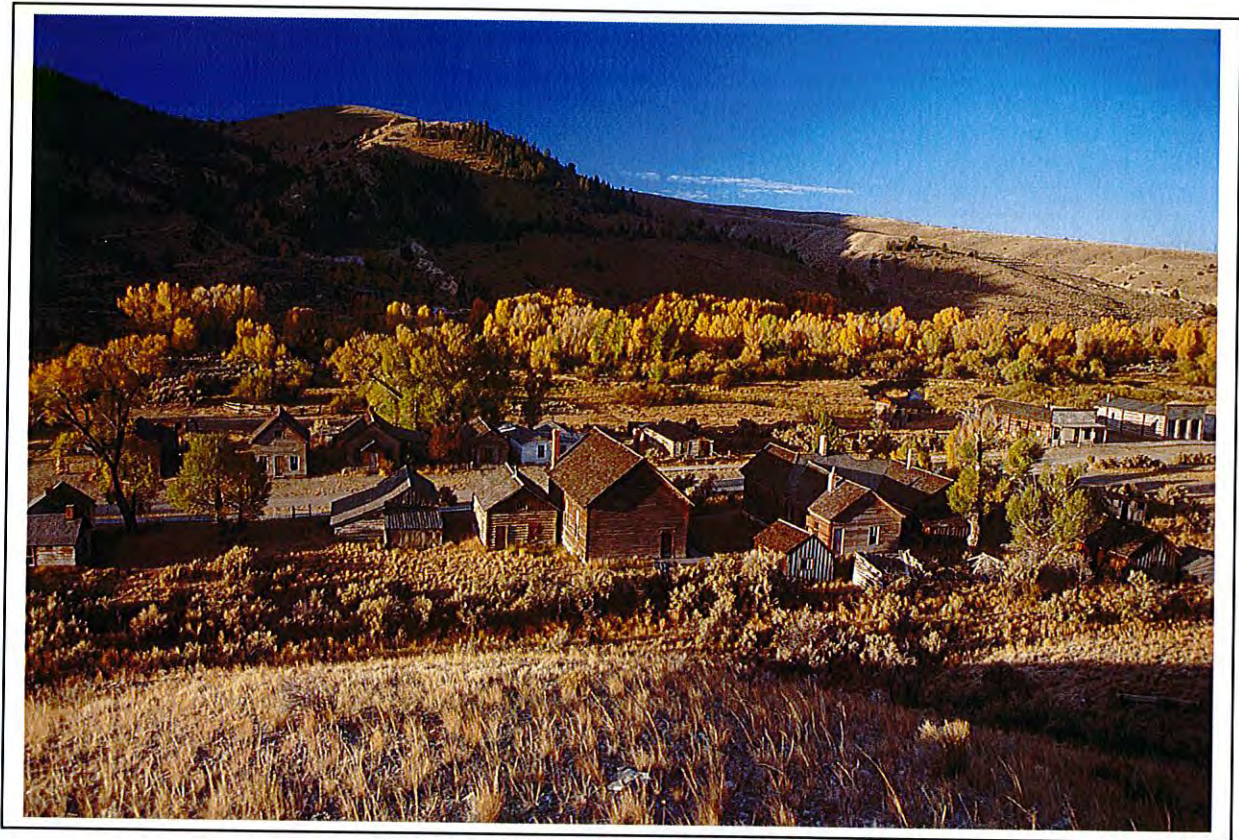


**Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks
Senate Bill 3, State Agency Biennial Report, 2012-2013**



Bannack State Park National Historic Landmark

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Executive Summary

Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks (FWP), manages over 252 archaeological and historical sites throughout the state of Montana. Approximately 60 percent of its heritage resources are prehistoric archaeological sites while 40 percent are historic in origin. Sixty-one sites are either eligible or listed in the National Register of Historic Places or are National Historic Landmarks. Heritage sites include seven National Historic Landmarks (NHL), 11 sites that are listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and 42 sites that have been determined eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Of the 61 sites FWP manages, 36 are historic and 25 are prehistoric. Historic sites include buildings and structures (including Bannack which contains over 50 individual buildings), landscape features noted by the Lewis and Clark expedition, a historic fort, a historic foundry building, a segment of the Lewis and Clark Trail, historic campsites, and one battlefield. Prehistoric sites include campsites, cave sites, rock shelters, buffalo jumps, a placer mine, a ceremonial site, and pictograph/petroglyph sites.

Of the sites FWP reported on for SB3 requirements, 28 maintain a satisfactory status, 19 are listed in a watch status, three are in a threatened status, three are in an endangered status, and the status of eight sites is unknown. In terms of overall site integrity and condition for FWP heritage resources, three of the 61 sites are in excellent condition, 21 are in good condition, 17 sites are in fair condition, seven sites are in poor condition, one is in failed condition, and 12 are in unknown condition.

The stewardship efforts of FWP heritage properties include site restoration, repair, preservation, interpretation, monitoring, maintenance, marketing, and site administration and are detailed in two sections of this report. Section 1 includes a discussion of State Park heritage resources and Section 2 includes information on heritage resources managed by the Fish and Wildlife Divisions of FWP. Cost specific information on stewardship activities is included in two tables in Appendices A1 and A2. Individual site condition and integrity forms are included in Appendices B1 and B2.

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The State Historic Preservation Office staff and Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks personnel graciously provided information for this report. In gathering information for this report concerning Montana State Parks, data was provided by regional and park management staff and administrators who combed through numerous files and documents to obtain information on project costs and stewardship efforts. Many thanks go to the following individuals for their help: Chas Van Genderen, Chet Crowser, Jerry Walker, Matt Marcinek, Doug Habermann, Dave Andrus, Dale Carlson, Vernon Carroll, Loren Flynn, Richard Hopkins, Jamie Hould, Jarret Kostrba, Jennifer Lawson, Colin Maas, Bob Peterson, Jason Pignanelli, Nate Powell, Ken Soderberg, and Ryan Sokoloski. Roger Semler compiled information on administrative costs and helped oversee the SB3 reporting process.

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Section 1: Montana State Park Heritage Resources

Introduction

Montana State Parks, a division of Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, manages over 224 archaeological and historical sites throughout its 54 state parks. Approximately 60 percent are prehistoric archaeological sites while 40 percent are historic in origin. Thirty-three sites are either eligible or listed in the National Register of Historic Places or are National Historic Landmarks. In compliance with the reporting requirements of Senate Bill 3 enacted in 2011, the status, condition, stewardship efforts and maintenance needs of these 33 sites is the focus of this summary report. Because the National Register significance of the remaining 191 sites has yet to be determined, these sites are not discussed here. As these resources are evaluated for their archaeological and historical significance, they will be included in future Senate Bill 3 reports.

State Park Heritage Resources

Heritage sites administered by Montana State Parks (MSP) include seven National Historic Landmarks (NHL). These sites are nationally significant places designated by the Secretary of the Interior. They are selected in accordance with 36CFR65.4 and National Register Bulletin No. 16. The NHL criteria, while similar to that of the National Register (see below), set substantially higher thresholds for site significance. Ten sites are listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP, some of these are also NHL sites) and 15 have been determined eligible for listing in the NRHP. The criteria for the National Register were established by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and its implementing regulations provided in 36CFR60. These sites are distributed across Montana within a five region state park system (Figure 1).

Among the five state park regions no sites are located in R-1/Northwest/Kalispell, six are within R-2/Southwest/Missoula, 10 are within R-3/South Central/Bozeman, six are within R-4 /North Central/Great Falls, and 11 are located within R-5 & 7/Eastern/Billings. Fewer sites are within MSP jurisdiction on the western side of the state than in central and eastern Montana.

Within the last two year period, MSP added five new NRHP-eligible properties including three historic sites at Missouri Headwaters State Park (24GA0355, 24GA1839, and 24GA1841), one historic site located within Pirogue Island State Park (24CR1045), and one historic farmstead within Travelers Rest NHL (24MO1572). One site was removed from state parks jurisdiction, the Alberton Gorge historic railroad grade (24MN0164). This site is now administered by our Fisheries Division. MSP prepared a NHL nomination in 2012 for the National Register-listed First Peoples Buffalo Jump site (24CA1012), formerly known as Ulm Pishkun. It is expected that the nomination will be reviewed by the National Park Service

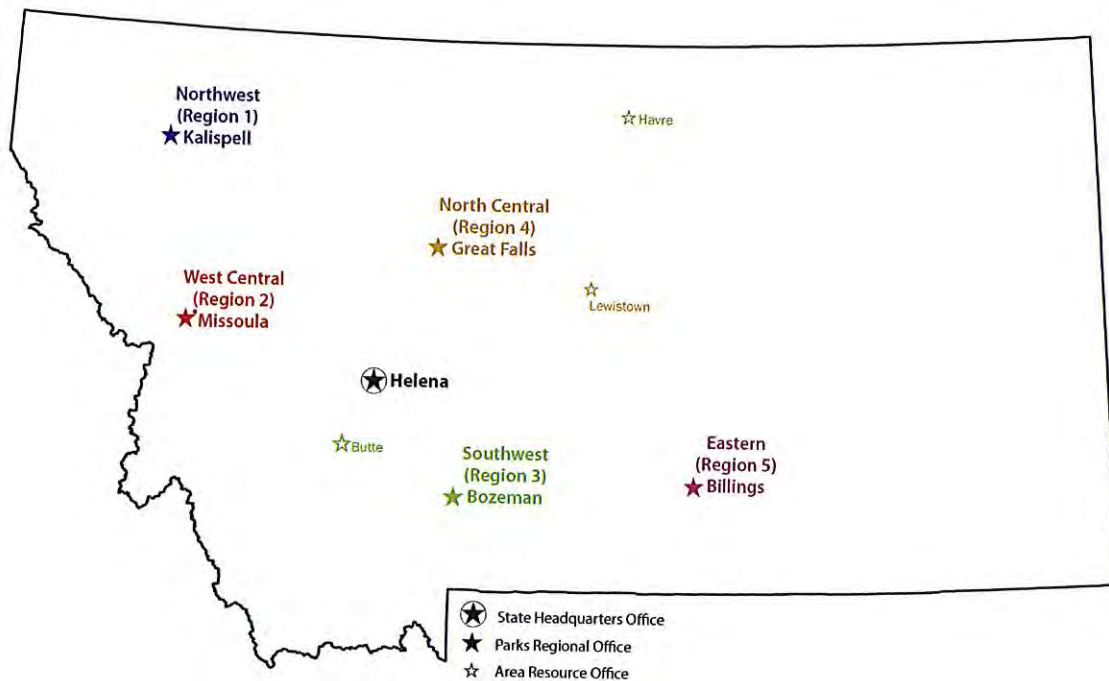


Figure 1. Montana State Park Regions.

in 2014 and the site will obtain NHL status. A list of significant historic and archaeological sites within the state park system by park name and region is provided in Table 1. The location of the various 33 heritage sites within Montana is shown in Figure 2.

All seven NHL sites are of remarkable historic significance as the national designation reflects. These sites include Travelers Rest (24MO0176), Bannack (24BE0169), Missouri Headwaters (24GA0212), Giant Springs (24CA0238), Pictograph Cave (24YL0001), Chief Plenty Coups House and store (24BH2179), and Rosebud Battlefield (24BH2461). Of the seven sites, six are historic and one site is prehistoric in age. These sites are spread across the state with most regions having one or two (Region 1 has none and Region 5, 6 and 7 were combined and are now referred to as Region 5 and this region has three NHL sites). It is difficult to rank these sites in significance because the ranking would vary depending on the shareholders consulted. For example, those interested in Lewis and Clark would place Travelers Rest, Giant Springs and Missouri Headwaters at the top of the list while battlefield enthusiasts would likely rank Rosebud Battlefield, as the most significant site within the state park system (of note, three of the NHL sites attained their significance through association with the Lewis and Clark expedition). Archaeologists would probably rank Pictograph Cave as the state's most significant site.

