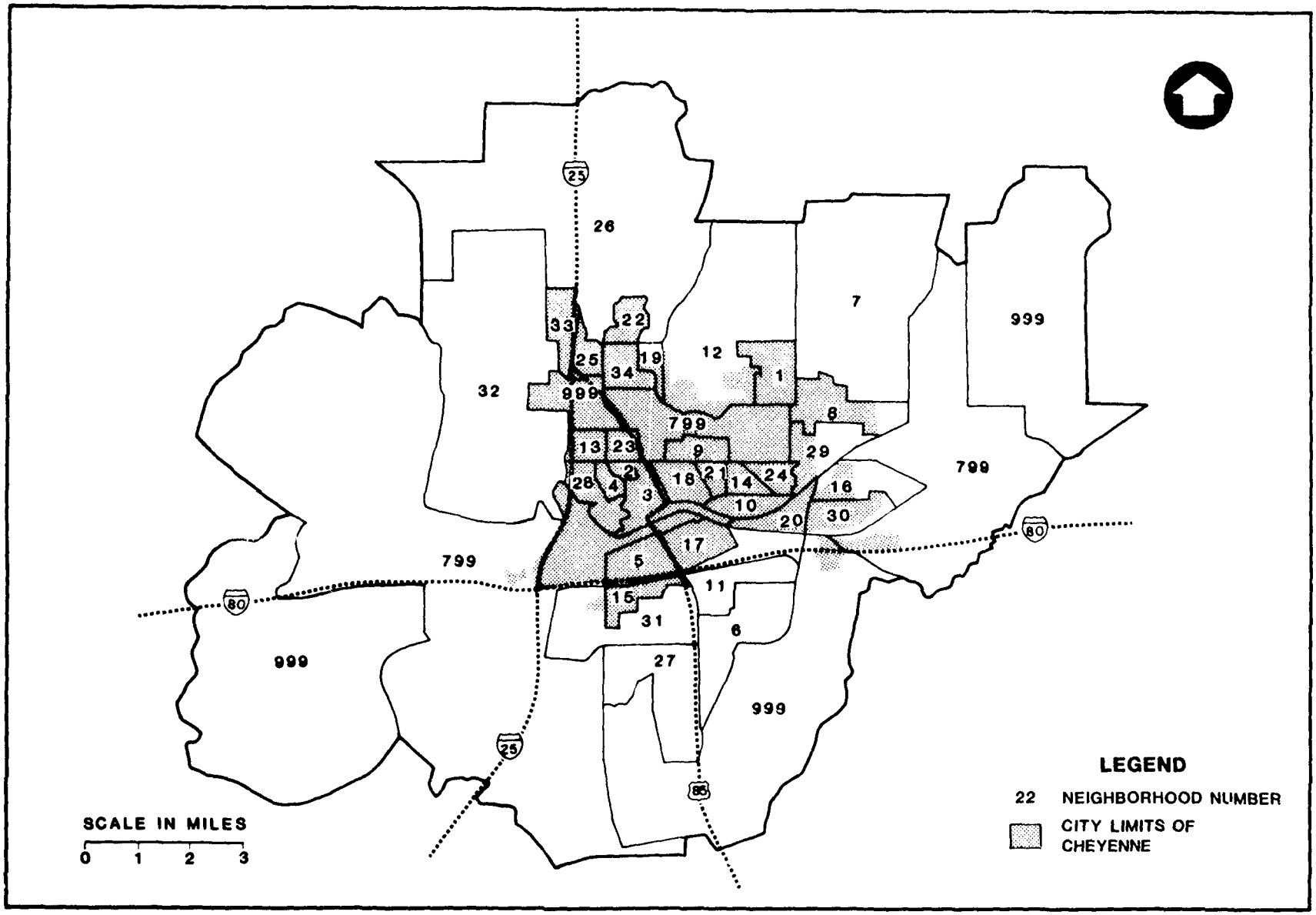


FIGURE 3.2.3-4 DESIGNATED NEIGHBORHOODS IN THE CHEYENNE REGION

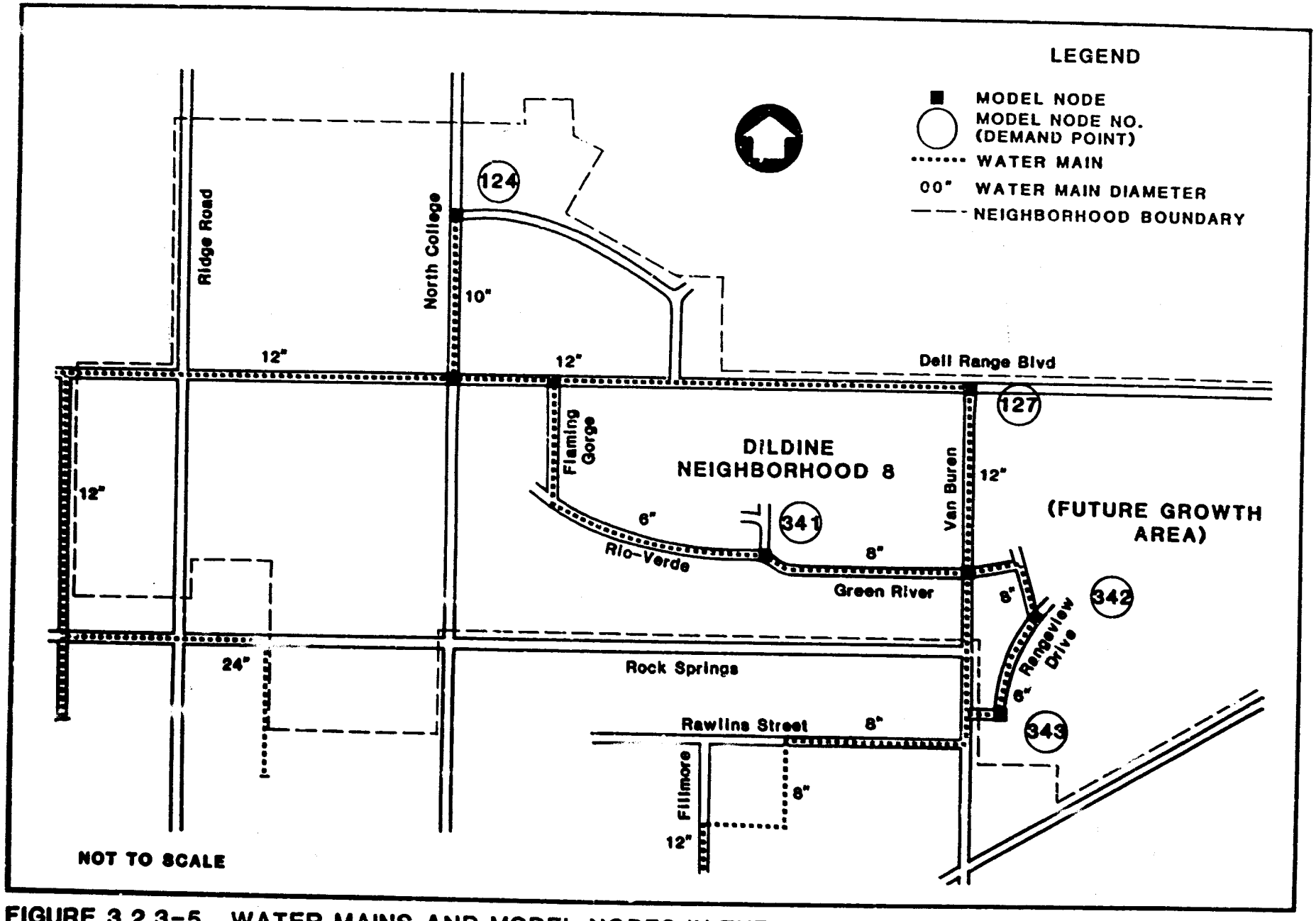


FIGURE 3.2.3-5 WATER MAINS AND MODEL NODES IN THE DILDINE NEIGHBORHOOD NO. 8

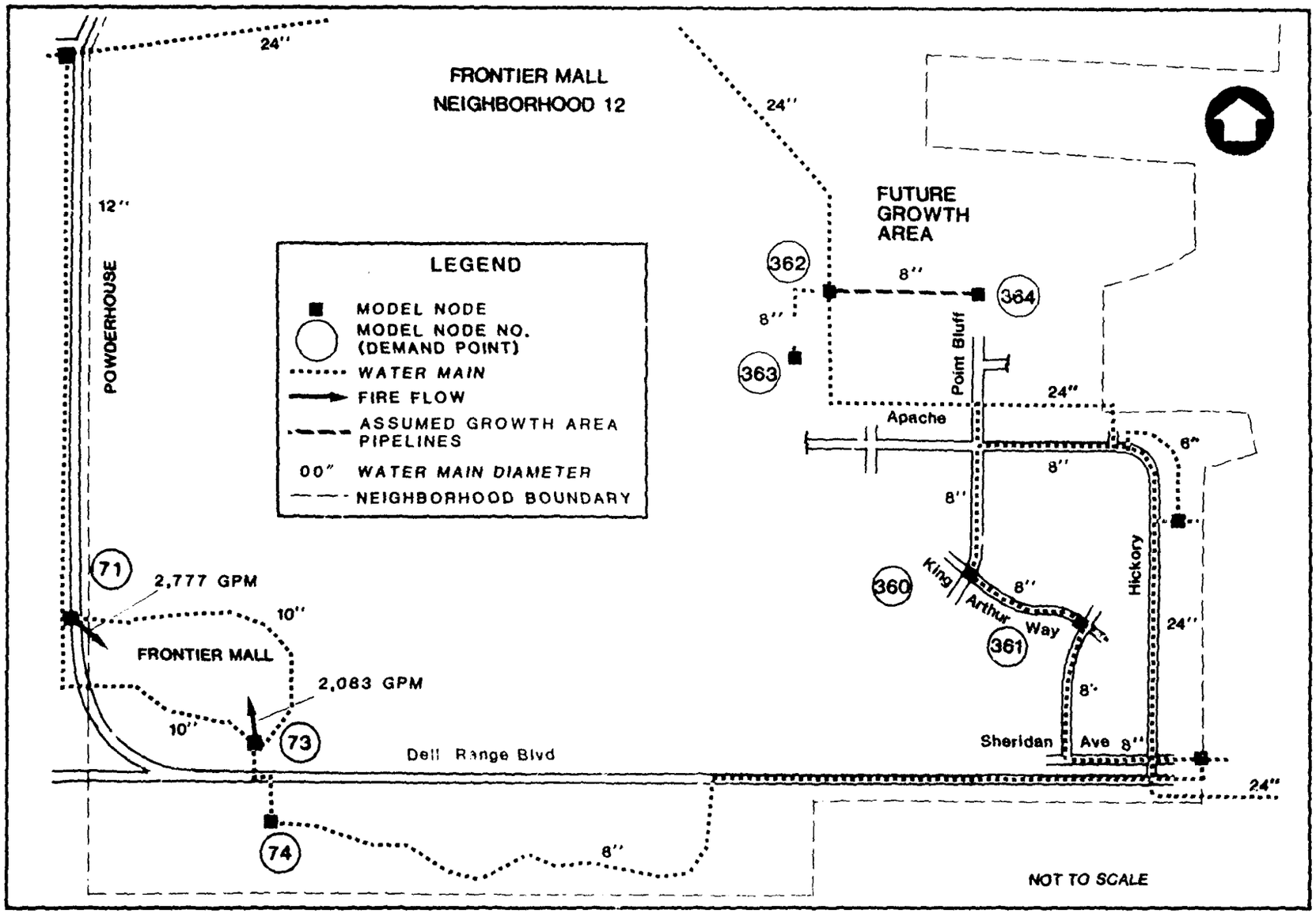


FIGURE 3.2.3-6 WATER MAINS AND MODEL NODES IN THE FRONTIER MALL NEIGHBORHOOD NO. 12

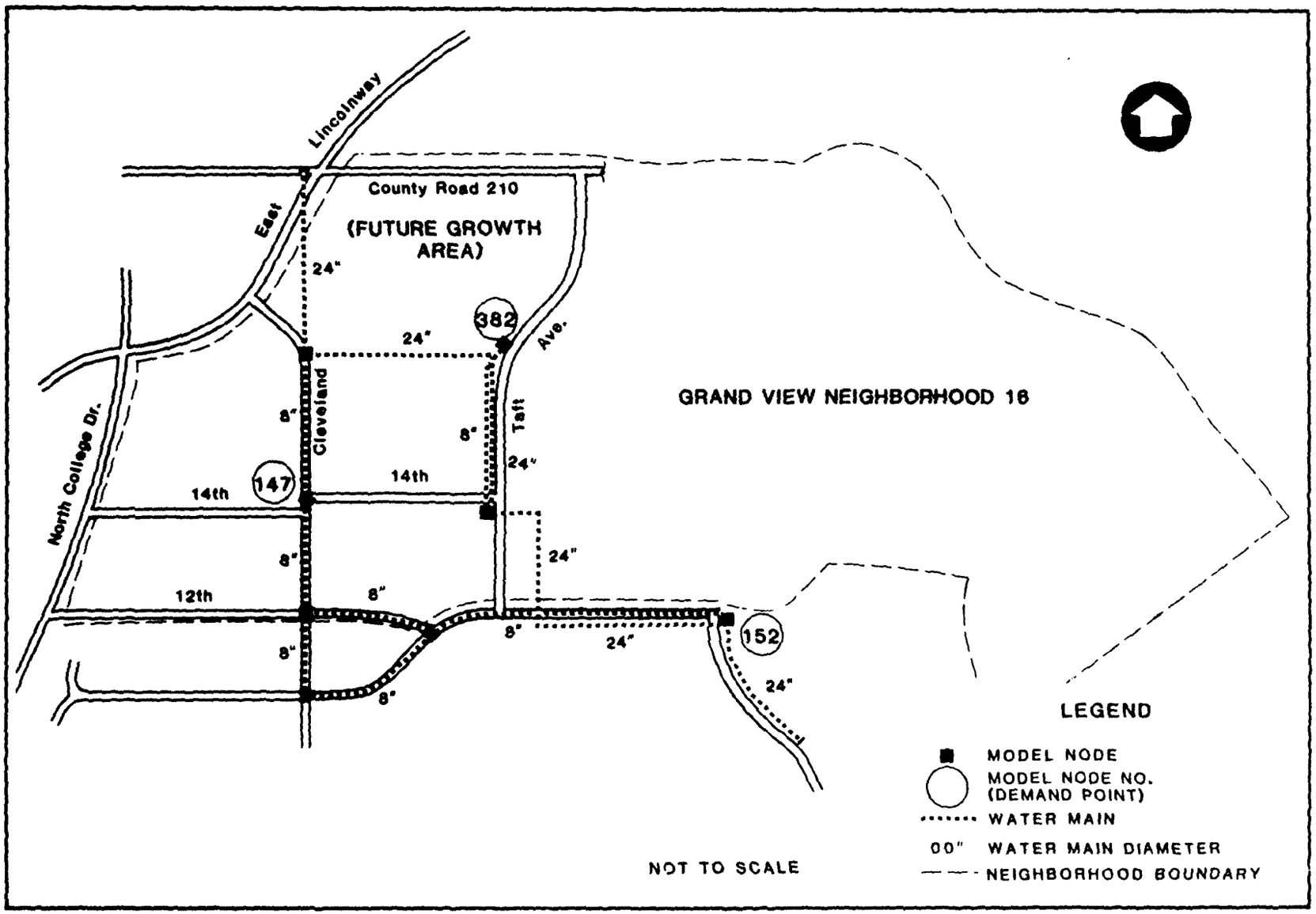


FIGURE 3.2.3-7 WATER MAINS AND MODEL NODES IN THE GRAND VIEW NEIGHBORHOOD NO. 16

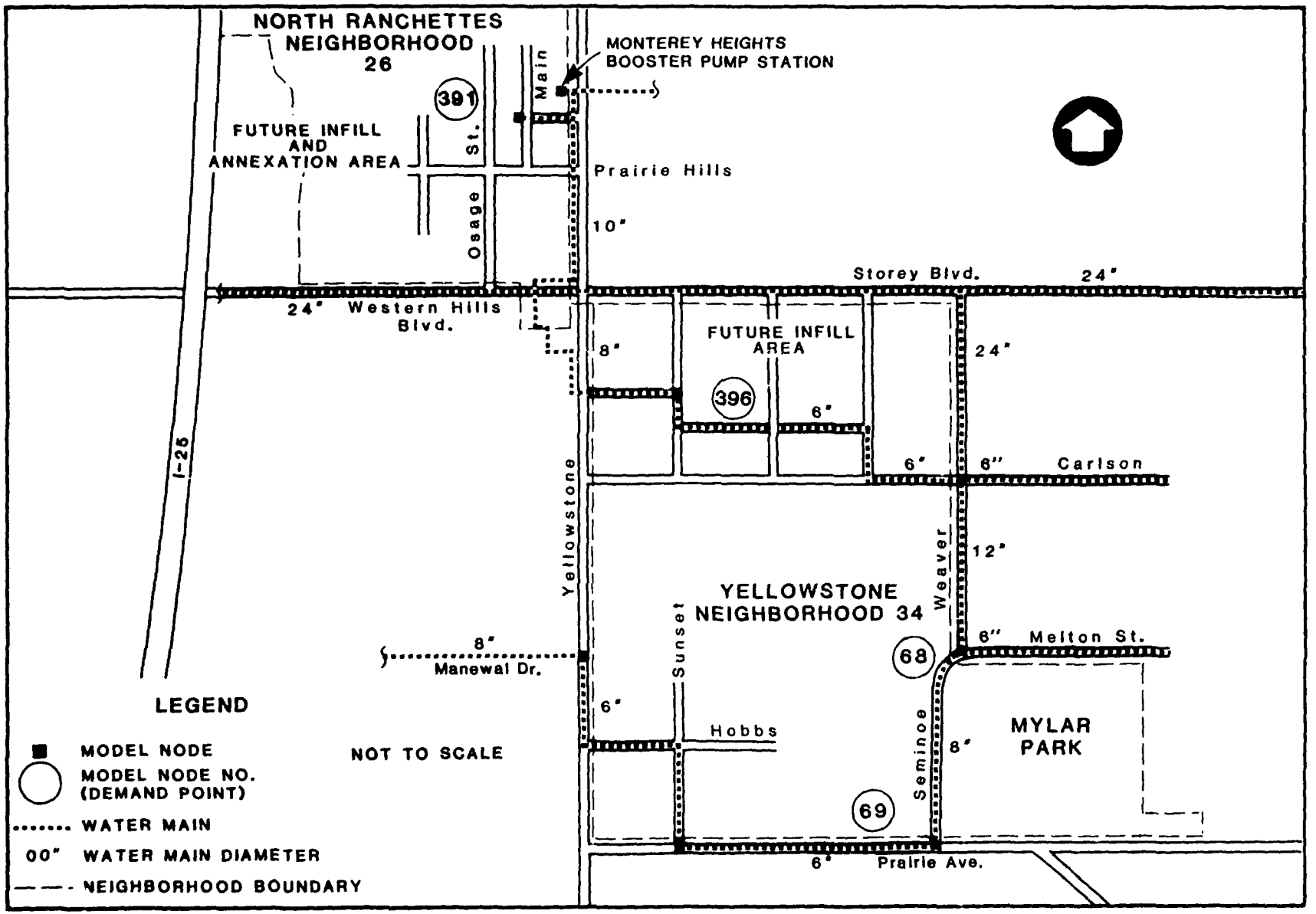


FIGURE 3.2.3-8 WATER MAINS AND MODEL NODES IN THE NORTH RANCHETTES AND YELLOWSTONE NEIGHBORHOODS NOS. 26 AND 34

minute (gpm) at the Frontier Mall shopping center, in the southwestern portion of neighborhood 12. The resulting demand rates and pressures are given in Table 3.2.3-3. The resulting drain rate of the nearby Buffalo Ridge storage tank was determined by the model to be 221,250 gallons per hour (gph), a rate that could be sustained for over 11 hours if the tank were half full at the beginning of such a fire event. The analysis revealed that the residual pressure at the two fire hydrants would be 16 and 18 pounds per square inch (psi). A widely-held criterion for fire-flow residual pressure is 20 psi at a hydrant. The low pressure in this case appears to result from the presence of the singular, fairly long 8-inch main serving the more stressed hydrant (node 73, Figure 3.2.3-6) from the east and south. It is anticipated that further in-filling development in this neighborhood will require installation of other water mains that will be interconnected with the 8-inch line. This will provide larger flows and alternate routes for flow to node 73, which will result in greater pressure there.

It should be noted that the WATSIM model was originally calibrated for the Cheyenne system with water pressure data collected at roughly 25 fire hydrants throughout the area by the Cheyenne Fire Department. Subsequently, the Board of Public Utilities supplied additional data of pressure measurements it had made or received from others for three other sites in various locations in town. Additional pipes and nodes were added to the model to represent the distribution system near these additional sites. The results were as follows. In the Monterey Heights neighborhood, the Board had measured a pressure of 54 psi at one of its pump stations. When that part of the system was added to the model, resulting simulated 1983 pressure in the WATSIM model was 59 psi. Pressure measured at the Board's own shop at 24th and Snyder Streets ranged from 76 (for 1 hour) to 120 psi. The model showed 106 psi. Thirdly, a letter from the Veterans Administration hospital at 2360 Pershing Boulevard to the Board had complained of pressures on 4 evenings in the summer of 1983 as low as 25 psi. When the hospital's connection to the distribution system was added to the model and 4 cases of maximum-period demand were analyzed, the modeled pressures in the hospital ranged from 17 to 39 psi. The general calibration of the model at the outset of these analyses, coupled with these very specific verification exercises, provides convincing evidence that the model is functioning faithfully and can be usefully applied for discernment of baseline-growth and project-related impacts.

3.2.3.2 Projected Baseline

3.2.3.2.1 Water Treatment

It is projected that by 1992 the typical maximum day water use will be 35 to 36 mgd (Table 3.2.3-2). The existing wells and water treatment facilities can supply 32 mgd to the distribution system based on the following rating system, which is conservatively low.

- Round Top 7 mgd
- Happy Jack 19 mgd
- Wellfield 6 mgd (greater than 30-day duration)

Therefore, a shortfall of 3 to 4 mgd in treated water delivery capacity (not including drawdown from the 22 MG of available storage) would occur in 1992. (As indicated previously, it may be possible to make up this shortfall with

Table 3.2.3-3

WATER DEMANDS AND PRESSURES AT SELECTED WATSIM NODES IN CHEYENNE NEIGHBORHOODS (1983 MAXIMUM DAY PLUS FIRE-FLOW EVENT)

Neighborhood[a]	WATSIM Node No.	Nodal Water Demand, mgd	Nodal Water Pressure, psi
Dildine	124	0.29	102
(8)	127	(Future-Demand Node)	
	341	0.62	129
	342	0.13	122.5
	343	0.13	127
Frontier Mall	360	0.43	104
(12)	361	0.43	107.5
	362	(Future-Demand Node)	
	71	4.0	18
	73	3.0	16
Grand View	147	0.68	120
(16)	382	(Future-Demand Node)	
North Ranchettes	391	(Future-Demand Node)	
(26)			
Yellowstone	396	0.09	81
(34)	69	0.21	78
	68	0.21	88

Note: [a] Neighborhoods are shown by number in Figure 3.2.3-4.

4 mgd of additional, feasible groundwater pumpage, as was done in 1980 when peak demand reached 31.5 MG for a single day and in 1983 when peak demand on a summer day was 33.5 mgd.)

3.2.3.2.2 Water Distribution

3.2.3.2.2.1 General System

The distribution system was analyzed for the same maximum-day-demand-plus-fireflow event discussed under the baseline description but with a 1992 baseline Cheyenne Board of Public Utilities service demand imposed. In general, the various demands caused the system water pressures to be reduced from 1983 levels by 2 to 15 psi. The contributing supply rate of water from the Buffalo Ridge tank (436,700 gph) nearly doubled above the 1983 level to satisfy additional service demands from baseline growth to the east and north of the existing city limits.

3.2.3.2.2.2 1992 Maximum Day Demand Plus Fire Flow at Frontier Mall

The projected 1992 typical maximum day water use is projected to be 35.88 mgd. The wells and treatment plants were modeled as follows:

- Round Top 7 mgd
- Happy Jack 19 mgd
- Wellfield 6 mgd

The water storage reservoir levels were modeled at mid-depth, as previously.

The Frontier Mall fire event still imposed the most extreme demands on the water distribution system when compared to the other nodes and neighborhoods. The residual pressure at the hydrants when supplying 4,860 gpm were reduced to 11 and 14 psi. This fire event imposed a withdrawal rate of 436,700 gph on the Buffalo Ridge tank, a flow that could be sustained for 6 hours.

3.2.3.3 Project Impacts

3.2.3.3.1 Treatment

Project-related inmigration to the Cheyenne Urban Area will reach its peak in 1987 (2,650 people), after which the difference between baseline and project-condition populations will begin to decline. The difference will be 1,199 by 1990 and only 906 by 1992. Maximum-day water demands in 1987 will be 33.23 mgd in 1987 with the project, compared to 32.20 mgd without the project, a difference of 1.03 mgd. By 1990 the maximum-day demands with the project will have grown to 34.94 mgd, as compared with 34.50 mgd in the baseline case, a difference of only 0.44 mgd. By 1992 the project-condition demand will be 36.03 mgd compared with 35.88 mgd in the baseline scenario, a difference of merely 0.15 mgd.

As noted previously, the sustainable rate of treated water delivery capacity is 32 mgd, with the possibility of delivery of 35 mgd through peak-month pumping of the wellfields at 9 mgd instead of 6, without accelerated usage of

stored treated water (22 MG available). The project will cause the maximum-day demand to almost attain the 35 mgd capacity in 1990 (demand = 34.94 mgd) versus 34.50 mgd in the baseline case. The project will cause attainment of a 36 mgd demand by 1992 (demand = 36.03 mgd) versus 35.88 mgd in 1992 in the baseline scenario.

The maximum-day differences between the baseline and the project cases are never very large (3.2 percent larger in 1987 when capacity will still be adequate). By 1992, when available treated-water delivery capacity (35 mgd) will be exceeded both by baseline and project conditions, the project's increase to maximum-day demands will be only 0.4 percent (0.15/35.88). Therefore, the project will not cause the exceedances of available capacity; they will result in the baseline case as well, and in the same years. However, if additional treatment capacity or groundwater supply capacity is not provided by 1990, the project will contribute in a small way to exacerbation of an existing shortfall in capacity and add somewhat to the necessity to operate the water supply sytem by filling and withdrawing from the 22 MG of available storage at more rapid rates than is currently the practice to meet maximum day demands. This finding is conditioned by the assumptions that baseline growth will be as rapid as herein projected and that short-period conservation to reduce demands would not be practiced. Indeed curtailment of lawn watering during high demand periods of maximum days could substantially reduce demands and keep them within available supply capacity.

3.2.3.3.2 Water Distribution

3.2.3.3.2.1 General System

The distribution system was analyzed for the 1987 and 1990 maximum-day demand conditions with the project in place, plus a fire flow imposed at Frontier Mall. Conditions for 1992 were not reanalyzed, since the demand differences with and without the project were smaller than for 1990, and the 1990 pressure differences that resulted were inconsequential. The most noticeable change occurred in 1987, when the Buffalo Ridge tank drain rate increased from 353,300 gph without the project to 374,600 gph with the project. The difference represents 6.7 hours versus 7.1 hours of available storage in the tank to fight the simulated fire.

3.2.3.3.2.2 1987 Maximum-Day Demand Plus Fire Flow at Frontier Mall

The projected 1987 typical maximum-day water demand is 33.23 mgd. The differences between baseline and project-condition flows and pressures at the selected nodes are given in Table 3.2.3-4. It can be seen that while demands at various nodes will be higher with the project than without it, the pressures will deteriorate only slightly, roughly between 1 and 2 psi, a change that will be undetectable by baseline users.

3.2.3.3.2.3 1990 Maximum-Day Demand Plus Fire Flow at Frontier Mall

The projected 1990 typical maximum-day water demand is 34.94 mgd. The differences in pressures and flows at the selected nodes between baseline and project conditions are given in Table 3.2.3-5. Most of the flows are iden-

Table 3.2.3-4

WATER DEMANDS AND PRESSURES AT SELECTED WATSIM NODES IN CHEYENNE NEIGHBORHOODS (1987 MAXIMUM DAY PLUS FIRE-FLOW EVENT)

Neighborhood[a]	WATSIM Node No.	Baseline Demand and Pressure at Node	Project Demand and Pressure at Node
Dildine	124	0.45 mgd @ 95 psi	0.46 mgd @ 93 psi
(8)	127	0.13 @ 103	0.29 @ 101
	341	0.67 @ 121.5	0.67 @ 119
	342	0.30 @ 115	0.30 @ 112
	343	0.17 @ 119	0.17 @ 117
Frontier Mall	360	0.56 @ 99	0.56 @ 98
(12)	361	0.47 @ 102	0.47 @ 101
	362	0.33 @ 93	
	363		0.26 @ 92
	364		0.26 @ 83
	71	4.0 @ 16	4.0 @ 15
	73	3.0 @ 13	3.0 @ 13
Grand View	147	0.74 @ 114	0.74 @ 112
(16)	382	0.28 @ 104	0.43 @ 102
North Ranchettes	391	0.17 @ 57	0.23 @ 56
(26)			
Yellowstone	396	0.21 @ 79	0.25 @ 79
(34)	69	0.25 @ 77	0.25 @ 75.5
	68	0.25 @ 86	0.25 @ 86

Note: [a] Neighborhoods are shown by number in Figure 3.2.3-4.

Table 3.2.3-5

WATER DEMANDS AND PRESSURES AT SELECTED WATSIM NODES IN CHEYENNE NEIGHBORHOODS (1990 MAXIMUM DAY PLUS FIRE-FLOW EVENT)

Neighborhood[a]	WATSIM Node No.	Baseline Demand and Pressure at Node		Project Demand and Pressure at Node	
Dildine	124	0.46 mgd	@90 psi	0.46 mgd	@90 psi
(8)	127	0.40	97	0.47	97
	341	0.68	115	0.68	115
	342	0.42	108	0.42	108
	343	0.18	113	0.18	113
Frontier Mall	360	0.57	96	0.57 psi	96
(12)	361	0.48	99	0.48	99
	362	0.79	91		
	363			0.43	91
	364			0.44	82
	71	4.0	14.5	4.0	15
	73	3.0	12.1	3.0	12
Grand View	147	0.75	110	0.75	110
(16)	382	0.61	97.5	0.67	97
North Ranchettes (26)	391	0.31	55	0.40	55
Yellowstone	396	0.30	78	0.32	78
(34)	69	0.26	75	0.26	80
	68	0.26	86	0.26	86

Note: [a] Neighborhoods are shown by number in Figure 3.2.3-4.

tical between the two conditions, and most of the pressures are unchanged. (It was for this reason that the 1992 conditions were not even analyzed, since the differences between project and baseline conditions have become virtually indistinguishable.)

The difference between drain rates from the Buffalo Ridge tank in 1990 with and without the project will be 413,000 gph versus 412,500 gph, respectively, which represents a 6.05-hour event versus a 6.06-hour event, with the tank half full at the outset.

3.2.3.3.3 Cheyenne Board of Public Utilities Staff Requirements

During the comment period on the draft report, the Air Force was asked for an analysis of the current staff of the Board of Public Utilities and how the Peacekeeper project might impact staff requirements. The Board provided a list of current staff positions, which is reproduced as Table 3.2.3-6.

As has been analyzed and reported previously, neither water nor waste treatment plants will have to be enlarged to accommodate the project inmigrants. The flows through these facilities will increase somewhat (less than 4 percent in the peak year of 1987), but these increases can be accommodated without changes in personnel.

The customer-related services of meter-reading, customer accounting, and provision of new customer tap-ins to water mains and sewers have been analyzed. To justify a new position for these three subareas of the Board's work, increases in the workload over baseline conditions would have to be enough to require a new full-time employee. Currently there are 5 meter-reading and 6 customer-accounting employees and 6 utility crews (crew chiefs) to make new customer tap-ins to water mains and sewers among these crews' myriad other duties.

Table 3.2.3-7 presents an analysis of the workloads of these personnel in 1983 and in 1987 both with and without the project. The 5 meter-reading and 6 customer-accounting personnel now handle nearly 18,000 customers, and their workload would have to increase between 16.7 percent (1/6) and 20.0 percent (1/5) to justify a new position. By 1987, with the project, the workload will have increased by 11.8 percent (compared with 7.6 percent under baseline conditions). No new full-time employees are warranted.

There are roughly 190 new tap-ins to be made each year in 1983. If a utility crew can perform 2 of these per day, roughly one-half crew (out of 6) is working on these duties all the time. By 1987 in the baseline case, population projections reveal that there will be 495 tap-ins to be made each year. This will require 1.3 crews working full-time. With the project, the net housing demand will be 133 new homes, actually occurring in 1986. (There will only be 40 new homes required in 1987.) But the 133 new tap-ins will bring the total workload to 628 tap-ins, an increase to 1.65 full-time crews. The difference between project and baseline crews required will be 0.35 (1.65-1.3).

A crew today appears to be comprised of 3.33 people on the average (20 utility workers/6 crew chiefs). The net project requirement, then, is 1 crew member (0.35 x 3.33).

Table 3.2.3-6

STAFF POSITIONS OF THE CHEYENNE BOARD OF PUBLIC UTILITIES

Administration	Accounting	Engineering	Water & Waste Treatment	Support
Director (1)	Accountant (1)	Mgr. (1)	Water Mgr. (1)	O & M Mgr. (1)
Asst. Dir. (1)	Data Proc. Sup. (1)	Consultant (1)	Waste Mgr. (1)	Support Services Sup. (1)
Office Mgr. (1)	Programmer (1)	Construction Inspector II (1)	Chief Plant Operator (4)	Oper. Acct. (1)
Admin. Secy. (1)	Compu. Oper. (1)	Construction Inspector I (1)	Pl. Op. IV (8)	Dispatch. Tech. (1)
	Data Entry Clk. (1)	Drafter (1)	Pl. Op. III (5)	Inventory Clk. (1)
	Customer Accounting Supervisor (1)		Pl. Op. II (5)	Secy. (1)
	Cus. Acct. Sen. Clk. (1)		Pl. Op. I (1)	Mech. II (2)
	Cus. Acct. Bill. Clk. (2)		Pl. Op. - New Hire (1)	Util. Foreman (2)
	Cus. Acct. Cashier (2)		Lab. Tech. (1)	Util. Crew Chief (6)
	Meter Inspector & Collector (1)			Util. Wkr. III (6)
	Meter Reading Sup. (1)			Util. Wkr. II (5)
	Sen. Met. Read. (1)			Util. Wkr. I (3)
	Meter Reader (3)			Cust. Serv. Tech. (2)
				Meter Main. Tech. (2)
				Safety Serv. Tech. (1)
				Gen. Clk. (1)

Total Positions = 89

Table 3.2.3-7

ANALYSIS OF STAFF REQUIREMENTS FOR CERTAIN
FUNCTIONS OF THE CHEYENNE BOARD OF PUBLIC UTILITIES

Item	Customer Related Functions		
	Meter Reading	Utility Crew Tap-Ins	Maintaining Customer Accounts
Current Customers or Tap-Ins/yr	17,845	190	17,845
Current Positions or Crews Required	5p[1]	0.5c[2]	6p
1987 Cutomers or Tap-Ins/Yr	19,204	495	19,204
Baseline % Increase in Workload	7.6	260	7.6
1987 Positions or Crews Required	5p	1.3c	6p
Projection Conditions			
1987 Customers or Tap-Ins/yr	19,949	628	19,949
Project-period % Increase in workload over 1983	11.8	331	11.8
1987 Positons or Crews Required	5p	1.65c	6p
Induced Positon or Crew Changes	0p	0.35c	0p
New Full-time Employees Required by the Project	0	1	0

[1] p = Postions = 1 Full-time Employees

[2] c = Crews = 20 Utility Workers/6 Crew Chiefs = 3.3 FTEs/Crew

[a] 628 - 495= 133 Net Housing Demand in 1987.

3.2.3.4 Mitigative Measures

3.2.3.4.1 Water Treatment

The following mitigative measures are offered for consideration:

- The Cheyenne Board of Public Utilities should begin immediately to plan additional surface water treatment capacity to meet the maximum-day shortfall in water demands of an increasing baseline service population. As set forth in the projected baseline section on water treatment, by 1992, this shortfall could be as much as 4.0 to 5.0 mgd.

- Two options exist to defer the eventual treatment capacity expansion to the late 1980s.

  - One method of "shaving" 1 to 2 mgd from the projected 36 mgd maximum-day demand would be to implement wastewater reuse for the golf course and parade ground irrigation at F.E. Warren AFB. It appears that the peak F.E. Warren AFB demand of 2.5 mgd during July and August could be reduced to about 1.25 mgd if nonpotable irrigation were implemented.

  - The other, and more viable, option is to increase groundwater withdrawal rates for maximum month events above the 6 mgd level. The wellfields have supplied 7 mgd to the distribution system in 1980, and Banner Associates (1983) have stated that the maximum month withdrawal rate could be as high as 9 mgd. This mitigation measure will be effective in providing the needed 36-mgd demand, which also could be reduced through peak-period conservation, and if selected, as it has been in the past, should be implemented by June 1990. The responsible agency for implementing this mitigation measure is the Cheyenne Board of Public Utilities.

3.2.3.4.2 Water Distribution

The following alternative solutions for a baseline water distribution problem are offered for consideration, but there is actually no project-related impact to be mitigated:

- There are two alternative solutions for the baseline problem:

  - Substitution of a 12-inch pipe for the 8-inch diameter line from Frontier Mall eastward through the Meadow Brook Park development to the interconnection with the 24-inch pipeline at Buffalo Ridge Estates. Computer modeling of the maximum-day, plus fire-flow conditions in 1983 at Frontier Mall indicated that this substitution would raise residual pressure at the Frontier Mall fire hydrants to 30 psi, which would be adequate.

  - Infilling development along and near the existing 8-inch pipeline parallel to Dell Range Boulevard and fronting Meadow Brook Park should be sufficient to maintain 30 psi at a fire flow of 4,860

gpm. This solution requires that the Board of Public Utilities await this development by private developers. Because the danger is not grave (12 psi versus 20 in a simulated maximal fire-flow event) *no action* appears to be warranted at this time.

3.2.4 Solid Waste Disposal

3.2.4.1 Baseline Description

The City of Cheyenne operates a Department of Sanitation with overall responsibility for the collection of solid wastes within the city. The Department currently owns and operates thirteen 25 cubic-yard rear-loading packer vehicles, 1 container truck, and 1 roll-on/rolloff container truck, in addition to spare, back-up equipment used to serve the city's residents and businesses. Collection frequency is once per week with 3-man crews operating on a 6-day per week basis.

An average of 150 tons per day of solid waste is collected by the Department for disposal at the City's sanitary landfill. The Division of Streets and Alleys within the Department of Public Works maintains responsibility for the operation of the City landfill and for the disposal of all solid wastes. To operate the landfill, the Division uses two track-riding tractors (one Caterpillar D6 and one Caterpillar D7), two wheeled tractor-scrapers (one self-propelled, the second towed by the D7), and a landfill compactor. The current system is able to dispose of 175 tons per day with 200 to 250 tons per day capacity available for short durations. The City landfill is currently accepting about 185 tons per day which include wastes collected by private haulers serving the city of Cheyenne and other neighboring communities.

The City's waste disposal site is a landfill located 11 miles to the west of the city on Happy Jack Road. The site extends over approximately 1,100 acres of which 30 acres have been filled since 1966. Based on this rate of usage, the site's useful life has been estimated at 70 to 100 years. The site has been designed to accept all forms of household and commercial wastes, discarded appliances, construction and demolition debris, and vegetative wastes. No toxic or hazardous wastes are accepted for disposal. Cover material is readily available onsite. As a result of recent legislation, the landfill is required to obtain an operating permit from the state. The operating permit application for the site is being processed by the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality. Issues to be resolved include modification of the existing landfill's operating procedures and evaluation of groundwater contamination potential. Preliminary results of samples from a recent monitoring program have not detected any groundwater contamination. Nonetheless, the state would prefer that either the landfill site be moved or the City cease supplying public water supplies from wells in this immediate area. Various alternatives for alleviating this matter are being locally pursued.

The City is currently evaluating the benefits and costs associated with adding a waste transfer station to its operations. Such a station, currently in the planning stages, would be designed and located to increase the efficiency of waste collection and disposal by reducing the frequency of hauling to the landfill. Several alternative sites for the station are currently under consideration.

Two private waste haulers, Bronco Disposal Service and Fox Sanitation Company, provide solid waste collection service to the area outside Cheyenne's city limits. Bronco Disposal operates throughout southern Laramie County, concentrating principally within the South Cheyenne area. The Company serves over 500 residences and 100 commercial clients in addition to F.E. Warren AFB. Included within these totals are clients in the eastern portion of the county.

Bronco Disposal owns and operates four 20 cubic-yard, rear-loading packer trucks (3 are used daily with 1 as a spare). The equipment is stored and maintained at the company's office in Cheyenne. Crew size varies between two and three men depending on the particular collection route.

All wastes collected by Bronco Disposal (including those from F.E. Warren AFB) are disposed at the Cheyenne landfill. Bronco delivers an average of 14 truckloads of waste per week to the Cheyenne landfill. Of the 14 loads, 6 originate from F.E. Warren AFB and 8 from county customers.

Collection frequency provided by Bronco varies according to specific customer needs. Residential customers can choose between once per week service (at $14 per month) or once per month service (at $10 per month). Commercial clients are serviced according to individual needs (at $30 per month per dumpster).

Fox Sanitation Company operates throughout Laramie County, excluding the area within Cheyenne's city limits. The company estimates that it serves a population of 1,000 along with 400 commercial clients.

Fox Sanitation owns and operates 3 rear-loading collection trucks (2 of 20 cubic yards and 1 of 25 cubic yards). Of the three trucks one is frequently used as a spare. The Company also uses one roll-on/roll-off truck servicing a number of 20 and 30 cubic-yard containers. All vehicles are stored and maintained at the company's office in Cheyenne. Two-man crews perform the collection service.

Fox Sanitation delivers an average of one truckload of waste each day (five truckloads per week) to the Cheyenne City landfill. Collection frequency varies according to specific client needs. Residential clients can choose among once per week, twice per week, once per month, or other options for collection (at a cost from $8.50 to $16.00 per household per month). Commercial clients can also choose from a variety of collection frequencies up to five collections per week. Commercial collection fees range up to $40 to $50 per month depending on waste collection frequency, quantities collected, and the distance to the disposal site.

3.2.4.2 Projected Baseline

3.2.4.2.1 City Refuse Disposal

Under present growth trends, the population of the city of Cheyenne is expected to increase by 9,420 to 58,020 over the period 1983 to 1992. As a result of this 19-percent increase, the City of Cheyenne will be responsible for the collection of an estimated 24 tons per day of additional solid wastes by 1992.

An examination of the present solid waste system serving the city of Cheyenne has found the City's collection fleet operating at a level approaching its

design capacity. The projected growth in population and, in turn, solid waste generation will require some expansion to the present collection and disposal operation. Currently, the City collects wastes along 11 routes and will soon be requiring the addition of a twelfth route. The growth in population in the baseline period is expected to force a further increase to 13 routes (each with 1 collection vehicle and a 3-man crew).

At the same time, the City's landfill will be receiving increasing quantities of waste for disposal. The closure of the F.E. Warren AFB landfill, and the increase in residential, commercial, and industrial wastes requiring disposal at the Cheyenne landfill will also force the need for additional landfill equipment and equipment operators. The landfill is currently receiving approximately 175 tons of waste per day from Cheyenne and the nearby area. As waste tonnage approaches 200 to 225 tons per day an additional compactor (and operator) will become necessary. This threshold level will be reached, under present growth trends, by 1988.

As described earlier, the City is considering a proposal to construct a waste transfer station. This transfer station, depending on its location, capacity, and design could reduce the need for additional collection vehicles and crews by improving the overall efficiency of the collection and disposal operation. However, waste transfer trailers, drivers, and transfer station operators will place an equivalent demand for manpower, vehicles, and equipment so as to effect little reduction.

3.2.4.2.2 Toxic and Hazardous Wastes

Private firms who generate toxic or hazardous wastes ship them for disposal safely at existing permitted sites (outside the ASI). These practices can be assumed to continue in the future.

F.E. Warren AFB is a "small quantity generator" of hazardous and acutely hazardous wastes as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act and as regulated thereunder by the EPA. Such generators are those which produce less than 1,000 kilograms (kg or 2,205 lb) of hazardous wastes and 1 kg of acutely hazardous wastes per month. Generators other than small generators, as defined, are limited to storage at the site of 90-days' generation of waste material. Small generators are not subject to this limitation, if they do not accumulate more than 1,000 kg.

Currently and for the foreseeable future without the project, the only toxic or hazardous material generated and stored at F.E Warren AFB will be a dilute solution of sodium chromate from the Minuteman missile support equipment. Approximately 500 pounds are generated per month, and this will continue to be the rate of generation.

All other toxic and hazardous materials generated on the base are routinely sold for recycling or hauled away for disposal. These include 500 gallons per month of contaminated fuels and spent lubricants which are sold for $0.18 per gallon; 275 gallons of contaminated helicopter fuel per month, which is recycled by the Defense Property Disposal Office; and a very small quantity of spent battery acid (H_2SO_4), which is recycled locally by Wycon Chemical Company.

3.2.4.3 Project Impacts

3.2.4.3.1 City Refuse Disposal

As the largest urban center in proximity to the Operating Base and the Deployment Area, the city of Cheyenne will face the largest influx of project-induced population. This influx will generate an additional 0.47 tons of solid waste per day in 1984, increasing to 4.87 tons in 1987, before declining to 1.69 tons by 1992. This increase in solid waste represents a growth over baseline conditions of 0.4 percent in 1984, 3.7 percent in 1987, and 1.2 percent in 1992.

The increase in waste generation will accelerate Cheyenne's need for additional waste collection equipment and manpower. The trend in baseline population growth will require the introduction of two more collection routes by 1988. The increase in population resulting from the project is not expected to require additional collection routes beyond the two envisioned. However, the need for such vehicles and crews will occur more rapidly (1986 versus 1988) than under present growth trends (projected baseline).

At the same time, increased waste going to the landfill site will accelerate the need for operating equipment and equipment operators. As the 200 tons per day threshold is approached and reached (1986) an additional landfill compactor will prove necessary. Again, the introduction of additional equipment and manpower is anticipated under present growth trends, with the project simply accelerating this need.

3.2.4.3.2 Toxic and Hazardous Wastes

Toxic and hazardous waste generation at F.E. Warren AFB specifically related to the project is expected by the Air Force to be minor in quantity and much the same in character as the materials generated in the Minuteman program now.

Specifically, the Air Force expects the materials to be expended oils and lubricants, paints and thinners, hydraulic and machining fluids, cleaning agents, and adhesives. Federal and state laws regarding the handling and disposal of these wastes will be followed, as they are now. The project does not include any operational features involving nuclear waste production or storage at F.E. Warren AFB.

3.2.4.3.3 Disposal of Construction-Period Wastes

During the most intense construction period (1984 and 1985) at F.E. Warren AFB, considerable renovation or removal of existing buildings and removal of pavement will occur.

A Corps of Engineers estimate of building materials to be discarded has placed the volume at 580 cubic yards. This material will include broken pavement that must be removed (over half the load) and structural members, walls, and roofing from small buildings to be removed. At a compacted weight of 80 pounds per cubic foot, the total load of discarded material will be 626 tons over the 2 years.

The disposal practice most predictable will be the use of 25-cubic yard dumpsters placed at individual building sites on the base by the construction contractors. The 580 cubic yards of material will require 23.2 such dumpsters, which could be individually hauled to the City's disposal site, once per month over the 2-year period. Local officials do not anticipate that wastes in this low volume would impact the disposal-site operation.

(Disposal of wastes generated in the balance of the Deployment Area during construction, including disposal of chemical-toilet wastes, will be the responsibility of individual contractors, acting in accordance with applicable state and local criteria.)

3.2.4.4 Mitigative Measures

The following mitigative measure for solid waste disposal is offered for consideration:

- Additions to the collection and disposal system will be necessary under present growth trends. However, with the project, schedules for providing equipment and manpower would need to be accelerated. Additional equipment includes:

  - One collection vehicle and one landfill compactor; and

  - One additional collection crew and one compactor operator to be hired and trained. This mitigation measure will be effective in providing the collection and disposal equipment necessary throughout the project as determined in the analysis, and if selected, should be implemented by June 1986. The responsible agency for implementing this mitigation measure is the City of Cheyenne's Department of Public Works, Division of Streets and Alleys for the landfill compactor and the Department of Sanitation for the collection truck.

    A first cost for the equipment of $244,500 has been estimated. This consists of $64,500 estimated by Coleman Bros. Equipment Co. of Casper in November 1983 for a Heil Formula 5000, 25 cubic yard, rear-loading garbage truck with Ford chassis and $180,000 for a Caterpillar 816B landfill compactor estimated by Foley Equipment Co. of Piscataway, NJ in November 1983. Spread only to the 2,363 annual inmigrants in 1987 that are project-related, and amortized at 8 percent interest in perpetuity, the added cost per inmigrant household would be $1.90 per month. Spread to the 20,000 or so baseline households, who will need the equipment as well only 1 year later, the cost is obviously much less. The mitigation cost has been estimated as the difference in streams of outlay for 20-years for purchase, maintenance (10 percent of purchase price), and operating crew salaries, starting in 1986 instead of 1987 for the compactor, and 1986 vs 1988 for the garbage truck. The difference in present worths (January 1, 1984) is about $102,500, of which about $39,900 represents the difference in equipment purchase and maintenance, and $62,600 represents the difference in crew salaries.

3.2.5 Stormwater

3.2.5.1 Baseline Description

Storm sewer systems are required in new construction areas in the city of Cheyenne, and they must be sized to store temporarily, or to pass to nearby streams, a peak flow equivalent to the once in 10-year event. However, in the older downtown and eastern Cheyenne areas already largely developed, existing storm sewers are old and undersized. Until this study, very little was known about the sizes, slopes, and capacities of those sewers. Therefore, as a part of this study a 360-manhour field surveying effort was undertaken to determine storm sewer sizes and slopes for those two areas ("Downtown" and "East Cheyenne").

When the data were gathered, the two networks were schematicized, and storm runoff events were simulated with the SWMM model for those two pipe systems. The pipe networks analyzed are shown in Figure 3.2.5-1.

Rainfall data for the city of Cheyenne, collected at the Cheyenne Airport over roughly 30 years, have been analyzed and are reported in Table 3.2.5-1.

Rainfall data were converted to rainfall "intensities" (inches per hour [in/hr]) for storm events of various durations. A duration of 4 hours and a corresponding 0.3 in/hr intensity for a 2-year storm were found for the entire Cheyenne Urban Area. This storm was applied analytically to the developed and developing area (about 16,000 acres) of the Cheyenne Urban Area to generate expected storm runoff rates. The method used, known as the Rational Method, also requires a value for the "runoff coefficient," which expresses the degree of ground slope and imperviousness that changes rainfall to immediate runoff. The Rational Method equation is

$$Q = C\ i\ A$$

in which Q = peak runoff rate (in cubic feet per second [cfs]), i = intensity (in/hr), A = the drainage basin size in acres, and C = the runoff coefficient (dimensionless value between 0.0 and 1.0).

The values used for the city of Cheyenne (and all other affected communities) are shown in Table 3.2.5-2. Also shown are the numbers of equivalent storm sewer pipelines of various sizes (diameters in inches) that would be necessary to drain the areas of peak storm flow rates. The value of $N_{60}/2.5$, for example, is the number of equivalent 60-inch sewers necessary to drain the most developed areas of the city of Cheyenne, taken as 40 percent of the region (= 1/2.5).

The peak runoff rate from all 16,000 acres in the developed and developing region was estimated to be 2,880 cfs. The analysis indicated that 53 separate 60-inch storm-sewer outfalls would be necessary to accommodate such a peak flow. Forty percent of the area was assumed to be the more heavily developed land, and it was shown that 21 separate equivalent 60-inch storm sewers would be required to drain this smaller area.

What actually exists in the most developed part of the city of Cheyenne, in the Crow Creek drainage basin, are three to five separate networks of storm

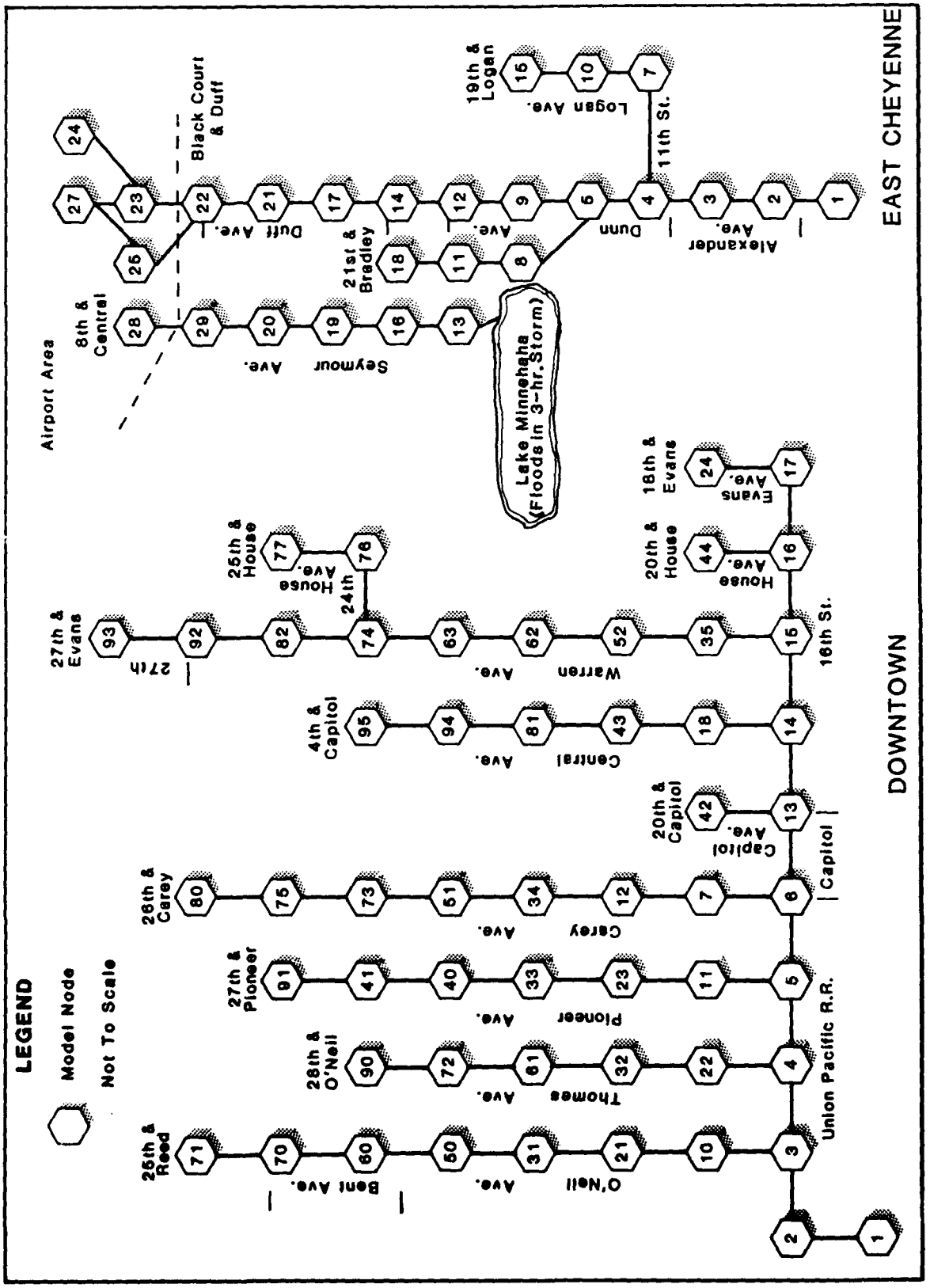


FIGURE 3.2.5-1 SCHEMATICS OF DOWNTOWN AND EAST CHEYENNE STORM DRAIN SYSTEMS MODELED BY COMPUTER

Table 3.2.5-1

INCHES OF RAINFALL FOR VARIOUS FREQUENCIES
AND STORM DURATIONS - CHEYENNE, WYOMING

Storm Duration	Recurrence Interval					
	2-Year	5-Year	10-Year	25-Year	50-Year	100-Year
5 Min	0.246	0.358	0.435	0.529	0.621	0.704
10 Min	0.382	0.556	0.675	0.821	0.963	1.09
15 Min	0.484	0.704	0.855	1.04	1.22	1.38
30 Min	0.671	0.976	1.18	1.44	1.69	1.92
1 Hr	0.850	1.24	1.50	1.82	2.14	2.43
2 Hr	0.987	1.38	1.65	1.97	2.29	2.58
3 Hr	1.09	1.48	1.75	2.08	2.40	2.70
6 Hr	1.25	1.65	1.92	2.36	2.58	2.88
12 Hr	1.42	1.85	2.14	2.58	2.84	3.15
24 Hr	1.59	2.05	2.35	2.79	3.09	3.42

Source: NOAA, Precipitation-Frequency Atlas of the Western United States, Vol. 2, Wyoming, prepared for USDA, Soil Conservation Service, 1973.

Table 3.2.5-2

COMPUTED RUNOFF RATES AND ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF REQUIRED STORM-SEWER OUTFALLS FOR VARIOUS COMMUNITIES

Community	C	i	A	Q(cfs)	No.of Sewers Required N_{48}	N_{60}	$N_{60}/2.5$
Cheyenne Urban Area	0.6	0.3	16,000	2,880	95	53	21
Gering	0.5	0.9	1,000	450	15	8	3
Kimball	0.5	0.9	1,000	450	15	8	3
Pine Bluffs	0.4	0.5	1,000	360	12	7	2
Scottsbluffs	0.5	0.5	3,160	790	26	15	5
Torrington	0.4	0.9	1,500	540	18	10	3
Wheatland	0.4	0.9	1,000	360	12	7	2

sewers. The two modeled in this study culminate in an 84-inch storm-sewer outfall (th "Downtown" system) and a 48-inch outfall (the "East Cheyenne" system.)

Initially, simulations were made for these smaller drainage basins with 3-hour storm inflows for 2 and 10-year recurrence intervals (derived from 3-hour rainfall patterns used by engineers in the Denver-Cheyenne region for storm sewer design). For the "Downtown" system, the 2-year storm caused a surcharge condition for 30 minutes of the simulated 3-hour rain period. The model had to increase the 84-inch pipe to 102 inches (8.5 ft) to accommodate the flow. The peak discharge rate at the outfall for the enlarged-pipe case was 631 cfs. The 10-year storm, a larger event, surcharged the 85-inch outfall longer (50 minutes), and the peak flow was nearly twice as large (1,133 cfs). To hold this flow, the model had to increase the 84-inch pipe to one with a diameter of 126 inches (10.5 ft).

The East Cheyenne system had similar problems with 2 and 10-year storms. The 4-foot outfall had to be increased to a 6.5-foot pipe to contain the 421 cfs peak runoff in the 2-year, 3-hour storm. The 4-foot pipe was surcharged without the increase for 50 minutes. Similarly, that pipe was surcharged for 70 minutes in a 10-year event, and the pipe had to be increased to an 8-foot diameter to pass the 736 cfs peak flow.

Later, a 24-hour, 2-year storm with a substantially lower average intensity (1.59 in/24hr = 0.066 in/hr) was imposed on the two systems. In this case, the "Downtown" system was able to accommodate the 245 cfs peak flow rate with the existing 84-inch outfall. The East Cheyenne system, however, still surcharged for 20 minutes, unless a 66-inch (5.5 ft) outfall was used.

City officials in the Department of Streets and Alleys in Cheyenne reported that these two systems (and others in the developed parts of town tributary to Crow Creek) flood several times each year. Clearly, storm drainage planning for improvements in storm sewers in the developed parts of town should commence.

It is emphasized that local ordinances for developing areas require sufficient storm drainage detention facilities to limit 10 to 50-year storm outflow rates to predevelopment levels with sufficient extra volume to accommodate the 100-year storm event.

A special area of concern for the Cheyenne Urban Area is South Cheyenne, where very flat terrain frequently floods and water stands for some time over extensive areas at 10 to 12-inch depths. Clearly that area is not currently drained adequately either by storm sewer systems or natural drainages although there are some 24-inch storm drains in the subregion.

A repeat of the general analytical method for a 1-hour, 2-year event (0.9 in/hr), with a C-value of 0.4 and a developed area of 320 acres indicates a peak runoff flow of 115 cfs. This would require 2 equivalent 60-inch storm-sewer outfalls for the developed area. Data for the storm sewers actually in place in South Cheyenne were not available to compare to this capacity, but the chronic drainage problem was noted.

3.2.5.2 Projected Baseline

For all future growth cases, detailed analyses were made for hypothetical developments of single-family, multifamily, and mobile home tracts between 20 and 160 acres in size and placed on lands with slopes between 0.5 and 6.0 percent. Rational Method and other procedures were used as required by the City of Cheyenne and Laramie County Subdivision Regulations (1979) and by the Cheyenne Storm Water Management Planning Manual (circa. 1980).

The required number of linear feet of storm sewers of various diameters, plus other appurtenances such as inlets and manholes, are given for 20, 40, 80, and 160 acre developments in Tables 3.2.5-3 and 3.2.5-4. The hypothetical street, inlet, and pipeline layouts are shown in Figures 3.2.5-2, 3.2.5-3, and 3.2.5-4.

It is to be noted as well that these computations and drawings do not include provision for drainage through a development of runoff generated in an upstream development. These provisions are also required by local regulations, but it was impossible to specify precisely where these hypothetical developments would occur. So the storm sewers have been sized here as though the developments were themselves upstream, near-a-ridgeline developments. For developments actually occurring in downstream areas, still further storm drainage facilities to pass the upstream runoff as well would be required. It is quite conceivable that these facilities would be larger and more costly than those indicated here for interior drainage.

In the baseline period (1983 to 1992) the socioeconomic and land use efforts of the study have projected a need for 3,205 single-family units of housing and 1,157 multifamily dwelling units. Their densities have been assumed at 4 per acre and 12 per acre, respectively. Accordingly, about 800 acres of single-family homes and 100 acres of multifamily homes will be required. This represents the gross demand for housing, so all these acres are likely not required to be newly developed. Nonetheless, the gross requirements would be essentially 10 times the 80-acre, single-family development requirement for storm sewers and perhaps one of the 20-acre multifamily requirements plus two of the 40-acre multifamily requirements given in Tables 3.2.5-3 and 3.2.5-4.

The costs for providing storm sewers and detention ponds on all these hypothetical developments have also been estimated. The costs per acre ranged from $6,390 for single-family homes in 40-acre developments with slopes of 6.0 and 3.0 percent, to $13,060 for multifamily dwellings on very flat slopes in similar-sized developments. These costs represent about $1,598 per dwelling for the single-family homes and $1,090 per dwelling for the multifamily units. It can be anticipated that the costs would be included in home costs or rents by the private developers. Maintenance costs have not been estimated rigorously, but they should be roughly half of the annual cost of providing these facilities. In 30 years at 15 percent interest, the annualized first cost would be $243 per single-family dwelling and $165 per multifamily dwelling. Maintenance costs, as estimated here, should be roughly equivalent.

Table 3.2.5-3

LINEAR FEET OF REQUIRED STORM SEWERS PLUS OTHER APPURTENANCES FOR SELECTED 20-ACRE AND 80-ACRE DEVELOPMENTS

Pipe Diameter, Inches	20-Acre Developments[1]			80-Acre Developments[1]	
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Mobile Home	Single Family	Mobile Home
15		964		1,194	420
18	300	1,024	240	954	738
24	534	542	528	1,068	888
30	207	60	204	354	2,344
36		391	120	1,792	468
42	120			354	438
48					204
54				120	
60					120
66					
Total feet of Pipe	1,161	2,981	1,092	5,836	5,620
No. of Curb Inlets	10	12	8	36	32
No. of Manholes	5	8	4	18	16
Acre-feet of Detention Storage	1.3	1.7	1.5	6.0	8.0

Notes: [1] All developments on 2.0 percent slopes. Other slopes lead to other distributions of pipe lengths among various sizes of pipe, but the total length of pipe remains the same.

[2] Volume computed from City of Cheyenne storage equation for detention of 100-year peak flood to predevelopment outflow.

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Table 3.2.5-4

LINEAR FEET OF REQUIRED STORM SEWERS PLUS OTHER APPURTENANCES FOR SELECTED 40-ACRE AND 160-ACRE DEVELOPMENTS

Pipe Diameter Inches	40-Acre Developments[1]			160-Acre Developments[2]	
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Mobile Home	Single Family	Mobile Home
15	240	1,928	240	1,080	840
18	594	904	438	2,388	1,896
24	1,678	1,866	1,062	2,964	2,832
30	534	30	964	1,536	1,752
36	414	1,386	204	2,146	1,870
42	120	30		354	846
48		120	120		
54				964	964
60				120	120
Total Feet of Pipe	3,580	6,264	3,028	12,516	12,084
No. of Curb Inlets	40	24	16	72	64
No. of Manholes	20	16	8	36	32
Acre-Feet of Dentention Storage[3]	3.20	4.14	3.54	10.98	12.22

Notes: [1] Development assumed on land with two slopes.
Slope of upstream half = S_1 = 1.0%; downstream half = S_2 = 0.5%

[2] S_1 = 6.0%; S_2 = 3.0%

[3] Volume computed from City of Cheyenne storage equation for detention of 100-year peak flood to predevelopment outflow.

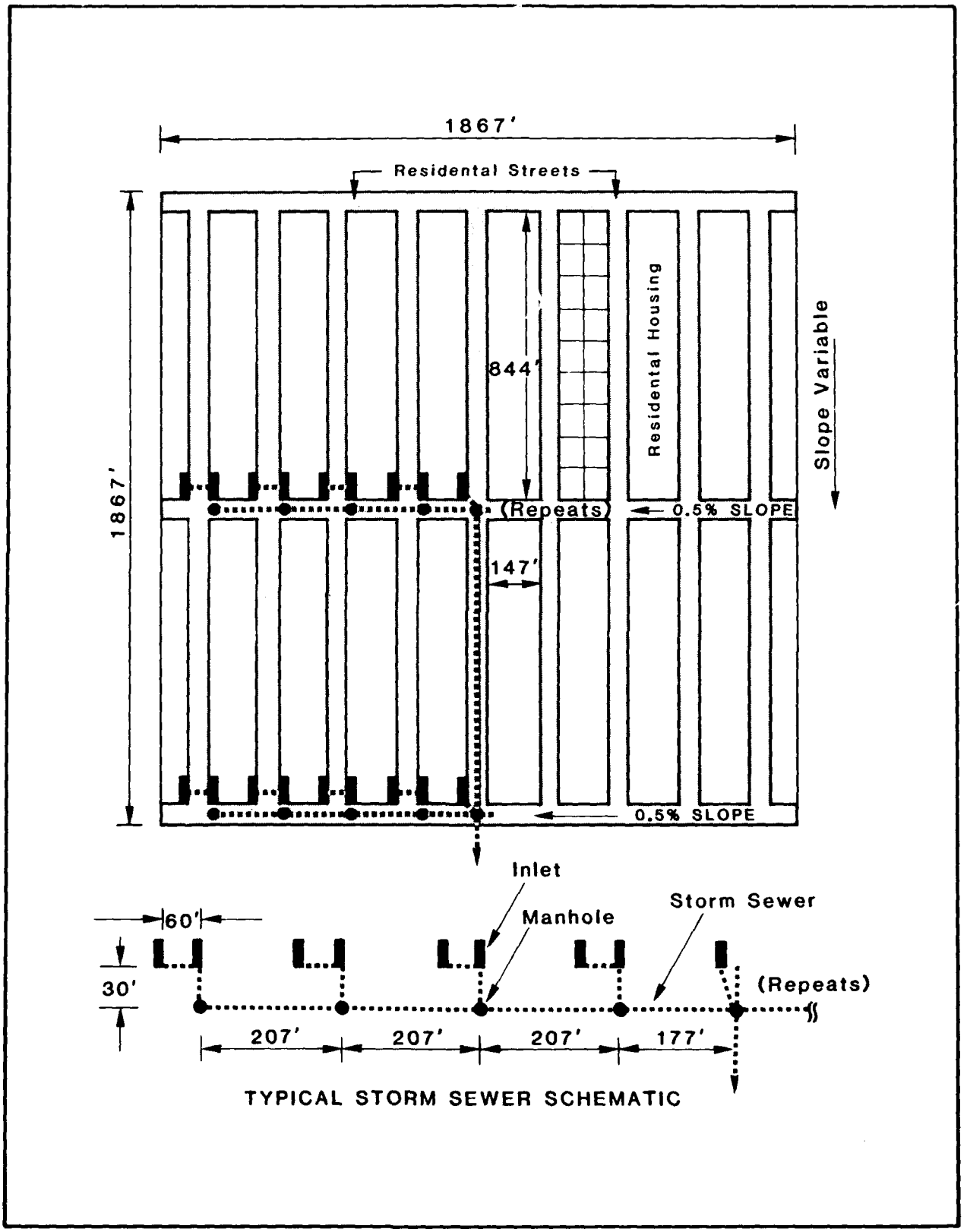

FIGURE 3.2.5-2 TYPICAL 80-ACRE SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL LAYOUT

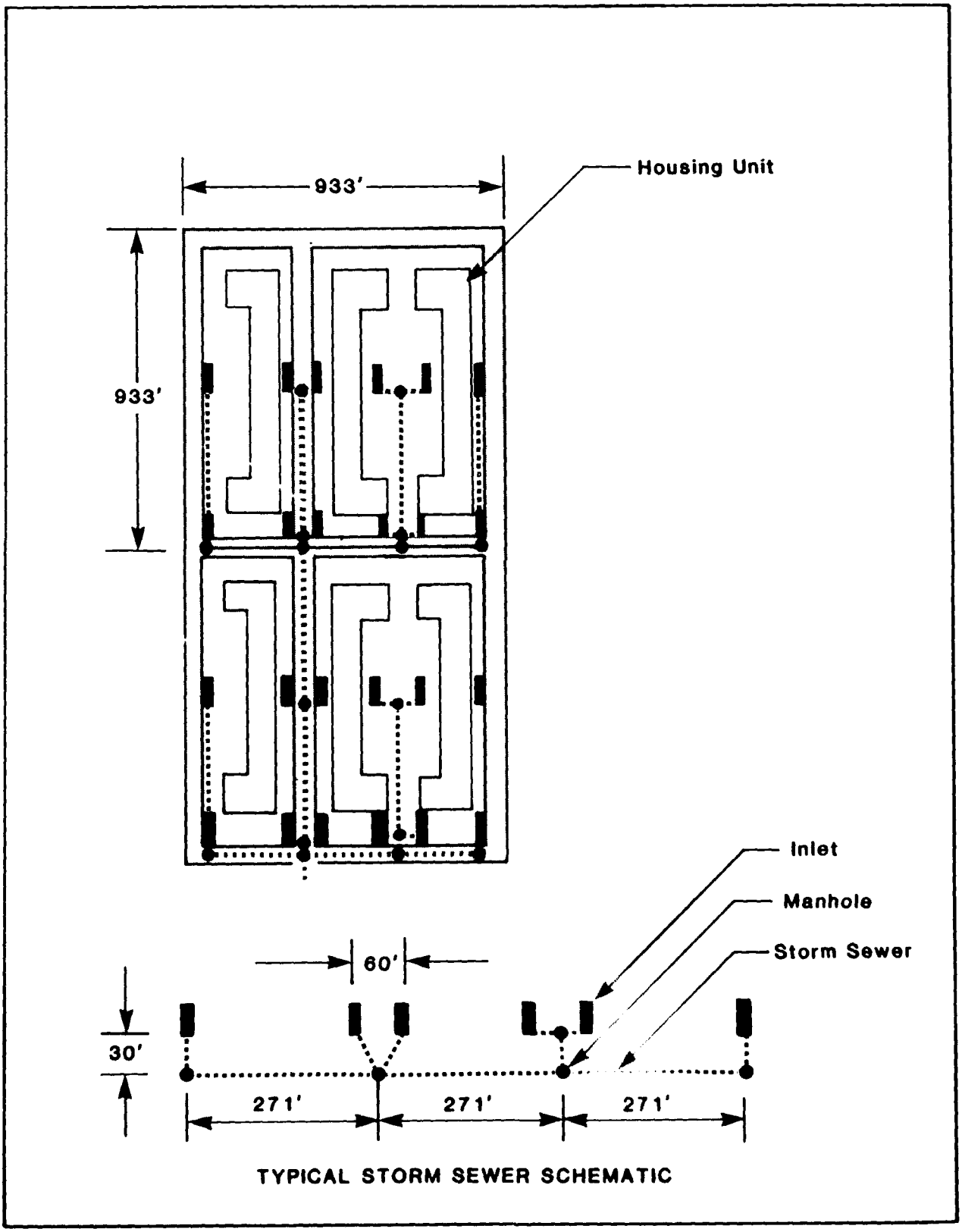

FIGURE 3.2.5-3 TYPICAL 20 AND 40-ACRE MULTIFAMILY DEVELOPMENT

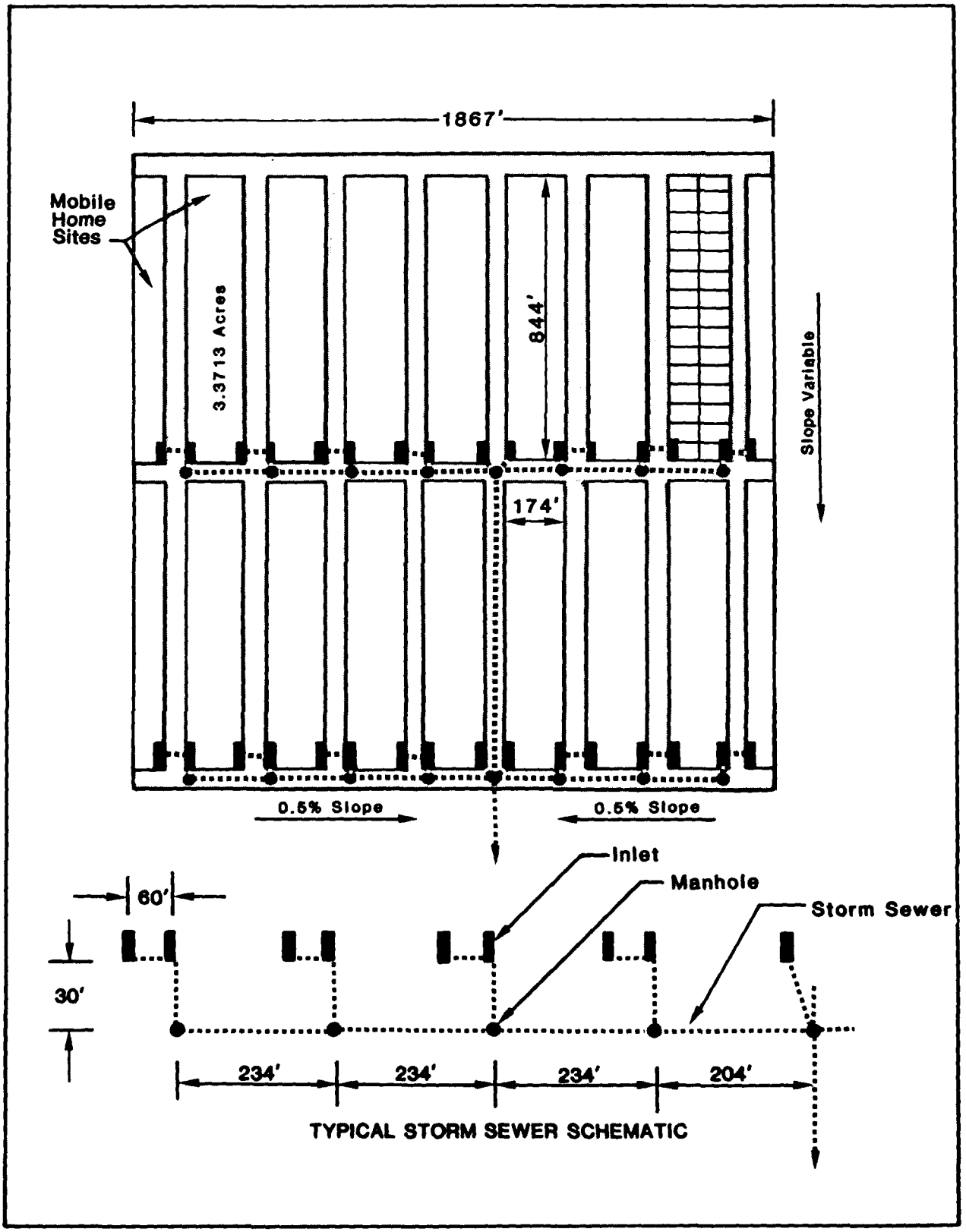

FIGURE 3.2.5-4 TYPICAL 80-ACRE MOBILE-HOME LAYOUT

3.2.5.3 Project Impacts

The net housing demand with the project has been estimated by the socioeconomic and land use task groups at 133 single-family homes and 9 multifamily units in 1986. This is for the city of Cheyenne alone. Hence, roughly 40 acres of single-family homes and less than 1 acre of multifamily building will be required to be added above the baseline housing construction. The storm sewer requirements can be estimated from the 40-acre single-family home column in Table 3.2.5-4. Storm sewers ranging in size from 15 to 42 inches will be required. The annual costs for these storm sewers, inlets, manholes, and detention facilities will also approximate $243 per home (in 1984 dollars). The 40 acres of development compares to the 900 acres of baseline housing development, a 4.4-percent increase.

It is anticipated that the added storm sewers in Cheyenne will provide the mandated protection of the local homes against the 10-year event, and the detention provided should limit downstream flows to predevelopment levels. Like all baseline residents, the project-induced residents will pay for this protection through home mortgage or rent payments and perhaps through local taxes or assessments for maintenance. No adverse stormwater impacts are predicted.

3.2.5.4 Mitigative Measures

Because no adverse stormwater impacts should ensue, no mitigative measures will be necessary.

3.2.6 Law Enforcement

3.2.6.1 Baseline Description

The Cheyenne Police Department provides law enforcement services to the incorporated area of Cheyenne. The Department has 85 officers; 64 are on regular patrol duties. The remaining 21 are detectives, in command positions, or provide various administrative and support services. In addition, the Department has 25 civilian support personnel including dispatchers, clerks, an office manager, and 5 uniformed jailers. Patrol salaries start at $1,264 per month. Backup support is available to the Police Department from the County Sheriff if necessary.

The Cheyenne Police Department is organized as shown in Figure 3.2.6-1. The Department has two primary sections, operations and services, each headed by a captain. Operations includes the patrol and investigative divisions. The services section includes those divisions which provide support to the Department including communications (dispatching), office management (clerks and data processing), operation of the jail, staff training, laboratory services, vehicle maintenance, etc.

The Department has the equivalent of a full-time individual working in crime prevention. In addition to working with schools, groups, businesses, and individuals, the Department is involved in programs such as Operation Identification and Neighborhood Watch.

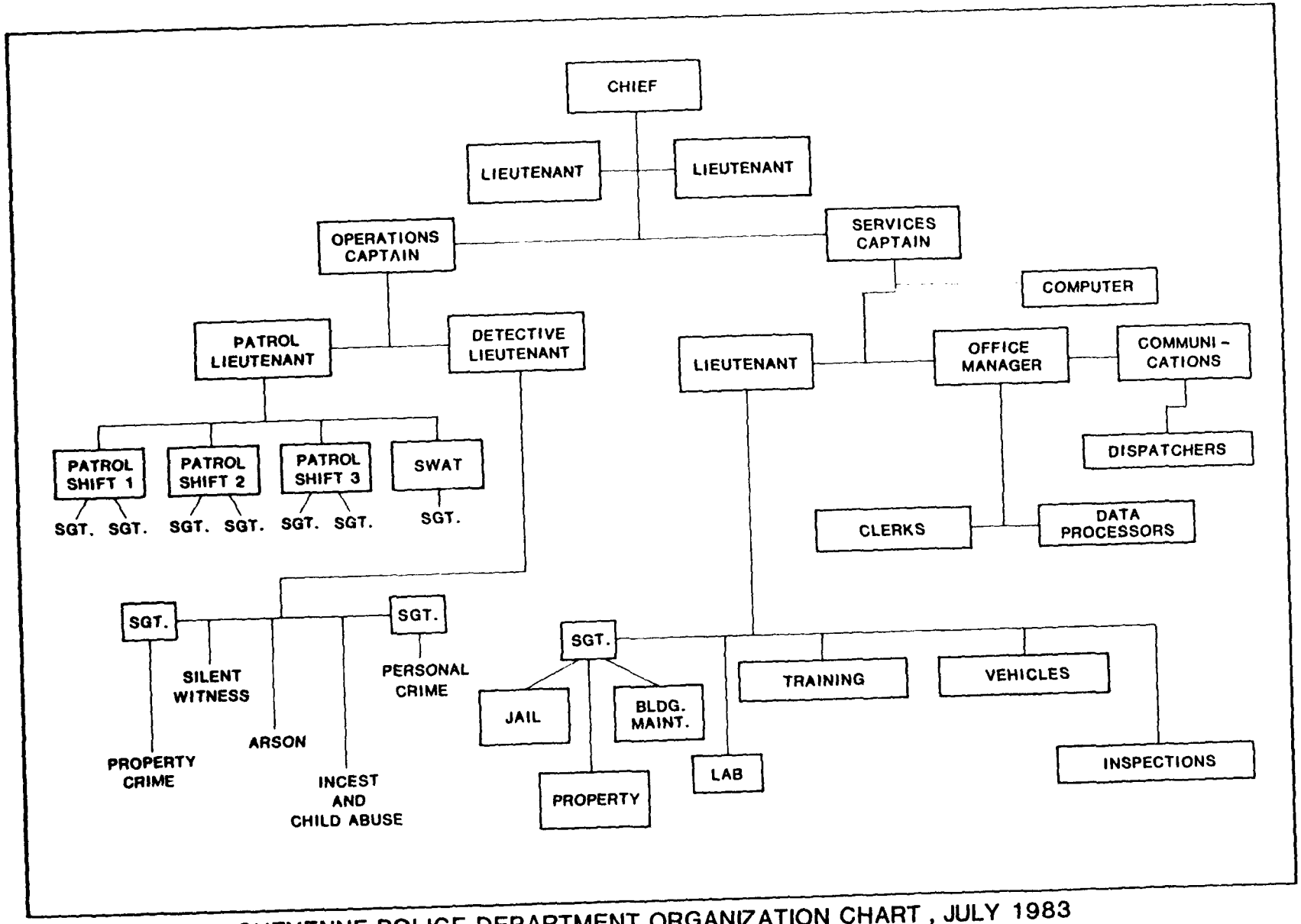

FIGURE 3.2.6-1 CHEYENNE POLICE DEPARTMENT ORGANIZATION CHART , JULY 1983

As can be seen in Table 3.2.6-1, the total number of Part I crimes has fluctuated within a fairly narrow range between 1978 and 1982. There has been a general increase in larcenies but a general decrease in robberies, aggravated assaults, and vehicle thefts. This translates into a generally falling crime rate for the majority of crimes in Cheyenne over the last 5 years as the city's population has been increasing.

Data for the first half of 1983 indicate that the crime rate for Cheyenne is lower than in 1982. Decreases have occurred in the number of rapes, burglaries, larcenies, and vehicle thefts. Homicides occurred at twice the 1982 rate, however. Overall, the number of crimes during the first half of 1983 was down 8.6 percent from the first half of 1982. The decrease in the absolute number of crimes committed in Cheyenne in the first half of 1983, when coupled with the city's growing population, will result in a restoration of the downward movement in the city's crime rate if the first half trend continues for the remainder of 1983.

Table 3.2.6-1 also shows the breakdown of certain crimes reported to the Cheyenne Police Department over the last 5 years plus the first half of 1983. The seven crime categories shown do not include all crimes, but only the Part I (more serious) crimes identified by law enforcement agencies in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

Another measure of changing demand for law enforcement services in Cheyenne is "total calls for service" received by the Police Department. This is the number of responses made by Cheyenne Police Department officers during a given year and includes everything from responses to major crimes to taking reports on minor crimes and even unfounded calls. Because each response to a call for service takes the time of one or more officers and because about half of all calls for service do not involve crimes, total calls provide a broader view of changing demands for law enforcement than do the number of crimes.

Table 3.2.6-1

MAJOR REPORTED CRIMES TO CHEYENNE POLICE DEPARTMENT, 1978-1983

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983[a]
Homicide	1	3	2	1	2	2
Rape	17	19	15	13	15	6
Robbery	49	42	28	30	20	13
Aggravated Assault	72	52	86	66	50	24
Burglary	577	645	425	452	346	167
Larceny	2,179	2,181	2,037	2,382	2,612	1,138
Vehicle Theft	136	110	131	102	71	30
TOTAL:	3,031	3,052	2,724	3,046	3,116	1,380

Note: [a] January to June, 1983.

Source: Crime in Wyoming, editions of 1978 through 1982, published by Wyoming Criminal Identification Division, Cheyenne; 1983 data from Wyoming Criminal Identification Division.

Table 3.2.6-2 shows total annual calls for service for the Cheyenne Police Department from 1972 through 1982.

Table 3.2.6-2

CHEYENNE POLICE DEPARTMENT,
TOTAL CALLS FOR SERVICE 1972-1982

	Total Calls	Calls per 1,000 Population	Calls per Sworn Officer
1972	21,224	503	400
1973	24,824	580	477
1974	28,060	646	501
1975	29,664	673	478
1976	28,031	627	483
1977	28,524	629	453
1978	30,304	659	439
1979	26,926	577	390
1980	26,060	552	347
1981	24,533	511	299
1982	24,999	507	301

Source: Cheyenne Police Department, 1983.

The pattern of generally increasing calls for service, clearly established during the 1972 to 1978 period, appears to have ended in 1979. In that year, certain kinds of calls were stopped but not enough to account in the dramatic drop in that year. It is not known if this apparent change in calls is the result of a change in recordkeeping, operational procedures, or an actual decline in calls. The second decline (in 1981) appears to be partly due to a change in recordkeeping procedures where certain calls handled by officers on routine patrol were not counted as separate calls for service.

Because of variations in the data it is difficult to draw definitive conclusions from them. However, it does appear that calls for service have probably leveled off since 1979 and may have even declined. When viewed against the City's increasing population and the Department's increasing number of staff, the number of calls for service per capita and per police officer have probably declined in recent years and are below the levels of the mid-1970s.

The Department has 17 marked patrol cars, 2 marked units not used for patrol purposes, 16 unmarked cars used by staff and detectives, and 6 motorcycles. Marked patrol cars last approximatey 2 years (about 100,000 miles); 8 or 9 are replaced each year for approximately $10,000 each. Other major pieces of equipment include a new evidence van and a 1966 van used by the Department's SWAT Team.

The Police Department Chief has proposed to increase the number of marked patrol cars from 17 to 64. This would reflect a change in operating policy to a one-officer-per-car system. Under this procedure each patrol car, instead of being brought back to the police station at the end of each shift to be used by the next shift, would instead be taken home by the patrol officer to whom it is assigned. The disadvantage to this system is the large initial

outlay required to purchase cars, recently estimated at $600,000. The advantages are a much more visible police force, longer car life, and lower maintenance costs. The proposal has received support from within the City government, but current City budgets do not provide the funds necessary for implementation.

The Cheyenne Police Department is housed in a single central Cheyenne structure built in 1958. The building has a basement and two other floors. Most of the basement and all of the first floor (12,912 square feet) are used for office, storage, and administrative space. While not experiencing the acute overcrowding evidenced in the Laramie County Sheriff's Department, Police Department office space is very limited and fully utilized. The City Jail occupies virtually all (6,700 square feet) of the second story. Based on the number of bunks, its capacity is 69 prisoners. Most of the cells hold eight prisoners. However, a single female or juvenile prisoner would be placed alone in an eight-person cell, thereby reducing overall jail capacity. If modern jail standards of 70 square feet of cell space per prisoner were applied to the existing facility, capacity would be reduced to approximately 48. This figure would be further reduced by the need to segregate any female or juvenile prisoners. The current daily jail population averages 19 although that number varies substantially from day to day and from season to season. Appendix D provides capacity and condition information on the Cheyenne Police Department.

Operation of the Cheyenne City Jail and responsibility for City prisoners will be assumed by the Laramie County Sheriff's Department on July 1, 1984. This will eliminate the need for the Police Department to have any jailers on its staff. While total jail capacity in the County (including both the City and County jails) is generally adequate, peak usage of the facilities indicate that both facilities may need to continue in operation for the foreseeable future unless replaced with a new facility. For that reason and due to architectural problems in converting the jail to office use, it appears that the change in administration of the City Jail will not have immediate implications for space needs of the City Police Department.

Discussions have been initiated about the possibility of constructing a joint City-County law enforcement facility. Such a facility would allow the two law agencies to consolidate certain common activities such as 24-hour dispatching, and could resolve the space needs of the Sheriff's Department as well as issues surrounding the jails. The City and County have formed a joint powers board to investigate implementing this and have hired a project coordinator.

At the present, military personnel arrested for minor offenses by the Police Department are retrieved by security police from F.E. Warren AFB. Those arrested on more serious charges are held by the City Police. Civilians committing infractions on F.E. Warren AFB fall under the jurisdiction of Air Force security.

3.2.6.2 Projected Baseline

Under baseline conditions staff, vehicle, and space needs of the Cheyenne Police Department would increase proportionately with the population.

The increases, shown in Table 3.2.6-3, are based on existing service levels in Cheyenne (1.75 sworn officers per 1,000 population, 0.24 civilian personnel, 0.2 marked patrol cars, and 0.21 unmarked patrol cars per sworn officer) with personnel levels adjusted in 1984 to show the loss of 5 civilian jailers when the Sheriff's Department assumes operation of the City Jail. The standards do not take into account possible changes in the ratio of patrol cars to patrol officers from the current 1 marked car per 0.2 sworn officer to 1 marked car per officer as is being proposed by the Cheyenne Police Chief.

The new City-County law enforcement facility, projected to be completed in late 1986 or early 1987, would include both office space for the Police and Sheriff's departments and a new jail. For the purpose of this analysis, the joint law enforcement facility is projected on the basis of 330 square feet per 1994 employee for both the Police and Sheriff's departments. The 1994 Police Department employment is estimated at 131. At 330 square feet per employee, that totals 43,230 square feet. The Sheriff's Department projected 1994 employment is 110 for a total of 36,300 square feet. Departmental space would total 79,530 square feet.

This does not include space for a new jail which also should be a high priority. Jail space is recommended at a minimum of 150 square feet per prisoner, including kitchen and common areas. The daily population in the City and County jails presently averages 52. Allowing for peak periods, after assuming jail responsibilities from the Cheyenne Police Department, the Sheriff's Department would have a jail with a capacity of approximately 125 prisoners. Such a facility would require 18,750 square feet. The new facility is projected at a total of 79,530 square feet of departmental space plus 18,750 square feet of jail space for a total of 98,280 square feet. Current planning, however, also calls for location of the City-County Civil Defense Agency in the same facility. This agency is projected to occupy an additional 3,500 square feet. Thus, the total facility would contain 101,780 square feet. There is also discussion of including an arraignment courtroom in the facility to reduce the need to move prisoners between buildings, but space for such a courtroom is not included in this projection. Costs are projected at $100 per square foot plus 30 percent for land, architecture, engineering, fees, etc., for a total of $13,231,400. Of this amount, $5,619,900 would be assigned to the Police Department, $7,156,500 is attributable to the Sheriff's Department, and $455,000 is attributable to the Civil Defense Agency.

3.2.6.3 Project Impacts

Under project conditons, the City of Cheyenne would experience year-to-year population increases (including weekly commuters) of 3.9% in 1985, 3.1% in 1986 and 2.4% in 1987, but in no other year through 1992 would population growth, including baseline growth, exceed 2% annually. Thus, after somewhat faster growth rates early in the Project, rates of population change in Cheyenne would fall to fairly modest levels and would exhibit a rather stable pattern for the remainder of the analysis period through 1992.

This pattern of population change will be reflected in changing demands for law enforcement services in the City of Cheyenne. It may be assumed that increases in demand on law enforcement agencies will at least be proportionate to the population increase, i.e., that the project-related inmigrant populaton

Table 3.2.6-3

CHEYENNE POLICE DEPARTMENT
FUTURE STAFF AND VEHICLE NEEDS

			Staff						Vehicles					
	Population		Sworn			Civilian			Marked			Unmarked		
Year	Baseline[1]	Impact[2]	Baseline[3]	Impact[4]	Impact[5]	Baseline[3]	Impact[4]	Impact[5]	Baseline[3]	Impact[4]	Impact[5]	Baseline[3]	Impact[4]	Impact[5]
1984	49,140	203	86	1	0	21	0	0	17	0	0	18	0	0
1985	50,280	983	88	3	2	21	1	0	18	1	0	18	1	0
1986	51,200	1,682	90	6	3	22	1	1	18	1	1	19	1	1
1987	52,300	1,859	92	6	3	22	1	1	18	1	1	19	1	1
1988	53,380	1,723	93	6	3	22	1	1	19	1	0	20	1	1
1989	54,570	1,632	95	6	3	23	1	1	19	1	1	20	1	1
1990	55,690	816	97	1	1	23	0	0	19	0	0	20	0	0
1991	56,880	605	100	1	1	24	0	0	20	0	0	21	0	0
1992	58,920	605	102	1	1	24	0	0	20	0	0	21	0	0

Notes:
1 Projected population under baseline conditions.
2 Projected population increase attributable to the project, including weekly commuters.
3 Total number needed under projected baseline based on existing service levels of 1.75 sworn officers per 1,000 total City population and 0.24 civilian employees, 0.20 marked cars and 0.21 unmarked cars per sworn officer. Number of civilian staff has been adjusted to reflect the loss of five sworn jailers when the Sheriff's Department assumes operation of the Cheyenne City Jail in July, 1984.
4 Additional number needed over baseline with the project based on twice the existing service levels during the years when growth rates and/or project-related population are high (1984 through 1989), i.e., 3.50 sworn officers per 1,000 "Impact" population. Other ratios remain the same but result in greater numbers since they are based on the number of sworn officers. Existing service ratios are used for 1990, 1991, and 1992.
5 Additional number needed over baseline with the project based on existing service levels.

will create at least as great per capita demands on the Cheyenne Police Department and the Laramie County Sheriff's Department as does the existing population. However, there are several areas of concern related to the possibility that the project-related inmigrant population will create disproportionately large increases in demands on those agencies. These concerns include the possibilities that, 1) the inmigrant population, due to its younger average age, will generate a disproportionate number of arrests, 2) increased growth rates result in higher crime rates, 3) an increase in transients will result in higher crime rates and 4) inmigrant construction workers will be associated with a disproportionate increase in crime. An additional law enforcement-related concern, not directly tied to the inmigrant population, is the possibility of civil protests or demonstrations regarding deployment of the Peacekeeper Missile. Each of these issues is discussed in Section 3.1.2.3, Laramie County Sheriff's Department, Project Impacts. That discussion is equally applicable to the Cheyenne Police Department but rather than be repeated here is incorporated into this Section by reference. The subject of civil protests, however, is felt to be especially germane to the Police Department.

The project has one characteristic that makes it different from most other construction projects: it brings with it the possibility of some kind of civil disturbance because of the controversy surrounding deployment of the Peacekeeper Missile. While it is predictable that such disturbances may occur, the important details such as location, duration, size, type, and intensity of any such possible disturbance cannot be predicted at this time. If one or more civil disturbances were to occur within the jurisdiction of the Cheyenne Police Department, the cost to the Department, primarily for overtime and additional personnel, could have a detrimental effect on the Department's budget. The impact of these additional costs to the Department could be severe enough to cause changes in the Department's existing budget or require additional funding.

Experience with civil protests to military activities elsewhere brings out several potentially important factors. First, such protests tend not to be spontaneous or secretive. Their primary purpose is usually to obtain publicity and, on occasion, to disrupt certain activities. They are rarely destructive. Because of the importance of publicity to the goals of such protests, plans for demonstrations are usually common knowledge well in advance. Thus, law enforcement agencies generally do not have to be concerned with mobilizing large numbers of personnel on very short notice to cover demonstrations.

Secondly, law enforcement agencies are often able to obtain details about plans for demonstrations directly and openly from protest organizers or though intelligence activities so that manpower and other plans may be made accordingly. The nature of demonstrations varies enormously depending on the organizing parties. In Kitsap County, Washington, site of the West Coast Trident Submarine Base, protests have occurred sporadically over a period of years. Those protests have been aimed chiefly at publicity rather than disruption and few arrests have been made. The County Sheriff's Department has been informed in detail about all demonstration plans and protest organizers have scrupulously attempted to avoid any violence. As a consequence, while half the 30-person department was assigned to the first large (3,000-4,000 person) demonstration, subsequent demonstrations of the

same size have been handled by three deputies at correspondingly smaller cost to the Department.

On the other hand, protests at Vandenberg Air Force Base, California, regarding test flights of the Peacekeeper Missile in 1983 were larger and more disruptive. The Santa Barbara County Sheriff's Department utilized 80 officers for one demonstration of 5,000 people and 40 for another. In the second instance, protestors came in contact with the military police who made a large number of arrests. In Seneca County, New York, the Seneca Army Depot was the site of prolonged demonstrations in 1983 when it was believed that the Depot was a warehouse for Pershing Missile warheads. The Seneca County Sheriff's Department consistently received advance information about protests from protest leaders. The protest was chiefly one of passive resistance and the primary demonstration, involving 3,000 demonstrators and 150 sheriff's deputies, resulted in 53 arrests for blocking roads. Because of the prolonged nature of these demonstrations (including a Peace Camp that lasted much of the summer), the Sheriff's Department incurred substantial expenses and ultimately prevailed upon the New York State Police to take over law enforcement activities related to the demonstrations.

Thirdly, in each of these three cases, local sheriff's department personnel report most demonstrations occur as planned but that they occasionally turn out differently than organizers expected as such activities are not always possible to control once they get started. When demonstrations are not under the control of their organizers, the likelihood of problems for law enforcement agencies appears to increase.

Fourth, except for deliberate, disruptive actions of protestors, local sheriff's departments report that their primary problems can be not so much with the protestors as with local citizens who object to the protestors and take or threaten action against them.

The primary conclusion to be drawn from the foregoing discussion is that, while the occurrence of civil protests to the Project is predictable, the important details of any demonstration or protests are not. It is these details that will determine which law enforcement agency will incur the costs of such demonstrations and what those costs are. The size, location, duration and character of any possible demonstrations will be factors determined by demonstration organizers and the demonstrators themselves at the time.

Local law enforcement agencies have several sources of backup manpower if needed to handle civil demonstrations. As mentioned previously, the Cheyenne Police Department and Laramie County Sheriff's Department provide backup service to each other. A second source is the Special Services Squad of the Wyoming State Patrol. This group of specially trained officers can be activated on short notice by the Governor at the request of a local government to assist a local law enforcement agency. Thirdly, under extreme conditions and with sufficient notice, the Wyoming National Guard can be activated by the Governor to respond to emergency conditions. Each of these actions involve costs to local and/or state taxpayers.

There are a number of factors relating to the project-related inmigrant population that could result in disproportionate increases in demands on law enforcement agencies. Due to the small size of the total inmigrant population

and the even smaller size of certain segments of that population (transients and construction workers), none of the factors is significant enough by itself to increase the demand for law enforcement agency services sufficiently to require the hiring of an additional officer over the level determined by existing service levels. However, when taken together, the possibility of small increases in arrests, possible increases in calls for service or complaints, likely increases in incidents related to transients and small increases in service demands associated with the increased construction worker population could cumulatively make appropriate up to a doubling of the service standard for personnel and equipment as applied to the project-related population in both the Laramie County Sheriff's Department and the Cheyenne Police Department during the years of high growth rates and highest inmigrant population levels (1984 through 1989).

The best case scenario is that the population growth attributable to the Project will create demands on the Cheyenne Police Department and the Laramie County Sheriff's Department no greater on a per capita basis than the present population. A conservative projection would be that the several possibilities for very small disproportionate increases in demand for law enforcement services by the project-related population could, when taken together, be up to twice the per capita rate of the existing population. The probable case lies somewhere between these two extremes. The initial staffing and equipment levels are the lower ones using existing service levels. Mitigation measures are designed to permit the hiring of additional personnel up to the higher standard if experience indicates that there is a disproportionate increase in demand on either the Laramie County Sheriff's Department or the Cheyenne Police Department due to the characteristics of the Project-related population.

Projected sworn officer, civilian employee and marked and unmarked car needs are shown in Table 3.2.6-3. The Table shows two columns under columns headed "Impact". The column headed (4) shows the number needed based on the conservative scenario using twice the existing service levels. The column headed (5) shows the number needed under the best case scenario using existing service levels. Table 3.2.6-3 does not take into account any demands on law enforcement agencies from demonstrations or civil protests related to the Project. Such events tend to be sporadic and shortlived and and do not require additional permanent personnel or equipment.

Facilities needed by the future staff levels of the Department are projected to be available in the proposed joint law enforcement facility after its completion. With completion estimated in the fall of 1986 or early spring of 1987, Department staff can probably continue to be accommodated in the existing facility until the new facility is ready.

The staff and vehicle needs shown under "Impact (4)" headings in Table 3.2.6-3 will result in additional costs to the Department. Salaries for new sworn officers averages about $1,350 per month plus 22% for fringe benefits totals $1,647 per month, average monthly salaries for civilian personnel are $1,100 plus 22% for fringe benefits totals $1,342, average replacement costs for cars is $10,000 with a life expectancy of two years for marked cars and four years for unmarked cars. In addition, lights ($1,200) and radio equipment ($3,300) add to this cost but are generally transferred from the old cars to the new cars. However, a net increase in the number of vehicles will require the

purchase of additional lights and radio units. Recognizing this, plus the fact that unmarked cars have radios but not lights, the cost of each new marked car that increases the total number of vehicles is calculated at $14,500, the cost of each new unmarked car that increases the total number of vehicles is calculated at $13,300 while all subsequent cars are calculated at $10,000 each.

Based on these figures, the 31 sworn officer-years would cost $612,684, the five civilian employee-years would cost $80,520, the three marked cars would cost $34,500 and the two unmarked cars would cost $23,300 for a total of $751,004.

The staff and vehicle needs shown under "Impact (5)" headings, calculated in the same manner, would cost $335,988 for the 17 sworn officer-years, $64,416 for the four civilian employee-years, $24,500 for the two marked cars and $13,300 for one unmarked car for a total of $438,204.

3.2.6.4 Mitigative Measures

The following mitigative measures for impacts on law enforcement are offered for consideration:

- Provision of the staff and equipment necessary to maintain existing service levels. This mitigation measure will be effective in the provision of law enforcement services in Cheyenne at existing service levels and, if selected, should be implemented in 1984 by the Police Department.

- Establishment of a monitoring program within both the Laramie County Sheriff's Department and the Cheynne Police Department to measure month-to-month changes in demand on those agencies taking into account regular seasonal variations. From this program, any disproportionate increases in demand, as measured by an index such as total calls for service, could be identified. The program should be implemented in early 1984 by local law enforcement agencies. Instituting this mitigation will allow the community to better coordinate its impact planning efforts and to better utilize funding for impact mitigation purposes. Monitoring will allow the community to be more efficient in its handling of those impacts.

- Establishment of a mechanism with which to alleviate disproportionate increases in law enforcement agency needs identified in the monitoring program could be supported. Such disproportionate increases would include costs of civil demonstrations. This mitigation measure will be effective in permitting the Department to increase existing levels of service if necessary in the future and, if selected, should be implemented in 1984 by City of Cheyenne.

- Development and implementation of a brief, direct educational/informational program for project employees in close cooperation with project contractors to inform the employees about laws and law enforcement practices in the various jurisdictions. This measure should be implemented in 1984 by the Police Department and should be effective in reducing the incidence of offenses.

- Coordination with the courts in scheduling cases in a manner that reduces the time spent in court appearances by law enforcement personnel. This measure should be implemented on an ongoing basis starting in 1984, jointly by the Police Department and the various courts. This measure will be effective in reducing the amount of time officers have to spend in court, freeing them for other duties and possibly reducing the need for additional future personnel.

- Increased crime prevention activities through additional time spent by Department personnel in programs aimed at individual, residential and commercial targets. This measure should be implemented on an ongoing basis starting in 1984 by the Police Department and will be effective in reducing the number of offenses. These increased activities could be conducted by impact-related personnel.

- Increased patrols of parks on an ongoing basis starting in 1984. This measure should be implemented by the Police Department and will be effective in ensuring the proper use of such facilities by transients and others. These partrols could be conducted by impact-related personnel.

- Within legal limits and the discretion of the officer involved, increased use of summonses and corresponding decreased use of arrests where possible to reduce time spent by both law enforcement personnel and court personnel. This measure should be implemented on an ongoiing basis starting in 1984 by the Police Department and would be effective in reducing the time spent by officers on certain individual cases, freeing them for other duties.

- Because of the unknowns surrounding possible demonstrations and the inappropriateness of adding permanent personnel to deal with them, it is recommended that the proposed mechanism be utilized to mitigate the impacts on local law enforcement agencies due to potential demonstrations. Creation of the mechanism is the responsibility of the City of Cheyenne and should be implemented in 1984. This fund would be effective in providing the funds necessary to cover Departmental expenses relating to demonstrations.

- Provision to local law enforcement agencies of special training in crowd control and other techniques related to civil demonstrations. This measure should be implemented in 1984 and will assist the Department in dealing with civil demonstrations.

- Seminars with local law enforcement officials from other jurisdictions who have had experience with such projects and who would share with local law enforcement officials the benefits of that experience. This measure should be implemented in 1984 jointly by local law enforcement agencies and will be effective in assisting local law enforcement agencies in dealing with project-related impacts.

- Prior to completion of the proposed city-county law enforcement center, overcrowded conditions will be exacerbated, due to both

baseline and project-related needs, in the Cheyenne Police Department and the Laramie County Sheriff's Department. For the Police Department, it may be possible to locate the additional employees in the existing structure. However, this will decrease the per employee square footage from an already marginal 1? [illegible] 106 sq ft per employee. For the Sheriff's Department, and very possibly for the Police Department as well, it may be necessary to lease additional space in the area of the existing facility to meet not only needs with the project but also baseline needs. It would be necessary for Department officials to review their internal operations and identify those discrete activities which would be least affected if physically separated from the remainder of the department and to relocate them into temporarily leased space pending completion of the proposed law enforcement center.

3.2.7 Justice System - Municipal Court

3.2.7.1 Baseline Description

The Cheyenne Municipal Court is the only court operating in the City of Cheyenne. This Court has exclusive jurisdiction over misdemeanor municipal ordinance violations subject to punishment by fines not exceeding $750 and/or imprisonment in the County Jail for a term not exceeding 6 months. Examples are traffic citations and animal control violations.

Criminal caseload statistics for the Cheyenne Municipal Court are depicted in Table 3.2.7-1 for July 1981, to September 1983. A total of 28,272 cases were filed during that period, indicating an average annualized caseload of approximately 12,565. The data indicate that 60.2 percent are traffic code violations and 4.52 percent involve drunk driving. The remaining 35.3 percent of cases are nontraffic in nature. A majority of dispositions are by forfeiture, guilty plea, and failure to appear which collectively account for 82 percent of the total. Less than 15 percent of all cases end in a trial.

Cheyenne Municipal Court staff consists of one full-time attorney judge, one part-time attorney judge, one court clerk, one bailiff and court commissioner, one liaison City police officer, and three clerk/typists. The single courtroom, the clerk's office and the judges' chambers are located in the Cheyenne Municipal Building. Limited storage space is available for Court files and the Court has recently begun to computerize dispositions. Based on available caseload data and discussions with Court personnel, the Court is presently operating at capacity.

The Cheyenne Attorney's office conducts the prosecutorial function for the Cheyenne Municipal Court. For purposes of prosecution, ordinance violation cases can be divided into two groups. In pro se cases, wherein the defendant appears without counsel, the City Attorney's office is not involved in prosecution; rather, only the officer on duty or citizen complainant is present. Formal prosecutions do occur, however, when the defendant appears through counsel. The City Attorney's office handles approximately 60 to 75 (or roughly 7 percent of all monthly filings) of these attorney cases per month. Roughly one half of these cases are traffic-related including driving while under the influence. The remaining include interference with police officers and disturbing the peace. Prosecutions for zoning or building code violations

Table 3.2.7-1

CHEYENNE MUNICIPAL COURT CRIMINAL CASELOAD
STATISTICS BY QUARTER
(July 1981 to September 1983)

	FILINGS				DISPOSALS					
Period-Quarter	DWUI	Other Traffic	Non-Traffic	Total	Trials	Guilty Pleas	Forfeiture	Failure To Appear	Dismissal	Total
3rd 1981	122	1,600	1,220	2,942	251	512	1,372	17	80	2,232
4th 1981	151	1,947	874	2,972	183	356	1,674	48	115	2,376
1st 1982	141	1,896	1,060	3,097	236	561	1,512	116	119	2,544
2nd 1982	208	1,726	1,072	3,006	234	597	1,405	80	81	2,397
3rd 1982	135	1,635	1,329	3,099	428	743	1,503	133	83	2,890
4th 1982	132	2,661	1,135	3,928	380	681	2,183	207	118	3,569
1st 1983	111	1,777	1,009	2,957	749	722	1,395	180	152	3,198
2nd 1983	154	1,917	991	3,062	637	617	1,573	90	71	2,988
3rd 1983	124	1,847	1,238	3,209	564	681	1,624	159	66	3,094
Grand Total 9 Qtrs.	1,278	17,006	9,988	28,272	3,662	5,470	14,241	1,030	885	25,288
%	4.52	60.2	35.3	100	14.5	21.6	56.3	4.07	3.50	100
Average Annualized	568	7,564	4,435	12,565	1,630	2,428	6,327	457	393	11,239

Source: Wyoming Court Coordinator's Office, Cheyenne Muncipal Court.

occur only infrequently. The caseload has been increasing over the past few years and is always significantly higher in the weeks following "Frontier Days." In addition, the office's responsibilities include giving civi' law advice and representation to the City, City Council, and other City departments, reviewing ordinances, leases and contracts, and conducting civil litigation.

The City Attorney office's staff consists of a part-time City Attorney, two full-time deputy attorneys who share responsibility for prosecutions, and a full-time legal secretary/office manager. In addition, the office usually employs a law student intern during the summer to assist in legal research. The office is served by three offices, one for each attorney, and a combination waiting room and secretary's workspace. Limited storage space is available for office files in the hallway connecting the office to the Municipal Court.

The office's operating budget for fiscal year (FY) 1982 was $107,714, including $84,999 for staff salaries. For FY 1983 the budget was increased 13.4 percent to $124,649, including a total of $95,681 for staff salaries. Currently the part-time City Attorney earns $22,300 per year and the deputy attorneys average approximately $27,000 per year.

Based on caseload statistics and interviews with office personnel, the City Attorney's office is currently operating close to capacity. However, the office does currently have the staff and facilities to handle its exising criminal caseload. As is true with other prosecutors offices, the caseload does tax capacity during certain times of the year but on average current staff and facilities are adequate. During the past year there has been some discussion of devoting a deputy entirely to criminal prosecutions and making the City Attorney a full-time position. At the present time, this is neither planned nor budgeted.

3.2.7.2 Projected Baseline

As shown in Table 3.2.7-1, the current caseload of the Cheyenne Municipal Court is approximately 12,565 or 0.25854 cases per capita. The current judge to case ratio is 1.5:12,565 or 1:8,377. The current case to support staff ratio is 4:12,565 or 1:3,141.

Table 3.2.7-2 sets forth the per capita based caseload projections for the next decade and staff projections based on the increased caseloads. The table reveals that additional judges' hours will be needed through 1992 and that an additional half-time staff position will be needed in 1989. By 1992 the Court's caseload will approach 15,000. No additional space for judges should be needed as the present part-time judge already has an office. Further, no additional space for support staff should be necessary. Some expansion of existing courtroom utilization hours will be necessary, but an additional courtroom will not be needed.

As set forth above, the Cheyenne City Attorney's Office is currently operating near capacity. In order to adequately deal with the anticipated increased criminal caseload while continuing to serve the disproportionately increasing demand for civil legal advice and civil litigation, t' e City Attorney's Office will need to increase the existing staff's hours in 1984 and 1985. Beyond

that time an additional part-time staff attorney position would be needed. No additional office space should be needed for this part-time attorney.

Table 3.2.7-2

BASELINE CASELOAD AND FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STAFFING PROJECTIONS FOR CHEYENNE MUNICIPAL COURT[1] (1983-1992)

Year	Baseline Population	Caseload	FTE Judge Positions	Change Over 1983	FTE Staffing Positions	Change Over 1983
1983	48,600	12,565	1.50	0.00	4.00	0.00
1984	49,140	12,705	1.52	0.02	4.04	0.04
1985	50,280	12,999	1.55	0.05	4.14	0.14
1986	51,200	13,237	1.58	0.08	4.21	0.21
1987	52,300	13,522	1.61	0.11	4.30	0.30
1988	53,390	13,803	1.65	0.15	4.39	0.39
1989	54,570	14,109	1.68	0.18	4.49	0.49
1990	55,690	14,398	1.72	0.22	4.58	0.58
1991	56,880	14,706	1.76	0.26	4.68	0.68
1992	58,020	15,000	1.79	0.29	4.78	0.78

Note: [1] Projections based on 1983 caseload of 12,565 or 0.25854 cases per capita and 1983 service ratios.

3.2.7.3 Project Impacts

Increased caseloads and staffing under project impact conditions were projected in the same manner as under baseline conditions and were based on net population inmigration into the City of Cheyenne attributable to the project.

Table 3.2.7 3 depicts the increases over baseline in cases and staffing. Table 3.2.7-4 depicts the total additional staffing needs under baseline and project impacts. The table reveals that project impact conditions represent an acceleration of baseline conditions by roughly one year. With this slight incremental increase, no additional space should be needed.

The same acceleration in staff augmentation will be necessary in the Cheyenne City Attorney's Office. An additional part-time staff attorney will be needed by 1985 and additional hours from this new attorney will be needed through 1990.

Table 3.2.7-3

IMPACT INCREMENT CASELOAD AND FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STAFFING PROJECTIONS: CHEYENNE MUNICIPAL COURT[1] (1983-1992)

Year	Impact Population	Caseload	Judge Positions (FTE)	Staffing Positions (FTE)
1983	0	0	0.00	0.00
1984	203	52	0.01	0.02
1985	983	254	0.03	0.08
1986	1,682	435	0.05	0.14
1987	1,859	481	0.06	0.15
1988	1,723	445	0.05	0.14
1989	1,632	422	0.05	0.13
1990	816	211	0.02	0.07
1991	605	156	0.02	0.05
1992	605	156	0.02	0.05

Note: [1] Projections based on 0.25854 cases per capita and 1983 service ratios. Impact population includes weekly commuters.

Table 3.2.7-4

TOTAL ADDITIONAL STAFFING NEEDS UNDER BASELINE AND PROJECT IMPACT CONDITIONS FOR THE CHEYENNE MUNICIPAL COURT[1] (1983-1992)

	Judges (FTE)			Support Staff (FTE)		
Year	Baseline	Impact	Total	Baseline	Impact	Total
1983	0	0	0	0	0	0
1984	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.00
1985	0.05	0.03	0.08	0.14	0.08	0.22
1986	0.08	0.05	0.13	0.21	0.14	0.35
1987	0.11	0.06	0.17	0.30	0.15	0.45
1988	0.15	0.05	0.20	0.39	0.14	0.53
1989	0.18	0.05	0.23	0.49	0.13	0.02
1990	0.22	0.02	0.24	0.58	0.07	0.65
1991	0.26	0.02	0.28	0.68	0.05	0.73
1992	0.29	0.02	0.31	0.78	0.05	0.93

Note: [1] Based on judge and support staff-to-case ratios and additional caseload projections.

3.2.7.4 Mitigative Measures

The following mitigative measures for impacts on the Cheyenne municipal justice system are offered for consideration:

- Increase computerization of court files. This mitigation would be effective in alleviating court file storage problems, as well as in increasing the efficiency of court operation (especially as to minor

traffic offenses) and, if selected, should be implemented as soon as possible. The Court, the City, the Wyoming Supreme Court, and the legislature would be responsible for implementing this mitigation.

- Implement specialization of personnel. Certain personnel could be assigned to particular tasks or type of cases. This would be effective in increasing the efficiency of court operation and, if selected, should be implemented as soon as possible. The Court and the City would be responsible for implementing this mitigation.

- Offer law student internships in return for either law school credit or a small stipend. This would be effective in reducing the amount of time spent by the judge on legal research and opinion and order writing and, if selected, should be implemented as soon as possible. The Court and the University of Wyoming School of Law would be responsible for implementing this mitgation.

- Public education on traffic laws and safety. This mitigation measure would be effective in reducing the number of traffic cases and, if selected, should be implemented as soon as possible. The Court and the local law enforcement agencies would be responsible for implementing this mitigation.

- Encourage issuance of summonses in lieu of arrest, when the defendant does not represent a danger to himself or others. This would be effective in reducing the amount of time spent on a case by the judge and support staff and, if selected, should be implemented as soon as possible. The law enforcement agencies would be responsible for implementing this mitigation.

- Increase staff. As indicated above, the Cheyenne Municipal Court City Attorney's Office will need increased staff under baseline conditions. Impact conditions will contribute to this need. This mitigation will be effective in keeping service levels from degrading and if chosen, should be implemented at the times and in the amounts indicated in the tables above. The Court and the City are responsible for implementing this mitigation.

3.2.8 Fire Protection

3.2.8.1 Baseline Description

The Cheyenne Fire Department provides fire protection services to all areas within the Cheyenne city limits. The Department has a total of 89 firefighters plus a chief, secretary, training officer, and 6 individuals in fire prevention and inspection activities. Firefighter salaries start at $1,280 per month.

Fire Department personnel are stationed at six fire stations in different areas of the city. Each station serves a designated area of the city, as well as providing back up services to the other stations (Figure 3.2.8-1). Appendix D provides capacity and condition information on fire stations.

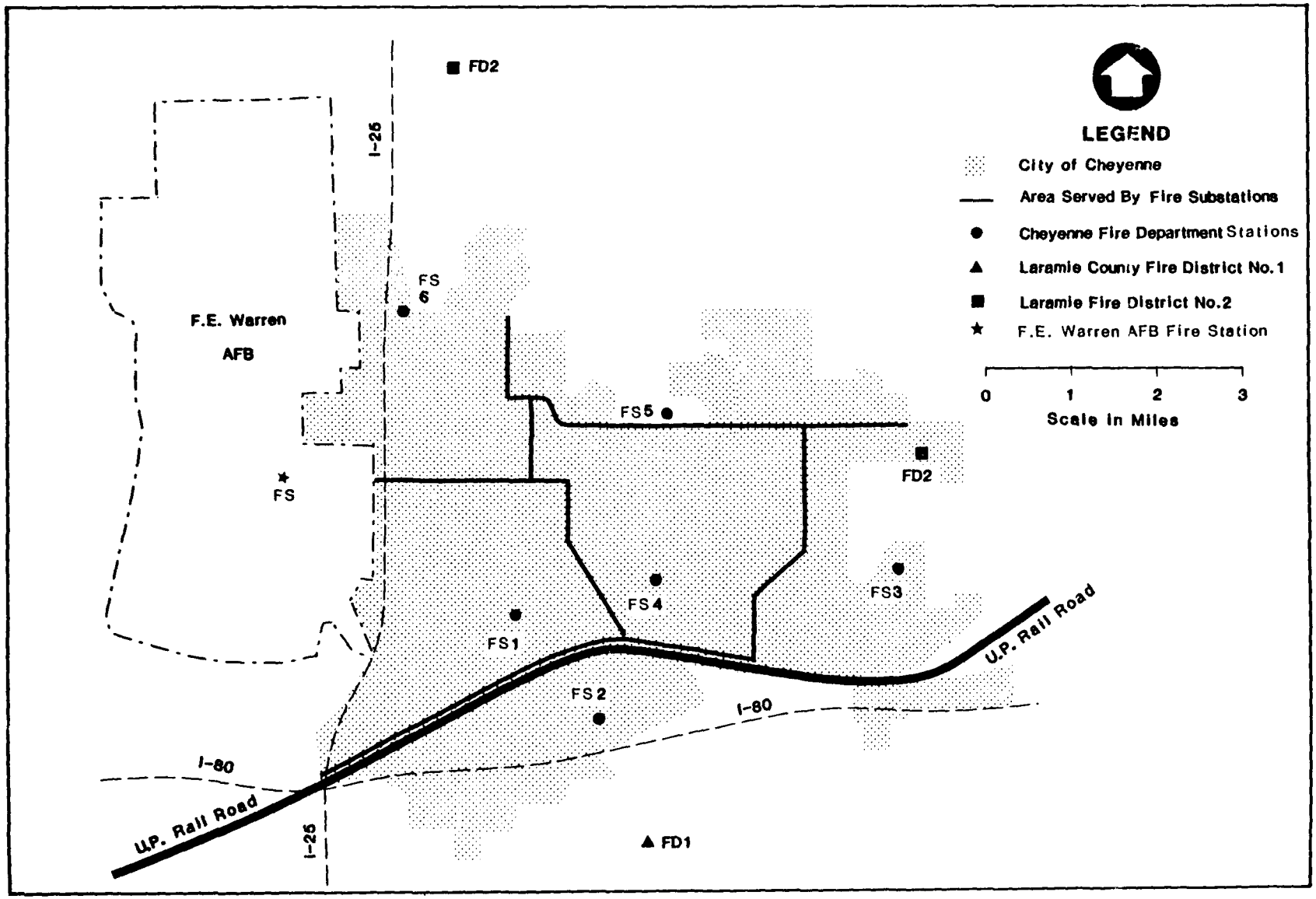

FIGURE 3.2.8-1 CHEYENNE AREA FIRE STATIONS

Central Fire Station No. 1 houses two pumpers and two aerial units and has a minimum of eight firefighters on duty at all times. Fire Stations 2 through 6 generally house one pumper each except for Station 5 which has two pumpers. Each of these neighborhood stations has a minimum of three firefighters on duty at all times. Fire Stations 3 through 6 each have some excess space for additional vehicles or other uses. Station No. 1, built in 1931, houses a reserve fire truck and is full, while Station No. 2, built in 1943, is inadequately sized for modern equipment and living space requirements. This station is scheduled to be rebuilt and relocated within the next 3 years according to the Department's long-range plan.

A listing of the Fire Department's capital equipment is found in Appendix E.

Depending upon the location of a particular fire, the Department has a response time of 3 to 4 minutes from alarm to first unit on the scene. The fire insurance rating within the city is presently five, and is to be reviewed in the near future for possible revision.

The Cheyenne Fire Department has had mutual aid agreements with the two fire districts that provide fire protection services to the unincorporated areas around the city - Laramie County Fire Districts No. 1 and 2. Under these agreements, the respective agencies agreed to provide back up services to one another if needed. These agreements are not in effect now according to the Fire Chief.

Two areas of concern to the Cheyenne Fire Department are low water pressure and low density fire hydrants spacing in certain areas of the city of Cheyenne. Low water pressure occurs in areas on either side of Central Avenue between Interstate 80 and the Union Pacific Railroad and in two other areas just north of Lincolnway. This issue is to be addressed during 1983 and 1984 by a water main improvement program that is expected to solve the problem. Wide spacing of fire hydrants is a problem in an area north of Pershing between Concord and Converse streets. This is not an acute problem at this time.

A fire flow analysis was performed for the entire Cheyenne Urban Area, including South Cheyenne Water & Sewer District, using a computerized modeling procedure known as WATSIM (refer to the Utilities EPTR). By analyzing main sizes and pressures, the model was able to estimate the volume and pressure of water that can be delivered to a specific point undergoing a fire flow simulation. Four areas were analyzed under fire flow conditions: the Valley Vista subdivision (new development area) on the eastern end of the water distribution system, the commercial areas of Frontier Mall, downtown Cheyenne, and the South Cheyenne Water & Sewer District which is outside of the city's corporate limits but still part of the water system. The analysis indicated that all of the areas, except Frontier Mall, could draw adequate fire flow without degrading the level of service in the immediate vicinity. The Frontier Mall area would require infilling and reinforcement of the existing water distribution grid through additional or larger mains.

The Air National Guard maintains crash, fire, and rescue equipment at Cheyenne Airport. Eight pieces of equipment are active; these include three pumpers, a foam truck, and an ambulance. The equipment is jointly manned by the Air National Guard and the Airport Board which has three full-time employees

assigned. Equipment and personnel are supplied by the Air Guard in exchange for a reduction in its joint user fee. The available service has been deemed adequate by airport officials.

3.2.8.2 Projected Baseline

Under the projected baseline, the population of Cheyenne will increase steadily through 1992, and the staff, vehicle, and space needs of the Cheyenne Fire Department will increase proportionately. Using existing service levels (1.87 firefighters, 0.25 firefighting vehicle, and 678 square feet of station space per 1,000 population), Table 3.2.8-1 projects future needs of the Fire Department.

The figures shown in Table 3.2.8-1 take into account the proposal in the Department's long range plan to enlarge Fire Station No. 2 in the southern part of Cheyenne by 1986. This proposal will add over 4,000 square feet of station space and an additional pumper to the Department. Additional firefighting vehicles will be needed in 1989 and 1992, and an additional 2,300 sq ft of fire station space will also be required by 1992. The only costs for additional facilities for the Department are those estimated by the Department for changes to Station No. 2.

Monthly salary and benefits for firefighters are $1,760. Recognizing that firefighting vehicle costs vary depending on type, new pumpers are projected as costing $150,000. The replacement fire station is calculated at 5,853 square feet at $60 per square foot for construction plus 20 percent for land and other expenses. The new pumper in 1986 would be an additional unit which would be housed in the expanded Fire Station No. 2. Using these figures, additional costs through 1992 would total $2,542,056.

3.2.8.3 Project Impacts

Under project impacts, the population of Cheyenne will increase at between 3 and 4 percent annually during 1985 and 1986 and at annual rates of less than 3 percent in all other years through 1992. This growth pattern will be reflected in corresponding increases in fire protection needs.

Table 3.2.8-1 shows projected increases in staff and vehicle needs of the Cheyenne Fire Department under projected baseline and the project impacts. The project will require up to three additional firefighters over baseline needs in order to maintain existing service levels, but no other increases in staff, vehicles, or facilities will be needed through 1992. Facility needs of the Department during that period will essentially be met by the reconstruction and enlargement of Fire Substation No. 2 in the southern part of Cheyenne scheduled for 1986. There will be small, nominal shortfalls of space in 1984, 1985, and 1988 through 1992 averaging about 500 square feet based on the existing space-to-population ratio, but this figure is too small to be of consequence and does not require construction or other action.

Based on the average wages and benefits totaling $1,760 per month, the "18 firefighter years" over baseline needs shown in Table 3.2.8-1 would cost the Department $380,160.

Table 3.2.8-1

CHEYENNE FIRE DEPARTMENT
FUTURE STAFF AND VEHICLE NEEDS
(1984-1992)

	Population		Staff[3]		Firefighting Vehicles[4]		Cars[5]	
	Baseline[1]	Impact[2]	Baseline	Impact	Baseline	Impact	Baseline	Impact
1984	49,140	203	92	0	12	0	8	0
1985	50,280	983	94	2	13	0	8	0
1986	51,200	1,682	96	3	13	0	8	0
1987	52,300	1,859	98	3	13	0	8	0
1988	53,380	1,723	100	3	13	0	9	0
1989	54,570	1,632	102	3	14	0	9	0
1990	55,690	816	104	2	14	0	9	0
1991	56,880	605	106	1	14	0	9	0
1992	58,020	605	108	1	15	0	9	0

Notes:
1 Total City population under baseline.
2 Total additional population attributable to the project.
3 Calculated on the basis of the existing service ratio of 1.87 staff per 1,000 population.
4 Calculated on the basis of the existing service ratio of 0.25 firefighting vehicles per 1,000 population.
5 Calculated on the basis of the existing service ratio of 0.16 cars per 1,000 population.

Based on the projections for the location of future population growth in the Cheyenne area, the existing number and locations of fire substations in Cheyenne (taking into account the enlargement and planned relocation of Substation No. 2) will be sufficient for both baseline and project-related growth through 1992.

3.2.8.4 Mitigative Measures

The foregoing discussion regarding impacts from the project on the Cheyenne Fire Department identified two impacts that require mitigation. The following mitigation measures are offered for consideration:

- Provision of the appropriate staff and equipment necessary to maintain existing levels of service of the Fire Department. This mitigation measure, if selected, will be effective in maintaining existing levels of service and should implemented in an ongoing basis starting in 1984 by the City of Cheyenne.

3.2.9 Local Recreation

3.2.9.1 Baseline Description

3.2.9.1.1 Organization, Staffing, and Planning

Parks and recreation services were first offered by Cheyenne City government in 1973 and are coordinated through the Greater Cheyenne Recreation Commission (GCRC). The GCRC is a 12-member advisory board composed of 4 members appointed by the City Council, 4 members appointed by the school district, and 4 at-large members appointed by the other 8 members.

The Parks and Recreation Department is administered by a full-time staff of 36 persons and is divided into 4 main divisions: recreation, parks, golf, and swimming. In the last 3 years, the staff has grown by 4 forestry personnel (a new function incorporated into the parks division), 2 additional full-time swimming personnel, and 1 more full-time person in the recreation division for a total of 7 additional personnel. Part-time personnel varies with the season; in the summer of 1983 there were 144 part-time staff members working in parks and recreation. Using current budget information, full and part-time personnel figures were converted to a total equivalent of 83.5 full-time employees. Based on that figure, Cheyenne has a current ratio of 1.28 parks and recreation employees per 1,000 population.

Parks and recreation staff members are housed at several parks and recreation facilities throughout the community. Administrative headquarters are located at the Neighborhood Facility; the offices are small and overcrowded, particularly during registration when patrons come to sign up for activities.

The service area of the Cheyenne Parks and Recreation Department is the city limits. In actual practice, however, the Department serves the Cheyenne Urban Area, with a population of approximately 16,000 over and above the city population. There are no differential fees charged for services between city residents and non residents.

Planning for the parks and recreation system has focused on site planning for specific parcels of parkland. An in-house preliminary master plan was drafted in June of 1983 and provides guidance for renovating existing parks. A neighborhood-by-neighborhood analysis of park adequacy identifies potential parcels of land which could be used for park purposes and forms the basis for a 5-year capital improvement program.

The Parks and Recreation Department is partially included in the City's planning process; they are on the Planning Department's distribution list to review preliminary but not final plats. Currently, a city ordinance provides for a parks and recreation fee of $450 per acre of residential development or the City may request dedication of land according to the equivalent that would be generated by the fee. At an estimated acquisition cost of $25,000 per acre of land in the urban area and $50,000 per acre of parkland development cost, the current $450 fee is inadequate to provide sufficient parkland or park development in new neighborhoods. In addition, it is necessary to develop a stricter review process for land dedication. The City often receives property which is too small or costly to develop.

Parcels of land acquired through the subdivision process in the last 3 years include:

- o A 1.4-acre parcel in the G & F Diamond subdivision (0.8 acre is drainage);
- o Ten acres in the Sun Valley subdivision with an existing population of about 3,500 and a much larger population approved (the park may be expanded to 40 acres at a later date); and
- o A 1.8-acre parcel in the Big Sky subdivision which is a retention pond (the Department will be working with the Homeowners Association on minimal development).

3.2.9.1.2 Parks

The discussion of parks describes existing parks in the Cheyenne parks and recreation system as well as specific outdoor athletic and other leisure pursuit facilities. The location of existing parks is shown in Figure 3.2.9-1 (in pocket). Table 3.2.9-1 provides an inventory of existing parks and recreation facilities.

The Greater Cheyenne Recreation Commission has adopted a set of standards with regard to its parks. These standards represent goals which the City feels are obtainable in the near future. The City would like to provide six acres of developed parkland per 1,000 people in new developments throughout the greater Cheyenne area, such that approximately half shall be in community parks and half in neighborhood parks. Community parks should be approximately 1.5 miles apart, neighborhood parks three-quarter miles apart. Deficient neighborhoods are to be provided with 5 acres per 1,000 people wherever possible.

There are a total of 297.5 acres of parks in Cheyenne, of the total 270.5 acres are developed. The remaining parkland is either scheduled for, or currently under development. This includes:

- o 15 acres adjoining Cahill Park, which is being developed mainly for soccer play.

- o 10 acres in the Sun Valley subdivision which will be named Sun Valley Community Park. A master plan for developing this piece of property is being produced, and will call for both community and neighborhood park facilities.

- o 2 acres in the Sunnyside subdivision which is being designed as a neighborhood park. It will be necessary to acquire additional property to complete this project.

Additionally, there are 75 acres of developed ballfield complexes which are owned and maintained by the City, a portion of which are leased to private league associations for operation (nine fields to Junior League and two fields to Junior Babe Ruth League). The existing parkland base of 372.5 acres represents total acreage for all community and neighborhood parks, and developed ballfield complexes. If the acreage standard adopted by the Greater Cheyenne Recreation Commission is applied to the existing population of the Cheyenne Urban Area, the resulting need is 390.2 acres, indicating that the Cheyenne Urban Area is currently deficient by 17.7 acres.

In addition, a parkland survey/analysis was conducted on a neighborhood level. The analysis concerned itself with acres of parkland, parkland classification (community vs. neighborhood), service radii, and the demographic profile of the existing neighborhood population. Information regarding specific neighborhoods is included in Appendix C.

Thirty three neighborhoods were included in the survey/analysis. Of the total, 5 neighborhoods were found to have excess parkland, 5 had sufficient parkland and 23 were deficient. Of the 23 deficient neighborhoods, the City felt it would be possible to bring six of them up to the five acre per 1,000 people standard. This would require the acquisition of a minimum of 46 acres.

3.2.9.1.3 Outdoor Recreation Facilities

Cheyenne parks provide outdoor facilities for baseball, softball, soccer, tennis, basketball, volleyball, and swimming. The location of these facilities and their distribution throughout the park system is shown in Table 3.2.9-1.

In the absence of identified City standards, standards provided by the National Recreation and Parks Association (NRPA) and the Wyoming State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) indicate that Cheyenne is deficient by 18 tennis courts, 10 volleyball courts, 10 softball fields, and 1 baseball field (Table 3.2.9-2). School facilities are excluded from this estimate since they are not made available to the general public on a consistent basis.

Many of the facilities contained within the parks are in need of repair, additional maintenance or upgrading (i.e., constructing irrigation systems, adding night lighting, or field seeding). If these steps were taken, existing facilities could accommodate limited additional use. However, the major

Table 3.2.9-1

INVENTORY OF EXISTING PARKS AND RECREATION FACILITIES
CHEYENNE, WYOMING

	Acres (School[a]/Park)	Ballfields (Lit[b])	Soccer Fields	Tennis Courts	Basketball	Picnic Tables	Group Picnic Areas	Volleyball	Playground	Swim - Indoor	Swim - Outdoor	Lake	Indoor Facilities	Gym	Meeting Rooms	Weight Room	Golf Holes	Ice Skating - Outdoor	Trails	
Neighborhood Parks																				
Cahill	8		4			2			1											
Civitan	2[a]					2			1											
Jaycee	2			2	2	2			1		1									
Lincoln	2[a]			2	4	2			1			1								
Mylar	23					4			1											
Old Town Mall	5								1											
Optimist	2					5	1		1											
Smalley	4				4	2			1											
Sunset	6	1[c]		1	2	2			1											
Timberland	2[a]					5	1		1				1	1	3	1				
United Nations	3[a]			2	2	1	1		1											
Community Parks																		1		
Brimmer	35	3[c]	1	1		5		1	1									1	1	
Holliday	39		1	6	2	24	1	1	1				1					1	1	
Lions	131	1[c]	1			35		1	2	1	1		1							1
Pioneer	11[a]	1[b]	1	1	2	1			1					1	1	2				
SUBTOTAL:	270.5	6	8	15	18	92	4	3	16	1	2	3	2	2	5	1		3	3	
Special Use Areas																	18			
Airport Golf Course	145																9			
Kingham	77																			
Prairie View																				
Jr. Babe Ruth Ballfield Complex		2[b]																		
Jr. League Ballfield Complex	75	9[b]																		
Youth Softball Complex		6[c]																		
Parkways	25																			
Schools		2	11	3	192															
TOTAL:	592.5	25	19	18	210	92	4	3	16	1	2	3	2	2	5	1	27	3	3	

Notes: a School open space in acres.
b Indicates baseball fields.
c Indicates softball fields.

Source: Cheyenne Parks and Recreation Department, 1983.

Table 3.2.9-2

EXISTING OUTDOOR PUBLIC FACILITY NEEDS
CHEYENNE, WYOMING

Facilities	Adequacy[1] Standards (1 Unit/1,000 Population)	1983[2] Facility Supply	1983[3] Facility Need	Existing Supply/ Deficiency
Baseball	0.20	12	13	-1
Softball	0.33	11	21	-10
Soccer	0.10	8	6.5	+1.5
Volleyball	0.20	3	13	-10
Basketball	0.20	18	13	+5
Tennis	0.50	15	33	-18
Swimming	0.05	4	3	+1
Golf	0.04	3	2.6	+0.4

Notes: 1 Derived from the Wyoming Recreation Commission 1980, and National Recreation and Parks Association 1983. Standards include 1 baseball field per 5,000 population, 1 softball field per 3,000 population; 1 soccer field per 10,000 population; 1 volleyball court per 5,000 population; 1 basketball court per 5,000 population; 1 tennis court per 2,000 population; 1 swimming area per 20,000 population, and 1 nine-hole golf course per 25,000 population.

2 See Table 3.2.9-1 for existing Parks and Recreation Department facilities.

3 Using Cheyenne Urban Area 1983 population estimate of 65,030 people.

effect of these improvements would be the protection and preservation of the existing quality of facilities.

Maintenance related to these facilities is an important concern. Based on the current park division budget, parkland maintenance costs have been estimated at $1,900 per acre. Without the volunteer labor provided by the leagues and associations, the per-acre costs could increase by as much as 25 percent. In addition, several projects nearing completion will require higher levels of maintenance for the first few years.

3.2.9.1.4 Indoor Recreation Facilities

The City's indoor facilities are supplemented by using those of Laramie County School District No. 1. Through an informal agreement, the City uses school gymnasiums and some classrooms in elementary and junior high schools. The School District, in turn, uses outdoor athletic facilities, swimming pools, and some indoor facilities of the Parks and Recreation Department. Cooperation between the City and the School District has been good, essentially effecting a savings to city residents by not having to pay for duplicate facilities. The City owns and operates five indoor-recreation facilities which are described in Table 3.2.9-3.

The City lacks the necessary indoor storage facilities to accommodate its four divisions. Storage space is necessary for maintenance equipment, irrigation parts, custodial supplies and chemicals (such as fertilizers and weed control substances). Currently there are only 3,000 sq ft of indoor storage space. It has been estimated that each division would require 9,000 sq ft to satisfy its existing space demand.

3.2.9.1.5 Special Use Facilities

Special use facilities under the operation of the Cheyenne Parks and Recreation Department include:

- Airport golf course - 145 acres, 18-hole golf course;
- Kingham Prairie View golf course - 77 acres, 9-hole golf course;
- Parkways and trails - 25 acres of "street triangles" maintained by the Department, jogging trails, and bikeways;
- Lakes in Lions and Holliday parks which are used for swimming, fishing, and ice skating; and
- Swimming pools - one indoor-outdoor pool at Lions Park and an outdoor pool at Lincoln Park.

Additionally, the City concessions several services in some of the community parks. Concessioned arrangements include a mini-golf course, a carnival/amusement operation, snack bars, an art center, and a child care service.

Frontier Park, adjacent to Lions Park, is a 104-acre facility containing support facilities to host Frontier Days, an annual event in Cheyenne. The

Table 3.2.9-3

CHEYENNE INDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES

Facility	Size	Programs/Comments
Activity Center	550 sq ft	This is a converted gas station, renovated in 1981. It is on a small lot and contains two rooms. It is open on a part-time basis and offers table games and electronic games to youth in the immediate neighborhood. It had an annual participation of 2,448 in 1982.
Municipal Pool	25 meters	This is a 25-meter, indoor-outdoor pool, constructed with matching BOR funds in 1975 for a total cost of $550,000. This is a single-purpose facility located in Lions Park. It hosts the bulk of swimming patrons, and most swimming lessons are conducted here on a year-round basis.
Neighborhood Facility	12,000 sq ft (estimate)	This community center is located on the same grounds as Cole School. It contains a small gymnasium, weight room, the administrative offices of the Parks and Recreation Department, three classrooms, and a nursery/playschool. It was constructed in 1973 using funds from the Model Cities Program. Much of this space is leased to other agencies.
Pioneer Park Center	10,000 sq ft (estimate)	This community recreation facility is similar to the Neighborhood Facility. It contains a small gym, two meeting rooms staff offices, and storage space. It was constructed in 1978 using Community Development Block Grant funds ($320,000).
Community House	2,000 sq ft	This building is located in Lions Park and is used by the community for various social gatherings as well as by the Parks and Recreation Department in their recreational programming.

Source: Cheyenne Parks and Recreation Department, 1983.

Park is used only for special events; it is not accessible to the public the remainder of the year. It is owned by the City and leased by the Cheyenne Frontier Days Committee.

3.2.9.1.6 Recreation Programs

The Parks and Recreation Department offers a wide variety of leisure activities including dance, fitness, crafts, athletic skill development, athletic leagues, hobbies, tournaments and other special events. The most popular activities in 1982, as evidenced by registration and entrance fees, were swimming, open gym activities, fitness class, and athletic leagues. Growth in program variety and participation for the last 2 years is shown in Table 3.2.9-4.

Table 3.2.9-4

RECREATION PARTICIPATION IN
CHEYENNE, WYOMING

	FY 1981-82	FY 1982-83
Athletic Leagues (Total)	5,931	7,002 [a]
Softball	2,395	3,085
Baseball	1,192	1,279
Soccer	875	1,045
Basketball	743	767
Volleyball	726	826
Fitness Classes	2,821	9,564 [b]
Open Gym	17,314	13,553
Swimming (Total)	71,026	73,259
Open Swim	69,148	71,147
Lessons	1,878	2,112

Notes: a Includes participation in private association-sponsored leagues.
b Increase in participation due to initiation of jazzercise classes.

Source: Cheyenne Parks and Recreation Department, 1983.

The City operates softball (120 teams), baseball, volleyball, and basketball leagues. The majority of softball and baseball leagues, however, are organized and operated by private organizations or associations. The Babe Ruth and Junior League groups lease fields which are owned and maintained by the City; these and other organizations and associations have assisted with development and improvement of ballfield complexes over the years. Currently, there are 75 acres of land dedicated to ballfields, 11 of which are leased by private athletic groups (9 fields are leased to the Junior League and 2 to the Junior Babe Ruth League). League play is restricted by the availability of facilities and the City has placed a ceiling on the number of participants who can be accommodated. Parks and recreation officials feel that demand exists beyond current service levels for both softball and soccer league programs.

3.2.9.1.7 Budget

The major source of funding for municipal park and recreation services in Cheyenne is the City's general fund. General fund monies are used primarily for administration, operation, and maintenance of the existing system. Other sources of revenue have included funds from federal revenue sharing, federal grants, state and federal severance taxes, and the county's optional 1-cent sales tax. These sources of revenue have been used for capital improvement projects; general fund revenues have generally not been used for that purpose.

Table 3.2.9-5 presents Cheyenne Parks and Recreation Department budget information for the last 3 years. As shown in the table, revenues from the City's general fund have been relatively constant (in real dollars) over the last 3 years, rising by about 9 percent from FY 1980-81 to FY 1981-82 and decreasing slightly from FY 1981-82 to FY 1982-83. Revenues from other sources, devoted to capital improvements, have declined. Expenditure information for the last 2 years is available by several categories as presented in Table 3.2.9-6.

Revenues from fees and charges have been increasing at about 8 to 9 percent a year. The golf program generates 58 percent of total fee revenues. Other revenue generators include swimming, recreation activities, rentals and leases, the indoor activity centers, and athletic leagues. In total, recreation fees represent about 25 to 28 percent of general fund operation and maintenance revenues devoted to the City's parks and recreation function. Fee revenues are deposited back into the general fund.

Table 3.2.9-5

CHEYENNE PARKS AND RECREATION BUDGET

	FY 1980-81	FY 1981-82	FY 1982-83
Total (in actual dollars)[a]	$1,121,121	$1,293,411	$1,239,305
(in 1982 dollars)[b]	1,317,317	1,383,950	
Operations and Maintenance (actual)	931,994	1,114,999	1,188,715
(in 1982 dollars)	1,059,093	1,193,049	
% of Total	83.1%	86.2%	95.9%
Capital (in actual dollars)	189,127	178,412	50,590
% of Total	16.9%	13.8%	4.1%
Matching Grant (Land and Water Conservation Fund)	164,520		-0-
Fees & Charges Income (in actual dollars)	257,829	281,862	333,895
% of Operation and Maintenance	28%	25%	28%

Notes: a Preliminary Draft," A Parks and Recreation Facilities Master Plan for Greater Cheyenne," June 1983.

b Municipal index figures: 1.175 used for FY 80-81 and 1.07 used for FY 81-82.

Table 3.2.9-6

CHEYENNE PARKS AND RECREATION EXPENDITURES

	FY 1981-82[1]	FY 1982-83[2]
Administration	$ 70,170	$ 78,933
Per Capita	1.47	1.63
Swimming[3]	186,180	174,552
Per Capita	3.90	3.62
Parks (370.5)[4]	515,382	485,603
Per Acre	1,391	1,311
Recreation[5]	278,693	274,256
Per Capita	5.84	5.69
Golf	242,986	225,961
Per Hole	8,999	8,369
TOTAL BUDGET	1,293,411	1,239,305

Notes: 1 Population of Cheyenne estimated at 47,700 for 1981.

2 Population of Cheyenne estimated at 48,160 for 1982.

3 Includes Johnson Pool and swimming department.

4 Includes neighborhood and community parks, athletic complexes, parkways, and beach.

5 Includes recreation facilities (Community House, Activity Center, Pioneer Center, and Neighborhood Facility) and the recreation department.

Source: *Preliminary Draft Master Plan*, p. IV-6, 1983.

3.2.9.1.8 Other Recreational Opportunities

Other major providers of public recreation facilities in Cheyenne include Laramie County School District No. 1 and the Laramie County Community College, both public institutions. An inventory of the District's facilities is presented in Table 3.2.9-7. There are a total of 22 elementary schools, 3 junior high schools, and 2 high schools containing these facilities. The School District complements the variety of recreation activities offered by the Cheyenne Parks and Recreation Department through sports, theater, special events, and club programs. Facilities at the Community College (listed in Table 3.2.9-8) are less accessible to the Parks and Recreation Department, although facilities for special events and outdoor public use are available. The community college offers a wide variety of adult education, vocational, hobby, special interest, and athletic classes which complement the programs offered by other parks and recreation service providers in the community.

