

**Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks
Senate Bill 3, State Agency Biennial Report, 2014-2015**



Rosebud Battlefield State Park Metal Detection Survey and Field School

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Executive Summary

Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks (FWP), manages over 256 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-four sites are either eligible for listing or listed in the National Register of Historic Places or are National Historic Landmarks. Heritage sites include seven National Historic Landmarks (NHL), ten sites that are listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and 48 sites that have been determined eligible for listing in the NRHP. One site was determined to no longer be eligible for listing on the NRHP since the Montana Heritage Site List was assembled.

Of the 66 sites FWP manages, 41 are historic and 25 are prehistoric. Historic sites include buildings and structures (including Bannack which contains over 85 individual buildings), landscape features noted by the Lewis and Clark expedition, historic fish hatcheries, a historic fort, historic campsites, a historic water control system, a historic railroad grade, and one battlefield. Prehistoric sites include campsites, cave sites, buffalo jumps, placer mine, hunting drive rock alignments, and pictograph/petroglyph sites.

Of the sites FWP reported on for SB3 requirements, 35 maintain a satisfactory status, 19 are listed in a watch status, three are in a threatened status, two are in an endangered status and six have an unknown status. In terms of overall site integrity and condition for FWP heritage resources, six of the 66 sites are in excellent condition, 23 are in good condition, 20 sites are in fair condition, six sites are in poor condition, nine sites have an unknown condition, and two sites have a failed condition.

The stewardship efforts of FWP including interpretation, site monitoring, site maintenance, marketing and site administration activities are detailed in this report. Site condition and status are summarized in Appendix A in tables 3 And 4. Cost specific information on stewardship activities is included in tables 5 and 6 in Appendix A. Individual site condition and integrity forms for both state parks and for fish and wildlife are included in Appendix B.

Acknowledgements

In gathering information for this report concerning state parks, data was graciously 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, Melissa Baker, Maren Murphy, Ken Soderberg, Pat Doyle, Chet Crowser, Matt Marcinek, John Taillie, Doug Habermann, Dave Andrus, Dale Carlson, Rhea Armstrong, Loren Flynn, Rick Thompson, Jarret Kostrba, Colin Maas, Bob Peterson, Jason Pignanelli, and Nate Powell. The staff at the Montana SHPO, especially Damon Murdo and Mark Baumler, were exceedingly helpful.

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Introduction

Montana State Parks

Montana State Parks (MSP), a division of Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks (FWP), manages over 223 archaeological and historical sites throughout its 55 state parks. Approximately 60 percent are prehistoric archaeological sites while 40 percent are historic in origin. Thirty-two sites are either eligible or listed in the National Register of Historic Places or are designated National Historic Landmarks. It is estimated based on GIS data compiled for state parks that approximately 60 percent of the state park land base has been inventoried for heritage resources. In compliance with the reporting requirements of Senate Bill 3 (SB3) enacted in 2011, the status, condition, stewardship efforts, and maintenance needs of these 32 sites are documented in 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 funding is generated through SB3 reporting as the original bill intended, these resources will be evaluated for their archaeological and historical significance and will be included in future SB3 reports.

Fish and Wildlife

The Fish and Wildlife Divisions (F&W) of FWP manages archaeological and historical sites throughout its 336 Fishing Access Sites (FAS), 76 Wildlife Management Areas (WMA), 10 fish hatcheries, the Wildlife Rehabilitation Center, the Montana Wild Outdoor Education Center, and the FWP Headquarters Warehouse Facility. Archaeological and historical sites are found on these properties throughout the state, though only 18 historical sites and 15 archaeological 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. One archaeological site was added to the report, Island Lake FAS (24LN1819), and one historic site was determined to be ineligible after the last reporting cycle (24FR0923). In compliance with the reporting requirements of Senate Bill 3 enacted in 2011, the integrity, status, condition, stewardship efforts and maintenance needs of these 34 sites is the focus of this summary report. Because the National Register significance of other historic or archaeological 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.

Agency Heritage Resources

Montana State Parks

Heritage sites administered by 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. Nine state park sites are listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP, some of these are also NHL sites) and 16 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 32 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, three are within R-2/Southwest/Missoula, 13 are within R-3/South Central/Bozeman, five are within R-4 /North Central/Great Falls, and 11 are located within R-5/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 one National Historic Landmark (24CA1012/First Peoples Buffalo Jump) and one NRHP-eligible property (24DW0564/McCarty Cabin in Makoshika State Park). One site, the NHL Lewis and Clark Portage Trail (24CA0238) formerly thought to be within Giant Springs State Park was determined to be outside the state park boundary and was excluded from our SB3 inventory. Another site, the Rattlesnake Point archaeological site (24BH2317) located in Tongue River Reservoir, was removed from state parks jurisdiction, as it was discovered to be on DNRC lands. The completion of the NHL nomination and the designation of First Peoples as a NHL is a major accomplishment for MSP.

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 32 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), First Peoples Buffalo Jump (24CA1012), Pictograph Cave (24YL0001), Chief Plenty Coups House and store (24BH2179), and Rosebud Battlefield (24BH2461). Of the seven sites, five are historic and two sites are pre-contact in age. These sites are spread across the state with most regions having one or two (Region 1 has none and Region 5 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 and Missouri Headwaters at the top of the list, whereas battlefield enthusiasts would rank Rosebud Battlefield as the most significant site within the state park system (of note, four of our NHL/NRHP sites attained significance through their association with the Lewis and Clark expedition). Archaeologists would probably rank Pictograph Cave and First Peoples Buffalo Jump as the state's most significant sites.

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 45,000 visitors each year. The visitor center at Pictograph Cave has increased visitation substantially, with over 66,000 people visiting the park in 2015. 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

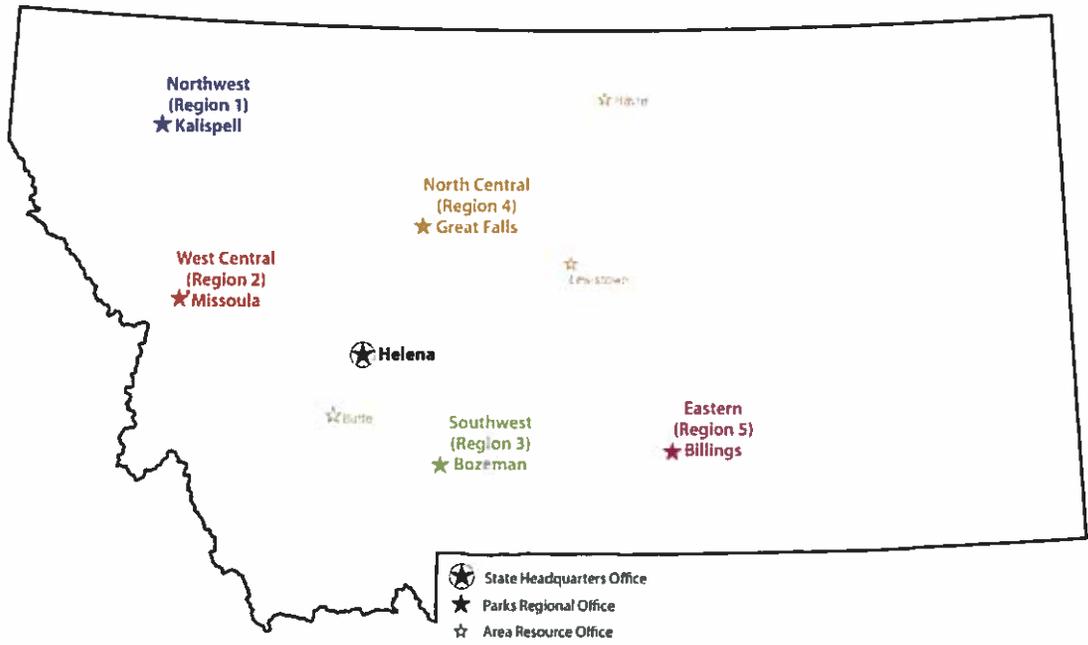


Figure 1. Montana State Park regions.

