

**Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks
Fisheries and Wildlife Divisions
Senate Bill 3, State Agency Biennial Report, 2016-2017**

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Table 2 –	2016-2017- Fisheries & Wildlife Heritage Property NHRP Status, Integrity, Status, Condition, Maintenance Priority & Needs
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Introduction

The Fisheries and Wildlife Divisions (F&W) of Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks (FWP) manages archaeological and historical sites throughout 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 14 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. In compliance with the reporting requirements of Senate Bill 3 enacted in 2011, the integrity, status, condition, stewardship efforts and maintenance needs of these 32 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.

Fish and Wildlife Heritage Properties

One Heritage Property administered by F&W, the Stedman Foundry at the Montana Wild Outdoor Education Center (24LC1273), is listed on the NRHP and the remaining 31 have been determined eligible for listing on the NRHP. The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 established the criteria for the National Register and its implementing regulations provided in 36CFR60. These sites are distributed across Montana within seven administrative regions (Figure 1). No Heritage Properties administered by the F&W are listed as National Historic Landmarks (NHL).

Figure 1. Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks Regions.



Among the seven regions, seven F&W Heritage Properties are located within Region 1 (R-1/ Northwest/Kalispell), six are within Region 2 (R-2/Southwest/Missoula), 13 are within Region 3 (R-3/ Southcentral/Bozeman), four are within Region 4 (R-4 /Northcentral/Great Falls), two are within Region 5 (R-5/Southeast/Billings) and no F&W Heritage Properties are located in Region 6 (R-6/Northeast/ Glasgow) or Region 7 (R-7/East/Miles City). 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.

Table 1. FWP Fisheries & Wildlife Divisions Heritage Properties List for 2016-2017.

Fish & Wildlife Property Name	Date FAS or WMA	F&W Region & Area	Site Number	Site Type & Name	Significance Status
Alberton Gorge Recreation Corridor AFLP	2004	R-2 Alberton	24MN0164	<i>Historic Milwaukee Railroad Grade</i>	NRHP-eligible
Aunt Molly WMA	1979	R-2 Helmville	24PW0402	<i>Matt Little Barn</i> Historic Homestead Barn	NRHP-eligible
Big Eddy FAS	1994	R-2 Alberton	24MN0164	<i>Historic Milwaukee Railroad Grade</i>	NRHP-eligible
Blackfoot-Clearwater WMA	1948	R-2 Ovando	24PW0464	<i>Boyd Ranch</i> Historic Homestead	NRHP-eligible
Blacktail WMA	1972	R-3 Dillon	24BE1812	<i>Red Door Ranch</i> Historic sheep ranch	NRHP-eligible
Boulder Forks FAS	1976	R-5 McLeod	24SW0276	Prehistoric campsite	NRHP-eligible
Captain Clark FAS	1980	R-5 Custer	24YL0643	<i>Van Duzer Homestead</i> Historic Homestead	NRHP-eligible
Cyr Bridge FAS	1986	R-2 Alberton	24MN0164	<i>Historic Milwaukee Railroad Grade</i>	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	<i>Historic Milwaukee Railroad Grade</i>	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	<i>Historic Milwaukee Railroad Grade</i>	NRH- eligible
Flathead Lake Salmon Hatchery	1912	R-1 Somers	24FH0758	<i>Somers Hatchery</i> Historic Hatchery	NRHP-eligible
Flathead Lake WHPA	1953	R-1 Rollins	24LA0269	<i>Logan Marshall Place</i> Historic homestead & orchard	NRHP-eligible
Forest Grove FAS	1977	R-2 Alberton	24MN0164	<i>Historic Milwaukee Railroad Grade</i>	NRHP-eligible

Fish & Wildlife Property Name	Date FAS or WMA	F&W Region & Area	Site Number	Site Type & Name	Significance Status
Freezeout Lake WMA	1953	R-4 Fairfield	24TT0435	Historic Canal Drainage System	NRHP-eligible
FWP Warehouse Facility	1951	R-3 Helena	24LC2296	<i>Custer Avenue Facility</i> Historic stone building	NRHP-eligible
George Grant Memorial FAS	1986	R-3 Divide	24BE1327	Prehistoric buried campsite	NRHP-eligible
Greenwood Bottoms FAS	1987	R-3 Divide	24BE1327	Prehistoric buried campsite	NRHP-eligible
Jocko River Hatchery	1948	R-2 Arlee	24LA0221	<i>Jocko Fish Hatchery</i> Historic Hatchery	NRHP-eligible
Kootenai Falls WMA	1982	R-1 Libby	24LN0176	Prehistoric campsite	NRH- 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	<i>Libby Hatchery & Field Station</i> -Historic Hatchery	NRHP-eligible
Mount Haggin WMA	1976	R-3 Anaconda	24DL0151	<i>Lincoln Creek Site</i> Prehistoric campsite	NRHP-eligible
Mount Haggin WMA	1976	R-3 Anaconda	24DL0154	<i>Moose Creek Site</i> Prehistoric placer mine	NRHP-eligible
MT Wild Outdoor Education Center	2002	R-3 Helena	24LC1273	<i>Stedman Foundry & Machine Co., Industrial Complex</i>	NRHP Listed
Natural Pier FAS	2000	R-2 Alberton	24MN0164	<i>Historic Milwaukee Railroad Grade</i>	NRHP-eligible
North Shore WMA	2014	R-1 Somers	24FH1226	<i>McClarty-Worm Barn</i> Historic barn	NRHP-eligible
Quartz FAS	1978	R-2 Alberton	24MN0164	<i>Historic Milwaukee Railroad Grade</i>	NRHP-eligible
Sloway FAS	1977	R-2 Alberton	24MN0164	<i>Historic Milwaukee Railroad Grade</i>	NRHP-eligible
St. John's FAS	2000	R-2 Alberton	24MN0164	<i>Historic Milwaukee Railroad Grade</i>	NRHP-eligible
Sun River WMA	1948	R-4 Augusta	24LC1110	Prehistoric tipi rings	NRHP-eligible
Sun River WMA	1948	R-4 Augusta	24LC2286	<i>Willow Creek Patrol Camp</i> Historic Patrol Camp Cabin	NRHP-eligible
Tarkio FAS	1992	R-2 Alberton	24MN0164	<i>Historic Milwaukee Railroad Grade</i>	NRHP-eligible

Fish & Wildlife Property Name	Date FAS or WMA	F&W Region & Area	Site Number	Site Name & Type	Significance Status
Tarkio FAS	1992	R-2 Alberton	24MN0164	<i>Historic Milwaukee Railroad Grade</i>	NRHP-eligible
Upper Prickly Pear FAS	2014	R-4 Helena	24LC1975	<i>Morgan Homestead</i> Historic homestead ice house	NRHP-eligible
Wall Creek WMA	1960	R-3 Ennis	24MA1695	<i>Wall Creek Barn</i> Historic Homestead Barn	NRHP-eligible
Wall Creek WMA	1960	R-3 Cameron	24MA2327	<i>McAtee Homestead</i> Historic Homestead Prehistoric buried site	NRHP-eligible
Washoe Park Trout Hatchery	1908	R-2 Anaconda	24DL0422	<i>Anaconda Fish Hatchery</i> Historic hatchery	NRHP-eligible

Within the last two-years, F&W added no new NRHP-eligible sites and one site was removed from F&W jurisdiction based upon the last report. The Follmer Place, a historic site on the Beckman WMA (24FR0923), was re-evaluated and the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and FWP concurred that the site was no longer NRHP-eligible. The site sustained significant flood damage in 2011 and posed a significant public health and safety hazard. A list of significant historic and archaeological sites located on lands managed by F&W is provided in Table 1. Statewide, these sites include 18 historic sites and 14 prehistoric sites. Historic sites include one railroad grade, four hatcheries, one water control system, and 12 historic buildings or homesteads. Prehistoric sites include five prehistoric campsites or 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

Information concerning the integrity, status and condition of the 32 F&W Heritage Properties is provided in Table 2 of the Appendix. Of the 32 F&W sites reported on for SB 3 requirements, 17 maintain a Satisfactory status, eight are listed in a Watch status, one is in an Endangered status, and the status of six is Unknown. Sites with a Satisfactory status are those that are 1) routinely monitored; 2) have limited risk of damage from natural causes, decay, or vandalism; and 3) have a limited threat of infringement from development or pending nearby construction. Of the 17 sites with Satisfactory status, 15 are historic sites and two are archaeological sites. This includes historic structures on the Flathead Lake Salmon Hatchery (Somers Hatchery; 24FH0758), Libby Field Station (Libby Hatchery; 24LN1619), North Shore WMA (McClarty-Worm Barn; 24FH1226), Washoe Park Trout Hatchery (Anaconda Hatchery; 24DL0422), Blackfoot-Clearwater WMA (Boyd Ranch; 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 (Morgan Homestead; 24LC1975), FWP Warehouse Facility (Custer Avenue Stone Building; 24LC2296), Blacktail WMA (Red Door Ranch; 24BE1812), Wall Creek WMA (Wall Creek Barn; 24MA1695, and McAtee Homestead; 24MA2327), Montana Wild Outdoor Education Center (Stedman Foundry; 24LC1273), Freezeout Lake WMA (24TT0435), and Sun River WMA (Willow Creek Patrol Camp; 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 Properties 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. 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 Matt Little Barn on Aunt Molly WMA (24PW0402) is the only F&W Heritage Property that is considered endangered because the barn's condition is worsening and the barn is close to collapsing. All of the six sites with an Unknown status 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.

