Montana State Parks
Senate Bill 3, State Agency Biennial Report, 2010-2011

Report Prepared by:
Sara Scott
State Parks Heritage Resources Program
January 2012

Acknowledgments

Information for this report was graciously provided by regional and park management staff 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: Lee Bastian, Jerry Walker, Matt Marcinek, Doug Habermann, John Little, Loren Flynn, Craig Marr, Dale Carlson, Richard Hopkins, Colin Maas, Darla Bruner, Ryan Sokoloski, and Bob Peterson. Roger Semler compiled information on administrative costs and helped oversee the SB3 reporting process.

Table of Contents

Acknowledgements i

Introduction 1

State Park Heritage Resources 1

Property Status and Condition 4

Heritage Site Stewardship Efforts 6

Site Enhancement/Maintenance Needs 9

Agency Compliance/State Parks Heritage Resource Program Components 10

Program Opportunities/Challenges 12

Tables

Table 1. Montana State Parks Heritage Sites 3

Figures

Figure 1. Montana State Park Regions 2

Figure 2. Pictograph Cave State Park/NHL 5

Figure 3. Overview of Bannack State Park/NHL 5

Figure 4. Replacing flooring at the Parsonage, Bannack State Park/NHL 7

Figure 5. Field school instructor and students at Rosebud Battlefield 9

Appendices

Appendix A: Table 2. State Parks Heritage Property Status, Condition and Maintenance Needs.

Table 3. 2010-2011 State Parks Summary Table for Stewardship Efforts Conducted by Students, Volunteers, and Consultants.

Table 4. 2010-2011 State Parks Summary Table for Stewardship Efforts Conducted by Montana State Park Staff, Including Operation and Maintenance Costs.

Appendix B: Individual Heritage Property Forms for 29 Montana State Park Heritage Sites

Introduction

Montana State Parks, a division of Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, manages over 220 archaeological and historical sites throughout its 54 state parks. Approximately 65 percent are prehistoric archaeological sites while 35 percent are historic in origin. Twenty-nine sites are either eligible or listed in the National Register of Historic Places, are National Historic Landmarks or have yet to be evaluated. In compliance with the reporting requirements of Senate Bill 3 enacted in 2011, the status, condition, stewardship efforts and maintenance needs of these 29 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) and 11 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 seven region state park system (Figure 1). Table 1 lists the 29 sites by park name and region along with each site's heritage significance classification.

Among the seven regions no sites are located in R-1/Kalispell and R-6/Glasgow, six are within R-2/Missoula, seven are within R-3/Bozeman, six are within R-4 /Great Falls, three are within R-5/Billings, and seven are located within R-7/Miles City. 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 three new NRHP-eligible sites (24CT0022, 24CT0844 and 24CT0845) all of which are located within Medicine Rocks State Park south of Glendive in R-7. No sites were removed from NRHP or NHL listing over past two-year period. MSP is currently preparing a NHL nomination for the National Register-listed First Peoples Buffalo Jump site (24CA1012), formerly known as Ulm Pishkun. It is expected that the nomination will be completed by the end of 2012.

A list of significant historic and archaeological sites within the state park system is provided in Table 1. Statewide these sites include 17 historic sites and 12 prehistoric sites. Historic sites include one railroad grade, seven historic building/structure sites (including Bannack which contains over 40 individual buildings), three landscape features all noted by the Lewis and Clark expedition, one historic fort, a segment of the Lewis and Clark Trail, three historic campsites, and one battlefield. Prehistoric sites include five prehistoric campsites, two cave sites, two buffalo jumps and three pictograph/petrogylph sites.

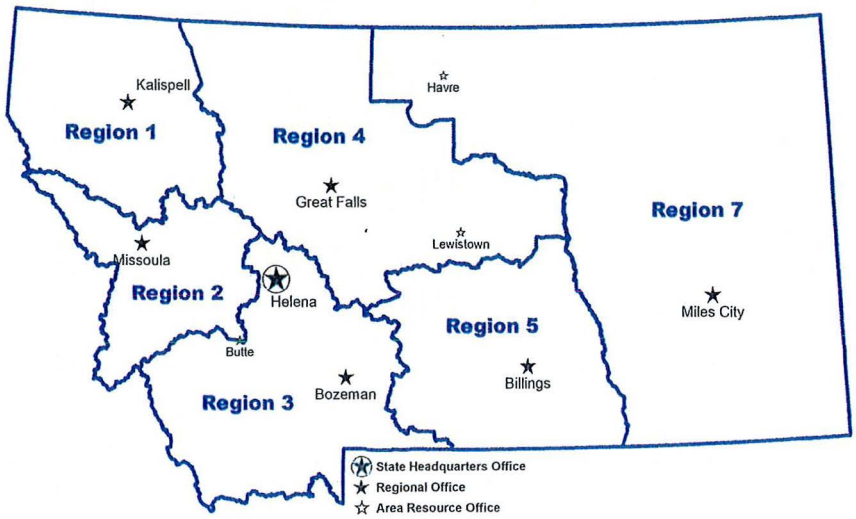

Figure 1. Montana State Park regions.