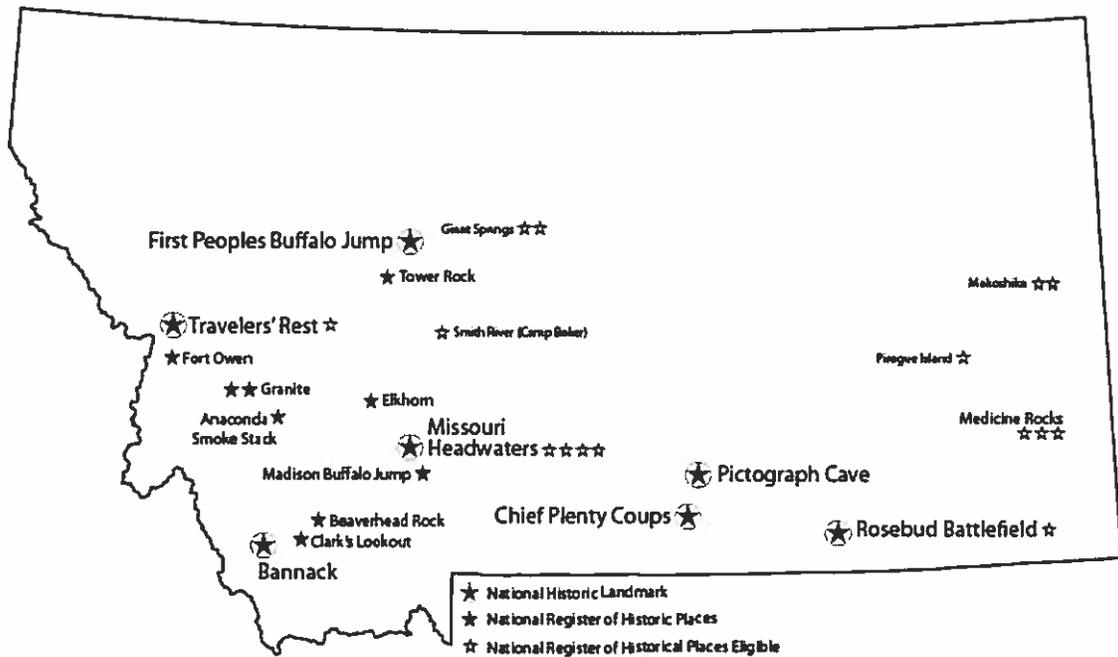


Figure 2. Montana State Park heritage sites showing significance designation.

Table 1. Montana State Parks SB3 Heritage Sites List for 2014-2015.

Park Name	Year Property Became Park	Region/ Area	Site Number	Site Type	Significance Status
Anaconda Smoke Stack	1986	R-3/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	NHL
Fort Owen	1956	R-2/Stevensville	24RA0148	Historic/Fort	Listed in NRHP
Granite	1975	R-3/Phillipsburg	24GN0365	Historic Building/Miner's Union Hall	Listed in NRHP
Granite	1975	R-3/Phillipsburg	24GN0366	Historic Building/Superintendent's House	Listed in NRHP
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-5/Glendive	24DW0079	Prehistoric/Paleo-Indian campsite	NRHP-eligible
Makoshika	1953	R-5/Glendive	24DW0564	McCarty Cabin/Historic Log cabin	NRHP-eligible
Medicine Rocks	1957	R-5/Ekalaka	24CT0022	Historic & Prehistoric/Inscriptions	NRHP-eligible
Medicine Rocks	1957	R-5/Ekalaka	24CT844	Prehistoric/Buried campsite	NRHP-eligible

Park Name	Year Property Became Park	Region/ Area	Site Number	Site Type	Significance Status
Medicine Rocks	1957	R-5/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/Pictograph Cave	NHL
Pictograph Cave	1969	R-5/Billings	24YL0002	Prehistoric/Ghost Cave	Part of NHL
Pirogue Island	1982	R-5/Miles City	24CR1045	Historic/L&C campsite	NRHP-eligible
Rosebud Battlefield	1978	R-5/Decker	24BH2461	Historic/Battlefield	NHL
Rosebud Battlefield	1978	R-5/Decker	24BH0406	Prehistoric/ Kobold petroglyphs	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

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 in 2014 and in 2015 who worked exclusively on cataloging artifacts from Pictograph and Ghost Caves. Recent analysis of perishable artifacts from Pictograph Cave and radiocarbon dating of the cave's various cultural levels was part of a Ph.D. dissertation completed by one of the authors (Sara Scott) at the University of Montana in 2014. Portions of this work on Pictograph Cave were published in *Plains Anthropologist*.

Bannack is one of Montana's earliest mining towns and still contains over 85 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 American West. Flash flooding at Bannack State Park in 2013 resulted in damage to over 80% of the buildings. Repairs

have been made to most all of these buildings and the effects of flooding were mitigated to the best of our abilities. One building, the Assay Office, was almost completely destroyed but is now restored.

Fish and Wildlife

One heritage site administered by F&W, the Montana Wild Outdoor Education Center (24LC1273), is listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), 32 have been determined eligible for listing on the NRHP, and one has failed and will be removed from the F&W Heritage Site List. 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 administrative fish and wildlife system (Figure 3). No heritage sites administered by the F&W are listed as National Historic Landmarks (NHL).

Among the seven regions, no sites are located in R-6/Northeast/Glasgow or R-7/East/Miles City, eight are within R-1/Northwest/Kalispell, six are within R-2/Southwest/Missoula, 13 are within R-3/Southcentral/Bozeman, five 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 six new NRHP-eligible sites, including one historic site at North Shore Wildlife Management Area (WMA) (24LC1226); one historic site at Upper Prickly Pear Fishing Access Site (FAS) (24LC1975); one historic site at Sun River WMA (24LC2286); one historic site at the FWP Warehouse Facility (24LC2296); one historic site on the Madison-Wall Creek WMA (24MA2327); and one archaeological site on Island Lake FAS (24LN1819). No sites were removed from F&W jurisdiction based upon the last report. However, one historic site on the Beckman WMA, originally identified as the Follmer Place but later renamed the Adams Farmstead (24FR0923), was re-evaluated after the committee developed the list of Heritage Sites for the 2014/2015 reporting cycle. Based upon the survey findings, SHPO and FWP concurred that the site is no longer NRHP-eligible. The site sustained significant flood damage in 2011, creating an even greater public health and safety hazard, and is therefore scheduled to be removed. The list of F&W sites is shown in Table 2.

Figure 3. Montana Fish & Wildlife Regions.



Table 2. FWP Fish & Wildlife Divisions Heritage Sites List for 2014-2015.

Fish & Wildlife Property Name	Date of FAS /WMA	F&W Region/ Area	Site Number	Site Type	Significance Status
Alberton Gorge Recreation Corridor AFLP	2004	R-2/Alberton	24MN0164	Historic Milwaukee Railroad Grade	NRHP-eligible
Aunt Molly WMA	1979	R-2/Helmville	24PW0402	Historic Homestead Barn	NRHP-eligible
Beckman WMA	1999	R-4/Denton	24FR0923	Historic Homestead	Not NRHP-eligible
Big Eddy FAS	1994	R-2/Alberton	24MN0164	Historic Milwaukee Railroad Grade	NRHP-eligible
Blackfoot-Clearwater WMA	1948	R-2/Ovando	24PW0464	Historic Homestead	NRHP-eligible
Boulder Forks FAS	1976	R-5/McLeod	24SW0276	Prehistoric campsite	NRHP-eligible
Captain Clark FAS	1980	R-5/Custer	24YL0643	Historic Homestead	NRHP-eligible
Cyr Bridge FAS	1986	R-2/Alberton	24MN0164	Historic Milwaukee Railroad Grade	NRHP-eligible
Cyr Bridge FAS	1986	R-2/Alberton	24MN0194	Prehistoric habitation	NRHP-eligible
Dailey Lake FAS	1986	R-3/Emigrant	24PA975	Pre-historic Hunting Drive System	NRHP-eligible
Dailey Lake FAS, Dome Mtn. WMA	1986	R-3/Emigrant	24PA0462	Pre-historic Hunting Drive System	NRHP-eligible
Dailey Lake FAS, Dome Mtn. WMA	1986	R-3/Emigrant	24PA0749	Pre-historic Hunting Drive District	NRHP-eligible
Dome Mtn. WMA	1986	R-3/Emigrant	24PA779	Pre-historic Hunting Drive System	NRHP-eligible
Dry Creek FAS	1983	R-2/Alberton	24MN0164	Historic Milwaukee Railroad Grade	NRHP-eligible
Eight Mile Ford FAS	1957	R-3/Ennis	24MA0244	Prehistoric tipi ring site	NRH- eligible
Fish Creek WMA	2010	R-2/Alberton	24MN0164	Historic Milwaukee Railroad Grade	NRH- eligible
Flathead Lake Salmon Hatchery	1912	R-1/Somers	24FH0758	Historic Hatchery	NRHP-eligible
Flathead Lake WHPA	1953	R-1/Rollins	24LA0269	Historic homestead & orchard	NRHP-eligible

