

**SAN JUAN COUNTY, COLORADO BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
TOWN OF SILVERTON BOARD OF TRUSTEES
MEETING AGENDA**

May 28, 2025

CALL TO ORDER: 6:30 P.M.
BOCC Meeting Minutes for May 14, 2025

APPOINTMENTS

6:35 P.M. - Rusty Melcher, Road Supervisor

Correspondence:

Dustin Eldredge – County Wildfire Crew
Gloria Kaasch-Buerger – Town of Silverton Clarification
Hillary Cable – Anvil Mountain
NACO – Economic Trends in Public Lands Counties
Public Comment
Commissioner and Staff Reports
Other

Adjourn

Times listed above are approximate.

Discussion of an agenda item may occur before or after the assigned time.

Next Regular Meeting – June 11, 2025 8:30 A.M.

Join Zoom Meeting

<https://zoom.us/j/92136473203>

By Telephone: Dial 1 669-900-6833 and enter the Webinar ID 92136473203 when prompted.

Meeting ID: 921 3647 3203

You Tube (live and recorded for later viewing, does not support public comment):

<https://www.youtube.com/@sanjuancountycolorado/streams>

SAN JUAN COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
REGULAR MEETING WEDNESDAY, May 14, 2025
AT 6:30 P.M.

Call to Order: The meeting was called to order by Chairman Austin Lashley. Present were Commissioners Scott Fetchenhier and Pete Maisel, County Attorney Dennis Golbricht and Administrator William Tookey.

Payment of Bills: Commissioner Maisel moved to authorize payment of the warrants as presented. Commissioner Fetchenhier seconded the motion. The motion passed unanimously.

Minutes: Commissioner Fetchenhier moved to approve the minutes of April 23, 2025, as presented. Commissioner Maisel seconded the motion. The motion passed unanimously.

Social Services Director Martha Johnson was present via Zoom to provide the Commissioners with an update. Commissioner Fetchenhier moved to approve Transmittal #3 in the amount of \$10,746.79. Commissioner Maisel seconded the motion. The motion passed unanimously.

The Colorado Department of Human Services MOU-Annual Reaffirmation was presented to the Commissioners for their consideration. Commissioner Fetchenhier moved to approve the MOU as submitted. Commissioner Maisel seconded the motion. The motion passed unanimously.

The Treasurer's monthly report was presented to the Commissioners for their review.

The May sales tax report was presented to the Commissioners for their review.

A Public Hearing was held for the Silver Cloud Lodge PUD Final Plan submitted by Colbey Barrett representing the Bonanza Boy LLC. Upon completion of the Public Hearing and discussion by the Commissioners, staff and applicant, Commissioner Maisel moved to approve the Silver Cloud Lodge PUD with the following conditions:

- 1 That the applicant acknowledges that emergency services will not be available in a timely manner and perhaps not at all.
- 2 All improvements to the Bonanza Boy LLC PUD shall fully and completely comply with, and strictly conform to, all terms, conditions and restrictions contained in the San Juan County Zoning and Land Use Regulation, permits issued, and all applicable State and Federal rules and regulations including wetlands and access.
- 3 The applicant shall fully and completely comply with the San Juan County Zoning and Land Use Regulation 4-110 Design and Development Standards for all Improvement and Use Permits.
- 4 That the applicant fully and completely comply with the Silver Cloud Resort Avalanche Safety Plan. San Juan County retains the right to require that the Safety Plan be amended as necessary in order to address safety issues that may arise or become apparent after approval.
- 5 That the applicant provides documentation annually that they have complied with and continue to comply with Sections 5, 6 and 7 of the Silver Cloud Resort Avalanche Safety Plan. San Juan County

retains the right to require that the Safety Plan be amended as necessary in order to address safety issues that may arise or become apparent after approval.

- 6 That the project is in compliance with Section 7-120 Air Quality as it pertains to wood burning devices. The exception would be to allow for the addition of 3 woodstoves in the employee housing for emergency use only and 1 additional woodstove in a guest room for emergency use only.
- 7 If any historic artifacts are discovered on site during the excavation or construction, the work at that specific location of the project will be stopped immediately until the Historic Review Committee or qualified archeologist can visit the site to document and preserve those artifacts.
- 8 That an affordable housing agreement be negotiated as required by 7-112.8A of the Zoning and Land Use Regulations.
- 9 That the proposed vacation rental cabins located on the Mountain Chief Mill Site are upgraded to be in compliance with County, State and Federal Regulations as necessary, including woodstoves, septic and water.
- 10 That the applicant create and enforce a policy to inform guests, employees and contractors that they need to respect the area wildlife. Dogs and other pets must be controlled so that they do not harass or harm wildlife.
- 11 The applicant hereby agrees to enter into an Indemnification Agreement provided by San Juan County, binding upon Applicant and all successors and assigns.
- 12 The failure to comply with these conditions shall be grounds for the revocation of this approval and for any future Improvement Permits.

Commissioner Lashley seconded the motion. The motion passed with Commissioners Maisel and Lashley voting yes and Commissioner Fetchenhier voting no.

San Juan National Forest Service District Ranger Nick Glidden was present to provide an update on with the National Forest Service and how that will affect San Juan County.

Sara Mordecai and Lacy Black were present to request \$45,000 in funding from the Affordable Housing/Childcare Lodging Tax Fund for the Silverton Family Learning Center. Commissioner Fetchenhier moved for the County to make 6 monthly payments of \$7500 to the SFLC. Commissioner Maisel seconded the motion. The motion passed unanimously.

Anne Chase of the Silverton Housing Authority was present to request \$100,000 in funding from the Affordable Housing/Childcare Lodging Tax Fund for a cash match for a \$616,000 Division of Housing Grant they received. The funding would only be used if they do not receive a \$450,000 grant from the Colorado Health Foundation. Commissioner Fetchenhier moved to approve the \$100,000 request conditional upon the Housing Authority not receiving the CHF Grant. Commissioner Maisel seconded the motion. The motion passed unanimously.

Anthony Edwards was present to request a Letter of Support for the Town of Silverton's application to the Natural Resource Damage Fund and to help identifying \$150,000 in match. Commissioner Fetchenhier

moved to approve the Letter of Support. Commissioner Maisel seconded the motion. The motion passed unanimously.

The proposed Fire Station Sublease Renewal Agreement was presented to the Commissioners for their consideration. Commissioner Fetchenhier moved to approve the Agreement as presented. Commissioner Maisel seconded the motion. The motion passed unanimously.

The County received a request from the San Juan Mountain Alliance for financial assistance with the bathrooms for the Ice Lake Trailhead. Commissioner Fetchenhier moved to approve \$4000 from the Lodging Tax Visitor Enhancement Fund. Commissioner Maisel seconded the motion. The motion passed unanimously.

Administrator Tookey discussed with the Commissioners the possibility of demolishing the brick house across the bridge in exchange for land that is adjacent to the County Shop Building. It was the consensus of the Commissioners to proceed.

The Commissioners scheduled a site visit of the proposed Overland Estates Subdivision with Lloyd Swartz for May 20, 2025 at 4:00 pm.

Having no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 11:01 P.M.

Austin Lashley, Chairman

Ladonna L. Jaramillo, County Clerk

SAN JUAN COUNTY
APRIL 2025
ROAD REPORT

EQUIPMENT TIME

D6T 11 hrs

#1 772G grader 32 hrs

#2 772g grader 17 hrs

Gmc 704 miles

Chevy Silverado 560 miles

D6n 56 hrs

936 loader 28 hrs

Excavator 29 hrs

International dump truck 80 miles

Excavator 29 hrs

COUNTY ROAD 2

#1 772g grader 16 hrs

#2 772g grader 8.5 hrs

Chevy Silverado 280 miles

Gmc 352 miles

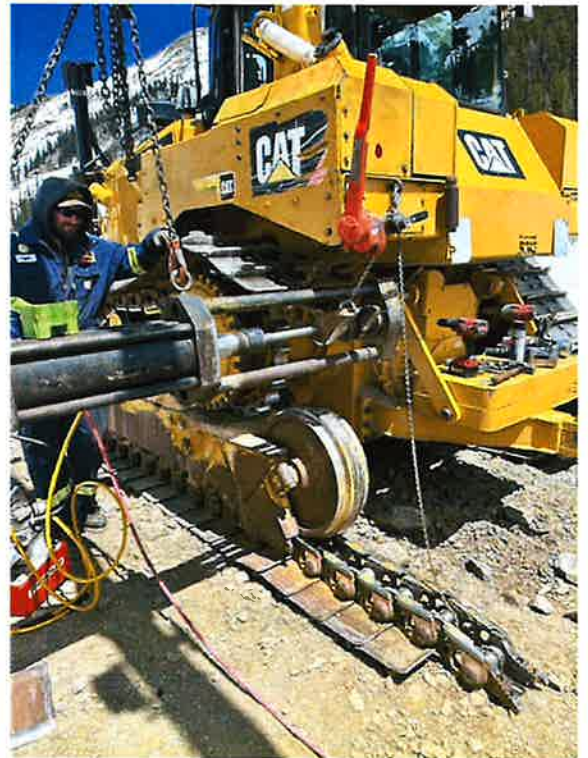
D6n 11 hrs

Bladed road

work on ditch

Open road to Animas Forks

Fixed master link in d6t



COUNTY ROAD 110

#1 772g grader 16 hrs

#2 772g grader 8.5 hrs

Chevy Silverado 280 miles

Gmc 352 miles

Bladed road in spots

Lots of rocks down on the road

County Road 8 Ophir pass

D6n 48 hrs

Open pass to the county line

County Road 14 Brooklyn Mine Road

D6n 8 hrs

Open to just the mine

County Road 4 Cunningham Gulch

Excavator 29 hrs

Worked on the road by Beaver dams,
Hauled in 500 yards of rock to build road up



Summary of the Month of April

Worked on brakes in Peter built dump truck, still not done,

Outsourcing another mechanic to come in and finish them,

Tranning on exconvator, tranning on dozers

Ordered d6t tracks, ordered culvert, both manufacturers say they are going to have an increase in prices in the next 6 months.



Willy Tookey <admin@sanjuancolorado.us>

Please Support a County Wildfire Crew

1 message

Dustin Eldridge <dustin.eldridge6@gmail.com>

Thu, May 15, 2025 at 7:45 PM

To: Willy Tookey <admin@sanjuancolorado.us>

Willy,

Please direct the following comment to the County Commissioners.

I am writing to you to ask that you prioritize funding for a wildland fire crew and equipment based here in San Juan County. Not only would this funding provide for a safer, healthier community, but it would also generate local jobs, grow revenue for local emergency services, combat rising home insurance rates, and create a workforce to complete wildfire mitigation in the community.

An investment from the County of \$100,000 would be able to purchase a wildland fire engine. A type 6 engine would be able to earn \$91.25/hour (plus the pay of the firefighters) on wildfire incidents. Most wildfire assignments are 14 days with 16 hour shifts. That equates to \$20,440. This investment could be paid off in 5 assignments. These figures are pulled from the Colorado Division of Fire Prevention and Control (DFPC) website linked here. Page 6, type 6 engine. [DFPC Resource Rates](#)

The Volunteer Fire Department has proved to be a willing sponsor of a wildland fire crew. They have surpassed multiple hurdles in the past year to be able to sponsor a crew. The final hurdle they have is financial. For a relatively small investment, the County Commissioners could furnish a capable wildland fire crew. This investment in the community would create a financially sustainable program that would increase San Juan County's resilience to wildfire. Catastrophic wildfires in Los Angeles, Hawaii, and Boulder demonstrate the need for wildfire resilient communities. Additionally, many residents of the County have had their home insurance rates grow due to increased wildfire risks. We need to confront the possibility of wildfires in San Juan County head on. The day a fire starts is too late. I urge you, please invest in our community by prioritizing funding for a wildland fire crew.

Thanks for your time,
Dustin Eldridge

[2025] Standard Resource Rates

Id	Kind	Type	Fema Cost Code	Active	Rate	Unit	Daily GTD?	Daily Guarantee	VIN?
10	Aerial Lift	500 lbs Max Platform Load	8495	Yes	\$80.28	hour	No	\$642.24	No
3	Aerial Lift, Self-Propelled	125 Ft. Ht.	8493	Yes	\$171.37	hour	No	\$1,370.96	No
4	Aerial Lift, Self-Propelled	150 Ft. Ht.	8494	Yes	\$189.70	hour	No	\$1,517.60	No
5	Aerial Lift, Self-Propelled	37 Ft. Ht. Articulated, Telescoping, Scissor	8490	Yes	\$62.39	hour	No	\$499.12	No
7	Aerial Lift, Self-Propelled	60 Ft. Ht. Articulated, Telescoping, Scissor.	8491	Yes	\$72.67	hour	No	\$581.36	No
9	Aerial Lift, Self-Propelled	70 Ft. Ht. Articulated, Telescoping, Scissor.	8492	Yes	\$116.14	hour	No	\$929.12	No
6	Aerial Lift, Truck Mntd	40 Ft.	8486	Yes	\$10.82	hour	No	\$86.56	No
8	Aerial Lift, Truck Mntd	61 Ft.	8487	Yes	\$23.90	hour	No	\$191.20	No
2	Aerial Lift, Truck Mntd	80 Ft.	8488	Yes	\$39.62	hour	No	\$316.96	No
11	Air Compressor	103 CFM	8011	Yes	\$20.32	hour	No	\$162.56	No
12	Air Compressor	1100 CFM	8016	Yes	\$172.25	hour	No	\$1,378.00	No
13	Air Compressor	130 CFM	8012	Yes	\$28.56	hour	No	\$228.48	No
14	Air Compressor	1600 CFM	8017	Yes	\$182.81	hour	No	\$1,462.48	No
15	Air Compressor	175 CFM	8013	Yes	\$31.69	hour	No	\$253.52	No
16	Air Compressor	400 CFM	8014	Yes	\$68.71	hour	No	\$549.68	No
17	Air Compressor	41 CFM	8010	Yes	\$1.28	hour	No	\$10.24	No
18	Air Compressor	575 CFM	8015	Yes	\$108.12	hour	No	\$864.96	No
19	ALS Kit	Standard		Yes	\$60.00	daily	No	\$60.00	No
20	Ambulance	Type 1 4x4 Capable	S T1 Ambulance	Yes	\$126.00	hour	No	\$1,008.00	Yes

[2025] Standard Resource Rates

21	Ambulance	Type 2	S-BLS Ambulance	Yes	\$88.00	hour	No	\$704.00	Yes
22	ARFF	Class 1		Yes	\$73.00	hour	No	\$584.00	Yes
23	ARFF	Class 2		Yes	\$109.00	hour	No	\$872.00	Yes
24	ARFF	Class 3		Yes	\$109.00	hour	No	\$872.00	Yes
25	ARFF	Class 4		Yes	\$133.00	hour	No	\$1,064.00	Yes
26	ARFF	Class 5		Yes	\$133.00	hour	No	\$1,064.00	Yes
27	ATV/UTV	1 rider	S-ATV/UTV-1	Yes	\$100.16	daily	No	\$100.16	No
28	ATV/UTV	2+ riders	S-ATV/UTV-2+	Yes	\$174.96	daily	No	\$174.96	No
334	ATV/UTV	UTV - side by side 4 + riders	S-ATV/UTV-4+ 8091	Yes	\$189.92	daily	No	\$189.92	No
252	Automobile, Police	Patrolling	8072	Yes	\$0.68	mile	No	\$0.00	Yes
305	Automobile, Police	Stationary with Engine Running	8073	Yes	\$19.89	hour	No	\$159.12	Yes
29	BLS Kit	Standard		Yes	\$25.00	daily	No	\$25.00	No
30	Board, Arrow	Trailer Mounted	8050	Yes	\$5.71	hour	No	\$45.68	No
321	Board, Message	Solar Powered - PCMS 1500 - Full Matrix Display	8053	Yes	\$5.10	hour	No	\$40.80	No
31	Board, Message	Trailer Mounted	8051	Yes	\$11.62	hour	No	\$92.96	No
32	Boat	removable engine	8149	Yes	\$1.96	hour	No	\$15.68	No
278	Boat	Row	8130	Yes	\$1.20	hour	No	\$9.60	No
279	Boat	Runabout	8131	Yes	\$20.51	hour	No	\$164.08	No
33	Boat	runabout, 11 passenger capacity	8148	Yes	\$20.51	hour	No	\$164.08	No
34	Boat	Tender	8132	Yes	\$39.16	hour	No	\$313.28	No
35	Broom	72in Pavement	8155	Yes	\$63.05	hour	No	\$504.40	No