Table 1. Montana State Parks SB3 Heritage Sites List for 2012-2013.

Park Name	Year Property Became Park	Region/Area	Site Number	Site Type	Significance Status
Anaconda Smoke Stack	1986	R-2/Anaconda	24DL0290	Historic/brick smoke stack	Listed in NRHP
Bannack	1954	R-3/Dillon	24BE0169	Historic/townsite	NHL
Beaverhead Rock	1975	R-3/Dillon	24MA0259	Landscape Feature	Listed in NRHP
Camp Baker	1970	R-4/White Sulphur Springs	24ME0075	Prehistoric/campsite	NRHP-eligible
Chief Plenty Coups	1965	R-5/Pryor	24BH2179	Historic Building/Chief's house	NHL
Clark's Lookout	1985	R-3/Dillon	24BE1708	Landscape Feature	Listed in NRHP
Elkhorn	1980	R-3/Boulder	24JF0477	Historic Building/Fraternity Hall	Listed in NRHP
First Peoples	1972	R-4/Ulm	24CA1012	Prehistoric/Buffalo Jump	Listed in NRHP/ Nominated as NHL in 2013
Fort Owen	1956	R-Stevensville	24RA0148	Historic/Fort	Listed in NRHP
Granite	1975	R-2/Phillipsburg	24GN0365	Historic Building/Miner's Union Hall	Listed in NRHP
Granite	1975	R-2 /Phillipsburg	24GN0366	Historic Building/Superintendent's House	Listed in NRHP
Giant Springs	1972	R-4/Great Falls	24CA0238	Historic/L&C portage	NHL
Giant Springs	1972	R-4/Great Falls	24CA0289	Historic/Morony Dam Construction Camp	NRHP-eligible
Giant Springs	1972	R-4/Great Falls	24CA0620	Historic/1930s CCC structures	NRHP-eligible
Madison Buffalo Jump	1966	R-3/Three Forks	24GA0314	Prehistoric/Buffalo Jump	Listed in NRHP
Makoshika	1953	R-7/Glendive	24DW0079	Prehistoric/Paleo-Indian campsite	NRHP-eligible
Medicine Rocks	1957	R-7/Ekalaka	24CT0022	Historic & Prehistoric/Inscriptions & Pictographs	NRHP-eligible

Park Name	Year Property Became Park	Region/ Area	Site Number	Site Type	Significance Status
Medicine Rocks	1957	R-7/Ekalaka	24CT844	Prehistoric/Buried campsite	NRHP-eligible
Medicine Rocks	1957	R-7/Ekalaka	24CT845	Prehistoric/Tipi rings	NRHP-eligible
Missouri Headwaters	1947	R-3/Three Forks	24GA0212	Historic/L&C Campsite	NHL
Missouri Headwaters	1947	R-3/Three Forks	24GA0402	Prehistoric /Pictograph	NRHP-eligible
Missouri Headwaters	1947	R-3/Three Forks	24GA0355	Historic/Gallatin City II	NRHP-eligible
Missouri Headwaters	1947	R-3/Three Forks	24GA1839	Historic/Campbell Homestead	NRHP-eligible
Missouri Headwaters	1947	R-3/Three Forks	24GA1841	Historic/Madison Mill	NRHP-eligible
Pictograph Cave	1969	R-5/Billings	24YL0001	Prehistoric/Cave	NHL
Pictograph Cave	1969	R-5/Billings	24YL0002	Prehistoric/Cave	NHL
Pirogue Island	1982	R-7/Miles City	24CR1045	Historic/L&C campsite	NRHP-eligible
Rosebud Battlefield	1978	R-7/Decker	24BH2461	Historic/Battlefield	NHL
Rosebud Battlefield	1978	R-7/Decker	24BH0406	Prehistoric/ Kobold petroglyphs	NRHP-eligible
Tongue River Reservoir	1980	R-7/Decker	24BH2317	Prehistoric/Tipi ring site	NRHP-eligible
Tower Rock	2004	R-4/Cascade	24CA0643	Landscape Feature	Listed in NRHP
Travelers Rest	2001	R-2/Lolo	24MO0176	Historic/L&C Campsite	NHL
Travelers Rest	2001	R-2/Lolo	24MO1572	Historic/Rice Thompson Farmstead	NRHP-eligible

Among state park heritage sites, Bannack (24BE0169) and Pictograph Cave (24YL0001) are the most sought out sites by visitors interested in learning about the history and archaeology of Montana. Each site normally receives over 30,000 visitors each year. The new visitor center at Pictograph Cave has increased visitation substantially, with over 55,000 people coming to visit the cave in 2013. Pictograph Cave was excavated between 1937 and 1941 by the Works Progress Administration (WPA) and produced over 30,000 artifacts. The cave contained four distinct stratigraphic levels and a vast array of perishable items enabling researcher, William Mulloy, to define the first prehistoric chronology for the Northwestern Plains. The artifact collection was the recent focus of cataloguing and processing efforts along with the development of proper storage and handling protocols. MSP sponsored student interns

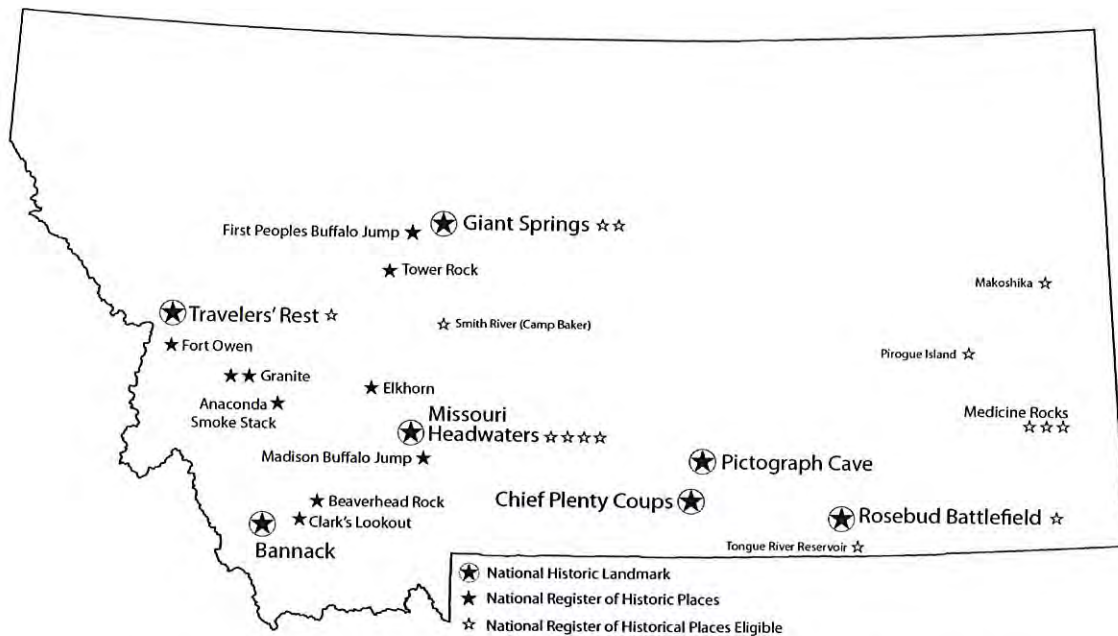


Figure 2. Montana State Park heritage sites showing significance designation.

in 2012 and 2013 who worked exclusively on cataloging artifacts from Pictograph and Ghost Caves. An exhibit displaying artifacts from the site is planned at the Montana Museum of Arts and Culture at the University of Montana in 2015. Recent analysis of perishable artifacts from Pictograph Cave and radiocarbon dating of the cave's various cultural levels will be published in professional archaeological journals in 2014 by Montana State Parks heritage staff and others.

Bannack is one of Montana's earliest mining towns and still contains over 50 historic buildings including the brick clad Hotel Meade built in 1896. The area surrounding Bannack is pristine and undeveloped leaving the historic landscape intact and almost identical to what early residents would have seen. In fact, it is one of the best preserved historic mining communities in the west. However, this year, a flash flood at Bannack State Park on July 17, 2013 resulted in damage to over 80% of the buildings and caused the popular "Bannack Days" which draws several thousand people to be canceled (Figure 3). One building, the Assay Office, was almost completely destroyed with over 70% of the building being washed to the opposite side of the street. Efforts to repair building and surrounding environment damage were quick and professional architectural consultants, A&E Architects, were hired by the State Risk Management and Tort Defense Division to assess damage and to provide recommendations concerning how building clean-up should be performed in compliance with the historic preservation standards of the Secretary of Interior for NHL sites. Beaudette Engineers conducted a structural damage assessment of buildings and Western Cultural, Inc. carried out archaeological monitoring of various cleanup projects and led a surface artifact collection effort because the flood exposed many new artifacts. An overall clean-up company, Belfor, was hired to oversee all cleanup



Figure 3. Bannack flash flood, July 17, 2013.

efforts and was on-site at Bannack for over two months. MSP employees including the park manager, the regional park manager and Helena headquarters staff spent several months overseeing and guiding the clean-up work to ensure it was carried out properly with regard to both safety and historic preservation standards. Given the severity of damage, consultants and state park staff worked together and over a short period of time (60 days), Bannack was reopened. Most all buildings now appear to be close to their pre-flood condition. Structural building repair will continue over the next year to return the various damaged buildings back to their pre-flood condition.

Property Status and Condition

Information concerning the status and condition of state park heritage sites is provided in Table 2 in Appendix A1. Condition assessment forms for each heritage property are included in Appendix B1. Of the 33 state park sites reported on for SB3 requirements, 16 maintain a satisfactory status, 11 are listed in a watch status, three are in a threatened status, one is in an endangered status, and the status of two sites is unknown. Sites with a satisfactory status are those that have limited threats of vandalism, infringement from development or pending construction nearby. Those considered as properties to watch include sites like Missouri Headwaters (24GA0212 and 24GA0402) where infringing development around the site and a highway running through it damage the site's visual integrity. Other "watch" properties are isolated historic buildings at Granite (24GN0365 and 24GN0366), the Morony Dam construction camp (24CA0289), and the historic Fraternity Hall at Elkhorn (24JF0477). Vandalism and decay due to building age are problematic at all four sites. The Anaconda Smoke Stack (24DL0290) is in "watch" status because it's beginning to deteriorate with an increasing number of bricks becoming dislodged each year. Madison Buffalo Jump (24GA0314) has seen years of illegal artifact collecting that

began in the 1930s, and site features including cairns and tipi rings continue to be disturbed by visitors, hence its “watch” status. An upcoming survey of Madison Buffalo Jump in 2014 will help state parks staff assess where features are located throughout the park which will facilitate our ability to effectively monitor park resources.

Two sites within Rosebud Battlefield (24BH2461/Battlefield and 24BH0406/Petroglyph) are considered threatened because the state does not own the mineral rights beneath the park’s surface. Energy companies, especially those interested in coal bed methane development, currently lease the subsurface rights to the park. Energy development within the park would adversely affect the integrity of both sites. Archaeological site, 24ME0075, located at the Camp Baker boat launch on the Smith River is threatened by high numbers of visitors and inadvertent park development activities.