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 (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 6 and 7 were combined and are now just referred to as Region 7). 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 (Figure 2).

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. Both sites receive over 30,000 visitors each year. With the new visitor center at Pictograph Cave visitation has increased substantially. 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. A book is being written about the cave by Drs. Tim McCleary and Lawrence Loendorf. An exhibit displaying artifacts from the site is planned at the Montana Museum of Arts and Culture at the University of Montana in 2013.

Table 1. Montana State Park Heritage Sites.

Park Name	Year Property Became Park	Region/ Area	Site Number	Site Type	Significance Status
Alberton Gorge (river access sites)	2004	R-2/Alberton	24MN0164	Historic/Railroad grade	Listed in NRHP
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
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
Medicine Rocks	1957	R-7/Ekalaka	24CT844	Prehistoric/Buried campsite	Listed in NRHP
Medicine Rocks	1957	R-7/Ekalaka	24CT845	Prehistoric/Tipi rings	Listed in NRHP

Park Name	Year Property Became Park	Region/ Area	Site Number	Site Type	Significance Status
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
Pictograph Cave	1969	R-5/Billings	24YL0001	Prehistoric/Cave	NHL
Pictograph Cave	1969	R-5/Billings	24YL0002	Prehistoric/Cave	NHL
Rosebud Battlefield	1978	R-7/Decker	24BH2461	Historic/Battlefield	NHL
Rosebud Battlefield	1978	R-7/Decker	24BH0406	Prehistoric/ Kobold petrogylphs	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

Bannack is one of Montana's earliest mining towns and still contains over 40 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 (Figure 3). In fact, it is one of the best preserved historic mining communities in the west.

Property Status and Condition

Information concerning the status and condition of state parks heritage sites is provided in Table 2 (included in Appendix A). Condition assessment forms for each heritage property are included in Appendix B. Of the 29 sites reported on for SB3 requirements, 16 maintain a satisfactory status, eight are listed in a watch status, three are in a threatened status and the status of one 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.

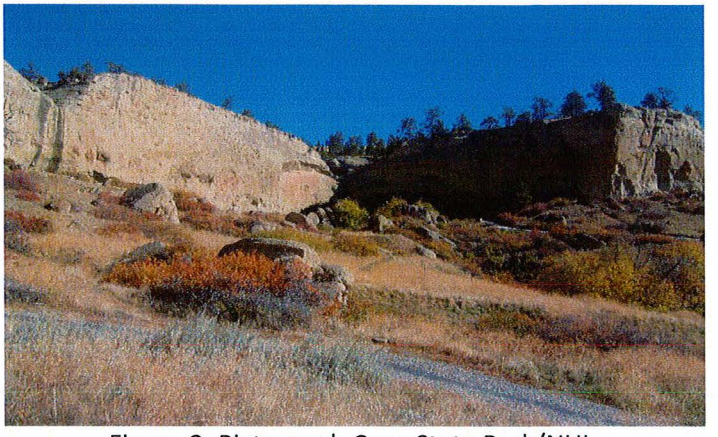

Figure 2. Pictograph Cave State Park/NHL.

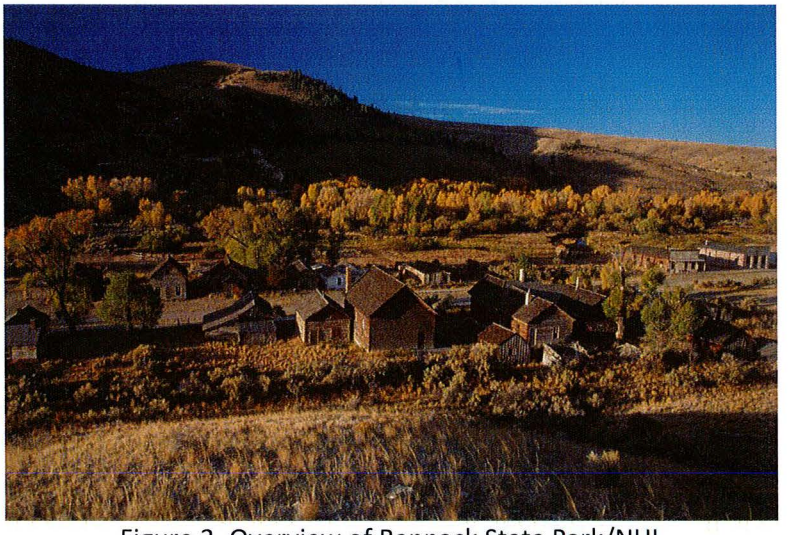

Figure 3. Overview of Bannack State Park/NHL

Two sites within Rosebud Battlefield (24BH2461/Battlefield and 24BH0406/Petrogylph) are considered threatened properties 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 have a severe adverse effect on 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 and 24BH2317/Tongue River tipi ring site. 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 has not been monitored and assessed by state parks heritage staff and its condition and integrity are also undetermined.