Table 3.2.9-7

LARAMIE COUNTY SCHOOL
DISTRICT NO. 1 RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

	Gyms/Multipurpose	Swimming Pools	Tennis Courts	Playground	Outdoor Basketball	Auditorium	Rifle Range	Football/Soccer	Running Track	Auto Shop	Weight Room	Stadium	Archery Range
Elementary	20			22	22								
Junior High	3					3		5					
Senior High	3	2	3			2	1	1	2	1	2	1	1
Admin. Bldg.						1		1					
TOTAL:	26	2	3	22	22	6	1	7	2	1	2	1	1

Table 3.2.9-8

LARAMIE COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

Recreational Facilities	Number
Indoor Facilities	
Gym (Basketball, Volleyball)	1
Weight Room	1
Handball/Racquetball Courts	4
Rifle Range	1
Swimming Pool	1
Mat Room (Wrestling, Judo)	1
Multipurpose Gym	
--Tennis Courts	4
--Volleyball Courts	4
Outdoor Facilities	
Softball Field	2
Football/Soccer Field	1
Quarter-Mile Track	1
Tennis Courts	2

Source: Laramie County Community College, 1983.

Athletic associations and special interest organizations also supplement recreation opportunities available to residents of the Cheyenne area. Such associations and organizations include those devoted to archery, baseball, softball, boxing, bridge, arts, music, motorcycling, photography, skiing, dancing, soccer, drama, wrestling, trap and skeet shooting, and organizations such as Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, church groups, 4-H, Kiwanis, and the Cheyenne Frontier Days Committee.

Laramie County parks and recreation programming is administered through its Recreation, Planning, and Advisory Board. The Board administers a small budget for a limited parks and recreation program within the county. (This budget has been approximately $30,000 for the last several years.) The funds are normally used to support facility development and outdoor sporting programs organized by other groups or agencies. The County owns a 40-acre park on the edge of the City of Cheyenne that contains picnic areas and nature trails. The park is currently leased by Laramie County School District No. 1 for environmental education programs.

Commercial recreation opportunities in Cheyenne make a significant contribution to public recreation opportunities. A listing of commercial recreation assets is presented in Table 3.2.9-9. As with other commercial and retail enterprises, these commercial recreation facilities and services have developed over the years in response to a growing market to support such activities.

The YMCA in Cheyenne presents recreation opportunities to members and, for an increased fee, to nonmembers. Facilities at the YMCA are currently undergoing expansion and will include four racquetball courts, an indoor swimming pool, gymnasium, weight training areas, day care service, and meeting rooms. Programs and activities include a wide variety of instruction in swimming, fitness, martial arts and self defense, racquetball, weight training, gymnastics, other athletic skill development, youth day camp, some classes such as "How to Stay in College," and a youth social program. Membership capacity is not currently defined because of recent expansion.

Table 3.2.9-10 summarizes the total major facilities provided in the Cheyenne area by all recreation service providers, both public and private.

3.2.9.2 Projected Baseline

The purpose of this section is to describe the need for additional parks and recreation services through 1992 in Cheyenne without the project.

Baseline population forecasts for the Cheyenne Urban Area show population increases of 12,330 people or slightly less than 20 percent from 1983 to 1992. The largest increase is 1,590 people, occurring between 1990 and 1991.

It will be necessary to acquire additional parkland during this period to accommodate growth in the Cheyenne Urban Area. Using the standard adopted by the Greater Cheyenne Recreation Commission (6 acres of parkland per 1,000 people in Greater Cheyenne), the peak baseline demand of 464 acres (occurring in 1992) can not be accommodated by the existing parkland base of 372.5 acres, creating a 91.5 acre deficiency. Of the deficiency, 74.0 acres are attributable to baseline growth, and the remainder (17.5 acres) reflects an existing deficiency.

Table 3.2.9-9

PRIVATE RECREATIONAL FACILITIES IN THE CITY OF CHEYENNE

Type of Facility/Name	Number	Remarks
Amusement Places	2	
Time Out Family Amusement Center		
Video Village		
Billiard Parlors	3	
Central Billiards		5 pool, 1 foosball, 1 ping-pong
Plush Cue East		10 pool, 2 foosball, 1 snooker
Redwood Drive-In Liquor & Lounge		3 pool, 2 foosball
Bowling Alleys	3	
Bowlerama		24 lanes
Centennial Club		12 lanes
Two Bar Bowling Lanes		24 lanes
Golf Course - Miniature	1	
Restway Travel Park		9 hole, par 3
Golf Courses - Private	2	
Cheyenne Country Club		18 hole
Little America		9 hole (executive)
Health Clubs/Gymnasiums	4	
YMCA		
Gloria Stevens Figure Salon		
Nautilus Fitness Center		
Rocky Mountain Health Club		10 handball/racquetball courts, swimming pool, gym (volleyball, basketball), nautilus, exercise room
Race Track	1	
Big Country Speedway		
Rifle and Pistol Range	1	
Cheyenne Rifle and Pistol Club		
Skating Rink	1	
Roller City		roller skating
Tennis Centers	4	
Cheyenne Frontier Days Tennis Center		4 courts
Cole Center		2 courts
Country Club		6 courts
Hitching Post		4 courts
Theatres	4	
Cheyenne Little Theatre		play theater
Cole Square Twin Cinemas		3 indoor movies
Frontier Six Theatre		6 indoor movies
Motor-Vu Drive-In		summer only
Trap and Skeet Range	1	
Cheyenne Municipal Trap Club		

Source: Field observations, 1983.

Tables 3.2.9-10

TOTAL RECREATION FACILITIES AVAILABLE IN CHEYENNE

	Swimming Pools - Indoor	Swimming Pools - Outdoor	Gymnasiums - Total	Multipurpose	Weight Training	Tennis Courts - Indoor	Tennis Courts - Outdoor	Softball/Baseball Fields	Soccer/Football Fields	Basketball - Outdoor	Volleyball - Indoor	Volleyball - Outdoor	Picnic Shelters	Picnic Tables	18-Hole Golf Courses	9-Hole Golf Courses	Recreation Center	Racquetball Courts	Bowling Lanes
City Park & Recreation	1	2	2[a]		1		15	23	8	18		3	4	92	1	1	4		
School District	2		6	20	2		3	2		22									
Community College	1		2		1	4	2	1	2		4							4	
YMCA	1		1		2													4	
Private	1	3	1		1		16								1	2		10	60
TOTAL:	6	5	12	20	7	4	36	26	10	40	4	3	4	92	2	3	4	18	60

Notes: a Located in the recreation centers.

Source: Cheyenne Parks and Recreation Department School District No. 1, Laramie County Community College, YMCA, and Table 3.2.9-1, 1983.

The majority of baseline growth in the Cheyenne Urban Area is expected to be outside the City limits. The northeast and southern portions of the Cheyenne Urban Area will receive the largest population influx. The neighborhoods of Grandview, Frontier Mall and Dildine are all expected to receive population increases greater than 70 percent. These outlying neighborhoods are currently undersupplied with developed parkland.

Additional facilities will be necessary during this period. Based on NRPA and Wyoming SCORP standards, Cheyenne will need two additional baseball fields, two volleyball courts, three softball fields, and six tennis courts to accommodate baseline growth. New facilities should be located in areas of the city which are presently undersupplied with parkland and/or facilities if possible. Where sufficient cost savings can be achieved by constructing facilities at a central location, this option should be considered. Joint development between the city and the school district should be considered to avoid duplication of services.

A 5-year capital improvement program addressing improvements to existing parkland and facilities is suggested in the preliminary draft of the City's Parks and Recreation Master Plan. It identifies a total of nearly $5 million worth of improvements to the existing system over the next 5 years. Although the need for these capital improvements may be real, the sum of funds required for implementation is far greater than what the City has been allocating to parks and recreation capital improvements in past years.

In addition to the improvements just mentioned, the Parks and Recreation Department feels that a community recreation center is needed. A recreation center with a gymnasium, weight room, four racquetball courts, fitness/auxiliary gym, meeting room, and related administrative spaces could be constructed in about 30,000 sq ft for an estimated construction and furnishing cost of $90 per sq ft, or a total of approximately $2.7 million.

Staffing pressures have been and will continue to be felt by the Parks and Recreation Department through 1992. During this period the Department will need to increase its staff by approximately 16 employees or 20 percent. The majority of additional staff will fill part-time operations and maintenance postions. Full-time staffing additions may be necessary at an administrative level.

In order to expand the system to accommodate a growing population and to take care of existing capital needs, additional resources need to be identified. Some options are:

- The City is serving a larger population base than its tax base. It could implement and administer a differential fee structure for parks and recreation patrons residing outside city limits.
- Pass a bond issue for the development of the recreation center and some existing maintenance/improvement requirements.
- Raise fees for all recreation services.
- Jointly develop the recreation center facility with a school complex, preferably a junior or senior high school.

- o Seek a land donation from the County for a sports/athletic practice complex.

- o Seek grants from the Wyoming Recreation Commission to renovate/improve some existing parks; there is $1,224,000 available to be distributed statewide in fiscal year 1983.

In conclusion, the City of Cheyenne has an adequate system of parks and recreation, although areas like south and northeast Cheyenne do not have sufficient parkland. It is a relatively new system which is now beginning to require some repair and maintenance due to age and increased use. The system needs a higher level of funding or it will start to deteriorate. Additionally, the system will need to expand with population growth. Unless the City strengthens its policies so that new growth pays its own way, the burden of providing new parks to be used mostly by new residents will be borne by existing residents who have already contributed to the existing parks and recreation system in Cheyenne.

3.2.9.3 Project Impacts

The purpose of this section is to describe the need for additional parks and recreation services through 1992 in Cheyenne with the project. Needs for facilities and staff are projected for the project peak year (1987) and settlement year (1992) in Table 3.2.9-11. Impact population forecasts for the Cheyenne Urban Area show an increase of 2,625 people in peak year. By the settlement year this decreases to a total of 925 people. The largest incremental increase is 1,075 people between 1984 and 1985.

With respect to participation, the inmigrants (younger than the existing population) can be expected to participate at higher levels in active sports, and at lower levels in more passive recreational activities. In general, a larger percentage of the inmigrant population will participate in most recreational activities. Golf is an exception, with the percentage of inmigrant participation expected to be slightly lower than the existing population. The participation rate, is the number of times a participant is expected to take part in a specific activity. The inmigrants will have a higher rate in such recreational activities as baseball and swimming (this would also be true of activities such as soccer and basketball), and lower participation rates in activities such a tennis and golf. For specific information regarding the percentage of the population participating in an activity or participation rates, please see Appendix C (Recreation Methodology).

Total demand for parkland (including baseline and project demand) during peak year (1987) would be 435 acres, of which 15.75 acres is attributable to the project. As discussed earlier, much of the existing parkland is concentrated in a few parts of the urban area, creating an under supply of parkland in certain neighborhoods (those in south and northeast Cheyenne in particular).

The neighborhoods of Orchard Valley, Walterscheid, Fox Farm, and Community College in south Cheyenne are expected to receive 27 percent (709 people) of inmigrant population. This would create a localized demand for 4 acres of developed parkland over the existing 28.5 acre deficiency.

Table 3.2.9-11

PROJECTED BASELINE AND PROJECT IMPACTS
FACILITY AND STAFFING NEEDS CHEYENNE, WYOMING

Facilities	Adequacy[a] Standards (1 Unit/1,000 Population)	1983[b] Supply	1983[c] Need	1987[d] Need	1992[e] Need
Baseball					
Baseline	0.20	12	13.0	14.0	15.5
Project			0.0	0.5	0.2
Softball					
Baseline	0.33	11	21.5	23.1	25.5
Project			0.0	1.9	0.3
Soccer					
Baseline	0.10	8	6.5	7.0	7.7
Project			0.0	0.3	0.1
Volleyball					
Baseline	0.20	3	13.0	14.0	15.5
Project			0.0	0.5	0.2
Basketball					
Baseline	0.20	18	13.0	14.0	15.5
Project			0.0	0.5	0.2
Tennis					
Baseline	0.50	15	32.5	34.9	38.7
Project			0.0	1.3	0.5
Swimming					
Baseline	0.05	4	3.3	3.5	3.90
Project			0.0	0.1	0.05
Golf (9-hole)					
Baseline	0.04	3	2.6	2.8	3.09
Project			0.0	0.1	0.04
Staffing					
Baseline	1.38	83.5	83.5	89.4	99.0
Project	-	-	0.0	3.4	1.2

Notes: a Derived from the Wyoming Recreation Commission, Wyoming State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan 1980, and National Recreation and Park Association Standards for Special Facilities; for a list of standards, see Table 3.2.9-2.
b See Table 3.2.9-1 for existing Parks and Recreation Department facilities.
c Using Cheyenne Urban Area 1983 population estimate of 65,030 people.
d Using Cheyenne Urban Area 1987 baseline population estimates of 69,870 people and impact population of 2,625 people.
e Using Cheyenne Urban Area 1992 baseline population estimates of 77,360 people and impact population of 925 people.

The neighborhoods of Dildine, Frontier Mall and Grandview in northeast Cheyenne are expected to receive 41 percent (1,077 people) of the inmigrant population. These same three neighborhoods as discussed earlier are expected to have highest baseline growth rates (all growing more than 70 percent). This would create a localized demand for 6.5 acres of developed parkland in an area which is expected to receive the largest portion of baseline growth.

This is significant because, in total, 68.0 percent (1,786 people) of the inmigrant population is expected to locate in these outlying neighborhoods. This will create a localized demand for 10.5 acres of developed parkland, in neighborhoods which are undersupplied with parkland, and are expected to receive the highest portion of baseline growth. Current park development costs in Cheyenne include $25,000 per acre of land purchase cost and $50,000 per acre of development cost. Response to the 10.5-acre demand could cost Cheyenne close to $1 million. In the short term, this is a high and significant impact because it will require capital-expenditure funding outside of normal budgetary processes to respond to the need and would probably include such measures as raising taxes, floating a bond issue, or creating special assessment districts.

Cheyenne's recreation facilities will also feel additional pressure from the inmigrant population. In many cases, this will push demand above threshold levels, requiring construction of additional facilities. Other facilities, while not pushed above threshold levels, will near their utilization capacity.

Of the facilities analyzed, outdoor recreation facilities will receive the highest levels of demand. During the peak year, the City will have to construct additional baseball (one field), softball (one field), volleyball (one court), and tennis (one court) facilities if they were to accommodate this temporary demand. The demand will decrease by 50 percent in 1990 and will decline to 35 percent of peak year demand by 1992.

The City's indoor recreation facilities are near utilization capacity. Although the inmigrant population will not push these facilities above threshold levels, they will place additional demands on the system. Space for new classes and programs, many of which are conducted in School District facilities, will need to be allocated; scheduling of classes and programs will become more difficult, with space conflicts arising more often. Cooperative efforts between the City and School District No. 1 will become even more important.

Additional parks and recreation staff will be required to accommodate the increased demand created by the inmigrant population. The forecast increase of 2,625 people during the peak year (1987) creates a need for an additional 3.4 staff persons beyond baseline need. This need will decrease to 1.2 additional staff persons in 1992.

In conclusion, the inmigrant population will place additional demands on parkland, facilities, and staff. Additional parkland would be required in those undersupplied neighborhoods expected to receive a large population influx. Softball, baseball, volleyball, and tennis facilities would need to be constructed to accommodate inmigrant demand. Additional part-time staff to administer, operate, and maintain the parks and recreation system would also be necessary. It is important to remember that the demand created by the

inmigrant population is short term, peaking in 1987 and decreasing to 35 percent of peak year demand by 1992. Beyond the settlement year there will be no additional project-related demand for parkland, facilities, or staffing. Operational personnel will, however, place continuing pressure on the system, requiring additional expenditures for operations and maintenance.

3.2.9.4 Mitigative Measures

The provision of parkland, recreation facilities and staffing outside the Cheyenne City limits can not be accomplished by a single entity. For example, Laramie County lacks the institutional structures to maintain recreational facilities. The following options are offered as possible solutions.

- Consider use of special recreation districts to support county area recreation facilities. (Laramie County Recreation Planning Advisory Committee and Greater Cheyenne Recreation Commission).

- Consider city/county joint venture development of recreations facilities outside city boundaries. The county would provide land and law enforcement. The city would maintain facilities on a contractual basis with the county. Development of facilities would be shared responsibility. (Laramie County Recreation Planning Advisory Commission, Greater Cheyenne Recreation Commission and the Cheyenne Parks and Recreation Department).

- Consider City/School District joint venture development of recreation facilities. The City would provide a portion of the facilities and maintain both the grounds and facilities (Laramie County School District No. 1, Greater Cheyenne Recreation Commission, and the Cheyenne Parks and Recreation Department).

- Consider City/Laramie County Community College joint venture development of recreation facilities. This option would be similar to joint development between the city and the school district. The Community College would provide land, the City would provide maintenance, and facility development costs would be borne by both parties (Laramie County Community College, Greater Cheyenne Recreation Commission and the Cheyenne Parks and Recreation Department).

Mitigation measures are designed to eliminate or minimize the problems associated with increased use of local recreation facilities. Each measure identifies the party responsible to implement, but not necessarily to pay for the measure.

- Analyze facility utilization to determine whether rescheduling or minor upgrading (e.g., lighting ballfields or irrigation of fields) might ease impacts. This mitigation would be effective in accommodating the increased demand for facilities created by the project and would help prevent damage to existing facilities (e.g., turf). If selected, this mitigation measure would be implemented immediately by the Cheyenne Parks and Recreation Department.

- Adopt an incremental fee structure for programs and classes so that an equal percentage of the costs are borne by non-city residents.

This mitigation would be effective in providing additional revenue for the Cheyenne Parks and Recreation Department, which in turn, would reduce the pressures placed on the department by non-city residents. If selected, this mitigation measure would be adopted immediately by the Cheyenne Parks and Recreation Department.

- Develop short-term recreation programs for the inmigrant population. This mitigation measure would be effective in reducing the pressure placed on City recreation facilities during the peak period. If selected, this mitigation measure would be implemented by the Air Force in coordination with its contractors and the Greater Cheyenne Recreation Commission in 1985, and should be continued through 1989.

- Develop a joint venture City/School District neighborhood park at Anderson School. This mitigation measure would alleviate the pressure created by, the more than 400 persons (peak year) expected to locate in the Frontier Mall neighborhood. If selected this mitigation measure would be implemented immediately by the Cheyenne Parks and Recreation Department, and Laramie County School District No. 1 to coincide with the completion of Anderson School.

- Expand Sunnyside Park (to at least 5 acres) and provide the developed facilities commonly found in a neighborhood park. This mitigation would alleviate the pressure created by the more than 350 persons (peak year) expected to locate in the Dildine neighborhood. If selected, this mitigation would be implemented by the Cheyenne Parks and Recreation Department no later than the first quarter of 1985.

- Expand Sun Valley Community Park (to at least 30 acres) and provide the developed facilities commonly found in community and neighborhood parks. This mitigation would alleviate the pressure created by the more than 300 persons (peak year) expected to locate in the Grandview neighborhood. In addition, this mitigation measure would reduce the community park impacts resulting from those inmigrants located in the Frontier Mall, Dildine and Grandview neighborhoods. If selected, this mitigation measure would be implemented by the Cheyenne Parks and Recreation Department by the first quarter of 1985.

- Develop a joint venture community/neighborhood park to serve the neighborhoods of Orchard Valley and Waltersheid. This mitigation measure would alleviate the pressures created by the more than 500 persons (peak year) expected to locate in those neighborhoods. If selected, this mitigation measure would be implemented by the Cheyenne Parks and Recreation Planning Advisory Commission in the first quarter of 1984.

3.2.10 Transportation

3.2.10.1 Roads

3.2.10.1.1 Baseline Description

The Cheyenne study area and the major roadways in the area are shown in Figure 3.2.10-1. The study area includes that part of the urban region that may be impacted during project implementation. Both the study area and the major roadways were developed through consultation with representatives of the Wyoming Highway Department, the City of Cheyenne, and Laramie County.

Currently, the most intensive development in Cheyenne is south of Four Mile Road and east of Interstate 25. The area west of Interstate 25 and north of Four Mile Road is included due to its proximity to F.E. Warren AFB.

Major roadways addressed in this study include those "functionally classified" as principal arterials, minor arterials, and collectors. As the term implies, "functional classification" is a system that classifies roadways according to the function they perform. The basic criteria in the classification system concerns the function of the road as providing movement or access. For example, a principal arterial freeway serves movement, whereas a local city street serves access.

Roadways that primarily serve movement rather than access are the main focus for urban areas. Accordingly, all principal arterials and minor arterials are included. Collectors are also included if they have a significant traffic movement function. The resulting system of roadways form the desired transportation network for study purposes.

Figure 3.2.10-2 shows the administrative jurisdiction of the major roads in the Cheyenne area. This includes roads under state, city, and county jurisdiction. State roads typically include several Federal-Aid systems including the Federal-Aid Interstate, Primary, Secondary, and Urban systems which are eligible for federal funding. The state system also includes roads which are not on Federal-Aid systems.

County roads are located on the urban fringe of the area and include roads in two categories: those roads only maintained by the County; and roads under the full jurisdiction of the County. The City of Cheyenne is responsible for local streets, including a few roads on the Federal-Aid Urban system.

Road jurisdiction may be subject to change during the course of the study period. For example, if Four Mile Road or the Iron Mountain - Ridge Road loop assumes a more important role, they will probably be absorbed by the state and possibly be placed on a Federal-Aid system.

Figure 3.2.10-3 shows the functional classification of major roadways in the area. This is the official designation approved by the City, County, Wyoming Highway Department and Federal Highway Administration. The complete hierarchy of roads includes the Interstate system, principal arterials, minor arterials, collectors, and local streets. Functional classification serves an important administrative purpose as it assists in the selection of roadways for federal and state system designation and project funding.

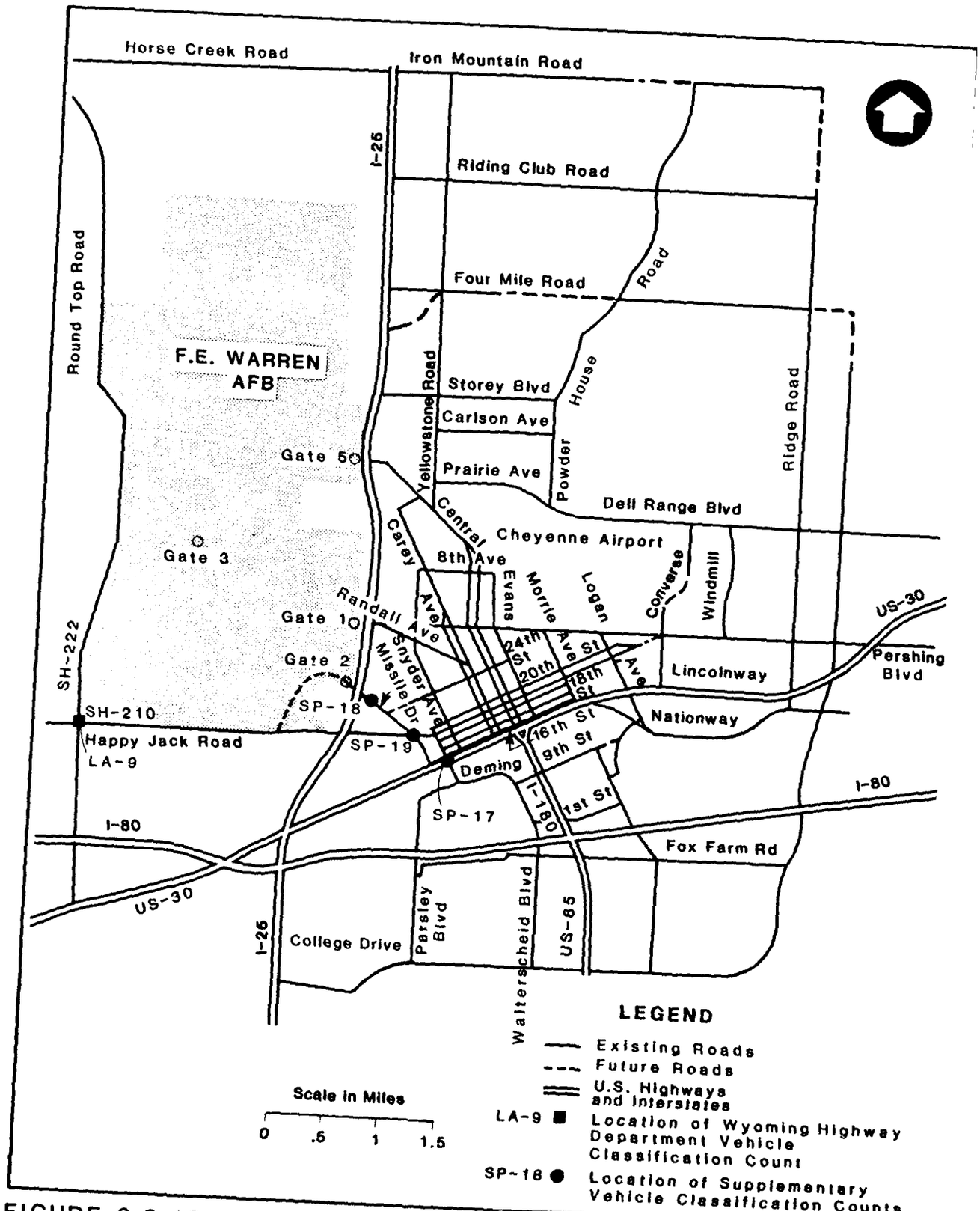

FIGURE 3.2.10-1 CHEYENNE, WYOMING, ROADWAY NETWORK

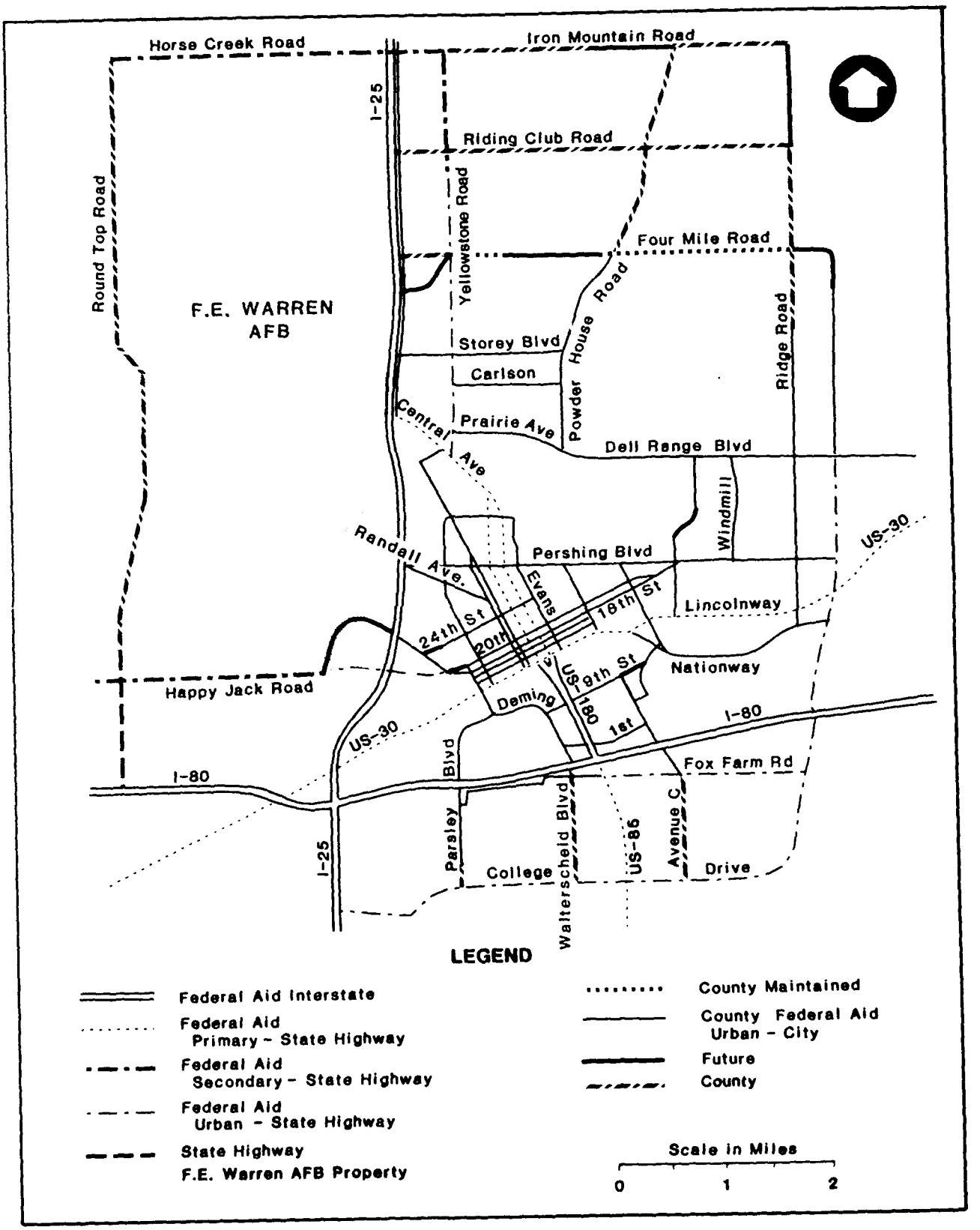

FIGURE 3.2.10-2 ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION OF MAJOR ROADWAYS IN THE CHEYENNE AREA

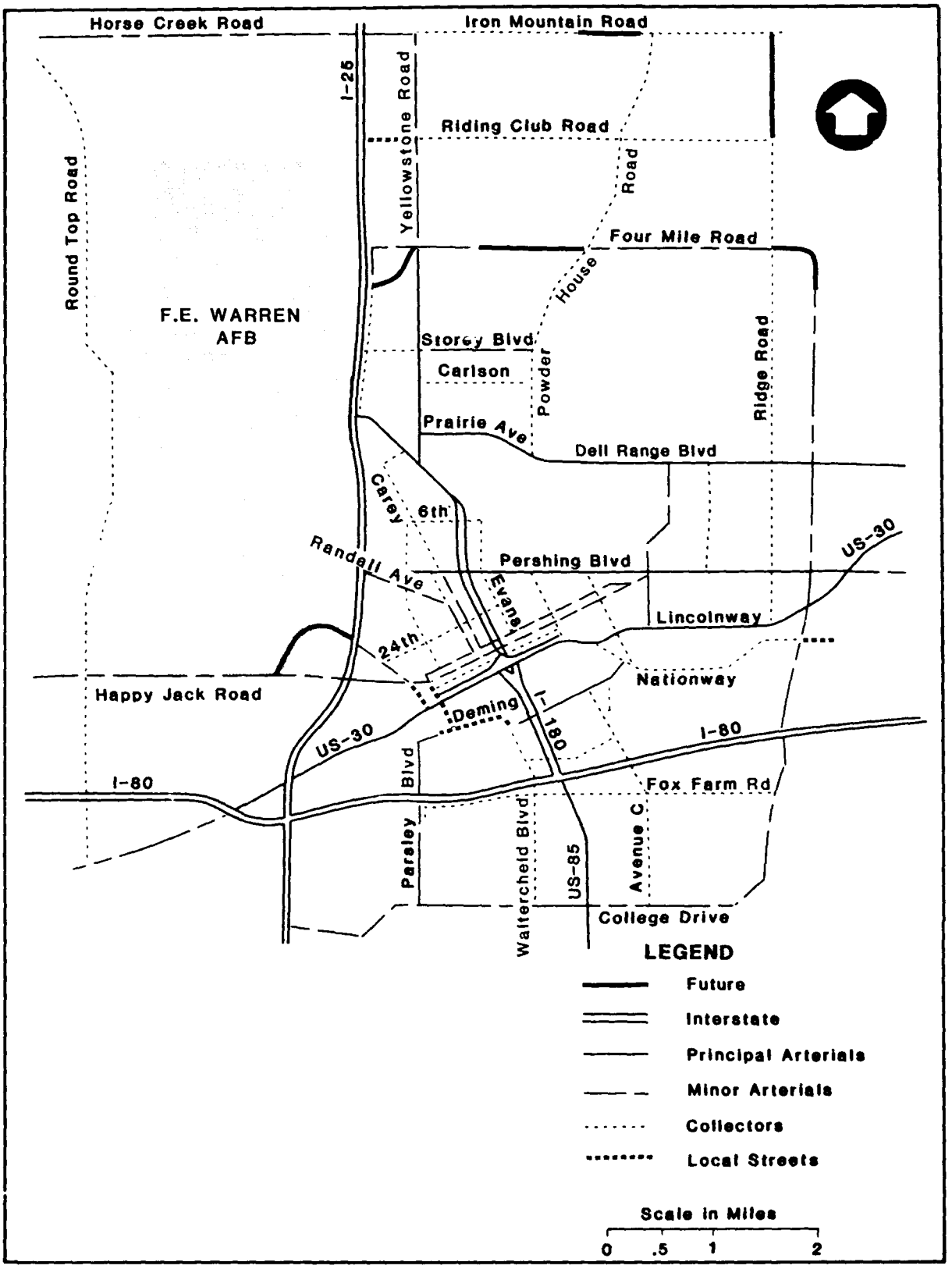

FIGURE 3.2.10-3 FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATIONS OF MAJOR ROADWAYS IN THE CHEYENNE AREA

Figure 3.2.10-4 shows the areas of the community considered to have growth potential. These areas are within the sewer and water service area and were identified by the Cheyenne-Laramie County Regional Planning Office as areas where future housing development could be expected.

Figure 3.2.10-5 shows the roadway characteristics including the number of through lanes, locations of continuous turn lanes, and one-way directional movements in the Central Business District. Planned roadway improvements that will increase capacity in the Cheyenne area are illustrated in Figure 3.2.10-6.

Figures 3.2.10-7 and 3.2.10-8 present information relative to the traffic signal system. In the Cheyenne area there are 92 existing signalized intersections within the Cheyenne roadway network of which 77 are located within the study network. Traffic signals are proposed to be installed by the City of Cheyenne at three other intersections within the study network. The 77 existing signalized intersections and the three proposed signalized intersections are considered to represent the controlling element for the network analysis.

There are two interconnected and synchronized traffic signal systems in Cheyenne. One is a hardwired demand-responsive interconnect system along Pershing Boulevard installed as a traffic demonstration project in 1979. The other consists of a pre-timed synchronized system operating on one dial for the Central Business District area. This system consists of both hardwire and telephone system decoders, portions of which are up to 20 years old.

There were 33 intersections, identified in Figure 3.2.10-9 and Table 3.2.10-1, which averaged 5 or more accidents per year from 1979 to 1981. Of these, only one, 19th and Snyder, was not signalized. The 1980 collision diagram for 19th and Snyder indicates seven right-angle accidents, the type correctible by traffic signals. The City of Cheyenne has proposed a traffic signal at this intersection. The accidents at the other 32 signalized intersections were comprised mainly of rear-end and angle-type accidents.

There were also nine intersections, not included in the study network, which experienced seven or more accidents per year. These locations are listed in Table 3.2.10-2. These locations exhibit accident patterns similar to the high accident network study locations.

Figures 3.2.10-10 and 3.2.10-11 show the estimated current 1983 average daily traffic volumes and design hour volume on the major roadways. These counts are based on data from automatic traffic recorders operated by the State, and from short-term counts made by both the State and the City. The automatic traffic recorders are permanent recording stations, operating continually. They provide an accurate measure of average daily traffic and assist in evaluating traffic, growth trends, peak-hour factors, and vehicle classification. Table 3.2.10-3 presents an analysis of design hour traffic volumes, and Table 3.2.10-4 shows traffic trends at automatic traffic recorders in Cheyenne. In addition to traffic data from the automatic traffic recorders, both the City and State conduct traffic counts for limited periods of time. These counts are typically made for a few days and may or may not accurately depict average daily traffic values. Average daily traffic is a specific number that represents the yearly traffic divided by 365. At best,

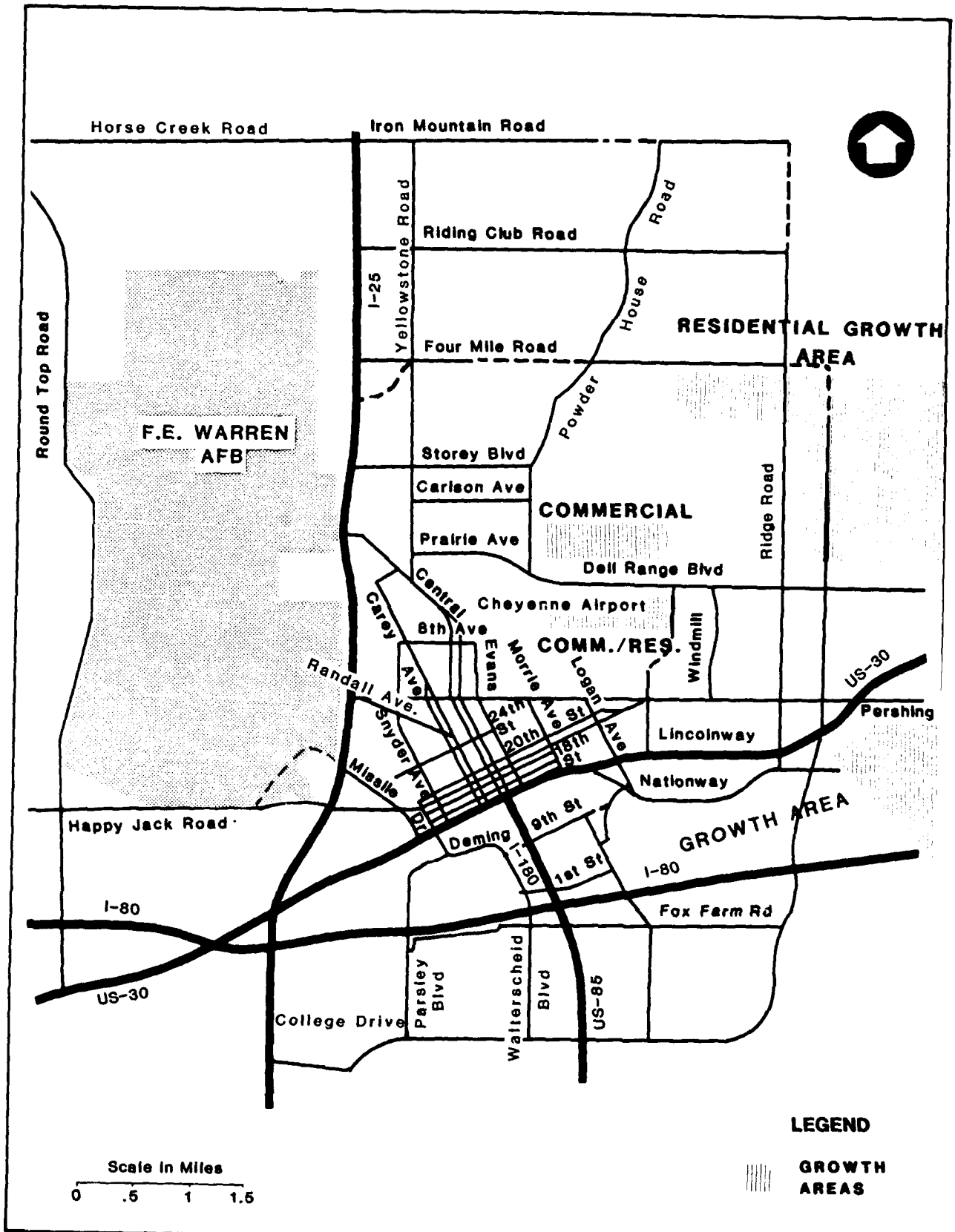

FIGURE 3.2.10-4 POTENTIAL GROWTH AREAS IN CHEYENNE

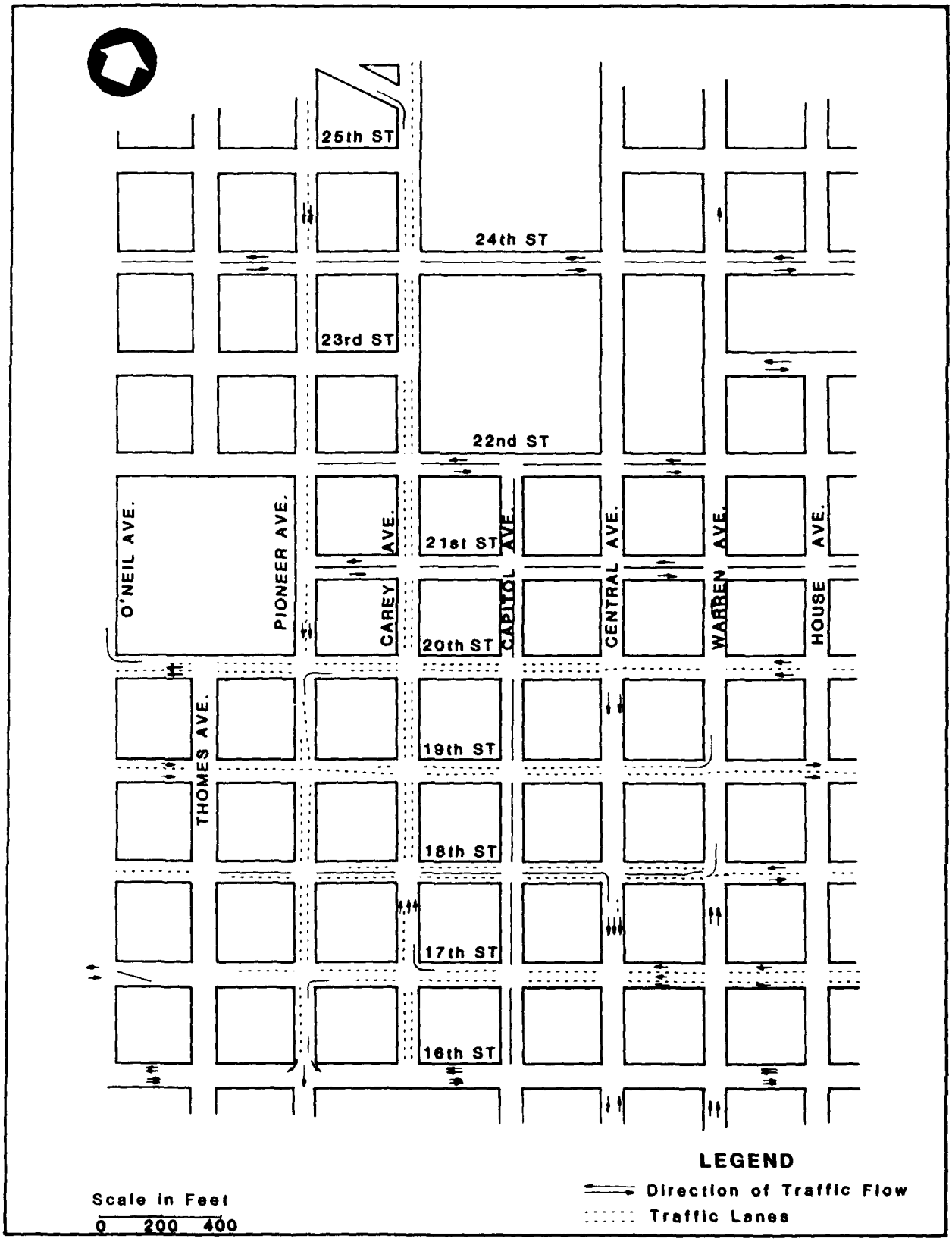

FIGURE 3.2.10-5 ROADWAY CHARACTERISTICS IN DOWNTOWN CHEYENNE

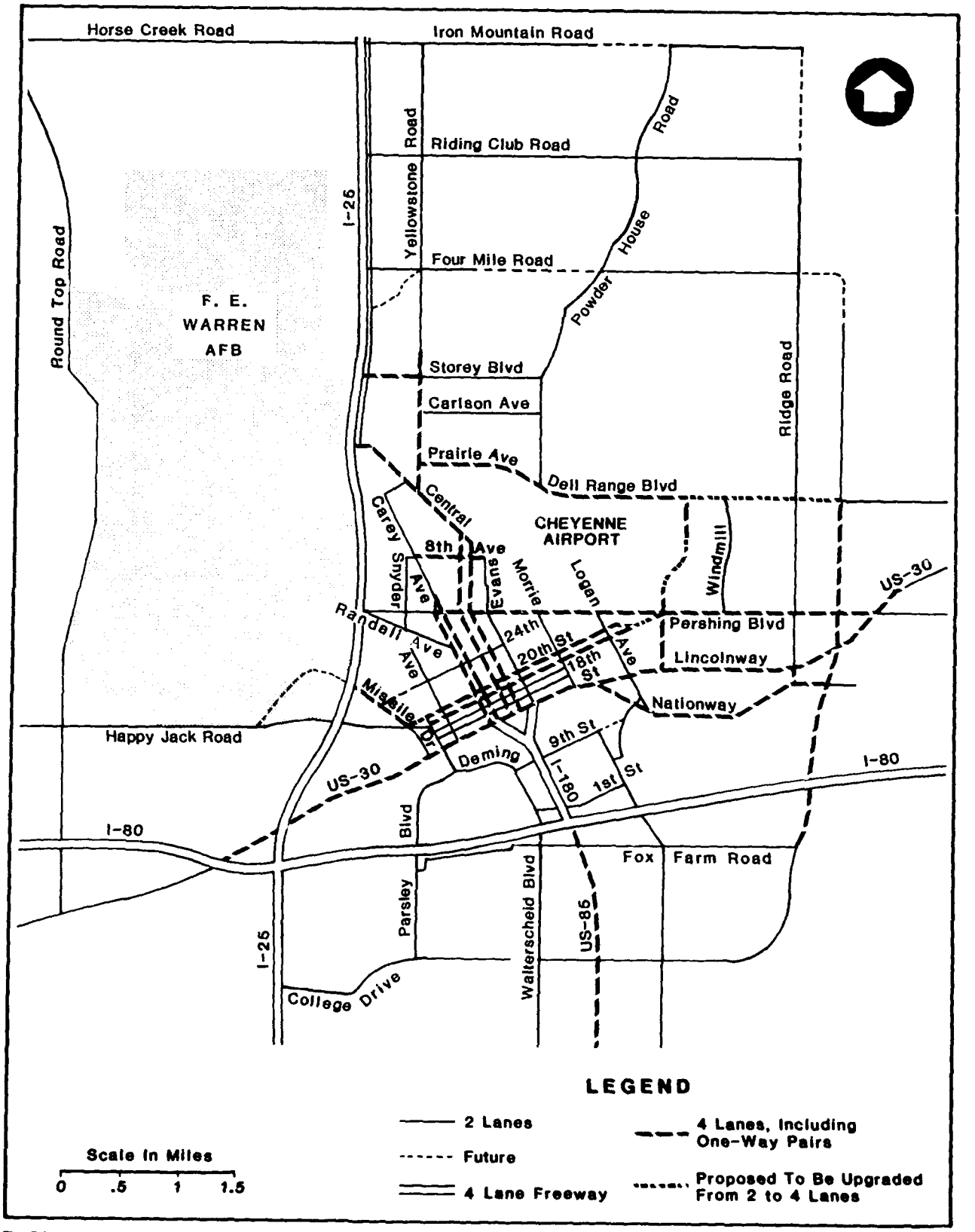

FIGURE 3.2.10-6 ROADWAY CHARACTERISTICS AND PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS IN THE CHEYENNE AREA

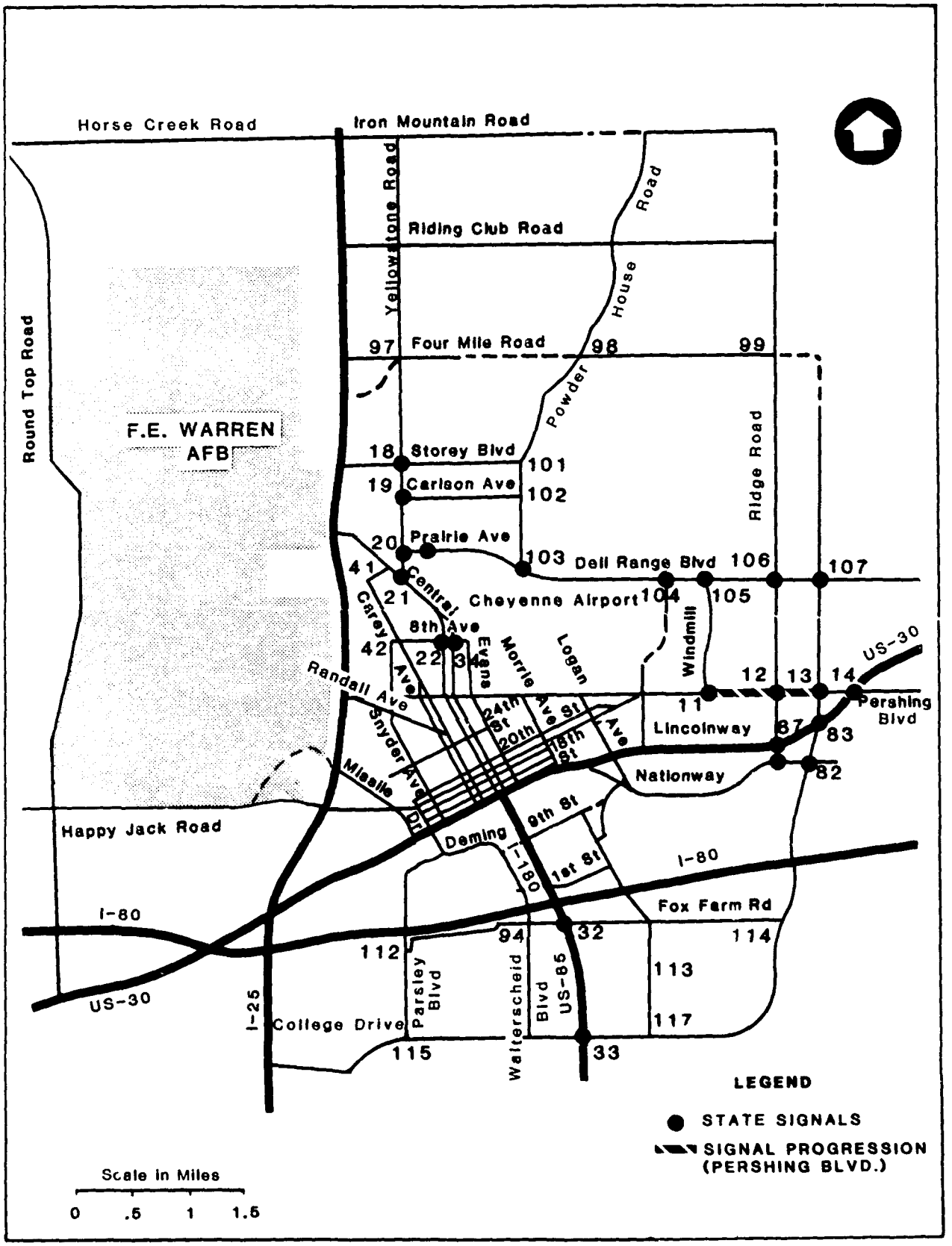

FIGURE 3.2.10-7 CHEYENNE AREA TRAFFIC SIGNAL SYSTEM

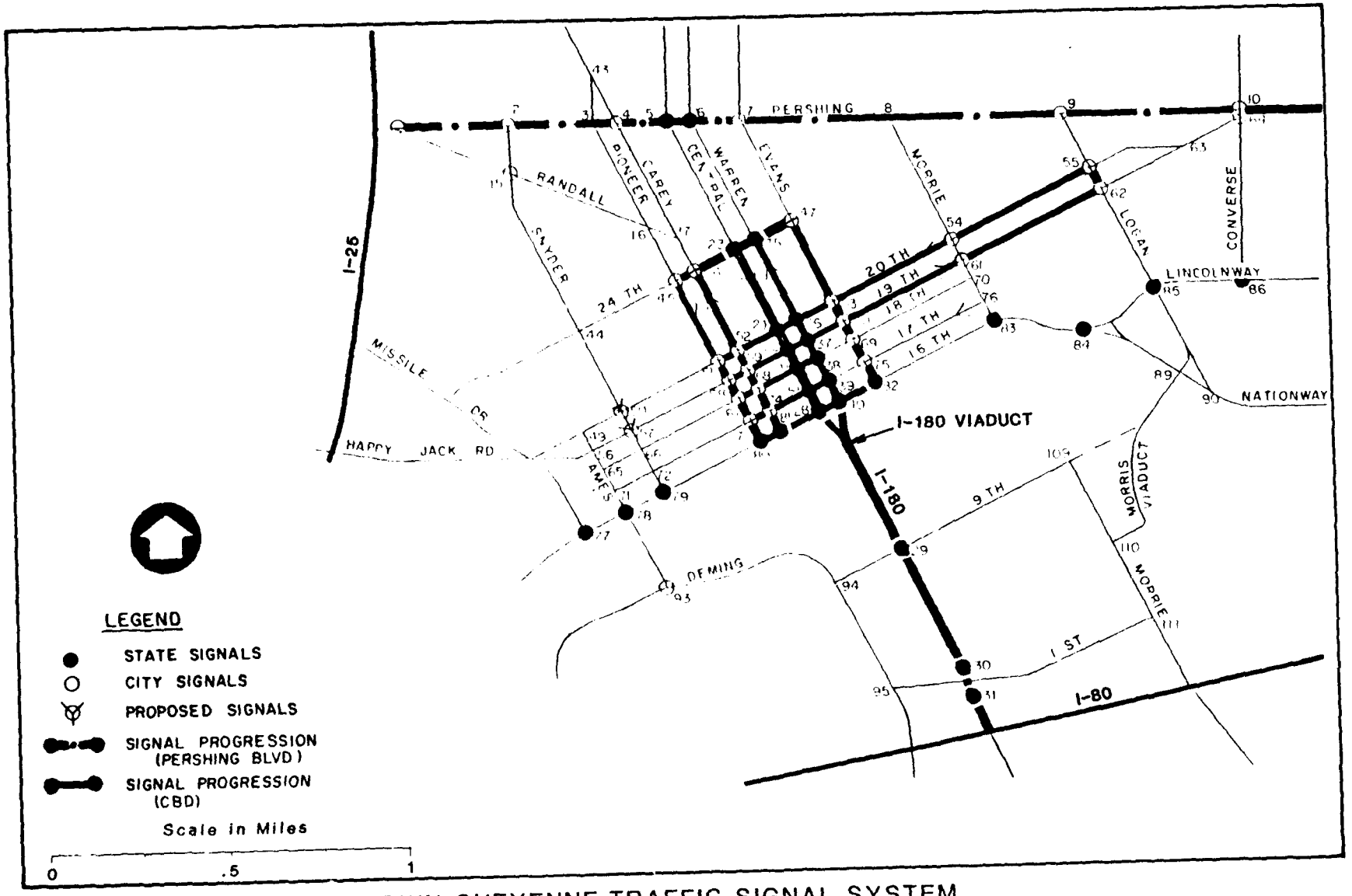

FIGURE 3.2.10-8 DOWNTOWN CHEYENNE TRAFFIC SIGNAL SYSTEM

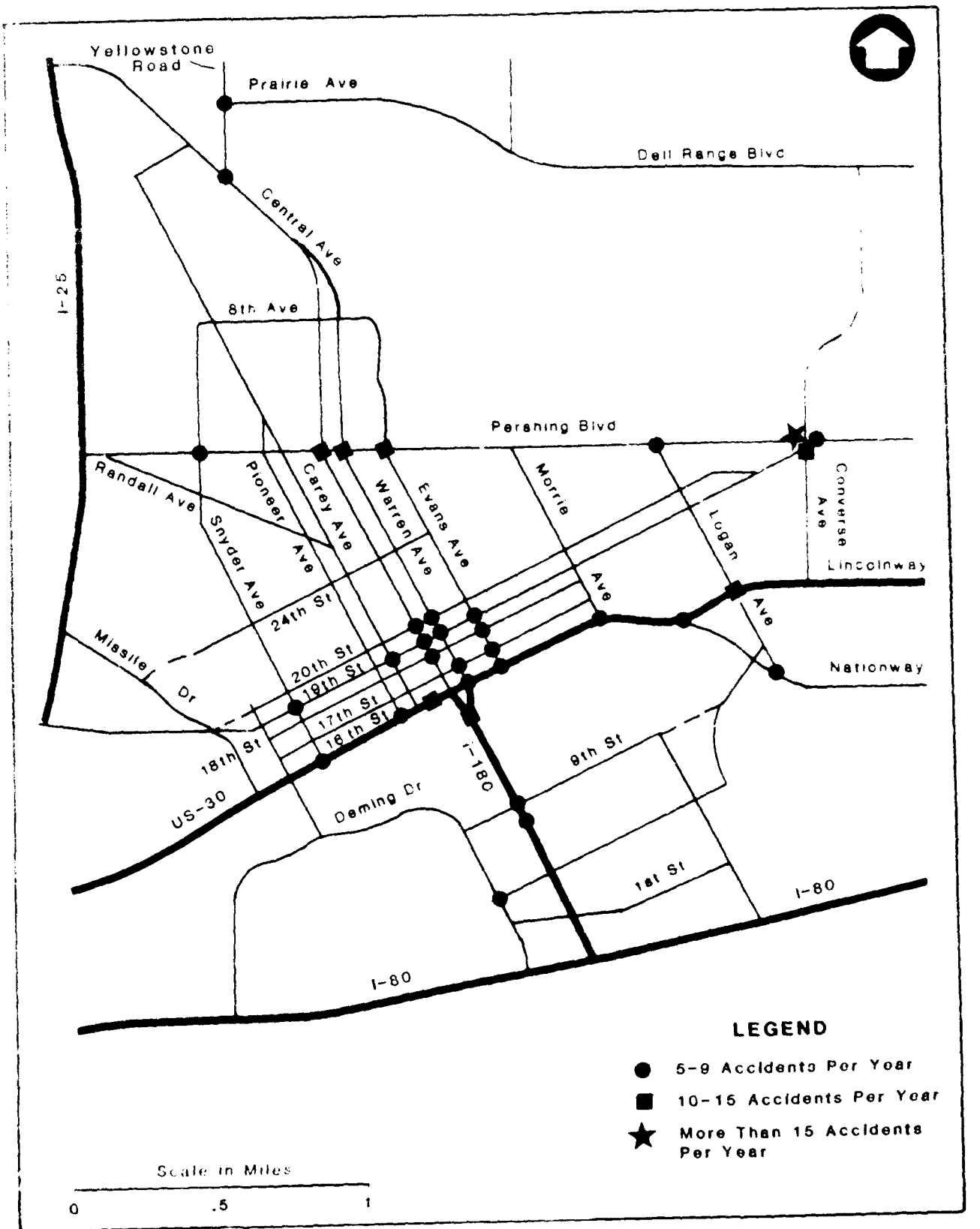

FIGURE 3.2.10-9 CHEYENNE AREA STUDY NETWORK HIGH ACCIDENT LOCATIONS

Table 3.2.10-1

CHEYENNE AREA STUDY NETWORK HIGH ACCIDENT LOCATIONS
(AVERAGE 1979, 1980, 1981)

Ranking	LOC No.[1]	Intersections	Average Annual Accidents
1	10	Pershing Blvd. at Converse	20
2	28	Central at 16th (Lincolnway)	16
3	5	Pershing Blvd. at Central	15
4	85	Lincolnway at Logan	15
5	6	Pershing Blvd. at Warren	13
6	78	Lincolnway at Ames	12
7	7	Pershing Blvd. at Evans	11
8	64	19th at Converse	13
9	86	Lincolnway at Converse	10
10	40	Lincolnway (16th) at Warren	9
11	21	Yellowstone at Central	8
12	24	Central at 20th	8
13	89	Nationway at Logan	8
14	83	Lincolnway (16th) at Morrie	7
15	75	17th at Evans	7
16	25	Central at 19th	7
17	69	18th at Evans	7
18	36	Warren at 20th	6
19	55	20th at Logan	6
20	2	Pershing Blvd. at Snyder	6
21	9	Pershing Blvd. at Logan	6
22	20	Yellowstone at Prairie Ave.	6
23	23	Central at 24th	6
24	26	Central at 18th	6
25	79	Lincolnway (16th) at Snyder	6
26	82	Lincolnway (16th) at Evans	6
27	29	Rt. I-180 (Central) at 9th	7
28	37	Warren at 19th	5
29	39	Warren at 17th	5
30	57	19th at Snyder	5
31	60	19th at Evans	5
32	74	17th at Carey	5
33	80	16th at Pioneer	5

Notes: 1 See Figure 3.2.10-9.

Source: Annual Accident Data Report, City of Cheyenne, 1979, 1980, 1981.

Table 3.2.10-2

CHEYENNE AREA HIGH ACCIDENT LOCATIONS - NOT INCLUDED IN STUDY NETWORK PLAN (AVERAGE 1979, 1980, 1981)

Ranking	Intersection	Average Annual Accidents
1	Riner Viaduct (N. End)	12
2	I-180 at 5th	10
3	Lincolnway at Capital	10
4	Lincolnway at Dunn	9
5	Central at 8th	9
6	Central at 5th	7
7	Deming at 5th	7
8	Central at Walker (South of Cheyenne)	7
9	Pershing at 19th	7

Source: Annual Accident Data Reports, City of Cheyenne, 1979, 1980, 1981.

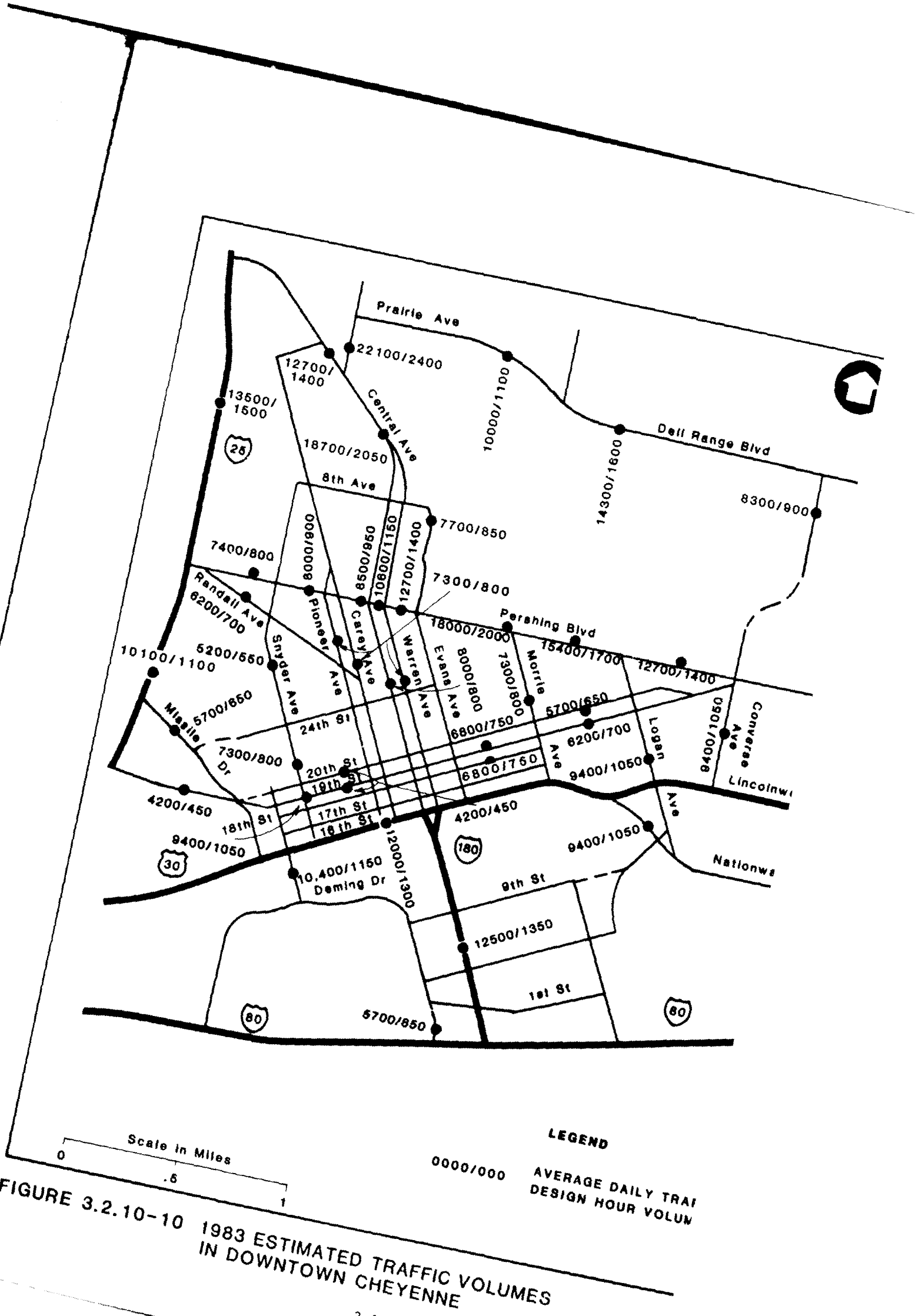

FIGURE 3.2.10-10 1983 ESTIMATED TRAFFIC VOLUMES IN DOWNTOWN CHEYENNE

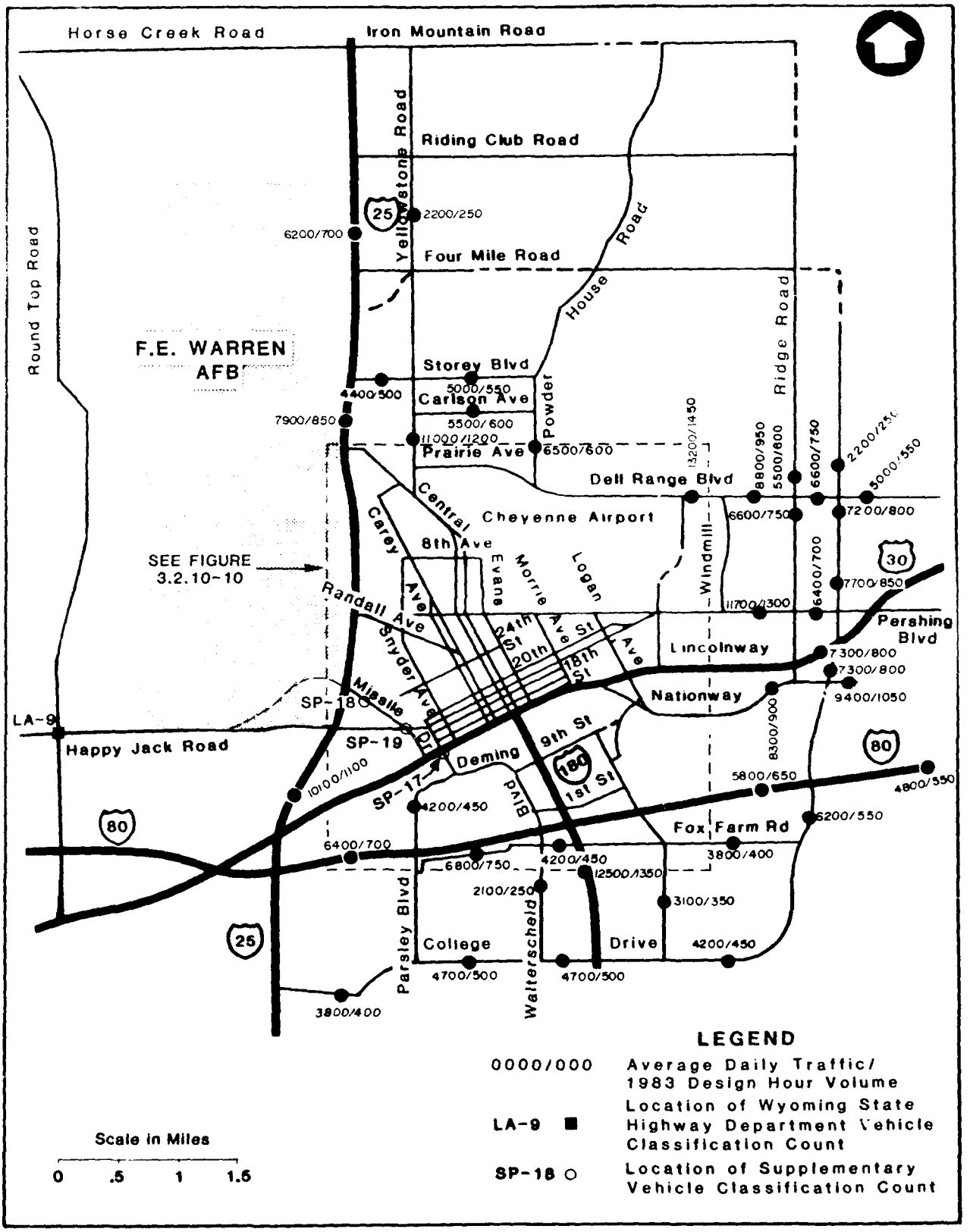

FIGURE 3.2.10-11 1983 ESTIMATED TRAFFIC VOLUMES IN THE CHEYENNE AREA

Table 3.2.10-3

PEAK-HOUR TRAFFIC VOLUMES AT AUTOMATIC TRAFFIC RECORDERS IN THE CHEYENNE AREA

Automatic Traffic Recorder Counter	Route	1981 Average Daily Traffic	30th Highest Hour[1]		50th Highest Hour[1]	
			Volume	% of Average Daily Traffic	Volume	% of Average Daily Traffic
10	I-80	5,777	692	12.0	676	11.7
80	I-180	12,350	1,179	9.5	1,155	9.4
70	Wy. 219	2,171	266	12.3	256	11.8
120	Norris Viaduct	9,803	976	10.0	954	9.7
150	Deming Underpass	9,997	1,148	11.5	1,122	11.2
330	22nd Street	1,582	211	13.3	203	12.8
341	Central	8,394	927	11.0	900	10.7
343	Warren	7,275	812	11.2	795	10.9
520	I-25	5,058	575	11.4	548	10.8

Notes: 1 Highways are typically designed for an hourly volume. Based on extensive investigations (Highway Capacity Manual, Highway Research Board Special Report No. 87, 1965), the 30th highest annual hourly volume is generally used for design purposes. For example, a year has 8,760 hours. The high one-hour volume is not recommended for design purposes due to economic reasons, while consideration is given to the 10th through the 50th highest hours. The 30th highest hour is typically used, and is frequentl expressed as a percentage of the average daily traffic.

Source: Wyoming Highway Department, 1981.

Table 3.2.10-4

TRAFFIC TRENDS AT AUTOMATIC TRAFFIC RECORDERS
IN THE CHEYENNE AREA

Automatic Traffic Recorder Counter	Route	Average Daily Traffic			Percent Traffic Growth Rate		
		1973	1977	1981	1973-77	1977-81	1973-81
10	I-80	5,234	5,707	5,777	+2.19	+0.31	+1.24
80	I-180	11,999	11,451	12,350	-1.16	+1.91	+0.36
70	Wy. 219	1,362	1,821	2,171	+7.53	+4.49	+6.00
120	Norris Viaduct	11,869	10,314	9,803	-3.45	-1.26	-2.36
150	Deming Underpass	8,958	9,505	9,997	+1.49	+1.27	+1.38
330	22nd Street	1,393	1,397	1,582	+0.07	+3.16	+1.60
341	Central	7,435	8,131	8,394	+2.26	+0.80	+1.53
343	Warren	6,380	7,487	7,275	+4.08	-0.72	+1.65
520	I-25	3,183	4,363	5,058	+8.20	+3.76	+5.96

Source: Wyoming Highway Department, 1973, 1977, 1981.

the short-term counts provide only estimates of average daily traffic with an error of plus or minus 10 to 15 percent. Data obtained from the City and State were plotted on a map and evaluated for inconsistencies. Design hour volumes were estimated by using a "design hour" factor of 11 percent. This value was based on a review of automatic traffic recorder data in Table 3.2.10-3.

In order to determine typical baseline truck traffic volumes on roads in the Cheyenne area, a vehicle classification study was carried out. Wyoming Highway Department provided 1982 data for a count station at the intersection of Happy Jack Road and State Highway 222, and three further locations were counted by the study team on a weekday in November 1983; these supplementary count stations being located at points on routes likely to be used by transit mix concrete trucks in hauling concrete to F.E. Warren AFB during project-related construction.

The locations of the counting stations are shown in Figure 3.2.10-11, and Table 3.2.10-5 gives 1983 average daily traffic details and daily truck traffic volumes. From the data in Table 3.2.10-5, it can be seen that truck traffic on city streets represents only a small percentage, approximately 5 percent, of total vehicles; whereas, at the intersection of Happy Jack Road and State Highway 222 on the outskirts of town, the truck traffic proportion is higher; ranging from 12 percent to 30 percent on the four legs of the intersection.

Figures 3.2.10-12 and 3.2.10-13 present the 1983 traffic level of service in Cheyenne and identify those intersections that currently experience congestion.

Due to the nature of the project, specific attention was given to traffic operation at F.E. Warren AFB. F.E. Warren AFB is primarily serviced by four gates. Gate No. 1 (Randall Avenue) is the main access for military personnel, civilian workers, and visitors. There are four gate lanes (two approach and two exit) continuously monitored by on-guard security police and open 24 hours a day. A checkpoint station is adjacent to the gate for information and entrance passes. Gate No. 2 (Missile Drive) is utilized by military personnel, civilian workers, and delivery vehicles. This gate is open from 6:30 AM to 5:30 PM only. Visitors are directed to Gate No. 1. Gate No. 5 (Central Avenue) is used for military operations, such as transporting of equipment, and is normally locked.

Gate No. 3 (Randall Avenue to Round Top Road) receives low usage and is accessed by a magnetic card-actuated automatic gate system.

Traffic volume data for 1982, obtained from the Wyoming Highway Department, show Gate No. 1 to have a total average weekday volume of 12,500 vehicles. In comparison, Gate No. 2 has a total average weekday volume of about 2,000 vehicles. The analysis done for this study shows that the peak 15-minute period for both queue and delay occurs from 7:15 AM to 7:30 AM at both Gate No. 1 and Gate No. 2.

At Gate No. 1, the maximum queue of 15 vehicles in 2 lanes extends 200 feet easterly on Randall Avenue and at times extends into the Randall Avenue/Interstate 25 interchange. Total delay during the 15-minute peak

Table 3.2.10-5

1983 VEHICLE CLASSIFICATION DATA
CITY OF CHEYENNE

Station	Location	Number of Trucks and Buses			A.D.T Total Vehicles
		Peak Hour	Daily Traffic	Percentage of Total Vehicles	
LA 9	WY 222 (north)	N/A	63	13.5%	466
LA 9	WY 222 (south)	N/A	63	30.4%	207
LA 9	WY 210 (east)	N/A	174	12.8%	1,361
LA 9	WY 210 (west)	N/A	182	17.5%	1,042
SP-17	W. Lincolnway (west)	34	317	4.5%	7,037
SP-17	W. Lincolnway (east)	33	262	4.4%	5,987
SP-17	Denning Drive	38	320	4.4%	7,354
SP-17	Dey Road	11	81	5.8%	1,405
SP-18	Missile Drive	23	232	6.2%	3,742
SP-19	Missile Drive (north)	35	237	6.3%	3,739
SP-19	Missile Drive (south)	21	175	6.6%	2,671
SP-19	Happy Jack	27	240	7.6%	3,153
SP-19	19th Street	18	134	4.6%	2,882

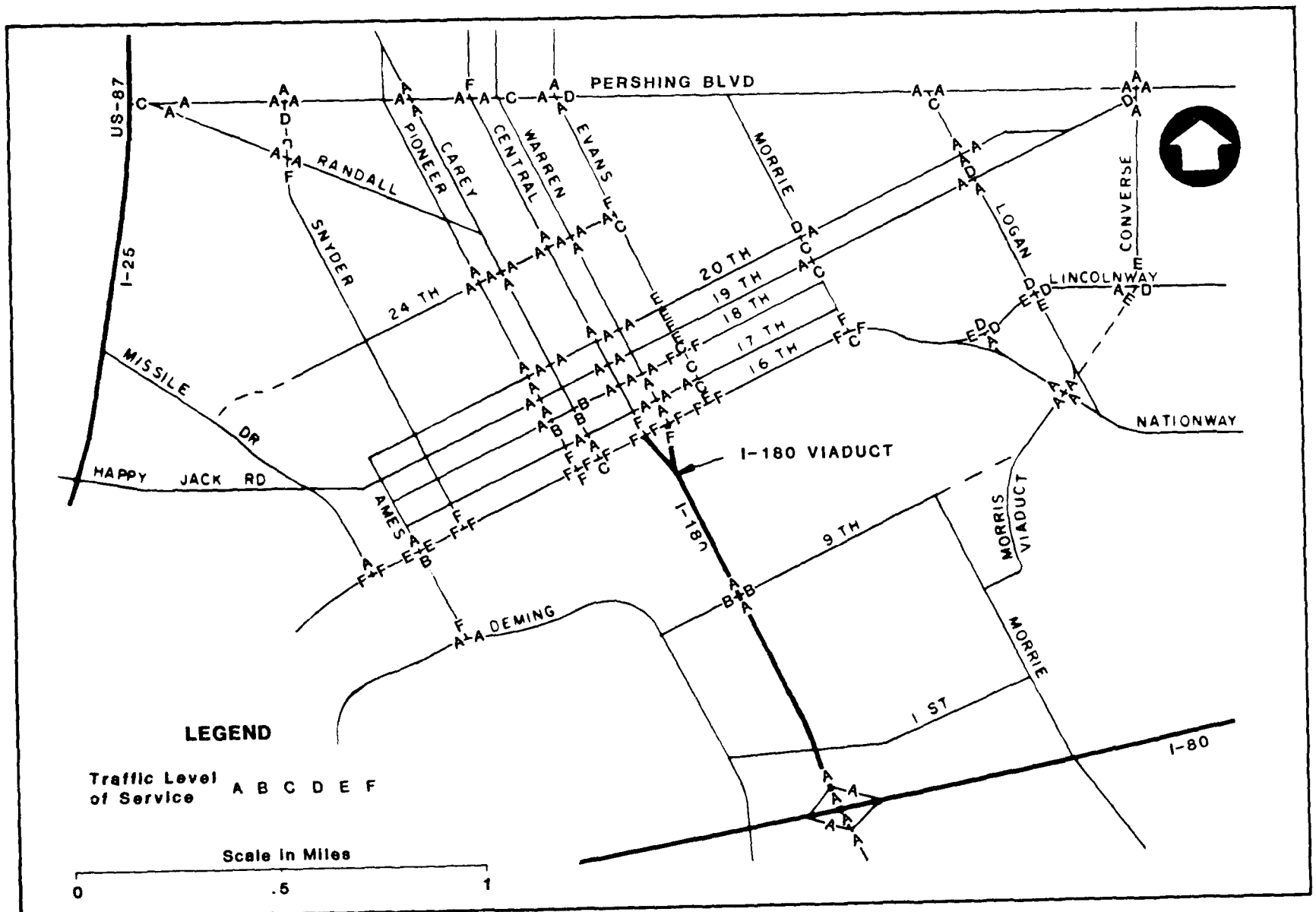

FIGURE 3.2.10-12 1983 TRAFFIC LEVEL OF SERVICE IN DOWNTOWN CHEYENNE

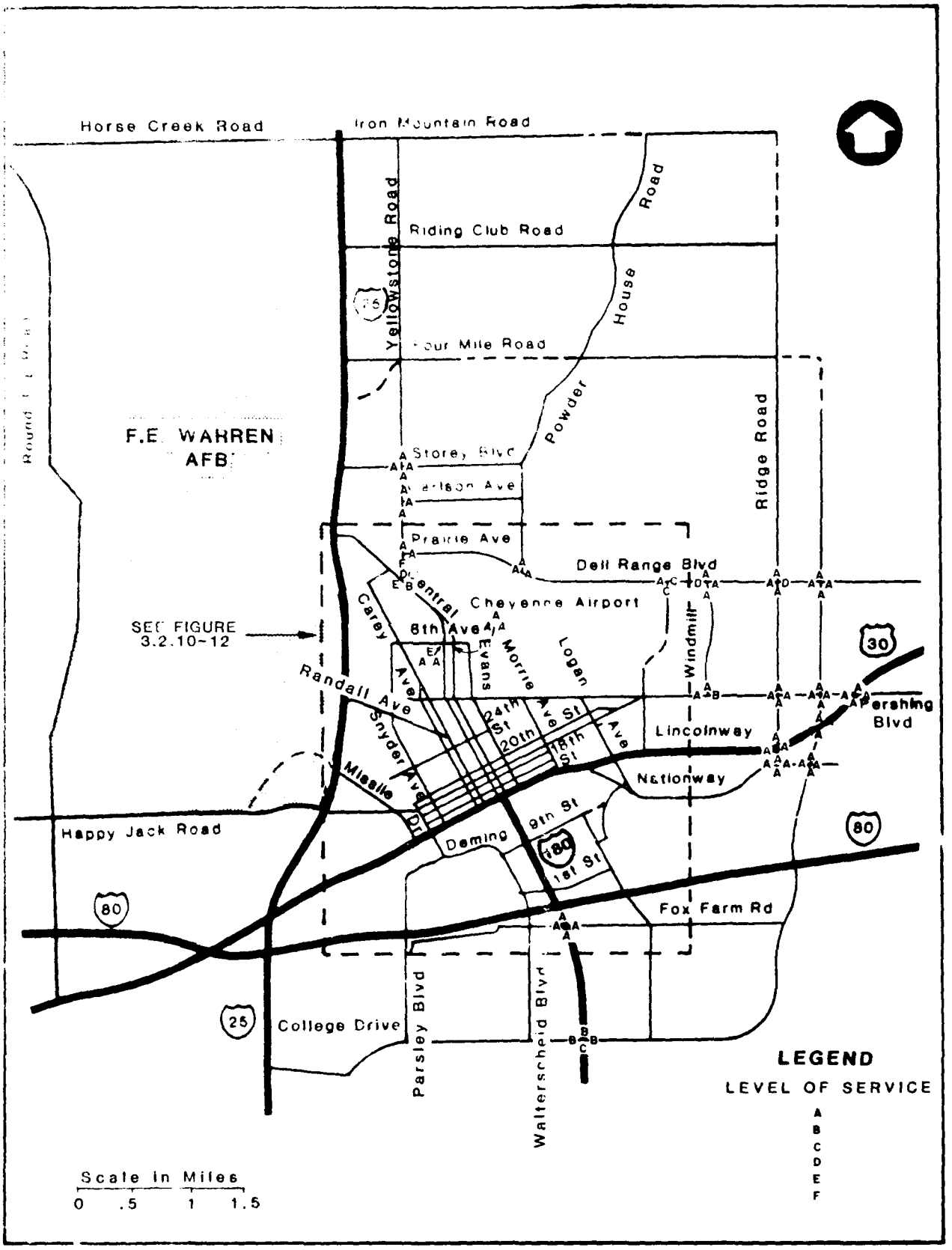

FIGURE 3.2.10-13 1983 TRAFFIC LEVEL OF SERVICE IN THE CHEYENNE AREA

period is 1,620 vehicle-seconds, with an average delay per approach vehicle of 6.3 seconds, and an average delay per stopped vehicle of 52.3 seconds. The percent of approach vehicles stopped is 12 percent.

At Gate No. 2, the maximum queue of 3 vehicles in 2 lanes extends 50 feet easterly on Missile Drive. Total delay during the 15-minute peak period is 45 vehicle-seconds, with an average delay per approach vehicle near zero seconds, and an average delay per stopped vehicle of 15 seconds. The percent of approach vehicles stopped is 2.1 percent.

Queuing and delaying studies were not conducted at other gates because they experience very low traffic volumes.

3.2.10.1.2 Projected Baseline

The years 1985 and 1992 were chosen for the traffic analysis. The peak quarter inmigration and the peak project-related traffic in Cheyenne is projected to occur in 1985. Two years after the operational phase begins, 1992, was taken to represent traffic volumes for the operational phase.

Average daily traffic and design hourly volumes for the study network for the year 1985 (without the project) are shown in Figures 3.2.10-14 and 3.2.10-15.

On Interstate 25, traffic volumes range from a minimum of 7,200 average daily traffic north of Vandehei interchange to a maximum of 16,000 average daily traffic on the segment between the Randall Avenue and Central Avenue interchanges. This maximum average daily traffic segment is considered to be the critical freeway segment on Interstate 25 within the study network for capacity analysis purposes. Level of service was calculated to be B for both northbound and southbound traffic. Weaving sections at the interchange of Interstate 25 and Randall Avenue were also analyzed and found to be level of service A in both directions.

On Interstate 80, traffic volumes ranged from a minimum of 5,200 average daily traffic east of College Drive to a maximum of 7,000 average daily traffic in the vicinity of the interchange with Interstate 25. The freeway segment between Interstate 25 and U.S. Route 85 was considered as the critical segment. The level of service was calculated to be B for both eastbound and westbound traffic.

Average daily traffic and design hourly volumes for the study network for the year 1992 (without the project) are shown in Figures 3.2.10-16 and 3.2.10-17. The traffic volumes and capacity analysis show trends similar to 1985 traffic volumes.

For principal arterials, minor arterials, and important collectors, capacity is considered to equal the most restricted intersection along the route. Therefore, capacity analyses and level of service for arterials and collectors for 1985 and 1992 (without the project) are controlled by intersections.

Baseline analysis of the Cheyenne road system indicates that traffic problems may arise not so much from overall high traffic volumes as from deficiencies in the circulation system. The development of an adequate circulation system would spread traffic demand over a larger system, thus avoiding the concentration of traffic demand that leads to congestion.

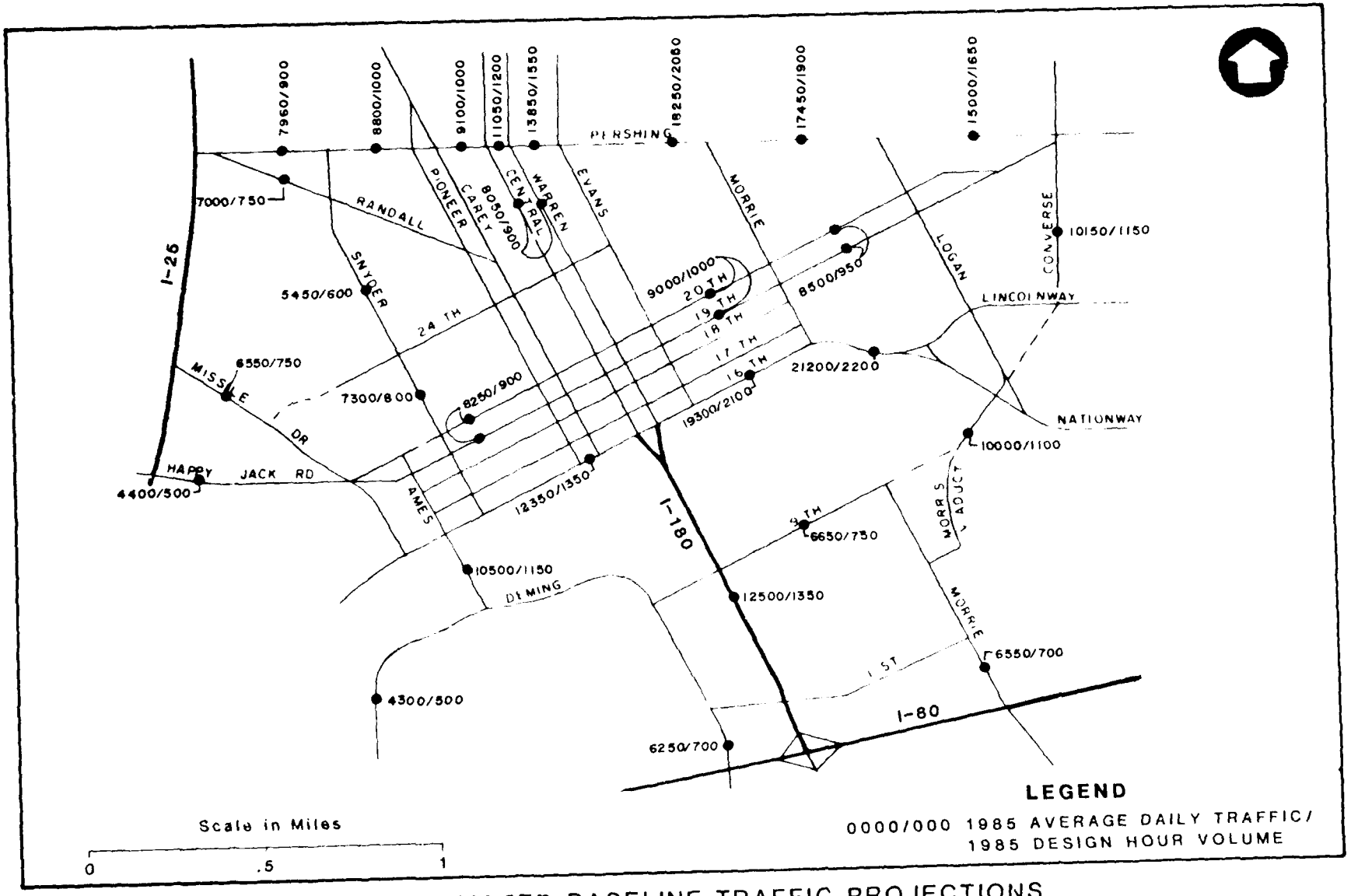

FIGURE 3.2.10-14 1985 ESTIMATED BASELINE TRAFFIC PROJECTIONS IN DOWNTOWN CHEYENNE

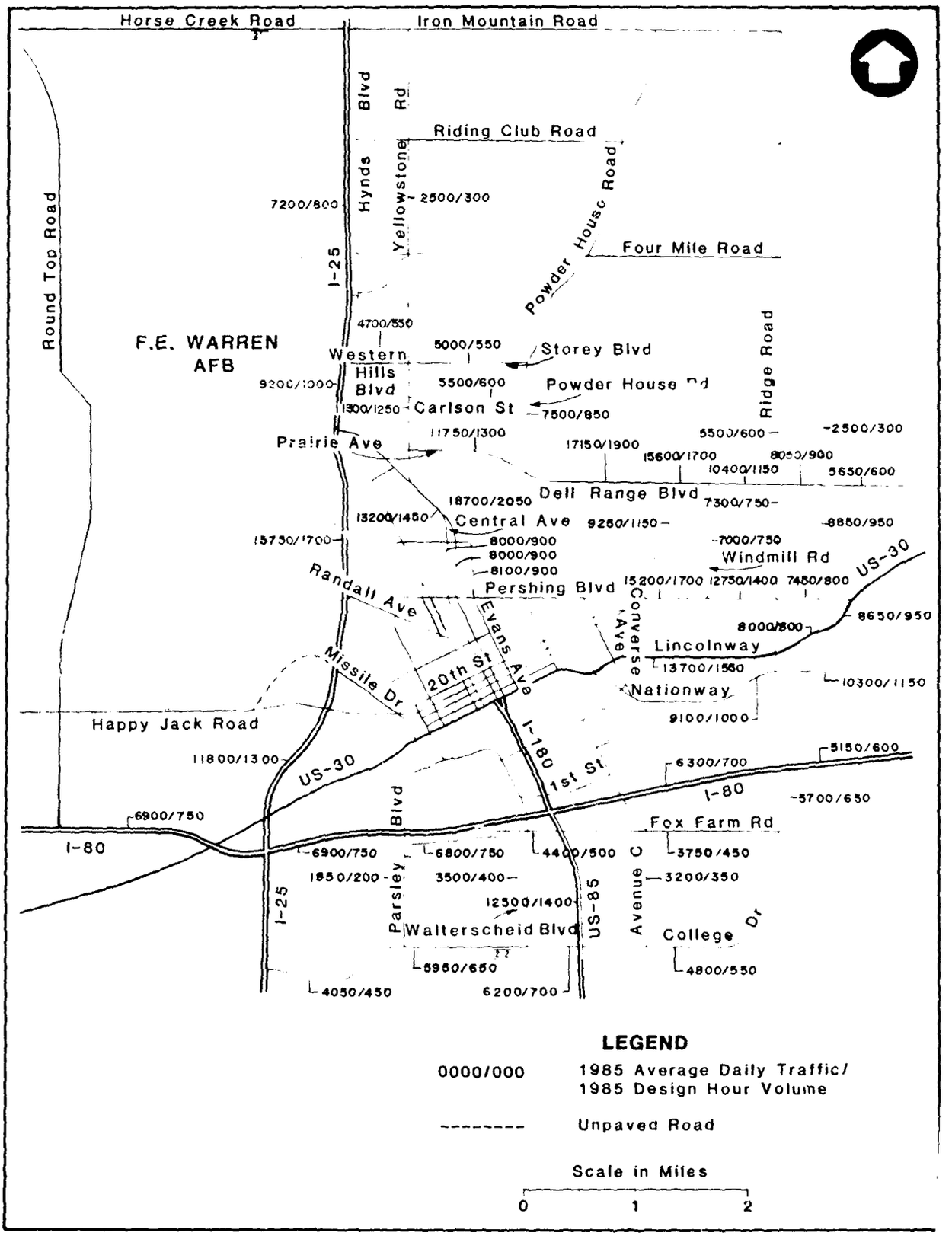

FIGURE 3.2.10-15 1985 ESTIMATED BASELINE TRAFFIC PROJECTIONS IN THE CHEYENNE AREA

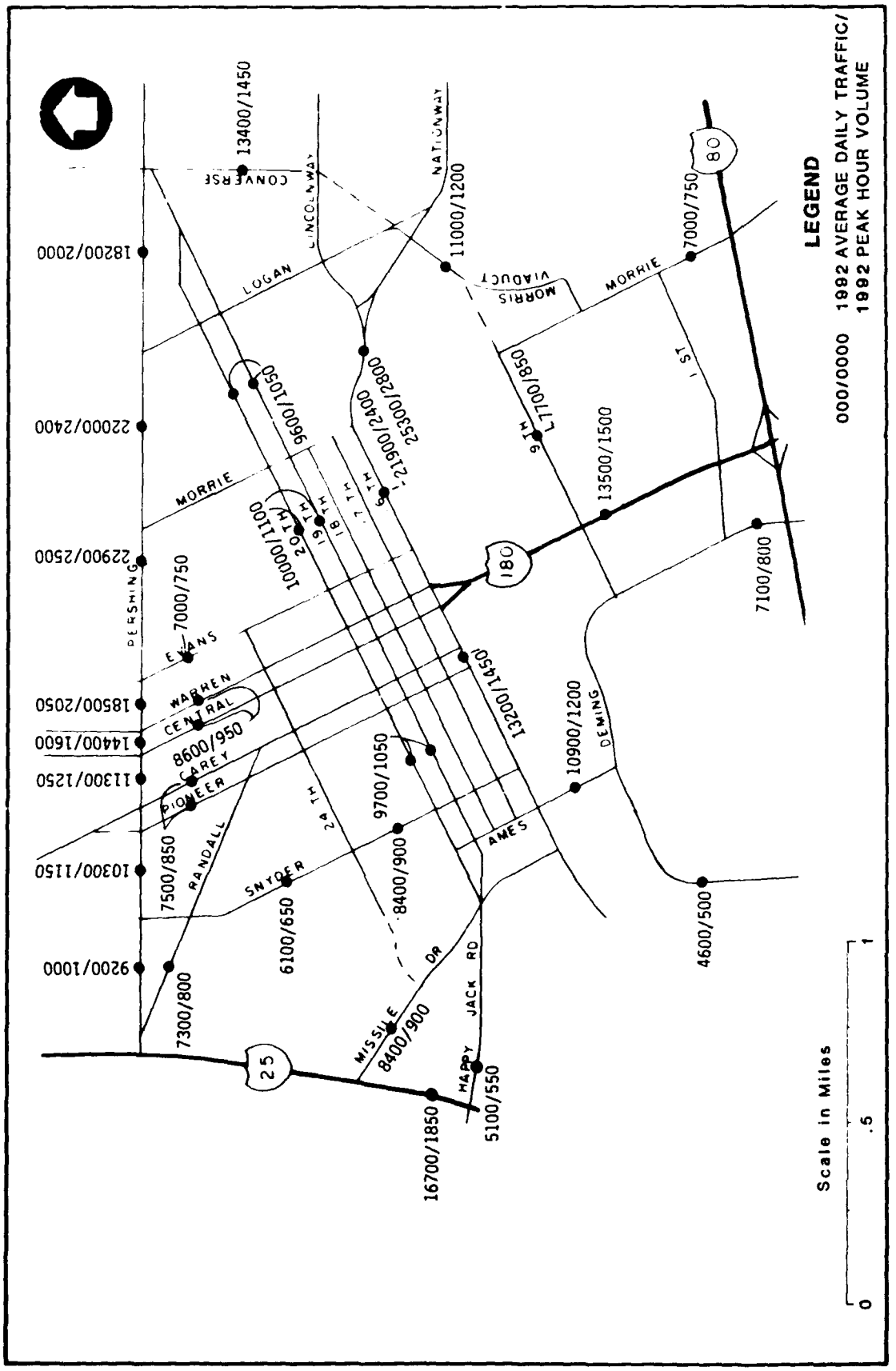

FIGURE 3.2.10-16 1992 ESTIMATED BASELINE TRAFFIC PROJECTIONS IN DOWNTOWN CHEYENNE

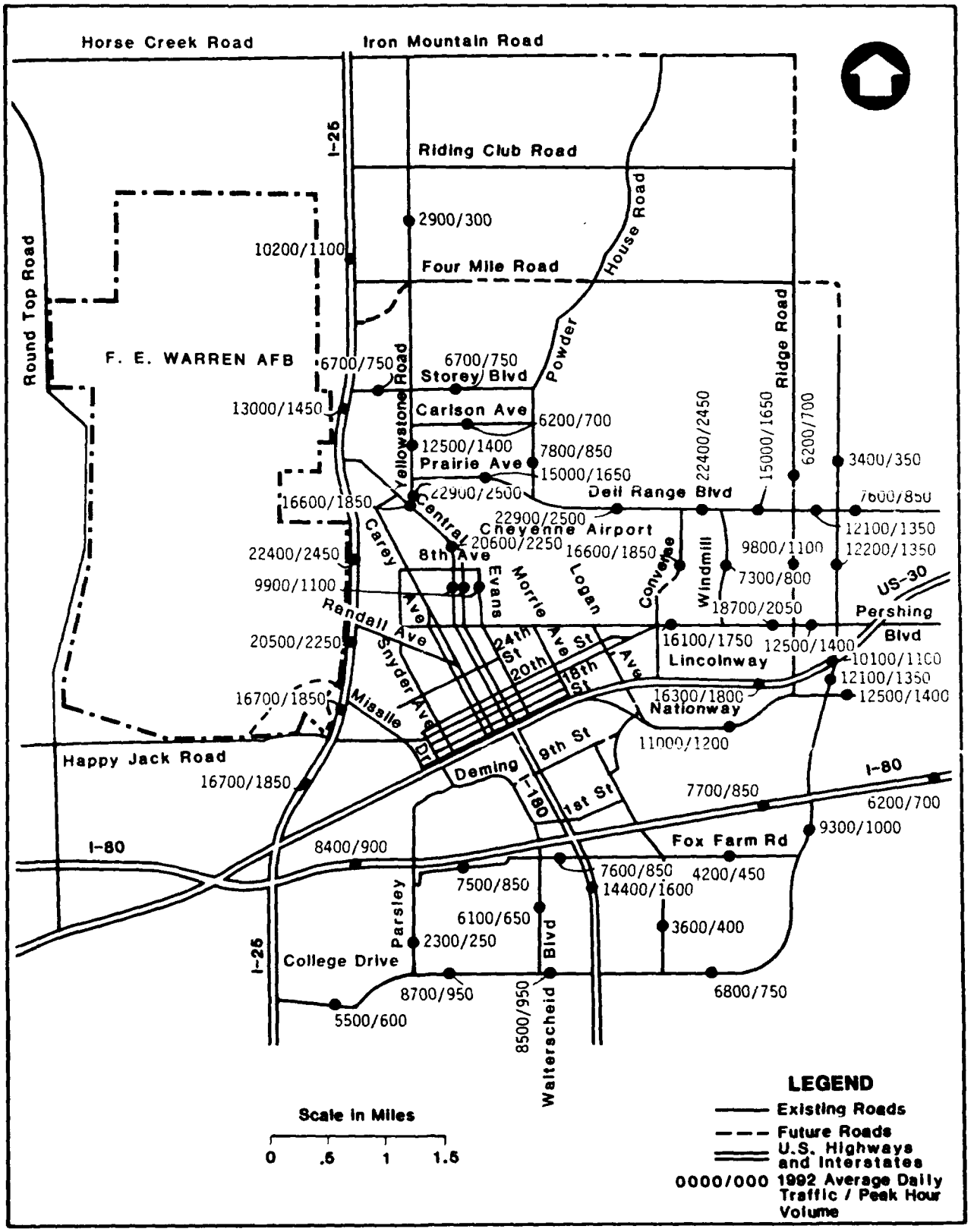

FIGURE 3.2.10-17 1992 ESTIMATED BASELINE TRAFFIC PROJECTIONS IN THE CHEYENNE AREA

Specific corridors with baseline circulation problems include the following:

- Missile Drive to Deming Drive;
- Deming Drive - Ninth Street to Converse Avenue;
- Converse Avenue between Dell Range Boulevard and Pershing Boulevard;
- 16th Street/Lincolnway between Missile Drive and Converse Avenue;
- 19th Street and 20th Street between Missile Drive and Pershing Boulevard;
- Central Avenue - Yellowstone Road between Eighth Street and Prairie Avenue; and
- Evans Avenue between Pershing Boulevard and 16th Street.

In addition to the above, several intersections on Pershing Boulevard, Randall Avenue, and Dell Range Boulevard have baseline circulation problems.

3.2.10.1.3 Project Impacts

Figures 3.2.10-18 and 3.2.10-19 show the project-related 1985 average daily traffic volume on the Cheyenne roadway network. Under the project conditions for 1985 (the peak onbase construction year), the assignment of AM peak-hour traffic volumes indicates that several roadway sections, intersections, and interchanges may have traffic volume increases. Appendix A contains a description of the travel demand analysis.

Road traffic demand with the project on the Cheyenne roadway system will have a short-term adverse effect during the 1985 time period. In particular, level of service decreases will occur at the Interstate 25 at Randall interchange; at the intersections of Yellowstone Road with Prairie Avenue and Central Avenue; at various intersections on 19th Street and 20th Street between Pershing Boulevard and Missile Drive; at various intersections on Pershing Boulevard between Converse Avenue and Randall Avenue; at the intersections of 16th Street with Ames Avenue and Missile Drive; at the intersections of 24th Street with Central Avenue and Carey Avenue; and at the intersection of Snyder Avenue with Randall Avenue.

Queues at the Randall Avenue gate entrance to F.E. Warren AFB, and at other intersections in Cheyenne, will occur due to the project. There will be an increased potential for accidents at the Randall interchange due to increased project-related traffic. At various intersections, there will be slight increases in the amount of delay motorists will experience. Project-related traffic, during the operational period, will have a minor effect.

The higher traffic in Cheyenne, due to the city's population increase, will have an effect on the physical condition of city streets which will be corrected during routine maintenance.

Three alternative road configurations (referrred to as R1, R2, and R3 in Figures 3.2.10-20, -21, and -22) were specified for F.E. Warren AFB.

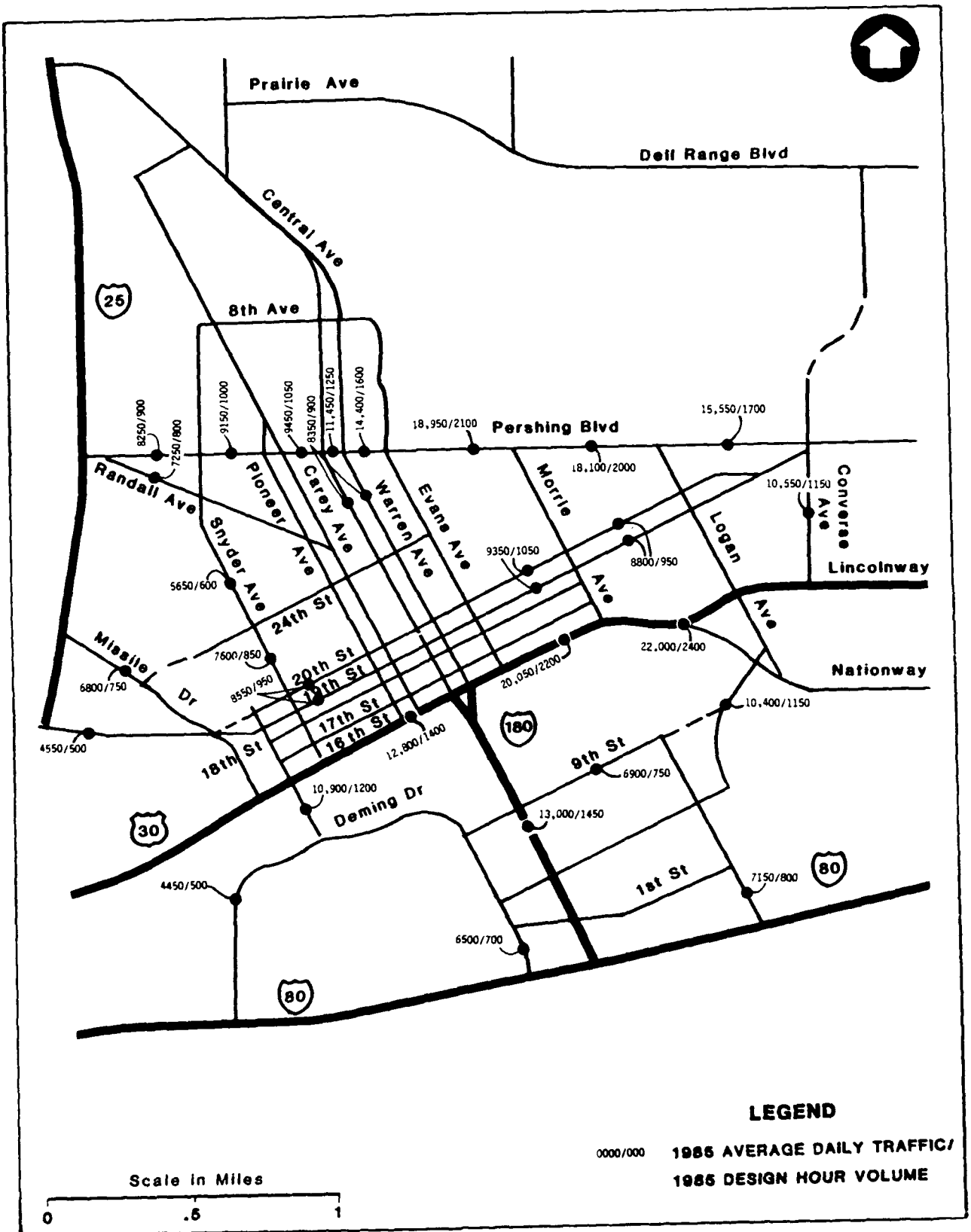

FIGURE 3.2.10-18 1985 ESTIMATED TRAFFIC PROJECTIONS IN DOWNTOWN CHEYENNE WITH PROJECT

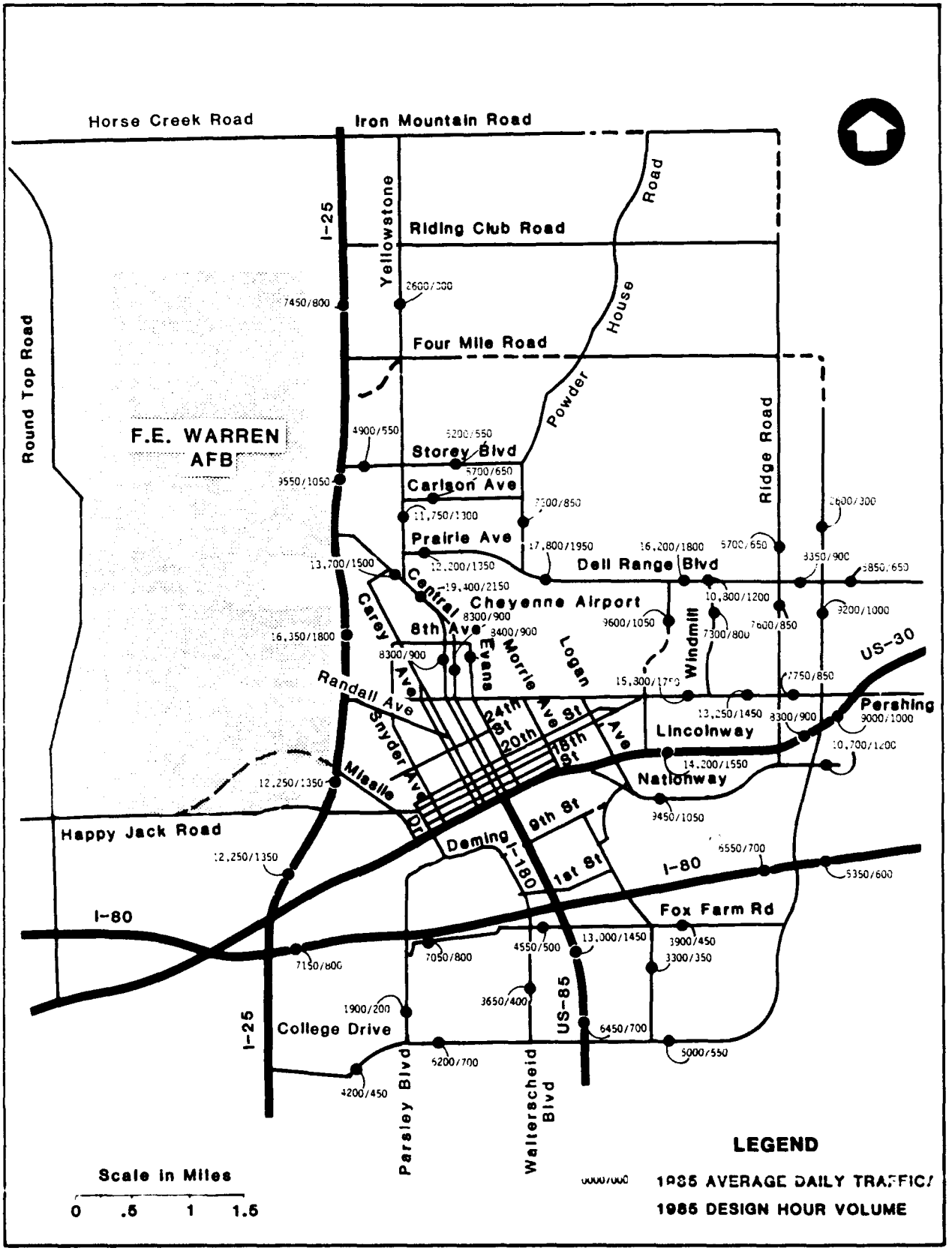

FIGURE 3.2.10-19 1985 ESTIMATED TRAFFIC PROJECTIONS IN THE CHEYENNE AREA WITH PROJECT

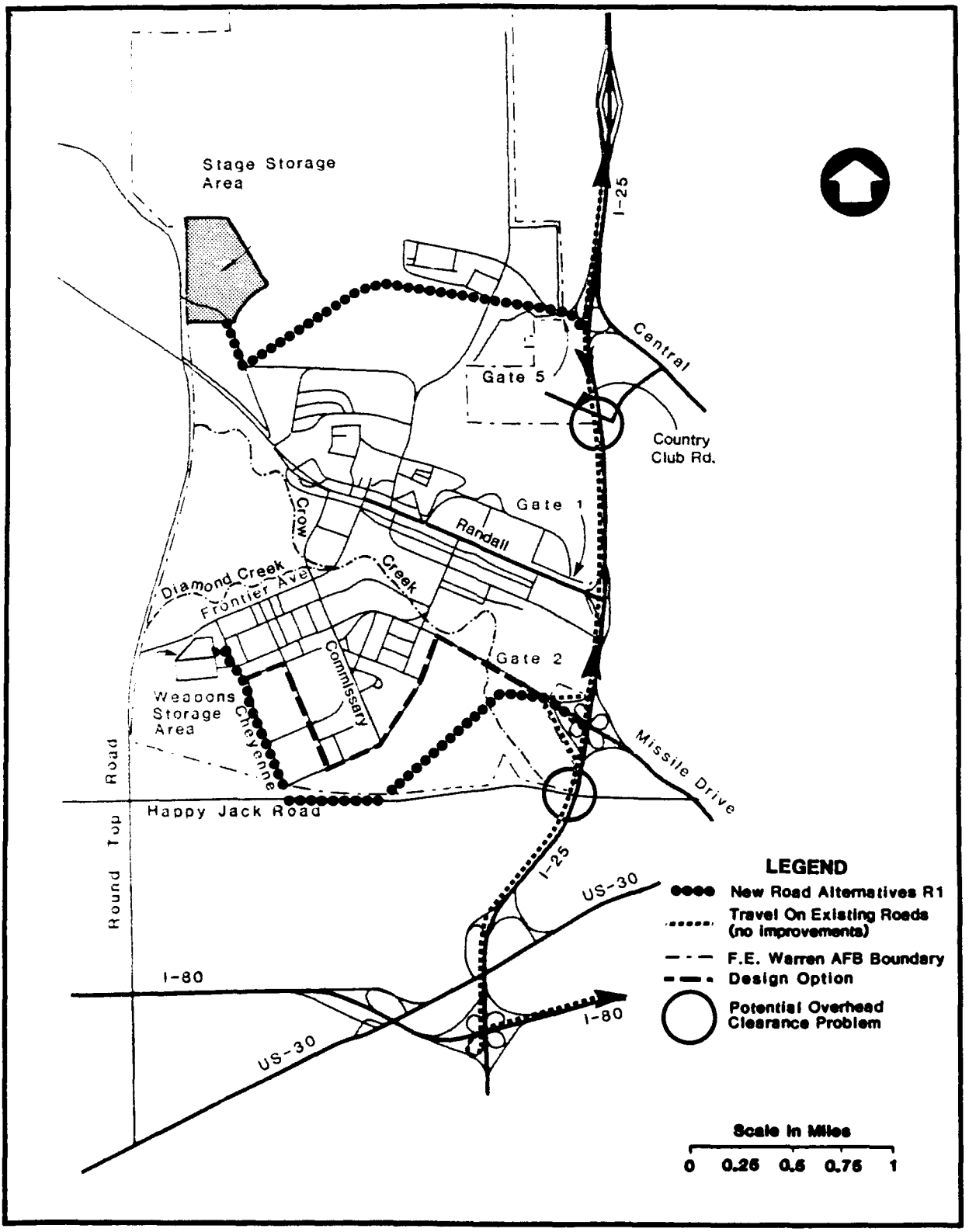

FIGURE 3.2.10-20 NEW ROADS AT F.E. WARREN AFB: ALTERNATIVE R1

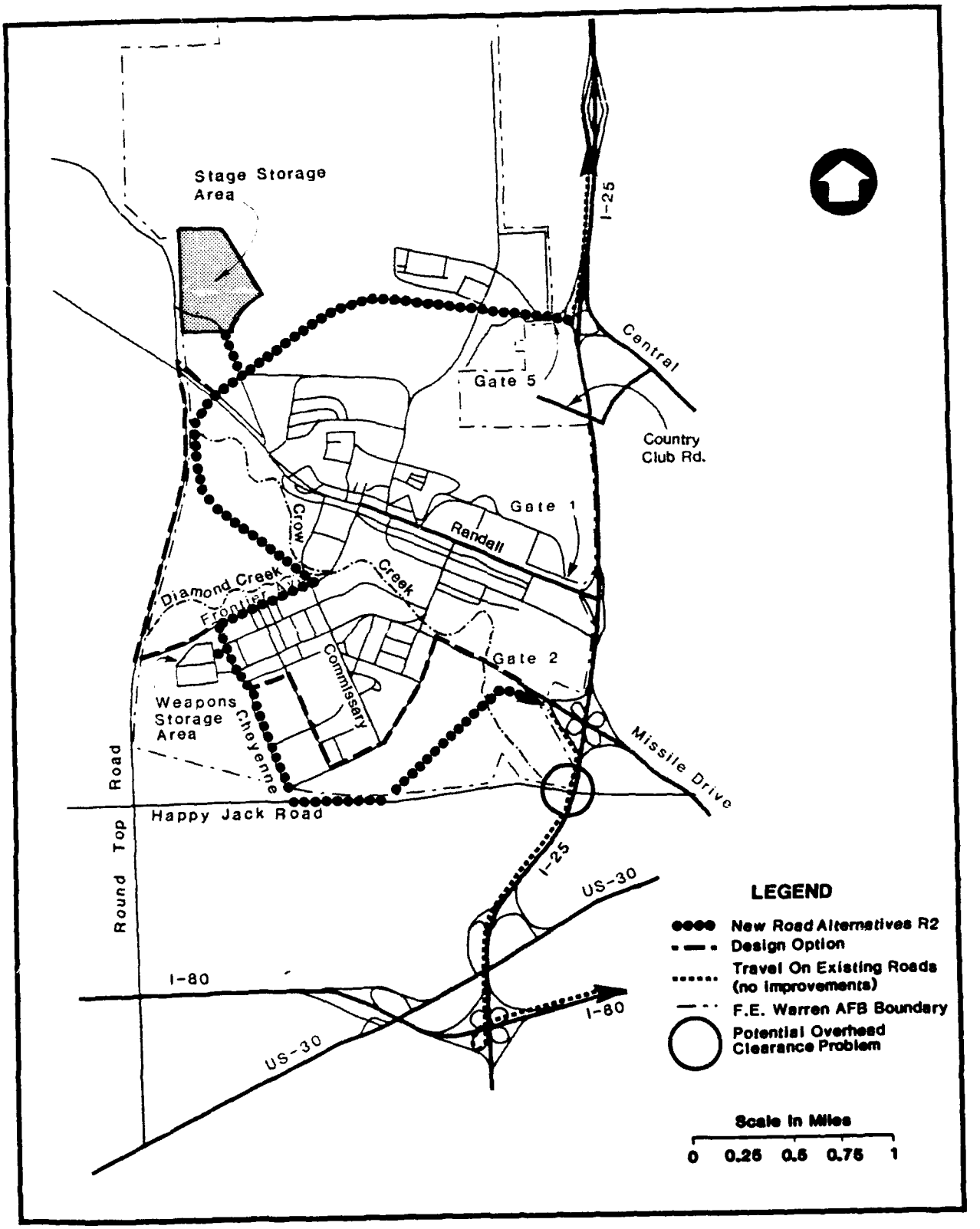

FIGURE 3.2.10-21 NEW ROADS AT F.E. WARREN AFB: ALTERNATIVE R2

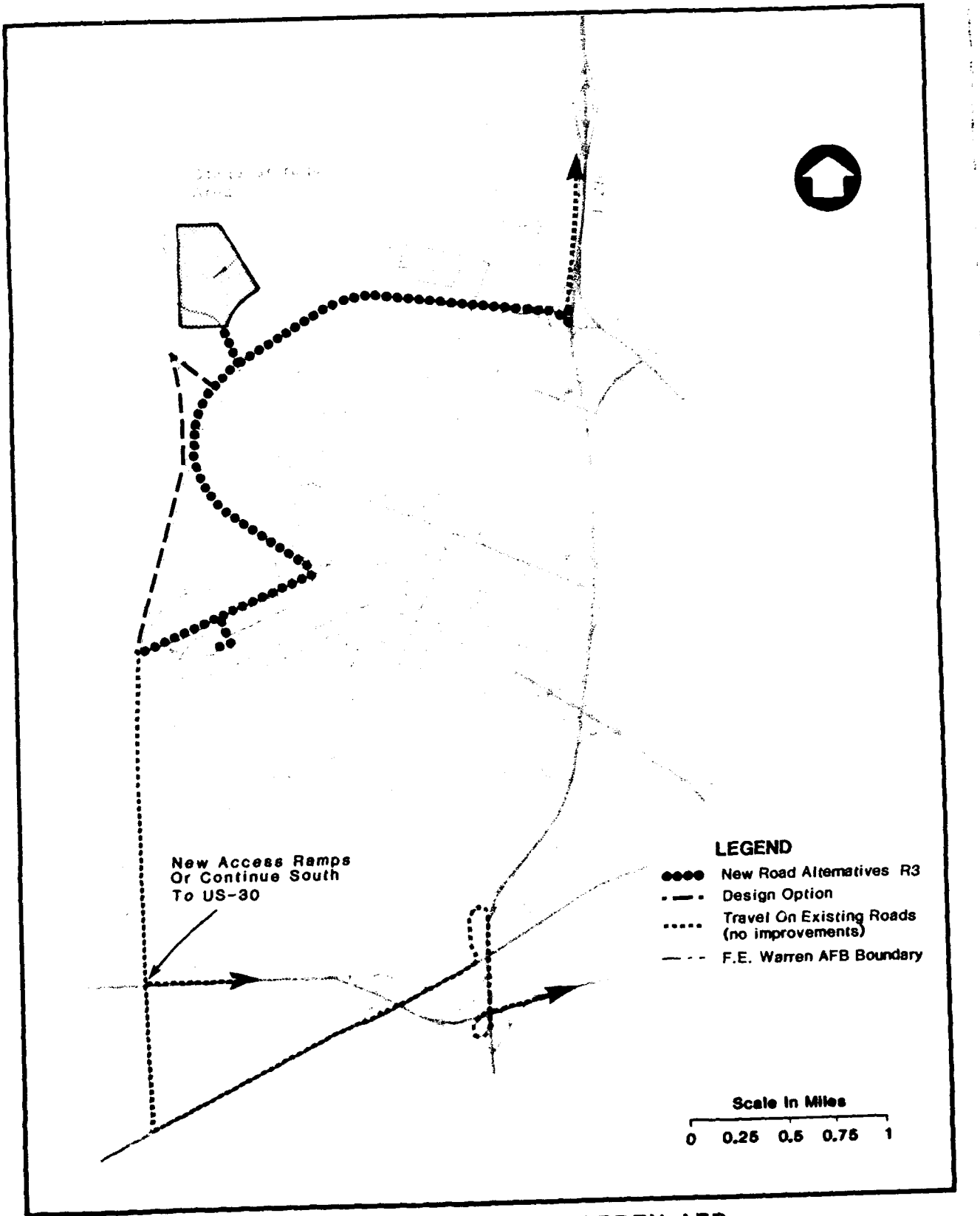

FIGURE 3.2.10-22 NEW ROADS AT F.E. WARREN AFB: ALTERNATIVE R3

Alternative R2 is the preferred alternative. These alternatives essentially offer varying means of access to the Stage Storage Area and the Weapons Storage Area. Both R1 and R2 involve the realignment of Happy Jack Road to the Missile Drive interchange with Interstate 25. This includes the potential removal of the existing Happy Jack Road bridge over Interstate 25. This realignment of Happy Jack Road has been proposed by state and local transportation officials independently of the Peacekeeper project. Alternative R1 also proposes that the Country Club Road bridge be raised or that the Interstate 25 grade be lowered at this crossing. Alternative R3 proposes that Round Top Road be utilized for access to either Interstate 80 or U.S. 30. A new interchange with Interstate 80 would be required.

Some motorists who live near Happy Jack Road crossing with Interstate 25 may find it inconvenient to use Missile Drive rather than the present Happy Jack Road crossing. However, the majority of motorists who use Happy Jack Road will have the following advantages due to the realignment:

- Faster access to Interstate 25 or 80 via the Missile Drive/Interstate 25 interchange.
- Safer access to downtown Cheyenne than is available via the hazardous Colorado and Southern Railroad underpass "tubes" on Happy Jack Road east of Interstate 25.

Thus, the Happy Jack Road realignment should result in a long-term benefit. No short-term construction delays should be encountered by Happy Jack motorists since the realignment will be completed before traffic is diverted from the present Interstate 25 crossing. Construction delays on Interstate 25 may be encountered when the Happy Jack bridge is removed for R1 and R2, but these delays should be minor.

Alternative R1 will cause substantial delays associated with the construction phase of the Country Club Road bridge improvements. The current bridge is too low for the stage transporter and either the bridge must be raised or the roadway lowered. If the bridge is raised, the existing traffic will have to be directed to the Interstate 25/Central Avenue interchange. If the Interstate 25 grade is lowered, the Interstate 25 motorists will be delayed during this construction operation.

Alternatives R2 and R1 will cause minor construction delays encountered when the Happy Jack Road bridge is removed.

Alternative R3 will cause minor construction delays associated with the physical improvement to Interstate 80 and Round Top Road. This alternative includes the construction of a new diamond interchange with Interstate 80, which also should cause only minor construction delays.

A design option to R1 and R2 involves the retention of the present Happy Jack Road and Country Club Road bridges, with the existing vertical clearances over Interstate 25. It may be possible for the stage transporter to pass under these bridges under certain driving conditions and with lane usage restrictions. If this design option is adopted, the effects associated with the bridge changes would not occur.

A design option for R2 and R3 involves the utilization of Round Top Road as a means of connecting the Stage Storage Area and the Weapons Storage Area. It is assumed that a new bridge structure will be required for the Crow Creek crossing. It is further assumed that a temporary structure will be provided during the building of th new bridge. This will minimize delays for Round Top motorists. Also, the roadway improvements on F.E. Warren AFB associated with R1, R2, and R3 will cause minimum delays.

Implementation of R1, R2, or R3 would provide for the separation of project-related traffic from other base traffic resulting in long-term benefits and improved circulation on the base. Both R2 and R3 provide a direct connection between the Weapons and the Stage Storage Areas. This connection will facilitate the onbase movement of Peacekeeper vehicles between these areas and reduce the impact on offbase roadways which would occur with R1.

Regardless of which alternative is selected, it appears that general traffic will continue to utilize Gates No. 1 and 2 due to their proximity to Cheyenne population centers. The alternative Round Top Road entrances will be primarily used by the stage transporter vehicle and associated operations.

3.2.10.1.4 Mitigative Measures

Potential mitigative measures that will be considered are identified below with the objective of increasing the level of service and reducing delays and queuing. Each measure identifies the party responsible to implement, but not necessarily to fund, the measure.

The following mitigative measures for roads are offered for consideration:

- Schedule work hours for project-related employees to avoid normal current traffic peak hours. This mitigation will be effective in controlling peak-hour traffic flow increases, and if selected, should be implemented throughout the construction and Assembly and Checkout phase of the project. The responsible party for implementing these mitigative measures are the Air Force.

- Coordinate with local jurisdictions to minimize construction-related problems. This may involve the formation of coordinating committees that serve as a forum to address transportation issues. This mitigation will be effective in reducing potential conflicts, and if selected, should be implemented throughout the construction phase of the project. The responsible parties for implementing this mitigation are the Air Force Site Activation Task Force, construction management, contractors, and state and local officials.

- Provide project-related employees incentives for using high occupancy vehicles such as van pools or car pools. This mitigation will be effective in reducing the project-related traffic increase, and if selected, should be implemented throughout the construction phase of the project. The responsible agency for implementing this mitigative measure is the Air Force.

- Modify the geometric design of the Interstate 25 interchange at Randall Avenue. This mitigation will be effective in increasing the

capacity and safety of this interchange, and if selected, should be implemented by the end of 1984. The responsible agency for implementing this mitigative measure is the Wyoming Highway Department.

- Improve traffic signalization and make related geometric improvements at the intersections of Yellowstone Road with Prairie Avenue and Central Avenue; at various intersections on 19th Street and 20th Street between Pershing Boulevard and Missile Drive; at various intersections on Pershing Boulevard between Converse Avenue and Randall Avenue; at the intersections of 16th Street with Ames Avenue and Missile Drive; at the intersections of 24th Street with Central Avenue and Carey Avenue; and at the intersection of Snyder Avenue with Randall Avenue. These mitigative measures will be effective in raising the level of service, and if selected, should be implemented by the end of 1984. The responsible agencies for implementing these mitigative measures are the City of Cheyenne and the Wyoming Highway Department.

3.2.10.2 Public Transit

3.2.10.2.1 Baseline Description

Public transit in Cheyenne is provided by both buses and taxis. Jitney, Inc., a privately owned company, operates the public transit system in Cheyenne. The system has been in operation since the fall of 1981 and currently operates two routes. The routes are shown in Figure 3.2.10-23. One bus is operated on each route at 60-minute intervals.

Service is provided from 7:00 AM to 6:00 PM, Monday through Friday, and from 9:00 AM to 6:00 PM on Saturdays. No late-night service or Sunday service is provided. Jitney, Inc., has two 20-passenger vehicles, a 30-passenger bus with a wheelchair lift, and a 24-passenger school bus. A zone fare system is used.

It is estimated that the system currently carries between 300 to 400 passengers per week with increases expected as people become more aware of the transit system as a viable transportation alternative.

In addition to this system, the Air Force operates a transit system at F.E. Warren AFB. This system is intended to provide circulation within the base. Two-way service is available on the Warren route with service offered at 30-minute headways between 6:00 to 8:00 AM, 11:00 AM to 1:00 PM, and 4:00 to 6:00 PM. The F.E. Warren AFB transit system is within about one-third mile of the main base entrance, which is also served by Jitney, Inc. Thus a transfer connection could be made between the two systems.

In addition to the above, Laramie County School District No. 1 operates school buses within the western two-thirds of Laramie County. The District operates 47 bus routes for school children. The buses are garaged near the junction of Interstate 80 and College Drive.

Taxi service in Cheyenne is provided by Checker-Yellow Cab which operates 24 hours a day on a demand call basis usually utilizing 10 taxis during the

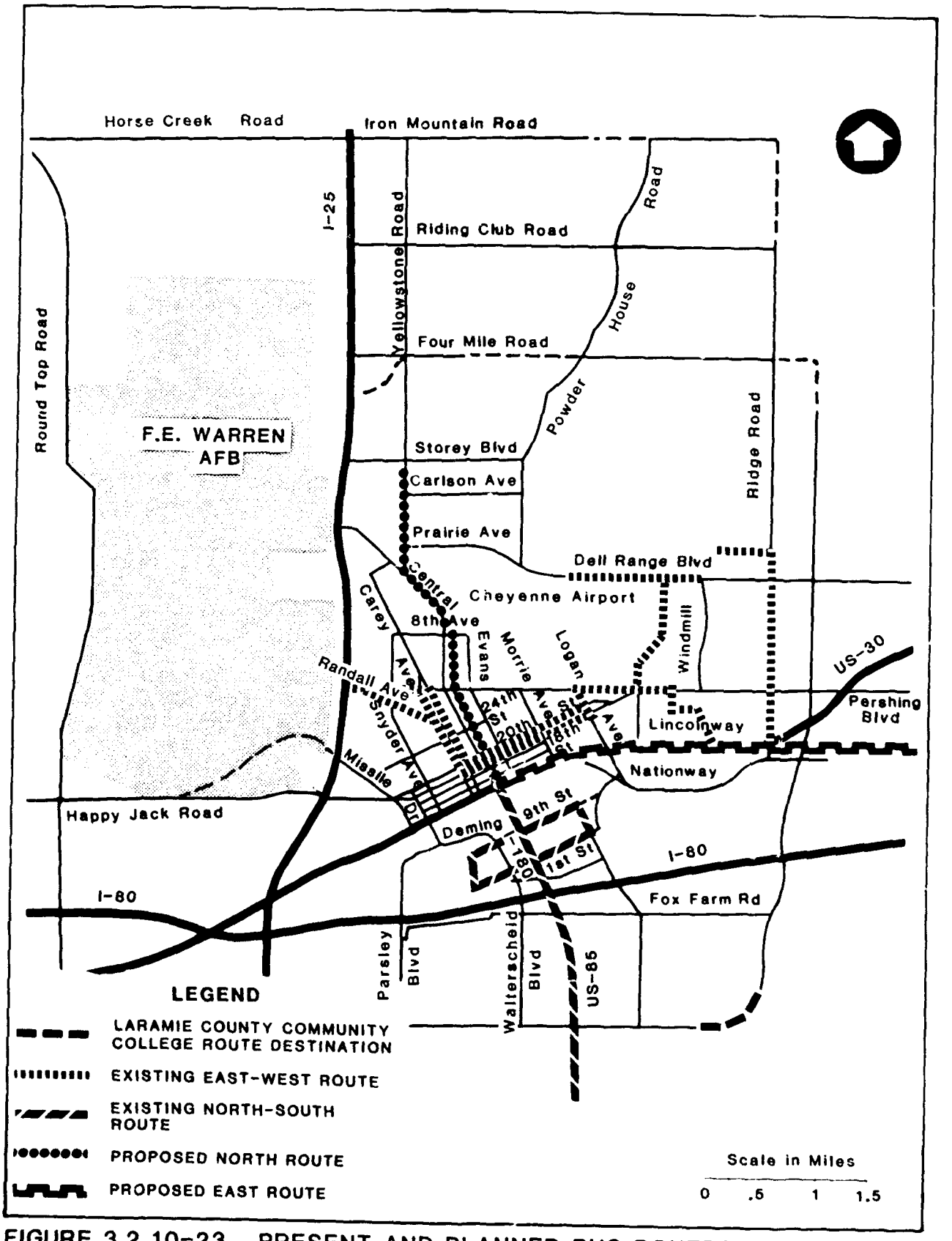

FIGURE 3.2.10-23 PRESENT AND PLANNED BUS ROUTES IN THE CHEYENNE AREA

day and five taxis at night. It averages 400 fares per day, with single passenger trips constituting approximately 90 percent of the fares. Peak hours are 7:00 to 9:00 AM and 3:00 to 6:00 PM.

Rental vehicles are available from major leasing companies.

3.2.10.2.2 Projected Baseline

Jitney, Inc., has been in operation for only a short time and offers a minimum level of service to the community. Few people use this service, which only carries approximately 300 to 400 passengers per week. If adequate ridership develops, additional service in the form of additional routes and decreased headways might be justified. As shown in Figure 3.2.10-23, Jitney, Inc. has given consideration to future routing in the city. This includes a northern route to operate north on Central and Yellowstone; an eastern route to operate on 16th Street and Lincolnway; and a route to serve Laramie County Community College.

The implementation of this additional service depends upon ridership increases, which are difficult to forecast at this time. Ridership is presently low, and the buses operate at about 20 percent of capacity or less.

Transit demand in an auto-oriented community like Cheyenne is not readily measured. If demand does not exist in an area under consideration, it can only be determined by implementing service. Ridership levels then determine the extent of service that can be justified. Demand for intercity bus service is likewise difficult to anticipate.

Taxi service is currently also operating at a low level in Cheyenne. Preliminary indications are that, at present, both the current taxi service and bus service carry riders with similiar characteristics with an orientation toward riders with rather limited mobility options.

It is anticipated that rental vehicle availability will continue to meet future demand.

In summary, future demand for public transportation and taxi service is very difficult to determine. Based on the current limited service provided, it would appear that only slight increases in ridership would occur in the foreseeable future.

3.2.10.2.3 Project Impacts

Project-related demand would result from increases in population and housing due to the project. As described in previous sections of this report, it is anticipated that project-related growth would be evenly spread with northeastern parts of the community having more growth potential. The magnitude of this increase has also been specified in previous sections.

It is doubtful if the current or anticipated service is adequate to attract project employee work trips. Routings are very limited, and the long headways offer a poor transportation alternative for work purposes. However, family members of accompanied workers may be candidates for transit service. This would be especially true for the employees anticipated to be housed in the

area near College Drive south of the central city where there is a lack of shopping facilities and other commercial services. The area is also fairly close to both the Central Business District and other significant attractors, such as Laramie County Community College. The apparent potential for transit demand in this area is somewhat muted by consideration of the relatively high income levels of the project-related employees. Low-income groups generally have greater transit usage than higher income groups.

If local bus service is implemented in the anticipated project-related housing areas, past experience would indicate that ridership may follow. If adequate ridership develops, additional service in the form of additional routes and decreased headways might be justified. This would necessitate the acquisition of additional buses and operators. While Jitney, Inc., does have two spare buses, it is uncertain whether one of these could be permanently committed for line service. The lead time for bus acquisition can be several months so anticipated needs must be carefully monitored. The spare buses of the Jitney fleet could possibly be adequate to implement trial service, but additional buses would probably be needed if permanent routes were developed. New operators must also be trained, which could be done in a relatively short time.

Taxi service is currently also operating at a low level in Cheyenne. Preliminary indications are that, at present, both the current taxi service and bus service carry riders with rather limited mobility options. Taxi service is a premium transportation option due to the relative high cost of service. It appears that the project-related employees would have occasion to use taxi service for convenience reasons and may increase taxi demands.

The taxi situation is less critical than transit. If additional demand occurs, the taxi operator could more readily add vehicles and drivers.

The demand for rental cars and other rental vehicles is expected to increase as a result of the project. This industry operates in a frequently changing market and is capable of handling fluctuating user demand. No shortage of rental vehicles is projected for the duration of the project and required additional traffic could be readily added.

3.2.10.2.4 Mitigative Measures

Due to the low use and capacity to handle any potential increased service, no mitigative measures are required.

3.2.10.3 Pedestrian and Bicycle Facilities

3.2.10.3.1 Baseline Description

The City of Cheyenne adopted a formal Bikeway Plan in December of 1975. The Plan, prepared by the Cheyenne-Laramie County Regional Planning Office, established a general development framework for a master bikeway network and set the stage for securing funds for implementation. In 1977 the City utilized community development funds to employ a consultant to prepare detailed construction drawings for the entire bikeway network which included bike routes, bike paths, and bike lanes.

The City of Cheyenne, in its effort to be responsive to the need and demand for bikeways, has adopted a revised bikeway system plan. These plans have been implemented as monies became available. Recent sections of improvements have happened as a result of associated projects.

Figure 3.2.10-24 illustrates the existing and proposed bikeway system. This consists of bike paths, lanes, and designated routes. Approximately 40 percent of the system has been completed within the last 8 years. The majority of routes, paths, and lanes exist in the northern sections of the city primarily due to the presence of large recreational facilities and major street renovation projects such as Dell Range Boulevard, Pershing Boulevard, 19th Street, and Logan Avenue. Major improvements in the south include the Interstate 180 Corridor project, which will include bike lanes and Optimist Park. The park project includes a bike and pedestrian path which is anticipated to be linked up within the Village Creek South redevelopment project (a 9 block renewal project undertaken in concert with private and public funds). These improvements include the Highway Department's interest in Dell Range and the Interstate 180 corridor. In addition, the Highway Department spends approximately $15,000 per year on a continuous maintenance program administered through the Urban Systems Program. No additional development is anticipated to occur this fiscal year.

The downtown area has an extensive pedestrian network consisting totally of sidewalks. Except for the State Office complex there are no tunnels or skyways in Cheyenne. The surrounding areas of the Central Business District consist of a myriad of sidewalks and paved streets with intermittent areas of graveled streets and no sidewalks. Specific areas of Cheyenne have concentrated areas void of formal pedestrian paths. Sections of South Cheyenne and northeast Cheyenne are prominent among the areas with no sidewalks or paved streets.

The 3-year average frequency of bicycle/vehicular accidents has remained almost constant over the past decade. The 1972 to 1974 3-year average is 17.0 accidents per year. The 1980 to 1982 3-year average is 17.3 accidents per year.

3.2.10.3.2 Projected Baseline

Figure 3.2.10-24 also indicates the anticipated improvements to the bikeway system. It is important to note that improvements to the major network will happen as part of some major thrust such as the overall development of Crow Creek as a recreation corridor, or redevelopment of Fox Farm Road, or Nationway. The City is anticipating through various land use policies to encourage developers to develop bikeways, pedestrian paths, and greenbelts as part of their individual undertakings. The Nationway improvement is probably a low priority and may not happen until 1992. Although not shown in Figure 3.2.10-24, it can be stated with some degree of confidence that there will be substantial improvements in a secondary system which will serve as a feeder into the Master system.

The secondary system is that system which will be part of various developments which are programmed to be built by 1992. Examples of this can be seen in the Village Creek South project located in South Cheyenne and Meadowbrook Park located in north Cheyenne on Dell Range Boulevard. Both of these projects

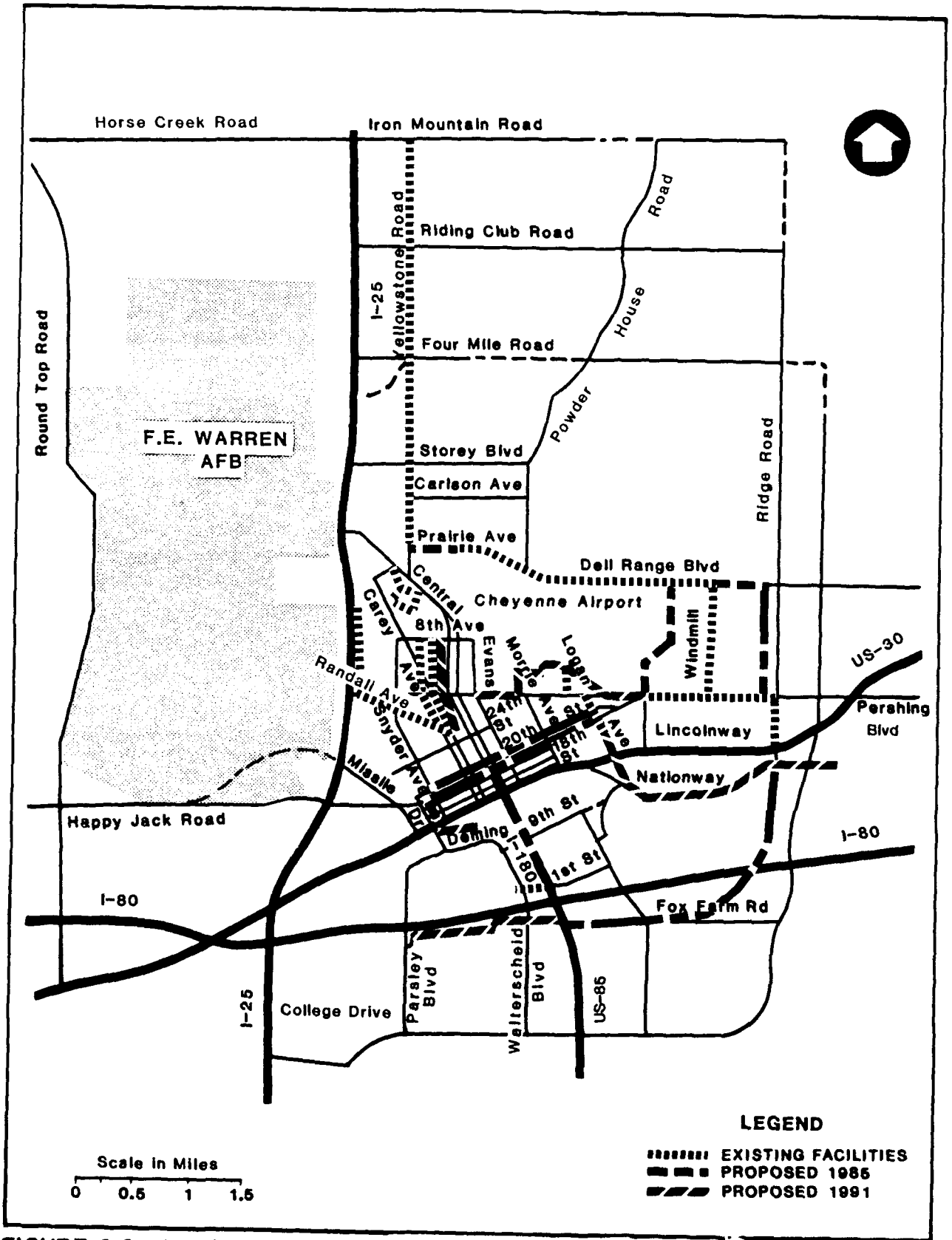

FIGURE 3.2.10-24 EXISTING AND PROPOSED BIKEWAY SYSTEM

have been designed with an interior bike and pedestrian network which can easily link up with the Master System.

At present, it is estimated that the City and State are expending a minimum of $50,000 per year on new facilities and maintenance of existing facilities (including $15,000 from the Wyoming Highway Department).

3.2.10.3.3 Project Impacts

The relative population increases and distribution related to the project will have little effect on the Cheyenne pedestrian and bikeway network. The very nature and layout of the existing network will meet much of the demand of the increased population. However, certain areas will be impacted more heavily than others, such as around schools and colleges catering to the increased population during the construction phase of the project.

A relatively small number of households will constitute the permanent work force after 1990 and will have little effect on the pedestrian and bicycle system.

3.2.10.3.4 Mitigative Measures

No mitigative measures are offered because the problems described are associated with baseline conditions and will not be appreciably affected by the project.

3.2.10.4 Railroads

3.2.10.4.1 Baseline Description

Cheyenne is a focal point for the railroad network serving the western United States. Rail lines through Cheyenne are shown in Figure 3.2.10-25 and the schematic of the Cheyenne rail yard is shown in Figure 3.2.10-26.

Union Pacific has a railroad terminal located in downtown Cheyenne; the switching yard dominates this area of the town. The main rail yard handles about 400 to 600 cars per day in flat switching operation. There are approximately 19 through trains per day in each direction, and the rail yard operates 24 hours a day with three shifts.

Railroad capacity at Cheyenne is related to overall system capacity as well as the capacity of the Cheyenne terminal itself. The existing capacity of the Cheyenne terminal is 850 railcars. Presently, about 400 to 600 rail cars per day are handled at this facility. These figures would seem to indicate a high percentage of the capacity if this facility is used. However, not all of these cars are switched at any one time nor are they all in the yard. A train load of cars can be switched in 3 to 6 hours; consequently, the actual capacity used at any one time is much lower than these figures indicate. There are no data in the public domain on railroad activity at Cheyenne itself.

Amtrak recently discontinued passenger service to Cheyenne. That service previously reported an annual ridership of 13,000 per year.