The condition of two sites in the state park system is unknown; 24CA0289/Lewis and Clark Portage Trail (24CA0289) and the Tongue River tipi ring site (24BH2317). The portage trail is on a state parks easement that also includes other federal agencies and is not actively managed by state parks. Hence, its condition and integrity are unknown. The tipi ring site at Tongue River (24BH2317) has not been monitored and assessed by state parks heritage staff over the past two years and its condition and integrity are undetermined.

In terms of overall site integrity and condition, 11 of the 33 state park sites are in good condition (see Table 2, Appendix A1). These sites maintain their integrity and have not been damaged by incompatible development or changes. Fourteen sites are in fair condition and have witnessed some change or alteration, but it is not considered overly detrimental to the site. The integrity of five sites is poor including the Granite Miner’s Union Hall (24GN0365), three historic sites in Missouri Headwaters State Park (24GA0355, 24GA1839, 24GA1841), and the Morony Dam construction camp (24CA0289). The building at Granite (24GN0365) was severely damaged by vandals and only a portion of the building remains. Two historic sites at Headwater’s State Park (24GA1839, 24GA1841) contain no remains of previously standing structures or buildings and the old Gallatin City II Hotel (24GA0355) has a collapsed roof and is structurally deteriorated. All buildings and features at the Morony construction camp (24CA0289) were removed and all that remains are foundations where buildings once stood. However, the site does contain historic archaeological information concerning life in a late 1920s construction camp. The integrity of three sites is unknown, including the Lewis and Clark Portage Trail (24CA0238), the Camp Baker prehistoric site (24ME0075), and the tipi ring site at Tongue River Reservoir (24BH2317).

At Pictograph Cave (24YL001) where over 100 prehistoric painted images are found, severe freeze-thaw cycles resulted in a charcoal painted turtle image spalling from the cave wall in the winter of 2012. Thankfully, the image stayed mostly intact when it fell from the cave wall and is now housed in the visitor center. Several rock art experts, including Lawrence Loendorf, Johannes Loubser and David Whitley were consulted about measures state parks could take to help prevent future spalling. The situation is clearly complex and cave geology and formation experts need to weigh in on what measures should be taken, if any.

Heritage Site Stewardship Efforts

The efforts of Montana State Parks regarding the administration, stewardship and preservation of its 33 significant heritage properties are listed in Table 3 (included in Appendix A1) by region and alphabetically by park name. Table 3 shows state park costs for the various categories including staff time and operations and maintenance costs for park personnel and for all park administrative staff in Helena that serve in state-wide support functions for the heritage parks.

Repair and restoration of flood damaged buildings and the grounds at Bannack State Park represented the largest single stewardship expenditure in 2013. A total of \$1,102,322 was provided through an insurance claim that was approved and administered by the Montana Risk Management and Tort Defense Division (RMTDD). This flood incident occurred on July 17, 2013 and resulted in damage to over 80% of Bannack's 50 buildings. Many buildings like the Hotel Meade and the grounds of the park were inundated with mud and debris that required closure of Bannack until September, 9 2013. Careful removal of mud and debris was critical to restoring the park back to its pre-flood condition. The Assay Office was almost completely washed away and is currently being rebuilt, piece by piece (Figure 4). Usable remnants of the original building will be used as part of the restoration. The grass fire that occurred at Rosebud Battlefield (24BH2461) in August of 2013 resulted in the construction of fire prevention lines that required extensive rehabilitation with both mechanical equipment and hand tools. Vandals spray painted over historic inscriptions at Medicine Rocks State Park (24CT0022) and park maintenance staff was quick to not only observe the damage and report it, but also to contact heritage staff on how to remove it so that further vandalism would not occur. All restoration work and building stabilization and repair involved consultation with the Montana SHPO and/or the National Park Service. State parks worked with these agencies to ensure all work performed complied with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for historic preservation projects. In-house staff time devoted to building repair and overall site maintenance totaled \$87,700 (Table 3, Appendix A1), with park staff at sites such as Plenty Coups (24BH2179) and Bannack (24BE0169) conducting simpler historic preservation projects.

A range of \$33,069 to \$1,500 was spent by each of the regions on site research and documentation including non-compliance project heritage surveys (Rosebud Battlefield NHL/24BH2461 and at Missouri Headwaters NHL/24GA0212), detailed site recordation, artifact analysis and cataloguing, and site assessment studies (Table 3, Appendix A1). Site survey and mapping work was completed at Medicine Rocks (24CT0022/\$7,000), Missouri Headwaters (24GA0212/\$7,900), and Rosebud Battlefield (24BH2461/\$67,900). Artifact analyses were completed for Pictograph Cave (24YL0001/\$5,319) and Ghost Cave (24YL0002/\$5,319). All artifacts from Pictograph Cave (24YL0001) with the exception of faunal materials have been entered into a Past Perfect data base. Cataloguing of Ghost Cave (24YL0002) artifacts is underway but has yet to be completed. Artifacts recovered from Rosebud Battlefield (24BH2461) during the 2012 field school were analyzed by ballistics expert, Doug Scott, who determined from shell casing "fingerprints" that two of the firearms used in the battle of the Rosebud were used at the battle of the Little Big Horn just a week later in 1876. During the flash flood at Bannack (24BE0169), over 7,000 historic artifacts were exposed and collected and are now being entered the park's Past Perfect data base. Artifact studies and survey work at Rosebud Battlefield (24BH2461), Pictograph Cave



Figure 4. Assay Office (on left) at Bannack NHL damaged by July 17, 2013 flash flood.

(24YL0001) and at Medicine Rocks (24CT022) were all conducted by professors and students from the University of Montana-Missoula and Montana State University-Billings through partnership agreements between MSP and the two universities. These artifact analyses were performed as part of our role of being good stewards of these most valuable state park resources. Total expenditures on site documentation and research for all parks by state park staff and by outside Universities and consultants were \$54,386.

Over \$77,454 was spent statewide on site interpretation and educational programs (Table 3, Appendix A1). Heritage parks that focused on interpretation and educational programming include First Peoples (24CA1012/\$20,256), Travelers Rest (24MO0176/\$20,025), Bannack (24BE0169/\$11,630), and Pictograph Cave (24YL0001, 24YL0002/\$8,741). In-house administrative staff devoted considerable time to preparing and providing interpretive programming. Parks that employ seasonal interpretive staff and AmeriCorps interns spend the most time and effort on this task.

Maintenance related specifically to heritage sites included building repairs (windows, roofs, floors, gutters, and walls) along with costs related to road and trail maintenance that enables visitors to access these important heritage sites (Table 3, Appendix A1). These costs do not represent complete maintenance costs for these parks, as many other expenses such as new bath rooms, paved sidewalks, regulation signs, and road paving, are not included. Maintenance costs were highest at Bannack (24BE0169/\$22,000) where building age continually necessitates both major and minor repairs, at Anaconda Stack where FAA lighting requirements must be met because of the height of the stack and are accompanied by high energy costs (24DL0290/\$16,000), and at Rosebud Battlefield

(24BH2461/\$10,000) where road access and wash outs are a perpetual problem. Sites where staff is crucial in helping with site maintenance include Bannack (24BE0169), Chief Plenty Coups (24BH2179), First Peoples (24CA1012), Missouri Headwaters (24GA0212), and Pictograph Cave (24YL0001).

Overall, \$83,500 was dedicated to site monitoring efforts conducted by park staff, volunteers, and the state park heritage resource specialist. Parks with designated volunteer site monitors include First Peoples (24CA1012), Fort Owen (24RE0148), Medicine Rocks (24CT0022), Rosebud Battlefield (24BH2461), and Travelers Rest (24MO176). Monitoring included photographic documentation, condition assessments, site visits, and comparisons with previous monitoring efforts. Several regions sent park managers and park volunteers to the Project Archaeology Site Stewardship training program sponsored by the BLM so managers could learn how to correctly monitor sites within their parks. More park managers or interested volunteer site stewards will be sent to this training over the next biennial reporting period.

A total of \$1,293,347 was provided by other agencies, grant funding, volunteer time, and in-kind match of staff time. Bannack NHL (24BE0169) received the bulk of these funds with RMTDD covering \$1,102,322 in restoration and building repair costs related to damage from a flash flood. Travelers Rest (24MO0176) received \$97,025 from its friends group, Travelers Rest Preservation and Heritage Association (TRPHA) which is dedicated to educational and interpretive programming at the park. A grant of \$63,000 was awarded to the University of Montana with Montana State Parks as a partner by the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP) for survey and mapping work at Rosebud Battlefield (24BH2461). The University of Montana-Missoula completed a survey and site mapping field school at Rosebud Battlefield in 2012, with four students participating in the 10-day college class (Figure 5). Montana State Parks helped fund a portion of the expenses for this effort. Montana State University-Billings (MSU), with the support of state parks, conducted a field school at Medicine Rocks State Park (24CT0022) in 2012 where six students recorded many of the 1000-plus historic and prehistoric images found within the park. In 2013, MSP partnered with the University of Montana-Missoula to conduct a field school at Pictograph Cave (24YL001/24YL0002) where three-dimensional mapping of the park landscape was conducted along with recordation of historic inscriptions in Ghost Cave (24YL0002) and mapping of the prehistorically painted images in Pictograph Cave (24YL0001, Figure 6). Heritage and park staff continually work with researchers, universities and the general public to help facilitate preservation, site monitoring and research projects in all Montana State Parks.

A total of \$37,754 was expended on marketing efforts for the 33 heritage sites with most of these costs related to staff time, brochure layout and printing and advertising in local and region newspapers and magazines and in television spots. MSP has two marketing specialists who work to promote heritage parks nationally and within the state. When university field schools were held in various parks (Medicine Rocks, Pictograph Cave, and Rosebud Battlefield), state parks marketing staff arranged for TV interviews, newspaper stories and radio interviews with professionals and students as they engaged in research and documentation activities in state parks.



Figure 5. Students mapping and excavating historic artifacts at Rosebud Battlefield State Park.

The state parks with the most significant expenditures on heritage properties statewide (as shown in Table 3, Appendix A1) are Bannack (24BE0169/\$1,509,534), First Peoples Buffalo Jump (24CA1012/\$300,391), Pictograph Cave (24YL0001, 24YL0002/\$256,504), Travelers Rest (24MO0176/\$244,805), Missouri Headwaters (24GA0212, 24GA0355, 24GA0402, 24GA1839, 24GA1841/\$146,882), Chief Plenty Coups (24BH2179/\$144,288), and Rosebud Battlefield (24BH2461, 24BH0406/\$126,455). Many of these parks receive the highest number of visitors in the state.

Those state park regions that expended the highest amount on heritage stewardship work include Region 3 (\$1,725,709), Region 5/7 (\$558,985), and Region 4 (\$451,944). Costs included for Region 3 include one-time expenditures for building stabilization and flood repair at Bannack NHL (24BE0169). Expenditures like these will likely not be repeated in the next decade or more.

Total agency expenditures on stewardship efforts for all 33 state park heritage sites totaled \$3,029,626 for the 2012-2013 reporting cycle (Table 3, Appendix A1). Administrative time related to all heritage parks totaled \$1,372,589 (Table 3, Appendix A1).