In terms of overall site integrity and condition, 10 of the 29 sites are in good condition (see Table 2, Appendix A). 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 two sites is poor including the Granite Miner's Union Hall (24GN0365) and the Morony Dam construction camp (24CA0289). The building at 24GN0365 was severely damaged by vandals and little of the building remains. All buildings and features at the Morony construction camp 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 Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific railroad grade (24MN0164) and the tipi ring site at Tongue River Reservoir (24BH2317).

Heritage Site Stewardship Efforts

The efforts of Montana State Parks regarding the stewardship and preservation of its 29 significant heritage properties are listed in Tables 3 and 4 (included in Appendix A) by region and alphabetically by park name. Table 3 shows hard costs paid out by State Parks for the various categories. Table 4 shows staff time and operations and maintenance costs for park personnel and for all park administrative staff in Helena who serve in state-wide support functions for the heritage parks. These costs were tracked separately at the request of the SHPO so that costs could be differentiated between work that was hired out or provided by outside professionals and that provided by in-house State Parks staff.

The largest agency expenditure was devoted to the repair and restoration of historic buildings with a total of $872,500 dollars expended statewide, with $293,400 dollars of this amount coming from grant funds from Save America's Treasures (SAT), a National Park Service program that awarded funds to Montana State Parks in 2009 (Table 3, Appendix A). The majority of those funds were directed toward Bannack (24BE0169/$700,000) where seven buildings were stabilized and restored and to Chief Plenty Coups House (24BH2179) where various building repairs were made and a new fire protection system was installed ($107,500). Building stabilization at Bannack included roof replacement and repair, floor replacement, sill log repair, window replacement, and corner stone replacement (Figure 4). Restoration included re-plastering the first floor of the Hotel Meade at Bannack and leveling the floor with helical piers. All restoration work and repair involved consultation with the Montana SHPO and 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 totaled $65,862 (Table 4, Appendix A), with park staff at sites such as Giant Springs (24CA0620) and Bannack (24BE0169) conducting simpler historic preservation projects.

A range of $8,875 to $24,500 was spent by each of the regions on site research and documentation including non-compliance project heritage surveys, detailed site recordation, artifact analysis and cataloguing, and site assessment studies (Table 3, Appendix A). Site survey and mapping work was completed at First Peoples (24CA1012/$20,000), Medicine Rocks (24CT0022/$11,000), Missouri

Figure 4. Replacing flooring at the Parsonage, Bannack State Park/NHL.

Headwaters (24GA0212/$7,900), and Rosebud Battlefield (24BH2461/$4,900). Artifact analyses were completed for Fort Owen (24RA0148/$15,000), Pictograph Cave (24YL0001/$2,500), Ghost Cave (24YL0002/$2,500), First Peoples (24CA1012/$3,000), and Madison Buffalo Jump (24GA0314/$975). All artifact studies and survey work at Rosebud Battlefield and at Medicine Rocks were conducted by professors and students from the University of Montana and Montana State University through partnership agreements between MSP and the two universities. A rock art conservation specialist documented weather and water damage to painted images at Pictograph Cave ($4,500). Total expenditure on hard cost site documentation and research for all parks was $73,775. MSP staff time devoted to research and documentation (conducted by park managers, rangers and administrative staff) totaled $46,910 state-wide (Table 4, Appendix A), with heritage parks such as Bannack (24BE0169/$13,188) and First Peoples (24CA1012/$10,000) spending the most time on this task.

Over $202,000 was spent statewide on site interpretation and educational programs (Table 3, Appendix A). A new visitor center was built at Pictograph Cave (24YL0001) in 2009 and $168,411 was spent on interpretive exhibits and signage. Other heritage parks that focused on new interpretation and educational programming include Travelers Rest (24MO0176/$12,200), Bannack (24BE0169/$9,400), and Rosebud Battlefield (24BH2461/$8,570). In-house staff devoted considerable time to preparing and providing interpretive programming with staff time totaling over $477,000 (Table 4, Appendix A). Parks that employ seasonal interpretive staff spend the most time on this task. Parks with the greatest emphasis on in-house interpretation include Bannack (24BE0169/$30,428), First Peoples (24CA1012/$54,000), Missouri Headwaters (24GA0212/$37,240), Pictograph Cave (24YL0001/$20,000), and Travelers Rest (24MO0176/$37,500).