Of the 32 F&W sites reported on for SB 3 requirements, three maintain an excellent historic integrity, 9 maintain a good historic integrity, 10 maintain a fair historic integrity, and 10 have an unknown integrity (Appendix, Table 2). Sites with an excellent historic integrity have features that 1) remain intact in the original location, 2) are maintained in good to excellent condition, 3) have kept the historic appearance and function, and 4) have been continuously used for their original purpose. Sites with excellent integrity include the Flathead Lake Salmon Hatchery (Somers Hatchery; 24FH0758), Jocko River Trout Hatchery (24LA0221), and Freezeout Lake WMA (24TT0435). The historic sites located on the Libby Field Station (Libby Hatchery; 24LN1619), the North Shore WMA (McClarty-Worm Barn; 24FH1226), the Blackfoot-Clearwater WMA (Boyd Ranch; 24PW0464), and the Blacktail WMA (Red Door Ranch; 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 Washoe Park Trout Hatchery (Anaconda Hatchery; 24DL0422), the Wall Creek Barn on the 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 Railroad Grade (24MN0164) is fair because the railroad tracks, ties, and signals have been removed and the grade is often unidentifiable because weeds and other vegetation cover it. All of the sites with unknown integrity are archeological sites, with the exception of the Matt Little Barn on Aunt Molly WMA (24PW0402). 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 (24PW0402) was likely moved to its current location, which probably contributed to its failed condition.

Of the 32 F&W Heritage Properties, four sites are in excellent condition (Appendix, Table 2). 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 McClarty-Worm Barn on the North Shore WMA (24FH1226); the Stedman Foundry, now the Montana Wild Outdoor Education Center (24LC1273); Washoe Park Trout (Anaconda) Hatchery (24DL0422); and the Jocko River Trout Hatchery (24LA0221). Eleven of the 32 sites are in good condition. These sites maintain their integrity, are structurally sound, and have not been damaged by incompatible development or changes. Five sites are in fair condition because the structural integrity has deteriorated. The condition of three sites is poor and one site has 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 and the majority of the homestead 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 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.

Heritage Property Stewardship Efforts

The efforts of F&W regarding the stewardship and preservation of its 32 significant Heritage Properties are listed in the Appendix, Table 3 by region and Heritage Property Number. Table 3 shows F&W costs for the various categories including restoration, repair, research, documentation, monitoring, maintenance, education and interpretation, and marketing.

Expenditures devoted to the stewardship, administration, restoration, maintenance, monitoring, and marketing of historical and archaeological sites totaled \$313,200 statewide, with the entire funding coming from state funds, including Design and Construction, Operations, Capital Improvements, and General Services. Unlike previous reporting periods, no major projects were completed on the Montana Wild Outdoor Education Center (Stedman Foundry and Machine Company Machine Shop; 24LC1273), with only a modest amount spent on routine maintenance. The restoration, repair, and preservation of the raceways on the Jocko River Trout Hatchery (24LA0221) represented the largest single stewardship expenditure in 2016-2017. Total expenditures on the Jocko River Trout Hatchery in 2016-2017 totaled \$235,000.

During 2016-2017 reporting period, no funds were spent on Administrative expenses on any of the F&W Heritage Properties.

During 2016-2017, restoration, repair, and preservation projects were completed on four sites. A total of approximately \$25,000 was spent on restoration, repair, and preservation at the Libby Field Station (Libby Hatchery; 24LN1619). The mold remediation project that began during the 2014-2016 reporting period was completed on the basement of the old hatchery manager's residence, including sealing cracks, treating mold, and replacing basement ceilings, for an approximate cost of \$25,000. French drains and roof snow stops were also installed to improve water drainage away from the building, for an approximate cost of \$2,000. In addition, foundation and wall cracks were sealed on other buildings at a cost of approximately \$1,000.

The shop roof at the Washoe Park Trout Hatchery (Anaconda Hatchery; 24DL0422) was replaced for an approximate cost of \$8,000. The rain gutters will also be replaced on the shop in spring 2018 for an approximate cost of \$1,500.

The old raceways at the Jocko River Trout Hatchery (24LA0221) were replaced with new raceways for a total cost of approximately \$220,000. Even though the new raceways would not be considered Heritage structures, the new raceways help maintain the historic integrity and allow the Heritage Property to continue to be used for its original purpose, as a hatchery. The Jocko River Trout Hatchery was built in 1948 and was the newest of the original nine fish hatcheries in Montana. It is significant because it is the last relatively intact hatchery of the original nine, has retained many of the original structures, and remains relatively unaltered. The electrical system on the original spawn house at the Jocko River Trout Hatchery was also updated, including a new breaker box, lights, and a fan. Two electric lines were also run to a light pole near the raceways and to provide power to the shed. The total cost for electrical work at Jocko River Trout Hatchery was approximately \$15,000.

On Freezeout Lake WMA (24TT0435), three gravel boat ramps were constructed on Ponds 1, 3, and 4, for an approximate cost of \$15,000. Routine maintenance was also completed during the 2016-2017 reporting period, including painting and graveling roads and parking areas, for an approximate cost of \$7,000. During the 2016-2017 reporting period, the cost of restoration, repair, preservation, and improvement of F&W Heritage Properties totaled approximately \$283,000.

A cultural resource consultant conducted a cultural resource inventory on the archeological site on Boulder Forks FAS (24SW0276) during 2016 for an approximate cost of \$2,500. No other cultural resource inventories were conducted on F&W Heritage Properties during the 2016-2017 reporting period.

No money was spent on interpretation and educational programs on any F&W Heritage Properties during the 2016-2017 period.

Maintenance of F&W Heritage Properties included weed control, cleaning, painting, roof maintenance, wiring, and road maintenance. 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. Routine maintenance was done on the Flathead Lake Salmon Hatchery (Somers Hatchery; 24FH0758) for approximately \$200. Foundation and wall cracks were sealed on several buildings at the Libby Field Station (Libby Hatchery; 24LN1619) at a cost of approximately \$1,000. Weeds are annually controlled on the Milwaukee Railroad Grade (24MN0164) for a total of approximately \$5,000 for the 2016-2017 reporting period. Weed control costs at the McAtee Homestead on the Wall Creek WMA (24MA2327) were approximately \$500 for the 2016-2017 reporting period. Routine maintenance at the Montana Wild Outdoor Education Center (Stedman Foundry; 24LC1273) cost approximately \$2,000 for 2016-2017 reporting period. Power and water service was restored to the Wall Creek Barn at the Wall Creek WMA (24MA1695) by installing new water and electric lines to the barn. A water hydrant was also installed at the Wall Creek Barn to help with fighting fires. The Wall Creek Barn doors were also secured and the barn cleaned out. The approximate cost for maintenance of the Wall Creek Barn was \$9,000. Routine maintenance was completed at Freezeout Lake WMA (24TT0435) during the 2016-2017 reporting period, including painting and graveling roads and parking areas, for an approximate cost of \$7,000. Weed control and fence maintenance at Willow Creek Patrol Cabin on the Sun River WMA (24LC2286) cost approximately \$1,000 for 2016-2017. During 2016-2017, the cost of maintenance for Heritage Properties on F&W properties totaled approximately \$25,700, not including labor.

There were no expenditures for site monitoring or marketing and tourism promotion on any F&W Heritage Properties in 2016-2017. French drains and roof snow stops were installed around the old hatchery manager's residence on the Libby Field Station (Libby Hatchery; 24LN1619) to help drain water away from the basement and foundation of the structure for an approximate cost of \$2,000. There were no other projects to avoid adverse effects on F&W Heritage Properties during the 2016-2017 reporting period.

The F&W Heritage Properties with the most significant expenditures during the 2016-2017 reporting period included: Jocko River Trout Hatchery (24LA0221; \$235,000); Freezeout Lake WMA (24TT0435; \$22,000); the Libby Field Station (Libby Hatchery; 24LN1619; \$28,000); the Wall Creek WMA (Wall Creek Barn; 24MA1695; \$9,000); the Washoe Park Trout Hatchery (Anaconda Hatchery; 24DL0422; \$8,000); the Milwaukee Railroad Grade (24MN0164; \$5,000); Boulder Forks FAS (24SW0276; \$2,500); and Montana Wild Outdoor Education Center (Stedman Foundry; 24LC1273; \$2,000).

The state F&W regions that expended the highest amount on heritage stewardship include Region 2 (\$248,000), Region 1 (\$28,200), Region 4 (\$23,000), Region 3 (\$11,500), and Region 5 (\$2,500). Heritage stewardship work was completed on F&W Heritage Properties in all FWP regions where F&W Heritage Properties are located during the 2016-2017 reporting period.

Total expenditures on stewardship efforts for all 32 F&W Heritage Properties totaled \$313,200 for the 2016-2017 reporting period (Appendix, Table 3).

Site Enhancement and Maintenance Needs

Maintenance, repair, restoration, preservation, and update activities typically conducted on historic buildings and structures on F&W properties include: foundation repair, roof replacement and repair; gutter installation and replacement; window replacement; interior and exterior painting; siding replacement and repair; building stabilization and structural repair; floor replacement; log treatment; insulation installation; residence and kitchen remodels; water and electrical service installation and repairs; indoor plumbing updates and repairs; indoor and exterior lighting installation and updates; heating updates; weed control; landscaping maintenance and updates; and ditch cleaning. Maintenance also includes repairs needed to keep roads to Heritage Properties and parking in good condition. Maintenance needs for the 32 Heritage Properties for the 2018-2019 period and beyond are shown in the Appendix, Table 2. Priority for restoration, preservation, or maintenance needs is also listed on a sliding scale of 1-5 in the Appendix, 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 construction of a gazebo and group shelter development at Montana Wild Outdoor Education Center (Stedman Foundry; 24LC1273) during spring 2018 for an approximate cost of up to \$120,000. Develop an interpretive outdoor garden area on the Montana Wild Outdoor Education Center grounds, emphasizing the history of the Stedman Foundry and the history of conservation efforts in Montana. The exhibit would include a pond, garden, and signage for an approximate cost of \$200,000. Funding for this project has not been secured.
2. Two projects are proposed for Freezeout Lake WMA (24TT0435) for the 2018-2019 reporting period, including: 1) construction of a new storage building during spring 2018 for an approximate cost of \$150,000; and 2) cleaning ditches for an approximate cost of \$10,000. The riprap project on 1/4 mile of the main lake was not done during the 2016-2017 reporting period and it is unlikely that it will be completed during the 2018-2019 reporting period.