Fish & Wildlife Property Name	Date of FAS /WMA	F&W Region/ Area	Site Number	Site Type	Significance Status
Forest Grove FAS	1977	R-2/Alberton	24MN0164	Historic Milwaukee Railroad Grade	NRHP-eligible
Freezeout Lake WMA	1953	R-4/Fairfield	24TT0435	Historic Canal Drainage System	NRHP-eligible
FWP Warehouse Facility	1951	R-3/Helena	24LC2296	Historic stone building	NRHP-eligible
George Grant Memorial FAS	1986	R-3/Divide	24BE1327	Prehistoric buried campsite	NRHP-eligible
Gravelly-Blacktail WMA	1972	R-3/Dillon	24BE1812	Historic sheep ranch	NRHP-eligible
Greenwood Bottoms FAS	1987	R-3/Divide	24BE1327	Prehistoric buried campsite	NRHP-eligible
Island Lake FAS	2000	R-1/Happy's Inn (Libby)	24LN1819	Prehistoric lithic material concentration	NRHP-eligible
Jocko River Hatchery	1948	R-2/Arlee	24LA0221	Historic Hatchery	NRHP-eligible
Kootenai Falls WMA	1982	R-1/Libby	24LN0176	Prehistoric campsite	NRHP-eligible
Kootenai Falls WMA	1982	R-1/Libby	24LN0232	Prehistoric rock shelter	NRHP-eligible
Kootenai Falls WMA	1982	R-1/Libby	24LN0233 /0234	Prehistoric ceremonial, pictograph, shelter site	NRHP-eligible
Libby Field Station	1939	R-1/Libby	24LN1619	Historic Hatchery	NRHP-eligible
Madison-Wall Creek WMA	1960	R-3/Cameron	24MA2327	Historic Homestead Prehistoric buried site	NRHP-eligible
Madison-Wall Creek WMA	1960	R-3/Ennis	24MA1695	Historic Homestead Barn	NRHP-eligible
Mount Haggin WMA	1976	R-3/Anaconda	24DL0151	Prehistoric campsite	NRHP-eligible
Mount Haggin WMA	1976	R-3/Anaconda	24DL0154	Prehistoric placer mine	NRHP-eligible
MT Wild Outdoor Education Center	2002	R-3/Helena	24LC1273	Historic Foundry & Machine Co., Industrial Complex	NRHP Listed
Natural Pier FAS	2000	R-2/Alberton	24MN0164	Historic Milwaukee Railroad Grade	NRHP-eligible
North Shore WMA	2014	R-1/Somers	24FH1226	Historic barn	NRHP-eligible
Quartz FAS	1978	R-2/Alberton	24MN0164	Historic Milwaukee Railroad Grade	NRHP-eligible
Sloway FAS	1977	R-2/Alberton	24MN0164	Historic Milwaukee Railroad Grade	NRHP-eligible

Fish & Wildlife Property Name	Date of FAS /WMA	F&W Region/ Area	Site Number	Site Type	Significance Status
St. John's FAS	2000	R-2/Alberton	24MN0164	Historic Milwaukee Railroad Grade	NRHP-eligible
Sun River WMA	1948	R-4/Augusta	24LC1110	Prehistoric tipi rings	NRHP-eligible
Sun River WMA	1948	R-4/Augusta	24LC2286	Historic Patrol Camp Cabin	NRHP-eligible
Tarkio FAS	1992	R-2/Alberton	24MN0164	Historic Milwaukee Railroad Grade	NRHP-eligible
Upper Prickly Pear FAS	2014	R-4/Helena	24LC1975	Historic homestead ice house	NRHP- eligible
Washoe Park Trout Hatchery	1908	R-2/Anaconda	24DL0422	Historic hatchery	NRHP-eligible

Statewide, these sites include 19 historic sites and 15 prehistoric sites. Historic sites include one railroad grade, four hatcheries, one water control system, and 12 historic building/structure sites. Prehistoric sites include six 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.

Property Status and Condition

Montana State Parks

Information concerning the status and condition of state park heritage sites is provided in Table 3 in Appendix A. Condition assessment forms for each heritage property were sent digitally to SHPO. Of the 32 state park sites reported on for SB3 requirements, 18 maintain a satisfactory status, 11 are listed in a watch status, and three are in a threatened status. 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 such as those at 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. A University of Montana (UM) field school survey of Madison Buffalo Jump in 2014 helped state parks staff assess where features are located throughout the park and greatly facilitates 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. The cost of acquiring these rights is estimated to be over one million dollars. 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 Gallatin City II Hotel in Missouri Headwaters State Park (24GA0355) is listed as threatened because of its poor condition despite recent stabilization efforts conducted in 2015.

In terms of overall site integrity and condition, 14 of the 32 state park sites are in good condition (see Table 3, Appendix A). These sites maintain their integrity and remain undamaged by incompatible development or changes. Thirteen 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. The old Gallatin City II Hotel (24GA0355) no longer has a roof but its log walls were structurally reinforced in 2015 which should allow the building to remain standing for the next few years (Figure 4). 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 one site, the Camp Baker prehistoric site (24ME0075), is unknown. Testing at the Camp Baker site in advance of the construction of a camp host pad site revealed very little in terms of subsurface artifacts in the two test units that were excavated. A report on that work from Steve Aaberg is forthcoming.

At Pictograph Cave (24YL001) where over 100 prehistoric painted images are found, severe freeze-thaw cycles resulted in shield bearing warrior figures spalling off the cave walls and a large slab of rock above the cave falling to the visitor viewing platform below in the winter of 2014. Pieces of the spalling images were collected by park staff and were taken to the BLM Billings curation center for storage. 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. State Parks hired a geo-technical firm to conduct small scale rock scaling above the entrance to

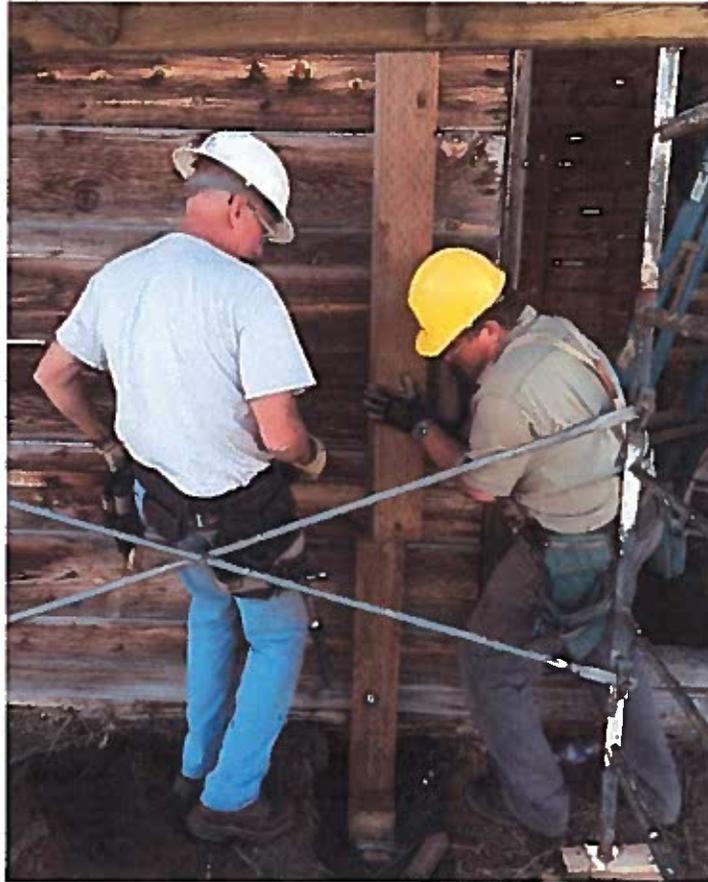


Figure 4. Kirby Matthews (R, retired Forest Service Historic Preservation Team Leader) and Scott Harvey (R3 Maintenance Foreman) place wailers on the outside of the Gallatin City II Hotel in Headwaters State Park.

Pictograph Cave so that further rock fall would hopefully cease. Consultations with SHPO and the National Park Service (NPS) were undertaken as part of this project. The viewing platform in the park was closed for visitor safety reasons for several months in 2015.

Fish and Wildlife

Information concerning the integrity, status and condition of the 34 F&W heritage sites is provided in Table 4 of Appendix A. Condition assessment forms for each heritage property are on file in the SHPO office. Of the 34 F&W sites reported on for SB3 requirements, 17 maintain a Satisfactory status, nine 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 are routinely monitored, have limited risk of damage from natural causes or decay, or have limited threats of vandalism, infringement from development, or pending construction nearby. Of the 17 sites with Satisfactory status, 15 are historic sites and two are archaeological sites. This includes historic structures on the Somers [Flathead Lake Salmon] Hatchery

(24FH0758), Libby Field Station (24LN1619), North Shore WMA (24FH1226), Anaconda [Washoe Park] Trout Hatchery (24DL0422), Blackfoot-Clearwater WMA (PW0464), Jocko River Trout Hatchery (24LA0221), Fish Creek WMA, Alberton Gorge AFPL, and ten FAS's in the Alberton Gorge (24MN0164), Upper Prickly Pear FAS (24LC1975), FWP Warehouse Facility (24LC2296), Gravelly-Blacktail WMA (24BE1812), Madison-Wall Creek WMA (24MA1695, 24MA2327), Montana Wild Outdoor Education Center (24LC1273), Freezeout Lake WMA (24TT0435), and Sun River WMA (24LC2286). Archaeological sites with Satisfactory status include two sites on Mount Haggin WMA (24DL0151, 24DL0154).

Sites with a Watch status 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 archaeological 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 archaeological 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. The archaeological site on Island Lake FAS (24LN1819) has a watch status due to increased pedestrian use of this important prehistoric site. Archaeological 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 (24PW0402) is considered endangered because the barn's condition is worsening and the barn is close to collapsing. The status of the Follmer Place [Adams Farmstead] on Beckman WMA (24FR0923) is considered Endangered for this discussion, though FWP and SHPO have concurred that, following professional reevaluation, the site is no longer recommended as NRHP-eligible. 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 the Individual Heritage Site Reporting Forms on file at SHPO.