[2025] Standard Resource Rates

36	Broom	72in Pavement, Mntd	8153	Yes	\$4.59	hour	No	\$36.72	No
37	Broom	84in Pavement, Pull	8154	Yes	\$35.45	hour	No	\$283.60	No
38	Broom, Pavement	96 In. Broom Length	8151	Yes	\$95.85	hour	No	\$766.80	No
39	Bus	to 150HP	8180	Yes	\$41.46	hour	No	\$331.68	Yes
40	Bus	to 210HP	8181	Yes	\$31.99	hour	No	\$255.92	Yes
41	Bus	to 300HP	8182	Yes	\$49.13	hour	No	\$393.04	Yes
43	Chain Saw	Standard - Fire Fighting		Yes	\$22.16	daily	No	\$22.16	No
42	Chain Saw, Pole	Bar Length = 18 in, 4.0 cu in	8192	Yes	\$2.76	hour	No	\$22.08	No
44	Chipper	6-12in Brush	8202	Yes	\$68.02	hour	No	\$544.16	No
45	Chipper	over 12in Brush	8204	Yes	\$137.84	hour	No	\$1,102.72	No
46	Cleaner, Sewer/Catch Basin	14 CY. Truck Mounted. (1500 Gal)	8713	Yes	\$27.42	hour	No	\$219.36	Yes
47	Cleaner, Sewer/Catch Basin	5 CY. Truck Mounted. (350 gal)	8712	Yes	\$20.62	hour	No	\$164.96	Yes
272	CO 4x4 RnR Vehicles	Mixed		Yes	\$0.00	daily	No	\$0.00	No
120	Colorado Correctional Industries	Type 2 Crew Project Work		Yes	\$4,500.00	daily	No	\$4,500.00	No
121	Colorado Correctional Industries	Type 2 Crew Suppression		Yes	\$8,500.00	daily	No	\$8,500.00	No
122	Colorado Correctional Industries	Type 2 Squad Project Work		Yes	\$2,250.00	daily	No	\$2,250.00	No
123	Colorado Correctional Industries	Type 2 Squad Suppression		Yes	\$4,250.00	daily	No	\$4,250.00	No
319	Compact Rapid Deployable Cell on Wheels (CRD COW)	Cellular range > 1/2 mile - Wi-Fi coverage > 1000 feet		Yes	\$1,750.00	daily	No	\$1,750.00	No
49	Compactor	to 10 HP	8220	Yes	\$43.36	hour	No	\$346.88	No
53	Compactor	Towed, Drum Static	8229	Yes	\$25.54	hour	No	\$204.32	No
55	Compactor	Towed, Vibratory, Drum	8221	Yes	\$30.51	hour	No	\$244.08	No

[2025] Standard Resource Rates

48	Compactor, pneumatic, wheel	to 100 HP	8223	Yes	\$122.99	hour	No	\$983.92	No
52	Compactor, Sanitation	535 HP	8227	Yes	\$463.02	hour	No	\$3,704.16	No
50	Compactor, Sanitation	to 300 HP	8225	Yes	\$227.07	hour	No	\$1,816.56	No
51	Compactor, Sanitation	to 400 HP	8226	Yes	\$281.94	hour	No	\$2,255.52	No
54	Compactor, towed, Pneumatic, Wheel	10,000 lbs	8228	Yes	\$16.07	hour	No	\$128.56	No
56	Compactor, Vibratory, Drum	to 75 HP	8222	Yes	\$64.73	hour	No	\$517.84	No
57	Concrete Vibrator	Standard	8421	Yes	\$1.39	hour	No	\$11.12	No
58	Crane	110 MT	8504	Yes	\$348.24	hour	No	\$2,785.92	No
59	Crane	15 MT	8501	Yes	\$316.63	hour	No	\$2,533.04	No
60	Crane	50 MT	8502	Yes	\$255.54	hour	No	\$2,044.32	No
61	Crane	70 MT	8503	Yes	\$290.08	hour	No	\$2,320.64	No
62	Crane	8 MT	8500	Yes	\$177.29	hour	No	\$1,418.32	No
63	Crane	Truck Mntd, 24000lb	8496	Yes	\$39.32	hour	No	\$314.56	No
64	Crane	Truck Mntd, 36000lb	8497	Yes	\$55.94	hour	No	\$447.52	No
65	Crane	Truck Mntd, 60000lb	8498	Yes	\$85.13	hour	No	\$681.04	No
276	Crew	Bomb Squad		Yes	\$0.00	personnel rates	No	\$0.00	No
306	Crew	Helitack Module: 3 Vehicles		Yes	\$765.00	daily	No	\$765.00	No
307	Crew	Squad: 2 Vehicles		Yes	\$510.00	daily	No	\$510.00	No
268	Crew	Suppression Module: All Vehicles, Eqp. (No UTV)		Yes	\$860.00	daily	No	\$860.00	No
269	Crew	Suppression Module: All Vehicles, Trailers, Eqp., UTV		Yes	\$1,135.00	daily	No	\$1,135.00	No
277	Crew	Swat Team		Yes	\$0.00	personnel rates	No	\$0.00	No

[2025] Standard Resource Rates

266	Crew	T2: All Vehicles, Equip. (No UTV)		Yes	\$1,665.00	daily	No	\$1,665.00	No
267	Crew	T2: All Vehicles, Trailers, Equip., UTV		Yes	\$1,945.00	daily	No	\$1,945.00	No
264	Crew	T2IA: All Vehicles, Equip. (No UTV)		Yes	\$1,665.00	daily	No	\$1,665.00	No
265	Crew	T2IA: All Vehicles, Trailers, Equip., UTV		Yes	\$1,945.00	daily	No	\$1,945.00	No
271	Crew	WFM T2: All Vehicles, Equip. (No UTV)		Yes	\$975.00	daily	No	\$975.00	No
270	Crew	WFM T2: All Vehicles, Trailers, Equip., UTV		Yes	\$1,250.00	daily	No	\$1,250.00	No
70	Cutter	Brush, 10ft, to 245 HP	8197	Yes	\$193.89	hour	No	\$1,551.12	No
71	Cutter	Brush, 8ft, to 150 HP	8195	Yes	\$139.24	hour	No	\$1,113.92	No
72	Cutter	Brush, 8ft, to 190 HP	8196	Yes	\$158.04	hour	No	\$1,264.32	No
73	Derrick	60ft Hydraulic Digger	8670	Yes	\$27.14	hour	No	\$217.12	No
74	Derrick	90ft Hydraulic Digger	8671	Yes	\$48.77	hour	No	\$390.16	No
75	Dozer	NWCG Type 1, over 200HP		Yes	\$146.00	hour	No	\$1,168.00	No
76	Dozer	NWCG Type 2, over 100HP		Yes	\$92.00	hour	No	\$736.00	No
77	Dozer	NWCG Type 3, over 50HP		Yes	\$65.00	hour	No	\$520.00	No
78	Dozer, Wheel	to 300 HP	8260	Yes	\$116.72	hour	No	\$933.76	Yes
79	Dozer, Wheel	to 400 HP	8261	Yes	\$178.87	hour	No	\$1,430.96	Yes
80	Dozer, Wheel	to 500 HP	8262	Yes	\$228.40	hour	No	\$1,827.20	Yes
81	Dozer, Wheel	to 625 HP	8263	Yes	\$390.77	hour	No	\$3,126.16	Yes
275	Drone	Mavic		Yes	\$175.00	daily	No	\$175.00	No
82	Excavator, Hydraulic	0.5 CY Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.	8280	Yes	\$48.97	hour	No	\$391.76	Yes
83	Excavator, Hydraulic	1.0 CY Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.	8281	Yes	\$96.16	hour	No	\$769.28	Yes

[2025] Standard Resource Rates

84	Excavator, Hydraulic	1.5 CY Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.	8282	Yes	\$100.52	hour	No	\$804.16	Yes
85	Excavator, Hydraulic	12 CY Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.	8286	Yes	\$848.28	hour	No	\$6,786.24	Yes
86	Excavator, Hydraulic	2.5 CY Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.	8283	Yes	\$162.85	hour	No	\$1,302.80	Yes
87	Excavator, Hydraulic	4.5 CY Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.	8284	Yes	\$290.23	hour	No	\$2,321.84	Yes
88	Excavator, Hydraulic	7.5 CY Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.	8285	Yes	\$580.96	hour	No	\$4,647.68	Yes
89	Fire Engine - NWCG Qualified	Type 1	S-Eng-T1	Yes	\$166.25	hour	No	\$1,330.00	Yes
90	Fire Engine - NWCG Qualified	Type 2	S-Eng-T2	Yes	\$153.75	hour	No	\$1,230.00	Yes
91	Fire Engine - NWCG Qualified	Type 3	S-Eng-T3	Yes	\$136.25	hour	No	\$1,090.00	Yes
92	Fire Engine - NWCG Qualified	Type 4	S-Eng-T4	Yes	\$136.25	hour	No	\$1,090.00	Yes
93	Fire Engine - NWCG Qualified	Type 4 FEPP	S-Eng-T4 FEPP	Yes	\$77.00	hour	Yes	\$616.00	No
94	Fire Engine - NWCG Qualified	Type 5	S-Eng-T5	Yes	\$91.25	hour	No	\$730.00	Yes
95	Fire Engine - NWCG Qualified	Type 6	S-Eng-T6	Yes	\$91.25	hour	No	\$730.00	Yes
96	Fire Engine - NWCG Qualified	Type 6 FEPP	S-Eng-T6 FEPP	Yes	\$42.00	hour	Yes	\$336.00	No
97	Fire Engine - NWCG Qualified	Type 7	S-Eng-T7	Yes	\$83.75	hour	No	\$670.00	Yes
98	Flatbed Truck	Less than 15,000lb Max GVW	8700	Yes	\$32.35	hour	No	\$258.80	Yes
99	Flatbed Truck	over 15,000lb Max GVW	8702	Yes	\$40.30	hour	No	\$322.40	Yes
100	Fork Lift	12000 Lbs	8301	Yes	\$26.47	hour	No	\$211.76	Yes
101	Fork Lift	18000 Lbs	8302	Yes	\$47.48	hour	No	\$379.84	Yes
102	Fork Lift	50000 Lbs	8303	Yes	\$95.17	hour	No	\$761.36	No
103	Fork Lift	6000 lb	8300	Yes	\$21.31	hour	No	\$170.48	No
281	Generator	100 KW	8313	Yes	\$56.70	hour	No	\$453.60	No

[2025] Standard Resource Rates

105	Generator	1100KW	8324	Yes	\$586.29	hour	No	\$4,690.32	No
106	Generator	150 KW	8314	Yes	\$85.00	hour	No	\$680.00	No
107	Generator	16 KW	8311	Yes	\$14.57	hour	No	\$116.56	No
108	Generator	210 KW	8315	Yes	\$105.65	hour	No	\$845.20	No
109	Generator	2500 KW	8321	Yes	\$686.16	hour	No	\$5,489.28	No
110	Generator	280 KW	8316	Yes	\$133.50	hour	No	\$1,068.00	No
111	Generator	350 KW	8317	Yes	\$154.20	hour	No	\$1,233.60	No
112	Generator	43 kw		Yes	\$208.00	daily	No	\$208.00	No
113	Generator	5.5 KW	8310	Yes	\$4.86	hour	No	\$38.88	No
114	Generator	530 KW	8318	Yes	\$249.54	hour	No	\$1,996.32	No
104	Generator	60KW	8312	Yes	\$24.20	hour	No	\$193.60	No
115	Generator	710 KW	8319	Yes	\$314.74	hour	No	\$2,517.92	No
116	Golf Cart	2 person	8755	Yes	\$4.71	hour	No	\$37.68	No
117	Graders	10 Ft. Includes Rigid and Articulate equipment.	8330	Yes	\$75.12	hour	No	\$600.96	No
118	Graders	12 Ft. Includes Rigid and Articulate equipment.	8331	Yes	\$116.57	hour	No	\$932.56	No
119	Graders	14 Ft. Includes Rigid and Articulate equipment.	8332	Yes	\$164.35	hour	No	\$1,314.80	No
322	Heater	1 Million BTU Towable		Yes	\$0.00	daily	No	\$0.00	No
280	Jet Ski	3 seater	8145	Yes	\$34.32	hour	No	\$274.56	No
298	K9 Dog	Bomb/Explosive Detection		Yes	\$0.00	personnel rates	No	\$0.00	No
299	K9 Dog	Burials - Cadaver - Human Remains Detection		Yes	\$0.00	personnel rates	No	\$0.00	No
300	K9 Dog	Cold Case - Homicides		Yes	\$0.00	personnel rates	No	\$0.00	No

[2025] Standard Resource Rates

301	K9 Dog	Comfort		Yes	\$0.00	personnel rates	No	\$0.00	No
296	K9 Dog	Fleeing Felons - Tracking		Yes	\$0.00	personnel rates	No	\$0.00	No
295	K9 Dog	Missing Persons - Runaways		Yes	\$0.00	personnel rates	No	\$0.00	No
302	K9 Dog	Mountain Search and Rescue/Avalanche		Yes	\$0.00	personnel rates	No	\$0.00	No
294	K9 Dog	Narcotics Detection		Yes	\$0.00	personnel rates	No	\$0.00	No
297	K9 Dog	SWAT/SRT		Yes	\$0.00	personnel rates	No	\$0.00	No
347	Light Tower	PELICAN LED PORTABLE LIGHT PACK		Yes	\$0.00	hour	No	\$0.00	No
124	Light Tower	Terex/Amida AL 4000. with (4) 500 watt lights w. 10kw power unit	8870	Yes	\$9.65	hour	No	\$77.20	No
125	Loader	Backhoe, Wheel, 0.5cy	8570	Yes	\$49.41	hour	No	\$395.28	No
126	Loader	Backhoe, Wheel, 1.5cy	8572	Yes	\$91.69	hour	No	\$733.52	No
127	Loader	Backhoe, Wheel, 1.75cy	8573	Yes	\$98.35	hour	No	\$786.80	No
128	Loader	Backhoe, Wheel, 1cy	8571	Yes	\$58.73	hour	No	\$469.84	No
129	Loader	Crawler, 0.5cy	8380	Yes	\$43.49	hour	No	\$347.92	No
130	Loader	Crawler, 1cy	8381	Yes	\$62.21	hour	No	\$497.68	No
131	Loader	Crawler, 2cy	8382	Yes	\$69.08	hour	No	\$552.64	No
132	Loader	Crawler, 3cy	8383	Yes	\$170.79	hour	No	\$1,366.32	No
133	Loader	Crawler, 4cy	8384	Yes	\$208.16	hour	No	\$1,665.28	No
134	Loader	Skid-Steer, 1000lb	8540	Yes	\$37.32	hour	No	\$298.56	No
135	Loader	Skid-Steer, 2000lb	8541	Yes	\$53.24	hour	No	\$425.92	No
136	Loader	Skid-Steer, 3000lb	8542	Yes	\$78.88	hour	No	\$631.04	No
138	Loader	Wheel, 0.5cy	8390	Yes	\$37.31	hour	No	\$298.48	No

[2025] Standard Resource Rates

139	Loader	Wheel, 1cy	8391	Yes	\$59.65	hour	No	\$477.20	No
140	Loader	Wheel, 2cy	8392	Yes	\$67.54	hour	No	\$540.32	No
141	Loader	Wheel, 3cy	8393	Yes	\$76.62	hour	No	\$612.96	No
142	Loader	Wheel, 4cy	8394	Yes	\$95.09	hour	No	\$760.72	No
143	Loader	Wheel, 5cy	8395	Yes	\$109.99	hour	No	\$879.92	No
144	Loader	Wheel, 6cy	8396	Yes	\$118.50	hour	No	\$948.00	No
145	Loader	Wheel, 7cy	8397	Yes	\$148.26	hour	No	\$1,186.08	No
146	Loader	Wheel, 8cy	8398	Yes	\$211.41	hour	No	\$1,691.28	No
137	Loader, Tractor, Wheel	0.87 CY	8401	Yes	\$62.62	hour	No	\$500.96	No
303	Lowboy T2	Equipment, 40 tons		Yes	\$152.00	daily	No	\$152.00	No
147	Mechanic Truck	Type 1 (Heavy Equipment)		Yes	\$1,400.00	daily	No	\$1,400.00	Yes
148	Mechanic Truck	Type 2 (Automotive)		Yes	\$1,400.00	daily	No	\$1,400.00	Yes
150	Mixer	11 cft Concrete, Trailer Mntd	8412	Yes	\$9.89	hour	No	\$79.12	No
152	Mixer	16 cft Concrete, Trailer Mntd	8413	Yes	\$20.42	hour	No	\$163.36	No
149	Mixer, Concrete Portable	10 Cft	8410	Yes	\$2.78	hour	No	\$22.24	No
151	Mixer, Concrete Portable	12 Cft	8411	Yes	\$3.72	hour	No	\$29.76	No
337	Mobile Command Trailer	T1 - Office Trailer - minimum 5 workstations		Yes	\$350.00	daily	No	\$350.00	No
338	Mobile Command Trailer	T2 - Office Trailer - minimum 4 workstations		Yes	\$250.00	daily	No	\$250.00	No
339	Mobile Command Trailer	T3 - Office Trailer - minimum 3 workstations		Yes	\$250.00	daily	No	\$250.00	No
340	Mobile Command Trailer	T4 - Office Trailer - minimum 2 workstations		Yes	\$50.00	daily	No	\$50.00	No
346	Mobile Kitchen	Trailer - MKU		Yes	\$262.50	daily	No	\$262.50	No