Site Enhancement/Maintenance Needs

Maintenance activities typically needed in state parks for historic buildings include sill log repair, roof replacement, window repair, shoring up building corners, floor replacement, log treatment, drainage enhancement, and adobe stabilization (i.e. Fort Owen/24RA0148). Maintenance related to stone



Figure 6. Recording historic inscriptions at Ghost Cave (24YI0002) during the University of Montana-Missoula/Pictograph Cave field School, 2013.

structures include, for example, re-pointing and re-setting CCC-era stone features at Giant Springs (24CA0620) and brick repair/structure stabilization at the Anaconda Stack (24DL0290). Maintenance also includes improvements needed to keep trails and roads to heritage sites in good condition. Maintenance needs for the various 33 heritage sites are shown in Table 2 (Appendix A1). Site priority in terms of where MSP places those needs on a sliding scale of 1-5 is also listed in this table. For all sites, monitoring efforts to ensure that sites are maintained and preserved is critical. Sites should all be minimally monitored and formally reported on at least once a year. This is a top priority need for each site across the state. Park managers that have not attended the site stewardship training to learn site condition assessment procedures should do so over the next two year period. The top maintenance priorities include:

1. Building repairs at Bannack (24BE0169) on the Hotel Meade (upstairs plastering), Hendrich's Mill (roof), Mathews House, Bath House and Bootlegger Cabin; also repair structural damage caused by flood at Jackson House, Assay Office and other buildings; re-daub buildings where flood washed away chinking; and re-point foundation stones on buildings including the Methodist Church where flooding shifted stones.
2. Studying options for stabilization at Pictograph Cave (24YL0001) to prevent pictographs from spalling off the cave walls.
3. Continued survey and mapping of battle locations and features at Rosebud Battlefield (24BH2461).

4. Surveying and mapping features at Madison Buffalo Jump (24GA0314)—to be accomplished by University of Montana field school in 2014.
5. Re-inking, ramp for handicapped access, log treatment and window repair at Chief Plenty Coups House (24BH2179).
6. Preparing a National Register nomination for Medicine Rocks (24CT0022) for historic inscriptions.
7. Assessing condition of adobe walls at Fort Owen (24RA0148) and stabilizing walls if needed.
8. Re-pointing and resetting stones on CCC-era rock structures at Giant Springs (24CA0620).

All work conducted would meet the requirements of the Montana SHPO and would comply with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for historic preservation projects.

Agency Compliance/State Parks Heritage Resource Program Components

Montana State Parks developed and approved Administrative Rules in 1996 to comply with the Montana State Antiquities Act. These ARM rules are referenced as ARM 12.8.501 to 12.8.510. The ARM rules designate the Bureau Chief of the Design and Construction Bureau within Fish, Wildlife and Parks as the agency heritage resources coordinator and as the individual responsible for consultations with the Montana SHPO. State Parks hired its own heritage resource professional in 2007, so this stipulation is no longer appropriate and should be changed via the new State Parks and Recreation Board created in 2013. Compliance for the fish and wildlife side of the agency is conducted separately from State Parks and is accomplished by heritage resource consultants.

A state parks heritage resource manual was developed in 2010 and distributed to all heritage parks and to all regional offices. The manual includes chapters on heritage resource laws, proper artifact care, emergency site discovery procedures, and heritage program components. The agency also developed and adopted policies on artifact collection procedures and artifact deaccessioning protocols.

All information related to site location and heritage resource surveys within each park are contained on a GIS data base. This information is printed out on large scale maps that are kept in regional park offices and in the heritage resource specialist's files. Site forms for all sites and survey reports are kept in notebooks that are maintained for each park.

Throughout the 54 state parks, a total of 224 heritage resource sites are currently identified. Of these 224 known sites, 33 have been evaluated for their eligibility for National Register listing; the significance and preservation value of the other 191 sites is unknown. In terms of the state parks heritage compliance process, a cultural resource project request form developed three years ago for all regional park managers and park managers, is used when ground disturbing projects are planned within parks. A call for projects is sent out by the Assistant Administrator for Park Operations each spring to all parks. Managers fill out the project request form which includes project location, project description and a

map of planned activities. The form is submitted to the heritage resource specialist by late spring before the field season begins. Projects are then reviewed and prioritized in terms of schedule, funding, and need.

For projects where large scale surveys or test excavations are required, private consultants are typically hired. These firms have the workforce capacity, technical equipment and laboratory space to process, analyze and document large archaeological sites or to evaluate complex historic buildings and structures. Smaller projects that can be completed by the one MSP heritage professional are done in-house. However, the geographic spread of the 54 parks across Montana makes the cost efficiency of even small scale surveys problematic because the time spent driving great distances competes with other essential program demands. For surveys completed in-house, reports are prepared and submitted to the regional park office, the park, and to the Montana SHPO. The same process is followed for projects completed by consultants.

Each year a number of survey and site documentation projects are completed that do not relate to legal compliance. Because many parks were listed in the National Register in the 1960s and 1970s, many never received intensive survey efforts. MSP is working to rectify this so the agency is aware of all heritage resources within each park so they can be managed and protected. In 2012-2013, stewardship surveys and research and documentation were completed for First Peoples (NHL nomination for 24CA1012), Missouri Headwaters (survey of entire park), Rosebud Battlefield (survey of fire damaged area and areas examined by 2012 field school for 24BH2461), and Medicine Rocks State Parks (documentation of historic inscriptions in 2012 for 24CT0022, Figure 7).

Consultations with the Montana SHPO are generally undertaken prior to project implementation for National Register listed and eligible sites and for NHLs, particularly when there are questions about level of documentation and extent of needed work. Consultations over the last two years include, for example, those related to the Chief Plenty Coups (24BH2179) well replacement and sill log repairs, the National Register eligibility status of historic sites at Missouri Headwaters State Park (24GA0355, 24GA1839, and 24GA1841), Bannack (24BE0169) building stabilization and structural repair work related to the flash flood, Bannack historic archaeological monitoring of flood damaged areas, field school survey results from Rosebud Battlefield (24BH2461) and Medicine Rocks (24CT0022) State Parks, possible elimination of Madison Buffalo Jump (24GA0314) from the state parks system, and site significance rating strategies for the NHL nomination for First Peoples Buffalo Jump (24CA1012). Consultations with SHPO are also common on many other projects, such as the Pirogue Island survey (24CR1045) when questions arose concerning the definition of site boundaries.

MSP provides heritage resource site management training in the form of presentations provided by heritage staff at statewide biennial park meetings. Information provided at these meetings includes how the compliance works, information on resources within the park system, how the National Register process is completed, artifact analysis and what we learn from it, when mitigation is needed, and what to do if emergency discoveries are made during construction. Park staff is encouraged to attend the Project Archaeology stewardship training which 10 park managers have attended and to



Figure 7. MSU-Billings field school students at Medicine Rocks State Park in 2012 and inset of historic inscription panel at the park carved by a sheep herder.

obtain training in Past Perfect software so that park collections can be entered into this program and better accounted for. Parks that manage artifact collections include Bannack (24BE0169), Chief Plenty Coups (24BH2179), First Peoples (24CA1012), Makoshika (24DW0079), and Pictograph Cave (24YL0001, 24YL0002). These parks all use Past Perfect museum software and have entered some or all of their collections into this system. MSP is currently using student interns at the University of Montana-Missoula to complete artifact data entry for Pictograph Cave State Park.

Program Opportunities/Challenges

The resources managed by state parks are some of the best in the state and in the nation. The ability to effect change on how resources of national significance are managed is a tremendous opportunity. Our agency, above all others including the National Park Service, manages more significant resources in Montana than almost any other agency in the state. The opportunities for potential research, resource enhancement, and stewardship efforts are endless within state parks. However, funding to achieve needed work at these important sites is limited. Grant funding is currently the best

option to pay for needed work. Funds from the American Battlefield Protection Program for \$63,000 were used to conduct needed survey and mapping work at Rosebud Battlefield (24BH2461). Recent funding from the National Park Service Heritage Partnerships Program for \$28,000 allowed for First Peoples Buffalo Jump (24CA1012) to be nominated as a National Historic Landmark. Funding that state parks can provide is used for on the ground heritage survey work and to support University field schools which help MSP to better record and document places like Rosebud Battlefield (24BH2461), Pictograph and Ghost Caves (24YL0001 and 24YL0002), and Medicine Rocks State Park (24CT0022).

Partnerships and agreements with outside agencies and universities are essential for completing stewardship related work in heritage parks. In 2014, MSP will partner with the University of Montana-Missoula to accomplish a survey of Madison Buffalo Jump (24GA0314). We will also partner with MSU-Billings to conduct three-dimensional scanning of buildings at Bannack NHL (24BE0169).

Significant state park heritage sites are distributed throughout Montana with many hundred miles in between them. One of the biggest challenges for the heritage program is that it is a large and complex program with limited staffing capacity. Program responsibilities include conducting surveys across the state and reporting out on this work to SHPO, applying for and administering grants for research and documentation in parks (i.e. previous SAT grant for Bannack, American Battlefield Protection Program grants for Rosebud Battlefield), establishing and managing agreements with other agencies (i.e. the Montana Heritage Commission) and with Universities (U of M and MSU) for research conducted in state parks, hiring and overseeing consultants and student interns, providing information for interpretive signs, exhibits and materials created for heritage parks, consulting with tribal representatives on park projects (Confederated Salish and Kootenai, North Cheyenne, and Crow Tribes), and conducting consultations with SHPO and the National Park Service for projects involving NRHP and NHL sites. The heritage program manager is also responsible for negotiating with agency staff for funding to complete large scale compliance work when consultants are needed to accomplish this work. Keeping track of projects and activities that go on within each of the many heritage parks is a challenging task. Thankfully, each park has a park manager that is deeply interested in the proper care and treatment of park resources. While the background of park managers is generally in recreation, many are willing to monitor sites, learn about artifact care, and are overall good site stewards that provide an on the ground presence which is exceedingly important in detouring site vandalism and ensuring heritage site preservation.

Efficiency is critical to program success and strides have been made to streamline processes like contracting so consultants can be quickly hired to complete project work. MSP was recently able to extend its open services contract with four heritage resource consultants for an additional two years, thus easing the time and energy associated with the contracting process. University students and interns continue to complete important park research and documentation tasks in state parks. A great number of positive stewardship projects have been accomplished over the past two years and state parks will continue to strengthen and expand these efforts over the next two-year reporting period.



Section 2: Fish and Wildlife Division Heritage Resources

Introduction

The Fish and Wildlife Divisions (F&W) of Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks (FWP) manages archeological and historical sites throughout its 320 Fishing Access Sites (FAS), 76 Wildlife Management Areas (WMA), 10 hatcheries, the Wildlife Rehabilitation Center, and the Montana Wild Outdoor Education Center. Archeological and historical sites are found on these properties throughout the state, though only 14 historical sites and 14 archeological sites are either already listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or have been determined to be eligible for listing on the NRHP. In compliance with the reporting requirements of Senate Bill 3 enacted in 2013, the integrity, status, condition, stewardship efforts and maintenance needs of these 26 sites is the focus of this summary report. Because the National Register significance of other historic or archeological sites located on properties managed by the F&W of FWP has yet to be determined, these sites are not discussed here. As these resources are evaluated for their archaeological and historical significance, they will be included in future Senate Bill 3 reports.

Fish and Wildlife Heritage Resources

One heritage site administered by F&W, the Montana Wild Outdoor Education Center (24LC1273), is listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and 27 have been determined eligible for listing on the NRHP. The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 established the criteria for the National Register and its implementing regulations provided in 36CFR60. These sites are distributed across Montana within a seven region fish and wildlife (Figure 8). No heritage sites administered by the F&W are listed as National Historic Landmarks (NHL).

Figure 8. Montana Fish & Wildlife Regions.