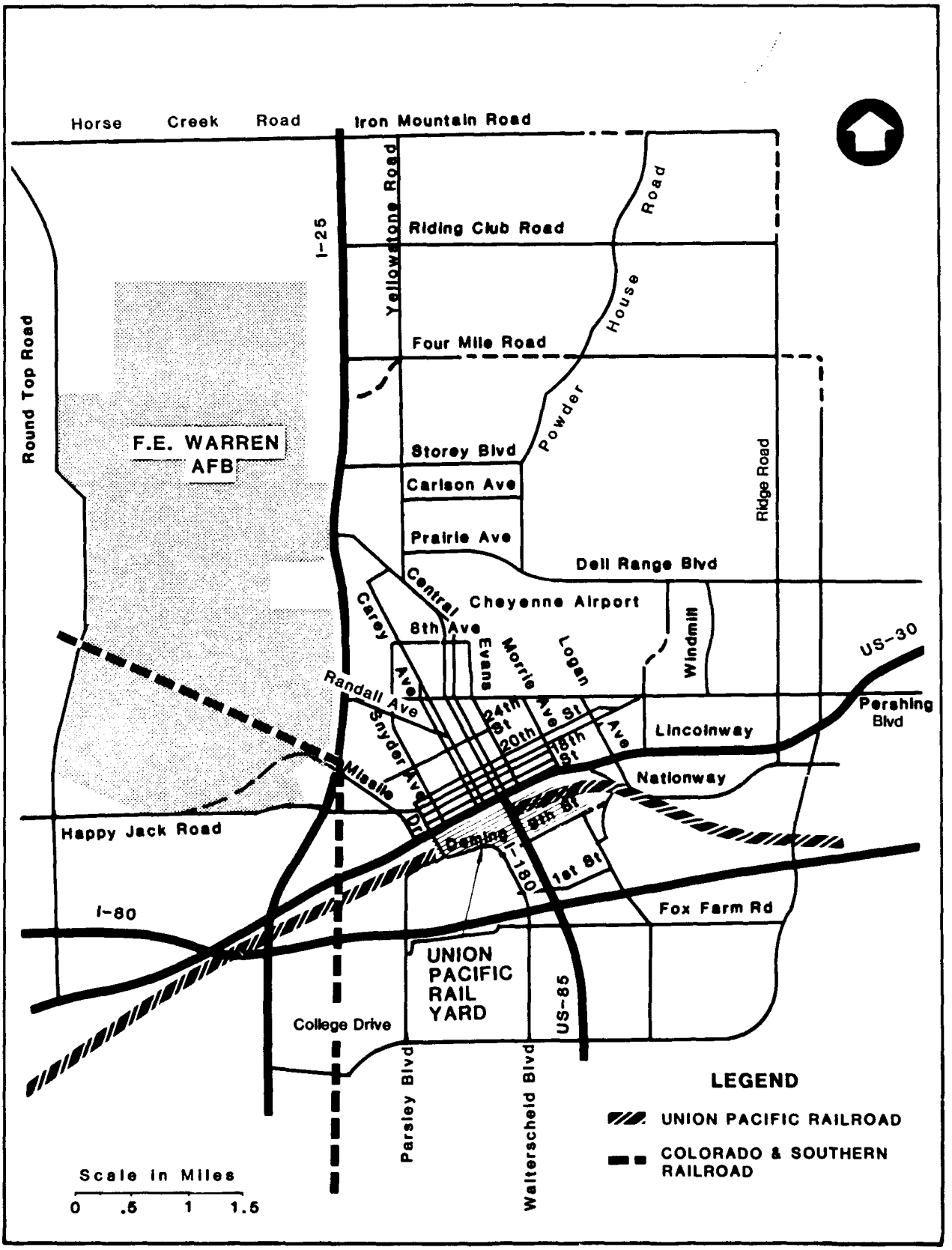

FIGURE 3.2.10-25 CHEYENNE RAIL LINES

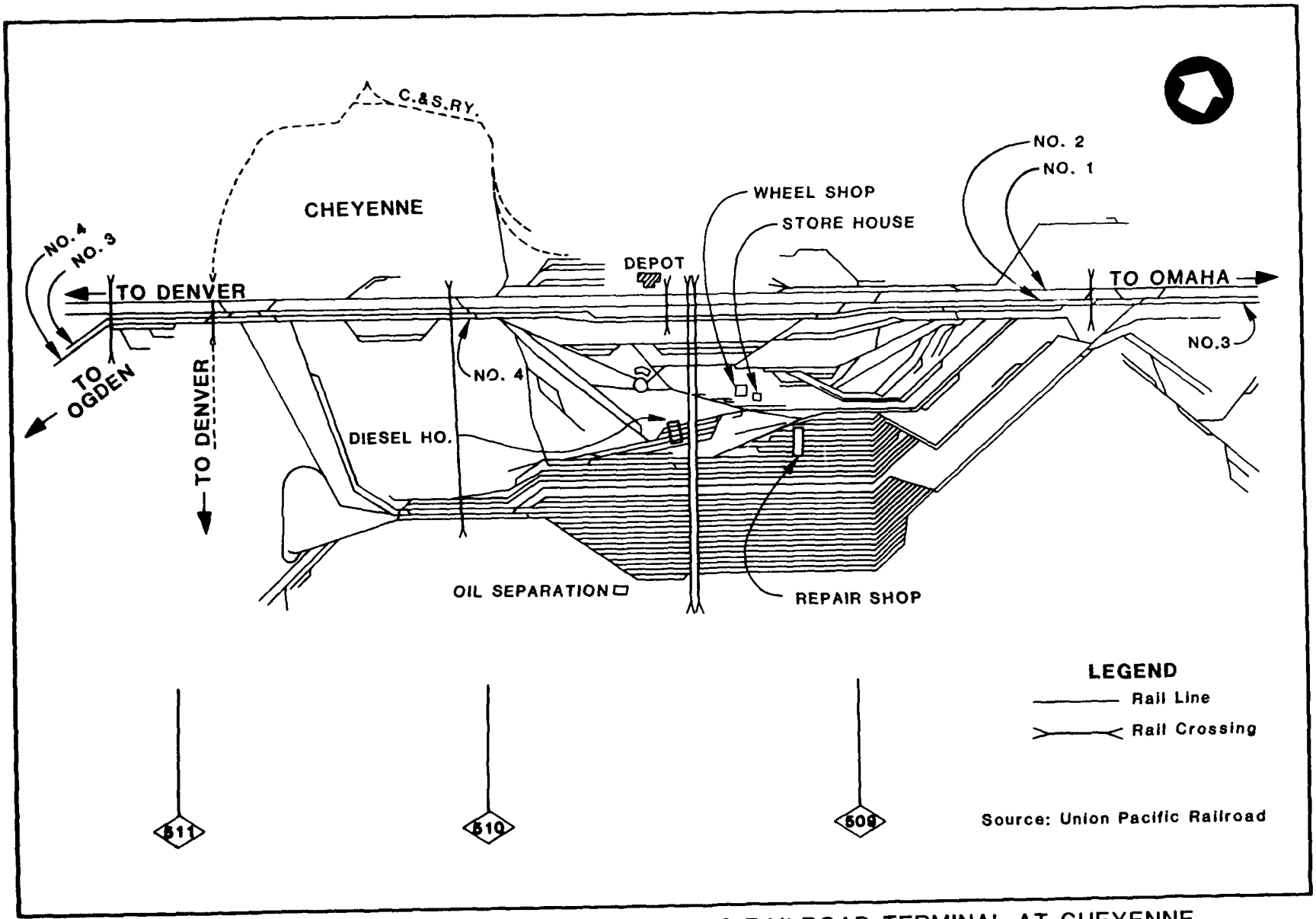

FIGURE 3.2.10-26 SCHEMATIC OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD TERMINAL AT CHEYENNE

3.2.10.4.2 Projected Baseline

It is difficult to analyze shipments to and from the city of Cheyenne because of a lack of data on the existing traffic originating and terminating there. However, based on limited data, anticipated growth should remain well within existing capacity.

3.2.10.4.3 Project Impacts

With numerous sidings throughout the area, it is possible that some of these sidings could be used as rail delivery points for project materials, then distributed to trucks for the various silo sites and roadway construction segments. These sidings again are underused and should be capable of handling these possible transfers using temporary equipment or facilities.

The primary effect on the rail yard in the city of Cheyenne would occur during 1985 when the construction peak occurs at F.E. Warren AFB. Additional operations would be the result of materials being switched at the city of Cheyenne for further rail distribution to the base or silo sites and the shipment of missile components from the manufacturer to the base.

The existing rail system is operating under capacity and could handle added shipments related to the project. At the Cheyenne rail yard, any foreseeable effect on its operating capacity can be readily handled. From discussions with rail officials, any foreseeable project-related increases should be readily accommodated.

During project construction at F.E. Warren AFB, it is expected that the level of rail traffic to support the construction activity at the base will increase slightly by approximately one train per week. This will affect road traffic at the at-grade rail and road crossings within Cheyenne. The crossings affected are:

- Colorado and Southern Railway with College Drive east of Interstate 25; and
- Burlington Northern Railway with West Lincolnway, 19th Street, 20th Street, and 24th Street.

Based on discussions with rail officials, any foreseeable project-related increases should be readily accommodated.

3.2.10.4.4 Mitigative Measures

No mitigative measures are required.

3.2.10.5 Aviation

3.2.10.5.1 Baseline Description

3.2.10.5.1.1 General

The Cheyenne Airport is located approximately 1 mile north of the Central Business District on over 900 acres situated entirely within the city limits. The airport is the center for aviation activity in Laramie County and the adjacent region.

The Cheyenne Airport is operated under the control of the City of Cheyenne-Laramie County supported Airport Board. This Board was jointly established on July 1, 1980, by the City of Cheyenne and Laramie County to manage, operate, and be responsible for the Cheyenne Airport. The five nonpaid members of the Board are appointed alternately by the City and County for 5-year terms. The Board appoints an airport manager to supervise the airport operations. Prior to that date, the airport was operated by the City alone. The control tower operates from 6:00 AM to 10:00 PM daily, and the airport is open for aircraft operations 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. A plan of the airport is shown in Figure 3.2.10-27.

3.2.10.5.1.2 Airport Facilities

Runway. Runway 8/26 (east-west orientation) is 9,199 feet in length by 150 feet. There are two secondary runways, 12/30 (northwest-southeast orientation), and 16/34 (north-south orientation) which are respectively 6,691 feet and 4,997 feet long by 150 feet wide.

Pavement. The condition of the pavement has not been recently inventoried. Pavement structures, based on the 1979 Cheyenne Municipal Airport Master Plan, are summarized in Table 3.2.10-6.

In recent years, pavement maintenance requirements have been increasing. The pavement of runways 12/30 and 16/34 are in poor condition and they require continuous patching in areas of spalling concrete. Taxiways are in good shape. In order to improve the pavement structure, the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), in its Ten Year Plan (1980), recommended investments in paving and lighting of $3.7 million during the first 5 years and $2.4 million during the sixth through tenth years.

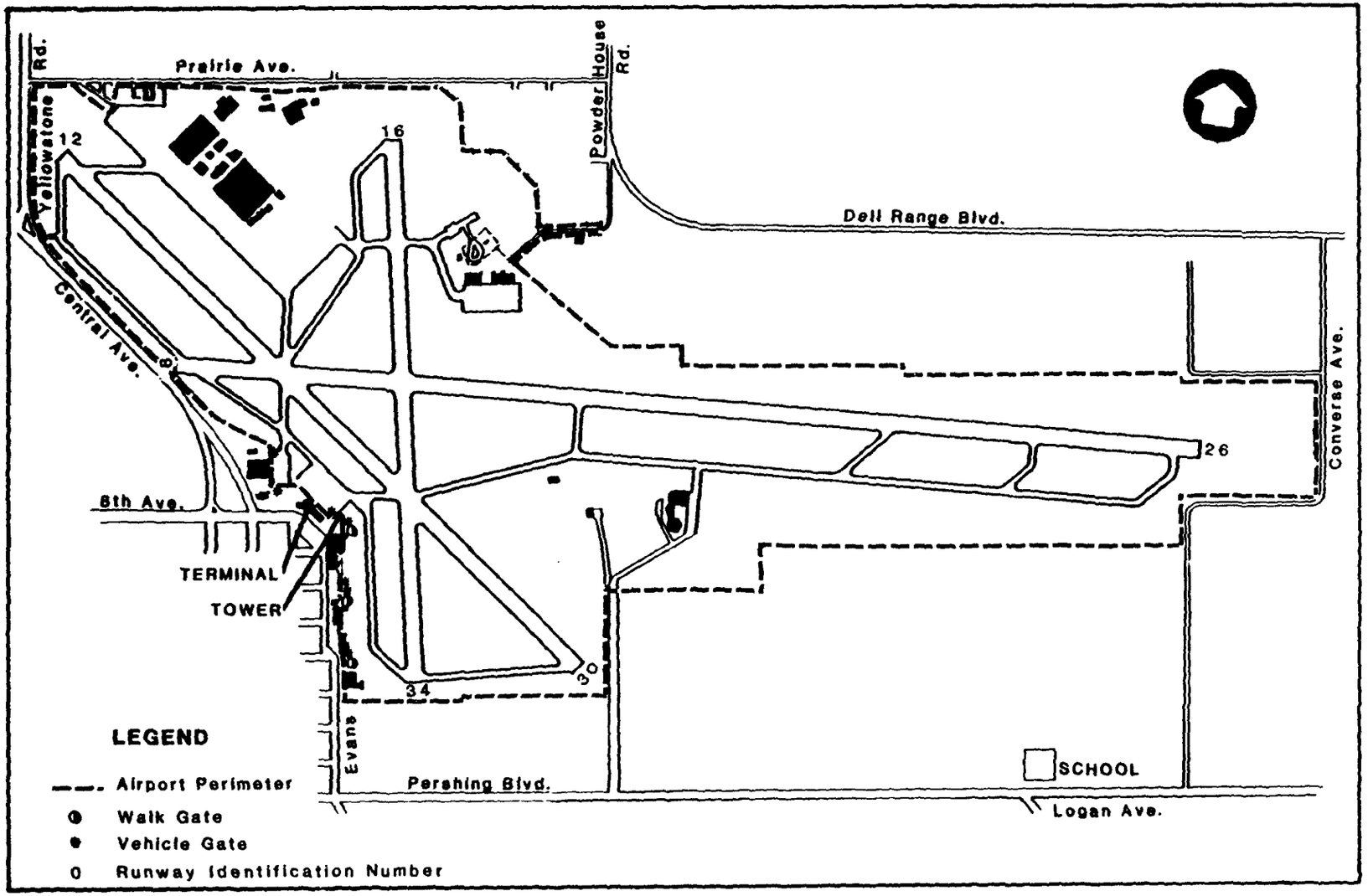

FIGURE 3.2.10-27 CHEYENNE AIRPORT

Table 3.2.10-6

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE AIRPORT PAVEMENT STRUCTURE

Facility	Type	Length x Width (Feet)	Load Capacity (Pounds)	Gear Configuration
R/W (8/26)	PCC	9,199 x 150	100,000	SW
			210,000	DT
R/W (16/34)	PCC	4,997 x 150	80,000	SW
			105,000	DW
			175,000	DT
R/W (12/30)	PCC	6,691 x 150	80,000	SW
			105,000	DW
			175,000	DT
T/W (parallel to R/W 8/26)	PCC		210,000	DT

Notes: R/W - Runway; PCC - Portland Cement Concrete; SW - Single Wheel; T/W - Taxiway; DT - Dual Tandem; DW - Dual Wheel

Source: Cheyenne Municipal Airport Master Plan, 1979.

Buildings. There are approximately 49 buildings within the boundary of the airport with a total of 700,000 square feet. Among them are 11 hangars, three of which are owned by the Air National Guard or the Air Force as well as a passenger terminal. The passenger terminal contains 15,830 square feet; however, the security area and the secured waiting area are only 570 square feet. With more than a couple of flights within a short period of time, the terminal capacity can become strained. On occasions, when Cheyenne is used as an alternate to Denver in bad weather, the terminal facilities become extremely overburdened.

Parking. Parking in the terminal area has been a problem in recent years. In the area adjacent to the terminal, there are several commercial establishments which compete with the airport users for a limited number of spaces. Of the 280 parking spaces available in the terminal area, approximately 60 spaces are reserved for nonairport users, 125 spaces are available to public users of the airport, and the remaining 95 spaces are reserved for official and commercial users. Additional parking lots serve the military and commercial facilities at the airport, but they are located some distance from the terminal. The lack of sufficient parking facilities for the public is identified by the airport's management as a shortcoming at the present level of activity.

Airport problems can be summarized as inefficient traffic flow due to a lack of defined passenger pick-up and drop-off zones, a series of islands which serve to confuse rather than direct traffic flow, and a deficiency in parking.

Utilities. The utilities serving the airport include telephone, water, gas, power, and sanitary and storm sewer lines.

Access. The airport is bounded by Prairie Avenue and Dell Range Boulevard to the north; Pershing Boulevard, Evans and Eighth Avenues to the south; Central Avenue and Yellowstone Road to the west; and Converse Avenue to the east. Major streets providing access to the airport are Warren Avenue, Central Avenue, Pershing Boulevard, Yellowstone Road, Evans Avenue, and Prairie Avenue.

Access to the airport is very good due to its location within the city; however, the airport does create somewhat of a geographical barrier to travel much like F.E. Warren AFB to the west and the Union Pacific yards to the south. The circuitous route needed to travel around the airport to the northern portion of town discourages any accelerated growth in that area.

Improvement Projects. Potential or proposed improvement projects at Cheyenne Airport are:

- o Repaving of east 2000' of runway 8/26;
- o Reconstructing runway 12/30;
- o Increasing the terminal size;
- o Increasing the number of parking spaces available to the public at the terminal; and
- o Relocating one fixed base operator and expansion of the other.

3.2.10.5.1.3 Airspace and Navigation

Air Traffic Control. The Denver Air Route Traffic Control Center is the central authority issuing Instrument Flight Regulations clearances in the Cheyenne area. It also provides radar surveillance enroute to Denver and other area airports. The airspace in the immediate vicinity of the airport is controlled by the control tower located near the passenger terminal.

Lighting. Runway 8/26 is lighted by a High Intensity Lighting System. Runway 12/30 is lighted by Medium Intensity Lighting System. Runway and identifier lights are found only on runways 8 and 30.

Instrument Approach Aids. Runway 26 is a precision instrument approach runway with Category I Instrument Landing System. The approach angle for runway 8 is too steep for the Instrument Landing System to work on that runway. Visual Approach Slope Indicators are found on runways 8, 12, and 30.

Air Traffic Control Tower. Originally, the tower operated on a 24-hour a day basis and 7 days a week. Due to a lack of traffic during the late-night hours, the number of hours which the tower was open was reduced to 18 hours (6:00 AM to 12:00 AM) in June 1977. From April 1981 to August 1981, the hours of operation were further reduced to 16 hours a day (6:00 AM to 10:00 PM). During the period from August 3, 1981, through January 15, 1983, due to the strike of air traffic controllers, the tower was open only from 8:00 AM to

6:00 PM, or 10 hours daily. Since January 1983, the normal hours of operation are 6:00 AM to 10:00 PM daily.

3.2.10.5.1.4 Airport Users

Commercial. Frontier Commuter and Rocky Mountain Airways presently serve Cheyenne. Frontier airlines discontinued jet service to Cheyenne in the fall of 1983. Replacement service was provided by Frontier Commuter with three flights daily to Denver using Convair 580 turbo-props. Rocky Mountain Airways has six daily flights to Denver, Colorado, three daily flights to Casper, Wyoming, and two daily flights to Scottsbluff, Nebraska. Rocky Mountain operates 50-passenger De Havilland Dash 7s and 19-passenger De Havilland Twin Otters.

In late 1982, the airlines serving the city of Cheyenne began to treat the community as a common fare market with Denver. For passengers, this meant fares from the city of Cheyenne were the same or only slightly higher than the same flights from Denver. This contributed greatly to the increase in the city of Cheyenne passengers.

Approximately 100,000 square feet of parking space is available for three 737s at the terminal. Additional large aircraft may be parked at the airport when traffic is diverted to Cheyenne from other airports.

General Aviation and Fixed-Based Operators. There are two fixed-base operators at the Cheyenne Airport - Aero Ventures and Sky Harbor Air Service. These operators provide a variety of services including fuel, aircraft rental and sales, air taxi and air ambulance service, flight training, and major maintenance. Aviation fuel is stored in underground tanks and transferred to aircraft by tank truck. Fuel capacity is 142,000 gallons. Tiedowns and hangar space are available, as well as pilot and passenger lounges. There are a total of 14 multiengine and 69 single-engine aircraft based at Cheyenne. There are 98 tiedowns for small general aviation aircraft, with an additional 10 being added by fall of 1983.

Military Use. Presently, F.E. Warren AFB has little influence on Cheyenne Airport. The only Air Force operations at the airport are the Civil Air Patrol and the Transient Alert which provide service for military aircraft. Fuel service for all military aircraft is provided through a contract with one of the fixed-base operators at the airport.

U.S. Air Force aircraft that occasionally use the airport include the T-39 jet executive aircraft, C-141 four-engine jet transports, and Boeing KC-135 four-engine jet tankers.

Wyoming Air National Guard. Since the Wyoming Air National Guard was organized August 10, 1946 as the 187th Fighter Squardron (SE), it has assumed many different roles. It presently operates as the 153rd Tactical Airlift Group. The primary mission of the Wyoming Air National Guard unit is to maintain aircraft proficiency in the Tactical Airlift Mission. The unit also supports the Air Force in point-to-point airlift missions throughout the United States.

The Air National Guard provides and maintains crash, fire, and rescue equipment at Cheyenne Airport, eight pieces of equipment, including three pumpers,

a foam truck, and an ambulance are active. The equipment is jointly manned by the Air National Guard and the airport board which has three full-time employees assigned to it. Equipment and personnel are supplied by the Air Guard in exchange for a reduction in their joint user fee. The available service has been deemed adequate by airport officials.

The Air Guard is presently studying the possibility of adding four or five C-130s to its present fleet of eight to serve adjacent state units. The Air National Guard is also studying a shift from C-130s to 141s in the 1990s.

Wyoming Army National Guard. Army National Guard activities include aircraft maintenance and individual and unit training. The Army Guard operates eight UH-IH helicopters, six OH-58A helicopters, and one T42 Beechcraft Baron twin-engine airplane. Between 4 and 8 helicopters are activated during training flights which usually operate within a 100-mile radius of the Cheyenne Airport on a schedule of 2 weekends per month and 2 nights per week.

3.2.10.5.1.5 Traffic Data

Passengers. Passenger traffic for 1981 and 1982 was very stable at about 25,900 passengers for both years. Traffic for 1983 was well ahead of that pace, projecting to 32,700 for the full year. Passenger traffic for 1981 through 1983 is summarized in Table 3.2.10-7.

The Cheyenne-Denver market is characterized by two types of passengers: local and interline passengers. Based upon discussions with the air carriers, the interline passengers are estimated to be approximately 80 percent of the market. The low percentage (20 percent) of local passengers is not surprising, since the driving-travel time between Denver and Cheyenne is 2 hours and most passengers, upon arriving in either city, would require a car.

Aircraft Operations. From 1979 to 1982, the recorded number of aircraft operations at Cheyenne Airport decreased considerably. This was primarily due to the poor economy, the air traffic controllers' strike, and the reduced hours of control tower operation. The largest affected category was general aviation, dropping from 39,565 operations in 1979 to 25,105 in 1982. However, operations began to increase in 1983, due to longer control tower operating hours and an improving economy. Projecting the operations total for the first half of 1983 to a full year, operations increased from 55,735 in 1982 to approximately 75,000 for 1983. Air traffic operations for 1979 through 1983 are summarized in Table 3.2.10-8.

Seasonal peaks occur in the months of July and August. Traffic drops off in the winter months with the lows generally occurring in December. Table 3.2.10-9 is a statistical summary of the air operations at Cheyenne for 1979 to 1983. The average of the maximum daily number of aircraft operations in a month is 6 percent of the monthly total. The peak monthly total occurs in July (except for 1982) with values between 125 to 134 of the monthly average. Other values in the table give the relationship between different types of air traffic to totals.

Table 3.2.10-7

CHEYENNE AIRPORT
AIR PASSENGER STATISTICS - 1981, 1982, AND 1983 (AIR CARRIERS ONLY)

	Frontier			Rocky Mountain Airways						
Month	Revenue Flights	Number Enplaning Passengers	Number Deplaning Passengers	Revenue Flights	Number Enplaning Passengers	Number Deplaning Passengers	Total Enplaning Passengers	Total Deplaning Passengers	Total Passengers	Total Flights
1983										
May	54	1,068	833	280	1,820	1,971	2,888	2,804	5,692	334
April	67	1,453	1,275	242(Est.)	1,480(Est.)	1,454	2,861	2,729	5,590	309
March	76	1,533	1,396	203	996	938	2,529	2,334	4,863	279
February	79	1,791	1,550	203	961	996	2,752	2,546	5,298	282
January	85	1,747	1,551	220	851	1,049	2,598	2,600	5,198	305
TOTAL 1983:	361	7,592	6,605	725	4,224	4,363	13,628	13,013	26,641	1,509
Average	72	1,518	1,321	145	845	873	2,726	2,603	5,328	302
Passengers/ Flight	N/A	21	18	N/A	6	6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table 3.2.10-7 Continued, Page 2 of 3
CHEYENNE AIRPORT AIR PASSENGER
STATISTICS - 1981, 1982, AND 1983
(AIR CARRIERS ONLY)

	Frontier			Rocky Mountain Airways						
Month	Revenue Flights	Number Enplaning Passengers	Number Deplaning Passengers	Revenue Flights	Number Enplaning Passengers	Number Deplaning Passengers	Total Enplaning Passengers	Total Deplaning Passengers	Total Passengers	Total Flights
1982										
December	80	1,678	1,547	212	1,201	1,162	2,879	2,709	5,588	292
November	80	1,373	1,223	210	943	979	2,316	2,202	4,518	290
October	84	1,179	1,081	227	1,061	1,078	2,240	2,159	4,399	311
September	75	1,079	968	215	1,080	1,243	2,159	2,211	4,370	290
August	83	1,223	946	248	1,200	1,182	2,423	2,128	4,551	331
July	83	1,077	1,197	175	1,070	1,099	2,077	2,296	4,373	258
June	76	854	774	234	1,178	1,379	2,032	2,153	4,185	310
May	96	1,058	934	202	1,015	1,133	2,073	2,067	4,140	298
April	113	978	980	197	1,062	1,087	2,040	2,067	4,107	310
March	130	1,077	829	193	1,036	1,226	2,113	2,055	4,168	323
February	93	791	667	174	886	1,054	1,677	1,721	3,398	267
January	108	792	625	203	1,010	1,176	1,802	1,801	3,603	311
TOTAL 1982:	1,101	13,089	11,771	2,490	12,742	13,798	25,831	25,569	51,400	3,591
Average	92	1,091	981	208	1,062	1,150	2,153	2,131	4,283	299
Passengers/ Flight	N/A	12	11	N/A	5	6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table 3.2.10-7 Continued, Page 3 of 3

CHEYENNE AIRPORT AIR PASSENGER STATISTICS - 1981, 1982, AND 1983 (AIR CARRIERS ONLY)

Month	Frontier			Rocky Mountain Airways			Total Enplaning Passengers	Total Deplaning Passengers	Total Passengers	Total Flights
	Revenue Flights	Number Enplaning Passengers	Number Deplaning Passengers	Revenue Flights	Number Enplaning Passengers	Number Deplaning Passengers				
1981										
December	107	944	852	198	1,078	1,196	2,022	2,048	4,070	305
November	90	925	808	196	863	1,020	1,788	1,828	3,616	286
October	89	983	809	198	1,148	1,240	2,131	2,049	4,180	287
September	108	1,052	906	223	1,040	1,259	2,092	2,165	4,251	331
August	143	1,134	1,004	233	844	927	1,978	1,931	3,909	376
July	147	1,597	1,644	266	1,331	1,509	2,928	3,153	6,081	413
June	146	1,383	1,394	227	898	1,066	2,281	2,460	4,741	373
May	112	1,446	1,253	177	799	1,019	2,245	2,272	4,517	289
April	114	1,394	1,548	157	670	843	2,064	2,391	4,455	271
March	118	1,523	1,276	166	697	929	2,220	2,205	4,425	284
February	101	1,266	1,168	162	695	825	1,961	1,993	3,954	263
January	115	1,547	1,268	178	734	1,039	2,281	2,307	4,588	293
TOTAL 1981:	1,390	15,194	13,930	2,381	10,797	12,872	25,991	26,802	52,793	3,771
Average	116	1,266	1,161	198	900	1,073	2,166	2,234	4,399	314
Passenger/ Flight	N/A	11	10	N/A	5	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Note: N/A - Data not available.

Source: Flight fees computation and statistics accumulation, monthly report, May 1983, through January 1981.

Table 3.2.10-8

AIR TRAFFIC DATA FOR CHEYENNE AIRPORT - 1979 to 1983

Month	Itinerant AC	Itinerant AT	Itinerant GA	Total MI Itinerant	Total Itinerant	Local Civil	Local Military	Total Local	Total Monthly	Maximum[1] OPS/Day
					1983					
1983										
June	172	669	2,763	425	4,029	1,754	561	2,315	6,344	282
May	176	631	2,208	286	3,301	1,274	634	1,908	5,209	276
April	189	483	1,830	410	2,912	1,418	524	1,942	4,854	326
March	212	483	1,663	306	2,664	885	683	1,568	4,232	288
February	217	431	2,229	338	3,215	1,455	835	2,290	5,505	325
January	194	368	2,194	305	3,061	1,672	782	2,454	5,515	297
TOTAL 1983:	1,160	12,065	12,887	2,070	15,582	8,458	4,019	12,477	31,659	1,794
Average	193	510	2,148	345	2,597	1,410	670	2,080	5,276	299
					1982					
1982										
December	98	259	1,538	271	2,166	992	472	1,464	3,630	313
November	93	269	1,988	276	2,626	1,380	574	1,954	4,580	285
October	104	286	2,110	285	2,785	1,422	578	2,000	4,785	302
September	84	275	2,041	228	2,624	1,352	310	1,662	4,286	224
August	111	317	2,908	304	3,640	1,073	578	1,651	5,291	228
July	108	285	2,811	275	3,479	1,188	490	1,678	5,157	252
June	97	355	2,382	306	3,140	1,269	546	1,815	4,955	292
May	114	311	2,133	289	2,847	1,410	552	1,962	4,809	260
April	167	406	1,876	321	2,770	1,349	671	2,020	4,790	297
March	124	403	1,824	315	2,666	1,255	766	2,021	4,687	320
February	109	351	1,909	266	2,635	1,393	637	2,030	4,665	270
January	119	336	1,585	242	2,282	1,328	490	1,818	4,100	246
TOTAL 1982:	1,328	3,853	25,105	3,378	33,660	15,411	6,664	22,075	55,735	3,289
Average	110	321	2,092	282	2,805	1,284	555	1,840	4,645	274

Table 3.2.10-8 Continued, Page 2 of 3

AIR TRAFFIC DATA FOR CHEYENNE AIRPORT - 1979 to 1983

Month	Itinerant AC	Itinerant AT	Itinerant GA	Total MI Itinerant	Local Civil	Local Military	Total Local	Total Monthly	Maximum[1] OPS/Day
1981									
December	117	403	1,643	313	2,476	1,070	899	1,969	4,445	260
November	119	436	2,197	320	3,072	1,613	828	2,441	5,513	325
October	121	410	1,984	303	2,818	1,272	664	1,936	4,754	268
September	165	379	2,752	315	3,611	1,546	702	2,248	5,859	332
August	225	399	3,187	343	4,154	1,651	720	2,361	6,515	304
July	383	569	4,344	519	5,815	2,626	917	3,543	9,358	459
June	374	485	3,672	517	5,048	2,709	955	3,664	8,712	420
May	300	410	2,773	406	3,889	2,182	852	3,034	6,923	464
April	308	404	3,381	458	4,551	3,181	785	2,966	8,517	454
March	349	404	2,820	402	3,975	2,457	899	3,356	7,331	484
February	264	414	2,746	391	3,815	1,777	794	2,571	6,386	385
January	295	435	3,825	431	5,006	3,102	1,113	4,215	9,221	522
TOTAL 1981	3,020	5,148	35,324	4,718	48,230	25,186	10,120	35,304	83,534	4,677
Average	252	429	2,944	393	4,019	2,099	844	2,942	6,961	390
1980									
December	301	436	2,282	320	3,339	1,450	943	2,393	5,732	
November	306	418	2,636	345	3,705	1,908	647	2,555	6,260	
October	336	467	3,609	443	4,855	2,610	962	3,572	8,427	
September	404	458	3,558	494	4,914	2,447	1,132	3,579	8,493	
August	501	502	3,633	478	5,114	2,213	802	3,015	8,129	
July	484	562	4,285	437	5,768	2,394	825	3,219	8,987	
June	498	524	3,444	473	4,939	2,336	776	3,112	8,051	
May	504	461	2,835	333	4,133	2,963	574	3,537	7,670	
April	495	408	2,771	451	4,125	2,801	1,000	3,801	7,926	

Table 3.2.10-8 Continued, Page 3 of 3

AIR TRAFFIC DATA FOR CHEYENNE AIRPORT - 1979 to 1983

Month	Itinerant AC	Itinerant AT	Itinerant GA	Total MI Itinerant	Total	Local Civil	Local Military	Total Local	Total Monthly	Maximum[1] OPS/Day
1980 Continued					1980					
March	460	476	2,361	316	3,615	1,798	480	2,286	5,901	
February	418	379	2,331	332	3,460	1,417	608	2,025	5,485	
January	438	506	1,935	264	3,143	1,312	734	2,046	5,189	
TOTAL 1980:	5,145	5,597	35,680	4,686	51,110	25,649	9,491	35,140	86,250	
Average	429	466	2,973	391	4,259	2,137	791	2,928	7,188	
					1979					
1979										
December	542	452	2,344	338	3,676	N/A	N/A	2,420	6,096	
November	454	373	2,680	409	3,916	N/A	N/A	2,513	6,429	
October	532	437	3,309	522	4,800	N/A	N/A	3,120	7,920	
September	503	417	3,859	414	5,193	N/A	N/A	3,450	8,043	
August	564	480	4,114	547	5,705	3,089	742	3,831	9,536	
July	554	483	4,740	504	6,281	3,326	699	4,205	10,306	
June	563	512	3,680	536	5,291	N/A	N/A	3,961	9,252	
May	573	391	3,125	438	4,527	N/A	N/A	3,978	8,505	
April	590	533	3,666	431	5,220	N/A	N/A	3,290	9,443	
March	552	521	2,679	457	4,209	N/A	N/A	3,290	7,499	
February	552	756	2,708	469	4,336	N/A	N/A	3,499	7,785	
January	613	756	2,661	371	4,401	2,489	928	3,417	7,818	
TOTAL 1979:	6,592	5,962	39,565	5,436	57,555	31,860	9,114	40,974	99,232	
Average	549	497	3,297	453	4,796	2,655	760	3,415	8,269	

Notes: OPS - Operations
AC - Air Carrier
AT - Air Taxi
GA - General Aviation
MI - Military
Itinerant - Between Airports
Local - Touch and go, i.e.,return to Cheyenne Airport
1 Data not available for 1979 and 1980.
N/A - Data not available.

Source: FAA Control Tower, 1983.

Table 3.2.10-9

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF CHEYENNE AIRPORT OPERATIONS - 1981 to 1983

Month	% Maximum[1] of Total Monthly	% Average of Total Yearly	Season-ality	Itinerant As % of Total	Local As % of Itinerant	Commercial As % of Itinerant	General Aviation As % of Itinerant	Military As % of Itinerant
1983								
2	6	50	100	58	71	20	69	11
1	5	50	100	56	80	18	72	10
Average	6	50	100	57	76	19	70	10
1982								
12	9	7	78	60	68	16	71	13
11	6	8	99	57	74	14	76	11
10	6	9	103	58	72	14	76	10
9	5	8	92	61	63	14	78	9
8	4	9	114	69	45	12	80	8
7	5	9	107	67	48	11	81	8
6	6	9	104	63	58	14	76	10
5	5	9	104	59	69	15	75	10
4	6	9	103	58	73	21	68	12
3	7	8	101	57	76	20	68	12
2	6	8	100	56	77	17	72	10
1	6	7	88	56	80	20	69	11
Average	6	8	100	60	66	15	75	10
1981								
12	6	5	64	56	80	21	66	13
11	6	7	79	56	79	18	72	10
10	6	6	68	59	69	19	70	11
9	6	7	84	62	62	15	76	9
8	5	8	94	64	57	15	77	8
7	5	11	134	62	61	16	75	9

Table 3.2.10-9 Continued, Page 2 of 3

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF CHEYENNE AIRPORT OPERATIONS - 1979 to 1980

Month	% Maximum[1] of Total Monthly	% Average of Total Yearly	Season-ality	Itinerant As % of Total	Local As % of Itinerant	Commercial As % of Itinerant	General Aviation As % of Itinerant	Military As % of Itinerant
1981 continued								
6	5	10	125	58	73	17	73	10
5	7	8	99	56	78	18	71	10
4	5	10	122	53	87	16	74	10
3	7	9	105	54	84	19	71	10
2	6	8	91	60	67	18	72	10
1	6	11	132	54	84	15	76	9
Average	6	8	100	58	73	17	73	10
1980								
12		7	80	58	72	22	68	10
11		7	87	59	69	20	71	9
10		10	117	58	74	17	74	9
9		10	118	58	73	18	72	10
8		9	113	63	59	20	71	9
7		10	125	64	56	18	74	8
6		9	112	61	63	21	70	10
5		9	107	54	86	23	69	8
4		9	110	52	92	22	67	11
3		7	82	61	63	26	65	9
2		6	76	63	59	23	67	10
1		6	72	61	65	30	62	8
Average		8	100	59	69	21	70	9
1979								
12		6	73	60	66	27	64	9
11		6	77	61	64	21	68	10
10		8	96	61	65	20	69	11
9		9	105	60	66	18	74	8
8		10	115	60	67	18	72	10
7		10	125	61	67	17	75	8

Table 3.2.10-9 Continued, Page 3 of 3

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF CHEYENNE AIRPORT OPERATIONS - 1979 to 1980

Month	% Maximum[1] of Total Monthly	% Average of Total Yearly	Season-ality	Itinerant As % of Total	Local As % of Itinerant	Commercial As % of Itinerant	General Aviation As % of Itinerant	Military As % of Itinerant
1979 continued								
6		9	112	57	75	20	70	10
5		9	103	53	88	21	69	10
4		10	114	55	63	22	70	8
3		8	91	56	78	25	64	11
2		8	94	56	81	27	62	11
1		8	95	56	78	31	60	8
Average		8	100	58	71	22	69	9

Notes: 1 Data not available for 1979 and 1980.

% Maximum of Total Monthly = (Maximum Operations/day)/Total Monthly Operations) x 100

% Average Total = (Total Monthly Operations/Average Monthly Operations) x 100

Itinerant As % of Total = (Total Itinerant Operations/Total Monthly Operations) x 100

Local As % of Itinerant = (Total Local/Total Itinerant) x 100

Commercial As % of Itinerant = (Air Carrier and Taxi/Total Itinerant) x 100

General Aviation As % of Itinerant = (General Aviation/Total Itinerant) x 100

Military As % of Itinerant = (Military Itinerant/Total Itinerant) x 100

Source: FAA Control Tower, 1983.

3.2.10.5.2 Projected Baseline

3.2.10.5.2.1 Historical Perspective

Cheyenne Airport has seen large variations in air traffic over the years due to a number of factors. Some of them can be briefly summarized as follows:

- Military construction associated with the Atlas and Minuteman programs.
- Up through the early 1960s, Cheyenne was considered a regional center (United Airlines had headquartered some of its operations in Cheyenne). However, Denver has replaced Cheyenne as the main regional center.
- Because of Cheyenne's close proximity to Denver, many potential passengers drive to Denver rather than fly.
- Recent developments have contributed to a decline in air traffic at Cheyenne including the air traffic controllers' strike, the recession, a scarcity of aviation gas in 1981, high fuel prices, and high interest rates. (These latter two factors tend to reduce general aviation traffic.)
- More recently, Frontier Airlines, and Rocky Mountain Airways revised their fare structure to allow a combined fare (i.e., this essentially reduces the cost of the Cheyenne-to-Denver leg of a trip). Consequently, the first half of 1983 showed a large increase in revenue passengers.

This trend would seem to be continuing in the short-term future with recent developments as follows:

- Frontier Airlines revised its service pattern and determined that its jets are better used on longer haul service. Frontier ceased jet service to Cheyenne in the fall of 1983.
- Frontier Commuter provided replacement service using 50 passenger Convair 580 turbo-props. Initial service consisted of three round trips daily to Cheyenne.
- The Air Force has requested the additional leasing of 5 acres of airport property for the construction of a temporary building to fulfill their needs for additional storage spaces for its LOGAIR cargo and Transient Alert operations. Long-range plans call for the construction of a permanent facility.
- Frontier Services, a related corporate entity of Frontier Airlines, has operated an airframe and powerplant mechanics school at the airport since September 1983. The school enrollment will increase over the first year to a total of 330 students. Traditionally, 20 to 30 percent of these type of students take pilot instructions at the same time. This could add 65 to 100 students to the instruction operations of the 2 fixed based operators. Based on the average

student flying twice a week, this could potentially add 6,500 to 10,000 operations per year at Cheyenne.

The variability in the air transportation market for Cheyenne should be considered as one of its main features. The seemingly very elastic demand for passenger traffic can result in large changes in the number of passengers traveling by air to Denver, the principal city serving Cheyenne, due to small changes in the fare structure. In the long run, the fare structure will depend upon the competitive nature of the Cheyenne market.

3.2.10.5.2.2 Forecast

Air passenger traffic activity at Cheyenne made a marked recovery in 1983, due to the change in the fare structure as discussed above and from the general economic recovery. Long-term trends will depend upon continued competitive fares, lower fuel prices, low interest rates, and improved national and regional economics. In the long run, the single most significant factor in the determination of air passenger travel is the increase in real personal income, provided that there is no drastic change in the fare structure and in the aviation technology used. Both these factors are assumed to remain unchanged over the forecast period.

Real personal income is expected to increase in Cheyenne and its neighboring areas at about 6.67 percent per year between 1983 and 1992. The forecasts of passenger enplanements, based on that rate of growth, are given in Table 3.2.10-10.

Turbo operations for 1983 are based on data collected for the first half of the year and planned flight schedules of Frontier Airlines, Frontier Commuter, and Rocky Mountain Airways through the remainder of the year. The discontinuation of jet service to Cheyenne resulted in a large increase in turbo operations as replacement service.

Anticipated schedules for Frontier Commuter and Rocky Mountain Airways form the basis for 1984 turbo operations, and an annual growth rate of 5 percent is assumed thereafter. The difference in growth rates between passenger traffic (6.67%) and operations (5%) accounts for a gradually increasing load factor.

Jet operations drop off from 1983 due to the discontinuation of jet service by Frontier Airlines. A 1-percent growth in jet traffic is assumed thereafter based on corporate and charter operations.

General aviation is expected to follow the same general trend as passenger traffic, since it is also dependent on increases in real personal income.

The drop in interest rates and fuel prices will probably result in large increases in general aviation traffic in 1984; however, overall the growth rate should equal the increase in real personal income.

Military traffic is expected to show a small increase in traffic over the coming years. A 1-percent growth rate reflecting an expansion of the Air National Guard operations at Cheyenne is assumed.

Table 3.2.10-10

AIR TRAFFIC FORECASTS AT CHEYENNE (BASELINE PROJECTIONS)

Year	Total Enplaning Passengers	Commercial Jet Operations	Commercial Turbo Operations	Total Commercial Operations	Jet General Aviation (25% of GA)	General Aviation	Military Operations	Total Jet Operations (3+6)	Total Operations (5+7+8)	Peak Monthly	Daily Peak	Hourly Peak
1983	32,700	1,170	4,730	5,900	13,182	52,730	16,194	14,352	74,824	8,293	498	60
1984	34,891	130	12,240	12,370	14,066	56,263	16,356	14,196	84,989	9,420	565	68
1985	37,229	136	12,852	12,988	15,008	60,033	16,520	15,144	89,541	9,924	595	71
1986	39,723	143	13,495	13,638	16,014	64,055	16,685	16,157	94,378	10,460	628	75
1987	42,384	150	14,170	14,320	17,087	68,346	16,852	17,237	99,518	11,030	662	79
1988	45,224	158	14,878	15,036	18,232	72,926	17,020	18,390	104,982	11,635	698	84
1989	48,254	166	15,622	15,788	19,453	77,812	17,190	19,619	110,790	12,279	737	88
1990	51,487	174	16,403	16,577	20,756	83,025	17,362	20,930	116,964	12,963	778	93

The air traffic forecasts at Cheyenne for the base case are given in Table 3.2.10-10. The peak hourly operations were estimated on the basis of the peak monthly (1.33 of the average monthly) value which occurs in July, and on the peak daily value which is estimated from historic data to be 6 percent of the monthly average. The hourly peak is taken to be 12 percent of the peak daily value. (Ashford and Wright, 1979) indicate for an aircraft mix of between 50 to 70 percent small aircraft, a value of 12 to 15 percent).

3.2.10.5.2.3 Capacity Analysis

Runway Capacity. Runway capacity is defined as the ability of the runway system to accommodate aircraft landings and takeoffs, and is the measurement of the numbers of operations (takeoff or landings) per unit of time. In the Master Plan study of Cheyenne Airport, a detailed analysis of runway capacity was made. The criteria used in this analysis are still valid today; they are as follows:

- Visual Flight Regulations Departures - Three minutes average delay where Class A and Class B aircraft constitute 1 percent to 10 percent of the total aircraft population. Class A aircraft is equivalent to large jets (B-707, B-747, DC-8, DC-10, and L-1011); Class B aircraft is equivalent to small jets (B-737, B-727, and DC-9) and large turbo-props. (Cheyenne Airport falls into this category for all planning periods with 5.9 percent in 1992.)

- Visual Flight Regulations Arrivals - One minute average delay to all aircraft.

- Instrument Flight Regulations Arrivals or Departures - Four minutes average delay to arrivals or departures, whichever occurs first.

The following list are factors that affect the capacity of runways:

- The configuration of the runways, namely number, spacing and orientation;

- Taxiways;

- Occupancy time of runway;

- Aircraft mix; and

- Weather (visibility and wind) which determine whether Visual Flight Regulations or Instrument Flight Regulations conditions exist.

The hourly capacity of the existing runways was determined to be between 99 and 152 operations per hour (Table 3.2.10-11). Airport traffic control personnel estimate from experience that 75 to 90 operations per hour is a more realistic figure.

Table 3.2.10-11

HOURLY CAPACITY OF EXISTING RUNWAYS - CHEYENNE

Runway(s)	Capacity (Number of Operations Per Hour)
26	102
31	100
8	100
12	99
34	102
16	102
26/30	102
8/12	152
39/34	150
12/16	102
8/34	126
16/26	102

Source: Cheyenne Municipal Airport Master Plan, 1979.

The weighted hourly capacity is 115 operations per hour which converts to 160,000 operations per year. This value is 23 percent greater than the 1992 forecasted operations.

Terminal Capacity. Criteria for terminal capacity is given by the FAA, in Aviation Demand and Airport Facility Requirement Forecasts for Medium Air Transportation Hubs Through 1980, as 24,200 square feet per 100 typical peak hour passenger (TPHP). For Cheyenne, the typical peak-hour passenger is estimated to be 0.12 percent of the annual flow or 70 in 1992 (Ashford and Wright 1979).

Thus, approximately 15,000 square feet of terminal space will be required. Although this is only 1,000 square feet more than currently available, the present set up only allows 570 square feet for security area and no space for a secured waiting area. Airport management suggests that approximately 5,000 square feet would be needed to add facilities necessary to efficiently serve the commercial passengers.

Parking Spaces at the Terminal. One of the greatest difficulties concerning airport access is the determination of the parking requirements. Parking demand is a function of the number of persons using the airport terminal and the duration of the parking period. The parking duration is related to the type of person making a trip (i.e., businessman, traveler, armed forces service personnel, or visitor). Furthermore, short and long-term parking facilities should also be considered. Besides passengers, there are parking needs for car rentals, limousines, employees, and persons having business with the terminal tenants. No criteria are presently available that relate airport enplaning or deplaning passengers to number of spaces required.

The number of spaces available to the public for long-term and short-term parking is too small at present. Increases in the general aviation traffic at

Stapleton International Airport in Denver will exacerbate parking problems at Cheyenne Municipal Airport as Cheyenne travelers will increasingly use local flights between Cheyenne and Denver due to the parking problems at Stapleton. Even under baseline conditions, automobile parking and traffic flow around the terminal building will soon become critical. Traffic flow at the terminal pick-up and drop-off zones is poorly defined and the existence of the United Airlines fountain on Eighth Avenue only adds to this problem. Failure to resolve this problem could inhibit the growth of the airport.

There has been some preliminary discussion of developing a new parking lot for rental cars, freeing up about 50 spaces for the public adjacent to the terminal. There are no definite plans or schedules for this.

Finding a suitable location for a parking facility represents the biggest problem, rather than determining the number of parking spaces. A detailed analysis of the space requirements and alternative sites for the parking area is needed, even under baseline conditions.

The relocation of the United Airlines fountain would permit the realignment of 8th Avenue, thus improving traffic flow and maximizing land use.

3.2.10.5.3 Project Impacts

There are two factors that could effect Cheyenne Airport. One is the increased corporate traffic related to the project. The various manufacturers and high technology companies who could be contractors may occasionally bring professional and management personnel on a temporary and possibly rotating basis. This would include Assembly and Checkout personnel, advisors and specialists, government personnel, i.e., Air Force, Department of Defense, congressional representatives, and members of other government agencies.

The other factor is the use of helicopter and small aircraft by the contractor. The driving distances from the dispatch stations to the various sites could occasionally necessitate the use of helicopters and small aircraft to shuttle personnel, supplies, and small equipment to the sites and back. The increase due to these types of operations is most comparable to the Minuteman III project 10 years ago. However, written records of the Minuteman III construction period are difficult to find because of less detailed recordkeeping at the time and the transfer of airport operations from the City of Cheyenne to City/County operation in the interim. Most information on that time period was gathered from discussions with persons involved at the time. This included pilots, control tower personnel, and residents. These discussions indicate that the increases due to that project were in the range of 10 percent.

Based on the following assumptions, added operations at Cheyenne were estimated:

Based aircraft at Cheyenne: 4 small aircraft

Assume 4 aircraft X 6 operations/day
(3 round trips) = 24 operations/day

24 operations/day X 5 days/week X 52 weeks/year
= 6,240 operations/year

Assume 8 corporate and freight operations/day
X 5 day/week X 52 weeks/year= 2,080 operations/year to be

Total added operations/year of 8,320 to be added to general aviation operations.

Assume 75 percent of corporate and freight operations are jets.

Projected aviation operations during the Peacekeeper project are summarized in Table 3.2.10-12.

3.2.10.5.3.1 Capacity Analysis

Runway Capacity. The highest project-related hourly peak occurs in 1989 with 95 operations (see Table 3.2.10-12). This approximately equals the lowest hourly peak capacity of 99 shown in Table 3.2.10-11. However, the project-related operations would seem to be spread over the day rather than at peak hours and should not pose any problems to runway capacity. Total operations of 125,287 projected for 1990 also fall below the annual operations capacity of 160,000.

The additional project-related traffic will slightly increase the deterioration of runway pavement. The airport does not have apron space available for a base for more than three or four helicopters. Additional apron space will be necessary.

Apron Capacity. If during construction activities, contractors utilize helicopters to speed access to sites, additional apron space will be required. There are two possible solutions to this problem:

1) Park helicopters on grass areas to be allocated by airport officials.

2) Lease grass areas to contractors for the duration of the project which contractors could pave, should they require.

Terminal Capacity. Peak passenger enplanements of 58,618 in 1992 would require 17,000 square feet of terminal area or the same as required under baseline conditions.

Parking Space at the Terminal. Existing parking space at the Cheyenne Airport is strained, and normal growth will pose a critical problem. Project-related demand will exacerbate an already critical parking space problem in the terminal area.

Table 3.2.10-12

PROJECTED AIR TRAFFIC FORECASTS AT CHEYENNE WITH PROJECT

Year	Total Enplaning Passengers	Commercial Jet Operations	Commercial Turbo Operations	Total Commercial Operations	Jet General Aviation	General Aviation	Military Operations	Total Jet Operations (3+6)	Total Operations (5+7+8)	Peak Monthly	Daily Peak	Hourly Peak
1983	32,700	1,170	4,730	5,900	13,182	52,730	16,194	14,352	74,824	8,293	498	60
1984	34,891	130	12,240	12,370	15,626	64,583	16,356	15,756	93,309	10,342	620	74
1985	38,297	136	12,852	12,988	16,568	68,353	16,520	16,704	97,861	10,846	651	78
1986	41,334	143	13,495	13,638	17,574	72,375	16,685	17,717	102,698	11,382	683	82
1987	44,138	150	14,170	14,320	18,647	76,666	16,852	18,797	107,838	11,952	717	86
1988	46,117	158	14,878	15,036	19,792	81,246	17,020	19,950	113,302	12,558	753	90
1989	49,080	166	15,622	15,788	21,013	86,132	17,190	21,179	119,110	13,201	792	95
1990	51,952	174	16,403	16,577	20,756	83,025	17,362	20,930	116,964	12,963	778	93

The proposed action will not result in any changes to FAA regulations concerning overflying in the area.

3.2.10.5.4 Mitigative Measures

No mitigative measures are offered because problems described are baseline conditions.

3.2.10.6 Memorial Hospital Heliport - Cheyenne

3.2.10.6.1 Baseline Description

The City of Cheyenne and Laramie County medical services, in cooperation with other agencies, at present use both Cheyenne Airport and a makeshift heliport in a parking lot close to DePaul Hospital for the transfer of airlifted emergency patients to local hospitals. Ground travel time from Cheyenne Airport to Memorial Hospital in Cheyenne ranges from 3 to 7 minutes. The parking lot used is the property of Holy Trinity, a Catholic church. These two systems are not ideal but at present are satisfactory.

With the aim of improving emergency service, facilities discussions have taken place on the viability of constructing a heliport at Memorial Hospital. Previous investigations have pointed out problems in locating a heliport close to the hospital, such as a 33,000 volt power line which would require relocation, buildings, trees, and roads.

3.2.10.6.2 Projected Baseline

It is difficult to determine if a heliport will be constructed. Problems described in Section 3.2.10.6.1 would have to be resolved before the heliport could be built.

3.2.10.6.3 Project Impacts

Should the heliport be constructed then an obvious benefit to the project will be the facility to transport emergency patients more speedily to the hospital, hence persons injured at project construction sites can receive quicker attention.

Although not quantifiable the increase in construction activity and population due to the project may create a greater demand in emergency medical services and may increase the need for this heliport.

3.2.10.6.4 Mitigative Measures

No mitigative measures are required for the heliport.

3.3 South Cheyenne, Wyoming

South Cheyenne is an unincorporated area of Laramie County adjacent to the city of Cheyenne. Two major subdivisions, Fox Farms and Orchard Valley, define the primary residential area. The rate of development for the South Cheyenne area is expected to exceed the rate for the urban area generally, because major land parcels are available in South Cheyenne. These parcels could be developed for temporary and moderately priced housing, and therefore, South Cheyenne is expected to receive 23 percent of the project-related population influx, while baseline growth is projected at 13 percent. A complete discussion of this growth impact on the housing resources of South Cheyenne is presented within the discussion of all of Laramie County in Section 3.9.3.

3.3.1 General Government

3.3.1.1 Baseline Description

Since the South Cheyenne area is unincorporated, Laramie County government provides general government functions and is the entity affected by growth in South Cheyenne. Complete discussion of the baseline conditions of Laramie County government is contained in Section 3.1.1.

3.3.1.2 Projected Baseline

Under the projected baseline, South Cheyenne is anticipated to remain a part of Laramie County government. Growth in South Cheyenne should not place any unanticipated demands on the services provided by County government.

3.3.1.3 Project Impacts

Temporary staff increases and additional office space are expected to be needed to accommodate project-related demand for the entire county general government services. A portion of this demand will be generated in South Cheyenne. However, there will be no direct general government impacts on the South Cheyenne area itself. A complete discussion is contained in Section 3.1.1.3.

3.3.1.4 Mitigative Measures

Mitigative measures for general government are offered for consideration in Section 3.1.1.4.

3.3.2 Sewage Treatment

3.3.2.1 Baseline Description

The South Cheyenne Water and Sewer District (SCW&SD) provides wastewater collection and treatment for the area. The District conducts planning activities in close coordination with the Cheyenne Board of Public Utilities, and complete discussion of the Cheyenne Urban Area's sewer systems and waste treatment situation must include consideration of Cheyenne's situation as well, which was considered exhaustively in Section 3.2.2.

The current population (1983) in South Cheyenne is estimated to be 6,250. The sanitary sewer system maintained by the District, as modeled with the SWMM

model, is shown in Figure 3.3.2-1. The 1983 population has been allocated to various model nodes shown in the figure. The existing sanitary sewers have capacity to carry the waste flows generated by those people at an average (historical) generation rate of 107 gallons per capita per day, times a peak-period factor of 4.0.

In November 1983, a team of sanitary engineers from the EIS project presented a seminar to the District's Board of Directors and discussed a number of growth options and Infiltration/Inflow events that had also been simulated. Specifically of interest to the Board was an historical Infiltration/Inflow event that had flooded the 12-inch sewer crossing U.S. Highway 85 at Nation Road (see Figure 3.3.2-1). As reported there, SWMM simulations of the 1983 waste flow plus 400,000 gallons per day of estimated Infiltration/Inflow at that point had indicated a flow of about 1.1 mgd, whereas that pipeline should have a capacity of about 1.3 mgd. The flooding event was either of a highly transient nature (such as surface runoff during the storm pouring into a too-low manhole), or the sewer may have been clogged or even broken or collapsed. The remaining capacity of that 12-inch sewer should be investigated by the District, but analysis herein shows that all the sewers in the District are adequate to carry peak flow rates generated by the current population.

3.3.2.2 Projected Baseline

The population of South Cheyenne by 1992 is expected to grow, without the project, to 7,510. SWMM simulations have also shown that peak wastewater flows generated by these people in various neighborhoods in South Cheyenne can be accommodated by the sewers now in place.

The waste treatment plant in South Cheyenne, described in detail in Section 3.2.2, will continue to be overloaded if not closed soon, as proposed in the 1982 201 Facilities Plan (Banner Associates 1982). The most recent indications from state and local officials are that the first phase of this project, which entails the closing of this plant and pumping of wastewater to the Crow Creek plant, will begin in 1984.

3.3.2.3 Project Impacts

All the population allocations analyzed with the SWMM model for both project and baseline conditions are shown in Table 3.3.2-1. Even for 1992 conditions with the project, the existing sewers will carry the anticipated peak waste flows. In the peak project inmigration year, 1987, 709 more people will be residing in South Cheyenne than would have been under baseline growth conditions. Average waste flow will be increased by 75,860 gallons per day (709 x 107 gpcd). The total flow for the 7,449 people will average 0.8 mgd, vs. 0.72 mgd without the project.

By 1990 when 7,548 people will reside in South Cheyenne, compared with 7,190 in the baseline scenario, the average waste flow will be 0.81 mgd. The existing sewers will be adequate to carry these flows.

The existing 0.6 mgd treatment plant will be closed by 1985 under currently anticipated plans, and capacity to pump 2.5 mgd to the Crow Creek (and Dry Creek) plant will be in place. Maximum-day flow rates by 1990 should be not

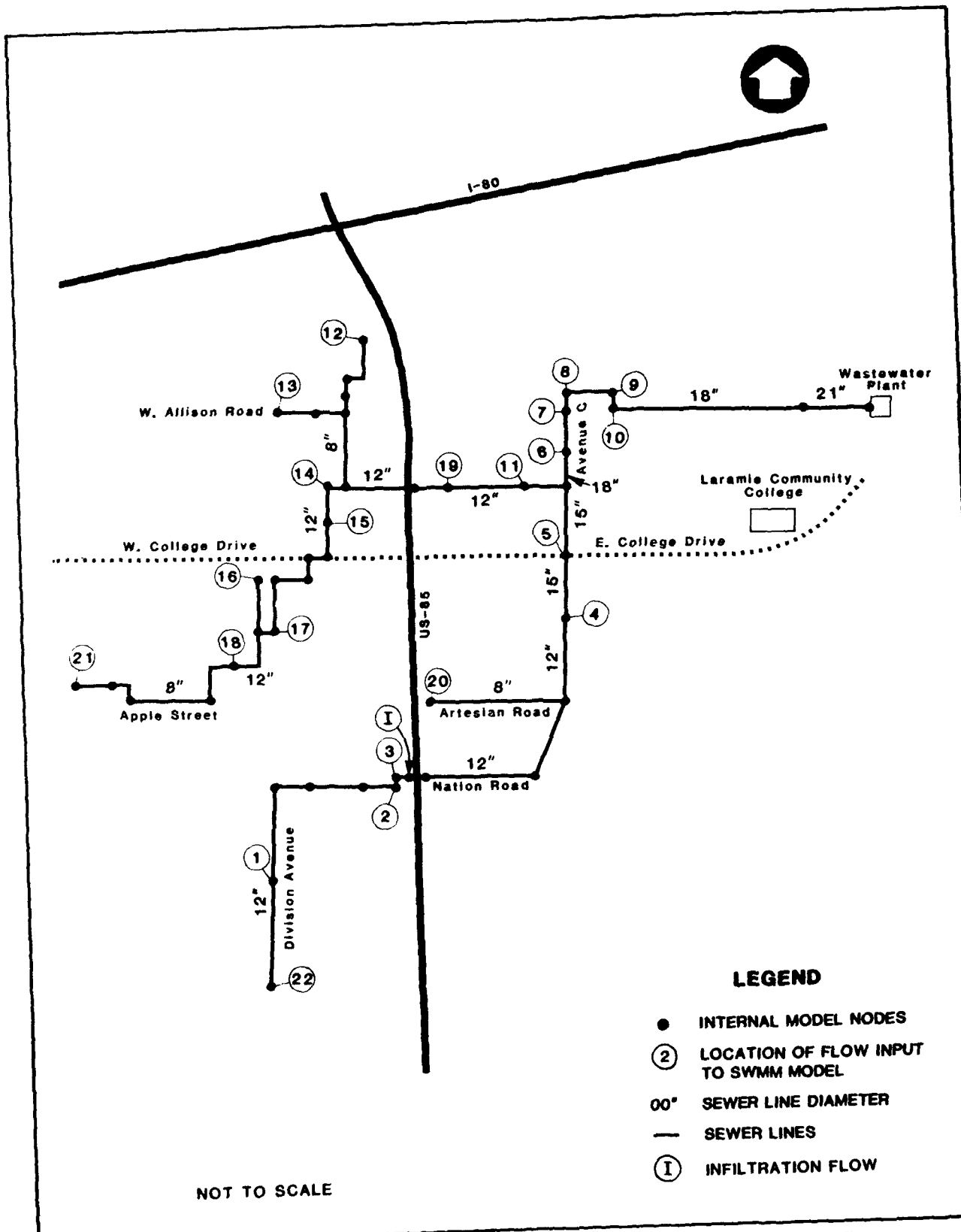

FIGURE 3.3.2-1 SWMM MODEL NETWORK FOR SOUTH CHEYENNE SANITARY SEWERS

Table 3.3.2-1

POPULATION ALLOCATIONS FOR VARIOUS CASES
OF MODELED SEWER FLOWS IN SOUTH CHEYENNE

Model Node No.	Baseline Conditions				Project Conditions		
	1983	1987	1990	1992	1987	1990	1992
1	690	720	720	720	720	720	720
2	270	290	290	320	315	320	320
3	859	859	859	859	859	859	859
4	88	88	88	88	88	88	88
5	36	36	36	36	36	36	36
6	131	141	141	156	141	171	156
7	58	58	58	58	58	58	58
8	470	500	550	550	575	550	550
9	442	452	452	482	527	482	534
10	117	117	117	117	117	117	117
11	648	668	668	668	668	668	668
12	300	300	300	300	312	300	300
13	65	65	75	75	75	75	75
14	152	152	182	182	184	182	182
15	291	291	291	291	291	291	291
16	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
17	65	65	65	65	65	65	65
18	1,483	1,483	1,483	1,483	1,483	1,483	1,483
19	0	20	80	135	100	135	135
20	48	248	348	395	348	418	395
21	0	47	47	47	47	47	47
22	0	103	303	396	403	396	646
Totals	6,250	6,740	7,190	7,460	7,449	7,548	7,712

Source: Socioeconomic population projections by neighborhood.

greater than 1.9 mgd (0.81 mgd x 2.3 peak-day factor); although peak-hourly flows could be as high as 3.0 mgd (0.81 mgd x 3.7), which the nominal 2.5 mgd pumping plant should be able to accommodate for short periods.

Consequently, only very minor project-related wastewater impacts are foreseen, namely the exacerbation of the overload condition at the treatment plant during the early project years (1984 and 1985), during which the applicable portion of the 201 Facilities Plan will be under construction.

3.3.2.4 Mitigative Measures

Because only minor impacts are anticipated, no mitigative measures will be necessary beyond the expedited implementation of the 201 Plan, described fully in Section 3.2.2.4.

3.3.3 Water Treatment and Distribution

3.3.3.1 Baseline Description

The SCW&SD is a wholesale customer of the Cheyenne Board of Public Utilities and distributes water throughout its own water main system, shown in Figure 3.3.3-1.

The water distribution system as shown has been modeled with the WATSIM computer program for 1983 conditions of maximum-day demand (1.18 mgd) plus a 450 gpm fire event at the fire hydrant on South Greeley Highway (U.S. 85), shown near the bottom of Figure 3.3.3-1. Water pressures to residential developments in the modeled grid ranged from 42 pounds per square inch (psi) to 131 psi. The pressure at the fire hydrant was modeled to be 28 psi, adequate and 8 psi above the 20 psi standard-of-practice criterion for acceptable fire-flow pressure.

In October 1983, the District voted a moratorium into effect on any further tap-ins to its water (and sewer) lines, in large measure because it had received complaints about chronically low water pressures in portions of its existing distribution system. In November 1983, a sanitary engineering team from this EIS project visited the District's Board of Directors to present detailed analyses it had made of a number of current conditions and growth scenarios with the WATSIM model. The model had corroborated, for example, that at the peak demand period of the 1983 day with the highest recorded demand, it was possible that pressures in several parts of the system might range from 0 to 20 psi. It was also demonstrated, however, that these problems were caused in large part by certain private developments being served by pipes smaller than 6 inches in diameter and in some part by the system's not being robustly interlooped. Further development, it was explained, actually could improve the water pressure situation rather than worsen it, because additional water mains to support the new subdivisions or mobile home parks would provide new, alternate routes and strengthened interconnections for the supplied water to travel through. Study of Figure 3.3.3-1 will reveal that the current distribution system consists of two largely independent subsystems. Interconnection of the two, for example across South Greeley Highway, would manifestly improve the stability of adequate pressures throughout the (then singular) network. Some interconnection, it was learned, had indeed already been made beyond what is shown in Figure 3.3.3-1. Pressure improvements sought had been achieved.

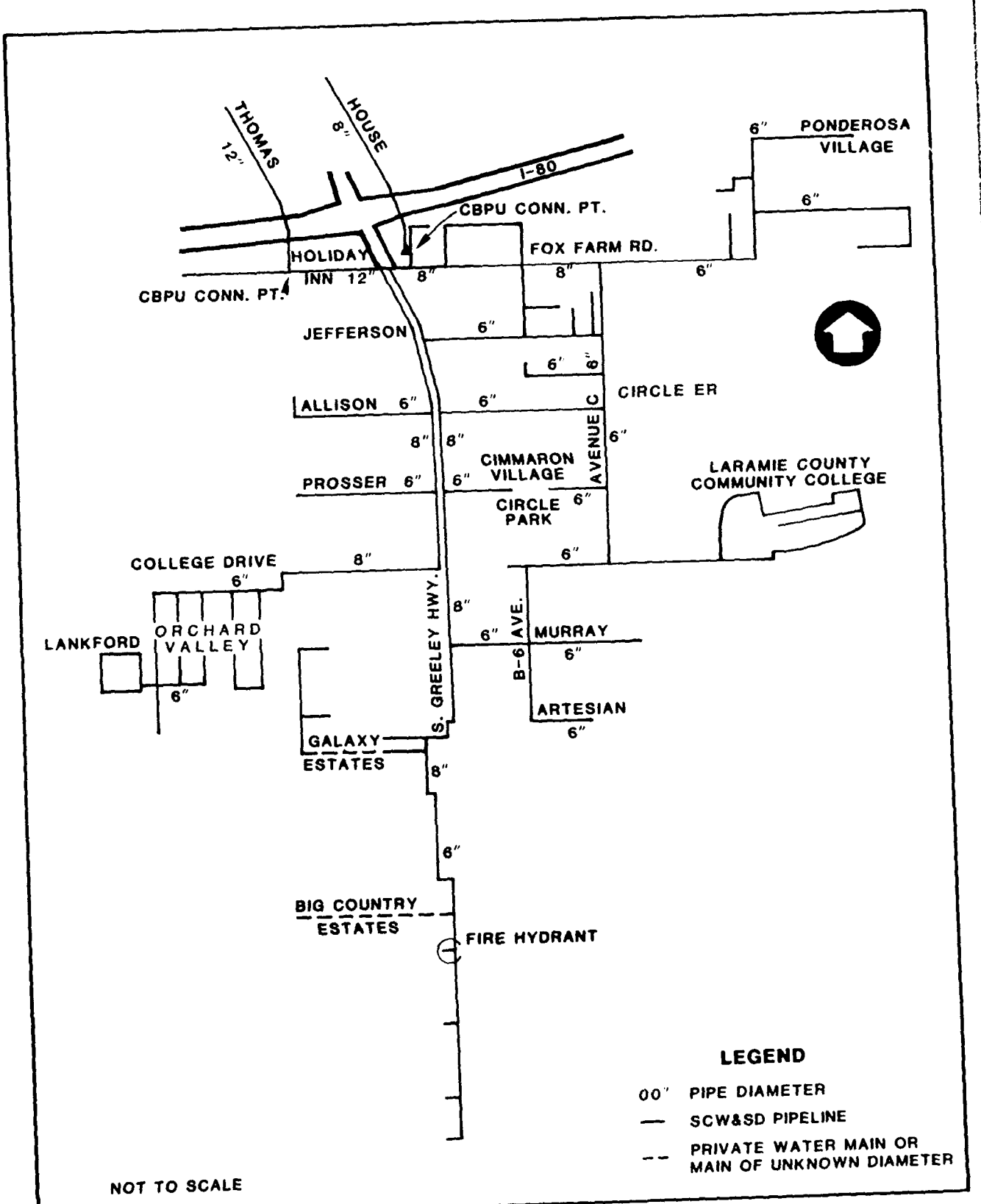

FIGURE 3.3.3-1 WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM IN THE SOUTH CHEYENNE WATER AND SEWER DISTRICT

3.3.3.2 Projected Baseline

As the population of South Cheyenne continues to grow, assuming it is allowed to do so, it will reach 7,190 by 1992; and without strengthening improvements to the water distribution system, water pressures in several areas of the community will continue to decline. The projected populations were allocated to subdivisions and mobile home parks already platted, and the demands were added to the grid as shown in Figure 3.3.3-2. The resulting flows and pressures for a maximum-day demand and a fire event are given in Table 3.3.3-1.

As can be seen from the table, pressures will continue to drop at virtually all nodes as the water demands increase over the years from 1983 to 1992. Indeed by 1990 the water pressure at the test fire hydrant would be below 20 psi, and the water pressure for new developments at the south end of the community (at node 663 - see Figure 3.3.3-2) would be only 10 psi. In the 1992 case, the fire flow had to be dropped from 450 gpm (0.65 mgd) to 375 gpm (0.54 mgd) at node 662, or no water pressure at all would remain to supply water to the South Fork and Lone Tree developments. These pressures would be inadequate, and some of the bolstering improvements, such as the 8-inch water main extension along Division Avenue, shown in Figure 3.3.3-2, will have to be made to accommodate new growth.

3.3.3.3 Project Impacts

Because the water distribution system in South Cheyenne as shown in Figure 3.3.3-1 is inadequate to accommodate baseline growth already anticipated, the bolstered distribution network shown in Figure 3.3.3-2 has been assumed to be in place by 1987. A comparison of the baseline and project conditions is given in Table 3.3.3-2. The 1987 water service population with the project has been estimated as 7,331 vs. 6,740 without the project. In 1990 the water service population with the project will be 7,489 vs. 7,190 without it. Still, as the table shows, while water demands would be increased with the project, water pressures would at the same time be markedly improved by only the few water main extensions shown in Figure 3.3.3-2. The fireflow of 450 gpm, for instance, could be easily used in 1990, and 62 psi pressure would result, while at the same time the South Fork and Lone Tree developments could be supplied at 0.1 mgd and 66 psi, rather than only 0.04 mgd and an inadequate 10 psi as in the baseline scenario (without the anticipated water main improvements). It should be noted that the 1992 conditions will be very slightly different from the 1990 conditions, and indeed the 1992 conditions were not simulated since the pressure differences would be so small.

If the improvements shown in Figure 3.3.3-2 are instituted during the early part of the baseline period, i.e., prior to 1987, to improve the system as existing problems and anticipated growth require, there will be no adverse water distribution impacts in South Cheyenne. (The District is already aware of certain bolstering interconnections that could be made and has installed some.)

3.3.3.4 Mitigative Measures

Because no adverse water distribution impacts will occur, and indeed because positive improvements in distribution pressure and reliability are anticipated, no mitigative measures are necessary.

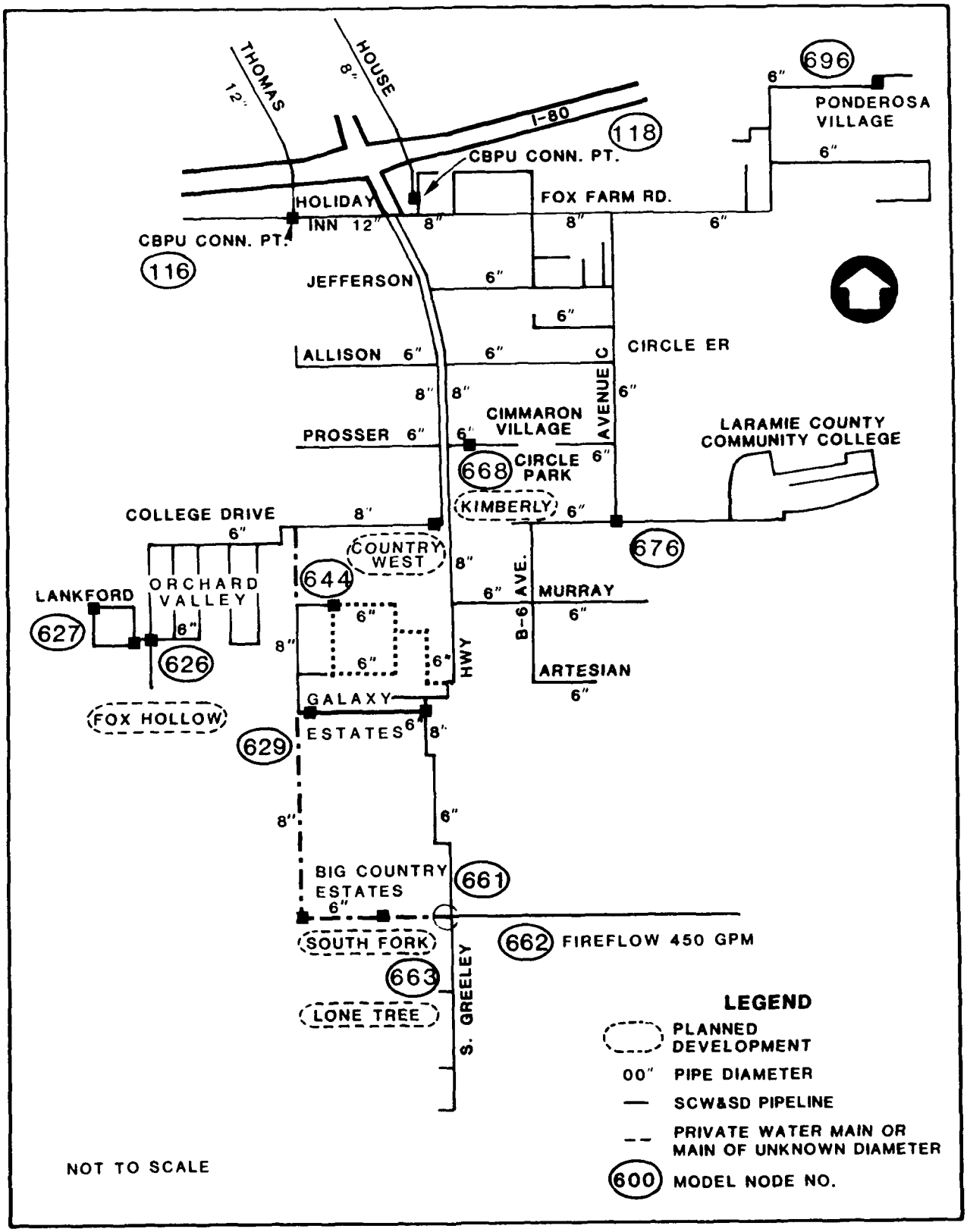

FIGURE 3.3.3-2 POTENTIAL EXPANDED DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM IN THE SOUTH CHEYENNE WATER AND SEWER DISTRICT

Table 3.3.3-1

BASELINE WATER DEMANDS AND PRESURES AS SIMULATED
WITH THE WATSIM MODEL
FOR SOUTH CHEYENNE

Development or Site	Model Node No.	Water Demands and Pressures as Modeled							
		1983		1987		1990		1992	
		mgd	psi	mgd	psi	mgd	psi	mgd	psi
CBPU Connection	116	1.38	80	1.45	78	1.51	76	1.49	77
CBPU Connection	118	0.46	93	0.49	91	0.51	89	0.49	89
Ponderosa Vill.	696	0.02	131	0.02	128	0.02	126	0.02	125
Continental	615	0.01	109	0.01	107	0.03	104	0.03	104
Fox Hollow	626							0.01	93
Lankford	627	0.01	88	0.01	86	0.01	83	0.01	83
Galaxy Estates	629	0.07	75	0.07	70	0.07	64	0.07	59
Country West	644			0.02	74	0.03	69	0.03	55
Big Country Est.	661	0.11	42	0.11	35	0.11	26	0.11	28
Fire Hydrant	662	0.65	28	0.65	21.8	0.65	12	0.54	13
So. Fork/Lone Tree	663					0.04	10	0.10	16
Kimberly	668							0.02	99

Table 3.3.3-2

WATER DEMANDS AND PRESSURES COMPARED
FOR THE BASELINE AND PROJECT CONDITIONS
IN SOUTH CHEYENNE

Development or Site	Model Node No.	Water Demands and Pressures as Modeled			
		Baseline Conditions		Project Conditions	
		1987	1990	1987	1990
CBPU Connection	116	1.45 mgd @ 78 psi	1.51 mgd @ 76 psi	1.58 mgd @ 76 psi	1.58 mgd @ 76 psi
CBPU Connection	118	0.49 91	0.51 89	0.53 89	0.53 89
Ponderosa Village	696	0.02 128	0.02 126	0.02 127	0.02 126
Continental	615	0.01 107	0.03 104	0.03 92	0.03 92
Fox Hollow	626			0.01 77	0.01 77
Lankford	627	0.01 86	0.01 83	0.01 66.5	0.01 66
Galaxy Estates	629	0.07 70	0.07 64	0.07 75	0.07 75
Country West	644	0.02 74	0.03 69	0.03 81	0.03 83
Big Country Estates	661	0.11 35	0.11 26	0.11 71	0.11 70
Fire Hydrant	662	0.65 21.8	0.65 12	0.65 63	0.65 62
S. Fork/Lone Tree	663		0.04 10	0.10 66	0.10 66
Kimberly	668			0.02 107	0.02 107

3.3.4 Solid Waste Disposal

3.3.4.1 Baseline Description

Two private haulers, Bronco Disposal Service and Fox Sanitation Company, currently collect solid waste in South Cheyenne and the urban fringe areas for disposal at the City of Cheyenne's sanitary landfill. A discussion of these companies' current operations has been given in Section 3.2.4.

3.3.4.2 Projected Baseline

The population of South Cheyenne and the urban fringe areas east and west of the city is projected to increase by 2,910 or 22.7 percent between 1983 and 1992. During this time solid waste generation will similarly increase, rising from 32.0 tons per day in 1983 to 39.3 tons per day in 1992.

Both Bronco Disposal Service and Fox Sanitation Company use their own modern collection fleets while depositing all wastes at the Cheyenne city landfill. All indications are that sufficient capacity exists to continue providing effective collection service through 1992. This is based on two factors: 1) the availability and level of utilization of the two collection fleets, and 2) the reported willingness by each collection company to expand its fleet in response to growing service demands. Each company maintains a sufficient reserve to meet increased demands represented, in this case, by a less than 1 truckload per day increase (7.3 tons) through 1992.

At the same time each company has expressed a willingness and a commitment to meet future demands in the area by expanding fleets through purchase or lease and by increasing staffs to provide the necessary levels of service.

3.3.4.3 Project Impacts

The project is expected to increase solid waste loads over baseline conditions in the South Cheyenne and urban fringe areas by 0.18 tons per day in 1983, rising to 1.48 tons per day in 1987 (peak year), before declining to 0.62 tons per day in 1992. This level of increase in wastes generated by project-induced populations should present no unusual difficulties for collection companies operating within the South Cheyenne and urban fringe areas. The capabilities and available capacities represented by the two private collection companies, coupled with their willingness to grow in response to increased service demands, can accommodate the increase in wastes caused by the project.

3.3.4.4 Mitigative Measures

Because minimal impacts will occur, no mitigative measures are required.

3.3.5 Stormwater

3.3.5.1 Baseline Description

South Cheyenne is a relatively flat area which floods frequently. Water stands in some places for extended periods at 10 to 12-inch depths. Flooding into some homes has occurred. The area is not currently drained adequately

either by storm sewers or natural drainages, although there are some 24-inch culverts or storm drains in the area.

3.3.5.2 Projected Baseline

Based on Cheyenne and Laramie County Subdivision Regulations (1979) and the Cheyenne Storm Water Management Manual (circa 1980), storm sewer sizing has been performed for mobile home and single-family home developments in the baseline period in South Cheyenne. The methods employed have been described in Section 3.2.5.2.

The expected baseline developments projected by the socioeconomic and land use task groups include 67 single-family homes and 605 mobile homes during the 1983 to 1992 baseline period. At 4 units per acre for single family homes and 6 units per acre for mobile homes, this growth will require roughly 20 acres of single-family dwellings and 100 acres of mobile homes.

As shown earlier in Table 3.2.5-3, 20-acre developments of single-family homes will require 1,161 feet of storm drains ranging in size from 18 to 42 inches. A 100-acre growth in mobile homes can be approximated as five 20-acre parks, each of which would require 1,092 feet of storm sewers ranging in size from 24 to 42 inches in diameter (see Table 3.2.5-3). Mobile-home layouts were shown schematically in Figure 3.2.5-4, on which the storm-sewer-requirements computations were based.

The costs of storm sewers for mobile home parks, including the costs for detention facilities to hold the 100-year storm have also been computed. They range from $7,210 per acre for 20-acre developments on steeply sloped land (3.0 percent) to $9,580 dollars per acre for 160-acre developments on the steepest slopes analyzed (3.0 and 6.0 percent). The 20-acre developments in South Cheyenne to be anticipated for the flatter slopes would cost $7,340 per acre or $1,225 per dwelling unit. Such costs could be anticipated to be passed to a homeowner as part of the price of purchase or rent of the mobile home or its pad. At 15-percent interest over a 30-year period, they could be amortized at $186 per year. On a very short-term basis, the homeowner might be required to pay the $1,225 cost (in addition to street-light, roadway, and/or other assessments) as a lump-sum or perhaps in four or five equal payments.

The single-family homes on very flat slopes (0.5 to 1.0 percent) will have a storm sewer and detention cost of $7,720 per acre or $1,930 per dwelling unit. Amortized as before over 30 years, the homeowner could expect to pay $293 per year for his storm sewers. A like amount might be assessed by the developer, but more likely by the County, as a yearly maintenance fee or tax.

3.3.5.3 Project Impacts

The net housing demand in South Cheyenne at the peak year (1987) has been projected to be 142 mobile homes (roughly 20 acres) and no single-family dwellings. The storm sewer requirements to protect against the 10-year storm event and to detain the 100-year peak flood will be an additional 1,092 feet of storm sewers ranging in size from 24 to 42 inches in diameter. Other appurtenances are as shown previously in Table 3.2.5-3.

The inmigrant could expect, as the new baseline residents could, to pay for these improvements at the rate of $1,270 per unit. Since these facilities and their costs are anticipated to be provided through private transactions, regulated by local ordinances already in place, no adverse stormwater impacts are anticipated.

3.3.5.4 Mitigative Measures

Because no adverse stormwater impacts are anticipated no mitigative measures are required.

3.3.6 Law Enforcement

3.3.6.1 Baseline Description

Law enforcement in the South Cheyenne area is provided by the Laramie County Sheriff's Department. The Sheriff's Department is scheduled to take over the operation of the Cheyenne city jail, and discussions are ongoing concerning the building of a joint, city-county law enforcement center. Complete discussions of baseline descriptions for the County Sheriff's Department and the Cheyenne Police Department are contained in Sections 3.1.2 and 3.2.6, respectively.

3.3.6.2 Projected Baseline

Baseline growth will necessitate additional staff, vehicles and space. Detailed discussion is located in Section 3.1.2.2.

3.3.6.3 Project Impacts

The project-related inmigration will result in larger requirements for additional staff and vehicles for the entire county during 1985 to 1986, increasing only gradually after 1987. Section 3.1.2.3 contains a full discussion. Should the county receive disproportional demands for law enforcement services, Sheriff response could occur in the South Cheyenne area. As discussed in the Laramie County Law Enforcement Section, a disproportional demand factor has been included to account for this potential. This would take into account increased patrols and responses to calls for service in the area.

3.3.6.4 Mitigative Measures

Mitigative measures are discussed in Section 3.1.2.4.

3.3.7 Fire Protection

3.3.7.1 Baseline Description

Laramie County Fire District No. 1 provides service to the South Cheyenne area (Section 3.9.1).

3.3.7.2 Projected Baseline

The Laramie County Fire District No. 1 is projected to need additional volunteers, an additional fire truck, and additional space under baseline conditions. Complete discussion is in Section 3.9.1.

3.3.7.3 Project Impacts

Additional volunteers and equipment are anticipated to be needed earlier than under baseline conditions (Section 3.9.1).

3.3.7.4 Mitigative Measures

Complete discussion of mitigative measures is contained in Section 3.9.1.

3.3.8 Local Recreational Facilities

3.3.8.1 Baseline Conditions

The Greater Cheyenne Recreation Commission oversees the provision of recreation opportunities in South Cheyenne. At present, this area lacks both the parkland and facilities to satisfy existing demand. It is served by a 2-acre neighborhood (Civitan) park which adjoins Goins School. Civitan Park contains picnic and playground equipment, but lacks facilities for athletic activity and more active play. Based on the 6-acre per 1,000 population suggested parkland standard for new development, South Cheyenne is deficient by 56.0 acres of parkland. Using National Recreation and Parks Association, and Wyoming State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan facility standards to determine needs, the area is deficient by a baseball field, a softball field, a basketball court, a volleyball court, and three tennis courts.

3.3.8.2 Projected Baseline

South Cheyenne's baseline population increase is forecast at more than 23 percent. Normally a population increase of this nature could be absorbed by the existing facilities with only minimal expansion. Due to the existing undersupply of parkland and facilities in South Cheyenne, any growth will necessitate parkland aquisition and development.

3.3.8.3 Project Impacts

It is possible that up to 27 percent of the inmigrant population might reside in South Cheyenne. In the peak year (1987), this could mean up to 709 additional people. These additional people would push the demand for many facilities above threshold standards during the peak year. This demand will decline significantly by the settlement year (1992).

3.3.8.4 Mitigative Measures

The mitigative measures offered for the Cheyenne Urban Area may be applied to South Cheyenne (Section 3.2.9).

3.3.9 Transportation

3.3.9.1 Baseline Description

The South Cheyenne area is not identified as a potential high growth area for project-related inmigrants (Figure 3.2.10-4). However, the area was included in the City of Cheyenne transportation study area, which is discussed fully in Section 3.2.10.1.

3.3.9.2 Projected Baseline

Road traffic demand under the projected baseline will be within the capacity of the existing roadway network.

3.3.9.3 Project Impacts

The primary effect of the project-related population who settle in South Cheyenne will be a small increase in traffic on College Drive and near F.E. Warren AFB. The increased traffic should be well within the capacity of the existing roadways. For the complete discussion, see Section 3.2.10.1.3.

3.3.9.4 Mitigative Measures

Mitigative measures for transportation are discussed in Section 3.2.10.1.4.

3.4 F.E. Warren AFB

3.4.1 Economic Effects on the Surrounding Community

The economic impact of F.E. Warren AFB is largely defined by its expenditures of both federal and nonappropriated funds in the local area. The size of F.E. Warren AFB's federal budget depends directly on the type of military operations and associated personnel requirements. The nonappropriated budget at F.E. Warren AFB is more closely linked to military and civilian employment levels and services desired by employees, onbase dependents, and retirees in the local area.

In the discussion which follows, the employment of local civilian and military personnel, on and offbase expenditures, and purchases of materials for use onbase are delineated and multipliers applied to onbase employment to estimate the economic impact of F.E. Warren AFB on the region. The procedures outlined here deal with the impact of the base as a whole and are not sufficiently detailed to assess the impact of a particular proposed construction project, such as Peacekeeper.

DoD provides the major fund inflow to F.E. Warren AFB. Funds for military operations total 88.9 million dollars with an additional 9.3 million dollars going to tenant agencies such as Defense Mapping Agency, Air Force Communication Service, Air Force Institute of Technology, and Defense Property Disposal Office for a total 98.2 million dollars. Funds from other sources totaling 15.4 million dollars are provided by various tenant agencies such as the Army and Air Force Exchange Service, the American Red Cross, Wyoming Air National Guard, and the U.S. Postal Service.

3.4.1.1 Baseline Description

The economic impact of F.E. Warren AFB is directly related to the inflow of funds from the DoD that enable the base to accomplish its assigned objectives. The expenditure of these funds, the majority of which are used for wages with lesser amounts for goods and services, impact the area outside the base.

The recent (FY 1982) relationships between base funds and their effect on the nearby area are examined in this section. A discussion of historical impact trends is followed by a more detailed examination of onbase employment to show direct and indirect effects that impact the outside economy.

Estimates of real economic impact over the past decade from operation, maintenance, and employee expenditures, show F.E. Warren AFB has increased its contribution to the local economy. Based on historical budget reports and economic model analysis, the F.E. Warren AFB contribution to local business volume increased from 15.6 to 18.4 percent; their addition to personal income grew from 14.1 to 16.6 percent, while induced local employment went from 13.4 to 15.7 percent. Tax revenues generated by F.E. Warren AFB expenditures doubled in the decade, whereas school children, reflecting national trends, declined from 18.4 to 14.2 percent of the local student population.

For FY 1982, base operational accounts are a source for $10.5 million in civilian pay; $1.9 million is added from nonappropriated funds and other services. Over 10.5 million dollars of military pay, spent onbase, produce a direct effect on the outside economy through added civilian employment and increased local purchases. These purchases again lead to increases in local civilian employment. Direct impacts to the outside economy arise from construction and other procurement totaling $19.4 million, $12.4 million in civilian pay, $49.5 million military pay, and nonappropriated funds and other agency purchases of $13.5 million. Direct funds total $94.8 million or 85 percent of the identified inflow (Office of the Comptroller, F.E. Warren AFB).

Military and civilian pay is a significant source of demand for the local economy. Table 3.4.1-1 shows the adjustments to military and civilian pay needed to calculate its direct impact on the local economy. The gross payroll is adjusted for leakage resulting from taxes, savings, and other outside purchases. Area impact can be identified after the remaining disposable pay is adjusted for onbase expenditures. Seventy percent of the $59.9-million military gross pay remains in the local area, and 75 percent of the remainder, $31.4 million, contributes directly to local demand (Gunther 1982). Similarly, civilian gross pay of $12.4 million, when adjusted for leakages (totaling 35 percent) contributes $8.1 million (Gunther 1982). Retiree pay, after adjustments of 30 percent for leakages, contributes $1.1 million indirectly through base services (Gunther 1983). The remainder, $7.3 million, is part of the household demand of the local economy and not attributable to base effects.

Base expenditures also provide an indirect effect. Table 3.4.1-2 shows that 3,731 total jobs are added indirectly to the Area of Site Influence as a result of 1982 base expenditures for goods and services.

Table 3.4.1-1

ECONOMIC IMPACT OF MILITARY AND CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT AT F.E. WARREN AFB
FY 1982

Source of Spending	Gross Pay	Direct Disposable Pay	Payroll Impact
Military	$59,954,311	$41,848,109	$31,176,242
Civilian (total)	12,351,027	8,645,123	8,086,464
TOTAL:			$39,262,706

Table 3.4.1-2

IMPACT OF ONBASE EMPLOYMENT ON
LARAMIE, ALBANY, AND GOSHEN COUNTY JOBS
FY 1982

Type Employment	Number of Employees	Impact (Jobs)
Military	3,516	2,356
Civil Service	533	1,375
TOTAL:	4,049	3,731

Note: Employment impact based on procedures detailed in AFM 173-140.

The total dollar impact resulting from base and offbase payroll expenditures are shown in gross and net-after-tax dollars in Table 3.4.1-3. Total impact is the sum of military, civilian, and induced employee payroll expenditures, the latter estimated at local average wage rates.

Table 3.4.1-3

FY 1982 EMPLOYMENT EFFECT IN AREA OF SITE INFLUENCE IN DOLLARS

Type of Employment	No. of Employees	Gross Pay	Net Offbase Payroll
Military	3,516	$59,954,311	$31,176,242
Civil Service	533	10,472,384	6,807,050
Offbase (Indirect)	3,731	61,137,780	47,076,091
TOTAL:		$131,564,475	$85,059,383

Note: Military and civil service wages are 1982 averages. Wage for offbase employees is weighted three-county average 1982 earnings; based on survey by Guntner 1982.

3.4.1.2 Projected Baseline

The economic impact of F.E. Warren AFB is directly related to the inflow of funds from the Department of Defense (DoD) that enables the base to accomplish its assigned objectives. The expenditure of these funds, the majority of which are used for wages and lesser amounts for goods and services, impact the region outside the base.

During the period 1983 to 1989, the same period in which the Proposed Action would occur, there are several onbase projects which are planned to occur with or without the Peacekeeper in Minuteman Silos program. These projects include the upgrading of existing Military Family Housing, the building of a new commissary and BX, and the construction of buildings and sites for general usage. Although these projects are not considered to be part of the Peacekeeper project, they require the use of labor and resources which are

available for the project. The use of the available labor for onbase construction could reduce the labor supply available for the project. As a result, it may be necessary to hire nonlocal labor which would then be inmigrated for project purposes. Without consideration of these requirements, the labor force required for the project would be available more locally and inmigration rates would be lower.

The annual (calendar year) budget for Operations and Maintenance (O&M), Military Family Housing (MFH), and the Military Construction Program (MCP) are shown in Table 3.4.1-4, and reflect expenditures over and above normal annual expenditures (in the case of Operations and Maintenance). Direct and indirect workers associated with the budget items are shown in Table 3.4.1-5.

It is worth noting that the peak labor demand occurs in 1985, and that high levels of labor demand occur in 1985, 1986, 1987, and 1988, similar to estimated peak project labor demand. The resulting effect on inmigration related to the project deployment is detailed in Section 2.0.

Table 3.4.1-4

F.E. WARREN AFB PROPOSED EXPENDITURES
(in thousands of 1983 dollars)

Year	Operations and Maintenance[1]	Military Family Housing	Military Construction Program
1984	$1,000	$ 8,500	$ 0
1985	1,500	15,200	11,690
1986	2,000	15,600	6,460
1987	2,500	12,450	3,216
1988	3,000	11,750	4,457
1989	3,500	1,700	5,816

Note: 1 The O&M budget shown is in addition to the $4 million required annually since 1973 for ongoing maintenance, which is assumed to continue in the future.

Table 3.4.1-5

LABOR REQUIREMENTS FOR ADDITIONAL
NONPEACEKEEPER F.E. WARREN AFB PROJECTS

Year	Direct Construction Labor	Indirect Labor
1984	99	76
1985	326	251
1986	232	179
1987	238	182
1988	157	110
1989	183	128

3.4.1.3 Project Impacts

The effects of the project as related to F.E. Warren AFB are included in the analysis of the area economy in Section 2.2.1.

3.4.1.4 Mitigative Measures

The impact of project-related work at F.E. Warren AFB is considered to be beneficial to the area of site influence, as additional jobs are created. Therefore, no mitigations are required.

3.4.2 Education

3.4.2.1 Baseline Description

3.4.2.1.1 University of Wyoming

The University of Wyoming provides a post-secondary educational program at F.E. Warren AFB called the Minuteman Education Program. This program is conducted by the College of Commerce and Industry of the University and provides a Master's of Business Administration Degree. An optional area of specialization is available in computer-based systems management. This program is available to Air Force officers stationed at F.E. Warren AFB in accordance with a contract with the Air Force Institute of Technology. It is also available to enlisted personnel and to civilians.

3.4.2.1.2 F.E. Warren AFB Education Office

The F.E. Warren AFB Education Office has a staff of counselors to advise people about various college programs, commissioning, or other Air Force educational programs. The Office also coordinates a wide variety of college-level testing for military personnel.

The colleges and universities represented are Chapman College (home campus in Orange, California), Laramie County Community College (Cheyenne, Wyoming), Southern Illinois University (home campus at Carbondale, Illinois), and the University of Northern Colorado (home campus at Greeley, Colorado). Various courses are offered and open to active duty military personnel, dependents, DoD civilians, retired military personnel, and members of the community. Through these programs one could earn an associate of arts, technical, vocational, bachelors, or masters degree.

Laramie County Community College offers a complete degree program on F.E. Warren AFB in cooperation with the Headquarters of the U.S. Air Force as part of the Community College of the U.S. Air Force. This duplication, therefore, does not limit the educational opportunities for those persons without transportation who desire to continue their education.

During 1982 and 1983 there were approximately 3,600 enrollments by military personnel in the colleges and universities represented on the base. These high numbers of enrollments indicate a measure of the effectiveness and success of the offerings by the Education Office.

Arrangements are made through the Education Office to enroll students in courses offered by Leslie College (home office in Cambridge, Massachusetts), the University of Denver, the University of Phoenix, and the University of Wyoming. These courses are offered in the evenings at Carey Junior High School in Cheyenne, with the exception of the University of Phoenix, which offers courses in Fort Collins, Colorado.

Commissioning programs include the Airman Education and Commissioning Program which allows airmen on active duty to earn degrees in academic fields the Air Force needs. Additional opportunities are:

- The Air Force Academy allows cadets to acquire a broad education in basic and engineering sciences, social sciences, and humanities.
- The Undergraduate Conversion Program allows completion of a degree in an area needed by the Air Force for persons already having a 4-year degree.
- The Air Force Institute of Technology Resident Degree programs primarily prepare Air Force officers for advanced assignments by satisfying Air Force educational requirements in specialized areas.
- Educational deferment may be granted so military personnel can complete their degrees prior to being transferred. Permissive Temporary Duty may be granted to complete courses required for a degree, but which are not available on the base or in the time needed.

Academic functions of the Community College of the Air Force take place at technical schools, duty stations, and college campuses in three main areas: technical education, management, and general education.

Other Air Force educational programs include Squadron Officer's School, the Air Command and Staff College, the Air College, the National Security Management Program, and Professional Military Education for Enlisted Personnel.

The Education Office presently is in need of additional space both for administration and for classrooms. There are plans for program expansion including the addition of more technical offerings such as computer courses and electrician courses.

3.4.2.2 Projected Baseline

In spite of the projected population figures for F.E. Warren AFB of no change, the number of persons served by the Education Office at F.E. Warren AFB Institute of Technology program will continue to increase at a modest rate.

Unless more space is allocated to the Education Office, there will continue to be a space shortage. This is especially notable with the projected expansion of programs in the areas of technology.

3.4.2.3 Project Impacts

The demand for educational services at F.E. Warren AFB is expected to increase as a result of the project.

3.4.2.4 Mitigative Measures

Impacts on educational services at F.E. Warren AFB do not warrant any mitigative measures.

3.4.3 Fire Protection

3.4.3.1 Baseline Description

The F.E. Warren AFB Fire Department has 39 operational, 6 administrative, and 5 fire-prevention personnel. These numbers, which have recently been increased, meet the Air Force Manpower Standards for F.E. Warren AFB under 1983 conditions. Firefighting equipment includes four pumpers and one tanker. These vehicles are located in 2 fire stations, 1 with 10,385 square feet and the other with 6,573 square feet.

Air Force standards for fire flow capacity (2,000 gallons per minute for 4 hours) is achievable on about 60 percent of the base. Elsewhere, capacity shortfalls of 200 to 500 gallons per minute exist due to small main sizes and insufficient linking of mains. In some areas, fire hydrant spacing is inadequate.

The Base Fire Department has mutual aid agreements with 26 local fire protection agencies in Wyoming, Nebraska, and Colorado. Generally, there is a mutual aid agreement with each fire protection agency in whose service area there is a Launch Control Facility, plus the Cheyenne Fire Department. This includes Laramie County Fire Districts No. 1, 2, 3, and 6; the Air National Guard (Cheyenne Municipal Airport) Fire Department; Wheatland, Torrington, Chugwater, and La Grange Rural Fire Districts in Wyoming; and the Banner County, Kimball Rural, and Bushnell Fire Districts in Nebraska.

Fire protection agencies more distant from the base provide fire protection services to Launch Control Facilities if requested but are generally too far from the Base Fire Department to receive service from it. However, the agreements with the more distant agencies are implemented rarely and the local fire protection agencies can request reimbursement from the Air Force for costs incurred over the above normal use in responding to fires covered by a mutual aid agreement.

Mutual aid agreements between the Base Fire Department, the Cheyenne Fire Department, and Laramie County Fire Districts No. 1 and 2 are implemented periodically. These actions most often involve one fire agency standing by at the fire station of another agency if all equipment is called out on a larger fire, but also has involved actual firefighting by one agency in support of another.

3.4.3.2 Projected Baseline

The projected baseline is not projected to require any changes in the staffing, firefighting vehicle, or station space needs for the F.E. Warren AFB Fire Department. Fire flow shortages on certain parts of the base would continue to exist unless remedied.

3.4.3.3 Project Impacts

No impacts on fire protection services on F.E. Warren AFB are projected.

3.4.3.4 Mitigative Measures

No mitigative measures are required.

3.4.4 Human Services

3.4.4.1 Baseline Description

3.4.4.1.1 Inventory of Human Services

The following human services are available at F.E. Warren AFB, in Cheyenne, Wyoming.

American Red Cross.
Counseling, referral, communication, financial assistance during transfers, emergency messages between families, first aid, water safety program, and disaster help.

Career Advisors.
One per squadron, group, etc. For more information call the base career advisor.

Chaplain.
Family, individual, and religious counseling services.

Child Care Center/Nursery.

Legal Assistance.

Mental Health Clinic.
Crisis intervention, mental health command evaluations, therapy for couples.

Morale, Welfare, Recreation.

Personal Affairs.
Administrator of Local Air Force Aide Society, decorations, commendations, meritorious service awards, etc.

Public Affairs Division.
Works with community relations on and offbase, administers rumor control, information, referral program, and publication of the Sentinel Newspaper.

Social Action Office.
Alcohol and drug abuse, counseling, equal opportunity, and human relations programs.

Youth Center.
Activity center for children of military personnel.

3.4.4.1.2 Description of Selected Agencies

3.4.4.1.2.1 Mental Health Clinic

The Mental Health Clinic is part of the F.E. Warren AFB hospital operations, and is colocated with that facility. The Clinic provides crisis intervention services, couples therapy, drug and alcohol evaluations, command evaluations including the Personnel Reliability Program, family advocacy as related to administrative processes, and referral services.

The Mental Health Clinic provides evaluation services and individual treatment to all active duty personnel. Dependents are generally seen for evaluation; however, due to priorities and workload, these patients are generally referred to civilian facilities under the Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services. This includes ongoing individual counseling. Retirees are also generally referred to civilian facilities for treatment. Medication patients and family advocacy patients are treated on a preferential basis. Couples therapy and family treatment are extremely limited and usually restricted to Personnel Reliability Program individuals. Biofeedback equipment is currently on order and will significantly increase treatment potential, especially of stress related problems in Personnel Reliability Program individuals.

Staff includes one psychiatrist, one psychologist, one clinical social worker, and one administrative technician.

Space is currently adequate, but with the arrival of the mental health technician and receipt of biofeedback equipment, at least one additional room will be required.

Based on authorized standards, there is a current shortage of two mental health technicians. One mental health technician is projected to be available by February 1984. There is a need according to the director for both of these authorized personnel. The above staffing, including the projected mental health technician, is adequate for current active duty demands. Continued heavy use of the Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services resources for retirees and the majority of dependents of active duty personnel will be required to meet clinical needs.

The Mental Health Clinic had 5,862 client visits in calendar year 1982. Of these, 3,680 clients visits were active-duty military. Eighteen percent, (1,066) of these active duty visits were Personnel Reliability Program command evaluations. A total of 2,614 visits were non-Personnel Reliability Program related active duty personnel; 2,182 were active-duty military and dependents with family related problems.

In 1982, there were 38 reported cases of spouse abuse; 30 were investigated and determined to be legitimate. There were 42 cases of child abuse/neglect reported; 11 were legitimate. From January to June 1983, 18 cases of spouse abuse were reported, of which 11 were legitimate. A total of 41 cases of child abuse/neglect were reported; the legitimate number is unknown.

Through financial support from the Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services, eligible dependents can use civilian resources to provide for needs beyond the military services. High continued levels of use of these civilian resources will be required.

Examples of social services to military personnel provided by civilian agencies are Department of Public Assistance and Social Services child abuse investigations, Safe House residential care for abused spouses, child advocacy support, and mental health counseling. Prevention and rehabilitation programs for spouse abuse are unavailable onbase except for family evaluations. Civilian resources are generally used.

In a review of 100 client records of Grandma's Safe House (facility for abused spouses), 11 percent were found to be spouses of active duty military personnel.

Unmet needs of the F.E. Warren Mental Health Clinic include a lack of staffing to handle treatment of child and spouse abuse problems and no prevention programs such as parenting classes, can be offered. This program would be particularly useful to single male parents. Exceptions to the lack of mental health treatment available to dependents are made in relation to families of Personnel Reliability Program members.

3.4.4.1.2.2 Social Action Office

The Social Action Office provides outpatient drug and alcohol abuse prevention and rehabilitation services to all Air Force employees (civilians and military) as part of a family counseling team established onbase. Equal opportunity complaints processing and treatment is also provided. In addition, human relations education is provided to all personnel. The Social Action Office also administers the staff assistant program which provides organization effectiveness and development services to different command units and squadrons.

Budgets and staffing are allocated through F.E. Warren AFB's Manpower Management and Budget offices. Current staffing includes one chief, one lieutenant drug and alcohol program director/counselor, one staff sergeant for drug and alcohol, one sergeant drug and alcohol counselor, one technical sergeant drug and alcohol counselor, one staff sergeant for equal opportunity and treatment, and one technical sergeant for equal opportunity and treatment.

From January 1 to November 28, 1983, 81 military personnel were referred to the drug program and 175 to the alcohol program. In addition, human relations and drug education programs are available to all base personnel. One percent of staff time is spent with equal opportunity complaint processing, and 1.5 percent is spent with family counseling.

The program is currently under its authorized strength by one civilian secretary and a master sergeant for the equal opportunity and treatment program. Instead, a technical sergeant has been placed in this position.

A countywide shortage that impacts the Social Action office is the lack of a civilian Equal Opportunity Office. Problems occur when military personnel are discriminated against in the civilian sector, such as cases of refusal of service by a local business without cause.

The Social Action Office also has administrative difficulties in replacing staff, because positions must be filled by a person of the same rank as the person who left the position. Consequently, if a new person of the necessary rank is not available, the position remains open, resulting in an increased workload for the remaining staff. An increased F.E. Warren AFB population would create problems in family counseling services. This may result in loss of worker productivity due to increased family stress.

3.4.4.1.3 Unmet Need

The F.E. Warren AFB human service agencies provide certain fundamentals that must be supplemented by services in the community. Although documented information on the use of human services in the community by Air Force personnel is not available, certain services not offered on the base may be needed periodically by the military community. These include mental health services for dependent children and spouses, counseling and follow up for abused or neglected children and their families, long-term therapy, biofeedback therapy, services for the developmentally disabled, special aicohol services, such as Alcoholics Anonymous, Alcohol Receiving Center and Halfway House, domestic violence shelter services, vocational rehabilitation, and family planning services.

3.4.4.2 Projected Baseline

At present, there are difficulties in both caseload levels and service provision to military dependents in the area of human services. Should base population increase in the future, the situation will be exacerbated unless more service staff are provided and the community service agencies increase their resources to deal with additional military dependents.

3.4.4.3 Project Impacts

The project will result in conditions similar to those cited under the projected baseline.

3.4.4.4 Mitigative Measures

The following mitigative measure is offered for consideration:

- The Air Force could develop a human service plan for F.E. Warren AFB to identify what services it can and cannot provide to Air Force personnel, dependents, and retirees, and to determine appropriate staff levels. This measure would be effective in alleviating impacts on local civilian human service agencies. This measure should be implemented in early 1984 by the Air Force.

3.4.5 Health Care

3.4.5.1 Baseline Description

The F.E. Warren AFB hospital has 32 medical/surgical beds and 8 obstetric beds. Four of the 32 medical/surgical beds are in closed observation rooms. The average occupancy rate on an annual basis is approximately 72 percent, although the facility has been at capacity on occasion. The service

population for the facility is between 13,000 to 14,000 persons, including active duty personnel and dependents, retirees and dependents, and a few Army and Navy dependents. Physician staff includes three pediatricians, five family practicioners, two flight surgeons, one psychiatrist, two general surgeons, two OB/GYNs, and one radiologist. The hospital is authorized for an orthopedic surgeon, but one has not yet been assigned. There is an average of 32 nurses on staff, including 1 civilian LPN. Other professional staff includes five physicians assistants, one clinical psychologist, one psychiatric social worker, one mental health technician, one OB/GYN nurse practioner, a physical therapy technician, and a radiology assistant. There are eight dentists on staff available only for active duty personnel and for retirees on a space available basis. Services provided at the hospital include a 24-hour physician-staffed emergency room, X-ray, certified lab, diagnostic ultrasound, and a physical therapy department. During 1982, the hospital had 6,841 inpatient days and 93,880 outpatient visits.

The Fitzsimmons Hospital in Denver and the VA Hospital in Cheyenne are sometimes used for emergencies and specialized medical services. Military personnel and their dependents can use civilian health care facilities for both inpatient and outpatient care, but must receive a Statement of Nonavailability of Service from the base hospital to qualify for the Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services coverage. Specialty care not currently available at the base hospital includes ophthalmology, inpatient orthopedics, and ear, nose, and throat. In 1982 there were 148 admissions to civilian hospitals in Laramie County, and 420 inpatient professional service visits under the Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services. The total government cost for inpatient hospital care under the program was $189,991, and for inpatient professional service visits was $73,455. There were 1,723 outpatient professional service visits for a total government cost of $60,679.

An expansion of services has been sent to the Air Force Health Facility Office to expand outpatient facilities and to increase the bed complement by six medical/surgical and six obstetric beds. The base hospital has a relatively new provider staff and has recaptured a percentage of the retirees who were previously using civilian facilities.

The DoD is attempting to reduce the use of the Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services nationwide by improving facilities and services at military hospitals. The government has placed a limit on the total number of Certificates of Nonavailability that can be obtained from each military hospital, and has also set a limit on the number of inpatient days that will be approved and paid for under the program.

3.4.5.2 Projected Baseline

Projected population figures for F.E. Warren AFB indicate no change from 1984 through 1992. As noted in Section 3.4.5.1, the hospital administration is planning to improve and expand existing services by recruiting an orthopedic surgeon. These improvements may reduce current use of civilian facilities through the Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services, thereby resulting in slight increases in base facility use. These projected increases would not significantly affect service provision.

3.4.5.3 Project Impacts

As noted in Section 3.10.4.1, an expansion plan has been submitted to expand base hospital services.

With the proposed improvements to the F.E. Warren AFB hospital, the projected population increase would have a minimal effect on hospital facilities and personnel. If the improvements are not implemented, the occupancy rate at the hospital will probably increase from 1986 on, and the facility may reach capacity more frequently than at present. This increase may affect the quality of health care provision under peak conditions, and may result in slight demands for additional Certificates of Nonavailability under the Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services.

3.4.5.4 Mitigative Measures

There are no significant impacts to hospital facilities at the base; therefore no specific mitigative measures are recommended.

3.4.6 Library Facilities

3.4.6.1 Baseline Description

Several library facilities located on F.E. Warren AFB are available to military and civilian base employees, including the base library, a special medical library, and the Air Force Institute of Technology Library.

3.4.6.1.1 Base Library

Table 3.4.6-1 provides information on library facilities and services available at the F.E. Warren AFB Library, which is operated by the Division of Morale, Welfare, and Recreation to serve on and offbase military and civilian base employees.

A recent inspection (April 1983) of the library by the Air Force Inspector General found that excellent library facilities and services are provided. The physical facility is small but functional and well-maintained, and the staff is experienced and knowledgeable. A variety of programs are offered for all ages. The books and materials collection is large and well-maintained, and circulation is high. The only recommendation in the report was that automatic head counters be installed to keep better information on library attendance (USAF Inspector General, written communication, April 15, 1983).

Adequate library resources are available onbase for the population served. Inter-Library Loans are seldom requested from other libraries. Approximately four requests per month are made on the average, coordinated through the Laramie County Public Library and the state library. The base library lends an average of 100 materials per day, seldom referring users to other community libraries.

It is difficult to determine per capita measures of service adequacy for the base library given the nature of its service population. Base library services are available to any person with regular access to the base: military active duty, retired and their dependents, civilian employees of DoD, and

Table 3.4.6-1

LIBRARY FACILITIES AND SERVICES
F.E. WARREN AFB LIBRARY
OCTOBER 1982-MARCH 1983

Service Population:	Military and Civilian Base Employees		
Total Floor Space:	5,000 sq ft		
Floor Space/Capita:	1.15 sq ft		
Shelf Space:	2,892 linear ft		
Seats:	71		
Multipurpose Rooms:	1		
Hours/Week:	55		
Books: Adult:	15,853		
Children:	6,528		
Total:	22,381		
Books/Capita:	5.15		
Nonbook Materials:	2,747 (incuding periodicals)		
Total Library Materials:	25,128		
Materials/Capita:	5.78		
Books/Materials Budget:	$14,636 (six months)		
Equipment:	1 Photocopier 1 Microform Reader/Printer		
Staff Positions:	Librarian	(40 hrs/wk @ $2,293/mo.)	
	Librarian Technician	(40 hrs/wk @ $1,062/mo.)	
	Clerk	(19 hrs/wk @ $ 337/mo.)	
	Library Aide	(19 hrs/wk @ $ 287/mo.)	
Total Staff:	3 FTE		

Table 3.4.6-1 (continued)
LIBRARY FACILITIES AND SERVICES

Staff Budget:	$23,956 (six months)
Special Programs:	Exhibits, Tours, Games, Films, Art Programs, Story Hours, Summer Reading, History Seminars.
Circulation:	35,641 (six months)
Circulation/Capita:	8.2
Total Budget:	$42,572 (six months)
Budget/Capita:	$9.80
Source:	Developed from Semiannual Library Report (1 October 1982 - 31 March 1983), HAF-DPM (SA) 7140, SAC, F.E. Warren AFB, Wyoming; and Base Librarian.

contractor employees. Potential base library users, who are also Laramie County residents, have access to the Laramie County Public Library system as well. However, no accurate information is available on numbers of people who use both base and community library resources.

3.4.6.1.2 Special Libraries

The F.E. Warren AFB Medical Library is available at the U.S. Air Force Hospital. In addition the Air Force Institute of Technology has a library onbase for use by its participants.

3.4.6.2 Projected Baseline

Future conditions at the F.E. Warren AFB Library under the projected baseline scenario are based on an assumed stable base population. Library services are projected to continue at close to present or higher per capita levels under continued funding distributed through the Base Division of Morale, Welfare, and Recreation.

It is anticipated, therefore, that new books will be added and old books withdrawn from the current collection, to arrive at a net increase in books held, and provide an up-to-date collection. Staff will probably not be added unless the base population increases substantially. The current staff is adequate, and relatively long-term staff stability has been achieved. The library plans to be moved into a new facility within a year or 2, under a current program to move several base facilities into new buildings. The new building will contain approximately 7,000 square feet of space more than the current facility, and will relieve the present crowded conditions.

3.4.6.3 Project Impacts

Military and civilian base employees, projected to impact F.E. Warren AFB, will create increased demand on base library services. The Division of Morale, Welfare, and Recreation, which is responsible for the library, should receive funding for the additional books and staff needed to meet the increased demand.

The provision of additional base library services may serve to partially alleviate increased demands on the Laramie County Public Library system. All project base employee immigrants (civilian or military) will have access to library resources available at the base library.

3.4.6.4 Mitigative Measures

It is assumed that increased library service demands will be met by provision of additional services onbase by the Division of Morale, Welfare, and Recreation.

Addition of services at the base library will help to alleviate service impacts on other Laramie County library resources.

3.4.7 Recreational Facilities

3.4.7.1 Baseline Description

An inventory of major recreation facilities and programs at F.E. Warren AFB is presented in Table 3.4.7-1. Annual visitation data for 1982 are presented in Table 3.4.7-2. These facilities may be used by military and DoD civilian personnel only. When invited, Cheyenne residents can use these recreation facilities and programs on a limited basis; the base sponsors three annual golf tournaments which are open to the public, and athletic leagues (which are coordinated with military programs) may be partially hosted on base facilities.

There are recreation facilities on F.E. Warren AFB which appear to have excess capacity.

3.4.7.2 Projected Baseline

Since no major population changes on the base are anticipated through 1992 under projected baseline conditions, no significant change in existing use patterns is expected to occur. Therefore, the existing excess capacity at the recreational facilities on the base would probably continue to exist.

3.4.7.3 Project Impacts

There are no additional base residents forecast with the project.

3.4.7.4 Mitigative Measures

No mitigative measures are required.

Table 3.4.7-1

F.E. WARREN AFB RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

Type of Facility	Number	Remarks
Gymnasium	1	1 weight room, 1 basketball court, 1 track
Bowling Alleys	1	16 lanes
Auto Hobby Shop	1	
Photo Hobby Shop	1	
Ceramic Hobby Shop	1	
Lapidary Hobby Shop	1	
Woodworking Hobby Shop	1	
Parade Grounds	1	Can accommodate 3 fields for soccer/football
Swimming Pool	1	Indoor
Recreation Center	1	Steak-N-Brew and pool tables; center used for dances, meetings, ceremonies, and tours
Youth Center	1	Center used for tours, trips, dances
Riding Stable	1	40-50 horses for personal boarding; 40-50 horses for base use
Family Camping Sites	24	Each site has water, electricity, picnic table, grill; campground has service building with showers, latrines, washer and dryer; fee: $4/night-summer, $2/night-winter
Multi-purpose Courts	3	Outdoor courts for basketball, volleyball and tennis
Golf Course	1	18-hole
Golf Course Driving Range	1	
Roller Rink	1	Indoor
Handball/Racquetball Courts	5	Indoor
Softball Diamonds	3	Lighted
Picnic Tables	14	
Youth Baseball Diamonds	5	
Tennis Courts	5	Outdoor, 3 lighted
Archery Range	1	Indoor

Source: F.E. Warren AFB, 1983.

Table 3.4.7-2

1982 ACTIVITY USAGE OF F.E. WARREN AFB RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

Facility	Usage (Visits/Year)
Recreation Center	206,736
Gymnasium	99,132
Youth Center	98,520
Bowling Alley	45,712[a]
Golf Course	32,160
Swimming Pool	17,136
Auto Hobby Shop	14,520
Roller Rink	7,500
Riding Stables	5,772
Family Camping Sites	4,080
Woodworking Hobby Shop	3,360

Note: a 1982 usage = 137,136 total lines bowled; average of 3 lines bowled per visit; therefore, 137,136÷3 = 45,712 visits per year.

Visitation figures for major sporting activities (i.e., softball, soccer, basketball, tennis) were unavailable.

Source: F.E. Warren AFB, 1983.

3.5 Town of Pine Bluffs

3.5.1 General Government

3.5.1.1 Baseline Description

Pine Bluffs, with a 1980 population of 1,077, was incorporated in 1909. It has a mayor/council form of government with four Council members. The Mayor and most of the Council members are in their first terms of office. Council members spend approximately 12 hours a month on town business outside of Council meetings. The Council meets twice a month. Table 3.5.1-1 presents an inventory of public services in Pine Bluffs, and the other small towns in Laramie County.

The Town employs 23 persons, 14 full time, and 9 part time. The Police Department employs six persons, the Community Center - three; the Maintenance and Utilities Department - four; and Parks and Recreation - one.

Pine Bluffs owns a number of buildings, including the City Hall and jail, a garage, a fire house, two equipment garages, and an ambulance garage, three warehouses, six pump houses, and a swimming pool facility.

3.5.1.2 Projected Baseline

The population of Pine Bluffs is projected to increase from 1,117 persons in 1983 to 1,245 persons in 1992. Based on this projection, no changes in organization, staffing, or capital equipment are projected.

3.5.1.3 Project Impacts

Population increase in Pine Bluffs due to the project is projected to be 150 persons in 1988. This small number is not anticipated to cause any significant impacts in Pine Bluffs.

3.5.1.4 Mitigative Measures

No mitigative measures are suggested.

3.5.2 Sewage Treatment

3.5.2.1 Baseline Description

Pine Bluffs treats its sewage in a two-cell lagoon system. The lagoons total approximately 3 to 3.5 acres in area. Aeration is not used. The present sewage flow averages 0.1 mgd, but the system is designed for 0.09 mgd. Because the system is currently operating over its design capacity, the Town has applied for a grant to add 10 additional acres to the lagoon system.

The sanitary sewers range from 8 to 12 inches in diameter. The downstream portions of both the main east-west interceptor and a north-south line into the lagoon system are at capacity according to town officials. The sewer system includes one lift station, but the length of the system is not known. No improvements are planned at this time.

Table 3.5.1-1

INVENTORY OF PUBLIC SERVICES IN
SMALL COMMUNITIES
LARAMIE COUNTY

	Pine Bluffs	Burns	Albin
Total 1980 population	1,077	268	128
Years mayor in office	2 mos	2	2
Number of employees	23	6	2
Operating expenses	$1,112,878		
Gallons of water storage	216,000	36,000	25,000
Water system condition	adequate	adequate	adequate
Sewer system condition	inadequate	adequate	adequate
No. of police officers	6	1	0
No. of police vehicles	3	1	0
No. of firefighters	10	20	14
Combined town/rural district	yes	yes	yes
Size of largest main	6"	6"	6"
Fire insurance rating	7	8	9
Condition of firehouse	adequate	adequate	adequate
No. of pumpers & tankers	4	3	4
No. of "quick-attack" units	1	1	0
No. of rescue units	1	3	1
No. of emergency medical technicians	5	14	6

Souces: Mayor of Pine Bluffs; Mayor of Burns; Mayor of Albin, July, 1983

12/13/83-035-1

3.5.2.2 Projected Baseline

Pine Bluffs has already planned a 10-acre expansion to its lagoon system. The new lagoons are intended both to evaporate wastewater and to seep effluent into the ground. Design capacity for 1,600 people is planned, which will accommodate all baseline growth (1992 population expected = 1,245).

3.5.2.3 Project Impacts

The presence of a maximum of 150 additional people in Pine Bluffs in 1988 would increase the wastewater flow by 13,350 gallons per day based on the present per capita wastewater generation of 89 gallons per capita per day (gpcd). This would result in a 13-percent increase in flow over the baseline 1988 flow.

With or without the project, Pine Bluffs needs to enlarge its treatment capacity. This is recognized by town officials who have applied for a grant to finance the expansion. The main sanitary sewers are also in need of replacement with larger lines or with parallel interconnected lines. While the current conditions are not the result of the project, impacts from the project would make conditions marginally worse. Upgrading the lagoon system would alleviate the problem. This could be accomplished by adding more lagoon capacity as proposed by the Town.

3.5.2.4 Mitigative Measures

If the proposed measures of expansion under baseline are undertaken, no mitigative measures will be necessary.

3.5.3 Water Treatment and Distribution

3.5.3.1 Baseline Description

Pine Bluffs obtains its water supply from five wells. A sixth well is to be brought on-line in the near future. Neither chlorination nor any other treatment of the water is currently practiced. The average-day demand is 0.56 mgd with a maximum-day demand of 1.43 mgd. The capacity of the wellfield is unknown but the Town recently acquired additional water rights.

The water distribution system contains 6 to 8 miles of line. The pipe diameters range from 4 to 8 inches. Pressures vary from 80 to 85 pounds per square inch and the general condition of the distribution system is described as good by Town officials. Storage is provided by one 216,100 gallon tank.

3.5.3.2 Projected Baseline

The population growth of 128 people by 1992 represents an 11.5-percent increase in population over today's level. With current pressures being adequate and with newly acquired water rights, the current system of water supply appears adequate to absorb the modest growth without expansion.

3.5.3.3 Project Impacts

The presence of a maximum of 150 additional people in Pine Bluffs would increase the average water demand by 74,700 gallons per day and the maximum-day demand by 190,650 gallons per day. These values are based on the current average-day per capita demand of 498 gpcd and a maximum-day per capita demand of 1,271 gpcd. No impact on water supply facilities can be anticipated from this increase in flow, which is only 17-percent higher than the growth expected during the baseline period.

3.5.3.4 Mitigative Measures

The increased flow attributable to the projected immigrant population is expected to be near that under baseline conditions, and therefore no mitigative measures will be required.

3.5.4 Solid Waste Disposal

3.5.4.1 Baseline Description

Pine Bluffs contracts with a private firm to collect, transport, and dispose of all solid wastes. LarCo Disposal Inc., currently under contract to Pine Bluffs, serves 693 separate residential and commercial accounts (1983 population = 1,117) with a single 20 cubic yard (cy), rear-loading compactor vehicle owned and maintained by LarCo. Collections are performed in residential neighborhoods twice weekly, with commercial establishments receiving garbage collection services up to six times per week. All collections are performed by a one-man crew.

An average of five truckloads of solid waste per week is collected by LarCo for disposal at the Town-owned landfill. An additional one to two loads of waste per week are brought by private individuals directly to the landfill for disposal. LarCo also operates the landfill. This landfill, located 0.5 mile west of the town, accepts all forms of household and commercial wastes, discarded appliances such as stoves and refrigerators, and vegetative wastes. No industrial, chemical, toxic, or hazardous wastes are accepted for disposal at the landfill.

The present landfill has an estimated 2 to 3 years of remaining capacity (at current disposal levels). Upon its closure, wastes are to be transported to a new site near Burns, Wyoming.

Fees for residential collection are $6.00 per month and range up to $12.00 per month for commercial collection (depending on waste quantities and collection frequency). LarCo's contract is valued at $37,200 per year.

3.5.4.2 Projected Baseline

The population of Pine Bluffs has been projected to increase from 1,117 people in 1983 to 1,245 people by 1992. This represents an 11 percent growth in population, or an average rate of 1.2 percent annually. As a result of this increase, additional quantities of solid waste will be generated, requiring additional collection and disposal. The additional wastes generated are expected to total approximately 0.32 ton per day or 0.64 cy.

An examination of current collection and disposal practices in Pine Bluffs indicates that the available capacity of both the present waste collection system serving the city and the landfill capacity available at a new site near Burns, (to which Pine Bluffs wastes are to be transported after 1985) are more than sufficient to handle the additional wastes generated during the 1983 to 1992 period.

3.5.4.3 Project Impacts

It is assumed that the waste generation rate will not change in the future; i.e., it will remain at an average of 5.0 pounds per capita per day (ppcd) for permanent residents and 3.0 ppcd for weekly commuters. Similarly, it is assumed that waste compaction will remain at the rate of 1,000 pounds per cy.

The increase in the quantity of solid waste, as a result of the project, is directly related to the increase in construction workers, their families, and other service workers attracted to Pine Bluffs. This increase in population (25 weekly commuters in 1986 and 150 residents in 1988) will increase total solid waste generation by approximately 153 tons over the 2-year period. This quantity of waste can easily be collected over the course of regular waste collections and will occupy only 300 cy of landfill area.

Given the level and duration of increased waste generation caused by the project, together with the available capacities of equipment, manpower, and the disposal sites, no measurable adverse impacts to the collection and disposal systems serving Pine Bluffs will result.

3.5.4.4 Mitigative Measures

Because minimal impacts on solid waste facilities will occur, no mitigative measures are required.

3.5.5 Stormwater

3.5.5.1 Baseline Description

Pine Bluffs experiences rather frequent flooding caused by storm runoff. There are some storm sewers in part of the city; but there is less than a mile of storm sewers in total, with diameters ranging from 18 to 36 inches.

An intensity of 0.9 inch per hour was estimated for Pine Bluffs from a regional intensity-duration relationship as the intensity of a 2-year, 1-hour storm. Records from gages near Pine Bluffs, however, indicate that the 2-year, 1-hour storm actually amasses 0.99 inch. Also, the 50-year, 24-hour rainfall from those records would total 3.4 inches. Thus, larger events can occur than the design storm used here.

3.5.5.2 Projected Baseline

A 128-person increase in population under baseline conditions between 1983 and 1992 has been projected. If all these persons required new housing, 11.6 acres of newly developed land would be necessary (128/2.75 x 4 homes/per acre). The area of developed land would become 1,011.6 acres, and the new C-value would be:

$$C = \frac{(0.5 \times 11.6) + (0.4 \times 1{,}000)}{1{,}011.6} = 0.4011$$

Therefore, the peak runoff rate would be increased from the current rate of 360 cubic feet per second (cfs) to 365.2 cfs. No changes in storm sewer facilities would be necessary to accommodate the small increase in peak flow.

However, it should be clarified that flooding does exist today. Table 3.2.5-2 showed that 7 equivalent 60-inch pipes would be necessary for draining the whole city, and 2 would be needed for the most concentrated commercial area. Only a mile of 18 to 36 inch sewers are in place. Pine Bluffs should consider as a matter of providing baseline period protection, whether more storm sewers should be added.

3.5.5.3 Project Impacts

A maximum of 150 people are projected to inmigrate to Pine Bluffs as a result of the project. The year of greatest change will be 1988 when a net inmigration of 150 more people will arrive over 1987 levels. The 150 people, however, will not require new housing. The projected net demand will necessitate the development of only 3.0 new acres. The increase in peak runoff would be minimal and no new storm sewers over baseline facilities would be required.

3.5.5.4 Mitigative Measures

Because no project-induced stormwater impacts will occur in Pine Bluffs, no mitigative measures are required.

3.5.6 Law Enforcement

3.5.6.1 Baseline Description

The Pine Bluffs Police Department has three sworn officers; the chief and two patrolmen, plus three full-time and two part-time civilian staff acting as dispatchers. Daytime dispatching is handled by the City Clerk. Night and weekend dispatching duties are carried out by three full-time and two part-time civilian employees of the Police Department. Starting salaries for police officers are $1,100 per month; full-time dispatchers receive $600 per month to start.

Each of the three sworn officers has a marked car assigned to him. These vehicles last approximately 3 years. Recently, the Town has purchased used vehicles from other law enforcement agencies in the region at nominal prices. New replacement patrol cars, however, would cost about $10,000. The Police Department has no other vehicles.

The Pine Bluff's Police Department is located in a room in the Town Hall. The Town Hall, originally a bank building, was constructed between 1910 and 1920 and is in good condition. The Police Department occupies a single room of about 180 square feet at the rear of the building. Adjacent to this room, in what used to be the bank vault, is the Department's two-cell jail. A third cell, usually used for female or juvenile prisoners, is located on the second floor above the Police Department, next to the Municipal Courtroom. Partly

due to the small size of the cells, prisoners are generally only kept up to 24 hours, after which they are transported to the Laramie County jail in Cheyenne if longer incarcerations are necessary.

3.5.6.2 Projected Baseline

Pine Bluffs is projected to increase in population from 1,117 in 1983 to 1,245 in 1992. This slow, steady growth is not projected to require any additional staff, vehicles, or facilities if present service standards are to be maintained.

3.5.6.3 Project Impacts

With the project, the population of Pine Bluffs will show an increase of 25 persons over the baseline projection for one year in 1986 and a second one-year population increase of 150 persons in 1988. The first population increase will have no measurable effect on law enforcement in Pine Bluffs.

The second temporary population jump is an increase of 12.8 percent over the preceding year. While a population increase of this magnitude would often be considered to require some special attention, the impact of such an increase on Pine Bluffs is largely mitigated by small absolute size of the increase and its short duration. A population increase of 150 persons in Pine Bluffs will not require any increases in staff, vehicle, or facilities in order to maintain existing levels of service.

3.5.6.4 Mitigative Measures

Due to the low level of impact on law enforcement in Pine Bluffs, no mitigative measures are required.

3.5.7 Criminal Justice System - Municipal Court

3.5.7.1 Baseline Description

The Pine Bluffs Municipal Court handles approximately 10 traffic cases per month or 120 cases per year. The Court's staff is a part-time lay judge and the Pine Bluffs Town Council Chambers are used for a courtroom.

Presently, the court is operating well within its capacity.

3.5.7.2 Projected Baseline

Based on a 1983 population of 1,117 the number of cases per capita is 0.1074. By 1992, the Court's caseload will rise to 134 as the town's population rises to 1,245. The existing staff and facilities should be able to absorb this increase without augmentation.

3.5.7.3 Project Impacts

Under project impact conditions, Pine Bluffs is estimated to receive population inmigration of 25 and 150 in 1986 and 1988, respectively. This should increase caseloads for those years by 3 and 16, respectively. The existing staff and facilities should be able to absorb this and the baseline increase without augmentation.

3.5.7.4 Mitigative Measures

No mitigative measures should be required due to the low level of impacts projected.

3.5.8 Fire Protection

Fire protection services in Pine Bluffs are provided by Laramie County Fire District No. 5 and the Pine Bluffs Fire Department. These services and their facilities are described in Section 3.9.5.

3.5.9 Local Recreational Facilities

3.5.9.1 Baseline Description

3.5.9.1.1 Administration and Planning

The Town of Pine Bluffs owns, operates, and maintains parks and several recreational facilities within its incorporated limits. The Parks and Recreation Department is responsible to the Town Council and Mayor. No local boards or committees have parks and recreation authority. The Department consists of eight staff members, two of whom are full time. The part-time or seasonal employees have swimming pool and park maintenance duties.

Parks and recreation facilities and services are not currently considered in formal government planning efforts. Pine Bluffs has no parks and recreation master plan, nor subdivision regulations addressing parkland acquisition and development.

3.5.9.1.2 Recreation Programs

The number of organized recreational programs offered by the Town is limited. The swimming pool provides supervised recreational activities during summer months. The availability of a number of Town-owned and operated facilities affords residents additional recreation opportunities for tennis, volleyball, roller skating, baseball, and softball. A tivity diversity has increased over the last several years due to the construction of the Pine Bluffs Community Center and some park enlargement. Program/activity participation statistics were not available to document activity development trends. The Parks and Recreation Department Director feels the most popular recreational activities are pool and ballpark activities in the summer, and general Community Center activities during the remainder of the year (i.e., volleyball, group meetings, etc.).

3.5.9.1.3 Recreation Facilities

The focal points of recreational activity in Pine Bluffs are the Community Center, the outdoor swimming pool, and the lighted ballfield. The Community Center was constructed 4 years ago at a cost of $642,000. The center has two full-time staff, and offers enough recreational opportunities to make it an important town recreation and social center. The 25 meter outdoor pool was constructed 3 years ago at a cost of $86,000. The pool employs four seasonal employees. The community's lighted ballpark is an old facility, currently undergoing renovations with the addition of a concession stand and

restrooms. The Town and school district jointly operate and maintain three lighted tennis courts on school property. The Parks and Recreation Department feels the most pressing need for recreation facilities is another lighted ballfield.

3.5.9.1.4 Parks

Pine Bluffs has 8 acres of developed parkland divided into 3 parks. These parks all have picnicking and play area activities. Pine Bluffs has no undeveloped parkland and no immediate plans to acquire more land. As with many other area jurisdictions, periodic vandalism in parks is a problem.

3.5.9.1.5 Special Use Facilities

Two special use facilities exist in the area. The arena/fairgrounds site is usually scheduled for rodeo activities. Most of the facility upkeep is provided by local volunteer help, although the Town supplies occasional maintenance assistance. The second special use facility is the day care center located within the community center. It is operated and maintained by the Town.

3.5.9.2 Projected Baseline

Under the baseline scenario (1983 to 1992), Pine Bluffs population is expected to increase by 128 residents. The community has an adequate parks and recreation system to provide for its existing population. The increase of 128 residents is not expected to create a demand for services or facilities beyond those provided by the existing system. Additional permanent residents in Pine Bluffs could create positive benefits for the Town's parks and recreation system by helping cover maintenance and material costs.

3.5.9.3 Project Impacts

Pine Bluffs is expected to receive a population increase of 150 people in 1988. This small population increase will not create a demand for additional parkland or facilities beyond those already provided within the community. Additional maintenance duties will have to be performed as a result of the project, but could be performed without hiring additional personnel.

3.5.9.4 Mitigative Measures

No mitigative measures are required.

3.5.10 Transportation

The small population increase due to the project will cause minimal additional traffic to the city streets in Pine Bluffs. These impacts will not be significant.

3.5.10.1 Baseline Description

Pine Bluffs is located in eastern Laramie County, Wyoming on the border with Kimball County, Nebraska. Interstate 80 traverses the city limits east and west, with most of the commercial and residential development occurring North

of the interstate. State Route 215 is the major roadway north out of the town of Pine Bluffs.

3.5.10.2 Projected Baseline

The projected increase is baseline traffic for Pine Bluffs is expected to be within the capacity of the present roadway system.

3.5.10.3 Project Impacts

The small population increases due to the project will cause minimal additional traffic demands on the city streets of Pine Bluffs.

3.5.10.4 Mitigative Measures

No mitigative measures will be needed as a result of the project.

3.6 Town of Burns, Wyoming: Community Profile

The Town of Burns was incorporated in 1924, and has a 1980 population of 268. The Town has a mayor-council form of government, and four Council members. The Mayor has been in office for 2 years, and Council members have served an average of 6 years each. They each spend an average of 8 hours a month on Town business, in addition to council meetings, which are held once a month. Table 3.5.1-1 presents an inventory of public services in Burns.

The Town employs two persons full time, and six persons on a part-time basis. The full-time employees are a maintenance man and the Police Chief. The part-time employees are two deputy marshalls, a town clerk and clerk of the court, a utility board office manager, and two municipal judges. The Town pays $36,000 in total salaries. Burns owns 3 buildings, the Town Hall, which is 120 years old, the community center, and a maintenance shop. In addition, it owns the marshall's trailer home and office, and land with nonbuilding uses. It owns the sites and facilities for two parks, three wells and well houses, a water tower, an old landfill, the sewer lagoon, and seven lots.

Public utilities appear to be adequate. The Town puts in two blocks of new water mains a year. The Town will put in a cable television system within the next year.

Burns has hired a Marshall for law enforcement who earns $14,000 a year. In addition, the town furnishes his home, utilities, uniforms, and a patrol car. He receives support from the Laramie County Sheriff's Office. The Marshall's office is located in his trailer home, which is in excellent condition. The Town has no jail. No crime prevention programs exist in Burns, either, as the town has very little crime.

The Burns Volunteer Fire Department has 15 members and a paid Fire Chief. Firemen receive 4 hours of training a month. The Department fights rural as well as town fires. The rural district is Fire District No. 6, and is 18 miles long and 18 miles wide. Burns has no fire prevention programs and depends on the State Fire Marshall to inspect for problems. Burns' insurance rating is ten.

Burns has a fire station which is only 2 years old and in excellent condition. It will hold 12 vehicles, and at present is holding 7. Fire fighting equipment includes two 750-gallon pumper/tankers which are in good to excellent condition, and a 6,500-gallon tanker in good condition. The Department also has one "quick attack" unit in excellent condition, and two new ambulances. There are 14 volunteers who have had emergency medical training and who operate the ambulance.

A fire hydrant system, supplied by 6-inch water mains, serves the town. The water tower feeding the mains holds 36,000 gallons of water.

Burns' outdoor recreation facilities include a park, a tennis/volleyball court, a basketball court, a lighted tennis court, and a football field with track and bleachers. The latter accommodates 500 people.

The Town has no parks and recreation department, although a small portion of the general fund is allocated for capital improvements to recreation

facilities. Programming and supervision of activities are provided on a volunteer basis. Volunteers presently operate a Little League baseball program and two men's basketball leagues.

The School District and the Town work cooperatively to provide a children's summer recreation program. The Town hires two teachers to administer the program and the School District provides the facilities. In addition, the Town purchased the property for and constructed the football field which the high school currently utilizes.

Only a community profile is provided here because no population inmigration or other project impacts are expected in Burns.

3.7 Town of Albin, Wyoming: Community Profile

The Town of Albin, with a 1980 population of 128, was incorporated in 1932. It has a mayor-council form of government with four Council members. They have served an average of 3 years. Council meetings are held once a month. The Mayor and Council members each spend an average of 4 hours a week on Council business. Table 3.5.1-1 presents an inventory of public services in Albin.

The Town employs two people, a full-time maintenance man and a part-time town clerk; its total salary budget is $1,000 per month.

Albin owns one building, a firehouse that is 45 years old. The Town and Fire District built a new firestation on the east side of town in 1981. It also owns two small well houses. The Town owns a rodeo grounds, a sewer pond, and a small park. It plans to build new sewer lagoons in the near future.

The Town has no law enforcement officers and depends on a County deputy sheriff who lives 6 miles away for police protection. Albin also has no law enforcement facilities.

Albin has a Volunteer Fire Department with 14 members. Firefighters receive minimal training. The Department has a mutual aid agreement with F.E. Warren AFB, which began when the Minuteman program was instituted. The Fire Department fights both rural and town fires. The rural district is 27 miles wide by 19 miles long. Albin has two fire stations, one built in the late 1940s and the other completed in 1981. The new station holds six fire trucks and an ambulance, and contains a classroom, meeting area, and kitchen. The Department has no fire prevention programs.

The town has a hydrant system with new 6-inch mains and a water tower holding 25,000 gallons. Albin's fire insurance rating is nine. Firefighting equipment consists of one 1,000 gallon pumper in excellent condition, one 300 gallon pumper in good condition, a 1,000 gallon tanker in excellent condition, and another 1,000 tanker in fair to good condition. The department has a new "quick attack" unit with a 300 gallon tank on order. Albin also owns an ambulance.

Albin is 40 miles away from the nearest hospital in Kimball, Nebraska. The town has no medical facilities, doctors, or nurses. It has one ambulance, and four persons with emergency medical training.

Albin's outdoor facilities include a rodeo arena with a small grandstand, a baseball diamond, eight horseshoe pits, and the school playground. The Town has no parks and recreation department and does not administer any recreation programming.

Only a community profile is provided here because no population inmigration or other project impacts are expected in Albin.

3.8 Other Jurisdictions - Education

3.8.1 Laramie County School District No. 1

3.8.1.1 Baseline Description

Laramie County is divided into two school districts: District No. 1 and District No. 2. District No. 1 is in western Laramie County and includes the city of Cheyenne. The boundary separating the two districts is a line running north and south, approximately 4 miles east of Cheyenne's city limits (Figure 3.8.1-1). There are 25 public elementary schools in Laramie County District No. 1, 3 public junior high schools, 2 public high schools, and 1 public alternative high school (Figure 3.8.1-2). Laramie County District No. 1 uses a cluster school boundary system. The District schools are divided into four groups called clusters. Each school in the cluster has its own boundary. Someone moving into a school boundary will go to that school if there is room; if not, the student will be bused to another school that is in the cluster (Figure 3.8.1-2).

3.8.1.1.1 Students

Table 3.8.1-1 displays 10 years of fall enrollments by grades K-6, grades 7, 8, and 9, and grades 10-12 for Laramie County District No. 1 public schools. Kindergarten is not mandatory in Wyoming, but is widely offered.

From fall 1973 to fall 1982, the following changes in enrollments occurred: a 6.9-percent decrease for elementary, an 11.4-percent decrease for junior high, an 8.1-percent decrease for high school, and an 8.3-percent decrease overall. This compares to a 5-year overall decrease of 1.7 percent even though there was a slight 1-year overall increase of 0.7 percent. The decreasing enrollment pattern can be explained by the declining birthrate and subsequent smaller family sizes.

3.8.1.1.2 Staffing

The number of full-time equivalent (FTE) classroom teachers and the pupil-to-teacher ratios are given in Table 3.8.1-2.

The number of pupils includes pupils assigned full time to special classrooms. The highest pupil-to-teacher ratio in the 10 years was in 1973 at 22.6. The lowest was in 1982 where it was slightly less than 18.7 (whereas in 1981 it was slightly more). Two things have contributed to the smaller pupil-to-teacher ratio: a lower student enrollment and a higher number of FTE classroom teachers. The District has made deliberate attempts to achieve lower pupil-to-teacher ratios, and the trend is apparent over the last 10 years.