[2025] Standard Resource Rates

153	Mulcher, Trailer Mntd	10 TPH	8634	Yes	\$40.84	hour	No	\$326.72	No
154	Mulcher, Trailer Mntd	20 TPH	8635	Yes	\$59.32	hour	No	\$474.56	No
155	Mulcher, Trailer Mntd	7 TPH	8633	Yes	\$24.71	hour	No	\$197.68	No
323	Paver	Asphalt - 24'X50'	8447	Yes	\$28.84	hour	No	\$230.72	No
326	Paver	Asphalt - Crawler to 125 HP	8432	Yes	\$225.42	hour	No	\$1,803.36	No
327	Paver	Asphalt - Crawler to 175 HP	8433	Yes	\$331.93	hour	No	\$2,655.44	No
328	Paver	Asphalt - Crawler to 250 HP	8434	Yes	\$337.67	hour	No	\$2,701.36	No
325	Paver	Asphalt - Crawler to 50 HP	8431	Yes	\$146.53	hour	No	\$1,172.24	No
324	Paver	Asphalt - Towed	8430	Yes	\$13.55	hour	No	\$108.40	No
156	Police Motorcycle	Standard	8075	Yes	\$0.63	mile	No	\$0.00	Yes
157	Portable Tank	over 3000 gal		Yes	\$108.00	daily	No	\$108.00	No
158	Portable Tank	up to 3000 gal		Yes	\$81.00	daily	No	\$81.00	No
159	Portable Welder	to 16 HP	8770	Yes	\$5.43	hour	No	\$43.44	No
160	Portable Welder	to 34 HP	8771	Yes	\$11.28	hour	No	\$90.24	No
161	Portable Welder	to 50 HP	8772	Yes	\$19.07	hour	No	\$152.56	No
162	Portable Welder	to 80 HP	8773	Yes	\$15.41	hour	No	\$123.28	No
163	Pump	Fire - Portable over 75 psi		Yes	\$148.00	daily	No	\$148.00	No
164	Pump	Fire - Portable up to 75 psi		Yes	\$126.00	daily	No	\$126.00	No
165	Pump	to 10 HP	8472	Yes	\$6.91	hour	No	\$55.28	No
166	Pump	to 140 HP	8478	Yes	\$42.28	hour	No	\$338.24	No
167	Pump	to 15 HP	8473	Yes	\$10.08	hour	No	\$80.64	No

[2025] Standard Resource Rates

168	Pump		to 200 HP	8479	Yes	\$62.93	hour	No	\$503.44	No
169	Pump		to 25 HP	8474	Yes	\$10.99	hour	No	\$87.92	No
170	Pump		to 275 HP	8480	Yes	\$84.66	hour	No	\$677.28	No
171	Pump		to 350 HP	8481	Yes	\$101.18	hour	No	\$809.44	No
172	Pump		to 4 HP	8470	Yes	\$5.19	hour	No	\$41.52	No
173	Pump		to 40 HP	8475	Yes	\$12.59	hour	No	\$100.72	No
174	Pump		to 425 HP	8482	Yes	\$122.68	hour	No	\$981.44	No
175	Pump		to 500 HP	8483	Yes	\$145.23	hour	No	\$1,161.84	No
176	Pump		to 575 HP	8484	Yes	\$169.17	hour	No	\$1,353.36	No
177	Pump		to 6 HP	8471	Yes	\$5.52	hour	No	\$44.16	No
178	Pump		to 60 HP	8476	Yes	\$26.55	hour	No	\$212.40	No
179	Pump		to 650 HP	8485	Yes	\$191.90	hour	No	\$1,535.20	No
180	Pump		to 95 HP	8477	Yes	\$36.73	hour	No	\$293.84	No
304	Radio Cache		800MHz - case of 10 radios w/battery, antenna and multi unit charger		Yes	\$125.00	daily	Yes	\$125.00	No
260	REMS Module		REMS kit, 1 Vehic, ALS, UTV, Trailer		Yes	\$935.00	daily	No	\$935.00	No
257	REMS Module		REMS kit, 1 Vehicle, ALS kit		Yes	\$390.00	daily	No	\$390.00	No
259	REMS Module		REMS kit, 2 Vehic, ALS, UTV, Trailer		Yes	\$680.00	daily	No	\$680.00	No
258	REMS Module		REMS kit, 2 Vehicles, ALS kit		Yes	\$660.00	daily	No	\$660.00	No
274	Robot		Bomb		Yes	\$650.00	daily	No	\$650.00	No
261	Salamander - Command		Laptop & Scanner		Yes	\$10.00	daily	No	\$10.00	No
263	Salamander - RapidEVAC		Laptop, Scanner & Printer (Supplies Separate)		Yes	\$25.00	daily	No	\$25.00	No

[2025] Standard Resource Rates

262	Salamander - RapidTAG	Laptop, Scanner & Printer (Supplies Separate)		Yes	\$25.00	daily	No	\$25.00	No
343	Sand Bagger Machine	2 - Chute Gravity Feed	8872	Yes	\$61.23	hour	No	\$489.84	No
344	Sand Bagger Machine	4 - Chute Gravity Feed	8873	Yes	\$122.46	hour	No	\$979.68	No
182	Saw, Concrete	14 In	8510	Yes	\$11.89	hour	No	\$95.12	No
183	Saw, Concrete	26 In	8511	Yes	\$19.74	hour	No	\$157.92	No
184	Saw, Concrete	48 In	8512	Yes	\$42.16	hour	No	\$337.28	No
185	Snow Blower	2,000 Tph	8560	Yes	\$220.59	hour	No	\$1,764.72	No
186	Snow Blower	2,500 Tph	8561	Yes	\$249.87	hour	No	\$1,998.96	No
187	Snow Blower	3,500 Tph	8562	Yes	\$287.00	hour	No	\$2,296.00	No
188	Snow Blower	Truck Mntd, 1400 tph	8551	Yes	\$106.21	hour	No	\$849.68	No
189	Snow Blower	Truck Mntd, 2000 tph	8552	Yes	\$166.14	hour	No	\$1,329.12	No
190	Snow Blower	Truck Mntd, 2500 tph	8553	Yes	\$184.14	hour	No	\$1,473.12	No
191	Snow Blower	Truck Mntd, 600 tph	8550	Yes	\$31.25	hour	No	\$250.00	No
192	Snow Machine	enclosed, Heavy, 7+ Passengers		Yes	\$50.00	hour	No	\$400.00	No
193	Snow Machine	enclosed, Light, 1 to 2 Passengers		Yes	\$5.00	hour	No	\$40.00	No
194	Snow Machine	enclosed, Med, 3 to 6 Passengers		Yes	\$11.00	hour	No	\$88.00	No
195	Snow Machine	non-enclosed, light, 600+ cubic inch		Yes	\$44.00	hour	No	\$352.00	No
196	Snow Machine	non-enclosed, light, under 600 cubic inch		Yes	\$33.00	hour	No	\$264.00	No
197	Snow Plow	to 10 ft, Grader Mntd	8450	Yes	\$15.31	hour	No	\$122.48	No
198	Snow Plow	to 14 ft, Grader Mntd	8451	Yes	\$17.70	hour	No	\$141.60	No
199	Snow Plow	to 15 ft, Truck Mntd Front	8452	Yes	\$14.80	hour	No	\$118.40	No

[2025] Standard Resource Rates

200	Snow Plow	to 15 ft, Truck Mntd w/ Lving Wing	8453	Yes	\$25.89	hour	No	\$207.12	No
201	Snow Thrower	Walk Behind, 25 in	8558	Yes	\$3.68	hour	No	\$29.44	No
202	Snow Thrower	Walk Behind, 60 in	8559	Yes	\$17.93	hour	No	\$143.44	No
203	Spreader	Sand, Dump Body	8456	Yes	\$8.10	hour	No	\$64.80	No
204	Spreader	Sand, Tailgate, Chassis	8455	Yes	\$5.02	hour	No	\$40.16	No
205	Spreader	Sand, Truck (10 yd)	8457	Yes	\$11.05	hour	No	\$88.40	No
333	Starlink Antenna	Unlimited Data		Yes	\$15.00	daily	No	\$15.00	No
206	Sweeper	Pavement, to 110 HP	8157	Yes	\$184.20	hour	No	\$1,473.60	No
207	Sweeper	Pavement, to 230 HP	8158	Yes	\$215.77	hour	No	\$1,726.16	No
308	Team	Law Enforcement		Yes	\$0.00	personnel rates	No	\$0.00	No
318	Team	Swiftwater Type 1 with 16 personnel		Yes	\$2,135.00	daily	No	\$2,135.00	No
317	Team	Swiftwater Type 2 with 12 personnel		Yes	\$1,125.00	daily	No	\$1,125.00	No
316	Team	Swiftwater Type 3 with 6 personnel		Yes	\$875.00	daily	No	\$875.00	No
212	Tender - NWCG Qualified	Tactical, Type 1		Yes	\$153.75	hour	No	\$1,230.00	Yes
213	Tender - NWCG Qualified	Tactical, Type 2		Yes	\$132.50	hour	No	\$1,060.00	Yes
208	Tender - Support - NWCG Qualified	Type 1 Support	S-Tndr-Support-T1	Yes	\$77.50	hour	No	\$620.00	Yes
209	Tender - Support - NWCG Qualified	Type 2 Support	S-Tndr-Support-T2	Yes	\$67.50	hour	No	\$540.00	Yes
210	Tender - Support - NWCG Qualified	Type 3 Support	S-Tndr-Support-T3	Yes	\$60.00	hour	No	\$480.00	Yes
211	Tender - Support - NWCG Qualified	Type 4 Support	S-Tndr-Support-T4	Yes	\$53.75	hour	No	\$430.00	Yes
329	Tent/Yurt	Type 1 - 1,001 sq ft - 1,300 sq ft - 10 outlets min	TNT1	Yes	\$1,518.00	daily	No	\$1,518.00	No
330	Tent/Yurt	Type 2 - 701 sq ft - 1,000 sq ft - 10 outlets min	TNT2	Yes	\$983.00	daily	No	\$983.00	No

[2025] Standard Resource Rates

331	Tent/Yurt	Type 3 - 501 sq ft - 700 sq ft - 8 outlets min	TNT3	Yes	\$933.00	daily	No	\$933.00	No
332	Tent/Yurt	Type 4 - 200 sq ft - 500 sq ft - 6 outlets min	TNT4	Yes	\$833.00	daily	No	\$833.00	No
273	Trailer	Bomb Containment Vessel		Yes	\$350.00	daily	No	\$350.00	No
315	Trailer	IMT Support- NWCG	IMT Section Support	Yes	\$50.00	daily	No	\$50.00	Yes
320	Trailer	Mobile Morgue		Yes	\$300.00	hour	No	\$2,400.00	No
342	Trailer	Refrigerated		Yes	\$300.00	hour	No	\$2,400.00	No
214	Trailer - Dump	20 cy	8590	Yes	\$10.17	hour	No	\$81.36	Yes
215	Trailer - Dump	30 cy	8591	Yes	\$16.57	hour	No	\$132.56	Yes
216	Trailer - Equipment	120 tons	8603	Yes	\$33.82	hour	No	\$270.56	Yes
217	Trailer - Equipment	30 tons	8600	Yes	\$15.22	hour	No	\$121.76	Yes
218	Trailer - Equipment	40 tons	8601	Yes	\$17.10	hour	No	\$136.80	Yes
219	Trailer - Equipment	60 tons	8602	Yes	\$21.59	hour	No	\$172.72	Yes
220	Trailer - Office	10ft x 32ft	8642	Yes	\$3.40	hour	No	\$27.20	Yes
221	Trailer - Office	8ft x 24ft	8640	Yes	\$1.98	hour	No	\$15.84	Yes
222	Trailer - Office	8ft x 32ft	8641	Yes	\$2.44	hour	No	\$19.52	Yes
223	Trailer - Utility	0 - 10,000 lbs	8711	Yes	\$2.87	hour	No	\$22.96	Yes
224	Trailer - Utility	10,001 - 20,000 lbs	8708	Yes	\$10.74	hour	No	\$85.92	Yes
225	Trailer - Utility	20,001 - 59,999 lbs	8709	Yes	\$12.17	hour	No	\$97.36	Yes
226	Trailer - Water	10,000 gal	8612	Yes	\$21.95	hour	No	\$175.60	Yes
227	Trailer - Water	14,000 gal	8613	Yes	\$27.87	hour	No	\$222.96	Yes
228	Trailer - Water	4000 gal	8610	Yes	\$14.91	hour	No	\$119.28	Yes

[2025] Standard Resource Rates

229	Trailer - Water		6000 gal	8611	Yes	\$18.49	hour	No	\$147.92	Yes
231	Truck		Dive Van/Truck		Yes	\$130.00	hour	No	\$1,040.00	Yes
345	Truck		Freight	8796	Yes	\$38.94	hour	No	\$311.52	No
288	Truck		Vacuum - 400 HP	8717	Yes	\$95.06	hour	No	\$760.48	Yes
230	Truck - Concrete		Mixer 13 cy	8414	Yes	\$82.58	hour	No	\$660.64	Yes
232	Truck - Dump		10 cy	8721	Yes	\$74.83	hour	No	\$598.64	Yes
233	Truck - Dump		12 cy	8722	Yes	\$94.94	hour	No	\$759.52	Yes
234	Truck - Dump		18 cy	8725	Yes	\$117.13	hour	No	\$937.04	Yes
235	Truck - Dump		8 cy	8720	Yes	\$55.98	hour	No	\$447.84	Yes
236	Truck - Dump		Off Hwy, 28 cy	8724	Yes	\$174.29	hour	No	\$1,394.32	Yes
237	Truck - Fire Ladder		over 75ft	8695	Yes	\$181.43	hour	No	\$1,451.44	Yes
238	Truck - Fire Ladder		up to 75ft	8694	Yes	\$149.92	hour	No	\$1,199.36	Yes
239	Truck - Garbage		25 cy	8730	Yes	\$61.69	hour	No	\$493.52	Yes
240	Truck - Garbage		32 cy	8731	Yes	\$70.70	hour	No	\$565.60	Yes
341	Truck - Pickup		1 1/2 ton 4x4	8810	Yes	\$286.96	daily	No	\$286.96	Yes
241	Truck - Pickup		1 ton 4x4	8808	Yes	\$254.48	daily	No	\$254.48	Yes
242	Truck - Pickup		1/2 ton	8801	Yes	\$134.48	daily	No	\$134.48	Yes
243	Truck - Pickup		3/4 ton 4x4	8807	Yes	\$222.24	daily	No	\$222.24	Yes
244	Truck - Rescue		19,500lb - 29,999lb GVWR		Yes	\$103.00	hour	No	\$824.00	Yes
245	Truck - Rescue		over 30,000lb GVWR		Yes	\$130.00	hour	No	\$1,040.00	Yes
246	Truck - Rescue		under 19,500lb GVWR		Yes	\$71.00	hour	No	\$568.00	Yes

[2025] Standard Resource Rates

247	Truck - Tractor	50,000lb	8792	Yes	\$81.91	hour	No	\$655.28	Yes
287	Truck - Water Tanker	>1000 Gal Tank	8614	Yes	\$40.76	hour	No	\$326.08	Yes
248	Tub Grinder	to 1000 HP	8623	Yes	\$355.20	hour	No	\$2,841.60	No
249	Tub Grinder	to 440 HP	8620	Yes	\$197.31	hour	No	\$1,578.48	No
250	Tub Grinder	to 630 HP	8621	Yes	\$180.37	hour	No	\$1,442.96	No
251	Tub Grinder	to 760 HP	8622	Yes	\$266.91	hour	No	\$2,135.28	No
336	UAS	UAR3 - with Aerial Ignitions Capacity		Yes	\$175.00	daily	No	\$175.00	No
335	UAS	UAR4		Yes	\$50.00	daily	No	\$50.00	No
290	Van	15 Passenger - Light Duty - Class 1	8746	Yes	\$35.19	hour	No	\$281.52	Yes
291	Van	15 Passenger - Light Duty - Class 2	8747	Yes	\$40.50	hour	No	\$324.00	Yes
292	Van	Cargo - Light Duty - Class 1	8748	Yes	\$26.01	hour	No	\$208.08	Yes
293	Van	Cargo - Light Duty - Class 2	8749	Yes	\$32.64	hour	No	\$261.12	Yes
289	Van	Custom - Special Services - 300 HP	8744	Yes	\$22.74	hour	No	\$181.92	Yes
284	Vehicle	Crew Buggy		Yes	\$152.00	daily	Yes	\$152.00	Yes
285	Vehicle	Mobile Command Trailer, up to 30-ft. with Generator	8842	Yes	\$18.25	hour	No	\$146.00	No
348	Vehicle	Mobile Command Vehicle	8854	Yes	\$122.47	hour	No	\$979.76	No
286	Vehicle	Mobile Communications Van/Truck	8851	Yes	\$53.01	hour	No	\$424.08	No
282	Vehicle	Mobile ICP: 43 ft. long w. Generator	8844	Yes	\$106.68	hour	No	\$853.44	No
283	Vehicle	MRAP/BearCat Rescue Vehicle	8078	Yes	\$64.18	hour	No	\$513.44	Yes
253	Vehicle	Sedan		Yes	\$38.00	daily	No	\$38.00	Yes
254	Vehicle	SUV, compact/midsize		Yes	\$44.00	daily	No	\$44.00	Yes

[2025] Standard Resource Rates

255	Vehicle	SUV, full size		Yes	\$65.00	daily	No	\$65.00	Yes
309	VideoRay	Mission Specialist Pro 5		Yes	\$0.00	daily	No	\$0.00	No



Town of Silverton

Gloria Kaasch-Buerger
Town Administrator
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May 16, 2025

Dear County Commissioners,

I would like to take this opportunity to provide some clarifying comments in response to the May 14th County Commissioners' Meeting. Given the late hour of the meeting, I felt it would be more appropriate to address the matter in writing rather than extend the discussion further at that time.