Among the seven regions, no sites are located in R-6/Northeast/Glasgow or R-7/East/Miles City, six are within R-1/Northwest/Kalispell, six are within R-2/Southwest/Missoula, 11 are within R-3/Southcentral/Bozeman, three are within R-4 /Northcentral/Great Falls, and two are within R-5/Southeast/Billings. Unlike Montana State Parks (MSP), fewer sites are located within F&W jurisdiction on the eastern side of the state than in western or central Montana.

Within the last two-year period, F&W added seven new NRHP-eligible sites, including two archeological sites at Mount Haggin WMA (24DL0151 and 24DL0154), one archeological site at Sun River WMA (24LC1110), three archeological sites at Kootenai Falls WMA (24LN0176, 24LN0232, and 24LN0233/0234) and one archeological site at Cyr Bridge FAS (24MN0194). The McClarty-Worm Barn (24FH1226) is a historical site that was added to the 2012-2013 inventory, though this property is currently in escrow and the ownership will not be transferred until March 2014. As a result, a discussion of the McClarty-Worm Barn will be included in the next SB3 report. Five sites were removed from F&W jurisdiction. The archeological site at Bonfield FAS (24CR0712) was removed because it was suspected that the site washed away during the 2011 flooding of the Yellowstone River. The historic Vigilante Canal (24MA1722 and 24MA1723), which crosses Vigilante FAS and Alder Bridge FAS, the historic Yellowstone Canal (24TE0057), which crosses Isaac Homestead WMA and Sanders WMA, and the Rainbow, Morony, and Ryan Road Segments (24CA0416), which cross the Great Falls Shooting Range, were removed because these sites are not located entirely on land owned by FWP and, therefore, FWP does not have sole jurisdiction over the management of these sites. A list of significant historic and archaeological sites located on lands managed by F&W is provided in Table 4. Statewide these sites include 14 historic sites and 14 prehistoric sites. Historic sites include one railroad grade, four hatcheries, one water control system, and eight historic building/structure sites. Prehistoric sites include five prehistoric campsites/habitation sites, one rock shelter, one rock shelter with pictograph and ceremonial site, two tipi ring sites, one placer mine, one hunting drive district with artifacts, and three hunting drive rock alignments with artifacts.

Table 4. FWP Fish & Wildlife Divisions Heritage Sites List for 2012-2013.

SHPO Site Number	FWP Property Name	Date of FAS or WMA	F&W Region/ Nearest Town	Site Type	Significance Status *
24BE1327	George Grant Memorial FAS	1986	R-3/Divide	Prehistoric buried campsite	NRHP eligible
24BE1327	Greenwood Bottoms FAS	1987	R-3/Divide	Prehistoric buried campsite	NRHP eligible
24BE1812	Gravelly-Blacktail WMA	1972	R-3/Dillon	Historic sheep ranch	NRHP eligible
24DL0151	Mount Haggin WMA	1976	R-3/Anaconda	Prehistoric campsite	NRHP eligible
24DL0154	Mount Haggin WMA	1976	R-3/Anaconda	Prehistoric placer mine	NRHP eligible
24DL0422	Washoe Park Trout Hatchery	1908	R-2/Anaconda	Historic hatchery	NRHP eligible
24FH0758	Flathead Lake Salmon Hatchery	1912	R-1/Somers	Historic Hatchery	NRHP eligible
24FH1226	McClarty-Worm Barn	(2014?)	R-1/Somers	Historic barn	NRHP eligible
24FR0923	Beckman WMA	1999	R-4/Denton	Historic Ranch	NRHP eligible
24LA0221	Jocko River Hatchery	1948	R-2/Arlee	Historic Hatchery	NRHP eligible
24LA0269	Flathead Lake WHPA	1953	R-1/Rollins	Historic homestead & orchard	NRHP eligible
24LC1110	Sun River WMA	2003	R-4/Augusta	Prehistoric tipi rings	NRHP eligible
24LC1273	MT Wild Outdoor Education Center	2002	R-3/Helena	Historic Foundry & Machine Co., Industrial Complex	NRHP Listed
24LN0176	Kootenai Falls WMA	1982	R-1/Libby	Prehistoric campsite	NRHP eligible
24LN0232	Kootenai Falls WMA	1982	R-1/Libby	Prehistoric rock shelter	NRHP eligible
24LN0233 /0234	Kootenai Falls WMA	1982	R-1/Libby	Prehistoric rock shelter & Pictograph & Ceremonial site	NRHP eligible
24LN1619	Libby Field Station	1939	R-1/Libby	Historic Hatchery	NRHP eligible
24MA0244	Eight Mile Ford FAS	1957	R-3/Ennis	Prehistoric tipi ring site	NRHP eligible
24MA1695	Madison-Wall Creek WMA	1960	R-3/Ennis	Historic Homestead Barn	NRHP eligible

SHPO Site Number	FWP Property Name	Date FAS/WMA	Region/ Nearest Town	Site Type	Significance Status *
24MN0164	Alberton Gorge Recreation Corridor AFLP	2004	R-2/Alberton	Historic Milwaukee Railroad Grade	NRHP eligible
24MN0164	Big Eddy FAS	1994	R-2/Alberton	Historic Milwaukee Railroad Grade	NRHP eligible
24MN0164	Cyr Bridge FAS	1986	R-2/Alberton	Historic Milwaukee Railroad Grade	NRHP eligible
24MN0164	Dry Creek FAS	1983	R-2/Alberton	Historic Milwaukee Railroad Grade	NRHP eligible
24MN0164	Fish Creek WMA	2010	R-2/Alberton	Historic Milwaukee Railroad Grade	NRHP eligible
24MN0164	Forest Grove FAS	1977	R-2/Alberton	Historic Milwaukee Railroad Grade	NRHP eligible
24MN0164	Natural Pier FAS	2000	R-2/Alberton	Historic Milwaukee Railroad Grade	NRHP eligible
24MN0164	Quartz FAS	1978	R-2/Alberton	Historic Milwaukee Railroad Grade	NRHP eligible
24MN0164	St. John's FAS	2000	R-2/Alberton	Historic Milwaukee Railroad Grade	NRHP eligible
24MN0164	Sloway FAS	1977	R-2/Alberton	Historic Milwaukee Railroad Grade	NRHP eligible
24MN0164	Tarkio FAS	1992	R-2/Alberton	Historic Milwaukee Railroad Grade	NRHP eligible
24MN0194	Cyr Bridge FAS	1986	R-2/Alberton	Prehistoric habitation	NRHP eligible
24PA0462	Dailey Lake FAS, Dome Mtn. WMA	1986	R-3/Emigrant	Pre-historic Hunting Drive System	NRHP eligible
24PA0749	Dailey Lake FAS, Dome Mtn. WMA	1986	R-3/Emigrant	Pre-historic Hunting Drive District	NRHP eligible
24PA779	Dome Mtn. WMA	1986	R-3/Emigrant	Pre-historic Hunting Drive System	NRHP eligible
24PA975	Dailey Lake FAS	1986	R-3/Emigrant	Pre-historic Hunting Drive System	NRHP eligible
24PW0402	Aunt Molly WMA	1979	R-2/Helmville	Historic Homestead Barn	NRHP eligible
24PW0464	Blackfoot-Clearwater WMA	1948	R-2/Ovando	Historic Homestead	NRHP eligible
24SW0276	Boulder Forks FAS	1976	R-5/McLeod	Prehistoric campsite	NRHP eligible
24TT0435	Freezeout Lake WMA	1953	R-4/Fairfield	Historic Canal Drainage System, Waterfowl Habitat Structures	NRHP eligible
24YL0643	Captain Clark FAS	1980	R-5/Custer	Historic Homestead	NRHP eligible

Property Status and Condition

Information concerning the integrity, status and condition of the 28 F&W heritage sites is provided in Table 5 of Appendix A2. Condition assessment forms for each heritage property are included in Appendix B2. Of the 28 F&W sites reported on for SB3 requirements, 12 maintain a satisfactory status, eight are listed in a watch status, two are in an endangered status, and the status of six is unknown. Sites with a satisfactory status are those that have limited threats of vandalism, infringement from development, or pending construction nearby. Those considered as properties to watch include sites where infringing development, trampling by public use, and nearby highways damage the site's visual and physical integrity. Other criteria for watch status are heritage sites subject to vandalism, neglect, and decay. The Logan Marshall Place on the Flathead Lake WHPA (24LA0269) and the Van Duzer Homestead on the Captain Clark FAS (24YL0643) have a watch status due to neglect and vandalism. The archeological site on Eight Mile Ford FAS (24MA0244) has a watch status due to deterioration of the tipi rings and cairns due to heavy public use of the FAS. The archeological site on the George Grant Memorial FAS (24BE1327) has a watch status due to the potential for vandalism and disturbance by the public using this small FAS. Archeological sites 24PA0462, 24PA0749, 24PA0779, and 24PA0975, located in the Paradise Valley near Emigrant on the Dailey Lake FAS and Dome Mountain WMA, have a watch status due to the high number of visitors, ATV traffic, two-track roads crossing the area, and inadvertent public trampling. The status of the Matt Little Barn on Aunt Molly WMA is considered endangered because the barn's condition is worsening and the barn is close to collapsing. Of the six sites with an unknown status, all are archeological sites, including Kootenai Falls WMA (24LN0176, 24LN0232, 24LN233/234), Mount Haggin WMA (24DL0151 and 24DL0154), Sun River WMA (24LC1110), Boulder Forks FAS (24SW0276), and Cyr Bridge FAS (24MN0194). All of these sites have an unknown status because 1) the site has not been monitored in recent years, 2) the results of recent surveys are unavailable, or 3) the location or condition of the site could not be confirmed during a recent survey. For more details, see Appendix B2 for Individual Heritage Site Reporting Forms.

Of the 28 F&W sites reported on for SB3 requirements, three maintain an excellent historic integrity, ten maintain a good historic integrity, seven maintain a fair historic integrity, and eight have an unknown integrity (Appendix A2, Table 5). Sites with an excellent historic integrity have features that remain intact in the original location, are maintained in good to excellent condition, have kept the historic appearance and function, and have been continuously used for their original purpose. Sites with excellent integrity include the Flathead Lake Salmon Hatchery (24FH0758), Jocko River Trout Hatchery (24LA0221), and Freezeout Lake WMA (24TT0435). The historic sites located on Gravelly-Blacktail WMA (24BE1812) and the Libby Field Station (24LN1619) maintain a good historic integrity because the majority of the structures remain on the site in their original location and are maintained in fair to good condition. Sites with a fair integrity have significant features or structures missing, the significant structures are not in their original location, or they are maintained in fair, poor, or failed condition. Even though the Stedman Foundry (24LC1273), now the Montana Wild Outdoor Education Center, is in excellent condition, the integrity of the site is fair because only one of the original three buildings remain. The Van Duzer Homestead on the Captain Clark FAS (24YL0643) has a fair historic integrity

because the site is in poor condition, even though nearly all of the original structures and buildings remain intact in their original locations and the same family continuously owned the property from the time it was homesteaded to the time ownership was transferred to FWP in 1980. The historic integrity of the Milwaukee Road Railroad Grade (24MN0164) is fair because the railroad tracks, ties, and signals have been removed and the grade is often unidentifiable because weeds and other vegetation cover it. All of the sites with unknown integrity are archeological sites.