Of the 34 F&W sites reported on for SB3 requirements, three maintain an excellent historic integrity, 9 maintain a good historic integrity, 11 maintain a fair historic integrity, and 11 have an unknown integrity (Appendix A, Table 4). 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 Somers [Flathead Lake Salmon] Hatchery (24FH0758), Jocko River Trout Hatchery (24LA0221), and Freezeout Lake WMA (24TT0435). The historic sites located on the Libby Field Station (24LN1619), the North Shore WMA (24FH1226), the Blackfoot-Clearwater WMA (24PW0464), and the

Gravelly-Blacktail WMA (24BE1812) 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. In addition, five archaeological sites on Dome Mountain WMA (24PA0462/24PA0749/24PA0779), and Mount Haggin WMA (24DL0151/24DL0154) have good historic integrity because they remain in their original location in 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, the Anaconda [Washoe Park] Fish Hatchery (24DL0422), the Wall Creek Barn on the Madison-Wall Creek WMA (24MA1695), and the stone building at the FWP Warehouse Facility (24LC2296) are in good to excellent condition, the integrity of these sites is fair because the site has been moved or several of the original structures are missing or are unknown. The Logan Marshall Place on the Flathead Lake WHPA (24LA0269) and the Van Duzer Homestead on the Captain Clark FAS (24YL0643) have a fair historic integrity because the sites are in fair to 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. The Willow Creek Patrol Camp on the Sun River WMA (24LC2286) has fair integrity because several of the original buildings are missing and the cabin is in fair to poor condition. 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. The archaeological site on Island Lake FAS (24LN1819) has a fair integrity. All of the sites with unknown integrity are archeological sites, with the exception of Matt Little Barn on Aunt Molly WMA (24PW0402) and the Follmer Place on Beckman WMA (24FR0923). The archaeological site on Boulder Forks FAS (24SW0276) is the only archaeological site with Fair integrity as identified in a cultural resource inventory conducted in 2007. The Matt Little Barn was likely moved to its current location, which probably contributed to its failed condition. The Follmer Place [Adams Farmstead] is no longer considered to be NRHP-eligible following reevaluation.

Of the 34 F&W heritage sites, four sites are in excellent condition (Table 2 Appendix A). 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 the North Shore WMA (24FH1226), Montana Wild Outdoor Education Center (24LC1273), Anaconda [Washoe Park] Trout Hatchery (24DL0422), and the Jocko River Trout Hatchery (24LA0221). Eleven of the 34 sites are in good condition. These sites maintain their integrity, are structurally sound, and have not been damaged by incompatible development or changes. Seven sites are in fair condition because the structural integrity has deteriorated. The condition of two sites is poor and two sites have a failed condition. 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 Morgan Homestead Ice House on Upper Prickly Pear FAS (24LC1975) is poor because the majority of the associated structures were removed. 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 the Follmer Place [Adams Farmstead] on the Beckman WMA (24FR0923) is considered failed because the 2011 flood destroyed much of the site and, based upon a cultural resource inventory conducted in 2014, is no longer considered eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The condition of eight 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 34 F&W heritage sites are found on the individual Heritage Property Reporting Forms.

Heritage Site Stewardship Efforts

Montana State Parks

The efforts of Montana State Parks regarding the administration, stewardship and preservation of its 32 significant heritage properties are listed in Table 5 (included in Appendix A) by region and alphabetically by park name. Table 5 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 various heritage parks.

In 2015, the Secretary of the Interior designated First Peoples Buffalo Jump/24CA1012 as a NHL. The NHL designation was celebrated at the park in September with NPS, state parks staff, local officials and tribal representatives from the Blackfeet and Little Shell Tribe in attendance (Figure 5). The designation will enable MSP to tap into NPS funding and assistance from staff in the NPS Heritage Partnerships Program. The artifact collection from First Peoples resides at Montana State University (MSU) rather than in an approved collection facility and MSP is hopeful that the NPS will assist with costs associated with moving the collection to either the UM-Missoula or BLM artifact collection facilities. MSP also obtained the assistance of Timothy Urbaniak to prepare a NRHP nomination for Medicine Rocks State Parks (24CT0022). A draft nomination is complete and will be submitted to SHPO in 2016.

MSP enlisted the help of Great West Engineering and CTA Architects in 2015 to conduct a facility condition inventory (FCI) of historic buildings in Chief Plenty Coups, Elkhorn, Fort Owen and Bannack State Parks (Figure 6). This effort (totaling over \$67,000) has just begun and is only partially completed and will be reported on in the next SB3 document prepared in 2018. This investment by MSP is highly significant as it represents acknowledgement by the state parks division that architectural assessments for historical buildings requires experts with specific training and skills to accurately document the condition and needs of significant state park historic properties. Recommendations from the FCI and the cost of the identified needed repairs will be addressed through legislative fiscal requests.

The replacement of the roof at the Hendricks Mill at Bannack NHL was one of the largest building specific stewardship efforts undertaken at the park (\$60,000). This work was a partnership/cost share

endeavor, with the non-profit Bannack Association funding half of the overall project cost. In addition, MSP hired a Montana Conservation Corps (MCC) crew to assist with roofing repairs at the Graves House in Bannack (Figure 7). Montana Preservation Alliance (MPA) conducted a hands-on training for the MCC crew and invested considerable time in organizing the training. In 2014, AmeriCorps staff scanned and digitized all the maintenance files for every building within Bannack State Park. Easy access to these records allows staff to review past maintenance activities at individual buildings. AmeriCorps staff at Bannack in 2015 prepared a GIS map showing the specific spatial location of previous maintenance activities at various buildings within the park. The map can be used to determine which buildings possess possible intact historic archaeological deposits and which ones are clearly disturbed by past maintenance activities.

Other building stewardship efforts were carried out at McCarty Cabin/24DW0564 in Makoshika State Park where wall logs were replaced along with the roof and deck. A building condition assessment was completed for the previously “endangered” Gallatin City II Hotel/24GA0355 in Headwaters State Park by MPA in 2014. Based on the MPA assessment, the outer walls of this historic building were stabilized



Figure 5. John Murray (center, Blackfeet THPO) and Mike LaFountain (to the R, Little Shell Tribe) at the First Peoples State Park NHL celebration in September of 2015. Regional Park Manger, John Taillie (far L) is also shown in the picture.



Figure 6. Lesley Gilmore of CTA Architects (far R), along with state parks staff (from L to R, Scott Harvey, Dale Carlson and Matt Marcinek) conducts a facility condition inventory (FCI) at Bannack State Park/NHL in December 2015.



Figure 7. Montana Conservation Corps (MCC) crew working on the Graves House at Bannack State Park in 2015.

with wailers along the corners and at the center of the building (see Figure 3). MSP is hopeful that this stabilization work will enable the building to remain standing for additional years while funding for more comprehensive rehabilitation is secured. Building maintenance projects at Chief Plenty Coups/24BH2179 included enlisting the help of tribal volunteers and others to apply a linseed oil treatment to the house and associated store (Figure 8).

Maintenance personnel in our various state park regions are highly interested and passionate about the preservation of heritage sites and worked together over the past two years to complete building preservation and stabilization projects at Bannack, Missouri Headwaters, and Makoshika State Parks. Several maintenance employees have met the historic building certification criteria as modeled after that developed by the Northern Region/US Forest Service. Of particular note, Scott Harvey (R3 Maintenance Foreman), Josh Wagoner (R4 Maintenance Supervisor), Dave Andrus (Missouri Headwaters Park Manager), and Roger Kasak (Bannack Maintenance employee) provided invaluable help and leadership in repairing some or all of the following buildings: McCarty Cabin (24DW0564), the Gallatin City II Hotel (24GA0314), and various buildings at Bannack State Park (24BE0169). Scott Harvey (R3) showed great initiative and leadership skills overall in our state parks historic preservation efforts and is considered our lead historic preservation building specialist.



Figure 8. Volunteer crew applies a protective linseed oil formula to the Chief's House at Chief Plenty Coups State Park in 2014.

In 2014, MSP sponsored a UM-Missoula field school at Madison Buffalo Jump/24GA0314. The park was never completely surveyed for heritage sites and features and the field school composed of eight students completed this work. A new alignment of rock cairns was discovered near the eastern edge of the park boundary as part of this effort. In 2015, Colorado Mesa University conducted a field school at Rosebud Battlefield/24BH2461 (Figure 9). The effort included an intensive metal detection survey of 150 acres of the park that had burned in a brush fire in 2013. An array of bullets and shell casings were identified as part of this study which was directed by Douglas Scott. A draft report of the field school results was received in December of 2015. MSP also sponsored an MSU-Billings field school in 2014 that conducted 3-D scanning of buildings at Bannack State Park/24BE0169. Students from the field school presented the results of the scanning at the Two-Year College Research Conference in Great Falls in 2015.

After years of research regarding the whereabouts of human remains discovered in the 1930s inside Pictograph and Ghost Caves, the remains were finally identified (at least some of them) at UM-Missoula and at the University of Wyoming. Once the remains were found, MSP followed the procedures of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), which resulted in the Crow Tribe



Figure 9. Doug Scott (on ground) of Colorado Mesa University investigates a metal detection signal during a field school class at Rosebud Battlefield/NHL in May of 2015.

claiming the remains. After numerous discussions with the Crow THPO, the tribal chairman, and various elders, the Crow asked that MSP recover the remains from the two institutions and rebury them within Pictograph Cave State Park. This was accomplished in October of 2014. Returning the remains back to their proper place of rest was a significant accomplishment for MSP and was an endeavor that covered many decades of questions from state parks to various institutions that for years went unanswered.