Lodging Fee

The lodging fee imposed by the Town of Silverton is not a lodging tax. The Town is unable to implement a lodging tax because we are not a home-rule municipality. Although we have explored the possibility of becoming a home-rule municipality in consultation with the Colorado Municipal League (CML), we do not meet the minimum population requirement of 900 residents to pursue that option.

Instead, the Town has established a lodging fee, which is charged to local lodging establishments. As outlined in Resolution 2024-27, the current lodging fees are as follows:

- \$4.00 per night, per unit, per bed for hotels and motels
- \$3.00 per night, per unit for campsites
- \$6.00 per night, per bed for vacation rentals

In 2022, a proposal to allocate these funds to affordable housing was not approved by the Board of Trustees. Instead, Resolution 2022-31 was adopted, stipulating that all lodging fee revenues must be used to offset expenditures directly related to lodging and camping operations. These include, but are not limited to, support for the Visitor Center, special events, and marketing efforts.

In 2024, the Trustees approved a \$2.00 increase to the lodging fee, with the additional revenue designated for the Town's water and sewer funds to support critical infrastructure projects. As a result, lodging fee revenue increased from \$67,845 in 2023 to \$126,348 in 2024. The additional funds from the fee increase have been allocated to water and sewer infrastructure improvements.

Affordable Housing Funding



Town of Silverton

Gloria Kaasch-Buerger
Town Administrator
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The Town is grateful for the generous support of the County for the Silverton Housing Authority projects. Here is a breakdown of the funding we have received from the County's Lodging Tax to date:

Townhomes:

County Funding: \$31,100 (\$100,000 contingency pending)

Leveraged Funding (DOH AHOP): \$616,000 / \$1,066,000 if awarded CHF

Boxcar Apartments:

County Funding: \$8,809

Leveraged Funding (EIAF More Housing Now): \$79,281

Totals:

If not awarded CHF Grant

County Lodgers Fund: \$139,909

Leveraged Funding: \$695,281

If awarded CHF Grant

County Lodgers Fund: \$39,909

Leveraged Funding: \$1,145,281

There appears to be a perception that the Town has not contributed our share to the Housing Authority's budget. I'd like to take this opportunity to clarify the Town's support for affordable housing over the past three years and highlight the importance of continued collaboration with the County to address this significant and complex issue. I hope this letter provides clarity and transparency. I'd also like to acknowledge and express my appreciation for the many years prior to the formation of the Housing Authority that the county has supported affordable housing through the Anvil neighborhood and apartments. The Town looks forward to continued collaboration to support this pressing issue for our community.

Time and Leadership Commitment

One of the Town's most substantial contributions has been the time and effort dedicated by our elected officials and staff. The Trustees and Mayor — who receive annual stipends of \$3,599 and \$5,846, respectively—have collectively spent hundreds of hours over the past three years establishing and supporting the Housing Authority. Town staff have also devoted significant time and resources to advancing Housing Authority initiatives.



Town of Silverton

Gloria Kaasch-Buerger
Town Administrator
gkaasch-buerger@silverton.co.us

Direct Financial Contributions

Since its formation, the Town has contributed over \$232,710 from the General Fund directly to affordable housing efforts. These contributions have supported a range of needs, including matching benefits for the Housing Authority Director, operational support, grant leverage, training, and surveys.

In addition, the Town waived \$103,047 in fees for the Anvil Townhomes project—another substantial form of financial support.

Indirect Support

While not reflected in the monetary total, the Town has provided essential in-kind support, including office space, computer equipment, and use of a Town vehicle for training, insurance coverage, accounting services, and office supplies. These resources are vital to the day-to-day functioning of the Housing Authority and should not be overlooked.

Future Funding and Regional Collaboration

To ensure the long-term sustainability and effectiveness of affordable housing efforts, the Town has previously recommended forming a multi-jurisdictional housing authority under CRS 29-1-204.5(1). Unlike a single-jurisdiction housing authority, which has limited funding mechanisms, a multi-jurisdictional authority can generate revenue through a levy on sales or use taxes, a levy on property taxes, and development impact fees.

While our current single-jurisdiction Housing Authority has enabled us to pursue critical projects—such as the Anvil Townhomes—it lacks the broader financial tools needed for future initiatives. The Town, as mentioned before, does not have the same taxing authority as the County to generate sustainable funding sources for affordable housing due to our status as a non-home rule municipality. The formation of a multi-jurisdictional housing authority would provide access to these tools and foster a more sustainable, collaborative approach to funding affordable housing solutions between the Town and County.

As state and federal grant funding continues to decline, I respectfully urge the County to revisit the discussion of forming a multi-jurisdictional housing authority during a joint Town and County work session later this summer. This partnership is essential to addressing our region's housing challenges with the scale and resources they demand.



Town of Silverton

Gloria Kaasch-Buerger
Town Administrator
gkaasch-buerger@silverton.co.us

The Town's Budget

In 2025 the town is building their emergency reserves up to 25% of our general fund revenues after an accounting error that led to overspending. We have cut services, positions, and scaled back operations to ensure that we are efficient with our funds. Our aggressive budget cuts this year will bring us back into the black and allow us to start saving for our larger projects next year.

Leadership in the Community

I encourage us to engage with one another in a more inclusive and collaborative manner as we navigate the challenges ahead. We are facing unprecedented times, and the funding issues before us will undoubtedly bring difficult conversations. In light of this, I respectfully ask that we approach each other's actions with the assumption of good intent and a spirit of curiosity.

Our community is too small to allow division to hinder progress. Jumping to conclusions, contributing to the rumor mill without verifying facts, or isolating ourselves within our respective jurisdictions only makes our work more difficult and less effective.

By working collaboratively and presenting a united front, we can set a powerful example for our community. Unity and cooperation will be critical to successfully navigating these trying times and building a stronger future together.

I would like to propose a full-day Town/County budgeting work session this fall. This would be a day for the Trustees and Commissioners to come together and discuss our services in the community, potential funding issues, and collaborate on solutions.

I appreciate your dedication to addressing affordable housing in our community and look forward to continued collaboration and strong relationships. Please reach out with any questions.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Gloria Kaasch-Buerger', is written over a horizontal line.

Gloria Kaasch-Buerger

April 23, 2025

Dear San Juan County Commissioners,

I am writing to respectfully urge the Board of County Commissioners to honor the existing wait list for the market rate lots in the Anvil Mountain Subdivision and proceed with awarding the currently available undeveloped lots to the individuals on that list. These individuals have long awaited their opportunity to build homes in Silverton under the framework and expectations established by San Juan County.

As outlined in the 2017 *Real Estate Purchase Contract* and the *Anvil Market Rate Development Agreement*, the County initiated the Anvil Mountain project with a vision of community-centered development that would provide opportunities for full-time residents to construct high-quality, energy-efficient homes. The agreement clearly sets forth the County's commitment to sell lots at a fair market rate (\$30,000 per lot) with the expectation that buyers would promptly (within 2 years) develop their properties into primary residences.

A key requirement of the agreement was the two-year timeline to construct and occupy a single-family home on each lot claimed. This timeline reflects the County's intent to ensure that development proceeds in a timely manner, transforming empty lots into vibrant, lived-in homes—not land-banked properties or long-term vacancies. This vision is not just about growth—it is about community. Please note that multiple of the current “owners” of the undeveloped lots have not met this requirement.

Further, the *Anvil Mountain Design Standards and Restrictive Covenants* underscore the County's long-term planning and investment in shaping a residential neighborhood that contributes meaningfully to the character of Silverton. The prohibition on short-term rentals, the mandate for full-time occupancy required highlight the importance of sustained local residency and community development.

To now leave these lots undeveloped and the wait list unacknowledged not only undermines the public's trust but also is delaying and jeopardizing the fulfillment of the project's original purpose: to expand Silverton's livable housing for permanent residents. Delaying the lot allocation, or changing the process midstream, would threaten the momentum of this important community initiative.

I respectfully request that the County:

1. Publicly reaffirm its commitment to the Anvil Mountain wait list.

2. Initiate the process to award the available market rate lots to individuals on that list.
3. Provide clear communication regarding timelines and next steps so that interested parties may prepare accordingly.

I appreciate your time and dedication to the responsible growth of our community, and I thank you for considering this request in keeping with the principles upon which the Anvil Mountain project was founded.

Sincerely,

Hillary Cable

A Split Story

Economic Trends in Public Lands Counties

Mission

Strengthen America's Counties

Vision

Healthy, safe and vibrant counties across America

About

The National Association of Counties (NACo) strengthens America's counties, serving nearly 38,000 county elected officials and 3.6 million county employees. Founded in 1935, NACo unites county officials to:

- **Advocate** county priorities in federal policymaking
- **Promote** exemplary county policies and practices
- **Nurture** leadership skills and expand knowledge networks
- **Optimize** county and taxpayer resources and cost savings, and
- **Enrich** the public understanding of county government.



National
Center for
Public Lands
Counties

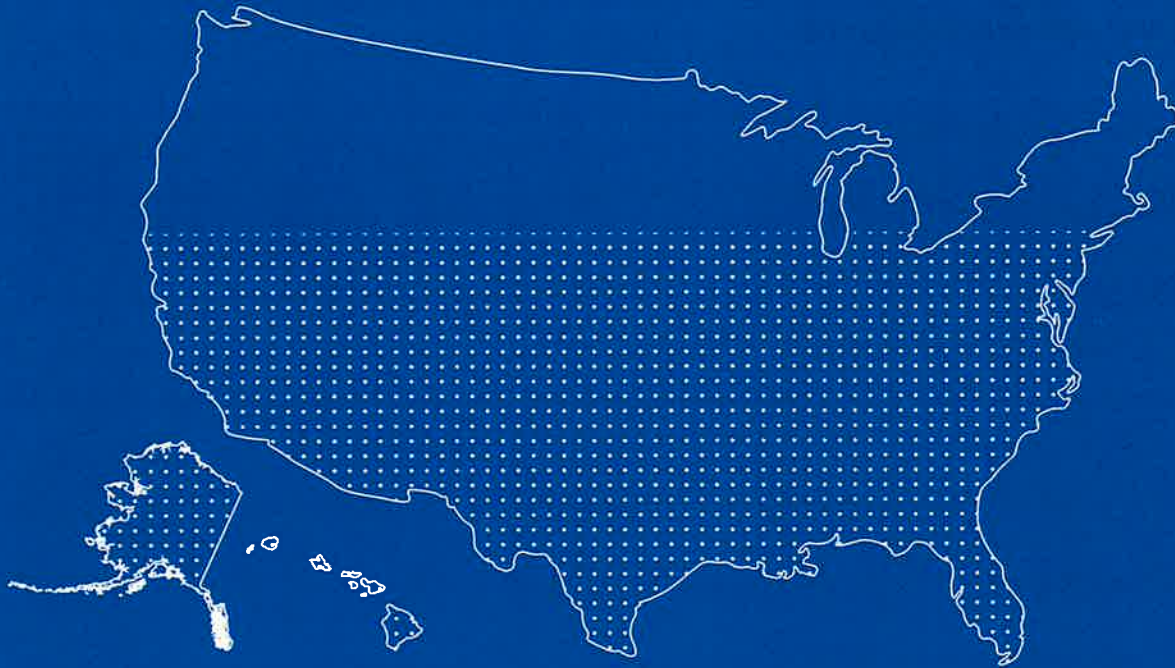
As a signature program of the NACo Research Foundation, **the National Center for Public Lands Counties (NCPLC) advances the policy and practice study for America's public lands counties** by educating intergovernmental policymakers about the unique opportunities and challenges faced by county officials in areas with significant federal public lands, conducting research and facilitating public forums to inform policies and practices and fostering dialogue between federal, state, tribal and local governments on key issues.

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62%

**Nearly two-thirds (62 percent) of
counties have federally owned
lands within the county boundaries**

**These counties cannot collect property taxes on federal land, yet must
still provide essential services for residents and visitors each year.ⁱ**

Such services include fire protection, wildfire mitigation, waste removal, road
and bridge maintenance, environmental management, public health services,
search and rescue, law enforcement and emergency medical services.



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Economic Trends in Public Lands Counties

"There's no county land there, but people use county roads to get there and they stay in our hotels and restaurants and they park along our roads and make it hard to get in for search and rescue and there aren't really any toilets. We realized early on without having land there or really any authority, the best thing we could do is to be a convener and to try to help secure funds for things." ⁱⁱ

— Nevada County, Calif.

Introduction

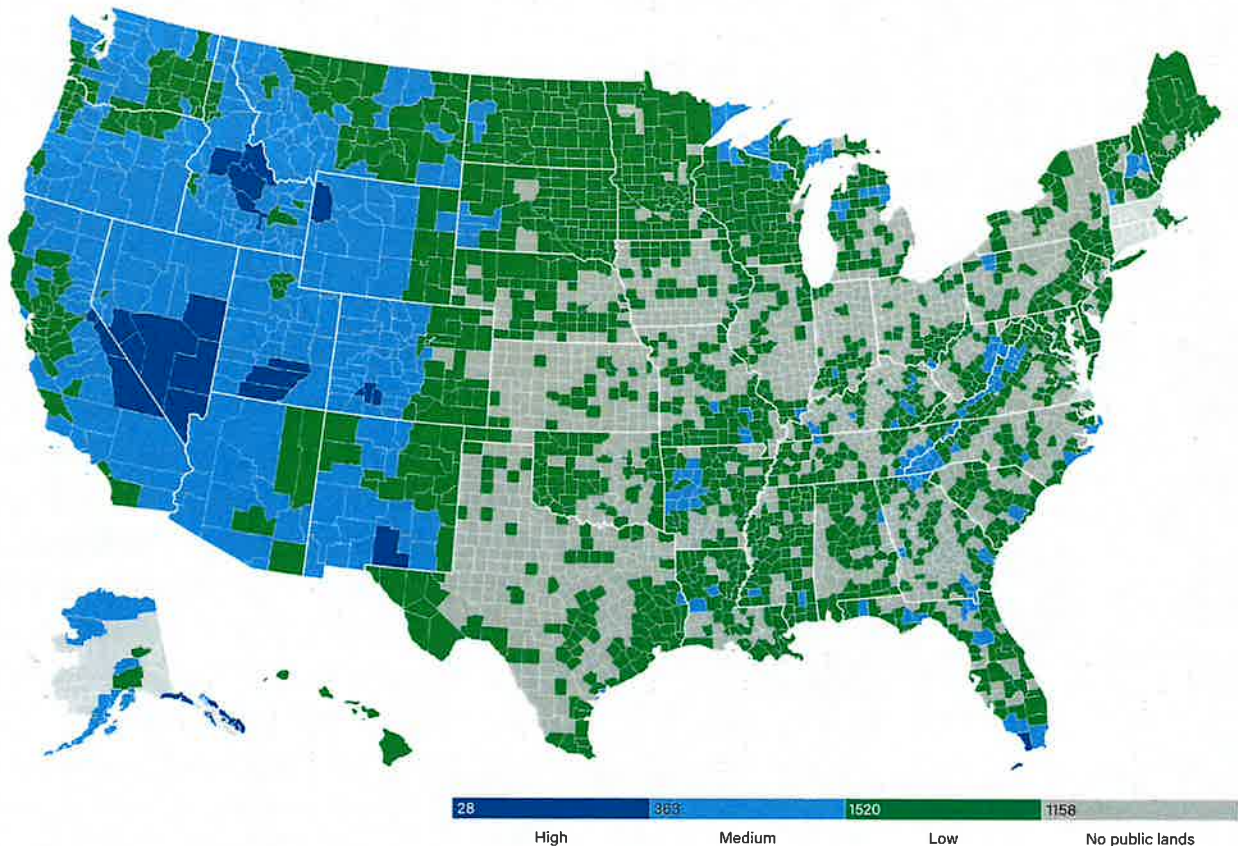
Counties with federal public lands are complex and varied in structure, economic composition and challenges.ⁱⁱⁱ Federal public lands counties experience high growth on average^{iv}; however, when analyzing by county size and share of public lands, the story becomes more complex and the economic trends of these counties demonstrate both growth and decline.

One consistent similarity among public lands counties, growth or decline, remains the limitation on revenue generation through taxation, property or otherwise, which can cause revenue shortages that strain service delivery expenditures. While the federal program Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) aims to offset revenue shortages, the PILT program has not kept pace with local expenditure demands.

To understand the county landscape and the impact of public lands on counties, we examine the local economic trends by share of federally owned public lands across the nation, breaking the analysis into **high share (85% or more), medium share (25-84%) and low share (24% or less).**

Depending on the share of public land in a county's boundary, challenges such as remote area access, infrastructure development, substantial visitor traffic, difficulty rebounding the economy amidst natural disasters and coordination with the federal government persist at multiple levels. While share of land is an important distinction, all public lands counties face the challenge of county needs outstripping resources.

