

TITLE 24 - HIGHWAYS

CHAPTER 1 - GENERAL PROVISIONS

24-1-101. Public highways defined and established; creation by adverse possession.

(a) On and after January 1, 1924, all roads within this state shall be highways, which have been or may be declared by law to be state or county highways. It shall be the duty of the several boards of county commissioners, within their respective counties, prior to said date, to determine what, if any, such roads now or heretofore traveled but not heretofore officially established and recorded, are necessary or important for the public use as permanent roads, and to cause such roads to be recorded, or if need be laid out, established and recorded, and all roads recorded as aforesaid, shall be highways. No other roads, except roads located on federal public lands prior to October, 1976 which provide access for a private residence or agricultural operation shall be highways upon acceptance by the board of county commissioners of the county where the road is located, shall be highways unless and until lawfully established as such by official authority. Except, nothing contained herein shall be construed as preventing the creation or establishment of a public highway right-of-way with reference to state and county highways under the common-law doctrines of adverse possession or prescription either prior to or subsequent to the enactment hereof. If any such board shall resolve the creation or establishment of a public highway right-of-way based upon the common-law doctrines of adverse possession or prescription, it shall, following the filing of a plat and accurate survey required in accordance with the terms and provisions of W.S. 24-3-109, proceed with the publication of the proposed road for three (3) successive weeks in three (3) successive issues of some official newspaper published in the county, if any such there be, and if no newspaper be published therein, such notice shall be posted in at least three (3) public places along the line of the proposed road, which notice shall be exclusive of all other notices and may be in the following form:

To all whom it may concern: The board of county commissioners of county has resolved the creation and establishment of a public highway right-of-way under the common-law doctrine of prescription in that the road was constructed or substantially maintained by the (either the state or county) for general public use for a period of (ten years or longer) said road commencing at in county, Wyoming, running thence (here

describe in general terms the points and courses thereof), and terminating at

All objections thereto must be filed in writing with the county clerk of said county before noon on the day of A.D.,, or such road will be established without reference to such objections.

.... County Clerk

Dated A.D.

(b) The county commissioners shall cause a copy of the above notice to be mailed by registered or certified mail to all persons owning lands or claiming any interest in any lands over or across which the road is proposed to be created or established. The publication, posting and mailings of such notice shall be a legal and sufficient notice to all persons owning lands or claiming any interest in lands over which the proposed road is to be created or established. No viewers or appraisers shall be appointed, nor shall any damage claims be considered or heard, and the sole objections to be heard by the board shall be directed against the creation or establishment of such right-of-way under the common-law doctrines of adverse possession or prescription. Any objector may appeal from the final decision of the board of the county commissioners to the district court of the county in which the land is situated. Notice of such appeal must be made to the county clerk within thirty (30) days after such decision has been made by the board, or such claim shall be deemed to have been abandoned. Within ten (10) days after the notice of an appeal is filed in his office, the county clerk shall make out and file in the office of the clerk of the district court, in his county, a transcript of the papers on file in his office, and the proceedings of the board in relation to such creation and establishment. The proceedings on appeal shall be governed by the Wyoming Administrative Procedure Act. If the appeal is upheld the appellant shall be reimbursed by the county for all reasonable costs of asserting his claim.

(c) Only that portion of the state highways actually used, travelled or fenced, which has been used by the general public for a period of ten (10) years or longer, either prior to or subsequent to the enactment hereof, shall be presumed to be public highways lawfully established as such by official authority and unavailability of records to show such to have been lawfully established shall not rebut this presumption.

(d) Only that portion of county highways, not to exceed sixty-six (66) feet in width, which was actually constructed or substantially maintained by the county and travelled and used by the general public for a period of ten (10) years or longer, either prior to or subsequent to the enactment hereof, shall be presumed to be public highways lawfully established as such by official authority.

24-1-102. Location, survey and construction.

(a) Any such highways, and such additional highways in connection therewith as may be provided for, which are designated as state highways, shall be located and surveyed under the direction and supervision of the director of the department of transportation or his authorized representative, who shall cause plans and specifications of the highways to be prepared, and designate the materials to be used in their construction. He shall take into consideration the climate, soil and materials to be had in the vicinity, and the extent and nature of the probable traffic on the highway with a view to the most economical construction consistent with efficiency.

(b) Where any such highways are designated as a county highway the same shall be located and surveyed under the direction of the county surveyor of the county in which such highway is located; said county surveyor shall cause plans and specifications of any such highway to be prepared and the board of county commissioners of such county shall designate the materials to be used in their construction. Said board of county commissioners shall take into consideration the climate, soil, and materials to be had in the vicinity, and the extent and nature of the probable traffic on said highway with a view to the most economical construction thereof consistent with efficiency. The expense of locating, surveying, and constructing such county highways shall be paid by the county in which such highway is constructed.

24-1-103. State transportation commission of Wyoming to acquire right-of-way; when right-of-way becomes state property.

The transportation commission is hereby authorized, required and may proceed under the provisions of W.S. 24-2-109(a), to secure the right-of-way for all state highways presently designated by the transportation commission as part of the state highway system or in the future to be designated as part of the state highway system. When any state highway designated by the

transportation commission shall occupy in whole or in part the right-of-way of a formerly constructed highway, whether a county highway or a state highway, so much of the right-of-way as is occupied in the construction of the new highway or reconstruction of the previously constructed highway shall become the property of the state.

24-1-104. Management and control of county roads.

All county roads shall be under the supervision, management and control of the board of the county commissioners of the county wherein such roads are located, and no county road shall hereafter be established, altered or vacated in any county in this state, except by authority of the board of the county commissioners of the county wherein such road is located, except as is otherwise provided by law.

24-1-105. Width restrictions.

(a) All county roads established under this chapter shall not be less than sixty (60) nor more than one hundred (100) feet in width, unless the board of county commissioners determines that a county road be established with a less width; provided, that for the purpose of providing driveways for livestock, the board of county commissioners may open a road to a width not exceeding five hundred (500) feet. Provided, however, that state highways may be established not to exceed three hundred (300) feet in width unless a greater width is necessary for parking facilities, maintenance, excavations, embankments, the deposit of waste materials, or driveways for livestock.

(b) Repealed by Laws 1981, ch. 174, § 3.

24-1-106. Closing or restricting use; when necessary.

(a) The department of transportation may restrict the use of, or close, any state highway whenever the department considers the closing or restriction of use necessary:

(i) For the protection of the public;

(ii) For the protection of the highway from damage during storms or during construction, improvement or maintenance operations thereon; or

(iii) For a special event or athletic event pursuant to subsections (b) and (c) of this section.

(b) The department of transportation may authorize the complete or partial closure of designated portions of any state highway for the purpose of conducting a special event or athletic event. The director of the department may use equipment and personnel as necessary. The closure may be authorized only if:

(i) A written application for the event is submitted to the department, containing information the department deems necessary and the application is approved by the director;

(ii) A county government approves the closure if the closure would restrict the use of any county road in the unincorporated area of the county; and

(iii) The closure is implemented in a manner consistent with the rules and regulations of the department and will cause the least inconvenience to the driving public consistent with the requirements of the special event or athletic event.

(c) If an event calls for closure of a state highway within an incorporated city or town, for which there is no readily accessible alternate route, the city or town shall request department approval for the closure.

(d) For purposes of this section:

(i) "Special event" or "athletic event" means any event which is held outside the corporate limits of any city or town on a state highway but cannot comply with all applicable traffic statutes or ordinances. This shall include, but not be limited to, parades, fairs, exhibitions, motion picture filming, bicycle races and foot races. This definition does not include an event taking place away from a highway which, due to the number of persons attending the event, creates traffic congestion on a highway before and after the event; and

(ii) "Partial or complete closure of designated portions of any state highway" means the closing to traffic of any roadway, lane or other portion of a state roadway or highway or any other restriction of the normal use of a highway.

24-1-107. Closing or restricting use; who may close; notice to controlling agency required.

Whenever a dangerous condition is prevailing upon or so near a public highway as to create a menace to public health or safety, members of the Wyoming highway patrol, police departments or sheriff offices may close any highway to traffic when necessary to protect the public from such danger. Whenever such closing of a highway is done the governmental agency having control over said highway shall be immediately notified of the reason of such closing and the location.

24-1-108. Closing or restricting use; public notice.

(a) To notify the public that a state highway is closed or its use restricted pursuant to this act notification shall be in one (1) or more of the following forms:

(i) Erect suitable barriers or obstructions upon such highway;

(ii) Post warnings and notices of the condition of any such highway;

(iii) Post signs for the direction of traffic upon it, or to or upon any other highway or detour open to public travel;

(iv) Place warning devices on such highway;

(v) Assign a flagman to warn, detour or direct traffic on such highway.

24-1-109. Closing or restricting use; failure to observe signs and markers; exceptions.

(a) Any person who willfully fails to observe any sign, marker, warning, notice, or direction, placed or given under W.S. 24-1-108 is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof by any court of competent jurisdiction, shall be subject to a fine of not more than seven hundred fifty dollars (\$750.00) or to imprisonment for a period not to exceed thirty (30) days, or to both such fine and imprisonment.

(b) The department or state highway patrol may allow a person to proceed past any sign, marker, warning, notice or other device posted pursuant to W.S. 24-1-108 under the following circumstances:

(i) The person requesting permission to travel upon a closed road is seeking to travel to a destination beyond the closure point, but in an area unaffected by the conditions warranting the closure;

(ii) The department or state highway patrol makes a determination there is no dangerous or hazardous condition which would reasonably preclude the ability of the person to travel on the closed portion of the highway; and

(iii) The person making the request shall agree to any conditions or requirements for traveling on the closed portion of the highway which are imposed by the department or state highway patrol.

(c) Any permission granted under subsection (b) of this section to travel upon a closed road shall be granted by the department or the state highway patrol on a case-by-case basis, unless otherwise determined by the department or the highway patrol.

24-1-110. Speed or acceleration contest or exhibition on highways.

(a) No person shall engage in any motor vehicle speed or acceleration contest, or exhibition of speed or acceleration on any highway without approval of such use by the governing body in charge of said highway. No person shall aid or abet in any such motor vehicle speed or acceleration contest or exhibition on any highway, without approval of such use by the governing body in charge of said highway.

(b) No person shall for the purpose of facilitating or aiding or as an incident to any motor vehicle speed or acceleration contest upon a highway, in any manner obstruct or place or assist in placing any barricade or obstruction upon any highway without approval of such use by the governing body in charge of said highway.

(c) Any person who violates this section shall upon conviction be fined not less than ten dollars (\$10) nor more than one hundred dollars (\$100), or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than ten (10) days or both.

24-1-111. County road districts.

All counties shall be divided into road districts. The board of county commissioners of each county shall divide their county into road districts of as compact form and convenient size as is practicable, and embracing the territory within an election district, if possible, and may change or alter said road district from time to time as the public convenience may require.

24-1-112. Construction and repair of fences to be performed by department of transportation.

(a) Except as provided by W.S. 11-24-108(g) or subsection (c) of this section, in the event that fences paralleling state highways, or built on the highway right-of-way need repair or reconstruction to meet legal fence requirements, as set forth in W.S. 11-28-102, the actual work of repair and reconstruction of the fence, including all corresponding labor costs, shall be performed by the department of transportation.

(b) Where any state highway is reconstructed the new right-of-way fence will be constructed and maintained by the department of transportation.

(c) Notwithstanding subsection (a) of this section, a landowner or the owner or person having custody or charge of livestock may, but is not obligated to, attempt to repair any fence under this section in order to protect livestock or prevent livestock from entering a highway. Nothing in this subsection shall be deemed to create or increase any liability of a landowner or an owner or person having custody or charge of livestock.

24-1-113. Owner of unnatural canal to construct and maintain bridge at road crossing; subsequent assumption and maintenance by county.

Any person, company, corporation or association of persons, operating or maintaining in whole or in part, either as owners, agent, occupant or appropriator any ditch, canal or watercourse, not being a natural stream, for irrigation or any other, and different purpose, shall put in, construct, maintain and keep in repair at his, her, its or their expense for one (1) year, where the same crosses any public highway or publicly traveled road, a good substantial bridge, not less than fourteen (14) feet in width, over such ditch, canal or watercourse where it crosses such road. Any violation of the provisions of this section shall be a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, the person so

offending shall pay a fine in any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars (\$100.00) for each day such ditch, canal or watercourse shall be unbridged, insufficiently bridged, or permitted to remain out of repair; provided, that after the expiration of one (1) year, from the construction of said bridge, the road supervisor of the road district in which said bridge is located, shall upon being notified by the owner or owners of the ditch, canal or watercourse over which said bridge is constructed, at once inspect said bridge, and if found in a good and lawful condition, shall accept the same for the county in which it is located, and said bridge shall thereafter be maintained by the said county.

24-1-114. Bridges between counties.

Whenever it shall appear to be advantageous to any county or counties to build or repair any bridge or bridges over streams constituting the boundary line of such county or counties, or when such bridge or bridges when built will be partly in one (1) county and partly in another county in this state, or when a bridge when built shall be partly in a county of this state and partly in a county of another state, it shall be lawful for the county commissioners of any county in which part of such bridge has been or is to be erected, to join with the other county or counties containing or to contain other parts of the said bridge, in making any contract or contracts for the purpose of procuring the erection or repair of such bridge or bridges on the basis that each of the counties contracting shall pay one-half of the whole expense of building or repairing such bridge or bridges.

24-1-115. Repealed by Laws 1985, ch. 71, § 2.

24-1-116. Restrictions upon damming streams; generally.

No person or persons, company or corporation, or association of persons, shall be permitted or allowed to dam the water or waters of any stream or irrigating or mining ditch or any waterway so that the water thus dammed, or any part thereof, shall overflow any public road or highway, or undermine, weaken or damage any bridge, or any walls or embankment of any road, nor shall any person, association or corporation owning or controlling any ditch or irrigated lands, allow any wastewater from the same to flow across or upon any public road or highway. Any person finding a public road or highway or any bridge flooded or damaged by such wastewater may report the same to the road supervisor of the county in which such road, highway or

bridge may be located, who shall make an examination and report to the county attorney for the county. If the report of the said road supervisor shows that such damage has occurred, it shall then be the duty of the county attorney to institute proceedings against the party or parties whose negligence has caused such damage.

24-1-117. Restrictions upon damming streams; effect of failure to comply with W.S. 24-1-116.