Of the 28 F&W heritage sites, three sites are in excellent condition (Table 5 Appendix A2). These sites are actively maintained to be in excellent condition, have excellent structural integrity, and are routinely used by FWP staff and/or the public and include Montana Wild Outdoor Education Center (24LC1273), Washoe Park Trout Hatchery (24DL0422), and the Jocko River Trout Hatchery (24LA0221). Ten of the 28 sites are in good condition. These sites maintain their integrity, are structurally sound, and have not been damaged by incompatible development or changes. Three sites are in fair condition because the structural integrity has deteriorated. The integrity of two sites is poor and one site has a failed condition. The condition of the Follmer Place on the Beckman WMA (24FR0923) is considered poor because the 2011 flood destroyed much of the site. FWP has approved hiring a cultural resource consultant to re-evaluate the site in 2014. The condition of the Van Duzer Homestead on Captain Clark FAS (24YL0643) is considered poor because all of the original 11 buildings have either collapsed or are in poor condition. The condition of the Matt Little Barn on Aunt Molly WMA (24PW0402) is considered failed because the roof has collapsed and the barn is close to completely collapsing. It appears likely that the barn was moved from its original location which may have compromised its structural integrity and lead to its accelerated failure. The condition of nine archeological sites is unknown. The condition of the abandoned railroad grade varies dramatically along its length. The portion of the grade on the Alberton Gorge ALFP is used as an access road for recreation sites in the gorge and is in good condition. The portions of the grade on the remaining F&W properties are overgrown with vegetation and/or weeds and the grade is often difficult to identify. Detailed descriptions of the integrity, status and condition of the 28 F&W heritage sites are found on the individual Heritage Property Reporting Forms in Appendix B2.

Heritage Site Stewardship Efforts

The efforts of F&W regarding the stewardship and preservation of its 28 significant heritage properties are listed in Appendix A2 Table 6 by region and Heritage Site Number. Table 6 shows F&W costs for the various categories including restoration, repair, research, documentation, monitoring, maintenance, education and interpretation, and marketing. Expenditures devoted to the repair, preservation, restoration, interpretation, and education of historic buildings totaled \$1,075,617 statewide, with the entire funding coming from state funds, including Design and Construction, Operations, Capital Improvements, and General Services. No funding came from grants or other outside sources. The majority of the state funds were used on the Stedman Foundry and Machine Company Machine Shop (24LC1273), which was restored and renovated to house the Montana Wild Outdoor Education Center. Aside from expenditures on the Stedman Foundry Machine Shop (24LC1273),

expenditures for site restoration, restoration, preservation, repair, and maintenance of the other heritage sites under F&W jurisdiction totaled \$145,617.

The restoration, improvement, and preservation of the 1982 Stedman Foundry Machine Shop (24LC1273) represented the largest single stewardship expenditure in 2012-2013. Extensive improvements, restoration and preservation of the 1882 Stedman Foundry Machine Shop were completed from 2007 to the present. The renovated building and surrounding grounds house the FWP Montana Wild Outdoor Education Center. According to Thomas Baumeister of FWP, the purpose of the Montana Wild Outdoor Education Center is to highlight the relationship between people and the environment and the connection of the cultural and natural resources of Montana. Seismic and structural stabilization and upgrades, a new entry vestibule, interior remodeling providing office spaces, public restrooms, classroom, auditorium, exhibit hall, and necessary mechanical spaces, and construction of a living stream aquatic education display were made from 2007-2011 for cost of \$2,315,000. Interpretive displays were completed in August 2012 for \$800,000. Landscaping and outdoor space development on the two acres between the building and Spring Meadow Lake was partially completed in fall 2012 for an approximate cost of \$100,000. Other maintenance and improvements completed in 2012-2013 include installation of a fire and intrusion alarm; repair to the fish tank plumbing; soundproofing of the auditorium; and installation of additional audio visual monitors in the Exhibit Hall, for a total cost of approximately \$30,000. The total expenditure on the Montana Wild Outdoor Education Center and surrounding grounds for 2012-2013 was \$930,000 and the total cost from 2007 to present is \$3,245,000.

During 2012-2013, restoration, repair, preservation, and improvement projects were completed on four sites. In addition to annual maintenance, two major repair projects were completed on Freezeout Lake WMA during 2012-2013. The dike on the west side of Pond 1 was repaired due to erosion in spring 2013 for a cost of \$65,270. A bank stabilization (rip rap) project was also completed on the east shoreline of the Main Lake during spring 2013 for a cost of \$59,697. Locks were also installed on gates to discourage vandalism. During the 2012-2013 period a dormer was added to the workshop/freezer building of the Libby Field Station (24LN1619) to divert snow and ice from the door, at an approximate cost of \$5,000. In 2012 the siding was replaced and new gutters installed on the garage at the Jocko River Trout Hatchery 24LA0221) for an approximate cost of \$10,000. Restoration, repair, preservation, and improvement to Montana Wild Outdoor Education Center (24LC1273) included installation of a fire and intrusion alarm; repair to the fish tank plumbing; soundproofing the auditorium; and installation of additional audio visual monitors in the Exhibit Hall, for a total approximate cost of \$30,000. During the 2012-2013 reporting cycle, the cost of restoration, repair, preservation, and improvement of F&W heritage properties totaled \$169,967.

Approximately \$800,000 was spent on interior interpretive displays at the Montana Wild Outdoor Education Center (24LC1273) during 2012-2013. Outdoor landscaping and interpretive displays were also installed at the Montana Wild Outdoor Education Center in 2012 for approximately \$100,000, for a total interpretation and education cost of \$900,000 for the Montana Wild Outdoor Education Center. Free public tours were given at the Flathead Lake Salmon Hatchery (24FH0758) and the Washoe Park

Trout Hatchery (24DL0422). No other money was spent on site interpretation and educational programs on F&W properties during the 2012-2013 period.

Maintenance of F&W heritage sites included weed control and maintenance of roofs, insulation, cabins, hatchery facilities, and electrical wiring, along with costs related to access road maintenance. These costs do not represent complete maintenance costs for these sites, as many other small repairs and expenses that were not individually reported are not included. Plastic pipes that eliminate water from existing historical fish troughs were installed in 2012-2013 at the Flathead Lake Salmon Hatchery (24FH0758) for approximately \$200. At the Washoe Park Trout Hatchery (24DL0422), the shop attic was insulated for approximately \$500 and rewired for approximately \$350. Weeds are annually controlled on the Milwaukee Road Railroad Grade (24MN0164) for a total of approximately \$4,000 for the 2012-2013 period. The cabin on the Red Door Ranch on the Gravelly-Blacktail WMA (24BE1812) was mouse-proofed, repaired and cleaned for approximately \$600. During 2012-2013, the cost of maintenance for heritage sites on F&W properties totaled approximately \$5,650.

F&W conducted no site documentation, research, site monitoring, tourism promotion, or marketing on F&W heritage properties during the 2012-2013 period and, thus, no funds were spent on those activities.

The F&W heritage properties with the most significant expenditures during the 2012-2013 reporting cycle are the Montana Wild Outdoor Education Center (24LC1273/\$930,000), Freezeout Lake WMA (24TT0435/124,967), Jocko River Trout Hatchery (24LA0221/\$10,000), Libby Field Station (24LN1619/\$5,000), and Milwaukee Road Railroad Grade (24MN0164/\$4,000).

The state F&W regions that expended the highest amount on heritage stewardship include Region 3 (\$930,000), Region 4 (\$124,967), Region 2 (\$14,850), and Region 1 (\$5,200). Costs for Region 3 include one-time expenditures for interpretive displays in the Exhibit Hall and landscaping and outdoor space development of the Montana Wild Outdoor Education Center (24LC1273). Expenditures like these will likely not be repeated in the next decade or more. No heritage stewardship work was completed on heritage properties in Region 5 during the 2012-2013 reporting cycle.

Total expenditures on stewardship efforts for all 28 F&W heritage sites totaled \$1,075,617 for the 2012-2013 reporting cycle (Table 3, Appendix A2). Detailed descriptions of Heritage Site Stewardship Efforts for the 28 F&W heritage properties are found on the individual Heritage Reporting Forms in Appendix B2.

Site Enhancement and Maintenance Needs

Maintenance activities typically conducted on historic buildings and structures on F&W properties include roof replacement, window replacement, interior and exterior painting, building stabilization and structural repair, floor replacement, log treatment, insulation, residence and kitchen remodels, weed control, and ditch cleaning. Maintenance also includes repairs needed to keep roads to heritage sites in good condition. Maintenance needs for the 28 heritage sites for the 2012-2013 period and beyond are

shown in Appendix A2, Table 5. Priority for restoration, preservation, or maintenance needs is also listed on a sliding scale of 1-5 in Appendix A2, Table 5. For all sites, monitoring efforts to ensure that these sites are maintained and preserved is necessary. The highest heritage restoration, preservation, and maintenance priorities include the following:

1. Complete landscaping and backyard (outdoor space) development at Montana Wild Outdoor Education Center (24LC1273) for an approximate cost of \$50,000 to \$100,000. A concept plan in which the backyard design would complement the indoor Exhibit Hall is complete but funding for this project has not been completely secured.
2. Hire a cultural resource consultant to re-evaluate the Follmer Place on the Beckman WMA (24FR0923) for an approximate cost of \$2,000.
3. Repair the foundation on all of the buildings at the Libby Field Station (24LN1619) and re-side and stabilize the walls of the shop. The cost for these projects is unknown.
4. Reconstruct the outlet structure from Priest Lake on Freezeout Lake WMA (24TT0435) for an approximate cost of \$60,000 and replace a buried culvert section for an approximate cost of \$6,000.
5. Continue annual weed control on the Milwaukee Road Railroad Grade (24MN0164) for an approximate cost of \$4,000 for the 2014-2015 period.
6. Make minor repairs to the Wall Creek Barn roof for an approximate cost of \$400.
7. Address vandalism on the Flathead Lake WHPA (24LA0269) in order to preserve the historic structures on the Logan Marshall Place. Cost is unknown.
8. Eventually replace the original 10 upper raceways at the Jocko River Trout Hatchery (24LA0221). A request has been submitted for this work but has not yet been approved. Cost is unknown.
9. Insulate the two residences and meat storage and preparation building of the historic Libby Field Station (24LN1619). Approximate future cost: \$40,000 or more for insulation.

A cultural resource specialist has not monitored many of the archeological sites on F&W managed properties since the heritage site was initially identified. An effort was made several years ago to monitor many of these sites, but due to current FWP land use practices that eliminates or minimizes grazing on its sites, no evidence of the archeological sites could be found. Over time grasses and shrubbery have concealed the sites to the point that they are not detectable even by someone searching for them who was aware of their general location. If in specific situations where FWP determines a site is being disturbed by human activity, preservation and protection measures are taken to prevent destruction, vandalism or disturbance of the sites.

Agency Compliance

FWP developed and approved Administrative Rules in 1996 to comply with the Montana State Antiquities Act. These ARM rules are referenced as ARM 12.8.501 to 12.8.510. The ARM rules designate the Bureau Chief of the Design and Construction Bureau within FWP as the agency heritage resources coordinator and as the individual responsible for consultations with the Montana State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). The Parks Division of FWP hired its own heritage resource professional in 2007. Compliance for the Parks Division is now conducted separately from the F&W. After reorganization of FWP in 2009, the Field Services Division was dissolved and its duties divided among other divisions. The Design and Construction Bureau was divided into two sections: one in the Fisheries Bureau of the Fish and Wildlife Division and the other in the Parks Division. Cultural resource coordination for projects in the Fisheries Division, the FAS program, and the Wildlife Division is currently being conducted by the project managers in the F&W Design and Construction Section. Compliance for F&W is ultimately the responsibility of the Fish and Wildlife Division Administrators and required professional services are conducted separately from State Parks by heritage resource consultants.