3. Replace the gutters on the shop at the Washoe Park Trout Hatchery (Anaconda Hatchery; 24DL0422) during spring 2018 for a cost of \$1,500. Paint the exterior of all the buildings at the Washoe Park Hatchery during the 2018-2019 reporting period for an approximate cost of \$2,000. Replace the siding on the hatchery building and the visitor center for an approximate cost of \$30,000. Funding for this project has not been obtained. Develop an interpretive display in the visitor center at the Washoe Park Trout Hatchery on the history and development of fish hatcheries in Montana. Funding for this project has not been obtained.
4. Install new heaters, light fixtures, and update electric and water lines in the hatchery building at the Jocko River Trout Hatchery (24LA0221) during the 2018-2019 reporting period for an approximate cost of \$7,000. Install a metal roof on the 4-stall garage at the Jocko River Trout Hatchery for an approximate cost of \$15,000.
5. Work on the water supply system at the Flathead Lake Salmon Hatchery (Somers Hatchery; 24FH0758) to increase the quantity and quality of water to the hatchery. The cost for this project is unknown. This project is a high priority and FWP hopes it will be completed during 2018.
6. Add covered and secure parking for equipment behind the shed at the Libby Field Station (Libby Hatchery; 24LN1619). FWP hopes to complete this project during the 2018-2019 reporting period though funding has not been obtained. FWP also hopes to eventually build a new 30'x 80' storage shed for vehicles and equipment. Cost is unknown and funding has not been obtained.
7. Continue annual weed control on the Milwaukee Railroad Grade (24MN0164) for an approximate cost of \$5,000 for the 2018-2019 period.
8. Eventually replace the roof on the Wall Creek Barn on the Wall Creek WMA (24MA1695), though funding has not been obtained. Control pack rats during the 2018-2019 period for a minor cost.
9. Continue to make minor repairs of the cabin at the Red Door Ranch on the Blacktail WMA (24BE1812), including cleaning out the cabin, replacing window panes, fixing the door, and controlling pack rats, for an approximate cost of \$500.
10. Spray weeds on the McAtee Homestead on the Wall Creek WMA (24MA2327) for an estimated cost of \$500 for the 2018-2019 reporting period.
11. Weeds will be controlled at the Willow Creek Patrol Camp on the Sun River WMA (24MA2327) for an estimated cost of \$500 for the 2018-2019 reporting period.
12. Address vandalism on the Flathead Lake WHPA (24LA0269) in order to preserve the historic structures on the Logan Marshall Place. Cost is unknown.

13. Install an interpretive sign at the Morgan Homestead Ice House on Upper Prickly Pear FAS (24LC1975) for an estimated cost of \$1,000.
14. Though no projects are planned for the McClarty-Worm Barn on the North Shore WMA (24FH1226) during the 2018-2019 reporting period, FWP continues to discuss how to manage the barn in the future.

A cultural resource specialist has not monitored many of the archeological sites on F&W managed properties since the Heritage Property 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 many sites to the point that they are not detectable even by someone searching for them who was aware of their general location. In specific situations where FWP determines a site is being disturbed by human activity, preservation and protection measures are taken to prevent destruction, vandalism or disturbance of the sites.

Agency Compliance

FWP developed and approved Administrative Rules in 1996 to comply with the Montana State Antiquities Act. These ARM rules are referenced as ARM 12.8.501 to 12.8.510. The ARM rules designate the Bureau Chief of the Design and Construction Bureau within FWP as the agency heritage resources coordinator and as the individual responsible for consultations with the Montana State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). The Parks Division of FWP hired its own heritage resource professional in 2007. Compliance for the Parks Division is now conducted separately from F&W. After reorganization of FWP in 2009, the Field Services Division, of which Design and Construction was a bureau, was dissolved and its duties divided among other divisions. In early 2013 Design and Construction was consolidated under direct supervision of the FWP Director's Office. Cultural resource coordination for projects at administrative sites, in the Fisheries Division, the FAS program, and the Wildlife Division is currently being conducted by the project managers in Design and Construction. Compliance for F&W is ultimately the responsibility of the Fisheries and Wildlife Division Administrators and required professional services are conducted separately from State Parks by heritage resource consultants.

The heritage resource compliance process for the F&W is used any time a ground-disturbing project is proposed for property owned by the F&W. This process is also conducted for the disposal of F&W properties. Whenever a ground-disturbing project is proposed, a letter is sent to SHPO requesting a file search of the property to see if heritage resources have already been documented on the site. If heritage resources have previously been found on the site and a Consensus Determination has been reached, the project will be designed to avoid disturbance to the heritage resource. If the property has never been surveyed before, SHPO will recommend if there is a need for a cultural resource inventory based on the proposed project. If the SHPO recommends that a cultural survey is needed, F&W will then hire a heritage resource consultant to survey the property and prepare a report of their findings.

F&W will review the consultant's report and prepare an opinion of whether or not F&W agrees with the report findings, which is then forwarded to SHPO. SHPO has 10 days to reply to the opinion of F&W. With very few exceptions Fish, Wildlife & Parks is in agreement with SHPO.

The mission for FWP is as follows:

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

The 21st Century vision for FWP is:

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

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

Program Opportunities and Challenges

The natural and heritage resources managed by the Fisheries 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 Properties 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 Properties; consulting with tribal representatives on F&W projects; protecting Heritage Properties 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 Properties, learn about the protection of Heritage Properties, and

are overall good site stewards. These managers provide an on the ground presence which is important in discouraging site vandalism and ensuring Heritage Property preservation.

Table 2. 2016-2017- Fish & Wildlife Heritage Property NHRP Status, Integrity, Status, Condition, Maintenance Priority & Needs.

Fish & Wildlife Property Name/Heritage 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 for the 2018-2019 Reporting Period & Beyond
<u>Region 1- Kalispell</u>						
Flathead Lake Hatchery/ Somers Hatchery 24FH0758	NRHP-eligible	Excellent	Satisfactory	Good	1	-Improve the water supply system to increase water supply to the hatchery. Unknown cost. -Monitor Site.
Flathead Lake WHPA/ Logan Marshall Place 24LA0269	NRHP-eligible	Fair	Watch	Poor	4	-Monitor buildings. -Measures to protect from continued vandalism.
Kootenai Falls WMA 24LN0176	NRHP-eligible	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	5	-Monitor archeological site.
Kootenai Falls WMA 24LN0233/0234	NRHP-eligible	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	5	-Monitor archeological site.
Kootenai Falls WMA 24LN0232	NRHP-eligible	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	5	-Monitor archeological site.
Libby Field Station/ Libby Fish Hatchery 24LN1619	NRHP-eligible	Good	Satisfactory	Good	3	- Build a new 80'x30' storage shed for vehicles and equipment- cost unknown. -Additional covered & secure parking. - Replace the feed room/shop foundation- cost unknown. -Routine maintenance & repairs.
North Shore WMA/ McClarty Worm Barn 24FH1226	NRHP-eligible	Good	Satisfactory	Excellent	4	-Routine maintenance & repairs. -Discussions on how to manage the site. -Monitor site.
<u>Region 2- Missoula</u>						
Aunt Molly WMA/ Matt Little Barn 24PW0402	NRHP-eligible	Unknown	Endangered	Failed	5	-Monitor barn. -Monitor for public safety issues.

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
Blackfoot-Clearwater WMA/Boyd Ranch 24PW0464	NRHP- eligible	Good	Satisfactory	Good	5	-Monitor structures.
Cyr Bridge FAS 24MN0194	NRHP- eligible	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	5	-Monitor archeological site.
Jocko River Trout Hatchery 24LA0221	NRHP- eligible	Excellent	Satisfactory	Excellent	1	-New heaters, lights, updated electric and water lines in the hatchery building-\$7,000. -Install metal roof on 4-stall garage- \$15,000. -Routine maintenance & repairs. -Monitor site.
Milwaukee Railroad Grade 24MN0164*	NRHP- eligible	Fair	Satisfactory	Fair	1	-Weed control for \$5,000/2 years. -Monitor sites.
Washoe Park Hatchery/ Anaconda Fish Hatchery 24DL0422	NRHP- eligible	Fair	Satisfactory	Excellent	1	-Monitor site. -Replace gutters on shop, \$1,500. -Exterior paint on all buildings, \$2,000. -Replace siding on hatchery & visitor center, \$30,000. -Interpretive display on MT fish hatcheries.
<u>Region 3- Bozeman</u>						
Blacktail WMA/ Red Door Ranch 24BE1812	NRHP- eligible	Good	Satisfactory	Fair	5	-Minor repairs- Clean out cabin, replace window panes, fix door- \$500 -Monitor buildings.
Dailey Lake FAS 24PA0975	NRHP- eligible	Unknown	Watch	Unknown	5	-Monitor archeological site.
Dailey Lake FAS, Dome Mountain WMA 4PA0749	NRHP- eligible	Good	Watch	Good	5	-Monitor archeological site.
Dailey Lake FAS, Dome Mountain WMA 24PA0462	NRHP- eligible	Good	Watch	Good	5	-Monitor archeological site.