COUNTY CATEGORIZATION BY FEDERALLY OWNED PUBLIC LAND



Key Takeaways

1. Public lands counties facing record growth of population see challenges in affordability and service delivery.

- Population has grown more frequently in counties with medium shares of federal public lands compared to non-public lands counties. Sixty-nine percent of medium share counties saw population growth in 2023 versus 58% of non-public lands counties.^v
- Average home values in counties with more than a 25% share of public lands have grown exponentially since the end of 2020.
- The population growth and overall visitor increase are straining the fiscal positions of several counties.^{vi}
- The fastest growth in economic output is seen in counties with medium shares of federal public land, increasing 23% between 2013 and 2023, yet the needs in the county are still growing despite limited resources..^{vii}

2. Public lands counties facing decline in population are challenged by public land constraints when trying to rebound the local economy.

- The slowest growth in economic output is seen in counties with high shares of public lands, only increasing 16% between 2013 and 2023.^{viii}
- Counties with high shares of public lands see the most frequent population decline when compared to counties with less or no public lands. In 2023, 50% of high share counties experienced a decline in population.^{ix}
- For counties with high shares of public lands, the average home value is 40% higher than national figures.^x

3. Structural challenges restrict all public lands counties from making up for lost revenue.

- In the 12 states where 25% or more of the land is federally owned, nearly all counties face two or more property tax caps imposed by the state.^{xi}
- Local expenditures for community service delivery in counties that received PILT increased 25% while PILT payments overall increased 18%, a 7% offset over a five year period.^{xii xiii}

The Public Lands County Perspective

"We started overlapping with the Bureau of Land Management, we started overlapping with the city, with the counties, and with the state lands. And so, we started to have to go, 'Hey neighbors, how can we work together to not have these lines on the map and all of a sudden our [forest] treatments stop.'" xiv

— District Ranger

Shared Responsibilities of Federal Agencies and Counties

Over 600 million acres—or 28% of U.S. land, are federally owned—with five agencies—Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Forest Service (USFS), National Park Service (NPS), Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), and the Department of Defense (DoD)—managing the

majority.^{xv xvi} These lands are held in trust for the public, with management decisions authorized by Congress and management needs executed in collaboration with state, county and tribal governments.

Counties partner primarily with five federal agencies to execute the management of more than 600 million acres held by the federal government.



Bureau of Land Management (BLM)



Forest Service (USFS)



National Park Service (NPS)

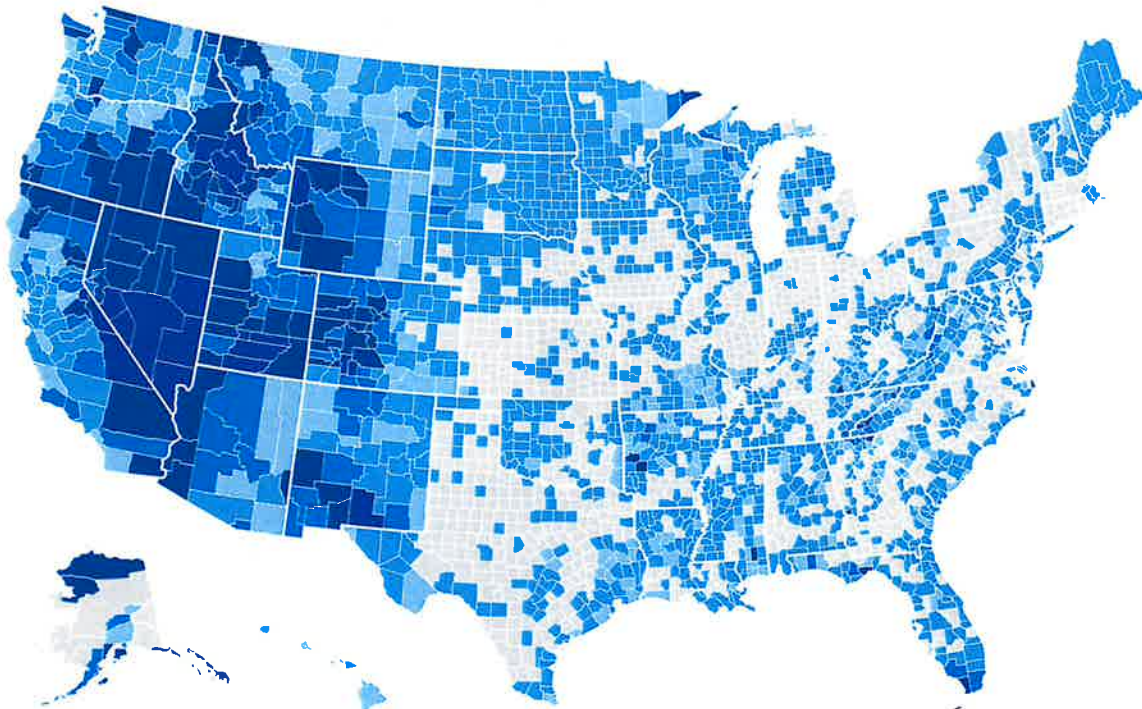


Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)

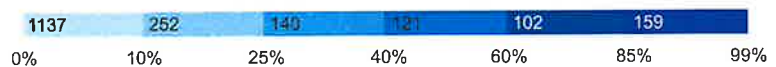


Department of Defense (DoD)

PERCENT OF ACREAGE MANAGED BY THE FIVE MAJOR FEDERAL LAND-MANAGING AGENCIES

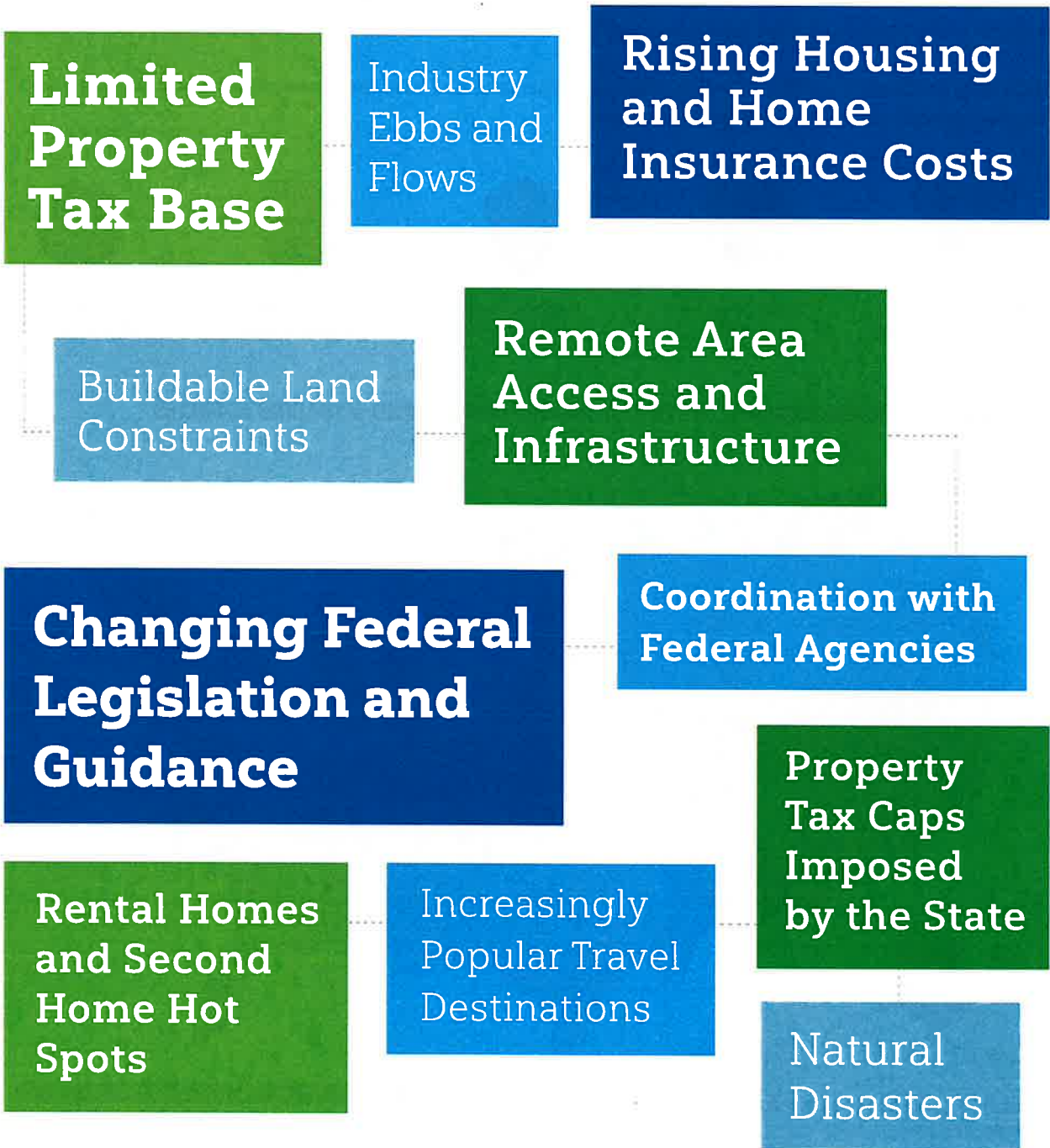


Source: NACo Analysis of U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Protected Areas Database, 2023.



Distinctive County Challenges

Along with having federal land in the county's jurisdiction, public lands counties face challenges such as geographical location, economic landscape or historical policies. These challenges, unique to public lands counties, compound to impact economic development.



Economic Analysis

“Everybody is struggling with housing, but our issue is really infrastructure, and not having water in the right places or wastewater in the right places... we find ourselves doing a lot of infill projects, getting smaller homes in tighter areas.” xvii

— Hawaii County, Hawaii

The 'Cost Creep' on Counties

Medium Share Public Lands Counties See Most Frequent Population Growth

Public lands counties with the most frequent population growth face increased infrastructure and service needs challenges. When analyzing by the share of public land within a county, **population growth is most frequent among counties with medium public lands shares** (25–84% share of public lands) and population growth at large is the dominant trend among public lands counties.^{xviii xix}

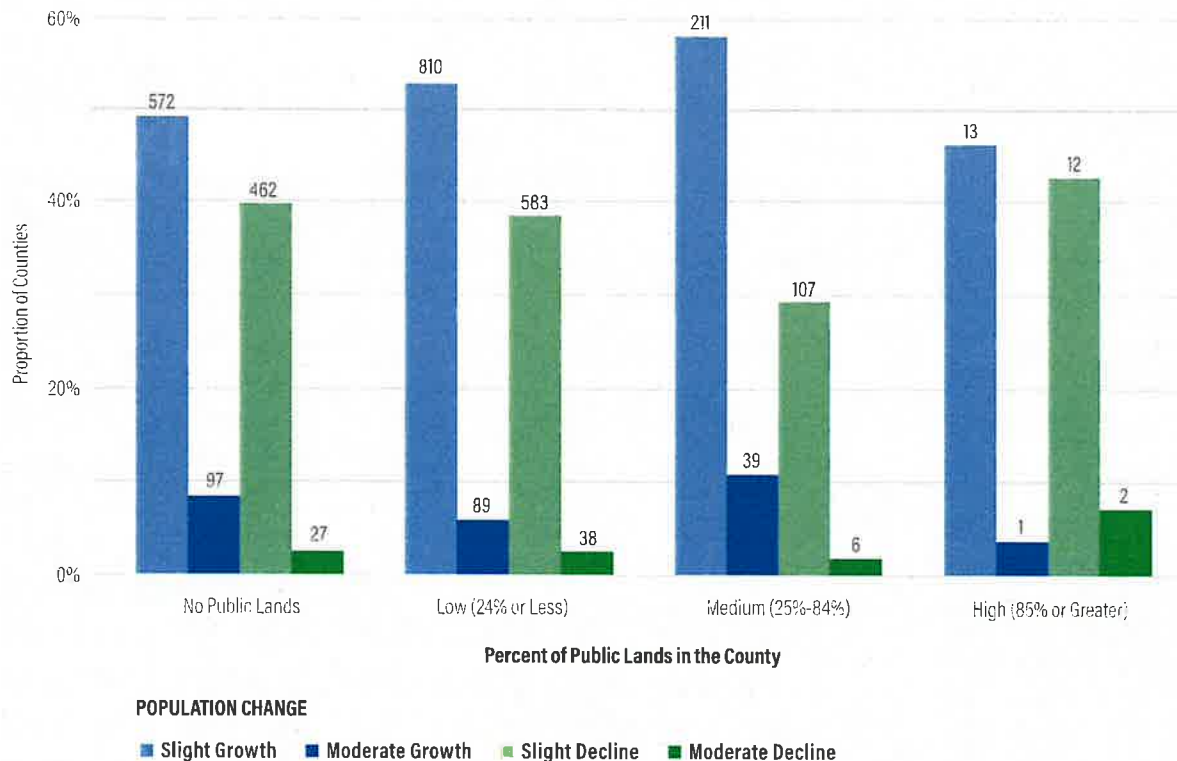
Counties with medium shares of public lands have been popular destinations for amenity migration – people moving to rural areas for better quality of life rather

than higher wages or job opportunities – increasing the resident service demand in our counties.^{xx}

This growth generates significant challenges. In counties with NPS land, search and rescue incidents have steadily increased every year since 2019.^{xxi} For example, Coconino County, Ariz., home to a portion of the Grand Canyon, National Park, saw a 30% increase over the national average of park rescues in 2021.^{xxii xxiii} These demands burden county budgets, local taxpayers and residents' quality of life.

POPULATION GROWTH IS A DOMINANT TREND AMONG PUBLIC LANDS COUNTIES

2023 County-by-County Population Change by Share of Federally Owned Land



The Landscape of Decline

39% of Public Lands Counties Saw a Decrease in Population in 2023

Many public lands counties are challenged with population and tax base decline – overall, 39% of public lands counties saw a decrease in population in 2023. **High share public lands counties (85% or more) are seeing more frequent population decline, often paired with an increased number of visitors.**^{xxiv}

Housing affordability and cost of living are key drivers of population decline in counties with high shares of public lands, where amenity migration and visitors have driven up costs for locals. In counties where the large majority of land is managed by the federal government or the land is particularly remote and difficult to reach, it can be nearly impossible to build the amount of housing needed for a thriving economy.^{xxv}

Falling populations make it difficult for counties to afford increased visitation or normal daily services as decreased populations mean reduced personnel and a decreased and inconsistent tax base, a revenue source that is already limited by having public land in the county's jurisdiction.

White Pine County, Nev. (94% federal public land) saw a 6.1% decrease in population from 2020 to 2023. With fewer people, the county's property tax base has declined: the 2025 budgeted property tax revenue is 12.7% less than the amount in 2021.^{xxvi}



Dan Leeth / Alamy Stock Photo

Affordability Crisis

Public Lands Counties See the Steepest Increases in Home Values

Home values are rising in all counties, but public lands counties have seen the steepest increases. While counties without public lands have paced below national trends, average home value in **counties with more than a quarter of public lands have grown exponentially since the end of 2020.**^{xxvii}

In growing counties, three key challenges of public lands impact local residents and housing. First, counties with increased visitation have experienced traditional housing turning into short-term rental locations for visitors. With a decrease in long-term housing supply, the cost of a home rises for county residents.

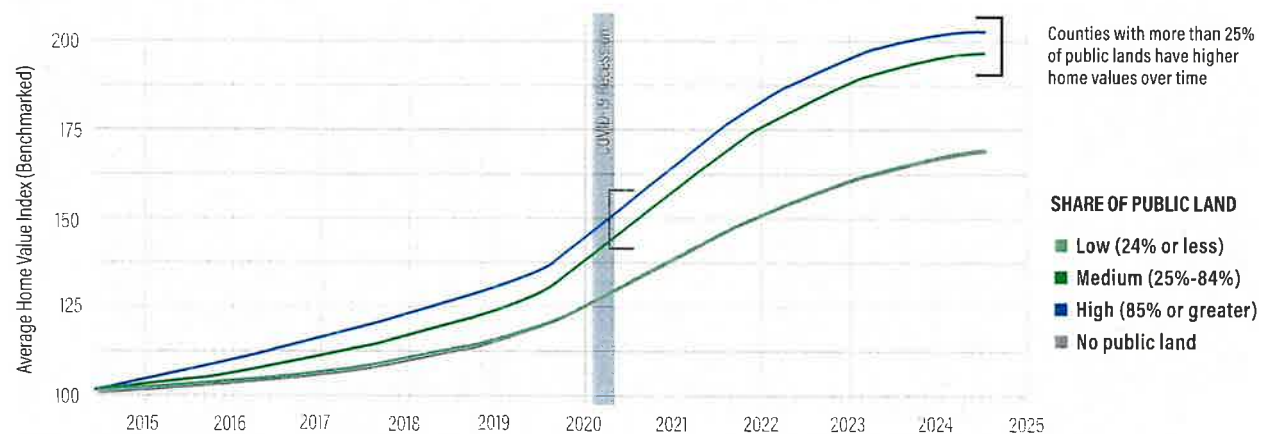
Second, public lands counties are often more rural or remote, making it difficult to build quality infrastructure or homes. This causes counties to work within existing

infrastructure and limits the amount of land available for housing, again restricting the supply and driving up existing home values.

