



**WYOMING DEPARTMENT OF  
AGRICULTURE  
COORDINATED RESOURCE  
MANAGEMENT PROGRAM**

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# BRIEF HISTORY OF THE CRMP IN WYOMING

- Wyoming was the first western state to use the Coordinated Resource Management Planning process to develop management plans for its natural resources. It was and is only natural that a state so dependent on its natural resources be a leader in the management of those resources.

# HISTORY CONTINUED

- Wyoming from its birth as a territory thru the present day has had to manage and coordinate the use of its natural resources. Wyoming's three main industries agriculture, energy development, and tourism all depend on natural resource use to remain economically stable.

# HISTORY CONTINUED

- Before the sheepmen and cattlemen started their wars over the natural resources of Wyoming Native Americans fought over the right to hunt the free roaming herds of buffalo, elk and other grazers. Later man passed laws to control the use of the range, but even that hasn't slow the battle between the industries and the environmentalist.

# HISTORY CONTINUED

- Today energy development and the infrastructure that supports that development through mining, drilling capture of the wind, solar or water to generate electricity, orv use, sub-divisions, roads and small acreage landowners, all effect our wildlife, wildlife habitat water quality and quantity, and rangeland uses.

# HISTORY CONTINUED

- In 1982 the USFS, BLM, NRCS, and the University of Wyoming Cooperative Extension Service initiated the CRMP process as a way of managing Wyoming's natural resources. In 1983-1984 the Stewardship program was added and four landowners joined the program. They were Bill Taliaferro in Rock Springs, Bob Grieves in Savory, Sun Ranch in Rawlins and the Hamilton ranch in Hyattville.

# HISTORY CONTINUED

- The Wyoming department of Agriculture assumed leadership of the program in 1990. To strengthen the original concepts by forming an Executive Committee to write Goals and Objectives. Forty people representing state and federal agencies, agriculture, wildlife, and environmental groups were selected by the Director of Agriculture to serve.

# GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

- The goal selected by the Executive Committee is:
- Serve as a vehicle to reach an agreement that will improve natural resource values for all users and promote quality natural resource management through collaborative efforts.

# GOALS AND OBJECTIVES CONTINUED

- The Executive Committee's objectives are:
- Encourage coordination and cooperation of natural resource management efforts between local landowners, permittees, and local public land management agencies and personnel.
- Provide optimum private and public benefit from the land and its resources.

# GOALS AND OBJECTIVES CONTINUED

- Improve or maintain natural resources for the benefit of domestic livestock, wildlife, watersheds, water quality, wetlands and riparian areas, recreation, and other uses important to the CRM.
- Provide for private and public involvement on public land regarding natural resource management decisions.

# GOALS AND OBJECTIVES CONTINUED

- Allow for decisions to be made focusing on what is good for the resource rather than what is good for a single interest group.