Heritage Site Number Fish & Wildlife Site Name	NHL or NRHP Status	Heritage Property Integrity	Heritage Property Status	Heritage Property Condition	Priority for Maintenance (1-5)	Future Maintenance Priorities/Site Needs
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/ Custer Ave Facility Stone Building 24LC2296	NHRP- eligible	Fair	Satisfactory	Good	5	-Monitor Historic Site.
George Grant Memorial & Greenwood Bottoms FAS's 24BE1327	NRHP- eligible	Unknown	Watch	Unknown	5	-Monitor archeological site.
MT Wild Outdoor Education Center/ Stedman Foundry 24LC1273	NRHP listed	Fair	Satisfactory	Excellent	2	-Construct gazebo/group shelter in spring 2018 -cost \$120,000. -Historic interpretive outdoor garden area, pond, garden, signage- estimate \$200,000
Mount Haggin WMA/ Lincoln Creek Site 24DL0151	NRHP- eligible	Good	Satisfactory	Good	5	-Monitor archeological site. -Measures to protect site from vandalism.
Mount Haggin WMA / Moose Creek Site 24DL0154	NRHP- eligible	Good	Satisfactory	Good	5	-Monitor archeological site. -Measures to protect site from vandalism.
Wall Creek WMA/ Wall Creek Barn 24MA1695	NRHP- eligible	Fair	Satisfactory	Good	2	-Routine maintenance & repairs. -New roof. -Control pack rats.
Wall Creek WMA/ McAtee Homestead 24MA2327	NHRP- eligible	Fair	Satisfactory	Fair	5	-Monitor the historic and archeological sites. -Measures to prevent vandalism. -Spray weeds- \$500. -Repair house & barn roof when necessary.
Region 4- Great Falls						
Freezeout Lake WMA 24TT0435	NRHP- eligible	Excellent	Satisfactory	Good	1	-Ditch cleaning- \$10,000. -Construct storage building-\$150,000.

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
Sun River WMA 24LC1110	NRHP- eligible	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	5	-Monitor archeological site.
Sun River WMA/ Willow Creek Patrol Camp 24LC2286	NRHP- eligible	Fair	Satisfactory	Fair	3	-Weed control- \$1,000 per 2 years.
Upper Prickly Pear FAS/ Morgan Homestead Ice House 24LC1975	NRHP- Eligible	Unknown	Satisfactory	Poor	1	-Install interpretive sign- \$1,000. -Routine maintenance and monitoring.
<u>Region 5- Billings</u>						
Boulder Forks FAS 24SW0276	NRHP- eligible	Fair	Unknown	Fair	1	-Monitor archeological site.
Captain Clark FAS/ Van Duzer Homestead 24YL0643	NRHP- eligible	Fair	Watch	Poor	4	-Protect from vandalism- unknown cost. -Monitor site.

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

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 Steward ship Cost
FWP Warehouse Facility/ Custer Ave Stone Bldg 24LC2296	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
George Grant FAS, Greenwood Bottoms FAS 24BE1327	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
MT Wild Outdoor Education Center/ Stedman Foundry 24LC1273	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,000
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
Wall Creek WMA/ Wall Creek Barn 24MA1695	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$9,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$9,000
Wall Creek WMA/ McAtee Homestead 24MA2327	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$500
Region 3/Total Costs	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$11,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$11,500
Region 4/Great Falls										
Freezeout Lake WMA 24TT0435	\$0	\$15,000	\$0	\$0	\$7,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$22,000
Sun River WMA 24LC1110	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Sun River WMA/ Willow Creek Patrol Camp 24LC2286	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,000

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 Steward ship Cost
Upper Prickly Pear FAS/ Morgan Homestead Ice House 24LC1975	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Region 4/Total Costs	\$0	\$15,000	\$0	\$0	\$8,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$23,000
<u>Region 5/Billings</u>										
Boulder Forks FAS 24SW0276	\$0	\$0	\$2,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,500
Captain Clark FAS/ Van Duzer Homestead 24YL0643	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Region 5/Total Costs	\$0	\$0	\$2,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,500
Total F&W Costs	\$0	\$283,000	\$2,500	\$0	\$25,700	\$0	\$0	\$2,000	\$0	\$313,200

(1) The mold remediation project on the original hatchery manager's residence began during the 2014-2015 reporting cycle and was completed during the 2016-2017 cycle.

(2) The old raceways were replaced with new raceways at the Jocko River Trout Hatchery for a total cost of \$220,000. This will help maintain the historic integrity of the site, contribute to the site's excellent condition, and allow for the site's continued use as a historic hatchery.

(3) 24MN0164 Milwaukee Road Railroad Section- This historic site runs along the Clark Fork River and crosses the following FWP-owned properties: Alberton Gorge AFPL, Big Eddy FAS, Cyr Bridge FAS, Dry Creek FAS, Fish Creek WMA, Forest Grove FAS, Natural Pier FAS, Quartz FAS, St. John's FAS, Sloway FAS, and Tarkio FAS.

**Montana State Parks
State Agency Biennial Report, 2016-2017**



Chief Plenty Coups (NHL) State Park Showing the Chief's House and Associated Store

Report Prepared by:

**Sara Scott
Heritage Resources Program Manager
Montana State Parks**

January 2018

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Executive Summary

Montana State Parks (MSP) manages over 223 archaeological and historical sites throughout the state of Montana. Approximately 60 percent of its heritage resources are pre-contact 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 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 15 sites that have been determined eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Of the 32 listed or eligible sites that MSP manages, 22 are historic and 10 are pre-contact archaeological sites. Historic sites include buildings and structures (including Bannack which contains over 85 individual buildings), landscape features noted by the Lewis and Clark expedition, a historic fort, historic campsites, and one battlefield. Prehistoric sites include campsites, cave sites, buffalo jumps and pictograph/petroglyph sites.

Of the sites MSP reported on for SB3 requirements, 18 maintain a satisfactory status, 11 are listed in a watch status, and three are in a threatened status. In terms of overall site integrity and condition for FWP heritage resources, 14 of the 32 sites are in good condition, 13 sites are in fair condition, and five sites are in poor condition.

The stewardship efforts of MSP including research and documentation, building rehabilitation, interpretation, site monitoring, site maintenance, marketing and site administration activities are detailed in the following report. Site condition and status are summarized in Table 2 (Appendix A) which is attached. Cost specific information on stewardship activities is included in the attached Table 3 (Appendix A). In total, in 2016 and 2017, MSP spent \$2,908,609 on a variety of stewardship and maintenance efforts in our significant heritage state parks.

Acknowledgements

In gathering information for this report concerning state parks, data was graciously provided by park management staff who combed through numerous files and documents to obtain information on project costs and stewardship efforts. Many thanks go to the following individuals for their help: Matt Marcinek, Ken Soderberg, Dave Andrus, Rhea Armstrong, Dale Carlson, Chris Dantic, Loren Flynn, Scott Harvey, Roger Kasak, Aaron Kind, Jarret Kostrba, Raymond Schell, Clark Carlson-Thompson, and Rick Thompson. The staff at the Montana SHPO, especially Pete Brown, Damon Murdo, and Stan Wilmoth, were exceedingly helpful in a variety of ways.



Montana State Park Heritage Resources

Introduction

Montana State Parks, a division of Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, manages over 227 archaeological and historical sites throughout its 55 state parks. Approximately 60 percent are pre-contact archaeological sites while 40 percent are historic in origin. Thirty-two sites are either officially 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 MCA 22-3-424(4) 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. As funding is hopefully generated through biennial reporting as the original SB3 Bill intended, these resources will be evaluated for their archaeological and historical significance and will be included in future reports. However, until heritage program funding increases to accomplish this work, these sites will likely remain unevaluated.

This is the fourth cycle for our required biennial report with all four state park reports identifying a significant need for additional qualified heritage staff and funding. However, no additional funds or staff have been provided in connection with our reporting efforts. We hope in the future this scenario improves and we welcome advocacy from heritage partners and organizations to ensure state parks secures adequate financial support for our state's most significant heritage sites. The upcoming Parks in Focus effort should help strengthen financial support for the state park system.

State Park Heritage Resources

Heritage sites administered by Montana State Parks (MSP) include seven National Historic Landmarks (NHL). These sites are nationally significant places designated by the Secretary of the Interior. They are selected in accordance with 36CFR65.4 and National Register Bulletin No. 16. The NHL criteria, while like that of the National Register (see below), set substantially higher thresholds for site significance. Ten state park sites are listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP, some of these are also NHL sites) and 15 have been determined eligible for listing in the NRHP. The criteria for the National Register were established by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and its implementing regulations provided in 36CFR60. These 32 sites are distributed across Montana within a five-region state park system (Figure 1).

Among the five state park regions, no significant sites are in Region 1/Northwest/Kalispell, three are within Region 2/Southwest/Missoula, 12 are within Region 3/South Central/Bozeman, six are within Region 4/North Central/Great Falls, and 11 are located within Region 5/Eastern/Billings. Fewer sites are within MSP jurisdiction on the western side of the state than in central and eastern Montana.