MSP hosted tribal visits to several parks including First Peoples, Missouri Headwaters and Madison Buffalo Jump. The Little Shell band of the Chippewa Tribe held a pow-wow at First Peoples Buffalo Jump in 2015 (Figure 10). Tribal elders from the Salish and Pend D'Oreille Tribes visited Missouri Headwaters and Madison Buffalo Jump State Parks in 2015 (Figure 11). Increasingly, Indian tribes are bringing young people to significant state park sites, once used by their ancestors, to teach younger generations about traditional ways of life and the importance of these heritage rich landscapes.

A range of \$26,500 to \$5,000 was spent by each of the regions on site research and documentation including non-compliance project heritage surveys, detailed site recordation, artifact analysis and cataloging, and site assessment studies (Table 5, Appendix A). Site survey and mapping work was



Figure 10. Little Shell Tribe holds a pow-wow event at First Peoples Buffalo Jump State Park in 2015.



Figure 11. Salish and Pend d’Oreille elders visit Headwaters State Park in summer of 2014.

completed at Rosebud Battlefield (24BH2461/\$30,000) and at Madison Buffalo Jump (24GA0314/\$4,900). All artifacts from Pictograph Cave (24YL0001) with the exception of faunal materials have been entered into a Past Perfect data base. Artifact analyses (radiocarbon dating) were completed for Pictograph Cave (24YL0001/\$3,000) and Ghost Cave (24YL0002/\$2,000) with monetary assistance provided by the Montana Archaeological Society and MSP. Cataloguing of Ghost Cave (24YL0002) artifacts was partially completed by two student interns (\$9,000). The artifact analyses were performed as part of our role of being good stewards of our most valued state park resources. Total expenditure on site documentation and research was \$88,816. This work was conducted by state park staff and by outside Universities and consultants.

Over \$80,413 was spent statewide on site interpretation and educational programs (Table 5, Appendix A). Heritage parks that focused on interpretation and educational programming include Bannack (24BE0169/\$30,557), Travelers Rest (24MO0176/\$22,642), and Pictograph Cave (24YL0001, 24YL0002/\$9,251). 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.

A total of \$119,167 was spent by all regions on building restoration and rehabilitation with Bannack/24BE0169 representing a large percentage of those costs (Table 5, Appendix A). 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 5, 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 Bannack (24BE0169/\$25,000) 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/\$22,000) 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, \$88,440 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 (24RA0148), Medicine Rocks (24CT0022), Rosebud Battlefield (24BH2461), and Travelers Rest (24MO0176). 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 \$145,500 was provided by other agencies, grant funding, volunteer time, and in-kind match of staff time. Travelers Rest (24MO0176) received \$82,000 combined from volunteer time and from its friends group, Travelers Rest Preservation and Heritage Association (TRPHA) which is dedicated to educational and interpretive programming at the park. Bannack NHL (24BE0169) received \$30,000 from the Bannack Association to cover half the cost of replacing the Hendricks Mill roof. A grant of \$30,000 was awarded to state parks from the NPS to cover a metal detection survey of a selected area of Rosebud Battlefield (24BH2461). 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 \$29,882 was expended on marketing efforts for the 32 heritage sites with most of these costs related to staff time, brochure layout and printing and advertising in local and regional newspapers and magazines and in television spots. MSP employs two marketing specialists who work to promote heritage parks nationally and within the state. When university field schools were held in various parks (Bannack, Rosebud Battlefield, and Madison Buffalo Jump), state parks marketing staff arranged for TV interviews, newspaper stories and radio interviews with professors and students as they engaged in research and documentation activities in state parks.

The state parks with the most significant expenditures on heritage properties statewide (as shown in Table 5, Appendix A) are Bannack (24BE0169/\$564,082), Travelers Rest (24MO0176/\$357,699), First Peoples Buffalo Jump (24CA1012/\$331,796), Pictograph Cave (24YL0001, 24YL0002/\$262,051), Missouri Headwaters (24GA0212, 24GA0355, 24GA0402, 24GA1839, 24GA1841/\$153,166), Chief Plenty Coups

(24BH2179/\$145,747), and Rosebud Battlefield (24BH2461, 24BH0406/\$102,000). Many of these parks receive large numbers of visitors. Those state park regions that expended the highest amount on heritage stewardship work include Region 3 (\$834,212) and Region 5 (\$556,618).

Total agency expenditures on stewardship efforts for all 32 state park heritage sites totaled \$2,159,806 for the 2014-2015 reporting cycle (Table 5, Appendix A). Administrative time related to all heritage parks totaled \$1,525,588 (Table 5, Appendix A).

Fish and Wildlife

The efforts of F&W regarding the stewardship and preservation of its 34 significant heritage properties are listed in Appendix A 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 historical and archaeological sites totaled \$170,255 statewide, with the entire funding coming from state funds, including Design and Construction, Operations, Capital Improvements, and General Services. Unlike the last two reporting cycles, no major projects were completed on the Stedman Foundry and Machine Company Machine Shop (24LC1273), with only a modest amount spent on routine maintenance. The restoration, repair, and maintenance of the water control system on Freezeout Lake WMA represented the largest single stewardship expenditure in 2014-2015. Total expenditures on Freezeout Lake in 2014-2015 totaled \$62,000.

During 2014-2015, no funds were spent on Administrative expenses on any of the F&W Heritage Sites. During 2014-2015, restoration, repair, and preservation projects were completed on four sites. A total of approximately \$3,000 was spent on restoration, repair, and preservation at the Somers [Flathead Lake Salmon] Hatchery (24FH0758). Doors were replaced at a cost of approximately \$1,000. Minor work was done to the residence kitchen, including widening a portal, moving some plumbing, and finish work for a total cost of approximately \$3,000 for the site. At the Libby Field Station (24LN1619), mold remediation work was done for approximately \$19,535, foundation repair and drainage cost \$26,400, and the installation of new gutters cost \$4,900, for a total expenditure of \$50,835 on restoration, repair, and preservation at the Libby Field Station. Ruby Creek was relocated at McAtee Homestead (24MA2327) to prevent the house from falling into the creek for an approximate cost of \$15,000. On Freezeout Lake WMA (24TT0435), the outlet structure from Priest Butte Lake was replaced for an approximate cost of \$50,000 and a pipe was replaced on the Pond 1-Pond 2 dike for a cost of \$5,000. The total expenditure on restoration, repair, and preservation at Freezeout Lake WMA was \$55,000. During the 2014-2015 reporting cycle, the cost of restoration, repair, preservation, and improvement of F&W heritage properties totaled \$123,835.

Even though no interpretive work was done on any of the historic buildings at the Anaconda [Washoe Park] Trout Hatchery (24DL0422), approximately \$10,000 was spent on the visitors center located in the new hatchery building. The remodeled visitors center includes new displays of photos and information

on the historical significance of the hatchery. Free public tours were given at the Somers [Flathead Lake Salmon] Hatchery (24FH0758) and the Anaconda [Washoe Park] Trout Hatchery (24DL0422). No other money was spent on site interpretation and educational programs on F&W properties during the 2014-2015 period.

Maintenance of F&W heritage sites included weed control, roof maintenance, insulation, wiring, road maintenance, and landscaping. These costs do not represent the complete maintenance costs for these sites, as many other small repairs and expenses that were not individually reported are not included. In addition, labor costs are not included in the reported costs. Insulation was added to various windows and walls at the Somers [Flathead Lake Salmon] Hatchery (24FH0758) for approximately \$100. Routine maintenance and painting was done at the Jocko Trout Hatchery (24LA0221) for an approximate cost of \$500 for 2014-2015. At the Stedman Foundry [Montana Wild Outdoor Education Center] (24LC1273) routine maintenance cost approximately \$2,000 for 2014-2015. At Freezeout Lake WMA (24TT0435), road maintenance cost approximately \$5,000 and landscaping cost approximately \$2,000 for a total maintenance expenditure of \$7,000 for 2014-2015. A fence was installed around the ice house at the Morgan Homestead Ice House on Upper Prickly Pear FAS (24LC1975) to prevent visitors from walking into or around the structure. Plywood was installed on an open door frame and a small underground tank was filled with dirt to minimize a safety hazard, for an approximate total cost of \$1,500. Weed control and fence maintenance at Willow Creek Patrol Cabin on the Sun River WMA (24LC2286) cost approximately \$800 for 2014-2015. Weeds are annually controlled on the Milwaukee Road Railroad Grade (24MN0164) for a total of approximately \$4,000 for the 2014-2015 period. During 2014-2015, the cost of maintenance for heritage sites on F&W properties totaled approximately \$15,900, not including labor.

Cultural resource inventories, testing, and construction monitoring were conducted by cultural resource consultants on four sites including: the stone building at the FWP Warehouse Facility (24LC2296); the Morgan Homestead at Upper Prickly Pear FAS (24LC1975); the Follmer Place [Adams Farmstead] on Beckman WMA (24FR0923); and Island Lake FAS (24LN1819). The total expenditure for monitoring heritage sites in 2014-2015 was approximately \$16,600.