# PARTNERS IN THE CRMP

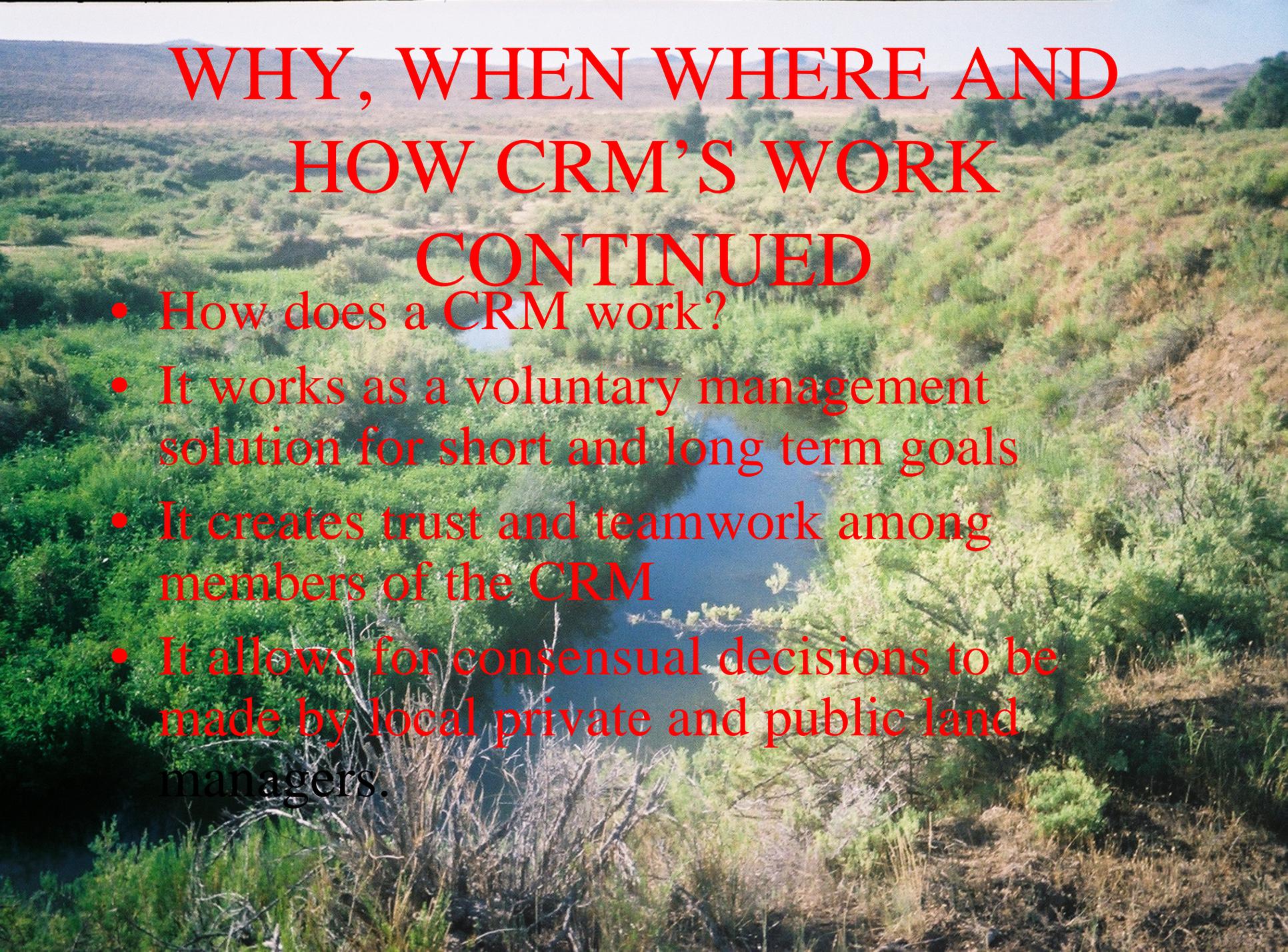
- Traditional partners are:
- Private Landowners                      BLM
- Wyoming Game and Fish                  NRCS
- Weed and Pest Districts                  WDA
- Conservation Districts                      USFS
- State Lands                                      WWDC
- State Forestry                                  WACD
- Wyoming Cooperative Extension Service

# WHY, WHEN WHERE AND HOW DO CRM'S WORK

- Why does the CRMP process work?  
Because it is initiated by local private landowners to solve a local problem. The chance for a successful CRM is greatly enhanced by this cooperative effort between private landowners, agencies and other interested parties.

# WHY, WHEN, WHERE, AND HOW CRM'S WORK CONTINUED

- When does a CRMP work? When there is an identified resource use problem, identified by a local private landowner on either private or public land.
- Where does a CRM work? The CRMP process is working on individual ranches, watersheds containing private state and federal land, counties and rural sub-divisions in place of a home owners association.



# WHY, WHEN WHERE AND HOW CRM'S WORK CONTINUED

- How does a CRM work?
- It works as a voluntary management solution for short and long term goals
- It creates trust and teamwork among members of the CRM
- It allows for consensual decisions to be made by local private and public land managers.

# FOUR STEPS IMPORTANT TO A SUCESSFUL CRM

- 1. The local private landowners must recognize that there is a need and have the desire to fix that need. The private landowner must be willing to commit the time, and resources to arrive at solution to fix that need and be willing to work with the other land managers in implementing practices identified by group consensus.

# FOUR STEPS CONTINUED

- 2. Everyone seated at the table must be a manager of the resource and must be able to make decisions for the agency or land owner they represent. It is the duty of the facilitator to make sure that only resource managers are seated at the table. Interested groups may attend the meetings and may voice opinions at the appropriate place when questioned or during public comment periods.