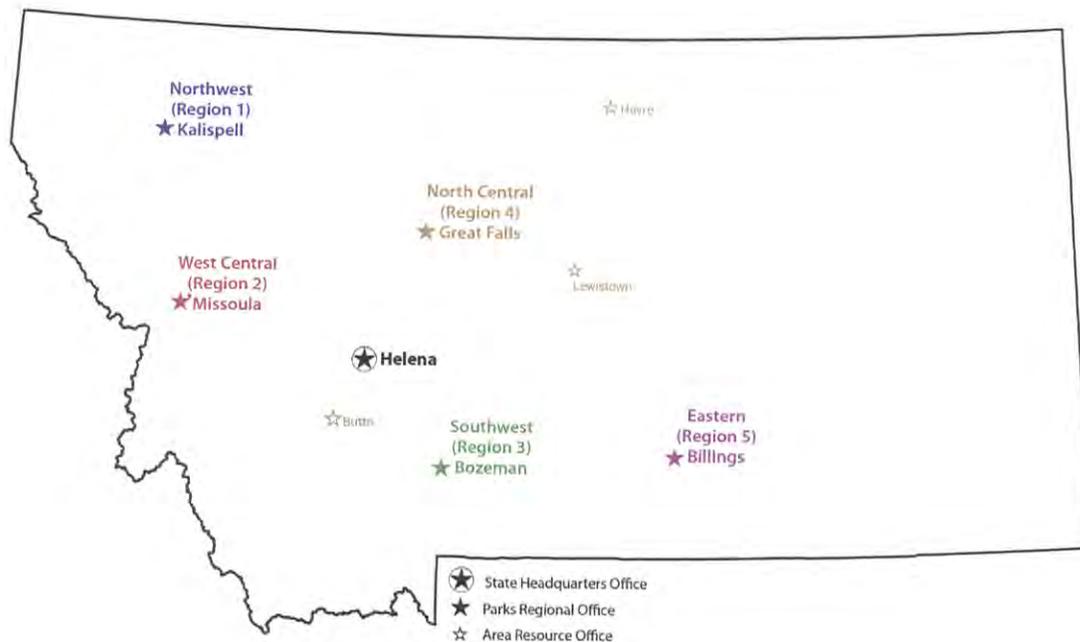


Figure 1. Montana State Park regions.

Within the last two- year period, MSP added one National Register site (Medicine Rocks/24CT0022) to its growing list of significant sites. MSP hired Montana Preservation Alliance (MPA) to record four Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) buildings and structures (including 24JF1888, 24JF2016, 24JF2032, 24JF2033) within Lewis and Clark Caverns State Park. These include a stone bridge, stone outhouse, the historic road up to the Caverns and the visitor center. These resources (and other contributing features) form a historic district that has been nominated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The review board will decide in 2018 whether these sites are worthy of National Register inclusion. If this district is listed, the condition of the resources will be reported on in our next biennial report (2018-2019). No determination of eligibility was completed for the caverns resources, so their official significance status has yet to be decided.

The location of the various 32 state park heritage sites within Montana is shown in Figure 2. A list of significant historic and archaeological sites within the state park system by park name and region is provided in Table 1.

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 sites.

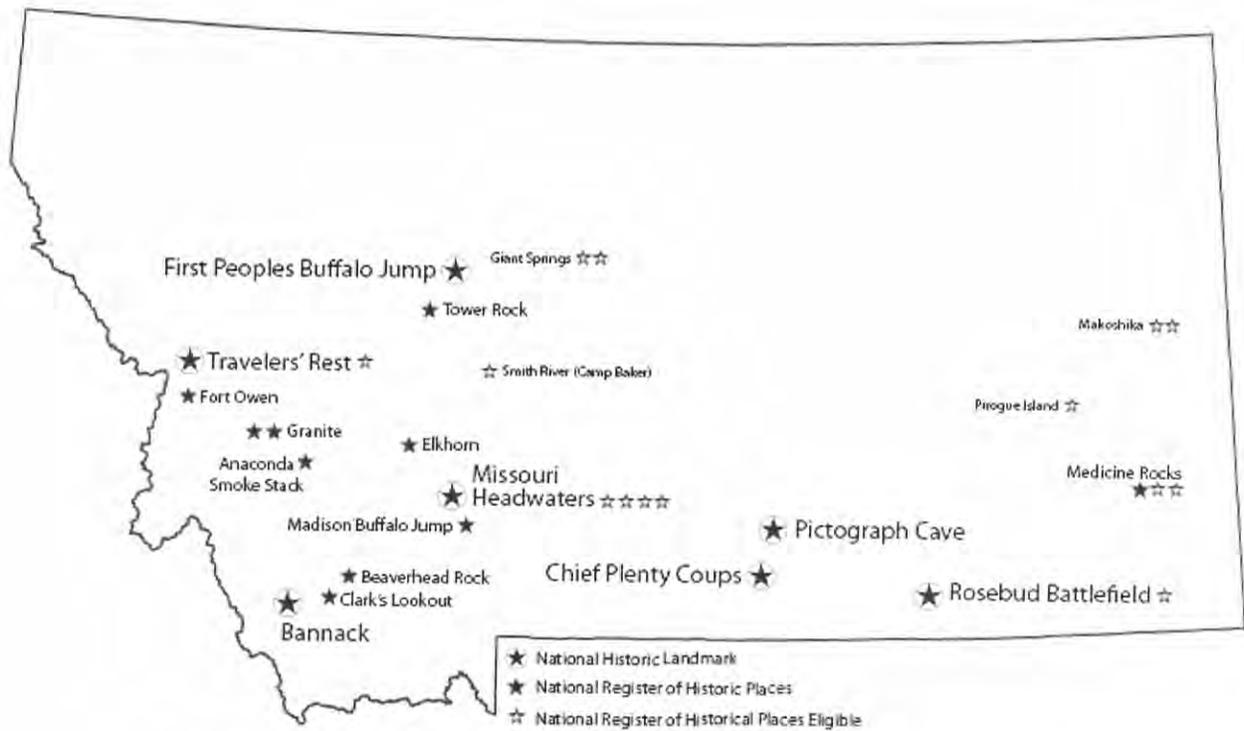


Figure 2. Montana State Park heritage sites showing significance designation.

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 54,000 people visiting the park in 2016. Pictograph Cave was excavated between 1937 and 1941 by the Works Progress Administration (WPA) and produced over 30,000 artifacts. The cave contained four distinct stratigraphic levels and a vast array of perishable items enabling researcher, William Mulloy, to define the first prehistoric chronology for the Northwestern Plains. The artifact collection was the recent focus of cataloguing and processing efforts along with the development of proper storage and handling protocols. MSP sponsored student interns in 2016 and in 2017 who worked exclusively on cataloging artifacts from Ghost Cave (24YL0002). The collections of formal tools from both sites are catalogued into a PastPerfect data base as of 2017. The artifacts can now be featured in a web based museum that could be accessed from our state parks web site. This will hopefully be a task that we can fund and complete in the next 2-3 years.

Table 1. Montana State Parks Heritage Sites List for 2016-2017.

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-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	Listed in NRHP

Park Name	Year Property Became Park	Region/ Area	Site Number	Site Type	Significance Status
Medicine Rocks	1957	R-5/Ekalaka	24CT844	Prehistoric/Buried campsite	NRHP-eligible
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

Bannack (24BE0169) 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 mostly pristine and undeveloped leaving the historic landscape intact and similar 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 percent of the buildings. To prevent flood damage in the future in 2017, MSP built a detention pond (with a cost of over \$700,000) above the townsite that will capture water and slowly release it if torrential rains occur again (Figure 3).



Figure 3. Recently built flood mitigation pond and spillway up Hangman's Gulch at Bannack State Park.

Property Status and Condition

Information concerning the status and condition of state park heritage sites is provided in Table 2 in Appendix A. Condition assessment forms for each heritage property are no longer required unless a new site is added or the site's status and condition changes. As a result, these forms are not included as an appendix to this report. Of the 32 state park sites reported, 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 (24DLO290) is in "watch" status because an increasing number of bricks become 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 past University of Montana field school survey of Madison Buffalo Jump 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/Petroglyphs) 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 two years ago.

In terms of overall site integrity and condition, 14 of the 32 state park sites are in good condition (see Table 2, 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 which should allow the building to remain standing for the next five years. 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 archaeological site (24ME0075), is unknown. Testing at the Camp Baker site in advance of the construction of a camp host pad a few years ago by Steve Aaberg revealed very little in terms of subsurface artifacts in the two test units that were excavated.

Our recent classification efforts in the park system ranked parks in four different classes with Class 1 parks receiving the highest status and investment and Class 4 parks receiving the lowest. The classification system was created based on recommendations from our overall state parks strategic plan (entitled "Charting a New Tomorrow") which recognized that needs across the system were abundant but funding to address them was inadequate. The ranking system considered the elements of significance, relevance and accessibility in establishing the appropriate class for each of our 55 parks. Unfortunately, seven parks that are listed in the National Register of Historic Places were evaluated as Class 4 parks. The team that carried out the classification was comprised of park staff with heritage personnel providing only limited input. Our staff time devoted to many of these parks, especially Class 4 parks, is now more austere than it was previously. The Class 4 heritage parks include Fort Owen (24RA0148), Elkhorn (24JF0477), Granite (24GN0365 and 24GN0366), Anaconda Stack (24DL0290), Beaverhead Rock (24MA0259), Clark's Lookout (24BE1708), and Tower Rock (24CA0643). The heritage program is committed to finding alternative methods to ensure these parks are preserved and maintained and our recent heritage resources plan supports this goal.

Lack of park staff and limited capacity to monitor sites and maintain a site presence threatens the integrity and condition of all 32 significant sites within the state park system. Increasing park visitation at almost all parks makes the threat of site damage more likely as illegal trespass, ATV use and camping continues to rise. The dire need for additional staff to carry out these tasks is amplified each year. Although the great need is recognized internally, legislative support for additional staff is lacking.