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 A). 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 Rosebud Battlefield (24BH2461) where flooding necessitated major road repair ($78,306), 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/$31,776), and at Bannack (24BE0169/$17,000) where building maintenance is critical. Maintenance conducted by state parks staff totaled over $313,000 for time and materials (Table 4, Appendix A). Sites where staff is crucial in helping with site maintenance include Bannack (24BE0169), First Peoples (24CA1012), and Missouri Headwaters (24GA0212).

Overall, $70,035 was dedicated to site monitoring efforts conducted by park staff and the heritage resource specialist. Monitoring included photographic documentation, condition assessments, site visits, and comparisons with previous monitoring efforts. Several regions sent park managers 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 $ 171,943 was expended on marketing efforts for the 29 heritage sites with most of these costs related to staff time, brochure layout and printing and advertising in local and region newspapers and magazines. MSP recently hired a new marketing specialist who is working to promote heritage parks nationally and within the state.

Over $427,000 was provided by grant funding, volunteer time, and in-kind match of staff time. Bannack (24BE0169) received the bulk of these funds with its $293,400 SAT grant, but Travelers Rest (24MO0176) also received $33,500 of external funding for educational and interpretive programming. A grant of $62,000 was awarded to the University of Montana with 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 completed a survey and site mapping field school at Rosebud Battlefield in 2011, with 10 students participating in the two-week long college class (Figure 5). Montana State Parks helped fund a portion of the expenses for this effort. Montana State University (MSU), with the support of State Parks, conducted a field school at Medicine Rocks State Park (24CT0022) where students recorded many of the 1000-plus historic and prehistoric rock art images found within the park. MSU will conduct another field school with State Parks support in 2012. Professional rock art researchers donated their time to record and document the Kobold petrogylph site (24BH0406/$10,000). In-kind match of staff time is likely significantly underestimated because it is difficult to accurately capture. Heritage and park staff continually work with researchers, universities and the general public to help facilitate preservation and research projects in parks.

The state parks with the most significant expenditures on heritage properties statewide (as shown in Table 3) are Bannack (24BE0169/$776,900), Pictograph Cave (24YL0001/$177,911), Chief Plenty Coups (24BH2179/$123,200), Rosebud Battlefield (24BH2461/$155,776), Giant Springs/CCC era structures (24CA0620/$68,620), Travelers Rest (24MO0176/$60,200), and First Peoples Buffalo Jump (24CA1012/$57,200). Many of these parks receive the highest number of visitors in the state.

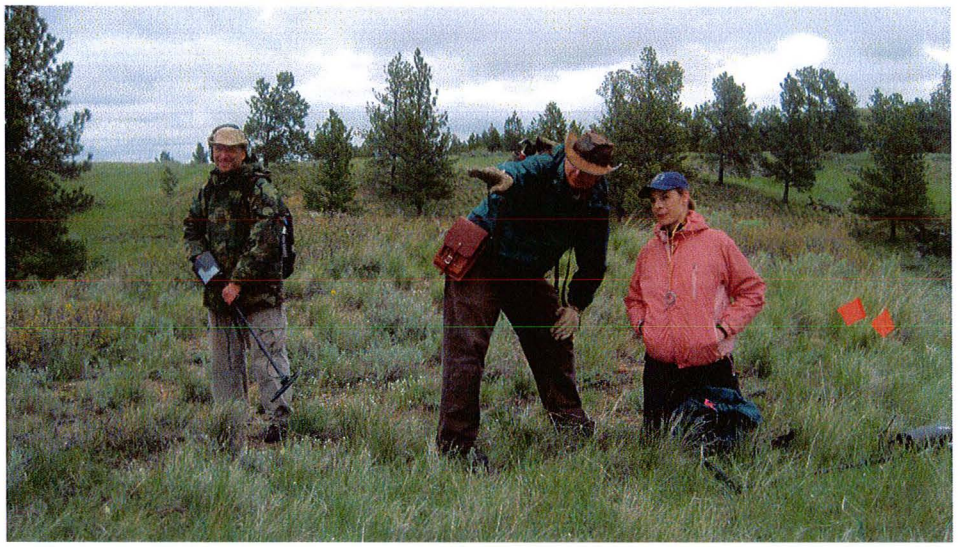

Figure 5. Field school instructor and students at Rosebud Battlefield/NHL.

Parks where in-house stewardship efforts are the greatest include Bannack ($179,233), First Peoples ($99,200), Missouri Headwaters ($200,480), and Travelers Rest ($111,868).