Third, homes in public lands counties are more at risk for natural disasters like wildfires.^{xxviii, xxix} Natural disasters can destroy existing homes but also make the market unattractive to insurance companies who will either drive up costs or refuse to insure the homes at all, making homes in public lands counties even further out of reach for local residents.^{xxx} For example, Grant County, N.M. (48% federal public land), at the foothills of the Gila National Forest, is a wildfire risk area. In 2018, 51 home insurance contracts were not renewed – about one in 100 policies. In 2023, the number doubled to 100 nonrenewals.^{xxxi}

HOME VALUES SOAR IN HIGH AND MEDIUM SHARE PUBLIC LANDS COUNTIES

Average Monthly Home Value Index by Share of Federally Owned Land in the County (Oct 2014-2024)



Notes: Data is smoothed and seasonally adjusted. Counties with 24% or less or no public land have nearly identical trend lines.

Attracting New Residents Amidst Increased Home Costs

Home Values in High Share Counties are 40% Higher than National Average

Although housing costs in every county are rising, counties with high shares of public lands see the highest home value increase and the most frequent population decline. **Home values in high share public lands counties (85%+) are 40% higher than the national average.**^{xxxiii} With such large amounts of public land in the county's jurisdiction, these counties have the most restricted buildable land and land access and face unique pressures from second homeownership and short-term rentals.

Rising housing costs, limited buildable land and taxable land constraints place barriers on counties with high shares of public land when rebuilding or strengthening the county's workforce. With housing costs in these counties close to double the national average, it can be nearly impossible to retain existing residents or encourage residents to move into the county to support the workforce and greater community. In addition, remote areas make it difficult to build new homes and attract new residents.^{xxxiii}

Petersburg Borough, Alaska (97% federal public land)



Petersburg Borough, Alaska is providing detailed, pre-permitted blueprints to residents to make it easier for people to add Accessory Dwelling Units, or small homes, to their property. Due to the county's remote location and rural nature, new buildings in the county can face challenges with infrastructure costs. By building additional homes on a single property, the new homes can use existing infrastructure like roads, sewer or water.^{xxxiv}



Blaine County, Idaho (87% federal public land)



Blaine County, Idaho's home values have soared since 2020, making housing unattainable to most local essential workers. To combat the increasing home values (in October 2024, the average home value in the county was \$940,791) the county's school district collaborated with a local affordable housing developer, Advocates for Real Community Housing (ARCH). The partners recently finished five rent-controlled homes, only available to school district employees who would not have to pay more than 30% of their adjusted gross income for rent.^{xxxv}



GDP Across Public Lands Counties

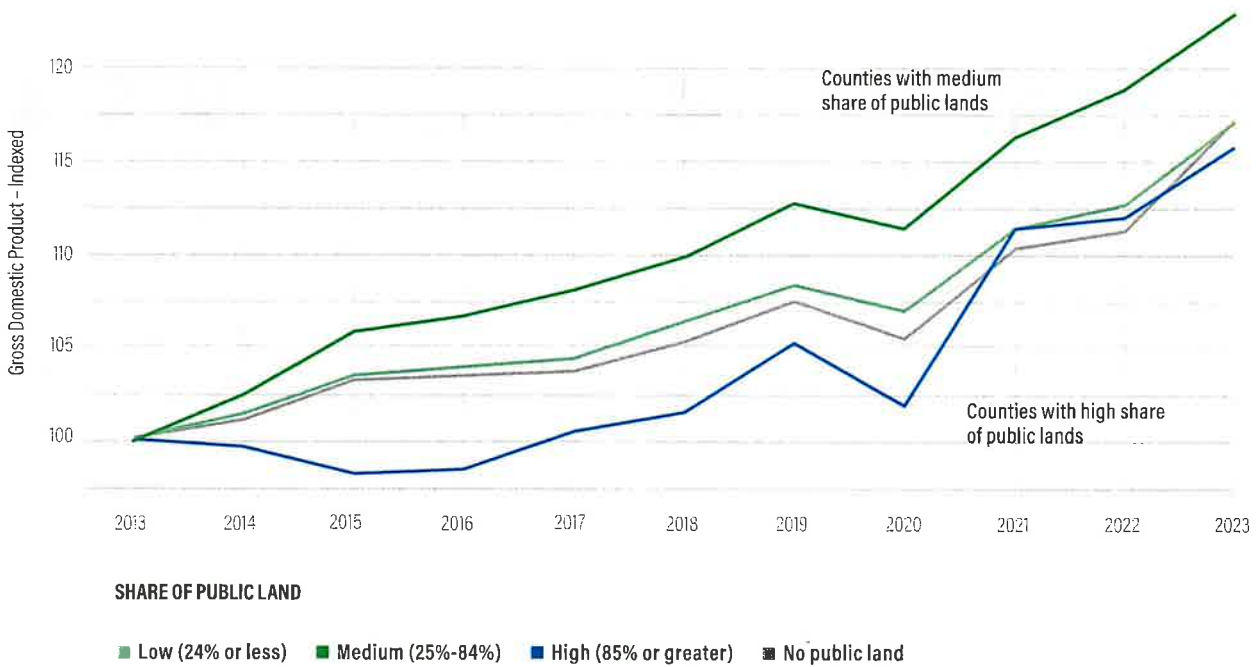
The Share of Public Lands Plays Key Role in Economic Resilience

Over the past decade, **high share public lands counties have seen limited GDP growth** in comparison to all other categories, in most cases even non-public lands counties. Meanwhile, medium share counties have experienced substantial GDP growth - over 7% more

than high share counties. This may reflect the diverse attributes of medium share counties, which include 363 counties that span 37 states. Although GDP is increasing, counties are still faced with the challenge of increased demands outpacing revenues. ^{xxxvi xxxvii}

HIGH SHARE PUBLIC LANDS SEE SLOWEST ECONOMIC GROWTH

Economic Output of Counties, Categorized by Share of Federal Public Land (2013-2023)



Volatile Landscapes

High Share Public Lands Counties Experience the Slowest GDP Growth

There are various reasons that high share public lands counties have seen lower economic growth over the past decade. While the tourism industry is generally experiencing strong growth, other major industries on public lands—such as agriculture, ranching, and farm work—are highly

vulnerable to external pressures like natural resource shortages and untold federal regulations, natural disasters or shifts in landscape health. Therefore, these counties must leverage visitor-driven growth and manage risks tied to primary industries.

Esmeralda County, Nevada (97% federal public land)



Esmeralda County, Nevada's least populated county, is heavily reliant on the mining industry. With almost half of total jobs in the county in the mining sector, the county's economy is dependent on natural resources and impacted significantly by swings and changes with federal or state regulations. In the last few years, the county's economy has taken a severe downturn: Between 2020 and 2022, the county's GDP decreased 12 percent. In a unique economic opportunity, the Rhyolite Ridge Lithium-Boron Project gained full regulatory approval after a four-year federal permitting and environmental review process. This project would transform the county's economy and double the population. The project remains complex with environmental concerns and potential litigation that could slow movement. Esmeralda County must navigate the balance between federal processes, environmental stewardship and natural resources to rebuild their economy. ^{xxxviii}



Custer County, Idaho (93% federal public land)



Custer County, Idaho, located in central Idaho, faced severe drought conditions in the summer and fall of 2024. In addition to affecting everyday life, droughts have major impacts on agriculture – a sector that provides 12% of total jobs in the county. On Dec. 9, 2024, the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture designated an agricultural disaster in Custer County, a product of extreme drought and wildfires during the growing season.

The county must now leverage intergovernmental partnerships to rebuild the agriculture-dependent economy. The U.S. Small Business Administration recently made low-interest federal disaster loans available to eligible small businesses, a step in rebounding the economy and recovering from the natural disaster. ^{xxxxx}



Washington County, Utah

Visitor and Population Growth are Strong, but Water Shortages Prevail

Washington County, Utah, located in the southwestern corner of the state of Utah, is home to Zion National Park and the city of St. George. The county is three quarters federally owned, with the federal public land being managed by the USFS, BLM and NPS. Other notable characteristics of the county include:

- From 2010 to 2022, the county's population increased nearly 37%, with a 12.3% increase in just the last three years.^{xi} This dramatic increase is partially due to the popularity of the county for retirees – the number of residents 65 and older has grown by 81.4% over the same time frame and now accounts for over a fifth of the county's population.^{xii}
- Visitation has also increased, with Zion National Park receiving over 4.6 million visits in 2023; in all, visitors spent \$903.5 million in Washington County, which supported more than 8,520 jobs – a 5% increase from 2022.^{xiii}
- The county has capitalized on visitor growth, with services-related jobs growing 170% since 2001, and travel/tourism industries now making up a fifth of the county's employment.^{xliii}
- Natural resource challenges persist, as water is scarce in the region. The county released a \$1.1 billion plan to recycle wastewater in addition to building a new reservoir in order to provide clean water for its growing number of residents.^{xliv}

75%

Federal Public Land



Key County Economic and Demographic Statistics

+12.3%
Short-Term Population Change,
2020-2023

+36.8%
Long-Term Population Change,
2010-2022

+10.1%
GDP Change, 2020-2022

\$7.9 Billion
2022 Economic Output

\$187.5 Million
FY24 Budgeted Expenditures

\$3.8 Million
FY24 PILT Payment

2%
FY24 Budget Covered
by PILT

+0.6%
Home Value Change,
Oct 2023-Oct 2024

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2023. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C., reported by Headwaters Economics' Economic Profile System (headwaterseconomics.org/eps).

INDUSTRIES THAT INCLUDE TRAVEL & TOURISM, PERCENT OF EMPLOYMENT, 2023



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2023. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Labor. 2024. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, Washington, D.C., reported by Headwaters Economics' Economic Profile System (headwaterseconomics.org/eps).

Sublette County, Wyoming

Struggling to Harness Population Growth as an Economic Asset

Sublette County, Wyoming sits on the western side of the state and is situated near Bridger Teton National Forest and Grand Teton National Park. Although no national park land is located within the county, it has been a hotspot for amenity migration and has seen a recent uptick in population. However, the county has not seen the same growth in its economy.^{xlv} Other notable characteristics of the county include:

- The county is almost 80% federally owned, with management split between USFS and BLM.
- From 2010 to 2022, the county decreased 5.6% in population. However, that trend reversed in post-Covid years, as the county is now the fastest growing in the state, with a 2.8% increase in the last three years.^{xlvi}
- The county's location has made it a popular destination for remote workers since 2020.
- Although the population is growing faster than the rest of the state, the economy is facing a steep decline – agriculture and mining make up nearly a quarter of employment in the county, industries which are dependent on natural resources and landscape health.^{xlvi}
- From 2010 to 2022, non-services related employment lost 1,700 jobs, mainly in the mining industry.^{xlviii}
- Although the county's economy is struggling, the combination of amenity migration and visitor boosts have caused a 3.6% home value increase in the last year.

78%
Federal Public Land



Key County Economic and Demographic Statistics

+2.8%
Short-Term Population Change,
2020-2023

-5.6%
Long-Term Population Change,
2010-2022

-24.4%
GDP Change, 2020-2022

\$798.5 Million
2022 Economic Output

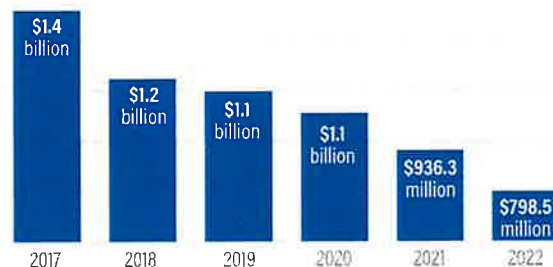
\$267.3 Million
FY24 Budgeted Expenditures

\$1.2 Million
FY24 PILT Payment

0.5%
FY24 Budget Covered
by PILT

+3.6%
Home Value Change,
Oct 2023-Oct 2024

GDP BY YEAR FOR THE COUNTY, 2017 TO 2022



Data Sources: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis – Local Area Gross Domestic Product, 2022 vintage

Pocahontas County, West Virginia

County Residents Face Headwinds from Visitor Boost

Pocahontas County, West Virginia is situated on the eastern side of the state. Home to headwaters of eight rivers and located in the Appalachian Mountains, over half of the county is federally owned land, all managed by the USFS. Other notable characteristics of the county include:

- The county decreased nearly 10% in population from 2010 to 2022 and saw a -1.3% change in the last three years.^{xlix}
- Like most of the state, the county primarily employs people in commodity sectors like timber, mining or agriculture – sectors that are not only subject to federal regulation and could be greatly affected by natural disasters, but also dependent on natural resources and landscape health.
- While the county's population has decreased, visitor traffic has increased since 2020, as people visit the county's resorts and trails.
- The potential profit from short-term rentals has encouraged landlords to turn properties from long to short-term rentals, limiting local housing supply and driving up home values.^l

52%

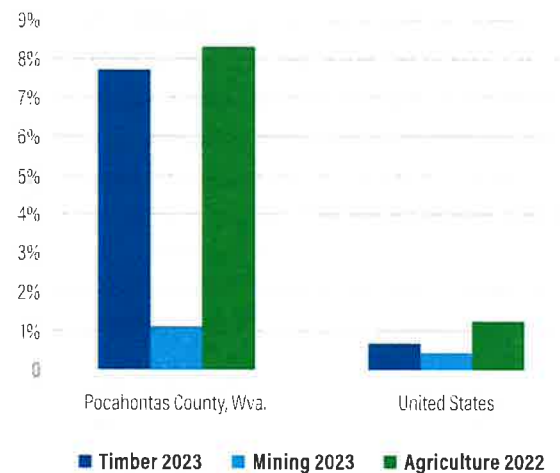
Federal Public Land



Key County Economic and Demographic Statistics

-1.3% Short-Term Population Change, 2020-2023	-10% Long-Term Population Change, 2010-2022
-4.7% GDP Change, 2020-2022	\$266.5 Million 2022 Economic Output
\$9.3 Million FY24 Budgeted Expenditures	\$1 Million FY24 PILT Payment
10.2% FY24 Budget Covered by PILT	+4.5% Home Value Change, Oct 2023-Oct 2024

COMMODITY SECTORS, PERCENT OF EMPLOYMENT



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2023. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C.; U.S., as reported in Headwaters Economics' Economic Profile System (headwaterseconomics.org/eps/).

Beaverhead County, Montana

Continued Growth Becoming Unaffordable for Residents

Beaverhead County, Montana is located in the southwest corner of the state along the great Continental Divide. Over half of the county is federally owned, with the land being managed primarily by the USFS, BLM and FWS. Other notable characteristics of the county include:

- The county has a steadily growing population with a 5% increase from 2010 to 2022 and a 5.5% increase from 2020 to 2023.ⁱ
- The county has seen a subsequent boost in its economy, with a 16.1% increase in GDP from 2017-2022 and a 30% and 32% increase in non-services and services-related industries, respectively.ⁱⁱⁱ
- Agriculture is one of the major sectors of employment in the county, making up 8.6% of total jobs.^{iiir}
- The median household income in the county is \$55,867, well below the median U.S. household income of \$75,149.
- While the median income may be expected for a rural area, the housing values are not aligned, making the area unaffordable for its long-time or new residents. As of October 2024, the average home value in Beaverhead County, Montana is \$360,211, higher than the U.S. average of \$355,390.

59%
Federal Public Land



Key County Economic and Demographic Statistics

+5.5%
Short-Term Population Change,
2020-2023

+5%
Long-Term Population Change,
2010-2022

+7.2%
GDP Change, 2020-2022

\$433.2 Million
2022 Economic Output

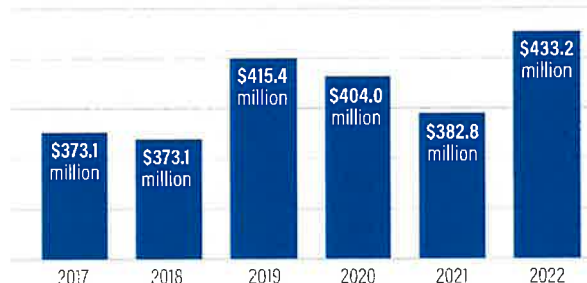
\$14 Million
FY24 Budgeted Expenditures

\$985.3K
FY24 PILT Payment

7%
FY24 Budget Covered
by PILT

+5.7%
Home Value Change,
Oct 2023-Oct 2024

GDP BY YEAR FOR THE COUNTY, 2017 TO 2022



Data Sources: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis – Local Area Gross Domestic Product, 2022 vintage



To explore economic data for all counties, visit NACo's County Explorer tool at **ce.naco.org**

Structural Limits

*"It's hard to provide the resources
for our children, our schools, our
teachers — all of the things that
all counties and municipalities
are trying to afford when you
don't have the funding to do so."*^{liv}

— Washington County, Utah

Nontaxable Land

High Share Public Lands Counties Diversify Tax Revenue

Potential economic growth across public lands counties is limited by property tax caps and lack of taxable land – restrictions that severely limit most counties’ primary source of revenue. Structurally, public lands counties rely heavily on property taxes as the highest source of county-generated tax revenue (60%), even with the limits of nontaxable land in the county jurisdiction.