Heritage Site Stewardship Efforts

The efforts of Montana State Parks regarding the administration, stewardship and preservation of its 32 significant heritage properties are listed in Table 3 (included in Appendix A) by region and alphabetically by park name. Table 3 shows state park expenditures for the various categories including staff time and operations and maintenance costs for park personnel and for park administrative staff in Helena that serve in a state-wide support capacity for various heritage parks. Stewardship efforts accomplished state-wide and by region are listed below.

State-wide Accomplishments

MSP released a strategic plan for its heritage parks and program in 2017. The plan lays out tasks and goals for improving and enhancing heritage parks for the years 2017-2019, with set tasks to be accomplished each year. The preparation of the plan included hiring two consultants (at a cost of \$50,000) that examined best practices, heritage program strengths and weaknesses, program capacity, resource and staff training needs, and funding opportunities. Three meetings were held with heritage parks managers and regional park managers to obtain feedback about training needs and strengths and weaknesses of the heritage program. A meeting with heritage stakeholders (including SHPO staff, heritage partners and advocates, and tribal groups) was also held to elicit feedback on how state parks manages its heritage sites and site stewardship efforts and how we can better position ourselves for funding opportunities. The plan goals focus around funding and partnerships, management and protection of resources, artifact collections and data management, and interpretation of heritage sites. A few upcoming tasks for 2018-2019 are listed below but as was previously mentioned, current staff capacity and funding will impact our ability to accomplish the following:

- Establish emergency protocols for Class 1 and 2 heritage parks;
- Establish protocols for displaying artifact collections in our visitor centers;
- Prepare alternative management strategies for all Class 4 heritage parks;
- Centralize all artifact collection data into one data base that is accessible to all heritage parks;
- Establish protocols to recruit heritage park managers that possess the necessary heritage skills and abilities to best manage these types of parks.

In addition to the above tasks, the plan called for the creation of an internal “heritage team” with one person per region to help monitor and assist with heritage issues in the regions and to identify

training needs and share information about best heritage practices. The newly formed team which consists of the heritage program manager, park managers, maintenance staff, and one regional park manager will work together to plan a heritage training session for staff each year beginning in 2018.

Facility condition inventories (FCI) costing MSP over \$73,000 were completed in 2016 of historic buildings at Bannack (24BE0169), Chief Plenty Coups (24BH2179), Elkhorn (24JF0477) and Fort Owen (24RA0148) State Parks. The FCI was conducted by Lesley Gilmore of CTA Architects and provides a comprehensive list of critical and urgent repairs needed at the four parks. Over 2.5 million dollars in maintenance needs were identified at Bannack alone with major roof, foundation, and wall repairs topping the list. This investment in the FCI 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. Specific maintenance needs identified for the four parks are listed in the following section.

The MSP heritage resources GIS data base is currently being updated with new sites and heritage survey information being added to the layer that was created in 2008 by intern, Shannon Vihlene. Over 65 new entries need to be added to the state parks heritage layer. Our GIS staff are working closely with SHPO to transfer GIS data that SHPO has on file. Data that SHPO does not have on file will need to be created by heritage and GIS staff.

In 2016, the American Indian Institute held their 40th Gathering of Elders at Missouri Headwaters (24GA0212) with elders from across the United States in attendance. Tribal elders from the Salish and Pend D'Oreille Tribes visited Missouri Headwaters and Madison Buffalo Jump (24GA0314) State Parks in 2016 and 2017. The Little Shell band of the Chippewa Tribe held its second pow-wow at First Peoples Buffalo Jump (24CA1012) in 2017. 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.

The 2016 Montana Preservation Alliance Road Show held in Red Lodge was partially sponsored by MSP (\$3,000). Conference attendees visited Pictograph Cave (24YL0001) and Chief Plenty Coups (24BH2179) State Parks and were given interpretive tours of both sites (Figure 4). Several MSP staff attended the conference and used the various sessions to expand their knowledge of heritage preservation and the issues that the preservation community faces.

A variety of AmeriCorps members worked at our many significant heritage parks and provided invaluable education and interpretative programs to the public. AmeriCorps members also take on additional tasks including artifact collection data entry and GIS mapping of heritage properties.

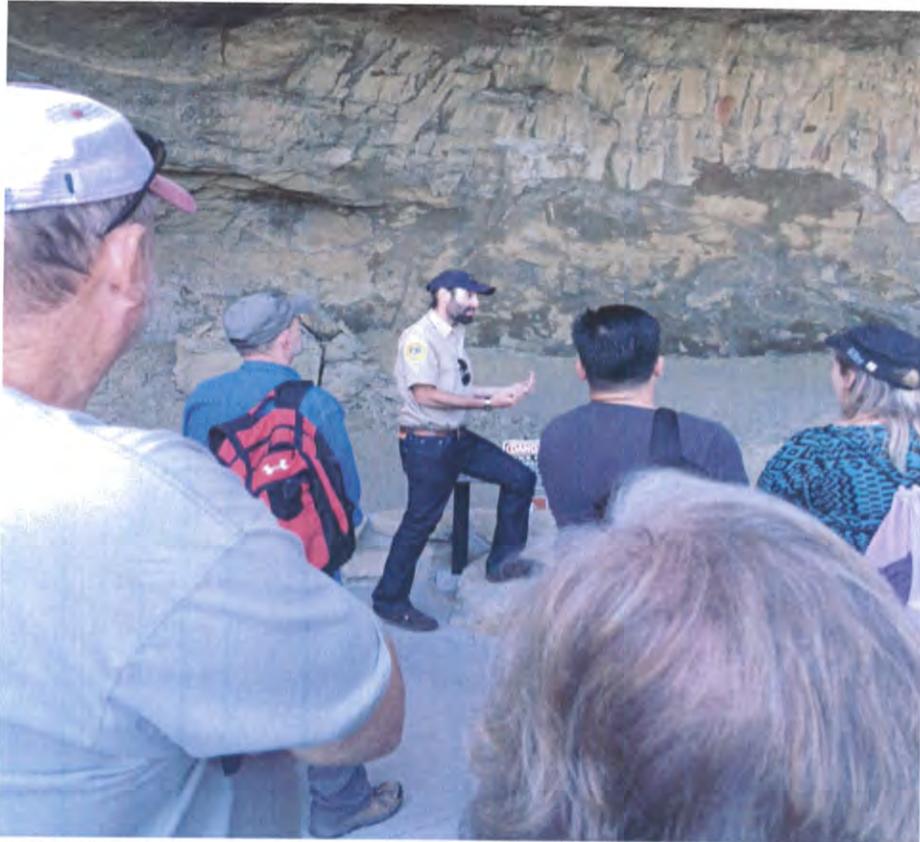


Figure 4. Jarret Kostuba (park manager for Region 5) provides an interpretive tour of Pictograph Cave for the Road Show tour in 2016.

Region 1/Stewardship Efforts

A survey of Wild Horse Island was completed in 2016 by the Salish and Kootenai Tribal Preservation Office. As part of the survey effort, a scarred tree site (24LA0278) was monitored and GPS locational data was collected for each of the 13 trees. In addition, a historic apple and pear orchard was recorded.

Region 2/ Stewardship Efforts

In 2017, Travelers' Rest State Park (24MO0176) was named one of the 11 success stories on the National Trust for Historic Preservation's annual list of Most Endangered Historic Sites. Visitation at the park increased from 15,000 in 2008 to more than 35,000 in 2016. MSP has extended an option to acquire twenty acres of adjacent land from a private landowner. This acquisition could help disperse recreational use away from the historic site, while also meeting community needs. The park continues to provide high quality interpretive programs including a winter story telling series and summer living history demonstrations (Figure 5).

Fort Owen State Park (24RA0148) faced several challenges over the past two years. The park is a landlocked one-acre parcel, surrounded by a private ranch. Over the years, the landowner was increasingly sensitive to public access and use, spurred by liability and trespass concerns. By the fall of



Figure 5. Ritchie Doyle provides a Lewis and Clark interpretive demonstration in 2016 at Travelers' Rest.

2017, public safety was a concern as encounters between the landowner and the public became contentious. However, the private ranch was recently sold, and the new owner took possession of the property on January 1, 2018. The new owner indicates a willingness to work with MSP to resolve access, parking and other issues. In addition, a non-profit Friends of Fort Owen group was formed to help advocate for the stewardship, protection and enhancement of this important site.

Region 3/ Stewardship Efforts

In 2017, MSP oversaw construction of a flood mitigation (water detention) project at Bannack State Park (24BE0169). In 2013, a massive flood hit Bannack in July leaving buildings severely damaged and one building, the Assay Office, almost demolished (it was later reconstructed). The flood mitigation structure was purposely built over 1,000 feet away from the townsite to lessen visual impacts and the introduction of modern intrusions. Prior to construction, a historic archaeological survey was conducted along with subsequent excavations to remove the remains of a historic dump from harm's way (Figure 6). In addition, four buildings received new (in-kind) roofs at Bannack including the relatively large Graves House, the Methodist Church and the Montana Hotel (at a cost of \$42,500). Bannack also hosted a historic preservation MCC training where crews worked on historic buildings to learn proper preservation techniques (Figure 7). Every September Bannack hosts a living history program which features re-enactors practicing traditional trades. These programs enrich public understanding of the importance of historic preservation and garner support for organizations like the Bannack Association and our non-profit State Parks Foundation.



Figure 6. Students from the University of Montana examine artifacts excavated as part of the flood mitigation project at Bannack State Park.