Those state park regions that expended the highest amount on outside heritage stewardship work include Region 3 ($802,925), Region 5 ($304,611), and Region 7 ($179,746). Costs included for Region 3 and Region 5 include one-time expenditures for interpretation at the new Pictograph Cave visitor center and building stabilization at Bannack. Expenditures like these will likely not be repeated in the next decade or more. From an in-house perspective, the greatest staff time invested in heritage stewardship efforts was expended in Region 2 ($141,828), Region 3 ($452,634), and Region 4 ($161,415).

Total agency expenditures on stewardship efforts for all 29 state park heritage sites totaled $1,510,578 for the 2010-2011 reporting cycle (Table 3, Appendix A). Total staff time and in-house operations and maintenance costs for 2010-2011 totaled $2,114,547 (Table 4, Appendix A). Complete expenditures for outside costs plus in-house staff and maintenance costs totaled $3,625,125.

Site Enhancement/Maintenance Needs

Maintenance activities typically conducted 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 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 29 heritage sites are shown in Table 2 (Appendix A). 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 mangers 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, Mathews House, Bath House and Bootlegger Cabin

2. Constructing a rock wall beneath painted images at Pictograph Cave (24YL0001) similar to the small existing wall to help stabilize the wall of cave and preserve the paintings

3. Mapping of battle locations and features at Rosebud Battlefield (24BH2461)and construction of a jack leg fence around the Kobold petrogylph site (24BH0406) to protect it from livestock grazing

4. Re-chinking, log treatment and window repair at Chief Plenty Coups House (24BH2179)

5. Assessing condition of adobe walls at Fort Owen (24RA0148) and stabilizing walls if needed

6. Re-pointing and resetting stones on CCC-era rock structures at Giant Springs (24CA0620)

7. Nominating First Peoples (24CA1012) as a NHL

8. Nominating Medicine Rocks (24CT0022) to the National Register

9. Surveying and mapping features at Madison Buffalo Jump (24GA0314)

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. Compliance for the fish and wildlife side of the agency is conduced 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 220 heritage resource sites are currently identified. Of these 220 known sites, 29 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. 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 2010-2011, stewardship surveys such as these were completed for First Peoples (24CA1012), Missouri Headwaters (24GA0212), Rosebud Battlefield (24BH2461), and Medicine Rocks State Parks (24CT0022). In addition, artifact studies completed over the past two years that expanded our knowledge of park resources were conducted for First Peoples (24CA1012), Madison Buffalo Jump (24GA0314), Pictograph Cave (24YL0001), Ghost Cave (24YL0002), Rosebud Battlefield (24BH2461) and Fort Owen (24RA0148). These efforts were performed as part of our role of being good stewards of these most valuable state park resources.

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) fire protection system and building repairs, Bannack (24BE0169) building stabilization work, Bannack historic archaeological excavations, road repairs in Rosebud Battlefield (24BH2461), trail construction at Madison Buffalo Jump (24GA0314), and site preservation efforts at First Peoples Buffalo Jump (24CA1012). Consultations with SHPO are also common on many, many other projects, such as recent Pirogue Island survey (uncompleted) when

questions arose concerning the definition of site boundaries and the assignment of Smithsonian numbers.

State Parks 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 eight park managers have attended and to 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 Chief Plenty (24BH2179), Makoshika (24DW0079), Rosebud Battlefield (24BH2461), First Peoples (24CA1012), and Bannack (24BE0169). These parks all use the Past Perfect software and have entered some or all of their collections into this system.

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 Save America's Treasures in the amount of $293,400 to Bannack (24BE0169) helped stabilize four historic buildings and funding from the American Battlefield Protection Program for $62,000 will be used to conduct needed survey and mapping work at Rosebud Battlefield (24BH2461). Recent funding from the National Park Service Heritage Partnerships Program will allow First Peoples Buffalo Jump (24CA1012) to be nominated as a National Historic Landmark. Funding that State Parks can provide is used to fund on the ground heritage survey efforts and to support University field schools which help MSP to better record and document places like Fort Owen (24RA0148), Rosebud Battlefield (24BH2461), and Medicine Rocks State Park (24CT0022). Partnerships and agreements with outside agencies and universities are essential for completing stewardship related work in heritage parks.

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. 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, 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.

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. University students and interns have helped complete important park research and documentation tasks. 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 in the future.

Appendix A:

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

Table 3. 2010-2011 State Parks Summary Table for Stewardship Efforts Conducted by Students, Volunteers, and Consultants.

Table 4. 2010-2011 State Parks Summary Table for Stewardship Efforts Conducted by Montana State Parks Staff, Including Operation and Maintenance Costs.