Any person or persons, company or corporation, violating the provisions of W.S. 24-1-116, shall be liable to a fine not to exceed one hundred dollars (\$100.00), and shall also be liable to the party injured for any damages resulting therefrom.

24-1-118. Construction and maintenance to be performed at expense of state; geologic formations.

(a) Excepting as such work may be performed through mutual agreement with other entities, either public or private, the construction and maintenance of all state highways, including all bridges, and culverts thereon, shall be performed at the expense of the state and by and under the supervision of the commission and the director of the department of transportation or his authorized representative.

(b) When a new permanent highway cut is made that exposes a bedrock geological formation:

(i) It shall be the policy of the state to leave the bedrock geological formation exposed and not to cover it with soil and planted vegetation except when:

(A) There are safety requirements that require another treatment;

(B) The exposure occurs on private, tribal or federal land that will be private, tribal or federal land once the construction is completed and the landowner desires a different reclamation; or

(C) There are cost of construction or operational reasons to remove or cover the exposed formation.

(ii) After completion of highway construction, for any exposed bedrock geological formation site within the highway right-of-way, with exceptions for site specific safety needs, an

individual wishing to understand the local geology for economic, educational or private curiosity reasons may examine the cut and the exposed formation and may remove any geologic samples as may be gathered by hand or collected using geological hammers or other hand held tools;

(iii) The department of transportation shall work with the state geologist to address and resolve any grievances raised under this subsection;

(iv) For exposed bedrock geologic formations of interest to the public, the department of transportation may install appropriate signage, in compliance with applicable federal and state law, to identify the geological formation and may consult with the state geologist on the appropriateness of the signage.

24-1-119. State highway fund created; income and expenditure.

There is created a fund known as the state highway fund, to the credit of which the state treasurer, who is designated as the state official to receive all amounts paid by the United States under the act of congress approved July 11, 1916, shall place all monies previously received for the fund, all money subsequently received from the United States, under cooperative agreements as authorized, all money derived from taxes levied for such purpose or appropriated for the fund, all monies received from the sale of state bonds for highway construction or improvement, all money received from the counties under cooperative agreements as hereinbefore authorized, and all other monies received from donations or bequests, which may be accepted by the commission on behalf of the state of Wyoming, or from any source designated by law for that purpose. All monies in the fund shall be available for the purpose of this act without further appropriation and no warrant shall be drawn on the fund excepting on a voucher approved by the director of the department of transportation or an assistant authorized by the director and approved by the transportation commission. It is provided that seventy-five percent (75%) of the amount of any bond issue subsequently issued by the state of Wyoming for the construction or improvement of state highways, after the payment of overhead expense, shall be apportioned to and spent in each county in the proportion which the assessed valuation of each county by the last general assessment bears to the total assessment of the state.

24-1-120. Administration of provisions; maximum overhead expenses.

It is hereby provided that all expenses of the maintenance of office, offices, salary, salaries, engineering, surveying, field supervision and other overhead expenses in connection with the administration of this act, shall not exceed fifteen percent (15%) of the total amount expended each year under the provisions of this act.

24-1-121. Highways subject to injury from cattle; designation; entry of order; notice to be posted.

The board of county commissioners of every county, wherein is situated any mountain road or highway or portion thereof, which would be liable to receive unusual injury and damage by driving over the same herds of cattle, horses or flocks of sheep, shall have the power, by order entered in the records of such board of commissioners, to designate so much of such road or highway as would be so liable to receive unusual injury and damage, as, not a highway for herds of horses, cattle or flocks of sheep, a notice of which designation shall be posted at convenient and conspicuous places along, and in the vicinity of the portion of such road or highway so designated, which notices shall likewise reasonably point out the lieu road or highway laid out as hereinafter provided.

24-1-122. Highways subject to injury from cattle; designation of substitute highway.

In case of such designation it shall be the duty of the board of county commissioners of such county to provide in lieu of the portion of such highway, so designated, a highway for herds and flocks of cattle, horses and sheep which shall be reasonably safe and convenient for that purpose and shall be a reasonably convenient way of access to the same place that would otherwise be reached by the portions of the road or highway designated as not a highway for cattle, horses or sheep as aforesaid.

24-1-123. Highways subject to injury from cattle; drover's liability.

Any person who shall drive any herd of horses, cattle or flock of sheep over any portion of any road or highway, so designated as not for horses, cattle or sheep as aforesaid, after such designation and the posting of notices as aforesaid, and after the provision of another reasonable highway for cattle, horses

and sheep in lieu thereof as aforesaid, shall be liable to the county in which is situated such mountain road or highway, for any and all damages done thereto, by driving over the same, such flocks or herds of cattle, horses or sheep.

24-1-124. Livestock crossings; generally.

The department of transportation may provide suitable livestock crossings on all state highways, having an oil surface, in the state of Wyoming, at places where necessity and convenience require. Ranchmen, farmers and livestock raisers and producers may file with the board of county commissioners of their county a request for livestock crossings, and the various boards of county commissioners shall recommend from time to time to the department of transportation such crossings as they believe will best suit the necessities and convenience of ranchmen, farmers and livestock raisers and producers in their county.

24-1-125. Livestock crossings; construction; length and width.

Such livestock crossings shall be constructed of such material that livestock will readily cross over the same and shall not be less than sixty (60) feet in length and the full width of the highway.

24-1-126. Livestock crossings; signs required.

Livestock crossings shall be indicated by conspicuous signs placed on each side of the highway.

24-1-127. Speed on city streets designated state highways.

When city streets are designated as state highways leading into, through, or out of a town or city, the department of transportation shall regulate the speed limits on such streets.

24-1-128. Marking of highways.

All center markings and supplementary road shoulder markings on all highways within the boundaries of the state of Wyoming completed in asphalt, oil, concrete, or other hard surface shall be maintained with bright yellow lines, whether or not said markings be solid or broken yellow lines. The director of the department of transportation shall have the duty to enforce the provisions of this section and to provide for the effective maintenance of said yellow markings. The state transportation

commission after a hearing may waive the application of this section to any highway or highway project if necessary to promote a safe and effective utilization of such highway or highway project. The governor and the president of the senate and the speaker of the house of representatives of the state of Wyoming shall be notified in writing at least five (5) days before the hearing.

24-1-129. Marking of bypasses.

It is declared to be the policy of the state of Wyoming that where the Wyoming department of transportation has by law authorized a bypass to be built around any incorporated city or town, or an unincorporated community of the state of Wyoming, regardless of the population of such city, town or unincorporated community, the officially designated state highway and federal highway markings shall remain on the existing highway through the incorporated city or town or unincorporated community and the existing highway shall be retained and the new bypass highway shall carry the designation "bypass" or other similar markings.

24-1-130. Administration of highway safety provisions and programs.

The governor, in addition to other duties and responsibilities conferred upon him by the constitution and laws of this state is hereby empowered to contract and to do all other things necessary to secure the full benefits available to this state under the federal Highway Safety Act of 1966, and in so doing, to cooperate with federal and state agencies, private and public organizations, and with individuals, to effectuate the purposes of that enactment, and any and all subsequent amendments thereto. The governor shall be responsible for and is hereby empowered to administer through such appropriate agency of this state as he shall designate within thirty (30) days from the date hereof, the highway safety programs of this state and those of its political subdivisions, all in accordance with said act and federal rules and regulations in implementation thereof.

24-1-131. Travel centers.

(a) The transportation commission and the director of the department of transportation shall ensure that all buildings owned or controlled by the department of transportation and utilized as travel centers are directed and operated by one (1) or more agencies appointed by the transportation commission for

the best interests of all Wyoming people. For purposes of this section an agency may be defined as a chamber of commerce, or any state or local governmental entity. If no agency is appointed, the commission shall direct and operate the travel centers.

(b) The department of transportation, in consultation with the commission, shall establish facilities at one (1) or more travel centers to accept donations in support of wildlife conservation efforts related to the transportation system. Funds collected under this subsection shall be deposited into the wildlife conservation account created under W.S. 31-2-231(b). In carrying out the requirements of this subsection, the department may enter into agreements with financial institutions or persons operating remote electronic terminals for the collection of donations.

24-1-132. Contracts for county, city and town bridge work; bids; exception.

(a) The board of county commissioners of any county or governing body of any city or town shall cause to be prepared comprehensive plans and specifications for the construction of any bridge on any dedicated and maintained road in its jurisdiction.

(b) As used in this section a bridge is a structure, including supports, erected over a depression or an obstruction, such as water, highway or railway, having a track or passageway for carrying traffic or other moving loads and having an opening measured along the center of the roadway of more than twenty (20) feet between undercopings of abutments, or spring lines of arches, or extreme ends of openings for multiple barrel box culverts. It may include multiple pipes, where the clear distance between openings is less than one-half (1/2) of the smaller contiguous opening.

(c) When any bridge is to be constructed, which includes either new construction or reconstruction of major load carrying bridge components, upon any road in a county's, city's or town's jurisdiction, the estimated cost of which shall exceed twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000.00), the construction work shall be competitively bid and the bridge work constructed by contract. No contract shall be divided for the purpose of avoiding competitive bidding. The construction work may be described in the published call for bids by stating general requirements. Detailed specifications shall be available to

prospective bidders at the county commissioner's office or offices of the governing body of the city or town.

(d) All bridges to be constructed shall be designed by a professional engineer who holds a valid license granted by the Wyoming board of professional engineers and professional land surveyors.

(e) The board of county commissioners of any county or governing body of any city or town shall cause notices of the contract to be let to be published for two (2) consecutive weeks in a newspaper having general circulation within the state and to take any other means available to achieve as wide a notice as possible, but in no case shall any letting of the contract be held within fifteen (15) days of the last published notice.

(f) The board of county commissioners, or governing body of the city or town shall award any contract to the lowest responsible bidder. The county commissioners or governing body reserves the right to reject any bid and to waive irregularities and informalities in the bidding. No final payment upon any contract shall be made until the bridge is examined and approved by the professional engineer supervising the construction of the bridge and the payment is approved by the county commissioners or governing body of the city or town or their designees. Within ninety (90) days of the bridge being opened to traffic the board of county commissioners or governing body of the city or town shall notify and provide the design, plans, specifications and load rating for the bridge to the chief engineer of the department of transportation so that the department may comply with national bridge inspection standards.

(g) Whenever an emergency arises requiring expenditure of funds for the repair or rebuilding of bridges or approaches to bridges the board of county commissioners or governing body of any city or town may enter into contract for any building or rebuilding of bridges or approaches without advertising for the letting of any contract. An emergency is an occasion requiring repair or rebuilding of a bridge or a portion of a bridge when, on short notice, the bridge has become unsafe or impassable due to events which are beyond the control of the county, city or town.

24-1-133. Posting notice of restrictions to public roads and adjacent lands; restrictions; penalties.

(a) No person shall post a notice purporting to restrict access over a public road unless the restriction has been approved by the governing body having jurisdiction over the road.

(b) For purposes of this section "public road" means any passageway to which there is a duly recorded instrument from the landowner or his predecessor in interest conveying to the public unrestricted legal right to use the passageway or to which a governing body has acquired unrestricted legal right for the public to use the passageway.

(c) The governing body or its authorized representative having jurisdiction over the public road shall issue a written demand to any person who unlawfully posts a notice in violation of subsection (a) of this section directing that the notice be removed within three (3) days following receipt of the notice. The demand shall be delivered in person by a peace officer or mailed by both first class mail and certified mail return receipt requested to the person's last known mailing address. Any person who knowingly posts an illegal notice or who fails to remove an illegal notice within three (3) days after receiving the demand from the governing body is guilty of a misdemeanor. If the person cannot be personally served because he deliberately made himself unavailable for service, or refused to accept delivery of the demand by certified mail, then he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor if he fails to remove the illegal notice within five (5) days after the demand was mailed to him by the governing body. Any person convicted of a misdemeanor under this section shall be punished by a fine up to six hundred dollars (\$600.00) for each day the person fails to remove the illegal notice. For a second or subsequent offense, the penalty shall be a fine of not more than six hundred dollars (\$600.00) per day, and up to six (6) months in jail, or both.

(d) It shall be a defense to any charge under this section, that severe weather or other circumstance not within control of the person charged prevented removal of the notice.

24-1-134. Wyoming veterans memorial highway.

United States Highway 14-Alternate between the city boundaries of Cody, Wyoming and Powell, Wyoming shall be known as the "Wyoming Veterans Memorial Highway."

24-1-135. Vietnam veterans welcome home highway.

United States interstate highway 25 between the Colorado/Wyoming border and its terminus at Buffalo, Wyoming shall be known as the "Wyoming Vietnam Veterans Welcome Home Highway."

24-1-136. Wyoming Women's Suffrage Pathway-highway designation.

State highway 28 from the Fremont county line northeast to the boundary of the Shoshone national forest shall be known as the "Wyoming Women's Suffrage Pathway."

24-1-137. Wild Horse Highway.

United States highway 14/16/20 between Wyoming state highway 32 and the city boundary of Cody, Wyoming shall be known as the "Wild Horse Highway."

24-1-138. Dr. Leonard L. Robinson World War II Bataan Death March memorial bridge.

The bridge on United States Interstate Highway 25 crossing over Center Street in Casper, Wyoming shall be known as the "Dr. Leonard L. Robinson World War II Bataan Death March Memorial Bridge." The department of transportation shall install appropriate signage, in compliance with applicable federal and state law, to identify the Dr. Leonard L. Robinson World War II Bataan Death March Memorial Bridge.

CHAPTER 2 - DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

24-2-101. Department and commission created; qualifications; appointment; term; removal; compensation; location of offices; power to bring civil actions; official seal.

(a) There is created a department of transportation to consist of a transportation commission and a director of the department of transportation. The commission shall consist of seven (7) commissioners, of whom no more than seventy-five percent (75%) shall be registered in the same political party. They shall biennially elect their chairman on or after the first day of March. The commissioners shall be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, and each shall serve for a term of six (6) years. The terms of all commissioners appointed after the effective date of this section shall terminate on the last day of February of the sixth year of the term regardless of the date of the beginning of the term.

The governor may remove any commissioner as provided in W.S. 9-1-202.

(b) One (1) commissioner shall be appointed from each of the following districts:

(i) District No. 1 composed of the counties of Laramie, Goshen and Platte;

(ii) District No. 2 composed of the counties of Albany, Carbon and Sweetwater;

(iii) District No. 3 composed of the counties of Lincoln, Teton, Sublette and Uinta;

(iv) District No. 4 composed of the counties of Campbell, Johnson and Sheridan;

(v) District No. 5 composed of the counties of Big Horn, Hot Springs, Park and Washakie;

(vi) District No. 6 composed of the counties of Crook, Niobrara and Weston;

(vii) District No. 7 composed of the counties of Converse, Fremont and Natrona.