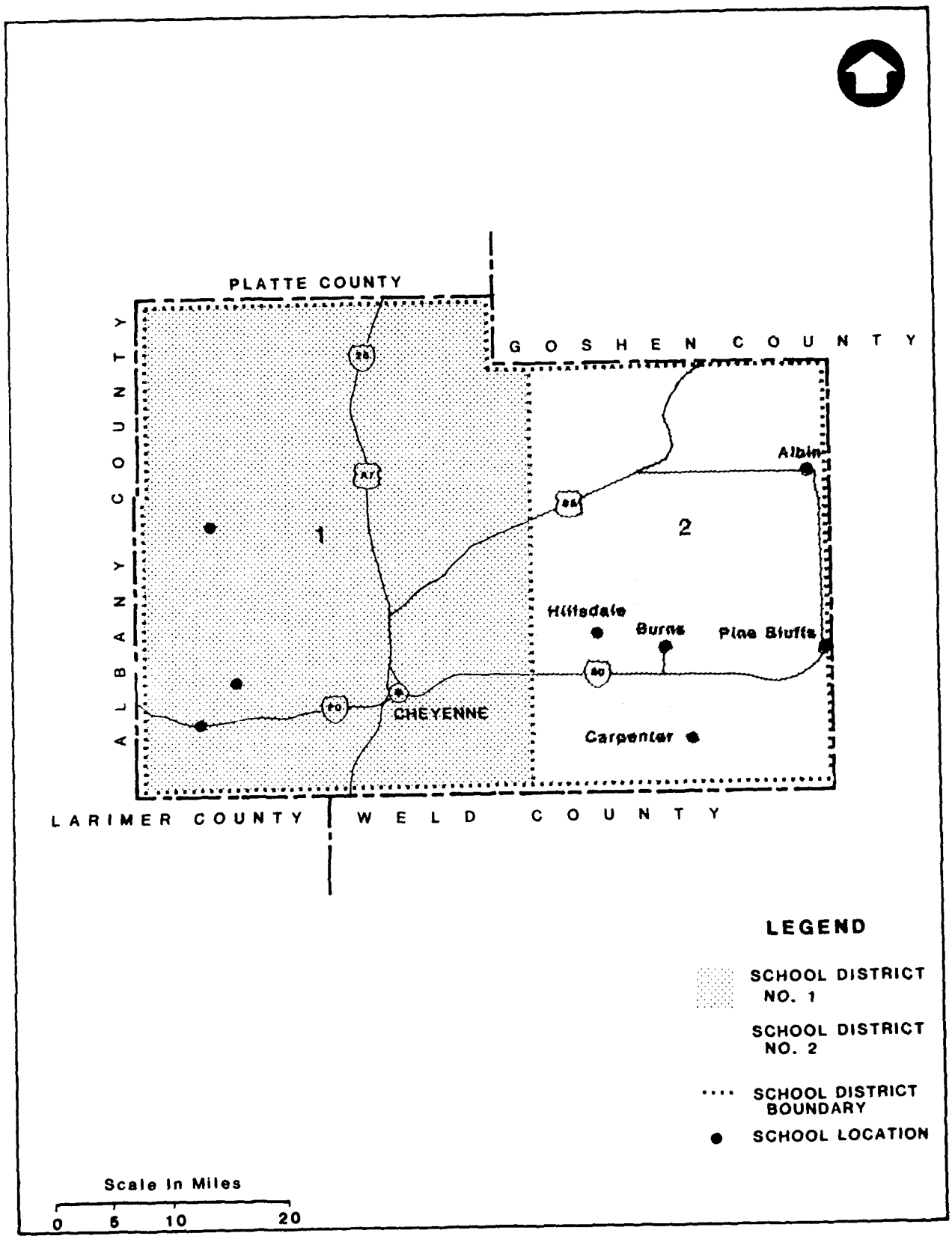

FIGURE 3.8.1-1 SCHOOL DISTRICTS LARAMIE COUNTY

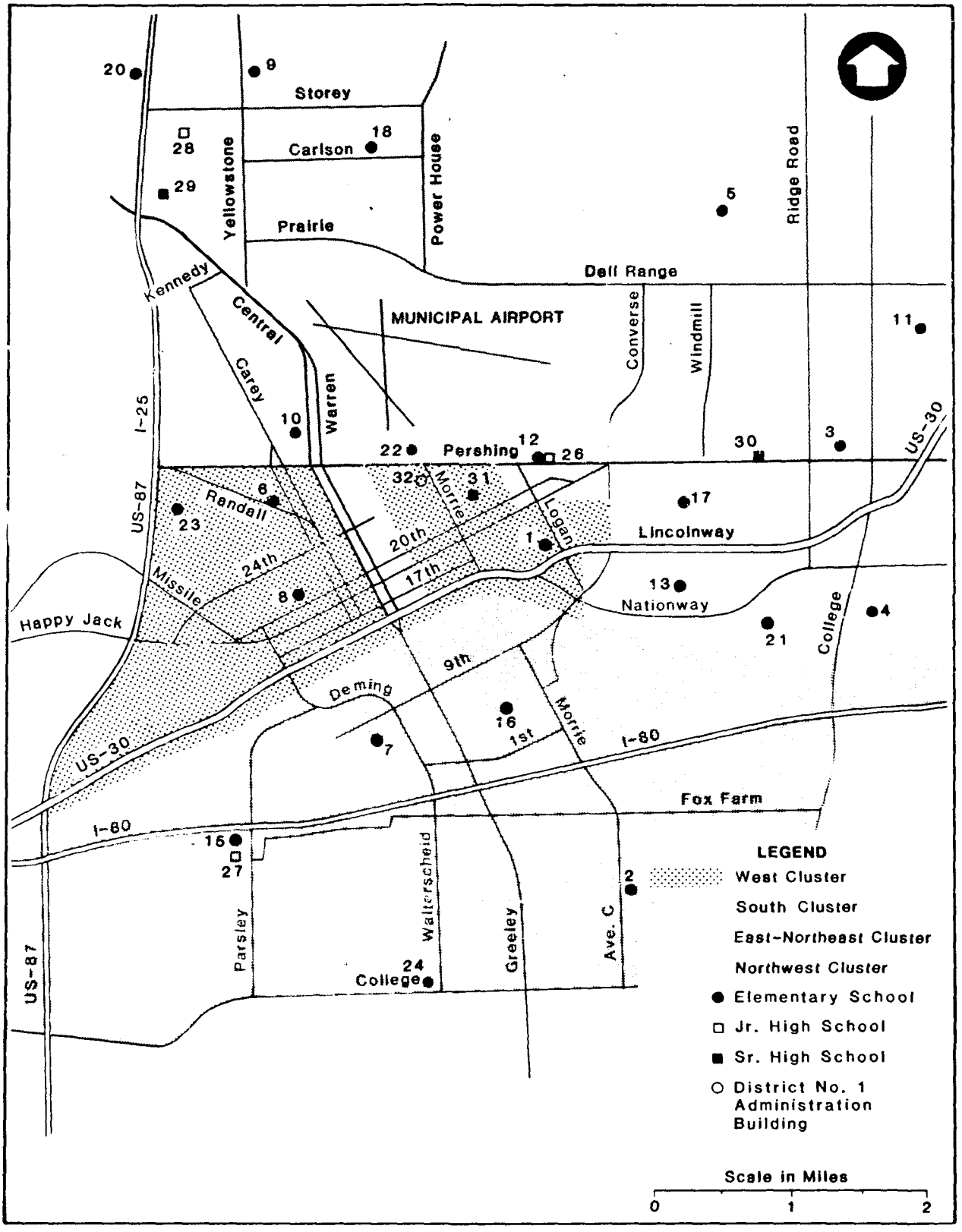

FIGURE 3.8.1-2 CLUSTER BOUNDARIES AND SCHOOL LOCATIONS LARAMIE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1

KEY TO FIGURE 3.8.1-2

Elementary Schools		Map Number
Alta Vista		1
Arp		2
Baggs		3
Bain		4
Buffalo Ridge		5
Churchill		6
Cole		7
Corlett		8
Davis		9
Deming		10
Dilding		11
Eastridge		12
Fairview		13
Gilchrist	(Outlying - Not Shown)	(14)
Goins		15
Hebard		16
Henderson		17
Hobbs		18
Ingleside	(Outlying - Not Shown)	(19)
Jessup		20
Lebhart		21
Miller		22
Pioneer Park		23
Rossman		24
Willadsen	(Outlying - Not Shown)	(25)

Junior High Schools	
Carey	26
Johnson	27
McCormick	28

Senior High Schools	
Central	29
East	30
High School III	31

District No. 1 Administration Building

Table 3.8.1-1

TEN YEARS OF PUBLIC SCHOOL
FALL ENROLLMENTS
BY GRADE CATEGORY
FOR LARAMIE COUNTY DISTRICT NO. 1
(1973-1982)

Grade Category	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
K-6	7,441	7,125	6,921	6,94[illegible]	6,827	6,943	6,882	6,950	6,906	6,930
7-9	3,439	3,482	3,540	3,382	3,197	3,086	2,952	2,927	2,891	3,047
10-12	3,065	2,986	2,900	3,009	2,995	2,940	3,044	2,964	2,904	2,816
SUBTOTAL:	13,945	13,593	13,361	13,331	13,019	12,969	12,878	12,841	12,701	12,793
Special Education	167	272	154	347	319	313	119	112	112	95
TOTAL:	14,112	13,865	13,515	13,678	13,338	13,282	12,997	12,953	12,813	12,888

Source: Wyoming Statistical Report Series No. 2, "Fall Report of Staff/Teachers/Pupils/Schools Enrollment by School and Grade," 1973-74 through 1982-83.

Table 3.8.1-2

FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT CLASSROOM TEACHERS AND
PUPIL-TO-TEACHER RATIOS
LARAMIE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1
1973-74 THROUGH 1982-83

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
FTE Teachers	624.0	649.2	613.0	651.0	649.0	659.0	670.5	671.0	683.6	690.5
Pupil-to-Teacher Ratios	22.6	21.4	22.0	21.0	20.6	20.1	19.4	19.3	18.7	18.7

Note: Ratios expressed as 22.6 rather than 22.6:1.

Source: Wyoming Statistical Report Series No. 2 "Fall Report of Staff Teachers/Pupils/School Enrollment by School and Grade," 1973-74 through 1982-83.

The fall 1982 salary schedule for teachers in Laramie County District No. 1 is provided in Table 3.8.1-3. The 1982 teacher salaries for Laramie County School District No. 1 ranged from $16,200 to $32,892.

It has been the philosophy of the District to devote a major portion of budget to salaries and benefits over the past several years. The ranks of Laramie County District No. 1 relative to the other 48 Wyoming school districts, by step, are consistently in the upper half. This is especially notable because Laramie County District No. 1 competes with some very wealthy school districts in the state.

In Laramie County District No. 1 for 1982 there were a total of 897 certified staff including the classroom teachers, counselors, social workers, nurses, librarians, and school administrators. In addition to the certified staff, a core support staff is necessary for the daily operation of a school. The 528 noncertified (support-staff) include aides, clerical, secretarial, custodians, bus drivers, and cooks.

3.8.1.1.3 Educational Services

3.8.1.1.3.1 Special Education Programs

Laramie County School District No. 1 offers special education to students in need, but attempts are made to enroll students with special needs in regular classrooms as often as possible. Table 3.8.1-1 shows the count of special education pupils assigned full time to special classrooms. However, this count represents only a fraction of those diagnosed as handicapped.

Table 3.8.1-3

LARAMIE COUNTY
SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1
FALL 1982 SALARY SCHEDULE

Step	BA	BA+15 Units	BA+30 Units	MA	MA+15 Units	MA+30 Units
1	16,200	16,848	17,334	17,982	18,468	19,116
2	17,132	17,780	18,266	18,914	19,400	20,048
3	18,064	18,712	19,198	19,846	20,332	20,980
4	18,996	19,644	20,130	20,778	21,264	21,912
5	19,928	20,567	21,062	21,710	22,196	22,844
6	20,860	21,508	21,994	22,642	23,128	23,776
7	21,792	22,440	22,926	23,574	24,060	24,708
8	22,724	23,372	23,858	24,506	24,992	25,640
9	23,656	24,304	24,791	25,438	25,925	26,572
10	24,142	24,790	25,277	26,370	26,857	27,504
11	24,628	25,276	25,763	27,302	27,789	28,436
12	25,114	25,762	26,250	27,788	28,275	29,368
13	25,600	26,249	26,736	28,274	28,761	30,300
14	25,924	26,573	27,060	28,760	29,247	30,786
15	26,248	26,897	27,384	29,246	29,733	31,272
16	N/A	N/A	N/A	29,570	30,057	31,758
17	N/A	N/A	N/A	29,894	30,381	32,244
18	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	32,568
19	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	32,892

N/A Data not available

Source: Wyoming Education Association Salary Research Data, 1982.

Beginning in 1977, federal legislation (P.L. 94-142) required that special education students be enrolled in the least restrictive environment so attempts are made that they be mainstreamed, i.e., included into regularclassrooms, as much as possible. In the fall of 1982, the FTE number of teachers for exceptional children was 65.0. In addition to the generalists (52.0), these teachers included specialists for the mentally retarded, special education, and acoustically handicapped.

3.8.1.1.3.2 Gifted Programs

There are opportunities in Laramie County School District No. 1 for the gifted and talented students. Each elementary school develops its own enrichment activities, such as independent studies or mentor programs, which enable students to spend time with a person in a particular career. The District has developed enrichment curricula, based upon the autonomous learner model developed by Dr. George Betts from the University of Northern Colorado. The curricula will be field-tested early in 1984. Each junior high and senior high school has special class hours used for independent study for gifted and talented students. The District is currently establishing guidelines to identify gifted students, and the program is expected to grow.

3.8.1.1.3.3 Nonpublic Education

The following (Table 3.8.1-4) is a list of private schools in Cheyenne, and approximate fall enrollment counts for the past 10 years. The State of Wyoming has no control over nonpublic schools, and centralized records are not kept on staffing patterns, enrollments, and curriculum.

3.8.1.1.4 Facilities

In the past the maintenance and operation portion of the Laramie County School District No. 1 budget was minimal. Special areas such as building maintenance, repair, and modification were not routinely incorporated into the budget and as a result expensive repairs are projected for the 1980s especially in the area of roofing.

However, in spite of preventative maintenance needs and declining enrollments, two elementary schools, Dildine and Hobbs, were remodeled in 1981 to increase the capacity at those two schools. The overall elementary enrollment capacity was not increased due to the need to free classroom space for special programs. Both Hobbs and Dildine went from two grades per class to three grades per class.

There are District plans at the elementary level to model the existing facilities after Anderson Elementary School, a new three grades per class school (a three-section school) scheduled to open in September 1984. Anderson was designed by a committee who represented all program areas. The educational specifications developed by the committee resulted in an average of 122 square feet per student for grades 1 through 6. In 1982, Anderson was considered to be a state-of-the-art facility, and the District policy is to achieve the space standards developed at Anderson at all other elementary schools. These standards are for space for regular instruction, special instruction (e.g., art, music, physical education), district programs, and support areas (e.g., administration and storage). Gilchrist (Rural) Elementary School, another

Table 3.8.1-4

TEN YEARS OF NONPUBLIC SCHOOL
FALL ENROLLMENTS IN CHEYENNE, WYOMING
1973-1982

School	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Cheyenne Christian	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	27
Lutheran School Association	140	150	150	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Our Savior Lutheran Elementary	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	55	77	75	80	85
Redeemer Lutheran	21	10	12	12	12	14	16	13	13	15
St. Mary's (K-8)	404	325	358	335	304	268	279	271	307	313
Seton (9-12)	184	198	198	183	148	154	139	130	132	126
Seventh Day Adventist	10	16	18	18	18	9	16	16	11	9
Sunnyside Christian School	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	89	124	139	130	N/A
Trinity Lutheran	N/A	N/A	N/A	150	125	100	125	131	131	120

N/A Data not available

Source: Wyoming Education Directory 1973-1974 through 1982-1983, and Catholic Diocese of Cheyenne.

model, is being built to replace an existing school; it is a one-section school (i.e., one classroom per grade level).

Anderson was the basis for space comparison for three-section schools. Gilchrist was the standard for one-section schools. The standard for two-section schools was developed as a combination because there were no existing space standards for two-section schools in District No. 1. The combined square footage figures in the other elementary schools were compared in the four categories of programs and instruction space. The results of these comparisons are shown in Table 3.8.1-5. Assignable space is that which is available for use (i.e., not including walls and hallways, etc.).

The total square footage does not represent the total available space in elementary schools at Laramie County District No. 1. In addition to the aforementioned categories, there are service areas which include kitchens, restrooms, mechanical areas, etc. Because of the diverse building structures in all of the elementary schools, these areas were not included in the analysis. Also, the three rural elementary schools, Gilchrist, Ingleside, and Willadsen are not used.

This facility analysis of the elementary schools in Laramie County District No. 1 shows a need to increase regular instruction space by approximately 22,800 square feet, special instruction by approximately 114,200 square feet, and support areas by approximately 34,200 square feet. The total needed square footage of these categories is 171,200 square feet.

It is clear that the greatest space need for the elementary schools in Cheyenne is in special instruction. Usually, these space needs are given lower priority relative to the general classroom areas. It was for this reason that Anderson and Gilchrist were built.

As of fall 1982, there were approximately 6,900 students, or 6,400 FTE students counting K students as 0.5 FTE, in the Cheyenne elementary schools. The capacity of the schools, based on an unofficial standard used by the Wyoming State Department of Education of 25 students per regular classroom (and 25 students per kindergarten room), is 6,600 students. Not only is there an existing need to increase classroom space, but also the present elementary enrollment borders on exceeding capacity. Table D-1 (Appendix D) summarizes elementary school capacities.

In the summer of 1983, site standards were adopted by Laramie County School District No. 1 for elementary schools; 13.4 acres were recommended for a three-section elementary school, 12.7 acres for a two-section elementary school, and 12.0 acres for a one-section school. Presently there are no elementary schools in the District at these site standards.

The State Board of Education also approved some minimum site standards in the summer of 1983. For new elementary school sites, a minimum of 4 acres should be provided, plus an additional acre for each 100 pupils in ultimate projected enrollment. For new junior high school sites, there should be provided a minimum site of 10 acres for enrollments to 300, 15 acres for enrollments to 500, and 20 acres plus an additional acre for each 100 pupils in ultimate projected enrollment above 500. For new senior high school sites, there should be provided a minimum site of 20 acres for enrollments to 400, 25 acres

Table 3.8.1-5

LARAMIE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1
ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS FACILITY STUDY

	Net Assignable Area Square Feet	Space Standards-Square Feet	Difference-Square Feet
Regular Instruction	226,500	249,300	-22,800
Special Instruction	112,400	226,600	-114,200
District Programs	10,700	10,700	0
Support Areas	42,300	76,500	-34,200
TOTAL:	391,900	563,100	-171,200

Source: Facilities Study, 1983, Laramie County School District No. 1, District Engineer's Office.

for enrollments to 800, and 30 acres plus an additional acre for each 100 pupils in ultimate projected enrollments above 800.

The existing space available at the secondary level was computed by a formula that included as its variables: the number of general classrooms, the number of periods, the number of students per classroom (25), the number of special classroom periods (e.g. remedial courses where the enrollment is limited), the number of students taking more than one of the required courses, a room efficiency rate, and a student efficiency rate (at the high schools, students tend to desire morning classes). The general classrooms are assigned to the required subjects of English, math, and social studies. The classrooms used for special subjects such as home economics, art, or music could not be included due to the special designs of the rooms. However, because all students must take required courses, the capacity may be computed in this manner. The results of this analysis are displayed in Table 3.8.1-6.

This analysis shows that the high schools barely exceed capacity presently and the junior high schools have room for only a few more students. The analysis does not recognize the adequacy of the space for special programs and storage. For instance Central and East high schools currently need additional space for storage, and the East High School library has seating room for half the numbers of students that it should have, according to national librarian standards. Carey Junior High School is also short of expansion space more than either of the other two junior high schools.

Refer to Appendix D for capacity and condition description of selected Laramie County schools.

There are 69 school buses owned and operated by Laramie County School District No. 1. Of these, 47 are route buses and the others are special activities buses and back-up buses. The route buses are operating near capacity. The District's practice is to replace a bus every 100,000 miles or after ten years whichever comes first. The buses are well-maintained and are housed in a bus barn. Currently the bus barn is at capacity. It is desirable to house the

Table 3.8.1-6

CAPACITY ENROLLMENT AND ACTUAL ENROLLMENT
SECONDARY SCHOOLS
LARAMIE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1

	Capacity	1982 Actual Enrollment	Difference
Junior Highs (7-9)	3,082	3,047	35
High Schools (10-12)	2,791	2,816[a]	-25
TOTAL:	5,873	5,863	10

Note: [a] The alternative high school is not included; it generally enrolls around 75 high school students.

Source: Facilities Study, 1983, Laramie County District No. 1, District Engineers Office.

buses in a bus barn to eliminate costs associated with vandalism and winter start-ups.

Rural students are bused on Board-approved roads. Urban students are bused if they are elementary and living outside a 1-mile radius of the school in their attendance area; junior high and living outside a 1.5-mile radius of the school in their attendance area; high school and living outside a 2-mile radius in the school in their attendance area.

In the 1982-83 school year, the Laramie County School District No. 1 Food Service Department was responsible for preparing and serving 851,100 student lunches and 46,571 student breakfasts. Food Services uses four preparation kitchens located at Central and East high schools, and Carey and Johnson junior high schools. There is satellite delivery from these four sites to the other schools.

3.8.1.1.5 Post-Secondary Education

Laramie County Community College was created by the voters May 21, 1968. It provides programs in the following instructional areas: academic, preparing students for transfer to 4-year institutions; vocational-technical, training students in programs lasting up to 2 years; and community services education, consisting of work leading to the equivalent of a high school diploma or offering courses of general information and cultural opportunities (commonly referred to as Adult Education). Laramie County Community College offers a specialized career program in building trades called "Construction Management." It also is used for the apprenticeship programs for electricians and steelworkers in Wyoming.

The fall 1982 enrollment at Laramie County Community College was 4,266. The fall 1982 FTE enrollment was 2,212, which indicates a large number of

part-time student enrollments. The fall of 1982 full-time staff numbered around 200. There has been a steady, consistent enrollment increase. Table 3.8.1-7 gives more detailed information on the programs and degrees offered.

The University of Wyoming has a field office in Cheyenne. Courses in business, elementary education, general education, and master of public administration program are offered. Under provisions of the program, it is possible for a resident of Cheyenne to complete the major portion of a baccalaureate program in elementary education without being required to attend classes on the Laramie campus. The University of Wyoming School of Nursing offers an extended degree program for registered nursing and offers off campus programs providing there is an enrollment of at least nine students. Evening courses are also offered at Carey Junior High School by Leslie College (home campus in Cambridge, Massachusetts), the University of Denver, and the University of Wyoming.

In Cheyenne there are three proprietary schools: La Nouvelle Femme, a self-improvement school, professional modeling training school, and professional modeling agency; Modern Trend Beauty School, a school of cosmetology; and the Wright Beauty Academy, an accredited cosmetology school.

3.8.1.2 Projected Baseline

3.8.1.2.1 Students

Future trends in student enrollments were projected for Laramie County District No. 1 by a weighted mean ratio method used by the Wyoming State Department of Education. This model projects enrollment over a 5-year period by weighting the most recent year of actual enrollment more heavily than the preceding years. The next 5 years of projected enrollments were calculated by URS-Berger using a smoothed average technique. These projections compared favorably to the age cohort survival population projections developed for this report (Section 2.0). The State Department of Education model was chosen for the baseline projections because of its past accuracy, and because it was projected by grade rather than by age.

Table 3.8.1-8 displays the projected enrollments for Laramie County School District No. 1.

These projections show a 5.7 percent increase in 1987 from 1982 base year, and a 14.6 percent increase in 1992. Broken down by grade category, an 8.9 percent increase is projected at the elementary level in 1987 and a 2.0 percent increase is projected at the secondary level in 1987. However, in 1992, there is a 24.9 percent increase for elementary and 2.3 percent increase for secondary. These projections indicate a continual increase for elementary student enrollment, and a stable secondary student enrollment pattern for the next 10 years.

The nonpublic school enrollments are projected based upon the proportion of 1982 nonpublic to public enrollments. Based upon this assumption, an increased nonpublic school enrollment is also projected over the next 10 years.

Table 3.8.1-7

DEGREES AND PROGRAMS OFFERED AT LARAMIE COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE
1982 - 1983

Degree Offered: Associate of Arts and Science
Associate of Applied Science
Certificates of Completion
Associate Degree in General Education

Specialized Career Programs (Vocational - Technical):

Agri-Business Technology
Agriculture Mechanization Technology
Apprenticeship Programs
Associate Degree Nursing
Auto Body Repair
Auto Mechanics
Bank Teller Training
Bookkeeper
Building Trades
Chemical Technology
Clerk Typist
Communications
Computer Science
Construction Management
Cooperative Education
Data Entry
Diesel Mechanics
Early Childhood Development
Engineering Technology
Environmental Health Technology
File Clerk
Fire Science
Food Services
Heavy Equipment Operator
Horse Management
Host/Hostess/Cashier
Law Enforcement
Legal Sercretary
Licensed Practical Nurse
Medical Radiography (X-Ray)
Medical Secretary
Mid-Management
Office Occupations
Safety Education
Secretary
Waiter-Waitress
Welding-Gas, Arc, Heliarc

University Parallel Areas:

Accounting
Agriculture
Anthropology
Art
Biological Sciences
Business
Business Administration
Business Education
Chemistry
Computer Science
Criminal Justice
Distributive Education
Drama
Economics
Education
Geology
History
Journalism
Languages
Liberal Arts
Library Science
Mathematics
Music
Nursing
Office Administration
Pharmacy
Philosophy
Physical Education
Engineering
English
Physics
Political Science
Pre-Professional
Dentistry
Forestry
Law
Medicine
Veterinary
Psychology
Recreation
Sociology
Speech
Statistics
Wildlife Management

Source: Wyoming Community Colleges, 1982

Table 3.8.1-8

TEN YEARS OF PUBLIC SCHOOL
FALL ENROLLMENT BASELINE PROJECTIONS
BY GRADE CATEGORY
FOR LARAMIE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1
(1983-1992)

Grade Category	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
K-6 (1982 Actual = 6,930)	6,908	7,029	7,213	7,355	7,546	7,720	7,911	8,102	8,303	8,658
7-9 (1982 Actual = 3,047)	3,156	3,181	3,098	3,082	3,041	3,040	3,020	3,010	2,996	2,984
10-12 (1982 Actual = 2,816)	2,715	2,674	2,843	2,931	2,937	2,960	2,968	2,984	2,996	3,012
SUBTOTAL: (1982 Actual = 12,793)	12,779	12,884	13,154	13,368	13,524	13,720	13,899	14,096	14,295	14,654
Nonpublic Schools	690	696	710	722	730	741	751	761	772	791
TOTAL:	13,469	13,580	13,864	14,090	14,254	14,461	14,650	14,857	15,067	15,445

Note: The moderate declining enrollment at the junior high level is explained by the stable birthrate in the late 1960s. Some of this may be due to moving patterns of the military families. Nonpublic enrollment projections based on 5.4 percent of total public school enrollments.

Source: Wyoming State Department of Education 1983 Projection Model, Weighted Mean Ratio Method through 1987, 2-year average calculations 1988 through 1992.

3.8.1.2.2 Staffing

Future trends in staffing patterns are projected based upon the 1982 existing staffing patterns for Laramie County School District No. 1 (enrollment-to-staff ratios). Table 3.8.1-9 shows projected staff for certified and noncertified personnel for the next 10 years for Laramie County District No. 1. These projections may be somewhat overstated because a based number of certified and noncertified personnel is included in both categories of staff. For example, whether there are 12,000 or 1,200 students in Laramie County School District No. 1, there will be a need for only one District Superintendent. However, the number of these personnel is not so large as to seriously alter the general trend that shows an additional need for 42 certified personnel and 26 noncertified staff in 1987. These figures represent headcounts, and it is true some of the needs could be filled with part-time employment. In 1992, an additional need for 121 certified staff and 73 noncertified staff is shown. Assuming that the enrollment projections are reasonable in the next few years in Laramie County School District No. 1, there will be increased staffing needs or increased workloads in order to approach the current staffing patterns.

3.8.1.2.3 Educational Services

Because of the special nature of the educational services (special education, gifted programs, and nonpublic education), no baseline projections are made. However special education and gifted programs are expected to expand. Curriculums are estimated to be expanded in the areas of technology. Also, the results of the report by President Reagan's Task Force on Education are expected to influence future trends in programs, not estimated to require additional staffing.

3.8.1.2.4 Facilities

At the elementary level, the School Board of Laramie County School District No. 1 has adopted a program whereby each school would achieve space standards according to state-of-the-art buildings. Comparisons are being made to these standards in order to identify space that needs to be upgraded (Section 3.8.1.1.4) relative to the model schools. The elementary schools are presently close to capacity based upon the number of regular classrooms and 25 students per classroom. Even though two new elementary schools are being constructed, one of them is in the rural area and replaces an older facility, and the other will enroll students from existing overcrowded schools. In other words, the overall capacity will not be increased, but space will be freed for special programs. In view of the projected elementary enrollments and existing facilities, crowded conditions are projected for the elementary schools, necessitating the need for additional space.

At the secondary level, the present student enrollment is almost at capacity. In view of the projected secondary school enrollments and the existing facilities, there should not be excessive problems for Laramie County School District No. 1 to handle these projected enrollments unless reorganization occurs (which would define grades 6-8 to be middle schools and grades 9-12 to be high schools). In 1992, the high schools are projected to have approximately 200 more students than is the existing capacity unless more than 25 students per classroom is considered.

Table 3.8.1-9

TEN YEARS OF STAFFING BASELINE PROJECTIONS
BY CERTIFIED AND NONCERTIFIED PERSONNEL
LARAMIE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1
(1983-1992)

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
No. of Certified	887	895	913	928	939	953	965	979	993	1,018
(1982 actual = 897)										
No. of Noncertified	524	528	539	548	554	562	570	578	586	601
(1982 actual = 528)										
TOTAL:	1,411	1,423	1,452	1,476	1,493	1,515	1,535	1,557	1,579	1,619
(1982 actual = 1,425)										

Source: Table 3.8.1-8 and Wyoming State Department of Education Statistical Report Series No. 2, 1982 School Districts.

Maintenance has not been a budget priority in the past at the schools in Laramie County School District No. 1. Therefore, it is forecasted that an increasingly greater share of the budget will be devoted to building maintenance and repair.

The buses will have to be maintained routinely and replaced periodically in order to continue the trend of owning a fleet in good repair. With the projected increase of enrollments, more school buses may be needed in order to carry out the cluster concept with the increased possibility of adding on to the bus barn. Applying a formula which recognizes 50 students per bus, that 50 percent of the projected enrollment will be bused, and providing an allowance for multiple-routing, 12 buses are projected to be needed in the next ten years.

With the increased enrollments, the demands on the food service operation will likely increase. The increased needs may be met by remodeling the central preparation kitchens at Johnson Junior High School and East High School (which are at capacity currently) and/or putting a bakery at a central location.

3.8.1.2.5 Post-Secondary Education

In all likelihood, the enrollments of Laramie County Community College will continue to increase because of the expansion of programs. There will probably be more offerings in technological areas such as computing and graphics. However, it is difficult to project specific future trends in post-secondary education until the actual availability of programs and the needs of the people are determined. Often times there is an inverse relationship between community college enrollment and the state of the economy. When the unemployment rate is high, people choose to attend college.

3.8.1.3 Project Impacts

3.8.1.3.1 Students

Table 3.8.1-10 displays the age cohort survival projections (translated to grade categories) for baseline and impact populations for Laramie County. The age cohort survival model was used because the Wyoming State Department of Education's model does not project future impacts. Figure 3.8.1-3 shows the projected impact enrollment as the top shaded area.

From 1984 to 1985 there is a 4.1-percent total projected increase for total enrollments. This is the largest year-to-year increase in the 10-year period.

The peak year of projections due to the project impact will be in 1987, where elementary enrollments are projected to increase by 4.4 percent, the junior high enrollments are projected to increase by 4.5 percent, the high school enrollments are projected to increase by 5.3 percent, and the total enrollments are projected to increase by 4.[illegible] percent. It is assumed that the staff and facility needs for 1984 will be in proportion for those in 1987. For example, in 1985 there will be a space shortage at the elementary level of approximately 4,392 square feet compared to 40,260 square feet in 1987.

Table 3.8.1-10

PROJECTED ENROLLMENTS FOR LARAMIE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1
BY GRADE CATEGORY AND PERCENT INCREASE FROM BASELINE TOTAL
1983 - 1992

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Projected Baseline										
K-6	6,908	7,029	7,213	7,355	7,546	7,720	7,911	8,102	8,303	8,658
7-9	3,156	3,181	3,098	3,082	3,041	3,040	3,020	3,010	2,996	2,984
10-12	2,715	2,674	2,843	2,931	2,937	2,960	2,968	2,984	2,996	3,012
TOTAL:	12,779	12,884	13,154	13,368	13,524	13,720	13,899	14,096	14,295	14,654
Project Impacts										
K-6	0	36	183	276	330	320	292	146	119	119
7-9	0	15	83	115	136	131	120	58	47	47
10-12	0	17	69	133	156	149	135	65	54	54
TOTAL:	0	68	335	524	622	600	547	269	220	220
Total Projections (With Project)										
K-6	6,908	7,065	7,396	7,631	7,876	8,040	8,203	8,248	8,422	8,777
7-9	3,156	3,196	3,181	3,197	3,177	3,171	3,140	3,068	3,043	3,031
10-12	2,715	2,691	2,912	3,064	3,093	3,109	3,103	3,049	3,050	3,066
TOTAL:	12,779	12,952	13,489	13,892	14,146	14,320	14,446	14,365	14,515	14,874

Table 3.8.1-10 Continued
PROJECTED ENROLLMENTS FOR LARAMIE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1
BY GRADE CATEGORY AND PERCENT INCREASE FROM BASELINE TOTAL
1983 - 1992

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Percent Increase (With Project)										
K-6	0.0	0.5	2.5	3.8	4.4	4.1	3.7	1.8	1.4	1.4
7-9	0.0	0.5	2.7	3.7	4.5	4.3	4.0	1.9	1.6	1.6
10-12	0.0	0.6	2.4	4.5	5.3	5.0	4.5	2.2	1.8	1.8
TOTAL:	0.0	0.5	2.5	3.9	4.6	4.4	3.9	1.9	1.5	1.5

Note: These enrollment projections do not include nonpublic school enrollments or full-time special education student enrollments.

Source: Table 3.8.1-7, projections from Chapter 2.

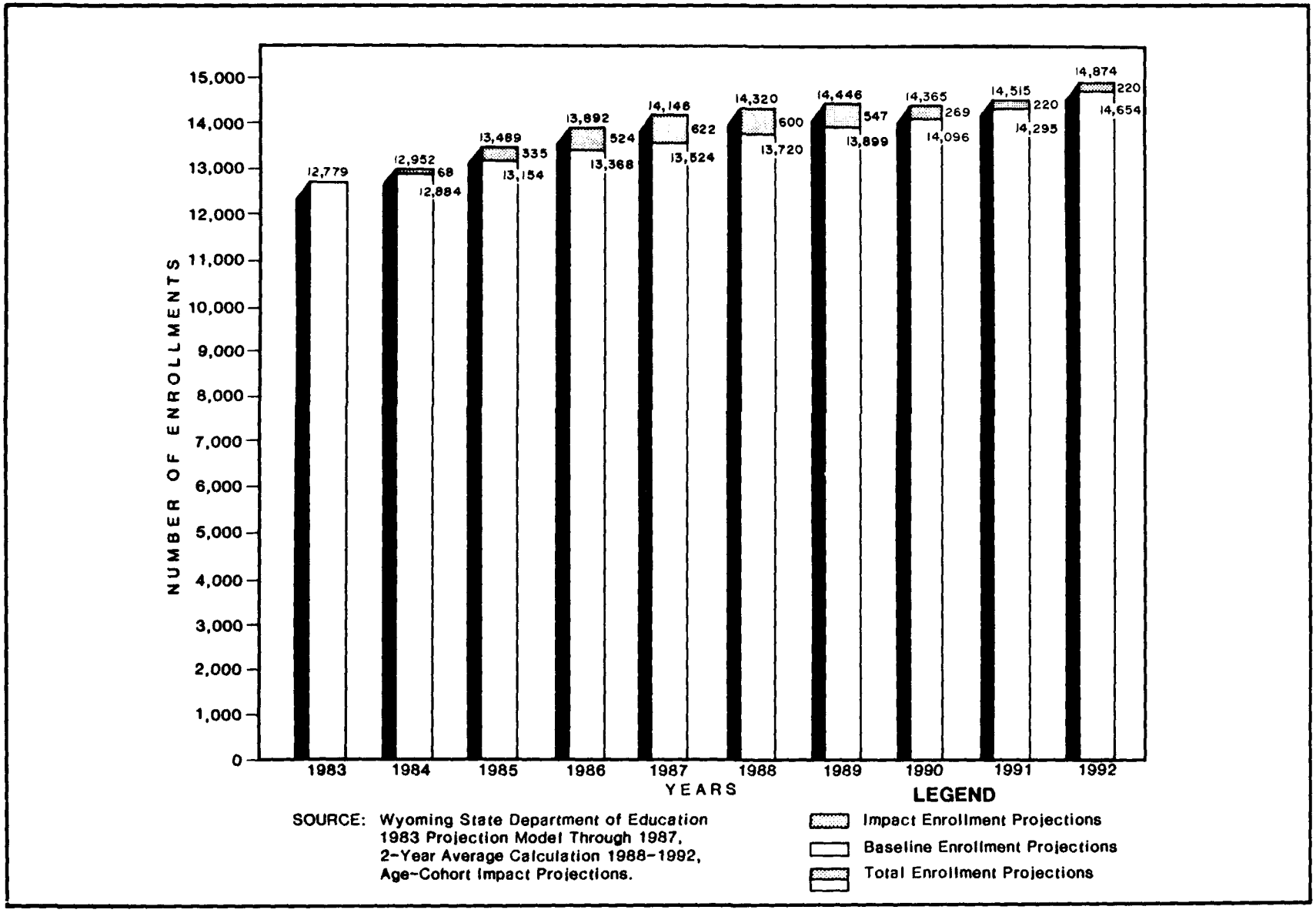

FIGURE 3.8.1-3 PROJECTED ENROLLMENTS GRADES K-12, LARAMIE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1

The student impacts were projected by quarters within the four affected years: January - March, First Quarter; April - June, Second Quarter; July - September, Third Quarter; October - December, Fourth Quarter. The by-Quarter analysis showed that the peak quarter of inmigration was consistently in the Third Quarter, or summer. Table 3.8.1-11 displays the enrollment projections by quarters; the years 1984 to 1987 are affected by the quarterly variations.

Table 3.8.1-11

QUARTERLY IMPACT ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS
1984 - 1992

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
First Quarter	56	205	489	604	600	547	269	220	220
Second Quarter	68	323	518	628	600	547	269	220	220
Third Quarter	81	465	559	641	600	547	269	220	220
Fourth Quarter	68	347	530	616	600	547	269	220	220
Four-Quarter Average	68	335	524	622	600	547	269	220	220

Source: Impact projections, 1983.

The variations among quarters by year are greatest for 1985 because 1985 is a year projected for seasonal construction work. The four-quarter average enrollment projection is used as the school-aged impact enrollment projection because it is closest to the Third Quarter projection (most representative of fall enrollments), allows for the fluctuation among quarters, and takes into account the possibility of September enrollments from the peak quarter.

Some of the projected enrollments due to the impact may be nonpublic school students. In the past, the nonpublic enrollment has been only 5.4 percent compared to the public enrollment; therefore, the nonpublic enrollment of this impact population will not be addressed separately. In 1987, the nonpublic enrollment projection would be only 34 students if the correct ratio continues.

There are four clusters in Laramie County School District No. 1 (Figure 3.8.1-2): Northwest, South, East-Northeast, and West. Based upon the projected neighborhood distribution of the 1987 peak year impact inmigration, an analysis was done to determine the approximate percentage breakdown by cluster for elementary student enrollment: Northwest - 31 percent, South - 30 percent, East-Northeast - 33 percent, West - 6 percent. When the number of 1987 projected impact students by cluster are added to the number of 1987 projected baseline students by cluster, the following cluster ditributions result: Northwest - 34 percent, South - 23 percent, East-Northeast - 31 percent, and West - 12 percent. This compares with the fall 1982 actual cluster distribution of Northwest - 26 percent, South - 25 percent, East-Northeast - 36 percent, and West - 13 percent (Figure 3.8.1-4). The projected

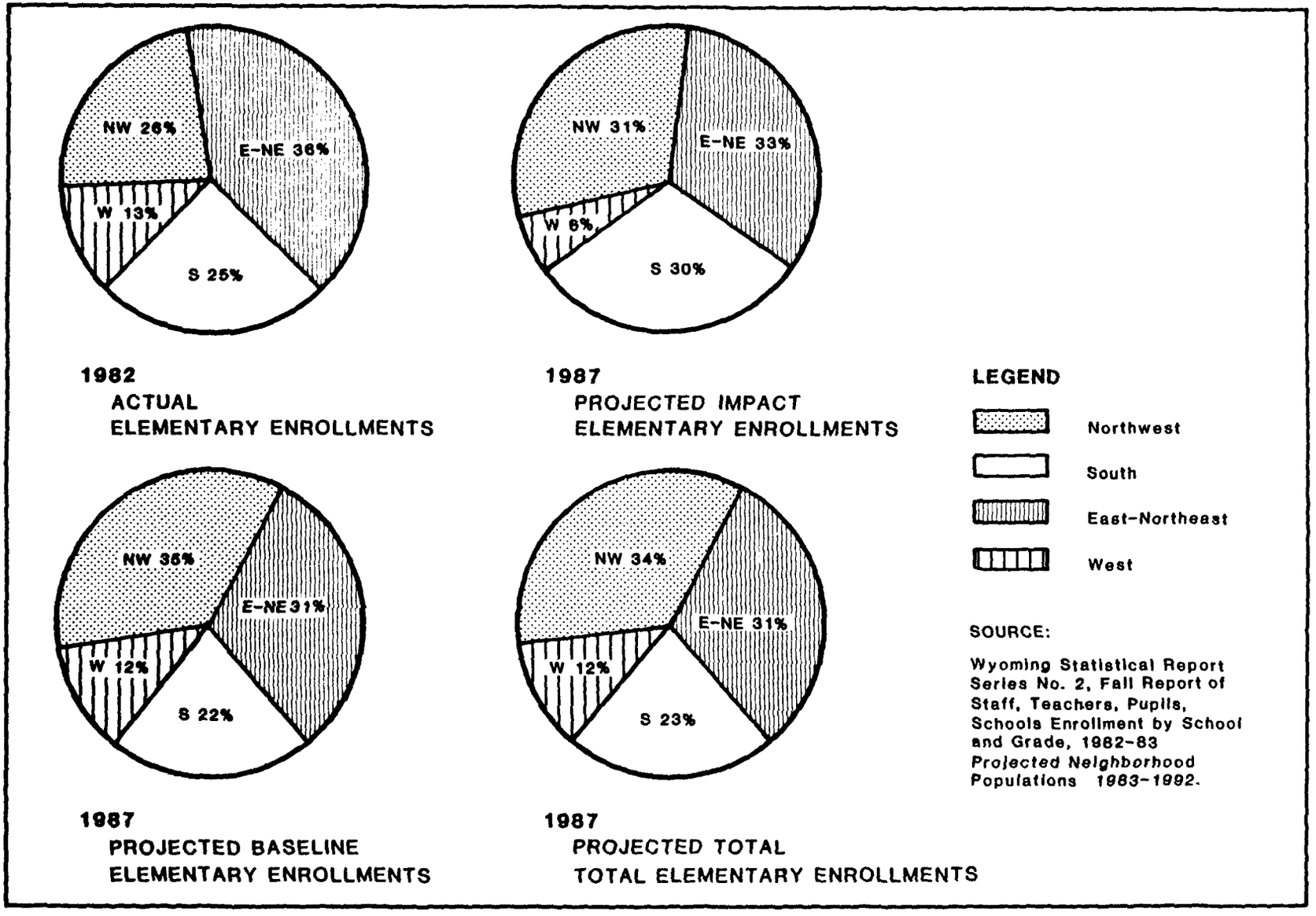

FIGURE 3.8.1-4 CLUSTER DISTRIBUTION OF ELEMENTARY STUDENTS, LARAMIE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO.1

baseline and impact neighborhood populations clearly affect the cluster distributions, and it may be that boundaries will have to be redefined.

There are six (urban) elementary schools in the Northwest cluster, 5 elementary schools in the South cluster, eight (including Anderson scheduled to be open in the fall of 1984) elementary schools in the East-Northeast cluster, and four elementary schools in the West cluster. Assuming an even distribution by school, the projected impact number of students by cluster divided by the number of elementary schools within a cluster are: Northwest - 17, South - 20, East-Northeast - 14, and West - 5. A distribution by grade and a further one by class would indicate minimal enrollments. However, even distributions cannot necessarily be assumed and the potential crowding created by the projected baseline enrollments could be exacerbated by the impact.

A 1987 enrollment to 1982 capacity comparison, which counts K enrollments as 0.5 FTE, for elementary schools by clusters shows the following:

	1987 Projected Total Enrollment
NW	136 percent
S	107 percent
E-NE	97 percent
W	103 percent

Note: 100 percent implies enrollments are at capacity.

Source: Derived capacities (see Selected Facilities Appendix D), 1982 fall enrollments, and projections.

This analysis indicates that there will be serious overcrowding in the Northwest cluster and it may be appropriate to construct new elementary schools in that area.

3.8.1.3.2 Staffing

Based upon the 1982 enrollment-to-staff ratios, (14.4 certified and 24.4 noncertified), the total 1987 projected staff would become 982 certified staff and 580 noncertified staff. These figures may be somewhat overstated due to the fact that there is a base number of personnel required to carry out the operation of a school system. In other words, a certain range of enrollments would require a fixed number of personnel. For example, 2 janitors may be required for a building whether there are 200 or 400 students. Similarly, only one principal is required per school regardless of the enrollment. In addition, these figures represent headcounts and many positions likely will be filled with part-time employment. Increased workloads for staff members could partially ease the need for additional staff.

Of the total 1987 projected staff, 43 certified and 26 noncertified staff are projected due to the project. Based upon the student-to-teacher ratio of

1982, 33 FTE teachers would be needed. Of the remaining 10 certified staff, 8 are projected to be needed due to an 80 percent adjustment for duplication as referenced above. Of the 26 noncertified staff, 17 are projected to be needed adjusting for the duplication factor by 65 percent.

Transient students associated with the inmigration population could create problems related to internal school organization, staffing, and programs to minimize educational interruption and personal readjustment due to the relocation. Also, because of the frequent interruptions and changes in their learning environments, transient children may require disproportionately higher special education and remedial instruction. Therefore, more special education teachers may be needed as a result of the project than would have otherwise been the case. Similarly, many of the children in the impact population may benefit from gifted or enriched programs requiring additional staff commitment in that area.

Because of the project, more staff commitment on the part of counselors and school psychiatrists may be required to work with the students. Some students may have difficulty in adjusting to their move, other resident students may have difficulty adjusting to the new students, and some students might need guidance in dealing with the issue of the project.

There are also logistical problems associated with transient students. For instance, processing a student's records, developing a student profile through testing, and incorporating a new student into the classroom all require an addition to the staff workload. This increased workload may result in "burnout" or attitude problems for staff.

The vocational programs may be expanded in order to respond to the needs in construction of the project. The hiring of teachers for these programs may be a direct influence of the project.

3.8.1.3.3 Educational Services

3.8.1.3.3.1 Special Education

Based upon the discussion in Section 3.8.1.3.2 regarding transient students requiring disproportionately more special education than nontransient students, special education enrollment will increase during the period of the project more than would have otherwise been the case.

3.8.1.3.3.2 Gifted Programs

Some of the students from the impact population may have had educational experiences that would be conducive to enrolling them into enrichment programs. The enrichment programs will expand slightly during the period of the project.

3.8.1.3.3.3 Nonpublic Education

There presently is excess capacity in the nonpublic schools in Cheyenne. Because students and parents choose a nonpublic school for a variety of reasons, such as religious education and quality of programs, projections are not made regarding private school enrollment from the impact population.

However, if the past trend holds, 34 students would be expected to be non-public students in 1987.

3.8.1.3.4 Facilities

Based upon the 1982 capacity figures of the three categories of schools, the 1987 (peak year) total projected enrollments result with the following conclusions (Section 3.8.1.1.4):

- o Approximately 700 students in excess of capacity at the elementary levels, 47 percent due to project (recognizing K students as 0.5 FTE);
- o Approximately 100 students in excess of capacity at the junior high level, 100 percent due to project; and
- o Approximately 300 students exceeding capacity at the high school level, 50 percent due to project.

Not only does project-related influx of students affect school capacity, but also space needs at the elementary schools. In 1983, an analysis determined that Laramie County School District No. 1 needed to upgrade their elementary schools by more than 171,000 square feet. The elementary enrollment as a result of the project generates an additional space need of approximately 40,000 square feet, based upon 122 square feet per student, which is the ratio at the Anderson Elementary School (Section 3.8.1.4). The overcrowding is more notable at the elementary level than at the secondary level (See Section 3.8.1.3.1 for a discussion of capacity by cluster). Relative to the aforementioned Anderson space standards, the 1983 total needs by cluster are: Northwest - 50,000 square feet, South - 44,000 square feet, East - Northeast - 57,000 square feet, and West - 21,000 square feet. Not only is the Northwest cluster projected to be oversubscribed in enrollments in 1987, but it also is seriously crowded presently. The 1983 space requirements in the East-Northeast cluster should be somewhat alleviated with the opening of Anderson Elementary School in the fall of 1984.

Although the cluster concept in Laramie County School District No. 1 allows the District flexibility in busing students when a building reaches capacity, this concept will likely increase the number of buses required during the period of the project. It is projected that an additional bus will be needed in 1984, increasing to five in 1987 as a result of the project. Presently around 40 percent of the Laramie County School District No. 1 students are bused. It is expected that, of the impact student population, 60 percent will be bused providing the present cluster boundaries are retained. Of these, the impact bus projection was based on one bus per 50 students. Also, a multiple routing allowance was used. This formula recognizes that more impact students will likely be bused than projected baseline students.

Under baseline conditions it will be necessary to reorganize the Food Service operation to accommodate the projected increased number of students. This may be accomplished by updating the central kitchens at Johnson Junior High School and East High School and/or establish a central bakery. In 1982 44 percent of the elementary students and 30 percent of the secondary students took advantage of the school lunch program. During the peak year of impact in

1987, this translates into 145 projected impact elementary students and 84 projected impact secondary students using the school lunch program. This daily increase dispersed throughout the four preparation kitchens and satellite service areas represents a moderate increased level of service. The associated increased staffing is accounted for in the projected need of non-certified staff due to the impact.

3.8.1.3.5 Post-Secondary Education

The impact population will affect the enrollments at Laramie County Community College. Not only may older children and spouses of workers from the impact population choose to enroll, but also persons desiring work associated with the project may enroll. For example, several may sign up for courses in construction management and seriously oversubscribe enrollments in that area. Enrollments at Laramie County Community College are projected to increase at a higher rate than would otherwise be the case due to the impact population during the period of the project.

Apprenticeship programs, currently offered in Cheyenne, could become more popular. This will be a function of the availability of workers in the Cheyenne area. It is anticipated that the secondary employment market (not directly related to the proposed project) will be impacted and training in those areas may become a responsibility of Laramie County Community College. The Laramie County Community College Career Planning Center may be impacted with people seeking assistance in career planning, some of it directly related to possible employment with the project. Housing and increased financial problems as a result of the impact may also become counseling issues.

The Laramie County Community College Community Services may be impacted by requests for greater use of recreational facilities and programming, increases in cultural and social activities to promote the social well-being of local residents, assistance to businesses and industries for staff development in response to changing community needs, and workshops focusing on issues relating to the project such as financial planning or the nuclear age.

Laramie County Community College has been responsive to training needs of various groups in the past. There have been programs offered that have incorporated nontraditional scheduling and have required intensive short courses. The college has indicated a desire to cooperate with the contractors of the project in order to train local people for employment on the project.

Adult education programs are anticipated to expand. Many persons in the impact population will make contributions to the programs through their participation. The other post-secondary educational opportunities will also be affected by the impact population.

3.8.1.4 Mitigative Measures

The following mitigation measures for impacts on education are presented for consideration:

- The redefinition of grades 6 to 8 as middle schools and grades 9 to 12 as high schools would require the construction of a new high school, and would be effective in relieving the elementary school

space shortage. This mitigation measure, if selected, should be implemented by the fall of 1986 or the fall of 1987. The responsible agency for this mitigation measure would be Laramie County School District No. 1.

- The building of a new elementary school to provide a facility for the projected 330 elementary students in 1987. This mitigation measure will be effective in providing the extra classroom space needed for the elementary students, and if selected, should be implemented by August 1987. The responsible agency for implementing this mitigation measure is the Laramie County School District No. 1.

- The hiring of additional staff beginning in the fall of 1984 with 7 and peaking in the fall of 1987 with 58. Of the 58, 33 are classroom teachers, 8 are other-certified, and 17 are noncertified staff. This mitigation measure will be effective in providing the quality of education to students similar to 1982 standards. The responsible agency for implementing this measure is Laramie County School District No 1.

- The purchase of five additional school buses beginning with one in the fall of 1984 and peaking with five in the fall of 1987. This mitigation measure would be effective in providing transportation to distribute more evenly enrollments by cluster. The responsible agency for implementing this mitigation measure is Laramie County School District No. 1.

- The purchase or leasing of modular units to increase available space, not necessarily to be used as classrooms, but rather as offices or special program space. This mitigation measure will be effective in providing extra classroom space by freeing-up existing space, and if selected should be implemented by the fall of 1985. The responsible agency for implementing this mitigation measure is Laramie County School District No. 1.

- The remodeling of existing facilities to increase space, such as the two floors at Churchill Elementary School. This mitigation measure would be effective in easing the classroom space needs, and if selected, should be implemented by the fall of 1985. The responsible agency for implementing this mitigation measure is Laramie County School District No 1.

- Subsidization of educational expenses of some of the projected impact students to enable them to attend nonpublic schools. This mitigation measure would encourage enrollments in the nonpublic schools which have excess capacity and relieve some of the crowding in the public schools. This mitigation measure, if selected, should be operational by fall of 1984. The responsible agency for implementing this mitigation measure would be the project contractor.

- The redefining of the cluster boundaries to promote a more even distribution of enrollment among the schools. This mitigation measure would be effective in relieving the crowding in some

elementary schools, and if selected, should be implemented by the fall of 1984. The responsible agency for implementing this mitigation measure is Laramie County School District No. 1.

- Busing the students who live on F.E. Warren AFB to other schools that are less crowded than the ones to which they are currently bused. This mitigation measure would be effective in distributing more evenly the enrollments among schools. It is preferable to bus these students because they currently do not attend school in their neighborhood. This mitigation measure, if selected, should be implemented by fall of 1984. The responsible agency for this mitigation measure is Laramie County School District No. 1.

- The incorporation into the high school curriculum of a service requirement (for credit) that would involve the students in the volunteer work in the community or at school. Students could fulfill this requirement one day a week and the schedules would be staggered. This mitigation measure would be effective in assisting the social service agencies and schools with volunteer staffing; providing students with valuable experience; and relieving crowding in the high schools. This mitigation measure, if selected, would be gradually implemented, but planning should begin as soon as possible. The responsible agency for implementing this mitigation measure is Laramie County School District No. 1.

- The incorporation into the curriculum of a study unit on issues associated with the project. This mitigation measure would be effective in giving the students better understanding of the issues associated with the project and help to relieve any anxieties they may have about the nuclear age. This mitigation measure, if selected, should be ready for fall 1984. The responsible agency for this mitigation measure is Laramie County School District No. 1.

- Adopting different scheduling in the high schools such as using the first period in the day by providing busing earlier in the morning. This mitigation measure would be effective in relieving some of the anticipated crowding, and if selected, should be implemented by fall 1985. The responsible agency for this mitigation measure would be Laramie County School District No. 1.

- Exchanging with the City or County old Johnson Junior High School for a desirable piece of property. The site would be used to locate a new school building. This mitigation measure would be effective in relieving the School District of old Johnson Junior High (which is not being used but is being maintained) and solving the problem of buying land for a new building. This mitigation measure, if selected, should be implemented as soon as possible. The responsible agencies for implementing this mitigation measure would be the City of Cheyenne, Laramie County, and Laramie County School District No. 1.

- The use of the School Assistance in Federally Affected Areas-Construction Program (Impact Aid/Disaster Aid). Assistance in the form of project grants is available for the construction or

equipping of urgently needed school facilities in school districts which have had substantial increases in school membership as a result of new or increased federal activities. Local educational agencies which provide free public elementary or secondary education in federally impacted areas are eligible for this type of assistance. This mitigation measure would be effective in easing the monetary burdens that the District faces as a result of the impact enrollments. This mitigation measure, if selected, should be implemented before the projected peak enrollments of 1987. The responsible agencies for implementation are Laramie County School District No. 1 and the U.S. Department of Education.

- The use of the School Assistance in Federally Affected Areas-Maintenance and Operation Program (Impact Aid/Disaster Aid). Assistance grants are available to provide financial support to local educational agencies affected by sudden and substantial increased school attendance. Funds may be used for maintenance and operation expenditures. Eligible applicants are local educational agencies which provide free public elementary or secondary education. This mitigation measure would be effective in easing the monetary burdens that the District faces with the impact enrollments. This mitigation measure, if selected, should be implemented before the projected peak enrollments of 1987. The responsible agency for this mitigation measure is the U.S. Department of Education.

- The promotion of the use of vans or car pools to transport students. This mitigation measure would be effective in alleviating the needs for additional buses. This mitigation measure, if selected, should be implemented before fall of 1987. The responsible agency for this mitigation measure would be Laramie County School District No. 1.

- The regrouping of elementary grades such as K-3 and 4-6 by building. This mitigation measure would be effective in alleviating some of the crowded conditions, and, if selected, should be implemented by fall of 1984. The responsible agency for implementing this mitigation measure is Laramie County School District No. 1.

- The hiring of part-time staff members to assist in processing, counseling, and orienting new students. This "welcome wagon" mitigation would be effective in alleviating the commitment of the full-time noncertified staff, and assist the new students, especially in the elementary grades, in their adjustment. This mitigation measure, if selected, should be implemented by fall 1984. The responsible agency for this mitigation measure is Laramie County School District No. 1.

- The leasing of garage space to house the additional buses needed. Housing the buses would avoid vandalism and cold weather start-up costs. This mitigation, if selected, should be implemented by fall 1984. The responsible agency for implementation of this mitigation measure is Laramie County School District No. 1.

- The purchase of a mobile unit equipped with computers to be driven from elementary school to school. This mitigation measure would be effective in responding to the current requests for computers and computer rooms in times of crowded buildings and tight budgets. This mitigation measure, if selected, should be implemented as soon as possible. The responsible agency for implementing this mitigation measure would be Laramie County School District No 1.

- Developing a mechanism to provide additional financial resources to schools that experience unanticipated impacts. This mitigation measure would be effective in alleviating those additional impacts that may occur to specific schools that may not have been planned prior to project construction. If selected, this mechanism should be established in 1984 prior to project-related enrollments. The responsible agency for implementing this mitigation is Laramie County School District No. 1.

- Instituting a monitoring program to allow determination of those schools whose capacity has been exceeded by the impact enrollment as well as those unmet needs that, left unmet, will lead to problems among the staff and other students. This mitigation measure, if selected, should be implemented in early 1984 to allow the School District to better coordinate its impact planning efforts. Monitoring will allow Laramie County School District No. 1 to be more efficient in its handling of these impacts. The responsible agency for implementing this measure is Laramie County School District No. 1.

3.8.2 Laramie County School District No. 2

3.8.2.1 Baseline Description

District No. 2 is in eastern Laramie County and includes Albin, Burns, Carpenter, Hillsdale, and Pine Bluffs. The boundary separating the two districts is a line running north and south, approximately 4 miles east of Cheyenne's city limits (Figure 3.8.1-1). There are four public elementary schools, three public junior high schools, and three public high schools in Laramie County District No. 2.

3.8.2.1.1 Students

Table 3.8.2-1 displays 10 years of fall enrollments by grades K-6, grades 7-8, and grades 9-12 for Laramie County District No. 2 public schools. These grade categories correspond to the conventional definitions of elementary, junior high, and high schools.

From fall 1973 to fall 1982, the following changes in enrollments occurred: a 22.2-percent decrease for elementary, a 36.5-percent decrease for junior high, a 32.8-percent decrease for high school, and a 28.6-percent decrease overall. This compares to a 5-year overall decrease of 19.7 percent, and a 1-year overall decrease of 4.7 percent. This decreasing enrollment pattern can be explained by the declining birthrate.

Table 3.8.2-1

TEN YEARS OF PUBLIC SCHOOL
FALL ENROLLMENTS
BY GRADE CATEGORY
FOR LARAMIE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2

Grade Category	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
K-6	418	436	404	377	371	343	338	339	340	325
7-8	170	145	140	167	133	112	114	99	101	108
9-12	317	299	292	285	300	289	286	246	237	213
SUBTOTAL:	905	830	836	829	804	744	738	684	678	646
Special Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	37	35	44
TOTAL:		880	836	829	804	744	770	721	713	690

Source: Wyoming Statistical Report Series No. 2, "Fall Report of Staff, Teachers, Pupils, Schools Enrollment by School and Grade," 1973-74 through 1982-83.

3.8.2.1.2 Staffing

The number of FTE classroom teachers and the pupil-to-teacher ratios are given in Table 3.8.2-2.

The number of pupils includes the pupils assigned full time to special classrooms. The highest pupil-to-teacher ratio in the 10 years was in 1973 at 13.3, the lowest was in 1982 at 9.6. Two things have contributed to the smaller pupil-to-teacher ratio: a lower student enrollment and a higher number of FTE classroom teachers.

Table 3.8.2-2

FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT CLASSROOM TEACHERS
AND PUPIL-TO-TEACHER RATIOS
LARAMIE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2
1973-74 THROUGH 1982-83

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Teachers (FTE)	68.0	73.4	69.5	70.0	63.5	69.5	68.8	67.5	72.0	72.0
Pupil-to-Teacher Ratios	13.3	12.0	12.0	11.8	12.7	10.6	11.2	10.7	9.9	9.6

Notes: Ratios are expressed as 13.3, rather than 13.3:1

Source: Wyoming Statistical Report Series No. 2, "Fall Report of Staff Teachers/Pupils/Schools Enrollment by School and Grade", 1973-74 through 1982-83.

The salary schedule in fall 1982 for teachers in Laramie County District No. 2 is provided in Table 3.8.2-3. The 1982 pay for Laramie County School District No. 2 ranged from $15,000 to $27,839. Overall, the teacher salaries of Laramie County School District No. 2 rank in the bottom half compared to the other 48 districts.

In Laramie County District No. 2 for 1982 there was a total of 91 certified staff including the classroom teachers, the counselors, the librarian, and the school administrators. In addition to the certified staff, a core support staff is necessary for the daily operation of a school. The 67 noncertified (support) staff include aides, secretarial, the business manager, custodians, bus drivers, and cooks.

3.8.2.1.3 Educational Services

3.8.2.1.3.1 Special Education Programs

Laramie County District No. 2 offers special education to students in need, but attempts are made to enroll students with special needs in regular classrooms as often as possible. Table 3.8.2-1 shows the count of special educa-

Table 3.8.2-3

LARAMIE COUNTY
SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2
FALL 1982 SALARY SCHEDULE

Step	BA	BA+15 Units	BA+30 Units	MA	MA+15 Units	6 Year MA+30 Units
1	15,000	15,647	16,294	16,941	17,588	18,235
2	15,647	16,294	16,941	17,588	18,235	18,882
3	16,294	16,941	17,588	18,235	18,882	19,529
4	16,941	17,588	18,235	18,882	19,529	20,176
5	17,588	18,235	18,882	19,529	20,176	20,823
6	18,235	18,882	19,529	20,176	20,823	21,470
7	18,882	19,529	20,176	20,823	21,470	22,117
8	19,529	20,176	20,823	21,470	22,117	22,764
9	20,176	20,823	21,470	22,117	22,764	23,411
10	20,823	21,470	22,117	22,764	23,411	24,058
11	N/A	22,117	22,764	23,411	24,058	24,705
12	N/A	N/A	23,411	24,058	24,705	25,352
13	N/A	N/A	N/A	24,705	25,352	25,999
14	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	25,999	26,646
15	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	27,293
16	21,239	22,559	23,879	25,199	26,519	27,839

Note: N/A Data not applicable.

Source: Wyoming Education Association Salary Research Data, 1982.

tion pupils assigned full time to special classrooms. However, this count represents only a fraction of those diagnosed as handicapped.

Beginning in 1977 federal legislation (P.L. 94-142) required that special education students be enrolled in the least restrictive environment so attempts are made that they be mainstreamed, i.e., included into regular classrooms as much as possible. In 1979, funds were made available in Laramie County District No. 2 for more complete special education programs. In the fall of 1982 the FTE number of teachers for exceptional children was 5.0. All of these teachers were classified as generalists.

3.8.2.1.3.2 Gifted Programs

There are opportunities in Laramie County School District No. 2 for the gifted and talented students. These opportunities are in the form of enrichment programs and are not special honors classes as such. A new gifted program coordinator was recently hired for 3 to 5 days through grade 8.

3.8.2.1.3.3 Nonpublic Education

There are no nonpublic schools in Laramie County District No. 2.

3.8.2.1.4 Facilities

In 1981, the Department of Education was asked by the Administration and Board of Trustees of Laramie County School District No. 2 to conduct a study of the District's facilities and to make recommendations for the improvement of those facilities. Staff members from the Department of Education physically inventoried the assignable space in all of the District's elementary and secondary schools. Assignable space was defined to be space used by the building occupants to carry out its functions, such as regular instructional, special instructional, learning resources space, multipurpose space (e.g., auditoriums, cafeterias), and support space (e.g., offices, bus barn).

The total assignable space by school building is given in Table 3.8.2-4. The buildings in Laramie County School District No. 2 are well maintained and in excellent condition. District No. 2 complies with fire code and building code regulations. There is presently some crowding in the Pine Bluffs Elementary School and the Burns High School.

Table 3.8.2-4

TOTAL ASSIGNABLE SQUARE FOOTAGE
BY SCHOOL
LARAMIE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2

School	Total Assignable Square Footage
Hillside Elementary	10,585
Carpenter Elementary	17,147
Burns Jr/Sr High School	131,924
Albin Elementary (K-12)	28,099
Pine Bluffs Elementary (K-8)	22,893
Pine Bluffs High School	38,921

Source: "A Facility Study Laramie County District No. 2," 1981 Evaluation Report, Wyoming State Department of Education.

The 24 school buses are in excellent condition and are well maintained. Laramie County District No. 2 employs one full-time mechanic and one part-time mechanic for bus repairs. There is presently 50 percent excess capacity on the buses.

3.8.2.1.5 Post-Secondary Education

In Laramie County, the University of Wyoming offers extension classes. There is coordination with the Laramie County Community College for adult education courses. There is one proprietary school in Pine Bluffs, Texas Trail Saddle School.

3.8.2.2 Projected Baseline

3.8.2.2.1 Students

Future trends in student enrollment were projected for Laramie County District No. 2 by a weighted mean ratio method used by the Wyoming State Department of Education. This model projects enrollment over a 5-year period by weighting the most recent year of actual enrollment more heavily than the preceding years. The next 5 years of projected enrollments were calculated using a smoothed average technique. These projections compared favorably to the age cohort survival population projections.

Table 3.8.2-5 displays the projected enrollments for Laramie County School District No. 2.

These projections show a 3.7-percent increase in 1987 from 1982 base year and a 12.4-percent increase in 1992. Broken down by grade category, an 18.2-percent increase is projected for elementary, a 20.4-percent decrease is projected for junior high, and a 6.1-percent decrease is projected for high school students. However, in 1992, there is a 48.0-percent projected increase for elementary, a 35.2-percent decrease projected for junior high, and a 17.8-percent decrease projected for high school students.

Table 3.8.2-5

TEN YEARS OF PUBLIC SCHOOL
FALL ENROLLMENT BASELINE PROJECTIONS
BY GRADE CATEGORY
FOR LARAMIE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2

Grade Category	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
K-6	334	340	355	373	384	402	418	436	459	481
(1982 actual = 325)										
7-8	104	98	98	85	86	81	79	76	74	70
(1982 actual = 108)										
9-12	203	208	207	207	200	196	190	186	180	175
(1982 actual = 213)										
TOTAL:	641	646	660	665	670	679	687	698	713	726
(1982 actual = 646)										

Source: Wyoming State Department of Education 1983 Projection Model, Weighted Mean Ratio Method through 1987, two year average calculation 1988 through 1992.

Overall, the 1992 enrollment projection is a 12.4-percent increase from 1982. It is apparent that the increase at the elementary level outweighs the decrease at the secondary level.

3.8.2.2.2 Staffing

Future trends in staffing patterns are projected based upon the 1982 existing staffing patterns for Laramie County District No. 2 (enrollment-to-staff ratios). Table 3.8.2-6 shows projected staff for certified and noncertified personnel for the next 10 years for Laramie County District No. 2.

These projections may be somewhat overstated because included in both categories of certified and noncertified is a base number of staff. For example, whether there are 600 students or 6,000 students in Laramie County School District No. 2, there will be a need for only 1 District Superintendent. However, the number of these personnel is not so large as to alter seriously the general trend.

The staffing pattern in 1987 shows an additional projection for three certified personnel and three noncertified personnel. These figures represent headcounts, and it is true some of the needs could be filled with part-time employment. In 1992 an additional need for 11 certified staff and 9 noncertified staff is shown. Assuming that the enrollment projections are reasonable, in the next few years there may be modest staffing needs or increased workloads in Laramie County District No. 2. However, because the enrollment-to-staff ratio is so low to begin with, no additional staff or change of workload may be required.

3.8.2.2.3 Educational Services

Because of the special nature of the educational services (special education, gifted programs, and nonpublic education), no baseline projections are made. However, the results of the report by President Reagan's Task Force on Education are expected to influence future trends in program.

3.8.2.2.4 Facilities

The Wyoming State Department of Education conducted a Facility Study Evaluation Report in 1981 for Laramie County District No. 2. The maximum capacity of the schools was determined to be 1,598. The figure was calculated by recognizing "unofficial standards" relative to the amount of total school space each student should have: 100 square feet for elementary students, 125 square feet for junior high students, and 150 square feet for senior high students. The optimum capacity, defined to be 80 percent of the maximum capacity, was calculated to be 1,278. The projected enrollments for the next 10 years do not exceed 750 students. It therefore may be concluded that there will continue to be excess capacity in the schools of Laramie County District No. 2. However, individual school buildings may have crowded conditions which are not reflected in overall capacity figures. For example, currently the elementary school in Pine Bluffs is crowded. Also, the high school in Burns is in need of expansion space. Plans are being made to put an addition on the Pine Bluffs Elementary School, and to construct a K-8 Burns School to replace the Hillsdale School and to allow the Burns High School to expand. Specific programs may be short on space presently, and this type of problem is not revealed in a capacity study.

Table 3.8.2-6

TEN YEARS OF STAFF BASELINE PROJECTIONS
BY CERTIFIED AND NONCERTIFIED PERSONNEL
LARAMIE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
No. of Certified (1982 actual = 91)	90	91	93	94	94	96	97	98	100	102
No. of Noncertified (1982 actual = 67)	67	67	69	69	70	71	72	73	74	76
TOTAL: (1982 actual = 158)	157	158	162	163	164	167	169	171	174	178

Source: Table 3.8.2-5 and Wyoming State Department of Education Statistical Report Series No. 2, 1982.

The existing fleet of buses is well maintained and serves the needs of Laramie County School District No. 2. It is anticipated that the buses will continue to be well maintained and to have excess capacity, as is the present situation.

3.8.2.2.5 Post-Secondary Education

Future trends are not projected for post-secondary education opportunities because of the unique nature of the program availabilities and needs.

3.8.2.3 Project Impacts

3.8.2.3.1 Students

The student impact population in Laramie County School District No. 2 is projected to be 38 in 1988. Of these, 20 are projected to be elementary students, 6 are projected to junior high students, and 12 are projected to be high school students.

3.8.2.3.2 Staffing

The projected additional staffing requirements as a result of the project in 1988 are four classroom teachers, one additional certified staff member, and three additional noncertified staff. These projections were based upon the 1982 pupils-to-teacher ratio of 9:6, the pupils to certified staff ratio of 7:1, and the pupils to noncertified staff ratio of 9:6. Also, an adjustment factor of 80 percent for certified and 65 percent for noncertified was applied to allow for duplication of staff. For example, one bus driver is needed for a range of students until the bus is at capacity or one principal is needed per school within a range of student enrollments.

Some transient students may create problems related to internal school organization, staffing, and programs to minimize educational interruption and personal readjustment due to the relocation. Also, because of the frequent interruptions and changes to their learning environments, transient children may require disproportionately higher special education and remedial instruction. Therefore, a slightly greater commitment to special education by the existing staff may be needed as a result of the project than would have otherwise been the case. Similarly, children in the impact population may benefit from gifted or enriched programs requiring additional staff commitment in the area.

3.8.2.3.3 Educational Services

Based upon the previous discussion in Section 3.8.2.3.2, special education and enrichment programs may increase slightly more than would have otherwise been the case.

3.8.2.3.4 Facilities

Because the Pine Bluffs elementary school is currently crowded and the baseline elementary enrollments are projected to increase, additional space is projected to be needed as a result of the impact elementary enrollment. Using the State's minimum standard of 90 square feet per elementary student, 1,800

additional square feet of space is projected to be needed. However, it is hoped that an addition will be built in the near future. This proposed addition may take care of the projected number of elementary students.

3.8.2.3.5 Post-Secondary Education

It is expected that enrollments will increase slightly in the post-secondary offerings as a result of the impact.

3.8.2.4 Mitigative Measures

The following mitigative measures are offered for consideration:

- The hiring of eight additional staff members in 1988. This mitigation measure would be effective in providing the quality of education to students similar to 1982 standards. The responsible agency for implementing this mitigation measure is Laramie County School District No. 2.

- Developing a mechanism to provide additional financial resources to schools that experience unanticipated impacts. This mitigation measure would be effective in alleviating those additional impacts that may occur to specific schools that may not have been planned prior to project construction. If selected, this mechanism should be established in 1988 prior to project-related enrollments. The responsible agency for implementing this mitigation is Laramie County School District No. 2.

- Institute a monitoring program to allow determination of those schools whose capacities have been exceeded by the impact enrollment as well as those unmet needs that, left unmet, will lead to problems among the staff and other students. This mitigation measure, if selected, should be implemented in early 1988 to establish a base data file and to begin measuring potential changes in service demand in the year of project enrollments. This mitigation measure will be effective by allowing the School District to better coordinate its impact-planning efforts. Monitoring will allow Laramie County School District No. 2 to be more efficient in its handling of these impacts. The responsible agency for implementing this mitigation measure is the Laramie County School District No. 2.

3.9 Special Districts - Fire Protection

Rural Laramie County is provided fire protection by seven fire districts, as shown in Figure 3.9.1-1. The following sections discuss each of these districts.

3.9.1 Laramie County Fire District No. 1

3.9.1.1 Baseline Description

Laramie County Fire District No. 1 provides fire protection services to an area of 200 square miles outside of Cheyenne south of the Union Pacific Railroad tracks to the Colorado state line (Figure 3.9.1-1). The District has 1 paid employee responsible for vehicle maintenance, but is otherwise manned by 14 volunteer firefighters. The District's fire station is located south of Cheyenne at 207 East Allison (Figure 3.2.8-1). That station was originally constructed in 1967, with an addition made in 1973. The facility is in good condition and contains approximately 3,600 square feet. It houses two pumpers (one of which is a reserve unit) and three tankers with pumping capacity. First response to an alarm is with two tankers manned by a minimum of two men each, with the pumpers held in reserve. About half of all calls are rescue calls with the other half being fire calls. Because the firefighters are volunteers, there are no living facilities at the fire station. Capacity and condition information on the District's facilities is contained in Appendix D. A listing of the District's major capital equipment is found in Appendix E.

Most of the District's calls occur in an area just south of Cheyenne in the South Cheyenne Water & Sewer District. This area has fire hydrants. Even within the hydranted area, however, the District usually finds it expeditious to use tankers for its water supply rather than the hydrants. The remainder of the District is away from any central water supply and water must be trucked to the fire site.

Other vehicles owned by the District include a pickup truck, a van used for rescue purposes, and a chief's car. The van is currently parked outside because of space limitations in the station. The District is accumulating funds to add additional space to the building. District No. 1 has a fire insurance rating of nine, as rated by the Insurance Services Office. The rating scale gives a rating of one to those places with the best fire protection and a rating of 10 to those areas with minimal fire protection.

3.9.1.2 Projected Baseline

Under the projected baseline, the population of the area served by District No. 1 will gradually increase from 1984 to 1992. In order to maintain existing levels of service (2 volunteers per 1,000 population and 1 firefighting vehicle per 1,300 population), District No. 1 will need to increase its number of volunteers and firefighting vehicles as shown in Table 3.9.1-1.

In summary, Table 3.9.1-1 shows that, between 1984 and 1992, the District will need three more volunteers and two more fire trucks. An additional 1,028 square feet of fire station space will be required to maintain the existing level of service to the District.

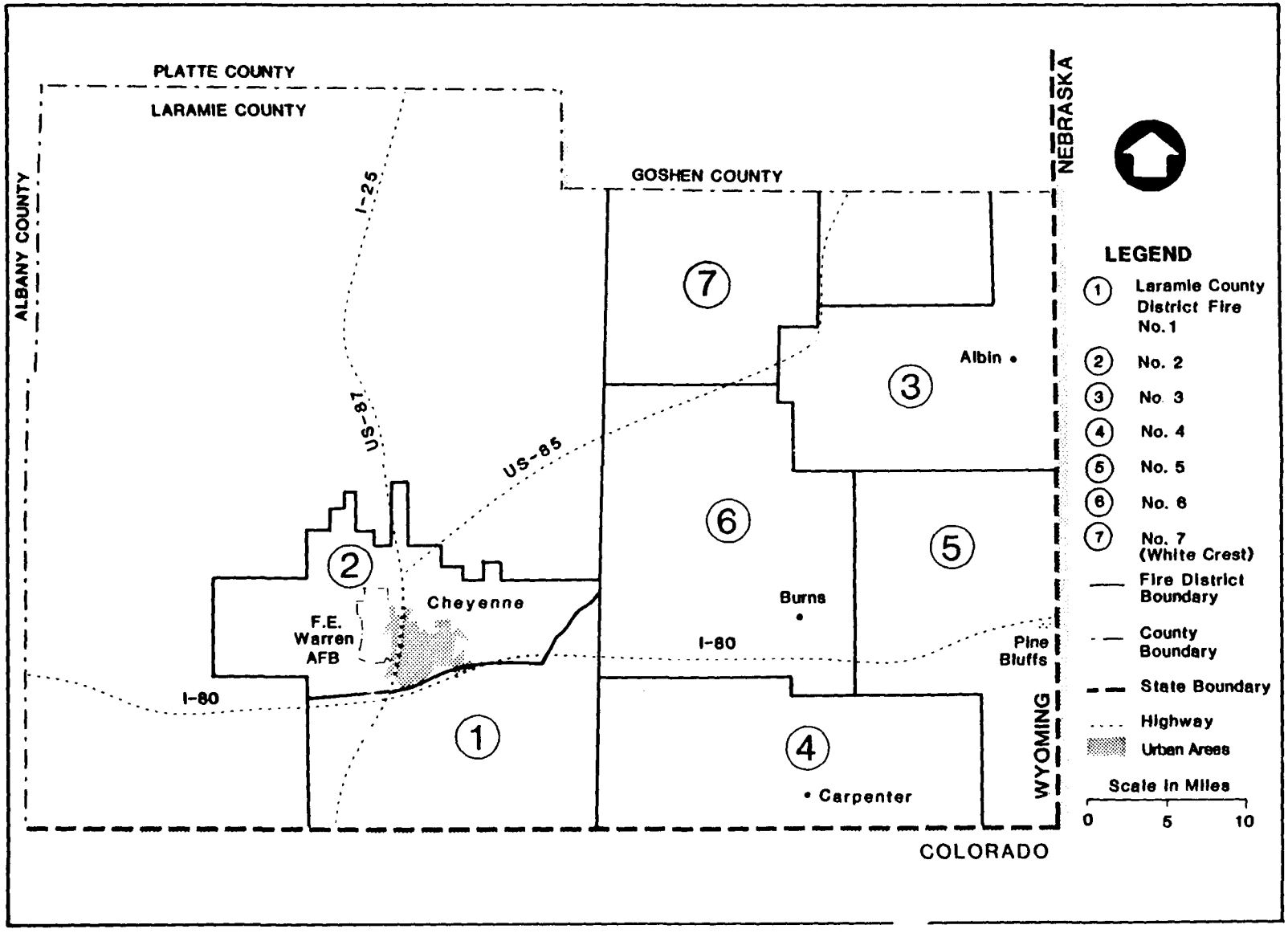

FIGURE 3.9.1-1 LARAMIE COUNTY RURAL FIRE DISTRICTS

Table 3.9.1-1

LARAMIE COUNTY FIRE DISTRICT NO. 1
FUTURE VOLUNTEER AND VEHICLE NEEDS

Year	Population		Volunteers[3]		Firefighting Vehicles[4]	
	Baseline[1]	Impact[2]	Baseline	Impact	Baseline	Impact
1984	6,570	73	13	0	7	0
1985	6,720	336	13	1	7	0
1986	6,840	535	14	1	8	1
1987	6,990	591	14	1	8	1
1988	7,130	541	14	1	8	1
1989	7,290	518	15	1	8	1
1990	7,440	299	15	1	8	0
1991	7,620	249	15	0	8	0
1992	7,760	249	16	0	9	0

Notes: 1 Total population without the project.
2 Total additional population attributable to the project.
3 Calculated on the basis of the existing service ratio of 2.0 per 1,000 population.
4 Calculated on the basis of the existing service ratio of 1.1 per 1,000 population.

These additional needs will involve additional costs to the District. Based on a cost of $90,000 for new pumpers and facility space at $25 per square foot for a metal building, the total cost to the District under the baseline conditions would be $180,000 for the additional pumpers and $25,700 for an addition to the fire station. Half these costs would be incurred in 1986 and the other half in 1992. There are no additional personnel costs as the staff of the District consists of volunteers.

3.9.1.3 Project Impacts

Under the project impacts, the population of the area served by District No. 1 will increase by a peak of 591 persons (8.5 percent) over baseline in 1987. The size of the project-related population in the District will decline to about 250 by 1991 and the firefighting needs of the District are projected to move proportionately to this population change.

Table 3.9.1-1 shows projected additions to the volunteers and vehicles of the District under the project impacts. The table shows that there will be a need for 1 additional volunteer during the 6 years between 1985 and 1990. In addition, the project will accelerate baseline needs for firefighting vehicles. The additional vehicle the District would require in 1992 under baseline conditions would be required in 1986 under the project impacts. Increases in facility space to house the additional vehicle would be similarly accelerated.

There are no salary costs associated with the additional volunteers. The project will not create the need for additional firefighting vehicles or station space but it will accelerate the need for both by 6 years. This acceleration will involve costs to the District.

Because fireworks are more easily available in Wyoming than some other states and because of the seasonal range fire problem in the project area, concern has been expressed that individuals new to Wyoming and unfamiliar with fireworks and range fires could cause a disproportionate increase in such fires by improper use of fireworks. No attempt is made to predict such a relationship, but numbers of range fires and their causes should be monitored during the project period.

3.9.1.4 Mitigative Measures

The following mitigative measures are offered for consideration:

- Provision of additional volunteers necessary to maintain existing service levels. This mitigation measure will preserve existing levels of service to District residents and, if selected, should be implemented as needed by the District.

- The need for an additional fire truck and additional station space in which to house it will be accelerated from 1992 to 1986. This acceleration will create costs for the District. Identification of the specific costs and mitigation measures are discussed in the Fiscal Impact Analysis.

3.9.2 Laramie County Fire District No. 2

3.9.2.1 Baseline Description

The area outside of Cheyenne to the north is provided fire protection services by Laramie County Fire District No. 2. The District serves an area of about 164 square miles with 21 volunteers. The number of volunteers is expected to increase to 27 in the near future. Fire District No. 2 is believed to be unique in Wyoming in requiring that all its volunteers meet Wyoming standards as a Firefighter One by the end of their first year as a volunteer.

Fire District No. 2 has two fire stations (Figure 3.2.8-1). Station No. 1 is northeast of Cheyenne at 4710 Rock Springs Road. Built in the late 1950s, the building is in fair condition requiring periodic repair and contains 2,160 square feet. This station houses one pumper, a small "quick-attack" truck primarily for grass fires, and a four-wheel drive equipment truck. Station No. 2 is due north of Cheyenne at 8843 Yellowstone Road. This station was constructed in 1972 and is in good condition. It contains 3,600 square feet and houses 2 pumpers, 1 pumper/tanker, and a 4-wheel drive equipment vehicle. In addition, the District owns a chief's car. Because it is a volunteer district, neither fire station has living quarters. Further information on Fire District facilities is contained in Appendix D. A listing of the District's major capital equipment is found in Appendix E. District No. 2 has a fire insurance rating of nine.

There are no strictly defined areas served by either one of the District's two stations. Both stations respond to each call with appropriate equipment. Because there are no organized fire districts west or north of Fire District No. 2, the District responds to calls for assistance outside its boundaries. In the first half of 1982, 24 percent of the calls answered by the District were to sites outside the District boundaries. About one-third of the District's calls are rescue calls, rather than fire calls. While most fire calls are to points within the District, most rescue calls are to points outside the District. Because of the special rescue equipment owned by the District, and the training of its volunteers, the District is called out on rescues on Interstate 25 and U.S. 85 north to the county line to locations well outside the District.

3.9.2.2 Projected Baseline

Under the projected baseline, the population of the area served by Laramie County Fire District No. 2 is projected to grow gradually. This change will result in the need for four more volunteers by 1992. One additional vehicle and an additional 823 square feet of station space will be required by 1992 to maintain existing service levels. At $90,000 for new pumpers at $25 per square foot for station space, costs would total $110,575. There would be no salary costs associated with the new volunteers.

Fire District No. 2 has particular capabilities in rescue operations. For much of northern and western Laramie County, including portions of Interstate 25 and U.S. 87 north of Cheyenne, District No. 2 is the nearest and best source of fire and rescue service and, where certain specialized types of extraction equipment are required, may be the only source outside the city of

Cheyenne. District officials have indicated that a problem already exists with overutilization of volunteers. Without an increase in the level of service (i.e., number of volunteers per 1,000 population), this problem will become of greater concern under projected baseline.

3.9.2.3 Project Impacts

Under the project impacts, the area served by Laramie County Fire District No. 2 is projected to receive a maximum of 190 project-related inmigrants. This peak will occur in 1987 and represent an increase of 3.6 percent over the baseline projections. From this peak figure, the project-related population will decline to 62 by 1991 and subsequent years. The population increase in District No. 2 attributable to the project will require 1 additional volunteer during the 4 years between 1986 and 1989. The project will not require any other additions to the volunteers, vehicles, or facilities of the District to maintain existing levels of service. There are no salary costs associated with the additional volunteer.

Because of their expertise in rescue operations, it would be reasonable to expect that the volunteers of District No. 2 could experience an increase in calls for their rescue services outside their District disproportionate to the population growth within the District. Such calls could stem from two main sources: traffic accidents and project-related construction accidents. While traffic accidents are projected to increase only in the same small proportion that vehicle miles traveled increase, this could have a disproportionate effect on District No. 2. With regard to project-related construction accidents, a number of the silos proposed for the Peacekeeper missile are in that part of Laramie County to which District No. 2 volunteers respond. District officials have indicated that a problem already exists with overutilization of volunteers. Without an increase in the number of volunteers this problem will become of greater concern under baseline conditions and accentuated under the project impacts.

Because fireworks are more easily available in Wyoming than some other states and because of the seasonal range fire problem in the project area, concern has been expressed that individuals new to Wyoming and unfamiliar with fireworks and range fires could cause a disproportionate increase in such fires by improper use of fireworks. No attempt is made to predict such a relationship, but number of range fires and their causes should be monitored during the project period.

3.9.2.4 Mitigative Measures

The following measure to mitigate impacts on fire protection is offered for consideration:

- Provision of additional volunteers necessary to maintain existing service levels. This mitigation measure will preserve existing levels of service to District residents and, if selected, should be implemented as needed by the District.

3.9.3 Laramie County Fire District No. 3

3.9.3.1 Baseline Description

Laramie County Fire District No. 3 serves 186 square miles around Albin in extreme northeast Laramie County. At this time the Town of Albin has its own fire department (Section 3.7), but that department is in the process of being combined with Fire District No. 3. The combined agency will continue to be housed in a 6,000 square foot station constructed in 1981 in Albin. There are presently 15 volunteers in the District who man 3 pumpers/tankers, with a new 4-wheel drive "quick-attack" vehicle expected to be delivered during 1983. District No. 3 has a fire insurance rating of ten.

3.9.3.2 Projected Baseline

No changes in the manpower, vehicle, or station space requirements for Laramie County Fire District No. 3 are projected between 1983 and 1992.

3.9.3.3 Project Impacts

The area served by Laramie County Fire District No. 3 is not projected to receive any population increases as a consequence of the project. No changes in firefighting capability are forecast in the District and no additional costs would be incurred by the District as a consequence of the project.

3.9.3.4 Mitigative Measures

The level of impact from the project described in the preceding section is so low as to require no mitigative measures.

3.9.4 Laramie County Fire District No. 4

3.9.4.1 Baseline Description

Laramie County Fire District No. 4 provides fire protection services to an area of 185 square miles east and west of Carpenter, where its station is located. The District has 12 volunteers. Equipment includes three pumpers/tankers, one "quick-attack" unit, and an equipment and rescue vehicle. District No. 4 has a fire insurance rating of ten.

3.9.4.2 Projected Baseline

No changes in the manpower, vehicle, or station space requirements for Laramie County Fire District No. 4 are projected between 1984 and 1992.

3.9.4.3 Project Impacts

The area served by Laramie County Fire District No. 4 is not projected to receive any population increase as a consequence of the project. No changes in firefighting capability are therefore forecast for the District, and the District would incur no additional costs.

3.9.4.4 Mitigative Measures

The level of project impacts described in the preceding section is so low as to require no mitigative measures.

3.9.5 Laramie County Fire District No. 5

3.9.5.1 Baseline Description

Laramie County Fire District No. 5 is headquartered in Pine Bluffs. The Town of Pine Bluffs has its own fire department, and the town fire department and the rural fire district share 13 volunteers between them. While the two fire departments share volunteers, they have separate fire stations and fire-fighting vehicles. District No. 5 has its station at Fourth Street and Highway 30 on the western edge of town. The 1,400 square foot station was constructed in 1972 and consists of a 3-bay metal building. The station houses a pumper/tanker, a tanker, and a "quick-attack" unit with a new tanker expected to be delivered in January 1984. The District includes an area of about 213 square miles west, north, and south of Pine Bluffs.

The town fire department is located in a 1920s brick building at Second and Market Streets. This building contains about 600 square feet and houses 2 pumper/tankers. The two fire departments jointly own an ambulance and there is a van used as a personnel carrier that can be used as a backup ambulance if necessary.

The volunteers respond to approximately 5 fires per year in the town and between 15 and 25 fires per year in the rural district. The rural district has a fire insurance rating of ten while the town is rated seven.

3.9.5.2 Projected Baseline

The area served by Laramie County Fire District No. 5 is projected to grow gradually from about 1,200 persons in 1983 to about 1,350 persons in 1992. This growth will require one additional volunteer through 1992, but no other changes in volunteers, vehicles, or equipment.

3.9.5.3 Project Impacts

Under the project impacts, the population of the area served by Laramie County Fire District No. 5 and the Pine Bluffs Fire Department is projected to increase by 25 persons over baseline for 1 year in 1986 and by 150 persons over baseline in 1988 for 1 year. Because of their small size and temporary nature, these increases will not require any changes in the number of volunteers, fire trucks, or size of station space for the District or the Pine Bluffs Fire Department through 1992.

3.9.5.4 Mitigative Measures

The level of project impacts described in the preceding section is so low as to require no mitigative measures.

3.9.6 Laramie County Fire District No. 6

3.9.6.1 Baseline Description

Laramie County Fire District No. 6 has its main fire station in Burns with one piece of equipment housed in Hillsdale. The Burns station was constructed in 1982 and has about 8,250 square feet. The District's 15 volunteers use 3 pumpers (1 of which is housed in a private garage in Hillsdale), 1 tanker, and a new "quick-attack" unit delivered in 1983. District No. 6 has a fire insurance rating of ten.

3.9.6.2 Projected Baseline

No changes in the manpower, vehicle, or station space requirements for Laramie County Fire District No. 6 are projected between 1984 and 1992.

3.9.6.3 Project Impacts

The area served by Laramie County Fire District No. 6 is not projected to receive any population increase as a consequence of the project. No changes in needed firefighting capability are therefore forecast for the District, and the District would incur no additional costs.

3.9.6.4 Mitigative Measures

The level of project impacts described in the preceding section is so low as to require no mitigative measures.

3.9.7 Laramie County Fire District No. 7

3.9.7.1 Baseline Description

Laramie County Fire District No. 7, also known as the White Crest Fire District, is the newest Fire District in Laramie County. The District is headquartered at Midway on U.S. 85 north of Hillsdale, and currently has six volunteers. The District has one piece of equipment, a new four-wheel drive pumper/tanker, housed in the station at Midway. The station was constructed in 1981. District No. 7 has a fire insurance rating of ten.

3.9.7.2 Projected Baseline

No changes in the manpower, vehicle, or station space requirements for Laramie County Fire District No. 7 (White Crest Fire District) are projected between 1984 and 1992.

3.9.7.3 Project Impacts

The area served by Laramie County Fire District No. 7 (White Crest Fire District) is not projected to receive any population increase as a consequence of the project. No changes in firefighting capability are therefore forecast for the District, and the District will incur no additional costs as a consequence of the project.

3.9.7.4 Mitigative Measures

The level of project impacts described in the preceding section is so low as to require no mitigative measures.

3.9.8 Other Fire Protection Areas

There are currently 14 fire zones throughout northern and western Laramie county. Unlike fire districts, fire zones are not legal entities and have no taxing authority. They generally consist of a single piece of firefighting equipment located at a ranchstead and operated by local personnel as needed. Most of the equipment used in the fire zones dates from the early 1950s.

3.10 LARAMIE COUNTY

3.10.1 Human Services

3.10.1.1 Introduction

Human services are unique public services because they meet a broad range of needs that are not always easily classified yet are integral to the well-being of a community or a region. The human services incorporated in this analysis were initially selected as those that address impact-related problems, in particular. Additional services were assessed following community responses to the draft assessment.

The human services assessment consists of three parts: a description of existing conditions; an estimate of conditions under the baseline, i.e., without project, future; and an estimate of needs under project conditions. The existing conditions assessment includes, where it was available, information on the agencies' programs, budgets, staffs, facilities, clients, standards for adequacy, current unmet needs of the individual agencies, and unmet needs countywide. This portion of the report establishes the basis for determining agency and county needs under both baseline and project impact conditions.

3.10.1.2 Inventory of Human Services in Laramie County

Al-Anon
Support group for families of alcoholics.

Ala-Teen

Alcoholics Anonymous
Support group for alcoholics (ten groups meet several times weekly).

Alcohol Receiving Center
Halfway House for Alcoholics
The receiving center is a 24-hour detoxification facility. The Halfway House is a long-term treatment facility for alcoholics.

Alcohol Traffic Safety Program
Twelve-hour educational program for persons convicted of driving while intoxicated.

American Red Cross
Primary services to military include: counseling, referral, communication, financial assistance during transfers, emergency messages between families, and first aid.

Association for Children with Learning Difficulties

Association for Retarded Citizens

Attention Home
Short-term foster home for children ages 11 to 17.

Awareness House
Counseling on drug abuse for individuals, groups, families, and youth.

Catholic Social Services
Licensed adoption agency; maternity services to unwed mothers; pregnancy counseling; maternity home.

Cheyenne City/County Health Unit (see Laramie County Public Health Unit)

Cheyenne Respite Program
Temporary in or out-of-home care of handicapped.

Child Protection Program c/o Laramie County Department of Public Assistance and Social Services.

Christian Counseling Service
Interdenominational counseling for individuals and families on grief, depression, alcohol, and drugs (complements existing services in Cheyenne).

Children of Alcoholic Parents
Support group and referral services.

Community Action of Laramie County
Information and referral services; counseling; job development; employment projects; legal services for low-income persons; Headstart Program; Foster Grandparent Program.

Community Center for Domestic Violence,
Operates Grandma's Safe House, a program for battered women. Programs on spouse and child abuse.

Community Solar Greenhouse
Community gardening project of low-income people with priority given to senior citizens.

COMEA Shelter
Cooperative Ministeries for Emergency Assistance
Twenty-four hour emergency shelter for unemployed men and women.

DePaul Home Health Care
Child care services, transportation services, home visitors, telephone assurance, minor home repairs, skilled nursing services, and other therapeutic services to patients in their homes.

Family Living Center
Educational programs for low-income families on nutrition, money management, and food buying, and preparation.

Fleming Associates Consulting Psychologists
Family-marriage-divorce counseling; biofeedback; consulting neurological evaluations.

Goodwill Industries
Services to persons with social, mental, or physical disabilities. Retail store offers inexpensive goods to the public.

Helpline
Telephone crisis intervention and referral services.

Job Services
Services to anyone seeking employment; placement, counseling, job corps, etc. Employment exchange for job-seekers as well as employers.

LaLeche League
Support group for breast feeding mothers.

Laramie County Agricultural Extension Unit
Home economics; agricultural and 4-H services.

Laramie County Public Health Unit
Home health care services, family planning services, expectant parents classes, child health care services, throat cultures, Women and Infant Children program, sexually transmitted disease clinic, cervical cancer screening.

Laramie County Department of Public Assistance and Social Services
Financial assistance, food stamp program, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, adult and child protective services, foster home care, adoptive placement, day care services and certification, counseling for individual and/or family problems, family planning.

Legal Services of Southeastern Wyoming, Inc.
Legal representation, assistance, and advice on civil cases, free to low-income families.

Magic City Enterprises
Work-training program for developmentally disabled.

Meadowlark House Inc.
Residential care, counseling, education, and numerous other services to single pregnant woman.

Ministries to the Deaf
Sunday School for the deaf and signers for the deaf.

NEEDS Inc.
Provides emergency food, clothing, bedding, and furnishings to Laramie County residents in need. Coordination with information and referral to appropriate service agencies.

Neighborhood Watch Program
Neighborhood program implemented by residents in conjunction with police department; crime deterrence.

New Beginnings
Support group for newly divorced, widowed, separated, or never married persons.

Operation Happy Christmas
c/o Department of Public Assistance and Social Services
Coordinated communitywide solicitation and distribution of Christmas gifts for children.

Parents Anonymous
Support to parents who may have problems with abusing their children.

Parents without Partners
Services devoted to the welfare of single parents and their children.

Pathfinder
Individual and group outpatient counseling services for opiate and multidrug users. Methadone detoxification available.

Planned Parenthood
Family planning and reproductive health care services.

Project Hope
Counseling and group meeting services for alcoholics and families.

Salvation Army
Services to anyone in need. Emergency food for transients and residents, shelter for families, family and marital counseling, thrift store.

SER Jobs for Progress Inc.
Nonprofit organization concerned with employment and training for Spanish-speaking people.

Southeast Wyoming Mental Health Center
Inpatient and outpatient counseling, consultation, and educational services to individuals, groups, and organizations.

Special Friends
Youths between 8 and 14 years are matched one-to-one with an adult volunteer for the purpose of formulating meaningful role models for children, stimulating growth, sharing economic background, participating in recreation activities.

STRIDE Learning Center
Program for preschool children with developmental disabilities.

Wyoming State Home Services for the Visually Handicapped
Educational and life adjustment services for the visually handicapped.

Wyoming Fair Employment Practices Commission
Handles employee discrimination complaints.

Wyoming Food Clearinghouse
Coordinates, solicits, and distributes wholesale or free food to social services with food programs.

YWCA Rape Crisis Center and Cottonwood Y
Rape crisis center provides crisis intervention and counseling; Cottonwood Y is a residential care facility for pregnant single women.

Youth Alternatives
Individual, group, and family counseling for juvenile offenders; crisis counseling; probation; programs to divert youngsters from the juvenile courts system, and volunteer work on a one-to-one basis.

United Way of Laramie County
Fund-raising organization. Proceeds are distributed to affiliated human service organizations.

Volunteer Information Center/Volunteer Action Center
Information/referral services and volunteer recruitment and placement.

Vietnam Era Vets Center
Counseling and support group for Vietnam veterans.

Vocational Rehabilitation
Services to help persons with mental or physical disabilities to become employable.

Wyoming Children's Home Society
Adoption agency offering a full range of services to women with unwanted pregnancies.

Wyoming Consumer Affairs
Handles consumer complaints on unfair business practices.

3.10.1.3 Inventory of Human Services for Senior Citizens in Laramie County

The following is a list of human service agencies available to senior citizens in Laramie County:

Cheyenne Housing Authority
Sponsors and administers several senior citizen programs including: nutrition program, senior escort program, senior centers; recreation, housing, information and referral services, transportation, and homemaker services.

Foster Grandparent Program
Grandparents work with two children in day care center or classroom.

Green Thumb
Working program for low-income people over 55 years of age.

Golden Age Club
Support and social group for anyone over 50 years of age.

Laramie County Department of Public Assistance and Social Services
Eye glass and hearing aids for elderly, adult protection services, homemaker services, counseling with nursing homes and medical care.

Laramie County Library Homebound Services
Books delivered to the elderly and handicapped on request.

Meals on Wheels
Meals are prepared and delivered to shut-ins. Also provides information and referral services to senior citizens and telephone assurance.

Nutrition Sites
c/o Cheyenne Housing Authority

- Frontier Hotel, 1901 Central
- Neighborhood Facility, 610 West Seventh Street
- Burke Hi-Rise Activity Center, 2101 Thomes
- Indian Hills Manor, 615 Storey
- St. Christopher's Church, 2602 Deming
- Stanfield Manor, 604 Shoshoni
- Pine Bluffs Senior Center, Pine Bluffs
- Albin Senior Center, Albin
- Burns Masonic Temple, Burns

One fully balanced meal per day is served.

Retired Seniors Volunteer Program
Senior volunteer placement in public and nonprofit organizations.

Senior Centers
c/o Cheyenne Housing Authority
Centers are located throughout the area, serving as centralized facility for variety of services.

Senior Citizen Coordinating Council
c/o Meals on Wheels
Coordinating organization for senior services. Prevents duplication and assists in diminishing gaps in services.

Senior Companion Program
Provides information on senior programs as well as one-to-one companionship to peers.

Senior Transportation Program
c/o Cheyenne Housing Authority

Wyoming Commission on Aging
Develops, funds, monitors, and provides information on senior programs throughout Wyoming.

3.10.1.4 Baseline Description of Selected Agencies

3.10.1.4.1 Alcohol Receiving Center

The Alcohol Receiving Center is a 24-hour nonmedical detoxification facility, under the direction of the Southeast Wyoming Mental Health Center (a private not-for-profit Wyoming corporation governed by a volunteer board of directors and an executive director). The facility serves Laramie, Platte, Goshen, and Albany counties, although the users primarily come from Laramie County.

The Receiving Center provides detoxification from alcohol, counseling, screening for medical detoxification, and referral and follow-up care. The follow-up care includes a structured anti-abuse program. Also, patients can drop in and discuss progress in sobriety with their counselor.

The total FY 1983 budget was $111,000. Sources of revenue include the State of Wyoming (10.8%), the City of Cheyenne (44.6%) and Laramie County (44.6%). Major expenditures were for salaries and benefits (83.3%), followed by repair and maintenance (5.6%).

The staff for the Receiving Center consists of 7 full-time counselors on 3 shifts, 365 days a year. The Center is never closed. The director, assistant director, secretary, and cook also serve in these capacities for the Halfway House, but are separate from the full-time staff.

The Receiving Center has a capacity of four beds, with two roll-away beds to expand capacity to six if needed. The Receiving Center is frequently filled to capacity from 10:00 PM to 3:00 AM, and approximately 4 people a month are turned away. Those turned away are either jailed or hospitalized. In FY 1983, 29 persons were referred to area hospitals. There were 521 admissions in 1983, including 438 males and 83 females. The average age of clients was 38, and the average length of stay was 2 days. Approximately 36 percent were transients. There were 185 people who participated in the Structured Anti-abuse Program, with an average of 30 drop-ins every day of the year.

The Alcohol Receiving Center facilities are inadequate both in terms of physical space and condition. The building does not meet uniform building codes. Additional information on the physical structure is provided in Appendix D of the Jurisdictional EPTR.

3.10.1.4.2 Cheyenne Halfway House

The Cheyenne Halfway House is a residential treatment program for persons with alcohol problems. The Halfway House is under the direction of the Southeast Wyoming Mental Health Center. The facility serves Laramie, Platte, Goshen, and Albany counties, with the majority of clients from Laramie County. The Cheyenne Halfway House provides individual, group, and family counseling that complements a milieu therapy program.

The total FY 1983 budget was $110,669. Revenue sources are the State of Wyoming (96%) and the Federal Bureau of Prisons (4%). The major expense category was for salary and benefits (65%), with food expenses being the second largest expenditure (13%).

The staff consists of a full-time director and assistant director, a half-time counselor, a secretary and a cook-resident manager. The half-time counselor was added in 1981.

The Halfway House has a capacity of 11 residents. It is at capacity at all times, and has a waiting list. The facility has approximately 100 admissions annually. One hundred and nineteen clients were admitted in FY 1982, of which 100 were male and 19 female. The average age was 34.5 years, and the average length of stay was 24 to 26 days There was a total of 2,812 patient days in FY 1982. There are an additional 125 individuals that receive individual outpatient counseling, and 130 people participate in outpatient groups, for a total of 255 persons in the outpatient program.

Halfway House facilities are inadequate for current needs, in terms of space and condition. The facility does not meet uniform building codes, and the roof leaks. Additional information on the physical structure is included in Appendix D of the Jurisdictional EPTR.

3.10.1.4.3 New Morning Awareness House

New Morning Awareness House focuses on prevention and early intervention of substance abuse problems, and is operated under the Southeast Wyoming Mental Health Center. The service area for the Awareness House is Laramie County.

The program provides information, education, and alternatives to youths and their families. The Awareness House is open to all youth and their parents, and is designed to offer a comfortable, informal setting where young people, by themselves, or with parents, may discover positive, nonchemical alternatives to substance abuse. Consultation and education is provided to the schools and many organizations in the local community. Local clubs, social groups, radio stations, and newspapers are provided with information on substance abuse education and prevention strategies.

The total FY 1983 budget was $53,780. The sources of revenue are through the National Institute of Mental Health and 100 percent is distributed by the State of Wyoming, through Southeast Wyoming Mental Health Center.

The staff of Awareness House consists of 2 counselors and one quarter-time staff member. There is no secretary; secretarial duties are shared by all staff. There have been no staff changes at Awareness House since 1980. The facility has been open for 12 years. During that period the number of staff has fluctuated from a maximum of six to a minimum of two and one quarter depending on the availability of funds. The present staff is assisted by approximately 65 volunteers.

A partial listing of Awareness House activities in FY 1983 includes 146 school presentations, 36 community awareness sessions, and 1,140 hours devoted to alternative activities. The project, because of a lack of adequate staff, is severely limited in the amount of time that can be spent on any particular activity. The staff focuses on informal sessions with youth and their parents. In FY 1983 an estimated 3,100 individuals visited the facility. In FY 1983, approximately 65 youths and parents per week during the school year visited the facility. This number decreases during the summer months.

3.10.1.4.4 Alcohol Traffic Safety Program

The Alcohol Traffic Safety Program is a prevention, education, and referral program for individuals convicted of DWUI. The program is under the auspices of the Southeast Wyoming Mental Health Center. The program is conducted in educational group sessions at the Southeast Wyoming Mental Health Center.

An individual is evaluated on referral for treatment to a substance abuse program and/or placed in a 4-week educational program. The educational program consists of lectures, films, class participation, home assignments, self-evaluations and tests, all in the format of a behavior modification approach. The objective is to modify the behavior of arrested drinking drivers, through information and discussions, so that they will no longer drive while under the influence.

The total FY 1983 budget was $27,888. The source of ·ds is 82 percent from the State of Wyoming and 18 percent from fees.

The staff consists of one full-time staff counselor and a secretary who is shared with another substance abuse program, Project Hope.

In FY 1983, a total of 354 persons were evaluated and 221 completed the 4-week educational program. The average age was 33. There is no established capacity for this program, although an educational group of 15 persons is cumbersome, necessitating the addition of another group. There were numerous times during the year when more than one group was conducted during the same time frame.

The director of this program also serves as the liaison with the local courts for all substance abuse programs, spending up to 10 hours per week in city and county court.

Referrals to the system have increased 31 percent since 1980, and the actual number of persons completing the program has increased by 69 people over the 1980 user rate.

3.10.1.4.5 Pathfinder

Pathfinder is a private nonprofit corporation that provides substance abuse treatment services. The agency has a contract with the State of Wyoming and is under the direction of a ten-person board of directors. The agency is not affiliated with the Southeast Wyoming Mental Health Center.

Pathfinder · offers outpatient service· in individual counseling, group counseling, family and marital counseling, medical services, and some biofeedback therapy for drug abusers. Pathfinder is the only methadone treatment clinic in Wyoming. Except for a $20 monthly fee for methadone, all Pathfinder services are free.

Until 1980 the organization offered only one counseling group. In 1980, two drug abuse groups, two adolescent drug groups, on· morning Alcoholics Anonymous group, one male and one female recovery group, and the biofeedback group were added. In addition, three counselors skilled in group work were hired.

Pathfinder's total budget for 1983 was $131,000. A federal block grant provided $80,000 (61%); 39 percent was acquired by contractual arrangements for services with the state. The program operates with 4 full-time counselors, 1 part-time nurse (15 hours per week), and 1 part-time physician (3 hours per week). The facility is located in a former dairy processing plant. It has been renovated into several offices, group meeting rooms, and treatment areas. Currently, the existing facility is adequate for needs.

Pathfinder is available for statewide use; 95 percent of the client load is, however, from Laramie County. There are approximately 110 active clients seen per month at an average of 2 visits each per week. An average of 125 individual clients are served per year. In April of 1981, an analysis of client demographics was undertaken. The breakdown showed that 60 percent of the clients were male; 40 percent were female; 9 percent were 17 years and under; 71 percent were between 18 and 30 years; and 20 percent were over 30. Eighty-six percent of the clients were white, 11 percent Hispanic, 1.6 percent were Black, and 1.6 percent were Native American. Forty-two percent were employed full or part time and 58 percent were unemployed.

Currently the counseling caseload is at capacity; any additional caseload would stress the ability to provide adequate levels of services. Additional counselors and space will be needed to accommodate any increases in demand.

There is also a current need for an emergency shelter in Laramie County with more flexible operations (see Community Center on Domestic Violence). Although the Cooperative Ministries for Emergency Assistance (COMEA) provides shelter, their services are limited to one night per individual, except under unusual circumstances.

3.10.1.4.6 Project Hope

Project Hope is an outpatient counseling program for youth, the alcoholic, and the family of the alcoholics, under the direction of the Southeast Wyoming Mental Health Center. The program operates a drop-in facility at 1604 D East Lincolnway, which also houses the Alcoholic Traffic Safety Program. Individuals may come for conversation, individual, family, or group counseling. Persons may stay for a few minutes or a few hours, depending on their needs.

The total FY 1983 budget was $62,430. Sources of revenue are 98.4 percent from the State of Wyoming, and 1.6 percent from Alcoholics Anonymous.

The staff consists of a director, a full-time counselor, and a half-time secretary, shared with the Alcohol Traffic Safety Program. There is currently a half-time counselor whose salary is paid by Green Thumb (a program for senior citizens). This individual functions as an assistant. There have been no changes in counselor staffing (other than the half-time volunteer counselor) since 1980.

A total of 262 new patients and 150 continuing patients (total of 412) were seen by Project Hope in FY 1983. The average age of patients was 25 years, due to a relatively large number of adolescents using the program. The patient caseload is at capacity, given the current level of staffing. There is no formal waiting list at present, but people must often wait a week or two for their first scheduled appointment, and then can only be seen every other

week due to scheduling problems. There is no time for any prevention activities which this project has expertise to provide. There are frequent evening and weekend emergencies which staff must handle. The program has requested an alcohol specialist to accommodate demands. This person will be used in four substance abuse programs directed by the Southeast Wyoming Mental Health Center of Laramie County.

3.10.1.4.7 Department of Public Assistance and Social Services (DPASS)

The Office of Public Assistance and Social Services of Laramie County functions under the jurisdiction of the Division of Public Assistance and Social Services, within the Wyoming Department of Health and Social Services. Funding, programs, and services are State administered and State supervised.

There are two basic programs provided by this agency - public assistance and social services. Services administered through the Public Assistance - Income Maintenance component of DPASS are: AFDC, foster care, federal emergency assistance, general assistance, Title 19 medical assistance programs, minimum medical plan, Supplemental Security Income (SSI), licensed shelter care program, hearing aid and eyeglass program, Low Income Energy Assistance Program (LIEAP), nursing home supplements to SSI recipients, emergency food and shelter program, and food stamps.

Services provided through the Social Services component of DPASS are: adoption, advocacy, counseling, court services, day care, emergency shelter for children, family planning, financial planning, foster care for adults, foster care for children, homemaker and home management services, investigating and report neglect, abuse and exploitation of children and adults, legal assistance, socialization, and transportation services.

Funding for the Laramie County Office of Public Assistance and Social Services is entirely controlled by the state budgetary process. The FY 1983 budget total for Laramie County was $8,522,285, and an estimated $9,296,413 was budgeted for FY 1984. A breakdown of expenditures by category is provided below:

	FY 1983	FY 1984
Personnel Services	$1,101,730	$1,211,903
Support Services/supplies/operational	35,450	30,500
Rent	23,010	23,010
Grants and AIDES payments	3,847,532	est. 4,000,000
Food Stamps	2,259,431	est. 2,500,000
LIEAP	1,224,152	est. 1,500,000
SSI (State supplement of $20 added to Social Security payments)	30,980	31,000
TOTAL:	$8,522,285	$9,296,413

Source: Department of Public Assistance and Social Services.

The Laramie County DPASS office employs 15 social workers, 13 public assistance workers, 9 clerical and records staff, 3 fiscal control personnel, 3 administrative personnel, and 3 seasonal LIEAP workers from October through June. Guidelines for DPASS staffing and funding are set by the Wyoming State Legislature; the staff level guideline for social workers is currently a ratio of 1:5,800 population, though this is infrequently utilized statewide. The need for public assistance workers is determined by a point system relative to workload. The AFDC caseload is equivalent to 1.0 point per case; all other points are proportional to the AFDC caseload. In 1980 a standard of 143.35 points per public assistance worker was established. Laramie County public assistance workers as of June 1983 were operating at 266.6 points per worker. Indications are that as of October 1983, caseloads were at least this high and probably higher.

The facility has a total of 10,000 sq ft. At capacity the building will hold 46 staff, 80 people in the lobby and 30 clients. The building is over capacity during October through June when the personnel and clients affiliated with LIEAP utilize the facility. Other seasonal and monthly variations in services also cause the facility to be inadequate and overcrowded at times. Unmet needs in the agency include inadequate women's bathroom facilities. Currently there are 2 bathroom stalls for 37 female employees.

The agency has projected its annual caseloads based on October 1983 monthly figures. October is considered an average month as it does not experience the peaks that occur in the summer and winter, and is not a peak month for LIEAP. The October numbers are totaled and projected for the yearly total. Projected totals for 1984 are shown below:

	Caseloads	
Program Category	October Total	Estimate of Total Annual Clients
AFDC Families (576 also receive foodstamps)	780	9,360
Food Stamp, Non-AFDC Families	1,324	15,888
General Assistance Recipients (does not include eyeglass and other medical benefits)	225	2,700
Work Incentive Program Clients	489	5,868
45 cases per social worker X 15 workers	675	8,100

Source: Department of Public Assistance and Social Services.
(Actual client contacts are estimated to be much higher.)

Standards for adequate staffing of the DPASS office are set by the state, but are not currently operational in the Laramie County office. The 1:5,800 ratio for social workers-to-population, according to the Agency Director and

Management Analyst, should be changed to the national standard developed by the National Association of Social Workers: one worker per 20 to 25 families. The current caseload is one worker to 45 families.

There is a critical need for foster care homes in Laramie County. In the last 12 months, foster care home needs have increased from 47 to 83 children in care. This increase was attributed to increases in the number of court-ordered placements of juveniles, nationwide publicity on child abuse, and also what DPASS personnel have termed the "Jahnke Syndrome." This is manifested in police, courts, and social workers being hesitant to allow children to remain in their homes if potential problems exist. Because of overworked staff, it is less time consuming to remove the child from his or her home to be placed in a foster home, than to furnish treatment for the problem while the child remains in the home. Currently 25 to 33 percent of the social workers' time is taken up with court-related activities. A problem has resulted in acquiring additional foster homes because foster parents are not adequately subsidized for the care of the child. Currently, compensation is $9.50 per child per day for children over 13 and $8.50 per child per day under 13 years of age.

A need for emergency shelters for children was also identified. For example, adolescents with problems have been put in the county jail. There are no supervised long-term care facilities for behaviorally troubled youths in Laramie County. There are also no juvenile detention facilities in the entire state. This problem was also identified by the staff of Youth Alternatives.

3.10.1.4.8 Community Center on Domestic Violence and Grandma's Safe House

Laramie County Citizens for Mental Health is a private, nonprofit corporation which operates the Community Center on Domestic Violence and Grandma's Safe House. The Community Center on Domestic Violence serves as the headquarters for the advocacy program and community education on domestic violence and, as of March 1982, the 24-hour crisis line. The advocacy program coordinator is responsible for recruiting, training, and supervising volunteers. Volunteers are responsible for community education and staffing the 24-hour crisis line. The Safe House is a shelter for battered women and their children. The program also offers a referral and placement service for male victims to local motels.

The FY 1984 budget for Grandma's Safe House and the Community Center on Domestic Violence totaled $149,754. Of the total budget, 54 percent is subsidized by the State of Wyoming, 3 percent from Laramie County, 7 percent from United Way, one percent from client fees, 5 percent from donations, 8 percent through fund raising, and 15 percent from grants.

The staff includes an administrative director, four direct service providers, one part-time service provider, and one part-time administrative secretary. Over 7,400 volunteer hours have been donated since the program became operational in June 1980. At $4.00 per hour, this represents community support in the amount of $29,600. Paid staff are available from 7:00 AM to 10:00 PM. The program is operated totally by volunteers for the remainder of the 24 hours.

Grandma's Safe House is a 3-bedroom home with a capacity for 9 to 15 residents, depending on the number of dependents accompanying the female parent to Safe House. Based on a review of records of 100 female clients served within a specified time frame in 1983, the Safe House is filled to capacity 50 percent of the time. Safe House is required by the state to be accessible 24 hours a day, 7 days a week to all eligible clients, whether or not they are full. Consequently, Safe House is sometimes filled beyond capacity. Clients are then housed in motels. Safe House was not able to provide service to women and children for 152 client days in 1983.

In 1981, the Safe House housed 278 women and children. In 1982, 376 women and children were housed, an increase of 35 percent over 1981. Of these 376 people, 168 were women and 208 were children. According to data on 100 women served, 85 percent were white, the average age was 23, and the range of ages served was from 18 to 66 years. Sixty percent of these women brought children; 11 percent were spouses of active duty military. Seventeen percent lived in trailers or motels. Thirty-two percent of the abusers were unemployed.

Remodeling plans for basement expansion to add 4 bedrooms are estimated to cost $15,000. The monies are not yet available to begin remodeling. A more specific discussion of this facility is included in Appendix D of the Jurisdictional EPTR. When the 4-bedroom expansion is completed, food costs will increase by an estimated $4,000 per year, and utilities costs will increase by an estimated $3,500. Staff increases of 1.5 FTE professionals will also be needed at this time, according to the Director. Estimated costs for this additional staff are $26,613.

According to the Safe House Director, additional unmet needs in Laramie County include:

- Overall lack of funding for child abuse programs. Currently, the Wyoming Office on Family Violence and Sexual Assault provides no funding for child abuse programs except to the Safe House. Funding for housing abused children is necessary and is currently lacking.

- Lack of emergency shelter facilities for those who are inappropriately referred to the Safe House. This problem was also identified by the director of Pathfinder. An emergency shelter should provide at minimum 72-hour housing for displaced county residents.

3.10.1.4.9 YWCA Rape Crisis Center and the Cottonwood Y

The YWCA Rape Crisis Center provides 24-hour advocacy services to victims of sexual assault, victim support groups, and an extensive public education and prevention program for the community.

The Cottonwood Y is a group home providing a secure, informal atmosphere for pregnant unmarried girls and young women. Both programs are operated out of the historic Nagle Warren Mansion, the YWCA community headquarters.

The FY 1983 budget for the Rape Crisis Center is $33,460, of which $20,600 was provided from the State of Wyoming Division of Community Programs, $5,000 from

Laramie County, and $1,000 from the City. The remainder was received through donations and the United Way. The Cottonwood Y budget was $71,400 for calendar year 1983. The state reimbursement to this program is equal to $450 per person in residence and $50 per month per outpatient. For calendar year 1983, at an average of 2 months of subsidies per client, this totaled $20,700 to date for residency reimbursements and $300 to date for the outpatient program. In addition, $3,000 was provided to the Cottonwood Y program from Laramie County and $1,000 from the City of Cheyenne.

The Rape Crisis Center employs one director, and the program currently has 29 active volunteers. Cottonwood Y employs one counselor 15 hours per week, 35 percent of the YWCA's bookkeeper/secretary's time (approximately 14 hours per week), and 30 percent of the YWCA director's time (based on a 50-hour week, this is equal to 15 hours per week). The Cottonwood Y also employs two house mothers who work evenings and weekends an average of 5 days a week per person. They are considered as one FTE total for this analysis.

In FY 1983, the Rape Crisis Center worked with 47 individual rape victims, each requiring three to five contacts. In calendar year 1983 (through November 28), the Cottonwood Y had a total of 23 women in residence and three outpatients. Of this total, six residents and all of the outpatients were from Laramie County. An average yearly estimate would be 25 resident females. Cottonwood also sponsors classes on parenting, interpersonal relationships, adoption, and personal hygiene. A total of 11 women were involved in these programs, all from Laramie County. Cottonwood has a capacity for eight residents and three outpatients as certified by the State of Wyoming. They average four to five women in residence at all times.

There are no functional standards developed for staffing of the Rape Crisis Center, although the Center does have unmet needs according to the Program Director and the YWCA Executive Director. Cottonwood Y operates under standards developed for institutions for Child Care Certification by the State of Wyoming Department of Health and Social Services. These standards recommend that a minimum of one staff member have a bachelors degree in social work or a related field. Psychological services must be available from a psychologist having a masters degree or a social worker. There also should be one staff member for each 12 children over 12 years of age. A staff member must be in charge on the premises at all times when children are present. There is currently not a full-time person with a bachelor's degree in social work or a related field in this position.

Unmet needs in the programs are a result of staff shortages. The Rape Crisis Center currently employs one full-time person and consequently, prevention programs, self defense classes, and support groups are lacking due to inadequate staff to develop such services. One additional FTE employee is needed for the Rape Crisis Center. The Cottonwood Y had a full-time program coordinator until June 1983. Due to a lack of funds, this position has not been reinstated. A grant for funding the position is currently being sought; if it is not approved the program may be dropped. Based on State standards for the Cottonwood Y program, there is a defined shortage of one full-time staff member with a bachelors degree in social work or a related field.

Community unmet needs, according to the YWCA Director, include the need for womens support groups, job training groups, and parenting skills classes. The

Director of the Rape Crisis Center identified the need for female self-defense classes and rape prevention programs.

3.10.1.4.10 COMEA Shelter

COMEA Shelter is a program sponsored by Cooperative Ministries for Emergency Assistance, a private nonprofit corporation. The COMEA Shelter provides emergency lodging for unemployed singles and couples without children. It is an organized effort among county churches to provide coordinated emergency assistance to transients. COMEA also provides gasoline money for transients which is distributed by the Salvation Army.

The total budget for COMEA in 1983, their first full year of operations, was $18,000. Of this total, $2,000 (11%) was provided by Laramie County, $1,000 (5.5%) from the City and $1,500 (8%) from United Way. The remainder, $13,500 (75%) was obtained primarily through donations from local churches, as well as civic groups and private citizens. It currently costs an average of $2,000 per month to operate this agency. The FY 1984 budget is approximately $26,000.

The COMEA Shelter has 1 paid staff person with 40 active volunteers (60 volunteers total). The facility has a service capacity of 25 persons.

The COMEA Shelter served 1,810 individual clients between January 1 and October 31, 1983. The average length of stay was 1.6 days. In the first 10 months of 1983, 2,950 nights of lodging were provided for these 1,810 people. There was a seasonal fluctuation in the number of users, with a higher use rate in the summer months than during the winter months. COMEA has not turned anyone away up to this point. According to the director there are no unmet needs.

3.10.1.4.11 Salvation Army

The Salvation Army, an international Christian organization, is located in 83 countries. The local agency is part of the Intermountain Division, and is partially supported by the United Way.

In Cheyenne, the Salvation Army provides daily feeding programs, emergency shelter for families, and travel assistance. In addition, it provides counseling, visitations to shut-ins, disaster relief, emergency material assistance including clothing, furniture, blankets, shoes, and miscellaneous other adult and youth programs. By the end of 1983 the Salvation Army will begin to operationalize an adult work therapy program for 50 men. In 1982, the Cheyenne Salvation Army received 42,205 visits; 56 percent from residents of Laramie County, and the remainder from transients.

The most highly utilized program is the meals program for the needy begun in 1981. During 1982, 10,643 meals were served. In 1981 and 1982, an average of 40 to 50 people were served suppers daily. In 1983, this average increased to between 80 to 90 daily.

Currently the facility is inadequate for a shelter because there are no shower facilities. However, the Salvation Army continues to lodge families through subsidizing hotel rooms in Cheyenne because no other services are available.

In 1982, the Thrift Store was moved out of the main agency facility. Another relocation of the Thrift Store is planned for 1984 in order to expand the operation and increase the funds available for programs. Between 1980 and 1983, the Salvation Army budget has not increased proportionately with user rates. In 1980, the facility closed the tenth of each month due to a shortage of operating funds. The planned Thrift Store expansion should increase profits enough that current programs can continue to function throughout each month. A 25-person emergency shelter dormitory for families is included in the Thrift Store relocation and expansion plans.

Currently the Salvation Army has four staff members: the director, an accountant, a secretary, and a cook. In addition there are approximately 170 volunteers. The volunteers' contribution was calculated to equal more than $53,100 worth of work. The current facility contains approximately 10,000 sq ft. This includes a large dining area, kitchen, reception area, and office space. Total expenses for calendar year 1982 were $175,420. Total expenses are planned to increase to $185,200 in 1983. In 1982 and 1983, 24 percent of the total expenses were funded through the United Way. The remainder came through donations and from Salvation Army World Services.

Current unmet needs for the Salvation Army in Laramie County include two clerical staff. The present accountant and secretary also serve as receptionist, administrative assistant, record keeper, and statistician. The Salvation Army will have a need for additional personnel to operate the new adult rehabilitation work therapy counseling program for 50 men between the ages of 21 to 35. This program is expected to be operational in 1984. Countywide needs include additional emergency shelter for transients. According to the agency director, family and youth recreational facilities for low-income families are also lacking in Laramie County.

3.10.1.4.12 Community Action of Laramie County

Community Action is a nonprofit corporation serving Laramie County. It is governed by a board of directors. The board consists of one-third elected public officials, one-third representatives of the low-income population, and one-third representatives from local business, industry, labor, religious groups, welfare agencies, and education. Community Action provides assistance to low-income and elderly participants to secure and retain meaningful employment, solicit and effectively utilize available income through energy programs, tax refunds, and homestead refunds. Community Action also has programs for self-sufficiency, maintains information on education opportunities, functions as administrator for Head Start, coordinates the federal commodities food distribution program for low-income people, and maintains an updated human service resource manual for information and referral. Community Action also acts as the administrative agency for the Cheyenne Community Solar Greenhouse.

The proposed FY 1984 budget for Community Action of Laramie County is approximately $132,328, compared to $521,164 in FY 1982-1983. The difference reflects a reduction in available federal monies. Community Action has five full-time staff including an executive director, executive secretary, two outreach workers, and one fiscal officer. The physical facility is adequate to meet the agency's needs at this time.

Community Action serves low-income and elderly persons. Records have only been kept on client use rates for the past 2 months. Previous records do not accurately depict current programming. In June and July 1983, the total number of clients served was 291. Services offered to these clients included summer youth employment, outreach, and referrals. The Head Start Program served 125 persons during this period.

Staff of Community Action are currently working at maximum capacity. For example, the lead outreach worker currently serves as assistant director and public relations director. This limits his time for responsibilities in the outreach program. Cost of living raises and step increases in salaries have not been available for many employees in the last few years.

According to a needs assessment of 800 people conducted by Community Action, 22 percent of the respondents had been in need of some type of emergency service such as food, clothing, meals, or shelter within the past year. The survey was conducted between May and June of 1983. Agencies providing these services are finding it increasingly difficult to meet needs. Services such as medical care, utility costs, and housing repair costs were unaffordable to large portions of people surveyed. Problems with medical and utility costs are increasing, especially for persons not qualified for existing programs.

Community Action's clientele in many cases are persons who fail to qualify for existing health, education, employment, housing, and emergency assistance programs. Community Action refers these people to other appropriate available resources, and identifies alternative resources to help people to meet their needs.

3.10.1.4.13 Cheyenne Community Solar Greenhouse

The Cheyenne Community Solar Greenhouse was established in 1978, and is sponsored by Community Action of Laramie County, Inc. The Greenhouse is a prototype, three-sectioned 5,000 sq ft 100 percent passively heated structure, built largely through volunteer labor, including work donated by senior citizens, local skilled workers, and handicapped workers.

One section of the Greenhouse is commercial. Bedding plants, seedlings, flowers, and growing accessories are sold to the public by volunteers. All profits supplement the operating budget.

The project initially served low-income senior citizens who volunteered their labor in return for fresh produce. Currently, the Greenhouse has expanded to involve juvenile offenders working off court fines. The Greenhouse is also involved with the handicapped. A Wheelchair Orchard has been planted on the grounds which will be totally accessible to those confined to a wheelchair. This therapy and training gives the handicapped a way to help not only themselves, but their community as well.

The bulk of the food produced by the Greenhouse is distributed to local low-income and senior feeding programs. Solar greenhouse production yields about one-quarter to one-third of a pound of food per square foot of growing space per month.

The Greenhouse expense budget for calendar year 1982 was $44,689. Approximately 31 percent of the budget is received through profits from sale of plants, seedlings, flowers and growing accessories, 54 percent from the City of Cheyenne, 9 percent from Laramie County, 5 percent through donations, and 2 percent from income of the farmer's market sponsored by the Greenhouse.

The Solar Greenhouse employees one director, one manager, one VISTA volunteer and two Green Thumb workers who work approximately 10 hours each per week. The facility is currently adequate and could accommodate some growth in user rates.

The Cheyenne Solar Greenhouse is operated by the users of the facility who volunteer their time to prepare, plant, and harvest the gardens. These people are then eligible to receive the food produced. In 1982 the following hours were donated: 3,400 senior volunteer hours, 4,910 handicapped hours, 468 juvenile offender hours, (approximately 32.5 percent of Youth Alternative's juvenile offenders use this program), 1,200 juvenile job training hours, 2,200 "other" volunteer hours. In addition, 100 school system tours were provided, 12 one-hour radio shows on nutrition and gardening were produced, 104 five-minute radio programs were aired, 60 homeowners were provided with solar energy information, 550 hotline calls on nutrition and gardening were received, and the Greenhouse was responsible for organizing and coordinating 5 Farmers Markets in Cheyenne. Also in 1982, 14,000 pounds of fresh vegetables were grown, and 100 pounds of turkey meat, 40 pounds of honey, and 100 dozen eggs were produced and provided to the low-income volunteers and families of Cheyenne, as well as other agencies with meal programs such as NEEDS, Inc. and the Salvation Army. Approximately 60 to 70 percent of all food grown goes to the Salvation Army. Recently the Cheyenne Solar Greenhouse has developed a root cellar. This will allow much of the fresh food to be proportioned out to feeding programs throughout the year.

3.10.1.4.14 Wyoming Food Clearinghouse

The Wyoming Food Clearinghouse is a private nonprofit corporation. The primary purpose of this organization is to collect salvaged and donated food and distribute it to needy people through member agencies. Currently the Wyoming Food Clearinghouse obtains a large portion of its food through the Colorado Food Clearinghouse of which it is a member. The Colorado Food Clearinghouse is a member of Second Harvest, a national organization that collects donated bulk food items directly from major manufacturers. Donations to Second Harvest are tax deductible for the manufacturers. In some cases Second Harvest serves as a distribution point for imperfect products. Currently, the Wyoming Food Clearinghouse does not have direct access to food from Second Harvest because it does not meet certain criteria for membership.

In order to obtain food locally from the Wyoming Food Clearinghouse, an organization must be nonprofit with an onsite delivered box meal or in-house feeding program. There is no budget for these local Wyoming agencies obtaining food; the agencies pay $10 per month for Clearinghouse membership. The fees pay for transporting the food, at the price of $0.12 per pound. There are no other costs for the food to the local member agencies. Staffing consists of ten active volunteers.

Although there are no direct clients of the Wyoming Food Clearinghouse, there are 14 member organizations who receive food for their clients. These organizations are: Albany County Association for Retarded Children, Inc., Attention Home, COMEA Shelter, Cottonwood YWCA, Halfway House, Meadowlark House, Meals-On-Wheels, Needs, Inc., Orchard Valley Day Care Center, Rocky Mountain Ventures, Grandma's Safe House, Salvation Army, and the Village School.

The facility of the Wyoming Food Clearinghouse is currently inadequate. It contains less than 500 sq ft, without adequate cooler and freezer space. It is located in a basement and this makes it difficult to load and unload large quantities of food. Because of its inadequate storage space, the Wyoming Food Clearinghouse cannot be a direct distribution point for Second Harvest. The primary drawback to Wyoming becoming a direct distribution point is that Colorado Food Clearinghouse appears to give first option on available food products to Colorado members, and second priority to Wyoming.

The greatest unmet needs in the organization are the size of the building and lack of transportation to pick up and deliver food. The building must be able to accommodate a tractor trailer load of food, have freezer and cooler space and a heating and air conditioning system to maintain the room at 40°F. Ideally, a loading dock would also be needed. A paid warehouse manager will be required in order to meet Second Harvest criteria.

3.10.1.4.15 Community Interagency Board, Inc.

The Community Interagency Board, Inc., consists of two board members from four nonprofit organizations each with individual working boards. The boards establish policies and plans and are responsible for resource development. There is an executive director over all four agencies, responsible for policy implementation. The organizations include NEEDS, Inc., Help Line, One-to-One Tutoring, and Volunteer Information Service/Volunteer Action Center. All organizations operate out of one facility in Cheyenne. The programs of each of these organizations are unique and independent of each other. They share a common administration to save in overall operational and administrative costs. The Community Interagency Board, Inc. serves as a coordinating agency for all the others.

Services provided by NEEDS, Inc. include emergency and short-term assistance to Laramie County residents for clothing, food, bedding, household items, furniture, transportation, health, utilities, rent, and baby formula.

The Volunteer Information Service and Volunteer Action Center conducts volunteer recruitment workshops, sponsors the Volunteer of the Week program, Community Awareness Week, and serves as a clearinghouse and referral agency for volunteers. This organization also publishes a comprehensive resource manual on social services in Laramie County.

One-to-One Tutoring provides volunteers to tutor elementary through high school students on any academic subject.

Help Line is an emergency telephone crisis center for people who want immediate, temporary, and confidential help. It acts as a resource and information center on how to obtain mental and physical health services. Help Line volunteers do not do extensive counseling over the telephone.

The Community Interagency Board, Inc. had a total of $34,857 budgeted in expenses for 1982, $34,669 for 1983, and an estimated $36,313 for 1984. In the 1983 budget, an estimated 79 percent was subsidized by the United Way, 7.7 percent by the City of Cheyenne, 7.7 percent by Laramie County revenue sharing, and the remainder through the agency's previous year's cash balance carryover. This is the only component of the Community Interagency Group subsidized by the United Way. The majority of funding for this agency is applied to administrative and personnel costs for the other four direct service provision agencies (NEEDS, Inc., Volunteer Information/Volunteer Action Center, One-to-One Tutoring, and Help Line).

NEEDS, Inc. had $22,050 budgeted for expenses in 1983. Approximately 77 percent of this total is subsidized by donations from individuals, churches, organizations, and businesses, and 23 percent is funded through Laramie County revenue sharing.

The Volunteer Information/Volunteer Action Center had 1983 budgeted expenses totaling $1,260. Of this, 28 percent is obtained through information manual sales and workshops. The remainder will come from a cash balance carryover from the previous year.

The Volunteer Information/Volunteer Action Center until the end of September 1983 had provided 1239 hours of service. This figure translates into an estimated yearly average of 1652 hours per year. These hours do not include 480 volunteers sent to other agencies between January 1 and September 30, 1983. This is an estimated yearly average of 640 volunteers sent to support and assist community groups over a year. Currently, there are approximately 50 percent more volunteer requests than volunteers to fill them.

One-to-One Tutoring had a total expense budget of $73 for 1983. This organization is currently showing an operating balance of $352. Of this total, $160 was obtained through voluntary fees. This program currently has no unmet needs, but with expansion in 1984, plus plans to reimburse tutors for mileage, budget expenses will increase approximately 73 percent over 1983 expenses. The program had 61 students placed with tutors in the 1981 to 1982 school year.

The last program affiliated with the Community Interagency Board is Help Line. It is budgeted within the Community Interagency Board for a total of $4,280.

Help Line took 707 calls for the first 9 months of 1983. This is an average of 79.5 calls per month or an estimated average of 943 calls per year. This is probably a low estimate, as the number will probably be higher in December due to loneliness, stress, and suicidal tendencies increasing over the holidays.

Paid staff for each of these agencies consists of one executive director of the Community Interagency Board who oversees all of the programs and services under it, one director of NEEDS, Inc., and one half-time clothing closet manager for NEEDS, Inc.

NEEDS, Inc., in the last 9 nine months of 1983 served 24,526 people. At an average of 2,725 served per month, this is an estimated 32,701 clients per year.

There are no standards of adequacy for any of the programs under the Community Interagency Board. They operate with primarily volunteer resources and are successful and functional because the need for their services exists within the county. The following unmet needs are based on requirements derived from extensive utilization of provided services.

Unmet needs throughout these programs include an inability for NEEDS, Inc. to serve an additional 561 people who sought services in 1983 due to inadequate resources. The facility is adequate, and is being bought by the Community Interagency Board, Inc. Only $11,150 is owed on the mortgage. The house provides adequate space for all programs, but it does not allow storage space for furniture donations. NEEDS, Inc.'s clothing closet has no space for sorting and storing seasonal items. Metal storage sheds were identified as a means for alleviating this problem.

The Volunteer Information Center/Volunteer Action Center is in need of a paid volunteer coordinator, (approximately $12,000 per year). With the available volunteer staff, the organization is maximizing it's potential. In order to expand programming to include a volunteer skills bank, better record keeping, and revamping of the Wyoming Information and Referral Service, staff, equipment and a computer are greatly needed. In addition, two-full time paid staff for Help Line and One-to-One Tutoring are needed. There are currently no paid staff people in any of these programs.

A need for health care assistance to single people who do not meet eligibility requirements of DPASS was also identified as an unmet need in the community.

3.10.1.4.16 Youth Alternatives

Youth Alternatives is a program for youths living in Cheyenne who are in trouble or who have broken the law. The program is funded by the City, and is under the direction of the Office of the Mayor. Services provided include both primary and secondary prevention and diversion programs such as unofficial probation with minimal supervision, Work Alternatives, Friends of the Court, Big Brother and Big Sister programs, and group counseling services. Family crisis intervention and drug and alcohol programs are also provided in coordination with other community agencies. The program offers post-court probation alternatives for youths as well.

The total FY 1982 budget was $185,930. Historically since the program began, the annual budget has increased an average of $10,000 per year.

Youth Alternatives has a staff of 9.5 full-time FTE, including 4 counselors, 1 part-time counselor, a director, an assistant director, an office manager, 1 volunteer coordinator and 1 clerk/typist. The volunteer component has been a priority since the inception of the program. There were 6,804 volunteer hours donated in FY 1981 to 1982.

Youth Alternatives was originally located in a 1,300 sq ft facility. In 1982 it was moved to the present building, which was constructed in 1982 and contains 2,700 sq ft. The basement could be renovated into offices for an additional 2,700 sq ft at great expense, if necessary, however, there are no current plans for expansion.

In FY 1983, a total 1,155 youths were involved in the program. This represents a 25-percent increase over the 1982 caseload. Of these, 734 were formal cases and 421 were crisis cases. Referrals into the program are as follows: court - 30.2 percent, parents - 22.8 percent, schools - 10.3 percent, self - 8.9 percent, police - 2.9 percent, precourt diversion - 14.6 percent, and other agencies - 10.3 percent.

In FY 1982, a total of 921 clients were served by Youth Alternatives. The average monthly caseload in FY 1982 was 211.5 including repeat visits. A demographic analysis of clients in FY 1982 showed the average age to be 14, with 522 males and 401 females. The breakdown of youths served by individual programs during FY 1982 is shown below:

Probation	220	Precourt Diversion	55
Family Crisis	127	Office Contact	373
Work Alternatives	131	Alcoholism Project	15

Increased demands for Youth Alternatives programs have resulted in heavy caseloads for current staff. Youth Alternatives has recently developed standards of adequacy for stafftime. Standards are based on each direct service provider spending 50% of their time in direct client contact. Their current operating level is 59% of time spent in client contact.

Countywide, the director and assistant director of Youth Alternatives felt there is a need for a long-term residential treatment facility for youths between 12 and 17 years of age who have behavioral problems but are not phyically handicapped or developmentally disabled. No such services as this exist in Laramie County. An expanded specialized foster care program where parents are trained as therapists may be an alternative to this unmet need. Services for problem youth at grade school level are lacking in Cheyenne. Treatment and counseling services for grade school youth should be expanded and more refined services developed. Coordinated service delivery systems for youth and continuity and cooperation among agencies providing services to youth are needed.

3.10.1.4.17 Attention Home

The Attention Home is a foster care home for children 11 to 19 years of age. It provides a supervised home atmosphere for children who must be out of their own homes for short periods of time. Referrals to the Attention Home are usually received from DPASS, Awareness House, Youth Alternatives, Southeast Wyoming Mental Health Center, ministers, courts, and schools. It is occasionally utilized by residents of Platte and Goshen counties.

The total expenses for FY 1983 were $63,579, an increase of 7 percent over 1982 levels. The primary reason for the budget increase was the hiring of a part-time (0.5 FTE) social worker.

The Attention Home has an executive director, 1 half-time (0.5 FTE) social worker, 1 bookkeeper for 10 hours per week, 2 full-time resident houseparents, 2 relief houseparents for 96 hours per month, and 1 relief houseparent who works 22 hours per month.

The maximum capacity of the Attention Home is ten individuals, although the facility operates ideally with only eight children. The facility is marginally adequate; operating under ideal circumstances with 8 youths, it is crowded. There is no private space for children to be alone. A more specific explanation of facility adequacy is contained in Appendix D of the Jurisdictional EPTR. The director estimates that there is a waiting list for 2 or 3 children to enter Attention Home during 2 or 3 months of the year. If the Attention Home cannot provide service, they are put into foster homes or sent to the County jail. DPASS handles these referrals. In FY 1983, the Attention Home served 71 youths, compared to 84 youths served in FY 1982 and 86 youths in FY 1981.

3.10.1.4.18 Southeast Wyoming Mental Health Center, Laramie County Branch

The Southeast Wyoming Mental Health Center is a nonprofit corporation governed by a board of directors representing Laramie, Platte, Goshen, and Albany counties. The center is financed by State, County, City, and local funds, and patient fees. Offices are located in the cities of Cheyenne, Laramie, Torrington, and Wheatland. The Mental Health Center in Laramie County serves as the central organization for all branches. The Center provides outpatient, individual, marital, family, and group counseling; crisis intervention; biofeedback therapy; and psychological testing and evaluation for all ages. In addition, it provides alcohol and drug counseling, consultation and education to numerous community agencies to promote understanding of mental health and mental illness. Rape crisis counseling and prevention is also available.

The combined FY 1983 budget for mental health centers in Laramie, Platte, Goshen, and Albany counties was $1,571,363. Laramie County's budget was 51 percent of the total, or $807,638. Goshen County received 13 percent and Platte county received 12 percent of the total 1983 budget, while Albany County received 24 percent. Of the total budget for these agencies, 61 percent was provided by the State of Wyoming, 4 percent by the County, 3 percent by the City, 2 percent by the United Fund, and 27 percent by reimbursable fees. The remaining 3 percent was from miscellaneous interest and trusts.

The center has a full-time psychiatrist and uses part-time physicians for emergency coverage. The remainder of the staff includes six psychologists, three social workers, six masters level counselors, one counselor at the bachelor level, and three clerical support staff. The current facility does not meet standards for quality patient care. This problem is being remedied by construction of a new building which will contain 10,000 sq ft and be designed to provide higher quality patient care.

The total number of clients served from July 1, 1982 to June 30, 1983 was 2,573. This does not include persons served in consultation and education activities, collateral contact with family members, or contact with community professionals and agencies about clients. This figure also does not include people who have temporarily terminated therapy one or more times in the year.

Based on a demographic analysis of the 1,330 clients, 79 percent were between the ages of 13 and 44: 29 percent (391) between the ages of 13 and 24,

29 percent (391) between 25 and 34 years, 21 percent (281) were between 35 and 44 years. Thirty-seven percent were employed full time, and 14.9 percent were unemployed. The remainder of the population served either worked part time or were retired, disabled, students or homemakers. A total of 10 clients or 7.5 percent of the 1,330 new clients served were referrals. Twenty-five percent (336 patients) were diagnosed with nonpsychotic disorders, 11.6 percent (155 patients) had maladjustment problems, and 9 percent (125 patients) had transient child disorders. Of the total new client population, 7.2 percent were diagnosed as having drug or alcohol-related problems. The remainder of the diagnoses were mental retardation, schizophrenia, organic brain syndromes, nonspecific conditions, nonmental disorders, or deferred diagnoses.

The 24-hour staffed emergency mental health service does not have adequate funding to meet current service needs. Any cutbacks in budget or increase in caseload may put an end to or significantly degrade this program. Additional funding for subsidizing psychiatrists is needed to assure that emergency services are maintained at appropriate levels.

3.10.1.4.19 Cheyenne Housing Authority

The Cheyenne Housing Authority provides senior citizen housing, senior nutrition programs, senior social services, and low-income senior citizen housing. Housing consists of 311 elderly subsidized units serving persons age 62 and over, 243 mixed elderly and low-income units and 43 single family units. In addition to these units, the housing authority also provides 4 low-income units in Albin and 16 units in Pine Bluffs. The nutrition program provides congregate and home-delivered meals to senior citizens 60 years of age and over, 355 days per year. The senior social services component includes senior and handicapped transportation services, as well as outreach, homemaker and home health aide services, senior social and recreational services, information and referral services. All programs have the primary objective of keeping senior citizens independent, and living in their own homes.

The Housing Authority is funded by federal, state, county and city grants and private donations.

Staffing for the senior housing component of the Housing Authority is four FTE administrative personnel, and six maintenance personnel. Approximately 50 percent of administrative personnel time spent on senior housing projects and problems; 75 percent of maintenance personnel time is spent on senior housing.

Eligible clients for senior citizen housing are 62 years of age and over and must earn less than $13,000 per year. Currently there are 311 senior units with an average of 1 person per unit. There are 6 senior citizen 2-bedroom units; the remainder are 1-bedroom units. Generally, there is a 2 or 3 percent vacancy level in the elderly units due to attrition. There are no waiting lists currently for senior housing. There is essentially zero percent

vacancy for low-income units in Cheyenne. Currently there are some vacancies for elderly housing, due to the completion of a 54-unit project this fall. The waiting list for low-income housing provided by the Housing Authority is approximately 100. Housing demand, especially for low income housing, is high. The director of the Housing Authority estimates an immediate need for 100 units with a future additional need for 50 elderly units.