The heritage resource compliance process for the F&W is used any time a ground-disturbing project is proposed for property owned by the F&W. This process is also conducted for the disposal of F&W properties. Whenever a ground-disturbing project is proposed, a letter is sent to SHPO requesting a file search of the property to see if heritage resources have already been documented on the site. If heritage resources have previously been found on the site and a Consensus Determination has been reached, the project will be designed to avoid disturbance to the heritage resource. If the property has never been surveyed before, SHPO will recommend if there is a need for a cultural resource inventory based on the proposed project. If the SHPO recommends that a cultural survey is needed, F&W will then hire a heritage resource consultant to survey the property and prepare a report of their findings. F&W will review the consultant's report and prepare an opinion of whether or not F&W agrees with the report findings, which is then forwarded to SHPO. SHPO has 10 days to reply to the opinion of F&W. With very few exceptions Fish, Wildlife & Parks is in agreement with SHPO.

The mission for FWP is as follows:

Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks, through its employees and citizen commission, provides for the stewardship of the fish, wildlife, parks, and recreational resources of Montana, while contributing to the quality of life for present and future generations.

The 21st Century vision for FWP is:

Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks will provide the leadership necessary to create a commitment in the hearts and minds of people to ensure that, in our second century, and in partnership with many others, we will sustain our diverse fish, wildlife, and parks resources and the quality recreational opportunities that are essential to a high quality of life for Montanans and our guests.

The preservation of heritage resources on FAS's and WMA's is a priority for F&W but work is funding dependent. Preservation of heritage resources rarely conflicts with F&W's primary goal to preserve fish and wildlife habitat and provide recreational opportunities to the public for fishing, hunting, boating, floating, wildlife viewing, hiking, camping, and picnicking. In instances when heritage structures are in sufficient condition and location to be used by F&W staff, F&W endeavors to maintain those structures in good and excellent condition. When structures are in poor to fair condition, FWP endeavors to protect the structures from vandalism and destruction, where possible, while at the same time providing for the public's welfare which may include on rare occasions, the removal of structures that pose an eminent threat to human safety. This would only occur as a last resort and after notification to SHPO.

Program Opportunities/Challenges

The natural and heritage resources managed by the Fish and Wildlife Divisions of FWP are some of the best in the state and in the nation. The ability to effect change on how resources of national significance are managed is a tremendous opportunity. FWP manages many significant resources in Montana and opportunities for potential resource enhancement and stewardship efforts are available.

Fish and Wildlife heritage sites are distributed throughout Montana, often with hundreds of miles between them. Program responsibilities include: conducting surveys across the state and reporting the findings to SHPO; hiring and overseeing consultants; providing information for interpretive signs, exhibits and materials created for heritage sites; consulting with tribal representatives on F&W projects; protecting heritage sites from disturbance and vandalism; and conducting consultations with SHPO. While the background of FAS and WMA managers is generally in natural resources, many are willing to monitor cultural heritage sites, learn about the protection of heritage sites, and are overall good site stewards. These managers provide an on the ground presence which is important in discouraging site vandalism and ensuring heritage site preservation.

Appendix A1:

Table 2. 2012-2013-State Parks Heritage Property Status, Condition, and Maintenance Needs.

Table 3. 2012-2013-State Parks SB3 Summary Table for Heritage Site Stewardship, Administration, Maintenance, Monitoring, and Marketing Costs.

Table 2. 2012-2013/State Parks Heritage Site SB3 Summary Table for Site Condition, Status, Maintenance Priorities and Site Needs

Park Name/Site Number	NHL or NRHP Status	Property Status	Property Condition/Integrity	Priority for Maintenance (1-5)	Future Maintenance Priorities/Site Needs
Region 2/Missoula					
Anaconda Smoke Stack/24DL0290	NRHP	Watch	Fair	5	-Monitor structure
Fort Owen/24RA0148	NRHP	Satisfactory	Fair	2	-Assess adobe wall preservation needs -Monitor site
Granite/24GN0365	NRHP	Watch	Poor	5	-Monitor building
Granite/24GN0366	NRHP	Watch	Fair	4	-Monitor building
Travelers Rest/24MO0176	NHL	Satisfactory	Good	3	-Fence areas of park to control OHV access -Monitor site
Travelers Rest/24MO1572	NRHP-eligible	Satisfactory	Fair	4	-Monitor site
Region 3/Bozeman					
Bannack/24BE0169	NHL	Satisfactory	Good	1	-Further plaster restoration at Hotel Meade on 2 nd floor -Rebuild floors in Mathews House -Replace siding and roof on Bath House -Replace windows, door caps, and roof on Bootlegger Cabin -Replace roof on Hendrich's Mill
Beaverhead Rock/24MA0259	NRHP	Satisfactory	Fair	5	-Monitor landscape feature
Clark's Lookout/24BE1708	NRHP	Satisfactory	Fair	5	-Monitor landscape feature
Elkhorn/24JF0477	NRHP	Watch	Fair	4	-Monitor building
Madison Buffalo Jump/24GA0314	NRHP	Watch	Fair	3	-Survey park with field school in 2014 -manager should attend stewardship training
Missouri Headwaters/24GA0212	NHL	Satisfactory	Fair	3	-Upgrade interpretation -Monitor site

Park Name/Site Number	NHL or NRHP Status	Property Status	Property Condition/ Integrity	Priority for Maintenance (1-5)	Future Maintenance Priorities/Site Needs
Missouri Headwaters/24GA0402	NRHP-eligible	Watch	Fair	3	-Monitor site
Missouri Headwaters/24GA0355	NRHP-eligible	Endangered	Poor	1	-Building roof has caved in and building needs to be stabilized and possibly restored -Monitor site
Missouri Headwaters/24GA1839	NRHP-eligible	Watch	Poor	5	-Monitor site
Missouri Headwaters/24GA1841	NRHP-eligible	Watch	Poor	5	-Monitor site
Region 4/Great Falls					
Camp Baker/24ME0075	NRHP-eligible	Threatened	Unknown	3	-Monitor site
First Peoples/24CA1012	NRHP	Satisfactory	Fair	1	-Continue to monitor site features per cultural resources preservation plan - Follow NPS progress on NHL nomination
Giant Springs/ 24CA0238	NHL	Unknown	Unknown	5	-Define and assess MSP site responsibility
Giant Springs/ 24CA0289	NRHP-eligible	Watch	Poor	5	-Monitor site
Giant Springs/ 24CA0620	NRHP-eligible	Watch	Good	1	-Re-point and reset stone steps and archway -Reset stones in rock walls surrounding springs and Roe River -Rehab large viewing bridge -Periodic maintenance needed
Tower Rock/24CA0643	NRHP	Satisfactory	Good	4	
Region 5 & 7/Billings					
Chief Plenty Coups/24BH2179	NHL	Satisfactory	Good	1	-Re-chink house and associated store -Interior windows need painting and repair -Roof needs to be replaced in next 5 years -Logs need to be treated with oil/mineral spirits, need access ramp

Park Name/Site Number	NHL or NRHP Status	Property Status	Property Condition/ Integrity	Priority for Maintenance (1-5)	Future Maintenance Priorities/Site Needs
Makoshika/24DW0079	NRHP-eligible	Satisfactory	Good	3	-Conduct condition assessment of site
Medicine Rocks/24CT0022	NRHP-eligible	Satisfactory	Good	2	-Monitor site, continue using volunteers for this -Nominate to NRHP
Medicine Rocks/24CT0844	NRHP-eligible	Satisfactory	Good	3	-Monitor site, use volunteers for this -Nominate to NRHP
Medicine Rocks/24CT0845	NRHP-eligible	Satisfactory	Fair	3	-Monitor site, use volunteers for this -Nominate to NRHP
Pictograph Cave--Ghost Cave/24YL0001,	NHL	Satisfactory	Good	1	-Conduct study on how we can protect pictographs -Monitor site condition
Pictograph Cave--Ghost Cave/24YL0002	NHL	Satisfactory	Good	3	-Replace interpretive signs outside site
Pirogue Island/24CR1045	NRHP-eligible	Watch	Fair	4	-Monitor site
Rosebud Battlefield/24BH2461	NHL	Threatened	Fair	1	-Continue to map and record all battle sites -Develop active measures to protect sites -Develop fire management plan
Rosebud Battlefield/24BH0406	NRHP-eligible	Threatened	Good	2	-Monitor condition of petroglyphs
Tongue River Reservoir/24BH2317	NRHP-eligible	Unknown	Unknown	4	-Conduct condition assessment of site

Table 3. 2012-2013/State Parks SB3 Summary Table for Heritage Site Stewardship, Administration, Interpretation, Maintenance, Monitoring, and Marketing Costs.

Park Name/Site Number	Admin. Cost	Building Restora., Repair, Preserva.	Research/ Documenta. Preserva./ Protection	Interp. and Education	Site Maintenance/ Access	Site Monitoring	Marketing/ Tourism Promotion	Projects to Avoid Adverse Effect	Outside Funding/ Grant/In-kind Match	Total Stewardship Effort Cost
Region 2/Missoula										
Anaconda Smoke Stack/24DL0290	\$292	\$0	\$0	\$32	\$16,000	\$350	\$132	\$0	\$0	\$16,806
Fort Owen/24RA0148	\$14,288	\$0	\$0	\$64	\$4,000	\$2,000	\$165	\$0	\$0	\$20,517
Granite/24GN0365, 24GN366	\$360	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$360
Travelers Rest/24MO0176	\$108,629	\$0	\$3,217	\$20,537	\$8,200	\$2,000	\$5,197	\$0	\$97,025 (TRPA)	\$244,805
Travelers Rest/24MO1572	\$1,500	\$0	\$4,500	\$0	\$2,500	\$2,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,500
Region 2/Total Costs	125,069	\$0	\$7,717	\$20,633	\$30,700	\$6,350	\$5,494	\$0	\$97,025	\$292,988
Region 3/Bozeman										
Bannack/24BE0169	\$306,027	\$0	\$4,200	\$11,630	\$22,000	\$45,000	\$6,355	\$12,000	\$1,102,322 (covered by Risk & Tort Division)	\$1,509,534
Beaverhead Rock/24MA0259	\$4,848	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$500	\$1,100	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$6,448
Clark's Lookout/24BE1708	\$20,030	\$0	\$0	\$700	\$5,000	\$500	\$332	\$0	\$0	\$26,562
Elkhorn/24JF0477	\$3,530	\$0	\$0	\$500	\$3,700	\$3,200	\$132	\$0	\$0	\$11,062

Park Name/Site Number	Admin. Cost	Building Restora., Repair, Preserva.	Research and Documenta.	Interp. and Education	Site Maintenance/ Access	Site Monitoring	Marketing/ Tourism Promotion	Projects to Avoid Adverse Effect	Outside Grant Funding/ In-kind Match	Total Stewardship Effort Cost
Madison Buffalo Jump/24GA0314	\$19,121	\$0	\$0	\$1,656	\$500	\$750	\$3,294	\$0	\$0	\$25,321
Missouri Headwaters/ 24GA0212	\$116,114	\$0	\$7,900	\$4,752	\$2,000	\$500	\$2,666	\$0	\$0	\$133,932
Missouri Headwaters/ 24GA0402	\$1,750	\$0	\$0	\$2,500	\$200	\$500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,950
Missouri Headwaters/ 24GA0355	\$1,750	\$200	\$0	\$750	\$200	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,900
Missouri Headwaters/ 24GA1839	\$550	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$100	\$100	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$750
Missouri Headwaters/ 24GA1841	\$1,750	\$0	\$0	\$1,500	\$500	\$500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,250
Region 3/Total Costs	\$475,470	\$200	\$12,100	\$23,988	\$34,700	\$52,150	\$12,779	\$12,000	\$1,102,322	\$1,725,709
Region 4/Great Falls										
Camp Baker/24ME0075	\$1,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,000
First Peoples/24CA1012	\$245,377	\$0	\$0	\$20,256	\$0	\$4,000	\$2,758	\$0	\$28,000 (Res. & Doc./NPS)	\$300,391
Giant Springs/ 24CA0238	\$108,824	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$6,632	\$0	\$0	\$115,456