(c) The appointment in each district shall rotate successively among the several counties comprising the district. If any commissioner ceases to reside in, or for a continuous period of six (6) months or more is absent from the county, the governor shall declare his office vacant and shall appoint a successor from the same county in accordance with W.S. 28-12-101.

(d) Each commissioner shall qualify by taking the constitutional oath of office, and each shall receive a salary of six hundred dollars (\$600.00) per year and actual and necessary traveling expenses while away from home in the performance of the duties of office, to be paid from the state highway fund.

(e) The commission shall maintain offices at the state capital. The commission is empowered to sue in the name of the "Transportation Commission of Wyoming", and may be sued by that name in the courts of this state and in no other jurisdiction upon any contract executed by it. The attorney general is the

legal advisor of the commission and shall prosecute and defend all actions and shall also appear in all proceedings in any federal department in which the commission is a party or is interested.

(f) The commission shall have a seal bearing the words "Transportation Commission of Wyoming, Official Seal", and all copies of all records and other instruments in the office of the commission, certified under the hand of its secretary with the seal affixed shall be received in any court as prima facie evidence of the original record or instrument.

(g) Effective July 1, 1979, appointments and terms shall be in accordance with W.S. 28-12-101 through 28-12-103.

(h) The commission, department and appropriate divisions within the department may operate upon a federal fiscal year basis commencing October 1 of each year. The commission, department and all divisions within the department shall report revenues and expenditures upon a state fiscal year commencing July 1, 2010.

24-2-102. General powers; power of eminent domain limited.

(a) To construct, maintain and supervise the public highways of this state, the department of transportation is authorized to:

(i) Acquire, hold and manage real property in the name of the transportation commission and to develop, improve, operate and maintain the same for any necessary public purpose. Lands acquired for rights-of-way for highways may be up to three hundred (300) feet wide and greater where extra width is necessary for:

(A) Deposits of road building materials;

(B) Deposits of waste materials;

(C) Embankments;

(D) Excavations;

(E) Maintenance;

(F) Parking facilities;

(G) Roadside rest areas; and

(H) Scenic roadside areas.

(ii) Sell, exchange, abandon, relinquish or otherwise dispose of real property including land, water and improvements for any necessary purpose in accordance with rules and regulations promulgated by the transportation commission, provided that disposition of water rights shall be in accordance with law.

(b) The commission shall not acquire property by eminent domain except for highway rights-of-way as specified by subparagraphs (a)(i)(A) through (F) of this section and only if the property for those purposes is immediately adjacent to the highway right-of-way.

24-2-103. Repealed by Laws 1983, ch. 139, § 2.

24-2-104. Repealed by Laws 1983, ch. 139, § 2.

24-2-105. Appointment of director; qualifications; salary and expenses; powers and duties.

(a) The commission shall submit a minimum of three (3) names of qualified candidates to the governor who shall appoint a director of the department of transportation. The director shall receive an annual salary as provided by law, payable in equal monthly installments. He shall be allowed his actual and necessary traveling and other expenses incurred in the discharge of his official duties, and shall give his entire time to the duties of his office. With the approval of the commission, the director shall have complete charge of laying out and establishing highways upon which any portion of the state highway fund is to be expended, including expenditures for roads now in existence or in the future to be constructed, which are part of the state highway system which are located within or partially within the national forests' boundaries, and shall purchase all materials, supplies and equipment, including road-building machinery, materials, supplies and equipment, and shall employ such engineers, superintendents and employees with salaries as provided by law, as necessary for the proper performance of the duties of the department and the construction work undertaken by it. The director, with the approval of the commission, may promulgate and adopt rules and regulations as provided by the Wyoming Administrative Procedure Act, necessary

for the proper performance of the duties and functions of the department.

(b) Notwithstanding 1991 Wyoming Session Laws, Chapter 241, Section 1(a)(iv), the director of the department of transportation is authorized to regulate and control the expenditure of any administrative funds not otherwise provided by law and not specifically regulated and controlled by the transportation commission.

24-2-106. Appointment of chief engineer; duties of director and engineer.

(a) With the approval of the commission, the director of the department of transportation shall appoint a qualified chief engineer who shall:

(i) Compile all available information relative to the public roads and bridges within the state;

(ii) Prepare standard plans and specifications for the construction of roads, culverts and bridges, and compile data relative to road and bridge materials and their values;

(iii) Furnish standard plans, specifications and data to any board of county commissioners or city or town governing body upon request, and advise with a county, city or town with respect to highway and bridge construction and improvements not within the jurisdiction of the department when requested;

(iv) Repealed by Laws 2018, ch. 73, § 2.

(v) Be a licensed professional civil engineer, knowledgeable and experienced in highway and bridge construction and maintenance.

(b) Repealed by Laws 2018, ch. 73, § 2.

24-2-107. Required reports.

The director of the department of transportation shall make an annual report to the commission of the transactions of the department, and on or before December first of each even-numbered year, the commission shall, as required by W.S. 9-2-1014, report to the governor.

24-2-108. Road and bridge construction; professional services procurement.

(a) All road and bridge construction work, any part of the cost of which is paid from the state highway fund, shall be performed in accordance with the plans and specifications prepared by the director of the department of transportation or the chief engineer and approved by the commission, and shall be performed by or under contracts awarded by the commission. The director with the assistance of the chief engineer shall have complete charge, including expenditures for roads now in existence, or in the future to be constructed, which are part of state highway systems which are located within or partially within the national forests' boundaries. All improvements costing more than two hundred seventy-five thousand dollars (\$275,000.00) shall be constructed under contracts awarded after public notice to the lowest responsible bidder determined qualified by the transportation commission of Wyoming which is given the power to determine the qualifications and responsibilities of bidders. The commission may reject any or all bids and readvertise for bids. Improvements costing sixty thousand dollars (\$60,000.00) or less may be constructed by the commission upon force account, with its own forces or under contract, as the commission shall determine. A state highway construction job to be completed within any calendar year period and to cost more than sixty thousand dollars (\$60,000.00) shall not be constructed by department of transportation forces in sections or parcels so as to come within the sixty thousand dollars (\$60,000.00) limitation. Contracts may be entered into with railroad companies for the construction of grade separation structures at actual cost under terms and conditions approved by the commission. Whenever an emergency arises requiring immediate expenditure of funds for the repair or rebuilding of bridges, approaches to bridges and any roadway, when the bridges, approaches to bridges or roadway are required to be rebuilt immediately and in such short time that in the judgment of the commission the people would be seriously inconvenienced in waiting the regular period for advertising for bids, the commission may enter into contract for any building or rebuilding of bridges, approaches or roadway without advertising for the letting of any contract, provided the amount of the contract shall not exceed one million dollars (\$1,000,000.00) and provided the commission requests proposals from at least two (2) contractors capable of performing the emergency construction or repair. The commission shall adopt general rules and regulations for the publication of notice to bidders, the

awarding of contracts, and for determining the qualifications and responsibilities of bidders.

(b) The commission shall procure the professional services of architects, engineers and surveyors in accordance with W.S. 9-23-105(f) through (h) and 9-23-106(g).

Section 3.

(a) The state construction department shall adopt emergency rules necessary to implement this act on or before October 1, 2020 and final rules to implement this act on or before March 1, 2021.

(b) The University of Wyoming board of trustees shall adopt emergency rules necessary to implement this act on or before October 1, 2020 and final rules to implement this act on or before March 1, 2021.

Section 4. This act shall apply only to procurement initiated on or after the effective date of this section.

24-2-109. Designation of state highways; vesting of county interest in state; commission authorized to acquire severed portions of land; land to be sold.

(a) The transportation commission shall designate public highways to be known as state highways, which may coincide in whole or in part with previously established county roads. When the state highway is defined and designated by resolution entered in the records of the commission, all title and interest of the respective counties, in the road and right-of-way designated, shall pass to and vest in the transportation commission of Wyoming.

(b) Pursuant to W.S. 24-2-102:

(i) Any rights-of-way for state highways not acquired from the respective counties may be acquired;

(ii) The commission shall have the authority to acquire by purchase or gift, the parcel or parcels of property that may be severed or damaged as a result of the acquisition of the highway right-of-way; provided, that the commission shall not acquire any such parcel or parcels of land by purchase or gift until full settlement has been made for the damages to the landowner as otherwise provided by law;

(iii) Any parcel of land acquired pursuant to paragraph (b)(ii) of this section and not otherwise used for highway purposes or traded for land used for highway purposes shall be offered for sale within two (2) years from the date of the completion of the project for which it was acquired. After written notice to the state building commission, the sale or disposition of this land shall be in accordance with rules and regulations adopted by the transportation commission.

24-2-110. Cooperation with counties in construction and maintenance of county roads; allocation of costs.

(a) The board of county commissioners of each county shall establish a separate road construction and maintenance fund solely for the construction and maintenance of county roads, bridges and culverts. Work using funds from the road construction and maintenance fund of a county shall be performed under contract awarded after competitive bidding if the estimated cost of the work exceeds fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000.00). All work shall be performed under the immediate control and supervision of the board of county commissioners or its authorized representative and in accordance with county road standards as established by the Wyoming county road standards committee. The road construction and maintenance fund program is a supplement to federal aid, primary and secondary road programs in each county. The term "construction and maintenance" as used in this section means construction, reconstruction, surveys, mapping, right-of-way costs, bridges, culverts, general road maintenance and fencing. The county shall use existing grades, bridges and other physical items or facilities in order to minimize or avoid more costly relocation.

(b) All expenses of maintaining the road after its construction is completed shall be paid by the county.

(c) The gasoline license tax revenues distributed by the department of transportation under W.S. 39-17-111(d)(ii) shall be sent to the county treasurers of the various counties and placed in a separate fund in each county earning its own interest and be expended by the board of county commissioners solely for the road construction and maintenance fund program and as otherwise provided in this subsection. This money shall be allocated as follows:

(i) To the highway fund, an amount equal to the counties' contribution for the cost of the university's

technology transfer program under W.S. 21-17-115(a)(ii) or thirty-one thousand two hundred fifty dollars (\$31,250.00), whichever is less;

(ii) The remainder to the counties and the share allocated to each county shall be based fifty percent (50%) upon the percentage ratio which the rural population including the population within the cities and towns with less than one thousand four hundred (1,400) of each county bears to the total rural population of the state and fifty percent (50%) based upon the percentage ratio which the area of each county bears to the area of the state. Any interest earned on the investment of monies in the fund created by this subsection shall be retained by each county and shall be used for project costs as authorized by this section.

(d) Repealed by Laws 2008, Ch. 24, § 2.

(e) Repealed By Laws 2009, Ch. 170, § 2.

(f) There is created a Wyoming county road standards committee appointed by the governor consisting of:

(i) Three (3) members nominated by the Wyoming county commissioners association, one (1) of whom shall be a registered professional engineer;

(ii) Two (2) members nominated by the Wyoming association of consulting engineers and surveyors;

(iii) One (1) member nominated by the Wyoming contractors association; and

(iv) One (1) member nominated by the Wyoming association of county engineers and road superintendents.

(g) It shall be the responsibility of the Wyoming county roads standards committee to furnish standards for the construction and maintenance of county roads to any board of county commissioners upon request, and to advise boards of county commissioners with respect to highway construction, maintenance and improvements. The committee shall meet as necessary, but at least annually.

(h) Whenever an emergency arises requiring construction or maintenance work using funds from the road construction and maintenance fund of a county, the board of county commissioners

may enter into contract for the work without advertising for the letting of the contract. An emergency is an occasion requiring construction or maintenance work, on short notice, because the road has become unsafe or impassable due to events which are beyond the control of the county.

24-2-111. Cooperation with cities in construction of streets connecting state highways and construction of storm sewers along streets designated as state highways.

(a) The transportation commission may cooperate with incorporated cities and towns in the construction of public streets and highways, including bridges and culverts, but excepting bypass routes, if the streets or highways constitute direct connections between sections of established state highways. All cooperative work shall be performed under the immediate control and supervision of the director of the department of transportation in accordance with plans and specifications prepared under the supervision of the director or the chief engineer, but no contract shall be let nor work commenced until sixty (60) days after the plans for the work have been submitted and approved by the legislative body of the incorporated city or town. The failure of the legislative body of the incorporated city or town to take official action approving or disapproving the plans within sixty (60) days shall constitute approval for the purpose of this section. The entire cost of construction of the streets and highways and the maintenance, including streets and highways currently in existence, shall be paid by the transportation commission with the following exceptions:

(i) The cost of construction of storm sewers along streets designated as state highways shall be paid by the transportation commission. If the city decides to connect other storm sewers with the one constructed by the commission, the commission shall only pay for the cost of a storm sewer needed to provide drainage for the street. If additional costs are incurred, the cities shall pay these additional costs. The city or town, if the population is over fifteen hundred (1,500) or more, shall pay all costs of, and be responsible for, the cleaning and maintenance of the storm sewers;

(ii) The city or town, if it has a population of fifteen hundred (1,500) or more, shall pay all costs of, and be responsible for, the cleaning, sweeping and washing of, and snow removal from the streets and highways. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the transportation commission may contribute

financial assistance to any city or town with a population between fifteen hundred (1,500) and five thousand (5,000) that is performing its duties under this paragraph in a total amount not to exceed twenty dollars (\$20.00) per capita annually to the city or town;

(iii) The entire cost to the state of the construction, maintenance and acquisition of the necessary right-of-way for any highway route, which constitutes a bypass of any incorporated city or town, and which is constructed for the purpose of satisfying the highway construction standards established by the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials and approved by the federal highway administration including access control, regardless whether any portion lies within the corporate limits of any city or town, shall be paid by the transportation commission.

24-2-112. Contracts and agreements with United States government.