The total budget for the congregate nutrition program in fiscal 1983 was $617,527. Of this total, 64 percent is from the federal government, one percent from the County, four percent from the City, four percent from the State, seven percent from donations, and 19 percent from program income.

The home meal delivery program, which is mostly implemented in the County outside of Cheyenne, had a total fiscal year 1983 budget of $27,355, three percent of which is from the State, 61 percent from the federal government, 24 percent from program income, and 12 percent from the Towns of Pine Bluffs and Burns.

The nutrition program employs 26.5 FTE in Laramie County. The director of the nutrition program, also the director of Senior Social Services, is considered 0.5 FTE for each program. The program staff also includes one full-time coordinator, one full-time secretary, two full-time delivery drivers, 12 full-time cooks, one full-time head cook, eight part-time cooks, 1.5 FTE records clerks, and four Green Thumb workers, for a total of 22.5 FTE and 4 Green Thumb workers.

The nutrition program served 105,995 meals in Laramie County in fiscal 1982 and 131,091 meals in fiscal 1983. The meals program is available to all seniors 60 years of age and over in Laramie County for a suggested donation of one dollar. Meals cost approximately $0.77 in raw food costs; gross total cost per meal is $3.54, which includes food, labor and facilities.

Senior Social Services in fiscal year 1983 had a total approved budget for Laramie County of $234,371. Of this, 60 percent was subsidized by the federal government, nine percent by the State, 16 percent by the City, and 15 percent from other program income. This total budget includes the operation of the senior and handicapped transportation program.

The Senior Social Services program employs a 0.5 FTE director, one full-time coordinator, one secretary, one transportation superintendent, one dispatcher/driver, 3.5 FTE drivers one full-time outreach worker, one part-time activities director, one part-time volunteer coordinator, and one part-time Green Thumb worker, for a total of 10 FTE and one part-time Green Thumb worker.

The senior social services program consists of a wide variety of services. The total number of service units for the entire program for fiscal 1983, including transportation, was 150,472. These service units entail 18,465 individual people served. A breakdown of the categories of services provided and the service units and number of individuals served by each service follows:

Service	Service Units	Total Individuals Served
Transportation	58,430 (rides)	2,504 (485 handicapped)
Outreach	4,769	2,216
Info. and Referral	12,078	6,051
Homemaker	1,186	106
Home Health Aides	135	3
Visiting and Telephone Reassurance	875	307
All Other In Home Service	792	93
Legal Services	5	5
Escort Services	195	138
Health	2,218	913
All Other Community Services	69,789	6,129
	150,472	18,465

There are no standards developed by the Wyoming Commission on Aging that establish adequate staffing for senior social services and nutrition programs offered by the Cheyenne Housing Authority.

The nutrition program facilities must meet standards of the Wyoming Health Department. The Wyoming Commission on Aging monitors this, as well as the Housing Authority's abilities to meet grant objectives for monies allocated through the Commission on Aging.

It was the view of the previous director of the nutrition program that staffing and facilities were adequate if maintained at the current level. Major equipment changes should occur every seven to ten years to maintain adequacy.

Unmet needs in senior services in Laramie County include the following: additional outreach workers to meet with persons requesting service on a non-emergency basis (a 1-week waiting list currently exists); additional health and health-related home visit personnel in Laramie County; and expanded transportation capacities. The director of the nutrition and social services program indicates that the transportation program under existing condition is not as responsive as necessary to meet senior needs. Currently there are 4.5 buses operated in Cheyenne (one of which is for the handicapped); one bus is operated in the Pine Bluffs area. The addition of one driver for the transportation service would allow for the service to expand to Saturday and Sunday and decrease waiting periods for service. One outreach worker is needed to handle work in a more timely manner. Homemaker services are also lacking for individuals who are not income eligible under DPASS guidelines. In-home health services are also lacking for the elderly.

Unmet needs in Laramie County and the City of Cheyenne include mental health services for the elderly focusing on the aging process, and expansion of homemaker services. Homemaker services provide a more cost effective alternative to nursing homes, and have been established as a priority in the State Health Plan.

3.10.1.4.20 Day Care Centers

As of September 1983, there were 5 group day care homes in Laramie County, 101 family day care homes, 10 group day care centers, 2 day care centers, 6 preschool/day care centers and 1 kindergarten/day care facility. All of these day care facilities are certified through Laramie County DPASS.

Group day care homes are facilities which provide care for 7 to 11 children for part of a day in a family setting. Family day care homes are facilities in which care is provided for three to six children for part of a day in a family setting. Day care centers are any private person, partnership, association, or corporation which is operating a business for profit or otherwise where 12 or more children are cared for on a regular basis.

Staff standards for each of these facilities (which must be complied with for the majority of each day) are as follows:

Family day care home: Staff ratio of one adult to six children. There may be no more than two children under the age of two without adding an additional staff person. The operator's own preschool children are included in the count. The staff ratio is determined by counting the children who are present for the major part of the day (4 hours or more).

Group day care home: Staff ratio of one responsible person to 11 children. If the facility takes children under the age of two, then there must be one staff person for each five children under the age of two. The operator's own preschool children are included in the count. The staff ratio is determined by counting the children who are present for the major part of the day (4 hours or more).

For both types of facilities, a staff ratio of one adult to two children must be used if multiple handicapped children are present. This applies to only the handicapped children and not all of the children present. Required staffing for group day care facilities is as follows:

Day and Night Staff Ratios for Group Day Care Centers and Educational Facilities

Ages of Children	Staff Requirements
2-3 years of age	1 staff member to 8 children
3-4 years of age	1 staff member to 10 children
4-5 years of age	1 staff member to 15 children
5-6 years of age	1 staff member to 20 children
over 6 years of age	1 staff member to 25 children

The facilities must provide 35 sq ft of indoor play space per child and 75 sq ft of outdoor play space. Other standards regarding the facilities are defined within DPASS's Standards and Guidelines for Child Care Certification.

Current capacities of day care centers in Laramie County are listed in Table 3.10.1-1.

Table 3.10.1-1

DAY CARE CENTERS - LARAMIE COUNTY

Center	Type	Capacity per Class	Average Utilization	Instructor Staff per Class	Other Staff per Class
Cheyenne Child Care, Inc.(1)	Group	80	55	5	2 aides + work study students
Cheyenne Child Care, Inc.,(2)	Group	23	20	2	1 bookkeeper 2 foster grandparents
Cheyenne Parent Cooperative	Group	120	30	4	2 foster grandparents 2 aides
Children's University	Group	180	103	5	2 aides, 2 early child educ. specialists
Creative Play Learning Center	Group	180	summer-100 fall-65	8	1 cook, 1 janitor
Discovery Unlimited	Preschool	20	10	1	
Gingham Goose	Group	50	50	2	3 aides, 1 associate
Happy Time Preschool	Preschool	30	20	1	1
Head Start	Preschool	150	150	8	9
Humpty Dumpty	Preschool	40	38	3	1
Montessori School	Preschool	49	45	2	3
New Generation Family Center (1)	Infant Care	?	20	1	see below
New Generation Family Center (2)	Group/ Preschool	288	150	5	25

Table 3.10.1-1 Continued, Page 2 of 2
DAY CARE CENTERS - LARAMIE COUNTY

Center	Type	Capacity per Class	Average Utilization	Instructor Staff per Class	Other Staff per Class
Nurture House	Group	49	24	4	3
Orchard Valley Day Care	Group	61	37	-	6
Pershing Day Nursery	Group	20	8	1	if needed on-call staff
Rainbow Connection	Preschool	30	15	1	1
Seton Montessori School	Group	32	32	2	3
Under the Sycamore Tree	Preschool	50	25	2	-
Village School	Group	75	75	5	6
Mary Briggs	Group	11	6	1	-

3.10.1.4.21 STRIDE Learning Center

STRIDE Learning Center, located on F. E. Warren AFB, provides services to developmentally disabled children from the City of Cheyenne and Laramie County. The center is an independent, nonprofit preschool for developmentally disabled children ranging in age from birth through 5 years. The program offers full educational and therapeutic services. At this time, however, no classroom is available for the emotionally disturbed.

The program had a budget for $337,644 for FY 1983. The State contributed approximately 61 percent; United Way about 9 percent; Title I about 11 percent; and Title 20 about 4 percent. The remainder comes from the City of Cheyenne, tuition on a sliding scale, donations, and the federal food program.

The center employs a staff of 20, plus a consulting psychologist 4 hours per week. Current staff is adequate but does not provide for optimum services. The normal staff-to-client ratio is about 1:3. Additional staff will be hired when the classroom for the emotionally disturbed is added.

The Center's facility is currently leased from the USAF at a minimal charge. The facility is at capacity. A modular building has been purchased to meet additional needs. A similar building will have to be purchased when funding is found for the emotionally disturbed project.

The program serves approximately 57 children, including 41 in the preschool and 16 in the infant program. In addition, the program serves between 12 and 16 children at a local preschool, once a week, providing therapeutic services to mildly handicapped students. The possibility of adding a classroom for emotionally disturbed children during the 1983 to 1984 school year is presently being discussed.

3.10.1.5 Projected Baseline

This portion of the human services assessment presents information regarding the estimated future conditions of each agency through 1991, the proposed project construction period. This discussion does not consider project impacts. Client and staffing requirements are forecast as they would be if current conditions remain similar into the future.

The baseline future projections and needs information is presented in a matrix format to facilitate review, Table 3.10.1-2. The following subjects are discussed for each agency: program changes expected, client-to-population ratios, future clientele, client-to-staff-to-population ratios, future staffing requirements, additional facility requirements, and unmet needs expected for the agency. Forecast changes are provided for the years 1987 and 1991 in the matrix discussion. Complete data on these forecasts are provided in Appendix F.

3.10.1.6 Project Impacts

This part of the human services assessment estimates the changes that could occur for the various agencies in Laramie County because of project impacts. The primary project impacts are expected to occur in the areas of substance abuse, domestic violence, child protection and personal safety, transients/indigents, youth problems; mental health, inflation, day care, and assistance to families with developmentally disabled preschoolers.

The agencies are assessed for their capacity to respond to the various impacts by considering a range of impacts that might occur under varying conditions. The high end of the range includes the potential for a disproportionate need because of the project, as well as incorporating current unmet staffing needs, waiting lists, or turn-aways. Under peak year conditions the potential disproportionate increase in demand for human services, and which were used to represent the peak year range, are presented as follows:

Mental Health	11%
Alcohol Abuse	16%
Chemical Abuse	12%
Domestic Violence	8%
Youth Disturbances	12%
Rape	9%
Income Maintenance	8%
Social Services	8%

The project impact analysis for each agency is incorporated in a matrix format (Table 3.10.1-3) and includes the following information: the impact problems the agencies deal with; their unmet needs, i.e., staffing standards and waiting lists; the impact multiplier that estimates disproportionate need; the

Table 3.10.1-2

HUMAN SERVICES
PROJECTED BASELINE MATRIX

Agency or Service	Program Changes Expected	Clientele	Staff
HALFWAY HOUSE FOR ALCOHOLICS AND ALCOHOL RECEIVING CENTER (ARC).	No expected changes in overall programming. Programs may be cut back if staffing and facilities not minimally increased in proportion to population increases.	Client/population ratio for Halfway House: 377 to 51,647 or 1:137 (1983). No change in ratio in 1987; ratio increases to 1:138 in 1991. Clientele projected on per capita increases for males and females 18+ years of age. For Halfway House, projections are equal to an additional 4 inpatients and 9 outpatients in 1987 over existing conditions. In 1991, forecasts are equal to 9 inpatients and 19 outpatients above current caseload. ARC clientele are expected to increase by 20 above current clientele in 1987 and 44 above current clientele in 1991.	In 1983, Halfway House has 120 inpatient and 257 outpatients served by 4.5 staff a population of 51,647. Projected to i to 124 inpatients and 266 outpatients se 4.7 staff in a total population of 53,62 1987, and 129 inpatients, 276 outpatient 4.8 staff in a total population of 56,06 1991. Staff ratios for ARC are equal t in 1983, 541:7.3 in 1987, and 565:7.6 in Counseling and administrative staff als ARC as the director and assistant direc Total Halfway House staff in 1983 are 4 In 1987, projected increases are 4.7; 4 1991. ARC maintains 7 counseling staff existing conditions; this should increa 7.3 in 1987 and 7.6 in 1991 for a 0.6 t FTE increase over existing staff.
NEW MORNING AWARENESS HOUSE.	No changes expected under baseline conditions.	The population served is youth with substance abuse problems and their families; total population projections considered in future baseline projections. Estimated 1983 client to population ratio is 3,100 out of a total population of 23,206, increasing to 3,218 to 24,091 in 1987, and 3,364 to 25,183 in 1991. Demographic characteristics of future clientele will remain unchanged. Based on total population increases in Laramie County, the agency will serve an additional 118 clients (3,218 total) in 1987, and 3,364 or 264 additional clients in 1991.	Current baseline client/staff populati to 3,100 clients to 2.3 FTE, increasin clients to 2.4 FTE in 1987, and 3,364 in 1991. All staff are professionals; no clerical support other than provide volunteers. In 1987 an increase of 0. 2.4 FTE total will be needed plus 67 v to perform the same services. In 1991 of 0.2 FTE or 2.5 FTE total is projecte volunteers.
ALCOHOL TRAFFIC SAFETY PROGRAM.	No program changes planned under baseline future projections.	Current client/population ratio under existing conditions is 354 client evaluations and 221 program completions in a total baseline population of 56,277. In 1987 this ratio changes to 368 client evaluations and 229 program completions in a potential user population of 58,429. In 1991 client evaluations increase to 384; program completions increase to 240 in a potential client population of 61,085. Increases in client evaluations and program completions were projected proportionate to population growth in persons 14+ years in Laramie County. In 1987 client evaluations increase by 14 for a total of 368, and program completions will increase by 8 for a total of 229. In 1991 client evaluations will increase to 384 and program completions will increase to 240.	Client/staff and population ratios wil clients to 1.6 staff in 1987 and 624 c 1.6 staff in 1991. Total staff projec creases above existing FY 1983 conditi minimal through 1991. Agency has 1.0 fessional counselor and a 0.5 FTE secr Current staffing levels considered ina the administrator spends approximately per week in the courts. This takes aw "inhouse" agency time. Referrals and have increased by approximately 30% be and 1982. Minimal additional staffing ments forecast under baseline conditio

Table 3.10.1-2

MAN SERVICES
D BASELINE MATRIX

Staff	Additional Facility Requirements	Unmet Need Expected
In 1983, Halfway House has 120 inpatients and 257 outpatients served by 4.5 staff in a population of 51,647. Projected to increase to 124 inpatients and 266 outpatients served by 4.7 staff in a total population of 53,622 in 1987, and 129 inpatients, 276 outpatients with 4.8 staff in a total population of 56,067 in 1991. Staff ratios for ARC are equal to 521:7 in 1983, 541:7.3 in 1987, and 565:7.6 in 1991. Counseling and administrative staff also serve ARC as the director and assistant director. Total Halfway House staff in 1983 are 4.5. In 1987, projected increases are 4.7; 4.8 in 1991. ARC maintains 7 counseling staff under existing conditions; this should increase to 7.3 in 1987 and 7.6 in 1991 for a 0.6 total FTE increase over existing staff.	Facilities are the primary shortfalls in the Halfway House and ARC. Funding for replacing the facility is not being sought and renovation costs could be prohibitive. Without viable plans to replace the facility, the agencies may be forced to cut programming below already inadequate levels. Facility expansion to meet current needs would probably lead to a staffing shortage.	Existing facility is inadequate, with a waiting list of 3 or 4 people for Halfway House. Under baseline future conditions this is expected to increase in proportion to population increases.
Current baseline client/staff population is equal to 3,100 clients to 2.3 FTE, increasing to 3,218 clients to 2.4 FTE in 1987, and 3,364 to 2.5 FTE in 1991. All staff are professionals; there is no clerical support other than provided by 65 volunteers. In 1987 an increase of 0.1 FTE or 2.4 FTE total will be needed plus 67 volunteers to perform the same services. In 1991 an increase of 0.2 FTE or 2.5 FTE total is projected plus 71 volunteers.	No additional facility requirements foreseen at this time.	Primary continuing need is funding for additional staff. One FTE clerical/support person also needed under existing and baseline future conditions.
Client-staff and population ratios will be 597 clients to 1.6 staff in 1987 and 624 clients to 1.6 staff in 1991. Total staff projection increases above existing FY 1983 conditions are minimal through 1991. Agency has 1.0 FTE professional counselor and a 0.5 FTE secretary. Current staffing levels considered inadequate; the administrator spends approximately 10 hours per week in the courts. This takes away from "inhouse" agency time. Referrals and clientele have increased by approximately 30% between 1980 and 1982. Minimal additional staffing requirements forecast under baseline conditions.	No additional facility requirements identified.	Substance abuse staffing will continue to be a problem. The S. E. Wyoming Mental Health Center director has identified the need for 1.0 additional substance abuse counselor to be shared by the Alcohol Receiving Center, the Halfway House, Project Hope, and the Awareness House.

Table 3.10.1-2

HUMAN SERVICES
PROJECTED BASELINE M

Agency or Service	Program Changes Expected	Clientele	Staff
PATHFINDER	Changes in overall program goals and objectives not expected under baseline future. Caseloads may increase if inflation results in increased price and quantity of street drugs. More drug and alcohol prevention programs would be implemented if additional staff time available.	Client/population ratio is 125 clients to 70,467 people in 1983, increasing to 130 clients: 75,235 population in 1987, and 136 clients to 78,648 people in 1991. Total population served based on age and sex cohort distributions of clientele. Demographics of future clientele not expected to change. In 1987, there will be increase of 5 clients (130 total), in 1991, 11 clients over existing load (136 total).	4.4 professional FTE staf 1983, increasing to 4.6 s in 1987, 4.8 staff for 13 Under baseline growth, st by 0.2 FTE in 1987, and
PROJECT HOPE	No change anticipated in operational programs. Request has been made for an alcohol specialist for all alcohol abuse programs sponsored by S. E. Wyoming Mental Health Center, but funding not available. If the specialist is hired, clients can be accommodated earlier. Types of services offered will not change.	Client:population ratio in 1983 is 262 new clients and 150 "continuing emergencies" in a population of 62,770. (Total population 10 years and over is used to forecast proportional client load.) Projected increase in 1987 to 272 new clients and 156 "continuing emergencies" in a population of 65,167. In 1991, client load is forecast at 284 new patients and 163 "continuing emergencies" in a total population of 68,115. Future clientele will increase by 10 plus 6 "continuing emergencies" in 1987, 22 new patients and 13 "continuing emergencies" in 1991.	In 1983, new patients and emergencies" are cared fo staff. The increased cl 1987 will require 2.6 pro projected clientele will Future staffing increase and 0.2 FTE in 1991. Th increases in demand or p population growth propor
F. E. WARREN SOCIAL ACTION OFFICE.	No program changes are expected to occur for baseline future.	Clientele in the drug and alcohol programs will remain at the same level as existing conditions. The military population does not change above existing levels. The analysis is based on a strict client to population basis. The ratio of client to population is 1:13.26. Equal opportunity education service levels remain the same also.	No military staff in conditions. The and alcohol counseling Opportunity and Treatme client ratio is 1:1,859
LARAMIE COUNTY OFFICE OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AND SOCIAL SERVICES	No projected changes in programming related to service delivery to clients. Changes in use rates for individual services are expected; also continuing in-house changes in administration, policy development, and record keeping practices.	Estimated future (1987 through 1991) monthly client: population ratios for a selected number of Income Maintenance Programs are as follows: 1 in 90 families will receive AFDC, 1 in 37 families will receive foodstamps, 1 in 313 will receive general assistance, and 1 in 144 will be part of the Work Incentive Program. Caseload per social worker under existing conditions is 1:45; the 1987 and 1991 ratios will remain unchanged assuming staffing proportionate to population growth. Future clientele are expected to increase proportionally to population. In 1987 and 1991, estimated monthly caseloads in the Income Maintenance Program will increase as follows: AFDC: 1983=780, 1987=840, 1991=914. Foodstamps: 1983=1900, 1987=2,045, 1991=2,226. General Assistance: 1983=225, 1987=242, 1991=264. Work Incentive: 1983=489, 1987=526, 1991=573.	Currently social worker: National standard is 1:22. workers standard is 143.3. Current operational level worker. Workloads will in tion. Future staffing bas operational conditions wil tional social worker in 19 public assistance workers (current staffing and 2.6 s (17.6 total) will need to Projections do not conside identified by DPASS nor id standards. Staffing under is considered inadequate.

Table 3.10.1-2

MAN SERVICES
D BASELINE MATRIX

Staff	Additional Facility Requirements	Unmet Need Expected
4.1 professional FTE staff serve 12[illegible] clients in 1983, increasing to 4.6 staff serving 13[illegible] clients in 1987, 4.8 staff for 136 clients in 1991. Under baseline growth, staffing should increase by 0.2 FTE in 1987, and 0.4 FTE in 1991.	No additional facility or space requirements expected prior to 1991. Continued maintenance of the facility will be needed.	Staffing levels will need to increase if user rates and needs increase at a rate above baseline population growth. Director foresees an ongoing unmet need for a better alcohol detoxification center. Under these staff projections, there will be unmet need for prevention programs. Community wide unmet need for an Emergency Shelter for residents of Laramie County, longer term than COMEA.
In 1983, new patients and "continuing emergencies" are cared for by 2.5 professional staff. The increased clientele projected for 1987 will require 2.6 professional staff; 1991 projected clientele will require 2.7 staff. Future staffing increase of 0.1 FTE in 1987 and 0.2 FTE in 1991. No disproportionate increases in demand or caseload over baseline population growth proportions were projected.	No additional facility requirements projected.	Current staffing level is inadequate, and will remain so in future without funding for additional professionals. Waiting times for clients and frequency of visits will increase. Clients may be seen only once per month vs. bi-monthly visits if staff is kept at current level.
No military staff are projected above existing conditions. The staff to client ratio for drug and alcohol counseling is 1:62. In the Equal Opportunity and Treatment Program the staff to client ratio is 1:1,850.	No facility requirements exist for this agency.	The need for a civilian Equal Opportunity Office will continue to exist. If rotating staff for this agency are not replaced immediately upon vacating their positions, unmet needs will exist in staffing.
Currently social worker: caseload ratio=1:45. National standard is 1:22.5. Public assistance workers standard is 143.35 points per worker. Current operational level is 266 points per worker. Workloads will increase with population. Future staffing based on existing operational conditions will require 1 additional social worker in 1987. In 1991, 2.2 public assistance workers (15.2 total) over current staffing and 2.6 social workers (17.6 total) will need to be added. Projections do not consider unmet need identified by OPASS nor identified staffing standards. Staffing under existing contitions is considered inadequate.	Another building required if additional staff are hired. Under existing conditions, facility at capacity with no space for expansion.	Future unmet needs in staffing, both public assistance and social workers. Court-related activities of social workers expected to increase. Foster care home shortages will continue unless reimbursements for care increase. Local OPASS office can not control those issues.

Table 3.10.1-2

HUMAN SERVICES
PROJECTED BASELINE MATRIX

Agency or Service	Program Changes Expected	Clientele	Staff
COMMUNITY CENTER ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE/ GRANDMA'S SAFE HOUSE.	Plans, but no firm funding, exist for a 4 bedroom expansion in the Safe House. Need for expansion in 1984-85 exists because the House must be immediately responsive to client needs; it is now filled to capacity 50% of the time.	Currently there are 379 Safe House clients in a population of 38,938 based on age and sex cohorts for all females plus males up to 12 years of age. In 1987, this will increase to approximately 408 clients in a population of 41,917. The 1991 client:population ratio will be 444:45,611. Future clientele projections do not include any allowance for increased utilization rates from the baseline future population.	In [illegible], Community Center on [illegible] serving 376 clients, with a staff [illegible]. In 1987, 6.6 FTE staff [illegible] serve 408 clients. In 1991, [illegible] needed to serve a projected 444 [illegible] FTE staff over current level. With [illegible] of the Safe House, an additional [illegible] needed to accommodate added [illegible] existing client:population ratio.
YWCA RAPE CRISIS CENTER AND COTTONWOOD	Program changes expected in this agency if adequate funding is available. The Cottonwood Y may have to be abolished if adequate funding is not available to hire a director. A full-time director is required for this service under state standards for child care institutions. With one additional staff member for the Rape Crisis Center, more prevention programs and self-defense training could be developed.	Client-to-population ratios for Cottonwood Y were calculated using an age-sex cohort model for females age 14-21 in Laramie County. In 1987, 11 women would use this service out of a potential 5,384 total user population (a ratio of 1:489). In 1991, the ratio will be 1:488. Future clientele rates are expected to change above existing conditions by 1 person in 1987 and 2 people in 1991.	Cottonwood Y client/staff/population ratios equal to 10/[illegible] 5,002 in 1983, [illegible] and 12/2.3/5,259 in 1991. [illegible] Crisis Center are 47/1/36,[illegible] 51:1.1/38,603 in 1987, and [illegible] Addition of 3.2 staff over [illegible] jected for the Cottonwood Y in [illegible] 1991. Projected staffing needs for [illegible] Center are projected to 1.1 in [illegible] 1991. These estimates do not allow [illegible] identified needs of 2 FTE total [illegible] components under existing conditions.
COOPERATIVE MINISTERIES FOR EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE (COMEA)	One additional staff person planned and funded for FY 1985-1991. Application made for 1985 admission into the United Way; subsidies gained will assist in procuring the additional paid staff. Five year plan recently developed includes a 10% annual increase for client utilization. This analysis does not include this increase in the forecast.	The 1983-1991 client population ratio is one user per 23 people. Based on an age cohort model for persons 20+ years of age, clientele will increase by 33 above current use in 1987, 185 additional in 1991. With COMEA'S planned 10% annual increase,5,100 clients would be seen in 1987 and 6,800 in 1991.	Client/staff/population ratios are to 49,260 in 1983; 2,[illegible]6/2 51,142 with [illegible] of one paid staff member in 1987; and 53,464 in 1991. Projected staffing no to increase above existing 1.0 FTE, person planned for 1984 to work evenin
SALVATION ARMY	In 1984, two programmatic changes are projected: thrift store expansion requiring two additonal staff and a work therapy program requiring 10 additional staff or 1 staff for every 5 people in the program.	The number of individuals served is difficult to determine due to provision of multiple programs and resultant duplicate client counts. The present estimate is 10,560 transient clients and 13,440 local clients annually from a 70,467 population base. The nature of clients not expected to change in the future. Total number of clients is expected to increase to 26,570 in 1987 and 29,208 in 1991.	Present staff size is 4.0 FTE,with 2 [illegible] grams, staff will increase to 16.0 FTE Maintaining present service levels, s pected to increase to 16.9 FTE in 198 18.5 in 1991.
COMMUNITY ACTION OF LARAMIE COUNTY.	Programs will continue to operate as between June-November 1983. Operations readily change with needs of population and availability of federal funding. Changes cannot be forecast. This agency should be monitored for utilization and staffing rates.	1983 client to population ratios are 1,716: 55,228 or 1:32. In 1987 and 1991 this ratio remains constant. Clientele projected based on total population 15+ years clients in 1987= 1,813 persons and in 1991, 1,895 persons.	Baseline professional staff is 5 ser people in a total population of 55,2 Staffing projections do not consider shortfalls. 1987 increases in staff 0.2 FTE above current staff. In 199 above current staff. 1987 staff to ratio equals 1:349, increasing to 1: 1991.

3.10.1-2

SERVICES
ASELINE MATRIX

Staff	Additional Facility Requirements	Unmet Need Expected
...munity Center on Domestic Violence ...26 clients, with a staff/client ratio of ... In 1987, 6.5 FTE staff will be needed to ...5[illegible] clients. In 1991, 7.0 staff will be ... to serve a projected 444 clients, or 1.0 ...ff over current level. With expansion ...e House, an additional 1.5 FTE is ...to accommodate added clientele under ... population ratios.	The need for the 4 bedroom expansion will become more acute with the increase in future population.	Projections may not be accurate estimates of future agency clientele due to lack of historical data. A 35% increase in clientele use rates occurred between 1981 to 1982. Part of the 35% increase in clientele may be attributed to more public knowledge of the program. Monitoring of future trends, because of significant increases in use rates, will be needed. Additional unmet needs include: (1) shelter programs for adult men currently housed in motels through Community Center on Domestic Violence referrals, (2) a minimum 72-hour emergency shelter care program for people inappropriately referred to Safe House, and (3) child abuse prevention programs and support groups. There is currently no state support for housing abused children.
...wood Y client/staff/population ratios are ...10/.5,092 in 1983, 11/2.2/5,394 in 1987 ...13/...359 in 1991. Ratios for the Rape ...are 47/1/36,[illegible]73 in 1983, and ...[illegible] in 1987, and 55/1.2/42,256 in 1991. ...staff over existing level pro... ...for the Cottonwood Y in 1987 and 0.3 for ...projected staffing needs for Rape Crisis ...are projected to 1.1 in 1987 and 1.2 in ...cost rates do not allow for the ...needs of 2 FTE total for both YWCA ...other existing conditions.	No additional facility requirements for either Rape Crisis Center or Cottonwood Y. Ongoing maintenance of their current buildings will be required, as it is a historical mansion included in the National Register of Historic Places.	None other than staff needs noted.
...staffing ratios are to 2,172/1/ ...[illegible],142 with the addition ...staff ...in 1987; and 2,357/2/ ...[illegible] ...ed staffing not expected ...above existing (1.0 FTE). Additional ...[illegible] ...to work evenings.	No expected facility requirements beyond adequate maintenance and repair standards. It is assumed that heating and electrical problems identified under existing conditions will be corrected.	No unmet needs are expected if volunteer support and donations remain at the same level as under existing conditions.
...staff size is 4.0 FTE, with 2 new pro... ...staff will increase to 16.0 FTE in 1994. ...ing present service levels, staff is ex... ...to increase to 16.9 FTE in 1987 and to ...1991.	The Salvation Army shelter is presently being expanded to house single men (presently housed only by COMEA) and more families. Present capacity is 2 families per night; future capacity will be 30 single men and 6 families per night	There is a present unmet need for 2 clerical staff, but no present plans to meet this need
...re professional staff is 5 serving 1,746 ...in a total population of 55,228. ...g projections do not consider existing ...ents. 1987 increases in staffing are ...above current staff. In 1991, 0.4 ...current staff. 1987 staff to client ...equals 1:349, increasing to 1:351 in	Other than minor maintenance and repair needs, current facility is adequate for baseline future growth.	Staffing is greatest unmet need. Outreach worker serves as the assistant director and public relations director. The receptionist/secretary also has personnel duties. There is need for 1 additional staff under existing conditions which will continue under baseline future conditions.

(2)

Table 3.10.1-2

HUMAN SERVICES
PROJECTED BASELINE MA

Agency or Service	Program Changes Expected	Clientele	Staff
CHEYENNE SOLAR GREENHOUSE	Program changes are expected to occur based on needs of the community, funding, and utilization of services by other organizations.	This program is utilized by all residents of Laramie County. Potential users hence represent the total population. Rate of growth is forecast as follows: 1983 = 70,467; 1987 = 75,859; and 1991 = 82,545 potential users.	Total staffing for this agen existing condition . (ncl volunteer and the approxima half time green thumb worke are based only on the 2 FTE on a static per capita util FTE are projected. In 1991 projected.
WYOMING FOOD CLEARINGHOUSE (WFCH)	No changes currently anticipated for projected baseline period.	WFCH has no direct clients. 14 member o ganizations receive food to help feed their clients. The current amount of food provided is likely to remain constant without changes in status or resources of the organization.	Staffing is currently all vo volunteers, staff to popula organization is 1:7,047. Th is forecast to increase to 1 11.7 by 1991, based on curre agency needs a Warehouse Man tional space to meet require Harvest, the nationwide gro bulk food items distribute
COMMUNITY INTERAGENCY BOARD (4 Agencies: NEEDS, Inc., Volunteer Information/Volunteer Action Center, One-to-One Tutoring, and Help Line)	Minimally, programs expected to continue at current operational levels. Program expansion for NEEDS Inc. and the Volunteer Info./Volunteer Action Center is needed, but funding is prohibitive. Addition of 1.5 FTE is planned for 1984 if funding is available. Volunteer Info./Action plans to open a skills bank for volunteers. One-to-One Tutoring will begin to reimburse tutors for mileage in 1984.	Client: population ratios projected for NEEDS, Inc. are: 1983-1991 = 1:2.15. Volunteer Info./Action: 1:110 persons in pop. are volunteers referred to other agencies (1983-1991). Help Line: 1983-1991 = 1:75. Projected clientele increases for NEEDS, Inc.: 1983 = 32,701; 1987 = 35,203; and 1991 = 38,306. Volunteer Info./Action: 1983 = 640 Volunteers referred (1,652 hours donated); 1987 = 6[illegible] Volunteers referred; and 1991 = 750 Volunteers referred. One-to-One Tutoring (students ages 6-18 placed): 1983 = 62; 1987 = 67; and 1991 = 73. Help Line calls: 1983 = 943; 1987 = 1,017; and 1997 = 1,106. 10% annual increases in utilization rates not considered in analysis. If this figure were considered, NEEDS, Inc. would be serving everyone in population by 1991.	Comm. Inter. Board and NEEDS n staffs. Comm. Inter. Board im to serve all 4 agencies. NEE staff. 3 other agencies are v a total of 2.5 FTE for all 4 s jected staff is 2.9 FTE, 1991 Projections not including 3 st Projections do not include 3 O employed for all agencies. Existing staff: client ratio NEEDS. In 1987, ratio will be projected at 1:11,266, assumi for the agency. Other agency as they are all volunteer.
YOUTH ALTERNATIVES	Programming will not remain static for this agency. It will continue to develop and change to meet the needs of youth and their parents as society changes.	Existing client to population ratios are 1,155 to 23,206 or 1 in 20. In 1987 to 1991 these ratios will remain the same. Clientele increase in 1987 projected at 44 above existing (total 1,199). In 1991 the increase will be 54 above baseline (total 1,253).	Existing professional staf are 1:154 per year. In 1987 the same. In 1991 the ratio Population at risk projected 1987=24,091; and 1991=25,[illegible]

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able 3.10.1-2

MAIAN SERVICES

D BASELINE MATRIX

Staff

Staff	Additional Facility Requirements	Unmet Need Expected
Total staffing for this agency is 3.5 under existing conditions. (Includes 2 FTE, 1 VISTA volunteer and the approximate total of one-half time green thumb worker.) Projections are based only on the 2 FTE. In 1987, based on a static per capita utilization rate, 2.2 FTE are projected. In 1991, 2.3 FTE are projected.	No additional facility requirements are projected to exist for the Solar Greenhouse.	The addition of one Resource Coordinator or Horticultural Therapist was identified.
Staffing is currently all volunteer. With 10 volunteers, staff to population ratio for the organization is 1:7,047. The volunteer staff is forecast to increase to 10.8 by 1987 and 11.7 by 1991, based on current ratio. The agency needs a Warehouse Manager and additional space to meet requirements of Second Harvest, the nationwide group that collects bulk food items distributed by WFCH.	The existing WFCH facility is in the basement of Meadowlark House, and is considered inadequate for efficient storage and distribution of food supplies. Loading and unloading of food is difficult in the current basement facility. A surface freezer and cooler and loading dock are also needed. In order to be eligible for direct distributor status with Second Harvest, these space and staff requirements must be met. Until they are met, WFCH will receive second priority for goods from the Colorado FCH.	Future unmet needs are indicated in the facility and staff categories. No other unmet needs are anticipated.
Comm. Inter. Board and NEEDS have the only paid staffs. Comm. Inter. Board employs 1 exec. director to serve all 4 agencies. NEEDS, Inc. has 1.5 paid staff. 3 other agencies are volunteer staffed, for a total of 2.5 FTE for all 4 services. 1987 projected staff is 2.9 FTE, 1991 projection is 3.4 FTE. Projections not including 3 staff volunteers. Projections do not include 3 Green Thumb Workers employed for all agencies. Existing staff: client ratio is 1:13,080.4 for NEEDS. In 1987, ratio will be 1:12,139. 1991 ratio projected at 1:11,266, assuming no additional staff for the agency. Other agency staffs not projected as they are all volunteer.	The facility has no other requirements. The house is being purchased by the agency; approximately $11,000 is owed on the mortgage.	Each year, 561 persons are turned away from NEEDS, Inc. due to lack of funds. 1 paid volunteer coordinator is needed for Volunteer Info./Action, and 1 to be shared by One-to-One Tutoring and Help Line. Record-keeping for information and referral services would be aided by addition of a computer. Additional metal sheds for clothing storage are needed.
Existing professional staff to client ratios are 1:154 per year. In 1987 this ratio remains the same. In 1991 the ratio increases to 1:157. Population at risk projected for: 1983=23,206; 1987=24,091; and 1991=25,183.	No facility requirements exist for baseline future population increases.	Counseling needs will exist for youth at the grade school level. A coordinated community service delivery system is also needed for youth programs. There is an identified need for a long term residential treatment facility for youths ages 12 through 19 with severe behavioral/discipline problems. Alternatives to a facility such as this may be an expanded specialized foster care program. This would entail identifying adults who can be trained as therapists for problem youth. Additional unmet needs for staffing expected to exist due to recently developed standards for staffing. These are equal to staff spending 50% of their time in direct service provision. Staff currently operates with 59% time spent in administration.

Table 3.10.1-2

HUMAN SERVICES
PROJECTED BASELINE MAT

Agency or Service	Program Changes Expected	Clientele	Staff
ATTENTION HOME	No change anticipated in type of services provided by Attention Home for projected baseline population level.	Under existing conditions 71 total clients per 7,931 population. One client per approximately 112 persons. The future client load would increase to 76 by 1987 and 83 by 1991. In 1983, 4.1 staff to 71 clients to population in Laramie County for ratio of 1 staff to 1,934 population. A staff:client ratio to total at-risk population of persons aged 11 to 19 years is 1:2,016.5 in 1983, 1:1,990 in 1987, and 1:1,936 in 1991. Clientele projected from base population of youth 11 to 19 years of age.	Future staffing requirement, at levels to the current caseload is 4.2 staff in 1987 and 4.3 ir
S. E. WYOMING MENTAL HEALTH CENTER OF LARAMIE COUNTY	Programming will continue as under existing conditions with emphasis placed on individuals. Client groups will be structured as needed.	Existing client/population ratio is 2,573/70,467 or 1 to 27. In 1987 and 1991 this ratio will remain the same. In 1987 2,770 people are expected to need service;in 1991 3,014 clients are forecast. Projections based on rates of population changes within different age groups. A demographic profile of 1,130 new clients was used to determine age and sex cohorts.	1987 client/professional staff ratio equals 2,770/17.2/75,859 equals 3,014/18.7/80,777. An alcohol specialist has been re 4 substance abuse programs.
F. E. WARREN AFB MENTAL HEALTH CLINIC.	No program changes expected during baseline future analysis period.	Current visit to base population ratio is 1.58 visits per person. Number of future visits not projected to change during baseline period because no population change projected for military personnel.	4.0 staff to 5,862 visits to 3, 1:925 population ratio. No fu forecast because of constant po during the baseline period. Tw authorized; one additional staf February 1984.
CHEYENNE HOUSING AUTHORITY	Expansion in programs needed based on existing utilization rates. Needs exist in staffing levels for social services.	Projections for Housing component based on total per capita increase relative to available housing units. In 1983, 311 specified senior units and 306 combined low-income and elderly units were provided. In 1987, the need will increase to 335 elderly units, 329 combined elderly-low income. In 1991, projected need for 364 elderly and 358 combined units. In 1983, nutrition program served 131,091 meals, or 16 meals per eligible person per year. This ratio projected to remain constant from 1987-1991. Clientele projections are based on population over 62. Senior social services clientele to population ratios are: 1983 = 9,054:15,916; 1987 = 9,747:17,134; 1991 = 10,606:18,644. Projected transportation clientele for 1983 = 2,019; 1987 = 2,173; and 1991 = 2,365. Additional existing handicapped transportation clientele (485) not included in projections.	Existing Housing component s af administrative and 6 maintenance staff. Projected 1987 need s 1991 is 11.7 FTE. Of total hou 50% of administrative time and staff time spent on senior hous Nutrition program existing staf 4 green thumb workers. Staff/m ratio is 26.5/131,091/8.C . Pr for 1987: 28.5/141,121/ :26, 31/153,559/9,386. Based on curr tion rates relative to capi Senior social services existing FTE, including transportation s Staff should increase to 1:.3 i in 1991. Staff to client ratio in 1983, increasing to 1:1,708. then 1:1,708 in 1991.

Table 3.10.1-2

TJMAN SERVICES
ED BASELINE MATRIX

Staff	Additional Facility Requirements	Unmet Need Expected
Future staffing requirement, at proportional levels to the current caseload and population, is 4.2 staff in 1987 and 4.3 in 1991.	Agency currently has waiting list of 3 clients for 2-3 months per year. Under state standards allowing a maximum of 10 youths per facility, a new facility may be required to serve the additional youths.	Director has indicated a current need to increase the half-time social worker to full-time, based on state operating standards. Additional space is needed for part of the year.
1987 client/professional staff/population ratio equals 2,770/17.2/75,859. 1991 ratio equals 3,014/18.7/80,777. An additional alcohol specialist has been requested for 4 substance abuse programs.	No additional facility space is projected. A new 10,000 square ft. facility is currently under construction, expected to open in 1984.	Planning and resource development for subsidized psychiatric emergencies is needed; MHC currently bears these expenses. Services may be decreased if adequate funds are not provided or available.
4.0 staff to 5,862 visits to 3,700 population; 1:925 population ratio. No future staff needs forecast because of constant population level during the baseline period. Two more staff are authorized; one additional staff expected by February 1984.	Additional biofeedback equipment will generate need for at least one additional 9' x 7' room for biofeedback therapy.	Clinic operating under authorized standards by 1 staff and 1 master sergeant currently filled by a tech. sergeant. Child and spouse abuse services or prevention programs not provided. Military personnel will continue to rely heavily on outside civilian services.
Existing Housing component staffing is 4 administrative and 6 maintenance for 10 total staff. Projected 1987 need is 10.8 FTE, for 1991 is 11.7 FTE. Of total housing staff, 50 of administrative time and 75% maintenance staff time spent on senior housing. Nutrition program existing staff is 26.5 plus 4 green thumb workers. Staff/meals/population ratio is 26.5/131,091/8,0[illegible]. Projections are for 1987: 28.5/141,121/8,626, and for 1991: 31/153,559/9,386. Based on current utilization rates relative to per capita increases. Senior social services existing staff is 10.5 FTE, including transportation services staff. Staff should increase to 11.3 in 1987 and 12.3 in 1991. Staff to client ratios are 1:1,708 in 1983, increasing to 1:1,708.5 in 1987, then 1:1,708 in 1991.	There are no additional facility requirements for the nutrition program. It is important that services be maintained at current levels.	Projections for Housing component based on total per capita increase relative to available housing units. In 1983, 311 specified senior units and 306 combined low-income and elderly units were provided. In 1987, the need will increase to 335 elderly units, 329 combined elderly-low income. In 1991, projected need for 364 elderly and 358 combined units. In 1983, nutrition program served 131,091 meals, or 16 meals per eligible person per year. This ratio projected to remain constant from 1987-1991. Clientele projections are based on population over 62. Senior social services to population ratios are: 1983 = 9,054:15,916; 1987 = 9,747:17,134; 1991 = 10,606:18,644. Projected transportation rides for 1983 = 2,019; 1987 = 2,173; and 1991 = 2,365. Additional current handicapped rides (485) not included in projections.

(2)

Table 3.10.1-2

HUMAN SERVICES
PROJECTED BASELINE MA

Agency or Service	Program Changes Expected	Clientele	Staff
DAY CARE PROVIDERS CHEYENNE, WYOMING	No changes are expected to occur in programming. Certification standards are developed and monitored through the state and county OPASS.	Under existing conditions an estimated 1,020 children are using day cares. In 1987 this increases to 1,098 and in 1991, 1,195. Children users compared to the child population between 0 to 5 year is 1:7 in 1983, not projected to change through 1991.	Estimated existing staff for centers, group day-care home included in this analysis ar increases to 149.6 in 1987 an Overall staff/client/user po are: 1983-139/1,020/7,277; 7,834; and 1991-162.8/1,195/
STRIDE LEARNING CENTER.	A classroom for emotionally disturbed children may be added during 1983-84.	Current ratio of clients to total population is 1 child per 1,236 county residents. Ratio of clients to children 0-5 years old in the county is 1 per 128 children. The number of future clientele will increase to 59 by 1987 and 62 by 1991.	Total staff to client ratio is staff to 57 children, or a rat Future staffing requirement ba cohort forecast and the curre to children is 20.9 in 1987 ar which represents an increase rent staffing levels.

Table 3.10.1-2

AN SERVICES
D BASELINE MATRIX

Staff	Additional Facility Requirements	Unmet Need Expected
Estimated existing staff for the 21 day-care centers, group day-care homes, and preschools included in this analysis are 139. This increases to 149.6 in 1987 and 162.8 in 1991. Overall staff/client/user population ratios are: 1983-139/1,020/7,277; 1987-149.6/1,098/7,834; and 1991-162.8/1,195/8,525.	Facilities must meet state standards for certification.	Unmet needs that cause agency to not meet state standards will disallow facility certification from the state. Consequently unmet needs are not expected to exist.
Total staff to client ratio is currently 20.1 staff to 57 children, or a ratio of 1:2.84. Future staffing requirement based on the age cohort forecast and the current ratio of staff to children is 20.9 in 1987 and 21.8 in 1991, which represents an increase of 1.7 over current staffing levels.	Additional modular space will be required for these children and staff. Additional classroom space to serve emotionally disturbed children is planned if funding becomes available. Space for an additional 5 youths may be needed by 1991.	Staffing and space required for all additional children needing services. Program for emotionally disturbed children also needed.

Table 3.10.1-3

HUMAN SERVICES
PROJECT IMPACTS MATR

Agency or Service	Impact Issue(s)	Unmet Need	Additional Clientele	Additional S Requireme
HALFWAY HOUSE FOR ALCOHOLICS and ALCOHOL RECEIVING CENTER	Substance Abuse: Alcohol	At the state standard of 1 staff per 10,000, the various alcohol programs are above standard. Because current needs still are high relative to capacity, the existing staff-to-clientele and staff-to-population ratios were used. An impact multiplier of 414% was used to estimate disproportionate need.	Additional clientele related to the impact phase are given in the following for the peak year and end year: Halfway House - 1987: Low - 9; High - 37; 1991: Low - 3; High - 10. For ARC - 1987: Low - 18; High - 82; 1991: Low - 6; High - 28.	The additiona requirements peak year and year are give the following Halfway House Low - .1; Hig 1991: Low - 0 - .1. For ARC Low - .2; Hig 1991: Low - . - .3.
NEW MORNING AWARENESS HOUSE	Substance Abuse: Drug and Alcohol counseling for youths under 20 years of age and their families.	A need currently exists for a half-time secretary. There is no clerical support for this program at this time. An impact multiplier of 210% adjusted for forecast population increases was applied to determine the high range.	Impact related client visits are forecast for the peak year and end year of impact. 1987: Low - 139 client visits; High - 437 client visits; 1991: Low - 49 client visits; High - 154 client visits.	Impact related are forecast f and end years Low - .1; High 1991: Low - 0 High - .1.
ALCOHOL TRAFFIC SAFETY PROGRAM	Substance Abuse: Alcohol	1.0 additional substance abuse counselor, shared by Alcohol Receiving Center, the Halfway House, Project Hope and the Awareness House.	Impact related clientele are foercast in the following peak year and end year. Client Evaluations Program: 1987: Low - 13 High - 52 1991: Low - 4 High - 18 Program Completions: 1987: Low - 8 High - 32 1991: Low - 3 High - 11	Impact relatec are forecast f peak and the e 1987: Low - . High - . 1991: Low - High - .
PATHFINDER	Substance Abuse: Drug use based on increased availability.	The impact multiplier used for Pathfinder is 314 adjusted for the forecast population increase.	1987: Low - 5; High - 15; 1991: Low - 2; High - 5.	1987: Low - High - .5; 19 Low - .1; Hig

(1)

Table 3.10.1-2

MAN SERVICES
CT IMPACTS MATRIX

inal Clientele	Additional Staff Requirements	Additional Facility Requirements	Suggested Mitigation Approach	Non Institutional Needs
clientele re- e impact phase n the following ak year and end way House - 1987: gh - 37; 1991: gh - 10. For : Low - 18; High : Low - 6; High	The additional staff requirements for the peak year and end year are given in the following: Halfway House: 1987: Low - .1; High - .4; 1991: Low - 0; High - .1. For ARC: 1987: Low - .2; High - 1.0 1991: Low - .1; High - .3.	The facility is currently inadequate both in terms of its size and condition. Refer to Appendix D of the the Jurisdictional EPTR for a more speceific description of the facility. Upgrading to meet building codes and provision of additional capacity for the impact population is necessary.	Impact demand is estimated based on staffing changes. Impact proportion of total demand is shown in the following: Halfway House: 1987: Low - 2.0%; High 7.7% 1991: Low - less than 1%; High - 1.9%. For ARC: 1987 Low - 2.6%; High - 11.8%; 1991: Low - 1.2%; High - 3.5%. Mitigations: For Halfway House: ° Relocate ARC to another rented facility ° Move Halfway House into vacated space ° Utilize additional staff in counseling position. For ARC: ° Lease new facility ° Occupy existing Mental Health Center when vacated ° Provide appropriate staffing ° Institute alcohol abuse prevention program ° Monitor	Coordinate, where possible, counseling expertise, educational materials and staffing resources of other residential alcohol facilities (ie. DePaul Hospital Drug and Alcohol Detox). Expand and upgrade alcohol prevention and treatment programs countywide for project related inmigrants.
ated client forecast for year and end pact. 1987: client visits; 7 client visits; - 49 client gh - 154 client	Impact related staff are forecast for peak and end years in 1987: Low - .1; High - .3; 1991: Low - 0; High - .1.	The facility is adequate under existing conditions. Other than ongoing maintenance and repair it should be adequate to handle any additional client increases.	The proportion of project-related demand of the total demand is estimated by considering new staffing requirements as shown below for the peak year and the end year: 1987: Low - 3.8%; High - 10.7%; 1991: Low - 0%; High - 3.7%. Expanded Outreach programs within the schools directed by Awareness House professionals. Training teenage peer groups to work with and educate substance abusers.	Coordinated efforts among substance abuse programs for youth are necessary. Expanded prevention programs directed by the schools may assist in reducing utilization of this service by school students.
ted clientele st in the fol- year and end luations Program: - 13 - 52 - 4 - 18 pletions: - 8 - 32 - 3 - 11	Impact related staff are forecast for the peak and the end years. 1987: Low - .1 High - .2 1991: Low - 0 High - .1	Additional space for group meetings is necessary for the Alcohol Traffic Safety program.	The proportion of project related demand related to a proportion of total demand for services is estimated by considering new staffing requirements as shown below for peak year and end year: 1987: Low - 5.8% 1991: Low - 0% High -11.9% High - 5.3% *Hold sessions with contract employees regarding alcohol traffic offenses. *More strictly enforce DWI laws. *Access additional room in a school weekly for meetings.	Provide transportation from bars for project related contract employees.
- 5; High - 15; - 2; High - 5.	1987: Low - .2; High - .5; 1991: Low - .1; High - .2.	The facility should be basically adequate for future demands. Ongoing maintenance for the facility will be necessitated.	Project impacts represent proportion o total deman in the following years: 1987: Low - 4 1%; High - 9.6%; 1991: Low - 1.9%; High - 3.7%. *Coordinate with other drug treatment programs. *Monitor needs of agency based on utilization rates. *Add a part-time position in the peak year of 1987.	Provide drug abuse prevention and education programs throughout the community.

Table 3.10.1-3

HUMAN SERVICES PROJECT IMPACTS MATRI

Agency or Service	Impact Issue(s)	Unmet Need	Additional Clientele	Additional St Requirement
PROJECT HOPE	Substance Abuse.	Projects Hope's current staffing level is inadequate under baseline conditions. Funding for additional staff is needed.	Impact related clientele are forecast in the following peak year and end year. New Clients 1987: Low - 9 High - 39 1991: Low - 3 High - 14 Client Continuations 1987: Low - 5 High - 22 1991: Low - 2 High - 8	Impact related st are forecast for peak and the end 1987: Low - .1 High - .4 1991: Low - 0 High - .1
F. E. WARREN SOCIAL ACTION CENTER	Substance Abuse: Drug and alcohol services for military personnel and dependents.	The agency has currently authorized 1 additional staff person.	1987: Low - 37; High - 153; 1991: Low - 27; High - 112.	1987: Low - .9; High - 1.1; 1991 Low - .7; High -
LARAMIE COUNTY OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AND SOCIAL SERVICES	Need for assistance among in-migrants who subsequently require aid from social service or income maintenance programs: i.e., child protection, transient/ indigent support, effects of inflation upon those with fixed incomes.	Present state standards for public assistance workers (PAWs) call for an average of 143.4 "points" per PAW; the average is now 266.6 in Laramie County. The National Association of Social Workers' caseload standard is 1 worker per 20-25 cases; presently, the caseload is 1 worker per 44 cases. Other presently unmet needs include insufficient lavatory facilities for women at DPASS; foster homes, emergency shelters and juvenile detention facilities are also in short supply.	1987: Low, per month AFDC families: 29 AFDC-FS families: 22 Other FS families: 50 Gen'l. Asst. cases: 50 WIN cases: 18 Social Services cases: 25 High, per month AFDC families: 62 AFDC-FS families: 45 Other FS families: 105 Gen'l. Asst. cases: 105 WIN cases: 39 Social Services cases: 53 1991: Low, per month AFDC families: 10 AFDC-FS families: 8 Other FS families: 17 Gen'l. Asst. cases: 17 WIN cases: 6 Social Services cases: 9 High, per month AFDC families: 22 AFDC-FS families: 16 Other FS families: 36 Gen'l. Asst. cases: 36 WIN cases: 13 Social Serv. Cases: 19	1987: PAWs Low, OS: . Low, SS: . High, SS: 1.4 SWs Low, NS: . Low, OS: . High, NS: 3.2 Total Staff* Low, OS: 1.7 High, OS: 3.6 1991: PAWs Low, OS: .2 Low, SS: .2 High, SS: .5 SWs Low, OS: .2 Low, SS: .5 High, SS: 1.1 Total Staff* Low, OS: .6 High, OS: 1.2 OS: operating sta SS: state standar NS: national star *Total staff incl clerical and adm strative based o ating standards

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Table 3.10.1-3

MAN SERVICES
CT IMPACTS MATRIX

onal Clientele	Additional Staff Requirements	Additional Facility Requirements	Suggested Mitigation Approach	Non Institutional Needs
lated clientele ast in the fol- ar year and end nts w - 9 h - 39 w - 3 h - 14 ntinuations w - 5 h - 22 w - 2 h - 8 w - 37; 3; 1991: ; High - 112. nth es: 29 milies: 22 milies: 50 . cases: 50 18 vices 25 nonth lies: 62 milies: 45 families:105 . cases:105 79 vices 53 nth lies: 10 milies: 8 families: 17 st. cases: 17 6 ervices 9 month lies: 22 families: 16 families: 36 st. cases: 36 13 erv. Cases: 19	Impact related staff are forecast for the peak and the end years. 1987: Low - .1 High - .4 1991: Low - 0 High - .1 1987: Low - .9; High - 1.1; 1991: Low - .7; High - .8. 1987: PAWs Low, OS: .5 Low, SS: .7 High, SS: 1.4 SWs Low, NS: 1.5 Low, OS: .6 High, NS: 3.2 Total Staff* Low, OS: 1.7 High, OS: 3.6 1991: PAWs Low, OS: .2 Low, SS: .2 High, SS: .5 SWs Low, OS: .2 Low, SS: .5 High, SS: 1.1 Total Staff* Low, OS: .6 High, OS: 1.2 OS: operating standards SS: state standards NS: national standards *Total staff including clerical and administrative based on operating standards only.	No additional facility requirements are needed for Project Hope. Space will be required as additional staff are added. The present shortage of juvenile facilites (shelter, foster care, juvenile detention) may well be exacerbated under project impact. The facility is at capacity now; additional space will be required if staff are added. Refer to Appendix D of the Jurisdictional EPTR for facility physical characteristics.	The proportion of project related demand related to a proportion of total demand for services is estimated by considering new staffing requirements as shown below for peak year and end year: 1987: Low - 3.7% High - 13.3% 1991: Low - 0% High - 3.6% Coordinate with civilian alcohol and drug abuse programs for resources in treatment, prevention and education. Provide appropriate staff. Impact proportion of total demand is projected by considering staff required for impact (a: state and national standards and employing a disproportionate demand multiplier) as a function of baseline staff projections under current operating standards. For 1987, these demand projections are: PAWs SWs Total Staff Low: 4.7% 8.5% 3.4% High: 9.1% 16.6% 6.8% For 1991, these projections are: PAWs SWs Total Staff Low: 1.8% 2.8% 1.1% High: 3.2% 5.9% 2.2% Other suggested measures to mitigate impact issues are: *Hire one person specifically to handle child abuse. *Centralize intake and eligibility procedures under specific staff.	Coordinate with other youth substance abuse and treatment and prevention programs. Prevention services in the area of family violence are needed. Child and spouse abuse programs are also needed. Human service monitoring process developed to evaluate service needs.

Table 3.10.1-3

HUMAN SERVICES PROJECT IMPACTS MATRI

Agency or Service	Impact Issue(s)	Unmet Need	Additional Clientele	Additional St Requirement
COMMUNITY CENTER ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND GRANDMA'S SAFE HOUSE	Domestic Violence, Child Protection and Personal Security	A need currently exists for additional space to house 9 to 15 persons on 152 nights per year. Provision of this additional space for more clients would require 1.5 FTE additional staff. An impact multiplier of 210% adjusted for forecast population increases was applied to determine the high range.	Impact related clientele forecast for the peak year and the end year: 1987: Low - 12 High - 27 1991: Low - 4 High - 10	Impact related staf forecast for the pe and end years in th lowing: 1987: Low - .2 pa sta High - .5 pa sta 1991: Low - .1 pa sta High - .2 pa sta
YWCA RAPE CRISIS CENTER AND COTTONWOOD Y	Personal security related to situations involving domestic violence, child abuse and sexual assault.	One additional staff is needed for the Rape Crisis Center to provide more prevention programs and self-defense training curriculum. An additional 1.5 staff is needed for Cottonwood Y. An impact multiplier of 314% adjusted for forecast population increases was used to establish disproportionate need.	Impact related clientele are forecast for the peak year and end year. For Rape Crisis Center, 1987: Low - 1; High - 3; 1991: Low - 1; High - 1. For Cottonwood Y, 1987: Low - 1; High - 2; 1991: Low - 0; High - 0.	Impact related st are forecast for peak and end year For the Rape Cris Center, 1987: Low 0; High - 1; 199 Low - 0; High - 0 For Cottonwood Y, 1987: Low - .1; High - .4; 1991: L - 0; High - .2.
COMEA Shelter	Emergency lodging for indigent/transient persons <u>without</u> children.	One additional staff will be hired in 1935 to fill a need unrelated to the project. This FTE was incorporated into baseline projections and was used to determine future staff needs under impact conditions. A multiplier of .55 was applied to the projected numbers of transients to reflect the proportion expected to require service.	1985: Low - 64,152 client nights High - same as low: no impact multiplier applied. 1991: Low - 0 High - same as low: no impact multiplier applied. **Maximum demand for lodging per person exists under baseline: 1 night lodging per person per night.**	1985: Low - 3.7 High - sa lo 1991: Low - 0 High - sam low

(1)

Table 3.10.1-3

IXMAN SERVICES
CT IMPACTS MATRIX

ral Clientele	Additional Staff Requirements	Additional Facility Requirements	Suggested Mitigation Approach	Non Institutional Needs
ed clientele the peak year d year: w - 12 igh - 27 w - 4 igh - 10	Impact related staff are forecast for the peak and end years in the following: 1987: Low - .2 paid staff High - .5 paid staff 1991: Low - .1 paid staff High - .2 paid staff	The Safe House facility is currently not able to meet demands throughout the year. The basement could be remodeled to meet these needs. Motel space can also be utilized but presents several issues of personal safety for women and children related to both their transport and lodging away from the Safe House. The cost of completing the necessary renovation has been estimated at $15,000.	The proportion of project-related demand of the total demand is estimated by considering new staffing requirements as shown below for the peak year and end year. 1987: Low - 3.0% High - 7.1% 1991: Low - 1.4% High - 2.8% - Renovate basement of existing facility to expand capacity. - Add appropriate staff - Monitor agency needs to determine disportionate utilization above forecasts.	-Provide counseling/ treatment services for F.E.Warren personnel as they have a disportionate number of users in Safehouse Services. -Partially subsidize an emergency shelter for F.E. Warren and Laramie County Residents who are inappropriate referrals to the Safehouse.
elated clientele cast for the peak end year. For is Center, 1987: igh - 3; 1991: igh - 1. For nd Y, 1987: Low - - 2; 1991: Low - - 0.	Impact related staff are forecast for the peak and end years. For the Rape Crisis Center, 1987: Low - 0; High - 1; 1991: Low - 0; High - 0. For Cottonwood Y, 1987: Low - .1; High - .4; 1991: Low - 0; High - .2.	No additional facilities will be required for either the Rape Crisis Center or the Cottonwood Y.	The impact proportion of the total demand for services is estimated by considering new staffing requirements as shown below for peak year and end year. For the Rape Crisis Center, 1987: Low - 0; High - 8.3%; 1991: Low - 0; High - 0. For Cottonwood Y, 1987 - Low - 4.3%; High - 15.4%; 1991: Low - 0; High - 8.0%.	
w - 64,152 client nights gh - same as low: no impact multiplier applied. w - 0 gh - same as low: no impact multiplier applied. demand for per person exists seline: 1 night per person per	1985: Low - 3.7 FTE High - same as low 1991: Low - 0 High - same as low	Although insufficient lodging exists to accommodate projected transients, there are no plans for facility expansion.	Impact demands are forecast by considering staff required for impact as a function of baseline future staff projections. 1985: Low - 64.9%* High - 64.9% 1991: Low - 0% High - 0% Provide adequate resources to handle increased service demands. * Assumes capacity is fully utilized; approximately 3 times as many nights if lodging is provided compared to baseline demand.	Taking into account both COMEA's and the Salvation Army's limited lodging capacities, shelter will be required for an additional 122 transients (1985, peak year) and 31 transients (1990, final year of project-related transiency).

(2)

Table 3.10.1-3

HUMAN SERVICES
PROJECT IMPACTS MATI

Agency or Service	Impact Issue(s)	Unmet Need	Additional Clientele	Additional Requirem
SALVATION ARMY	Transients and local indigents; programs include provision in emergencies of shelter, food, clothing, cash, etc.	The agency presently requires two additional clerical staff. There are plans to add 12 staff in 1984 but these persons will be working on two new programs and thus will not help respond to unmet needs of existing programs. For the purpose of programs other than lodging, the impact multiplier used was 210% for programs providing assistance to indigents and transients, as adjusted for the actual impact population increase and projected number of transients. For the purpose of the lodging program, a multiplier of .55 was applied to transient projections, to reflect the proportion expected to require services.	Impact related clientele forecast for the peak and end years are: 1987: Low - 650; High - 1,364; 1991: Low - 176; High - 370.	Impact relate forecast for and end years 1987: Low - . 1.0; 1991: Lo High - .3.
COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCY OF LARAMIE COUNTY	Services to in-migrants and transients: employment, commodity distribution and similar programs principally for low income clientele.	There is presently a need for 1 additional adminstrator and 1 additional outreach worker. These are represented in the additional staffing projections.	1987: Low - 61; High - 129; 1991: Low - 21; High - 45.	1987: Low - High - .5; 1 Low - .1; Hi
CHEYENNE COMMUNITY SOLAR GREENHOUSE	Provision of food to transients/indigents	The addition of one resource coordinator or horticulture therapist was identified.	Due to the character of the users and caseload data availability, clientele projections for the Solar Greenhouse have not been estimated for the impact years.	Impact relate are forecast peak and the 1987: Low - High - .4; 19 Low - 0; High

I SERVICES
MPACTS MATRIX

entele	Additional Staff Requirements	Additional Facility Requirements	Suggested Mitigation Approach	Non Institutional Needs
ntele peak 1987: .,364; igh -	Impact related staff forecast for the peak and end years are: 1987: Low - .4; High - 1.0; 1991: Low - .1; High - .3.	The Salvation Army is presently expanding its available lodging space to a capacity of 14,000 client-nights per year. Taking into accout the lodging capacity of both the Salvation Army and COMEA, shelter will be required for an additional 122 transients in the peak year (1985) and 31 transients in 1990 (final year of project-related transiency).	Impact demand is forecast by considering impact staff (including unmet need and a disproportionate demand multiplier) as a function of baseline staff: 1987: Low - 2.3%; High - 5.6%; 1991: Low - 1.0%; High - 1.6%. ° Provide additional staff person in peak year. ° Assist in developing an adult male work counseling program.	° Assist Wyoming Food Clearinghouse in expanding their facility. ° Expand size of WFC facility to store food for use by Salvation Army. ° Provide food and shelter for 122 project related transients.
; 1; gh - 45.	1987: Low - .2; High - .5; 1991: Low - .1; High - .2.	No facility needs exist under baseline conditions or under the proposed action.	Impact proportion of total demand has been projected on the basis of impact staff (employing both the addition of two FTE staff and a disproportionate demand multiplier), as a function of baseline future staff projections. These demands are: 987: Low - 3.6%; High - 8.8%; 1991: Low - 1.[illegible]%; High - 3.6%. °Provide appropriate part-time staffing during down side of project °Monitor agency needs for impacts related to increased unemployment during downside of project.	Coordination of overlapping service delivery systems.
acter of caseload ity, client- s for the se have not for the im-	Impact related staff are forecast for the peak and the end years: 1987: Low - .1; High - .4; 1991: Low - 0; High -.1.	No additional facility requirements are foreseen for the project impact.	The proportion of project related demand of the total demand for services is estimated by considering new staffing requirements as shown below for peak year and end year: 1987: Low - 2.6%; High - 9.5%; 1991: Low - 0%; High - 2.3%. °No anticipated mitigable impacts. °Monitor Facility needs as directly related to food supply to organizations servicing non-project related inmigrants.	

(2)

Table 3.10

HUMAN SER
PROJECT IMPAC

Agency or Service	Impact Issue(s)	Unmet Need	Additional Clientele
LARAMIE COUNTY BRANCH SOUTHEAST WYOMING MENTAL HEALTH CENTER	Mental Health and counseling Services to project-related inmigrants, transients, and commuters if needed.	Emergency mental health psychiatric services are presently under-funded. Although the facility is at present below standard for quality patient care, construction of a new building is underway. Two standards pertaining to staff: population ratios have been cited: 1:5000 and 1:3500. The MHC's operating ratio presently falls between these two at 1:4400. The Additional Staff Requirements section reflects both the 1:4400 and 1:3500 standards.	1987: Low - 97 High - 277 1991: Low - 34 High - 97
F. E. WARREN MENTAL HEALTH CENTER	Mental Health Services and counseling for military and military families associated with project impact.	Two additional mental health technician positions are authorized but not presently filled. This need is represented in the projected requirements for additonal staff. Additional space to house staff and equipment is needed - at least one 9x7 ft. room for installing biofeedback equipment. The use by military personnel of civilian resources such as DPASS, Safe House and the MHC may be considered as contributing to the unmet need that has been estimated for the civilian agencies.	1987: Low Visits by Active duty military: 486. Visits by A.D.M. families: 228. Personnel reliability evaluations: 141. High Visits by A.D.M.: 1,391. Visits by A.D.M. families: 825. Personnel reliability evaluations: 403. 1991: Low Visits by A.D.M.: 357. Visits by A.D.M. families: 212. Personnel reliability evaluations: 103. High Visits by A.D.M.: 1,021. Visits by A.D.M. families: 605. Personnel reliability evaluations: 296.

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Table 3.10.1-3

dditional Staf Requirements	ional Clientele	Additional Staff Requirements	Additional Facility Requirements	Suggested Mitigation Approach	Non Institutional Ne
fessional Staff rating standard 7: Low - .6 High - 2.1* 1: Low - .2 High - .6 500 standard 7: Low - .8 High - 2.1* 1: Low - .3 High - .8 port Staff 7: Low - .1 High - .3 1: Low - 0 High - .1 includes addi one FTE for em cy services.	= 97 = 277 = 34 = 97	Professional Staff Operating standards 1987: Low - .6 High - 2.0* 1991: Low - .2 High - .6 1:3500 standard 1987: Low - .8 High - 2.1* 1991: Low - .3 High - .8 Support Staff 1987: Low - .1 High - .3 1991: Low - 0 High - .1 (*) includes addition of one FTE for emergency services.	The facilities available for the MHC are sufficient to accommodate the increased demand.	Impact proportion of total demand is projected by considering staff required for impact (employing both the operating and the 1:3500 standard and a disproportionate demand multiplier) as a function of baseline future staff projections (at the operating standard level). For 1987, the additional demand is estimated at 9.0% (operating standards) and 10.9% (1:3500); for 1991, demand is estimated at 3.1% (operating standard) and 4.1% (1:3500 standard). °Provide funding to subsidize outpatient emergency psychiatric services for impact population. °Provide appropriate mental health services and staff.	Subsidize substance and child abuse prevention program as outreach service to th entire population to i clude F.E. Warren AFB. Provide alternative recreational activitie to inmigrants and the families to preclude using alcohol as a primary alternative fo entertainment and to strengthen the family unit.
987: Low - .5; gh - .8, 1991: w - .4; gh - .6.	1987: Low - .5; High - .8; 1991: Low - .4; High - .6.	As noted, additional space will be needed to accommodate the additional staff and biofeedback equipment.	Additional staff for child and spouse abuse prevention and counseling services. Provide parenting classes.	Expanded hours for ch care facilities on ba There are no such ser vices for single pare personnel working on missiles "on-site" 24 hours. A monitoring program determining needs of rent active duty clie and their dependents.
by Active duty : 486. by A.D.M. es: 228. nnel reliability ations: 141.					
by A.D.M.: 1,391. by A.D.M. es: 825. nnel reliability ations: 403.					
by A.D.M.: 357. by A.D.M. es: 212. nnel reliability ations: 133.					
by A.D.M.: 1,021. by A.D.M. es: 605. nnel reliability ations: 296.					

Table 3.10.1

HUMAN SERV
PROJECT IMPACT

Agency or Service	Impact Issue(s)	Unmet Need	Additional Clientele	
CHEYENNE HOUSING AUTHORITY	Inflation, particularly related to the needs of low-income and elderly persons for food, shelter and transportation.	No impact needs are forecast for the impact population because no elderly nor low income persons are forecast to immigrate with the project. Low income and elderly displacement has not been identified as a major problem due to characteristics of the impact population. The peak year impact net demand for multi-family housing is 9 units in 1987. This net demand should not put any inflationary stress on existing units. The housing demand created by the impact population will generally be in the middle to upper income levels. In addition, while supply maintains an equilibrium with demand, individuals on fixed income should not be disolaced. For further information see Section 3.5.2 in the Housing Analysis.	No additional impact clientele are forecasted for this agency.	Nc fc cc
DAY CARE PROVIDERS	Day care	No unmet or disproportionate need is anticipated for day care services as these are responsive to demand through private services. The existing ratio of staff to children overall also currently meets the most stringent standards, i.e., the required staff numbers for the youngest age group of children.	1987: Low Range - 45; High Range - 45; 1991: Low Range - 16; High Range - 16.	1 H L R
STRIDE LEARNING CENTER	Pre-School Developmental Disabilities	No unmet need is assumed for STRIDE because any potential for disproportionate demand for services is already incorporated in the current ratio. Families are as likely to have selected the area for this service previously as they would be in the future.	1987: Low and High-3 children; 1991: Low and High-1 child.	

ES
MATRIX

Table 3.10.1-3

IAN SERVICES
T IMPACTS MATRIX

litional Staff
quirements

	ıal Clientele	Additional Staff Requirements	Additional Facility Requirements	Suggested Mitigation Approach	Non Institutional Needs
ional staff
due to impa
on.					
	inal impact
e are fore-
for this agency.	No additional staff are forecast due to impact condition.	No additional facility requirements are foreseen for the housing authority programs.	This program should be monitored for unanticipated demand.	No additional needs identified.
ow Range -
nge - 6.2;
ge - 2.2;
- 2.2.					
	w Range - 45;
nge - 45; 1991:
- 16; High
.	1987: Low Range - 6.2; High Range - 6.2; 1991: Low Range - 2.2; High Range - 2.2.	Facility needs should be responsive to demand.	Because both baseline and impact needs can be met primarily through private services, the supply should be responsive to demand. Because of income eligibility requirements for publicly-provided day care, impact needs will have to be met through private service providers.	
Low and
1991: Low
- .3.					
ne one addi
in 1987.	w and High-3
, 1991: Low
child.	1987: Low and High - .3; 1991: Low and High - .3. Assume one additional FTE in 1987.	A modular facility will be required for each increment of 10 children.	At a ratio of 10 children per building, the impact demand would represent 30% of 1 modular facility. Provide appropriate staff and facility requirements.	STRIDE is currently seeking funding for a classroom for emotionally disturbed children.

additional clientele or additional staffing requirements; additional facility requirements; suggested mitigation approaches; and unmet need remaining after mitigation approaches have been considered.

The final section of the report summarizes the suggested mitigations necessary to deal with the demands on human service agencies that could result with the project because of the needs noted above. This section also provides a review of the most important needs and mitigations for the respective agency as well as countywide needs that are not being adequately addressed or are not addressed by any existing agency.

Staffing projections by year can be found in Appendix F. Discussion of facility capacity and conditions can be found in Appendix D.

3.10.1.7 Human Services Summary

This summary assessment is the conclusion of a process that began with consideration of the impacts that might occur in Laramie County with project development. Potential impacts were determined through a review of the literature on rapid growth and by evaluation of the experiences of other areas that have responded to rapid growth.

A list of potential impact categories was developed to evaluate future problems that could occur and to determine which agencies would best respond to them. The final list included the following eight categories: substance abuse; domestic violence, child protection and personal security; transients/ indigents; youth problems; mental health; inflation; day care; and assistance to families with developmentally disabled pre-schoolers.

In light of the potential impacts, several agencies were selected for inclusion in the assessment. In addition, several local agency representatives were consulted for their opinion on the agencies to be included. Subsequent to the draft assessment, additional agencies were included at the request of local agency representatives and planning groups. Twenty-two organizations were included in the final assessment. The impact categories, the agencies that would respond to them and mitigation recommendations are discussed below.

The first impact category is substance abuse, including both drug and alcohol problems. This category is considered first because it has been identified as a primary problem related to rapid growth, and because of the current problems the state and county experience with substance abuse, especially alcohol. Six agencies were assessed under the substance abuse category including the Alcohol Receiving Center, Cheyenne Halfway House, the New Morning Awareness House, the Alcohol Traffic Safety Program, Project Hope and Pathfinder. For each, a range of potential impacts was estimated. Detailed mitigation recommendations specific to each agency are provided in Section 3.10.1.8.

Suggested mitigations are described in the Human Services Project Impacts Matrix, Table 3.10.1-3. These should be adequate to deal with much of the potential substance abuse problem. However, certain other efforts could round out the over-all mitigation program in this area, including, in particular, programs that could be provided by contractors during the construction phase.

The first of these is the provision of insurance for workers and their families that would allow them to get assistance for substance abuse and other problems. The second is development of an employee assistance program that would provide screening, initial counseling and referrals to appropriate resources for employees with substance abuse problems. The coordinator of the program could work in conjunction with agency representatives to develop prevention and education programs for project employees. Such a program would allow employees with job-related problems to pursue assistance in-lieu of being terminated following the first infraction.

A transportation program from drinking establishments to residences for inebriated persons would help to reduce accidents and law enforcement involvement.

The next impact category is domestic violence, child protection and personal security. Four programs are included under this category: DPASS Social Services, the Community Center on Domestic Violence/Grandma's Safe House, the YWCA Rape Crisis Center and the Cottonwood Y.

These services, with the appropriate mitigation measures, should provide for the various needs according to their respective responsibilities. One further issue to be considered is that the staff forecast for DPASS Social Services at the high end of the range calls for over three additional employees. One of these employees could be dedicated to assisting the other agencies in this category as needed. The Safe House, in particular, might benefit from a closer relationship between the agencies.

Laramie County has a relatively high divorce rate. Due to this high rate and because prevention programs could help reduce domestic violence, an education program about the availability and benefits of counseling services could be developed.

One of the key areas where mitigation will be especially important is the transients/indigent category. Included in this group are COMEA Shelter, the Salvation Army, the Community Action Agency, the Community Solar Greenhouse, the Wyoming Food Clearinghouse, the Community Interagency Board and the DPASS Public Assistance group.

The primary agencies dealing with direct transient needs are COMEA and the Salvation Army. Because these agencies are working at or near capacity much of the time, a Community Resource Center is recommended to provide the necessary additional services such as shelter, food, clothing and medical care. A building such as the Old Johnson Junior High School could be used for this purpose with appropriate renovations.

Services such as counseling and assistance with alcohol problems could be provided through existing agencies. A Resource Center could also make space available for an information and referral coordinator who could provide information on employment openings, coordinate with the media on project-related jobs to reduce expectations outside the region, coordinate all of the agencies in dealing with transient issues and provide referrals to other agencies.

The category of youth problems includes Youth Alternatives and the Attention Home. With the suggested mitigations, those agencies should be able to meet impact demands. In addition to these steps, however, mitigations proposed for the school system could help prevent impact-related youth problems. Particularly significant in this regard are programs or personnel who would help new youths integrate into both the school system and the community. The mitigation suggested for family programs could also help alleviate youth problems within families that later can become community problems.

Impact problems related to the category of mental health are addressed through the Southeast Wyoming Mental Health Center. The services provided through the Center, in addition to coordinating alcohol programs, cover a broad range of problems and issues that could arise under impact conditions. The staffing recommendations noted in the matrix should meet impact needs. However, a draw-down fund could help with unexpected emergency needs such as counseling and hospitalization after hours.

As noted previously, coordination with contractors through an employee assistance program, perhaps developed in conjunction with the SEWMHC, could help prevent individual and family problems before they become community needs.

Three other impact categories are addressed: inflation (the Housing Authority), day care (Day Care Centers) and assistance with pre-school developmental disabilities (STRIDE). The potential for inflation could particularly affect housing needs of current low-income renters who might be displaced by project workers in the event housing demand is great. Because of the projected housing demand-supply ratio for the project years, a shortage of only 9 multi-family units (for example), is expected. Displacement, therefore, should not be extensive.

The issue of day care, because it is a private service for those with average or better incomes, also should not be an impact problem of any great magnitude. Day care services overall currently meet the highest standard (that for the youngest age group of children). These services also are generally responsive to demand and should expand as needed.

Finally, the STRIDE program provides services for pre-school developmentally disabled children. Staff and facility needs and mitigation recommendations are suggested in Table 3.10.1-3. These recommended steps should provide for impact - related additions to the program.

In addition to agency-specific mitigations noted in the matrices, certain general recommendations apply to all human services under both baseline future and proposed action scenarios. The first of these is a monitoring program for all services to provide information on project-related demands. This information would help in future planning efforts and provide data for any subsequent mitigation actions.

Next, a human services council could provide a coordinating body for all human services. Among the functions that could be carried out are information sharing, resource sharing, lobbying for state and federal funds sharing and promotion of human services in the county. General human services planning, particularly that planning necessary to increase efficiency and effectiveness

in the various agencies, could be another benefit. The council could provide a format for monitoring all human services programs to provide data consistency. It could also assist in developing a county-wide information and referral effort and, in addition, a program for screening prospective clients prior to any specific agency contact. This screening would attain more effective services to meet the client's needs, and could be provided so that agency time is not spent on inappropriate intake procedures. The council could also spearhead development of a county-wide information management system for coordination of data.

Further data can be gathered on worker profiles in terms of human service needs. Information sources include future work force monitoring reports, evaluation of case study data, insurance records and previous work force surveys. This information would strengthen the planning base for all human services and would allow a clearer picture of possible future needs.

Because forecast population increases are relatively small, the mitigation recommendations should make any project impacts manageable. If local coordination and funding efforts are also strengthened the long-term picture for provision of human services would be strengthened with or without project development.

3.10.1.8 Mitigative Measures

The following mitigative measures are offerred for consideration:

- Provision of additional staff for Youth Alternatives and Attention Home. Coordination among youth-related programs of all types should be more thorough and structured so as to comprehensively monitor youth problems and needs on an ongoing basis. Greater emphasis on outreach and prevention programs could be implemented. Implementing agencies for staffing coordination and outreach are Youth Alternatives, Attention Home, Project Hope, Awareness House and the school system. Comprehensive planning should start in the fourth quarter of 1984 for these programs; implementation should occur in January 1985.

- Space should be provided for inmigrating youth in the Attention Home. At any time during 1985 to 1992 inmigrant youth may not be able to access services of the home. Alternative mitigation measures include: enhancing emergency foster care programs and providing appropriate training to foster care parents to perform as therapists, reducing the average length of stay, and opening another Attention Home.

- Provision of appropriate staff for Southeast Wyoming Mental Health Center and F.E. Warren Mental Health Clinic. The Southeast Wyoming Mental Health Center specifically should have staff for emergency mental health care. F.E. Warren requires staff for handling child and spouse-abuse problems. Implementation of this measure should occur by July 1985. Implementing agencies are Southeast Wyoming Mental Health Center of of Laramie County and F.E. Warren Mental Health Clinic.

- Institute a monitoring program to allow determination of those agencies whose capacity has been exceeded by the impact population as well as those unmet needs that, left unmet, will lead to major problems in the community's well-being. The program should be implemented in early 1984 to allow the community to better coordinate its impact planning efforts and to better utilize funding for impact mitigation purposes. Monitoring will allow the community to be more efficient in its handling of these impacts. The responsible agencies for implementing this mitigation measure are the local human service agencies.

- Develop a mechanism to provide additional financial resources to human services that experience unanticipated impacts. This mitigation measure will be effective in alleviating those additional impacts that may occur to specific public services or agencies that may not have been planned for prior to project construction. If selected, this mechanism should be established in 1984 prior to project related inmigration. The responsible agency for implementing this mitigation is the Laramie County government.

- Provision of appropriate funding to the Salvation Army is needed to assist with added food costs brought on by inmigrating, unemployable job-seekers related to the project. The Laramie County Salvation Army is currently operating at a deficit and may not be able to continue its free meal program if additional funding is not made available. The measure should be implemented by June 1984. The agency responsible for implementation is the Salvation Army.

- Provision of family violence prevention programs as necessary (i.e., Parenting Skills Training). Provision of additional staff and partial provision of space will be necessary for Grandma's Safe House and the Community Center on Domestic Violence in order to meet the needs of the inmigrating population. If no additional space is provided to the Safe House, facilities for abused spouses and children may not be available for the inmigrating population. Assistance in funding Safe House expansion is necessary by July 1985. Parenting Skills classes and appropriate staffing should be provided in January 1985. The agencies responsible for implementing these mitigation measures are Grandma's Safe House, the Community Center on Domestic Violence, and F.E. Warren Mental Health Clinic and Chaplain's Office.

- Provision of appropriate staffing to the Laramie County Office of Public Assistance and Social Services will also be necessary. This mitigation measure will be instrumental in decreasing child abuse and spouse abuse problems within the inmigrant population. In the income maintenance area, additional staffing may be necessary during the downside of the project (1990) due to the potential for an increase in clients. The social workers involved in child and spouse abuse should be hired by January 1985. With additional staff the current facility will be inadequate. An appropriate rented facility to house the additional staff related to impact will be necessary. Implementing agency will be the Laramie County Office of Public Assistance and Social Services.

Substance Abuse

- Provision of the full and part-time staff as projected for Table 3.10.1-3 in the following agencies during peak year are necessitated to mitigate substance abuse problems within the inmigrating population: F.E. Warren Social Action Office, Alcohol Receiving Center, Cheyenne Halfway House for Alcoholics, Project Hope, New Morning Awareness House, and Pathfinder. See Appendix F for detailed staffing projections.

- Provision of drug and alcohol abuse education and prevention programs to mitigate substance abuse problems in the inmigrating population. Programs could be implemented in the schools, at the job site, through the media and in social groups. Resource materials should be provided at all agencies providing substance abuse programs.

- Coordination among services providing mental health and substance abuse programs is necessary to understand the extent of psychological needs and stresses within the inmigrating population. This will allow project-related employers to understand and monitor needs of employees and implement measures for preventing substance abuse and mental health problems. This measure if selected as part of the mitigation strategy, should be instituted immediately upon beginning project work and be carried on throughout the construction period, and should be implemented by the Alcohol Receiving Center and contractors.

- The Alcohol Receiving Center could be moved to an alternative rented location. The space vacated by this move would allow the Halfway House to expand to a size appropriate to meet the needs of the inmigrating population. This measure should be implemented in 1985. Responsible agencies for implementation are all substance abuse programs with specific emphasis by Southeast Wyoming Mental Health Center of Laramie County.

- Provision of a part-time staff person for the Cottonwood Y, to be used to alleviate project impact demand on the current YWCA Director, who is responsible for all programs of the YWCA. If selected, this mitigation measure will be effective in meeting needs of unwed mothers and should be implemented in June 1985. The responsible agency for implementing this mitigation measure is the YWCA.

- Development and distribution to project-related employees of an information resource directory on family planning and sex education services in Laramie County is needed. This would alleviate potential impacts on homes for unwed mothers and should be viewed as a prevention measure. The resource directory should also be made available to high school students, F.E. Warren AFB Hospital and Youth Program, and the YWCA. Implementing responsibility lies with the family planning component of the City-County Health Unit. If selected, this mitigation measure should be implemented in early 1984.

- Development of a Human Services Coordinating Council with members being directors of concerned agencies. This mitigative measure will be effective in planning, coordination, and distribution of available resources. The council could be a pivotal body in a process of monitoring agency needs. Identification of resource needs within agencies as related to the impact population would be made collectively by this group. The group would also be responsible for gathering and distributing comprehensive information on human resources to project employees. One Human Service Impact Coordinator is needed to administer this organization, as well as keep records and provide information. The agencies responsible for implementing this mitigation are Laramie County government and the respective agencies. If selected, this measure should be implemented by June 1984.

- One full-time equivalent staff member could be hired to work under the Human Service Coordinating Council Administrator as a Prevention Specialist. This person would be provided to prevent problems common to impact towns, such as "we-they" splits, alienation, mental health problems, alcohol and drug abuse, family violence, parenting issues, stress, neighborhood/social disruptions. This person would act as a consultant to all human services in program development related to prevention needs. If selected, this mitigation measure should be implemented in the first quarter of calendar year 1985, by the Laramie County government.

- Open an Impact Office related to public services and facilities. Establish within it a comprehensive information referral and resource center. It would be the centralized point for all impact issues related to public services and facilities. Housing, human service resources and job referral information could be centralized and distributed from this office. This office could house the administrator of the human services coordinating council, and the prevention specialist, and maintain all records and data related to project impact monitoring. Centralized processing of the inmigrating population using services would be implemented here also. Demographic characteristics of the inmigranting population could be established and computerized for planning purposes, creating a mechanism for identifying the population characteristics of inmigrants in Wyoming. Responsibility for the implementation of this measure would be held by the City of Cheyenne or Laramie County.

- Establish a community resouces center, including a temporary shelter for transients, at Old Johnson Junior High School. The school district prefers trading versus selling the building. If the city or the county are willing to offer land for trades and this building could be accessed, the Air Force could rent a portion for use as the impact office and for the County Human Service Coordinating council. Moving the Volunteer Information/ Volunteer Action Center to this facility would add to a centralized comprehensive processing center and communitywide information and referral center. A computer used for identifying and maintaining demographic database

on the inmigrating population for the impact office could also be used for maintaining and up-dating an information and referral data base, and a human services, housing, job information and volunteer skills bank. Classroom space could be used for conducting volunteer workshops. These measures, if selected, would also mitigate problems related to project employee's alienation from the long-term residents of the community. It will provide them with information an resources available in the local economy such as where to go for specific services and how to get involved in the new community. Housing, school, and social activities and local customs information, if provided, would preclude inmigrants from going to numerous different places for the same information. "We-they" splits would be mitigated and disruption of neighborhoods could be reduced. A portion of the original Johnson Junior High could be used for billeting any overflow of transients in the area. The school's gymnasium could be renovated to handle transients related to project impact. Shower and kitchen facilities already exist in the building to meet demands for this type of billeting. Renovation of the facility should begin in late 1984. If selected, this measure should be implemented by January of 1985, or prior to arrival of the inmigrating population. The responsible agencies for implementing this mitigation measure could be Laramie County School District No. 1, Laramie County government, and the City of Cheyenne.

- Set up of a toll-free job bank hot line. This measure would alleviate some transient job-seeker inmigration impacts by providing information on job availability in the project area to potential inmigrants. Implementation of this measure should occur beginning in 1984 by Laramie County and the City of Cheyenne.

- In order to appropriately provide for the mental health needs of project-related employees, it is presented that contractors could provide mental health insurance for employees. This mitigation measure will assure that appropriate mental health services are provided to project employees. Implementation of this measure would be the responsibility of the contractors.

- Project-related contract employees could participate in the United Fund Campaign of Laramie County. Monies raised from employees on the project could be directed to the Laramie County United Way. This will assist in mitigating the impacts by project employees on services subsidized in this manner. If chosen, this measure could be implemented by the project contractors.

- Provide one additional full-time equivalent in 1987 and the appropriate space for use by the STRIDE Learning Center. This mitigation measure would be effective in providing potential impact-related students with the quality services that presently exist at STRIDE. The responsible agency for implementing this measure would be the STRIDE Learning Center.

- Establishment of a volunteer skills bank and expansion of the volunteer clearinghouse to provide for appropriate staffing of agencies heavily utilizing volunteer support. This will assist in

mitigating project impacts on the volunteer workforce. Volunteer programs and training that could be implemented include:

- Resident prevention specialists to educate other residents on how to prevent common problems of impact towns (i.e. "we-they" splits, alienation, crime, mental health problems, alcohol and drug abuse, family violence and parenting issues, stress, money management, and disruption of neighborhoods, work settings, social clubs, schools and churches).

- Newcomer Groups, Welcome Wagon, Community Directory, and employers help new residents adapt to the community.

- Neighborhood development to help established residents adapt to the new population and assit new residents to settle into neighborhoods.

- A computer to keep updated information on services and resources available as well as listings of needs of the inmigrating population. If co-located with the Impact Office and the Human Services Coordinating Council, the computor would be able to serve both agencies.

If selected, these mitigation measures should be implemented by January 1985. The responsible agencies for implementing these measures would be the Volunteer Information Center/Volunteer Action Center, and the Laramie County government.

3.10.2 Health Care Facilities and Personnel

3.10.2.1 Baseline Description

3.10.2.1.1 Hospital Facilities and Personnel

There are four hospitals in Laramie County, including two civilian and two federal. All these facilities are located in the city of Cheyenne, where approximately 80 percent of the population resides.

The service area for the two civilian hospitals - Laramie County Memorial and De Paul - encompasses portions of southeastern Wyoming, southwestern Nebraska, and northern Colorado. The two hospitals are members of Laramie County Health Planning Committee, a nonprofit health planning organization composed of representatives from the four hospitals and the county medical society. The Committee identifies areas of need, and coordinates provision of health care to avoid duplication of services and facilities. The Committee is currently determining methods for recruiting at least one, and possibly two psychiatrists into the health community.

Laramie County Memorial Hospital is owned and operated by Laramie County. The hospital has 197 licensed beds, including 155 medical and surgical, 8 intensive care units and cardiac care units, 16 obstetric, 16 bassinet, and 2 psychiatric. The facility operates at an average occupancy rate of between 60 to 65 percent, with an average daily census of approximately 107 patients. In 1981 84.8 percent of admissions were from Laramie County, with 8.1 percent

from other areas of Health Planning Region I, 0.3 percent from Colorado and 2.1 percent from Nebraska. The remaining 4.7 percent were from other areas of Wyoming and other states. There are 91 physicians in Laramie County; physician specialties are included on Table 3.10.2-1. There are approximately 114 RNs and 108 nursing support personnel (LPNs, aides, clerks).

Services available at County Memorial Hospital include diagnostic X-ray, diagnostic and therapeutic radioisotope, pharmacy, 24-hour physician-staffed emergency room, surgery, social work, obstetrics, hospital auxiliary, electroencephalography, inhalation therapy, chemotherapy, radium, cobalt and X-ray therapy, psychiatric inpatient, and CT scan. Approximately 4 percent of the operating budget is furnished by the County, 51 percent is from Medicare/Medicaid. Total revenues for the hospital as of fiscal year ending June 30, 1983 were $14,007,755; total operating expenses were $13,851,577. There are no current plans for expanding the number of beds. The hospital is, however, currently expanding the cardiac rehabilitation services.

De Paul Hospital, constructed in 1952, is a private, nonprofit facility administered by the Sisters of Charity of Leavenworth. The hospital is 100 percent funded from patient fees. The hospital has 121 licensed beds including 72 medical and surgical, 11 intensive care and cardiac care, 12 chemical dependency, and 26 pediatric. The hospital has an average occupancy rate of 68 percent, with an average daily census of 73 patients. In 1981, 83.9 percent of admissions were from Laramie County, an additional 7.8 percent from the remainder of Health Planning Region I, 0.9 percent from Colorado, and 3.5 percent from Nebraska.

There are 80 physicians with staff privileges at De Paul Hospital. There are 83 full-time equivalent (FTE) RNs, 31 LPNs, two operating room technicians and 31 nurses aides. Other professional staff include two dieticians, three physical therapists, three pharmacists, eight radiology technicians, two ultrasound technicians, one nuclear technician, four cardiopulmonary technicians (EEG/EKG and respiratory therapy) and one cardiac/catheterization technician. Services available at the hospital include diagnostic X-ray, laboratory, pharmacy, organized outpatient, 24-hour physician-staffed emergency, surgery, social work, speech pathology, hospital auxiliary, patient representative, volunteer services, electroencephalography, and inhalation therapy. Specialty services include helipad for helicopter transporting, specialty pediatrics unit, home health hospice program, cardiac catheterization laboratory, chemical dependency, alcohol rehabilitation program, Wyoming Poison Control Center, and nuclear medicine services. The hospital has no current plans for expansion, although addition of cardiac surgery is being reviewed. There is currently no need for additional beds; any expansion or service addition is coordinated through the Laramie County Health Planning Committee.

The Veterans Administration (VA) Hospital was built in 1932 with two wings added in 1959 and 1966. The hospital has 129 medical/surgical beds, and 47 nursing home beds. Fourteen of the medical beds are designated for chemical dependency or alcohol rehabilitation use. Current occupancies are 73.6 percent in the general hospital, and 95.7 percent in the nursing homes. In 1982, the VA Hospital admitted approximately 3,000 inpatients and served about 18,000 outpatients. The hospital has an average of one patient at all times in civilian facilities. The facility is a primary and secondary care

Table 3.10.2-1

CIVILIAN PHYSICIANS IN
LARAMIE COUNTY, MAY 1, 1983

PHYSICIAN SPECIALTY	NUMBER PHYSICIAN FTE
All Physicians	91[a]
General/Family Practice	13[a]
Allergy	1.5[b]
Anesthesiology	5
Cardiology	2[b]
Dermatology	1.5
Emergency Medicine	7
Endocrinology	0.5[b]
Gastroenterology	1[b]
General Surgery	6
Hematology/Oncology	1.5[b]
Infectious Disease	0.5[b]
Internal Medicine, General	8[b]
Neonatology	0
Nephrology	0.5[b]
Neurology	1
Neurosurgery	2
Obstetrics/Gynecology	4
Opthalmology	6
Orthopedic Surgery	6
Otolaryngology	1.5[b]
Pathology	4
Pediatrics General	5
Pediatric Allergy	0.5[b]
Pediatric Cardiology	0
Pediatric Hematology/Oncology	0
Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation	0

Notes: a Includes 3 FTEs from Family Practice Residency Program Faculty and Residents.

b If a physician practices both a specialty and a subspecialty, they are arbitrarily assigned half-time to each.

Source: Laramie County Health Planning Committee.

facility; tertiary care patients are referred to VA hospitals in Denver or Salt Lake. The VA service population is 48,417 veterans.

There are 13 physicians on staff, including the Chief of Staff, three general surgeons, nine internal medicine specialists, and one psychiatrist. In addition, the hospital consults with approximately 20 different civilian specialists. The nursing staff includes 65 RNs and 40 LPNs and nurses aides. Other professional staff include two registered physical therapists, one recreational therapist, three social workers, nine full-time plus one half-time lab technicians, one nuclear medicine technician, three registered radiologists, and one physician's assistant. The VA Hospital provides limited services to F.E. Warren AFB patients, most frequently nuclear medicine diagnostic, but also intensive care, radiologic, surgical and outpatient.

3.10.2.1.2 Emergency Medical Services

Laramie County is within the Southern Emergency Medical Services Region of the State of Wyoming Emergency Medical System. This system provides for emergency medical services in an area that extends into northern Colorado and portions of Nebraska. The service area also extends to a large population centers in the Rocky Mountain area when specialized emergency and critical care services are required (e.g. serious burn patients, open heart surgery patients). This system comprises the following ten components:

- o Facilities/critical care units;
- o Communications;
- o Transportation;
- o Manpower training;
- o Consumer information and education;
- o Public safety agencies;
- o Disaster linkage;
- o Evaluation, accessibility, and planning;
- o Mutual aid agreements/transfer of patients/compacts; and
- o Legislation.

The interrelationships of these components provide the basis for the emergency medical services system in the Cheyenne and Laramie County area. The facilities in the system include the four hospitals in the county; an emergency medical mobile hospital with approximately a 100-bed capacity; and tertiary care service available both within the county and within the service area region.

The communications component represents the vital link in coordinating personnel, facilities, and equipment to respond to an emergency situation. The 911 emergency telephone system, located in the County Building, is the

primary focus in the communication component. There are 25 agencies directly hooked into the system and the center is staffed 24 hours a day. The 911 system also serves as a dispatch point for two Cheyenne and Laramie County urban area fire districts and the other volunteer fire departments in the county, and provides backup dispatch for the A-1 Ambulance Service whenever all crews are out. Telecommunication networks have been significantly upgraded and expanded in recent years with development of the uniform 911 radio/phone communication system with centralized dispatch connecting all countywide emergency medical services agencies and service providers. Community outreach programs have also been expanded to distribute information on the 911 system and provide first aid, CPR, and other public training programs.

Other communication networks include a local radio communication capability between the two civilian hospitals and A-1 Ambulance Service which is available 24 hours per day; a radio communication system for Laramie County School District No. 1; a regionwide emergency medical radio communications network for all of southeast Wyoming and the western edge of Nebraska; and a statewide health and public safety communication radio network. Emergency transport in the Laramie County emergency medical services area is provided through A-1 Ambulance, which generally serves the Cheyenne Urban Area; volunteer ambulance services in Pine Bluffs, Burns, Albin, and Carpenter; the Air Force Military Assistance to Safety and Traffic helicopter service; Flight For Life; and several other supportive ambulance services. The 6 Air Force Military Assistance to Safety and Traffic helicopters based on F.E. Warren AFB make an average total of 16 flights per year, of which 6 to 8 are civilian calls. Other air transport systems such as Air-Life (Greeley) or Flight for Life (Denver) are used only for transfers between hospitals.

A summary of ambulance services in Laramie County is provided in Table 3.10.2-2. A-1 Ambulance Service provides services under contract to the City and County based on a 60 percent/40 percent matched funding agreement. The annual base contract amount ($300,000 in 1983) is supplemented by monthly revenues for services over the base amount. Fees rose 6.1 percent between 1982 and 1983, with the percent of charges billed actually collected increasing from 70 percent to 76 percent. Further rate increases are dependent on contract negotiations.

Volunteer company services are provided free of charge through general fund allocations approved by local town councils.

In general, the level of emergency medical services available (vehicles and staffing) has remained unchanged over the last 3 years, with the exception of expansion of the 911 telecommunication system. The demand for emergency medical services as measured by number of ambulance runs has also remained generally stable during this period, although fewer runs were made by the Pine Bluffs service in 1983 than 1982 (Table 3.10.2-2).

A-1 Ambulance Service, which responds to the majority of calls within the county, has a minimum of ten full-time staff available, including six full-time paramedics (Level IV emergency medical technicians) allowing for one paramedic per vehicle; and four basic and intermediate level emergency medical technicians (Levels I and III) plus four part-time support staff. Volunteer companies each have approximately six to ten volunteers (emergency medical technicians and non-emergency medical technicians, no paramedics).

Table 3.10.2-2

AMBULANCE SERVICES IN LARAMIE COUNTY

Town	Ambulance Service	Vehicles	Vehicle Type	Total Calls 1981	Total Calls 1982	Auto Accident Calls 1981	Auto Accident Calls 1981	Auto Accident Calls 1982
Cheyenne	A-1 Ambulance Service of Cheyenne	1982 Ford 1982 Ford 1982 Ford	Van-Mod Std.-Van Std.-Van	3,057	3,254	373	393	650
Pine Bluffs	Pine Bluffs Volunteer Ambulance	1980 Ford	Van-Mod	78	56	15	15	18
Burns	Burns Community Volunteer	1980 Ford 1969 Jeep	Std.-Van Car-Chassis	35	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Albin	Albin Rescue	1973 GMC	Std.-Van	10	10	6	6	3
Carpenter	G.H.C. Ambulance	1970 Ford 1969 Cadillac	Van Limo	20 20	N/A N/A	2 4	N/A N/A	N/A N/A

N/A Data not available.

Source: Emergency Medical Services and the Cheyenne-Laramie County Service Area, City of Cheyenne - Laramie County Regional Planning Office.

The service area for A-1 Ambulance Service extends approximately 20 to 25 miles from Cheyenne, although most runs are made in the immediate area. The company also responds to calls with the service zone of the rural volunteer companies (approximately within a 5-mile radius of town) when response time would be shortened. The volunteer departments also respond to calls at distant locations (up to 50 miles one way).

The ambulance services in Cheyenne and Pine Bluffs are assisted by city and county fire departments in "first response" to incoming calls via the 911 system. Initial response times in 1983 varied from 3 minutes in Cheyenne to 8 minutes for volunteer companies. Average time for arrival at the scene was 6 minutes within the Cheyenne area and 14 minutes for rural areas served by A-1; the average for volunteer companies was 7 to 8 minutes within local service zones. These response times are considered adequate based on state operating standards.

Ambulance services are provided to Curt Gowdy State Park, located in adjacent portions of Laramie and Albany counties, by A-1 Ambulance Service from Cheyenne and the Laramie Ambulance Service. Most of the runs made by A-1 are in response to calls from the Vedauwoo Campground and a second campground in Laramie County, while Laramie Ambulance Service responds primarily to calls to rock climbing areas in the western part of the park; service areas may overlap depending on access. Approximately 20 total runs are made per year, with 10 to 14 runs made by A-1 and the remainder by the Laramie service. Existing services are considered adequate, given terrain and access conditions to remote locations.

There are seven emergency medicine physicians in Laramie County who operate out of the emergency rooms of the two civilian hospitals on a contract basis. In addition the Air Force base hospital has a 24-hour emergency room staffed on a rotating basis by physicians. The VA hospital has emergency capabilities in emergency overflow situations.

There were 123 emergency medical technicians in Laramie County in 1982, including paramedics and various emergency medical technicians level personnel. Training for emergency medical personnel is provided through the state training program by private voluntary health agencies, the Civil Defense Agency, police and sheriff's offices, hospitals, professional associations, employer-sponsored programs, and in local schools.

An ongoing need exists for public information and education in accessing the emergency medical services system and responding to emergency medical situations. Information is available through the Civil Defense Office, the State Emergency Medical Services Office, the Heart Association, Red Cross, and public schools.

Participation of other public safety agencies in the emergency medical services system involves the Police Department, Sheriff's Office, City and County Fire Departments, Civil Defense Agency, the National Guard, and the Military Assistance to Safety and Traffic program. These agencies all have trained, qualified emergency medical staff, and provide primary first aid, backup emergency service, and linkages with hospitals in cases of disasters or emergencies.

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3.10.2.1.3 Public Health Department

The Cheyenne City-Laramie County Health Unit comprises two divisions - Nursing Services and Environmental Health - under the direction of a Health Officer-Physician. Nursing Services is divided into six separately funded service programs, as follows:

- o Generalized nursing services (traditional public health programs, including home health care, immunization clinics, venereal disease control, school health programs);
- o Family planning;
- o Comprehensive Child Health Project (afternoon children's clinic);
- o Cervical cancer screening program;
- o Women, Infants and Children Supplemental Food Program; and
- o Prenatal care.

The Nursing Services staff includes the health officer (mentioned previously), nursing director, nursing supervisor, 5 nurse practitioners, 11 RNs in generalized public health nursing, 3 additional public health nurses assigned to programs, a nutritionist, a part-time physical therapist, a half-time health counselor, 2 clinic aides, and an office staff equivalent of 7.5 FTE positions.

A capacity and condition analysis of the City-County Health Unit facility is contained in Appendix D. The facilities for City-County Health Unit are inadequate for existing levels of service. The Nursing Service is housed in a building constructed in the 1940s as a venereal disease clinic. The building is inaccessible to handicapped individuals, and is in close proximity to a high volume roadway which represents a risk for persons with small children. The Nursing Service has an immediate need for additional clinic and office space. The service also needs an additional public health nurse, and has applied to the State of Wyoming for funding; however, the State has indicated that State funds for additional public health nurses will not be available and that Laramie County and the City of Cheyenne have no funds for additional nurses for FY 1983-84. The cost for an additional public health nurse including salary and benefits is $23,534 and $14,691 for a nurse's aide. In addition, federal funds for the prenatal care program for high risk pregnancies were discontinued as of July 1, 1983.

The Division of Environmental Health provides surveillance and control for 13 separate programs, as follows:

- o Food sanitation;
- o Small wastewater;
- o Water;
- o Home loan evaluations;

- o Day care and school sanitation program;
- o Mobile home park program;
- o Public swimming pools and beaches;
- o Fairs, rodeos, and camps;
- o Nuisance and complaint;
- o Epidemiology;
- o Animal control;
- o Miscellaneous inspections (e.g., health food stores, motels, tatoo parlors, etc); and
- o Special projects (e.g., human plague cases, Tylenol recall).

The Environmental Health Division is staffed by four sanitarians, including the director, four animal control officers, one full-time office manager/secretary, and one part-time clerk. The Division is currently located in a separate building from the Nursing Service, and has inadequate office space and laboratory facilities. The existing environmental health laboratory has no running water, and sanitary facilities for animal control testing are not adequate. The City-County Health Unit has requested funds to acquire a larger building that would more than double existing space for the Health Unit. However, funds for such an expansion are currently not available.

Environmental Health is also in need of an additional field sanitarian with associated support equipment (automobile, test equipment, communications, office space). Funding for this additional sanitarian would be provided jointly by the City and County, but would have to be approved by the Laramie County Commissioners.

3.10.2.1.4 Other Facilities and Personnel

3.10.2.1.4.1 Nursing Homes

There are two nursing homes in Laramie County - Mountain Towers Health Care and Eventide Manor. Mountain Towers is a licensed 170-bed skilled and intermediate care facility. The facility has a current occupancy rate of 100 percent and has annual admissions of approximately 100 patients. The facility is owned and operated by a private corporation.

Eventide Manor is a licensed 104-bed skilled and intermediate care facility. Current occupancy is over 98 percent, with annual admissions of approximately 69 patients. The facility is owned and operated by a private corporation.

A Certificate of Need was recently submitted for a 100-bed skilled and intermediate care nursing home in Cheyenne by Care-Inn of Memphis, Tennessee. A decision by the Certificate of Need Review Board is expected by January 31, 1984, with construction to start spring 1984, and patients admitted on November 1, 1984.

3.10.2.1.4.2 Medical Clinics

There are two private medical clinics in Cheyenne: the Cheyenne Children's Clinic and the Southeastern Wyoming Dialysis Center, and a State-funded family practice center operated through the University of Wyoming. The Children's Clinic has six pediatricians, three RNs, two LPNs, one doctor's assistant, and seven office staff. The facility has 15 examining rooms.

The Southeastern Wyoming Dialysis Center is staffed by one nephrologist, one cardiologist, and one internal medicine specialist. Other staff includes some full and time part-time RNs, one LPN, and two office staff. The center is funded primarily through the State Renal Program.

The Cheyenne Family Practice Center is one of two residency training programs operated by the University of Wyoming and funded by the state. The other center is located in Casper, Wyoming. The Cheyenne Family Practice Center serves as a family practice residency training program for University of Wyoming medical students. The facility, in existence since July 1980, has a total of 18 residents and 3 faculty members. There are 24 examining rooms; services include X-ray, lab, and physical exams.

3.10.2.1.4.3 Dentists

There are an estimated 40 dentists in Laramie County, 39 in Cheyenne and 1 in Pine Bluffs. A full range of dental and orthodontic services is available in the county.

3.10.2.2 Projected Baseline

3.10.2.2.1 Hospital Facilities and Personnel

Baseline population projections for Laramie County indicate steady growth through 1992 just below 2 percent annually. This level of growth will require limited expansions of hospital facilities and personnel in Laramie County. Based on the Wyoming Health Systems Agency planning standards of less than 4 beds per 1,000 population, the increase would create a need for 294 beds, or 6 less than the current available in the 2 civilian hospitals. The actual provision of services would have to be coordinated through the Laramie County Health Planning Committee based on input from the two civilian hospital administrators. Neither hospital has made definite plans for bed expansion. A long range strategic plan is currently being prepared for Memorial Hospital to idenitify projected needs at 2, 5, 10, and 15-year increments. This plan will be completed in fall 1983.

The hospital is currently in the process of upgrading and expanding the radiation therapy unit to a more sophisticated level of service. The application for a Certificate of Need for this unit has been approved by the State; construction should be completed by July 1984 assuming funds are available.

There are four areas in which County Memorial Hospital may have to expand services to accommodate future population levels. The most pressing need would be expansion of the obstetric unit. This unit has already experienced capacity loads; additional child-bearing population would further stress the service. The hospital adminstration has several alternatives for rearranging space to accommodate more obstetric patients without increasing the total number of licensed beds. These plans would be implemented as demands warrant. The second area is continued expansion of the radiation therapy unit to keep pace with the state of the art. In particular, digital radiography may be needed to upgrade the level of service. The third area is an existing need for a heliport for emergency air transport. The fourth area is development of a 10 to 15 bed closed psychiatric unit. This last issue is being studied by a Task Force Planning Committee, comprising representatives from both civilian hospitals. The results of the study should be available in fall 1983. It is not possible to identify potential costs and sources of funds for these expansions until the precise needs are more accurately defined.

De Paul Hospital is reviewing ways to develop and expand existing services to accommodate future population levels, in particular the addition of cardiac surgery is being considered. There are no current plans for expanding the number of beds; any expansions would be coordinated through the Laramie County Health Planning Committee. The hospital administration indicated that construction on the north wing is architecturally feasible to expand the facility from two floors to six floors if population increases warrant.

As discussed in Section 3.10.2.1, the VA Hospital has already made plans to accommodate future veteran population levels. Outpatient services will be expanded and the number of nursing home beds will be increased.

The number of primary care physicians wil need to be increased in Laramie County as population levels increase. There are currently 26 primary care physicians in the county, not including the physicians at the Family Practice Center, the physicians employed by the Veterans Administration, or those at F.E. Warren AFB. Using the Wyoming Health Systems Agency planning standard of 1 primary care physician per 12,500 population, the 26 primary care physicians in private practice (including Family Practitioners, OB/GYN, Internal Medicine, Pediatrics, and Doctors of Osteopathy) would be adequate for a population of 65,000; however, it is not recommended that additional primary care physicians be recruited at this time. By 1992, a total of 33 primary care physicians would be required, or 7 more than the present complement. The actual recruitment of additional physicians would be coordinated through the Laramie County Health Planning Committee.

3.10.2.2.2 Emergency Medical Services

As population levels increase, emergency medical services will need to be expanded. Emergency room facilities at the two civilian hospitals and the F.E. Warren AFB Hospital are adequate for existing levels and could accommodate increased population levels. As noted previously, administrators at County Memorial Hospital have expressed a need for a heliport for air ambulance service. Provision of additional ambulances and training of additional emergency services personnel to man the ambulances would be at the discretion of the service provides it i.e., A-1 Ambulance Service. It would

be their responsibility to determine when services would have to be expanded. The lag time in acquiring an ambulance is from 1 week to 90 days.

3.10.2.2.3 Public Health Department

The City-County Health Unit, as described in Section 3.10.2.3, is already at capacity, and any additional population would further stress service provision. Facilities are inadequate, both from an accessibility and space standpoint, and there is a current need for at least one additional public health nurse, a nurse's aide, and a field sanitarian.

Based on existing staff levels (including the additional nurse requested by the department), a baseline standard of 24.5 professionals and paraprofessionals is established. Projected staffing needs to 1992 are shown on Table 3.10.2-3. These projected staffing levels are only rough estimates of needs. Actual staffing levels would depend on the composition and demographic characteristics of the future population. In addition, the following considerations should be taken into account.

- Laramie County has a young population and a high birth rate. The projected population will continue this trend. With the high birth rate comes increasing demands on the public health department; i.e., increased numbers of pregnancy tests, demand for prenatal classes, higher incidence of teenage pregnancy, more visits associated with immunizations, well child clinics, etc.

- Even if baseline population has high employment levels, in many instances incoming population, or transient population will use Public Health Department services rather than establishing relationships with private physicians.

- There has been an increase in venereal disease cases in Laramie County. Public health officials are concerned that as population levels increase, so will the incidence of venereal disease.

- Starting in fall 1983, school nurses at County School District No. 1 will no longer be taking throat cultures on a routine basis. The City-County Health Unit will experience higher rates of throat culture visits as a consequence, further impacting the stressed facility.

The Environmental Health Division of the Health Unit will also require additional staffing and space with projected population levels. As noted previously, the Department needs one additional field sanitarian for current population levels. The increase of 13,718 persons by 1992 will result in the need for another sanitarian, and associated equipment and office space. Animal control officers, and support staff, would also have to be increased with the higher population levels.

Finally, the lack of an adequate building must be resolved in the near future to reduce future impacts on the Health Unit. The current facility compounds many of the problems experienced by the unit, and delays in providing an adequate facility will exacerbate the situation. More information on the physical facilities is contained in Appendix D.

Table 3.10.2-3

PROJECTED BASELINE FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STAFFING NEEDS OF CITY-COUNTY HEALTH UNIT NURSING SERVICES
(1984-1992)

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Population	71,248	72,911	74,246	75,859	77,437	79,157	80,777	82,545	84,185
Staffing Level (FTE)	24.8[1]	25.3	25.8	26.4	26.9	27.5	28.0	28.7	29.3

Note: 1 Based on existing staff level of 23.5, plus additional Public Health Nurse requested from State Department of Health and Social Services.

Source: Staffing levels from Laramie County Health Planning Committee and City-County Health Unit.

3.10.2.2.4 Other Facilities and Personnel

Nursing homes in Laramie County are generally adequate for existing population levels. However, increased population will create a demand for additional long-term care beds. Based on a ratio of 5 beds per 100 population over 65 years of age, a total of 356 beds would be required in Laramie County in 1992. This represents are increase of 82 beds over the current provided in the two nursing homes in the county. The proposed 100-bed nursing home will significantly alleviate the projected short fall.

The Southeastern Wyoming Dialysis Clinic may experience increased patient loads with incoming population. The Clinic recently had a Certificate of Need application approved to add another station. If demands warrant, another station may be required.

Other private clinics would experience higher patient caseloads. Increased provision of service would be at the discretion of the owners of the clinics.

The Cheyenne Family Practice Center would also experience higher patient caseloads. The facility currently has sufficient capacity to accommodate additional patients.

A subcommittee of the State Joint Education Committee is currently reviewing funding for the two family practice centers. Recommendations from the subcommittee are not expected until budget sessions are held in February. If funding for Cheyenne Family Practice Center was to be discontinued and the facility closed, patients from the facility would place greater demands on the private medical sector.

The increased population could potentially require an additional 7 to 9 dentists in 1992, based on 1,400 to 1,900 patients per dentist.

3.10.2.3 Project Impacts

3.10.2.3.1 Hospital Facilities and Personnel

The construction-related population will cause short-term impacts on hospital facilities and personnel; however, existing levels of service are generally adequate to accommodate the increase. The number of licensed beds would not be increased because of the project; project-related population would create a demand for a total of only 9 beds in 1987, the peak year of construction, based on 3.5 beds per 1,000 population. There is a sufficient number of beds to accommodate this demand.

Project-related population would also place demands on physicians in Laramie County. Based on 1 primary care physician per 2,500 population, the impact population would require the services of approximately 1 physician. Given the short-term duration of the project and the current number of physicians in Laramie County (including primary and specialty physicians) it is unlikely that a physician would be recruited to offset the increased demand. Instead, current physicians would experience slightly higher patient caseloads during the construction phase. During operation, 0.4 physicians would be required.

The project-related population may result in acceleration in the provision of certain services. In particular, the obstetrics unit at County Memorial Hospital may have to be expanded and the heliport may have to be constructed earlier than projected. This potential acceleration in the provision of services could represent lost opportunity costs for other services such as the continued expansion of the radiation therapy unit.

3.10.2.3.2 Emergency Medical Services

Project-related population would result in increased demands on emergency medical services, particularly during peak years of construction (1985, 1986 and 1987). Existing services are generally adequate, and would be able to accommodate the increased service levels.

The major concern regarding emergency medical services is over potential injuries at the missile construction sites. Depending on the location of the sites and the severity of the injury, the rural ambulance services would most likely be dispatched to provide emergency care. In possible trauma cases, or cardiac cases, A-1 Ambulance Service would respond as the rural services are not set up to handle severe trauma patients. If the situation warrants (i.e., response time and seriousness), the MAST helicopter would be dispatched. In addition, access to the missile sites is a concern of Laramie County health officials. Finding the specific locations may be difficult for the rural ambulance service personnel, because rural roads are often poorly marked and difficult to find.

Tables 3.10.2-4 and 3.10.2-5 indicate potential injury and illness rates for the construction workforce and the Assembly and Checkout workforce between 1984 and 1989. The rates are based on 1981 injury and illness rates for similar occupactions contained in the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Bulletin 2164. The figures provided are for the entire workforce, and do not differentiate missile sites. Thus, the accident potential is not limited to Laramie County, but instead encompasses the entire study area. It should be noted that injuries are defined by the BLS to include cuts, fractures, sprains, and amputations while illness is considered any abnormal condition or disorder, other than one resulting from an occupational injury caused by exposure to environmental factors associated with employment.

There may be a slight increase in the number of accidents at Curt Gowdy State Park requiring evacuation; however, available services are adequate, given the coordinated telecommunication network among agencies and service providers, including the MAST helicopter evacuation support from F.E. Warren AFB to remote locations. The park currently averages 10 to 12 ambulance runs per year and 2 to 3 helicopter evacuations.

3.10.2.3.3 Public Health Department

As noted previously, the City-County Health Unit is already over capacity, both from a space and a staffing standpoint. Any additional project-related population will further stress the facility. Additional staffing under baseline conditions will not be adequate to accommodate the service demand increases due to the project. Additional workload can be anticipated, particularly during the peak construction years of 1985 to 1989. During the

Table 3.10.2-4

POTENTIAL INJURY AND ILLNESS RATES
FOR CONSTRUCTION WORKFORCE[1]

Occupation/Craft	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Operating Engineers	2.9	32.9	24.8	14.4	1.5	-
Truck Drivers	2.9	21.1	16.3	9.3	1.5	-
Laborers	7.4	58.6	31.7	17.2	1.8	-
Carpenters	5	22.1	2.5	1.3	0.8	-
Iron Workers	2.0	7.2	0.8	0.4	0.4	-
Cement Masons	1.4	7.9	1.6	0.6	0.6	-
Plumbers	-	5.5	1.6	-	-	-
Electricians	-	5.6	1.7	-	-	-
Pipefitters	-	0.5	-	-	-	-
Electrical Linemen	-	1.0	-	-	-	-
Sheetmetal	-	12	-	-	-	-
Masons	-	9.5	-	-	-	-
Roofers	-	7.2	-	-	-	-
Insulators	-	1.1	-	-	-	-
Plasterers	-	0.9	-	-	-	-
Gypsum Board Installers	-	2.2	.5	-	-	-
Painters	-	2.3	1.1	-	-	-
Tile Setters	-	1.3	.5	-	-	-
Soft Floor Layers	-	1.0	.5	-	-	-
Lathers	-	0.5	-	-	-	-
Elevator Mechanics	-	0.3	-	-	-	-
Glaziers	-	0.7	-	-	-	-
Corps Manpower	2.1	10.5	10.5	1.4	0.7	-
Supervisors	2.3	14.3	2.3	1.5	0.8	-

Note: 1 Based on injury and illness rates per 100 workers provided in U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin 2164. Occupational injury is any injury such as a cut, fracture, sprain, amputation, etc., which results from a work accident or from exposure involving a single incident in the work environment. Occupational illness is any abnormal condition or disorder, other than one resulting from an occupational injury, caused by exposure to environmental factors associated with employment. It includes acute and chronic illnesses or disease which may be caused by inhalation, absorption, ingestion, or direct contact.

Table 3.10.2-5

POTENTIAL INJURY AND ILLNESS RATES
FOR ASSEMBLY AND CHECKOUT WORKFORCE[1]

Occupation/Craft	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Material Handlers	-	-	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
Packing/Shipping	-	-	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Mechanics	-	-	3.2	3.2	2.6	2.6
Crane Operators	-	-	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
Drivers	-	-	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.1
Operating Engineers	-	-	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Iron Workers	-	-	6.2	6.2	6.2	5.8
Laborers	-	-	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9
Pipefitters	-	-	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Electricians	-	-	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Carpenters	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Painters	-	-	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Sheetmetal	-	-	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Supervisors	-	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6
Quality Control	-	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6
Aerospace Technicians	-	0.8	2.5	2.4	1.7	1.7
Safety	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Emplacer Operator	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
A/E Operator	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Site Superintendent	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Safety Technician	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Special Ind. Cont	-	1.1	6.5	6.4	5.1	5.1
G.I. Sub No Special	-	-	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
G.I. Sub Special	-	-	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3

Note: 1 Based on injury and illness rates per 100 workers provided in U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin 2164. Occupation injury is any injury such as a cut, fracture, sprain, amputation, etc., which results from a work accident or from exposure involving a single incident in the work environment. Occupational illness is any abnormal condition or disorder, other than one resulting from an occupational injury, caused by exposure to environmental factors associated with employment. It includes acute and chronic illnesses or disease which may be caused by inhalation, absorption, ingestion, or direct contact.

period, 1 additional professional/paraprofessional staff person would be required at an approximate annual cost of $23,534, including salary and benefits. The State has put a freeze on the hiring of additional public health nurses, and Laramie County and the City of Cheyenne do not have the funds for an additional nurse. The major concern during the construction period for the Health Unit is the projected increase in transients. These transients may be significant users of the City-County Health Unit. They often lack adequate food, clothing, and shelter, and appear more susceptible to illness. The number of transients is projected to peak in 1985 with 324 persons, and decrease to 156 by 1990. No transients are expected during operation.

Construction workers and their families may also place demands for services such as immunizations, well child clinics, blood pressure clinics, etc. Other concerns of officials of the Health Unit include increased demands for pregnancy tests, prenatal classes, immunizations, etc. associated with younger population, and higher incidence of teenage pregnancy.

The Environmental Health Division may experience higher service loads associated with water testing, septic tank inspections, nuisance complaints, etc. Based on 1 sanitarian per 10,000 population, project-related population would demand the services of 0.26 sanitarians during peak year 1987. This level of demand would not warrant hiring of an additional sanitarian.

Overall, potential impacts to the Health Unit are considered moderate and significant. Many of the problems facing the facility are current shortfalls that should be resolved regardless of implementation of the Peacekeeper project. In particular, locating the Unit to more adequate facilities would relieve many of the current problems faced by the agency.

3.10.2.3.4 Other Facilities and Personnel

Nursing homes are not expected to be impacted by project-related population. Incoming population are projected to be predominant in the under 45 age group. An insignificant number of the project-related population may bring older dependents into Laramie County.

Clinic facilities may experience higher patient caseloads, which will peak during the 5-year construction period. Expansions to private clinics would be at the discretion of the owners of the clinics.

Dentists in the study area will experience higher patient caseloads. Existing dental services are generally adequate and can accommodate the increase in population. Therefore, impacts are considered negligible.

3.10.2.4 Mitigative Measures

The following measures to mitigate impacts on health care are offerred for consideration:

- A key factor in effective health care planning is coordination among all agencies and other providers, as established by the National Health Planning and Resources Development Act of 1974. The effectiveness and efficiency of this agency structure would be

enhanced by further coordination and contact between parallel agencies in each state and private sector health care providers. Equally important is coordination and cooperation between military health care programs and services provided at F.E. Warren AFB and other federal installations. An Impact Coordinator's office should be set up for this purpose prior to impact conditions commencing in 1984. The need for coordination of health care services will be greatest during the construction period, because construction workers and dependents will impact existing public and private services.

Hospital Facilities and Personnel

- o Ongoing coordination with the Laramie County Health Planning Committee and other appropriate agencies will ensure that the proper level of planning can be achieved prior to impact conditions. To expedite coordination, the full-time community coordinator located in the impact assistance office will provide updated staffing and employment information. This office would also serve as a clearinghouse for agencies to express their concerns over project effects on services. The responsible agency for implementing this measure is the county health planning committee in cooperation with other health care providers.

- o Provision of comprehensive health insurance coverage for all project employees and their dependents. This mitigation measure will be effective in reducing impacts on public health services and problems associated with patients who are not able to pay for health care, and should be implemented when project contractors commence activities and hire personnel. The responsible entities for implementing this measure are the contractors.

- o Implementation of expanded medical services for F.E. Warren AFB Hospital in a timely manner prior to inmigration of project personnel. This mitigation measure will help to alleviate impacts on city and county health care facilities and personnel caused by shortfalls in services provided onbase. The responsible agency for implementing this mitigation measure is the Air Force and F.E. Warren AFB Hospital administration.

Emergency Medical Services

- o Provision of clearly marked maps to construction sites for all rural and local ambulance services. This mitigation measure will alleviate problems of access to the sites by emergency vehicles and reduce response times, and, if selected, should be implemented at the outset of construction activities. The responsible agency for implementing this measure is the Air Force.

- o Provision of emergency medical transfer capabilities at the dispatch stations, including one or more individuals with basic emergency care training. This mitigation measure would further alleviate project-related impacts on the emergency medical system, and, if selected, should be implemented as part of dispatch station set

up. The responsible agency for implementing this measure is the Air Force.

Public Health Department

- Relocation of the Health Unit to either one wing of the old Johnson Junior High School, or to the Police Department building located on Pioneer Avenue (as recommended by the Capital Facilities Coordinator for the City of Cheyenne). If the Corlett School should become available in the near future, this could also be considered as an alternative location. Appendix D provides more information on these facilities. The needed staffing increases projected under baseline conditions should also be made as soon as possible. In addition, during the construction period, one additional professional/ paraprofessional should be hired to offset impacts associated with inmigrating population. The City-County Health Unit would be the responsible implementing agency.

- Establishment of a satellite clinic in a central location in the City of Cheyenne to provide such services as immunizations, throat cultures, prenatal clinics, preventive medicine clinics, and blood pressure clinics. The clinics would be coordinated through the City-Coundy Health Unit and the staff of the clinic would be under the jurisdiction of the Nursing Services Director. The clinic would be maintained for the duration of construction activities, but would not be limited to project-associated personnel. This facility would serve to alleviate space pressures currently experienced by the City-County Health Unit. Staffing would include one public health nurse and one clinic clerk/aide. The salary and benefits for these persons are currently at $38,215. The cost for the clinic would depend on the type and size of the facility. If a mobile unit is used, the potential cost for a leased unit in the 800 to 1,000 square foot range would be between $0.60 and $0.71 per square foot per month, depending on the design (or between $5,760 and $8,400 annually). This figure does not include transportation costs, set up costs, or utility hook up costs). If the facility is located in an existing structure the cost would vary depending on the extent of remodeling or renovating required. Required renovations may include the provision of facilities to allow handicapped access, among other needs. A facility in the 800 to 1,000 square foot range should be adequate. Costs could vary from $20 to $35 per square foot. For remodeling, rental costs could vary from $12 to $15 per square foot per year. This translates into a cost of between $16,000 and $35,000 for remodeling and annual rental costs of between $9,600 and $15,000. The responsible implementing agency would be the City-County Health Unit.

- Information on demographic characteristics and medical histories of project personnel should be gathered through a questionnaire given to each employee to be turned in to the Impact Coordinator's office. This mitigation would provide necessary information for planning and monitoring of health service impacts, and should be implemented early in the project. The responsible implementing agency will be the project contractors and health planning committee.

- Develop a mechanism to provide additional financial resources to public services that experience anticipated impacts. This mitigation measure will be effective in alleviating those additional impacts that may occur to specific public services or agency that may not have been planned for prior to project construction. If selected, this mechanism should be established in 1984 prior to project-related inmigration. The responsible agencies for implementing this mitigation are the City of Cheyenne and Laramie County.

- Institute a monitoring program to allow determination of those agencies whose capacity has been exceeded by the impact population as well as those unmet needs that, le ' unmet, will lead to major problems in the community's wel eing. This program should be implemented in early 1984 to low the community to better coordinate its impact planning efforts and to better utilize funding for impact mitigation purposes. Monitoring will allow the community to be more efficient in its handling of these impacts. The responsible agency for implementing this mitigation measure is the Laramie County Health Planning Committee.

3.10.3 Laramie County: Housing Resources

In the following discussion of housing resources, the term "Cheyenne Urbanized Area" refers to the geographic area as defined by the 1980 Census. The term "city" or "county" refers to that particular political entity.

3.10.3.1 Baseline Descriptions

3.10.3.1.1 Housing Stock

Year-round housing stock in the Cheyenne Urban Area (defined as the Cheyenne Census Division, F.E. Warren AFB, and Urban Fringe parts of Cheyenne East and West Divisions) increased over 9,534 units between 1970 and 1980 as shown in Table 3.10.3-1. While the Cheyenne Urban Area experienced a 61-percent increase, total Laramie County housing stock reflected a positive change of 40 percent. The Cheyenne Urban Area in 1970 is assumed to include the City of Cheyenne and South Cheyenne. The 61 percent (9,534) increase in units between 1970 and 1980 can be attributed to the redefinition (increase in geographical area) of the 1980 Cheyenne Urban Area. Approximately 92 percent of all year-round housing units in Laramie County are found in the Cheyenne Urban Area. The remainder are found in the small communities of Albin, Burns, Pine Bluffs, and other areas throughout the county.

Since 1980, the housing stock in the city and county has not increased at the historical 1970 to 1980 rate. As indicated in Table 3.10.3-2, Laramie County housing stock has increased at a rate of less than 2 percent between 1980 and 1982 and less than 1 percent between 1981 and 1982. In the city of Cheyenne between 1980 and 1982, housing construction showed a similar tapering off as

Table 3.10.3-1

HOUSING MIX
CHEYENNE URBAN AREA, CITY OF CHEYENNE
SOUTH CHEYENNE AND LARAMIE COUNTY, WYOMING
1970 AND 1980

Housing Type	1970		1980		Change 1970/1980	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Cheyenne Urban Area[1]						
Single Family	N/A	N/A	17,083	68%	N/A	N/A
Multifamily	N/A	N/A	5,582	22%	N/A	N/A
Mobile Home	N/A	N/A	2,502	10%	N/A	N/A
TOTAL:	15,633	100%	25,167	100%	9,534	61%
City of Cheyenne						
Single Family	10,543	71%	14,100	72%	3,557	34%
Multifamily	4,108	28%	5,000	26%	892	22%
Mobile Home	172	1%	500	2%	328	191%
TOTAL:	14,823	100%	19,600	100%	4,777	32%
South Cheyenne[2]						
Single Family	N/A	N/A	711	28%	N/A	N/A
Multifamily	N/A	N/A	170	7%	N/A	N/A
Mobile Home	N/A	N/A	1,611	65%	N/A	N/A
TOTAL:	810	100%	2,492	100%	1,682	208%
Laramie County						
Single Family	13,977	72%	18,720	69%	4,743	34%
Multifamily	4,659	24%	5,835	21%	1,176	25%
Mobile Home	780	4%	2,720	10%	1,940	249%
TOTAL:	19,416	100%	27,275	100%	7,859	40%

Notes: 1 1970 data for Cheyenne Urban Area includes the City of Cheyenne and South Cheyenne.
2 South Cheyenne includes Fox Farm Census Designated Place and Orchard Valley CDP.
N/A - Not Available by unit type.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Wyoming General Housing Characteristics, 1970 and 1980;
U.S. Bureau of the Census, Wyoming Detailed Housing Characteristics, 1970 and 1980; and
U.S. Bureau of the Census, Tape STFIA, Census Retrieval and Information Services, 1980.

indicated by housing and building permit statistics presented in Table 3.10.3-3. This decline in the rate of new housing construction can be attributed primarily to economic conditions during this period and the associated high interest rates. For 1983 current building permit data indicate a reversal of the 1980 to 1982 conditions, with an increase in housing construction, resulting from more favorable economic conditions and associated lower interest rates. As a result of the October 1983 moratorium on water and sewer taps imposed by the South Cheyenne Water and Sewer District, a decline in the rate of new housing construction in South Cheyenne may occur.

Table 3.10.3-2

HOUSING ESTIMATES
WYOMING AND LARAMIE COUNTY
1981 AND 1982

	1981		1982	
Housing Type	Wyoming	Laramie County	Wyoming	Laramie County
Single Family	134,887	20,185	N/A	20,423
Multifamily	17,318	3,273	N/A	3,350
Mobile Home	33,588	4,910	N/A	5,068
Other	1,971	345	N/A	395
TOTAL YEAR-ROUND UNITS:	187,764	28,713	N/A	29,236

N/A - Not available

Source: Wyoming Department of Economic Planning and Development, Wyoming Housing Monitoring System, 1983.

3.10.3.1.2 Housing Mix

The housing mix for the Cheyenne Urban Area and the county presented in Table 3.10.3-1 indicates that single-family units make up the largest housing category. In 1980 the Cheyenne Urban Area contained 91 percent of the total county single-family units, 96 percent of the total multifamily, and 92 percent of the mobile homes. Utilizing housing mix as an indication of housing preference, the 1970 and 1980 Census for Laramie County indicates a preference shift toward mobile homes with small percentage reductions in single-family and multifamily categories.

Table 3.10.3-3

BUILDING PERMITS - NEW STRUCTURES
CITY OF CHEYENNE
1980-1983

Unit Type	1980	1981	1982	1983[b]
Residences	184	110	87	101
Apartments	43	11	19	63
Townhouses	40[a]	4	17	108
Duplexes	2	0	0	0
Condominiums	N/A	N/A	N/A	14

Notes: a New and remodeled townhouses.

b Through September 30, 1983.

N/A - Not available.

Source: City of Cheyenne Engineer's Office, Building Permits Annual Reports, 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1983 monthly reports.

3.10.3.1.3 Housing Conditions

Information on housing conditions and utilization for the Cheyenne Urban Area and Laramie County are presented in Tables 3.10.3-4, 3.10.3-5 and 3.10.3-6. Table 3.10.3-4 indicates the number of housing units lacking plumbing facilities and the number of persons per housing unit. Table 3.10.3-5 indicates the number of units considered to be in substandard condition in 1981. Table 3.10.3-6 indicates the number of structures considered to be in standard, substandard, or in major substandard condition in 1983.

Table 3.10.3-4

HOUSING CONDITION AND UTILIZATION
LARAMIE COUNTY AND CHEYENNE URBAN AREA
1980

	Laramie County		Cheyenne Urban Area	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Housing Units	27,390	N/A	25,195	N/A
Total Year-Round Units	27,275	100	25,167	100
Year-Round Units with Complete Plumbing Facilities	26,904	99	24,860	99
Year-Round Units Lacking Plumbing Facilities	371	1	370	1
Persons per Year-Round Housing Unit	2.50	N/A	2.45[a]	N/A
Total Occupied Units	25,292	100	23,445	100
Occupied Units with Plumbing Facilities	25,000	99	23,179	99
Occupied Units Lacking Plumbing Facilities	292	1	266	1
Persons per Occupied Housing Unit	2.67	N/A	2.64[a]	N/A

Note: a Does not include F.E. Warren AFB.

N/A - Not applicable.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Wyoming General Housing Characteristics, 1980; U.S. Bureau of the Census, Tape STF1A, Census Retrieval and Information Service, 1980.

Table 3.10.3-5

HOUSING QUALITY AND UTILIZATION
LARAMIE COUNTY AND CITY OF CHEYENNE
1981

	Laramie County		City of Cheyenne	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Housing Units	30,458	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Year-Round Units	28,713	100	18,420	100
Total Year-Round Standard Units	28,426	99	15,952	87
Total Year-Round Substandard Units[2]	287[a]	1	2,468	13
Total Occupied Units	27,647	100	18,062	100
Total Occupied Standard Units	27,371	99	15,738	87
Total Occupied Substandard Units[2]	276[a]	1	2,324	13
Persons per Occupied Housing Unit	2.75	N/A	N/A	N/A

Notes: 1 1981 Cheyenne Community Development Block Grant Program.

2 Based on Department of Housing and Urban Development definition of "suitable for habitation."

a Assumes that 1.0 percent of units are substandard per Wyoming Department of Revenue and Taxation, Ad Valorem Tax Division designations.

N/A - Data not available and/or applicable.

Source: Department of Economic Planning and Development, Wyoming Housing Monitoring System, 1983; City of Cheyenne Survey of Housing Conditions, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Community Development Block Grant Program, Housing Assistance Plan.

Table 3.10.3-6

CONDITION OF STRUCTURES
CHEYENNE URBAN AREA[1]
1983

	Single Family		Multi Family		Mobile Home		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Structures	16,655	100%	489	100%	2,832	100%	19,976	100%
Total Standard Structures	15,659	94%	474	97%	1,970	70%	18,103	91%
Total Substandard Structures	777	5%	13	2%	410	14%	1,200	6%
Total Major Substandard Structures[2]	219	1%	2	1%	452	16%	673	3%

1 Excludes F.E Warren AFB
2 The existence of more than two major defects in a structure constitutes a major substandard condition.

Source: Housing Condition Field Survey 1983.

3.10.3.1.4 Housing Occupancy And Vacancy

Despite the growth in housing stock experienced in the Cheyenne Urban Area and the county, the vacancy rate has declined approximately 1 percent from 1970 to 1980 according to Census data. The Cheyenne Urbanized Area is defined as the City of Cheyenne and the adjacent densely settled areas of Laramie County. Table 3.10.3-7 presents occupancy/vacancy data for the Cheyenne Urbanized Area and the county. Vacancy rates from 1980 through 1982 for the Cheyenne Urbanized Area are presented in Table 3.10.3-8. Rates have fluctuated only slightly during this period.

3.10.3.1.5 Housing Values, Prices, and Rents

Housing costs for Laramie County and the Cheyenne Urbanized Area are presented in Tables 3.10.3-9, 3.10.3-10, and 3.10.3-11. Table 3.10.3-9 indicates the change in owner-occupied housing values between 1970 and 1980. As can be noted from this table, housing values have increased rather dramatically, most notably in the Cheyenne Urbanized Area. Table 3.10.3-10 indicates median monthly rental rates for 1970 and 1980. Although rental rates have risen between 1970 and 1980, they have not increased relative to owner-occupied housing values. This suggests a conclusion verified by city housing data, that the rental housing stock in Cheyenne is composed of older, more slowly appreciating housing stock.

Table 3.10.3-11 indicates 1981 average monthly housing cost data for the state of Wyoming and Laramie County. A comparison of 1980 Census data indicates that monthly housing prices, rental rates, and the corresponding income requirements for housing have continued the 1970 to 1980 trend.

Table 3.10.3-12 shows property sales (in current dollars) by four categories from the "Sold Properties Catalog" for Cheyenne/Laramie County, from 1977 through 1982. While the residential category increased by 174 percent in number of sales and by 29 percent with respect to average prices from 1977 to 1979, the downturn in the real estate sector during the late 1970s and early 1980s is reflected by a dramatic decrease in the number of sales during the 1979 to 1982 period. Average prices during this period experienced an increase but less than the previous 3-year period. Although rural residential sales have not experienced the volume of urban residential sales, the average value of rural homes has generally exceeded that for the residential category overall by 40 percent. Higher prices for rural residential housing can be attributed in part to larger acreage and custom home characteristics of suburban/rural areas of Laramie County.

The Multilist Service Income and Commercial category reveals no large residential income property sales during 1977 to 1982. The Lots/Vacant Land/Recreation Property category indicates no large vacant land or improved recreation property transactions during this time period. The average prices during the 1977 to 1982 period are more indicative of the average size residential lots found in the Cheyenne suburban area.

Table 3.10.3-13 contains average sales prices, interest rates, apartment rents, and trailer lot rental data (in current dollars) collected by the Wyoming Department of Administration and Fiscal Control. The average selling prices for the City of Cheyenne tend to be slightly higher than the prices

Table 3.10.3-7

HOUSING OCCUPANCY AND VACANCY
CHEYENNE URBANIZED AREA AND LARAMIE COUNTY, WYOMING
1970[a] AND 1980

	1970				1980			
	Total Year-Round Units	Occupied Units	Vacant Units	Percent Vacancy	Total Year-Round Units	Occupied Units	Vacant Units	Percent Vacancy
Laramie County	19,416	17,866	1,550	8.0	27,275	25,292	1,983	7.3
Cheyenne Urbanized Area[1]	15,633	14,421	1,212	7.8	23,465	21,865	1,599	6.8

	Change in Units 1970-1980				Percentage Change 1970-1980			
	Total Year-Round Units	Occupied Units	Vacant Units	Percent Vacancy	Total Year-Round Units	Occupied Units	Vacant Units	Percent Vacancy
Laramie County	7,859	7,426	433	-0.7	40.5	41.6	27.9	-8.8
Cheyenne Urbanized Area[1]	7,832	7,444	387	-1.0	50.1	51.6	31.9	-12.8

Note: 1 1970 Cheyenne Urbanized Area includes the City of Cheyenne and South Cheyenne.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Wyoming General Housing Characteristics, 1970 and 1980.

Table 3.10.3-8

VACANY RATES BY UNIT TYPE
CHEYENNE URBAN AREA
1980-1983

Unit Type	Vacancy Rates			
	1980	1981	1982	1983
Single Family	0.9	1.3	1.4	1.5
Multifamily	6.5	4.9	5.3	5.8
Mobile Home	3.0	3.3	3.4	2.3
Overall Vacancy Rate	2.3	2.0	2.5	2.4

Sources: Federal Home Loan Bank Housing Vacancy Survey, City of Cheyenne 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1983, and U.S. Bureau of the Census, Wyoming General Housing Characteristics, 1980.

Table 3.10.3-9

OWNER-OCCUPIED AND CONDOMINIUM VALUES
CHEYENNE URBANIZED AREA AND LARAMIE COUNTY, WYOMING
1970 AND 1980

	Median Housing Value			Condominium Value		
	1970	1980	% Change	1970	1980	% Change
Laramie County	$34,166	$54,400	59.2	N/A	$72,100	N/A
Cheyenne Urbanized Area	$24,616[a]	$53,600	117.7	N/A	$72,100	N/A

Notes: a Based on City of Cheyenne data.
N/A - Not available.
All dollars are in 1980 dollars.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Wyoming General Housing Characteristics, 1970 and 1980.

Table 3.10.3-10

MEDIAN MONTHLY RENT
CHEYENNE URBANIZED AREA AND LARAMIE COUNTY, WYOMING
1970 AND 1980

	1970[a]		1980		1970-1980 Change		1970-1980 % Change	
	Contract Rent	Rent Asked	Contract Rent	Rent Asked	Contract Rent	Rent Asked	Contract Rent	Rent Asked
Laramie County	$163	N/A	$190	$218	$27	N/A	16.6	N/A
Cheyenne Urbanized Area	$159[b]	$125[b]	$191	$213	$32	$88	20.1[b]	70.4[b]

Notes: a Adjusted to 1980 dollars based on Consumer Price Index (1967 = 100.0).

b Based on City of Cheyenne data.

N/A - Not available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Wyoming General Housing Characteristics, 1970 and 1980.

Table 3.10.3-11

AVERAGE MONTHLY HOUSING COSTS,
AVERAGE SALES PRICE AND MINIMUM YEARLY INCOME
REQUIRED TO PURCHASE
LARAMIE COUNTY AND STATE OF WYOMING
1982

	Single Family	Multifamily	Mobile Home
Laramie County			
Cost per Month	$ 694	$283	$ 335[a]
Average Sales Price	62,365	N/A	25,376[b]
Minimum Yearly Income Required to Purchase[c]	27,743	N/A	13,410[d]
State of Wyoming			
Cost per Month	$ 697	$329	$ 374[a]
Average Sales Price	64,960	N/A	28,679[b]
Minimum Yearly Income Required to Purchase[c]	27,878	N/A	14,940[d]

Notes: All dollars are in 1982 dollars.

a Includes lot ($85 - County, $106 - State) and mobile home ($250 - County, $268 - State).

b Includes lot ($9,784 - State, $7,712 - County) and Statewide Home Average Replacement Cost ($18,895 - State, $17,664 - County).

c Assumes that the percentage of gross income spent on housing cannot exceed 28 percent.

d Based on a 10 percent down payment, 15-year loan at a 17.5% interest rate. Includes lot ($4,229 - State, $3,397 - County) and home ($10,711 - State, $10,013 - County).

N/A - Not applicable.

Source: Wyoming Housing Monitoring System, 1983.

Table 3.10.3-12

PROPERTY SALES
CITY OF CHEYENNE AND LARAMIE COUNTY
1977-1982

	1977		1978		1979		1980		1981		1982		% Change 1977-1979		% Change 1979-1982	
	No. of Sales	Average Price	No. of Sales	Average Price	No. of Sales	Average Price	No. of Sales	Average Price	No. of Sales	Average Price	No. of Sales	Average Price	Sales	Price	Sales	Price
Residential	312	$37,725	811	$40,840	856	$48,535	799	$54,273	798	$60,113	521	$57,795	174%	29%	-39%	19%
Rural Residential	25	53,438	86	57,415	123	69,493	97	79,774	14	81,471	69	81,941	392%	30%	-44%	18%
Income & Commercial	4	27,500	30	70,088	25	63,660	26	63,070	3	68,750	21	104,447	525%	132%	-16%	64%
Lots/Vacant Land/Recreation Property	15	11,633	49	11,096	42	16,640	26	15,612	8	15,625	22	19,784	180%	43%	-48%	19%

Note: All dollars are in current dollars

Source: Derived from the "Sold Properties Catalog," 1977-1982, Cheyenne Multiple Listing Exchange, Inc.