Approximately \$1,870 was spent on miscellaneous testing and advertising costs at the Libby Field Station (24LN1619). The total expenditure on marketing, tourism, and promotion on F&W heritage sites was \$1,870. There were no expenditures on projects to avoid adverse effects on any F&W heritage sites in 2014-2015.

The F&W heritage properties with the most significant expenditures during the 2014-2015 reporting cycle included: Freezeout Lake WMA (24TT0435/\$62,000); the Libby Field Station (24LN1619/\$52,705); the McAtee Homestead on the Madison-Wall Creek WMA (24MA2327/\$15,000); the Island Lake FAS (24LN1819/\$12,650); the Anaconda [Washoe Park] Trout Hatchery (24DL0422/\$10,000); the Milwaukee Road Railroad Grade (24MN0164/\$4,000); and the Somers [Flathead Lake Salmon] Hatchery (24FH0758/\$3,100).

The state F&W regions that expended the highest amount on heritage stewardship include Region 1 (\$68,455), Region 4 (\$68,300), Region 2 (\$14,850), and Region 3 (\$19,000). No heritage stewardship work was completed on heritage properties in Region 5 during the 2014-2015 reporting cycle.

Total expenditures on stewardship efforts for all 34 F&W heritage sites totaled \$170,255 for the 2014-2015 reporting cycle (Table 3, Appendix A). Detailed descriptions of Heritage Site Stewardship Efforts for the 34 F&W heritage properties are found on the individual Heritage Reporting Forms.

Site Enhancement/Maintenance Needs

Montana State Parks

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 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 32 heritage sites are shown in Table 3 (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 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 and site enhancement priorities include:

1. Building repairs needed at Bannack (24BE0169) will be specified in the upcoming facility condition inventory (FCI). Known repairs needed on specific buildings include the Hotel Meade (upstairs plastering), Renois House (replace sill logs), Methodist Church (re-side the church), reroof at least 28 buildings, and re-daub many flood-damaged buildings.
2. Properly catalogue and store the artifact collection from our newest NHL, First Peoples Buffalo Jump (24CA1012). The collection is now housed at MSU-Bozeman and needs to move to an approved collection facility.
3. Continue survey and mapping of battle locations and features at Rosebud Battlefield (24BH2461).
4. Further investigate acquiring the mineral rights for Rosebud Battlefield NHL so that sites within the battlefield are not threatened.
5. Complete the rehabilitation work at McCarty Cabin (24DW0564). Windows and new doors are needed as well as additional log replacement on the side of the cabin.

6. Complete re-daubing, ramp for handicapped access, and window repair at Chief Plenty Coups House (24BH2179). The FCI includes Chief Plenty Coups buildings. Specific needed repairs will be identified in 2016.
7. Assess the condition of adobe walls at Fort Owen (24RA0148) and stabilize walls if needed. This assessment will be part of the upcoming FCI and specific repairs will soon be identified.
8. Find funding for the Gallatin City II Hotel so that it can be further stabilized and possibly restored so that it is not in a threatened status.
9. Re-point and reset 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.

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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 34 heritage sites for the 2014-2015 period and beyond are shown in Appendix A, Table 2. Priority for restoration, preservation, or maintenance needs is also listed on a sliding scale of 1-5 in Appendix A, Table 2. 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 gazebo/group shelter development at Montana Wild Outdoor Education Center (24LC1273) for an approximate cost of up to \$100,000. A concept plan in which the backyard design would complement the indoor Exhibit Hall is complete. Funding for this project has not been completely secured.
2. Three projects are proposed at Freezeout Lake WMA (24TT0435), including: 1) rip rap an additional 1/4 mile on the main lake to prevent erosion for a cost of approximately \$50,000; 2) construct a gravel boat ramp at three locations for a cost of approximately \$15,000; and 3) construct a storage building for an approximate cost of \$150,000. A request has been submitted for the storage building but has not yet been approved
3. Continue annual weed control on the Milwaukee Road Railroad Grade (24MN0164) for an approximate cost of \$4,000 for the 2014-2015 period.
4. Restore electrical service to the barn and install a water line to the barn with an outside hydrant to the Wall Creek Barn on the Madison-Wall Creek WMA (24MA1695). Estimated cost \$13,000 and approval is pending.

5. Address vandalism on the Flathead Lake WHPA (24LA0269) in order to preserve the historic structures on the Logan Marshall Place. Cost is unknown.
6. 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.
7. Construct an addition to the shop for office space at the historic Libby Field Station (24LN1619). Cost is unknown.
8. Replace the shop roof at the Anaconda [Washoe Park] Trout Hatchery (24DL0422) for an approximate cost of \$25,000. FWP also plans to continue work on the interpretive displays in the Visitor's Center, some revolving around the history of the hatchery, for an approximate cost of \$5,000. All of the buildings need to be painted but the cost is unknown.
9. Re-insulate the residence at the Somers [Flathead Lake Salmon] Hatchery for an estimated cost of \$30,000 though approval has not yet been obtained.
10. Install an interpretive sign at the Morgan Homestead Ice House on Upper Prickly Pear FAS for an estimated cost of \$1,500.

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/Heritage Resource Program Components

Montana State Parks

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 exclusively 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 database. 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 55 state parks, a total of 223 heritage resource sites are currently identified. Of these 223 known sites, 32 have been evaluated for their eligibility for National Register listing; the significance and preservation value of the other 191 sites is unknown. Although the review board provided comments in the past about the need to evaluate these 191 sites that we know little about, funding for this type of state-wide effort is currently unavailable. The original intent of Senate Bill 3 was to spotlight these agency heritage resource needs in the hope that funding would be provided for essential stewardship and resource management and protection activities.

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 Heritage Resources Program Manager 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 resources program 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 55 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 division is aware of all heritage resources within each park so they can be managed and protected. In 2014-2015, stewardship surveys and research and documentation were completed for First Peoples (NHL nomination for 24CA1012), Rosebud Battlefield (survey of fire damaged area within 24BH2461 by field school from Colorado Mesa University), and Madison Buffalo Jump State Park (UM-Missoula field school survey at 24GA0314).

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 NHL nomination of First Peoples Buffalo Jump (24CA1012), the Gallatin City II Hotel stabilization project at Missouri Headwaters State Park (24GA0355), Bannack (24BE0169) building stabilization and structural repair work and the replacement of the Hendricks Mill Roof, rock scaling at Pictograph Cave State Park (24YL0001), log repair and roof replacement at McCarty Cabin (24DW0564), grazing issues at Rosebud Battlefield (24BH2461), stone step replacement at Giant Springs CCC-era site (24CA0620), and the re-interment of human remains at Pictograph Cave (24YL0001). Consultations with SHPO are also common on many other projects when questions arise concerning site testing, mitigation and building preservation strategies.

State parks provided a heritage resource site management training in the form of a two-day training for park managers and maintenance staff in 2014. Presentations on a variety of topics were made by MPA, SHPO, the Forest Service, and state highways staff. Heritage resource staff continually provides information to all state park employees at statewide biennial park meetings. Information provided at these meetings includes how the compliance process 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 11 park managers have attended and to obtain training in PastPerfect 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 PastPerfect 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.

Fish and Wildlife

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 Unit (formerly Bureau) is now administered by the Deputy Director, Chief of Field Operations. The Design and Construction Unit Supervisor is currently responsible for cultural resource coordination for projects in all FWP divisions except Montana State Parks. Compliance is ultimately the responsibility of each of the 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.

Fishing Access Sites, Wildlife Management Areas, and Wildlife Habitat Protection Areas are usually not fully inventoried. Typically only the areas of potential affect are inventoried, e.g. where ground-disturbing activities would occur during development of the property. These activities would include installation and/or construction of facilities, such as road alignments, parking areas, fences, boat ramps, buildings, campsites, picnic shelters, latrines, and streambank stabilization. Some very small FAS's may, by default, be fully inventoried simply because the area being inventoried for development comprises the majority of the property.

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

Montana State Parks

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 Bannack Association for \$30,000 were used to help replace the Hendricks Mill roof at Bannack State Park (24BE0169). Recent funding from the National Park Service Heritage Partnerships Program for \$30,000 allowed for a metal detection survey and sponsored a field school at Rosebud Battlefield State Park (24BH2461). Funding from the NPS was essential to achieving NHL status for First Peoples Buffalo Jump (24CA1012) in 2015.

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

In 2015, a non-profit State Parks Foundation was launched. The foundation is currently searching for donors to help fund worthy state park interpretive and heritage preservation projects including the repair and replacement of roofs on 28 historic buildings at Bannack State Park (24BE0169). The foundation's efforts over the next several years will hopefully help MSP with an abundance of heritage related deferred maintenance projects.

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 (UM-Missoula 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, Blackfeet, Shoshone, North Cheyenne, and Crow Tribes), and conducting consultations with SHPO and the National Park Service for projects involving NRHP and NHL sites. The heritage resources 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 maintains 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 parks and 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. Our many site stewards also provide critical site monitoring of significant sites to ensure they remain protected and in satisfactory condition.

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 is currently re-advertising its open services contract which lessens the time and energy associated with the contracting process and provides MSP with a variety of heritage resource consultants to choose from. University students and AmeriCorps interns continue to complete important park research and documentation tasks in state parks. A great number of positive stewardship projects were accomplished over the past two years as detailed in this report. MSP will continue to strengthen and expand these efforts over the next two-year reporting period.