Table 2. 2010-2011/State Parks Heritage Site 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					
Alberton Gorge/24MN0164	NRHP	Satisfactory	Unknown	5	-Assess condition and integrity
Anaconda Smoke Stack/24DL0290	NRHP	Watch	Fair	5	-Monitor structure
Fort Owen/24RA0148	NRHP	Satisfactory	Fair	2	-Assess adobe walls to determine 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
Region 3/Bozeman					
Bannack/24BE0169	NHL	Satisfactory	Fair	1	-Further plaster restoration at Hotel Meade -Rebuild floors in Mathews House -Replace siding and roof on Bath House -Replace windows, door caps, and roof on Bootlegger Cabin
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 and site features -manager should attend stewardship training
Missouri Headwaters/24GA0212	NHL	Watch	Fair	3	-Upgrade interpretation -Monitor site
Missouri Headwaters/24GA0402	NRHP-eligible	Watch	Fair	3	-Remove graffiti -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
Region 4/Great Falls					
Camp Baker/24ME0075	NRHP-eligible	Threatened	Fair	3	-Monitor site
First Peoples/24CA1012	NRHP	Satisfactory	Fair	1	-Monitor site features per cultural resources preservation plan -Nominate as NHL -Funding needed to excavate new, much older jump found at site
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	Satisfactory	Good	1	-Re-point and reset stone steps and archway -Reset stones in rock walls surrounding springs and Roe River -Rehab large viewing bridge
Tower Rock/24CA0643	NRHP	Satisfactory	Good	5	-Periodic maintenance needed
Region 5/Billings					
Chief Plenty Coups/24BH2179	NHL	Satisfactory	Good	1	-Re-chink house and associated store -Interior windows need painting and repair -Roof will need to be replaced in next 5 years -Logs need to be treated with oil/mineral spirits
Pictograph Cave/24YL0001,	NHL	Satisfactory	Good	1	-Construct rock wall under painted images to help preserve pictographs -monitor site condition
Pictograph Cave--Ghost Cave/24YL0001	NHL	Satisfactory	Good	3	-Replace interpretive signs outside site

Park Name/Site Number	NHL or NRHP Status	Property Status	Property Condition/ Integrity	Priority for Maintenance (1-5)	Future Maintenance Priorities/Site Needs
Region 7/Miles City					
Makoshika/24DW0079	NRHP-eligible	Satisfactory	Good	3	-Conduct condition assessment of site
Medicine Rocks/24CT0022	NRHP-eligible	Satisfactory	Good	2	-Monitor site, recruit volunteer to do this -Nominate to NRHP
Medicine Rocks/24CT0844	NRHP-eligible	Satisfactory	Good	2	-Monitor site, recruit volunteer to do this -Nominate to NRHP
Medicine Rocks/24CT0845	NRHP-eligible	Satisfactory	Fair	2	-Monitor site, recruit volunteer to do this -Nominate to NRHP
Rosebud Battlefield/24BH2461	NHL	Threatened	Fair	1	-Map and record all battle sites -Research American Indian views of park and area -Develop active measures to protect sites
Rosebud Battlefield/24BH0406	NRHP-eligible	Watch	Good	2	-Build jack leg fence to protect site from grazing if needed
Tongue River Reservoir/24BH2317	NRHP-eligible	Unknown	Unknown	3	-Conduct condition assessment of site

Table 3. 2010-2011
State Parks Summary Table for Outside Agency Stewardship Efforts and Costs

Park Name/Site Number	Building Restoration, Repair, Preservation	Research and Documentation	Interp and Education	Maintenance to Site & Facilities/ Improve Access to Site	Site Monitoring	Marketing/ Tourism Promotion	Projects to Avoid Adverse Effect	Outside/ Grant Funding/In-kind Match	Total Stewardship Effort Cost
Region 2/Missoula									
Alberton Gorge/24MN0164	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Anaconda Smoke Stack/24DL0290	$0	$0	$0	$31,776	$0	$0	$0	$0	$31,776
Fort Owen/ 24RA0148	$0	$15,000	$0	$2,000	$2,000	$0	$0	$0	$19,000
Granite/24GN0365	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Granite/24GN0366	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Travelers Rest/ 24MO0176	$0	$0	$12,200	$7,800	$1,000	$5,700	$0	$33,500	$60,200
Region 2/Total Costs	**$0**	**$15,000**	**$12,200**	**$41,576**	**$3,000**	**$5,700**	**$0**	**$33,500**	**$110,976**
Region 3/Bozeman									
Bannack/24BE0169	406,600	$0	$9,400	$17,000	$0	$500	$50,000 Hist. Arch.	$293,400	$776,900
Beaverhead Rock/ 24MA0259	$0	$0	$0	$0	$2,200	$0	$0	$0	$2,200
Clark's Lookout/ 24BE1708	$0	$0	$350	$0	$4,200	$100	$0	$0	$4,650
Elkhorn/24JF0477	$0	$0	$0	$3,000	$1,000	$0	$0	$0	$4,000
Madison Buffalo Jump/24GA0314	$0	$975	$500	$500	$450	$100	$0	$0	$2,525