Table 3.10.3-13

QUARTERLY PRICES, RATES AND RENTS
CHEYENNE AND THE STATE OF WYOMING
1980-1982

Average Selling Price $	1980 1st	1980 2nd	1980 3rd	1980 4th	1981 1st	1981 2nd	1981 3rd	1981 4th	1982 1st	1982 2nd	1982 3rd	1982 4th
Cheyenne	53,295	57,008	57,360	56,848	59,726	64,693	62,936	64,461	60,452	61,609	59,987	63,665
(Number Surveyed)	(134)	(156)	(211)	(239)	(256)	(302)	(188)	(178)	(185)	(168)	(161)	(95)
Statewide[a]	59,161	62,863	62,133	64,555	66,105	64,442	63,165	67,048	63,971	65,325	63,583	73,451
(Number Surveyed)	(681)	(970)	(1,034)	(860)	(860)	(1,243)	(1,002)	(713)	(960)	(735)	(1,012)	(650)
Average Interest Rates(%)												
Cheyenne	10.73	12.19	12.24	13.56	12.19	14.16	15.41	15.76	13.80	13.57	13.56	13.51
(Number Surveyed)	(100)	(93)	(181)	(126)	(150)	(82)	(40)	(29)	(47)	(45)	(25)	(27)
Statewide	11.71[b]	11.76[b]	12.34[b]	13.47[b]	13.06[b]	13.88[b]	15.04[a]	14.81[a]	14.29[a]	13.92[a]	13.41[a]	13.53[a]
(Number Surveyed)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	(467)	(256)	(478)	(293)	(407)	(305)
Average Apartment Rent $												
Cheyenne	280.00	279.00	287.50	307.50	313.33	287.92	276.67	272.50	285.83	297.44	294.41	303.93
Statewide	283.27	287.87	301.43	303.24	311.28	315.78	320.25	326.50	337.46	332.11	330.24	329.82
Average Trailer Lot Rent $												
Cheyenne	71.80	83.17	80.20	79.20	79.70	86.00	78.20	84.20	91.00	85.00	93.00	93.00
Statewide	N/A	N/A	92.84	93.84	98.24	100.97	101.90	103.32	108.45	109.10	109.70	110.95

Notes: All dollars are in current dollars.
a Statewide averages are weighted averages.
b Unweighted averages.
N/A - Not available.

Source: Division of Research and Statistics, Wyoming Department of Administration and Fiscal Control, 1983.

presented from the Multilist data in Table 3.10.3-12. Interest rates reflected the national and statewide trends of substantial increases from early 1980 to a peak exceeding 15.5 percent in the fourth quarter of 1981. By the end of 1982, rates had dropped to 13.5 percent. Interest rates presented are generally higher than Federal Housing Administration (FHA) and VA government rates and, therefore, are closer to conventional mortgage rates.

Apartment rents (in current dollars) in Cheyenne rose from $280 in early 1980 to a peak of $313 in early 1981. After a 10-percent drop to approximately $272 in late 1981, rents again passed the $300 level in the fourth quarter of 1982. The statewide averages, however, indicate small but consistent increases during the period rather than the larger quarterly fluctuations shown in the Cheyenne market.

Mobile home or trailer lot rents for Cheyenne increased by approximately 30 percent from early 1980 to the fourth quarter of 1982. As with apartment rents, quarterly shifts in mobile home rents to lower levels are likely a result of survey inconsistencies. In the last quarter of 1982, the statewide average for mobile home rents was 20 percent higher than the Cheyenne average and was probably the result of a lack of new mobile home park development in the Cheyenne market in recent years, coupled with substantial park development in other Wyoming communities. This condition resulted in lower rent levels for older parks in Cheyenne and higher rent levels than for statewide averages.

Table 3.10.3-14 indicates activity in the FHA Mortgage Insured Program for Cheyenne from 1977 to 1981. Sale closings decreased substantially in 1981 from the levels experienced in 1979. Although the Cheyenne Multilist sales in Table 3.10.3-12 show decreases during this same period, they are not of the magnitude indicated in the 203 B Program (an FHA Mortgage Insured Program).

Table 3.10.3-14

FHA MORTGAGE INSURED PROGRAM
SINGLE-FAMILY HOMES
CITY OF CHEYENNE
1977-1981

Year	New Construction		Existing Construction	
	Number Cases	Average Value	Number Cases	Average Value
1981	9	$ 73,516	20	$ 62,932
1980	38	64,901	64	57,939
1979	44	56,559	95	51,362
1978	3	41,733	35	40,952
1977	10	40,354	98	34,596

Notes: All dollars are in current dollars.

Source: FHA Single Family Insured Program Section 203B, Statistical Data Branch, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington DC, 1983.

3.10.3.1.6 Public and Assisted Housing

Table 3.10.3-15 lists the eight public housing projects managed by the Cheyenne Housing Authority. The total count exceeds 400 units, with a variety of efficiency and 1 to 5-bedroom units. One, two, and three-bedroom units are most common. The current need (according to the Cheyenne Housing Authority) is for an additional 45 units, with demand for 2 and 3-bedroom units. The profile of the resident or occupants has changed over the last 12 to 18 months from the majority of residents being single female with dependents to a family household or couple with dependents. The Cheyenne Housing Authority indicates that no military-employed personnel are presently residents of any public housing projects. Qualification for public housing is dependent on income and number of dependents.

Table 3.10.3-16 lists multifamily projects in Cheyenne that are either mortgage insured or qualify for rental assistance under the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Section 8 program. In addition, HUD's Region VIII office (Denver) indicates that there are approximately 100 additional Section 8 housing participants in units dispersed throughout Cheyenne (Finders/Keepers Program). Under the Section 8 program, a renter typically pays 25 percent of his or her gross family income with adjustments for medical costs. Minimum rents vary with gross annual income; maximums under the low-income guidelines.

3.10.3.1.7 Mobile Home Parks

Sixty-two mobile home parks were identified by a 1983 survey to exist in Laramie County (Table 3.10.3-17), 57 of which were located in the Cheyenne Urban Area. These 57 parks contained 2,355 spaces, 44 of which were vacant, a 1.8 percent vacancy rate. Twelve mobile home parks (or 21.0 percent) of those surveyed accounted for the total vacant spaces. Forty-five mobile home parks (or 79.0%) of the total surveyed had no vacancies.

Mobile home parks within the Cheyenne Urban Area ranged in size from 3 to 288 spaces. Twenty-nine mobile home parks (51%) of the total surveyed contained 25 spaces or less, and accounted for 397 spaces (17%) of the total spaces. Only 5 parks (9% of total parks) exceeded 100 spaces, but accounted for 909 spaces (39%) of the total spaces.

Table 3.10.3-15

PUBLIC HOUSING UNITS
CHEYENNE HOUSING AUTHORITY
CHEYENNE, WYOMING
1983

Project	Type	Number of Units	First Operational Year
Wyoming 2-1	Elderly	73	1973
Wyoming 2-2	Family	70	1974
Wyoming 2-3	Elderly	75	1975
Wyoming 2-4	Family	23	1975
Wyoming 2-5	Family/ Elderly	70[a]	1974
Wyoming 2-7	Family	20	(Under Rehabilitation)
Wyoming 2-8	Elderly	54	(Under Construction)
Wyoming 2-9	Elderly	38	1982
TOTAL UNITS:		423	

Note: a Approximate

Source: Cheyenne Housing Authority; U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Region VIII, Denver.

Table 3.10.3-16

HUD MULTIFAMILY PROJECTS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
CHEYENNE, WYOMING
1983

Project	Type	Number of Units	Programs	Year on Market
Windwood Manor	Family	84	236	1973
Cheyenne North	Family	56	Section 8	1979
Cheyenne Station	Family	72	Section 8	1979
Blue Spruce Condominiums	Family	4	234(D)	Project Pending

Source: Cheyenne Housing Authority; U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Region VIII, Denver (1983).

Table 3.10.3-17

MOBILE HOME PARK SIZE
CHEYENNE URBAN AREA
1983

	1-25 Spaces	26-50 Spaces	51-75 Spaces	76-100 Spaces	100 Spaces
No. of Mobile Home Parks	29	16	7	0	5
% of Mobile Home Parks	51%	28%	12%	0%	9%
No. of Spaces	397	598	451	0	909
% of Spaces	17%	25%	19%	0%	39%

Source: Mobile Home Park Survey 1983.

Only 308 (14%) of the units are available on a rental basis, with 1,941 units (86%) of the total units owner-occupied. Data for rental/owner analysis was available for 2,249 units or 50 of the 57 mobile home parks within the Cheyenne Urban Area.

Monthly space/pad rental rates for the owner-occupied residents ranged from $45 to $135 with a weighted average of $98. Space deposit costs ranged from $20 to $270 with a weighted average of $64. Weighted averages are based on the number of spaces.

Monthly unit rental rates for a single-wide unit ranged from $140 to $410 with a weighted average of $235. Unit deposit costs ranged from $50 to $250 with a weighted average of $137.

Based on 1983 interviews with mobile home park owners, mobile home dealers and city of Cheyenne data, 5 existing mobile home parks plan to add 76 new spaces within the Cheyenne Urban Area (Table 3.10.3-18). Two park operators stated they will be reducing their parks by 16 spaces. One developer is planning a 148 unit mobile home park and 6 others are in various stages of the development review process, with plans for 540 mobile home subdivision lots.

Table 3.10.3-18

EXPANSION/REDUCTION MOBILE HOME DEVELOPMENT
CHEYENNE URBAN AREA
1983

	No. of Parks	Space Increase	No. of Parks	Space Decrease	Net Total (MHP's)	Net Total (Subd/Condo)
Existing Mobile Home Parks	5	76	2	16	60	N/A
Planned Mobile Home Parks	1	148	N/A	N/A	148	N/A
Planned Mobile Home Subdivisions	5	463	N/A	N/A	N/A	463
Planned Mobile Home Condominiums	1	77	N/A	N/A	N/A	77
TOTAL:	12	764	2	16	208	540

Note: N/A - Not applicable.

Source: City of Cheyenne, unpublished data, 1983 and Mobile Home Park Survey, 1983.

3.10.3.1.8 Apartments

Thirteen apartment complexes were identified by a 1983 survey to exist in Laramie County, all of which were located in the Cheyenne Urban Area. These complexes contained 895 units of which only 36 apartments were vacant (4%). The 5-year historic occupancy rate for all the complexes ranged from 85 percent to 100 percent, with a weighted average of 96 percent. The weighted average is based on the number of units. The complexes within the Cheyenne Urban Area offer primarily 1 and 2-bedroom apartments accounting for 99 percent of the total rental units. Table 3.10.3-19 shows apartment type distributions. Ten of 12 complexes offered the option of furnished apartments.

Table 3.10.3-19

APARTMENT TYPE DISTRIBUTION
CHEYENNE URBAN AREA
1983

	1 Bdrm	2 Bdrm	3 Bdrm	Total
No. of Apts.	367	519	9	895
Percent of Apts.	41%	58%	1%	100%

Source: Housing Survey 1983.

One bedroom monthly unit rents ranged from $195 to $310 with 2 bedrooms ranging from $300 to $350. One bedroom deposit fees ranged from $150 to $250 with 2 bedrooms from $150 to $250. Both month-to-month and 6-month leases are offered by property managers and owners. Rental increases for the surveyed complexes occur on an annual basis with the increases ranging from $20 to $30 per apartment, with a weighted average of $28.

3.10.3.1.9 Hotels and Motels

Thirty-one hotel and motel operations were identified by a 1983 survey to exist in Laramie County (Table 3.10.3-20), 29 of which were located in the Cheyenne Urban Area. Twenty-one of the Cheyenne Urban Area total were nonfranchised operations, accounting for 897 rooms (44% of total) and 1,389 beds (43% of total). The 8 franchised hotels, though amounting to only 28 percent of the total accounted for 1,145 rooms (56% of total) and 1,850 beds (57% of total).

Table 3.10.3-20

HOTEL AND MOTEL CHARACTERISTICS
CHEYENNE URBAN AREA
1983

	Hotels		Rooms		Beds	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Franchised	8	28	1,145	56	1,850	57
Nonfranchised	21	72	897	44	1,389	43
TOTAL:	29	100%	2,042	100%	3,239	100%

Source: Housing Survey 1983.

The franchised operations typically offered more services and amenities than the nonfranchised hotels (Table 3.10.3-21). Over 63 percent of the franchised hotels had at least a restaurant, pool, meeting room and courtesy shuttle car service. Less than 25 percent of the nonfranchised hotels surveyed offered these services and facilities.

Table 3.10.3-21

HOTEL/MOTEL
AMENITIES OFFERED
CHEYENNE URBAN AREA
1983

	W/Restaurant		W/Pool		W/Meeting Rm.		W/Shuttle Car Serv.	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Franchised	7	88	5	63	6	75	5	63
Nonfranchised	5	24	3	14	2	10	0	0
TOTAL:	12	41	8	28	8	28	5	17

Source: Housing Survey 1983.

Ten nonfranchised hotels offered cooking facilities in the unit, amounting to a total of 84 units. No franchised operations offered this amenity.

Weekly and monthly rates were typically offered by nonfranchised hotels. Weekly summer rates for a single room ranged from $40 to $90 for nonfranchised, and $119 to $168 for franchised. Weekly winter rates for nonfranchised ranged from $40 to $105, and for franchised $119 to $168. Monthly rates were only offered by nonfranchised hotels with a single rate given for both seasons at $62.

Summer occupancy for nonfranchised hotels ranged from 25 percent to 100 percent with a weighted average of 78 percent. Franchised operations had a occupancy range of 70 to 100 percent, with a weighted average of 89 percent. Weighted averages are based on the number of rooms.

Winter occupancy was substantially lower for both types of operations with nonfranchised ranging from 10 percent to 95 percent with a weighted average of 55 percent; while franchised ranged from 40 percent to 62 percent with a weighted average of 52 percent. Table 3.10.3-22 shows occupancy rates.

Table 3.10.3-22

HOTEL/MOTEL
OCCUPANCY RATES
CHEYENNE URBAN AREA
1983

	Franchise	Nonfranchise
Summer	70-100%	25-100%
Average (weighted)	89%	78%
Winter	40-62%	10-95%
Average (weighted)	52%	55%

Source: Housing Survey 1983.

3.10.3.1.10 Campgrounds

Eleven campgrounds, listed below, were identified in Laramie County of which nine were located in the Cheyenne Urban Area. Six campgrounds surveyed in 1983 contained 372 spaces of which approximately 60 were vacant amounting to a 16-percent vacancy rate. Two of the campgrounds surveyed had no vacancies.

A&B Campground
Greenway Trailer Park
Hide-a-way
Holiday Kampark
Hyland Park
Karl's KOA
Millers Mobile Home Village
Missile Mobile Court
Restway Travel Park
Scenic Bluffs
WYO Campground

Rentals ranged on a daily basis from $7 to $12; on a weekly basis from $40 to $42; and on a monthly basis from $130 to $150. No deposit fees were required.

All of the campgrounds surveyed in 1983 could accommodate campers and trailer units; 83 percent of the spaces could accommodate motor homes with 8 percent of the spaces large enough to suit mobile homes.

At the present time no expansion plans exist for any of these campgrounds.

3.10.3.1.11 General Housing Characteristics Town of Pine Bluffs

The 1980 Census indicated 477 year-round housing units in the town of Pine Bluffs. A September 1983 windshield survey of the town identified 457 housing units. Eighty percent or 366 were single family, 10 percent or 46 were multifamily, and 10 percent or 45 were mobile homes. Occupied housing units in 1980 totaled 433. With 44 units vacant, the total vacancy rate in 1980 was approximately 9 percent. Based on interviews with local town officials, it is estimated the 1983 vacancy rate by unit type is: single family, 10 percent; multifamily, 6 percent; and mobile homes, zero percent.

As an indication of housing conditions, only 2 units were identified as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use. The Census defines a crowded housing unit as one with over 1.01 persons per room, and only 6 units fell into this category.

The September 1983 windshield survey of exterior conditions identified the following structures by type and condition for Pine Bluffs (Table 3.10.3-23):

Table 3.10.3-23

HOUSING CONDITIONS
PINE BLUFFS
1983

Structures	Standard		Substandard		Major Substandard		Total
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Single-Family	346	94	17	5	3	1	366
Multifamily	19	95	1	5	0	0	20
Mobile Home	32	0	10	0	3	0	45
TOTAL:	397	92	28	7	6	1	431

Source: Housing Survey 1983.

The median value of owner-occupied housing for the town was $42,500 in 1980. The median monthly contract rent for renter-occupied housing was $103 on the same date.

One mobile home park was identified by the 1983 survey to exist in Pine Bluffs. The park contained 30 spaces of which 19 spaces were vacant, amounting to a 63-percent vacancy rate.

Two motels were identified by the 1983 survey to exist in Pine Bluffs, one franchised and one nonfranchised (Table 3.10.3-24). The franchised motel accounts for 31 rooms (65% of total) and 44 beds (58% of total). The nonfranchised motel contains 17 rooms (35% of total) and 28 beds (42% of total).

Table 3.10.3-24

HOTEL AND MOTEL CHARACTERISTICS
PINE BLUFFS
1983

	Hotels		Rooms		Beds	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Franchised	1	50	31	65	44	58
Nonfranchised	1	50	17	35	28	42
TOTAL:	2	100%	48	100%	76	100%

Source: Housing Survey 1983.

Both the franchised and nonfranchised motels offered none of the surveyed amenities (i.e., pool, restaurant, meeting room, shuttle car service).

The nonfranchised motel offered cooking facilities in 6 units. No cooking facilities were offered by the franchised motel.

Both motels offered weekly rental rates for the winter season. The winter weekly rate of a single room for the franchised motel was $75, and $60 for nonfranchised. The summer weekly rate for the franchised motel was $75. No monthly rates were offered by the motels.

Summer occupancy for the franchised motel is 85 percent, and 60 percent for nonfranchised. Winter occupancy for the franchised motel was estimated at 30 percent, and the nonfranchised at 10 percent.

One campground exists in Pine Bluffs which contains 60 spaces, of which approximately 50 spaces were vacant, or a vacancy rate of 83 percent. The high vacancy rate is attributed to the lower seasonal agricultural workforce.

Rental cost on a daily basis is $8.25; on a weekly basis is $57.75; and on a monthly basis is $125. No deposit costs are required.

All 60 spaces of the campground can accommodate various sized units, including mobile homes.

3.10.3.1.12 Housing Finance

Cheyenne is the major financial center for the southeastern area of Wyoming, and is probably the largest single financial community in the state. There are two other small commercial banks located in Laramie County (those in Pine Bluffs and Burns).

The city maintains four savings and loan associations and five commercial banks. Cheyenne also maintains four mortgage companies and seven general loan companies. The mortgage companies deal primarily in first mortgages, while the loan companies generally handle second mortgage home equity loans.

Several savings and loan associations, and banks conduct business beyond Laramie County borders, extending into Platte, Goshen and Albany counties. The mortgage companies also often extend beyond these areas. Although no exact figures are available, the trend indicates concentration of capital in Cheyenne and Laramie County.

The data shown represent housing finance activity for over 90 percent of the total firms surveyed in 1983 in Tables 3.10.3-25, 3.10.3-26, and 3.10.3-27.

Table 3.10.3-25

FIRST MORTGAGES
CHEYENNE/LARAMIE COUNTY
1977, 1981 AND 1983

Year	Number of Transactions			Dollar Value		
	Conv.	FHA	VA	Conv.	FHA	VA
1977	1,405	115	122	$71,866,247	$6,940,000	$8,350,000
1981	549	440	249	31,500,000	22,900,000	11,787,000
1983[a]	850	358	334	62,912,750	24,086,000	22,161,300

Note: a As of mid-July.
All dollars are in current dollars.

Source: Field Survey 1983.

Table 3.10.3-26

SECOND MORTGAGE HOUSING ACTIVITY
(RELATED TO HOME IMPROVEMENT OR EXPANSION)
CHEYENNE/LARAMIE COUNTY
1977, 1981 AND 1983

Year	Number of Transactions	Dollar Value
1977	358	$ 2,929,070
1981	511	$ 5,040,242
1983[a]	621	$ 7,014,138

Note: a As of mid-July.
All dollars are in current dollars.

The above figures are estimates of second mortgage activity.

Source: Field Survey 1983.

From 1977 to 1983, 140 of the FHA/VA loans were made under the Wyoming Community Development Authority. Of the ten institutions dealing in first mortgages, nine were involved in Wyoming Community Development Authority loans.

It is estimated that 35 percent of the first-mortgage originating institutions have participated in the Wyoming Mineral Trust mortgage program.

Interest rates and term lengths within the past year have varied in Cheyenne. First mortgage rates have ranged from 9.9 percent (FHA) to 14.5 percent conventional, with terms ranging from 5 to 30 years. Second mortgage rates have ranged from 12.5 percent to a high of 21.0 percent. Terms are typically 3 to 15 years. Construction loans have varied from 11.0 percent to 22.0 percent, with most around 15.0 percent; 6 to 12 months has been the usual loan term, with a few at less than 6 months (Table 3.10.3-27).

Table 3.10.3-27

CONSTRUCTION/BUILDER LOANS
CHEYENNE/LARAMIE COUNTY
1977, 1981 AND 1983

Year	Number of Transactions	Dollar Value
1977	261	$17,427,500
1981	204	$18,611,618
1983[a]	111	$ 9,160,160

Note: a As of mid-July.
All dollars are in current dollars.

Source: Field Survey 1983.

There are dominant patterns of real estate lending by institutional type. In second mortgages, the larger savings and loan associations and commercial banks predominate. Finance companies are also heavily involved in home equity loans. Savings and loans have not been active in recent years in providing construction loans, with larger commercial banks providing most of this capital.

The 1983 survey of mortgage placement indicates the widening scope of the Cheyenne and Laramie County housing finance market. With residential investment spreading to a national scale, and with economics dictating strongly against holding long-term portfolios, there is a major move toward the secondary mortgage market. The most frequent sources of placement and pooling are Federal National Mortgage Association, Government National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Mortgage Guarantee Insurance Corporation, Wyoming Community Development Authority Mortgage Assistance, and the Wyoming Permanent Mineral Trust Fund Mortgage Program.

Of the respondents surveyed (excluding general loan companies), 60 percent will not make any mobile home loans, 33 percent will do so only on a limited basis, and the remainder will finance under appropriate qualifications.

The local building industry has produced small to medium sized subdivisions. Although it cannot produce on the same scale as national builders, most respondents felt that their potential was underutilized.

3.10.3.2 Projected Baseline

Population growth constitutes the basis and scope of housing supply for the projected baseline. The population projections and geographic allocations generated in Section 2.0 are formulated on a community basis, employing spatial allocation techniques. Baseline population growth is estimated on the basis of the historic growth in the community relative to the historic and projected growth rates for the county. The housing resource analyses are therefore presented at the community level.

3.10.3.2.1 Cheyenne Urban Area

The Cheyenne Urban Area is expected to experience a housing supply total growth rate of 19.4 percent from 1983 to 1992, increasing from 25,899 to 30,933 dwelling units. Annual percent increases for total year-round housing units range from a low of 1.1 percent (to be experienced from 1983 to 1984) to a high of 2.3 percent from 1984 to 1985. Sixty-five percent of the housing stock is projected to be single-family homes, 23 percent multifamily, and 12 percent mobile homes. The temporary accommodations supply of 1,145 franchised hotel rooms, 897 nonfranchised hotel rooms and 372 campground spaces will remain constant through the baseline future period. The low net vacancy rates experienced from 1980 to 1982 are projected to continue through the baseline future period. The percent breakdown by type of housing unit was based on a comparison of 1980 Census of housing data, available housing start data by household type for the city of Cheyenne, and a survey of recent mobile home sales by unit location in the Cheyenne area. Table 3.10.3-28 summarizes the baseline projections.

3.10.3.2.2 Town of Pine Bluffs

The town of Pine Bluffs is expected to experience a housing supply total growth rate of 11.5 percent from 1983 to 1992, increasing from 494 to 551 dwelling units. Annual percent increases for total year-round housing units range from a low of 1.1 percent (to be experienced from 1988 to 1991) to a high of 1.4 percent from 1986 to 1987. Eighty percent of the housing stock is projected to be single-family homes, 10 percent multifamily, and 10 percent mobile homes. The temporary accommodations supply of 31 franchised hotel rooms, 17 nonfranchised hotel rooms and 60 campground spaces will remain constant through the baseline future period. Table 3.10.3-29 summarizes the baseline projections.

3.10.3.3 Project Impacts

Population growth constitutes the basis and scope of housing supply for the project. The population projections and geographic allocations generated in Section 2.0 are formulated on a community basis, employing spatial allocation techniques. Project related population is allocated to communities on the basis of proximity to job sites. The housing resource analyses are therefore presented at the community level.

Table 3.10.3-28

BASELINE FORECAST
HOUSING SUPPLY
CHEYENNE URBAN AREA
1983-1992

Housing Type	1983	1984	1983-1984 Change	1983-1984 % Change	1985	1984-1985 Change	1984-1985 % Change	1986	1985-1986 Change	1985-1986 % Change
Single Family	16,859	17,045	186	1.1	17,438	393	2.3	17,759	321	1.8
Multi-family	6,033	6,099	66	1.1	6,238	139	2.3	6,351	113	1.8
Mobile Home	3,007	3,041	34	1.1	3,113	72	2.4	3,173	60	1.9
TOTAL Year-Round Housing Units:	25,899	26,185	286	1.1	26,789	604	2.3	27,283	494	1.8

	1987	1986-1987 Change	1986-1987 % Change	1988	1987-1988 Change	1987-1988 % Change	1989	1988-1989 Change	1988-1989 % Change
Single Family	18,144	385	2.2	18,521	377	2.1	18,932	411	2.2
Multi-family	6,487	136	2.1	6,620	133	2.1	6,766	146	2.2
Mobile Home	3,244	71	2.2	3,314	70	2.2	3,390	76	2.3
TOTAL Year-Round Housing Units:	27,875	592	2.2	28,455	580	2.1	29,088	633	2.2

Table 3.10.3-28 Continued, Page 2 of 2
BASELINE FORECAST, HOUSING SUPPLY
CHEYENNE URBAN AREA
1983-1992

Housing Type	1990	1989-1990 Change	1989-1990 % Change	1991	1990-1991 Change	1990-1991 % Change	1992	1991-1992 Change	1991-1992 % Change
Single Family	19,319	387	2.0	19,741	422	2.2	20,131	390	2.0
Multi-family	6,903	137	2.0	7,052	149	2.2	7,190	138	2.0
Mobile Home	3,462	72	2.1	3,540	78	2.3	3,612	72	2.0
TOTAL Year-Round Housing Units:	29,684	596	2.0	30,333	649	2.2	30,933	600	2.0

Source: Table 2.3.3-4 and Appendix A.3.

Table 3.10.3-29

BASELINE FORECAST
HOUSING SUPPLY
TOWN OF PINE BLUFFS
1983-1992

Housing Type	1983	1984	1983-1984 Change	1983-1984 % Change	1985	1984-1985 Change	1984-1985 % Change	1986	1985-1986 Change	1985-1986 % Change
Single Family	395	400	5	1.3	405	5	1.3	410	5	1.2
Multi-family	49	50	1	2.0	50	0	0	51	1	2.0
Mobile Home	50	50	0	0	51	1	2.0	51	0	0
TOTAL Year-Round Housing Units:	494	500	6	1.2	506	6	1.2	512	6	1.2

	1987	1986-1987 Change	1986-1987 % Change	1988	1987-1988 Change	1987-1988 % Change	1989	1988-1989 Change	1988-1989 % Change
Single Family	415	5	1.2	420	5	1.2	425	5	1.2
Multi-family	52	1	2.0	52	0	0	53	1	1.9
Mobile Home	52	1	2.0	53	1	1.9	53	0	0
TOTAL Year-Round Housing Units:	519	7	1.4	525	6	1.2	531	6	1.1

Table 3.10.3-29 Continued, page 2 of 2
BASELINE FORECAST
HOUSING SUPPLY
TOWN OF PINE BLUFFS
1983-1992

Housing Type	1990	1989-1990 Change	1989-1990 % Change	1991	1990-1991 Change	1990-1991 % Change	1992	1991-1992 Change	1991-1992 % Change
Single Family	430	5	1.2	435	5	1.2	441	6	1.4
Multi-family	54	1	1.9	54	0	0	55	1	1.9
Mobile Home	54	1	1.9	55	1	1.9	55	0	0
TOTAL Year-Round Housing Units:	538	6	1.1	544	6	1.1	551	7	1.3

Source: Table 2.3.3-4 and Appendix A.3.

3.10.3.3.1 Cheyenne Urban Area

The Cheyenne Urban Area will experience project demand for all housing types beginning in 1984 and continuing through 1992, with the exception of temporary accommodations for 1991 and 1992.

Growth cycle impacts occur during the 1985 through 1987 period as noted by changes in required supply in Table 3.10.3-30. Temporary accommodations experience no impacts during the growth cycle with the exception of a short period during Cheyenne Frontier Days and the Wyoming Legislative session.

Although project demand decreases begin in 1988 and continue through 1991, decline cycle impacts occur only in 1990 when an excess supply of six mobile home units is experienced. Projected baseline growth will absorb the vacancies projected during the decline cycle for all other housing types. Temporary accommodations experience no impacts during the decline cycle with the exception of a short period during Cheyenne Frontier Days and the Wyoming Legislative session. Advance visitor reservations for hotel and motel rooms will reduce the impacts of the project on these activities and could result in temporary relocation of construction workers for these periods. For those visitors relying on the availablity of rooms without advance reservations, the high occupancy expected during these periods could result in visitor-related housing impacts.

3.10.3.3.2 Town of Pine Bluffs

As illustrated in Table 3.10.3-31, the town of Pine Bluffs will experience housing demand as a result of the project during 1986 and 1988. In both years projected baseline vacancies will satisfy the demand for both single-family and temporary accommodations. Multifamily and mobile home housing will experience net demands for these years.

Growth cycle impacts of 4 units in 1986 and 23 units in 1988 are noted by changes in required supply for multifamily and mobile homes in Table 3.10.3-31. Decline cycle impacts are projected in 1987 and 1989 through 1992. The impact from excess supply in 1987 is a result of the small baseline growth which does not absorb the vacancies created by this 1-year decline. Vacancies exceed projected baseline growth from 1989 through 1992 thereby extending decline cycle impacts into the operational phase of the project.

3.10.3.4 Mitigative Measures

Potential mitigation or preventive measures to be considered are identified below by community. Each measure identifies the party responsible to implement the mitigation, but not necessarily the party paying for the measure.

3.10.3.4.1 Cheyenne Urban Area

- Housing demand forecasts should be produced and widely distributed within the public domain (providing buyer profile for type, size, price range, amenities, etc.,). This information will be effective in estimating projected needs by type and amount and should be released and/or implemented 12 months or a building season prior to

Table 3.10.3-30

PROJECT IMPACTS
NET ANNUAL HOUSING DEMAND AND REQUIRED CHANGES IN SUPPLY
CHEYENNE URBAN AREA
1984-1992

Housing Type	1984				1985		1984-1985		1986		1985-1986	
	Project Demand[2]	Net Demand[3]	Required Supply[4]	Excess Supply[5]	Project Demand[2]	Net Demand[3]	Required Supply[4]	Excess Supply[5]	Project Demand[2]	Net Demand[3]	Required Supply[4]	Excess Supply[5]
Single Family	23	0	0	0	117	0	0	0	265	93	93	0
Multifamily	23	0	0	0	106	0	0	0	200	6	6	0
Mobile Home	24	0	0	0	109	47	47	0	190	127	80	0
TOTAL Year-Round Units:	70	0	0	0	322	47	47	0	655	226	179	0
Temporary Accommodations[1]	53	0	0	0	382	0	0	0	190	0	0	0

Housing Type	1987		1986-1987		1988		1987-1988		1989		1988-1989	
	Project Demand[2]	Net Demand[3]	Required Supply[4]	Excess Supply[5]	Project Demand[2]	Net Demand[3]	Required Supply[4]	Excess Supply[5]	Project Demand[2]	Net Demand[3]	Required Supply[4]	Excess Supply[5]
Single Family	308	133	40	0	286	106	0	0	277	94	0	0
Multifamily	208	9	3	0	183	0	0	0	178	0	0	0
Mobile Home	207	142	15	0	186	120	0	0	181	113	0	0
TOTAL Year-Round Units:	723	284	58	0	655	226	0	0	636	207	0	0
Temporary Accommodations[1]	147	0	0	0	121	0	0	0	99	0	0	0

Table 3.10.3-30 Continued
PROJECT IMPACTS - NET ANNUAL HOUSING DEMAND AND REQUIRED CHANGES IN SUPPLY
CHEYENNE URBAN AREA
1984-1992

	1990		1989-1990		1991		1990-1991		1992		1991-1992	
	Project Demand[2]	Net Demand[3]	Required Supply[4]	Excess Supply[5]	Project Demand[2]	Net Demand[3]	Required Supply[4]	Excess Supply[5]	Project Demand[2]	Net Demand[3]	Required Supply[4]	Excess Supply[5]
Single Family	156	0	0	0	142	0	0	0	142	0	0	0
Multifamily	69	0	0	0	57	0	0	0	57	0	0	0
Mobile Home	105	35	0	6	96	25	0	0	96	23	0	0
TOTAL Year-Round Units:	330	35	0	6	295	25	0	0	295	23	0	0
Temporary Accommodations	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Notes: 1 Temporary Accommodations includes hotel/motel rooms and campground spaces.
2 Project Demand is defined as total housing needs as induced by the Project.
3 Net demand is defined as demand less net vacancy (net vacancy equals gross vacancy minus frictional vacancy).
4 Required supply is defined as increases in supply from growth cycle conditions of the Project.
5 Excess supply may result from decline cycle conditions of the Project when vacancies exceed projected baseline growth as shown in Table 3.10.3-28.

Table 3.10.3-31

PROJECT IMPACTS
NET ANNUAL HOUSING DEMAND AND REQUIRED CHANGES IN SUPPLY
TOWN OF PINE BLUFFS
1984-1992

Housing Type	1984				1985		1984-1985		1986		1985-1986	
	Project Demand[2]	Net Demand[3]	Required Supply[4]	Excess Supply[5]	Project Demand[2]	Net Demand[3]	Required Supply[4]	Excess Supply[5]	Project Demand[2]	Net Demand[3]	Required Supply[4]	Excess Supply[5]
Single Family	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Multifamily	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	0
Mobile Home	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	0
TOTAL Year-Round Units:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	4	4	0
Temporary Accommodations[1]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0

	1987		1986-1987		1988		1987-1988		1989		1988-1989	
	Project Demand[2]	Net Demand[3]	Required Supply[4]	Excess Supply[5]	Project Demand[2]	Net Demand[3]	Required Supply[4]	Excess Supply[5]	Project Demand[2]	Net Demand[3]	Required Supply[4]	Excess Supply[5]
Single Family	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Multifamily	0	0	0	0	17	14	14	0	0	0	0	13
Mobile Home	0	0	0	2	11	9	9	0	0	0	0	9
TOTAL Year-Round Units:	0	0	0	2	44	23	23	0	0	0	0	22
Temporary Accommodations[1]	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 3.10.3-3i Continued
PROJECT IMPACTS - NET ANNUAL HOUSING DEMAND AND REQUIRED CHANGES IN SUPPLY
TOWN OF PINE BLUFFS
1984-1992

	1990		1989-1990		1991		1990-1991		1992		1991-1992	
	Project Demand[2]	Net Demand[3]	Required Supply[4]	Excess Supply[5]	Project Demand[2]	Net Demand[3]	Required Supply[4]	Excess Supply[5]	Project Demand[2]	Net Demand[3]	Required Supply[4]	Excess Supply[5]
Single Family	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Multifamily	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	11
Mobile Home	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	7
TOTAL Year-Round Units:	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	18
Temporary Accommodations[1]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Notes:
1 Temporary Accommodations includes hotel/motel rooms and campground spaces.
2 Project Demand is defined as total housing needs as induced by the Project.
3 Net demand is defined as demand less net vacancy (net vacancy equals gross vacancy minus frictional vacancy).
4 Required supply is defined as increases in supply from growth cycle conditions of the Project.
5 Excess supply may result from decline cycle conditions of the Project when vacancies exceed projected baseline growth as shown in Table 3.10.3-29.

construction start-up and updated when a major change in conditions occurs. The agency responsible for implementing this mitigation is the Air Force.

- Continuous monthly forecasting and monitoring of housing demand and housing starts for Cheyenne during the growth cycle. This mitigation will be effective in estimating project needs by type and amount, and should assist the public and private sectors to react accordingly, utilizing the best available information. The parties responsible for implementing this mitigation measure are the Air Force and appropriate public agencies.

- Local officials should review and amend, if necessary, development regulations which may increase the cost of housing to the consumer but not necessarily the quality of the unit or the amenities within the subdivision or development. This mitigation will be effective in evaluating standards (which may be excessive, adding unnecessarily to housing costs) governing housing densities and type, design specifications for streets, sidewalks, curbs and gutters, as well as requirements for parking, open space, and drainage. The parties responsible for implementing these mitigation measures are the local public officials.

- Underwriting requirements for the Federal Housing Administration (FHA), Veterans Administration (VA), Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Federal National Mortgage Association, Wyoming Community Development Authority, and Wyoming State Treasurer's Mortgage Purchase Program should be reviewed by local government relative to standards found in local development regulations. An incentive should be offered to builders and developers participating in these programs. This mitigation will be effective in opening up the secondary mortagage market for developers, builders, and buyers. The parties responsible for implementing this mitigation measure are the local public officials.

- Local government should review and update land development and annexation policies in light of housing demands created by the project. Regulations pertaining to the design, construction, and operation of mobile home and recreational vehicle parks should be developed and adopted to accommodate both permanent and temporary parks. This mitigation will be effective in amending land development policies that take into consideration major projects. The parties responsible for implementing this mitigation measure are the local public officials.

3.10.3.4.2 Town of Pine Bluffs

- Housing demand forecasts should be produced and widely distributed within the public domain (providing buyer profile for type, size price range, amenities, etc.). This information will be effective in estimating projected needs by type and amount and should be released and/or implemented 12 months or a building season prior to construction start-up and updated when a major change in conditions occurs. The agency responsible for implementing this mitigation is the Air Force.

- Continuous monthly forecasting and monitoring of housing demand and housing starts during the growth cycle. This mitigation will be effective in estimating projected needs by type and amount and should assist the public and private sectors to react accordingly utilizing the best available information. The parties responsible for implementing this mitigation measure are the Air Force and appropriate public agencies.

- Underwriting requirements for the Federal Housing Administration (FHA), Veterans Administration (VA), Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Federal National Mortgage Association, Wyoming Community Development Authority, and Wyoming State Treasurer's Mortgage Purchase Program should be reviewed by local government relative to standards found in local development regulations. An incentive should be offered to builders and developers participating in these programs. This mitigation will be effective in opening up the secondary mortgage market for developers, builders and buyers. The parties responsible for implementing this mitigation measure are the local public officials.

3.10.4 Regional Recreation

Laramie County contains one state park and three city of Cheyenne water-based recreation areas (Lake Absaraka, Sloans Lake, and the Upper North Crow Reservoir). These areas are discussed in detail in Section 10.1.

3.10.5 Justice System-State District Courts

3.10.5.1 Baseline Description

State district courts have general jurisdiction in criminal cases and exclusive jurisdiction in felony cases, high misdemeanors beyond the jurisdiction of county and justice courts, and juvenile court cases. District courts have civil jurisdiction generally concurrent with county courts. District courts also have appellate jurisdiction to consider appeals from the county, justice, and municipal courts. The State of Wyoming has been divided into nine judicial districts.

Although the district court system is statewide and supervised by the Wyoming Supreme Court, a district court facility is located within each county to provide a forum for those cases having venue within the county. Usually the district court is located in the county courthouse and occupies one of the upper floors of that building. The district court normally has a county law library supported partially by district bar association dues. The operating expenses of each such district court facility is shared by the state and the county. Generally the judge (who is required to be an attorney) and his support staff (including secretaries, law clerks, etc.) as well as any court reporters are paid by the State. The county provides the clerk and clerk's support staff, courtroom and support staff space.

The two Wyoming judicial districts within the Area of Site Influence are the First (Laramie County) and the Eighth (Platte and Goshen counties).

Wyoming's First Judicial District encompasses all of Laramie County with the District Court Facility located in Cheyenne. Criminal caseload statistics for the Court over the last 4 years (Table 3.10.5-1) indicate increases in both 1981 and 1982. The Court's annual criminal caseload including original filings and appeals from the County and Municipal courts appears to be approximately 210 cases.

Table 3.10.5-1

CRIMINAL CASES FILED IN THE DISTRICT COURT,
FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT (LARAMIE COUNTY)
1979 THROUGH 1982

	Criminal Cases Filed	Percent Change From Previous Year
1979	182	-
1980	162	-11.0%
1981	189	+16.7%
1982	209	+10.5%

Source: Clerk of the District Court, First Judicial District.

Table 3.10.5-2 presents detailed information concerning civil and criminal caseload and the types of disposals in the Court in 1981 and 1982. The Court's current annual caseload is approximately 1,800. For both years the most common form of disposition is a Court trial. For both years guilty pleas and dismissals were the most common form of criminal case disposition; approximately one in five cases went to trial. A frictional backlog for these years is indicated, since only 68 and 71 percent of all cases pending and filed during 1981 and 1982, respectively, were actually disposed of during those years. Table 3.10.5-3, which compares criminal caseload statistics from the first quarter of 1983 with the first quarter of 1982, reveals a sharp drop in the Court's criminal caseload for the first quarter of 1983.

The District Court's staff includes two full-time judges, one part-time judge, a clerk of the court, a law clerk, two court reporters, and a secretary. Four bailiffs are currently available to the Court. The support staff for the clerk of the court includes a deputy clerk, and six bookkeeping and clerk/typist personnel assigned to both the criminal and civil caseload.

The Court is located in the Laramie County Courthouse and is served by three courtrooms (one of which is shared with the Laramie County Court), chambers offices for each judge, a clerk's office and an open workspace for clerk support staff. Additional space is used by the Court for civil functions. Storage space for Court files is a major problem. Currently Court files are stored in the clerk's office, in the judges' chamber offices, and in the County warehouse. Total space currently available to the District Court is 6,650 square feet. Based on a judge-to-case ratio of 1 to 80 (2.5 judges for approximately 200 criminal cases per year) the Court is currently operating within its capacity. Space available to the Court is currently adequate with the exception of storage space.

Table 3.10.5-2

CASELOAD STATISTICS FOR THE DISTRICT COURT,
FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT (LARAMIE COUNTY) FOR THE YEARS
1981 AND 1982

	1982	%	1981	%	% Change
Civil:					
Cases Filed	1,594		1,807		-12%
Cases Pending 1-1	424		1,091		-61%
Disposals:					
Dismissal	419	28%	642	26%	-35%
Default	233	15%	503	21%	-54%
Court Trial	850	56%	1,290	53%	-34%
Jury Trial	8	1%	12	0%	-33%
Other	0	0%	2	0%	
Total Disposals	1,510	100%	2,449	100%	-38%
Cases Pending 12-31	508		424		+20%
Criminal:					
Cases Filed	209		189		+11%
Cases Pending 1-1	85		83		+2%
Disposals:					
Dismissal	80	38%	81	44%	-1%
Guilty Plea	103	50%	81	44%	+27%
Court Trial	5	2%	0	0%	
Jury Trial	14	7%	23	12%	-39%
Other	7	3%	1	0%	+600%
Total Disposals	209	100%	186	100%	+12%
Cases Pending 12-31	85		85		none

Source: Wyoming Court Coordinator's Office.

Table 3.10.5-3

CRIMINAL CASELOAD STATISTICS FOR THE DISTRICT COURT,
FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT (LARAMIE COUNTY)
FOR THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1983 AND 1982

Criminal	First Quarter 1983	Percent of Total	First Quarter 1982	Percent of Total	Percent Change
Cases Filed	47	-	70	-	-48.5
Cases Pending January 1	85	-	165	-	-32.9
Dispositions					
Dismissal	13	28.9	29	40.8	-55.2
Guilty Plea	24	53.3	32	45.2	-25.0
Court Trial	2	4.4	3	4.2	-33.3
Jury Trial	3	6.7	4	5.6	-25.0
Other	3	6.7	3	4.2	0.0
TOTAL DISPOSALS:	45	100.0	71	100.0	-36.6
Cases Pending March 31	87	-	164	-	-47.0

Source: Wyoming Court Coordinator's Office.

The Laramie County District Attorney's office, located in the Laramie County Courthouse in Cheyenne, is responsible for prosecutorial functions in both the District Court for the First Judicial District (Laramie County) and the Laramie County Court. In 1982 the office prosecuted a total of 748 cases. In the first half of 1983 the office handled 429 total cases. Only approximately 20 percent of all cases result in a trial.

The District Attorney's office staff includes four full-time attorneys, five part-time attorneys, and three full-time legal secretaries. An additional full-time attorney is dedicated only to URESA actions. The office has 1,222 square feet of office space. There is an office for each full-time staff atorney and work area for the legal secretaries. A conference room is available for meetings and library space. The office space available is currently adequate. There are no offices for part-time attorneys, and storage space for casefiles is limited.

There are no immediate plans to expand the office's staff. The staff is now at a maximum level, and would require legislative authority to expand. The office does anticipate, however, that some additional office space will be available within FY 1984. This should alleviate the existing office's space constraints.

Based on data currently available, the office currently has the capacity to adequately handle its existing caseload. The office appears, however, to be operating near capacity. Therefore, any significant increase would probably require an augmentation of the existing attorney staff and a possibly corresponding increase in office space.

In Wyoming, the Public Defender's office is a state-administered agency. It is funded 85 percent by the State and 15 percent by the 23 counties.

The two Public Defender subdistricts included within the Area of Site Influence are the second (Laramie County), and the fifteenth (Platte and Goshen counties). The subdistricts, in turn, receive supervision and administrative support and appellate assistance.

Each public defender attorney is appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Board of County Commissioners and District Court Judge of the county in which he works. Currently one-half of the attorneys are on the State personal services contracts. Not all attorneys work full time for the public defender and not all counties have public defender staff who are devoted solely to courts within the county. Thus some attorneys are assigned to several counties.

The State Public Defender is located in Cheyenne. His staff includes an appellate counsel, a fiscal officer, a fiscal assistant, an investigator, and a legal secretary.

According to the Fiscal Officer, the State administered program represents a great improvement over the County programs it replaced in 1978. Currently, the office considers itself in the top 10 percent of all public defender programs in the country in efficiency and cost effectiveness.

In FY 1982, the Wyoming Public Defender Program handled 3,152 new cases at a cost of $969,379 or an average of $308 per case. In addition, the program expended a total of $189,633 or $398 per case on outside court-appointed counsel for 477 cases.

Subdistrict No. 1 encompasses all of Laramie County and its public defender staff and facilities are located in Cheyenne. The caseload statistics for 1981 and 1982 for subdistrict No. 1 reveal that the total number of cases assigned has increased steadily during the past 2 years. Miscellaneous felonies and misdemeanors represent the majority of cases assigned and there are few homicide and other major felonies. Generally no more than 3 percent of all cases assigned end in a District Court trial.

The staff for the subdistrict includes four part-time public defenders dedicated 50 percent to public defender work and otherwise engaged in private practice. Support staff include one full time legal secretary and one full-time administrative assistant. In addition, other public defenders and court

appointed counsel are available when the caseload is excessive or a conflict exists.

3.10.5.2 Projected Baseline

As shown in Table 3.10.5-2, the current criminal caseload of the Laramie County District Court is approximately 210 or 0.00298 cases per capita. The current judge to case ratio is 2.5:210 or 1:84 and the support staff ratio is 9:210 or 1:23.3.

Table 3.10.5-4 gets sets forth per capita based criminal caseload projections for the next decade and staff projections based on the increased caseloads. As shown in the table, additional judge's hours will be needed through 1987. In 1988 an additional quarter-time equivalent judge position will be needed with a half-time equivalent needed by 1992. An additional half-time equivalent support staff position will be needed by 1986, increasing to full-time by 1988 to 1989 and one and three-quarters by 1992.

As set forth in the previous section the Court's current civil caseload is approximately 1800 or 0.05676 per capita. The current judge to civil case ratio is 2.5:1800 or 1:720 and the current support staff to civil case ratio is 9:1800 or 1:200.

Table 3.10.5-4

BASELINE CRIMINAL CASELOAD
AND FULL-TIME EQUIVALTENT STAFFING PROJECTIONS[1]
FOR THE LARAMIE COUNTY DISTRICT COURT
(FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT)
(1983-1992)

Year	Baseline Population	Caseload	FTE Judge Positions	Change Over 1983	FTE Staffing Position	Change Over 1983
1983	70467	210	2.50	.00	9.00	.00
1984	71248	212	2.52	.02	9.10	.10
1985	71911	217	2.58	.08	9.31	.31
1986	74246	221	2.63	.13	9.48	.48
1987	75859	226	2.69	.19	9.70	.70
1988	77437	231	2.75	.25	9.91	.91
1989	77157	236	2.81	.31	10.13	1.13
1990	80777	241	2.87	.37	10.34	1.34
1991	82545	246	2.93	.43	10.56	1.56
1992	84185	251	2.99	.49	10.77	1.77

Note[1] Projections based on a 1983 annual criminal caseload of 210 at 0.00298 cases per capita and 1983 service ratios.

Table 3.10.5-5 sets forth the per capita civil caseload projections for the next decade and the staff projections based on the increased caseload. Additional judges hours will be needed through 1987 and an additional quarter

time equivalent will be needed in 1988, increasing to half time in 1992. An additional halftime civil staff support position will be needed in 1986, increasing to fulltime in 1989 and one and one-half time 1991.

Table 3.10.5-6 sets forth total civil and criminal staff increases for the Court under baseline conditions. These data reveal that an additional halftime equivalent judge position will be needed by 1988, increasing to a fulltime equivalent in 1992. A fulltime equivalent support staff increase will be needed by 1986, increasing to two positions by 1989 and three and one-half positions by 1992.

By 1988 when an additional halftime judge position will be needed, the District Court will need to fully utilize the courtroom it currently shares with the Laramie County Court. Presenly the judge to courtroom ratio is 2.5:2.25 or 1:.93. In 1988 the ratio will be 3:3 or 1:1 assuming full use of the presently shared courtroom. By 1992 when nearly one fulltime equivalent judge position will be needed, the ratio will fall to only 3.5:3 or 1:86. This only slightly below the present ratio of 1:93; hence, no additional courtroom space should be needed beyond the full utilization of the shared courtroom. Further, additional sufficient support staff space will be made available when Laramie County court support staff is moved to its new courtroom.

Table 3.10.5-5

BASELINE CIVIL CASELOAD
AND FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STAFFING PROJECTIONS[1] FOR THE
LARAMIE COUNTY DISTRICT COURT
(FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT)

Year	Baseline Population	Caseload	FTE Judge Positions	Change Over 1983	FTE Staffing Positions	Change over 1983
1983	70467	1800	2.50	0	9.00	0
1984	71248	1820	2.53	.03	9.10	.10
1985	72911	1862	2.59	.09	9.31	.31
1986	74246	1896	2.63	.13	9.48	.48
1987	75859	1937	2.69	.19	9.68	.68
1988	77437	1978	2.75	.25	9.89	.89
1989	79157	2022	2.81	.31	10.11	1.11
1990	80777	2063	2.86	.36	10.54	1.32
1991	82545	2108	2.93	.43	10.54	1.54
1992	84185	2150	2.99	.49	10.75	1.75

Note[1] Projections based on a 1983 civil caseload of 1,800 or 0.05676 cases per capita and 1983 service ratios.

Table 3.10.5-6

BASELINE FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STAFF POSITIONS
FOR THE
LARAMIE COUNTY DISTRICT COURT
(FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT)
(1983-1992)

	Criminal		Civil		
Year	FTE Judge Positions	Additions	FTE Judge Positions	Additions	Total Additions
1983	2.50	.00	2.50	.00	.00
1984	2.52	.02	2.53	.03	.05
1985	2.58	.08	2.63	.09	.17
1986	2.63	.13	2.63	.13	.26
1987	2.69	.19	2.69	.19	.38
1988	2.75	.25	2.75	.25	.50
1989	2.81	.31	2.81	.31	.62
1990	2.87	.37	2.88	.36	.73
1991	2.93	.43	2.93	.43	.86
1992	2.99	.49	2.99	.49	.98

Year	FTE Staff Positions	Additions	FTE Staff Positions	Additions	Total Additions
1983	9.00	.00	9.00	.00	.00
1984	9.10	.10	9.10	.10	.20
1985	9.31	.31	9.31	.31	.62
1986	9.48	.48	9.48	.48	.96
1987	9.70	.70	9.08	.68	1.38
1988	9.91	.91	9.89	.89	1.80
1989	10.13	1.13	10.11	1.11	2.24
1990	10.34	1.34	10.32	1.32	2.66
1991	10.56	1.56	10.54	1.54	3.10
1992	10.77	1.77	10.75	1.75	3.52

Note: Projections based on 1983 caseload, cases per capita, and judge and staff-to-case ratios.

As set forth in the previous section, the current caseload of the Laramie County District Attorney's Office is approximately 800 cases or 0.01135 cases per capita. The current attorney to case ratio is 6.5:800 or 1:123 and the current support staff to case ratio is 3:800 or 1:267.

Table 3.10.5-7 depicts increased District Attorney caseloads under baseline conditions and the staffing projections based on these increased caseloads. By 1987, a half-time equivalent attorney position will be needed, increasing to full-time in 1990. Another quarter-time equivalent support staff position will be needed by 1988 and a half-time equivalent position by 1992.

Because the offices present part-time attorneys have no space requirements within the office (they work out of their private offices), no additional attorney office space should be required. No additional support staff space should be required beyond that already planned.

Table 3.10.5-7

BASELINE CASELOAD AND FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STAFFING PROJECTIONS[1]
FOR THE LARAMIE COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE
(1983-1992)

Year	Baseline Population	Caseload	FTE Attorney Positions	Change Over 1983	FTE Staffing Positions	Change Over 1983
1983	70,467	800	6.50	0	3.00	0
1984	71,248	809	6.58	.08	3.03	.03
1985	72,911	827	6.72	.22	3.08	.08
1986	74,246	843	6.85	.35	3.12	.12
1987	75,859	861	7.00	.50	3.18	.18
1988	77,437	879	7.15	.65	3.23	.23
1989	79,157	898	7.30	.80	3.28	.28
1990	80,777	917	7.46	.96	3.34	.34
1991	82,545	937	7.62	1.12	3.39	.39
1992	84,185	955	7.76	1.22	3.44	.44

Note: [1] Projections based on a 1983 caseload of 800 at 0.01135 cases per capita and 1983 service ratios.

As set forth in the previous section, the annual caseload for the Laramie County Public Defender's Office was 350 or 0.00501 cases per capita the attorney to case ratio was 2:350 or 1:175. Table 3.10.5-8 depicts the increased Public Defender caseloads under baseline conditions. By 1989, an additional quarter time equivalent attorney position will be needed, increasing to nearly half-time by 1992. No additional space should be required.

Table 3.10.5-8

BASELINE AND IMPACT CASELOAD AND FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STAFFING PROJECTIONS FOR THE LARAMIE COUNTY PUBLIC DEFENDER'S OFFICE (1982-1992)

Year	Baseline Population	Caseload	FTE Attorney Position	Change Over 1982	Impact Population	Caseload	FTE Additional Attorney Position	Attorney Position Under Impact Conditions
1982	69,870	350	2.00	.00	0	0	.00	.00
1983	70,467	353	2.02	.02	0	0	.00	.02
1984	71,248	357	2.04	.04	300	2	.01	.05
1985	72,911	365	2.09	.09	1,425	7	.04	.13
1986	74,246	372	2.13	.13	2,425	12	.07	.20
1987	75,859	380	2.17	.17	2,650	13	.07	.24
1988	77,437	388	2.22	.22	2,600	13	.07	.29
1989	79,157	397	2.27	.27	2,325	12	.07	.34
1990	80,777	405	2.31	.31	1,200	6	.03	.34
1991	82,545	414	2.37	.37	925	5	.03	.40
1992	84,185	422	2.41	.41	925	5	.03	.44

Note: Projections based on 1983 caseload, cases per capita, and judge and staff-to-case ratios.

3.10.5.3 Project Impact

Increased caseloads and staffing under project impact conditions were projected in the same manner as under baseline conditions and were based on net population inmigration into Laramie County attributable to the project.

Tables 3.10.5-9 and 3.10.5-10 set forth the increase over baseline attributable to the impact population in of caseloads and staffing positions for the District Court's criminal and civil functions respectively. Table 3.10.5-11 depicts the total additional staffing needs under baseline and project impacts for the District Court.

Table 3.10.5-9

IMPACT CRIMINAL CASELOAD
AND FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STAFFING PROJECTIONS[1]
LARAMIE COUNTY DISTRICT COURT
(FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT)
(1983-1992)

Year	Impact Population	Additional Caseload	Additional FTE Judges	Additional FTE Staff
1983	0	0	.00	.00
1984	300	1	.01	.04
1985	1,425	4	.05	.17
1986	2,425	7	.08	.30
1987	2,650	8	.10	.34
1988	2,600	8	.10	.34
1989	2,325	7	.08	.30
1990	1,200	4	.05	.17
1991	925	3	.04	.13
1992	925	3	.04	.13

Note:[1] Projections based on 0.00298 cases per capita and 1983 service ratios.

Table 3.10.5-10

IMPACT CIVIL CASELOAD
AND FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STAFFING PROJECTIONS[1]
LARAMIE COUNTY DISTRICT COURT
(FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT)
(1983-1992)

Year	Impact Population	Additional Caseload	Additional FTE Judges	Additional FTE Staff
1983	0	0	.00	.00
1984	300	8	.01	.04
1985	1,425	36	.05	.18
1986	2,450	62	.09	.31
1987	2,050	68	.09	.34
1988	2,600	66	.09	.33
1989	2,325	59	.08	.29
1990	1,200	31	.04	.10
1991	925	24	.03	.12
1992	925	24	.03	.12

Note[1] Projections based on 0.05676 cases per capita and 1983 service levels.

Table 3.10.5-11

BASELINE AND IMPACT TOTAL ADDITIONAL
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STAFFING NEEDS
FOR THE LARAMIE COUNTY DISTRICT COURT
(FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT)
(1983-1992)

	Criminal Judges FTE		Civil Judges FTE		Total (FTE)
Year	Baseline	Impact	Baseline	Impact	Additions
1983	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
1984	.02	.01	.03	.01	.07
1985	.08	.05	.09	.05	.27
1986	.13	.08	.13	.09	.29
1987	.19	.10	.19	.09	.57
1988	.25	.10	.25	.09	.69
1989	.31	.08	.31	.08	.78
1990	.37	.05	.36	.04	.82
1991	.43	.04	.43	.03	.93
1992	.49	.04	.49	.03	1.05

	Criminal Support Staff FTE		Civil Support Staff (FTE)		
	Baseline	Impact	Baseline	Impact	Total Additions
1983	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
1984	.10	.04	.10	.04	.28
1985	.31	.17	.31	.18	.97
1986	.48	.30	.48	.31	1.57
1987	.70	.34	.68	.34	2.06
1988	.91	.34	.89	.33	2.47
1989	1.13	.30	1.11	.29	2.83
1990	1.34	.17	1.32	.16	2.99
1991	1.56	.13	1.54	.12	3.55
1992	1.77	.13	1.75	.12	3.77

Note: Projections based on 1983 caseload, cases per capita, and judge and staff-to-cases ratios.

The table reveals that project impacts are principally an acceleration of baseline conditions. With the project, an additional quarter time judge position equivalent and an additional full time equivalent support staff position will be needed. By 1992, and additional full-time equivalent judge position and three and three-quarter time support staff positions will be needed. No additional support staff space should be necessary beyond that made available by the vacation of county court personnel. No additional courtroom space should be necessary either. Under impact conditions the present judge to courtroom ratio of 2.5:2.33 or 1:.93 will be improved (albeit less than under baseline conditions) to 3.19:3 or 1:.94 in 1988 compared to 1:1 for the same year under baseline conditions. By 1992, the ratio will be 3.55:3 or 1:84 compared to 3.55:3 or 1:.84 compared to 3.5:3 or 1:85 for the same year under baseline conditions.

Table 3.10.5-12 sets forth the increase over baseline attributable to the impact inmigration population in caseloads and staffing for the laramie county District Attorney's Office. Table 3.10.5-13 depicts the total additional staffing needs under baseline and project impact conditions for the office. An additional half-time equivalent attorney position will be needed by 1980, increasing to a three-quarter time equivalent position by 1987, the year of peak inmigration. An additional quarter time support staff position will be needed by 1987, increasing to half-time by 1992. No additional space should be needed for this increase in staff for the same reasons set forth in the previous section as shown in the last column in Table 3.10.5-8, the same acceleration of baseline staff increases will obtained for the Laramie County Public Defenders Office. No additional space should be required.

Table 3.10.5-12

IMPACT CASELOAD AND FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STAFFING PROJECTIONS[1]
LARAMIE COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY
(1983-1992)

Year	Impact Population	Caseload	Additional Attorney Positions (FTE)	Additional Staffing Positions (FTE)
1983	0	0	.00	.00
1984	300	3	.02	.01
1985	1,425	16	.13	.05
1986	2,425	28	.23	.08
1987	2,650	30	.24	.08
1988	2,600	30	.24	.08
1989	2,325	26	.21	.07
1990	1,200	14	.11	.04
1991	925	10	.08	.03
1992	925	10	.08	.03

Note: [1] Projections based on 0.01135 cases per capita and 1983 service ratios.

Table 3.10.5-13

TOTAL BASELINE AND IMPACT
ADDITIONAL FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STAFFING NEEDS
FOR THE LARAMIE COUNTY DISTRICT
ATTORNEY'S OFFICE
(1983-1992)

	FTE Attorney Positions			FTE Support Staff Positions		
Year	Baseline	Impact	Total	Baseline	Impact	Total
1983	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1984	.08	.02	.10	.03	.01	.04
1985	.22	.13	.35	.08	.05	.13
1986	.35	.23	.56	.12	.08	.20
1987	.50	.24	.74	.18	.08	.26
1988	.65	.24	.89	.23	.08	.31
1989	.80	.21	1.01	.28	.07	.35
1990	.96	.11	1.07	.34	.04	.39
1991	1.12	.08	1.20	.39	.03	.42
1992	1.22	.08	1.30	.44	.03	.47

3.10.5.4 Mitigative Measures

The following mitigative measures for impacts on the justice system are offered for consideration:

- Revising certain rules of civil procedure. rules similar to the new Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 7, 11, 16 and 26 may be adopted. These new rules create additional duties on attorneys concerning the amount and types of pretrial discovery permitted and pretrial conference. In addition, the rules provide new and stronger sanctions against attorneys and/or parties if these duties are breached. This mitigation measure would be effective in promotiong pretrial settlements as well as defining more sharply the issues at trial, hence reducing civil caseloads. The Supreme Court of Wyoming, the Wyoming Legislature and the private bar would be responsible for implementing this mitigation and this mitigation should be implemented as soon as possible.

- Increase docket fees and fines. Since studies have shown that docket fees reimburse the courts for only a small fraction of the total cost incurred by the court in handling a case, docket fees could be increased and part or all of the monies collected be earmarked for the court. The same approach could be used (within due process limitations) in increasing criminal fines levied against defendants found guilty. This mitigation measure would be effective in providing an adequate court operating budget and, if selected, should be implemented as soon as possible. The court, the legislature and the Wyoming Supreme Court would be responsible for implementing this mitigation measure.

- Encourage arbitation. Arbitration, mediation and other alternative focus of dispute resoultion could be encouraged through education of court personnel, the private bar and potential litigants and

amendment of the arbitration statute. This mitigation measure would be effective in reducing civil caseloads and, if selected, should be implemented as soon as possible by the Wyoiming legislature, the Wyoming Supreme Court, the private bar, and potential litigants.

- o Increase computerization of court files. This mitigation would be effective in alleviating any court file storage problems as well as in increasing the efficiency of court operation and, if selected, should be implemented as soon as possible. The court, the county, the Wyoming Supreme Court and the legislature would be responsible too implementing this mitigation.

- o Offer law student internships in return for either law school credit or a small stipend. This would be effective in reducing the amount of time spent by the judge on legal research and opinion and order writing and, if selected should be implemented as soon as possible. The court and the University of Wyoming School of Law would be responsible for implementing this mitigation.

- o Increase staff. As set forth above, the Laramie County District Court, District Attorney and Public Defender will need increased staff under baseline conditions. Impact conditions will contribute to this need. This mitigation will be effective in keeping service levels from degrading and, if selected, should be implemented at the times and in the amounts set forth above. The court and county are responsible for implementing this mitigation.

- o Increase courtroom space. As indicated above, the Laramie County District Court will need additional space. Impact conditions will contribute to this need. This mitigation will be effective in keeping service levels from degrading. The state and the county will be responsible for implementing the mitigation.

3.10.6 Transportation - Road Network

An overview of the regional roadway network appears in Section 10.5.1.

Consideration was given to the project-related transportation impact on both the population centers and the rural portion of Laramie County. Based on available data concerning projected population inmigration, it became apparent that the Cheyenne area, and the countywide rural road network associated with the Launch Facility modifications, needed detailed study. Project-related population and traffic increases for smaller population centers, including Burns, Albin, Carpenter, Egbert, and Hillsdale, were negligible and did not warrant detailed study. Pine Bluffs had a project-related population increase and received individual attention.

3.10.6.1 Baseline Description

The Cheyenne metropolitan area is the hub of the transportation system in Laramie County. As shown in Figure 10.5.1-1, Regional Highways, Interstates 25 and 80 traverse the county north-south and east-west respectively and intersect in the southwestern portion of the urban area. U.S. Route 30 and U.S. Route 85 (Federal-Aid Primaries) provide direct access to the city of

Cheyenne. U.S. Route 85 also provides linkage with the northeastern portion of the county. In the more developed parts of the county, a series of state highways (mostly Federal-Aid Secondaries) provide interconnection with the major arterials and access to the smaller urban areas. This high-type paved roadway network is augmented by the remaining county roads which provide access throughout the developed portions of the county.

The type of service provided by each of these roads is depicted in Figure 10.5.1-2, National Highway Functional Classification.

Figure 3.10.6-1 shows all project-related roadways in Laramie County and the current traffic volumes on these roadways. Project-related roadways consist of transporter/erector routes and roads functionally classified as collectors or higher.

Vehicle classification count data were collected from the Wyoming Highway Department for a number of locations in Laramie County. Supplementary traffic counts were carried out by the study at three locations in the county on a weekday in November 1983. Data from these supplementary counts was used to develop typical average daily traffic figures.

The locations of count stations are shown on Figure 3.10.6-2. Table 3.10.6-1 gives details of average daily traffic and the proportion of truck traffic to total vehicles.

It should be noted that average daily traffic figures for agricultural traffic during harvesting of crops in the Area of Site Influence can show a marked increase over annual average daily traffic figures. This is most dramaticaly illustrated by records from Goshen County in 1982. During the peak day of harvest the 24-hour count was approximately 2.5 times the annual ADT value. This indicates an area of special concern during project construction activities.

Figure 3.10.6-2 shows transporter/erector routes in Laramie County and the numbering system that was developed to identify the routes for the road inventory survey. Table 3.10.6-2 presents a summary of existing physical conditions on these transporter/erector routes. This summary includes surface type and structural classifications as well as information on associated roadway elements.

3.10.6.2 Projected Baseline

Specific consideration was given to agricultural harvest operations. Data from an appropriate permanent traffic counter, located in an area subject to harvest operations were carefully studied. The Wyoming Highway Department operated a continuous automatic traffic recorder at station 190 on Wyoming State Highway 154 near Veteran in Goshen County.

Station 190 had an average daily traffic (ADT) of 402. This is higher than the ADT generally found on the rural roads evaluated for this study. The effect of the November harvest is evident when comparing 1982 October and November traffic data. For example, the October ADT was 445 and the November ADT was 450. However, the peak day in October was only 656 compared to a peak day in November of 1013. Records show that the peak day was Saturday,

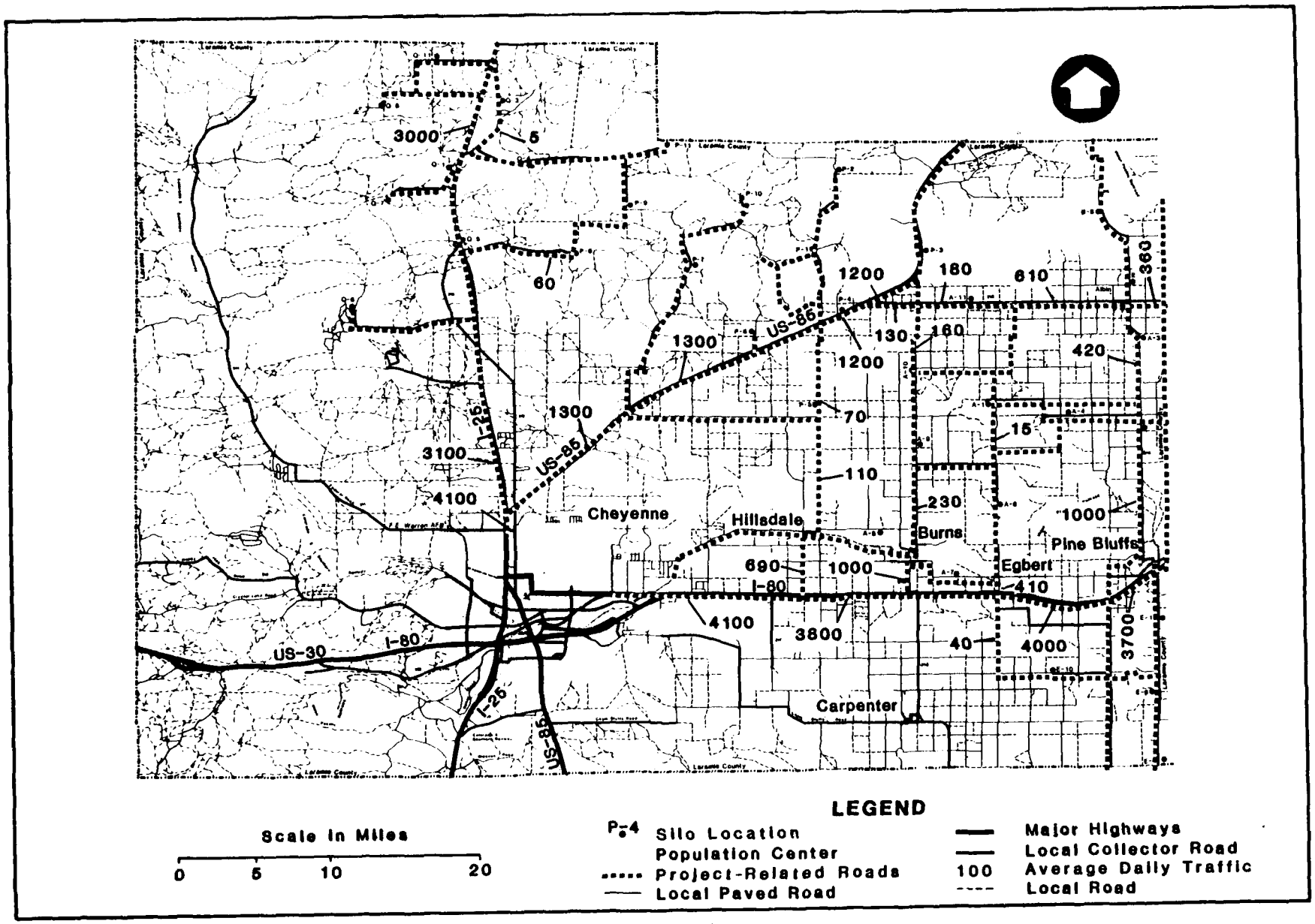

FIGURE 3.10.6-1 LARAMIE COUNTY PROJECT-RELATED ROADS AND 1983 ESTIMATED TRAFFIC COUNTS

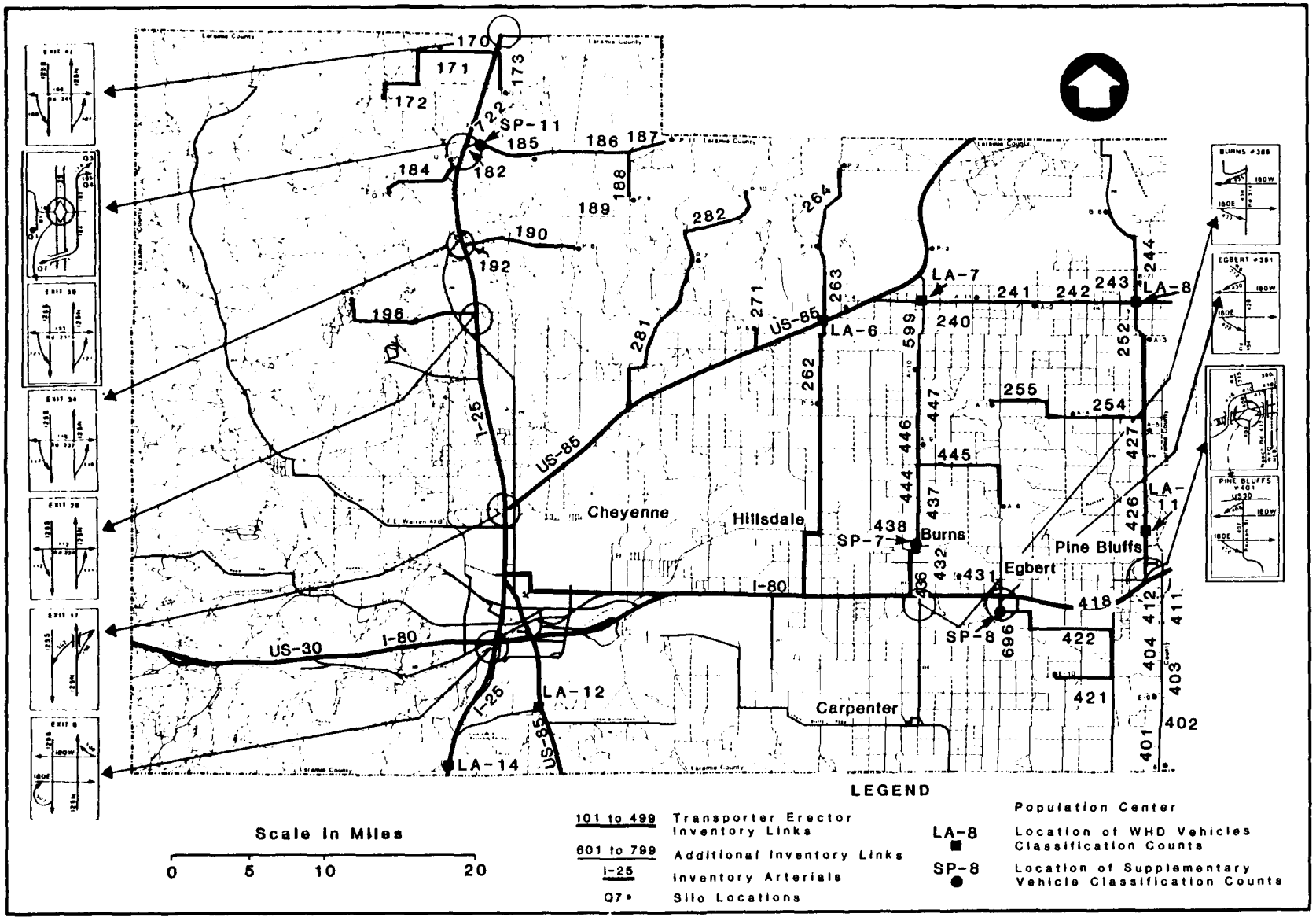

FIGURE 3.10.6-2 LARAMIE COUNTY TRANSPORTER/ERECTOR ROUTES

Table 3.10.6-1

1983 VEHICLE CLASSIFICATION DATA
LARAMIE COUNTY

Station	Location	Number of Trucks and Buses			ADT Total Vehicles
		Peak Hour	Daily Traffic	Percentage of Total Vehicles	
LA 6	U.S. 85 (east)	N/A	201	17.1%	1,173
LA 6	U.S. 85 (west)	N/A	201	17.2%	1,166
LA 6	Link 262	N/A	8	22.9%	35
LA 7	Link 665 (north)	N/A	22	28.9%	76
LA 7	Link 665 (south)	N/A	22	19.6%	112
LA 7	Link 240 (east)	N/A	31	17.7%	175
LA 7	Link 240 (west)	N/A	22	17.5%	126
LA 8	Link 243	N/A	30	16.8%	179
LA 8	Link 252	N/A	47	17.3%	272
LA 8	Link 242	N/A	69	13.7%	502
LA 8	Link 251	N/A	34	14.7%	232
LA 11	Link 426 (north)	N/A	72	18.8%	382
LA 11	Link 426 (south)	N/A	75	18.2%	413
LA 11	West	N/A	4	7.8%	51
LA 12	U.S. 85 (north)	N/A	315	16.9%	1,863
LA 12	U.S. 85 (south)	N/A	299	21.7%	1,379
LA 12	West	N/A	40	7.1%	566
LA 14	I 25	N/A	1,310	20.2%	6,498

Table 3.10.6-1 Continued
1983 VEHICLE CLASSIFICATION DATA
LARAMIE COUNTY

Station	Location	Number of Trucks and Buses			ADT Total Vehicles
		Peak Hour	Daily Traffic	Percentage of Total Vehicles	
SP-7	Link 437	11	85	27%	315
SP-8	Link 422	1	5	8.3%	60
SP-8	Link 696	1	4	4.9%	81
SP-11	Link 722	0	0	-	24
SP-11	Link 182	3	5	19.2%	26
SP-11	Link 185	3	5	14.7%	34

Table 3.10.6-2

LARAMIE COUNTY
TRANSPORTER/ERECTOR ROUTES-SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL CONDITIONS

DESCRIPTION OF SURFACE TYPE	MILEAGE
PRIMITIVE ROADS	0.00
UNIMPROVED ROADS	0.00
GRADED AND DRAINED EARTH ROADS	15.25
SOIL SURFACE ROADS	76.81
GRAVEL OR STONE ROADS NOT GRADED AND DRAINED	0.00
GRAVEL OR STONE ROADS GRADED AND DRAINED	10.22
BITUMINOUS SURFACE TREATED ROADS	0.00
LOW-TYPE MIXED BITUMINOUS ROADS	1.50
HIGH-TYPE MIXED BITUMINOUS ROADS	142.07
LOW-TYPE BITUMINOUS PENETRATION ROADS	40.10
HIGH-TYPE BITUMINOUS PENETRATION ROADS	15.05
BITUMINOUS CONCRETE	1.14
PORTLAND CEMENT CONCRETE ROADS	114.67
COMBINATION TYPE ROADS	0.00
OTHER	0.00
TOTAL MILES OF ROAD FOR LARAMIE COUNTY	416.81[a]

OTHER ELEMENTS

DESCRIPTION	NUMBER
SUBSTANDARD CURVES[1]	16
BURIED PIPELINE	9
OVERHEAD CABLE	141
BURIED CABLE	8
SILO ENTRANCE ROAD	36
RAILROAD TRACK	4
OVERHEAD SIGN	18

STRUCTURES

DESCRIPTION	NUMBER
BRIDGES	117
BOX CULVERTS	24
REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE	226
CORRUGATED METAL PIPE	498
METAL PIPE ARCHES	17
R.C. ARCH CULVERTS	17
CATTLE GUARDS	66

Notes: 1 Substandard Curves are horizontal and vertical curves that would be unable to accommodate the required turning radius and configuration of the stage transporter vehicle.

a This figure includes mileage recorded on both sides (direction) of the Interstate system.

November 6. The volume on Friday, November 5, was 875 and the volume on Sunday, November 7, was 757. The peak day volume was 2.5 times the ADT.

A further examination was made of the highest hourly volumes at this station. Roadways are normally designed for the 30th to 50th highest hourly traffic volumes. The chart below shows the range of the high hourly volumes.

Highest Hour of the Year (Ranking)	Hourly Traffic Volume (Vehs)	Percentage of ADT
1st	82	20.4
10th	65	16.2
20th	63	15.7
30th	60	14.9
40th	58	14.4
50th	55	13.7

An appraisal of these data indicates the following:

- The highest daily volume associated with harvest may be considerably higher (possibly by a factor of 2.5) than the average daily traffic.
- The highest hourly volumes range from 15 to 20 percent of the average daily traffic.
- The highest hourly volumes are well within the capacity of a 2-lane rural road.
- Special consideration should be given to the traffic associated with harvest operations. The agricultural vehicles are heavy, bulky, and slow-moving. The effect of these vehicles on traffic operations is greater than their absolute numbers would indicate.

Similar relationships between peak harvest traffic and ADT can be expected in the other counties within the Area of Site Influence.

Baseline (without the project) average daily traffic volumes on all project-related roads in Laramie County were estimated for the peak construction year and the operational period. The peak year of construction in rural areas will depend upon phasing of Launch Facility-related construction. Based on available information, it was assumed that 1987 would be the peak inmigration year for much of Laramie County. Therefore, 1987 was used for the baseline analysis. In addition, 1992 was assumed to be 2 years after the operational phase would begin. Thus, 1992 was also used in the baseline analysis. The 1987 baseline average daily traffic volumes for project-related roads in Laramie County were estimated by applying average annual growth rates to the existing 1983 average daily traffic volumes. These growth rates were based upon a review of previous traffic trends and discussions with Wyoming and Nebraska state highway officials. Average annual growth rates by road classification are summarized below:

Rural Interstates	4.0 percent
Rural State Highways	2.5 percent
County Roads	1.0 percent

From a capacity standpoint, all 1987 estimated baseline average daily traffic volumes on project-related roads in the county would remain low and would be well within the capacity of the existing roadways. For example, 1987 estimated baseline average daily traffic for links of U.S. Route 85 within the county would range from 1,330 to 1,440, an increase ranging from 130 to 140 over existing 1983 volumes. The highest 1987 estimated baseline traffic volumes in the county would be 4,800 average daily traffic for portions of Interstates 80 and 25, a figure still well below this roadway's capacity-volumes. For county roads, the 1987 estimated baseline volumes are much lower than the volumes quoted above and are well within the capacity of existing roadways.

To estimate baseline average daily traffic volumes in the county for the projected operational year, the average annual growth rates were applied to 1983 traffic volumes through 1992. All 1992 estimated average daily traffic volumes for roadways within the county again were well within the capacity of those roadways to accommodate the increased volumes. For example, 1992 baseline average daily traffic volumes on links of U.S. Route 85 would range from 1,500 to 1,630. The highest 1992 estimated baseline average daily traffic volumes in the county would be 5,840 on two portions of Interstates 80 and 25, still well below this roadway's capacity. Baseline 1992 volumes on county roads again would fall far below any of these volumes and are well within the capacity of existing roadways.

For physical conditions of roadways within the county under projected baseline conditions, it was assumed that Minuteman transporter/erector routes would continue to be used and roadway conditions would remain essentially unchanged with the current level of maintenance.

3.10.6.3 Project Impacts

Traffic volumes on project-related roads in Laramie County under the project were forecast for 1987, the county's peak project inmigration year. It is estimated that project-related traffic volumes during peak Launch Facility modifications will be about 120 vehicles per day including about 20 heavy trucks. While this represents a substantial daily traffic increase on the rural road system, the resulting traffic volumes will be below the capacity of the roadways.

For example, under the project, the 1987 estimated average daily traffic volumes on links of U.S. Route 85 within the county would range from 1,450 to 1,560, still well below the minimum capacity for a 2-lane road. If the project were implemented, the highest 1987 estimated traffic volumes in the county would be 4,920 average daily traffic which would occur on portions of Interstates 80 and 25. These volumes would also be well below these roadways' capacity to accommodate maximum traffic volumes. For county roads, 1987 traffic volumes under the project are considerably less than the capacity of the roadways.

Based on available information, project operational requirements will not generate substantially more traffic than is currently experienced for the Minuteman program. Any roadway impacts based on additional Peacekeeper vehicle traffic will be minimal.

The project conditions require that existing transporter/erector routes be able to accommodate the specifications of the stage transporter vehicle. Projected roadway deficiencies on transporter/erector routes were assessed through an evaluation of existing roadway conditions provided by the road inventory and applicable project design standards. Table 3.10.6-3 shows basic roadway and structural deficiencies identified during this evaluation. It should be noted that the potential road and structural deficiencies identified in this report are being verified through an evaluation process by the Military Traffic Management Command, the Federal Highway Administration, the Department of the Air Force, and the state and local transportation departments.

Transporter/erector roadways must have adequate surface type and width. Preliminary results of the Military Traffic Management Command roadway evaluation study indicate that substantial road and bridge improvements will be necessary. Many miles of existing gravel roads will probably be paved, and existing paved roads may be reconstructed or resurfaced. The roadway evaluation study developed preliminary surfacing options, shown in Table 3.10.6-4 to accommodate the Peacekeeper project.
Aggregate quantities determined from the Wyoming and Nebraska highway options are expected to be maximum estimates. Option A would require 1,700,000 cubic yards (cy) of aggregate and 710,000 cy of asphaltic concrete. Option B would require 1,380,000 cy of aggregate and 1,050,000 cy of asphaltic concrete. As recommended by the Federal Highway Administration, careful consideration should be given to using existing gravel in place.

Likely material locations have been identified in Figure 3.10.6-3 (which is enclosed as a fold-out at the end of this volume), as have extra road links which may be used as haul routes.

The transporter/erector route network will be improved under the project in the years 1985 and 1986 during which time construction traffic will be at its heaviest. Additional countywide truck traffic related to the transport of roadway construction materials, is estimated at approximately 230 trucks per day in 1985 and 124 trucks per day in 1986.

Construction activities to upgrade the transporter/erector routes (including certain bridges) will not result in degradation of the level of service, or safety, on most of the roads involved. However, delays could be moderate especially when coupled with agricultural traffic at harvest time. Construction activities at the Launch Facilities are expected to cause minor delays.

Other project-related roads will be adequately maintained. Maintenance activities associated with these other project-related roads may result in short-term traffic delays.

Overall, however, there will be a substantial long-term beneficial effect on the physical condition and safety of the transporter/erector routes due to upgrading activities associated with the project.

Table 3.10.6-3

LARAMIE COUNTY
COMPARISON OF EXISTING CONDITIONS
WITH VARYING DESIGN STANDARDS

TOTAL MILES OF ROAD IN THIS COUNTRY		416.81
GRAVEL ROADWAYS		
TOTAL MILES OF E-2[1] OR LESS	102.28	
GEOMETRIC CONDITIONS		
SUBSTANDARD CURVES[2]	16	

CULVERTS

TYPE	TOTAL NUMBER	NO. WITH DEFICIENT COVER[3]
BOX CULVERTS	24	NO STANDARDS
REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE	226	38
CORRUGATED METAL PIPE	498	161
METAL PIPE ARCH	17	6
R. C. ARCH CULVERTS	17	9

Note: 1 Gravel and stone roads, graded and drained.

2 Substandard curves are horizontal and vertical curves that would be unable to accommodate the required turning radius and configuration of the stage transporter vehicle.

3 Cover refers to the thickness of material over the top of a culvert structure that acts to distribute the applied traffic loading.

Mitigative Measures

The following mitigative measure for roads is offered for consideration:

- Use of irretrievable resources, particularly aggregates for road construction can be minimized through use of appropriate design methods. The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) has suggested that consideration be given to stabilizing existing gravel in place as a means to reduce aggregate usage on transporter/erector road improvements. This mitigation will be effective in conserving irretrievable aggregate resources, and if selected, should be implemented in the preliminary design phase of the project. The responsible agency for implementing this mitigation measure is the Wyoming Highway Department.

Table 3.10.6-4

TRANSPORTER/ERECTOR ROUTE
SURFACING OPTIONS

OPTION A		OPTION B	
Combination Aggregate (agg.) and Asphalt (asph.)		All Asphalt	
Miles	Roadway Section	Miles	Roadway Section
	WYOMING		
75.29	40' wide; 6" agg. plus 3" asph.		Same as Option A
106.57	32' wide; 6" agg. plus 3" asph.		Same as Option A
17.90	32' wide; 3" asph.		Same as Option A
105.12	28' wide; 3" asph.		Same as Option A
145.11[a]	28' wide; 9" agg.	181.39[a]	20' wide, 3" asph. on 28' wide, 9" agg. base
36.28[a]	24' wide; 9" agg.		
	NEBRASKA		
84.6[a]	22' wide; 7" asph.		Same as Option A
71.2[a]	27' wide; 4" agg.	71.2[a]	20' wide; 7" asph.
31.5	1" asph. overlay on two 8' shoulders		Same as Option A

Note: [a] Indicates a currently gravel-surfaced roadway.

4.0

PLATTE COUNTY
WYOMING

4.0 SOCIAL PROFILE AND SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACTS FOR PLATTE COUNTY, WYOMING JURISDICTIONS

The 1980 population of Platte County is reported by the Census Bureau as 11,975. Allowing for the recent outmigration of approximately 2,000 persons as a result of the completion of the Missouri Basin Power Project, the population is expected to reach to 11,470 in 1992 without the project. Peak inmigration to Platte County caused by the project is expected to occur in 1987, when 525 additional people are projected to reside in the county.

The impacts projected by the analysis for Platte County include staff increases over the analysis period (1984-1992) for the Wheatland Police Department, Platte County School District No. 1, the Platte County Department of Public Assistance and Social Services, and the Southeast Wyoming Mental Health Center. The housing analysis indicates a net demand for multifamily housing in Wheatland in 1986 only, and for mobile home housing in Chugwater in 1985 only.

4.1 Platte County Government

4.1.1 General Government

4.1.1.1 Baseline Description

4.1.1.1.1 Organization and Administration

Platte County has a County Board of Commissioners consisting of 3 at-large Commissioners elected to staggered 4-year terms. At present, two Commissioners are in their first term and one is in his second term. The Board meets formally 3 days per month. Compensation for the Commissioners is $85 per day.

In addition to the Commissioners, there are several other elected officials including the County Clerk, Treasurer, Assessor, Sheriff, Clerk of the District Court, two Justices of the Peace, Coroner, and County Attorney. There are also several boards as listed in Table 4.1.1-1. Table 4.1.1-2 lists subdivisions and offices of Platte County government.

4.1.1.1.2 Staffing

Of the 77 persons employed by Platte County in June 1983, approximately 70 were full-time employees. The elected officials generally have small office staffs of one or two persons. The Road and Bridge Department with 18 persons is by far the most heavily staffed. Of these 18 persons, there is 1 superintendent, 1 mechanic, and a 16-person maintenance crew with 6 operators.

The present staffing level of 70 county employees is an increase from the approximately 50 employees 10 years ago. County employment is not likely to increase in the near future. Key administrative personnel generally have long tenure. For example, the County Clerk has 22 years of experience at his position and department heads generally have 10 years or more.

Table 4.1.1-1

PLATTE COUNTY BOARDS, COMMISSIONS, AND COMMITTEES - 1983

Board of County Commissioners
Cemetery Board
Fair Board
Hospital Board
Library Board
Rural Fire Board
County Health Board

Source: Platte County Clerk, July 1983

Table 4.1.1-2

PLATTE COUNTY DEPARTMENTS AND OFFICES - 1983

Commissioners
County Clerk
County Treasurer
County Assessor
County Attorney
County Engineer
County Planner
County Coroner
Justice of the Peace
Water Commissioner
Fire Commissioner
Road and Bridge
Clerk of the District Court
Health
County Agent

Source: Platte County Clerk, July 1983.

4.1.1.1.3 Capital Facilities

Major capital facilities owned by Platte County and related to general government are the County Courthouse and County shops, both in Wheatland. Administrative space in the Courthouse is presently about 10,000 square feet (exclusive of courts and sheriff space) and is considered adequate for the present and foreseeable future. Appendix D provides capacity and condition information on Platte County Courthouse.

Platte County shop-related space consists of a gross area of 5,490 square feet divided into 3 separate areas. The main shop contains 4,000 square feet, the parts/storage area 1,330 square feet, and the foreman's office 160 square feet. Shop and other space is considered adequate to meet the County's present and near-term needs.

4.1.1.1.4 Capital Equipment

The bulk of County-owned vehicles and equipment is used by the Road and Bridge Department. There are 40 vehicles and pieces of equipment within the Road and Bridge Department, while total County-owned and insured vehicles number 43.

Although equipment condition is highly variable, the overall rating for road and bridge equipment is fair to good. It should be noted that low revenues of late have delayed replacement of certain vehicles and equipment which should be replaced. Overall, the capital equipment fleet is considered adequate to meet road and bridge maintenance needs, except during especially heavy snows or flooding. Appendix E presents a selected inventory of major capital equipment.

4.1.1.2 Projected Baseline

4.1.1.2.1 Organization and Administration

Within the past 10 years, minor revisions have been made in Platte County government organization. During the same period, significant staffing increases, as a result of the construction of the Laramie River Station and state and federal mandates, occurred. Consequently, the County is presently not considering any organizational or administrative changes. Based on the projected population changes and projected revenues, no organizational changes are likely over the analysis period of 1983 to 1992.

4.1.1.2.2 Staffing

Because the projected 1992 population is below the 1980 population, no staffing increases for Platte County government are likely.

4.1.1.2.3 Capital Facilities

Projected baseline population increases are not expected to result in demands on County administration facilities above their capacity. Existing capital facilities are adequate to meet anticipated increases in demand during the analysis period 1983 through 1992.

4.1.1.2.4 Capital Equipment

Due to projected low revenues for capital equipment over the first few years of the analysis period, capital equipment expenditures are projected to be for replacement of certain older equipment only. If revenues were to increase during the latter period, either early retirement or some expansion of the fleet is possible. No major changes in capital equipment expenditure policy or capital equipment inventory are foreseen for the projected baseline.

4.1.1.3 Project Impacts

4.1.1.3.1 Organization and Administration

Project-induced population increases are predicted to occur in Platte County only in 1985, 1986, and 1987 and are projected to number 125, 500, and 250 persons, respectively. In addition, weekly commuters are projected to number 150 persons in 1985 and 25 persons in 1986. Since Platte County government has provided services to considerably larger populations in recent years, and has experienced a loss in population since 1980 much larger than the projected increases due to the project, no changes in general government organization or administration are likely during the analysis period.

4.1.1.3.2 Staffing

Staffing levels for general government are not likely to increase as a result of the project. This determination is based on the fact that, despite relatively large decreases in population, County general government staffing has remained at former levels.

Based on the 1983 population to staff ratio (9,370 persons:70 staff; or 134 population:staff person), demand for total staffing increases for Platte County government would be 2 persons in 1985, 4 persons in 1986, and 2 persons in 1987.

4.1.1.3.3 Capital Facilities

Since Platte County government capital facilities were adequate during periods of considerably larger county population, no substantive changes in capital facilities are projected to result from the project. Based on staffing demands and a space requirement of 125 sq ft per staff person, space demands are projected to be 250 square feet in 1985 and 1987, and 500 square feet in 1986.

4.1.1.3.4 Capital Equipment

Projected population increases are not likely to result in the need for additional Platte County capital equipment. The requirement for increased road maintenance during the construction period in Platte County would result in additional usage of road maintenance equipment. See Appendix A.7.2 for details.

4.1.1.4 Mitigative Measures

The following mitigative measures for impacts on Platte County general government are offered for consideration:

- Hire one additional full-time equivalent general staff person in late 1984 to assist Platte County government agencies through 1988. This measure would relieve pressure on County staffing and help to maintain 1983 levels of service.

- In order to prevent degradation of gravel roadways maintained by the County and affected by silo refurbishing, the County could add a temporary full-time equipment operator in late 1985 and maintain that postion through 1986. If an experienced operator is not available, the County would need to hire a person 1 year earlier and training would need to be provided, both outside and in-house. Equipment could be leased or purchased through a supplier in Cheyenne. Maintenance could be performed by the County or by private contract with a local business.

- Develop a mechanism to provide additional financial resources to public services that experience unanticipated impacts. This mitigation measure could be effective in alleviating those additional impacts that may occur to specific public services or agencies that may not have been planned for prior to project construction. If selected, this measure should be implemented in 1984, prior to project related inmigration. The responsible agency for implementing this mitigation is Platte County.

- Institute a monitoring program to allow determination of those agencies whose capacity has been exceeded by the impact population as well as those unmet needs that, left unmet, will lead to major problems in the community's well-being. This program should be implemented in early 1984 to allow the community to better coordinate its impact planning efforts and to better utilize funding for impact mitigation purposes. Monitoring will allow the community to be more efficient in its handling of these impacts. The responsible agencies for implementing this mitigation measure are the local public service agencies.

4.1.2 Law Enforcement

4.1.2.1 Baseline Description

Law enforcement in Platte County is provided by the Sheriff's Department located in the basement of the Courthouse in Wheatland. The Sheriff's Department has seven sworn personnel, of whom six are on patrol duty. Civilian personnel consist of a secretary, six dispatchers, and two jailers. Starting salary for deputies is $1,508 per month.

The Department has seven patrol cars, allowing one for each deputy and the Sheriff. The cars last 2 years or about 60,000 miles and are then replaced at a current cost of about $10,000 each. The Sheriff's Department also has a Snocat rescue vehicle and a four-wheel drive panel wagon.

The offices of the Sheriff's Department contain approximately 1,080 square feet including office, storage, dispatching, and booking areas. The county jail is the only jail in Platte County, housing prisoners from Wheatland and other communities within the county as well as those brought in by the Sheriff's Department. The jail has six 2-man cells plus space for 7 other prisoners in a larger cell, and an additional prisoner in an isolation cell, for a total capacity of 20. Average daily jail population is five. The jail was constructed in 1917; the office space is an addition to the Courthouse constructed in 1980. Appendix D provides capacity and condition information on the Platte County Sheriff's office.

4.1.2.2 Projected Baseline

Under the projected baseline, the population of Platte County is expected to increase from 9,370 in 1983 to 11,470 in 1992. This steady growth pattern would be reflected in the staff, vehicle, and space needs of the Platte County Sheriff's Department if current service standards are to be maintained. Using existing levels of service (0.75 sworn officer per 1,000 population, 0.96 civilian employees per 1,000 population, one car per sworn officer, and 67 square feet of space per employee) as a standard, the Department will require one new deputy in 1987 and a second in 1992, and an additional patrol car in each of those same 2 years. An additional civilian employee would be required in 1986 and another in 1990. An additional 268 square feet of office space would be required to maintain the existing standard, but such a small increment is unlikely to be added to the existing facility.

The costs of the additional deputies (at an $18,000 annual salary) would total $126,000 through 1992. The additional patrol cars would require $40,000 in replacement costs through 1992.

4.1.2.3 Project Impacts

The peak year population increase in Platte County attributable to the project is 5.3 percent in 1986. Because of the small absolute size of this increase, no additional staff, vehicles or facilities over baseline needs would be required to maintain existing service levels.

4.1.2.4 Mitigative Measures

The level of project impacts described in the preceding section is minor and will require no mitigative measures.

4.1.3 Justice System - Justice Courts

4.1.3.1 Baseline Description

The Justice of the Peace Courts (Justice Courts) function in all counties which do not have county courts. Their criminal jurisdiction is the same as county courts, i.e., jurisdiction over all misdemeanors committed within the county punishable by a fine under $750 and/or imprisonment in the county jail for a period less than 6 months. The Justice Courts also conduct preliminary hearings in felony cases.

Justice Court facilities for Platte County are located in Wheatland and Guernsey. Around two-thirds of the caseload occurs in Wheatland and one-third in Guernsey. Data currently available from the State Court Coordinator's Office indicate that Platte County Justice Court handles approximately 460 cases per month or 5,520 cases per year. Of this, nearly 90 percent are traffic cases; of the nontraffic cases approximately 2 percent are fish and game cases. The data also indicate the Court does not have any substantial backlog. Approximately 95 percent or more of all cases filed or pending during a month are disposed of during that month. Generally 95 percent of all cases are disposed of by forfeiture or guilty plea. The Court also handles one or two felony preliminaries per month.

The Court's staff includes one full-time lay judge (court coordinator data indicate two part-time lay judges, presumably one for Wheatland and one for Guernsey), a full-time clerk of the court, and a part-time deputy clerk. The Court is served by a courtroom, judge's chambers, and a clerk's office. Limited storage space for Court files is available in the clerk's office. The Court's budget for fiscal years 1980, 1981, and 1982 was $45,500, $54,900, and $58,500 respectively. In addition to collecting fines, the Court also participates in the alcohol traffic safety school conducted by the County.

Based on data currently available, and on the absence of any substantial backlog of cases, the Platte County Justice Court currently has the capacity to handle its existing caseload.

The prosecutorial function for the Platte County Justice Court and the District Court located in Platte County is carried out by the County Attorney. Approximately 85 percent of the County Attorney's time is devoted to criminal prosecutions. As of January 1, 1983, the County changed from having a full-time deputy for criminal prosecutions and a part-time county attorney to assist in both criminal and civil functions, to a single county attorney responsible for both functions. The additional half-time position was deemed necessary during the Laramie River Power Station peak construction force years.

The County Attorney is supported by a full-time legal secretary and another attorney who is available when the County Attorney is not available.

Based on existing caseload and staff, the Platte County Attorney's office currently has the capacity to effectively carry out its prosecutorial duties.

4.1.3.2 Projected Baseline

As set forth in the previous section, the current annual caseload of the Platte County Justice Court is approximately 5,520 or, based on a 1983 population of 9,370, 0.5891 cases per capita. The current judge to case ratio is 1:5,520 and the current support staff to case ratio is 1.5:5,520 or 1:3,680. The deputy clerk as well as the clerk are included in this ratio (unlike the ratio for the Cheyenne Municipal Court), because otherwise the ratio would be an unrealistic 1:11,040.

Table 4.1.3-1 sets forth the projected caseloads under baseline conditons for the Court and the projected staffing levels for these increased caseloads. The data in the table reveal that, by 1992, roughly a quarter-time equivalent

judge position and a one-third time equivalent support staff position will be needed. Because of the high percentage of dispositions by forfeiture and guilty plea, no additional courtroom or support staff space should be needed; however, toward the end of the decade, hours of court operation may have to be expanded.

Because only a small percentage of total cases are subject to formal prosecution, no additional County Attorney staff should be needed; however, toward the end of the decade, additional County Attorney hours will have to be devoted to prosecutorial functions.

4.1.3.3 Project Impacts

Table 4.1.3-2 sets forth the increased caseloads attributable to project-related inmigrants and the staffing positions necessary to service those increased caseloads. The data in this table reveal that during the year of peak inmigration into the County, 1987, an additional one-twentieth equivalent judge position and a one-tenth equivalent support staff position will be necessary. Table 4.1.3-3 depicts the total additional staffing under baseline and impact conditions. The data in this last table reveal an acceleration of baseline conditions by two to three years during 1985, 1986 and 1987 and a leveling out to baseline conditions in the later years.

No augmentation of courtroom space should be necessary. However, a slight increase in hours of court operation will be necessary.

As under baseline conditions, a slight increase in County Attorney hours devoted to prosecutorial functions will be necessary; however, no augmentation in County Attorney staff should be necessary.

4.1.3.4 Mitigative Measures

The following mitigative measures for impacts on the justice system are offered for consideration:

- Increase docket fees and fines. Since studies have shown that docket fees reimburse the courts for only a small fraction of the total cost incurred by the court in handling a case, docket fees could be increased and part or all of the monies collected be earmarked for the court. The same approach could be used (within due process limitations) in increasing criminal fines levied against defendants found guilty. This mitigation measure would be effective in providing an adequate court operating budget and, if selected, should be implemented as soon as possible. The Court, the legislature and the Wyoming Supreme Court would be responsible for implementing this mitigation measure.

- Implement specialization of personnel. Certain personnel could be assigned to particular tasks or type of cases. This would be effective in increasing the efficiency of court operation and, if selected, should be implemented as soon as possible. The Court and the County would be responsible for implementing this mitigation.

Table 4.1.3-1

BASELINE CASELOADS AND FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STAFFING[1]
PLATTE COUNTY JUSTICE COURT
(1983-1992)

Year	Baseline Population[2]	Caseload	FTE Judge Positions	Change Over 1983	FTE Support Staff Positions	Change Over 1983
1983	9,370	5,520	1.00	0.00	1.50	0.00
1984	9,550	5,626	1.02	0.02	1.53	0.03
1985	9,760	5,750	1.04	0.04	1.56	0.06
1986	9,970	5,873	1.06	0.06	1.60	0.10
1987	10,190	6,003	1.09	0.09	1.03	0.13
1988	10,440	6,150	1.11	0.11	1.67	0.17
1989	10,710	6,309	1.14	0.14	1.71	0.21
1990	10,960	6,457	1.17	0.17	1.75	0.25
1991	11,210	6,604	1.20	0.20	1.79	0.29
1992	11,470	6,757	1.22	0.22	1.84	0.34

Note: 1 Based on current annual caseload, cases per capita, judge and support staff-to-case ratios, and baseline population projections (including weekly commuters).

2 Platte County only.

Table 4.1.3-2

IMPACT CASELOADS AND FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STAFFING[1]
PLATTE COUNTY JUSTICE COURT
(1985 - 1987)

Year	Inmigrant Population	Caseload	Additional FTE Judge Positions	Additional FTE Support Staff Positions
1985	350	206	0.04	0.06
1986	525	309	0.06	0.08
1987	250	147	0.03	0.04

Note: 1 Based on current annual caseload, cases per capita, judge and support staff-to-case ratios, and inmigrant population projections (including weekly commuters).

Table 4.1.3-3

TOTAL BASELINE AND IMPACT ADDITIONAL FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STAFFING[1]
PLATTE COUNTY JUSTICE COURT
(1983-1992)

Year	FTE Judges			FTE Support Staff		
	Baseline	Impact	Total	Baseline	Impact	Total
1983	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1984	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.03
1985	0.04	0.04	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.12
1986	0.06	0.06	0.12	0.10	0.08	0.18
1987	0.09	0.03	0.12	0.13	0.04	0.17
1988	0.11	0.00	0.11	0.17	0.00	0.17
1989	0.14	0.00	0.14	0.21	0.00	0.21
1990	0.17	0.00	0.17	0.25	0.00	0.25
1991	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.34	0.00	0.34
1992	0.22	0.00	0.22	0.34	0.00	0.34

Note:[1] Based on current annual caseload, cases per capita, judge and support staff-to-case ratios, and baseline and impact population projections (including weekly commuters).

- Increase computerization of court files. This mitigation would be effective in alleviating court file storage problems as well as in increasing the efficiency of court operation (especially as to minor traffic offenses) and, if selected, should be implemented as soon as possible. The Court, the County, the Wyoming Supreme Court and the legislature would be responsible for implementing this mitigation.

- Public education on traffic laws and safety. This mitigation measure would be effective in reducing the number of traffic cases and, if selected, should be implemented as soon as possible. The Court as well as law enforcement agencies would be responsible for implementing this mitigation.

- Issuance of summonses in lieu of arrest when the defendant does not represent a danger to himself or others should be encouraged. This would be effective in reducing the amount of time spent on a case by the judge and support staff and, if selected, should be implemented as soon as possible. The law enforcement agencies would be responsible for implementing this mitigation.

- Law student internships in return for either law school credit or a small stipend could be offered. This would be effective in reducing the amount of time spent by the judge on legal research and opinion and order writing and, if selected, should be implemented as soon as possible. The Court and the University of Wyoming School of Law would be responsible for implementing this mitigation.

- o As stated above, the Platte County Justice Court will need some additional staff under baseline conditions over the next decade. Impact conditions will contribute to this need. This mitigation will be effective in keeping service levels from degrading and, if selected, should be implemented at the times and in the amounts set forth in the tables above. The Court and the County will be responsible for implementing this mitigation.

4.1.4 Recreational Facilities

4.1.4.1 Baseline Description

The Platte County Parks and Recreation District operates and maintains the major public recreational facilities in the Wheatland area. The District operates recreational programs not only at these facilities but conducts programs that utilize public school facilities as well. The District operates in combination with Platte County School District No. 1. The Director of the Parks and Recreation Board, whose members are appointed by the School Board, also approves the District budget. The Parks and Recreation District currently employs 26 staff members, only 4 of whom are full time. The total level of employment drops to seven in the winter, a time when much of the outdoor recreation demand is absent.

The District serves both the County and the Town of Wheatland. This service area has administrative arrangements that address parks and recreation services through formal planning efforts. There is a parks and recreation master plan, and subdivision regulations requiring either parkland dedication or fees in lieu of land. A master plan was formulated in 1976 and has been followed closely in the placement of recreational facilities.

The District offers a variety of programs including swimming lessons, diving, gymnastics, baseball, softball, volleyball, basketball, tennis, and arts and crafts classes. Although no activity participation statistics were available, the most popular programs appear to be softball and baseball. District programs have been increasing in both diversity and number of participants over the last several years, due in part to the recent construction of the swimming pool.

School District No. 1 provides the Platte County Parks and Recreation District with a number of facilities for the provision of select recreational programs (i.e., volleyball, gymnastics, basketball, and arts and crafts classes). The School District also provides an adult education program to residents.

Budgetary expenditures for the District from FY 1981-82 through FY 1983-84 are shown in Table 4.1.4-1. Total District expenditures in actual dollars declined from $339,264 in FY 1981-82 to $306,338 in FY 1983-84. Total operation and maintenance costs in real dollars (dollars adjusted for inflation) have increased 7 percent between FY 1981-82 and FY 1982-83. Assuming inflation stays at low levels during the current fiscal year, it appears that total operation and maintenance expenditures from FY 1981-82 through FY 1983-84 will remain relatively stable. The District shows high levels of capital expenditures throughout the time period. The main sources of revenue for the District are local school district sources, revenues from contractual agreements with the Town of Wheatland concerning the ballfields and swimming pool, fees

from recreational activities, donations, and interest income. In FY 1983-84, revenues from local school district sources comprise about 43 percent of total District revenues in the final budget.

The District operates and maintains the major countywide recreation facilities. Formal government planning for area parks and recreation services is evident, along with high levels of public participation in recreation programs and activities, according to the District.

4.1.4.2 Projected Baseline

Under the projected baseline, the population of Platte County is expected to increase by 2,100 or 22 percent from 1983 to 1992. This increase would create a demand for additional programming and maintenance on a county level. The major facilities in the county are located in Wheatland and have sufficient excess capacity to absorb baseline growth.

4.1.4.3 Project Impacts

Due to the small number of inmigrants attributable to the project, the impact on the Platte County parks and recreation system would be negligible. Therefore, the majority of the increase in demand for parks, facilities, and programs within the county during the next decade is related to projected baseline growth rather than project-induced population.

4.1.4.4 Mitigative Measures

No mitigative measures are required.

Table 4.1.4-1

PLATTE COUNTY PARKS AND RECREATION DISTRICT BUDGET

Recreation Administration	FY 81-82	FY 82-83	FY-83-84
Salaries	$91,892	$104,135	$114,930
Employee Benefits	$9,781	$16,354	$16,565
Purchased Services	$42,145	$55,520	$38,930
Supplies and Materials	$17,675	$17,750	$15,485
Capital Outlay	$146,146	$72,366	$78,838
Other Objects	$4,675	$5,000	$5,150
Transfers	$26,950	$19,950	$17,440
Cash Reserve	0	$19,000	$19,000
Total Budget	$339,264	$310,075	$306,338
Operation and Maintenance [1]	$193,118	$218,709	$208,500

Note [1] Includes salaries, employee benefits, purchased services, supplies and materials, other objects, and transfers.

Source: Director, Platte County Parks and Recreation District.

4.1.5 Library Facilities

4.1.5.1 Baseline Description

Platte County residents use the library resources of the Platte County Public Library system and a special hospital library at County Memorial Hospital in Wheatland.

4.1.5.1.1 Platte County Public Library System

According to Wyoming State Library (WSL) standards, the Platte County Public Library system provides adequate numbers of square feet of space, books, staff, and funding per capita as shown in Table 4.1.5-1.

Table 4.1.5-1

PLATTE COUNTY LIBRARY
ACTUAL VERSUS RECOMMENDED SERVICES

	Actual Service Level	Recommended WSL Standards
Space per Capita	1.2 sq ft	0.75 sq ft
Books per Capita	5.2	5
Staff per Population	1:825	1:2,000
Budget per Capita	$16.31	$16.00

Source: "Proposed Wyoming Public Library Standards," Wyoming State Library, July 1983.

Statistics on library facilities and services available through the Platte County Public Library system are provided in Table 4.1.5-2. The main library is located in Wheatland, with branches in Glendo, Guernsey, and Chugwater.

Though total floor space in the county system is in excess of the recommended levels, space problems do exist in the main library. The main library building in Wheatland was built in 1917; a low-cost, poorly designed addition was put on in 1965. Existing space in the facility is inflexible due to its small rooms with load-bearing walls. This situation limits the ability to relocate or rearrange existing functions, or add new services. Much of the present space is nonproductive; 5 percent of the building is dedicated to stairs, and another 8 percent to thick walls and corridors. An architect hired by the library to analyze space problems determined that 3,360 sq ft should be added to the existing facility to meet the current and future needs of Platte County library users. The library is now engaged in priority building fund development, but actual construction work has not been scheduled, nor is start-up foreseeable. Appendix D provides capacity and condition information on the Platte County Public Library.

The branch libraries in Glendo, Guernsey, and Chugwater have limited hours of operation, space, collections, and staff. However, all branches have access to the resources of the county system and, through Inter-Library Loan, to other county library systems in the state.

4.1.5.1.2 Special Libraries

A special hospital library is located at Platte County Memorial Hospital in Wheatland.

4.1.5.2 Projected Baseline

Library service needs associated with baseline county population growth in Platte County were projected assuming a constant level of library services, a constant level of library patronage, and no anticipated increase in the per capita level of library funding. Table 4.1.5-3 provides detailed projections of library book and staff needs for each baseline population projection year to 1992.

Table 4.1.5-2

LIBRARY FACILITIES AND SERVICES
PLATTE COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEM
TOTAL SYSTEM SUMMARY
FY 1981-1982

Service Population:		Platte County (1982 = 9,320)
Total Floor Space:		11,157 sq ft
Floor Space/Capita:		1.2 sq ft
Shelf Space:		7,146 linear ft
Seats:		28
Multipurpose Rooms:		2
Hours/Week:		Main 57, Branches 9 to 26
Books:	Adult:	34,596
	Childrens:	13,858
	Total:	48,454
Books/Capita:		5.2
Nonbook Materials:		4,643
Total Library Materials:		53,097
Materials/Capita:		5.7
Books/Materials Budget:		$26,400
Equipment:		2 8-mm projectors; 2 16-mm projectors; 2 additional projectors; 1 camera; 3 record players; 11 tape recorders; 2 projector screens.

Table 4.1.5-2 Continued
PLATTE COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY

Staff Positions:	Director	40 hrs/wk,	$1,300/mo.
	Assistant Director	40 hrs/wk,	$ 960/mo.
	Children's	40 hrs/wk,	$ 840/mo.
	Bookkeeper	40 hrs/wk,	$ 855/mo.
	Circulation	40 hrs/wk,	$ 815/mo.
	Technician	30 hrs/wk,	$ 420/mo.
	Aide	20 hrs/wk,	$ 320/mo.
	Pages (2)	15 hrs/wk,	$ 200/mo. ea.
	Special Services I	10 hrs/wk,	$ 135/mo.
	Special Services II	10 hrs/wk,	$ 175/mo.
	Summer Clerks (3)	40 hrs/wk,	$ 640/mo. ea.
	Branch Librarian	10 hrs/wk,	$ 170/mo. ea.
	Branch Librarian	24 hrs/wk,	$ 408/mo.
	Branch Librarian	9 hrs/wk,	$ 153/mo.
	Aide	10 hrs/wk,	$ 160/mo.
Total Staff:	11.3 (FTE)		
Staff Budget:	$89,964		
Special Programs:	Exhibits, talks, story hours, National Library Week		
Circulation:	62,406		
Circulation/Capita:	6.7		
Total Budget:	$152,009		
Budget/Capita:	$16.31		
Source:	Developed from Wyoming Public Library Annual Activity Report Form, Report for Fiscal Year Funding, June 30, 1982, Wyoming State Library, Cheyenne, Wyoming. Information also obtained from Director, Platte County Public Library System, July 1983.		

Table 4.1.5-3

PLATTE COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY
BASELINE BOOK AND STAFF DEMAND PROJECTIONS

(1984 to 1992)

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Projected Baseline Population	9,550	9,760	9,970	10,190	10,440	10,710	10,960	11,210	11,470
Book Demand Over 1982 Holdings (48,454)	1,210	1,090	1,090	1,140	1,300	1,400	1,300	1,300	1,350
Staff Demand Over 1982 Level (11.3 FTE)	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1

Note: Based on existing (1982) levels of service to population: 5.2 books per capita and 1 staff per 825 population. Additional book demand is rounded to nearest 10 books, expressed as yearly incremental increase. Additional staff presented as yearly additions to staff to meet staff demand of baseline population at 1982 staff-to-population ratio.

Though total square footage in the Platte County Public Library system exceeds Wyoming State Library standards, an architect's report on the main library facility indicates an actual deficiency in usable space in the building (see Section 4.1.5.1.1). A plan has been developed to address this deficiency with an addition of space. However, funds for the expansion have not been allocated, and a schedule for actual construction work has not been established. The architectural analysis prepared for the library proposed a building expansion of 3,360 square feet to meet the future needs of a user population of 7,000 in Wheatland. The library expansion, if carried out, would more than accommodate the needs of the future Wheatland population (1992 = 5,590). Without an expansion, given a projected baseline county population of 11,470 in 1992, there will be increased needs for library space in the county library system as a whole by 1992.

The current number of library books per capita is 5.2 in Platte County. In order to maintain this level for the baseline future population, additions of 1,090 to 1,400 books per year should be made to existing county library resources.

The library staff-to-population ratio at the existing level is 1 staff person for every 825 people. To continue to provide this staff level through 1992 will require the addition of 3 staff by 1992.

4.1.5.3 Project Impacts

Effects of the project on library services in Platte County are shown in Table 4.1.5-4. The projected inmigrant population associated with the project will have low impacts on library services in Platte County. Current levels of books per capita and staff per population exceed Wyoming State Library guidelines. Inmigrant populations are estimated for Platte County in 1985, 1986, and 1987. If library service demands induced by the temporary influx of inmigrants are not met by the County Public Library system, the level of service delivery will decline with the additional population.

In order to meet the book and staff needs of the inmigrant population, 2,630 additional books over baseline demand will be required in 1986. At the state standard of staff to population, 4 to 12 additional hours of staff time per week would be required to serve the temporary population associated with the project. Assuming no change in the square feet of space provided in the Platte County Library system, space available per capita will decrease slightly during the years of project inmigration, but will remain adequate according to Wyoming State Library standards.

4.1.5.4 Mitigative Measures

Impacts on library services in Platte County will be minimal, and should not require mitigative measures due to their short-term duration. However, the public library may consider implementation of some mitigative measures such as those proposed in Section 3.1.4.4.

Table 4.1.5-4

PLATTE COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY
INMIGRANT POPULATION BOOK AND FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STAFF DEMAND
(1985-1987)

	1985	1986	1987
Projected Inmigrant Population	275	525	250
Book Demand of Inmigrant Population (Total)	1,380	2,630	1,250
Staff Demand of Inmigrant Population (Total FTE)	0.1	0.3	0.1

Note: Inmigrant population projection includes weekly commuters and transients. Projections based on Wyoming State Library recommended standards of service provision for Platte County population: 5 books per capita and 1 staff per 2,000 population. Additional book demand is rounded to nearest 10 books, expressed as total books recommended for inmigrant population in each year. Staff demand expressed as FTE personnel. One-tenth of an FTE staff member may be understood to represent 4 additional hours of staff time per week (three-tenths of an FTE represents 12 hours per week).

4.1.6 Transportation - Aviation

4.1.6.1 Baseline Description

Guernsey-Platte County Airport is jointly owned by the Town of Guernsey and the County of Platte, but is operated by the Wyoming National Guard as a training area, primarily during the summer. There is one based aircraft and annual operations of about 16,000, consisting mostly of military operations including helicopters. Runway 12/30 is 4,000 feet long and 100 feet wide. Runway 16/34 is 3,200 feet long and 100 feet wide. Both runways are gravel surfaced.

4.1.6.2 Projected Baseline

Two C-130 aircraft may be based at Guernsey-Platte County Airport by the Wyoming National Guard in the near future. However, even with these additional based aircraft, the added traffic should still fall within the average annual growth rate of 6 percent, which projects to about 26,000 annual operations in 1990.

4.1.6.3 Project Impacts

A negligible impact is foreseen at Guernsey-Platte County Airport because of its distance from, and location on the periphery of, the project area.

4.1.6.4 Mitigative Measures

No mitigative measures are required.

4.2 Town of Wheatland

4.2.1 General Government

4.2.1.1 Baseline Description

4.2.1.1.1 Organization and Administration

The Town of Wheatland, incorporated in 1903, presently has a mayor-council form of government. The Mayor is elected by popular vote for a term of 2 years and has a right to vote in Council meetings equal to that of a Council member. The Mayor's position is part time and carries a compensation of $20 per meeting. The present Mayor is in his fifth term.

The Wheatland Town Council consists of 4 members elected to staggered 4-year terms by popular vote from at-large boundaries. The Council President and one other Council member are currently in their third terms, and the two other members are in their first terms. Council compensation is $10 per meeting. Formal Council meetings are held once per month, and additional special meetings are scheduled as necessary.

The organization of the Wheatland town government has undergone recent changes, including the elimination of the Department of Public Works by the Council in January of 1983 and the formation of the Parks and Recreation Department in 1975. Town departments are shown in Table 4.2.1-1.

In addition to these departments, the following boards and committees are presently active: Town Council, Planning and Zoning Board, Board of Adjustment, and Airport Committee.

4.2.1.1.2 Staffing

Construction of a large power plant near Wheatland, from approximately 1976 to 1982, resulted in a increase in the population and the number of persons employed full time by the Town of Wheatland from about 25 employees in 1973 to about 45 in June 1983. During that same period, population in Wheatland fluctuated from approximately 2,500 persons in 1970 to over 5,800 in 1980 and is presently estimated at 4,200 persons. The expansion of government employment has ceased, and the number of town employees is expected to remain constant for the foreseeable future. Table 4.2.1-1 illustrates employment by department for Wheatland in 1983.

4.2.1.1.3 Capital Facilities

General government space for the town of Wheatland consists mainly of the Town Hall and the Town shops. Town Hall consists of 7,500 square feet, including the basement and first floor, of which 3,750 square feet are devoted to general government. Appendix D provides capacity and condition information on Wheatland Town Hall.

The Town shops consist of 5,910 square feet divided among several uses including the Water Department, Electrical Department Shop, Street Department, restrooms, employees lounge, and purchasing. The main shop space of approximately 3,840 square feet is considered adequate to meet the existing and future needs of the town.

Table 4.2.1-1

TOWN OF WHEATLAND STAFFING BY DEPARTMENT - 1983

Department/Position	Number of Employees
Airport	0[a]
Ambulance	3
Administration	11
Planner/Building Inspector	1
Fire	0[b]
Cemetery	1
Electric	4
Parks	2
Police	11
Animal Control	2
Sanitation	6
Streets	3
Water & Sewer	3
Municipal Court	3

Notes: a Functions handled by other departments.
b City Fire Department staffed by Fire District 1F volunteers.

Source: Town of Wheatland.

4.2.1.1.4 Capital Equipment

Town of Wheatland equipment (vehicles and contractor's equipment) consists of a total of 81 units which are relatively evenly distributed among the various departments. Although many units are older, the overall condition of Town-owned vehicles and equipment is considered to be good to excellent due to a successful maintenance program.

At present, the Town vehicle and equipment inventory is considered adequate. Appendix E presents a selected inventory of major capital equipment.

4.2.1.2 Projected Baseline

4.2.1.2.1 Organization and Administration

No increases in population in the town of Wheatland are projected under the baseline conditions. In addition, no organizational or administrative changes in Town government are predicted over the analysis period. The present organizational and administrative systems are equipped to handle considerable increases in population without the need for change.

4.2.1.2.2 Staffing

Since no changes in population are projected over the analysis period under the projected baseline, and revenues are expected to be able to support existing staffing, no staffing changes in Wheatland are predicted for 1983 to 1992.

4.2.1.2.3 Capital Facilities

Existing capital facilities are projected to be adequate over the analysis period for the projected baseline. With no population, staffing, or major capital equipment inventory changes predicted, and no viable future capital facilities expansion plans, no changes in capital facilities in Wheatland are predicted under the projected baseline.

4.2.1.2.4 Capital Equipment

With the exception of replacement of certain equipment as older pieces are retired, and normal replacement of vehicles, no major changes in the capital equipment fleet are predicted for the projected baseline during 1983 to 1992.

4.2.1.3 Project Impacts

4.2.1.3.1 Organization and Administration

The project is projected to result in the following increases in population by year: 1985 - 225 persons; 1986 - 475 persons; and 1987 - 200 persons. Since the town is organized for and experienced in administering services to much larger populations, no changes in organization or administration are likely.

4.2.1.3.2 Staffing

Based on the 1983 population-to-staff ratio of 4,520 persons to 10 staff, staffing impacts will result in the addition of one staff person in 1985 (instead of in 1986 without the project) and one in 1986 (instead of in 1989 without the project.)

4.2.1.3.3 Capital Facilities

Based on staffing increases, additional space demand of 125 square feet per person will parallel the timing of increased staff. The effect of the project is to accelerate 125 square feet of space demand from 1986 to 1985 and another 125 square feet from 1989 to 1986.

4.2.1.3.4 Capital Equipment

Due to low population increases, capital equipment operated by the Town of Wheatland is projected to receive only slight overall increases in use due to the project.

4.2.1.4 Mitigative Measures

The following mitigative measure for general government in Wheatland is offered for consideration:

- o Accelerate baseline general government staffing increases by one year in 1985 and 1986 in order to meet the needs of the inmigrant population. This measure will be implemented by the Town government.

4.2.2 Sewage Treatment

4.2.2.1 Baseline Description

Wheatland operates a three-cell lagoon system for treatment of the town's wastewater. The first cell is a 6.6-acre aerated cell, followed by 2 unaerated cells of 14.9 and 8.74 acres. The 8.74-acre cell was added in 1978 to accommodate growth associated with the construction of the Laramie River Power Station. The lagoon system discharges to Rock Creek, a Class III stream. As a result, Wheatland must monitor for ammonia in the lagoon effluent and is limited by its discharge permit to discharging only 0.5 million gallons per day (mgd), although the lagoon system can treat more wastewater. Currently, the flow through the lagoon system is estimated at 0.31 mgd. There is no flow recorder, but this flow indicates a per capita waste flow of 69 gpcd (310,000 gallons/4,520 people).

The sanitary sewer system is rated as good by town officials. The lines range from 6 to 8 inches in diameter with a total length of approximately 30 miles.

4.2.2.2 Projected Baseline

Without the project, excess treatment capacity currently exists for an additional 2,754 people (0.5 - 0.31 mgd/69 gpcd). Population projections for the baseline period (1983 to 1992) indicate a growth of 1,070 people (5,590 - 4,520). As a result, no requirements to change the sewage treatment system can be anticipated.

4.2.2.3 Project Impacts

Population projections reveal that inmigration would begin in 1985. The peak addition of people (450) will occur in 1986. The presence of these residents in Wheatland would increase the wastewater flow by 31,050 gallons per day (450 x 69 gpcd). This would cause a 9-percent increase in the baseline (1986) wastewater flow and would not require any additions to waste treatment facilities. Flow to the 0.5-mgd treatment facility would then be only 0.36 mgd.

4.2.2.4 Mitigative Measures

Because there is excess capacity in sewage treatment facilities remaining from the Laramie River Power Station project and only modest projected population growth occurring, no mitigative measures are necessary.

4.2.3 Water Treatment and Distribution

4.2.3.1 Baseline Description

The Town of Wheatland obtains its water supply from a wellfield. The town has eight wells but only pumps five wells at any one time, rotating among the eight available. During the peak demand times during the summer, the five wells are pumped for longer periods of time than during the lower-demand winter months. The pumping rate averages 450 gallons per minute (gpm) for each well. The peak demand is greater than 2 mgd. According to town officials, water from the wells is pumped into settling basins for chlorination. Treated water storage consists of two elevated tanks, each with a capacity of 1 million gallons (MG).

The water transmission lines are 6 inches and 8 inches in diameter. The distribution pipes range from 2 to 12 inches. Wheatland is currently replacing some of the 2-inch lines.

Water fees for residential customers are $3.50 per month for the first 5,000 gallons and $0.25 per 1,000 gallons in excess of the first 5,000 gallons.

4.2.3.2 Projected Baseline

Without the project, the town of Wheatland has excess water capacity for approximately 2,700 people. This is based on the following assumptions: peak demand is 2.16 mgd, and maximum capacity is 8 wells pumping at 450 gpm each for 16 hours per day. Since the population projections for the baseline period (1983 to 1992) indicate a 1,070-person growth, expansion of the water supply will not be necessary. The current program to replace 2-inch lines in the distribution system should provide sufficient upgrading of this system.

4.2.3.3 Project Impacts

The presence of a maximum of 450 additional people in Wheatland will increase the average-day demand by 162,000 gallons and the peak day demand by 216,000 gallons. These demands represent a 9 percent increase over the baseline water demand. No further water distribution facilities will be necessary, since 750 people will have been added to the town and capacity exists for more than 3 times as many.

4.2.3.4 Mitigative Measures

Sufficient excess capacity exists in the water supply system as a result of previous developments to support the work force earlier in town for the Laramie River Power Station project. Hence, no mitigative measures will be necessary.

4.2.4 Solid Waste Disposal

4.2.4.1 Baseline Description

Wheatland maintains its own Department of Sanitation, which collects and disposes of solid wastes with four rear-loading collection vehicles and a seven-man collection crew. Collections occur twice weekly within the town's

residential neighborhoods (1983 population is 4,520), and up to six times per week for some restaurants and commercial establishments.

Approximately 80 tons of waste are collected each week, with all wastes transported to the Town's 49.75-acre sanitary landfill. This landfill currently has 5 years of capacity remaining (assuming present disposal levels). The Town is acquiring an additional 30 acres to extend the landfill's life by 25 years. The landfill is designed and approved to accept all forms of household, commercial, and similar wastes. No toxic, hazardous, chemical, or industrial wastes are accepted for disposal. Cover material is available on the site in sufficient quantities.

The Department employs a total of eight persons and has an annual budget of $156,570 (1982 to 1983). Fees for collection range from $6.00 per month per residence up to $125 per month per commercial establishment, depending on frequency of collection.

4.2.4.2 Projected Baseline

Wheatland has recently experienced a sharp drop in population resulting from the completion of construction of the Laramie River Power Station project. The community's population has stabilized at 4,520, and it is projected to increase by 1,070 to 5,590 by 1992. Solid waste generation, therefore, will also increase, rising from 11.3 tons per day to 14.0 tons per day during this period.

Wheatland's population is expected to grow by 1992 to 5,590, less than the population in 1980 (5,816) when the Laramie River Power Station was being built. The return to a comparable population and attendant solid waste loads will have little or no effect on the town's waste collection capability. Existing equipment, vehicles, and manpower levels will be maintained. With the pending acquisition of additional acreage for landfilling purposes, Wheatland should face no unusual problems in meeting waste disposal obligations for the foreseeable future.

4.2.4.3 Project Impacts

Based on population projections, Wheatland will experience an increase in project-induced waste generation of approximately 0.38 tons per day in 1985. This amount will increase in the following year to approximately 1.12 tons per day, decreasing to 0.48 tons per day in 1987, for a total of 723 tons, or 5.5 percent over the amount projected for baseline conditions.

The limited duration and low overall increase in solid wastes generated by the project-induced population should present no unusual difficulties for collection or disposal operations within Wheatland. The capabilities and available capacities of the city's collection fleet, coupled with its sanitary landfill capacity, can accommodate the 5.5 percent increase in waste flow caused by the project. No additional equipment or manpower appear necessary to meet future disposal requirements.

4.2.4.4 Mitigative Measures

No mitigative measures will be necessary for solid waste disposal for Wheatland.

4.2.5 Stormwater

4.2.5.1 Baseline Description

Most of Wheatland does not have storm sewers. The town is served primarily by swales paved into its roadways and by drainage ditches. There are about 5,000 feet of storm sewers in the 8 to 15-inch range. Local officials have reported the community does not experience serious flooding, and they are of the opinion that the city is protected against the 50-year event.

While 0.9 in/hr was derived for the 2-year storm and used for Wheatland from a regional intensity-duration equation, other rainfall data for gages near Wheatland indicate that the 2-year, 1-hour storm amasses 0.83 in/hr. The 5-year frequency event is 1.21 in/hr, so the 0.9 in/hr value is not an unreasonably conservative estimate. Since the 50-year, 24-hour storm will amass 3.1 inches of rainfall, larger events than the design storm used here are quite possible.

4.2.5.2 Projected Baseline

The population of Wheatland is projected to regrow throughout the baseline period, back to a level just below its 1980 population. Accordingly, no new land use changes can be anticipated, and no greater runoff flows can be predicted. Hence, there would be no baseline stormwater facilities additions necessary.

4.2.5.3 Project Impacts

A net housing demand of only 12 mobile home units to house inmigrants has been projected for 1986. Only 2 acres of new developed land would be required. The increase in developed area would increase the total developed acreage of the town (1,000 acres) to 1,002. Therefore, the new C-value would be:

$$C = \frac{0.5 \times 2.0 + 0.4 \times 1{,}000}{1{,}002} = 0.4002$$

The new peak runoff rate would be 360.9 cfs, instead of the current value of 360 cfs. No new storm drainage facilities would be necessary to accommodate such a slight increase in flow.

4.2.5.4 Mitigative Measures

Because no stormwater facilities impacts will occur in Wheatland, no mitigative measures will be necessary.

4.2.6 Law Enforcement

4.2.6.1 Baseline Description

The Wheatland Police Department has ten sworn personnel of whom nine are on regular patrol duty. The tenth individual is a detective. Civilian support personnel include a secretary, animal control warden, and an animal shelter custodian. Starting salaries for patrolmen are $1,250 per month.

The Police Department is located in a building adjacent to the Fire Department. The building was constructed in 1927 and remodeled in 1978.

The Department occupies 783 square feet divided into a large reception area, secretarial space, chief's office, and patrolmen's room. The Department has no jail, as all prisoners are taken to the county jail. Appendix D provides capacity and condition information on the Wheatland Police Department facility.

The Wheatland Police Department has three marked patrol cars and two unmarked cars, plus a pickup for use by the animal warden. The patrol cars last 2 years (about 100,000 miles), and the Department replaces 2 cars per year at a current cost of about $10,000 each.

4.2.6.2 Projected Baseline

Under the projected baseline conditions, Wheatland is projected to grow gradually from 4,520 in 1983 to 5,590 in 1992. If current service standards are to be maintained, this growth would require one additional sworn officer in 1986 and another in 1990. No additional civilian employees would be needed through 1992. One additional marked car would be required in 1990, while the existing number of unmarked cars would be sufficient through 1992. The existing facility would meet the Department's needs through 1992, though nominally an additional 142 square feet would be required to maintain the existing standard.

4.2.6.3 Project Impacts

The peak year population increase in Wheatland attributable to the project is 475 people, or a 9.9% increase over the previous year in 1986. If existing service levels are to be maintained, the Wheatland Police Department would require one additional sworn officer in 1986, but no other increases in staff, vehicles or facilities. Based on monthly salaries and benefits totalling $1,583, the additional officer for one year would cost $19,000.

Because of its location relative to the activity associated with the deployment of the Peacekeeper Missile, there exists the possibility that demonstrations regarding the project could occur in Wheatland. However, it is considered unlikely that Wheatland would be the site of such demonstrations, because of its relatively small size, distance from the primary focus of Peacekeeper activity at F.E. Warren AFB, and reduced national media attention relative to that for Cheyenne.

4.2.6.4 Mitigative Measures

The effect of the project on the Wheatland Police Department will require provision by the Town of Wheatland of one additional sworn officer for one year. This mitigation measure will be effective in maintaining existing service levels and, if selected, should be implemented in 1986 by the Town.

4.2.7 Justice System - Municipal Court

4.2.7.1 Baseline Description

The Wheatland Municipal Court has exclusive criminal jurisdiction to hear cases involving violations of the Wheatland Municipal Code. Data currently available from the State Court Coordinator's Office indicate that the Court handles approximately 90 cases per month or 1,080 cases per year. Of this total, approximately 80 percent are traffic cases. Approximately 90 percent of dispositions are by guilty plea, forfeiture, or failure to appear. Generally, no more than two or three trials are held each month. The slight backlog of cases which exists each month, according to Court officials, is frictional in nature, and attributed to those cases where collection of fines imposed is pending.

The Court's staff consists of one full-time lay judge, a part-time alternate lay judge, and a clerk of the court. Court is held in the Wheatland Town Council chambers. There is a clerk's office but no judge's chambers. Adequate storage space is available for court files.

Based on data currently available, the Wheatland Municipal Court has the capacity to handle its existing caseload without any substantial backlog.

Prosecutorial functions in the Wheatland Municipal Court are conducted by the Wheatland Town Attorney's office. Formal prosecutions are conducted only in cases when the defendant pleads not guilty and appears through counsel. In other contested cases only the police officer on duty appears. Formal prosecutions, therefore, occur infrequently (i.e., six to ten per year).

The office's staff consists of a part-time town attorney and a part-time deputy town attorney, both of whom also have private law practices. Two legal secretaries are available as support staff.

Because formal prosecutions are conducted only infrequently, the Wheatland Town Attorney's office currently has the capacity to adequately handle its existing caseload. Further, the office seems to have substantial excess capacity.

4.2.7.2 Projected Baseline

As set forth in the previous section, the Wheatland Municipal Court's annual caseload is approximately 950, or, based on a 1983 popultion of 4,520, 0.2102 cases per capita. The current judge to case ratio is 1:950 or roughly one tenth that of Cheyenne. By 1992 the Court's annual caseload will reach 1,175, or an additional 225 cases per year. Because the Court's current judge to case ratio is so low, and because 90 percent of all dispositions are by guilty pleas, forfeitures and failure to appear, the Court should be able to absorb

the additional cases without augmentation of existing staff or facilities. No staff increases for the Town Attorney's office should be necessary either.

4.2.7.3 Project Impacts

It is estimated that Wheatland will receive 225, 475 and 100 project-related inmigrants in the years 1985, 1986 and 1987 respectively. This should increase the court's caseload by 47, 100, and 47 respectively. For reasons set forth in the previous section, the court should be able to absorb these extra project-related cases without augmentation of staff or facilities.

4.2.7.4 Mitigative Measures

No mitigative measures should be needed as no impacts are projected.

4.2.8 Fire Protection

The Wheatland Fire Department has the same volunteers and shares the same fire station with the surrounding rural fire district. Fire protection services provided by these two agencies are discussed together in Section 4.8.

4.2.9 Local Recreational Facilities

4.2.9.1 Baseline Description

4.2.9.1.1 Organization, Administration, and Planning

Wheatland owns and maintains a small number of parks within its incorporated limits. The community does not administer and maintain any of the area's major recreation facilities; these functions are performed by the Platte County Parks and Recreation District. Town parks are controlled by the community's Parks Department. No boards or committees have park authority. The Parks Department normally employs from five to nine staff members, depending on the time of year. Only two employees are full time, the remainder perform seasonal duties.

Wheatland's subdivision regulations require a mandatory dedication of parkland by subdivision developers. The land dedication requirements are on a graduated scale, that is, the larger the subdivision, the larger the land dedication, up to 25 percent of the subdivision area. The Town has an option to accept or decline the land dedication, and may opt for fees in lieu of land. These fees are based on a percentage of the land value. Small amounts of parkland have been acquired through application of these subdivision regulations to new housing developments on at least two occasions.

4.2.9.1.2 Recreation Facilities

While the Town of Wheatland actually owns the recreation facilities in town, their operation and maintenance are the contractual responsibility of the District. Most of these facilities are located within Lewis Park. Table 4.2.9-1 presents an inventory of the area's recreation facilities, parks, and special use facilities. Complete information regarding construction costs, annual operation and maintenance costs, and the staffing of individual recreation facilities could be obtained only for the swimming

Table 4.2.9-1

INVENTORY OF EXISTING PARKS, RECREATION, AND SPECIAL USE FACILITIES WHEATLAND, WYOMING

Parks	Acres in Size	Ballfields	Tennis Courts	Picnic Area	Play-Ground	Swim-Outdoor	Golf Holes
North Fertig	3.36			1	1		
Black Mountain	4.57		2				
Lewis	20.43	3[a]		1	1	1	
Derringer	5.0			1	1		
Undeveloped Area	0.3						
SUBTOTAL:	33.66	3[a]	2	3	3	1	
Recreation Facilities							
See Lewis Park description.							
Special Use Facilities							
Wheatland Golf Club Center							9
TOTALS:	33.66	3	2	3	3	1	9

Note: a Two of the ballfields are lighted.

Source: Director of Platte County Parks and Recreation District and Town of Wheatland Purchasing Agent.

pool. The 25-meter pool complex was constructed 2 years ago at a cost of $625,000. The pool currently employs 12 staff members and had a FY 1982-83 operation and maintenance cost of $28,500. A number of current facility needs were expressed by the District: construction of a centralized recreation center, additional ballparks, and enclosing the pool to give it year-round programming capabilities. These needs are predicated on the expressed level of recent growth in program participation by area residents.

4.2.9.1.3 Parks

Wheatland has 33.4 acres of developed parkland. These areas are operated and maintained by Wheatland's Parks Department. The Town owns 0.3 acres of undeveloped parkland, but has no plans for its development. The Parks Department feels no pressing need to acquire and develop additional parks. An immediate need exists to curb park vandalism.

4.2.9.1.4 Special Use Facilities

A nine-hole golf course is located at the privately owned Wheatland Golf Club Center.

4.2.9.1.5 Other Recreational Opportunities

The Wheatland area contains a number of other recreational opportunities provided by other public agencies, private enterprise, and the area's natural amenities. These include the Black Mountain Recreation Center, the Senior Citizens Center, the State of Wyoming recreation areas, Platte County School District No. 1 facilities, a limited number of commercial recreation facilities, and the Laramie River. The following provides a brief description of selected recreational providers:

- The Black Mountain Recreation Center is privately owned and located west of Wheatland's Lewis Park. The facility's primary attractions are its tennis courts and a small indoor swimming pool. This facility is accessible to the public for an entry fee.

- The State of Wyoming operates and maintains two recreation areas north of Wheatland. Guernsey and Glendo state parks provide area residents with a number of excellent outdoor recreation opportunities and are discussed in Section 10.4.

- The School District provides the Platte County Parks and Recreation District with a number of facilities for recreational programs and itself provides an adult education program to residents.

- Commercial recreation facilities are limited to one bowling alley, an indoor movie theater, a drive-in theater, and a small health club. The health club offers racquetball, a small weight training area, and a sauna.

4.2.9.1.6 Budget

Budgetary expenditures for Wheatland's Parks Department for FY 1981-82 and FY 1982-83 are presented in Table 4.2.9-2. No additional expenditure data are available. Total Department expenditures have increased by approximately 10 percent over this time period. It is not known where the increase has occurred or how this increase has affected expenditures for individual parks. The Parks Department is funded through general fund revenues.

Table 4.2.9-2

WHEATLAND PARKS DEPARTMENT BUDGET

Account	FY 1981-82	FY 1982-83
Salaries	N/A	$42,329
Operating Supply	N/A	$ 6,000
Operating Equipment	N/A	$ 500
Gasoline	N/A	$ 2,000
Vehicle Maintenance	N/A	$ 300
Contract Labor	N/A	$11,600
TOTAL EXPENDITURES:	$57,000	$62,729

Note: N/A Accurate breakdowns not available for FY 1981-82.

Source: Town of Wheatland Purchasing Agent.

4.2.9.2 Projected Baseline

Under the baseline scenario, Wheatland population is expected to increase by 1,070 people or approximately 24 percent. Wheatland has an abundance of parks and recreation facilities, and will be able to accommodate its baseline growth. However, additional demands will be placed on the existing staff and maintenance efforts. Additional part-time staff members will need to be added during this period.

4.2.9.3 Project Impacts

Wheatland current population is 4,520 people: its population has decreased by approximately 300 persons in the past 3 years. Project-related population increases last for 3 years, and include 450 people during the peak year. Given Wheatland's current facilities, project-induced population increases will not create a demand for parkland or facilities above those services already offered within the community. Additional maintenance of facilities will be required, and a part-time staff position may have to be added.

4.2.9.4 Mitigative Measures

No mitigative measures are required.

4.2.10 Transportation - Roads

4.2.10.1 Baseline Description

The Town of Wheatland is an incorporated urban area with estimated 1980 population of 5,816 located in the central portion of Platte County, 70 miles north of Cheyenne and immediately east of Interstate 25. Access from Interstate 25 into the center of town is via Interstate Business 25 which is a two-way, high-type paved road. The local roadway network consists of urban principal arterials, minor arterial streets, collector streets, and local streets arranged in a grid system. Several intersections are controlled by traffic signals. State Highways 310, 312, and 316 (all Federal-Aid Secondaries) also provide access to the town and Central Business District.

4.2.10.2 Projected Baseline

Based on the projected baseline population increases in Wheatland, it is expected that overall traffic volumes will show minimal change.

4.2.10.3 Project Impacts

The following intersections will be affected by the project due to population related traffic increases:

- The Ninth Street and South Street intersection will likely have a level of service reduction from B/C to C/D.
- The 16th Street and South Street intersection will have a level of service reduction from B/C to C/D.
- The Ninth Street and Gilchrist Street intersection will have a level of service reduction from B/C to C/D.

4.2.10.4 Mitigative Measures

The following mitigation is offered for consideration in Wheatland:

- Improve traffic signalization and related road systems in Wheatland at the Ninth Street and South Street intersection, the 16th Street-South Street intersection, and the Ninth Street-Gilchrist Street intersection. This mitigation measure will be effective in raising the level of service at these intersections, and if selected, should be implemented by the end of 1985. The responsible agency for implementing this mitigation measure is the Town of Wheatland, and the Wyoming Highway Department.

4.2.11 Transportation-Aviation

4.2.11.1 Baseline Description

Phifer Field in Wheatland is a general utility airport located 1 mile east of town at an elevation of 4,775 feet. With 22-single engine-based aircraft, Phifer Field has almost 18,000 annual operations. The runway is 4,174 feet long and 75 feet wide with an asphalt surface.

4.2.11.2 Projected Baseline

With an average annual growth rate of 6 percent, Phifer Field would have projected annual operations of about 28,700 in 1990. This would be well within the capacity of the airport.

4.2.11.3 Project Impacts

Any impact would be due to the contractor's use of small planes. Because of the airport's location on the periphery of the project area, no impact is foreseen.