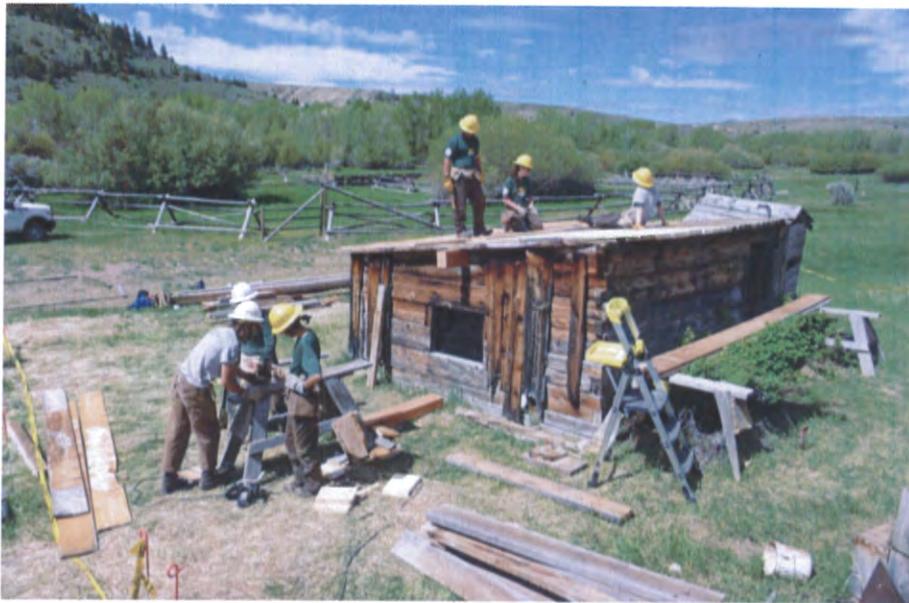


Figure 7. A Montana Conservation Corps (MCC) crew works on a building at Bannack State Park.

A National Register district nomination was prepared for Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) structures and buildings (including sites 24JF1888, 24JF2016, 24JF2032, 24JF2033) at Lewis and Clark Caverns State Park. Many wonderful stone structures exist in the park including a stone bridge and outhouse and have been long recognized as treasured historic assets. The nomination will be looked at by the National Register Review Board in January of 2018. A more detailed report on this historic district will be presented in our next biennial report once a formal National Register listing is secured.

A Master's thesis was produced in 2016 by Brandon Bachman on Madison Buffalo Jump (24GA0314) State Park following a MSP sponsored University of Montana field school carried out by Doug MacDonald. The thesis provides excellent documentation of drive line features, tipi rings, and other stone structures found in the park. This information assists park staff with site monitoring and the extent, size, and exact location of archaeological features on the ground in the park.

Missouri Headwaters State Park (24GA0212) replaced several of its interpretive signs and replaced the fence surrounding the Gallatin City Hotel (24GA0355). A recent publication by Pat Roath disputes that the building functioned as a hotel and instead proposes that it served as Campbell's Store. Further supporting research may be needed to further verify the original use of the building. In addition, all eligible sites within the park continue to be monitored and protected by park staff and volunteers.

Region 4/Stewardship Efforts

In 2016, the National Park Service provided a \$12,000 grant to MSP for the boxing and organizing of the First Peoples Buffalo Jump (24CA1012) artifact collection which is housed at Montana State University. The artifacts were recovered as part of archaeological excavations conducted by MSU in 1992-1995. MSP also provided an additional \$8,000 for this effort. The generous size of the faunal collection makes the task a considerable undertaking. As the collection was organized, over 10 large boxes of unprocessed soil samples from the excavation units were identified. To help in our effort to minimize the number of boxes that will be eventually curated, a graduate student from the University of Montana was hired to water screen and sort the samples (Figure 8). A variety of bone fragments, chipped stone flakes, and two projectile points were recovered. The graduate student also spent two weeks at MSU assisting with artifact collection boxing and processing (\$3,600). The complete collection from First Peoples will be moved to the BLM Curation Center in Billings once the collection is completely boxed and ready for transfer in 2018. Funding for the curation of the 50 plus boxes from the site (\$500 per box), will need to be obtained in the near future.

First Peoples (24CA1012) State Park also organized a feast inviting honorary council members and elders to welcome tribal groups to use the park for a variety of reasons including teaching traditional ways and tribal histories. The Director of FWP, Martha Williams, attended the event. The park also partnered with Malmstrom Air Force Base in hosting a tribal consultation meeting with THPOs from throughout the state invited. Staff at the park continually reach out to Indian tribes and work diligently to establish good working relationships with tribal groups.

Region 5/Stewardship Efforts

The NPS provided a grant of \$12,000 to MSP to assist with the cataloging of the Ghost Cave (24YL0002) artifact collection from Pictograph Cave (24YL0001) State Park. The complete artifact collection of formed tools was entered in a PastPerfect data base (Figure 9). MSP hired student interns



Figure 8. UM student, Kathryn Bobolinski, examines soil samples from First Peoples Buffalo Jump State Park. The samples came from excavations carried out by Montana State University in 1993-1995.



Figure 9. A student intern works on cataloguing artifacts at the University of Montana Curation Facility.

for the summers of 2016-2017 to assist with this work (\$16,800). Now that both the Pictograph and Ghost Cave collections are catalogued, our challenge will be to migrate the data housed at the University of Montana to the PastPerfect data base that is on-site at the park. This effort will involve hiring PastPerfect staff who will coordinate with our internal IT employees to accomplish this task.

In 2017, MSP was awarded another \$12,000 grant from the NPS to hire Drs. Doug Scott and John Seebach from Colorado-Mesa University to carry out another field school at Rosebud Battlefield (24BH2461). MSP will provide an additional \$15,000 to assist with this effort. The 2018 work will focus on surveying potential fire break areas in the park to identify sensitive areas that should be avoided if wild fires occur in the future. Region 5 proposes to implement cattle grazing at Rosebud Battlefield to lessen the fire danger, but a variety of heritage site issues and tribal concerns prevented this action from going forward. Region 5 staff are currently working to address identified issues.

In 2017, retired archaeologist, Marvin Keller, began site monitoring at Rosebud Battlefield (24BH2461) to assist MSP in updating archaeological site conditions and locations. Thus far, Keller has visited over 10 different sites and provided written site condition updates on each.

Building stewardship efforts lead by Scott Harvey (Region 3, Maintenance Foreman) continued at McCarty Cabin (24DW0564) in Makoshika State Park. Phase two of our SHPO- approved rehabilitation work was carried out in August of 2016 (Figure 10). The work performed included replacing rotted log tails, wall logs and one sill log, rough framing the windows on the north facade, re-daubing all joints with a bitumen based sealant, and painting the exterior with a solid body oil based stain.

Additional projects at Makoshika included research investigations by Dr. John Scanella of the Museum of the Rockies. The work included bringing a team of paleontologists and students to the park to investigate significant fossil specimens that had been previously identified (Figure 11). Over 21 new fossil localities including a *Triceratops* specimen were recorded. Scanella provided an outdoor presentation to park visitors about his team's discoveries (Figure 12). Makoshika State Park also hosted a laboratory assistant to help organize and catalogue their paleontological collection. Park staff and the heritage program compiled a draft policy on paleontological collection standards and rules which will be finalized in 2018.

Maintenance projects at Chief Plenty Coups (24BH2179) included enlisting the help of volunteers and park staff to apply a linseed oil treatment to the house and associated store (Figure 13). This volunteer effort is carried out every year to prevent the logs from drying out. In addition, park staff at Plenty Coups formed a maintenance team and met to discuss the work items identified in the facility condition report that require a specific preservation contractor and items park staff could complete themselves. In-house tasks identified include replacing shingles as needed and tears in the dormer flashing of the Chief's House. Contractors will be needed to rebuild window sashes and rotten window sill trim and to re-glaze windows with new putty. The park also sponsors many programs that benefit the Crow Tribe, including hosting a children's Crow language camp (Figure 14).

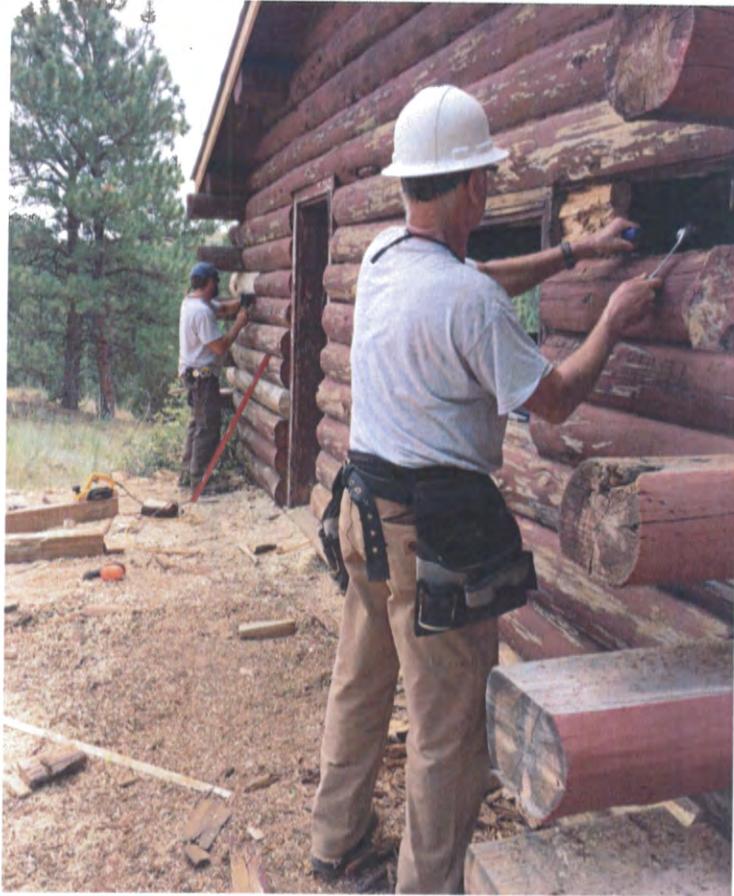


Figure 10. Scott Harvey (R), Maintenance Foreman for Region 3, works with a crew in 2017 to repair McCarty Cabin in Makoshika State Park.