Park Name/Site Number	Building Restoration, Repair, Preservation	Research and Documentation	Interp and Education	Maintenance to Site & Facilities/ Improve Access to Site	Site Monitoring	Marketing/ Tourism Promotion	Projects to Avoid Adverse Effect	Grant Funding/In-kind Match	Total Stewardship Effort Cost
Missouri Headwaters/ 24GA0212	$0	$7,900	$1,000	$2,000	$500	$0	$0	$0	$11,400
Missouri Headwaters/ 24GA0402	$0	$0 (included in costs for 24GA0212)	$500	$250	$500	$0	$0	$0	$1,250
Region 3/Total Costs	**$406,600**	**$8,875**	**$11,750**	**$22,750**	**$8,850**	**$700**	**$50,000**	**$293,400**	**$802,925**
Region 4/Great Falls									
Camp Baker/24ME0075	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
First Peoples/24CA1012	$0	$23,000	$0	$0	$1,200	$0	$5,000 Heritage Resource Plan	$28,000	$57,200
Giant Springs/ 24CA0238	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Giant Springs/ 24CA0289	$0	$0	$0	$3,100	$2,025	$0	$0	$0	$5,125
Giant Springs/ 24CA0620	$65,000	$1,500	$0	$1,120	$1,000	$0	$0	$0	$68,620
Tower Rock/24CA0643	$0	$0	$0	$1,500	$0	$400	$0	$0	$1,900
Region 4/Total Costs	**$65,000**	**$24,500**	**$0**	**$5,720**	**$4,225**	**$400**	**$5,000**	**$28,000**	**$132,845**

Park Name/Site Number	Building Restore, Repair, Preservation	Research and Documentation	Interp. and Education	Maintenance to Site & Facilities/ Improve Access to Site	Site Monitoring	Marketing/ Tourism Promotion	Projects to Avoid Adverse Effect/ Plans	Grant Funding/In-kind Match	Total Stewardship Effort Cost
Region 5/Billings									
Chief Plenty Coups/24BH2179	$107,500	$0	$0	$6,200	$1,000	$500	$8,000 Monitor	$0	$123,200
Pictograph Cave/24YL0001	$0	$7,000	$168,411	$1,500	$500	$500	$0	$0	$177,911
Pictograph Cave--Ghost Cave/24YL0002	$0	$2,500	$0 (Included in costs 24YL001)	$500	$500	$0 (Included in costs for 24YL0001)	$0	$0	$3,500
Region 5/Total Costs	**107,500**	**$9,500**	**$168,411**	**$8,200**	**$2,000**	**$1,000**	**$8,000**	**$0**	**$304,611**
Region 7/Miles City									
Makoshika/24DW079	$0	$0	$0	$200	$200	$0	$0	$0	$400
Medicine Rocks/24CT0022	$0	$11,000	$320	$0	$750	$0	$0	$0	$12,070
Medicine Rocks/24CT0844	$0	$0 (included in 24CT0022 costs)	$0	$0	$0 (included in 24CT0022 costs)	$0	$0	$0	$0 (included in 24CT0022 costs)
Medicine Rocks/24CT0845	$0	$0 (included in 24CT0022 costs)	$0	$0	$0 (included in 24CT0022 costs)	$0	$0	$0	$0 (included in 24CT0022 costs)
Rosebud Battlefield/24BH2461	$0	$4,900	$8,570	$78,306	$1,000	$0	$0	$63,000	$155,776
Rosebud Battlefield/ 24BH0406	$0	$0	$1,000	$0	$500	$0	$0	$10,000	$11,500
Tongue River 24BH2317	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Region 7/Total Costs	**$0**	**$15,900**	**$9,890**	**$78,506**	**$2,450**	**$0**	**$0**	**$73,000**	**$179,746**
Total State Parks Costs	**$579,100**	**$73,775**	**$202,251**	**$156,752**	**$20,525**	**$7,800**	**$63,000**	**$427,900**	**$1,531,103**

Table 4. 2010-2011
State Parks Summary Table for Staff Time and Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Related to Stewardship Efforts and Costs