Fish and Wildlife

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 A

Table 3. 2014-2015/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
<u>Region 2/Missoula</u>					
Fort Owen/24RA0148	NRHP	Satisfactory	Fair	2	-Follow 2016 Facility Condition Inventory (FCI) by CTA Architects to identify repairs -Monitor site
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
<u>Region 3/Bozeman</u>					
Anaconda Smoke Stack/24DL0290	NRHP	Watch	Fair	5	-Monitor structure
Bannack/24BE0169	NHL	Satisfactory	Good	1	-Further plaster restoration at Hotel Meade on 2 nd floor Re-roof 28 bldgs., repair State House, Renois House, reside Methodist church Follow FCI to identify repairs
Beaverhead Rock/24MA0259	NRHP	Satisfactory	Fair	5	-Monitor landscape feature
Clark's Lookout/24BE1708	NRHP	Satisfactory	Good	5	-Monitor landscape feature
Elkhorn/24JF0477	NRHP	Watch	Good	4	-Follow 2016 Facility Condition Inventory (FCI) by CTA Architects to identify repairs -Monitor building
Granite/24GN0365	NRHP	Watch	Poor	5	-Monitor building
Granite/24GN0366	NRHP	Watch	Fair	4	-Monitor building
Madison Buffalo Jump/24GA0314	NRHP	Satisfactory	Fair	3	-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/24GA0212	NHL	Satisfactory	Fair	2	-Upgrade interpretation -Monitor site
Missouri Headwaters/24GA0402	NRHP-eligible	Watch	Fair	3	-Monitor site
Missouri Headwaters/24GA0355	NRHP-eligible	Threatened	Poor	1	-Building roof has caved in and building needs further stabilization -Locate funding for further stabilization and restoration
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	Watch	Unknown	3	-Monitor site
First Peoples/24CA1012	NHL	Satisfactory	Fair	1	-Continue to monitor site features per cultural resources preservation plan -Seek funds for artifact collection transfer
Giant Springs/ 24CA0289	NRHP-eligible	Watch	Fair	5	-Monitor site
Giant Springs/ 24CA0620	NRHP-eligible	Watch	Good	2	-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	4	-Periodic maintenance needed
Region 5/Billings					
Chief Plenty Coups/24BH2179	NHL	Satisfactory	Good	1	-Follow 2016 Facility Condition Inventory (FCI) by CTA Architects to identify repairs -Re-chink house and associated store -Interior windows need painting and repair -Roof may need replacement soon

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
Makoshika/24DW0564	NRHP-eligible	Satisfactory	Fair	3	-Finish log, window and door repairs
Medicine Rocks/24CT0022	NRHP-eligible	Satisfactory	Good	2	-Monitor site, continue using volunteers for this, complete process for NRHP nomination
Medicine Rocks/24CT0844	NRHP-eligible	Satisfactory	Good	3	-Monitor site, use volunteers for thi
Medicine Rocks/24CT0845	NRHP-eligible	Satisfactory	Fair	3	-Monitor site, use volunteers for this
Pictograph Cave--Ghost Cave/24YL0001,	NHL	Satisfactory	Good	1	-Monitor site condition and pad cave floor to catch falling pictograph images
Pictograph Cave--Ghost Cave/24YL0002	NHL	Satisfactory	Good	3	-Monitor site
Pirogue Island/24CR1045	NRHP-eligible	Watch	Fair	4	-Monitor site
Rosebud Battlefield/24BH2461	NHL	Threatened	Good	1	-Continue to map and record all battle sites -Develop active measures to protect sites -Develop fire management plan -Monitor sites effected by grazing -Further investigate mineral rights acquisition to protect sites
Rosebud Battlefield/24BH0406	NRHP-eligible	Threatened	Good	2	-Monitor condition of petroglyphs

Table 4. 2014/2015- Fish & Wildlife Heritage Property Status, Condition, Integrity, Status and Maintenance Needs.

Fish & Wildlife Property Name/ Site Number	NHL or NRHP Status	Heritage Property Integrity	Heritage Property Status	Heritage Property Condition	Priority for Maintenance (1-5)	Future Maintenance Priorities/Site Needs
<u>Region 1- Kallispell</u>						
Flathead Lake Hatchery 24FH0758	NRHP-eligible	Excellent	Satisfactory	Good	4	-Re-insulate the residence -Simple insulation and repairs as needed -Monitor Site
Flathead Lake WHPA 24LA0269	NRHP-eligible	Fair	Watch	Fair	4	-Monitor buildings. -Measures to protect from vandalism.
Island Lake FAS 25LN1819	NHRP-eligible	Fair	Watch	Fair	3	-Monitor archaeological site within 5 years.
Kootenai Falls District 24LN0176	NRHP-eligible	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	5	-Monitor archeological site.
Kootenai Falls District 24LN0233/0234	NRHP-eligible	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	5	-Monitor archeological site.
Kootenai Falls District 24LN0232	NRHP-eligible	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	5	-Monitor archeological site.
Libby Field Station 24LN1619	NRHP-eligible	Good	Satisfactory	Good	3	- Addition to shop for additional offices. - Plumbing upgrades and insulation. - Cost unknown for all.
North Shore WMA 24FH1226	NRHP-eligible	Good	Satisfactory	Excellent	5	-Routine maintenance & repairs. -Monitor site.
<u>Region 2- Missoula</u>						
Anaconda Fish Hatchery (Washoe Park Hatchery) 24DL0422	NRHP-eligible	Fair	Satisfactory	Excellent	1	-Monitor site. -Replace shop roof, painting as needed. -Continue work on interpretive displays.
Aunt Molly WMA 24PW0402	NRHP-eligible	Unknown	Endangered	Failed	5	-Monitor barn. -Monitor for public safety issues.
Blackfoot-Clearwater WMA 24PW0464	NRHP-eligible	Good	Satisfactory	Good	5	-Monitor structures.

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
Cyr Bridge FAS 24MN0194	NRHP- eligible	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	5	Monitor archeological site.
Jocko River Trout Hatchery 24LA0221	NRHP- eligible	Excellent	Satisfactory	Excellent	1	-Eventually replace upper raceways. -Routine maintenance & repairs. -Monitor site.
Milwaukee Railroad Grade 24MN0164*	NRHP- eligible	Fair	Satisfactory	Fair	1	-Weed control for \$4,000/2 years. -Monitor site.
<u>Region 3- Bozeman</u>						
Dailey Lake FAS 24PA0975	NRHP- eligible	Unknown	Watch	Unknown	5	-Monitor archeological site.
Dailey Lake FAS, Dome Mtn WMA /24PA0749	NRHP- eligible	Good	Watch	Good	5	-Monitor archeological site
Dailey Lake FAS, Dome Mtn. WMA /24PA0462	NRHP- eligible	Good	Watch	Good	5	-Monitor archeological site
Dome Mtn. WMA 24PA0779	NRHP- eligible	Good	Watch	Good	5	-Monitor archeological site.
Eight Mile Ford FAS 24MA0244	NRHP- eligible	Unknown	Watch	Unknown	5	-Monitor archeological site.
FWP Warehouse Facility 24LC2296	NHRP- eligible	Fair	Satisfactory	Good	5	Monitor Historic Site.
George Grant Memorial. FAS, Greenwood Bottoms FAS/24BE1327	NRHP- eligible	Unknown	Watch	Unknown	5	-Monitor archeological site.
Gravelly-Blacktail WMA 24BE1812	NRHP- eligible	Good	Satisfactory	Fair	5	-Monitor buildings.
Lincoln Creek Site 24DL0151	NRHP- eligible	Good	Satisfactory	Good	5	-Monitor archeological site. -Measures to protect site from vandalism.
Madison-Wall Creek WMA 24MA1695	NRHP- eligible	Fair	Satisfactory	Good	2	-Repair wiring to barn: -Install water line to barn & outside hydrant -Monitor building & minor repairs as needed.

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
Madison-Wall Creek WMA 24MA2327	NHRP- eligible	Fair	Satisfactory	Fair	5	-Monitor the historic and archeological sites
Moose Creek Site 24DL0154	NRHP- eligible	Good	Satisfactory	Good	5	-Monitor archeological site. -Measures to protect site from vandalism.
MT Wild Outdoor Education Center 24LC1273	NRHP listed	Fair	Satisfactory	Excellent	2	-Finish landscaping & backyard development, including gazebo/group shelter. Estimated cost up to \$100,000.
<u>Region 4- Great Falls</u>						
Beckman WMA 24FR0923	Not eligible	Unknown	Endangered	Failed	5	-Remove all buildings except the barn.
Freezeout Lake WMA 24TT0435	NRHP- eligible	Excellent	Satisfactory	Good	1	-Riprap main lake-\$50,000 -Construct 3 boat ramps-\$15,000 -Construct storage building-\$150,000
Sun River WMA 24LC1110	NRHP- eligible	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	5	-Monitor archeological site.
Sun River WMA 24LC2286	NRHP- eligible	Fair	Satisfactory	Fair	3	-Weed control & fence maintenance, \$800 per 2 years.
Upper Prickly Pear FAS 24LC1975	NRHP- Eligible	Unknown	Satisfactory	Poor	1	-Install interpretive sign. -Routine maintenance and monitoring.
<u>Region 5- Billings</u>						
Boulder Forks FAS 24SW0276	NRHP- eligible	Fair	Unknown	Fair	1	-Cultural resource inventory in 2016 - \$2,500.
Captain Clark FAS 24YL0643	NRHP- eligible	Fair	Watch	Poor	4	-Protect from vandalism- unknown cost. -Monitor site.