Park Name/Site Number	Admin. Cost	Building Restora., Repair, Preserva.	Research and Documenta.	Interp. and Education	Site Maintenance/ Access	Site Monitoring	Marketing/ Tourism Promotion	Projects to Avoid Adverse Effect	Outside Grant Funding/ In-kind Match	Total Stewardship Effort Cost
Giant Springs/ 24CA0289	\$3,300	\$0	\$0	\$128	\$0	\$1,500	\$0	\$0	\$3,000 (Vol. time)	\$7,928
Giant Springs/ 24CA0620	\$500	\$0	\$1,500	\$0	\$2,000	\$1,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,000
Tower Rock/24CA0643	\$10,591	\$0	\$0	\$712	\$1,800	\$5,000	\$3,066	\$0	\$0	\$21,169
Region 4/Total Costs	\$369,592	\$0	\$1,500	\$21,096	\$3,800	\$12,500	\$132,456	\$0	\$31,000	\$451,944
Region 5 & 7/Billings										
Chief Plenty Coups/24BH2179	\$131,594	\$696	\$0	\$2,740	\$3,000	\$1,000	\$2,758	\$2,500 Monitor	\$0	\$144,288
Makoshika/24DW079	\$200	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$300	\$2,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,500
Medicine Rocks/24CT0022	\$12,476	\$1,500	\$7,000	\$0	\$0	\$2,000	\$1,132	\$0	\$0	\$24,108
Medicine Rocks/24CT0844	\$0 (included in 24CT0022 costs)	\$0	\$0 (included in 24CT0022 costs)	\$0	\$0	\$0 (shown in 24CT0022 costs)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0 (included in 24CT0022 costs)
Medicine Rocks/24CT0845	\$0 (included in 24CT0022 costs)	\$0	\$0 (included in 24CT0022 costs)	\$0	\$0	\$0 (included in 24CT0022 costs)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0 (included in 24CT0022 costs)

Park Name/Site Number	Admin. Cost	Building Repair, Preserva.	Research and Documenta.	Interp. and Education	Site Maintenance/ Access	Site Monitoring	Marketing/ Tourism Promotion	Projects to Avoid Adverse Effect	Outside Grant Funding/ In-kind Match	Total Stewardship Effort Cost
Pictograph Cave/24YL0001	\$208,682	\$0	\$16,269	\$5,998	\$5,046	\$2,000	\$3,135	\$0	\$0	\$240,084
Pictograph Cave-- Ghost Cave/24YL0002	\$10,977	\$0	\$0	\$2,743	\$700	\$2,000	\$0 (Included in costs for 24YL0001)	\$0	\$0	\$16,420
Pirogue Island/ 24CR1045	\$230	\$0	\$4900	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,130
Rosebud Battlefield/ 24BH2461	\$38,069	\$6,000	\$4,900	\$256	\$10,000	2,000	\$0	\$0	\$63,000 (Research and Doc./ABPP)	\$124,225
Rosebud Battlefield/ 24BH0406	\$230	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$500	\$1,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,230
Tongue River 24BH2317	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Region 5 & 7/Total Costs	\$402,458	\$8,196	\$33,069	\$11,737	\$18,500	\$12,500	\$7,025	\$2,500	\$63,000	\$558,985
Total State Parks Costs	\$1,372,589	\$8,396	\$54,386	\$77,454	\$87,700	\$83,500	\$34,754	\$14,500	\$1,293,347*	\$3,029,626

*\$1,102,322 provided for Bannack State Park by Risk Management and Tort Defense Division for flood damages to date.

Appendix A2:

Table 5. 2012/2013- Fish and Wildlife Heritage Property Integrity, Status, Condition and Maintenance Needs.

Table 6. 2012/2013-Fish and Wildlife SB3 Summary Table for Heritage Site Stewardship, Administration, Maintenance, Monitoring, and Marketing Costs.

Table 5. 2012-2013/Fish & Wildlife Heritage Property Integrity, Status, Condition & Maintenance Needs

Heritage Site Number Fish & Wildlife Site Name	NHL or NRHP Status	Heritage Property Integrity	Heritage Property Status	Heritage Property Condition	Priority for Maintenance (1-5)	Future Maintenance Priorities/Site Needs
Region 1- Kalispell						
24FH0758 Flathead Lake Hatchery	NRHP- eligible	Excellent	Satisfactory	Good	5	-Re-insulate the residence; remodel the residence kitchen, but not in next 2 years. -Monitor Site
24FH1226 McClarty-Worm Barn	NRHP- eligible	NA	NA	NA	NA	This site is not yet owned by FWP. Escrow will close by March 2014.
24LA0269 Flathead Lake WHPA	NRHP- eligible	Good	Watch	Fair	3	-Monitor buildings. -Measures to protect from vandalism.
24LN0176 Kootenai Falls District	NRHP- eligible	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	5	-Monitor archeological site.
24LN0232 Kootenai Falls District	NRHP- eligible	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	5	-Monitor archeological site.
24LN0233/0234 Kootenai Falls District	NRHP- eligible	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	5	-Monitor archeological site.
24LN1619 Libby Field Station	NRHP- eligible	Good	Satisfactory	Good	1	-1 st - Repair foundation of all buildings. 2 nd - new siding on shop. Eventually re-insulate residences and shop. Cost unknown for all.
Region 2- Missoula						
24DL0422 Anaconda Fish Hatchery (Washoe Park Hatchery)	NRHP- eligible	Fair	Satisfactory	Excellent	5	-Monitor site. -Painting, shop roof as needed and not likely in next 2 years.
24LA0221 Jocko River Trout Hatchery	NRHP- eligible	Excellent	Satisfactory	Excellent	5	-Eventually replace upper raceways. -Monitor site.
24MN0164* Milwaukee Railroad Grade	NRHP- eligible	Fair	Satisfactory	Fair	1	-Weed control for \$4,000/2 years. -Monitor site.
24MN0194 Cyr Bridge FAS	NRHP- eligible	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	5	Monitor archeological site.

Heritage Site Number Fish & Wildlife Site Name	NHL or NRHP Status	Heritage Property Integrity	Heritage Property Status	Heritage Property Condition	Priority for Maintenance (1-5)	Future Maintenance Priorities/Site Needs
24PW0402 Aunt Molly WMA	NRHP- eligible	Fair	Endangered	Failed	5	-Monitor barn.
24PW0464 Blackfoot-Clearwater WMA	NRHP- eligible	Good	Satisfactory	Good	5	-Monitor structures.
Region 3- Bozeman						
24BE1327 George Grant Memorial. FAS, Greenwood Bottoms FAS	NRHP- eligible	Unknown	Watch	Unknown	5	-Monitor archeological site.
24BE1812 Gravelly-Blacktail WMA	NRHP- eligible	Good	Satisfactory	Fair	5	-Monitor buildings.
24DL0151 Lincoln Creek Site	NRHP- eligible	Good	Satisfactory	Good	4	-Monitor archeological site. -Measures to protect site.
24DL0154 Moose Creek Site	NRHP- eligible	Good	Satisfactory	Good	4	-Monitor archeological site. -Measures to protect site.
24LC1273 MT Wild Outdoor Education Center	NRHP listed	Fair	Satisfactory	Excellent	1	-Finish landscaping & backyard development between building and Spring Meadow Lake. Est. cost \$50,000 - \$100,000.
24MA0244 Eight Mile Ford FAS	NRHP- eligible	Unknown	Watch	Unknown	5	-Monitor archeological site.
24MA1695 Madison-Wall Creek WMA	NRHP- eligible	Fair	Satisfactory	Good	1	-Repair roof. -Monitor building.
24PA0462 Dailey Lake FAS, Dome Mtn. WMA	NRHP- eligible	Good	Watch	Good	5	-Monitor archeological site
24PA0749 Dailey Lake FAS, Dome Mtn WMA	NRHP- eligible	Good	Watch	Good	5	-Monitor archeological site
24PA0779 Dome Mtn. WMA	NRHP- eligible	Good	Watch	Good	5	-Monitor archeological site.

Heritage Site Number Fish & Wildlife Site Name	NHL or NRHP Status	Heritage Property Integrity	Heritage Property Status	Heritage Property Condition	Priority for Maintenance (1-5)	Future Maintenance Priorities/Site Needs
24PA0975 Dailey Lake FAS	NRHP- eligible	Fair	Watch	Unknown	5	-Monitor archeological site.
<u>Region 4- Great Falls</u>						
24FR0923 Beckman WMA	NRHP- eligible	Fair	Endangered	Poor	1	-Re-evaluate the site by cultural resource consultant. Estimated cost \$2,000 -Monitor the site. -Post signs warning of the safety risk. -Monitor archeological site.
24LC1110 Sun River WMA	NRHP- eligible	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	5	
24TT0435 Freezeout Lake WMA	NRHP- eligible	Excellent	Satisfactory	Good	1	-Reconstruct outlet-\$60,000 -Replace buried culvert-\$6,000
<u>Region 5- Billings</u>						
24SW0276 Boulder Forks FAS	NRHP- eligible	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	5	-Monitor archeological site
24YL0643 Captain Clark FAS	NRHP- eligible	Good	Watch	Poor	4	-Protect from vandalism- unknown cost. -Monitor site.

*24MN0164 Milwaukee Road Railroad Section- This historic site runs along the Clark Fork River and crosses the following FWP-owned properties: Alberton Gorge AFPL, Big Eddy FAS, Cyr Bridge FAS, Dry Creek FAS, Fish Creek WMA, Forest Grove FAS, Natural Pier FAS, Quartz FAS, St. John's FAS, Sloway FAS, and Tarkio FAS.

Park Name/Site Number	Building Restore, Repair, Preservation	Research and Documentation	Interp. and Education	Site Maintenance & Access	Site Monitoring	Marketing/Tourism Promotion	Projects to Avoid Adverse Effect	Outside Grants/In-kind Match	Total Stewardship Effort Cost
24PA0975/Dailey Lake FAS	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
24PA0779/Dome Mtn. WMA	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Region 3/Total Costs	\$30,000	\$0	\$900,000	\$600	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$930,600
Region 4/Great Falls									
24FR0923Beckman WMA	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
24LC1110/Sun River WMA	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
24TT0435/Freezeout Lake WMA	\$124,967	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$124,967
Region 4/Total Costs	\$124,967	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$124,967
Region 5/Billings									
24SW0276/Boulder Forks FAS	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
24YL0643/Captain Clark FAS	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Region 5/Total Costs	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total F&W Costs	\$169,967	\$0	\$900,000	\$5,650	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,075,617

*24MN0164 Milwaukee Road Railroad Section- This historic site runs along the Clark Fork River and crosses the following FWP-owned properties: Alberton Gorge AFPL, Big Eddy FAS, Cyr Bridge FAS, Dry Creek FAS, Fish Creek WMA, Forest Grove FAS, Natural Pier FAS, Quartz FAS, St. John's FAS, Sloway FAS, and Tarkio FAS.