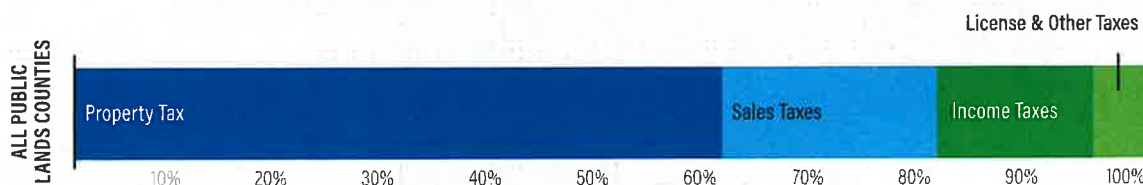
In high share counties, land limitations are pronounced so diversification emerges more prominently in the tax structure – **property taxes make up only 36% of total county-generated revenue in these high share counties.**

HIGH SHARE PUBLIC LANDS COUNTIES MUST DIVERSIFY TAX REVENUE

County-Generated Tax Revenue Breakdown for Counties with 85%+ Federal Public Land



County-Generated Tax Revenue Breakdown for Counties for All Public Lands Counties



Note: this chart excludes county charges, which make up 34% of county-generated revenue for these counties.

State Tax Caps

States with 25% or More Public Lands Have Multiple State-Imposed Property Tax Caps

In the **12 states where 25% or more of the land is federally owned, nearly all counties face two or more property tax caps imposed by the state**, with counties in eight of those states facing three or more tax caps imposed by the state.^{lv lvi}

Property tax is a main source of income for most counties and public lands counties are working with a disadvantage: these counties cannot impose property taxes on federal public land. Therefore, caps on property tax increases are uniquely burdensome for public lands counties.

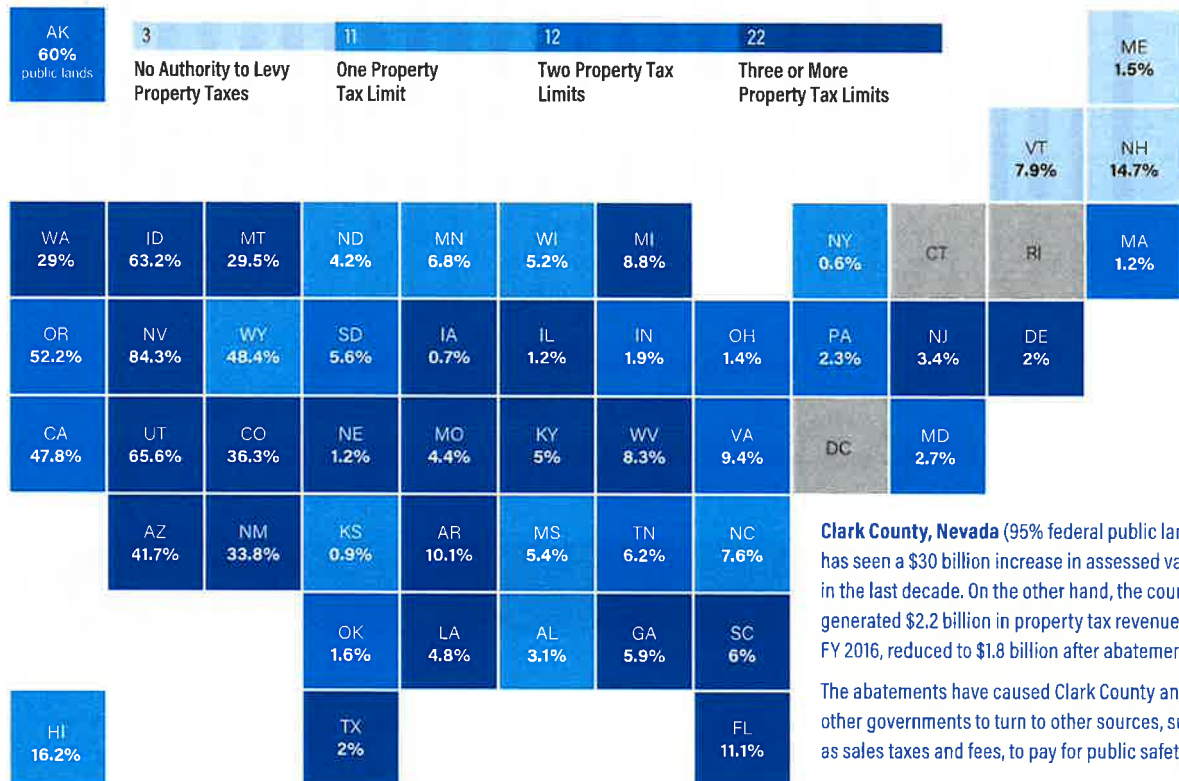
Additional challenges exist for these counties when attempting to increase property taxes. For example, in

Nevada, lawmakers capped annual property tax increases on residential property at 3% and other property at 8% in 2005.^{lvii} In New Mexico, the state does not allow the value of residential property to increase by more than 3 percent each year or by more than 6.1 percent every two years if the owners remain the same.^{lviii}

These policies limit counties' ability to respond to changing economic conditions or adequately fund critical county services, making it significantly challenging for counties to remain financially sustainable while addressing the unique needs of residents and local economies.

STATES WITH A QUARTER OR MORE PUBLIC LAND FACE MULTIPLE STATE-IMPOSED PROPERTY TAX CAPS

Percent Public Land and Number of State Property Tax Caps by State, as of April 2017



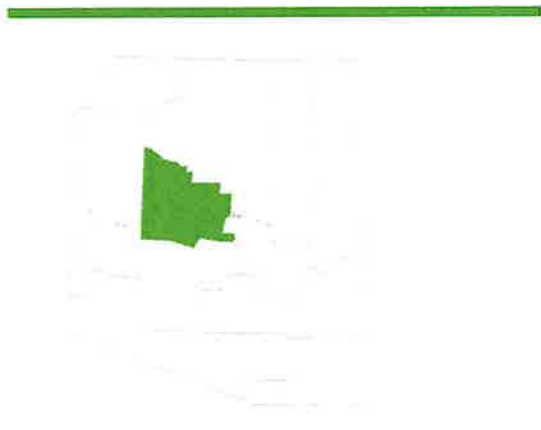
Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT)

PILT Payments Pace Below County Expenditure Increases

Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) is a federal program that aims to offset losses in property tax on federal public lands and help counties afford services for the county's residents.^{ix} However, considering the surge of services associated with increased population, visitor traffic and overall required county response, the Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) program has not appropriated funding in a proportionately increasing manner. **From 2017 to 2022, local expenditures for community service delivery in counties**

that received PILT increased 25% while PILT payments overall increased 18%, a 7% offset on average.^{ix, xxi}

The PILT program is critical to serve resident and visitor needs in public lands counties, especially as tax caps and geography restrict the revenue generation. Public lands counties are facing new economic challenges while federal payments are not reflecting a parallel change.



Yavapai County, Arizona

(50% federal public land)

2022 PILT payment: \$3.8 million

2022 property taxes: \$68.6 Million

% Change in PILT payment, 2017-2022: 14%

**% Change in total county expenditures,
2017-2022: 21%**



Utah County, Utah

(47% federal public land)

2022 PILT payment: \$1.9 million

2022 property taxes: \$56.5 million

% Change in PILT payment, 2017-2022: 8%

**% Change in total county expenditures,
2017-2022: 76%**

County Responses to Public Lands Constraints

"Even if visitors aren't staying in Mariposa or any of the gateway counties for a week, just people using the parks to transit the Sierra Mountains supports our economy, and when you need a reservation to drive on a road, that makes it tough for us."^{lxii}

— Mariposa County, Calif.

County Responses to Public Lands Constraints

The following spotlights share individual solutions and county responses to unique public lands challenges in each county's economic landscape.



Teton County, Wyo.
97% federal public land

RESTRICTING AFFORDABLE HOUSING TO PRIMARY, NOT SECONDARY, RESIDENTS

Teton County, Wyo. is building workforce homes intended to serve households that earn more than 120% of the Median Family Income but cannot afford a market home. **To ensure the housing benefits those who call the county home and work to serve the community, eligibility is limited to families in which at least one person in the household works full-time for a local business**, and 75% of the total household's income must be earned from a local business.^{lxiii} With local partners like Habitat for Humanity of the Greater Teton Area, the county has built over 140 homes for local workers since 2017.

This strategy prioritizes local housing for those who contribute to the local economy and helps with the amenity migration challenge that many counties face.



Nevada County, Calif.
35% federal public land

OVERCOMING PERSISTENT CHALLENGES WITH AUTHORITY

Nevada County, Calif. is home to the Yuba River, which is managed by various federal, state, and private entities. Although the county has effectively no authority over the river, it faces the effects of increased visitor traffic on county services like public safety and emergency services.

To coordinate a response to the effects of increased visitation, **the county created the South Yuba River Public Safety Cohort, a multi-agency working group of stakeholders to coordinate public safety and law enforcement** in the area. So far, accomplishments of the group, including the placement of emergency call boxes and increased support for river ambassadors, have improved safety and emergency responses in the area.^{lxiv}

This cohort is crucial to ensuring the county shares the responsibilities of the increased visitation, and it is a joint effort with partners and managing authorities to provide critical services.





Larimer County, Colo.
49% federal public land

EDUCATING COMMUNITY ON NATURAL DISASTER RESPONSE

Larimer County, Colo. has experienced the most federally declared disasters in the state of Colorado since 1965. After back-to-back disasters in the early 2010s, including the 2012 High Park Wildfire and the 2013 Larimer County Floods, the county recognized the need for a public education campaign around disaster response and preparedness.

The Larimer County Office of Emergency Management created Larimer Connects to conduct outreach and education on resilience, social connectivity, preparedness and hazard awareness.^{lxv} Through strengthening the community's knowledge, the county's residents and, therefore, its economy are more prepared to withstand natural disasters.

Public lands counties see higher rates of some natural disasters, like floods and fires, and must reckon with a more widespread population when faced with these challenges.^{lxvi} Preparing every resident to respond to a disaster can help strengthen the community and limit the disaster's impact.



Beaver County, Utah
77% federal public land

ESTABLISHING INTERGOVERNMENTAL PARTNERSHIPS TO MITIGATE RISK AND IMPROVE FOREST HEALTH

Beaver County, Utah in collaboration with the state of Utah's Department of Natural Resources, is taking advantage of the USFS' Shared Stewardship program to complete the Beaver River Watershed Improvement Project.

Shared Stewardship is an opportunity for state, local and tribal governments to work with the federal agency to address challenges of forests and grasslands and improve forest health and resiliency across management jurisdictions. Beaver River Canyon was identified as a top priority due to its sensitive ecological resources, important watershed and significant values at risk.^{lxvii}

The Beaver Canyon Infrastructure Project is a continuation of work that has been occurring for several years. Through Shared Stewardship, forest treatments are now being implemented at a greater pace and scale to mitigate fire behavior, protect values at risk and improve watershed health in the area. This initiative showcases the importance and potential of county governments to work with federal agencies in the management of federal land.





Modoc County, Calif.
67% federal public land

CREATIVE PROBLEM SOLVING TO ADVANCE SHARED COUNTY-FEDERAL INTERESTS

Modoc County, Calif. works closely with the USFS as managers of the public land in the county, with monthly meetings between the agency and supervisors of the county. In this partnership, the county recognized that many projects experienced challenges due to personnel limitations. To maintain projects in the region, **the county partnered with the Modoc County Farm Bureau to hire retired workers for temporary positions.** In 2023, the county and farm bureau hired retirees for a range of positions from entry-level to forest scientists. The program has proved successful and even received recognition from the regional forest.^{lxviii}

Through creative problem-solving and clear communication, public lands counties can work with federal agencies to advance projects and strengthen the county workforce.



Coconino County, Ariz.
40% federal public land

LEVERAGING FEDERAL PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENTS FOR LAND MANAGEMENT

Coconino County, Ariz. is part of a multi-agency effort along with Coconino National Forest, the City of Flagstaff and the Four Forest Restoration Initiative, among others, to treat unhealthy and unnaturally crowded forests in strategic locations to protect communities and preserve vital watersheds.^{lxix}

Many of these projects use Good Neighbor Authority (GNA) agreements and other contracting mechanisms, allowing the USFS to work with partners like the National Forest Foundation, The Nature Conservancy, county, state, and local governments, as well as other non-profits. These agreements facilitate important collaborative management projects on national forest lands.

These intergovernmental agreements lead to successful completion of projects like the Flagstaff Watershed Protection Project, which aims to protect and preserve the main source of drinking water in the City of Flagstaff. By collaborating with public land management agencies, Coconino County can treat more acres and complete larger projects.





Summit County, Colo.
81% federal public land

FORGING PARTNERSHIPS TO SUPPORT A GROWING ECONOMY

Summit County, Colo. is a popular ski resort destination and home to numerous mountain ranges. The natural amenities in the county have made it an increasingly high-cost-of-living area. While the county's economy is thriving, the housing costs in the area proved unaffordable for the local workforce and USFS employees.

To alleviate these costs, **the USFS and the county signed a 50-year lease for the development of 177 affordable workforce housing units** at the forest's aging Dillon Work Center Administrative Site.^{lxx} This lease is a first of its kind for the USFS, the first lease signed under the authorities in the 2018 Agriculture Improvement Act, and it paves the way for public lands counties to continue growing the local economy while partnering with federal agencies in land management.^{lxxi}



Mariposa County, Calif.
53% federal public land

FEDERAL AUTHORITY CHALLENGING LOCAL ECONOMIES

Mariposa County, Calif. is a gateway community to Yosemite National Park.

From July to mid-October 2024, the National Park Service tested a new reservation system to enter Yosemite, similar to one that was in place during COVID. **The ticket system is a possible solution to overcrowding in the park; however, it led to a drop in lodging revenue between 15-25% in the gateway communities, a rate that could severely harm local economies if it continued.**^{lxxii}

Considering these impacts, coordination among the intergovernmental parties is crucial to solve this unique issue of visitor congestion while still allowing the county's economy to thrive.



Conclusion

Nearly two-thirds of counties in the United States have federal public lands within the county jurisdiction. These counties differ considerably in their share of public land and related economic challenges and opportunities. In all public lands counties, challenges persist as county service demands grow and outstrip county resources.

Among medium share public lands counties (25–84% federal land), 69% experienced population growth in 2023, indicating continued appeal and migration into these regions along with an increased strain on county services. In contrast, half of the high share counties (85% or more) saw population decline that same year, suggesting that extensive federal land presence may pose barriers to growth or reflect limited development opportunities.

Regardless of population status, housing values have risen significantly across public lands counties. Between 2014 and 2024, average home values in medium and high share public lands counties nearly doubled—up 99%—with 56% of that increase occurring between 2020 and 2024. These figures underscore growing pressure on housing affordability, especially in high demand areas with limited buildable and taxable land.

Continuing with the trend of growth, medium share counties saw a 23% average increase in GDP between 2013 and 2023. High share counties, on the contrary, continue to be challenged by the limited amount of available land and saw the slowest economic growth out of any category, just 16%, between 2013 and 2023. These counties are also forced to rely less on property taxes, which make up just 36% of their locally generated revenue, compared to 60% for all public lands counties. All counties in the 12 states with the highest federal land ownership face two or more property tax caps imposed by the state, further shaping local revenue structures.

Federal support through PILT (Payments in Lieu of Taxes) has grown, but not in line with expenditures. From 2017 to 2022, PILT-receiving counties saw a 25% increase in local community service spending—from \$463.7 billion to \$577.3 billion—while total PILT payments rose by just 18%, from \$464.6 million to \$549.4 million. These combined figures illustrate the varied conditions and constraints shaping counties with significant federal land ownership.

Due to the complex picture of public lands counties in the U.S., analyzing economic trends and spotlighting county responses can help to share the public lands county story.

Appendix

"We have some of the premier outdoor recreation activities in the country, if not the world, our economy is so much based on tourism and outdoor recreation, but it also has its challenges." lxxiii

— Coconino County, Ariz.