4.2.11.4 Mitigative Measures

No mitigative measures are required as a result of the project.

4.3 Town of Chugwater, Wyoming

4.3.1 General Government

4.3.1.1 Baseline Description

The Town of Chugwater, incorporated in 1919, operates under a mayor-council form of government. The present (1983) council is very experienced, with an average of 15 years of service for each of the 4 council members. In addition, the Mayor is in his twentieth 2-year term. Compensation for the Mayor and council members is set at $10 per meeting for each person. The Mayor and council members expend an average 10 to 15 hours per month on town business. They could spend considerable additional time on town-related business if the need arose.

Chugwater presently employs two persons; a full-time maintenance man and constable who earns $1,200 per month, and a part-time Town Clerk who earns $400 per month. The Town Clerk could also devote additional time to town-related duties if the need arose. The Town budget is currently $50,000 per year. Town business is conducted in one of the two town-owned major structures, a large building which houses the Town Hall, library, and fire house. The Town also owns a new warehouse.

The population of Chugwater in 1980 was 282 persons, and has declined (due to completion of the power plant in Wheatland) to approximately 230 persons presently, although local officials have stated that current population may be below 200 persons.

4.3.1.2 Projected Baseline

Under baseline conditions, the population of Chugwater is expected to increase from 230 persons in 1983 to 310 persons in 1992. Based on these projections, recent experience with population increases, and other factors, no organization or administrative changes in town government are likely. The existing organization, staffing, and facilities should be adequate beyond 1992.

4.3.1.3 Project Impacts

With the project, population is projected to increase by 50 persons in 1985, 1986, and 1987. Total population in the town for these years is projected to be 300, 310, and 320 persons, respectively. These population increases are less than those experienced during construction of the power plant in Wheatland, and are not expected to result in any other stress on town government or any organizational changes. The existing town government should be adequate to handle the projected increases without increasing general government staff or space.

4.3.1.4 Mitigative Measures

No mitigative measures are required as no impacts are projected.

4.3.2 Sewage Treatment

4.3.2.1 Baseline Description

Wastewater in Chugwater flows through sanitary sewers to a 2-acre sewage lagoon system, actually two 1-acre ponds. No aeration or chlorination is provided. Wastewater either evaporates or seeps into the ground. Currently the 230 residents are contributing an estimated 23,000 gallons per day to the pond system. In the summer months, as much as 9,000 gallons can be evaporated each day, or roughly 40 percent of the inflow. Over a full year the average rate of evaporation possible is 6,100 gallons per day or 26.5 percent. The rest of the wastewater must be seeping into the ground, since there is only rare surface discharge. The average rate of seepage must be 16,900 gallons per day.

Local officials have indicated that the lagoon system is near its capacity now, although it does not currently discharge.

4.3.2.2 Projected Baseline

Population projections for Chugwater forecast an increase of 80 residents by 1991, roughly a 35-percent increase. By 1985, the year project-related inmigrants are first expected, the baseline population will have increased by 20, a 9-percent increase. The baseline growth by 1988, when project-related workers are projected to have left, will be 50 people, a 22-percent increase. There is little available evidence on the pond-system's capacity, but it would appear likely, from local officials' opinions, that the lagoons are already near capacity and that a 10 to 20-percent increase in waste flow will overload the lagoons. Consequently, an increase in capacity by at least 50 percent appears prudent to accommodate anticipated baseline growth by the end of the century. This addition would involve construction of another

1-acre pond, and the added capacity could be used by 1985 when the 9-percent increase in waste flow is anticipated.

4.3.2.3 Project Impacts

During the years 1985 through 1987, it is anticipated that as many as 50 people will move into Chugwater as project workers and their dependents. This will increase the 1985 baseline population (250) by 20 percent, the 1986 population (260) by 19 percent, and the 1987 baseline population (270) by 18.5 percent. These populations (and their waste flows) will be 30.4, 34.8, and 39.1 percent above today's level, respectively. Without modifications or additions as described above, the existing waste lagoon system will be hydraulically overloaded. However, if the lagoons are expanded by 50 percent in volume, the project-related inmigrants could be accommodated, and after they leave (1988 and beyond) the new capacity could be used by the still expanding baseline population.

4.3.2.4 Mitigative Measures

Because baseline expansions to treatment capacity are needed already and would accommodate all project-related flows, no sewage treatment impacts require mitigative measures.

4.3.3 Water Treatment and Distribution

4.3.3.1 Baseline Description

Chugwater supplies untreated groundwater to its residents through cast iron or black steel distribution pipes ranging from 2 to 6 inches in diameter. The water is supplied from 3 wells in town having capacities of 60, 85, and 160 gpm (gallons per minute, an equivalent total capacity of 0.439 mgd). During the fall and winter months only the 60 gpm pump is necessary which means the normal, indoor, domestic usage rate for the 230 people in town is not greater than 375 gallons per capita per day (gpcd). Until recently water usage had not been metered. In the first few days of November 1983, the newly installed meters recorded daily use of 90,000 gallons or 391 gpcd.

The water system has been in place since the 1930s. No expansions are currently planned. The water service fee charged by the town is $6.50 per month per customer. There are about 130 homes (customers). The tap-in charge for a new connection is $250.

4.3.3.2 Projected Baseline

Chugwater's population is expected to grow from 230 to 310 by 1992. At 391 gpcd, the new daily water demand will be 0.121 mgd, less than a third of available capacity (0.439 mgd). No new water distribution facilities should be necessary. However, it should be mentioned that the water supply is currently repumped in town from a pumphouse that brings water pressure there to between 60 and 68 psi. As demand increases throughout the town, it will become more difficult to maintain pressures throughout the system at comfortable, expectable pressures (above 40 psi). Eventually additional booster pumping or elevated storage at other points in the distribution system may become necessary.

4.3.3.3 Project Impacts

The expected project inmigration of 50 people between 1985 and 1987 will increase water demands by 0.02 mgd on an average day and perhaps by as much as 0.06 mgd on a peak-demand day. Baseline usage in the same period will be between 0.098 and 0.106 mgd. Capacity in place will still be 0.4 mgd. No adverse impacts on the water distribution system can be anticipated.

If the 50 people expected to be added to Chugwater represent 20 new homes (water customers), the added revenue to the Town will be $5,000 in tap-in fees, plus $1,560 per year (for three years) in water service fees. Water distribution costs per customer are not known.

4.3.3.4 Mitigative Measures

Since there will be no adverse water impacts, no mitigative measures are necessary.

4.3.4 Solid Waste Disposal

4.3.4.1 Baseline Description

Chugwater owns and operates a single collection truck for twice-monthly garbage collections. Fees are $2.00 per month. Residents incinerate their wastes first and set out the ashes and noncombustibles for periodic collection.

Chugwater operates a landfill located in a canyon approximately three miles east of the town. The disposal area is about 200 feet in diameter and 60 feet deep (about 43 acre-feet). This landfill has been used for about 50 years, and it is being filled at an average rate of 2 feet per year. It may be used for the disposal of all manner of domestic and commerical wastes, but no industrial, chemical, or toxic or hazardous wastes may be disposed in it.

No other community uses this landfill site, although some individuals living near Chugwater are permitted to use the site for the disposal of household wastes and bulky items, and they do.

Platte County commissioners are currently considering establishing a new regional disposal site. As yet no site has been selected. Should one be established, Chugwater would consider closing its site and trucking wastes to the new regional facility.

4.3.4.2 Projected Baseline

Solid waste generation in Chugwater will rise from 0.6 ton per day to 0.8 as the population grows from 230 in 1983 to 310 in 1992. This increase will have little or no adverse effect on the town's twice-monthly collection capability or the usefulness of the disposal site.

4.3.4.3 Project Impacts

The project-induced increase in population of 50 people in the years 1985 to 1987 will generate an increase in solid waste loads of approximately 0.13 tons per day or 45.6 tons per year. The total load will be about 0.73 ton per day

during that period and less than the baseline load by 1992 (0.8 ton per day). The modest increase over baseline conditions will have little or no noticeable effect on the town's collection or disposal capabilities.

4.3.4.4 Mitigative Measures

Because no adverse impact is projected, no mitigative measures will be necessary.

4.3.5 Stormwater

4.3.5.1 Baseline Description

Chugwater drains toward Chugwater Creek, and there is little need for storm sewers as such in the town. There are about 500 feet of storm drains in total, however. Nonetheless, storm drainage occurs practically everywhere in the community by surface runoff. There are no current plans for stormwater collection system expansion.

4.3.5.2 Projected Baseline

Baseline growth of 80 people (about 29 families) by 1992 will not cause a substantial change to the imperviousness and hence the surface runoff of Chugwater. The net housing demand is likely to be very small (for example, 12 families have recently left Chugwater as a result of completion of the Laramie River Power Station near Wheatland). No storm sewer additions are planned or appear to be warranted.

4.3.5.3 Project Impacts

No net change in housing could be projected for Chugwater, threfore the run-off-producing qualities of the landscape will not change. No new storm sewers will be needed.

4.3.5.4 Mitigative Measures

There being no stormwater increases anticipated, no mitigative measures will be necessary.

4.3.6 Law Enforcement

4.3.6.1 Baseline Description

The Town of Chugwater has one part-time town marshall whose primary job is maintenance of Town equipment. Chugwater has few law enforcement needs; these appear to be adequately met by the occassional patrols of the town marshall. Other law enforcement agencies active in the Chugwater area include the Wyoming State Patrol (especially on Interstate 25 adjacent to the town) and the Platte County Sheriff's Department. The marshall drives a patrol car retired by the Platte County Sheriff's Department but equipped with a tie-in to the Sheriff's Department. The marshall has no office.

4.3.6.2 Projected Baseline

Under baseline conditions, Chugwater is projected to increase in population from 230 in 1983 to 310 in 1992. This growth will not require any additions to the staff or equipment of the town marshall's office. The marshall has indicated that he is able to devote some additional time to law enforcement duties if required.

4.3.6.3 Project Impacts

Under the project impacts, the population of Chugwater is projected to increase by 50 persons in 1985 and to retain that project-related population increase for three years. While this increase is large as a percentage (22 percent), its impact on law enforcement services in Chugwater will be mitigated by two factors. The first is the very small absolute size of the increase. The second is that, even with the increase, the population of Chugwater will be less than it was in the late 1970s, when the Laramie River Power Station was under construction in Wheatland and a number of workers on that project lived in Chugwater. At that time, the Town of Chugwater had the same level of law enforcement or less than it has now. Therefore, it is projected that the existing level of law enforcement services in Chugwater will be sufficient under the project impacts and no increases in staff, vehicles or facilities for the town marshall are projected.

4.3.6.4 Mitigative Measures

Because of the absence of impacts from the project on Chugwater law enforcement, no mitigative measures will be required.

4.3.7 Justice System - Municipal Court

4.3.7.1 Baseline Description

The Chugwater Municipal Court has jurisdiction over all cases concerning Chugwater Municipal Ordinance violations. The Court handles approximately two traffic cases per month or twenty-four cases per year. The Court's staff consists of one part-time lay judge; and the town council chambers serve as the courtroom. Prosecutions are conducted by the police officer who issues the summons. The Court is currently operating well within its capacity.

4.3.7.2 Projected Baseline

Based on a 1983 population of 230, the Court's caseload is approximately 0.104 cases per capita. By 1992 the town's population will grow to 310 when the Court's annual caseload will increase to around 32. The existing staff and facilities should be adequate to absorb this increase.

4.3.7.3 Project Impacts

During 1985, 1986 and 1987, Chugwater will receive 50 project-related immigrants in each year. This should increase the Court's caseload by five cases in each of these years, for total cases of 31, 32, and 33. The Court's existing staff and facilities should be adequate to handle the additional caseload.

4.3.7.4 Mitigative Measures

No mitigative measures should be required as no impacts are projected.

4.3.8 Fire Protection

Chugwater has a volunteer fire department. The department shares volunteers, equipment and facilities with Fire Zone 3 of Platte County Fire District No. 1. These two agencies are discussed together in Section 4.8, Platte County Special Districts, Fire Protection.

4.3.9 Local Recreational Facilities

4.3.9.1 Baseline Description

Chugwater's outdoor recreational facilities include a lighted baseball diamond with bleachers, a park with playground equipment and picnic tables, and a small rodeo arena located southeast of town. The Chugwater General Store, a popular meeting spot, provides an informal facility for indoor activities.

4.3.9.2 Projected Baseline

Baseline forecasts for Chugwater show an increase of 80 people or 35 percent from 1983 to 1992. Additional permanent residents could be beneficial to the community by providing additional funding for new projects, programs, or facilities.

4.3.9.3 Project Impacts

The current population of Chugwater is 230 people. The total population of Chugwater, including project-related and baseline growth, is expected to be 320 people in the peak year (1987). The increase in population associated with the project (50 people) is not expected to create any demand for parkland, facilities, or staffing above current levels.

4.3.9.4 Mitigative Measures

There are no mitigative measures required.

4.3.10 Transportation-Roads

The town of Chugwater is an incorporated community with an estimated 1980 population of 282 persons located in a rural area in the southeastern portion of the county immediately east of the Interstate 25. Access from Interstate 25 into the center of the community is via State Highway 32 (Federal - Aid Primary) which is a 2-lane, two-way, nigh-type paved road. The local roadway network consists of State Highway 321 and several gravel roads. State Highway 313 (Federal - Aid Secondary) is a 2-lane, two-way, high-type paved road and intersects Highway 321 on the eastern side of the town.

Projected baseline growth in the Town of Chugwater is expected to be well within the capacity of the present roadway system.

No impacts are expected on the town of Chugwater from project-related activities. No mitigative measures will be needed as a result of the project.

4.4 Town of Guernsey, Wyoming: Community Profile

The Town of Guernsey (1980 population, 1,512) was incorporated in 1902. It has a mayor-council form of government with four Council members. On the average, Council members have served less than one year. The Mayor spends an average of 4 hours a day on town business, and council members spend an average of 2 hours a day. The Council meets once a month. Table 4.4-1 provides an inventory of public services in Guernsey.

The Town employs 13 people in full-time permanent positions, and four people in temporary summer positions. Salaries range from $3.35 an hour (minimum wage) for maintenance persons, to $1,675 per month for the Town Superintendent.

The Town has budgeted expenditures of $799,144 for fiscal year 1983-1984.

Guernsey owns three major buildings. The Town Hall is 45 years old and in poor condition, as is the maintenance building. The firehouse is 8 years old and in good condition. The Town owns a large amount of land at scattered sites, including a park, a swimming pool with bath house, a baseball field, a trailer park with a bath facility, three wells, and a pump house. The town's sewer ponds are located on State land, and a proposed park will be located on leased land. The Town plans to make street improvements in 1985, and to build a new Town Hall at an unspecified future date.

Public utilities appear to be adequate.

The Town has a police department with eight sworn officers, four full-time and four reserves. The starting salary is $1,000 a month. Officers are dispatched through the Wheatland Sheriff's Office. The Town has a small rented police office which it plans to consolidate with the new Town Hall when it is built. Guernsey has no jail, and presently transports prisoners to Wheatland. The Town has three police cars, two of which are to be replaced in January 1984. The police work mainly with children on safety programs and crime prevention. The town has a very low crime rate.

Guernsey's volunteer fire department, with 35 firefighters, is a combined town and rural department. The rural department covers Fire Zone 2 which is 171 square miles in size. The department has 11 people with Emergency Medical Training. Firefighters receive 6 hours of training a month.

The Town has one fire station which was built in 1975 and is in good condition. It will hold 13 vehicles and has a meeting room. The department has a minimal fire prevention program, consisting of building inspections and classes taught to grade school children.

Guernsey has a fire hydrant system served by a 1 million gallon (MG) water tower. The mains to the hydrants are 6 and 8 inches in diameter. The Town's insurance rating is seven.

Table 4.4-1

INVENTORY OF PUBLIC SERVICES IN SMALL COMMUNITIES

PLATTE COUNTY

	Guernsey	Glendo	Chugwater	Hartville
Total 1980 population	1,512	367	282	149
Years mayor in office	6 mos.	2	51	3
Number of employees	17	4	2	2
Operating expenses	$769,144	$107,135	$50,000	$21,300
Gallons of water storage	1 million	170,000	100,000	4,500
Water system condition	adequate	adequate	adequate	adequate
Sewer system condition	adequate	adequate	adequate	adequate
No. of police officers	4	2	1	1
No. of police vehicles	3	1	1	0
No. of firefighters	35	12	12	20
Combined town/rural district	yes	no	yes	no
Size of largest main	8"	6"	6"	2½"
Fire insurance rating	7	9	9	9
Condition of firehouse	adequate	adequate	adequate	adequate
No. of pumpers & tankers	6	1	4	2
No. of "quick attack" units	0	0	2	0
No. of rescue units	3	1	1	0
No. of Emergency Medical Technicians	11	1	5	2

Sources: Personal communications, Mayor and Treasurer, Town of Guernsey; Town Clerk, Town of Glendo; Mayor and Fire Chief, Town of Chugwater; Mayor, and Treasurer, Town of Hartville; July 1983.

The department has six fire trucks, four of which are old, military vehicles and only in fair condition. The other two each have an 800 gallon capacity water tank and pump 750 gallons per minute. One is in good condition and the other in fair condition. Two of the military trucks have 1,000 and 800 gallon tanks each. In addition, the department has three other all-purpose trucks, a track vehicle for snow, and two ambulances, both of which are in excellent condition.

Guernsey's outdoor recreational facilities include a nine-hole golf course, rodeo grounds, a large park with picnic areas, and a park with swimming pool and playground equipment.

The Town has a Parks and Recreation Department with a current budget of $22,400. The Department employs five persons, three of whom work only in the summer.

Additional recreation facilities are needed. The Town owns property along the North Platte River which provides an opportunity for a linear riverfront recreation area.

Only a community profile is provided here because no population inmigration or other impacts are expected in Guernsey.

4.5 Town of Glendo, Wyoming: Community Profile

The town of Glendo (1980 population, 367) was incorporated in 1922. It has a mayor-council form of government with four Council members. Members have served an average of 2 years and spend approximately 5 hours a week on Town business. They meet once a month. Table 4.4-1 provides an inventory of public services in Glendo.

The Town has two full-time employees, a town clerk who makes $800 per month, and a maintenance man who makes $1,300 per month. The Police Chief receives one-half of his salary from the Town, and the other half from the Platte County Sheriff's Department. A county Deputy Sheriff lives in the town and works there part-time.

The Town has a total budget of $261,296 and operating costs of $107,135 for the fiscal year 1983-1984.

Glendo owns two major buildings. The Town Hall, firehouse, and town museum are contained in one building constructed in 1956 and in good condition. The Town shop, which is in fair condition, occupies another building. The Town leases sites for its sewer pond, water tanks, and city dump and owns one park. The Town plans to build a new firehouse in 1984.

The Town has problems with its water and sewer utilities. The water supply presently comes from artesian wells with limited useful lives. The Town is now studying possible alternate sources of water.

A new sewer pond system was built in the summer of 1982. The State Department of Environmental Quality required it to be built to serve a much larger population than the town presently has. It will probably be necessary to reduce the size of the ponds in order to make them work properly. Other public utilities appear to be adequate.

Glendo has two sworn law enforcement officers. They are dispatched from the Wheatland Sheriff's Office, and have a small office in the Town Hall. The Town has no jail, and owns one late-model police car. It has no crime prevention programs and very little crime. The officers respond to disturbances at Glendo State Park, which is 5 miles away. Some problems are caused by traffic violations from park visitors.

A volunteer fire department with 12 members provides fire protection services for the community. The Town has a small firehouse built in 1956 which is in good condition, and holds two ambulances and a fire truck. Plans are being completed for a new firehouse, which will be built as soon as the Town obtains grant monies for that purpose. The County conducts fire inspections.

The Town has a hydrant system and three water tanks with a total capacity of 170,000 gallons. The mains to the hydrants are all 6 inches in size, and will provide 500 gallons per minute of water. The Town's insurance rating is nine.

The fire department has one truck, a 1973 Chevrolet with a 500-gallon tank that pumps 750 gallons per minute. It is in excellent condition. The rural department has seven pumpers/tankers stationed around the fire district, and can fight fires in town. The department operates the town ambulance, which is a 1971 Chevrolet. The town has 11 residents with Emergency Medical Training.

Glendo's outdoor recreation facilities include a baseball diamond and a tennis court. A park is currently in the planning stage. The Town has no parks and recreation department. Financial assistance for recreation programs has been received from the Wyoming Recreation Commission and the Platte County Parks and Recreation District.

The school district presently runs a community education program which is open to residents of Glendo and the surrounding area.

Only a community profile is provided here because no population inmigration or other impacts are expected in Glendo.

4.6 Town of Hartville, Wyoming: Community Profile

The Town of Hartville (1980 population, 149) was incorporated in 1884. The form of government is mayor-council. The Mayor has been in office for 3 years, and Council members have served an average of 2 to 4 years each. They spend no time on Town business outside of council meetings, which are held once a month. Table 4.4-1 provides an inventory of public services in Hartville.

The Town has two employees, a pump operator for the water and sewer system, and a secretary/treasurer. Each earns $400 per month. The Town had a total budget of $21,300 for the fiscal year 1980-81, but spent only $15,750 in that year.

Hartville owns two buildings, the Town Hall built before 1900, and the firehouse, built before 1940. Both are frame construction and in good condition. The Town owns a 120-acre park and the sewer pond, and has no plans to buy or sell any facilities.

The Chief of Police is a County Deputy Sheriff who lives in Hartville and patrols the surrounding area. The County pays his salary. He is dispatched out of Wheatland. The Town has no law enforcement facilities or vehicles. The Chief of Police uses a County-owned vehicle. There are no crime prevention programs and very little crime.

Hartville Fire Department is strictly volunteer, with 20 members. Two of the volunteers have Emergency Medical Training. The Town has one firehouse which will hold two vehicles and has no excess space. Fire prevention programs are run by the State Fire Marshall. A fire hydrant system serves the town, but the mains to the hydrants are only two and one half inches in diameter. The Fire Department owns two small pumpers, both in good condition. It also owns a four-wheel drive army vehicle with a 100-gallon tank.

Hartville does not contain public or private recreation facilities nor is there any formal recreational programming. Townspeople see a need for construction of a park, which they feel should include a tennis court, basketball courts, and playground equipment.

Only a community profile is provided here because no population inmigration or other impacts are expected in Hartville.

4.7 Other Jurisdictions - Education

4.7.1 Platte County School District No. 1

4.7.1.1 Baseline Description

Platte County is divided into two school districts: District No. 1 and District No. 2. District No. 1 includes most of Platte County and a small portion of Goshen County (Figure 4.7.1-1). The northeastern corner of Platte and a small portion of Goshen counties are defined to be District No. 2. There are five public elementary schools, one public junior high school, and three public high schools in Platte County District No. 1.

4.7.1.1.1 Students

Ten years of public school fall enrollments by grade categories K through 6, 7 and 8, and 9 through 12 for Platte County District No. 1 are shown in Table 4.7.1-1. These grade categories correspond to the conventional definitions of elementary, junior high, and high schools. It is noted that both Chugwater High and Glendo High include grades 7 and 8, however, the junior high breakdown is included for data consistency.

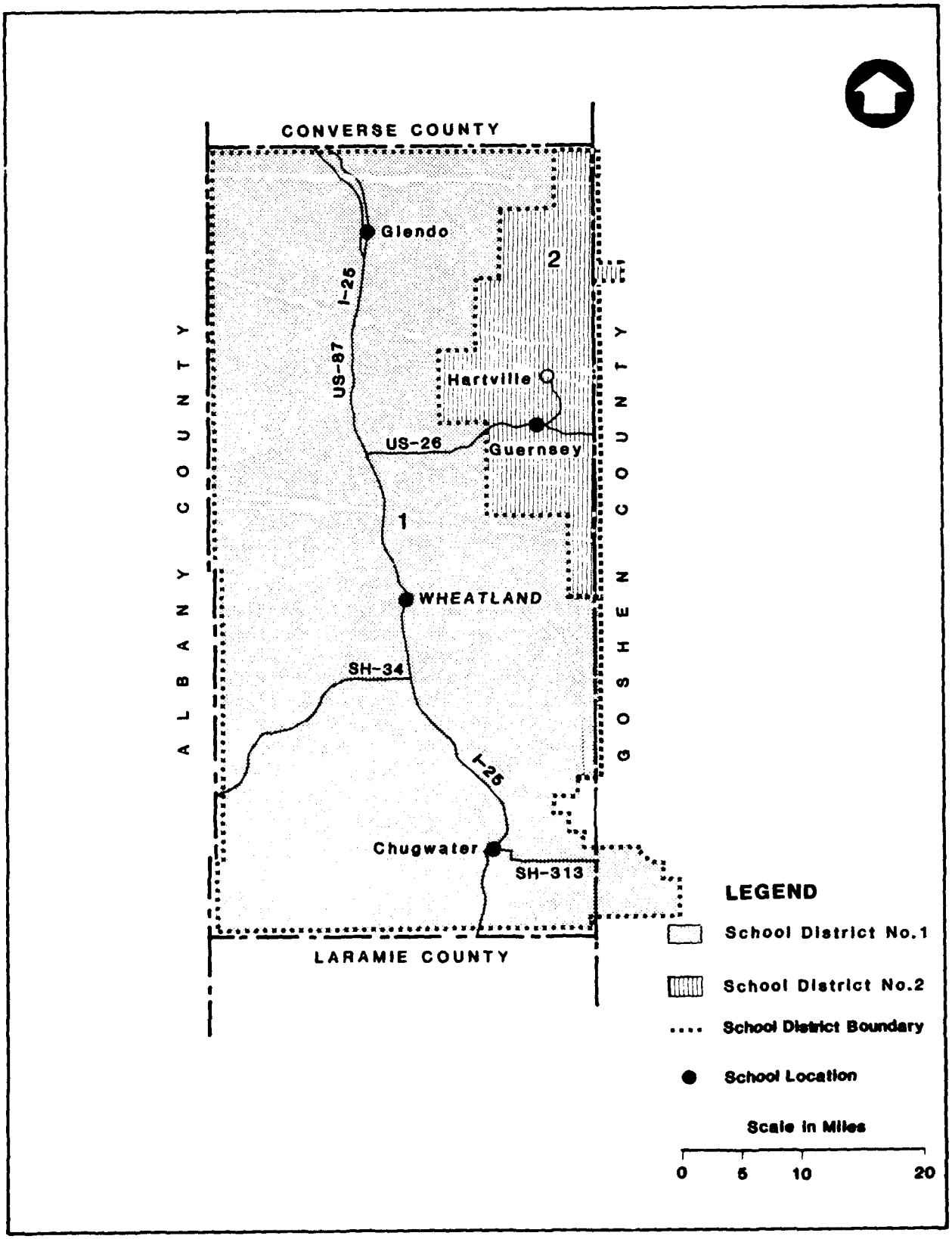

FIGURE 4.7.1-1 SCHOOL DISTRICTS, PLATTE COUNTY

Table 4.7.1-1

TEN YEARS OF PUBLIC SCHOOL FALL ENROLLMENTS
BY GRADE CATEGORY
PLATTE COUNTY DISTRICT NO.1
(1973-1982)

GRADE CATEGORY	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
K-6	619	641	671	766	822	1,021	1,198	1,147	961	872
7-8	231	212	249	286	287	307	328	330	289	256
9-12	406	420	461	480	541	599	657	665	558	512
Subtotal	1,256	1,273	1,381	1,532	1,650	1,927	2,183	2,142	1,808	1,640
Special Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	4
TOTAL:	1,256	1,273	1,381	1,532	1,650	1,927	2,183	2,142	1,817	1,644

Source: Wyoming Statistical Report Series No. 2, "Fall Report of Staff, Teachers, Pupils, Schools Enrollment by School and Grade," 1973-74 through 1982-83.

From fall 1973 to fall 1982 the following changes in enrollments occurred: a 40.9 percent increase for elementary, a 10.8 percent increase for junior high, a 26.1 percent increase for high school, and a 30.6 percent increase overall. This compares to a 5-year overall decrease of 0.6 percent, and a 1-year overall decrease of 9.3 percent. This unusual enrollment pattern is due to the effects of the construction of the Laramie River Power Station near Wheatland. The construction phase of the Laramie River Power Station was largely during the years 1976 to 1982. Prior to 1973 the District student enrollment had maintained a static growth pattern of approximately 1,250 students.

4.7.1.1.2 Staffing

The number of full-time equivalent (FTE) classroom teachers and pupil-to-teacher ratios are given in Table 4.7.1-2.

Table 4.7.1-2

FULL TIME EQUIVALENT CLASSROOM TEACHERS AND PUPIL-TO-TEACHER RATIOS
PLATTE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO.1
(1973-74 THROUGH 1982-83)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Teachers (FTE)	77.5	78.0	87.5	92.4	95.5	110.5	126.0	120.4	120.2	110.5
Pupil-to-Teacher Ratios[1]	16.2	16.3	15.8	16.6	17.3	17.4	17.3	17.8	15.1	14.9

Note: [1] Ratios expressed as 16.2 rather than 16.2:1.

Source: Wyoming Statistical Report Series No. 2, "Fall Report of Staff Teachers, Pupils, School Enrollment by School and Grade," 1973-74 through 1982-83.

The number of pupils includes the pupils assigned full time to special classrooms. The highest pupil-to-teacher ratio occurred in 1980, during construction of the Laramie River Power Station. The lowest pupil-to-teacher ratio was in 1982 and reflects the lower enrollment.

The salary schedule for fall 1982 for teachers in Platte County School District No. 1 ranges from $15,400 to $37,958. The full salary schedule is shown in Table 4.7.1-3.

In 1982, Platte Clounty School District No. 1 had a total of 148 certified staff including the classroom teachers, counselors, nurses, librarians, and school administrators. In addition to the certified staff, a core support staff is necessary for the daily operation of a school. The 99 noncertified (support) staff included aides, clerical, secretarial, the business manager, custodians, bus drivers and cooks.

Table 4.7.1-3

PLATTE COUNTY
SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1
FALL 1982 SALARY SCHEDULE

Step	BA	BA+15[a]	BA+30[a]	BA+45[a]	MA	MA+15[a]	6YR	MA+45[a]	DOC
1	15,400	16,016	16,657	17,323	18,016	18,737	19,486	20,265	21,076
2	16,016	16,657	17,323	18,016	18,737	19,486	20,265	21,076	21,919
3	16,657	17,323	18,016	18,737	19,486	20,266	21,076	21,919	22,796
4	17,323	18,016	18,737	19,486	20,266	21,077	21,919	22,796	23,708
5	18,016	18,737	19,486	20,266	21,076	21,920	22,796	23,708	24,656
6	18,016	19,486	20,266	21,076	21,919	21,796	23,708	24,656	26,668
7	19,486	20,265	21,076	21,919	22,796	23,708	24,656	25,642	27,735
8	20,265	21,076	21,919	22,796	23,708	24,657	25,642	26,668	27,735
9	...	21,919	22,796	23,708	24,656	25,643	26,668	27,735	28,844
10	...	...	23,708	24,656	25,642	26,669	27,735	28,844	29,998
11	...	...	...	25,642	26,668	27,735	28,844	29,998	31,198
12	...	...	...	...	27,735	28,845	29,998	31,198	32,466
13	...	...	...	...	...	29,998	31,198	32,446	33,744
14	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,466	33,744	35,094
15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,094	36,498
16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,958

Note: a Units of credit.

Source: Wyoming Education Association Salary Research Data, 1982.

4.7.1.1.3 Educational Services

4.7.1.1.3.1 Special Education Programs

Platte County School District No. 1 offers special education to students in need, but attempts are made to enroll students with special needs in regular classrooms as often as possible. Table 4.7.1-1 shows the number of special education pupils assigned full time to special classrooms. However, this count represents only a fraction of those diagnosed as handicapped.

The table displays only full-time special education students. During the construction phase of the Laramie River Power Station the special education needs increased dramatically by approximately 166 percent. The 1977 federal (P.L. 94-142) and state legislation required that special education students be enrolled in the least restrictive environment. These students were mainstreamed, i.e., included into regular classrooms as much as possible, thus decreasing the full-time special education enrollments. In the fall of 1982 the FTE number of teachers for exceptional children was eight, one as a learning disability specialist, and seven as special education generalists.

4.7.1.1.3.2 Gifted Programs

Opportunities in Platte County School District No. 1 for gifted and talented students, are in the form of enrichment programs, and not special honors classes as such. In the fall of 1982 there was one FTE teacher for the gifted and talented in District No. 1.

4.7.1.1.3.3 Nonpublic Education

There are no private schools in Platte County School District No. 1.

4.7.1.1.4 Facilities

Although there are some older schools in Platte County School District No. 1, all the buildings have been well maintained. A new elementary school, termed to be "state of the art," was constructed during the impact era of the Laramie River Power Plant. The original Wheatland High School was destroyed by a fire in the early 1970s and a new one was constructed.

Table 4.7.1-4 shows the total available space by building in Platte County School District No. 1. The available space includes regular instruction, special instruction (e.g., art and music), support areas (e.g., storage and administration), and service areas (e.g., kitchens and rest rooms).

Table 4.7.1-4

SQUARE FOOTAGE
PLATTE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1

Building	Square Footage
Administration Office	5,744
Wheatland High School	
Activities Building	38,400
Academic Building	13,130
Vocational Arts	9,324
Vocational Agriculture	5,200
Classroom Building	3,720
Science Building	3,484
Business Educational Building	5,100
Bus Garage	10,770
Junior High Building	42,829
Libbey Public School (K-12)	36,950
West Elementary	60,080
Glendo Public School (K-12)	52,230
Chugwater Public School (K-12)	20,600
TOTAL:	307,561

4.7.1.1.5 Equipment

There are 32 school buses owned and operated by Platte County School District No. 1. An effort is made to keep the buses well-maintained and to replace those older than 10 years.

4.7.1.1.6 Post-Secondary Education

The University of Wyoming offers extension classes in Platte County. The community of Wheatland has an extensive adult education program. Participation increased substantially during the construction phase of the Laramie River Power Station.

4.7.1.2 Projected Baseline

4.7.1.2.1 Students

Future trends in student enrollments were projected for Platte County School District No. 1 by a weighted mean ratio method used by the Wyoming State Department of Education. This model projects enrollment over a 5-year period by weighting the most recent year of actual enrollment more heavily than the preceding years. Because of the design of this model and the recent peak enrollment resulting from the construction of the Laramie River Power Plant, adjustments were made to the projections using a smoothed average technique. These projections compared favorably to the age cohort survival population projections.

The projected enrollments for Platte County School District No. 1 are displayed in Table 4.7.1-5.

These projections show an 8.3 percent increase in 1987 from the 1982 base year and a 19.6 percent increase by 1992. Broken down by grade category, an 18.2 percent increase is projected for elementary, a 0.4 percent decrease is projected for junior high, and a 4.3 percent decrease is projected for high school in 1987. However, in 1992 there is a 30.7 percent projected increase in enrollment for elementary, a 7.8 percent increase for junior high, and a 6.6 percent increase for high school. These projections indicate that there will be a significant elementary school enrollment increase over the next few years and a more moderate secondary level enrollment increase.

4.7.1.2.2 Staffing

Future trends in staffing patterns are projected based upon the 1982 existing staffing patterns for Platte County School District No. 1 (enrollment-to-staff ratios). Table 4.7.1-6 shows projected staff for certified and noncertified personnel for the next 10 years for Platte County School District No. 1.

These projections may be somewhat overstated because included in both categories of certified and noncertified is a base number of staff. For example, whether there are 1,600 students or 16,000 students in Platte County School District No. 1, there will be a need for only one District Superintendent. However, the number of these personnel is not so large as to seriously alter the general trend.

Table 4.7.1-5

PROJECTED BASELINE ENROLLMENTS
PLATTE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1
(1983-1992)

Grade Category	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
K-6 (1982 actual = 872)	953	972	991	1,011	1,031	1,052	1,073	1,095	1,117	1,140
7-8 (1982 actual = 256)	235	240	245	250	255	260	265	268	272	276
9-12 (1982 actual = 512)	453	462	471	480	490	500	510	520	530	546
TOTAL: (1982 actual = 1,640)	1,641	1,674	1,707	1,741	1,776	1,812	1,848	1,883	1,919	1,962

Source: Wyoming State Department of Education 1983 Projection Model, Weighted Mean Ratio Method through 1987 and smoothed 2-year average calculations 1988 through 1992.

Table 4.7.1-6

TEN YEARS OF CERTIFIED AND NONCERTIFIED STAFF
BASELINE PROJECTIONS
PLATTE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1
(1983-1992)

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
No. of Certified (1982 actual = 148)	148	151	154	157	160	163	166	169	173	177
No. of Certified (1982 actual = 99)	99	101	103	105	107	109	111	113	116	118
TOTAL: (1982 actual = 247)	247	252	257	262	267	272	277	282	289	295

Source: Table 4.7.1-5 and Wyoming State Department of Education Statistical Report Series No. 2, 1982.

The staffing pattern over the next 5 years shows an additional need for 12 certified personnel and 8 noncertified personnel. These figures represent headcounts, and some of the needs could be filled with part-time employment. For the 10-year period, a need for 29 certified staff and 19 noncertified staff is shown. In the next few years in Platte County School District No. 1 there will be increased staffing needs in order to approach the current staffing patterns.

4.7.1.2.3 Educational Services

Because of the special nature of the educational services (special education, gifted programs and nonpublic education), no baseline projections are made. However, it is predicted that special education and gifted programs will continue to expand. It is also expected that the results of the report by President Reagan's Task Force on Education will have some influence on future programs, but not necessarily on staffing.

4.7.1.2.4 Facilities

The Wyoming State Department of Education used the following unofficial standard for square footage allowances per student in 1982: 100 for elementary, 125 for junior high school, and 150 for high school. Applying these divisors to the total available space in Platte County School District No. 1 by school, a capacity of approximately 2,400 is computed. This is in excess of the peak projected enrollments of 1,962. However, certain buildings or special programs may be overcrowded.

4.7.1.2.5 Post-Secondary Education

Because adult education enrollment is based upon program availability and needs, future enrollments are not projected. However, the adult education program in Platte County School District No. 1 is estimated to continue to expand.

4.7.1.3 Project Impacts

4.7.1.3.1 Students

Table 4.7.1-7 gives the projected impact student enrollments for Platte County School District No. 1 (impact enrollment only, not including baseline).

Table 4.7.1-7

IMPACT ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS
PLATTE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1
(1985 - 1987)

Grade Category	1985	1986	1987
K-6	14	67	35
7-8	4	19	10
9-12	7	35	17
Total	25	121	62

Source: Age cohort projection model from inmigration projections.

4.7.1.3.2 Staffing

The projected additional staffing requirements as a result of the project in the peak year of 1986 are 8 classroom teachers, 2 other certified staff, and 5 noncertified staff. These projections were based upon the 1982 pupils to teacher ratio of 14.9, the pupils to certified staff ratio of 11.1, and the pupils to noncertified staff ratio of 16.6. Also, an adjustment factor of 80 percent for certified and 65 percent for noncertified was applied to allow for duplication of staff. For example, one bus driver is needed for a range of students until the bus is at capacity or one principal is needed per school within a range of student enrollments.

Some transient students may create problems related to internal school organization, staffing, and programs to minimize education interruption and personal readjustment due to the relocation. Also, because of the frequent interruptions and changes to their learning environments, transient children may require disproportionately higher special education and remedial instruction. Therefore, a slightly greater commitment to special education by the existing staff may be needed as a result of the project than would have otherwise been the case. Similarly, children in the impact population may benefit from gifted or enriched programs requiring additional staff commitment in that area.

4.7.1.3.3 Educational Services

Based upon the previous discussion in Section 4.7.1.3.2, special education and enrichment programs may increase slightly more than would have otherwise been the case.

4.7.1.3.4 Facilities

No additional space is projected to be needed as a result of the project. This is because there will be excess capacity even in light of the baseline projections. However, it is projected that an additional school bus will be needed in 1986 allowing for half of the impact student population to be bused on a bus with a capacity of 60.

4.7.1.3.5 Post Secondary Education

The adult education program experienced a dramatic increase during the impact years associated with the Laramie River Power Station. It is projected that the adult education program will also expand during the impact associated with the project.

4.7.1.4 Mitigative Measures

The following mitigative measures for impacts on education are offered for consideration:

- The hiring of 3 additional staff members for fall 1985 and 12 more in fall of 1986. This mitigation measure would be effective in providing the quality of education to students similar to 1982 standards. The responsible agency for implementing this mitigation measure is Platte County School District No. 1.

- The purchase of one school bus in 1986. This mitigation would alleviate the busing problems potentially created with the impact of 121 students. The responsible agency for implementing this mitigation measure is Platte County School District No. 1.

- Develop a mechanism to provide additional financial resources to schools that experience unanticipated impacts. This mitigation measure would be effective in alleviating those additional impacts that may occur in specific schools that may not have been planned prior to project construction. If selected, this measure should be implemented in 1985 prior to project-related enrollments. The responsible agency for implementing this mitigation is Platte County School District No. 1.

- Institute a monitoring program to allow determination of those schools whose capacities have been exceeded by the impact enrollment, as well as those unmet needs that, left unmet, will lead to problems among the staff and other students. This mitigation measure, if selected, should be implemented in early 1985 to allow the school district to better coordinate its impact planning efforts. Monitoring will allow Platte County School District No. 1 to be more efficient in its handling of these impacts. The responsible agency for implementing this mitigation measure is Platte County School District No. 1.

4.7.2 Platte County School District No. 2

4.7.2.1 Baseline Description

The northeastern corner of Platte County and a small portion of Goshen is defined as District No. 2. District schools include Guernsey, Sunrise Elementary (grade K-6), and Guernsey, Sunrise High School (grades 7-12). Figure 4.7.1-1 shows school district boundaries. Appendix D presents capacity and condition information on Guernsey Elementary and Sunrise High School.

4.7.2.1.1 Students

Ten years of public school fall enrollments by grades K through 6, 7 to 8, and 9 through 12 for Platte County School District No. 2 are shown in Table 4.7.2-1. These grade categories correspond to the conventional definitions of elementary, junior high, and high schools.

Table 4.7.2-1

TEN YEARS OF PUBLIC SCHOOL FALL ENROLLMENT
BY GRADE CATEGORY
FOR PLATTE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2
(1973 - 1982)

GRADE CATEGORY	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
K-6	179	172	169	197	180	190	187	230	230	216
7-8	62	56	54	65	68	73	77	63	57	57
9-12	132	118	130	121	124	137	122	140	133	116
Subtotal	373	346	353	383	372	400	386	433	420	389
Special Education	3	3	4	2	2	0	4	3	0	20
TOTAL:	376	349	357	385	374	400	390	436	420	409

Source: Wyoming Statistical Report Series No. 2, "Fall Report of Staff, Teachers, Pupils, Schools, Enrollment by School and Grade," 1973-74 through 1982-83.

From fall 1973 to fall 1982 the following changes in enrollments occurred: a 20.7 percent increase for elementary, an 8.1 percent decrease for junior high, a 12.1 percent decrease for high school, and a 4.3 percent increase overall. This compares to a 5-year overall increase of 4.6 percent and a 1-year overall decrease of 7.4 percent. The enrollment patterns in Platte County District No. 2 were affected by Colorado Federation Incorporated, the iron ore mining operation, which was terminated 2 years ago. The railroad has attracted new people to the Guernsey area within the last 2 years, but the need for workers is on the decline. Without the jobs generated by the iron ore mining and the railroad, a greater decline in overall enrollment would have occurred. In addition to lower birth rates, hired hands for farming and ranching are no

longer moving to Platte County School District No. 2 because advanced technology is replacing the workers.

4.7.2.1.2 Staffing

The number of full-time equivalent (FTE) classroom teachers and pupil-to-teacher ratios are given in Table 4.7.2-2.

Table 4.7.2-2

FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT CLASSROOM TEACHERS AND PUPIL-TO-TEACHER RATIOS
PLATTE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2
(1973-74 THROUGH 1982-83)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Teachers(FTE)	22.5	21.0	24.3	25.5	23.6	24.0	24.5	28.0	29.0	30.0
Pupil-to-Teacher Ratios	16.7	16.6	14.7	15.1	15.8	16.7	15.9	15.6	14.5	13.6

Source: Wyoming Statistical Report Series No. 2, "Fall Report of Staff Teachers, Pupils, Schools, Enrollment by School and Grade," 1973-74 through 1982-83.

The number of pupils includes those assigned full time to special classrooms. The highest pupil-to-teacher ratio occurred in 1973 at 1:16.7, the lowest pupil-to-teacher ratio occurred in 1982. The pupil-to-teacher ratio was affected by the fluctuating need for workers in the iron mine, on the railroad, and in farming and ranching.

The salary schedule in fall 1982 for teachers in Platte County District No. 2 ranges from $14,200 to $29,820. A detailed salary schedule is shown in Table 4.7.2-3.

In Platte County School District No. 2 for 1982, there were a total of 39 certified staff including the classroom teachers, counselors, nurse, librarian, and school administrators. In addition to the certified staff, a core support staff is necessary for the daily operation of a school. The 25 noncertified (support) staff include aides, clerical, secretarial, business manager, custodians, bus drivers and cooks.

4.7.2.1.3 Educational Services

4.7.2.1.3.1 Special Education Programs

Platte County School District No. 2 offers special education to students in need, but attempts are made to enroll students with special needs in regular classrooms as often as possible.

Federal legislation passed in 1977 (P.L. 94-142) required that special education students be enrolled in the least restrictive environment. These stu-

Table 4.7.2-3

PLATTE COUNTY
SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2
FALL 1982 SALARY SCHEDULE

STEP	BA	BA+10 Units	BA+20 Units	BA+40 Units	MA+10 Units	MA+20 Units	6 YR MA+30 Units	MA+40 Units
1	14,200	14,910	15,620	16,330	17,040	17,750	18,460	19,170
2	14,910	15,620	16,330	17,040	17,750	18,460	19,170	19,880
3	15,620	16,330	17,040	17,750	18,460	19,170	19,880	20,590
4	16,330	17,040	17,750	18,460	19,170	19,880	20,590	21,300
5	17,040	17,750	18,460	19,170	19,880	20,590	21,300	22,010
6	17,750	18,460	19,170	19,880	20,590	21,300	22,010	22,720
7	18,460	19,170	19,880	20,590	21,300	22,010	22,720	23,430
8	19,170	19,880	20,590	21,300	22,010	22,720	23,430	24,140
9	19,880	20,590	21,300	22,010	22,720	23,430	24,140	24,850
10	-	21,300	22,010	22,720	23,430	24,140	24,850	25,560
11	-	-	22,720	23,430	24,140	24,850	25,560	26,270
12	-	-	-	24,140	24,850	25,560	26,270	26,980
13	-	-	-	-	25,560	26,270	26,980	27,690
14	-	-	-	-	-	26,980	27,690	28,400
15	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,400	29,110
16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,820

Source: Wyoming Education Association Salary Research Data, 1982.

dents were mainstreamed, i.e., included into regular classrooms as much as possible. In the fall of 1982 there were 2.0 FTE special education generalists in Platte County District Number 2. There are plans in 1983 to continue to broaden the special education program by adding more staff.

4.7.2.1.3.2 Gifted Programs

There are opportunities in Platte County School District No. 2 for gifted and talented students in the form of enrichment programs rather than special honors classes as such.

4.7.2.1.3.3 Nonpublic Education

There are no private schools in Platte County School District No. 2.

4.7.2.1.4 Facilities

There are 50 classrooms in the elementary and high schools in Platte County School District No. 2. The total available space is approximately 78,000 sq ft, and the facilities generally are in good condition. The total available space includes space for instruction, special instruction (e.g., art and music), support areas (e.g., administration and storage), and service areas (e.g., kitchen and restrooms).

Platte County School District No. 2 has seven buses and intends to replace two this year.

4.7.2.1.5 Post-Secondary Education

The University of Wyoming offers extension classes; adult education courses are offered at the high school on request.

4.7.2.2 Projected Baseline

4.7.2.2.1 Students

Future trends in student enrollments were projected for Platte County School District No. 2 by a weighted mean ratio method used by the Wyoming State Department of Education. This model projects enrollment over a 5-year period by weighting the most recent year of actual enrollment more heavily than the preceding years. Because of the design of the model and the recent population shifts due to work in the iron ore mines and on the railroad, these projections were adjusted. The next 5 years of projected enrollments were calculated using a smoothed average. These projections were compared to the age cohort survival population projections. Table 4.7.2-4 displays the projected enrollments for Platte County School District No. 2.

These projections show a 9.5 percent increase in 1987 from 1982 and a 9.3 percent increase in 1992. Broken down by grade category, a 17.6 percent increase is projected for elementary, and a 0.6 percent decrease is projected for secondary in 1987. This compares to a 14.4 percent increase for elementary and a 2.9 percent increase for secondary in 1992. The projected increases are high at the elementary level relative to the projected secondary enrollment, which is expected to stabilize.

Table 4.7.2-4

PROJECTED BASELINE ENROLLMENTS
PLATTE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2
(1983-1992)

Grade Category	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
K-6 (1982 Actual = 216)	231	240	244	249	254	249	249	247	247	247
7-8 (1982 Actual = 57)	61	62	63	64	65	64	64	63	62	61
9-12 (1982 Actual = 116)	101	101	103	105	107	109	111	113	115	117
TOTAL: (1982 Actual = 389)	393	403	410	418	426	422	424	423	424	425

Source: Wyoming State Department of Education 1983 Projection Model, Weighted Mean Ratio Method through 1987 and smoothed 2-year average calculations 1988 through 1992.

4.7.2.2.2 Staffing

Future trends in staffing patterns are projected based upon the 1982 existing staffing patterns for Platte County School District No. 2 (enrollments-to-staff ratios). Table 4.7.2-5 shows projected staff for certified and noncertified personnel for the next 10 years for Platte County School District No. 2.

These projections may be somewhat overstated because included in both categories of certified and noncertified is a base number of staff. For example, whether there are 300 students or 3,000 students in Platte County School District No. 2, there will be a need for only one District Superintendent. Similarly, the same number of bus drivers may be needed for 100 students as may be required for 200 students. Adjusting the projections for the base number of staff, there are no projected additional staff needs for Platte County School District No. 2 within the next 10 years.

4.7.2.2.3 Educational Services

Because of the special nature of the educational services (special education and gifted programs), no baseline projections are made.

4.7.2.2.4 Facilities

The Wyoming State Department of Education used an unofficial standard square footage allowance per student in 1982: 100 for elementary, 125 for junior high, and 150 for high school. Dividing the total available space in Platte County School District No. 2 by 125 (the average, as the school is K-12), a capacity of approximately 600 students is projected. This is in excess of the peak year (1987) projected enrollment of 426 students. However, this is not to say that there may not be crowded conditions for certain individual programs despite the projected excess capacity.

4.7.2.2.5 Post-Secondary Education

Because adult education enrollment is based upon program availability and needs, future enrollments are not projected.

4.7.2.3 Project Impacts

Because all of the impact population is projected to live in Wheatland and Chugwater, no impact in education is projected for Platte County School District No. 2 as a result of the project.

4.7.2.4 Mitigative Measures

Because there is no impact from the project for Platte County School District No. 2, there are no mitigative measures.

Table 4.7.2-5

TEN YEARS OF CERTIFIED AND NONCERTIFIED STAFF BASELINE PROJECTIONS
PLATTE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2
(1983-1992)

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
No. of Certified (1982 Actual = 39)	39	40	41	42	43	42	42	42	42	42
No. of Noncertified (1982 Actual = 25)	25	26	26	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
TOTAL: (1982 Actual = 64)	64	66	67	69	70	69	69	69	69	69

Source: Table 4.7.2-4 and Wyoming State Department of Education Statistical Report Series No. 2, 1982.

4.8 Special Districts - Fire Protection

4.8.1 Baseline Description

There are two fire districts and four fire departments in Platte County. The communities of Wheatland, Glendo, Guernsey, and Chugwater have fire departments. Rural Fire District 1F includes an area of about 121 miles around Wheatland outside the city. District No. 1 takes in the remainder of Platte County.

The Wheatland Fire Department is manned by the same volunteers as Fire District 1F. There are presently 37 volunteers. All equipment is garaged at the fire station in Wheatland. That equipment consists of eight pumpers, one tanker, one "quick attack" unit, one rescue vehicle, and two station wagons. Each of these vehicles is owned either by the City of Wheatland, District 1F, or by the fire department volunteers as a group.

The fire station building consists of three segments. One, built in 1912, is used in part by the Wheatland Police Department and as a garage for police cars. It also houses an ambulance and equipment of the Fire Department and Fire District. Adjacent to this structure is a garage for fire vehicles, built in 1960 and containing 6,300 square feet. These two portions of the building are owned by the Town of Wheatland. Adjacent to them is a second addition, owned by the volunteers, built in 1978 and containing 3,200 square feet. Appendix D provides capacity and condition information on the Wheatland Fire Station.

The Town of Wheatland has a fire insurance rating of seven, while the area served by District 1F is rated nine.

Volunteers, equipment, and facilities of Fire District No. 1 are in Glendo, Guernsey, and Chugwater, where they are co-located with the equipment and facilities of those 3 community fire departments (see Sections 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5). Fire protection in Chugwater is provided by the volunteers and equipment of the Chugwater Volunteer Fire Department. The same volunteers who serve the town of Chugwater also serve part of Platte County Fire District No. 1 including the 11 by 14 mile corner of southeast Platte County known as Fire Zone No.3.

Fourteen volunteers are active in the Chugwater area. Four more are expected to be added in the coming months.

Two fire stations are located in Chugwater, one adjacent to the Town Hall and library and the other 2 1/2 blocks north. Equipment housed in these structures includes a pumper/tanker, tanker, quick attack unit, an ambulance owned by the Town Fire Department, and two pumper/tankers and a second quick attack unit owned by the rural fire district. Appendix E provides more information on this equipment.

4.8.2 Projected Baseline

Under the projected baseline, the area served by the Wheatland Fire Department and the Wheatland Rural Fire District will increase in population from 5,200 in 1983 to 6,720 in 1992. If existing service levels are to be main-

tained, the district will have to obtain approximately one additional volunteer per year for a total of 48 in 1992, purchase a new fire fighting vehicle in 1986, procure a second in 1989, and a third in 1992, and acquire additional facility space totalling 2,592 square feet by 1992.

The population of Chugwater and the area within Fire Zone No. 3 of Platte County Fire District No. 1 is projected to increase by about 70 persons from 340 to 410 between 1984 and 1992 under baseline conditions. Chugwater, like some other very small communities, has very high ratios of volunteers and firefighting vehicles per 1,000 population. Chugwater is reported to have 42 volunteers per 1,000 population compared to Pine Bluffs (population 1,100) which has 10 volunteers per 1,000 population. Chugwater has an inferred ratio of 21 firefighting vehicles per 1,000 population compared to Pine Bluffs' 5. Chugwater is considered to have an unusually large number of volunteers and firefighting vehicles, and these numbers are not projected to increase under the modest baseline and project-related growth projected for the community.

4.8.3 Project Impacts

With the project, the population of the area served by the Wheatland Fire Department and District 1F will increase by 225 persons over baseline in 1985, 475 in 1986, and then decline to 200 persons over baseline in 1987 due to the project. The figure of 475 is an increase of 8.4 percent over baseline. This pattern of population change would nominally require an additional two volunteers in 1985, three in 1986, and two in 1987 in order to maintain existing level of service In addition, the need for a twelfth fire truck and station space in which to house it would be accelerated three years from 1989 to 1986. However, in view of the fact that these two agencies had essentially the same equipment in 1980 (one new vehicle was acquired in 1981), when the population of the area they serve was larger (6,450 persons) than is forecast with the project (6,125 persons), and in view of the small absolute size and short duration of the project-related population increase, no increases over baseline of volunteers, firefighting vehicles, or station space are projected to be required with the project population.

Under project impacts, the population of Chugwater is projected to see a temporary increase of 50 persons starting in 1985 and lasting 3 years. Because of the small size and temporary nature of this increase, no additional volunteers, firetrucks, or fire station space over baseline needs will be required to provide fire protection services to this population increase.

4.8.4 Mitigative Measures

The level of the project impacts described in the preceding section is minor, and will require no mitigative measures.

4.9 Platte County

4.9.1 Human Services

4.9.1.1 Inventory of Human Services

The following is a listing of human services available in Platte County (Wheatland):

AL-ANON.
Groups meet twice a week. Support group for families who have a member with an alcohol problem.

Alcoholics Anonymous.
Groups meet 6 times a week.

County Agriculture Extension Service.
Services in gardening, homemaking, nutrition, and youth activities.

Day Care Centers.

Hill Burton Fund.
Emergency funds for people who cannot afford health care.

Job Services.
Operates a labor exchange available without fee to job seekers and employers alike.

Legal Services.
Free legal services for civil cases to those on a low income who cannot pay for an attorney. Information on legal service may also be provided by the county Department of Public Assistance and Social Service.

Meals on Wheels.
Hot meals are prepared and delivered to elderly shutins.

Ministerial Association.
Emergency assistance to transients, migrant farm-workers, and the unemployed.

Narcotics Anonymous.

Platte County Department of Public Assistance and Social Services.
Service and assistance in child care, aid to families with dependent children. Food stamps, general assistance, emergency assistance, health programs, nursing care, foster home care, adoption and placement, work incentive program, family planning, protective services, medicare, individual and family counseling, homemaker services, day care certification.

Platte County Department of Public Health.
Counseling for health and personal problems.

Southeast Wyoming Mental Health Center.
Provides individual and group therapy, marriage and family therapy, emergency services, crisis intervention, alcohol, and drug counseling.

Senior Center.
Provides homemaker services, transportation, outreach, congregate meals, entertainment, trips, information and referral, winterization, and chore services.

Salvation Army.
Provides minimal emergency assistance.

Special Friends.
Organization matches youth in need of role models with volunteer adults.

School System Psychologist.

Tri-County Development Corp.
Medical and social services to migrant workers, administers developmental disabilities program TITLE I handicap funds and Tri-County Headstart program.

4.9.1.2 Baseline Description of Selected Agencies

4.9.1.2.1 Platte County Department of Public Assistance and Social Services

The Department of Public Assistance and Social Services (DPASS) of Platte County comes under the jurisdiction of the Division of Public Assistance and Social Services, part of the State Department of Health and Social Services. Funding is controlled by the Governor and the Wyoming State Legislature. All programs are administered through the state office.

Programs managed through the Public Assistance - Income Maintenance component of the Department include Aid to Families with Dependent Children, Foster Care, Federal Emergency Assistance, General Assistance, Title 19 Medical Assistance Programs (determination of eligibility, and payments), Minimum Medical Plan, Supplemental Security Income (determination of eligibility for Licensed Sheltered Care Programs), Low Income Energy Assistance Program, Nursing Home Supplements to Supplemental Security Income recipients, and food stamps.

Programs managed through the Social Services component of Platte County DPASS are adoption, advocacy, counseling, court services, day care, emergency shelter for children, family planning, adult foster care placements, child foster care, home management and homemaker services information and referral, investigative and legal services.

There has been minimal change in DPASS programming, staff and facilities since 1980. The Low Income Energy Assistance Program (LIEAP) was added in 1979. The Emergency Food and Shelter Program, instituted early in 1983, ended in September of 1983. Temporarily, aid for food and shelter can be obtained through General Assistance.

Funding for the Platte County Office of Public Assistance and Social Services is entirely controlled by the state budgetary process. The fiscal year 1983 budget total was $686,723; the 1984 estimated budget is $700,828. A breakdown of expenditures by category is listed in Table 4.9.1-1.

Table 4.9.1-1

PROGRAM BUDGETS, PLATTE COUNTY
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AND SOCIAL SERVICES
(FY 1983 - FY 1984)

Program Category	FY 1983 Budget	Estimated FY 1984 Budget
Personnel Services	$163,352	$185,187
Support Services	7,169	8,610
Rent	7,031	7,031
Grants and Aides	257,983	300,000
Food Stamps	193,843	220,000
LIEAP	52,345	60,000
TOTAL:	$681,723	$780,828

Source: Department of Public Assistance and Social Service.

The Platte County DPASS office employs two family and community service specialists (social workers), one fiscal control technician, one public assistance worker, one records and communications technician, one records and communications assistant, and the social services county manager. Guidelines for DPASS staffing and funding are set by the Wyoming state legislature; the state level guideline for social workers is currently one per 5,800 population. This figure is infrequently utilized statewide. The need for public assistance workers is determined by a point system relative to work load. In 1980 a standard of 143.35 points per public assistance worker was established. As of June 1983, Platte County public assistance workers operate at 234.2 points per worker.

Caseloads for the public assistance programs in Platte County are shown in Table 4.9.1-2.

The ratio of social workers to cases is 1:33. According to the director and management analyst, the 1:5,800 ratio of social workers to population should be changed to more appropriate national standard developed by the National Association of Social Workers, of 1:20 to 25 families.

A review of workload and client waiting periods show an estimated shortage of one public assistance worker and one social worker. With the addition of one public assistance worker, the points per worker should be reduced to 177.1.

Table 4.9.1-2

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE CASELOADS
PLATTE COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AND SOCIAL SERVICES
(1982)

Category	Monthly Total October 1982	Annual Total
AFDC including Food Stamps	43	516
Food Stamps non-AFDC	98	1,176
General Emergency Assistance	13	156
SSI	41	492
Work Incentive Program	25	300
Nursing Care/Sheltered care	31	372

Source: Department of Public Assistance and Social Services.

The Platte County DPASS facility is approximately 2,100 sq ft. The director of the Platte County office feels that the facility is currently adequate; an additional 200 sq ft will be needed to house two additional staff members. This space could be converted from existing space being used for other purposes.

The Platte County DPASS office also serves Chugwater, Glendo and Guernsey, which has a comparable service population to Wheatland. Currently one public assistance worker covers the entire county. The director feels there is a need for an additional full time public assistance worker located in Guernsey. Office space should be provided to insure confidentiality for applicants. An additional 100 sq ft in the Wheatland office could be provided for the additional public assistance worker.

For the past few months younger people moving into the area represent the largest group requesting public assistance. Elderly people frequently request public assistance for dental care.

4.9.1.2.2 Southeast Wyoming Mental Health Center, Platte County Branch

Southeast Wyoming Mental Health Center is a nonprofit corporation governed by a Board of Directors representing the counties served. The Center is financed by State, County, City and local funds, and patient fees. Offices are located in Cheyenne, Laramie, Torrington, and Wheatland.

The Mental Health Center (MHC) provides personal outpatient services including individual, marital, family and group counseling crisis intervention, biofeedback and psychological testing, and psychological evaluations for all ages. In addition, it provides alcohol and drug counseling, consultation and educa-

tion programs to numerous community agencies to promote an understanding of mental health and mental illness. Rape crisis counseling and prevention is available. Private contracts with the school system represent a high utilization of the MHC.

The MHC has 4 clinicians and 1 clerical support person. One clinician also serves as the administrator of the facility. One part time clinician is hired during peak periods, usually during the school year.

The MHC is approximately 2,500 sq ft in size. This includes four clinician offices, a large conference room, a playroom, a business office and reception area, a kitchen and 2 bathrooms.

The MHC individual intake from July 1, 1982 to June 1983 was 368. This figure does not include people who have terminated and reopened their therapy program one or more times per year. If these people are included, the total intake load for the Mental Health Center would be 519. Based on an average 170 cases per month, the staff ratio is 1:43 cases. Fifty percent of the MHC cases are youth-related. The MHC works closely with the school system and has its peak number of cases during the school year. The other 50 percent of cases are diverse; one statistic noted by the director is that 60 percent of cases are new residents while 40 percent are residents who have been in the area for some time.

The total fiscal year 1983 Southeast Wyoming MHC budget was $1,571,363. Of this total, 11 percent or $175,654 was allocated to Platte County. Funds for the Platte County budget came from: state funds (60 %), county funds (9 %), city funds (6 %), and other sources (25 %).

The fiscal year 1984 budget for Platte County totals $176,026, with state sources contributing 65 percent.

4.9.1.2.3 Ministerial Association - Transient Fund

Donations from area churches are collected during the Thanksgiving and Easter seasons and deposited into a Transient Fund. Indirect distribution is restricted to transient families for food, lodging, or gas. Singles are denied funds for anything other than a bus ticket or a meal. Funds and services provided are very limited. The Wheatland Police Department participates in the Fund by donations of gasoline to transient families.

4.9.1.2.4 Salvation Army

The Denver Salvation Army supports the Wheatland Salvation Army. Very limited funds are available to help transient families. The money can be used for lodging, meals, or transportation.

4.9.1.3 Projected Baseline

4.9.1.3.1 Platte County Department of Public Assistance and Social Services

The Department of Public Assistance and Social Services (DPASS) in Platte County will continue to maintain existing programs. The director indicated that there are additional staff, programming, and space needs for serving the existing and future population.

Programs to assist new residents moving into the area to cover utility connection and deposit fees and other start-up costs are needed. The director suggested that $500 per needy family would help cover costs associated with settlement.

Staff needs identified include a backup family and community service specialist to cover 24-hour transient and emergency child care problems. The current staff of two social workers is adequate to cover normal working hour conditions. These social workers often work overtime and weekends to handle after hour service problems.

For the past few months, younger people moving into the area represent the largest group requesting public assistance. Elderly people frequently request public assistance for dental care. It is difficult to predict from month to month what client characteristics will be.

The current staff to population ratio is 1:1,557. The existing staff to client ratio for social services is 1:33. This is slightly higher than the national standard of 1:20 or 25 families. The existing public assistance staff ratio is 1:226 population. No standard other than the Wyoming point system has been reviewed for public assistance services. The overall staff to client ratio is 1:47. Staff-to-client ratios for the baseline future county population are projected to be 1:33 for social services and 1:225 for public assistance staff for the projected propulation in 1987 and 1992.

Office space in Guernsey should be supplied to meet existing social service demand. The electrical system in the Wheatland facility needs repair; the office as a whole should be better maintained.

Generally, facilities and services for the elderly are limited in the county, especially housing and nursing homes.

Baseline future staff and clientele projections for 1983, 1987 and 1991 are shown in Table 4.9.1-3.

4.9.1.3.2 Southeast Wyoming Mental Health Center, Platte County Branch

The Southeast Wyoming Mental Health Center (MHC), which provides professional counseling services, will maintain its current level of services and programs. In addition to the existing programs, two new programs are proposed: Family Violence and Sexual Assault, and Troubled Youth. These programs will be funded by the state and should be operational sometime in 1984. The addition of 1.5 full-time equivalent staff will be needed to manage

Table 4.9.1-3

BASELINE FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STAFF AND CLIENTELE PROJECTIONS
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AND SOCIAL SERVICES, PLATTE COUNTY
(1983, 1987, 1992)

	1983	1987	1992
Staff (FTE)			
Social Service	2.0	2.2	2.4
Public Assistance	1.0	1.1	1.2
TOTAL[1]:	6.0	6.5	7.3
Clientele			
AFDC-Food Stamps	43	47	53
Food Stamps - Non AFDC	98	107	120
General and Emergency Assistance	13	14	16
SSI	41	45	50
Work Incentive	25	27	31
Nursing	31	34	38
Other Social Work	41	45	50
TOTAL[1]:	292	319	358

Note: 1 Inclusive of clerical and administrative staff.

Source: Department of Public Assistance and Social Services.

The current client to population ratio is 1:18. The new programs will continue to focus on family and youth problems, which constitute the majority of mental health problems in the area. Therefore, the client description is not projected to change. The projected client to population ratio for both 1987 and 1991 is 1:18.

The existing monthly staff to client ratio is 1:43. This ratio will remain constant or decline with the addition of 1.5 staff members. The existing annual staff to client ratio is 1:89. No staffing standard is applied to mental health services. Several standards for mental health staffing have been reviewed; they range from 1:1,000 population to 1:10,000 population. Future annual staff to client ratios in 1987 and 1992 are projected to be 1:90. Monthly staff to client ratios projected for 1987 and 1992 are 1:30 for both years.

The existing facility will require additional office space for 1.5 new staff members. The director stated that the school system may be able to provide some of this space, and the conference room at the mental health center could be converted to allow for an office. No other unmet needs are foreseen for the future.

Projected baseline staffing and clientele projections for 1983, 1987 and 1992 are shown in Table 4.9.1-4.

Table 4.9.1-4

PROJECTED BASELINE FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STAFF AND CLIENTELE
SOUTHEAST WYOMING MENTAL HEALTH CENTER,
PLATTE COUNTY BRANCH
(1983, 1987, 1992)

	1983	1987	1992
Staff (FTE)	5.8	6.3	6.9
Clientele	519	564	621

Staffing and clientele estimates are based on population projections and existing programs and service levels.

4.9.1.4 Project Impacts

4.9.1.4.1 Platte County Department of Public Assistance and Social Services

Most of the programs managed under the social service component of the DPASS office will be affected.

Based on the staffing standards set by the DPASS office, 1 social worker to 20 to 25 families and 143.35 points per public assistance worker, there will be a need for additional staff in both public assistance and social work. The director feels that with the addition of 1 staff member in each area, the department should be able to handle the increased work load for both baseline future and the project impact.

The additional clientele are projected for project impacts under low and high scenarios. Low estimates are based on extrapolations of existing service levels; the high estimates represent projections of existing conditions plus additions of unmet needs and increased service levels to meet impact population needs. These projections are presented in Table 4.9.1-5.

Table 4.9.1-5

PROJECT IMPACT CLIENTELE
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AND SOCIAL SERVICES,
PLATTE COUNTY
(1987 and 1992)

Program	1987 Low	1987 High	1992 Low	1992 High
AFDC - Food Stamp	12	26	10	20
Food Stamp - Non-AFDC	28	58	10	20
General & Emergency Assistance	28	58	10	20
Work Incentive	7	15	2	5
Nursing	9	18	3	6
Other Social Work	12	24	4	8
TOTAL	96	199	33	68

Additional staff required for these additional clients are shown in Table 4.9.1-6, with both low and high estimates presented.

Table 4.9.1-6

PROJECT IMPACT FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STAFFING
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AND SOCIAL SERVICES,
PLATTE COUNTY[1]
(1987, 1992)

Staff (FTE)	1987 Low	1987 High	1992 Low	1992 High
Public Assistance	0.3	1.2	0.1	0.4
Social Work	0.6	1.8	0.2	0.6
TOTAL[2]	1.7	4.8	0.6	1.7

Note: [1] Based on current staff-to-clientele ratios and impact population projections.

[2] Total includes clerical and support staff.

With the projected increase in staff there will be additional facility space requirements. The director would like to locate an office in Guernsey with 1 or 2 staff members located there. There is sufficient space for two staff members in the current facility in Wheatland, if the current tenant in the

potential office space moves out. If the staff required to serve the impact population is greater than 2, space in another building will be required.

The impact portions of the total service demand for the low and high estimates are shown in Table 4.9.1-7.

Table 4.9.1-7

IMPACT PORTION OF TOTAL SERVICE LEVEL
(1987, 1992)

Low Estimate	1987	1992
Public Assistance Worker	21.4%	7.7%
Social Service Worker	21.4%	7.7%
Total Staff	20.7%	7.7%
Clients	23%	9%
High Estimate		
Public Assistance Worker	36.3%	25%
Social Service Worker	45%	20%
Total Staff	42.4%	19.1%
Clients	38%	16%

The unmet needs due to existing and baseline future conditions are incorporated in the high client and staff projections for the project impact.

Elderly housing and nursing are problem areas which exist regardless of the proposed project. The influx of younger people, single parent households and single able-bodied adults requiring public assistance and social services is likely to continue regardless of the proposed project. Nevertheless, these problems are likely to intensify with the project.

4.9.1.4.2 Southeast Wyoming Mental Health Center, Platte County Branch

Based on information collected during power plant construction, immigrants utilized the mental health services more frequently than residents.

The director feels that a mental health community prevention education program would be beneficial in dealing with potential impacts. One additional staff and possibly two, depending on how much the school system participates, may be required to deal with the potential project impacts. Youth oriented problems are expected to continue to represent the largest number of caseloads.

Additional clientele under impact conditions are forecast at two levels: low and high. The low estimates represent projections of existing service levels. The high estimates are based on existing conditions plus the additional unmet need identified by the agency or service standard, and increases

in service levels to meet requirements of the impact population. The 1985 low estimate is 15 additional clients, high estimate is 44. For 1986 a low of 29 clients up to a high of 83 clients are projected. In 1987, the low level projected is 14 and the high estimate is 40 clients.

Additional staff projected for 1985 range from a low of 0.2 FTE to a high of 0.5 FTE. For 1986, a low estimate of 0.3 to a high of 0.9 FTE staff are projected. The 1987 projections are for a low of 0.2 FTE and a high of 0.4 FTE staff to meet the needs of the projected clientele.

There may be a need for additional space for staff members. The space needs could be met by the school district.

The impact portion of the future service level for the low estimate in 1985, 1986 and 1987 is 3 percent, 5 percent, and 3 percent, respectively. Under the high estimates, the impact portion of the future service level will be 7.7 percent in 1985, 13 percent in 1986, and 6.6 percent in 1987.

4.9.1.5 Mitigative Measures

The following mitigative measures for human services in Platte County are offered for consideration:

- The provision of additional staff for the Mental Health Center. This mitigation measure will be effective in providing adequate staffing to retain the existing service level for mental health services. Additional office space for staff members should be provided within the existing facility or accommodated through the school system. The responsible agency for implementing this mitigation measure is the Southeast Wyoming Mental Health Center.

- The provision of additional staff for the income maintenance and social service components of the Department of Public Assistance and Social Services. This mitigation measure will be effective in providing adequate staffing services based on service standards for the impact population. This measure should be implemented by 1987. The responsible agency for implementing this mitigation measure is Platte County Department of Public Assistance and Social Services.

- The addition of two office spaces in the existing DPASS facility should be provided to house the additional staff. If adequate space cannot be provided in the existing facility, space should be rented in a convenient location. This measure should be implemented by 1987, in conjunction with additions to the staff, by the Platte County office of the Department of Public Assistance and Social Services.

4.9.2 Health Care Facilities and Personnel

4.9.2.1 Baseline Description

4.9.2.1.1 Hospital Facilities and Personnel

Platte County Memorial Hospital and Nursing Home, located in the town of Wheatland, is a County-owned facility managed by Lutheran Hospitals and Homes Society of America. The primary service area for the facility is Platte County, with a secondary area that extends into eastern Goshen County, southwestern Niobrara County, and eastern Albany County. The hospital was originally constructed in 1955, with a 24-bed nursing home wing constructed in 1964 and an additional 18 nursing home beds added in 1978. The hospital is licensed for 43 acute care beds, 42 long-term care beds, and 10 bassinets. The average occupancy rate for the hospital is 44.5 percent, with an average daily census of 19 patients. The average for the nursing home is 98 percent, with an average daily census of 41 patients.

There are 25 physicians on staff, 5 of whom are on active status and 18 on consulting/courtesy status. The five active staff members include two family practice, one OB/GYN, one internist, and one orthopedic surgeon. The courtesy/consulting staff includes specialists in urology, radiology, surgery, dentistry, internal medicine, and pathology. The five active staff physicians are located in Wheatland; the consulting/courtesy physicians are located in other communities, primarily Cheyenne, Casper, and Torrington, Wyoming.

There are eight full-time and five part-time RNs, four full-time and four part-time LPNs, and eight full-time and eight part-time nurses aides on the hospital staff. For the nursing home, there is 1 full-time RN, 4 full-time and 2 part-time LPNs, and 5 full-time and 14 part-time nurses aides. Other professional staff includes a physical therapist, a respiratory therapist, two medical technicians (recruiting one additional), and three X-ray technicians, not all registered. The hospital has contracts with a consulting dietician, mental health workers, nurse anesthesiologist, pathology services, and radiology. Hospital services include outpatient and 24-hour physician-staffed emergency care, operating and recovery rooms, laboratory, radiology, electrocardiology, respiratory and physical therapy, special care, obstetrics, and pediatrics. Other medical surgical services are provided through contractual arrangements and include nuclear medicine, diagnostic ultrasound, pathology, and mental health services.

The hospital is currently preparing a Master Facility Plan to determine whether to expand ancillary support areas, i.e., the lab, business offices, X-ray, physical therapy, and respiratory therapy. No final decision has been made on whether or not to make the changes or how to fund the facilities expansion.

4.9.2.1.2 Emergency Medical Services

Wheatland and Glendo are part of the 911 emergency telephone system, as well as the regionwide emergency medical radio communications network, and the statewide health and public safety communication radio.

Ambulance service is provided in Platte County by Wheatland Ambulance Service and volunteer companies in Chugwater, Glendo, and Guernsey. The Wheatland service is operated through the county hospital, which assumed operations from the city in 1983. The service is administered jointly by the City and County, with funding contributed toward deficits not covered by patient fees. The volunteer services are provided free of charge through local funding and donations.

Although most runs are made in response to local calls, each company serves approximately a 30-mile radius. Initial response times vary from 3 minutes in Wheatland to 10-12 minutes for the volunteer crews. Arrival time at the scene averages 7 minutes for Wheatland; 10-12 minutes for the volunteer services. A summary of ambulance services in Platte County is included in Table 4.9.2-1.

There are no trained emergency medical physicians in Platte County. There are eight ambulances in the county; four in Wheatland, two in Guernsey, and one each in Glendo and Chugwater. Wheatland has three full time and seven volunteer Emergency Medical Technicians. Glendo and Chugwater each have six volunteer Emergency Medical Technicians.

4.9.2.1.3 Public Health Department

The Platte County Public Health Department provides the following services:

- Communicable disease control, including epidemiology, immunizations, health education;
- Maternal and child health, including prenatal classes, management of high risk infant care and children with special conditions, child abuse and neglect counseling, and coordination of other children's health services;
- Home health services, including home health aid, physical therapy, and speech therapy services; and
- Adult health services, including clinics and educational programs.

There are four RNs on staff, including the director, and one home health aide. The Department has contractual agreements with a speech pathologist and a physical therapist. There is no county health doctor; a county sanitarian works half-time for Platte County and half-time in Goshen County.

4.9.2.1.4 Other Facilities and Personnel

4.9.2.1.4.1 Nursing Homes

Information on the nursing home affiliated with the Platte County Memorial Hospital is presented above. The following information was obtained from the "Future Health Care in the Wheatland Area" report (Lutheran Hospitals and Home Society, October 1982).

The Platte County Housing Authority offers 28 one-bedroom apartment units for the elderly located in Wheatland. These units were constructed in 1978 by assistance from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

Table 4.9.2-1

AMBULANCE SERVICES IN PLATTE COUNTY

Town	Ambulance Service	Vehicles	Vehicle Type	Total Calls 1981	Total Calls 1982	Auto Accident Calls 1981	Auto Accident Calls 1982
Wheatland	Wheatland Ambulance Service	1979 Ford 1979 Ford 1980 Ford 1971 Cadillac	Std. Van Std. Van Std. Van Limo	318	285	64	72
Chugwater	Chugwater	1974 Chevrolet	Std. Van	21	19	10	5

Source: Department of Health and Social Services, Emergency Medical Services.

The units are 100 percent occupied with a current waiting list of 15 applicants.

The William Irvine Home is a boarding house for men located in Wheatland. The home was established through the trust fund of the late William Irvine. Administration of the trust is handled by a Board consisting of James Irvine, Milton Small, and Harold Hoffman. The home has the capacity to provide boarding for 13 residents, all in private rooms (seven on the main floor, four on the second floor, and two on the third floor). Presently, the home has six residents. The home provides housing, daily meals, and laundry services for its residents. Requirements for admission maintain that one must be male, retired, a resident of Platte County, and able to take care of one's own daily needs. The Irvine Home cannot accommodate residents in wheelchairs or residents on oxygen. Present cost of boarding in the Irvine Home is $100 per month per resident.

Platte Manor, located in Wheatland, Wyoming, has a 17-unit apartment complex for the elderly. Platte Manor was opened in 1973 through assistance by HUD and the local sponsor, United Church of Christ, Wheatland, Wyoming. Administration of Platte Manor is controlled by a board appointed by the United Church of Christ members. A resident manager of Platte Manor lives within the complex. Platte Manor offers 17 one-bedroom apartments to persons over age 62 who can take care of their own personal needs. There are stairways in the apartments, thereby making access difficult for wheelchair and handicapped persons. Since the housing complex is subsidized by HUD, the cost of living in Platte Manor varies depending on income and financial status.

Sky-View Villa, located in Guernsey, Wyoming, is a 12-unit apartment complex for senior citizens and the disabled. Sky-View Villa offers 10 one-bedroom apartments and 2 two-bedroom apartments. The apartments are available through community sponsorship and HUD. A resident manager of Sky-View lives within the complex. Since the housing complex is subsidized by HUD, the cost of living in the Sky-View Villa Apartments varies depending upon income and financial status. Sky-View is presently 100 percent occupied.

4.9.2.1.4.2 Dentists

There are an estimated four dentists located in Platte County, all in Wheatland. One of the dentists is on courtesy staff at the hospital.

4.9.2.2 Projected Baseline

4.9.2.2.1 Hospital Facilities and Personnel

Baseline population figures for Platte County indicate steady growth of approximately 2.2 percent annually through 1992. This level of growth will not significantly impact provision of services at Platte County Memorial Hospital and Nursing Home. The hospital facility is currently operating at only 44.5 percent occupancy. The addition of 2,100 persons between 1983 and 1992 would create a demand for only approximately 7 beds, assuming 3.5 beds per 1,000 population. Physician staff may have to be minimally expanded to accommodate the increased population.

4.9.2.2.2 Emergency Medical Services

No significant change in the existing level of emergency medical service is anticipated as a result of projected baseline growth.

4.9.2.2.3 Public Health Department

The Public Health Department may have to increase public health nursing staff slightly to accommodate projected population increases. The staffing would depend on demographic characteristics of the population, i.e., age and income levels. A full-time sanitarian may be required for future population; however, the current work load does not indicate such a move.

4.9.2.2.4 Other Facilities and Personnel

Nursing homes in Platte County may experience a slight increase in demand for services. Dentists in Platte County and Laramie County will experience minor increases in the numbers of patients. Additional dentists may have to relocate to the region to accommodate the increase.

4.9.2.3 Project Impacts

4.9.2.3.1 Hospital Facilities and Personnel

The project would have a minor impact on hospital facilities and personnel in Platte County. Based on a maximum increase of 500 persons in peak year 1986, project-related population would create a demand for less than 2 beds, based on 3.5 beds per 1,000 population. The Platte County Memorial Hospital would be able to absorb this demand with no expansion. The number of primary care physicians in Platte County would be adequate.

4.9.2.3.2 Emergency Medical Services

The small increase in population would have a negligible impact on provision of emergency medical services. However, any potential injuries at the project construction sites will be a problem for the rural ambulance services. These services are not equipped to handle trauma patients frequently associated with construction activities. In addition, locating the site in a timely manner may prove difficult.

Depending on the location and the severity of the injury, the Military Assistance to Safety and Traffic helicopter may be dispatched. Because of the availability of the Military Assistance to Safety and Traffic helicopter and safety standards that will be strictly enforced in compliance with Occupational Safety and Health Administration requirements, no major impact is expected.

4.9.2.3.3 Public Health Department

The small increase in population would have a negligible impact on provision of services by the Public Health Department over baseline growth conditions.

4.9.2.3.4 Other Facilities and Personnel

Nursing homes and dentists in Platte County would be negligibly impacted by the small increase in population.

4.9.2.4 Mitigative Measures

There are no significant impacts on health care facilities in Platte County. Therefore, no mitigative measures are presented. Health planning officials in the county should be updated on potential population impacts, as necessary.

4.9.3 Platte County: Housing Resources

4.9.3.1 Baseline Description

4.9.3.1.1 Housing Stock

Year-round housing stock in the town of Wheatland increased by 1,339 units from 1975 to 1980 as shown in Table 4.9.3-1. This increase represented a 118 percent change for that 5-year period. By comparison, housing stock for all of Platte County, including the town of Wheatland, showed a positive change of 2,473 units, or 101 percent over a 10 year period. Approximately 50 percent of all year-round housing units in the county are found in the town of Wheatland.

The growth in housing stock between 1975 and 1980 for Wheatland and Platte County can be attributed to the construction activities for the Missouri Basin Power Project, Laramie River Station in Wheatland. Project construction was initiated in 1976 and was completed in 1980. Because of this construction schedule, the 1980 Census included a large number of construction worker housing units (mobile homes and travel trailers) that have since been removed from the housing supply of the community. The present supply of housing for the town of Wheatland, derived from an estimate of current population and contacts with local housing resources, is estimated to be 2,009 units. The town has experienced a reduction in housing stock since the 1980 Census of 468 units, or a negative change of 19 percent.

4.9.3.1.2 Housing Mix

The housing mix for the town and county presented in Table 4.9.3-1 indicates that single-family units in 1980 were only slightly larger in supply than mobile homes. Although all types of units experienced dramatic increases from 1975 to 1980, multifamily growth of 285 units and mobile home growth of 851 units were by far the largest changes for the town of Wheatland.

As previously noted in the discussion of housing stock, 468 housing units have been removed from the housing stock of the town. An assessment of the current mobile home park occupancy in the town indicates that these units removed from the stock are almost entirely mobile homes from a park directly associated with the Missouri Basin Power Project. The results of this analysis would indicate that of the current supply of 2,009 units in the town, approximately 56 percent are single-family, 18 percent are multifamily, and 26 percent are mobile homes.

Table 4.9.3-1

HOUSING MIX
TOWN OF WHEATLAND AND PLATTE COUNTY, WYOMING
1970, 1975 AND 1980

Housing Type	1975[a] Year-Round Units	1975[a] % of Total	1980 Year-Round Units	1980 % of Total	Change # of Units	Change % Change
Wheatland						
Single Family	917	81	1,120	45	203	22
Multifamily	68	6	353	14	285	419
Mobile Homes	147	13	998	41	851	579
TOTAL:	1,132	100	2,471	100	1,339	118

Platte County	1970[a] Year-Round Units	1970[a] % of Total	1980 Year-Round Units	1980 % of Total	Change # of Units	Change % Change
Single Family	2,079	85	2,755	56	676	33
Multifamily	193	8	597	12	404	209
Mobile Homes	168	7	1,561	32	1,393	829
TOTAL:	2,440	100	4,913	100	2,473	101

Note: a The town of Wheatland represents 1975 housing mix while Platte County is represented by 1970 Census.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Wyoming General Housing Characteristics, 1970 and 1980; Wheatland Impact Area Comprehensive Plan, 1976, and U.S. Bureau of the Census, Wyoming Detailed Housing Characteristics, 1970.

4.9.3.1.3 Housing Conditions

Housing conditions are expressed in terms of plumbing facilities and persons per room for the town of Wheatland and Platte County. Table 4.9.3-2 indicates that 126 units in the entire county and 49 units in the town in 1980 lacked complete plumbing for exclusive use. As a percentage of year-round housing units, the town fell slightly below 2 percent while the county exceeded 2.5 percent for this housing characteristic in 1980. By comparison with the 1970 Census, the town experienced an increase of 28 units most likely attributable to construction worker housing, while 12 units in the entire county had been either improved and/or removed from the housing stock.

Another indication of housing conditions is the number of persons living in crowded units. The Census defines a crowded housing unit as one with over 1.01 persons per room. Table 4.9.3-2 shows that in 1970 and 1980 over 91 percent of the units in the town and county were considered uncrowded. By 1980, 7.1 percent of the occupied housing units in the city exceeded the 1.01 or less persons per room category.

4.9.3.1.4 Housing Occupancy and Vacancy

Table 4.9.3-3 illustrates the housing occupancy and vacancy status for Wheatland for 1980 by type of unit. The highest vacancy rate was found to be multifamily at 14 percent. Although the largest number of vacant units were mobile homes, the rate was less than multifamily at 11 percent. Single-family units had a vacancy rate of 6 percent while the overall vacancy rate was 9 percent. The town experienced an overall vacancy rate of less than 1 percent in 1970 according to the Census.

Owner-occupied units totaled 1,563 and renter-occupied units totaled 686 for the town in 1980. With 33 units listed as "for sale only" and 65 units as "for rent", the town experienced a homeowners vacancy rate of 2 percent and a rental vacancy rate of 9 percent in 1980.

Estimated housing occupancy and vacancy for 1983 for the town is illustrated in Table 4.9.3-4. The overall vacancy rate of 17 percent is taken from the Wyoming Housing Monitoring System, Platte County housing profile. The vacancy rate for housing types presented in Table 4.9.3-3 is derived from 1980 vacancy data and updated housing supply information. The highest rate by type utilizing this methodology is mobile homes at 32 percent. The vacancy rate indicated is for mobile home units only. Pads are not considered in the mobile home unit supply. Multifamily and single-family vacancy rates are approximately 21 percent and 9 percent, respectively, for 1983.

Table 4.9.3-2

HOUSING CONDITIONS - (PLUMBING FACILITIES, PERSONS PER ROOM)
TOWN OF WHEATLAND AND PLATTE COUNTY, WYOMING
1970 AND 1980

Plumbing Facilities

	Year Round Housing Units		# Lacking Complete Plumbing for Exclusive Use		% Lacking Complete Plumbing for Exclusive Use	
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980
Wheatland	972	2,471	21	49	2.2	1.9
Platte County	2,423	4,913	138	126	5.7	2.6

Persons per Room for Occupied Housing Units

Persons/Room =	1.0 or Less		% 1.0 or Less		1.01 to 1.50		% 1.01 to 1.50		1.51 or More		% 1.51 or More	
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980
Wheatland	865	2,090	91.8	92.9	77[a]	90	8.2	4.0	N/A	69	N/A	3.1
Platte County	2,050	4,114	91.2	94.0	197[a]	164	8.8	3.7	N/A	102	N/A	2.3

Note: a For 1970 Platte County and Wheatland, the 1.01 to 1.50 category includes all persons per room over 1.01.

N/A - Not applicable.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Wyoming General Housing Characteristics, 1970 and 1980.

Table 4.9.3-3

HOUSING OCCUPANCY AND VACANCY BY TYPE
TOWN OF WHEATLAND, WYOMING
1980

Housing Type	Year-Round Housing Units	Occupied	Vacant	Vacancy Rate
Single-Family	1,120	1,055	65	6%
Multifamily	353	304	49	14%
Mobile Homes	998	890	108	11%
TOTAL	2,471	2,249	222	9%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Wyoming General Housing Characteristics, 1980.

Table 4.9.3-4

ESTIMATED HOUSING OCCUPANCY AND VACANCY BY TYPE
TOWN OF WHEATLAND, WYOMING
1983

Housing Type	Year-Round Housing Units	Occupied	Vacant	Vacancy Rate
Single-Family	1,125	1,024	101	9%
Multifamily	362	286	76	21%
Mobile Homes	522	355	167	32%
TOTAL	2,009	1,665	344	17%

Source: Derived from Wyoming Housing Monitoring System, 1983.

4.9.3.1.5 Housing Values, Prices and Rents

The median value of owner-occupied housing for Wheatland was $12,400 in 1970 and increased to $48,800 by 1980. The median monthly contract rent for the town increased from $57 in 1970 to $255 in 1980 for renter-occupied housing units. Of the 682 renter-occupied units in Wheatland in 1980, the largest number fell in the $250 to $299 monthly rental price range.

The Wyoming Department of Economic Planning and Development through its Wyoming Housing Monitoring System indicates that the average sales price in 1982 for single-family housing for Platte County was $59,132. The average sales price for manufactured homes for the same date was indicated to be

$16,344. Apartment rent averaged $245 per month for the second quarter of 198^. (All dollars are in current dollars.)

4.9.3.1.6 Mobile Home Parks

Seven mobile home parks were identified by survey in 1983 to exist in Platte County, four of which are in Wheatland. These four parks contained 642 spaces of which 526 were unrented resulting in a vacancy rate of 82 percent.

Mobile home parks within Wheatland ranged in size from 3 to 468 spaces. The 468-space park developed for the Missouri Basin Power Project is currently vacant except for 12 mobile home units which are for sale.

Based on 1983 survey data, none of the 642 spaces located in mobile home parks are available on a rental basis as all are owner-occupied.

Monthly space/pad rental rates for the owner-occupied units ranged from $80 to $110, with a weighted average of $85. Space deposit costs ranged from $50 to $75, with a weighted average of $54. Weighted averages are based on the number of spaces.

Based on 1983 interviews with mobile home owners the only current expansion or redevelopment of an existing park involves the Missouri Basin Power Project mobile home park. The park was designed to be redeveloped into a single family subdivision with larger lot sizes. Currently, 12 units are being developed in that fashion.

4.9.3.1.7 Hotels and Motels

Nine hotel and motel operations were identified by the 1983 survey to exist in Platte County, of which seven are located in Wheatland. Three were franchise operations accounting for 119 rooms (66% of total) and 179 beds (64% of total). The four nonfranchise motels contained 61 rooms (34% of total) and 100 beds (36% of total) as shown in Table 4.9.3-5.

Table 4.9.3-5

HOTEL AND MOTEL CHARACTERISTICS
TOWN OF WHEATLAND
1983

	Hotels		Rooms		Beds	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Franchise	3	43	119	66	179	64
Nonfranchise	4	57	61	34	100	36
TOTAL:	7	100	180	100	279	100

Source: Housing Survey, 1983.

Two nonfranchised hotels offered cooking facilities in only four units. No franchised operation offered this amenity.

The only long-term rate offered by the hotels was a weekly rate by a nonfranchised operation. The rate for a single-bed unit was listed as $133.96.

Occupancy rates were obtained on an annual basis. Both hotel operations showed lower than normal rates, with the franchised hotels ranging from 54 to 70 percent, with a weighted average of 64 percent, and the nonfranchised hotels ranging from 40 to 70 percent, with a weighted average of 58 percent. Weighted averages are based on the number of rooms.

4.9.3.1.8 Apartments

Three apartment complexes, two of which are in Wheatland, were identified by 1983 survey (of apartment or rental unit complexes of 10 or more units) to exist within Platte County. These two complexes contained 92 units, of which 37 apartments were unrented. This represents a 40-percent vacancy rate.

Both complexes only offered unfurnished two bedroom units, and included in each were a refrigerator, garbage disposal, dishwasher, and cable TV.

Unit rents for the two bedroom units range from $235 to $280 per month with deposit costs ranging from $100 to $235.

4.9.3.1.9 Campgrounds

One campground was identified by the 1983 survey to exist in Platte County. The campground located in Wheatland contained 24 spaces of which only 6 were vacant. This amounts to a vacancy rate of 25 percent.

Rental costs on a daily basis were $7, on a weekly basis $40, and on a monthly basis $150. No deposit costs were required.

The campground can accommodate campers, trailers, and motor homes with a mobile home width and length limitation of 8 by 35 feet, respectively.

At the present time the campground is planning on developing an additional 30 spaces.

4.9.3.1.10 General Housing Characteristics-Town of Chugwater

The 1976 Chugwater Comprehensive Plan indicated that there were 109 total dwelling units within the town. Sixty-seven were classified as single-family (61 percent), 11 were multifamily (10 percent) and 31 were mobile homes (29 percent).

Data supplied in 1983 by local town officials indicate that there are currently 96 total dwelling units in Chugwater. Seventy-one are classified as single-family (74 percent), 9 are multifamily (9 percent), and 16 are mobile homes (17 percent).

	Single-Family		Multifamily		Mobile Homes		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1976	67	61	11	10	31	29	109	100
1983	71	74	9	9	16	17	96	100

The 1976 to 1983 period shows an increase of 4 single-family units along with a major reduction in mobile home supply of 15 units. This decreasing housing supply is largely a result of the departing workforce of the Missouri Basin Power Project.

Based on interviews with local town officials, it is estimated that the 1983 vacancy rate by unit type is 14 percent for single family; 78 percent for multifamily; and zero percent for mobile homes.

One hotel and three motels were identified by survey to exist in Chugwater, totaling 35 rooms. Currently all 35 rooms are vacant.

The persons per household factor for Chugwater was determined to be 2.06 based on a 1983 population of 198.

4.9.3.1.11 Housing Finance

Nearly all of the housing finance resources of Platte County are concentrated in the Wheatland area. In relation to city population, type and structure of institutions, and area of influence, the profile of this county is similar to that of its neighbor Goshen County and the town of Torrington. In Platte County there is one bank. Ninety-nine percent of residential real estate lending originates in Wheatland. Total deposits are between $91 and $92 million.

The area of influence is Platte County, with some lending in the counties of Goshen and Niobrara, and a small amount in Converse County. Financing from the counties of Albany and Laramie is also present in Platte.

Platte County contains one local, independent commercial bank, two banks that are part of holding companies and two savings and loan institutions. All responded to the 1983 survey.

The Wheatland housing finance community underwent considerable expansion in the late 1970s and into the beginning of the 1980s, largely due to Missouri Basin Power Plant construction. Data does not classify Wheatland as a large housing finance center when compared to other locations within the Area of Site Influence.

The data in Tables 4.9.3-6, 4.9.3-7, and 4.9.3-8 summarize recent past activity.

Table 4.9.3-6

FIRST MORTGAGES
TOWN OF WHEATLAND/PLATTE COUNTY
1977, 1981 and 1983

	Number of Transactions			Dollar Value		
	Conventional	FHA	VA	Conventional	FHA	VA
1977	125	N/A	N/A	$4,500,000	$ N/A	$ N/A
1981	51	10	6	2,295,000	440,000	264,000
1983[a]	48	21	4	2,256,000	945,000	184,000

Notes: a - Through mid-July.

All dollars are in current dollars.

N/A - Not available.

Source: 1983 Field Survey.

Of the FHA/VA Loans shown in Table 4.9.3-6, the majority were Wyoming Community Development Authority Loans. No Wyoming Mineral Trust loans were indicated. At least three of the lenders have done Wyoming Community Development Authority transactions. Two of the lenders have chosen not to participate in Wyoming Community Development Authority, due to paperwork requirements.

Table 4.9.3-7

SECOND MORTGAGE HOUSING ACTIVITY
TOWN OF WHEATLAND/PLATTE COUNTY
1977, 1981 AND 1983

	Number of Transactions	Dollar Value
1977	1	$ N/A
1981	0	0
1983[a]	28	$358,400

Note: a - Through mid-July.

All dollars are in current dollars.

N/A - Not available.

Source: 1983 Field Survey.

Table 4.9.3-8

CONSTRUCTION/BUILDER/SHORT TERM LOANS
TOWN OF WHEATLAND/PLATTE COUNTY
1977, 1981 AND 1983

	Number of Transactions	Dollar Value
1977	N/A	$ N/A
1981	3	$150,000
1983[a]	9	$452,000

Note: a - Through mid-July.

All dollars are in current dollars.

N/A - Not available.

Source: 1983 Field Survey.

Interest rates on first mortgages have ranged within the past year from approximately 9.9 percent on government-assisted programs to 14.5 percent. Second mortgages have varied from 13 percent to 16 percent with most 14 percent to 15 percent. Construction loans have been in the 14 percent to 15 percent range. Term lengths on firsts have ranged from 10 to 30 years, with an increasing trend to 30 year paybacks. Second mortgage terms have varied from 1 to 20 years, with most in a 5 to 10-year span. Construction loans most often have been for 6 months.

It is apparent in the Platte County/Wheatland market that first mortgages have been the most active in terms of number of transactions. Second and construction loans are growing, but have been limited in the past. Two lenders, one of the larger commercial banks and one of the savings and loan have dominated the first mortgage market.

Mobile home loans once were prevalent in the area, but have declined with the end of the power plant development.

Three local home builders have dominated local residential construction in recent past years, building several small subdivisions with a few units under construction.

4.9.3.2 Projected Baseline

Population growth constitutes the basis and scope of housing supply for the projected baseline. The population projections and geographic allocations generated in Section 2.0 are formulated on a community basis, employing spatial allocation techniques. Baseline population growth is estimated on the basis of the historic growth in the community relative to the historic and projected growth rates for the county. The housing resource analyses are therefore presented at the community level.

4.9.3.2.1 Town of Wheatland

Wheatland is projected to experience a 12.8 percent rate of growth in housing supply between 1983 and 1992, with an increase from 2,009 to 2,266 dwelling units. Annual percent increases for total year-round housing units range from a low of zero percent (to be experienced between 1983 and 1985) to a high of 2.8 percent to be experienced between 1991 and 1992. Fifty-six percent of the housing stock is projected to be single-family homes, 18 percent multifamily, and 26 percent mobile homes. The temporary accommodations supply of 119 franchised hotel rooms, 61 nonfranchised hotel rooms and 24 campground spaces will remain constant through the baseline future period. Table 4.9.3-9 summarizes the baseline projections.

4.9.3.2.2 Town of Chugwater

The town of Chugwater is projected to experience a housing supply total growth rate of 33.9 percent from 1983 to 1992, increasing from 112 dwelling units to 150 dwelling units. Annual percent increases for total year-round housing units range from a low of zero percent (to be experienced between 1991 and 1992) to a high of 4.5 percent to be experienced between 1983 and 1984. Seventy-four percent of the housing stock is projected to be single-family homes, 9 percent multifamily, and 17 percent mobile homes. The temporary accommodations supply of 35 hotel rooms will remain constant through the baseline future period. Table 4.9.3-10 summarizes the baseline projections.

4.9.3.3 Project Impacts

Population growth constitutes the basis and scope of housing supply. The population projections and geographic allocations generated in Section 2.0 are formulated on a community basis, employing spatial allocation techniques. Project-related population is allocated to communities on the basis of

Table 4.9.3-9

BASELINE FORECAST
HOUSING SUPPLY
TOWN OF WHEATLAND
1983-1992

Housing Type	1983	1984	1983-1984 Change	1983-1984 %Change	1985	1984-1985 Change	1984-1985 %Change	1986	1985-1986 Change	1985-1986 %Change	1987	1986-1987 Change	1986-1987 %Change
Single Family	1,125	1,125	0	0	1,125	0	0	1,139	14	1	1,166	27	2
Multi-family	362	362	0	0	362	0	0	362	0	0	362	0	0
Mobile Home	522	522	0	0	522	0	0	522	0	0	522	0	0
TOTAL Year-Round Housing Units:	2,009	2,009	0	0	2,009	0	0	2,023	14	1	2,050	27	1

	1988	1987-1988 Change	1987-1988 %Change	1989	1988-1989 Change	1988-1989 %Change	1990	1989-1990 Change	1989-1990 %Change	1991	1990-1991 Change	1990-1991 %Change	1992	1991-1992 Change	1991-1992 %Change
Single Family	1,194	28	2	1,227	33	3	1,255	28	2	1,286	31	2	1,321	35	3
Multi-family	364	2	1	373	9	2	382	9	2	391	9	2	402	11	3
Mobile Home	522	0	0	522	0	0	522	0	0	528	6	1	543	15	3
TOTAL Year-Round Housing Units:	2,080	30	1	2,122	42	2	2,159	37	2	2,205	46	2	2,266	61	3

Source: Table 2.3.3-4 and Appendix A.3.

Table 4.9.3-10

BASELINE FORECAST
HOUSING SUPPLY
TOWN OF CHUGWATER
1983-1992

Housing Type	1983	1984	1983-1984 Change	1983-1984 %Change	1985	1984-1985 Change	1984-1985 %Change	1986	1985-1986 Change	1985-1986 %Change	1987	1986-1987 Change	1986-1987 %Change
Single Family	83	87	4	4.8	90	3	3.4	93	3	3.3	97	4	4.3
Multi-family	10	10	0	0	11	1	10.0	11	0	0	12	1	9.1
Mobile Home	19	20	1	5.3	20	0	0	22	2	10.0	22	0	0
TOTAL Year-Round Housing Units:	112	117	5	4.5	121	4	3.4	126	5	4.1	131	5	4.0

	1988	1987-1988 Change	1987-1988 %Change	1989	1988-1989 Change	1988-1989 %Change	1990	1989-1990 Change	1989-1990 %Change	1991	1990-1991 Change	1990-1991 %Change	1992	1991-1992 Change	1991-1992 %Change
Single Family	101	4	4.1	104	3	3.0	108	4	3.8	111	3	2.8	111	0	0
Multi-family	12	0	0	13	1	8.3	13	0	0	14	1	7.7	14	0	0
Mobile Home	23	1	4.5	24	1	4.3	25	1	4.2	25	0	0	25	0	0
TOTAL Year-Round Housing Units:	136	5	3.8	141	5	3.7	146	5	3.5	150	4	2.7	150	0	0

Source: Table 2.3.3-4 and Appendix A.3.

proximity to job sites. The housing resource analyses are therefore presented at the community level.

4.9.3.3.1 Town of Wheatland

The town of Wheatland will experience housing demand beginning in 1985 and continuing through 1987 while 1986 is the only year that net demand will occur. Projected vacancies can satisfy project demand in 1985 and 1987 (see Table 4.9.3-11).

An impact of 12 multifamily units in 1986 occurs during growth cycle conditions. Beginning in 1987, multifamily housing experiences decline cycle impacts due to an excess supply of 12 units. Projected baseline growth will not absorb this excess supply until 1990.

4.9.3.3.2 Town of Chugwater

Table 4.9.3-12 illustrates housing impacts for the town of Chugwater. Project demand will begin in 1985 and continue through 1987. Projected vacancies will satisfy the project demand for single family and multifamily dwellings during these years.

Mobile homes are the only housing type to experience net demand (1985-1987). Growth cycle impacts occur in 1985 with a required supply of 6 units. A decline cycle impact (one mobile home unit) is experienced in 1986 and continues through 1988 when excess supply will be absorbed by the projected baseline growth.

4.9.3.4 Mitigative Measures

Potential mitigation or preventive measures to be considered are identified below. Each measure identifies the party responsible to implement the mitigation, but not necessarily the party paying for the measure.

- Housing demand forecasts should be produced and widely distributed within the public domain (providing buyer profile for type, size, price range, amenities, etc.). This information will be effective in estimating projected needs by type and amount and should be released and/or implemented 12 months or a building season prior to construction start-up and updated when a major change in conditions occurs. The agency responsible for implementing this mitigation is the Air Force.

- Continuous monthly forecasting and monitoring of housing demand and housing starts during the growth cycle. This mitigation will be effective in estimating projected needs by type and amount and should assist the public and private sectors to react accordingly utilizing the best available information. The parties responsible for implementing this mitigation measure are the Air Force and appropriate public agencies.

- Underwriting requirements for the Federal Housing Administration (FHA), Veterans Administration (VA), Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Federal National Mortgage Association, Wyoming

Table 4.9.3-11

PROJECT IMPACTS
NET ANNUAL HOUSING DEMAND AND REQUIRED CHANGES IN SUPPLY
TOWN OF WHEATLAND
1984-1992

	1984				1985		1984-1985		1986		1985-1986	
Housing Type	Project Demand[2]	Net Demand[3]	Required Supply[4]	Excess Supply[5]	Project Demand[2]	Net Demand[3]	Required Supply[4]	Excess Supply[5]	Project Demand[2]	Net Demand[3]	Required Supply[4]	Excess Supply[5]
Single Family	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	43	0	0	0
Multifamily	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	48	12	12	0
Mobile Home	0	0	0	0	28	0	0	0	33	0	0	0
Total Year-Round Units:	0	0	0	0	67	0	0	0	124	12	12	0
Temporary Accommodations[1]	0	0	0	0	43	0	0	0	31	0	0	0

	1987		1986-1987		1988		1987-1988		1989		1988-1989	
Housing Type	Project Demand[2]	Net Demand[3]	Required Supply[4]	Excess Supply[5]	Project Demand[2]	Net Demand[3]	Required Supply[4]	Excess Supply[5]	Project Demand[2]	Net Demand[3]	Required Supply[4]	Excess Supply[5]
Single Family	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Multifamily	19	0	0	12	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	1
Mobile Home	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Year-Round Units:	51	0	0	12	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	1
Temporary Accommodations[1]	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 4.9.3-11, Continued, Page 2 of 2
PROJECT IMPACTS
NET ANNUAL HOUSING DEMAND AND REQUIRED CHANGES IN SUPPLY
TOWN OF WHEATLAND
1984-1992

	1990		1989-1990		1991		1990-1991		1992		1991-1992	
Housing Type	Project Demand[2]	Net Demand[3]	Required Supply[4]	Excess Supply[5]	Project Demand[2]	Net Demand[3]	Required Supply[4]	Excess Supply[5]	Project Demand[2]	Net Demand[3]	Required Supply[4]	Excess Supply[5]
Single Family	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Multifamily	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mobile Home	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Year-Round Units:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Temporary Accommodations[1]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Notes:
1 Temporary Accommodations includes hotel/motel rooms and campgrrund spaces.
2 Project Demand is defined as total housing needs as induced by the project.
3 Net demand is defined as demand less net vacancy (net vacancy equals gross vacancy minus frictional vacancy).
4 Required supply is defined as increases in supply from growth cycle conditions of the project.
5 Excess supply may result from decline cycle conditions of the project when vacancies exceed projected baseline growth as shown in Table 4.9.3-9.

Table 4.9.3-12

PROJECT IMPACTS
NET ANNUAL HOUSING DEMAND AND REQUIRED CHANGES IN SUPPLY
TOWN OF CHUGWATER
1984-1992

	1984				1985		1984-1985		1986		1985-1986	
Housing Type	Project Demand[2]	Net Demand[3]	Required Supply[4]	Excess Supply[5]	Project Demand[2]	Net Demand[3]	Required Supply[4]	Excess Supply[5]	Project Demand[2]	Net Demand[3]	Required Supply[4]	Excess Supply[5]
Single Family	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
Multifamily	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
Mobile Home	0	0	0	0	6	6	6	0	3	3	0	1
Total Year-Round Units:	0	0	0	0	15	6	6	0	15	3	0	1
Temporary Accommodations[1]	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

	1987		1986-1987		1988		1987-1988		1989		1988-1989	
Housing Type	Project Demand[2]	Net Demand[3]	Required Supply[4]	Excess Supply[5]	Project Demand[2]	Net Demand[3]	Required Supply[4]	Excess Supply[5]	Project Demand[2]	Net Demand[3]	Required Supply[4]	Excess Supply[5]
Single Family	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Multifamily	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mobile Home	3	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Year-Round Units:	15	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Temporary Accommodations[1]	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 4.9.3-12, Continued, Page 2 of 2
PROJECT IMPACTS
NET ANNUAL HOUSING DEMAND AND REQUIRED CHANGES IN SUPPLY
TOWN OF CHUGWATER
1984-1992

	1990		1989-1990		1991		1990-1991		1992		1991-1992	
Housing Type	Project Demand[2]	Net Demand[3]	Required Supply[4]	Excess Supply[5]	Project Demand[2]	Net Demand[3]	Required Supply[4]	Excess Supply[5]	Project Demand[2]	Net Demand[3]	Required Supply[4]	Excess Supply[5]
Single Family	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Multifamily	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mobile Home	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Year-Round Units:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Temporary Accommodations[1]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Notes:
1 Temporary Accommodations includes hotel/motel rooms and campground spaces.
2 Project Demand is defined as total housing needs as induced by the project.
3 Net demand is defined as demand less net vacancy (net vacancy equals gross vacancy minus frictional vacancy).
4 Required supply is defined as increases in supply from growth cycle conditions of the project.
5 Excess supply may result from decline cycle conditions of the project when vacancies exceed projected baseline growth as shown in Table 4.9.3-10.

Community Development Authority, and Wyoming State Treasurer's Mortgage Purchase Program should be reviewed by local government relative to standards found in local development regulations. An incentive should be offered to builders and developers participating in these programs. This mitigation will be effective in opening up the secondary mortgage market for developers, builders and buyers. The parties responsible for implementing this mitigation measure are the local public officials.

4.9.4 Regional Recreation

Platte County contains two state parks (Glendo and Guernsey) and five state fish and game areas (Rock Lake, North Platte River, Grayrocks Reservoir, Wheatland Reservoir No. 1, and Johnson Reservoir No. 3). These areas are discussed in Section 10.1.

4.9.5 Justice System - State District Court

4.9.5.1 Baseline Description

Wyoming's Eighth Judicial District encompasses Platte, Goshen, Converse, and Niobrara counties. A District Court facility is located within each county to provide a forum for those cases having venue within the county. Table 4.9.5-1 sets forth a summary of caseload statistics for the Eighth Judicial District and reveals that the District's caseload has decreased from 1981 to 1982. Platte County generally contributes approximately 28 percent of the District's caseload. Goshen County's contribution to the District's caseload has remained relatively constant over the past few years at 28 to 31 percent in 1982 and 1981 respectively.

The District Court facilities for Platte County are located in Wheatland in the Platte County Courthouse. Table 4.9.5-2 shows the caseload for the Court for the years 1981 and 1982. The total caseload for 1982 was significantly less than for 1981 and, based on recent data, it appears that the 1983 caseload may be significantly less than 1982. The total annual caseload appears to now be approximately 295. Most criminal dispositions are by guilty plea and jury trials are infrequent. Most civil dispositions are by dismissal and court trial.

The Court's staff consists of one part-time judge (shared with Goshen and Niobrara counties), a court reporter, a clerk of the court, and a part-time deputy clerk. The Court is served by a large courtroom, judge's chambers, court reporter's office, and clerk's office. Sufficient storage space for Court files is available.

Based on available data, the Court's capacity is currently adequate to handle its existing caseload.

4.9.5.2 Projected Baseline

As set forth in the previous section, the current annual caseload (civil and criminal) of the Platte County District Court is approximately 295. The annual caseloads of Goshen and Nioboara counties are 250 and 70 respectively. Thus, the total caseload of the three counties which is

Table 4.9.5-1

CASELOAD STATISTICS FOR THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
(PLATTE, GOSHEN, NIOBRARA, AND CONVERSE COUNTIES)
FOR THE YEARS 1981 AND 1982

	1982	%	1981	%	% Change
Civil:					
Cases Filed	883		871		+1%
Cases Pending 1-1	361		343		+5%
Disposals:					
Dismissal	271	31%	237	28%	+14%
Default	250	28%	209	24%	+20%
Court Trial	284	32%	321	38%	-12%
Jury Trial	1	0%	7	1%	-86%
Other	76	9%	78	9%	-3%
Total Disposals	882	100%	852	100%	+4%
Cases Pending 12-31	362		362		none
Criminal:					
Cases Filed	126		136		-7%
Cases Pending 1-1	46		59		-22%
Disposals:					
Dismissal	14	12%	24	17%	-42%
Guilty Plea	54	46%	74	51%	-27%
Court Trial	21	18%	24	17%	-13%
Jury Trial	7	6%	5	3%	+40%
Other	21	18%	18	12%	+17%
Total Disposals	117	100%	145	100%	-19%
Cases Pending 12-31	55		50		+10%

Source: Wyoming Court Coordinator's Office.

Table 4.9.5-2

CASELOAD STATISTICS FOR THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
(PLATTE COUNTY) FOR THE YEARS 1981 AND 1982

	1982	%	1981	%	% Change
Civil:					
Cases Filed	243		271		-10%
Cases Pending 1-1	106		104		+2%
Disposals:					
Dismissal	88	34.5%	67	25%	+31%
Default	35	14%	31	11%	+13%
Court Trial	98	38%	140	52%	-30%
Jury Trial	1	.5%	2	1%	-50%
Other	34	13%	29	11%	+17%
Total Dispositions	256	100%	269	100%	-5%
Cases Pending 12-31	93		106		-12%
Criminal:					
Cases Filed	35		43		-19%
Cases Pending 1-1	8		12		-33%
Disposals:					
Dismissal	1	5%	12	26%	-92%
Guilty Plea	10	45%	25	54%	-60%
Court Trial	2	9%	4	9%	-50%
Jury Trial	3	14%	2	4%	+50%
Other	6	27%	3	7%	+100%
Total Disposals	22	100%	46	100%	-52%
Cases Pending 12-31	21		9		+133%

Source: Wyoming Court Coordinator's Office.

serviced by a single judge is 615. If the shared judge's hours are proportionately divided by caseload among the counties, the equivalent judge positions available to Platte, Goshen and Niobrara counties would be 0.50, 0.40, and 0.10 respectively.

Based on a 1983 population of 9,370, the Platte County District Court's annual caseload of 295 is roughly equivalent to 0.03148 cases per capita. The current judge to case ratio is 0.5:295 or 1:590 and the current support staff to case ratio is 0.5:295 or 1:197. By 1992 when the county population will increase to 11,470, the Court's caseload will increase to roughly 361. This increased caseload will require only a one-tenth equivalent judge position and a one-third equivalent support staff position by 1992. This slight increase could probably be absorbed by the existing staff and no additional office or courtroom space should be needed.

4.9.5.3 Project Impacts

Under impact conditions, Platte County will receive population inmigration in the years 1985 to 1987. During the year of peak inmigration, 1986, the Court's caseload is projected to increase by only 16 cases. This increase may require roughly 0.03 equivalent judge positions and 0.08 equivalent support staff positions or a total of 0.06 and 0.17 respectively in 1986. In reality the Court should be able to absorb this slight increase without staff augmentation. Further, no additional office or courtroom space should be needed.

4.9.5.4 Mitigative Measures

No mitigative measures should be needed as a result of the project.

4.9.6 Transportation-Road Network

An overview of the regional roadway network appears in Section 10.5.

Consideration was given to the project-related transportation impact on both the population centers and the rural portions of Platte County. Based on available information, it became apparent that the countywide rural road network associated with the Launch Facility modifications needed detailed study. Population and associated traffic increases for small population centers, including Guernsey and Chugwater, were negligible and did not warrant detailed study. The increased traffic attributable to project-related population increases for Wheatland waranted further study of the local road network.

4.9.6.1 Baseline Description

Interstate 25 forms the north-south axis of the transportation system in Platte County and provides access to Wheatland and Chugwater, as shown in Figure 10.5.1-1, Regional Highways. U.S. 26 (Federal-Aid Primary) intersects with Interstate 25 north of Wheatland and provides east-west connection with Guernsey and eastern access to the population centers along the North Platte River. State highways (mostly Federal-Aid Secondaries) branch off these facilities to provide access to the other parts of the county. This hierarchy is also reflected in the functional role of these roadways, as shown in Figure 10.5.1-2, National Highway Functional Classification. Key county roads

(high-type, paved) augment the state highways to form collector routes which connect with the low-type paved and gravel county roads to provide access throughout the county.

Project-related roadways in Platte County and the current traffic volumes on these roadways are shown in Figure 4.9.6-1. Project-related roadways consist of transporter/erector routes, and roads functionally classified as collectors or higher.

Vehicle classification count data was collected from the Wyoming Highway Department for a number of locations in Platte County. Supplementary traffic counts were carried out by the study at three locations in the county on a weekday in November 1983. Data from these supplementary counts was used to develop typical average daily traffic figures.

The locations of count stations are shown on Figure 4.9.6-2, and Table 4.9.6-1 gives details of average daily traffic and the proportion of truck traffic to total vehicles.

It should be noted that average daily traffic figures for agricultural traffic during harvesting of crops in the Area of Site Influence can show a marked increase over annual average daily traffic figures. This is most dramaticaly illustrated by records from Goshen County in 1982. During the peak day of harvest the 24-hour count was approximately 2.5 times the annual ADT value. This indicates an area of special concern during project construction activities.

Transporter/erector routes in Platte County and the numbering system that was developed to identify these routes for the road inventory survey are shown in Figure 4.9.6-2. Table 4.9.6-2 presents a summary of existing physical conditions of these routes. This summary includes surface type and structural classification as well as information on associated roadway elements.

4.9.6.2 Projected Baseline

Specific consideration was given to agricultural harvest operations. Data from an appropriate permanent traffic counter, located in an area subject to harvest operations, were carefully studied. The Wyoming Highway Department operated a continuous automatic traffic recorder at station 190 on Wyoming State Highway 154 near Veteran in Goshen County.

Station 190 had an average daily traffic (ADT) of 402. This is higher than the ADT generally found on the rural roads evaluated for this study. The effect of the November harvest is evident when comparing 1982 October and November traffic data. For example, the October ADT was 445 and the November ADT was 450. However, the peak day in October was only 656 compared to a peak day in November of 1,013. Records show that the peak day was Saturday, November 6. The volume on Friday, November 5, was 875 and the volume on Sunday, November 7, was 757. The peak day volume was 2.5 times the ADT.

A further examination was made of the highest hourly volumes at this station. Roadways are normally designed for the 30th to 50th highest hourly traffic volumes.

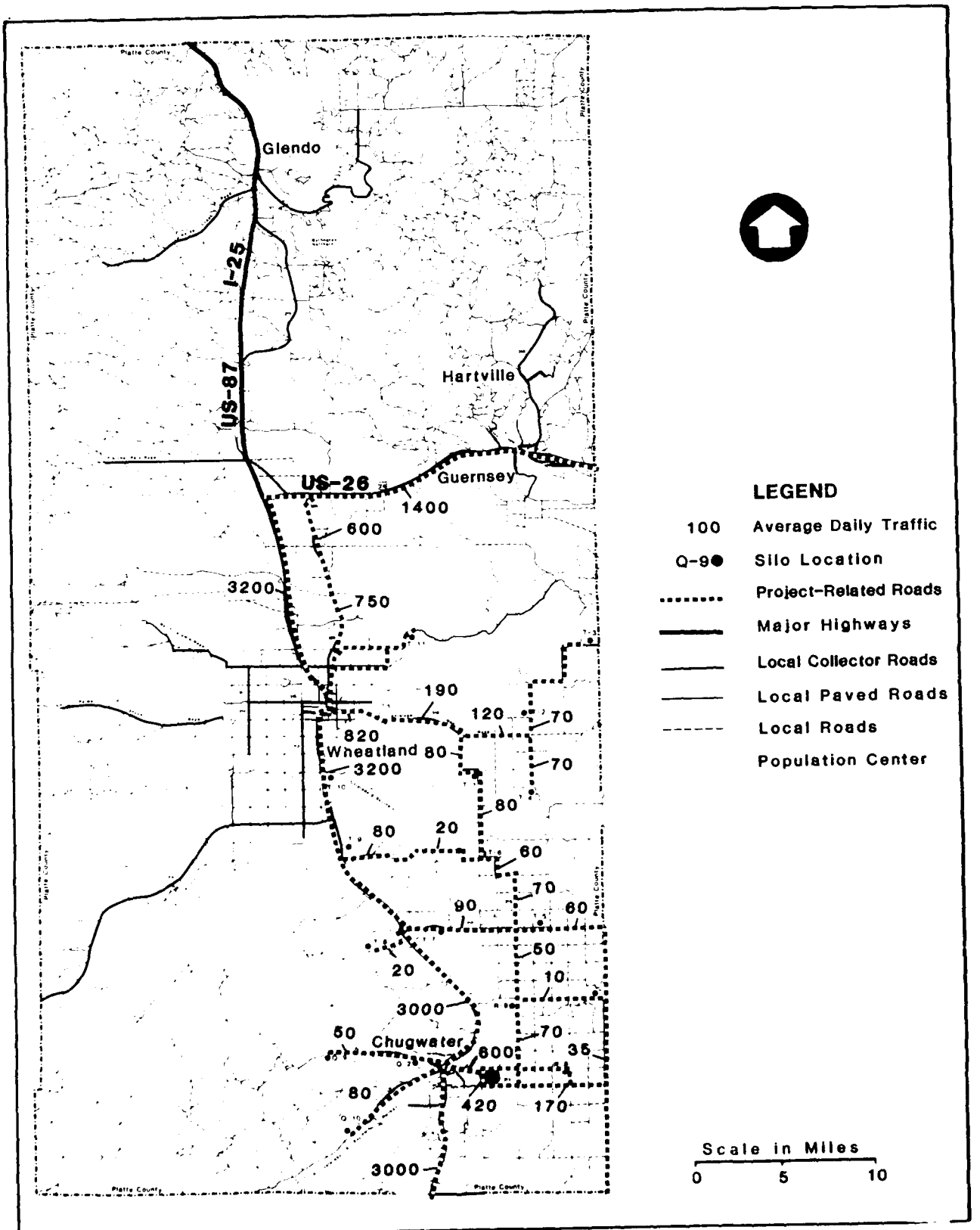

FIGURE 4.9.6-1 PLATTE COUNTY PROJECT-RELATED ROADS AND 1983 ESTIMATED TRAFFIC VOLUMES

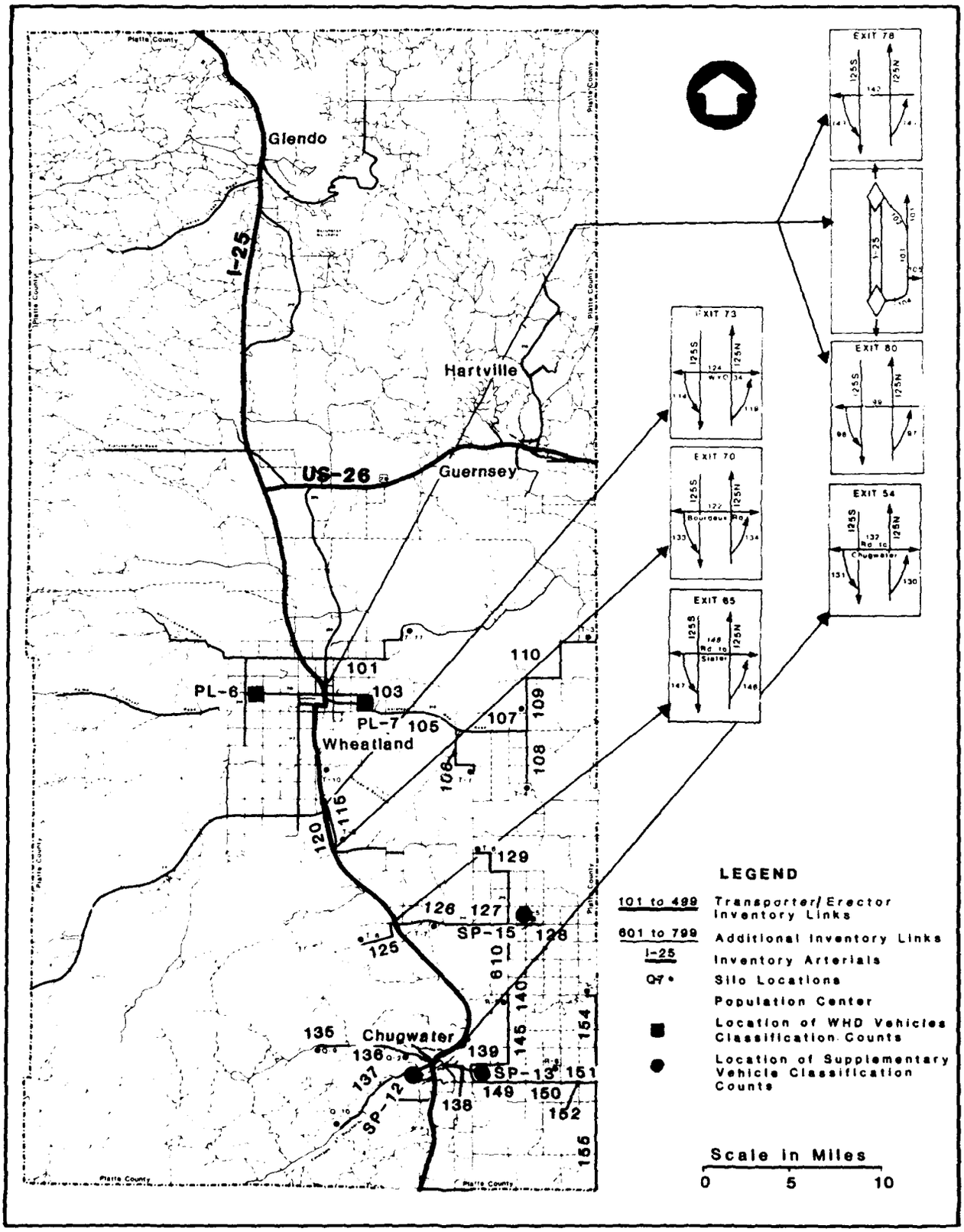

FIGURE 4.9.6-2 PLATTE COUNTY TRANSPORTER/ERECTOR ROUTES

Table 4.9.6-1

1983 VEHICLE CLASSIFICATION DATA
PLATTE COUNTY

Station	Location	Number of Trucks and Buses			A.D.T. Total Vehicles
		Peak Hour	Daily Traffic	Percentage of Total Vehicles	
PL-6	North	N/A	66	24.6%	268
PL-6	South	N/A	41	21.1%	194
PL-6	East	N/A	93	19.1%	487
PL-6	West	N/A	25	9.7%	259
PL-7	Link 105	N/A	185	16%	1,153
SP-12	Link 137	1	5	10.4%	48
SP-13	Link 138 (west)	6	48	36.9%	130
SP-13	Link 139 (east)	3	18	32.1%	56
SP-13	Link 149 (southeast)	3	27	22.7%	119
SP-15	Link 129 (north)	3	18	75%	24
SP-15	Link 610 (south)	3	11	55%	20
SP-15	Link 127 (west)	5	37	78.7%	47
SP-15	Link 128 (east)	6	33	80.5%	41

Table 4.9.6-2

PLATTE COUNTY
TRANSPORTER/ERECTOR ROUTES-SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL CONDITIONS

DESCRIPTION	MILEAGE
PRIMITIVE ROADS	0.00
UNIMPROVED ROADS	0.00
GRADED AND DRAINED EARTH ROADS	6.21
SOIL SURFACE ROADS	6.00
GRAVEL OR STONED ROADS NOT GRADED AND DRAINED	0.00
GRAVEL OR STONED ROADS GRADED AND DRAINED	20.51
BITUMINOUS SURFACE TREATED ROADS	0.00
LOW-TYPE MIXED BITUMINOUS ROADS	0.00
HIGH-TYPE MIXED BITUMINOUS ROADS	124.55
LOW-TYPE BITUMINOUS PENETRATION ROADS	0.00
HIGH-TYPE BITUMINOUS PENETRATION ROADS	0.00
BITUMINOUS CONCRETE	0.00
PORTLAND CEMENT CONCRETE ROADS	12.33
COMBINATION TYPE ROADS	0.00
OTHER	0.00
TOTAL MILES OF ROAD FOR PLATTE COUNTY	169.60[a]

OTHER ELEMENTS

DESCRIPTION	NUMBER
SUBSTANDARD CURVES[1]	26
BURIED PIPELINE	21
OVERHEAD CABLE	98
BURIED CABLE	13
SILO ENTRANCE ROAD	18
RAILROAD TRACK	6
OVERHEAD SIGN	2

STRUCTURES

DESCRIPTION	NUMBER
BRIDGES	40
BOX CULVERTS	14
REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE	125
CORRUGATED METAL PIPE	226
METAL PIPE ARCHES	9
R.C. ARCH CULVERTS	5
CATTLE GUARDS	17

Notes: 1 Substandard curves are horizontal and vertical curves that would be unable to accommodate the required turning radius and configuration of the stage transporter vehicle.

a This figure includes mileage recorded on both sides (directions) of the Interstate system.

The chart below shows the range of the high hourly volumes.

HIGHEST HOUR OF THE YEAR (Ranking)	HOURLY TRAFFIC VOLUME (Vehs)	PERCENTAGE OF ADT
1st	82	20.4%
10th	65	16.2%
20th	63	15.7%
30th	60	14.9%
40th	58	14.4%
50th	55	13.7%

An appraisal of these data indicates the following:

- o The highest daily volume associated with harvest may be considerably higher (possibly by a factor of 2.5) than the average daily traffic.
- o The highest hourly volumes range from 15 to 20 percent of the average daily traffic.
- o The highest hourly volumes are well within the capacity of a 2-lane rural road.
- o Special consideration should be given to the traffic associated with harvest operations. The agricultural vehicles are heavy, bulky and slow-moving. The effect of these vehicles on traffic operations is greater than their absolute numbers would indicate.

Similar relationships between peak harvest traffic and ADT can be expected in the other counties within the Area of Site Influence.

Baseline (without the project) average daily traffic volumes on all project-related roads in Platte County were estimated for the peak construction year and the operational period. The peak year of construction in rural areas will depend upon scheduling of Launch Facility-related construction. Based on available information, it was assumed that 1986 would be the peak construction year for much of Platte County. Therefore 1986 was used for the baseline analysis. In addition, 1992 was assumed to be 2 years after the project operational phase would begin. Thus, 1992 was also used in the baseline analysis.

The 1986 baseline average daily traffic volumes for project-related roads in Platte County were estimated by applying average annual growth rates to the existing 1983 average daily traffic volumes. These growth rates were based upon a review of previous traffic trends and discussions with Wyoming and Nebraska state highway officials. Average annual growth rates by road classification are summarized below:

Rural Interstates	4.0 percent
Rural State Highways	2.5 percent
County Roads	1.0 percent

From a capacity standpoint, all 1986 estimated baseline average daily traffic volumes on project-related roads in the county would remain low and would be well within the capacity of the existing roadways. For example, 1986 baseline average daily traffic for links of Interstate 25 within the county would range from 3,400 to 3,600, an increase of 400 over existing 1983 volumes. The

highest 1986 estimated baseline traffic volumes in the county would be 3,600 for portions of Interstate 25, a figure still well below this roadway's capacity volume. For county roads, the 1986 estimated baseline volumes are well within the capacity of existing roadways.

To estimate baseline average daily traffic volumes in the county for the projected operational year, the average annual growth rates were applied to 1983 traffic volumes through 1992. All 1992 estimated average daily traffic volumes for roadways within the county again were well within the capacity of those roadways to accommodate the increased volumes. For example, the 1992 baseline average daily traffic volumes on links of Interstate 25 would range from 4,270 to 4,550. The highest 1992 estimated baseline average daily traffic volumes in the county would be 4,550 on portions of Interstate 25, still well below this roadway's capacity. Baseline 1992 volumes on county roads would again fall far below any of these volumes and are well within the capacity of existing roadways.

Under the projected baseline it was assumed that Minuteman transporter/erector routes would continue to be used and their physical condition would remain essentially unchanged with the current level of maintenance.

4.9.6.3 Project Impacts

Traffic volumes due to the project on project-related roads in Platte County were forecast for 1986, the county's peak project construction year. As previously discussed, it is estimated that project-related traffic volumes during peak Launch Facility modification will be about 120 vehicles per day including about 20 heavy trucks. While this represents a substantial daily traffic increase on the rural road system, the resulting traffic volumes will be below the capacity of the roadways.

Under the project the 1986 estimated average daily traffic volumes on links of Interstate 25 within the county would range from 3,520 to 3,720, still well below the minimum capacity for a 4-lane road. If the project were implemented, the highest 1986 estimated traffic volumes in the county would be 3,720 average daily traffic which would occur on portions of Interstate 25. These volumes would also be well below this roadway's capacity to accommodate maximum traffic volumes. For county roads, 1986 project-related traffic volumes are considerably less than the capacity of the roadways.

Based on available information, project operational requirements will not generate substantially more traffic than is currently experienced for the Minuteman program. Any roadway impacts based on additional Peacekeeper vehicle traffic will be minimal.

The project requires that existing transporter/erector routes be able to accommodate the specifications of the stage transporter vehicle. Projected roadway deficiencies on transporter/erector routes were assessed through an evaluation of existing roadway conditions provided by the road inventory and applicable project design standards. Table 4.9.6-3 shows basic roadway and structural deficiencies identified during this evaluation. It should be noted that the potential road and structural deficiencies identifed in this report are being verified through an evaluation process by the Military Traffic Management Command, the Federal Highway Administration, the Department of the Air Force, and the state and local transportation departments.

Table 4.9.6-3

PLATTE COUNTY
COMPARISON OF EXISTING CONDITIONS
WITH VARIOUS DESIGN STANDARDS

TOTAL MILES OF T/E ROAD IN THIS COUNTY		169.45
GRAVEL ROADWAYS		
TOTAL MILES OF E-2[1] OR LESS	32.72	
GEOMETRIC CONDITIONS		
SUBSTANDARD CURVES[2]	26	

CULVERTS

TYPE	TOTAL NUMBER	NO. WITH DEFICIENT COVER[3]
BOX CULVERTS	14	NO STANDARDS
REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE	125	19
CORRUGATED METAL PIPE	226	83
METAL PIPE ARCH	0	5
R.C. ARCH CULVERTS	5	1

Notes: 1 Gravel and stone roads, graded and drained.

2 Substandard curves are horizontal and vertical curves that would be unable to accommodate the required turning radius and configuration of the stage transporter vehicle.

3 Cover refers to the thickness of material over the top of a culvert structure that acts to distribute the applied traffic loading.

Transporter/erector roadways must have adequate surface type and width. Preliminary results of the Military Traffic Management Command roadway evaluation study indicate that substantial road and bridge improvements will be necessary. Many miles of existing gravel roads will probably be paved, and existing paved roads may be reconstructed or resurfaced. The roadway evaluation study developed preliminary surfacing options to accommodate the Peacekeeper project, shown in Table 4.9.6-4.

Aggregate quantities determined from the Wyoming and Nebraska highway options are expected to be maximum estimates. Option A would require 1,700,000 cubic yards (cy) of aggregate and 710,000 cy of asphaltic concrete. Option B would require 1,380,000 cy of aggregate and 1,050,000 cy of asphaltic concrete. As recommended by the Federal Highway Administration, careful consideration should be given to using existing gravel in place.

Likely material locations have been identified on Figure 3.10.6-3 (which is enclosed as a fold-out at the end of this volume), as have extra road links which may be used as haul routes.

The transporter/erector route network will be improved under the project in the years 1985 and 1986, during which time construction traffic will be at its heaviest. Additional countywide truck traffic related to the transport of roadway construction materials, is estimated at only 28 trucks per day in 1985 and 145 trucks per day in 1986.

Construction activities to upgrade the transporter/erector routes (including certain bridges) will not result in degradation of the level of service, or safety, on most of the roads involved. However, delays could be moderate especially when coupled with agricultural traffic at harvest time. Construction activities at the Launch Facilities are expected to cause minor delays.

Other project-related roads will be adequately maintained. Maintenance activities associated with these other project-related roads may result in short-term traffic delays.

Overall, however, there will be a substantial long-term beneficial effect on the physical condition and safety of the transporter/erector routes due to upgrading activities associated with the project.

4.9.6.4 Mitigative Measures

The following mitigative measure for roads is offered for consideration.

- Use of irretrievable resources, particularly aggregates for road construction, can be minimized through use of appropriate design methods. The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) has suggested that consideration be given to stabilizing existing gravel in place as a means to reduce aggregate usage on transporter/erector road improvements. This mitigation will be effective in conserving irretrievable aggregate resources, and if selected, should be implemented in the preliminary design phase of the project. The responsible agency for implementing this mitigation measure is the Wyoming Highway Department.

Table 4.9.6-4

TRANSPORTER/ERECTOR ROUTE
SURFACING OPTIONS

OPTION A		OPTION B	
Combination Aggretate (agg.) and Asphalt (asph.)		All Asphalt	
Miles	Roadway Section	Miles	Roadway Section
	WYOMING		
75.29	40' wide; 6" agg. plus 3" asph.		Same as Option A
106.57	32' wide; 6" agg. plus 3" asph.		Same as Option A
17.90	32' wide; 3" asph.		Same as Option A
103.12	28' wide; 3" asph.		Same as Option A
145.11[a]	28' wide; 9" agg.	181.39[a]	20' wide, 3" asph. on 28' wide, 9" agg. base
36.28[a]	24' wide; 9" agg.		
	NEBRASKA		
34.6[a]	22' wide; 7" asph.		Same as Option A
71.2[a]	27' wide; 4" agg.	71.2[a]	20' wide 7" asph.
31.5	1" asph. overlay on two 8' shoulders		Same as Option A

Note: a Indicates currently a gravel-surfaced roadway.

5.0

GOSHEN COUNTY
WYOMING

5.0 SOCIAL PROFILE AND SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACTS FOR GOSHEN COUNTY, WYOMING JURISDICTIONS

The 1980 population of Goshen County is reported by the Census Bureau as 12,040. By 1992, without the project, this population is expected to increase to 13,690. Peak inmigration to Goshen County is expected to occur in 1987, when 225 additional people are projected to reside in the county.

These 225 additional people are all projected to reside in the City of Torrington. Consequently, the only project-related impacts will occur in Torrington where an additional sworn police officer will be needed in 1987.

5.1 Goshen County Government

5.1.1 General Government

5.1.1.1 Baseline Description

5.1.1.1.1 Organization and Administration

Goshen County, established in 1913, has a three-person Board of County Commissioners elected to staggered 4-year terms. The Chairman, elected by the other Commissioners, is presently in his third term. Of the other two Commissioners one is in his second and the other is in his first term. The Board meets on the first Tuesday and Wednesday of each month. Special sessions such as the Board of Equalization, bid openings or other special purpose are occasionally called. In addition to regular and special Board meetings, it is estimated that the Commissioners spend, on the average, about 30 to 40 hours per month on county business. While they could spend additional time on county-related work if necessary, it would conflict with their full-time, outside employment. Compensation is presently $700 per month per Commissioner plus expenses.

In addition to the Commissioners, there are also several other elected officials in Goshen County. These include the County Clerk, Treasurer, Assessor, Clerk of the District Court, Sheriff, County Attorney, and Justice of the Peace. Also included within the organization of Goshen County are the Road and Bridge Department, the Library, the Health Department, Weed and Pest, the Fire Department, the County Planner, and the Civil Defense Coordinator.

Active boards and commissions in Goshen County are listed in Table 5.1.1-1.

5.1.1.1.2 Staffing

The present number of Goshen County employees is between 60 and 70. This number changes throughout the year due to the need for part-time and temporary full-time employees in the Weed and Pest, Road and Bridge, and other departments. Since the present County Clerk took office in 1973, the County has added two persons to the Clerk's office and one each to the Treasurer's and Assessor's offices. Table 5.1.1-2 lists employees by department or office.

Table 5.1.1-1

GOSHEN COUNTY BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS - 1983

Board of Commissioners
Fair Board
Library Board
Goshen County Homesteaders Museum Board
Nursing Home Board
Weed and Pest Control Board
Welfare Board
Planning Commission
Water Advisory Board

Source: Goshen County Clerk's Office.

Table 5.1.1-2

GOSHEN COUNTY STAFFING BY DEPARTMENT - 1983

Department	Number of Permanent Employees
County Clerk/Registrar of Deeds	5
Treasurer	5
Assessor	4
Clerk of District Court	2.5
Sheriff	7.5
County Attorney	1.5
Justice of the Peace	2.5
Road and Bridge	16
Library	3
Fair Board	1
Public Health Nurse	1
TOTAL:	49

Source: Goshen County Clerk's Office, June 23, 1983.

The County Clerk and his staff have considerable experience. The Clerk has 10 years experience in his present position, the Deputy Clerk began work in the Clerk's office in 1972, the Assistant Deputy Clerk has 9 years of experience, and of the other 2 employees of the office, one has 6 years experience and the other, 2 years. The staff additions which have been made in the Clerk's office in the last 10 years were made not necessarily in response to higher population but due to increased pressure for motor vehicle transactions and recording of financing statements, deeds, mortgages and especially oil and gas leases. In addition, the new punch card balloting system takes more advance preparation than the old paper ballot system. Although the present staff is adequate, there is essentially no excess

capacity and, sometime after the new courthouse addition is completed, an increase in staff may be necessary.

The Road and Bridge Department is staffed by one part-time and 15 full-time employees. Besides the superintendent there are ten operators, one shop foreman (mechanic), one assistant mechanic, and three other personnel. Staffing has remained at this level for at least 10 years, and although experience is high, the staffing level is considered just adequate to perform the road, bridge, and equipment maintenance work required. No staff additions are planned for the Road and Bridge Department in the near future.

5.1.1.1.3 Capital Facilities

The bulk of capital facilities owned by Goshen County consists of the existing County Courthouse and Shop structures. The County Courthouse consists of approximately 21,450 square feet of which 7,150 square feet (1 floor) is dedicated to administration. This space is considered inadequate to meet the needs of the County; however an addition to the Courthouse was begun in July 1983. Appendix D provides capacity and condition information on the Goshen County Courthouse.

The County shop consists of the main shop (3,200 square feet), the addition to the main shop (530 square feet), and one storage building (4,320 square feet). Shop space is considered adequate to meet the County's needs.

5.1.1.1.4 Capital Equipment

Vehicles and major equipment units owned by the County total slightly less than 50 and although many pieces are considered older, condition of the fleet is considered to be fair to good. In general, the County is able to replace vehicles and equipment when necessary.

5.1.1.2 Projected Baseline

5.1.1.2.1 Organization and Administration

Historically, there have been very few changes in organization or administration of Goshen County. Although certain staffing changes have been made in the past 10 years and certain staffing changes are predicted for the 1983 through 1992 period, these changes are predicted to be within existing departments only. Organizational changes in Goshen County government to occur over the analysis period would only be as a result of new state or federal mandates. Since no changes of this type are scheduled, organizational changes are unlikely. It is anticipated that the existing administrative functions will continue much as they are in 1983, with little or no substantive change.

5.1.1.2.2 Staffing

Based on projected population increases, total county staffing is projected to increase slowly over the analysis period as shown in Table 5.1.1-3.

Table 5.1.1-3

PROJECTED BASELINE FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STAFFING INCREASES (PERMANENT)
FOR GOSHEN COUNTY GOVERNMENT
(1983-1992)

Year	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Staff (FTE)	49	49.4	49.8	50.6	51.5	52.4	53.5	54.4	55.0	55.7

5.1.1.2.3 Capital Facilities

Under the projected baseline, the only major capital facility change likely to take place over the analysis period of 1983 through 1992 is completion of the addition to the County Courthouse in 1984. This addition is projected to satisfy County government space needs for 20 to 30 years. The addition consists of approximately 31,000 square feet.

5.1.1.2.4 Capital Equipment

Based on projected revenues and historic capital equipment replacement schedules, it is not anticipated that from 1983 through 1992, total capital equipment inventory for Goshen County will change substantially. Periodic replacement of worn out equipment will continue much as it does now with some potential for more timely replacement in the latter half of the analysis period due to potentially higher revenues for this purpose.

5.1.1.3 Project Impacts

5.1.1.3.1 Organization and Administration

The project is predicted to result in an increase in population in Goshen County for 1 year only, 1987, and is predicted to total 225 persons. This represents an increase of 1.8 percent over the projected county population for 1987 of 12,720 persons. Based on this relatively small and short-term increase, no changes in general government organization or administration are likely.

5.1.1.3.2 Staffing

Based on the projected population increase, the project would result in an increased staffing demand for one person only in 1987. It is not likely that any staffing changes would actually result from the project-related population increase.

5.1.1.3.3 Capital Facilities

Due to low population increase projected for 1 year only, no changes in Goshen County general government capital facilities are likely. This is based in large part on the fact that the new addition to the Goshen County Courthouse will provide adequate facilities for a period much longer than the analysis period of 1983 to 1992. Maintenance facility needs are addressed in the transportation section.

5.1.1.3.4 Capital Equipment

Increased population is not anticipated to result in increased capital equipment needs for Goshen County government. Project construction, however, will result in the need for additional road maintenance equipment usage. See Appendix A.7.2 for details.

5.1.1.4 Mitigative Measures

No mitigative measures are in order for Goshen County general government since minimal impacts are projected.