The legislature of the state of Wyoming assents to the provisions of the act of congress approved July 11, 1916, entitled "an act to provide that the United States shall aid the states in the construction of rural post roads, and for other purposes," together with all acts and legislation, amendatory or supplementary, or which shall grant or authorize aid for the construction, improvement, maintenance or repair of public roads or highways. The transportation commission is authorized to enter into all contracts and agreements with the United States government relating to the construction and maintenance of roads under the provisions of the act or acts of congress to submit the scheme or program or construction or maintenance as may be required by the federal highway administration and to do all other things necessary fully to carry out the cooperation contemplated and provided for by the act or acts, for the construction or improvement of highways under the act, the good faith of the state is pledged to make available funds sufficient to equal the sums apportioned to the state by or under the United States government during each of the years for which federal funds are appropriated by section 3 of the act and to maintain the roads so constructed with the aid of funds appropriated and to make adequate provisions for carrying out maintenance. Cooperative agreements under the provisions of the act shall be entered into with the federal highway administration only by the commission, but may be for the construction or improvement of either a state highway or a county road. If the road to be improved under such cooperative

agreement is a state highway, the state's share of the expense shall be borne entirely by the state; if the highway to be improved or constructed under such cooperative agreement is not a state highway, the state's share of the cost of the work shall be divided between the state and the county upon such basis as the commission shall determine, and before an agreement is entered into with the federal highway administration the county must furnish the right-of-way and shall have entered into an agreement with the commission whereby it shall agree to pay its share of the cost and to pay the cost of all subsequent maintenance, work which shall be performed by and under the supervision of the director of the department of transportation, and the county also shall pay into the state highway fund its share of the estimated cost of the construction.

24-2-113. Repealed by Laws 1983, ch. 139, § 2.

24-2-114. State agency law enforcement communications system; department duties and responsibilities.

(a) The department of transportation shall:

(i) Maintain, install, operate and dispatch the state agency law enforcement communications system as defined by W.S. 9-2-1101(b);

(ii) Supervise personnel and budget funds necessary for the maintenance, installation, operation and dispatching of the state agency law enforcement communications system; and

(iii) Provide technical assistance and advice as requested by the law enforcement communications commission and by the state [law enforcement] radio communications consultant.

(b) The budget for maintenance, operation and dispatching of the state agency law enforcement communications system shall be approved by the director of the department of transportation and by the legislature.

24-2-115. Program for specific service signing by businesses or attractions; department duties and responsibilities; contracting of duties; fees.

(a) As authorized under W.S. 31-5-406(b), the department of transportation shall establish a program for specific service signing by business entities as part of departmental approved motorist service panels erected within rights-of-way along

interstate and primary highways. The program shall be designed for information of interest to the traveling public in accordance with 23 U.S.C. 131(f).

(b) In establishing the program under this section, the department shall by rule and regulation:

(i) Provide for application by business entities for the display of its name or logo upon the specific service signing;

(ii) Repealed By Laws 2014, Ch. 99, § 2.

(iii) Establish a uniform initial fee and annual permit fee for applicants to cover the costs of constructing, erecting and maintaining specific service signing, including the costs of contracting for any of these services;

(iv) Establish minimum standards for specific service signing by business entities in accordance with the current edition of the manual on uniform traffic control devices;

(v) Provide for oversight of the program and subject to W.S. 9-2-3204(b), may establish necessary procedures for contracting services for the construction, erection and maintenance of highway specific service signing pursuant to this section;

(vi) Provide a fee system that includes an initial application fee, fabrication and installation fee and an annual administration and maintenance fee. At a minimum, the fee structure shall be set so that the department is fully reimbursed for all costs associated with specific service signing.

(c) All fees collected by the department under the program shall be deposited into the state highway fund.

24-2-116. Department of transportation state-funded communications facilities.

(a) Upon application by a telecommunications company, the Wyoming department of transportation may lease excess capacity on any state-funded communication infrastructure operated by the department of transportation to the telecommunications company. All monies received from any lease executed pursuant to this section shall be deposited into and separately accounted for in

the department's internal service fund specified by W.S. 9-4-204(t)(ii)(B) and governed by W.S. 9-4-205(e). Monies received and deposited under this section are continuously appropriated to the department and shall only be used to maintain, reinforce and repair the WyoLink network and towers.

(b) As used in this section:

(i) "Broadband provider" means a telecommunications company as defined by W.S. 37-15-103(a)(xi), a communications company under W.S. 1-26-813(b) or a cable operator as defined by 47 U.S.C. § 522(5);

(ii) "Telecommunications company" shall include a broadband provider.

CHAPTER 3 - ESTABLISHMENT, VACATION OR ALTERATION OF COUNTY HIGHWAYS

ARTICLE 1 - IN GENERAL

24-3-101. Resolution by county commissioners; petition of county electors; alteration authority specified.

(a) The board of county commissioners of any county, may, on its own motion by resolution duly adopted, where it deems the public interest so requires, initiate the procedure for the establishment, vacation or alteration of a county highway, as the case may be, by setting forth in such resolution the point of commencement, the course and the point of termination of said road to be established, altered or vacated, as the case may be, and thereafter following out the provisions of article 2, chapter 52, Wyoming Revised Statutes, 1931, not inconsistent therewith. If the motion specifies vacation of a county road, alley or highway located within one and one half (1 ½) miles of the boundary of a city or town, the board shall notify the governing body of the city or town.

(b)(i) Any person desiring the establishment, vacation or alteration of a county highway shall file in the office of the county clerk of the proper county, a petition signed by five (5) or more electors of the county residing within twenty-five (25) miles of the road proposed to be established, altered, or vacated, in substance as follows: To the Board of County Commissioners of County. The undersigned ask that a county highway, commencing at and

running thence and terminating at be established (altered or vacated as the case may be).

(ii) With said petition shall be filed a list containing the names and also the known post office address of each person owning or having an interest in any land over which the proposed establishment, vacation or alteration of a county highway is to be made.

(c) In altering any county highway under this article or any other road dedicated by recorded plat as a public road, a board of county commissioners may change the designation of any road to a private road. If a board alters any road, it shall reserve the access rights of the area landowners and permit governmental agencies to retain access to that road for performing essential public services. It may also designate a nongovernmental entity to be responsible for the maintenance of any road altered pursuant to this section.

24-3-102. Requiring deposit by petitioners.

The board of the county commissioners may require, in their discretion, that the petitioners for the establishment, alteration or vacation of a public road, shall deposit with the county clerk, a sufficient sum of money to defray the expenses of laying out, vacating or altering such road, and such expense, when so incurred, shall be paid out of such deposit. If the road is finally established, altered or vacated, the money so deposited shall be returned to the person who deposited the same.

24-3-103. Viewer; appointment, qualifications and duties generally.

Upon filing of the petition the board of the county commissioners at a regular or special meeting, or the chairman of the board, if in his judgment an emergency exists, shall appoint a suitable and disinterested person, who may be a member of the board of county commissioners, to examine into the expediency of the proposed road, alteration or vacation thereof, and to report immediately.

24-3-104. Viewer; oath; scope of investigation.

The person so appointed shall be termed a viewer, and he shall be sworn by some person or officer authorized by law to administer oaths, before entering upon his duties, to faithfully

and impartially discharge his duties, and he shall file his oath in the office of the county clerk. He shall not be confined to the precise matter of the petition, but may inquire or determine whether that, or any road, in the vicinity of the proposed or altered road, answering the same purpose is required.

24-3-105. Viewer; factors to be considered.

In forming his judgment the viewer shall take into consideration both the public and private convenience, and also the expense of the proposed road.

24-3-106. Viewer; report.

The said viewer shall report in writing to the board of the county commissioners, whether or not in his judgment, said proposed road is practicable, and ought or ought not be established, altered or vacated, as the case may be, stating the probable expense of the same, including damages to the property owners along the line thereof, the benefits thereto, and such other matters therein as shall enable the said board to act understandingly in the premises.

24-3-107. Viewer; compensation.

The board of the county commissioners shall allow the said viewer such reasonable compensation for his services as they shall determine and fix upon.

24-3-108. Roads established by consent of landowners.

Public roads shall be established without the appointment of a viewer, or without any other proceeding, than the order of the board of county commissioners; provided, that the written consent of all the owners of the land to be used for that purpose, be first filed in the office of the county clerk, and when it is shown to the satisfaction of the said board that the said road is of sufficient importance to be opened and traveled, they shall make an order establishing the same. The board of the county commissioners, when in their judgment such action shall be in the interests of economy or the public good, may purchase or receive donations or rights-of-way for a public road, or any alteration thereof, or any part thereof, from any and all persons along the route thereof, and declare the same opened, whenever the consent of the owners of the land through which said proposed road or alteration shall run, has been obtained, either by the donations of land or when an amicable adjustment

of the amount to be paid therefor has been made between such landowners and said board; and all roads or parts of roads or alteration of roads heretofore opened or made, by consent or adjustment of damages, without recourse to other proceedings, are hereby declared to be public roads, the same as if such roads had been legally opened, or said alterations legally made.

24-3-109. Survey of proposed location for new road; recordation required.

If, upon considering and acting upon the report of the viewer, or otherwise, the board of the county commissioners shall decide to lay out such road, they shall cause the county surveyor to make an accurate survey thereof, if such survey is deemed necessary, and to plat and record the same in the book provided by the county for such purpose; and a copy of said plat and notes of survey shall, without unnecessary delay, be filed in the office of the county clerk.

24-3-110. Notice of location of road to be published or posted; notice by mail to property owners.

(a) Notice shall be published of the proposed location or alteration of any road by posting on the county's official website in the manner provided in W.S. 18-3-516(f) and by publication for two (2) successive weeks in the designated official newspaper of the county, which notice may be in the following form:

To all to whom it may concern: The Board of County Commissioners have decided to locate (or alter, as the case may be) a road commencing at in County, Wyoming, running thence (here describe in general terms the points and courses thereof), and terminating at

All objections thereto or claims for damages by reason thereof must be filed in writing with the county clerk of said county, before noon on the day of A.D. or such road will be established (or altered) without reference to such objections or claims for damages.

.... County Clerk

Dated A.D.

(b) The county commissioners shall cause a copy of the above notice to be mailed by registered mail to all persons

owning lands or claiming any interest in any lands over or across which said road is proposed to be located or altered. The publication and posting of such notice shall be a legal and sufficient notice to all persons owning lands or claiming any interest in lands over which the proposed road is to be located or altered.

24-3-111. Objections and claims for damages; when filed.

If the board of the county commissioners shall determine to establish, lay out or alter any road, they shall appoint a day, not less than thirty (30) days after such determination, on or before which day all objections to the establishment, alteration or vacation of the proposed road, and claims for damages by reason thereof, shall be filed with the county clerk.

24-3-112. Objections and claims for damages; when barred.

No objections or claims for damages shall be filed or made after the noon of the day fixed for filing the same, and if no objections or claims for damages are filed, on or before noon of the day fixed for filing the same, they shall be disregarded, and not considered, and shall be deemed to have been waived and barred.

24-3-113. Objections and claims for damages; continuance of hearing upon filing.

If objections to the establishment, altering or vacating of the road, or if any claims for damages shall be filed, the further hearing of the application may be continued by the board until the matter can be properly disposed of.

24-3-114. Appraisers; number; appointment; qualifications; duties generally; report.

When claims for damages are filed, at the next regular meeting or special meeting of the board of the county commissioners, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable and convenient, the said board shall appoint three (3) suitable and disinterested electors of the county as appraisers, to view the ground, on a day fixed by said board, and they shall report their doings in the matter and file their report in writing with the county clerk within thirty (30) days after the date of their appointment, fixing the amount of the damages sustained by the claimants.

24-3-115. Appraisers; notification of appointment required; contents.

The county clerk shall cause each of the said appraisers to be notified in writing, of his appointment, stating in said notice, first, the names of all appraisers, second, the names of all claimants for damages, on account of the location or alteration of the said road, with the amount of damages asked by each claimant, third, stating when their report must be filed, and fourth, the law relating to their duty as found in W.S.

24-3-116. The county clerk shall prepare suitable blanks, for such notice, for the oath of the appraisers and for the report, a proper number of which shall be forwarded by him to them.

24-3-116. Appraisers; specific duties enumerated; compensation.

The said appraisers shall, within ten (10) days after receiving notice of their appointment, meet at some convenient place, on the line of said proposed or altered road, and take and administer to each other, an oath or affirmation to faithfully and impartially discharge their duties. They shall then view the ground, so far as they shall deem it necessary, and fix the amount of damages sustained by each claimant, after allowing for all benefits that may accrue to each claimant, by reason of the location or alteration of the said proposed road. They, or a majority of them, shall as soon as practicable, after performing their said duties, make a report in writing to the county clerk of their doings, stating that they were so sworn or affirmed as aforesaid, before performing their duties and fixing the amount of damages, if any, sustained by each claimant, after allowing and deducting for benefits, and where they have disallowed claims for damages, they shall so state in their report, and they shall immediately transmit their report, when made, to the county clerk. They shall, whenever they can conveniently do so, notify the claimants or their agents, of the place of their meeting and may hear such evidence as they may deem necessary in determining the amount of damages fixed by them. They are hereby authorized to administer oaths to each other and to such witnesses as they may hear. If any one (1) of them shall fail or refuse to perform his duty, the other two (2) appraisers shall serve and shall appoint a suitable and disinterested elector in his place, who shall be within easy access, and he shall be sworn or affirmed in like manner as the other two (2) appraisers, and the facts of such appointment and qualification shall be stated in said report to the county clerk. The said

appraisers shall each receive for his compensation such reasonable sum as the board of county commissioners shall allow.

24-3-117. Neglect of duty by appraiser or viewer.

If any viewer or appraiser shall refuse or neglect to perform any of the duties required by law or shall fail to act after his appointment, without a satisfactory excuse for such refusal or neglect, he shall be fined in any sum not exceeding fifty dollars (\$50.00), upon his conviction thereof in any court of competent jurisdiction, and such fine when collected shall be paid into the county treasury for the benefit of the road fund.

24-3-118. Hearing before county commissioners; determination and payment of damages; entry on land; abandonment prohibited; records; surveys.

(a) At the next meeting of the county commissioners after the report of the appraisers has been filed, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable, the said board may hear testimony and consider petitions for and remonstrances against the establishment or alteration, as the case may be of any road, or may establish or alter any road or may refuse so to do, as in the judgment of the said board, the public good may require, but in case there shall be no claim for damages filed, they shall act as speedily as possible in the matter. Said board may increase or diminish the damages allowed by the appraisers, and may make such establishment or alteration of any road, dependent or conditioned upon the payment, in whole or in part, of the damages awarded or expenses incurred in relation thereto by the petitioners for such road or such alteration of any road.

(b) The amount of damages awarded, if any, shall immediately be paid to the person or persons entitled thereto or deposited with the county clerk for delivery to such person or persons, which payment shall be without prejudice to the right of such person or persons to appeal to the district court as provided by law.