# FOUR STEPS CONTINUED

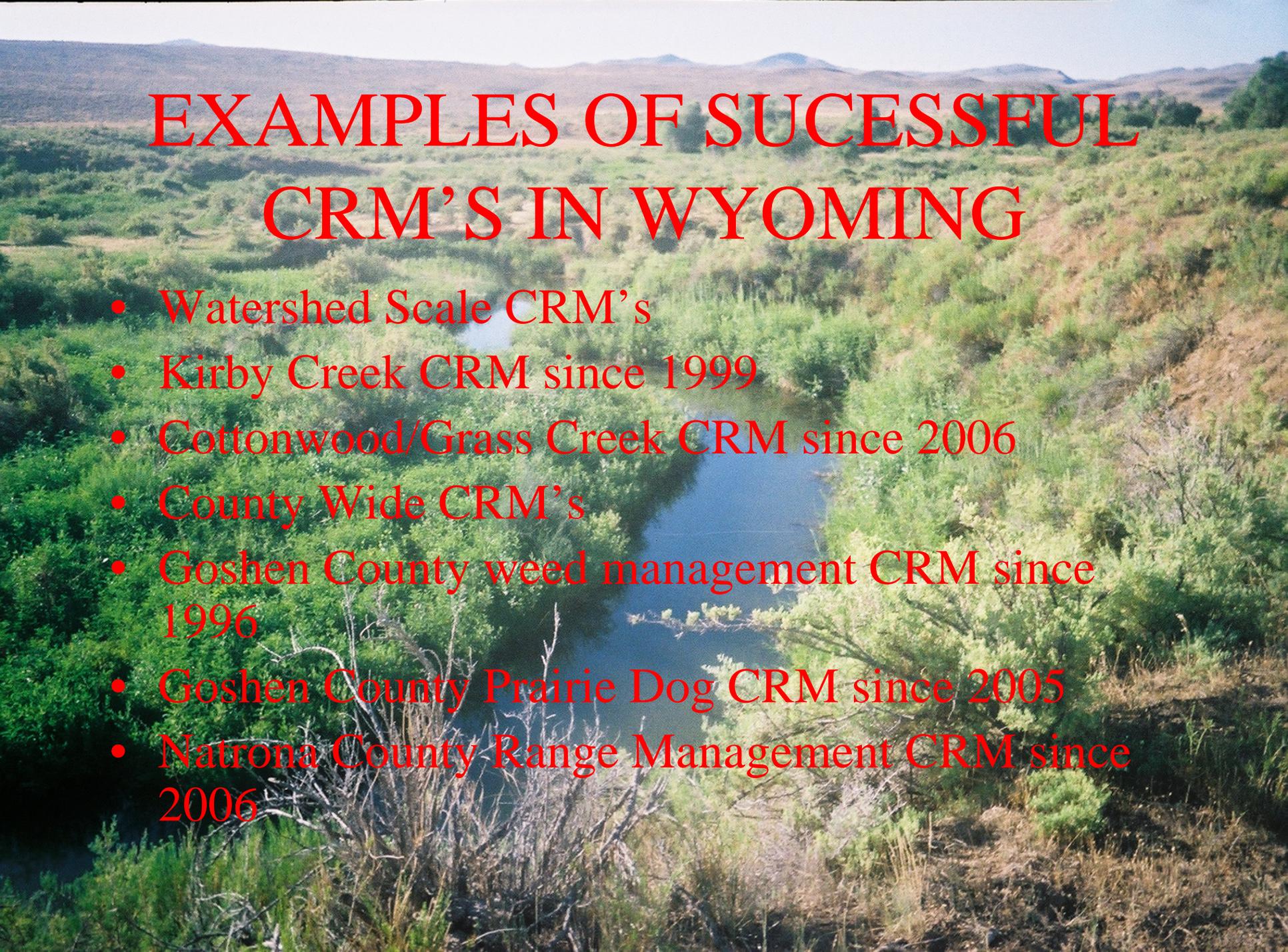
- 2. (Continued) The facilitator must also make sure that there is only one voice for each resource management group. Some agencies will send more than one person to the meetings, but only one may sit at the table as a representative of that agency.
- 3. It is important to remember that special interest groups such as WWP, Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, Mule Deer Foundation, and others are not decision makers unless they own land with the boundaries of the CRM.

# FOUR STEPS CONTINUED

- 3.(continued) It is important to give special interest groups a chance to comment and to feel that their opinions are respected because often they can and do help with financing the resource improvements.
- 4.It is important that the facilitator makes the agenda and that there is a time limit on each item. Often position gets in the way of need and consensus cannot be reached at this meeting.

# EXAMPLES OF SUCESSFUL CRM'S IN WYOMING

- At the present time over seven million acres of Wyoming private, state, and federal lands are being managed through the CRM process. The following are just a few of the successful CRM's.
- Individual Ranches include
- Split Rock Ranch CRM since 1991
- Red Canyon Ranch since 1995
- Bitter Creek Ranch since 2006



# EXAMPLES OF SUCESSFUL CRM'S IN WYOMING

- Watershed Scale CRM's
- Kirby Creek CRM since 1999
- Cottonwood/Grass Creek CRM since 2006
- County Wide CRM's
- Goshen County weed management CRM since 1996
- Goshen County Prairie Dog CRM since 2005
- Natrona County Range Management CRM since 2006



# A THOUGHT

- REMEMBER:
- WE CANNOT CHANGE WHAT HAS BEEN DONE, BUT WE CAN INFLUENCE WHAT WILL BE DONE.

A landscape photograph showing a river winding through a valley. The river is surrounded by dense green vegetation, including bushes and trees. In the background, there are rolling hills under a clear sky. The text "QUESTIONS" is overlaid in red, serif font in the center of the image.

QUESTIONS

THE END