Individual County Economic Trends

ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF MEDIUM AND HIGH SHARE PUBLIC LANDS COUNTIES

PILT Remains Small Share of County Expenditure Needs, and Tax Burden Shifts to Residents

County	Share of Federal Public Land	PILT Received FY24	FY24 PILT as Percent of FY24 General County Fund Expenditures
Sitka Borough, Alaska	99% (High)	\$872.6K	2.1%
Wrangell Borough, Alaska	98% (High)	\$466.1K	7.2%
Ketchikan Gateway Borough, Alaska	98% (High)	\$1.5M	5.8%
Esmeralda County, Nev.	97% (High)	\$167.5K	1.9%
Teton County, Wyo.	97% (High)	\$2.4M	3.1%
Pitkin County, Colo.	84% (Medium)	\$1.9M	3.6%
Lander County, Nev.	84% (Medium)	\$1.3M	3%
Idaho County, Idaho	84% (Medium)	\$2.2M	5.3%
Dagget County, Utah	83% (Medium)	\$173.4K	5.8%
Mineral County, Mont.	82% (Medium)	\$599K	N/A

NACo's economic profiles on County Explorer allow for the examination of a single county and its individual economic trends. Scan the QR code on the inside back cover to explore economic trends in any county.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF PUBLIC LANDS COUNTIES WITH HIGHEST GDP GROWTH

Home Values Still Tend to Outpace GDP Change

County	Share of Federal Public Land	GDP change, 2020-2022	Average Home Value, Oct 2024	Median Household Income, 2019-2023 Average	Percent Home Value Change, October 2020-2024
Teton County, Wyo.	97% (High)	+31.9%	\$2.2 Million	\$112.7K	+82.7%
Garfield County, Utah	91% (High)	+31.1%	\$308.7K	\$61.7K	+38%
Mineral County, Nev.	94% (High)	+21.2%	\$408.6K	\$52.5K	+42.6%
Blaine County, Idaho	87% (High)	+20.5%	\$938.5K	\$84.5K	+59.4%
San Juan County, Colo.	90% (High)	+19.8%	\$532.9K	\$73.9K	+61.9%
Beaver County, Utah	77% (Medium)	+42.8%	\$289.9K	\$85.6K	+41.9%
Stewart County, Tenn.	33% (Medium)	+42.3%	\$239.2K	\$62.1K	+41.6%
Denali Borough, Alaska	58% (Medium)	+37.5%	N/A	\$88.9K	N/A
Scott County, Ark.	64% (Medium)	+35.1%	\$145.5K	\$46K	+15.6%
Juab County, Utah	73% (Medium)	+33.3%	\$418.5K	\$89.8K	+34.5%
Jones County, N.C.	14% (Low)	+40.3%	\$123.4K	\$55.7K	+50.2%
Madison County, Ark.	9% (Low)	+39.1%	\$241.7K	\$53.9K	+42.7%
Shelby County, Texas	12% (Low)	+30.2%	\$193.5K	\$50.4K	+2.3%
Sevier County, Ark.	8% (Low)	+28.3%	\$153.7K	\$51.6K	+25.3%
Gilmer County, Ga.	21% (Low)	+24.9%	\$400.5K	\$72.5K	+66.2%

ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF PUBLIC LANDS COUNTIES WITH LOWEST GDP GROWTH

Counties with Falling GDP See Notable Home Value Increases

County	Share of Federal Public Land	GDP change, 2020-2022	Average Home Value, Oct 2024	Median Household Income, 2019-2023 Average	Percent Home Value Change, October 2020-2024
White Pine County, Nev.	94% (High)	-18.5%	\$169.9K	\$72.3K	+16%
Esmeralda County, Nev.	97% (High)	-12%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mineral County, Nev.	88% (High)	-5.8%	\$114.6K	\$50.6K	-71%
Lincoln County, Nev.	94% (High)	-4.5%	\$197.8K	\$69.5K	+19.5%
Alpine County, Calif.	93% (High)	-4%	\$497.6K	\$110.8K	+26.8%
Billings County, N.D.	46% (Medium)	-58.5%	\$261.8K	\$81.3K	N/A
Carter County, Mont.	28% (Medium)	-29.4%	\$159.6K	\$52.2K	+67%
Eureka County, Nev.	79% (Medium)	-28.3%	\$132.7K	\$73.1K	-11.8%
McKenzie County, N.D.	30% (Medium)	-27.2%	\$322.8K	\$88.3K	+9%
Powder River County, Mont.	28% (Medium)	-26.5%	\$244.2K	\$68K	+75.6%
Slope County, N.D.	18% (Low)	-53.5%	N/A	\$62.5K	N/A
Monroe County, Ohio	8% (Low)	-36.8%	\$143.8K	\$59K	+6.9%
Morton County, Kan.	23% (Low)	-31%	\$97.8K	\$65.6K	+10.3%
Niobrara County, Wyo.	7% (Low)	-24.7%	\$180.3K	\$49K	+29.7%
Fallon County, Mont.	11% (Low)	-23.8%	\$168.2K	\$72.3K	+12.3%

Notes

All analyses are based on 3,069 counties with active county governments. Thus, Connecticut, Rhode Island and portions of Alaska and Massachusetts are excluded since they do not have active county governments.

Independent cities in Virginia are also excluded from the analysis. New York City is a consolidation of the five boroughs of the city of New York:

- Manhattan (New York County)
- The Bronx (Bronx County)
- Brooklyn (Kings County)
- Queens (Queens County)
- Staten Island (Richmond County)

The Woods and Poole Complete Economic and Demographic Data Source includes estimated data for Gross Regional Product (GRP), Employment by Industry, and Total Personal Income for 2022 and 2023. GRP data for 2003-2021 was sourced from the Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Federally owned land acreage by agency is estimated using ArcGIS, with exact amounts unknown due to technical issues (Congressional Research Service report R42346).

The Zillow Home Value Index (ZHVI) shows typical home values in the 35th to 65th percentile, and the Zillow Observed Rent Index (ZORI) shows rents in the 40th to 60th percentile. Some counties may be missing from Zillow data.

Endnotes

ⁱ In 2023, 61% of counties with federal public land saw an increase in population.

ⁱⁱ Ban, C. (2024, Aug. 12). Public lands challenges are as varied as their counties – County News. <https://www.naco.org/news/public-lands-challenges-are-varied-their-counties>.

ⁱⁱⁱ Although public lands counties are concentrated in the West, every state with county government has counties with federal public land in their jurisdiction.

^{iv} In 2023, 61% of public lands counties saw an increase in population.

^v Among medium share public lands counties (25-84% federal public land), 69% of counties experienced growth in 2023.

^{vi} This is especially true in counties with National Park Service land, as search and rescue incidents have increased every year since 2019.

^{vii} From 2013 to 2023, counties with 25-84% share of public lands saw an average change in GDP of 23%.

^{viii} From 2013 to 2023, counties with 85% or greater share of public lands saw an average change in GDP of 16%.

^{ix} In 2023, 50% (14 out of 28) of these counties with high share of public lands (85%+) experienced a decline in population.

^x In October 2024, the average home value in high share counties (85%+) was \$498,917 compared to \$356,981 nationally.

^{xi} States with 25% or more federal public land: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

^{xii} In 2017, expenditures in these counties totaled \$463.7 billion. In 2022, the number was \$577.3 billion.

^{xiii} In 2017, total PILT payments were \$464.6 million. In 2022, the total payments were \$549.4 million.

^{xiv} Beaver River Project – Utah Shared Stewardship. <https://utah-shared-stewardship.putahdnr.hub.arcgis.com/pages/beaver-river-project>.

^{xv} While these five agencies manage the large majority of public land, other managing agencies include the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management and the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

^{xvi} Congressional Research Service (2020, Feb. 21). Federal land ownership: overview and data – CRS. <https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/R/R42346>.

^{xvii} Podcast: Talking with Public Lands County Leaders, Part II – County News. <https://www.naco.org/news/podcast-talking-public-lands-county-leaders-part-ii>.

^{xviii} In 2023, counties with a medium shares of public lands grew in population at a higher rate and declined in population at a lower rate than non-public lands counties. Medium share of public lands in a county as mentioned here includes those with 25-84% of public lands within their jurisdiction.

^{xix} In this context, modest growth is defined as 2% or more, slight growth is between 0 and 2%, slight decline is between 0 and -2% and modest decline is -2% or less.

^{xx} Hjerpe, Evan; Hussain, Anwar; Holmes, Thomas. 2020. Amenity migration and public lands: Rise of the protected areas. *Environmental Management*. 66(1): 56-71. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00267-020-01293-6>.

^{xxi} Congressional Research Service (2024, May 7). Search and Rescue (SAR) Operations on Federal Lands – CRS. <https://sgp.fas.org/crs/misc/IF12020.pdf>.

^{xxii} The park carried out at least 400 backcountry evacuations that year, the most reported in 20 years.

^{xxiii} McGivney, A. (2022, Jan. 1). Everyone came at once: america's national parks recon with record-smashing year – The Guardian. <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2022/jan/01/national-parks-us-tourism-crowds-busy>.

^{xxiv} In 2023, 14 of the 28 counties (50%) with 85% or more public land saw growth in population, and half saw decline. Every other category of county saw higher rates of growth: 58% (no public land), 59% (low shares) and 69% (medium shares).

^{xxv} Ibid.

^{xxvi} White Pine County, Nevada. Budget & Finance. <https://www.whitepinecounty.net/241/Budget-Finance>.

^{xxvii} In the last ten years, these counties have seen a 99% increase in average home value, with 56% of that change occurring from 2020 to 2024.

^{xxviii} 12 of the 14 top states at risk for wildfires are located in the West, where nearly half the land is federally owned.

^{xxix} Insurance Information Institute (2018, Apr. 4). Background on: Wildfires – III. <https://www.iii.org/article/background-on-wildfires>.

^{xxx} Solis, J. (2024, Dec. 16). As destructive wildfires grow, western states face a home insurance crisis – Nebraska Examiner. <https://nebraskaexaminer.com/2024/12/16/as-destructive-wildfires-grow-western-states-face-a-home-insurance-crisis/>.

^{xxxi} Flavelle, C. (2024, Dec. 18). Insurers Are Deserting Homeowners as Climate Shocks Worsen – The New York Times. <https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2024/12/18/climate/insurance-non-renewal-climate-crisis.html>.

^{xxxii} For counties with 85 percent or more of public lands, the average home value index was \$498,917 compared to \$356,981 nationally in October of 2024.

^{xxxiii} 44% of homes in the 28 counties with 85% or higher shares of public lands were built before 1980.

^{xxxiv} Flor, H. (2024, July 8). Petersburg develops tiny home designs in hopes of easing housing market – KTOO. <https://www.ktoo.org/2024/07/08/petersburg-develops-tiny-home-designs-in-hopes-of-easing-housing-market/>.

^{xxxv} Suppe, R. (2024, Aug. 5). Blaine County debuts affordable housing for school employees – Idaho Ed News. <https://www.idahoednews.org/top-news/blaine-county-debuts-affordable-housing-for-school-employees/>.

^{xxxvi} Lawson, M. (2024, Sept. 12). Economic Impact of National Parks – Headwaters Economics. <https://headwaterseconomics.org/public-lands/protected-lands/economic-impact-of-national-parks/>.

^{xxxvii} Counties with 25-84% of public land have grown their GDP over 5% more than counties without public lands. Economic output (GDP) is a measure of aggregate goods and services produced within a geographic area.

^{xxxviii} Solis, J. (2024, Oct. 25). Feds approve Rhyolite Ridge lithium mine in Nevada – Nevada Current. <https://nevadacurrent.com/2024/10/25/feds-approve-rhyolite-ridge-lithium-mine-in-nevada/#:~:text=There%20is%20currently%20only%20one,according%20to%20loneer%27s%20scheduling%20estimates>.

^{xxxix} Disaster Field Operations Center West. (2024, Dec. 10). SBA Economic Injury Disaster Loans Available to Idaho Small Businesses – U.S. Small Business Administration. <https://www.sba.gov/article/2024/12/10/sba-economic-injury-disaster-loans-available-idaho-small-businesses/>.

^{xi} Data Source: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2023. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C., as reported in Headwaters Economics' Economic Profile System (headwaterseconomics.org/eps).

^{xii} Ibid.

^{xiii} Greater Zion Convention & Tourism Office (2024, June 6). Year in Review 2023 Annual Report – Greater Zion. https://issuu.com/greater_zion/docs/gz-annualreport-2023-web.

^{xiv} Data Source: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2023. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C., reported by Headwaters Economics' Economic Profile System, headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

^{xv} Condos, D. (2024, Feb. 6). How one of the nation's fastest growing counties plans to find water in the desert – KUNC. <https://www.kunc.org/news/2024-02-06/how-one-of-the-nations-fastest-growing-counties-plans-to-find-water-in-the-desert>.

^{xvi} Tan, C. (2024, April 5). Sublette County is growing the fastest in Wyoming – Wyoming Public Media. <https://www.wyomingpublicmedia.org/wyoming-economy/2024-04-05/sublette-county-growing-the-fastest-in-wyoming>.

^{xvii} Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates. <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/sublettecountywyoming>.

^{xviii} Data Source: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2023. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Labor. 2024. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, Washington, D.C., reported by Headwaters Economics' Economic Profile System (headwaterseconomics.org/eps).

^{xix} Ibid.

^{xx} Data Source: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2023. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C., as reported in Headwaters Economics' Economic Profile System (headwaterseconomics.org/eps).

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^{xxv} Ban, C. (2024, Aug. 12). Public lands challenges are as varied as their counties – County News. <https://www.naco.org/news/public-lands-challenges-are-varied-their-counties>.

^{xxvi} States with 25% or more federal public land: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

^{xxvii} NACo interviews with state associations, as well as county and state officials; NACo analysis of state legislation.

^{xxviii} Gentry, D. (2023, March 15). Lawmakers try again to tweak property tax caps – Nevada Current. <https://nevadacurrent.com/2023/03/15/lawmakers-try-again-to-tweak-property-tax-caps/>.

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Program	Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT)	Secure Rural Schools (SRS)
Year Enacted	1976	2000
Purpose	Help local governments offset losses in property taxes due to the existence of non-taxable Federal lands within their boundaries.	Compensate for steep reductions in revenues from timber harvests , which resulted from national policies that substantially diminished revenue-generating activities within federal forests.
% U.S. Entitlement Land	62%	24%
Uses of Payments	Any governmental purpose	Roads, schools and other municipal services
Total Payment	\$621.2 million (FY 2024)	\$272.6 million (FY 2023)

^{lx} In 2017, expenditures in these counties totaled \$463.7 billion. In 2022, the number was \$577.3 billion.

^{lxi} In 2017, total PILT payments were \$464.6 million. In 2022, the total payments were \$549.4 million.

^{lxii} Ban, C. (2024, Nov. 18). Gateway counties remain wary of National Park Service crowd control plans – County News. <https://www.naco.org/news/gateway-counties-remain-wary-national-park-service-crowd-control-plans>.

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**Bonita Peak Mining District
Community Advisory Group (CAG)**

Representative Jeff Hurd (CO-3)
U.S. House of Representatives
1641 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

Sent via email to:
Michael Defilippis, Legislative Director
Michael.defilippis@mail.house.gov

May 22, 2025

Dear Representative Hurd,

The **Bonita Peak Community Advisory Group (CAG)** serves as an informational conduit between the diverse community interests and U.S. EPA and its governmental partners with regard to their activities at the Bonita Peak Mining District Superfund Site and the effects on the Animas River watershed within Colorado. Our group is composed of citizens from both San Juan County and La Plata County, with appointed representatives from both counties and the Town of Silverton and the City of Durango. We communicate with local government and the community through bi-monthly meetings and targeted outreach.

With the many changes in government spending and management brought on by the current Administration, we want to bring several issues to your attention, most of which are ongoing concerns. Generally, the CAG is fully aligned with San Juan and La Plata Counties. San Juan County and the Town of Silverton were promised a seat at the decision-making table during the initial site listing. The CAG appreciates this ongoing involvement, and we will continue to support these stakeholders in improving water quality in the Animas River watershed.

Specifically, the CAG is asking for your support of the following priorities:

- **Hire contractors and complete the sludge repository this season.** This is a vital component for the continuing function of the interim water treatment plant at Gladstone, as well as for a permanent water treatment plant.
- **Prioritize the design and implementation of a permanent water treatment plant at Gladstone.** This facility was designed and installed as an 'interim' treatment plant in 2015 as a response to the Gold King mine spill. The facility now needs to be thoughtfully considered as a primary way of treating the

heaviest loads of acid mine drainage in the area. Have EPA identify how to capture more drainage from adjacent adits and improve efficiency at the plant.

- **Retain the current project managers to maintain construction and site efficiency.** The project managers have a solid working relationship with the communities and local officials and the project would benefit from their continued involvement. This includes project managers from the EPA as well as from the BLM and USFS. Knowledge and communication has been built over many years and will set the program back if lost.

Developing a local repository has been a critical step for remediation at this Superfund site. We are concerned that planned use starting this season will be delayed due to the inability to award a contract for that work.

The CAG recognizes that EPA efforts in the last few years have led to better definition of water quality conditions, assessment of risks to aquatic and terrestrial life, and further characterization of the multiple sources of metals. We feel that there is enough information to set defined water quality goals, develop a plan to meet those goals, and take immediate steps to improve water quality.

Decisions made now will affect the citizens of this watershed for decades. Public engagement was a condition set by San Juan County and the Town of Silverton requesting the Superfund designation. We appreciate the efforts of current staff working with our communities to make long-term positive outcomes.

Thank you for your attention to our concerns. We welcome an onsite meeting to familiarize you with the site and further discuss our concerns.

Sincerely,



Chara Ragland, Ph.D.
Chair, Bonita Peak CAG

cc: Senator Michael Bennet, Durango Staff
Senator John Hickenlooper, Durango Staff
Board of County Commissioners, San Juan County, CO
Board of County Commissioners, La Plata County, CO
Charlie Smith, Chair, Southwestern Water Conservation Board
Dayna Kranker, Mayor, Town of Silverton
Gilda Yazzie, Mayor, City of Durango
Jared Polis, Governor of Colorado
Mark Rudolph, Colorado Dept. of Public Health and Environment