(c) When the road has been established and the award has been paid by the board of county commissioners or by the department of transportation, to the person or persons entitled, or deposited with the county clerk, the highway authorities and their contractors and employees may take possession and exercise full control of the land within the right-of-way of the road so established.

(d) After the county or the department of transportation has taken possession of the right-of-way, there shall be no abandonment of the establishing of the highway, and in the event of an appeal by an owner of real estate affected to the district court from the award finally made by the board of county commissioners, the board shall pay the amount finally determined to be due.

(e) A certificate, authorized by the board of county commissioners and signed by its chairman, setting forth the legal description of the property taken shall be recorded in the office of the county clerk, and indexed in like manner and with like effect as if it were a conveyance of the easement or right-of-way from said owners to the county.

(f) If, upon considering and acting upon the report of the viewers or otherwise, the board of county commissioners shall decide to lay out or alter any road, they shall cause the county surveyor to make an accurate survey thereof, if such survey is necessary, and to plat the same in books to be provided by the county for such purpose, and the county clerk shall record in the same books opposite or near to such plat so that the same may be easily ascertained to be concerning the platted road, the proceeding of the said board in relation to the location, establishment or alteration of said road, in order to keep in a separate book a record of all the county roads of that county.

24-3-119. Appeals from decisions of county commissioners; notice; bond required.

Any applicant for damages claimed, or caused by the establishment or alteration of any road, may appeal from the final decision of the board of the county commissioners to the district court of the county, in which the land lies, for the taking of which for a public road, damages are asked; but notice of such appeal must be made to the county clerk, within thirty (30) days after such decision has been made by the said board, or such claim shall be deemed to have been abandoned. No appeal shall be allowed, unless a good and sufficient bond be given by the party appealing, in a sum not less than fifty dollars (\$50.00) to cover costs, said bond to be approved by the clerk of the district court.

24-3-120. Appeals from decisions of county commissioners; duties of county clerk.

The county clerk shall, within ten (10) days after the notice of an appeal as provided for in W.S. 24-3-119 is filed in his office, make out and file in the office of the clerk of the district court, in his county, a transcript of the papers on file in his office, and the proceedings of the board in relation to such damages.

24-3-121. Appeals from decisions of county commissioners; recovery of damages; court costs.

The amount of damages to which the claimant shall be entitled on such appeal shall be ascertained in the same manner as in a civil action, and the amount so ascertained, if any, shall be entered of record, but no judgment shall be entered therefor. The amount thus ascertained shall be certified by the clerk of the court to the county clerk who shall thereafter proceed as if such amount had been allowed by the board of the county commissioners to the claimant as damages. If the appellant shall fail to recover an amount exceeding fifty dollars (\$50.00) above the amount allowed to him by the board of the county commissioners, he shall pay all costs of the appeal.

24-3-122. Condemned land tax free during use by state.

No taxes covering the real estate taken by the county or the department of transportation for rights-of-way shall be assessed, or charged against the land owner or owners during the time that rights-of-way are being used for the purposes for which they were established.

24-3-123. Effect of location of new road on route of previous road.

The establishment of a new road on the route of a road already established according to law, shall not vacate any road previously established, unless such vacation shall be ordered by the board of the county commissioners.

24-3-124. Removal of fences on right-of-way.

Whenever a public road is ordered to be established or altered, according to the provisions of this act, which shall pass through, or on enclosed lands, the road overseer, or other proper officer, shall give the owner, agent or occupant of such lands, notice in writing to remove the fences thereon, and if such owner, agent or occupant shall not move his fence, within thirty (30) days thereafter, the same may be removed by the

proper officer, and the road opened and worked; and such owner shall forfeit and pay twenty dollars (\$20.00) for each day he shall permit his fence to remain after said thirty (30) days, and shall pay all necessary cost of removal, to be collected by the proper officer, in any court of competent jurisdiction, for the use and benefit of the general county road fund.

24-3-125. Streets in unincorporated towns or villages declared public roads; working.

All public streets of towns or villages, not incorporated, are a part of the public roads, and all road overseers, or persons having charge of the same, in their respective districts or counties, shall work the same as provided by law or ordered by the board of the county commissioners of the proper county.

24-3-126. Abandonment of portion of highway upon reconstruction or relocation of existing highway; relinquishment to county or city in lieu of abandonment.

(a) The transportation commission may abandon or relinquish any portion of state highways upon the reconstruction or relocation of any portion of an existing state highway.

(b) Prior to abandonment of any portion of a state highway, the transportation commission shall offer the highway to the governing body of any county or city in which the highway is located. Upon being notified of the transportation commission's intent to abandon any portion of a state highway, the governing body of the county or city shall comply with the procedures provided for in paragraph (c) (ii) of this section in order to initiate transfer of the state highway.

(c) The abandonment or relinquishment of any portion of state highways shall be conclusively evidenced by the resolution entered in the minute record of the commission. A certified copy of the resolution shall be recorded by the secretary of the transportation commission in the office of the county clerk of any county in which abandoned or relinquished highway right-of-way is located. Abandonment or relinquishment shall not affect the rights of corporations or their successors in interest acquired under the provisions of W.S. 1-26-813 to continue the operation and maintenance of transmission and distribution lines constructed upon the right-of-way and shall not affect the rights of any corporation or successors in interest to continue to maintain any facility lawfully in the highway right-of-way at the time of any abandonment or

relinquishment. Corporations shall have the right to go upon these lands for the purposes associated with maintenance or use of their facility. Specific rules regarding relinquishment and abandonment are:

(i) Upon the entry of the resolution of abandonment in the minute record of the commission, all title and interest, except as herein provided, to the highway right-of-way shall pass to and vest in the present adjacent landowner according to the portion contributed by adjacent landowner or his predecessor in interest;

(ii) Instead of abandonment, the transportation commission may, upon written request, relinquish to any county or city any portion of a state highway within the county or city proposed to be removed from the state highway system. The request shall be in the form of a resolution adopted by the governing body of the county or city, indicating that the portion of the state highway sought by the governing body will be used for a local public purpose enumerated in the resolution and expressing the agreement of the county or city to assume all responsibility with regard thereto. Relinquishment by the transportation commission shall be by entry of the resolution of relinquishment in the minute record of the commission and by quitclaim deed effective upon recordation in the office of the county clerk and recorder of any county in which the real property is located.

24-3-127. Cooperative agreements with federal agencies to construct, maintain and use roads within county.

The board of county commissioners of any county of this state may, in its discretion, enter into cooperative agreements with the forest service of the U.S. department of agriculture or other federal agency to provide for the joint construction, maintenance and use of roads located within the boundaries of the county, where such roads are used by the forest service or other federal agency in the protection, administration and utilization of the national forests and national recreation areas or other federal lands and are also used by communities or persons within or adjacent to such national forests or other federal lands in the use and development of the resources thereof or where such roads otherwise serve the needs of the public.

ARTICLE 2 - IDENTIFICATION OF COUNTY ROADS

24-3-201. Purpose of procedure.

The legislature finds that due to inaccurate and inconsistent records, there exist roads which are seldom used, not maintained and are not identified as or believed by the public to be county roads but are, in fact, county roads. Recognizing the numerous difficulties resulting from the existence of such county roads, the legislature finds it in the best interest of the public to create a procedure to identify county roads, thereby altering and vacating these abandoned or unnecessary county roads without survey.

24-3-202. Definitions.

(a) As used in this act:

(i) "Board" means the board of county commissioners of any county;

(ii) "This act" means W.S. 24-3-201 through 24-3-206.

24-3-203. Board may identify county roads through specified procedure; resolution; terms; limited to not more than 1 per area.

(a) Notwithstanding W.S. 24-1-102 and 24-3-101 through 24-3-127, when it finds the public interest so requires, the board may initiate the identification procedure under this act for county roads in the county by adopting a resolution to which maps shall be incorporated by reference which shall indicate a general description of all county roads in the area described in the map which shall be unaffected by identification under the resolution. No county road shall be listed as unaffected by a resolution under this act unless it was established under other law. No map incorporated into the resolution shall describe an area of less than six hundred forty (640) acres.

(b) The board shall not adopt more than one (1) resolution identifying county roads under this act in any area of the county.

(c) No road shall be vacated or altered under this act if it is currently identified and maintained as a county road. The identification procedure under this act shall not be used to establish a county road which was not previously established under other law.

24-3-204. Notice of identification to be published.

(a) Prior to adoption of a resolution identifying county roads in any area in the county, notice of the proposed identification shall be posted on the county's official website in the manner provided in W.S. 18-3-516(f) and published for two (2) successive weeks in the designated official newspaper of the county in substantially the following form:

NOTICE OF IDENTIFICATION OF COUNTY ROADS UNDER

W.S. 24-3-201 THROUGH 24-3-206

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: The Board of County Commissioners intends to identify county roads in the following areas of (name of county) county under the identification procedure contained in W.S. 24-3-201 through 24-3-206: (general description of areas described in the map, i.e. USGS Quad map, section, township, range, etc.)

The only county roads in the township which shall exist after this identification procedure are described as follows:

(Road name, road number or petition number)

All other county roads within the area identified in the map which are not described above shall be accordingly vacated upon adoption of the resolution for identification. All objections to or claims for damage by reason of this identification procedure shall be filed in writing with the county clerk of this county before 12:00 noon on the day of (not less than thirty (30) days after publication of the second notice) or the county roads will be vacated as indicated without reference to the objections or claims.

(b) The notice shall include a map of each area affected indicating the approximate location of county roads which shall exist after the proposed identification action.

24-3-205. Objections and claims for damages; when filed; when barred; procedure for considering.

(a) If the board initiates identification of county roads under this act, the board shall establish a date not less than thirty (30) days after the second notice is published, by which all objections to and claims for damages by reason of the identification shall be filed with the county clerk.

(b) Objections to or claims for damages by reason of identification under this act filed after 12:00 noon on the date established in subsection (a) of this section shall not be considered by the board and are deemed waived.

(c) If claims for damage are filed under this section, the claims shall be considered in the same manner as provided under W.S. 24-3-114 through 24-3-121.

24-3-206. Effect of identification.

If the board identifies roads under this act, the roads designated as county roads in the identification action shall be the only county roads within the area identified and all other county roads within the area identified are accordingly altered or vacated. The board shall direct the county clerk to and the county clerk shall record the identification as an entry in the abstract of lands books as if it were a conveyance of rights from the county to the lands affected. Roads identified as county roads under this act, shall not be county roads unless the county has a valid title or recorded easement to the right-of-way.

CHAPTER 4 - COUNTY FARM-TO-MARKET ROAD PROGRAM

24-4-101. Repealed by Laws 1994, ch. 13, § 2.

24-4-102. Repealed by Laws 1994, ch. 13, § 2.

CHAPTER 5 - INDUSTRIAL ROAD PROGRAM

24-5-101. Program in addition to any existing road program.

The road construction program contemplated by this act shall be known as "The Industrial Road Program", which shall be in addition to and not as a substitute for any federal aid, primary, secondary or state-county road construction program or any other road program now in existence.

24-5-102. Board of county commissioners to incite procedure for industrial road.

A board of the county commissioners of any county may on its motion by resolution duly adopted where it deems the public interest so requires and a road-building emergency prevails

incite the procedure for the establishment of an industrial road. The course and the point of termination of the road shall be determined by the board of the county commissioners. Before a board of the county commissioners of a county or counties can initiate the road program herein, it must have the cash money available for the project as described. Upon the adoption of such resolution by the board of the county commissioners of one (1) or more counties, it shall immediately notify the transportation commission of Wyoming of its intentions to establish a proposed industrial road.

24-5-103. Three viewers to examine industrial road proposal; appointment of viewers.

Three (3) viewers shall be appointed to examine into the expediency of the proposed industrial road and to make their report immediately. One (1) viewer shall be appointed by the board of the county commissioners at a regular or special meeting or the chairman of the board, if in his judgment an emergency exists, shall appoint a suitable and disinterested elector of the county, who may be a member of the board of the county commissioners; one (1) viewer shall be appointed by the member of the transportation commission in whose district the proposed industrial road is located, and the other viewer shall be appointed by the two (2) previously appointed viewers, which viewer shall not be a resident of the county in which the proposed industrial site is located.

24-5-104. Viewers to be sworn; scope of inquiry.

The persons so appointed shall be designated as viewers and they shall be sworn by some person or officer authorized by law to administer oaths before entering upon their duties, and they shall file their oaths in the office of the county clerk. They shall not be confined to the precise matter of the petition but may inquire or determine whether an industrial road in the vicinity is required.

24-5-105. Viewers to consider certain standards.

In forming their judgment the viewers shall take into consideration both the public and private convenience, and also the expense of the proposed road.

24-5-106. Viewers to report to county commissioners.

The said viewers shall report in writing to the board of the county commissioners, whether or not, in their judgment, said proposed road is practicable, and ought to be established, and state the probable expense of the same including damages to the property owners along the line thereof, and such other matters as shall enable the board to act understandingly in the premises.

24-5-107. Compensation of viewers.

The board of the county commissioners shall allow said viewers such reasonable compensation for their services as they shall determine.

24-5-108. Department of transportation to survey, plat and record proposed road.

If upon considering and acting upon the report of the viewers the board of the county commissioners shall decide to lay out a road, they shall contact the department of transportation which shall provide an accurate survey and plat and record the same in the book provided in the county for that purpose; a copy of the plat and notes of the survey shall without unnecessary delay be filed in the office of the county clerk.

24-5-109. Notice of proposed location of road; form of notice; publication; posting; registered mail.

(a) Notice shall be published of the proposed location of such road by posting on the county's official website in the manner provided in W.S. 18-3-516(f) and by publishing once weekly for two (2) successive weeks in the designated official newspaper of the county, which notice shall be in the following form:

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: The Board of the County Commissioners have decided to locate a road commencing at in County, Wyoming, running thence (here describe in general terms the points and courses thereof), and terminating at

All objections thereto or claims for damages by reason thereof must be filed in writing with the County Clerk of said county, before noon on the day of, (year), or such road will be established without reference to such objections or claims for damages.

Dated

County Clerk.....

(b) At the time the initial notices are published, the board of the county commissioners shall cause a copy of the above notice to be mailed by registered mail to all persons owning lands or any persons interested in lands over and across which said road is proposed to be located. The publication and posting of said notice shall be a legal and sufficient notice to all persons owning lands or claiming any interest in lands over which proposed road is to be located.

24-5-110. Fixing date for filing objections or claims for damages.