Park Name/Site Number	Building Restoration, Repair, Preservation	Research and Documentation	Interp and Education	Maintenance to Site & Facilities/ Improve Access to Site	Site Monitoring	Marketing/ Tourism Promotion	Administration Related to Heritage Site Management	Total Staff and O&M Stewardship Effort Cost
Region 2/Missoula								
Alberton Gorge/24MN0164	$0	$0	$0	$5,886	$604	$0	$2,178	$8,668
Anaconda Smoke Stack/24DL0290	$997	$0	$0	$4,175	$200	$0	$2,334	$7,706
Fort Owen/ 24RA0148	$1,794	$200	$200	$2,794	$2,000	$0	$6,200	$13,188
Granite/24GN0365, 24GN0366	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$398	$398
Travelers Rest/ 24MO0176	$0	$7,500	$37,500	$6,000	$2,000	$2,000	$56,868	$111,868
Region 2/Staff and O&M Costs	**$2,791**	**$7,700**	**$37,700**	**$18,855**	**$4,804**	**$2,000**	**$67,978**	**$141,828**
Region 3/Bozeman								
Bannack/24BE0169	$49,721	$13,188	$30,428	$16,911	$21,972	$13,704	$33,309	$179,233
Beaverhead Rock/ 24MA0259	$0	$260	$306	$594	$2,200	$308	$146	$3,814
Clark's Lookout/ 24BE1708	$0	$594	$306	$8,130	$3,651	$286	$790	$13,757
Elkhorn/24JF0477	$2,200	$0	$0	$2,300	$1,000	$0	$2,300	$7,800
Madison Buffalo Jump/24GA0314	$0	$2,720	$18,615	$8,140	$7,905	$2,370	$7,800	$47,550

Park Name/Site Number	Building Restoration, Repair, Preservation	Research and Documentation	Interp and Education	Maintenance to Site & Facilities/ Improve Access to Site	Site Monitoring	Marketing/ Tourism Promotion	Administration Related to Heritage Site Management	Total Staff and O&M Stewardship Effort Cost
Missouri Headwaters/ 24GA0212, 24GA0402	$1,550	$3,910	$37,240	$76,320	$9,435	$9,075	$62,950	$200,480
Region 3/Staff and O&M Costs	**$53,471**	**$20,672**	**$86,895**	**$112,395**	**$46,163**	**$25,743**	**$107,295**	**$452634**
Region 4/Great Falls								
Camp Baker/24ME0075	$0	$0	$0	$0	$240	$0	$600	$840
First Peoples/24CA1012	$0	$10,000	$54,000	$19,200	$4,000	$6,000	$6,000	$99,200
Giant Springs/ 24CA0238, 24CA0289, 24CA0620	$9,600	$950	$4,600	$2,400	$3,025	$5,000	$13,000	$38,575
Tower Rock/24CA0643	$0	$4,000	$4,000	$5,000	$5,000	$1,200	$3,600	22,800
Region 4/Staff and O&M Costs	**$9,600**	**14,950**	**$62,600**	**$26,600**	**$12,265**	**$12,200**	**$23,200**	**$161,415**
Region 5/Billings								
Chief Plenty Coups/24BH2179	$0	$0	$2,200	$2,800	$1,500	$1,800	$8,000	$16,300
Pictograph Cave/24YL0001, 24YL0002	$0	$2,000	$20,000	$2,770	$1,500	$2,200	$6,000	$34,470
Region 5/Staff and O&M Costs	**$0**	**$2,000**	**$22,200**	**$5,570**	**$3,000**	**$4,000**	**$14,000**	**$50,770**

Park Name/Site Number	Building Restoration, Repair, Preservation	Research and Documentation	Interp and Education	Maintenance to Site & Facilities/ Improve Access to Site	Site Monitoring	Marketing/ Tourism Promotion	Administration Related to Heritage Site Management	Total Staff and O&M Stewardship Effort Cost
Region 7/Miles City								
Makoshika/24DW079	$0	$0	$0	$0	$1,465	$0	$0	$1,465
Medicine Rocks/24CT0022, 24CT0844, 24CT0845	$0	$0	$475	$0	$750	$0	$4,904	$6,129
Rosebud Battlefield/24BH24612 4BH0406	$0	$1,588	$1,588	$3,330	$1,588	$0	$5,612	$13,706
Tongue River 24BH2317	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Region 7/Staff and O&M Costs	**$0**	**$1,588**	**$2,063**	**$3,330**	**$3,803**	**$0**	**$10,516**	**$21,300**
Statewide Efforts Benefitting All Sites	$0	$0	$173,300 (staff time) $92,800 (O&M)	$146,600 (O&M)	$0	$54,000 (staff time) $74,000 (O&M)	$560,200 (staff time) $185,700 (O&M)	$1,286,600
Total State Parks Staff and O&M Costs	**$65,862**	**$46,910**	**$477,558**	**$313,350**	**$70,035**	**$171,943**	**$968,889**	**$2,114,547**