*24MN0164 Millwauke 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.

Table 5. 2014-2015/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/ In-kind Match	Total Stewardship Cost
Region 2/Missoula										
Fort Owen/ 24RA0148	\$18,224	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,000	\$2,000	\$500	\$0	\$0	\$24,724
Travelers Rest/ 24MO0176	\$230,860	\$0	\$5,000	\$22,642	\$10,000	\$2,000	\$5,197	\$0	\$82,000 (TRPA/vol)	\$357,699
Travelers Rest/ 24MO1572	\$1,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,500	\$2,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$6,000
Region 2/Total Costs	\$250,584	\$0	\$5,000	\$22,642	\$16,500	\$6,000	\$5,697	\$0	\$82,000	\$388,423
Region 3/Bozeman										
Anaconda Smoke Stack/24DL0290	\$350	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$16,000	\$350	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$16,700
Bannack/24BE0169	\$337,808	\$76,110	\$9,252	\$30,557	\$25,000	\$48,000	\$7,355	\$0	\$30,000 (Bannack Assoc.)	\$564,082
Beaverhead Rock/ 24MA0259	\$14,126	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$500	\$1,100	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$15,726
Clark's Lookout/ 24BE1708	\$28,252	\$0	\$0	\$1,200	\$5,000	\$1,400	\$250	\$0	\$0	\$36,102
Elkhorn/24JF0477	\$3,500	\$0	\$5,900	\$500	\$3,700	\$3,200	\$132	\$0	\$0	\$16,932
Granite/24GN0365, 24GN366	\$360	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$360

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
Madison Buffalo Jump/24GA0314	\$20,000	\$0	\$4,900	\$1,700	\$500	\$750	\$3,294	\$0	\$0	\$31,144
Missouri Headwaters/ 24GA0212	\$117,000	\$0	\$0	\$5,000	\$2,000	\$500	\$2,666	\$0	\$0	\$127,166
Missouri Headwaters/ 24GA0402	\$1,750	\$0	\$0	\$2,500	\$200	\$500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,950
Missouri Headwaters/ 24GA0355	\$1,750	\$11,586	\$1,264	\$750	\$200	\$0	\$500	\$0	\$0	\$16,050
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	\$527,196	\$87,696	\$21,316	\$43,707	\$53,700	\$56,400	\$14,197	\$0	\$30,000	\$834,212
Region 4/Great Falls										
Camp Baker/24ME0075	\$1,000	\$0	\$4,500	\$0	\$0	\$2,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$7,500
First Peoples/24CA1012	\$323,308	\$0	\$0	\$3,500	\$3,000	\$1,200	\$788	\$0	\$0	\$331,796

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
Giant Springs/ 24CA0289	\$3,200	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,500	\$0	\$0	\$3,500	\$8,200
Giant Springs/ 24CA0620	\$500	\$9,136	\$1,500	\$0	\$2,000	\$1,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$14,136
Tower Rock/24CA0643	\$10,600	\$0	\$0	\$721	\$3,600	\$1,000	\$3,000	\$0	\$0	\$18,921
Region 4/Total Costs	\$338,608	\$9,136	\$6,000	\$4,221	\$8,600	\$6,700	\$3,788	\$0	\$3,500	\$380,553
Region 5 & 7/Billings										
Chief Plenty Coups/24BH2179	\$135,000	\$1,215	\$0	\$592	\$3,200	\$5,140	\$600	\$0	\$0	\$145,747
Makoshika/24DWO 79	\$200	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$300	\$2,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,500
McCarty Cabin/24DW0564	\$3,000	\$17,620	\$3,000	\$0	\$1,000	\$1,200	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$25,820
Medicine Rocks/24CT0022	\$12,000	\$0	\$3,500	\$0	\$0	\$3,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$18,500
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	\$209,000	\$0	\$20,000	\$6,000	\$5,000	\$2,000	\$3,100	\$0	\$0	\$245,100
Pictograph Cave-- Ghost Cave/24YL0002	\$11,000	\$0	\$0	\$3,251	\$700	\$2,000	\$0 (Included in costs for 24YL0001)	\$0	\$0	\$16,951
Pirogue Island/ 24CR1045	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Rosebud Battlefield/ 24BH2461	\$38,000	\$2,500	See outside funding	\$0	\$22,000	2,500	\$2,500	\$0	\$30,000 (Research and Doc./NPS)	\$97,500
Rosebud Battlefield/ 24BH0406	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$0	\$0	\$1,000	\$1,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,500
Region 5/Total Costs	\$409,200	\$22,335	\$26,500	\$9,843	\$33,200	\$19,340	\$6,200	\$0	\$30,000	\$556,618
Total State Parks Costs	\$1,525,588	\$119,167	\$58,816	\$80,413	\$112,000	\$88,440	\$29,882	\$0	\$145,500	\$2,159,806

**Table 6. 2014/2015
Fish & Wildlife SB3 Summary Table for Heritage Site Stewardship, Administration, Maintenance, Monitoring, and Marketing Costs.**

Fish & Wildlife Property Name/Site Number	Admin. Cost	Site Restoration, Repair, Preservation	Research/Document. Preservation Protection	Interp and Education	Site Mainten. & Access	Site Monitoring	Marketing/Tourism Promotion	Projects to Avoid Adverse Effect	Outside Grants/In-kind Match	Total Stewardship Cost
<u>Region 1/Kalispell</u>										
Flathead Lake Salmon Hatchery/24FH0758	\$0	\$3,000	\$0	\$0	\$100	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,100
Flathead Lake WHPA 24LA0269	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Island Lake FAS 24LN1819	\$0	\$0	\$10,094	\$0	\$0	\$2,556	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$12,650
Kootenai Falls WMA 24LN0176	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Kootenai Falls WMA 24LN0232	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Kootenai Falls WMA 24LN0233/0234	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Libby Field Station 24LN1619	\$0	\$50,835	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,870	\$0	\$0	\$52,705
North Shore WMA 24FH1226	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Region 1 Total Cost	\$0	\$53,835	\$10,094	\$0	\$100	\$2,556	\$1,870	\$0	\$0	\$68,455
<u>Region 2/Missoula</u>										
Anaconda Washoe Park Hatchery /24DL0422	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,000
Aunt Molly WMA 24PW0402	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Blackfoot-Clearwater WMA/24PW0464	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Fish & Wildlife Property Name/Site Number	Admin. Cost	Site Restoration, Repair, Preservation	Research and Documentation	Interp and Education	Site Mainten. & Access	Site Monitoring	Marketing/ Tourism Promotion	Projects to Avoid Adverse Effect	Outside Grants/In-kind Match	Total Stewardship Cost
Cyr Bridge FAS 24MN0194	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Jocko River Trout Hatchery/24LA0221	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$500
Milwaukee RR * 24MN0164	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,000
Region 2 Total Costs	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,000	\$4,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$14,500
<u>Region 3/Bozeman</u>										
Dailey Lake FAS 24PA0975	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Dailey Lake FAS, Dome Mtn. WMA /24PA0462	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Dailey Lake FAS, Dome Mtn. WMA /24PA0749	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Dome Mtn. WMA 24PA0779	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Eight Mile Ford FAS 24MA0244	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
FWP Warehouse Facility /24LC2296	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,000
George Grant FAS, Greenwood Bottoms FAS/24BE1327	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Gravelly-Blacktail WMA 24BE1812	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Madison-Wall Creek WMA /24MA1695	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Madison-Wall Creek WMA /24MA2327	\$0	\$15,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$15,000

Fish & Wildlife Property Name/Site Number	Admin. Cost	Building Restore, Repair, Preservation	Research and Documentation	Interp. and Education	Site Mainten. & Access	Site Monitoring	Marketing/Tourism Promotion	Projects to Avoid Adverse Effect	Outside Grants/In-kind Match	Total Stewardship Cost
Mount Haggin WMA 24DL0151	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Mount Haggin WMA 24DL0154	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
MT Wild Outdoor Education Center 24LC1273	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,000
Region 3/Total Costs	\$0	\$15,000	\$0	\$0	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$19,000
<u>Region 4/Great Falls</u>										
Beckman WMA 24FR0923	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,000
Freezeout Lake WMA 24TT0435	\$0	\$55,000	\$0	\$0	\$7,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$62,000
Sun River WMA 24LC1110	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Sun River WMA 24LC2286	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$800	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$800
Upper Prickly Pear FAS 24LC1975	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,500	\$2,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,500
Region 4/Total Costs	\$0	\$55,000	\$0	\$0	\$9,300	\$4,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$68,300
<u>Region 5/Billings</u>										
Boulder Forks FAS 24SW0276	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Captain Clark FAS 24YL0643	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Region 5/Total Costs	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total F&W Costs	\$0	\$123,835	\$10,094	\$10,000	\$15,900	\$8,556	\$1,870	\$0	\$0	\$170,255