The board of the county commissioners shall appoint a day not less than twenty (20) days after such publication or posted notice on or before which day all objections to the establishment of the industrial road and claim for damages by reason thereof shall be filed with the county clerk.

24-5-111. Failure to file objections or claims for damages deemed waiver.

No objections or claims for damages shall be filed or made after the noon of the day fixed for filing the same. If no objections or claim for damages are filed, all such claims shall be deemed to have been waived and are barred.

24-5-112. Hearing continued until matter disposed of when objections filed.

If objections to the establishment of the industrial road or if any claim for damages is filed, a further hearing may be continued by the board until the matter can be disposed of.

24-5-113. Board to appoint appraisers to fix amount of damages; report.

When claims for damages are filed at the next regular meeting or special meeting of the board of the county commissioners, the board shall appoint three (3) disinterested electors of the county as appraisers to view the ground on a day as fixed by the board and they shall report their findings in the matter and file the report in writing with the county clerk within ten (10) days thereafter, fixing the amount of damages sustained by the claimants.

24-5-114. Notification to appraisers of appointment; contents.

The county clerk shall cause each of said appraisers to be notified of his appointment stating in said notice first, the names of all appraisers; second, the names of all claims for damage on account of the location of the industrial road with the amount of damages asked by each claimant; third, stating when the report must be filed. The county clerk shall prepare suitable blanks for such notice, for the oath of appraisers, and for the report, a proper number of which shall be forwarded by him to them.

24-5-115. Duties of appraisers; report to county commissioners; compensation.

The said appraisers shall within seven (7) days after receiving notice of their appointment meet at some convenient place on the line of the proposed industrial road, take and administer to each other an oath or affirmation to faithfully and impartially discharge their duties. They shall view the ground so far as they shall deem it necessary and fix the damages sustained by each claimant, after allowing for all benefits that may accrue to each claimant. By reason of the location of the industrial road they, or a majority of the appraisers shall make a report in writing to the board of the county commissioners within seven (7) days relating that they were sworn and affirmed as aforesaid and fixing the damages sustained by each claimant, if any, after allowing and deducting for benefits and where they have disallowed claims for damages they shall so state in their report. The said appraisers shall receive for their compensation such reasonable sum as the board of the county commissioners shall allow.

24-5-116. Road established; awards paid; certificate of legal description of property to be filed.

At the next meeting of the board of the county commissioners after receipt of the report of the appraisers, or as soon thereafter, as may be practicable, the board may hear testimony and consider petitions for and remonstrances against the establishment of such industrial road. In case there shall be no claim for damages filed, they shall act as speedily as possible in the matter. The board may increase or diminish the damages allowed by the appraisers. The amount of damages awarded, if any, shall immediately be paid to the person or persons entitled thereto or deposited with the county clerk for delivery, which payment shall be without prejudice to the right of such person or persons to appeal to the district court as provided by law.

When the road has been established and the award paid by the board of the county commissioners to the person or persons entitled thereto or deposited with the county clerk, the highway authorities and the contractors and employees may take possession and exercise full control of the lands within the right-of-way of the road so established. A certificate, authorized by the board of the county commissioners and signed by its chairman, setting forth the legal description of the property taken shall be recorded in the office of the county clerk and indexed in like manner and with like effect as if it were a conveyance of the easement or right-of-way from said owners to the county.

24-5-117. Construction under supervision of director of department of transportation; division of construction costs.

The transportation commission shall cooperate with the respective counties of the state in the construction of the industrial road program. All work under the industrial road program shall be performed under the immediate control and supervision of the director of the department of transportation or his authorized representative and in accordance with plans and specifications prepared by the director or the chief engineer, which work in the county is known as its industrial road program and shall be promptly commenced upon request of its board of the county commissioners, which request shall contain the pledge of the county for contribution as specified. The term "construction" as used in this section shall include construction, reconstruction, surveys, mapping, right-of-way costs, bridges, culverts and fencing, in all of which whenever and to the extent possible the department of transportation shall use existing grades, bridges and other physical items or facilities in order to minimize or avoid more costly construction. Fifty percent (50%) of all expense shall be paid by the department of transportation, and the other fifty percent (50%) of the construction costs shall be paid by the board of the county commissioners of the county or counties concerned.

24-5-118. Industrial road program account.

The transportation commission shall set aside and appropriate out of funds in their possession or under their control, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of four million dollars (\$4,000,000.00) at the beginning of each biennium to be placed in an account known as the industrial road program account within the highway fund. All funds not used during each biennium

shall lapse and be returned to the general account of the highway fund.

24-5-119. Counties to match state funds; maximum amount of county expenditures; exception; acquisition of right-of-way.

Any county participating in the industrial road program shall match money equally with money set aside pursuant to W.S. 24-5-118. These funds may be derived from any funds in the respective county budget now available or any monies which may subsequently be budgeted for this program, provided, however, no county shall expend on this program in excess of two million dollars (\$2,000,000.00) each and every biennium. This act shall not apply to any project having a total cost of less than fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000.00) total. The board of the county commissioners of each county shall acquire the right-of-way for any industrial road, the expense of which shall be charged against the industrial road program.

24-5-120. Industrial road to be designated as county road.

The industrial road, when completed, shall be designated as a county road and shall be the county responsibility as to maintenance and repair.

24-5-121. Priority of road projects.

(a) In the event there are more county applications than the transportation commission has money available, the transportation commission shall determine which road project shall have priority based on these qualifications:

(i) Priority of notice from the board of the county commissioners;

(ii) County money actually available for the project and deposited with the transportation commission;

(iii) Traffic count;

(iv) Number of people project will service as evidenced by information furnished by the county or counties interested in the project;

(v) Tax value of the area served by the industrial road as shown on the assessment rolls of the county or counties

involved in the project from information furnished by the county assessor of said county or counties.

24-5-122. Counties may associate on road project.

Two (2) or more counties may associate themselves together in connection with any industrial road project.

CHAPTER 6 - ACCESS FACILITIES

24-6-101. Purpose.

The legislature hereby finds, determines, and declares that this act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, and safety, and for the promotion of the general welfare.

24-6-102. Access facility defined.

For the purpose of this act, an access facility is defined as a highway or street especially designed for through traffic, and over, from or to which owners or occupants of abutting land or other persons have no right or easement or only a limited right or easement of access, light, air, or view by reason of the fact that their property abuts upon such controlled access facility or for any other reason. Such highways or streets may be parkways, from which trucks, buses and other commercial vehicles may be excluded; or they may be freeways open to use by all customary forms of street and highway traffic.

24-6-103. Highway authorities to plan access facilities; scope and limitations of authority.

The highway authorities of the state, counties, cities, towns, and villages, acting alone or in cooperation with each other or with any federal, state, or local agency of any other state having authority to participate in the construction and maintenance of highways, are hereby authorized to plan, designate, establish, regulate, vacate, alter, improve, maintain, and provide access facilities for public use wherever such authority or authorities are of the opinion that traffic conditions, present or future, will justify such special facilities; provided, that within cities, towns and villages such authority shall be subject to such municipal consent as may be provided by law. Said highway authorities of the state, counties, cities, villages, and towns, in addition to the specific powers granted in this act, shall also have and may

exercise, relative to access facilities, any and all additional authority now or hereafter vested in them relative to highways or streets within their respective jurisdictions. Said units may regulate, restrict, or prohibit the use of such access facilities by the various classes of vehicles or traffic in a manner consistent with W.S. 24-6-102.

24-6-104. Powers of highway authorities generally.

The highway authority of the state, county, city, town, or village may designate and establish access highways as new and additional facilities or may designate and establish an existing street or highway as included within an access facility. The state or any of its subdivisions shall have authority to provide for the elimination of intersections at grade of access facilities with existing state and county roads, and city and town or village streets, by grade separation or service road, or by closing off such roads and streets at the right-of-way boundary line of such access facility; and after the establishment of any access facility, no highway or street which is not part of said facility shall intersect the same at grade. No city, town, or village street, county or state highway or other public way shall be opened into or connected with any such access facility without the consent and previous approval of the highway authority in the state, county, city, town, or village having jurisdiction over such limited access facility. Such consent and approval shall be given only if the public interest shall be served thereby.

24-6-105. Design and regulation of access to highway.

The highway authorities of the state, county, city and town are authorized to design any access facility and to regulate, restrict or prohibit access as in their opinion may best serve the traffic for which the facility is intended. When an access facility is established under the authority of this act and if rights of ingress or egress are granted and designated by the highway authorities at specified points along the access facility as provided, the means of ingress or egress to and from the access facility shall be limited to the use designated by the transportation commission. In the event the commission grants a private and not a commercial entrance or access to the highway, the entrance or point of access shall not be used for or in connection with the conduct of any roadside business or other commercial enterprise. The highway authorities are authorized to divide and separate any access facility into separate roadways by the construction of raised curbing,

central dividing sections, or other physical separations, or by designating separate roadways by signs, markers, stripes, and the proper lane for such traffic by appropriate signs, markers, stripes and other devices. No person shall have any right of ingress or egress to, from, or across access facilities to or from abutting lands, except at such designated points at which access may be permitted, for the use for which access may be permitted, and upon such terms and conditions as may be specified by proper authority from time to time, or as specifically provided for.

24-6-106. Acquisition of public or private property.

For the purposes of this act, the highway authorities of the state, county, city, town, or village may acquire private or public property and property rights for access facilities and service roads, including rights of access, air, view, and light, by gift, devise, purchase or condemnation in the same manner as such units are now or hereafter may be authorized by law to acquire such property or property rights in connection with highways and streets within their respective jurisdictions. All property rights acquired under the provisions of this act shall be in fee simple where conditions permit, otherwise by appropriate easement.

24-6-107. Agreements respecting financing and planning.

The highway authorities of the state, city, county, town, or village are authorized to enter into agreements with each other, or with the federal government, respecting the financing, planning, establishment, improvement, maintenance, use, regulation, or vacation of access facilities or other public ways in their respective jurisdictions, to facilitate the purposes of this act.

24-6-108. Property rights of abutting residents.

No access facility shall be constructed without providing for the property rights of residents whose homes or places of business are now located on or abut the said proposed access facility. In all such cases, provisions shall be made to afford said residents access to said facility within five hundred (500) feet of their homes or places of business; or in the alternative, and at the option of the proper highway authorities, service roads shall be built so as to afford said residents a convenient route to the nearest city, town or village adjoining them.

24-6-109. Local service roads or streets.

In connection with the development of any access facility the state, county, city, town, or village highway authorities are authorized to plan, designate, establish, use, regulate, alter, improve, maintain, and vacate local service roads and streets or to designate as local service roads and streets any existing road or street, and to exercise jurisdiction over service roads in the same manner as is authorized over access facilities under the terms of this act, if in their opinion, such local service roads and streets are necessary or desirable. Such local service roads or streets shall be of appropriate design, and shall be separated from the access facility proper by means of all devices designated as necessary or desirable by the proper authority.

24-6-110. Prohibited acts.

(a) It shall be unlawful for any person to:

(i) Drive a vehicle over, upon, or across any curb, central dividing section, or other separation or dividing line on access facilities;

(ii) Make a left turn, a semicircular, or U-turn except through an opening provided for that purpose in the dividing curb section, separation, or line;

(iii) Drive any vehicle except in the proper lane provided for that purpose and in the proper direction and to the right of the central dividing curb, separation section, or line;

(iv) Drive any vehicle into the access facility from a local service road except through an opening provided for that purpose in the dividing curb or dividing section or dividing line which separates such service road from the access facility proper.

(b) The performance of a prohibited act shall not be unlawful if necessitated by an emergency resulting from the then existing condition of such access facility or local service road. If access to the facility is made by means of cutting or removal of a fence or gate, the person so doing shall be liable for its repair or replacement under the direction of the department of transportation. Any person who violates any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and

upon arrest and conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than five dollars (\$5.00) nor more than one hundred dollars (\$100.00).

24-6-111. Service stations not to be constructed or located within right-of-way.

No automotive service station or other commercial establishment for serving motor vehicle users shall be constructed or located within the right-of-way of, or on publicly owned or publicly leased land acquired or used for or in connection with, an access facility, as defined by W.S. 24-6-102.

CHAPTER 7 - RELOCATION OF HIGHWAYS

24-7-101. Subject to city or town election.

(a) It is hereby declared to be the public policy of the state of Wyoming that no state highway or state and federal highway now traversing or passing through any incorporated city or town of the state of Wyoming shall be so moved or relocated in such city or town as to divert the present route of the same in such city or town nor to bypass such city or town except with the express approval of the people thereof.

(b) In any incorporated city or town when the decision is to be made, the proposal to move or relocate a highway shall be submitted at any regular or special election in the municipality to the qualified electors thereof. The ballot question shall set forth a concise and accurate summary of the proposed change and shall permit and direct each voter to vote either "For the Proposed Change" or "Against the Proposed Change". The election shall be conducted in all respects as any other municipal election. If a majority of those voting are in favor of the proposal to move or relocate the highway, the proposal carries. Otherwise, the proposal fails.

(c) If the majority of the ballots cast in such election in any town or city shall be in favor of the proposed change, as herein provided, then the governing board of such city or town shall proceed to effectuate the same, but if the majority in either case shall oppose such change then such governing board shall have no further jurisdiction or authority to consider or act upon the same; provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the governing board of any city or town wherein, because of congestion of motor vehicle traffic, narrowness of streets, density of fumes, smoke or exhaust,

intensity or frequency of unusually loud sounds, or other cause, the passage of motor vehicles consisting of more than one (1) self-propelled unit constitutes a nuisance or an actual danger to health or safety, as determined by such governing board, from establishing a separate route for such multi-unit motor vehicles around such city or town but connecting with public highways at or near the boundaries thereof, by acquiring lands or easements for rights-of-way for such routes, which need not be dedicated to the public nor to the public use but may be laid out as private highways solely for the use of such multi-unit motor vehicles.

24-7-102. Prohibited expenditures.

It is declared to be unlawful for the transportation commission or the department of transportation to expend any monies for the construction of a proposed change or for the acquisition of the necessary right-of-way for the same, until the approval of the governing body of the affected town or city shall have first been obtained as above provided.

24-7-103. Application of W.S. 24-1-127, 24-7-101 through 24-7-103.

This enactment shall have no application to the usual and necessary diversion of traffic for purposes of road repair or reconstruction, nor shall it apply to any city having a population of more than twenty thousand (20,000), nor shall the provisions of this act be retroactive from the effective date of this act.

24-7-104. Connecting roads; construction.