5.1.2 Law Enforcement

5.1.2.1 Baseline Description

The Goshen County Sheriff's Department is located in a three-story building, constructed in 1928, adjacent to the Goshen County Courthouse in Torrington. The building contains two apartments for use by personnel of the Sheriff's Department, office and administrative space, and the Goshen County Jail. Office and administrative space of the Department totals approximately 1,015 square feet including the Sheriff's Office, central reception room, storage, and other office space. The County Jail occupies the third floor of the annex and contains a total of 2,028 square feet. The jail can hold up to 24 prisoners depending upon segregation requirements in two 8-man cells and two 4-man cells. Average daily jail population is ten. Appendix D provides capacity and condition information on Goshen County Sheriff's Department.

Starting November 1, 1983, the Goshen County Sheriff's Department houses prisoners from the city of Torrington jail. This change is expected to increase average daily jail population by one to three persons. In exchange for no longer having to house its prisoners, the Torrington Police Department has taken over night and weekend dispatching duties for the Sheriff's Department.

Concurrent with the housing of city prisoners at the County Jail, the County hired 3 full-time jailers who operate the jail from 5:00 PM until 8:00 AM. Daytime jail operations will continue to be covered by other Department personnel.

The Sheriff's Department has six sworn personnel covering patrol, jail, and other duties. Civilian support personnel consists of one dispatcher/secretary/matron. Starting salary for deputies is $1,300 per month and for the dispatcher is $850 per month.

The Goshen County Sheriff's Department has four marked patrol cars, and two unmarked units. The cars last approximately 2 years, so the Department purchases 1 to 2 new patrol cars each year at a cost of about $9,5[illegible]n.

5.1.2.2 Projected Baseline

Goshen County is expected to increase in population from 12,130 in 1983 to 13,690 in 1992. This slow population growth will be reflected in modestly increasing demands on the Goshen County Sheriff's Department, and, if current

service levels are to be maintained, on staff, vehicle, and space needs of the Department.

Using existing service levels (0.49 sworn officer and 0.08 civilian staff member per 1,000 population, 1 marked car for 0.67 sworn officer, 0.33 unmarked cars per sworn officer, and 145 square feet per employee), the Department will need one additional deputy in 1990, and no additional civilians through 1992. One additional patrol car will be needed in 1990. Office space needs will increase by 145 square feet but, since such space tends to come in larger units, not small increments, it is most likely that the total office space of the Department will not change. The Sheriff's Department hired one part-time and three full-time jailers starting November 1, 1983, when it began caring for city prisoners. These new employees work nights only, when the other Department employees are off duty and, therefore, are not included in the calculation for space per employee.

These additional needs will involve additional costs to the Department. Based on average salary costs for sworn officers of $16,000 and patrol car life of 2 years with a $10,000 replacement cost, the additional deputy would cost $48,000 through 1992, and the additional patrol cars $20,000 in replacement costs through 1992 for a total of $68,000 over 1983 levels.

5.1.2.3 Project Impacts

The peak year population increase in Goshen County attributable to the project is 225 persons, less than a 2 percent increase. This figure is insufficient to require any additional staff, vehicles, or facilities for the Goshen County Sheriff's Department to maintain existing service levels.

5.1.2.4 Mitigative Measures

The level of impact from project impacts described in the preceding section is so small as to require no mitigative measures.

5.1.3 Justice System - Justice Court

5.1.3.1 Baseline Description

The Justice of the Peace courts (Justice courts) function in all counties which do not have county courts. Their criminal jurisdiction is the same as county courts, that is, jurisdiction over all misdemeanors committed within the county punishable by a fine under $750 and/or imprisonment in the county jail for a period less than 6 months. The Justice courts also conduct preliminary hearings in felony cases.

The Justice Court for Goshen County is located in Torrington. Data currently available from the State Court Coordinator's Office in Cheyenne indicate the Goshen County Justice Court handles approximately 350 cases per month or 4,200 cases per year. Of this total, approximately 95 percent are traffic cases and of the nontraffic cases, less than 1 percent of the total are fish and game cases. Most cases appear to be disposed of by guilty plea or forfeiture. In addition, the Court handles two or three felony preliminaries per month. Court is held each weekday.

The Court appears to have no significant backlog of cases. Based on data currently available from the Court Coordinator's Office, most cases filed or pending during any month are disposed of during that month.

The Court's staff includes one part-time lay judge, a clerk of the court, and a secretary. The Court has one 4,000 square foot courtroom and a 1,000 square foot clerk's office. Limited storage space for Court files is located in the clerk's office. The Court itself has no facilities for jury trials and must instead use the District courtroom. The Court's budget for fiscal year (FY) 1982 was $31,150. In addition to Court business, the Goshen County Justice of the Peace volunteers his services to discuss the Wyoming court system with elementary school children.

Based on available data, the Goshen County Justice Court currently has the capacity to handle its existing caseload without substantial backlog.

Criminal prosecutions in the District Court for Goshen County and in the Goshen County Justice Court are conducted by the Goshen County Attorney located in Torrington. The number of contested cases in which formal prosecutions are conducted had remained fairly constant until a significant increase in 1982. During that year, the County Attorney conducted 124 prosecutions in both courts including 22 felonies, 77 misdemeanors, and 9 traffic cases. Statistics for the first half of 1983 reveal an increase over 1982. Specifically, there have been 95 cases including 19 felonies, 62 misdemeanors, and 7 traffic cases. In addition to traditional prosecution functions, the office has developed source expertise in juvenile code violation cases. In such cases the office generally attempts to rectify the particular situation and conducts prosecutions only as a last resort.

The County Attorney's office staff includes a full-time county attorney, a part-time paralegal, and two part-time secretary/clerks. A deputy attorney position currently exists but will be discontinued in September 1983. The office is served by office space for the attorney and support staff. Adequate storage space is available for office files. The total County FY 1982 budget allocations for the office was $45,900.

Based on available data and an interview with the County Attorney, it appears that the office is functioning at operational capacity.

5.1.3.2 Projected Baseline

As set forth in the previous section, the current annual caseload of the Goshen County Justice Court is 4,200. Based on a 1983 population of 12,130 this is roughly 0.3462 cases per capita. The current judge-to-case ratio is 0.5 to 4,200 or 1:8,400 and the current support staff-to-case ratio is 2.0 to 4,200 or 1:1,200. By 1992 the population of Goshen County will approach 13,690; the Court's caseload will increase to roughly 4,740. In order to keep service ratios constant, this may require an additional 0.06 equivalent judge positions and a one-quarter time equivalent support staff position. In reality, the increase in caseload could probably be absorbed without staff augmentation by a slight increase in staff hours. No additional office or courtroom space should be necessary.

The County Attorney's Office lost its deputy attorney position in September 1983. The combination of staff reduction and increased caseloads will tend to cause degradation of service levels over time. It will probably be necessary to restore the part-time deputy position by around 1986 to reverse this trend. However, no additional office space should be necessary.

5.1.3.3 Project Impacts

Goshen County is expected to receive 225 project-related inmigrants in 1987. Based on per capita projections, these inmigrants, who could result in roughly 78 additional cases, may require an additional 0.01 judge position and an additional 0.04 support staff position in 1987. However, because the vast majority of cases should be traffic cases disposed of by forfeiture or guilty plea, this slight increase should be able to be absorbed without augmentation of existing staff or space. No increase over baseline in County Attorney's Office staff or space should be necessary either.

5.1.3.4 Mitigative Measures

No mitigative measures should be needed as no impacts were determined to result from the low projected population inmigration.

5.1.4 Recreational Facilities

5.1.4.1 Baseline Description

Goshen County's role in the provision of parks and recreation services and facilities to its residents is minimal. The County does own and maintain a 0.33-acre park in South Torrington, with picnic tables, playground equipment, and basketball hoops. The County also operates and maintains the Homesteader's Museum in Torrington. In FY 1982-83, the museum had one full-time employee and a total budget of $20,000. Goshen County has no formal parks and recreation department, budget, or programming.

Other public agencies such as the Goshen County public schools and, in particular, Eastern Wyoming College, provide numerous recreation facilities and organized programs for county residents, largely in the Torrington area. Most of the college's facilities are made available to the public over the course of the school year. These facilities include a new gymnasium under construction, a large multipurpose room, two unlighted ballfields, four tennis courts, and numerous classrooms.

The recreation program offered at Eastern Wyoming College is divided into three sections: the Community Education Program, the Personal Development Program, and the Recreation Program. The Community Education Program is large and diversified. It offers classes in porcelains, tole painting, weaving, calligraphy, quilting, cooking, typing, etc. The Personal Development Program includes instruction in photography, CPR, car care, and so on. The Recreation Program offers courses and/or team competition in social dance, camping, ballet, tennis, gymnastics, golf, basketball, volleyball, horsemanship, etc.

Public participation in Eastern Wyoming College activities over the past school year has been in:

- o Coed volleyball, 250 participants;
- o Intramural basketball, 250 participants;
- o Softball, 366 participants;
- o Gymnastics, 100 participants;
- o Dance, 160 participants; and
- o Noncredit classes (e.g., arts and crafts), 1,000 participants.

A cooperative relationship exists between the college and the Goshen County public schools. The college has used Torrington High School, the junior high school, and an elementary school to hold classes. At times public classes have been held on the college campus.

5.1.4.2 Projected Baseline

Under projected baseline conditions, Goshen County is expected to experience a population increase of 1,560 or 12.9 percent from 1983 to 1992. This increase would result in a minimal increase in demand for facilities, and staff. Facilities at Eastern Wyoming College will need to be expanded to accommodate additional residents. In addition, part-time staff may be required to perform operational and maintenance duties at the county park and Homesteader Museum.

5.1.4.3 Project Impacts

Due to the small number of project-related inmigrants expected to locate in Goshen County, project impacts would be negligible. Therefore, the majority of the increase in demand for parks, facilities, and staff within the county during the next decade is related to projected baseline growth rather than project-induced population.

5.1.4.4 Mitigative Measures

No mitigative measures are required.

5.1.5 Library Facilities

5.1.5.1 Baseline Description

Library resources available to residents of Goshen County consist of the Goshen County Public Library system, the Eastern Wyoming Community College Library, and a special hospital library at Torrington Community Hospital.

5.1.5.1.1 Goshen County Public Library

According to Wyoming State Library (WSL) standards, library services provided in Goshen County are inadequate in terms of space, books, staff, and budget per capita, as shown in Table 5.1.5-1.

Information on library facilities and services available to residents of Goshen County through the public library located in Torrington are provided in Table 5.1.5-2.

Table 5.1.5-1

GOSHEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICES:
ACTUAL VERSUS RECOMMENDED

	Actual Service Level	Recommended WSL Standards
Space per Capita	0.5	0.75
Books per Capita	3.2	4
Staff per Population	1:3,344	1:2,000
Budget per Capita	$5.91	$16.09

Source: "Proposed Wyoming Public Library Standards," Wyoming State Library, July 1983. Based on 1982 county population of 12,040.

The library building was built in 1939, but did not become County property until 1969. The library has capacity for 80 patrons. No plans for expansion have been made, with the exception of minor repairs and improvements. The ceiling was lowered in 1981 which improved lighting and energy efficiency. Appendix D provides capacity and condition information on the Goshen County Public Library. A Bookmobile is operated by the county library, making 18 stops per month in rural areas of the county.

5.1.5.1.2 Eastern Wyoming Community College Library

Statistics on library facilities and services available at the Eastern Wyoming Community College Library are presented in Table 5.1.5-3. The community college owns the library building, which was built in 1968 and is in excellent condition. Due to other construction at the college, the library will be expanding to double its current shelf space. There are no plans to add to staff. The collection is research/academic oriented, with mostly nonfiction adult books in support of the college curriculum. The library provides books to other public, academic, and school libraries in the state through Inter-Library Loans.

5.1.5.1.3 Special Libraries

A special hospital library is available in Goshen County at Torrington Community Hospital.

5.1.5.2 Projected Baseline

Under estimated baseline population growth for Goshen County, library facility and service provision needs were projected based on existing service levels of books and staff, a constant level of library patronage, and no anticipated increases in the per capita level of library funding. Table 5.1.5-4 gives detailed projections of book and staff needs for each year's baseline population from 1984 to 1992.

The Goshen County Public Library in Torrington has no future plans for facility expansion. Current library floor space per capita is 0.53 square feet. With an increased baseline county population, unmet needs for library space

Table 5.1.5-2

LIBRARY FACILITIES AND SERVICES
GOSHEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY
FY 1981-1982

Service Population:	Goshen County (1982 = 12,040)	
Total Floor Space:	6,400 sq ft	
Floor Space/Capita:	0.5 sq ft	
Shelf Space:	3,800 linear ft	
Seats:	40	
Multipurpose Rooms:	2	
Hours/Week:	45	
Books:	38,672	
Books/Capita:	3.2	
Nonbook Materials:	668 (including periodicals)	
Total Library Materials:	39,340	
Materials/Capita:	3.3	
Books/Materials Budget:	$15,780	
Equipment:	Bookmobile, 2 slide projectors, 2 16-mm projectors, 8 visual aides, 3 record players, 1 tape recorder, 7 stereograph viewers.	
Staff Positions:	Librarian	25 hrs/wk, $8.48/hr.
	Clerks (3)	23 hrs/wk, $4.48/hr. ea.
	Custodian	5 hrs/wk, $7.50/hr.
	Clerk	7 hrs/wk, $4.10/hr.
	Bookmobile Librarian	11 hrs/wk, $4.00/hr.
	Driver	9 hrs/wk, $4.03/hr.
	Aide	10 hrs/wk, $2.75/hr.
Total Staff:	3.6 FTE	
Staff Budget:	$28,900	

Table 5.1.5-2 (continued)
LIBRARY FACILITIES AND SERVICES

Special Programs:	Summer Reading, Exhibits, Films, Talks, Story Hour, and Bookmobile.
Circulation:	73,183
Circulation/Capita:	6.1
Total Budget:	$71,200
Budget/Capita:	$5.91
Source:	Developed from Wyoming Public Library Annual Activity Report Form, Report for Fiscal Year Funding June 30, 1982, Wyoming State Library, Cheyenne, Wyoming. Information also obtained from Director, Goshen County Public Library, June 1983.

Table 5.1.5-3

LIBRARY FACILITIES AND SERVICES
EASTERN WYOMING COMMUNITY COLLEGE LIBRARY

Service Population:	Goshen County (1982 = 12,040)	
Total Floor Space:	2,000 sq ft	
Shelf Space:	1,680 linear ft	
Seats:	67	
Multipurpose Rooms:	1	
Hours/Week:	38, closed summers	
Books Adult:	23,000	
Children:	125	
Total:	23,125	
Nonbook Materials:	168	
Total Library Materials:	23,293	
Books/Materials Budget:	$20,000	
Equipment:	1 Microfilm reader/printer, 1 Micorfiche reader/printer, 1 Typewriter, 2 Computer terminals	
Staff Positions:	Librarian	38 hrs/wk
	Assistant	38 hrs/wk
	Secretary	38 hrs/wk
	Aides (3)	
Total Staff:	3 FTE	
Special Programs:	Student Orientation, History Day, GED Programs	
Circulation:	7,586	
Source:	Data obtained from Librarian, Eastern Wyoming College Library, July 1983.	

Table 5.1.5-4

GOSHEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY
BASELINE BOOK AND STAFF DEMAND PROJECTIONS
(1984 to 1992)

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Projected Baseline Population	12,220	12,310	12,500	12,720	12,930	13,180	13,380	13,530	13,690
Book Demand Over 1982 Holdings (38,672)	550	290	610	710	670	800	640	480	510
Staff Demand Over 1982 Level (3.6 FTE)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note: Based on existing (1982) levels of service to population: 3.2 books per capita and 1 staff per 3,344 population. Additional book demand is rounded to nearest 10 books, expressed as yearly incremental increase. At the 1982 staff-to-population ratio, no additional staff would be added during the analysis period. However, recognizing that this ratio is very low relative to state library standrds (1:2,000), it is noted that a staff level of six to eight FTE would better serve the Goshen County population.

based on the existing space per capita ratio will increase to 856 square feet by 1992; or the provision of library space will decrease from 0.53 square feet per capita to 0.46 square feet.

Current books provided by the Goshen County Public Library number 3.1 per capita. At this ratio, purchases of 290 to 800 books per year over current holdings in each of the next 10 years would be necessary.

An increased baseline county population will increase library staff needs. At the current ratio of staff-to-population of 1:3,344, the future population of Goshen County will require no additional staff during the period 1984 to 1992.

5.1.5.3 Project Impacts

The projected Goshen County inmigrant population will have little impact on library services provided by the County Public Library system. The allocation of inmigrants will occur in 1987 at 225 over baseline population. This population will produce an increase in demand for books (for 900 books at the state standard of 4 books per capita), and will require the addition of 4 additional hours of staff time per week.

If no books are added to current library holdings, the baseline plus inmigrant population in the 1987 peak year of the project impacts will cause a reduction in provision of books per capita from the existing 3.2 to 3. However, it is assumed that books will be added to meet the needs of the baseline future county population, therefore service provision may not be reduced to this level.

Square feet of available space per capita will decline during the years of project-induced inmigration, due mainly to the increased baseline population, with a minor temporary increment of reduced space per capita caused by the project.

5.1.5.4 Mitigative Measures

As very slight project impacts are projected for the Goshen County Public Library system, no mitigative measures are required.

5.2 Town of Torrington

5.2.1 General Government

5.2.1.1 Baseline Description

5.2.1.1.1 Organization and Administration

The town of Torrington, Wyoming was incorporated in 1908 and presently has a mayor-council form of government. The Mayor is elected by popular vote to a 2-year term and is presently in his second term.

The Town Council is made up of 4 members elected at large by popular vote to staggered 4-year terms. At present, one member is in his first term, two are in their second terms, and the remaining member is in his fourth term. Formal Council meetings are held on the first and second Tuesdays of the month. In

addition, breakfast meetings are held on the third and fourth Tuesdays of the month. Council member compensation is $10 per meeting.

Town of Torrington government includes several departments with appointed officials, as shown on Table 5.2.1-1. There have been no substantive organizational changes in the last 10 years with the exception that the Town once had a town administrator but this position does not presently exist.

At present the following boards and committees are active in Torrington in addition to the Town Council: the Airport Board, the Mayors Advisory Committee (Planning Commission), the Plumbers Board (licensing), and the Joint Powers Board (ambulance).

5.2.1.1.2 Staffing

Current staffing for the Town of Torrington totals about 80 persons, approximately 10 persons more than 10 years ago. Table 5.2.1-1 gives staffing by department. Town administrative staffing is presently at capacity.

5.2.1.1.3 Capital Facilities

Major capital facilities owned by the Town of Torrington dedicated to general government use include Town Hall and the Town shops. Of the total 6,500 square feet area within Town Hall, approximately 3,500 square feet is used for general government purposes, with the other 3,000 square feet used by the Police Department. That portion of the general government area used for administrative purposes is considered barely adequate to meet existing administrative needs. Appendix D provides capacity and condition information on Torrington Town Hall.

The Town of Torrington shops consist of the main shop and nearby storage buildings. The main shop consists of a total of 9,000 square feet of which 1,200 square feet is used for office, storage, and restrooms. The separate storage buildings consist of approximately 2,100 square feet of covered or enclosed space. Shop space is considered adequate to meet present and near-term shop needs for the Town.

In addition to the Town Hall, the Town also owns the structures listed in Table 5.2.1-2.

5.2.1.1.4 Capital Equipment

Capital equipment (vehicles and major equipment) owned by the Town of Torrington totals some 100 units. Overall, the condition of equipment is considered good; however, capital expenditure restraints could possibly result in the retention of some older units of equipment for longer periods of time. At present, equipment inventory is considered adequate.

5.2.1.2 Projected Baseline

5.2.1.2.1 Organization and Administration

Although Torrington's administrative staffing is likely to increase, there are no indications that any substantive organizational or administrative changes are likely to occur over the analysis period (1983-1992).

Table 5.2.1-1

TOWN OF TORRINGTON
STAFFING BY DEPARTMENT
1983

Department	Number of Employees[1]
Appointed Positions	14
Streets and Alleys	9
Shop	3
Sanitation	11
Cemetery	2
Golf Course	2
Engineering & Bldg. Inspector	1
City Hall	1
Clerical	4
Electrical	8
Parks and Recreation	3
Water	4
Sewer	2
Police	19

Note: 1 Does not include seasonal labor.

Source: Town of Torrington, FY 1983 Budget, July 20, 1983.

Table 5.2.1-2

TOWN OF TORRINGTON CAPITAL FACILITIES - 1983

Airport Maintenance Building
Airport Hangars (4)
Airport Public Waiting Building
Light Plant
Ambulance Building
Fire Hall
Pumphouses
Baler Building
Dump Site Building
Cemetery Building and House
Golf Course Maintenance Building and Pro Shop

Source: Town of Torrington.

5.2.1.2.2 Staffing

Demand for staff due to increased population is expected to follow the pattern shown in Table 5.2.1-3. These staffing increases are projected at one-half the 1983 population-to-staff ratio of 5,540 persons to 85 employees or 130 persons per staff employee. Projections are made at one-half the population-to-staff ratio because only that portion of general government employment is population sensitive. The same is true for impact staffing demand projections made in Section 5.2.1.3.2.

5.2.1.2.3 Capital Facilities

Population in the town of Torrington is projected to increase from an estimated 5,540 persons in 1983 to 6,970 persons in 1992. With this increase, the only capital facility which will present a problem is the general administration portion of City Hall which is likely to continue to be barely adequate throughout the analysis period of 1983 through 1992.

5.2.1.2.4 Capital Equipment

Although the existing capital equipment inventory is in good condition and considered adequate, low revenues (especially from sources historically available for capital equipment expenditures) over the first few years of the analysis period may delay replacement of certain pieces of equipment. There are no indicators, however, that any longer term changes in capital equipment replacement policy will occur. As such, the capital equipment inventory for Torrington is projected to be adequate over the analysis period.

5.2.1.3 Project Impacts

5.2.1.3.1 Organization and Administration

The population of Torrington is predicted to increase by 225 persons, no other project-related increases are anticipated. This represents an increase of 3.7 percent over the projected 1987 baseline population of 6,070 persons. No

organizational or administrative changes are anticipated to result from the project.

Table 5.2.1-3

PROJECTED BASELINE FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STAFFING NEEDS FOR TOWN OF TORRINGTON (1983 - 1992)

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Staff (FTE)	85	85.6	86.2	87.5	89	90.5	92.3	93.8	94.9	96.1

Source: Developed from current Torrington data and baseline poplation projections.

5.2.1.3.2 Staffing

Based on the projected baseline staffing projection shown in Table 5.2.1-3, the population-to-staff ratio for the Town of Torrington is projected to be 6,070 population per 89 staff persons or 68 population per staff person. Based on this ratio, staffing demand will increase by 3.3 persons in 1987 only. No actual increases in staffing are projected due to the short length of time (1 year) that population increase is expected to be experienced.

5.2.1.3.3 Capital Facilities

The projected population increase for 1 year is not anticipated to result in any increase in capital facilities. At 125 square feet per staff person, increased space demand (based on increased staffing demand) totals 414 square feet in 1987 only.

5.2.1.3.4 Capital Equipment

The Town of Torrington capital equipment fleet is adequate to service the projected 1-year population increase without addition. Slight additional maintenance requirements on some vehicles are possible.

5.2.1.4 Mitigative Measures

Since only small impacts on the Town of Torrington general government are projected, no mitigative measures need to be addressed.

5.2.2 Sewage Treatment

5.2.2.1 Baseline Description

The Town of Torrington operates a nondischarging lagoon system for waste treatment. The lagoon system is in 4 cells and covers an area of 64 acres. The average depth is 5 feet. These 320 acre-feet of storage are equivalent to 104.3 million gallons (MG) waste storage volume. Average flows to the lagoons have been estimated by the Town to be between 0.5 and 0.6 million gallons per day (mgd). For 5,540 people in 1983, this flow range indicates a per capita contribution of roughly 100 gallons per capita per day (gpcd), and the

inference is the average flow is 0.55 mgd. Hence, there are 189 days (104.3/0.55) of storage available in the lagoon system.

The ponds are known to permit seepage into the ground. (Two of the four cells have sand bottoms.) Seepage into the ponds also occurs when the nearby North Platte River is high, as was true in 1983. The ponds must seep 50 to 65 percent of the influent, since only about 50 percent evaporation is possible in the summer months (when 31 inches of evaporation are possible), and 35 percent is possible over the whole year. Forty-two inches of annual evaporation potential exist. The corroborating computations are as follows.

Summer
Evaporation = 64 x 31/12 acre-feet/(189 days x 3.07 acre-feet/MG)
= 0.28 mgd
= 50.9% of 0.55 mgd (the average inflow).

Annual
Evaporation = 64 x 42/12 acre-feet/(365 days x 3.07 acre-feet/MG)
= 0.20 mgd
= 36.3% of 0.55 mgd

Hence, the 2 unlined pond cells must be permitting seepage of between 50 and 65 percent of the total inflow. With inward seepage occurring already, it is doubtful that the current pond system can function much longer without beginning to discharge. If operated as a facultative (aerobic/anaerobic) pond, the lagoon system could treat as much as 1.2 mgd.

5.2.2.2 Projected Baseline

By 1990, when the population is expected to reach 6,680, average-day flow will be 0.67 mgd, compared with 0.55 mgd currently, a 21.8-percent increase over present conditions. The present plant can accommodate this increase in flow and all other flows up to 1.2 mgd. But discharge to the North Platte River will have commenced, even at 0.67 mgd, a condition that town officials have specifically avoided, to avoid as well the attendant monitoring and reporting tasks and costs involved.

Torrington expects to study its future wastewater treatment and discharge situation thoroughly during 1984. That study will clearly be able to present far more detailed analyses than could be performed herein and to reach a conclusion concerning lagoon expansion vs. lagoon discharge with monitoring.

The sanitary sewers in Torrington range from 4 to 15-inch pipelines. Some of them have become clogged with roots. A study of sewer adequacy and needs for rehabilitation is now planned for an early start, and presumably corrections to any serious deficiencies identified will be made over the next 3 years.

5.2.2.3 Project Impacts

The peak projected population increase of 225 persons in 1987 will add 22,500 gallons per day of sewage to be collected and treated. This is equivalent to 0.0225 mgd, so the plant's flow would be increased from 0.607 mgd in the baseline conditions to 0.630 mgd. The plant's capacity in 1987 will still be 1.20 mgd, so no impact on treatment should occur. Likewise, the 3.7-percent

increase in average daily flow should not have a noticeable impact on the sewer system. No new sewer or treatment facilities should be necessary.

5.2.2.4 Mitigative Measures

Because no impacts on wastewater disposal facilities in Torrington will be induced by the project, no project mitigations are necessary.

5.2.3 Water Treatment and Distribution

5.2.3.1 Baseline Description

Torrington provides its public water supply from ten wells. No treatment is provided. Distribution piping ranges from 4 to 14-inch pipes. Two storage tanks exist. One is a 0.3 million gallon (MG) ground tank and the other is a 0.05 MG elevated storage tank. (This amount of storage, 0.35 MG, is considerably less than 1 day's average demand, 1.39 mgd = 5,540 people x 250 gpcd; and a fire-flow adequacy study is underway now to identify needs for additional storage.)

Fees for water service vary with the season. In the summer months charges are: 1) $4 for the first 30,000 gallons, 2) $0.16 per 1,000 gallons for deliveries between 30,000 and 75,000 gallons, and 3) $0.25 per 1,000 gallons for volumes above 75,000. In the winter months charges are: 1) $4 for the first 5,000 gallons, and 2) $0.25 per 1,000 gallons for all additional water. New fees are currently being considered (fall 1983).

The average household (customer) uses 20,910 gallons per month (250 gpcd x 2.75 x 365/12). In the summer months, therefore, the fees are the flat rate of $4.00. In the winter, the charge for water should be $7.98 ($4.00, plus 15.9 x $0.25 = $3.98). The average rate per month, then, is about $6.00 per month ([4 + 8]/2). As a result, monthly revenue to the City from water sales should be $12,087 (5,540/2.75 x $6.00), or $145,000 annually.

5.2.3.2 Projected Baseline

The 10 producing wells have maximum capacity of about 10,500 gallons per minute (gpm) or 15 mgd. On a sustained basis, they could operate at only about half that capacity or 7.5 mgd. By 1992, when the population has been projected to grow to 6,970, the peak daily demand should be only 4.3 mgd (6,970 x 250 gpcd x 2.5 peaking factor). Hence, excess capacity will be available throughout the baseline period.

The water distribution system should have more storage. By 1992 there should be storage roughly equal to 1 day's demand, or 1.74 MG (6,970 x 250 gpcd x 1 day). Only 0.35 MG of storage exists today. As described earlier, a study is under way to determine alternative solutions to the storage-adequacy problem.

5.2.3.3 Project Impacts

The 225 projected peak immigrant population in 1987 will increase average-day demands by 56,250 gallons per day over the 1.52 mgd average rate under baseline conditions for that year. In other words, demands will be 0.056 mgd or

3.7-percent higher with the project in the peak years than in baseline. With 7.5 mgd capacity available, no new pumping facilities will be required.

It has been assumed that the necessary additions to water storage (1.67 MG - 0.35 MG existing) will be made prior to 1987. In that case, adequate storage for firefighting purposes will be available.

In summary, no project-induced water treatment or distribution impacts are foreseen.

5.2.3.4 Mitigative Measures

Because no project-induced impacts are anticipated, no mitigative measures for water treatment or distribution will be necessary.

5.2.4 Solid Waste Disposal

5.2.4.1 Baseline Description

Torrington operates a Department of Sanitation which has overall responsibility for the collection and disposal of all solid wastes generated within the town. The Department owns and operates four rear-loading vehicles (two used as backups or spares) for waste collection. Collections occur three times per week for residences and up to six times per week for commercial establishments. While two and three-man crews are currently employed, the Department is anticipating a one-man crew operation in the future.

The Torrington solid waste system employs a baling facility for waste processing and a sanitary landfill for ultimate disposal. The baler, constructed in 1977, reduces the town's daily wastes to an average of 11 compacted bales (of approximately 1 ton each), which are in turn loaded onto a flatbed truck and transported to the Town-owned balefill (landfill). The balefill extends over an area of 60 acres and employs a trench disposal method whereby baled wastes are stacked within an excavated trench; and cover material, taken from the trench, is spread over the waste. A second trench is also used for wastes that arrive in an uncompacted form. The balefill accepts all household and commercial wastes along with wood wastes (which are permitted to be burned in a separate area of the site). No chemical, toxic, or hazardous wastes are accepted. Automobiles and discarded appliances are not accepted but instead are directed to nearby scrap metal reclaimers.

The Department of Sanitation employs a total of 10 persons in collection, baler, and landfill operations, and for administration and management. The Department is provided with a total budget of $325,900 (1983), of which $214,100 are earmarked for employee compensation, $27,700 for materials and supplies, $72,100 for capital improvements and equipment, and $8,000 for baler expenses. Fees for collection are $6.25 per residence per month, $12.50 per month for each commercial account, and $31.25 per dumpster per month. A separate fee structure exists for those disposing directly at the landfill.

Torrington Disposal Service is responsible for solid waste collection within the unincorporated area surrounding Torrington. Torrington Disposal collects solid wastes from approximately 450 residential customers and 100 commercial customers using 2 rear-loading compactor vehicles with a 1-man crew. Approx-

imately 14 tons per week are collected and buried at a separate landfill site. The company will soon be receiving government approval to establish its own separate landfill site.

5.2.4.2 Projected Baseline

The population of Torrington is projected to increase even in the absence of the project. Torrington's population is projected to grow from 5,540 in 1983 to 6,970 by 1992, a 25.8-percent increase or 2.9 percent annually. Similarly, solid waste quantities will increase from approximately 13.9 tons per day in 1983 to 17.4 tons per day by 1992, an increase of 3.5 tons per day.

A review of Torrington's collection and disposal system has revealed that the available capacity of the City's collection fleet (including spare vehicles), together with efficiencies provided by its baler and balefill are more than adequate to handle the additional wastes generated through 1992. Little or no impact is anticipated affecting Torrington's governmental expenditures for waste collection, public health and safety, or environmental quality.

5.2.4.3 Project Impacts

Over a 1-year period (1987) Torrington is projected to receive an inmigration of 199 permanently housed people in addition to 26 transients seeking work, which together will increase solid waste generation. No persons are projected to arrive prior to 1987 or to remain after 1987.

Based on these population projections, during the course of 1987, Torrington will experience an increase in project-induced waste generation amounting to approximately 0.54 tons per day. The quantity of project-induced waste generated during 1987 will total 197.1 tons or 3.5 percent over the amount projected for the baseline condition.

The limited time frame and low overall increase in wastes generated by the projected inmigrant and transient population should present no unusual difficulties for collection or disposal operators within Torrington. The capabilities and available capacities of the collection systems serving Torrington, as well as the baler and balefill used for disposal, appear capable of absorbing the slightly more than 3-percent increase in waste flows caused by the project. No additional equipment, manpower, or land area are warranted.

5.2.4.4 Mitigative Measures

Because there will be no impacts related to solid waste facilities, no mitigative measures will be necessary in Torrington.

5.2.5 Stormwater

5.2.5.1 Baseline Description

Torrington has 8 to 48-inch storm sewers which drain to the North Platte River. They were designed originally for the 5-year event, although it was reported by city officials that while they are in fair shape, they flood quite frequently. No expansions or improvements are planned. As shown earlier in Table 3.2.5-2, the developed area of Torrington would develop 540 cubic feet

per second (cfs) of peak runoff in a 2-year event, and would require the equivalent of ten 60-inch storm sewers to drain the entire peak flow. Three such sewers would be required to drain the commercial section of town. There are 48-inch outfalls in place now, but the number of separate lines was not reported.

While a 0.9 inch per hour rainfall intensity was computed for Torrington from regional data, other weather data for gages closer to Torrington indicate that the 1-hour storm every 2 years on the average equals 1.04 inches of rain. The 100-year rainfall over a 24-hour period would be 4.3 inches. Hence, larger events than the design rainfall used herein are possible.

5.2.5.2 Projected Baseline

By 1992 the baseline population has been projected to increase by 1,430 people. At a maximum, all those people could require new housing. With 2.75 people assumed per household and 4 homes per acre, 130 new acres of residential housing would be required. This would increase the developed area from 1,500 to 1,630 acres, and the C-value for the whole town would increase to:

$$C = \frac{0.5 \times 130 + 0.4 \times 1,500}{1,630} = 0.408$$

The peak runoff would be increased from 540 to 598 cfs (0.408 x 0.9 x 1,630). The number of equivalent 60-inch sewers (10), but not the number of commercial area storm sewers required (4), would be increased by one. Accordingly, only one additional baseline storm sewer need is indicated.

5.2.5.3 Project Impacts

The peak inmigration year is 1987, when 199 permanently housed people are projected to move to Torrington. This will increase the baseline population for that year from 6,070 to 6,269. Because the project-induced population is less than that projected for 1990, new land development will be less than that under baseline conditions. No new storm sewers will be required with the project, as only one was required during the baseline period when 7.2 times (1,430/199) as much growth was anticipated.

5.2.5.4 Mitigative Measures

Because no stormwater facilities impacts will occur in Torrington, no mitigative measures will be necessary.

5.2.6 Law Enforcement

5.2.6.1 Baseline Description

The Torrington Police Department has 13 sworn personnel of whom all but the Chief and a detective are on regular patrol. Civilian support personnel consist of four dispatchers, an animal warden, a parking enforcement individual, and a secretary. Starting salaries for patrolmen are $1,083 per month while the civilian staff positions each start at about $800 per month.

The Department has three marked patrol cars, one unmarked unit, and an animal warden's vehicle. One marked unit is replaced each year at a present cost of about $10,000 each. Vehicles replaced by the Police Department are subsequently used by other town departments.

The Police Department is located in the Torrington Municipal Building and occupies a total of approximately 3,000 square feet. Appendix D provides capacity and condition information on the Police Department. Of that area, about 2,500 square feet is for office and administrative purposes and about 500 square feet is the city jail. As mentioned elsewhere, the Goshen County Sheriff started housing city prisoners on November 1, 1983. The jail, which has a capacity of 12, will be maintained for at least 1 year but could be converted to other uses after that time. In exchange for being relieved of jail operations, the Police Department has taken over night and weekend dispatching duties for the Sheriff's Department. No additional personnel will be required as a result of this change.

The Department also handles all dispatching for the Torrington Fire Department and Torrington Rural Fire District, as well as nighttime dispatching for the Fort Laramie and Lingle Police departments.

5.2.6.2 Projected Baseline

The population of Torrington is projected to increase slowly from 5,540 in 1983 to 6,970 in 1990. This pattern will be reflected in needs for additional staff, vehicles, and space for the Torrington Police Department. Using existing service levels (2.35 sworn officers and 1.26 civilians per 1,000 population, 1 marked car per 0.23 sworn officers, 1 unmarked car per 0.33 sworn officers, and 127 square feet per employee) as a standard, the Torrington Police Department will require 1 additional officer in 1986, a second in 1988, a third in 1990, 1 additional civilian employee in 1987 and a second in 1991. An additional 635 square feet of office space would nominally be required, but, recognizing that provision of such small increments of space is not usually feasible, it is expected that total Department space will remain unchanged.

The additional sworn staff, at an average annual salary of $14,000, will cost the Police Department an additional $210,000 between 1986 and 1992, while the additional civilian staff, at $9,500 per year each, will cost an additional $76,000 over the same period, while the additional patrol car will cost an additional $20,000 in replacement costs during that time.

5.2.6.3 Project Impacts

With the project, Torrington is expected to have 1-year population increase attributable to the project of 3.7 percent or 225 persons. Based on existing service levels, this increase will require one (0.53) additional officer in 1987 but no other increases in the staff, vehicles, or facilities of the Torrington Police Department. Based on monthly salaries and benefits totaling $1,400, the additional officer would cost $16,000.

5.2.6.4 Mitigative Measures

The following mitigative measures are offered for consideration:

- o The effect of the project on the Torrington Police Department will require provision by the Town of Torrington of 1 additional sworn officer for 1 year. This mitigation measure will be effective in maintaining existing service levels and, if selected, should be implemented in 1987 by the Town.

5.2.7 Justice System - Municipal Court

5.2.7.1 Baseline Description

The Torrington Municipal Court has exclusive jurisdiction to hear cases involving violations of the Torrington Municipal Code. Data currently available from the State Court Coordinator's Office indicate that the Torrington Municipal Court handles approximately 125 cases per month or 1,500 cases per year. Of this total, approximately 80 percent are traffic cases. Most dispositions are by forfeiture. The Court's caseload has been steadily increasing over the past 10 years with sharper increases in the past 2 years. Torrington's Municipal Judge attributes this increase to additional ordinances and enhanced law enforcement activity. Court is held every weekday morning and there seems to be no significant backlog of cases in the Court.

The Court's staff includes a part-time judge and a part-time clerk of the court who also works for the town police department. The Court has a 1,000 square foot courtroom (the Torrington Town Council Chambers). Adequate torage space for Court files is available. There are no judge's chambers or office for the clerk of the court.

Based on available data, the Torrington Municipal Court presently has the capacity to handle its existing caseload without significant backlog, and has some excess capacity.

5.2.7.2 Projected Baseline

As set forth in the previous section, the current annual caseload of the Torrington Municipal Court is roughly 1,500. Based on a 1983 population of 5,540, the courts caseload is approximately 0.2707 cases per capita. The current judge and support staff-to-case ratios are 0.5:1,500 or 1:3,000. By 1992 the town's population will be 6,970 and the Court's caseload will approach 1,887. To keep the service ratios constant, an additional 0.13 judge and 0.13 support staff positions would be needed. However, because the present staff-to-case ratios are small, especially relative to other area municipal courts, and because most cases are disposed of by forfeiture, the Court should be able to absorb the increase without augmentation of existing staff or space.

5.2.7.3 Project Impacts

The Town of Torrington is projected to receive 225 project-related inmigrants in 1987. This will increase the Court's annual caseload by 61 or 5 cases per

month. This slight increase should be able to be absorbed without augmentation of existing staff or space.

5.2.7.4 Mitigative Measures

No mitigative measures should be needed due to the low level of project impacts.

5.2.8 Fire Protection

The Torrington Fire Department has the same volunteers and is located in the same fire station, as the Torrington Rural Fire District. These two agencies are discussed together in Section 5.8.

5.2.9 Local Recreational Facilities

5.2.9.1 Baseline Description

5.2.9.1.1 Organization, Administration, and Planning

The Town of Torrington owns, operates, and maintains parks and a limited number of recreation facilities within its incorporated limits. The community's Parks and Recreation Department is headed by a director responsible to the manager of public works. He, in turn, is responsible to Torrington's Town Council. There are no boards or committees with parks and recreational authority.

The Department of Parks and Recreation employs 28 staff members who perform duties relating to the operation and maintenance of parks, recreation facilities, the golf course, and the swimming pool. Only six of these employees are full time; one administrative, three workers within the parks system, and two concerned with recreation programs, specifically the golf course. Twenty-two workers are part time or seasonal, most with swimming pool duties.

5.2.9.1.2 Recreation Programs

The number of organized recreational programs offered by the Town of Torrington is limited. The only supervised program is available at the swimming pool. Residents are afforded numerous other recreational opportunities through the availability of facilities for tennis, baseball, softball, playground activities, picnicking, golf, ice skating, volleyball, and swimming. No participation statistics were available to judge levels of activity participation. Recreational program diversity has increased over the last several years with the construction of the outdoor pool at Jirdon Park.

5.2.9.1.3 Recreation Facilities

Torrington has a limited number of recreational facilities under its ownership and care. Most of these are associated with established parks. All facilities are under the direction of the Department of Parks and Recreation. Information regarding construction cost, annual operation and maintenance costs, and staffing for most individual parks and recreation facilities was not available. The primary recreation facilities include an outdoor swimming pool, an ice skating rink, two ballparks, and seven tennis courts. The Parks and

Recreation Department feels the most pressing need lies in the acquisition and development of another nine-hole golf course.

5.2.9.1.4 Parks

Torrington has 40.55 acres of developed parkland, including 8.3 acres of ballfields. The Town owns 1.5 acres of undeveloped parkland and plans to develop it during the next 5 years. No detailed development plans have been formulated. Parks within the town are fairly evenly distributed throughout the community's neighborhoods. As with many other jurisdictions, vandalism is a major problem in Torrington's developed parks. Table 5.2.9-1 presents an inventory of parks and recreational facilities owned and operated by Torrington.

5.2.9.1.5 Special Use Facilities

The Town of Torrington operates and maintains a nine-hole golf course.

5.2.9.1.6 Other Recreational Opportunities

There has been some cooperation between the public schools and the Town in facilitating public recreational activities. These cooperative efforts have included opening the high school weight room for public use during summer months, recreational team tournaments held at school facilities, and the joint school-community construction effort of five tennis courts.

5.2.9.1.7 Budget

Budget information for the last 3 fiscal years is presented in Table 5.2.9-2. Parks and Recreation Department expenditures have been divided into two funds, one for parks and recreation, the other for the golf course and pool. Total actual expenditures have increased from $222,422 in FY 1980-81 to $252,700 in FY 1982-83. In real dollars (dollars adjusted for inflation), total expenditures have decreased 3 percent over the same time period. This is somewhat misleading because FY 1980-81 had $53,627 in grants, while the following years had none. Expenditures on operations and maintenance in real dollars have increased 24 percent since FY 1980-81.

The two primary sources of revenue for the Parks and Recreation Department are the Towns's general fund and fees and charges from the swimming pool and golf course. In FY 1980-81, grants were obtained for development and/or improvements to Jirdon and City parks.

5.2.9.2 Projected Baseline

There is a projected population growth of 1,430 people for Torrington from 1983 through 1992. Parks and recreation services are adequate to serve the existing population. With the excess capacity available at existing parks, school facilities, and Eastern Wyoming College facilities and programs, it is reasonable to conclude that the additional 1,430 people will create minimal additional demand on the existing system of parks and recreation in Torrington.

Table 5.2.9-1

INVENTORY OF EXISTING PARKS, RECREATION, AND SPECIAL USE FACILITIES
TORRINGTON, WYOMING

Parks	Acres in Size	Ballfield (Lighted)	Practice Fields	Tennis Courts	Basketball	Picnic Area	Volleyball	Playground	Outdoor - Swim	Gymnasium	Meeting Room	Weight Room	Golf Holes	Outdoor - Ice Skating	Campground	Jogging Track
Pioneer	19.4					1		1								
City	1.6					1		1								
Jirdon	13.0		1	2	1	1		1	1							
LL Ball	5.3		4													
Grande Vista	1.25					1	1									
SUBTOTAL:	40.55		5	2	1	4	1	3	1							
Recreational Facilities																
Tennis Courts				5												
Ice Skating														1		
Camping															1(40 spaces)	
Special Use Facilities																
Golf Course													9			
Public Schools in Torrington		1		5						2	1[a]	1				1
TOTALS:	40.55	1	5	12	1	4	1	3	1	2	1	1	9	1	1	1

Notes: a Facility in the form of an all-purpose room.

Sources: Director, Parks and Recreation, Torrington; Superintendent, Goshen County Public Schools; Community Services Program Director, Eastern Wyoming College

Table 5.2.9-2

TORRINGTON PARKS AND RECREATION EXPENDITURES

	FY 1980-81	FY 1981-82	FY 1982-83[a]
Fund 1: Parks and Recreation			
Employee Services	40,173	30,846	56,500
Materials and Supplies	17,308	30,582	26,000
Capital Improvements and Equip.	11,249	18,865	19,000
Grant Projects	53,627	0	0
City Park	6,567	-	-
Jirdon Park	13,678	-	-
Tennis Courts - WRC	33,382	-	-
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS:	122,357	80,293	101,500
Fund 2: Golf Course and Pool			
Employee Services			
Golf Course	36,260	30,218	48,600
Pool	22,966	33,356	30,000
SUBTOTAL:	59,226	63,574	78,600
Materials and Supplies			
Golf Course	23,189	21,657	37,700
Pool	13,027	12,742	24,400
SUBTOTAL:	36,216	34,399	62,100
Capital Improvements and Equip.			
Golf Course	4,056	13,305	10,500
Pool	567	-	-
SUBTOTAL:	4,623	13,305	10,500
Total Appropriations			
Golf Course	63,505	65,180	96,800
Pool	36,560	46,098	54,400
SUBTOTAL:	100,065	111,278	151,200
Total Appropriations: Funds 1 and 2			
Employee Services	99,399	94,420	135,100
Materials and Supplies	53,524	64,981	88,100
SUBTOTAL:	152,923	159,401	223,200
(in 1982 $)	179,684	170,559	
Capital Improvements and Equip.	15,872	32,170	29,500
Grant Projects	53,627	-	-
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS:	222,422	191,571	252,700
(in 1982 $)	261,345	204,980	

Note: a Fiscal year 1982-83 estimated.

Source: Director, Parks and Recreation Department.

5.2.9.3 Project Impacts

It is estimated that the Town of Torrington has a 1983 population of 5,540. The small population increases resulting from the proposed project are projected to occur over 1 year (1987). Torrington's cumulative or total population is projected to reach 5,765 in 1987. The proposed project accounts for a small portion of the cumulative population figures; 225 residents in 1987. This slight and temporary increase in population will not create a demand for parkland, facilities, or staff beyond those already provided within the community.

5.2.9.4 Mitigative Measures

No mitigative measures are required because of the minimal impacts caused by the project.

5.2.10 Transportation

5.2.10.1 Roads

5.2.10.1.1 Baseline Description

The town of Torrington, an incorporated community with an estimated 1980 population of 5,400, is located in the eastern-central portion of Goshen County, northwest of Scottsbluff, Nebraska, and at the junction of U.S. 85 and U.S. 26 (both Federal-Aid Primaries). The local roadway network consists of urban principal arterials, minor arterial streets, collector streets, and local streets arranged in a grid system. Several intersections are controlled by traffic signals. U.S. 85 and U.S. 26 join at the southern end of the Central Business District.

Due to the population increase expected from the project, an analysis was performed on the road system in Torrington.

5.2.10.1.2 Projected Baseline

Based on the expected baseline population increases in Torrington, it is expected that overall traffic volumes will show minimal changes.

5.2.10.1.3 Project Impacts

The traffic analysis identified one intersection in Torrington which will experience a level of service reduction. The Main Street intersection with U.S. Routes 26 and 85 will experience a level of service reduction from A to C.

5.2.10.1.4 Mitigative Measures

The following mitigative measure is proposed for consideration:

- Improve traffic signalization and related road systems in Torrington to the intersection of Main Street and U.S. Routes 26 and 85. This mitigation measure will be effective in raising the level of service, and if selected, should be implemented by the end of

1986. The responsible agencies for implementing this mitigation are the City of Torrington and Wyoming Highway Department.

5.2.10.2 Aviation

5.2.10.2.1 Baseline Description

Torrington Municipal Airport is a general utility airport located 1 mile east of town at an elevation of 4,206 feet. There are 25 single-engine planes and 1 helicopter based at the airport. Total annual operations are approximately 5,700. Runway 10/28 is 5,200 feet long and 75 feet wide, runway 4/22 is 2,800 feet long and 60 feet wide. Both runways have an asphalt pavement and runway 10/28 is lighted with Medium Intensity Runway Lights and VASI-2 lights. A fixed base operator provides aircraft sales, charters, rental, instruction, fuel, and repairs.

5.2.10.2.2 Projected Baseline

With a projected growth rate of 6 percent annually, operations at Torrington in 1990 would be just over 25,000 annually. This is well within the airport's capacity and will require no new facilities.

5.2.10.2.3 Project Impacts

Impacts would be related to the use of small airplanes by the contractor. Because of the airport's location on the periphery of the project, only a negligible impact is foreseen.

5.2.10.2.4 Mitigative Measures

No mitigative measures are required because project impacts are negligible.

5.3 Town of LaGrange, Wyoming: Community Profile

The Town of LaGrange (1980 population, 232) was incorporated in 1938 with a mayor/council form of government with four Council members. The Mayor has been in office for 7 years, and Council members have served an average of 20 years. They usually spend 5 hours a week on town business in addition to the Council meetings once a month. The Town has two employees: one full-time maintenance man, and one part-time city clerk. Their salaries total $16,000 per year. In FY 1982-1983, total town expenses were $87,305; operating expenses were $60,500. Table 5.3-1 presents an inventory of public services available in LaGrange.

LaGrange owns two buildings: the Town office and maintenance building built in 1946, and the fire house built in 1955. They are both newly remodeled and in excellent condition. LaGrange has facilities at several other sites. It owns a rodeo arena and a park. The Town's sewer pond and water tower are located on leased sites. A community building was built by volunteer organizations and is located on Town land.

LaGrange has excellent public utilities. Its water system is 1-year old, and will serve 920 people. LaGrange has all new mains. The water tower has a 300,000 gallon capacity. The retention ponds for the sewer system are also

Table 5.3-1

INVENTORY OF PUBLIC SERVICES IN
SMALL COMMUNITIES
GOSHEN COUNTY
(1983)

	LaGrange	Lingle	Fort Laramie	Yoder
Total 1980 population	232	475	356	110
Years mayor in office	7	1	1	12
Number of employees	2	14	4	1
Operating expenses	$60,500	$438,771	$240,000	N/A
Gallons of water storage	300,000	126,000	50,000	55,000
Water system condition	adequate	adequate	adequate	adequate
Sewer system condition	adequate	adequate	adequate	adequate
No. of police officers	0	2	1	1
No. of police vehicles	0	2	1	0
No. of firefighters	17	21	19	20
Combined town/rural district	yes	yes	no	yes
Size of largest main	12"	4"	6"	10"
Fire insurance rating	10	8	9	8
Condition of firehouse	adequate	adequate	adequate	adequate
No. of pumpers & tankers	3	4	2	2
No. of "quick attack" units	0	1	0	1
No. of rescue units	1	2	0	1
No. of Emergency Medical Technicians	7	9	0	3

Note: N/A Data not available.

Source: Towns of LaGrange, Lingle, Fort Laramie, Yoder, 1983.

new and will serve 920 people. Telephone service is fair. Natural gas is not available. Garbage is collected by the Town.

The Town has no police officers, facilities, or equipment and depends on the Goshen County Sheriff's Department in Torrington to handle any disturbances. The town experiences a very low crime rate.

LaGrange's volunteer fire department has 17 members. It serves both the town and rural areas within a radius of 20 to 30 miles. No formal training programs exist.

LaGrange has 1 fire house which is 26 years old and in very good condition. It has three pumper/tankers, all in excellent condition. The fire department runs the town ambulance, which is fully equipped and in excellent condition. LaGrange has a new hydrant system, which will pump in excess of 450 gallons per minute at the hydrant. The water mains to the hydrants are 6 to 12 inches in size. The Town's fire insurance rating is presently ten but should be revised based on the improvements to the water system.

LaGrange's outdoor recreation facilities include a rodeo arena with grandstand and concession area, two tennis courts with basketball backboards, two picnic areas, and a multipurpose grass field. A community center provides a facility for indoor activities.

LaGrange does not have a parks and recreation department, although it appropriates $750 of the general budget for recreation. Programming and supervision of activities is provided by clubs and individuals on a volunteer basis. Volunteers organize a tennis program, a high school rodeo, and an annual minifair which includes a parade and gymkhana/rodeo.

LaGrange and the school district have a cooperative agreement regarding facility use. The school uses the Town's tennis courts, and Town basketball teams use school facilities which are open to the public with advance permission.

Only a community profile is provided here because no population inmigration or other impacts are expected in LaGrange.

5.4 Town of Lingle, Wyoming: Community Profile

The Town of Lingle (1980 population, 475) was incorporated in 1918. The form of government is mayor-council with four Council members. The Mayor and Council have each served less than 1 year on the average. They each spend approximately 4 hours a week on town business outside of Council meetings, which are held twice a month. Table 5.3-1 inventories existing public services in Lingle.

Lingle has eight full-time employees, including a town maintenance supervisor, three maintenance men, the police chief, a policeman, the clerk/treasurer, and the deputy clerk. Their salaries range from $4.50 an hour for the deputy clerk to $1,700 per month for the maintenance supervisor. The swimming pool employs six persons during the summer. Lingle's total budget for FY 1983-84 is $917,206. Operating expenses will run $438,771.

Lingle owns three buildings, the Town Hall with an attached garage, the fire house which also contains a shop, and the swimming pool/bath house. They are all over 50 years old and are in fair to poor condition. The land the Town owns is used for a cemetery, a park with a swimming pool, wells and storage tanks, sewage lagoons, and a large garbage dump.

The water and sewer systems are in fair condition. The water system was installed in 1928, and has only 4-inch lines. The sewer lines were installed at the same time. Engineers are doing preliminary studies of system updating at this time. The electrical system is also inadequate; substations are not large enough. Lingle owns the electrical distribution system and buys power from the Wyoming Municipal Power Agency. Natural gas comes from Kansas/ Nebraska Natural Gas Company, Inc. The municipal garbage system needs new trucks. The old ones continually need maintenance. The Town's maintenance equipment is also in generally poor condition.

The Lingle Police Department has two full-time and one part-time officer. Another full-time officer will be hired in 1984. The Department has an office in the Town Hall. Officers have two police cars, but one is only used as a backup. The Town has no crime prevention programs, and very little crime.

The Lingle Fire Department has 21 volunteers. The Department has a training session once a month. Although the fire house is 53-years old, it is in good condition. It will hold five vehicles.

The mains to Lingle's fire hydrants are only 4 inches in diameter. Water comes from Lingle's water tank, which holds 126,000 gallons and from its water tower, which holds 55,000 gallons. Water pressure at the hydrants is 42 pounds per square inch. Lingle's fire insurance rating is eight.

The Fire Department owns four pumper/tankers, which vary in capacity from 200 to 800 gallons. They are all in good to excellent condition. The Department has two ambulances which are manned by nine persons who have emergency medical training.

Lingle's outdoor recreation facilities include one park which contains a swimming pool and grandstand area. The Town has no parks and recreation department, although it does allocate funds out of its general fund to maintain the park and pool facilities.

Recreation programs consist of a Little League baseball program which is organized on a volunteer basis. The League utilizes school baseball facilities for play during the course of its season.

Only a community profile is provided here because no population inmigration or other impacts are expected in Lingle.

5.5 Town of Fort Laramie, Wyoming: Community Profile

The Town of Fort Laramie (1980 population, 356) was incorporated in 1925. The form of government is mayor-council, with four Council members. The Mayor has been in office for 1 year, and Council members have served an average of 5 years. They each spend approximately 4 hours per week on town business, in addition to the monthly meetings. Each Council member has assigned areas to

oversee. Table 5.3-1 provides an inventory of public services in Fort Laramie.

The Town has three full-time employees, a clerk treasurer who makes $620 per month, a maintenance man who makes $1,150 a month, and a policeman who makes $6.00 an hour. The municipal judge works on a part-time basis. High school students provide paid summer help. The total Town budget for FY 1983-84 is $240,000.

Fort Laramie owns three buildings, the combination Town Hall, court, and workshop, which is in excellent condition; the fire house, also in excellent condition; and a community center, which is in good condition. The Town also owns two parks, a sewer lagoon, and three well sites. New construction consists of a maintenance shop which will be finished in fall 1983, and an addition to the Town Hall for electrical storage which will be finished in spring 1984.

Most public utilities appear to be adequate. However, telephone service is poor; most lines are party lines with few private lines available. Calls often do not go through, and there is much static on the lines.

The Fort Laramie Police Department consists of one officer who makes $6.00 an hour and another part-time officer. The Town has no police office or jail, and no plans to build any. The Town owns one late-model police vehicle. The Department has no crime prevention programs; the crime rate is low.

The Fort Laramie Volunteer Fire Department has 19 members. Training occurs at the monthly fire meeting. The Fort Laramie fire station is only 8-years old and is in excellent condition. It will hold two pumpers and a jeep. The Department fire prevention program consists of looking for and eliminating fire hazards. The Town's fire hydrant system is fed by a 50,000 gallon water tank. The mains to the hydrants are 4 and 6 inches in diameter. The water pressure at the hydrants is 40 to 60 pounds per square inch. Fort Laramie has a fire insurance rating of nine.

The Fire Department has 2 pumper/tankers, 1 with a 1,000-gallon capacity, the other with a 750-gallon capacity. They are both in excellent condition.

Fort Laramie's outdoor recreation facilities include two parks, campsites, barbecue pits, a tennis court, and playground equipment. A community center provides a facility for indoor activities. The Town has no parks and recreation department, although it does appropriate a portion of the general fund for improving and maintaining existing facilities.

Neither the Town nor the school district provides any organized or supervised recreation programming. The school system does, however, make its facilities available to the public on an as-needed basis.

Only a community profile is provided here because no population inmigration or other impacts are expected in Fort Laramie.

5.6 Town of Yoder, Wyoming: Community Profile

The Town of Yoder (1980 population, 110) was incorporated in 1914. It has a mayor-council form of government, and four Council members. The Mayor has been in office for over 10 years, and Council members have served an average of 10 years. Council members spend approximately 3 hours per month on town business, meeting once a month. Table 5.3-1 provides an inventory of public services in Yoder.

Yoder has one full-time employee, who serves as combination maintenance man and Town Marshall. He is paid $1,000 a month.

Yoder owns a Town Hall which was built in the 1930s and is in good condition. One half of the Town's park is a trailer park. Yoder also owns sewer lagoons, two wells, and a pump house. The Town owns 11 downtown lots which it would like to sell. Yoder is in the third phase of installing a new water system to be completed this year. The third phase consists of putting in a new well and new pipes. The town officials would like to build a new town hall and lease the old one.

The Town's water and sewer systems are in excellent condition. The new sewer system was built within the last year, and can serve 500 people. The water system pipes are also new. A new water tank with a 75,000-gallon capacity will go into service in fall 1983.

The Town has experienced some growth since 1980. Several houses were recently constructed, and some residents commute to work in Torrington. The new sewer system has permitted this growth.

The Town maintenance man serves as Yoder's Town Marshall on a part-time basis. He receives help from the Goshen County Sheriff's Office in Torrington. The town has no police office or jail, and experiences virtually no crime.

Yoder has a volunteer fire department with 20 members. It covers Rural Fire District Ten, as well as the town. The remodeled fire station was originally built in 1930 and is in good condition. It holds four fire trucks and an ambulance, and has a meeting room and kitchen. The Town has no fire prevention programs, but uses the services of the State Fire Marshall. The Town has all new 6, 8, and 10-inch mains to its hydrants. The hydrants will pump 1,500 gallons per minute. Yoder's old fire insurance rating is eight, but this may change when the new water system is taken into account.

The firefighting equipment is owned by the rural fire department. It includes 2 pumpers and a 2,000-gallon tanker which is also in excellent condition. The Town Department owns a hose carrier which is in good condition. The Fire Department owns an ambulance in excellent condition, which is run by four citizens with emergency medical training.

Yoder's outdoor recreation facilities include a park, playground equipment, and barbecue pits. The Town has no parks and recreation department, and does not administer any recreation programs. Yoder does participate in a county program which buses children to Torrington for swimming instruction.

Only a community profile is provided here because no population inmigration or other impacts are expected in Yoder.

5.7 Other Jurisdictions - Education

5.7.1 Goshen County School District

5.7.1.1 Baseline Description

The Goshen County School District includes most of Goshen County with the following exceptions: a small portion of northwest Goshen County is included in Niobrara School District, a small portion of northwestern Goshen County is included in Platte County School District No. 2, a small portion of southwest Goshen County is included in Platte County District No. 1, and a small portion of southeast Platte County is included in the Goshen County School District (Figure 5.7.1-1).

5.7.1.1.1 Students

Ten years of public school fall enrollments for grades categories of K-6, grades 7-8, and grades 9-12 for the Goshen County School District are displayed in Table 5.7.1-1. These grade categories correspond to the conventional definitions of elementary, junior high, and high schools. It is noted that all the schools in this District do not strictly follow this convention, but the data are presented in this manner for consistency.

Table 5.7.1-1

TEN YEARS OF PUBLIC SCHOOL FALL ENROLLMENTS
BY GRADE CATEGORY FOR GOSHEN COUNTY
(1973-1982)

Grade Category	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
K - 6	1,292	1,323	1,374	1,283	1,290	1,189	1,207	1,209	1,208	1,214
7 - 8	469	472	460	456	404	377	379	344	350	361
9 - 12	857	850	873	907	900	870	814	735	704	684
Sub-total:	2,618	2,645	2,707	2,646	2,594	2,436	2,400	2,288	2,262	2,259
Special Education:	75	80	73	75	60	76	57	130	101	71
TOTAL:	2,693	2,725	2,780	2,721	2,654	2,512	2,457	2,418	2,363	2,330

Source: Wyoming Statistical Report Series No. 2, "Fall Report of Staff, Teachers, Pupils, Schools Enrollment by School and Grade," 1973-74 through 1982-83.

From fall 1973 to fall 1982 the following changes in enrollment occurred: a 6.0-percent decrease for elementary, a 23.0-percent decrease for junior high, a 20.2-percent decrease for high school, and a 13.7-percent decrease

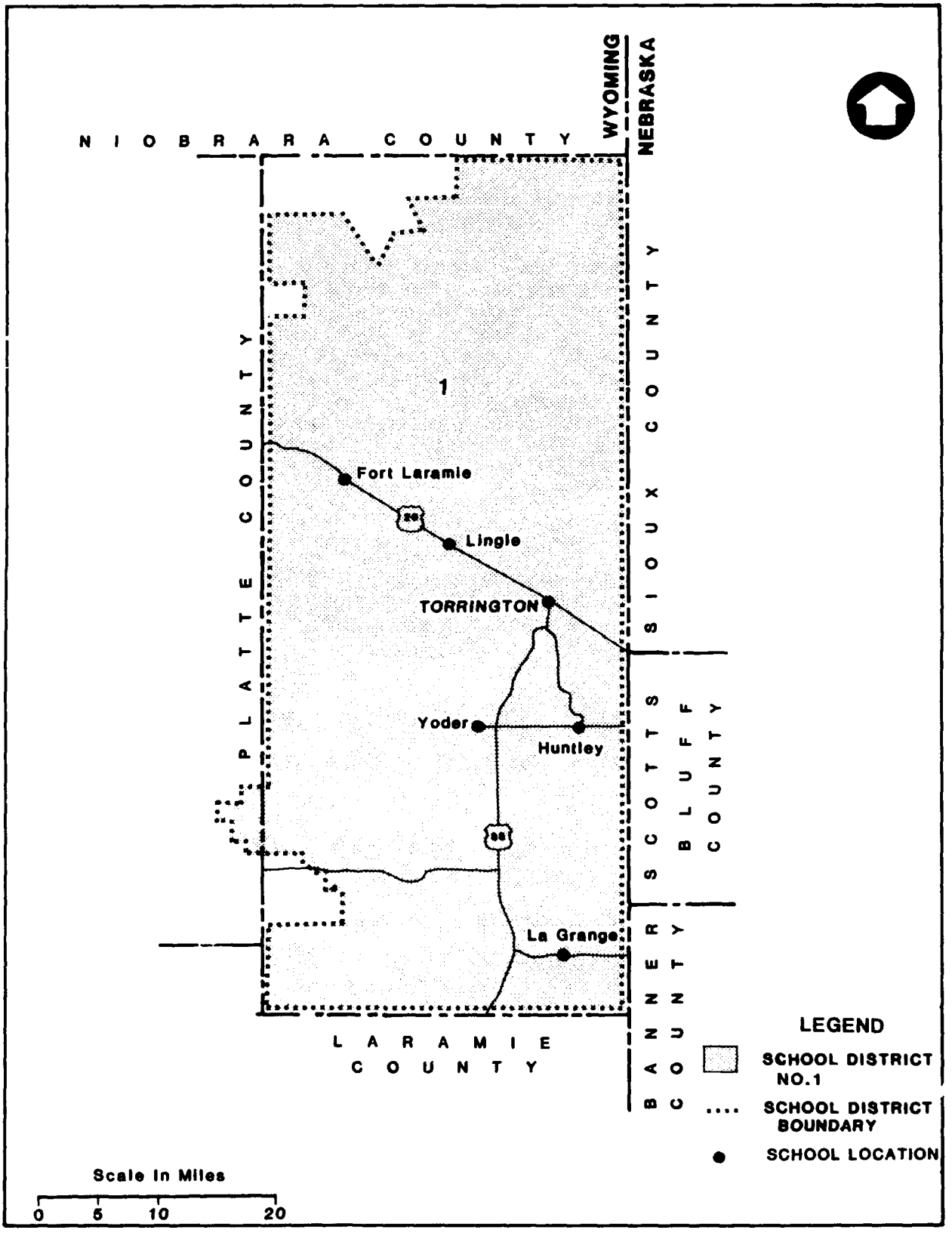

FIGURE 5.7.1-1 SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1, GOSHEN COUNTY

overall. This compares to a 5-year, 12.9-percent overall decrease, and a 1-year, 0.1-percent overall decrease. The enrollment peak for Goshen County District was in 1975 at 2,707 students. The enrollment pattern is largely explained by the declining birthrate resulting in smaller family sizes.

5.7.1.1.2 Staffing

The number of full-time equivalent (FTE) classroom teachers and pupil-to-teacher ratios are given in Table 5.7.1-2.

The highest pupil-to-teacher ratio was 16.3 in 1975, the lowest was 12.5 in 1982. Two things have contributed to the smaller pupil-to-teacher ratio, a lower student enrollment and a higher number of FTE classroom teachers. The fall 1982 salary schedule for teachers in the Goshen County School District ranges from $15,700 to $29,516. A full schedule is provided in Table 5.7.1-3. In 1982, there was a total of 236 certified staff in the District, including the classroom teachers, counselors, a social worker, nurses, librarians, and school administrators. In addition to the certified staff, a core of support staff is necessary for the daily operation of a school. The 189 noncertified (support) staff include aides, clerical, secretarial, the business managers, custodians, bus drivers, and cooks.

Table 5.7.1-2

FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT CLASSROOM TEACHERS AND
PUPIL-TO-TEACHER RATIOS
GOSHEN COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT
(1973-1982)

Year	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Teachers (FTE)	169.3	168.7	171.0	168.9	172.9	177.8	189.3	183.8	179.6	186.0
Pupil-to-Teacher Ratio	15.9	16.2	16.3	16.1	15.3	14.1	13.0	13.2	13.2	12.5

Note: Ratios expressed as 15.9 rather than 15.9:1.

Source: Wyoming Statistical Report Series No. 2. "Fall Report of Staff, Teachers, Pupils, Schools Enrollment by School and Grade," 1973-74 through 1982-83.

5.7.1.1.3 Educational Services

5.7.1.1.3.1 Special Education Programs

Goshen County School District offers special education to students in need, but attempts are made to enroll these students in regular classrooms as often as possible. Table 5.7.1-1 includes the count of special education pupils assigned full time to special classrooms. However, this count represents only a fraction of those diagnosed as handicapped.

Table 5.7.1-3

GOSHEN COUNTY
SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1
FALL 1982 SALARY SCHEDULE

Step	BA	BA+15 Units	BA+30 Units	BA+45 Units MA	BA+60 Units MA+15 Units	MA+30 Units 6 Year	MA+45 Units
1	15,700	16,642	17,584	18,526	19,468	20,410	21,352
2	16,328	17,270	18,212	19,154	10,096	21,038	21,980
3	16,956	17,898	18,840	19,782	20,724	21,666	22,608
4	17,584	18,526	19,468	20,410	21,352	22,294	23,236
5	18,212	19,154	20,096	21,038	21,980	22,922	23,864
6	18,840	19,782	20,724	21,666	22,608	23,550	24,492
7	19,468	20,410	21,352	22,294	23,236	24,178	25,120
8	20,096	21,038	21,980	22,922	23,864	24,806	25,748
9	...	21,666	22,608	23,550	24,492	25,434	26,376
10	...	22,294	23,236	24,178	25,120	26,062	27,004
11	...	...	23,864	24,806	25,748	26,690	27,632
12	...	...	...	25,434	26,376	27,318	28,260
13	...	...	...	26,062	27,004	27,946	28,888
14	...	...	...	26,690	27,632	28,574	29,516
15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Source: Wyoming Education Association Salary Research Data, 1982.

The special education program was expanded in 1973. The 1977 federal legislation (PL 94-142) required that special education students be enrolled in the least restrictive environment. These students were mainstreamed, i.e., included into regular classrooms as much as possible. In fall 1982, the FTE number of teachers for exceptional children was 8.0. Of these, 1.0 was a specialist in mental retardation, 2.5 were special education specialists, 3.5 were special education generalists and 1.0 was a specialist for the acoustically handicapped.

5.7.1.1.3.2 Gifted Programs

Torrington Middle schools offer enrichment programs for the gifted and talented.

5.7.1.1.3.3 Nonpublic Education

Table 5.7.1-4 provides the nonpublic schools in Goshen County with approximate fall 1982 enrollments.

Table 5.7.1-4

GOSHEN COUNTY NONPUBLIC SCHOOLS

School	1982 Enrollment
St. Joseph's Children's Home School (Torrington)	13
Valley Christian School (Torrington)	38
Seventh-Day Adventist	6

Source: Wyoming State Department of Education, Office of Accreditation Records, 1982.

5.7.1.1.4 Facilities

Goshen County School District underwent a District-wide facilities study in August 1983. The major conclusion of the facilities study was that Goshen County School District should consider the construction of an elementary school in Torrington to replace the existing elementary facility. There are some building maintenance priorities presently being set; in general facilities have been well maintained. Lingle Elementary is short on classroom space and the current kitchen and cafeteria facilities there are too small. Also, Pioneer Grade School in Torrington is considered to be in the greatest need of maintenance of all the other District School buildings. Table 5.7.1-5 lists the buildings and existing square footage in the Goshen County School District. Appendix D provides capacity and condition information on Pioneer Elementary and Lincoln Elementary Schools.

Goshen County District owns 79 buses, all of which are in good condition.

Table 5.7.1-5

SQUARE FOOTAGE
GOSHEN COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT

Building	Square Footage
Torrington High School	67,000
Torrington Gymnasium	29,275
Auto Mechanic Program	2,100
Lincoln Grade School-Torrington	36,740
Pioneer Grade School	15,450
Torrington Middle School	67,322
District Administration	4,000
Offices for Special Ed. Services	1,008
Special Education Building	1,008
LaGrange Grade School	8,800
LaGrange High School	9,900
LaGrange Gymnasium	8,960
Lingle Grade School	26,172
Lingle High School	31,090
Fort Laramie Gymnasium	14,000
Fort Laramie Middle and Elementary Schools	8,200
Yoder Gymnasium	9,984
Yoder Elementary	14,940
Yoder High School	21,339
Huntley Elementary	21,600
Huntley Gymnasium and Cafeteria	16,524

Note: These figures do not include bus barns or bleachers.

Source: Goshen County District Superintendent, 1983.

5.7.1.1.5 Post-Secondary Education

The University of Wyoming offers extension courses in Goshen County. Eastern Wyoming College in Torrington was organized in 1948. The 1981 headcount enrollment was 4,672 and the 1981 full-time equivalent enrollment was 1,021, indicating a large number of part-time students. The Associate of Arts and the Associate of Applied Science degrees are offered. Eastern Wyoming College also offers adult education programs and community services.

Table 5.7.1-6 lists the programs offered at Eastern Wyoming College.

5.7.1.2 Projected Baseline

5.7.1.2.1 Students

Future trends in student enrollments were projected for Goshen County District by a weighted mean ratio method used by the Wyoming State Department of Education. This model projects enrollment over a 5-year period by weighting the most recent year of actual enrollment more heavily than the preceding years. The next 5 years of projected enrollments were calculated by using a

Table 5.7.1-6

EASTERN WYOMING COLLEGE PROGRAMS
1982

Specialized Career Programs

Agri-Business
  Farm Fertilizers and Chemicals
  Farm/Ranch Management
Agri-Business Clerical Technology
Agri-Mechanics
Air Conditioning, Heating and Refrigeration
Bookkeeping
Business Management
Child Care Assistant
Clerical Office
Educational Aide
Executive Secretary
General Secretary
Medical Laboratory Technician
Medical Secretary
Law Enforcement (With Criminal Justice)
Legal Secretary
Veterinary Technology
  (Animal Health Technology)
Welding

University Parallel Areas

Agriculture
Art
Biology
Business Administration
Chemistry
Communication and Theatre
Computer Science
Criminal Justice
Economics
Education
English
Forestry
French
Geography
History
Languages
Liberal Arts
Mathematics
Music
Physical Education and Recreation
Physics
Political Science
Psychology
Sociology
Social Work
Spanish
Wildlife Management
Zoology
Pre-Professional
  Dental
  Engineering
  Law
  Medical
  Nursing
  Pharmacy
  Veterinary

Source: Wyoming Community Colleges, 1982.

smoothed average technique. These projections compared favorably to the age cohort survival population projections.

Projected enrollments for Goshen County School District are displayed in Table 5.7.1-7. These projections show a 12.6-percent increase in 1987 from the 1982 base year, and a 27.6-percent increase in 1992. Broken down by grade category, a 12.4-percent increase is projected for elementary, an 8.0-percent increase is projected for junior high, and a 15.2-percent enrollment increase is projected for high school in 1987. However, in 1992 there is a 25.5-percent projected increase for elementary, a 21.9-percent projected increase for junior high, and a 34.4-percent projected increase for the high school. There is a steady increase for the 3 grade categories for the 10-year period. The projections may be somewhat overstated, especially since family sizes have decreased and the Goshen County age cohort projections are more moderate.

5.7.1.2.2 Staffing

Future trends in staffing patterns are projected based upon the 1982 existing staffing patterns for Goshen County School District (enrollment-to-staff ratios). Table 5.7.1-8 shows projected staff for certified and noncertified personnel for the next 10 years for Goshen County School District.

Regardless of enrollment projections, these projections may be somewhat overstated because included in both categories of certified and noncertified is a base number of staff. For example, whether there are 250 or 2,500 students in Goshen County School District there will be the need for only 1 District Superintendent. However, the number of these personnel is not so large as to seriously alter the general trend.

The staffing pattern over the next 5 years shows a need for 29 certified personnel and 23 noncertified personnel. These figures represent headcounts, some of the needs could be filled with part-time employment. For the 10-year period, an additional need for 64 certified staff and 51 noncertified staff is shown. However, because the long-range enrollment projections are doubtful, these numbers most likely are too high. Even if the enrollment increases occur at a more moderate rate there will be a need for additional staff or increased workload.

5.7.1.2.3 Educational Services

Because of the special nature of the educational services (special education, gifted programs, and nonpublic education), no baseline projections are made. However, the results of the report by President Reagan's Task Force on Education are expected to influence future trends in programs.

5.7.1.2.4 Facilities

Figures on the total available space square footage are shown in Table 5.7.1-5, for Goshen County School District. The Wyoming State Department of Education used an "unofficial standard" of allowing the following number of square feet per student in 1982: 100 for elementary, 125 for junior high, and 150 for high school. Applying these divisors to the total available space in Goshen County School District by school, a capacity of approximately 3,200 students is calculated. This number is in excess of the peak year of pro-

Table 5.7.1-7

TEN YEARS OF PUBLIC SCHOOL
FALL ENROLLMENT BASELINE PROJECTIONS
BY GRADE CATEGORY
FOR GOSHEN COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT
(1983-1992)

GRADE CATEGORY	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
K-6	1,230	1,253	1,307	1,338	1,365	1,396	1,426	1,458	1,490	1,523
(1982 actual = 1,214)										
7-8	356	375	380	371	390	395	408	417	429	440
(1982 actual = 361)										
9-12	703	719	730	781	788	819	839	866	891	919
(1982 actual = 684)										
TOTAL:	2,289	2,347	2,417	2,490	2,543	2,610	2,673	2,741	2,810	2,882
(1982 actual = 2,259)										

Source: Wyoming State Department of Education 1983 Projection Model, Weighted Mean Ratio Method through 1987, smoothed two year average calculations 1988 through 1992.

Table 5.7.1-8

TEN YEARS OF BASELINE STAFF PROJECTIONS
BY CERTIFIED AND NONCERTIFIED PERSONNEL
GOSHEN COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT
(1983-1992)

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
No. of Certified (1982 Actual = 236)	238	244	252	259	265	272	278	286	293	300
No. of Certified (1982 Actual = 189)	191	196	201	208	212	218	223	228	234	240
TOTAL: (1982 Actual = 425)	429	440	453	467	477	490	501	514	527	540

Source: Table 5.7.1-6 and Wyoming State Department of Education Statistical Report Series No. 2, 1982.

jected enrollment of 2,882. However, this is not to say that certain buildings within the District or certain programs will not suffer crowded conditions.

5.7.1.2.5 Post-Secondary Education

The enrollment at Eastern Wyoming College in Torrington will increase because of the expansion of programs especially in the areas of technology. However, enrollment trends in post-secondary education are not projected due to the uncertainty of what programs would be offered and the needs of the people.

5.7.1.3 Project Impacts

5.7.1.3.1 Students

The impact student population for Goshen County (Torrington) is projected to be 56 in 1987. Of these, 27 are projected to be elementary students, 8 are projected to be junior high students, and 21 are projected to be high school students. Therefore, there will be a negligible projected enrollment increase as a result of the project in Goshen County.

5.7.1.3.2 Staffing

There will be no increased staff required nor increased workload as a result of the project.

5.7.1.3.3 Educational Services

There will be very minor impacts in the areas of special education, gifted programs, and nonpublic education as a result of the population associated with the project.

5.7.1.3.4 Facilities

There will be no impact in the areas of facilities and school buses in Goshen County as a result of the project.

5.7.1.3.5 Post-Secondary Education

There will be a negligible impact in the area of post-secondary education as a result of the project.

5.7.1.4 Mitigative Measures

Because there is very low impact projected for Goshen County, no mitigative measures are required.

5.8 Special Districts - Fire Protection

5.8.1 Torrington Rural Fire District

5.8.1.1 Baseline Description

The Town of Torrington has a fire department and the rural area around Torrington is served by the Torrington Rural Fire District. These two agencies have the same volunteers and share the fire station located in Torrington.

All firefighting personnel are volunteers except for the Chief who is paid a small monthly stipend by the Town and the District. There are 40 volunteers who answer calls anywhere in the town or the Rural Fire District. All firefighting equipment is located at the fire station in Torrington. The equipment consists of four pumpers, two tankers, a station wagon, utility truck, and three reserve vehicles. Some of these vehicles are owned by the Town and some are owned by the Rural District.

The fire station consists of a central structure built in 1946 and owned by the Town and two additions dating from the early 1970s owned by the Rural District. Appendix D provides capacity and condition information on the the Torrington Fire Department. Total space for firefighting equipment is 5,080 square feet and garage area is at capacity with the 11 vehicles presently garaged there. The Town of Torrington has a fire insurance rating of six, while the area served by the Torrington Rural Fire District is rated nine.

5.8.1.2 Projected Baseline

Population projections for the area served by the Torrington Fire Department and Torrington Rural Fire District are not available. However, it may be estimated that the 1983 population for the area is 6,500 (including 5,540 in Torrington) and that figures will increase to about 7,900 in 1992 (of whom 6,970 would be in Torrington). Using the existing service standards of 6.1 volunteers and 1.7 firefighting vehicles per 1,000 population and 462 square feet of station space per vehicle, the 2 fire agencies will need an additional 8 volunteers, 2 additional fire trucks (in 1986 and 1989), and an additional 924 square feet of station space for those vehicles through 1992.

Because they are volunteer districts, there are no salary costs associated with the additional volunteers. A new pumper is estimated to cost $90,000. If additional station space were to be constructed to house the new truck (as the existing facility has no excess space), the 924 square feet would cost $55,440 dollars at $60 per square feet for a brick addition for total costs of $235,440.

5.8.1.3 Project Impacts

With the project, the population of the area served by the Torrington Fire Department and the Torrington Rural Fire District is projected to have a 1-year population increase of 225 persons (3.2 percent) over baseline. This increase would nominally require one additional volunteer for that 1-year period but, as a practical matter, because of the small size and short duration of the population increase, no additional volunteers, fire trucks or space requirements for these two agencies are projected.

5.8.1.4 Mitigative Measures

The level of impact described in the preceding section is so low as to require no mitigative measures.

5.9 Goshen County

5.9.1 Human Services

5.9.1.1 Inventory of Services

The following is a listing of human services available in Goshen County (Torrington):

Alcoholics Anonymous
Through Southeast Wyoming Mental Health Center, and in Lingle, Wyoming. Program for individuals with an alcohol problem.

Caring and Sharing Program
One-to-one volunteer helping program. Will take referrals from anyone.

Child Protection Team

County Extension Program
Offers home economist services and extended food and nutrition program for low income and elderly.

Day Care Centers
For information on locations and types of services offered, call Goshen County Department of Public Assistance and Social Services.

Developmental Disabilities Unit
Part of Southeast Wyoming Mental Health Center.

Goshen County Department of Public Assistance and Social Services
Service and assistance in child care, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, food stamps, general assistance, emergency assistance, foster care, individual and family counseling, homemaker services, Medicare, family planning, protective services, day care certification, and information.

Goshen County Public Health Unit
Children's development services, home health care, family planning, expectant parent classes, immunizations, and more.

Green Thumb Program
A working program for older rural people.

Job Services
Labor exchange available to job-seekers and employees.

Legal Services
Headquartered in Cheyenne, Wyoming.

Ministerial Association
Information on domestic violence counseling, emergency assistance for transients, and migrant farm workers.

Northwestern Community Action Program of Wyoming
Administers low income and elderly weatherization program. Provides employment training and emergency services to migrant and seasonal farm workers and is responsible for the federal cheese distribution program.

St. Joseph's Children's Home
Residential care facility for disturbed youth.

School Counselors
c/o Educational Resource Center or School Administration. Individual counseling, career counseling to school children.

Senior Center and Friendship Nutrition Center
Nutrition program, recreation, information and referral, outreach programs for the elderly.

Southeast Wyoming Mental Health Center
Provides individual, group, marriage, and family therapy, emergency services, crisis intervention, alcohol and drug counseling.

Torrington Police Department
A 24-hour emergency service with links to Public Health Unit, Department of Public Assistance and Social Services, and Mental Health Center.

Tri-County Development Corporation
Wyoming provides some medical and social services to migrant and seasonal farmworkers, administers developmental disabilities program, Title I Handicapped Funds and Tri-County Headstart Program.

5.9.1.2 Baseline Description of Selected Agencies

5.9.1.2.1 Goshen County Department of Public Assistance and Social Services

The Department of Public Assistance and Social Services of Goshen County comes under the jurisdiction of the Division of Public Assistance and Social Services at the state level, which is part of the Department of Health and Social Services. Funding is controlled by the Governor and the Wyoming State Legislature.

Programs administered through the Public Assistance/Income Maintenance component of the Department are Aid to Families with Dependent Children, Aid to Families with Dependent Children Foster Care, Federal Emergency Assistance, General Assistance, Title 19 Medical Assistance Programs, Minimum Medical Plan, Supplemental Security Income, Licensed Sheltered Care Program, Low Income Energy Assistance Program, Nursing Home Supplements to Supplemental Security Income recipients, Emergency Food and Shelter program, and food stamps.

Programs administered through the Social Services component of the Department are adoption, advocacy, counseling, court services, day care, emergency shelter for children, family planning, adult foster care, child foster care, home management and homemaker services, information and referral, investigative, legal, socialization, transportation, and work incentive programs.

There have been minimal changes in Department programming, staff, or facilities since 1980. The Low Income Energy Assistance Program was added in 1979 and the Emergency Food and Shelter Program was started in 1983 due to Wyoming's high unemployment rate.

Currently, the Department office in Goshen County has a problem meeting the medical needs of clients requesting service. Adequate funds are not available. Countywide there are no services outside of the Child Protection Team to handle child abuse and domestic violence problems. The Department Director also noted that there were no "community enrichment" programs. Problems related to this are the lack of economic growth and a high rate of troubled problem youths. A breakdown of costs per service is listed below. This is only a partial listing of total expenditures: $497,223 for Aid to Families with Dependent Children, $122,909 was distributed through the minimum medical plan, $87,663 was distributed through general welfare for prescription drugs, $26,062 was distributed for general assistance, $13,526 was distributed for emergency assistance, $523,051 was given out in food stamps. The sheltered care program in total cost $467,104. The Low Income Energy Assistance Program totaled $74,230.

The Goshen County Department of Public Assistance and Social Services office employs three social workers, three public assistance workers, two clerical and records staff, one fiscal control person, and one director. Public assistance workers, in the third and fourth quarter of 1982, whose workload is based on a point system, operated at 214.4 points per person (state standard is 143.35 points per person). This is an overload of 149 percent.

The total area of the facility is 3,500 square feet. There is some potential space for expansion. The Director noted they could potentially handle a 20 percent growth in population.

A partial breakdown of the number of clients served in individual programs for FY 1983 is presented in Table 5.9.1-1.

These programs do not include many of the social services offered through the Department. Client use data was not available for all programs.

5.9.1.2.2 Southeast Wyoming Mental Health Center, Goshen County

Southeast Wyoming Mental Health Center is a nonprofit corporation governed by a board of directors representative of the counties served. The center is financed by State, County, and local funds, and patient fees. Offices are located in Cheyenne, Laramie, Torrington, and Wheatland.

The Mental Health Center provides professional help to understand personal feelings and problems. It provides outpatient, individual, marital, family and group counseling, crisis intervention, biofeedback, and psychological testing and evaluation for all ages. In addition it provides alcohol and drug

Table 5.9.1-1

PROGRAMS AND CLIENTS, GOSHEN COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AND SOCIAL SERVICES (1983)

Program	Number Served
Aid to Families with Dependent Children	4,337
Food Stamps	4,626
State Payments for Shelter Care	7
Supplemental Security Income Only Sheltered Care	19
Total Supplemental Security Income Clients	1,553
Work Incentive Program	
Number of New Registrants	105
Number Employed	52
Number Assigned to Components Other than Employment	170
Adoption	1
Number Approved Homes/Waiting Placement	30

Source: Department of Public Assistance and Social Services.

counseling, and consultation and education to numerous community agencies to promote an understanding of mental health and mental illness. Rape Crisis Counseling and Prevention is available also.

All Goshen County driving while under the influence evaluations are done at Torrington Mental Health Center.

The Mental Health Center has three clinicians and one full-time clerical person. One of the clinicians also serves as Director of the Goshen County Center. The center is currently looking to hire another full-time clinician. A psychiatrist works at the center one day a month.

The total area of the facility is 2,800 square feet. This space includes therapists' rooms, a staff break room, a biofeedback area, a children's play area, a secretaries office, and an office for the psychiatrist.

The total client intake from June 1982 to June 1983 was 425. This figure does not include people who have terminated and reopened their therapy program one or more times per year. If these people were included, the total intake load for Goshen County Mental Health Center would be 680. Based on the figure of 425 individual clients, 302 or 71 percent were between the ages of 13 and 44 years, 26 percent (111) of the total served were between 25 and 34 years, and 17 percent (73) were between 35 and 44 years. Of the total, 27.5 percent (117) were employed full time and 16.4 percent (70) were unemployed. The remainder of the population served worked either part time (11.7%) or were retired, disabled, students, or homemakers. Of the population served, 16.7 percent considered themselves homemakers. Seven percent (3 clients) of the total population served were Civilian Health and Medical Program for the Uniformed Services referrals. Depressive and affective problems were

diagnosed for 31.5 percent (134 patients), 26.5 percent (113 patients) were diagnosed with nonpsychotic disorders, and 3.2 percent (14 patients) had maladjustment problems. Of the total population, 7.5 percent served were diagnosed as having alcohol-related problems.

There have been no significant changes in mental health services since 1980.

The FY 1983 budget for the Goshen County Mental Health Center was approximately $157,000.

Unmet needs in the county under existing and baseline future conditions include medical needs of Department of Public Assistance and Social Services clients, additional child abuse and domestic violence capabilities, and drug and alcohol abuse programs.

5.9.1.3 Projected Baseline

5.9.1.3.1 Goshen County Department of Public Assistance and Social Services

The Department provides services in public assistance, income maintenance, social services, and food stamps.

Currently the Department's building has adequate space. The Director projected that the facility would be able to handle up to a 20-percent increase in client load.

Income maintenance caseload was projected based on data generated during FY 1983. It is based on relative values assigned to work performed by the public assistance personnel. Social service caseload projections are based on FY 1983 average user rates, are presented in Table 5.9.1-2.

Table 5.9.1-2

BASELINE CASELOAD PROJECTIONS
GOSHEN COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC
ASSISTANCE AND SOCIAL SERVICES
(1982-1992)

Caseload	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Public Assistance	750	756	760	772	786	800	815	826	837	846
Social Services	360	363	365	371	377	384	391	397	402	406

Source: Based on projected baseline population for Goshen County and FY 1983 caseloads.

Social service and public assistance staff forecasts are shown in Table 5.9.1-2, based on the current staff-to-population ratios and baseline population projections.

Table 5.9.1-3

PROJECTED BASELINE FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STAFF
GOSHEN COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AND SOCIAL SERVICES
(1983-1992)

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Public Assistance Staff (FTE)	3	3	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4
Social Service Staff (FTE)	3	3	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4

Source: Total baseline population projections, Goshen County; FY 1982 usage rate.

5.9.1.3.2 Southeast Wyoming Mental Health Center, Goshen County

The Mental Health Center (MHC) provides a wide range of counseling, crisis intervention, alcohol and drug abuse, biofeedback, and psychological evaluation and testing services for all residents of Goshen County. The MHC serves persons of all ages. Different age groups tend to represent different diagnostic categories and indicated treatments. Males and females also tend to represent diagnostic categories, but the difference, while statistically significant is not substantively significant when the effect or resource usage is considered. The following projections were based on rates of population change within different age groups. Age groups were established according to cohorts used by the mental health centers. The initial value is established by rate of usage during FY 1983.

Staffing increases for the Mental Health Center based on gross population projections are forecast in Table 5.9.1-4. There are no standards on which to base effective or optimum client-to-staff ratios. However, based on projected staff increases, funding should be allocated for part-time staff in 1986 and full-time staff by 1987 or 1988.

Projected future clientele by age group of the Mental Health Center are shown in Table 5.9.1-5. The greatest increase in client use rates occur in the subgroup of people between 18 to 34 years of age. Diagnosed problems related to this area are depressive and affective problems, and nonpsychotic disorders. Generically, these include marriage, job, and situational type stresses. The types of problems related to this subgroup are likely to remain the same for the future population.

Unmet needs identified under baseline conditions are expected to remain unmet in the absence of significant actions taken during the period of forecast population growth.

5.9.1.4 Project Impacts

Project impacts on human service agencies in Goshen County are expected to be minor due to the low impact population projected. This is due to the small number of population inmigration to the County. Project related inmigration will occur in only one year (1987) and represents less than a 2 percent increase over baseline conditions.

5.9.1.5 Mitigative Measures

No mitigative measures should be necessary for human service agencies to deal with the project-related population in Goshen County because of the low project population expected. However, a monitoring program to identify potentially serious unmet needs in the community may be useful.

Table 5.9.1-4

GOSHEN COUNTY MENTAL HEALTH CENTER
BASELINE CLIENTELE AND FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STAFF PROJECTIONS
(1983-1992)

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
TOTAL CLIENTS:	425	428	431	438	446	453	462	469	474	479
TOTAL FTE STAFF INCREASES:	4	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5

Note: Staff-to-client ratio 1:106.5.

Source: Total baseline population projections, Goshen County; FY 1983 usage rates.

Table 5.9.1-5

GOSHEN COUNTY MENTAL HEALTH CENTER
BASELINE FUTURE CLIENT PROJECTIONS BY AGE GROUP
(1983-1992)

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
1-12	31	31	30	29	27	27	27	26	25	25
13-17	44	43	42	40	39	38	37	36	35	34
18-34	185	189	191	200	207	212	218	222	225	226
35-54	111	112	115	117	121	124	129	134	138	143
55+	29	28	28	27	27	27	26	26	26	25
Unknown	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
TOTAL CLIENTS:	425	428	431	438	446	453	462	469	474	480

Source: Total baseline population projections, Goshen County; 1983 agency usage rates.

5.9.2 Health Care Facilities and Personnel

5.9.2.1 Baseline Description

5.9.2.1.1 Hospital Facilities and Personnel

Torrington Community Hospital, constructed in 1977, is owned and operated by Lutheran Hospitals and Homes Society of America. The facility is licensed for 56 acute care beds, and has 10 bassinets and 3 isolettes. The facility has an average occupancy rate of between 44 to 51 percent, and an average daily census of between 24 and 29 patients. The service area encompasses Goshen County and extends into Niobrara and Platte counties, Wyoming, and Scotts Bluff County, Nebraska. The facility does not obtain any funding from the County. Approximately 50 percent of patients are Medicare/Medicaid.
The physician staff includes eight family practitioners, one radiologist, one general internist, and one general surgeon. The hospital also has consultant agreements with a urologist, pathologist, cardiologist, orthopedic surgeon, and an ophthalmologist. There are 25 FTE registered nurses (RNs), 12 FTE licensed practical nurses (LPNs), 26 nurses aides, and 4 emergency medical technicians. Other professional staff includes one respiratory therapist with four aides, five lab technicians and three aides, four X-ray technicians and one aide, two physical therapists and one aide, one dietician, and two operating room technicians.

Hospital services include acute care, coronary, lab, 24-hour emergency room, obstetrics, pediatrics, surgery, X-ray, EEG/EKG, respiratory therapy, physical therapy, blood bank, and diagnostic ultrasound. There are no current plans for expansion.

5.9.2.1.2 Emergency Medical Services

The Torrington Community Hospital is tied into the 911 emergency phone system and the Statewide Health and Public Safety communication radio network. There are approximately 90 emergency medical technicians in Goshen County with varying levels of training. There are five ambulances in Goshen County, including three in Torrington, one in Lingle, and one in Yoder.

5.9.2.1.3 Public Health Department

The Goshen County Public Health Department, located in Torrington, has a staff of three public health RNs, one family planning/immunization RN; one Women, Infant and Children Supplemental Food Program RN assigned by the State; a home health aide, and a secretary/bookkeeper. There is one sanitarian who works half time in Goshen County and half time in Platte County. The county health doctor works on a consulting basis with the Department. The Public Health Department offers traditional public health nursing, as well as children's development services, expectant parent classes (adults and teens), Family Planning, Women, Infant and Children Program, home health, blood pressure clinic, immunization clinic, throat culture, marginal dental, and children's health services.

The county sanitarian provides food service inspections, bacteriological lab work, water testing, small wastewater system testing, mobile home park inspections, nuisance and complaints of a health nature, mosquito program, weed and

pest control, and some epidemiological research. In addition to the county sanitarian, there is a lab technician who also provides secretarial and bookkeeping services.

5.9.2.1.4 Other Facilities and Personnel

5.9.2.1.4.1 Nursing Homes

The Goshen County Nursing Home in Torrington is licensed for 73 intermediate care beds. The facility is County-owned and operated by Lutheran Hospitals and Homes Society of America. The occupancy rate is 98 percent, with an average daily census of 73 patients. There are approximately 100 persons on the waiting list. The staff includes 3 RNs, 7 LPNs, and 29 nurses aides. The nursing home has a part-time dietician and pharmacist; there are two dentists on call. There is one physical therapist on a contract basis from the hospital who trains an aide from the staff. There are no current plans for expansion.

5.9.2.1.4.2 Dentists

There are an estimated four dentists located in Goshen County, providing a range of dental services. Three are located in Torrington, and one is located in Lingle on a part-time basis.

5.9.2.2 Projected Baseline

5.9.2.2.1 Hospital Facilities and Personnel

Baseline population figures for Goshen County indicate steady growth of approximately 1.3 percent annually through 1992. This level of growth will not significantly impact provision of services at Torrington Community Hospital. The facility is currently operating at only 44 to 51-percent occupancy. The additional 1,560 persons between 1983 and 1992 would create a demand for approximately 5.5 beds, assuming 3.53 beds per 1,000 population. Physician staff may have to be expanded by one primary care physician to accommodate the increased population. Goshen County is also within the primary service area of West Nebraska General Hospital in Scottsbluff, Nebraska; in 1982, approximately 5.8 percent of the hospital's discharges were Goshen County residents. It is expected that future residents will continue to use the West Nebraska General Hospital at the same rate.

5.9.2.2.2 Emergency Medical Services

Existing levels of emergency medical service are expected to be adequate for projected population increases.

5.9.2.2.3 Public Health Department

The Goshen County Public Health Department has adequate staff to accommodate projected population increases. The sanitarian, who currently works half time in Goshen County and half time in Platte County, may have to be extended to a full-time employee for Goshen County. However, the workload for the two counties combined does not currently indicate such a move.

5.9.2.2.4 Other Facilities and Personnel

The Goshen County Nursing Home may experience a slight increase in demand for services.

Dentists in Goshen County, Wyoming, and Scotts Bluff County, Nebraska will experience minor increases in numbers of patients. These impacts are minor; there are sufficient numbers of dentists in the two counties to accommodate the increase.

5.9.2.3 Project Impacts

5.9.2.3.1 Hospital Facilities and Personnel

The project would have a minimal effect on hospital facilities and personnel in Goshen County. Based on a maximum increase of 225 persons in peak year 1987, existing facilities and personnel would be adequate with no expansion.

5.9.2.3.2 Emergency Medical Services

The small increase in population would have a negligible impact on provision of emergency services. However, potential injuries at the construction sites may be a problem for the rural ambulance services. These services are not equipped to handle serious trauma patients sometimes associated with construction activities. Depending on the location and the severity of the injury, the Military Assistance to Safety and Traffic helicopter may be dispatched. The rural ambulance services may experience some difficulties in locating the sites in a timely manner. Because of the availability of the Military Assistance to Safety and Traffic helicopter, and safety standards that will be strictly enforced, the level of impact will be manageable.

5.9.2.3.3 Public Health Department

The small increase in population would have a minimal impact on provision of service by the Public Health Department.

5.9.2.3.4 Other Facilities and Personnel

The Goshen County Nursing Home and dentists in Goshen County would be minimally impacted by the small increase in population.

5.9.2.4 Mitigative Measures

There are no expected impacts on health care facilities in Goshen County. Therefore, no mitigative measures are presented. Health planning officials in the county should be updated on potential population impacts, as necessary.

5.9.3 Goshen County: Housing Resources

5.9.3.1 Baseline Description

5.9.3.1.1 Housing Stock

Year-round housing stock in the town of Torrington increased by 563 units units from 1970 to 1980 as shown in Table 5.9.3-1. This increase represented a 34-percent change for that 10-year period. By comparison, housing stock for all Goshen County, including the town of Torrington, showed a positive change of 960 units or 24 percent. Approximately 45 percent of all year-round housing units in the county are found in the town of Torrington.

The Wyoming Department of Economic Planning and Development through its Wyoming Housing Monitoring System projects new housing by county. The report shows projections for Goshen County for 1982 to be seven single-family, five multifamily, and ten manufactured homes. These projections indicate modest growth in the housing stock for the town and the county.

5.9.3.1.2 Housing Mix

The housing mix for the town and county (Table 5.9.3-1) indicates that single-family units make up the largest housing category. Although mobile homes increased by 93 units from 1970 to 1980 representing a 190-percent change, it only amounted to a 3 percent shift in the town's housing mix during this 10-year period.

The location of housing types can be derived from Table 5.9.3-1. In 1980, the town contained approximately 45 percent of the total single-family units in the county, 68 percent of the total multifamily, and 25 percent of the mobile homes. Torrington as a total percentage of Goshen County only changed by 3 percent (from 42% to 45%) between 1970 and 1980. The location of housing types for 1970 was most likely representative of the 1980 condition. Utilizing housing mix as an indication of housing preference, the 1970 and 1980 Census data present a stable housing preference condition for the population base.

5.9.3.1.3 Housing Conditions

Housing conditions are expressed in terms of plumbing facilities and persons per room for the town of Torrington and Goshen County. Table 5.9.3-2 indicates that 88 units in the entire county and only 20 units in the town in 1980 lacked complete plumbing for exclusive use. As a percentage of year-round housing units, both the town and the county fell below 2 percent for this housing characteristic. A comparison of the 1970 and 1980 Census indicates that 16 units in the town and 207 units in the entire county had been either improved and/or removed from the housing stock.

Another indication of housing conditions is the number of persons living in crowded units. The Census defines a crowded housing unit as one with over 1.01 persons per room. Table 5.9.3-2 shows for both 1970 and 1980, over 94 percent of the units in Torrington were considered uncrowded. By 1980 only 3 percent of the occupied housing units in the town exceeded the 1.01 or less persons per room category.

Table 5.9.3-1

HOUSING MIX
TOWN OF TORRINGTON AND GOSHEN COUNTY, WYOMING
1970 AND 1980

Housing Type	1970 Year-Round Units	1970 % of Total	1980 Year-Round Units	1980 % of Total	Change 1970-1980 # of Units	Change 1970-1980 % Change
Torrington						
Single Family	1,331	81	1,702	77	371	28
Multifamily	273	16	372	17	99	36
Mobile Home	49	3	142	6	93	190
TOTAL:	1,653	100	2,216	100	563	34
Goshen County						
Single Family	3,450	87	3,804	77	354	10
Multifamily	347	9	544	11	197	57
Mobile Home	157	4	566	12	409	260
TOTAL:	3,954	100	4,914	100	960	24

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Wyoming General Housing Characteristics, 1970 and 1980, and
U.S. Bureau of the Census, Wyoming Detailed Housing Characteristics, 1970.

Table 5.9.3-2

HOUSING CONDITIONS - (PLUMBING FACILITIES, PERSONS PER ROOM)
TOWN OF TORRINGTON AND GOSHEN COUNTY, WYOMING
1970 AND 1980

	Year-Round Housing Units		Plumbing Facilities: # Lacking Complete Plumbing for Exclusive Use		Plumbing Facilities: % Lacking Complete Plumbing for Exclusive Use	
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980
Torrington	1,653	2,216	36	20	2.2	.9
Goshen County	3,940	4,914	295	88	7.5	1.8

Persons per Room	Persons per Room for Occupied Housing Units: # 1.0 or Less		% 1.0 or Less		1.01 to 1.50		% 1.01 to 1.50		1.51 or More		% 1.51 or More	
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980
Torrington	1,472	2,048	94.2	92.2	62	42	4.0	2.0	20	16	1.3	.8
Goshen County	3,307	4,328	91.2	96.9	300[a]	105	8.3	2.3	N/A	37	N/A	.8

Note: [a] For 1970 Goshen County, the 1.01 to 1.50 category includes all persons per room over 1.01.
N/A Not Available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Wyoming General Housing Characteristics, 1970 and 1980.

5.9.3.1.4 Housing Occupancy and Vacancy

The housing occupancy and vacancy status for Torrington for 1980 by type of unit is illustrated in Table 5.9.3-3. The vacancy rate for multifamily was 8 percent. Although the largest number of vacant units was found to be single family, the rate was 4 percent. Mobile homes had a vacancy rate of 5 percent while the total vacancy rate was also 5 percent. The vacancy rate indicated is for mobile home units only. Pads are not considered in the mobile home unit supply. The town experienced a total vacancy rate of 6 percent in 1970, according to the Census.

Owner-occupied units totaled 1,481, and renter-occupied units totaled 625 for the town in 1980. With 18 units listed as "for sale only" and 31 units as "for rent," the town experienced a homeowners vacancy rate of 1 percent and a rental vacancy rate of 5 percent in 1980. By comparison, the 1970 homeowners vacancy rate was 3 percent while the rental vacancy rate was 8 percent.

Table 5.9.3-3

HOUSING OCCUPANCY AND VACANCY
TOWN OF TORRINGTON, WYOMING
1980

Housing Type	Year-Round Housing Units	Occupied	Vacant	Vacancy Rate
Single Family	1,702	1,628	74	4%
Multifamily	372	343	29	8%
Mobile Homes	142	135	7	5%
TOTAL:	2,216	2,106	110	5%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Wyoming General Housing Characteristics, 1980.

5.9.3.1.5 Housing Values, Prices, and Rents

The median value of owner-occupied housing for the town was $13,600 in 1970 and increased to $43,500 by 1980. The median monthly contract rent for Torrington increased from $58 in 1970 to $140 in 1980 for renter-occupied housing units. Of the 620 renter-occupied units in 1980, the largest number, 191, fell into the $100 to $149 monthly rental price range.

The Wyoming Department of Economic Planning and Development, through its Wyoming Housing Monitoring System, indicated the average sales price in 1982 for single-family housing for Goshen County was $44,095. The average sales price for manufactured homes in 1982 was $16,788. Apartment rent averaged $221 per month for the second quarter of 1982, the latest reporting period. All dollars are in current dollars.

5.9.3.1.6 Mobile Home Parks

Three mobile home parks, all located in Torrington, were identified by the 1983 survey to exist in Goshen County. These parks contained 165 spaces of which 9 spaces were vacant. This amounts to a 5.5-percent vacancy rate. All three parks contributed towards the nine vacant spaces.

Mobile home parks within Torrington ranged in size from 39 to 81 spaces. Of the 165 total spaces in the study area, only 12 or 7 percent of the total units are available on a rental basis. The remaining 153 units or 93 percent of the total units are owner-occupied.

Monthly space/pad rental rates for the owner-occupied residents were $75 with deposit costs ranging from $45 to $75, with a weighted average of $59. Weighted averages are based on number of spaces.

Monthly unit rental rates ranged from $200 to $228, with a weighted average of $218 for a single-wide unit. Unit deposit costs were $70.

Based on 1983 interviews with mobile home park owners, there are no expansion plans for the existing parks.

5.9.3.1.7 Hotels and Motels

Seven hotel and motel operations were identified by the 1983 survey to exist in Goshen County. Six were located in Torrington of which 5 were nonfranchise operations accounting for 72 rooms (64% of total) and 135 beds (69% of total). The one franchised hotel contained 40 rooms (36% of total) and 61 beds (31% of total). See Table 5.9.3-4 for hotel/motel characteristics.

Table 5.9.3-4

HOTEL AND MOTEL CHARACTERISTICS
TOWN OF TORRINGTON
1983

	Hotels		Rooms		Beds	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Franchise	1	17	40	36	61	31
Nonfranchise	5	83	72	64	135	69
TOTAL:	6	100	112	100	196	100

Source: 1983 Field Survey.

The franchised operation offered as amenities a restaurant, pool, and courtesy shuttle car service. The nonfranchised operations predominantly offer shuttle car service.

Two nonfranchised hotels offered cooking facilities in the unit, though it amounted to nine units. No franchised operation offered this amenity.

Weekly and monthly rates were only offered by a nonfranchised hotel. The weekly rate for a single-bed unit was listed as $65 to $75. The monthly rate was listed as $200 to $220.

Occupancy rates were similar for both the franchised and nonfranchised operations with the latter showing a 40-percent to 70-percent annual occupancy rate, with a weighted average of 62-percent and the former showing a 60-percent overall rate. Weighted averages are based on number of rooms.

5.9.3.1.8 Apartments

One complex of 10 or more units was identified by the 1983 survey of apartment and rental unit complexes to exist within Goshen County. This complex was located in the town of Torrington. The complex contained 15 units of which 13 were vacant resulting in an 87-percent vacancy rate. The 5-year historical occupancy rate was 66 percent.

The complex offered 13 one-bedroom units, with 1 studio, and 3 two-bedroom units. The apartment complex offered a furnished unit option, and had no minimum or maximum lease requirements. Amenities offered within the unit were limited.

Unit rent for all three types of units was listed at $125 per week, with a week's rent required as deposit. It should be noted that the complex was formerly a motel.

5.9.3.1.9 Campgrounds

Two campgrounds were identified by survey to exist in Goshen County. The campgrounds contained 40 spaces of which 13 spaces were vacant resulting in a vacancy rate of 33 percent. No campgrounds were identified by survey to exist in the town of Torrington.

Rental rates were available on a daily basis costing $7.00 per night. No deposit was required.

The campgrounds can accommodate pickups, trailers, and motor homes with 75 percent of the total spaces able to handle mobile homes.

At the present time, there are no plans for expansion for any of the campgrounds.

5.9.3.1.10 Housing Finance

Goshen County's largest community is Torrington where the local housing finance resources are concentrated. Although the Scottsbluff/Gering, Nebraska area is 35 miles to the east, traditional interstate banking constraints have limited the financial involvement among these communities.

The concentration of lenders in Torrington includes one local independent bank, two offices of commercial banks with headquarters located elsewhere, two savings and loan institutions, and one mortgage company. One of the local banks, while not originating real estate loans independently, has an arrangement with a leading regional mortgage company, with an officer of that firm

stationed full time at the bank. The survey sample encompassed five of the six lenders, with one commercial bank not responding. Based upon opinions of interviewees, the sample represents an estimated 90 percent of the local resources, when considering overall size and assets. Total deposits exceed $101 million.

While Torrington's local housing finance community has substantial influence in Goshen County and the region, it is not a major and diverse real estate lending center when compared to other places in the survey. This is due to its proximity to Cheyenne and other concentrations of resources. The Torrington housing finance community has responded to past periods of growth in the late 1970s and to current, more modest increases. Recent past activity is summarized in Tables 5.9.3-5, 5.9.3-6, and 5.9.3-7.

Of Federal Housing Administration/Veterans Administration (FHA/VA) loans shown in Table 5.9.3-5, an estimated two-thirds were Wyoming Community Development Authority mortgages during the 1981 and 1983 survey years, which constitutes substantial use of the program, although the actual total numbers of government assisted mortgages are not comparatively high. Wyoming Mineral Trust Fund transactions have been limited, with a few loans occurring in past years. Local interviewees cite a reluctance to hold 10 percent of the mortgage in their portfolio.

Interest rates varied within the past year from 10 percent with FHA to 16 percent on first mortgages. Second mortgages ranged from 12 percent to 16 percent, with most at 14 percent to 15 percent. Construction loans varied from 10 percent to 16 percent, with most at 14 percent. Loan term lengths on first loans varied from 5 years with institutions of limited real estate involvement, to 30 years with several lenders. Second mortgages fell in a 3 to 10-year term, while builder/ construction loans were in the 6 to 18-month time frame, skewed toward the lower end.

Two institutions have done the most first mortgage lending, but with neither heavily predominant. Two lenders have done the majority of the second mortgages, while construction loans have been distributed among four lenders. In general, the market can be characterized as not having any dominant lenders.

Mobile home loans are still made, but with increasing reluctance. These policies are in a state of fluctuation, and few institutions within the region are aggressively seeking these loans.

5.9.3.2 Projected Baseline

Population growth constitutes the basis and scope of housing supply for the projected baseline. The population projections and geographic allocations generated in Section 2.0 are formulated on a community basis, employing spatial allocation techniques. Baseline population growth is estimated on the basis of the historic growth in the community relative to the historic and projected growth rates for the county. The housing resource analyses are therefore presented at the community level.

The Town of Torrington is expected to experience a housing supply total growth rate of 25.8 percent from 1983 to 1992, increasing from 2,252 to 2,833 dwelling units. Annual percent increases for total year-round housing units range from a low of 1.4 percent (1984 to 1985) to a high of 3.7 percent (1988 to

Table 5.9.3-5

FIRST MORTGAGES
TOWN OF TORRINGTON/GOSHEN COUNTY
(1977, 1981 AND 1983)

Year	No. of Transactions			Dollar Value		
	Conventional	FHA	VA	Conventional	FHA	VA
1977	257	0	0	$9,000,000	$ 0	$ 0
1981	66	10	2	2,904,000	430,000	86,000
1983[a]	59	31	5	2,708,000	1,445,000	255,000

Note: a Through mid-July.
All dollars are in current dollars.
Source: 1983 Field Survey.

Table 5.9.3-6

SECOND MORTGAGE HOUSING ACTIVITY
TOWN OF TORRINGTON/GOSHEN COUNTY
(1977, 1981 AND 1983)

Year	No. of Transactions	Dollar Value
1977	25	$175,000
1981	30	270,000
1983[a]	50	612,500

Note: a Through mid-July.
All dollars are in current dollars.
Source: 1983 Field Survey.

Table 5.9.3-7

CONSTRUCTION/BUILDER/SHORT-TERM LOANS
TOWN OF TORRINGTON/GOSHEN COUNTY
(1977, 1981 AND 1983)

Year	No. of Transactions	Dollar Value
1977	3	$150,000
1981	5	200,000
1983[a]	11	515,000

Note a: Through mid-July.
All dollars are in current dollars.
Source: 1983 Field Survey.

1989). Seventy-seven percent of the housing stock is projected to be single-family homes, 17 percent multifamily, and 6 percent mobile homes. The temporary accommodations supply of 40 franchised hotel rooms and 72 nonfranchised hotel rooms will remain constant through the baseline future period. Table 5.9.3-8 summarizes the baseline projections.

5.9.3.3 Project Impacts

Population growth constitutes the basis and scope of housing supply for the project. The population projections and geographic allocations generated in Section 2.0 are formulated on a community basis, employing spatial allocation techniques. Project related population is allocated to communities on the basis of proximity to job sites. The housing resource analyses are therefore presented at the community level.

As illustrated in Table 5.9.3-9 for the town of Torrington, 1987 is the only year in which there will be demand for housing as a result of the project. The projected vacancies can satisfy the project demand for all housing types except mobile homes. The net demand of eight units will require an additional supply of the same amount during this growth cycle. During the decline cycle, from 1988 through 1989, the excess supply of eight mobile home units can be absorbed by projected baseline growth.

5.9.3.4 Mitigative Measures

Potential mitigation or preventive measures to be considered are identified below. Each measure identifies the party responsible to implement the mitigation, but not necessarily the party paying for the measure.

- Housing demand forecasts should be produced and widely distributed within the public domain (providing buyer profile for type, size, price range, amenities, etc.). This information will be effective in estimating projected needs by type and amount and should be released and/or implemented 12 months or a building season prior to construction start-up and updated when a major change in conditions occurs. The agency responsible for implementing this mitigation is the Air Force.

- Continuous monthly forecasting and monitoring of housing demand and housing starts during the growth cycle. This mitigation will be effective in estimating projected needs by type and amount and should assist the public and private sectors to react accordingly utilizing the best available information. The parties responsible for implementing this mitigation measure are the Air Force and appropriate public agencies.

5.9.4 Regional Recreation

Goshen County contains four state fish and game areas (Packers Lake, Rawhide Creek, and Springer and Table Mountain Wildlife units). Hawk Springs Reservoir which is a proposed future state fish and game area is within the county. These areas are discussed in detail in Section 10.4.

Table 5.9.3-8

BASELINE FORECAST
HOUSING SUPPLY
TOWN OF TORRINGTON
1983-1992

Housing Type	1983	1984	1983-1984 Change	1983-1984 %Change	1985	1984-1985 Change	1984-1985 %Change	1986	1985-1986 Change	1985-1986 %Change
Single Family	1,734	1,759	25	1.4	1,784	25	1.4	1,837	53	3.0
Multi-family	383	389	6	1.6	394	5	1.3	406	12	3.0
Mobile Home	135	137	2	1.5	139	2	1.5	143	4	2.9
TOTAL Year-Round Housing Units:	2,252	2,285	33	1.5	2,317	32	1.4	2,386	69	3.0

	1987	1986-1987 Change	1986-1987 %Change	1988	1987-1988 Change	1987-1988 %Change	1989	1988-1989 Change	1988-1989 %Change	1990	1989-1990 Change	1989-1990 %Change
Single Family	1,900	63	3.4	1,960	60	3.2	2,031	71	3.6	2,090	59	2.9
Multi-family	419	13	3.2	432	13	3.1	449	17	3.9	462	13	2.9
Mobile Home	148	5	3.5	153	5	3.4	158	5	3.3	163	5	3.2
TOTAL Year-Round Housing Units:	2,467	81	3.4	2,545	78	3.2	2,638	93	3.7	2,715	77	2.9

Table 5.9.3-8 Continued, Page 2 of 2
BASELINE FORECAST
HOUSING SUPPLY
TOWN OF TORRINGTON
1983-1992

Housing Type	1991	1990-1991 Change	1990-1991 %Change	1992	1991-1992 Change	1991-1992 %Change
Single Family	2,135	45	2.2	2,181	46	2.2
Multi-family	471	9	1.9	482	11	2.3
Mobile Home	166	3	1.8	170	4	2.4
TOTAL Year-Round Housing Units:	2,772	57	2.1	2,833	61	2.2

Source: Table 2.3.3-4 and Appendix A-3.

Table 5.9.3-9

PROJECT IMPACTS
NET ANNUAL HOUSING DEMAND AND REQUIRED CHANGES IN SUPPLY
TOWN OF TORRINGTON
1984-1992

	1984				1985		1984-1985		1986		1985-1986	
Housing Type	Project Demand[2]	Net Demand[3]	Required Supply[4]	Excess Supply[5]	Project Demand[2]	Net Demand[3]	Required Supply[4]	Excess Supply[5]	Project Demand[2]	Net Demand[3]	Required Supply[4]	Excess Supply[5]
Single Family	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Multifamily	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mobile Home	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Year-Round Units:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Temporary Accommodations[1]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	1987		1986-1987		1988		1987-1988		1989		1988-1989	
Housing Type	Project Demand[2]	Net Demand[3]	Required Supply[4]	Excess Supply[5]	Project Demand[2]	Net Demand[3]	Required Supply[4]	Excess Supply[5]	Project Demand[2]	Net Demand[3]	Required Supply[4]	Excess Supply[5]
Single Family	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Multifamily	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mobile Home	15	8	8	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Year-Round Units:	58	8	8	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Temporary Accommodations[1]	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Tabe 5.9.3-9 Continued, Page 2 of 2
PROJECT IMPACTS - NET ANNUAL HOUSING DEMAND AND REQUIRED CHANGES IN SUPPLY
TOWN OF TORRINGTON
1984-1992

	1990		1989-1990		1991		1990-1991		1992		1991-1992	
Housing Type	Project Demand[2]	Net Demand[3]	Required Supply[4]	Excess Supply[5]	Project Demand[2]	Net Demand[3]	Required Supply[4]	Excess Supply[5]	Project Demand[2]	Net Demand[3]	Required Supply[4]	Excess Supply[5]
Single Family	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Multifamily	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mobile Home	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Year-Round Units:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Temporary Accommodations[1]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Notes:
1 Temporary Accommodations includes hotel/motel rooms and campground spaces.
2 Project Demand is defined as total housing needs as induced by the project.
3 Net Demand is defined as demand less net vacancy (net vacancy equals gross vacancy minus frictional vacancy).
4 Required supply is defined as increases in supply from growth cycle conditions of the project.
5 Excess supply may result from decline cycle conditions of the project when vacancies exceed projected baseline growth as shown in Table 5.9.3-8.

5.9.5 Justice System - State District Court

5.9.5.1 Baseline Description

Wyoming's Eighth Judicial District encompasses Goshen, Platte, Converse, and Niobrara counties. A District Court facility is located within each county to provide a forum for those cases having venue within the county. Table 4.9.5-1 sets forth a summary of caseload statistics for the Eighth Judicial District and reveals that the District's caseload has decreased from 1981 to 1982. Platte County generally contributes approximately 28 percent of the District's caseload. Goshen County's contribution to the District's caseload has varied over the past few years from 7.8 percent in 1982 to 21.1 percent in the first quarter of 1983.

The District Court facilities for Goshen County are located in the Goshen County Courthouse in Torrington. Table 5.9.5-1 shows the caseload for the District Court in Goshen County in the past 2 years. There was a significant decrease in criminal caseloads in 1982; however, first quarter statistics for 1983 indicate the 1982 reduction was an unusual circumstance. A typical annual caseload would be 250 cases. Most dispositions are by court trial or guilty plea, with few jury trials.

The Court's staff consists of one part-time judge (shared with Platte and Niobrara counties), a judge's secretary, a court reporter, a clerk of the court, and deputy clerk. The Court is presently served by a single courtroom, judge's chambers, an office for the secretary and court reporter, a jury room, and a clerk's office. Based on available data, the Court's capacity is currently adequate to handle its existing caseload. However, additional clerk support staff and storage space may be necessary in the near future.

5.9.5.2 Projected Baseline

As set forth in Section 4.9.5.2 (Platte County District Court), the current judge-to-case ratio is 0.4:250 or 1:625. The current support staff-to-case ratio is 3:250 or 1:833 (not counting the clerk of court). Based on a 1983 county population of 12,130 for a caseload of 250, the Court handles approximately 0.0206 cases per capita.

By 1992 the county population will grow to 13,690 and the Court's caseload is projected to increase to 282. To keep service ratios constant, this would require an additional 0.05 judge positions and 0.38 support staff positions by 1992. For the judge position this could be accomplished by some additional hours from the present judge. However, an additional one-third time equivalent support staff position will probably be necessary by 1992. No additional office or courtroom space should be necessary.

5.9.5.3 Project Impacts

Goshen County is expected to receive 225 project-related inmigrants in 1987. Based on per capita projection, these inmigrants will result in an additional five cases for the Goshen County District Court. This slight increase should not require augmentation of either staff or space.

Table 5.9.5-1

CASELOAD STATISTICS FOR THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
(GOSHEN COUNTY) FOR THE YEARS 1981 AND 1982

	1982	%	1981	%	% Change
Civil:					
Cases Filed	243		207		+17%
Cases Pending 1-1	57		54		+6%
Disposals:					
Dismissal	55	24%	56	27%	-2%
Default	42	18%	22	11%	+91%
Court Trial	128	56%	119	58%	+8%
Jury Trial	0	0	2	1%	-100%
Other	5	2%	6	3%	-17%
Total Disposals	230	100%	205	100%	+12%
Cases Pending 12-31	70		56		+25%
Criminal:					
Cases Filed	8		27		-70%
Cases Pending 1-1	4		5		-20%
Disposals:					
Dismissal	0	0	1	4%	-100%
Guilty Plea	0	0	2	9%	-100%
Court Trial	4	67%	15	65%	-73%
Jury Trial	2	33%	1	4%	+100%
Other	0	0	4	18%	-100%
Total Disposals	6	100%	23	100%	-74%
Cases Pending 12-31	6		9		-33%

Source: Wyoming Court Coordinator's Office.

5.9.5.4 Mitigative Measures

No mitigation measures should be required.

5.9.6 Transportation - Road Network

An overview of the regional roadway network appears in Section 10.5.1.

Consideration was given to the project-related transportation impact on both the population centers and the rural portions of Goshen County. Based on available information, it became apparent that the rural road network associated with the Launch Facility modifications needed detailed study. Population and associated traffic increases for small population centers, including LaGrange, Lingle, Fort Laramie, Yoder, Hawk Springs, Huntley, and Veteran, were negligible and did not warrant detailed study. Currently available information indicates that Torrington may experience project - related population increases and warranted further study of the local road network.

5.9.6.1 Baseline Description

Principal travel demands in Goshen County are oriented east-west through the population centers (including Torrington) located along the North Platte River axis served by U.S. 26 (Federal-Aid Primary). As shown in Figure 10.5.1-1, Regional Highways, north-south travel is accommodated primarily by U.S. 85 (Federal-Aid Primary) which bisects the county. Several state highways (high-type, paved) serve the towns south of Torrington, and two state roads (low-type, paved) cross the southern end of the county. The roles of these roads are depicted in Figure 10.5.1-2, National Highway Functional Classification. The U.S. numbered routes perform arterial roles, while the state highways and key county roads comprise the collector routes. The remaining county roads, low-type paved or gravel, make up the local roadway network providing access throughout the county.

Figure 5.9.6-1 shows all project-related roadways in Goshen County and current traffic volumes on these roadways. Project-related roadways consist of transporter/erector routes, and roads functionally classified as collectors or higher.

Vehicle classification count data was collected from the Wyoming Highway Department for a number of locations in Goshen County. Supplementary traffic counts were carried out by the study at three locations in the county on a weekday in November 1983. Data from these supplementary counts was used to develop typical average daily traffic figures.

The locations of count stations are shown in Figure 5.9.6-2 and Table 5.9.6-1 gives details of average daily traffic and the proportion of truck traffic to total vehicles.

Figure 5.9.6-2 shows transporter/erector routes in Goshen County and the numbering system that was developed to identify the transporter erector routes for the road inventory survey. Table 5.9.6-2 presents a summary of existing physical conditions on these routes. This summary includes surface type and structural classification as well as information on associated roadway elements.

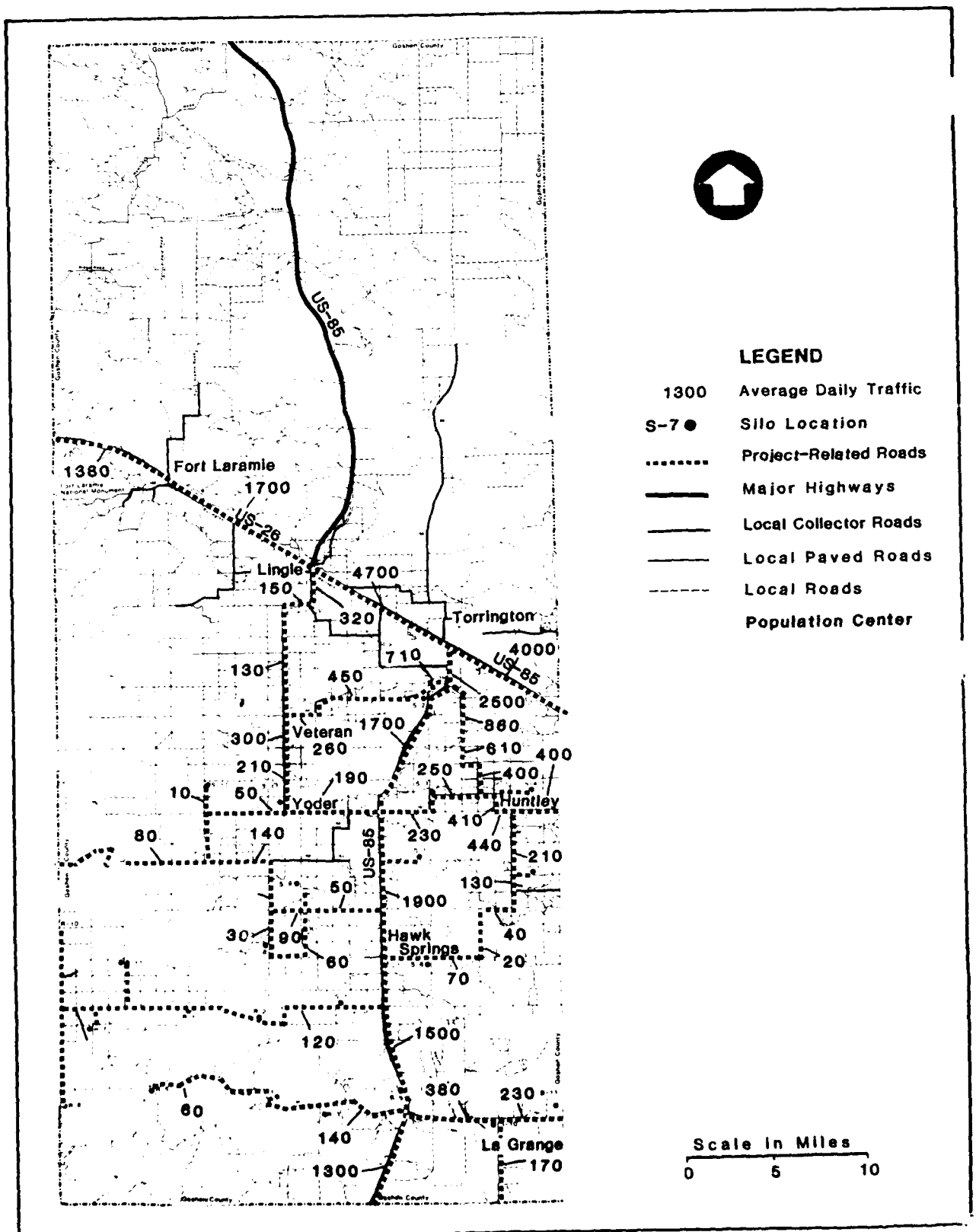

FIGURE 5.9.6-1 GOSHEN COUNTY PROJECT-RELATED ROADS AND 1983 ESTIMATED TRAFFIC VOLUMES

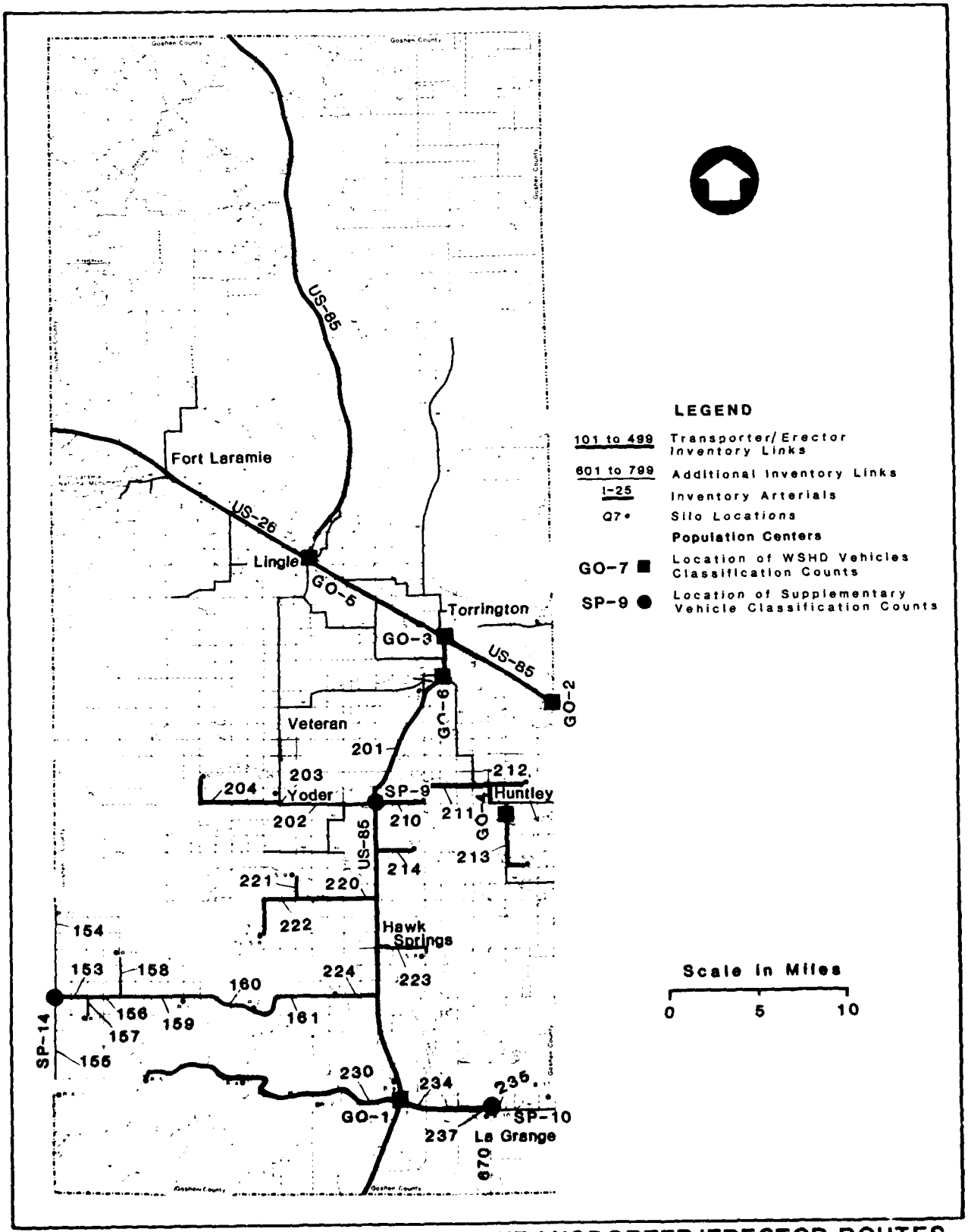

FIGURE 5.9.6-2 GOSHEN COUNTY TRANSPORTER/ERECTOR ROUTES

Table 5.9.6-1

1983 VEHICLE CLASSIFICATION DATA
GOSHEN COUNTY

Station	Location	Number of Trucks and Buses			A.D.T. Total Vehicles
		Peak Hour	Daily Traffic	Percentage of Total Vehicles	
90-1	U.S. 85 (north)	N/A	209	19.1%	1,096
90-1	U.S. 85 (south)	N/A	212	19.4%	1,094
90-1	Link 230 (west)	N/A	8	9%	89
90-1	Link 234 (east)	N/A	62	20%	310
90-2	U.S. 26	N/A	830	16.9%	4,923
90-3	U.S. 26 (east)	N/A	520	9.3%	5,562
90-3	U.S. 26 (west)	N/A	520	9.3%	5,562
90-4	Link 632	N/A	73	17.2%	424
90-4	Link 213 (west)	N/A	89	19.8%	449
90-4	Link 213 (south)	N/A	23	14.1%	163
90-5	Link 622 (south)	N/A	532	14.7%	3,621
90-5	U.S. 26 (west)	N/A	341	15.5%	2,202
90-6	Link 629	N/A	191	23.2%	823
90-6	Link 631	N/A	397	15%	2,645
SP-9	Link 201	30	200	22.9%	875
SP-9	Link 202	14	107	14.6%	731
SP-9	Link 210	9	52	14.9%	350

Table 5.9.6-1 Continued, page 2 of 2
1983 VEHICLE CLASSIFICATION DATA
GOSHEN COUNTY

Station	Location	Number of Trucks and Buses			A.D.T. Total Vehicles
		Peak Hour	Daily Traffic	Percentage of Total Vehicles	
SP-10	Link 237	10	128	41.8%	306
SP-10	Link 235	9	102	42.1%	242
SP-10	Link 670	4	58	44.3%	131
SP-14	Link 154 (north)	0	0	-	23
SP-14	Link 155 (south)	0	0	-	29
SP-14	Link 152 (west)	3	23	21.7%	106
SP-14	Link 153 (east)	3	23	22.5%	102

Table 5.9.6-2

GOSHEN COUNTY
TRANSPORTER/ERECTOR ROUTES-SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL CONDITIONS

DESCRIPTION	MILEAGE
PRIMITIVE ROADS	0.00
UNIMPROVED ROADS	0.00
GRADED AND DRAINED EARTH ROADS	16.65
SOIL SURFACE ROADS	15.69
GRAVEL OR STONED ROADS NOT GRADED AND DRAINED	0.00
GRAVEL OR STONED ROADS GRADED AND DRAINED	12.18
BITUMINOUS SURFACE TREATED ROADS	0.00
LOW-TYPE MIXED BITUMINOUS ROADS	2.62
HIGH-TYPE MIXED BITUMINOUS ROADS	91.85
LOW-TYPE BITUMINOUS PENETRATION ROADS	0.00
HIGH-TYPE BITUMINOUS PENETRATION ROADS	0.00
BITUMINOUS CONCRETE	0.00
PORTLAND CEMENT CONCRETE ROADS	0.00
COMBINATION TYPE ROADS	0.00
OTHER	0.00
TOTAL MILES OF ROAD FOR GOSHEN COUNTY	138.99

OTHER ELEMENTS

DESCRIPTION	
SUBSTANDARD CURVES[1]	18
BURIED PIPELINE	3
OVERHEAD CABLE	43
BURIED CABLE	0
SILO ENTRANCE ROAD	21
RAILROAD TRACK	9
OVERHEAD SIGN	2

STRUCTURES

DESCRIPTION	
BRIDGES	12
BOX CULVERTS	15
REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE	57
CORRUGATED METAL PIPE	157
METAL PIPE ARCHES	12
R.C. ARCH CULVERTS	0
CATTLE GUARDS	15

Note: 1 Substandard curves are horizontal and vertical curves that would be unable to accommodate the required turning radius and configuration of the Stage Transporter vehicle.

5.9.6.2 Projected Baseline

Specific consideration was given to agricultural harvest operations. Data from a representative permanent traffic counter, located in an area subject to harvest operations, were carefully studied. The Wyoming Highway Department operated a continuous automatic traffic recorder at station 190 on Wyoming State Highway 154 near Veteran in Goshen County.

Station 190 had an average daily traffic (ADT) of 402. This is higher than the ADT generally found on the rural roads evaluated for this study. The effect of the November harvest is evident when comparing 1982 October and November traffic data. For example, the October ADT was 445 and the November ADT was 450. However, the peak day in October was only 656 compared to a peak day in November of 1,013. Records show that the peak day was Saturday, November 6. The volume on Friday, November 5, was 875 and the volume on Sunday, November 7, was 757. The peak day volume was 2.5 times the ADT.

A further examination was made of the highest hourly volumes at this station. Roadways are normally designed for the 30th to 50th highest hourly traffic volumes. The chart below shows the range of the high hourly volumes.

Highest Hour of the Year (Ranking)	Hourly Traffic Volume (Vehs)	Percentage of ADT
1st	82	20.4%
10th	65	16.2%
20th	63	15.7%
30th	60	14.9%
40th	58	14.4%
50th	55	13.7%

An appraisal of these data indicates the following:

- The highest daily volume associated with harvest may be considerably higher (possibly by a factor of 2.5) than the average daily traffic.
- The highest hourly volumes range from 15 to 20 percent of the average daily traffic.
- The highest hourly volumes are well within the capacity of a 2-lane rural road.
- Special consideration should be given to the traffic associated with harvest operations. The agricultural vehicles are heavy, bulky and slow-moving. The effect of these vehicles on traffic operations is greater than their absolute numbers would indicate.

Similar relationships between peak harvest traffic and ADT can be expected in the other counties within the Area of Site Influence.

Baseline (without the project) average daily traffic volumes on all project-related roads in Goshen County were estimated for the peak construction year and the operational period. The peak year of construction in rural areas will depend upon phasing of Launch Facility-related construction. Based on available information, it was assumed that 1988 would be the peak construction year for much of Goshen County. Therefore, 1988 was used for the baseline

analysis. In addition, 1992 was assumed to be 2 years after the project operational phase would begin. Thus, 1992 was also used in the baseline analysis.

The 1988 baseline average daily traffic volumes for project-related roads in Goshen County were estimated by applying average annual growth rates to the existing 1983 average daily traffic volumes. These growth rates were based upon a review of previous traffic trends and discussions with Wyoming and Nebraska state highway officials. Average annual growth rates by road classification are summarized below:

Rural Interstates	4.0 percent
Rural State Highways	2.5 percent
County Roads	1.0 percent

From a capacity standpoint, all 1988 estimated baseline average daily traffic volumes on project-related roads in the county would remain low and would be well within the capacity of the existing roadways. For example, 1988 baseline average daily traffic for links of U.S. 85 within the county would range from 1,700 to 2,830, an increase ranging from 200 to 330 over existing 1983 volumes. The highest 1988 estimated baseline traffic volumes in the county would be 5,320 average daily traffic for portions of U.S. 26 and 85, a figure still well below these roadways' capacity volumes. For county roads, the 1988 estimated baseline volumes are well within the capacity of existing roadways.

To estimate baseline average daily traffic volumes in the county for the projected operational year, the average annual growth rates were applied to 1983 traffic volumes through 1992. All 1992 estimated average daily traffic volumes for roadways within the county were again well within the capacity of those roadways to accommodate the increased volumes. For example, the 1992 baseline average daily traffic volumes on links of U.S. 85 would range from 1,870 to 3,120. The highest 1992 estimated baseline average daily traffic volumes in the county would be 5,860 on portions of U.S. 26 and 85, still well below these roadways' capacities. Baseline 1992 volumes on county roads would again fall far below any of these volumes, and are well within the capacity of existing roadways.

It was assumed that Minuteman transporter/erector routes would continue to be used and their physical condition would remain essentially unchanged with the current level of maintenance.

5.9.6.3 Project Impacts

Traffic volumes due to the project on project-related roads in Goshen County were projected for 1988, the county's peak project construction year. As previously discussed, it is estimated that project-related traffic volumes during peak Launch Facility modification will be about 120 vehicles per day including about 20 heavy trucks. While this represents a substantial daily traffic increase on the rural road system, the resulting traffic volumes will be below the capacity of the roadways.

For example, under the project the 1988 estimated average daily traffic volumes on links of U.S. 85 within the county would range from 1,820 to 2,950, still well below the minimum capacity for a 2-lane road. If the project were implemented, the highest 1988 estimated traffic volumes in the county would be 5,440 average daily traffic which would occur on portions of U.S. 26 and 85.

These volumes would also be well below these roadways' capacities to accommodate maximum traffic volumes. For county roads, 1988 traffic volumes under the project are considerably less than the capacity of the roadways.

Based on available information, project-operational requirements will not generate substantially more traffic than is currently experienced for the Minuteman program. Any roadway impacts based on additional Peacekeeper vehicle traffic will be minimal.

The project requires that existing transporter/erector routes be able to accommodate the specifications of the stage transporter vehicle. Projected roadway deficiencies on transporter/erector routes were assessed through an evaluation of existing roadway conditions provided by the road inventory and applicable project design standards. Table 5.9.6-3 shows basic roadway and structural deficiencies identified during this evaluation. It should be noted that the potential road and structural deficiencies identified in this report are being verified through an evaluation process by the Military Traffic Management Command, the Federal Highway Administration, the Department of the Air Force, and the state and local transportation departments.

Transporter/erector roadways must have adequate surface type and width. Preliminary results of the Military Traffic Management Command roadway evaluation study indicate that substantial road and bridge improvements will be necessary. Many miles of existing gravel roads will probably be paved, and existing paved roads may be reconstructed or resurfaced. The roadway evaluation study developed preliminary surfacing options, to accommodate the Peacekeeper project, shown in Table 5.9.6-4.

Aggregate quantities determined from the Wyoming and Nebraska highway options are expected to be maximum estimates. Option A would require 1,700,000 cubic yards (cy) of aggregate and 710,000 cy of asphaltic concrete. Option B would require 1,380,000 cy of aggregate and 1,050,000 cy of asphaltic concrete. As recommended by the Federal Highway Administration, careful consideration should be given to using existing gravel in place.

Likely material locations have been identified on Figure 3.10.6-3 (which is enclosed as fold-out at the end of this volume), as have extra road links which may be used as haul routes.

The transporter/erector route network will be improved under the project in the years 1986 and 1987 during which time construction traffic will be at its heaviest. Additional countywide truck traffic related to the transport of roadway construction materials, is estimated at approximately 43 trucks per day in 1986 and 115 trucks per day in 1987.

Construction activities to upgrade the transporter/erector routes (including certain bridges) will not result in degradation of the level of service, or safety, on most of the roads involved. However, delays could be moderate especially when coupled with agricultural traffic at harvest time. Construction activities at the Launch Facilities are expected to cause minor delays.

Other project-related roads will be adequately maintained. Maintenance activities associated with these other project-related roads may result in short-term traffic delays.

Table 5.9.6-3

GOSHEN COUNTY
COMPARISON OF EXISTING CONDITIONS
WITH VARIOUS DESIGN STANDARDS

TOTAL MILES OF ROAD IN THIS COUNTY		138.99
GRAVEL ROADWAYS		
TOTAL MILES OF E-2[a] OR LESS	44.52	
GEOMETRIC CONDITIONS		
SUBSTANDARD CURVES[1]	18	

CULVERTS

TYPE	TOTAL NUMBER	NO. WITH DEFICIENT COVER[2]
BOX CULVERTS	15	NO STANDARDS
REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE	57	6
CORRUGATED METAL PIPE	157	39
METAL PIPE ARCH	12	0
R.C. ARCH CULVERTS	0	0

Notes: a Gravel and stone roads, graded and drained.

1 Substandard curves are horizontal and vertical curves that would be unable to accommodate the required turning radius and configuration of the stage transporter vehicle.

2 Cover refers to the thickness of material over the top of a culvert structure that acts to distribute the applied traffic loading.

Table 5.9.6-4

TRANSPORTER/ERECTOR ROUTE
SURFACING OPTIONS

OPTION A		OPTION B	
Combination Aggregate (agg.) and Asphalt (asph.)		All Asphalt	
Miles	Roadway Section	Miles	Roadway Section
	WYOMING		
75.29	40' wide; 6" agg. plus 3" asph.		Same as Option A
106.57	32' wide; 6" agg. plus 3" asph.		Same as Option A
17.90	32' wide; 3" asph.		Same as Option A
105.12	28' wide; 3" asph.		Same as Option A
145.11[a]	28' wide; 9" agg.	181.39[a]	20' wide, 3" asph. on 28' wide, 3" agg. base
36.28[a]	24' wide; 9" agg.		
	NEBRASKA		
34.6[a]	22' wide; 7" asph.		Same as Option A
71.2[a]	27' wide; 4" agg.	71.2[a]	20' wide; 7" asph.
31.5	1" asph. overlay on two 8' shoulders		Same as Option A

Note: a Indicates currently a gravel-surfaced roadway

Overall, however, there will be a substantial long-term beneficial effect on the physical condition and safety of the transporter/erector routes due to upgrading activities associated with the project.

5.9.6.4 Mitigative Measures

The following mitigative measure for roads is offered for consideration:

- Use of irretrievable resources, particularly aggregates for road construction, can be minimized through use of appropriate design methods. The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) has suggested that consideration be given to stabilizing existing gravel in place as a means to reduce aggregate usage on transporter/erector road improvements. This mitigation will be effective in conserving irretrievable aggregate resources, and if selected, should be implemented in the preliminary design phase of the project. The responsible agency for implementing this mitigation measure is the Wyoming Highway Department.