From and after the passage of this act whenever an established state highway is relocated, it shall be the duty of the department of transportation to cause to be constructed a hard-surfaced highway from any city or town of a population of not less than fifty (50) people now on or adjacent to the established highway to the relocated highway by the nearest practicable route.

24-7-105. Connecting roads; expense.

The connecting roads from the cities or towns to the relocated highway shall be constructed and maintained by the department of transportation without expense to the county or counties in which the roads are constructed.

24-7-106. Connecting roads; property owners to be furnished approaches.

Adjacent property owners shall be furnished safe, convenient and proper approaches to such relocated or connecting highways, but not beyond the highway right-of-way.

CHAPTER 8 - BONDS

24-8-101. Purpose, issuance and disposal.

For the purpose of providing funds for the construction and improvement of public roads and highways in Wyoming, the state treasurer, with the approval of the governor is hereby authorized from time to time within the limits of the amount authorized by law to issue and dispose of bonds of the state of Wyoming to be designated as highway bonds.

24-8-102. Denominations; interest rate; redemption; sale and issuance procedures; recordation.

Such bonds shall bear date and may be issued in such amounts and bearing such rates of interest, not exceeding ten percent (10%) per annum, as shall be determined by the governor and state treasurer. They shall be redeemable at the option of the state ten (10) years after date and payable twenty (20) years after date. The interest shall be payable semiannually at the option of the holder at the office of the state treasurer, or at such bank in the city of New York as may be designated in the bonds. They may be issued in denominations of five hundred (\$500.00), one thousand (\$1,000.00), five thousand (\$5,000.00) and ten thousand (\$10,000.00) dollars and shall be engraved and printed under the direction of the governor and shall be signed by the governor and attested by the secretary of state under the seal of the state and countersigned by the state treasurer. Interest coupons with lithographed facsimile signature of the state treasurer may be attached to said bonds. At the request of the holder, bonds may be registered with the state auditor. The bonds shall be deposited until sold with the state treasurer and when sold the proceeds of such bonds shall be paid into the state treasury and be kept in a separate fund which shall be known as state highway fund. Such bonds shall be in the form determined by the governor and the treasurer and each bond shall have endorsed thereon a certificate signed by the auditor and secretary of state that the bond is issued pursuant to law and is within the debt limit. Such bonds shall be numbered from one

(1) upward and shall be redeemable in that order. Before issuance they are to be recorded in the office of the state treasurer.

24-8-103. Notice of intention to issue; sale to public; rejection of bids.

The state treasurer shall give notice by publication in not less than three (3) newspapers published in the state and at least one (1) newspaper published outside the state, of his intention to issue and negotiate bonds in all cases where the same are not purchased out of state funds and the bonds shall be sold at not less than the par value thereof to the highest responsible bidder in response to such advertisement. The state treasurer, however, may reject any or all bids.

24-8-104. Tax levies; notice of redemption.

The state board of equalization shall each year at the time of making the annual levy for state purposes direct the boards of county commissioners of the several counties to levy upon all taxable property a tax which, with other funds available for the purpose, shall be sufficient to pay the interest on all such bonds outstanding for that year. Beginning with the tenth year after date of issue of any series of such bonds an additional tax shall be levied which, with other funds available for the purpose, shall be sufficient to redeem one-tenth of the bonds in such series then outstanding. Notice of the call for the redemption of such bonds shall be given at the office of the state treasurer and at the office of the financial agency where the same are payable.

24-8-105. Investment of state money.

Whenever the state treasurer shall have in his hands any funds whether permanent state funds or other funds available for investment he may, in his discretion, purchase state highway bonds and invest therein at not to exceed the market value such portion of the available funds as he may deem expedient. Any premiums which may be paid for such bonds shall be taken from other than permanent funds.

24-8-106. Repealed By Laws 2011, Ch. 129, § 202.

24-9-101. Answer and complaint; initial hearing; appointment of viewers and appraisers.

(a) Any person whose land has no outlet to, nor connection with a public road, may commence an action in district court in any county in which any part of the land is located for a private road leading from his land to some convenient public road. The plaintiff shall join as defendants the owners of record, owners of recorded easements and rights of way and any lessee, mortgagee or occupant of the land over which any proposed road would cross. The complaint shall contain a short and plain statement of:

(i) The legal description of the land owned by the plaintiff to which access is sought and a statement that all or some of the land is located within the county;

(ii) A specific statement as to why the land has no legally enforceable access, other than a waterway, and whether the land is surrounded on all sides by land owned by another person or persons or a natural or man-made barrier making access unreasonably costly;

(iii) A description of the plaintiff's efforts to purchase a legally enforceable access to a public road;

(iv) A description sufficient to identify the general location of any access routes proposed by the plaintiff;

(v) The legal description of all land over which any proposed access routes would cross; and

(vi) A statement as to whether any actions of the plaintiff or any person with the consent and knowledge of the plaintiff, caused the plaintiff's land to lose or to not have any legally enforceable access.

(b) The defendant's answer shall set forth the location and description, in the manner described in paragraphs (a) (iv) and (v) of this section, of any alternate routes proposed by the defendant and the owners of record, owners of recorded easements and rights of way and any lessee, mortgagee or occupant of the land over which any proposed alternate routes would cross.

(c) The court shall give an action for a private road precedence over other civil cases pending in court, other than

election contests, and the action shall in every way be expedited.

(d) If the plaintiff has had access to his land and that access is being denied or restricted, the court may grant temporary access to the plaintiff over a route identified by the court pending the outcome of the proceedings.

(e) The plaintiff shall join as defendants persons identified under subsection (b) of this section or otherwise identified by a defendant as the owners of record, owners of recorded easements and rights of way and any lessee, mortgagee or occupant of the land over which any proposed alternative routes would cross.

(f) The court may require the plaintiff to file a bond to pay for costs allowed under W.S. 24-9-103.

(g) Repealed By Laws 2013, Ch. 99, § 3.

(h) The court shall hold an initial hearing to determine whether the plaintiff has satisfied the requirements of this section and access is necessary because the plaintiff has no legally enforceable access. If the court finds the requirements of this section have been met and access is necessary, the court shall appoint three (3) disinterested persons as viewers and appraisers. Before entering upon their duties the viewers shall take and subscribe to an oath that they will faithfully and impartially perform their duties under their appointment as viewers and appraisers. The court shall direct them to meet on a day named in the order on the proposed road, and view and appraise any damages, at which time and place all persons interested may appear and be heard by the viewers. The viewers and appraisers shall then proceed to locate and mark out a private road and alternative routes as they deem appropriate, provided the location of the road shall not be marked out to cross the lands of any person not joined in the action. The viewers and appraisers shall recommend to the court the most reasonable and convenient route, provided that access shall be along section and boundary lines whenever practical. The viewers and appraisers may recommend specific conditions that the court place on the road, including provisions for maintenance and limitations on the amount and type of use. The proposed road shall not exceed thirty (30) feet in width from a certain point on the land of the plaintiff to some certain point on the public road, and shall be located so as to do the least possible damage to the lands through which the private road is located. The

viewers and appraisers shall also appraise any damages sustained by the owner over which the road is to be established and make full and true returns, with a plat of the road to the court. The viewers and appraisers shall also determine whether or not any gates or cattleguards should be placed at proper points on the road, and appraise any damages in accordance with that determination.

(j) In determining any damages to be suffered by a defendant, the viewers and appraisers shall appraise the value of the property affected by the road before and after the road is in place. Damages also may include reasonable compensation for any improvements on the lands over which any private road is to be granted which were not paid for and will be used by the plaintiff.

(k) Repealed By Laws 2013, Ch. 99, § 3.

(m) Repealed By Laws 2013, Ch. 99, § 3.

24-9-102. Repealed By Laws 2000, Ch. 88, § 2.

24-9-103. Report of viewers and appraisers; trial to the court; costs.

(a) The viewers and appraisers so appointed, or a majority of them, shall make a report of their recommendations to the court, and also the amount of damages, if any, appraised by them, and the defendant entitled to such damages. Upon receiving the report of the viewers and appraisers, the matter shall be tried to the court without a jury. The court may accept, reject or modify the report and recommendations. The court shall select the most reasonable and convenient route for the access, provided that access shall be along section and boundary lines whenever practical. The court shall issue a final order specifying the route, any conditions imposed by the court and any damages and costs to be paid by the plaintiff.

(b) A party may appeal any final judgment of the district court under this section to the supreme court.

(c) After the court has received a survey of the route and proof of payment of any damages and costs ordered to be paid, the court shall enter an order incorporating a legal description of the road, a legal description of the land benefitted by the road, declaring the road to be a private road, and citing in the order any conditions imposed by the court. A certified copy of

the court's order shall be filed in the office of the county clerk.

(d) In addition to paying any damages to be suffered by the defendants, the court shall order the plaintiff to pay appropriate costs, which shall include any survey, plat, engineering and construction costs incurred concerning the location and construction of the road.

(e) Repealed By Laws 2013, Ch. 99, § 3.

(f) In addition to paying other damages and costs required by this section and by W.S. 24-9-101, the plaintiff shall be responsible for paying the reasonable costs of an appraisal obtained by a defendant if that appraisal was adopted in substantial part as a basis for damages and varied more than fifteen percent (15%) from the valuation determined by the viewers and appraisers appointed under W.S. 24-9-101(h).

24-9-104. Water and timber ways.

Upon the presentation of a petition signed by at least five (5) freeholders of any neighborhood, praying for passage to any watercourse for the purpose of watering livestock, or for the convenient access to timber, the district court may establish such water or timber way as provided in W.S. 24-9-101 through 24-9-105 relating to the opening of private roads.

24-9-105. Rules of procedure; legislative findings and intent.

(a) The supreme court may adopt rules governing proceedings commenced under W.S. 24-9-101, including limited application of the rules relating to procedure, discovery and evidence and such other rules as the court determines appropriate to provide for expedited and efficient proceedings, including appellate proceedings, which minimize the delay and cost in actions to establish a private road.

(b) It is the intent of the legislature to provide for a more expeditious and affordable means to establish a private road under this article. The legislature further intends that the precedents established with respect to the creation of private roads prior to the July 1, 2013 amendments to this article should continue to be followed to the extent they are not inconsistent with the provisions of this article.

CHAPTER 10 - OUTDOOR ADVERTISING

24-10-101. Short title.

This act may be cited as the "Outdoor Advertising Act".

24-10-102. Declaration of policy and legislative intent.

The legislature finds and declares that in order to promote the safety, convenience and enjoyment of travel on, and protection of the public investment in highways within this state, and to preserve and enhance the natural scenic beauty or aesthetic features of the highways and adjacent areas, it shall be the policy of this state that the erection and maintenance of outdoor advertising in areas adjacent to the right-of-way of the interstate and primary systems within this state shall be regulated in accordance with the terms of this act and the rules and regulations promulgated by the commission, pursuant thereto, and finds that all outdoor advertising which does not conform to the requirements of the act are public nuisances. It is the intention of the legislature in this act to provide a statutory basis for regulation of outdoor advertising consistent with the public policy relating to areas adjacent to the interstate and primary systems declared by congress in title 23, United States Code, "Highways".

24-10-103. Definitions.

(a) Except as otherwise provided, as used in this act:

(i) "Interstate system" means that portion of the national system of interstate and defense highways located within this state, as officially designated, or as may hereafter be so designated by the commission and approved by the secretary of transportation pursuant to the provisions of title 23, United States Code, "Highways";

(ii) "Primary system" means that portion of connected main highways, as officially designated or as may hereafter be so designated by the commission and approved by the secretary of transportation pursuant to the provisions of title 23, United States Code, "Highways";

(iii) "Outdoor advertising" means any outdoor sign, display, light, device, figure, painting, drawing, message, plaque, poster, billboard, or other thing which is designed, intended or used to advertise or inform and which is visible

from any place on the main-traveled way of the interstate or primary systems;

(iv) "Commission" means the transportation commission of Wyoming;

(v) "Safety rest area" means an area or site established and maintained within or adjacent to the right-of-way by or under public supervision or control, for the convenience of the traveling public;

(vi) "Information center" means an area or site established and maintained at safety rest areas for the purpose of informing the public of places of interest within the state and providing such other information as the commission may consider desirable;

(vii) "Visible" means capable of being seen, whether or not legible, without visual aid by a person of normal visual acuity;

(viii) "Commercial or industrial zone" means those areas which are reserved for business, commerce, or trade pursuant to comprehensive local zoning ordinances or regulation, or enabling state legislation, including highway service areas in which the primary use of the land is reserved for commercial and roadside services other than outdoor advertising;

(ix) "Unzoned commercial or industrial area" means those areas not zoned by state or local law, regulation or ordinance which are occupied by one (1) or more industrial or commercial activities other than outdoor advertising signs on the lands along the highways for a distance of six hundred (600) feet immediately adjacent to the activities, and those lands directly opposite on the other side of the highway to the extent of the same dimensions; provided, those lands on the opposite side of the highway are not deemed scenic or having aesthetic value;

(x) "Commercial or industrial activities" mean for purposes of paragraph (viii) those activities generally recognized as commercial or industrial by zoning authorities in this state, except that none of the following activities shall be considered commercial or industrial:

(A) Agricultural, forestry, grazing, farming, and related activities including wayside fresh produce stands;

(B) Transient or temporary activities;

(C) Activities not visible from the main-traveled way;

(D) Activities conducted in a building principally used as a residence;

(E) Railroad tracks and minor sidings.

(b) All signs located within an unzoned area shall become nonconforming if the commercial or industrial activity used in defining the area ceases for a period of six (6) months.

24-10-104. Outdoor advertising visible from highways prohibited; exceptions.

(a) No outdoor advertising shall be erected or maintained which is visible from the main-traveled way of the interstate or primary highways in this state, except the following:

(i) Directional and other official signs and notices, which signs and notices shall include, but not be limited to, signs and notices pertaining to natural wonders, scenic and historic attractions, as authorized or required by law;

(ii) Signs, displays and devices advertising the sale or lease of property upon which they are located;

(iii) Signs, displays and devices advertising activities conducted on the property upon which they are located;

(iv) Signs, displays and devices located in areas which are zoned industrial or commercial within six hundred sixty (660) feet adjacent to the highway right-of-way, under authority of law;

(v) Signs, displays and devices located in unzoned commercial or industrial areas, within six hundred sixty (660) feet adjacent to the highway right-of-way, which areas shall be determined from actual land uses and defined by regulations to be promulgated by the commission.

(b) Outdoor advertising authorized under paragraphs (a) (i), (iv) and (v) of this section shall conform with

standards contained, and shall bear permits required, in regulations which are promulgated by the commission under this act. Paragraphs (a)(ii) and (iii) of this section are exempt.

24-10-105. Regulations of commission.

The commission is hereby authorized to make and promulgate regulations to control the erection and maintenance of outdoor advertising signs, displays and devices along the interstate and primary highway systems in conformance with the terms of this act and in conformity with section 131 of title 23, United States Code as amended.

24-10-106. Size, lighting and spacing; where signs may be erected.

(a) The minimum standards and criteria for the size, lighting and spacing of outdoor advertising, and the criteria for unzoned commercial or industrial zones or areas within the controlled area along the interstate and primary systems designated in W.S. 24-10-104 shall conform to those promulgated and submitted by the secretary of transportation to the congress of the United States on or about January 10, 1967.

(b) No sign face within the state of Wyoming shall exceed the following limits:

(i) Maximum area-twelve hundred (1,200) square feet;

(ii) Maximum length-sixty (60) feet;

(iii) Maximum height-twenty-five (25) feet.

(c) No more than two (2) facings visible and readable from the same direction on the main-traveled way may be erected on any one (1) sign structure. Whenever two (2) facings are so positioned, neither shall exceed three hundred twenty-five (325) square feet.

(d) Double-faced, back-to-back and V-type signs shall be considered as a single sign or structure.

(e) No new sign shall be erected closer than five hundred (500) feet to an existing off-premises sign adjacent to an interstate highway; provided, that signs may be erected closer than five hundred (500) feet if the sign structures on the same

side of the interstate are not simultaneously visible and are separated by a building or other enclosed structure.

(f) No new sign shall be erected closer than one hundred fifty (150) feet to an existing off-premise sign adjacent to a primary highway; provided, that signs may be erected closer than one hundred fifty (150) feet if the sign structures on the same side of the highway are not visible simultaneously or are separated by a building or other enclosed structure.

(g) Signs may not be located within five hundred (500) feet of any of the following which are adjacent to the highway, unless the signs are in an incorporated area:

(i) Public parks;

(ii) Public forests;

(iii) Public playground;

(iv) Scenic areas as designated by the department of transportation or other state agency having and exercising such authority;

(v) Cemeteries.

(h) No sign may be located on an interstate highway or freeway within five hundred (500) feet of an interchange, or intersection at grade, or rest area measured in both directions from the point of widening as constructed.

(j) The location of sign structure situated on the limited access primary highways in commercial or industrial zoned area between streets, roads or highways entering or intersecting the main-traveled way shall conform to the following minimum spacing criteria:

(i) Where the distance between centerlines of intersecting streets or highways is less than one thousand (1,000) feet, a minimum spacing between structures of one hundred fifty (150) feet may be permitted between the intersecting streets or highways;

(ii) Where the distance between centerlines of intersecting streets or highways is one thousand (1,000) feet or more, minimum spacing between sign structures shall be three hundred (300) feet.

(k) The commission may, for good cause shown, permit a variance in the restrictions set forth herein.

24-10-107. Permits and identification tags.

(a) Within ninety (90) days after the effective date of this act, no outdoor advertising authorized by W.S. 24-10-104(a)(i), (iv) and (v) shall be maintained without a permit. Applications for permits shall be made to the commission on forms furnished by it. The commission shall require reasonable information to be furnished, including a statement that the owner or occupant of the land has consented to the erection or maintenance of the sign or signs thereon. A permit must be obtained for each advertising structure and the application for such permit must be accompanied by an initial fee of one hundred dollars (\$100.00).

(b) Permits shall be for three (3) years, shall be assigned a permit number, and shall be renewed annually thereafter upon payment of not to exceed fifteen dollars (\$15.00) without the filing of a new application. All fees shall be paid into the state highway fund. All such fees collected shall be used by the commission for relocation or damages, but not for administrative purposes.

(c) The commission shall issue with each new permit a permanent identification tag not larger than six (6) square inches which shall be affixed to the sign in a position readily visible from the highway.

(d) Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this section, the commission shall issue permits and identification tags, upon application and payment of the requisite fee for any structure lawfully in existence on the day prior to the effective date of this act, and the permits shall thereafter be renewed for such period of time as is prescribed herein, unless the structure is removed for improper maintenance. Permits shall be obtained prior to the beginning of construction of any sign. Signs lawfully in place on the effective date of this act shall have permits.

24-10-108. Revocation of permits and removal of signs.

When the commission determines that a false or misleading statement has been made in the application for a permit or that the structure for which a permit was issued is not in a

reasonable state of repair, is unsafe or in poor repair or otherwise in violation of this act, the commission shall notify the holder of the permit in writing, either by certified mail or by personal service, of the violation and specify that remedial action shall be taken within thirty (30) days or the permit will be revoked and action for removal of the sign commenced as provided in W.S. 24-10-109. No notice is required prior to filing a complaint after the notice period has lapsed. The provisions of this section apply to all signs in existence prior to the effective date of this act.

24-10-109. What outdoor advertising deemed unlawful; procedure for removal.

(a) The following outdoor advertising is deemed unlawful:

(i) When erected after the effective date of this act contrary to the provisions of this act; or

(ii) When a permit is not obtained as prescribed in this act; or

(iii) When a permittee fails to comply with a notice of violation as provided in W.S. 24-10-108.

(b) The commission shall give notice in writing, either by certified mail or by personal service, to the owner or occupant of the land on which such advertising is located and the owner of the advertising structure, if the latter is known, or if unknown, by posting notice in a conspicuous place on said structure of its intention to remove the advertising deemed unlawful. Within fifteen (15) days after notice, the owner of the land or the structure may make written request for a hearing. The commission shall set a date for a hearing thirty (30) days after notice thereof is received. The hearing shall be conducted pursuant to the Wyoming Administrative Procedure Act governing contested cases. The commission shall keep a full and complete record of such hearing, make and enter its findings, conclusions and decisions in the matter and mail copies thereof by certified mail to the owner of the land and the structure.

(c) If a hearing before the commission is not requested, or if there is no appeal taken from the commission's decision at such hearing, or if the commission's decision is affirmed on appeal, the commission shall immediately remove the offending outdoor advertising at its own expense.

24-10-110. Power of commission to acquire and remove existing advertising; compensation.

(a) The commission may acquire by gift, purchase, agreement, exchange or eminent domain any existing outdoor advertising and all property rights pertaining to same which were lawfully in existence on the effective date of this act and which by reason of this act become nonconforming.

(b) Compensation shall be paid in accordance with the Relocation Assistance Act for outdoor advertising and all property rights pertaining to same which are acquired by eminent domain. The agency is empowered to remove signs found in violation of W.S. 24-10-108 or 24-10-109 without payment of compensation.

(c) Those signs meeting the criteria of the act shall not be required to be removed unless at the time of removal there are sufficient funds, from whatever source, appropriated and immediately available to this state with which to pay the just compensation required under this section, and unless at such time the federal funds required to be contributed to this state under section 131 of title 23, United States Code, have been appropriated and are immediately available to this state.

24-10-111. More restrictive ordinances saved.

Nothing in this act shall be construed to abrogate or affect the provisions of any lawful ordinance, regulation or resolution, which is more restrictive than the provisions of this act.

24-10-112. Change of rules and regulations to conform with federal law.

In the event the general requirements of title 23, United States Code, "Highways", or existing rules and regulations of the United States department of transportation become amended or changed to less restrictive conditions than presently exist, then, the commission is empowered to amend or change such rules and regulations that they may have adopted to come into conformity with the federal law, rule and regulation; however, in no event shall this act become more restrictive than is indicated herein by said federal action.

24-10-113. Severability.

If any provisions of this act, or the application of any provision to any person or circumstance, is held invalid, the remainder of this act shall not be affected thereby.

24-10-114. Repealed by Laws 2019, ch. 186, § 2.

24-10-115. Violations a misdemeanor.

Any person violating any provision of this act is guilty of a misdemeanor.

CHAPTER 11 - LOANS TO TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION

24-11-101. Special obligation loans.

The Wyoming transportation commission, a public instrumentality of the state of Wyoming, may borrow money from the Wyoming community development authority. Borrowing shall be evidenced by a special obligation loan or loans bearing interest at a rate or rates not exceeding ten percent (10%) per annum. Any such special obligation loan shall not constitute a debt nor an indebtedness within the meaning of any constitutional or statutory debt limitations. The proceeds of each special obligation loan shall be used for the purpose of constructing or otherwise acquiring highway facilities which become necessary by reason of the location and expansion of mineral extractive industries and other industrial developments in the state.

CHAPTER 12 - HIGHWAY PATROL

24-12-101. Established; composition; designation of rank; administrator appointed; to hold rank of colonel.

The highway patrol division within the department of transportation is established to consist of personnel to be appointed and designated as to rank by the administrator of the highway patrol. The director shall appoint an administrator of the highway patrol division who shall hold the rank of colonel.

24-12-102. Duties generally; emergencies; coordination.

(a) The state highway patrol, acting under the direction of the director, shall enforce all the motor vehicle laws of this state. They shall also perform other duties assigned to them by the governor and are at all times subject to the call of the governor for emergency purposes at his discretion.

(b) The administrator of the state highway patrol shall provide state troopers for security in the capitol building, Herschler state office building as provided in this subsection and governor's residence and security for the governor. Security provided pursuant to this section is intended to provide protection for the statewide elected officials while in offices in the capitol building or Herschler state office building and members of the legislature during the legislative session or at the request of legislative staff when an interim committee meeting open to the public is held in the capitol building or Herschler state office building.

(c) The state highway patrol shall coordinate with local, tribal, state and federal law enforcement agencies, the Wyoming office of homeland security and any other appropriate entity to operate an alert system under the integrated public alert and warning system or successor system, adhering to the United States department of justice criteria. The state highway patrol shall report annually to the division of criminal investigation the number of times and dates that the alert system was used, the age, race and gender of the abducted person, whether the abduction was thwarted and whether the alert system assisted in resolving the abduction. In addition:

(i) If the Northern Arapaho and Eastern Shoshone Tribes:

(A) Operate or seek to operate an alert system under the integrated public alert and warning system or successor system on the Wind River Reservation, adhering to the United States department of justice criteria, the Wyoming office of homeland security and state highway patrol shall assist and coordinate with any tribal agency in establishing or operating that system;

(B) Report missing or endangered persons to the state highway patrol, the state highway patrol shall employ the alert system under this subsection to aid in the protection of persons and safe recovery of the reported missing or endangered persons.

(ii) The state highway patrol may also use or manage other alert systems to aid in the safe recovery of missing or endangered persons.

24-12-103. Members to have powers of peace officers; exception.

All members of the state highway patrol shall have and exercise all the powers vested in peace officers, except the power to serve civil writs and processes.

CHAPTER 13 - UTILITY RELOCATION ASSISTANCE

24-13-101. Short title.

This chapter is known and may be cited as the "Utility Relocation Assistance Act of 1989".

24-13-102. Definitions.

(a) As used in this chapter:

(i) "Cost of relocation" means the entire amount paid by a utility properly attributable to relocation after deducting therefrom any increase in the value of the new facility and any salvage value derived from the old facility;

(ii) "Department" means the department of transportation created by W.S. 24-2-101;

(iii) "Federal-aid highway system" means the federal-aid primary highway system, the federal-aid secondary highway system and the interstate system, including extensions of any of them within urban areas;

(iv) "Interstate system" means any highway now or hereafter included as a part of the national system of interstate and defense highways provided for in Title 23 of the United States Code;

(v) "Utility" means all publicly, privately and cooperatively owned utilities, regulated and unregulated, supplying utility services to or for the public.

24-13-103. Relocation of utility facilities; payment of costs.

If the relocation of any utility facility is necessitated by the construction of a project on the federal-aid highway system, the owner or operator of that utility facility shall relocate the facility at its expense and in accordance with the order of the director of the department of transportation. Upon completing the relocation, the department shall determine the cost of

relocation and may pay any portion of that amount to the utility.

24-13-104. Applicability of chapter.

(a) This chapter does not apply to any taking or damaging of property for which a utility is entitled to compensation pursuant to:

- (i) Other applicable law;
- (ii) The constitution of this state or of the United States; or
- (iii) A binding agreement inuring to the utility's benefit.

CHAPTER 14 - STATE PARK ROAD PROGRAM

24-14-101. Program in addition to any existing road program.

The road maintenance program contemplated by this chapter shall be known as the "state park road program", which shall be in addition to and not as a substitute for any federal aid, primary, secondary or state-county road construction program or any other road program now in existence.

24-14-102. State park road account.

There is created a state park road account within the highway fund. The department of transportation may use the funds from the state park road account to enter into contracts and to obtain services for state park road maintenance and improvement projects, in consultation with the department of state parks and cultural resources.

CHAPTER 15 - PUBLIC TRANSIT PROGRAM

24-15-101. Public transit program created; duties.

(a) There is created a "public transit program" to be administered by the Wyoming department of transportation. The department shall:

- (i) Accept public transit funds from the federal transit administration on behalf of the state;

(ii) Adopt rules and regulations to implement the purposes of this chapter;

(iii) Distribute state and federal public transit funds to eligible grantees pursuant to federal requirements and rules and regulations of the department.

24-15-102. Public transit account.

(a) There is created a public transit account within the highway fund. The department shall fund the program annually with one million five hundred thousand dollars (\$1,500,000.00) using unrestricted state highway funds. Funds provided to the state under the federal Transit Act and other funds that may become available to assist urban and rural public transit programs shall be in addition to funding provided from unrestricted highway funds. Funds in the account shall be distributed and expended in accordance with federal requirements and department rules and regulations.

(b) Recipients of funds under the federal Transit Act may transfer unused grant funds for the benefit of other public transit programs in the state, subject to the following:

(i) Any transfer of funds under this paragraph shall require the approval of the governor;

(ii) Transferred federal funds under this paragraph shall be reimbursed to the transferor by the department from unrestricted state highway funds to be used as local match for federal funds at the rate of one dollar (\$1.00) for every three dollars (\$3.00) of federal funds transferred by the transferor;

(iii) To the extent not reimbursed from unrestricted state funds, the federal funds transferred shall be used for the benefit of public transit program grantees for the acquisition of new transit vehicles, replacement of transit vehicles or rehabilitation of vehicles in the transit fleet;

(iv) Federal funds transferred by a program grantee may be carried over into the following fiscal year by the department or a recipient public transit program grantee.