Figure 11. Shelley McKamey (seated), Director of the Museum of the Rockies, assists with paleontological field work at Makoshika State Park in 2016.



Figure 12. Dr. John Scarella, Curator of Paleontology at the Museum of the Rockies, provides a public presentation on his research in Makoshika State Park in 2016.



Figure 13. Volunteers at Chief Plenty Coups State Park apply a wood preservation treatment to the Chief's House in 2017.



Figure 14. Crow language camp at Chief Plenty Coups State Park.

MSP hired Timothy Urbaniak to prepare a NRHP nomination for Medicine Rocks State Park (24CT0022). The park contains thousands of historic inscriptions which were recorded as part of a MSP sponsored field school with MSU-Billings in 2012-2013. The nomination was completed in 2016 and the site was formally listed in the NRHP in January of 2017.

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, Chief Plenty Coups, and Makoshika State Parks. Of note, Scott Harvey (R3 Maintenance Foreman), Roger Kasak (Bannack Assistant Park Manager), and Jess Callison (R5 Maintenance Foreman) provided invaluable help and leadership in repairing various buildings around the state. Scott Harvey showed great initiative and leadership skills overall in our state parks historic preservation efforts and has worked at all state park historic building sites. Maintenance staff continue to attend preservation training sessions as their schedules allow.

Stewardship Cost Summary

A total of \$51,100 and \$19,826 was spent by Region 3 and Region 5 respectively, on building rehabilitation projects. The projects included roof, door and window repairs at Bannack (24BE0169) in Region 3 and log and window repairs at McCarty Cabin (24DW0564) in Makoshika in Region 5. For the biennial period, a total of \$70,928 was spent on historic building repairs. Regions 1,2, and 4 had no historic building repair projects in 2016-2017.

A range of \$57,093 to \$7,269 was spent by each of the regions on site research and documentation including non-compliance heritage surveys, detailed site recordation, facility condition inventories, artifact analysis and cataloguing, and site assessment studies (Table 3, Appendix A). The FCI studies are included in these costs with the FCI for Bannack totaling \$52,193, which is a relatively low cost considering the number of buildings (85) that were included in the study. All artifacts from Pictograph Cave (24YL0001) and Ghost Cave (24YL0002) are now part of an artifact data base thanks to the assistance of two MSP interns who worked with the University of Montana artifact repository (\$16,800) to complete this work. State-wide, within our heritage parks, over \$146,000 was expended on research and documentation. Studies included in this category were those performed in support of the development of our MSP heritage resources strategic plan.

Over \$81,000 was spent for on-site interpretation and educational programs (Table 3, Appendix A). Heritage parks that focused on interpretation and educational programming include Bannack (24BE0169/\$29,591), Travelers' Rest (24MO0176/\$24,525), 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 \$99,176 was spent by all regions on-site maintenance and access with Bannack (24BE0169) representing a sizeable percentage of those costs (Table 3, Appendix A). These costs do not represent complete maintenance expenditures for these parks, as expenses such as new bathrooms, paved sidewalks, regulation signs, interpretive sign replacement, and road paving and grading, are not generally included. Maintenance costs were highest at Bannack (24BE0169/\$25,500) where both major and minor repairs were needed, 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/\$16,700), and at Rosebud Battlefield (24BH2461/\$12,500) where road wash outs are a perpetual problem. Sites where park staff is crucial in helping with site maintenance include Bannack (24BE0169), Chief Plenty Coups (24BH2179), First Peoples (24CA1012), Missouri Headwaters (24GA0212), Pictograph Cave (24YL0001), and Travelers' Rest (24MO0176).

Overall, \$79,009 was dedicated to site monitoring efforts conducted by park staff, volunteers, and the state park heritage resources program manager. Parks with designated volunteer site monitors include First Peoples (24CA1012), Fort Owen (24RA0148), Rosebud Battlefield (24BH2461), and Travelers' Rest (24MO0176). Monitoring included photographic documentation, condition assessments, site visits, and comparisons with previous monitoring efforts. A plan for recruiting and keeping volunteers for our site stewardship program is needed so that more sites are regularly monitored, and their condition is more rigorously and comprehensively tracked.

A total of \$22,288 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 or research teams are

present in our parks (most recently at Rosebud Battlefield and Makoshika), state parks marketing staff arranged for newspaper stories and/or radio interviews about the research being conducted.

A total of \$144,000 was provided by other agencies, grant funding, volunteer time, and in-kind match of staff time. Travelers' Rest (24MO0176) received \$95,000 from its friends group, the Travelers' Rest Preservation and Heritage Association (TRPHA) which is dedicated to educational and interpretive programming at the park. Bannack NHL (24BE0169) received \$10,000 from the Bannack Association to cover part of the construction costs for an equipment storage building. Two grants from the NPS, totaling \$24,000 were received for cataloguing/organizing artifact collections from Pictograph Cave (24YL0001) and First Peoples Buffalo Jump (24CA1012) State Parks. A grant of \$12,000 was awarded to state parks from the NPS to survey possible fire line areas within Rosebud Battlefield (24BH2461). Heritage staff and park managers promote heritage research opportunities in our parks and continually work with researchers, universities and the public to help facilitate preservation, site monitoring and research projects in all Montana State Parks.

The state parks with the most significant expenditures on heritage properties statewide (as shown in Table 3, Appendix A) are Bannack (24BE0169/\$1,309,059), Travelers' Rest (24MO0176/\$368,385), First Peoples Buffalo Jump (24CA1012/\$351,796), Pictograph Cave (24YL0001, 24YL0002/\$270,851), Chief Plenty Coups (24BH2179/\$153,409), Missouri Headwaters (24GA0212, 24GA0355, 24GA0402, 24GA1839, 24GA1841/\$149,716), and Rosebud Battlefield (24BH2461, 24BH0406/\$60,750). State park regions that expended the highest amount on heritage stewardship work include Region 3 (\$1,538,940) and Region 5 (\$517,079).

Total agency expenditures on stewardship efforts for all 32 state park heritage sites totaled \$2,908,609 for the 2016-2017 reporting cycle (Table 3, Appendix A). Administrative staff time related to all heritage parks totaled \$1,528,712 (Table 3, Appendix A).

Site Enhancement/Maintenance Needs

Maintenance activities typically needed in state parks for historic buildings include sill log repair, roof replacement, window repair, shoring up building corners, floor replacement, log treatment, drainage enhancement, and adobe stabilization (i.e. Fort Owen/24RA0148). Maintenance related to stone 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 2 (Appendix A). Site priority in terms of where MSP places those needs on a sliding scale of 1-5 is also listed in this table. For all sites, monitoring efforts to ensure that sites are maintained and preserved is critical. Sites should all be minimally monitored at least once a year. This is a top priority need for each site across the state. Heritage program and maintenance and/or site enhancement priorities include:

1. Prioritize repairs needed at Bannack (24BE0169) as identified in the FCI including new roofing on buildings (\$590,000), new siding and walls (\$975,000), and foundation work (\$550,000), and

determine which needs are most critical so funds can be requested to accomplish this work in the next 1-5 years. Repairs on the Methodist Church and Building B8 alone will exceed \$250,000. Total costs for all building repairs based on the FCI exceed \$2.5 million dollars.

2. Conduct a foundation assessment of Chief Plenty Coups (24BH2179) House, re-chink both the house and store, repair and paint interior windows on the house, replace missing shingles on the roof (FCI estimated costs are over \$5,450).
3. Establish emergency protocols for protecting the heritage resources for our Class 1 and 2 heritage parks (includes 11 parks);
4. Establish protocols for displaying artifact collections in our visitor centers so that these collections can be shared and enjoyed by the public;
5. Centralize all artifact collection data into one data base that is accessible to all heritage parks;
6. Develop alternative management strategies for Class 4 heritage parks so these sites are not further neglected and degraded. As part of the FCI study, needs at Class 4 parks include repairing the original adobe wall on the east barracks at Fort Owen (24RA0148) and repairing the roof, chimney, and doors on the Fort Owen barracks (FCI estimated costs are approximately \$34,000 for Fort Owen); and repair (possibly replace) the roof and ridge board at Elkhorn (24JF0477), also repoint open mortar joints, repair wall boards and treat wood siding on building (FCI estimated costs are approximately \$37,000 for Elkhorn State Park).
7. Develop a plan to recruit and maintain site stewards at all heritage parks and establish protocols for site monitoring and reporting procedures.
8. Continue survey and mapping of battle locations and features at Rosebud Battlefield (24BH2461) until the entire park has a complete inventory (approximate cost likely exceeds \$100,000). Further investigate acquiring the mineral rights for Rosebud Battlefield NHL so that sites within the battlefield are not threatened.

All work conducted will meet the requirements of the Montana SHPO and will comply with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for historic preservation projects. The State Parks Foundation could play a pivotal role in securing funding to accomplish some of the tasks listed above, especially those that provide tangible and visible outcomes (i.e. building rehabilitation) for state park visitors.

Agency Compliance/State Parks Heritage Resource Program Components

Montana State Parks developed and approved Administrative Rules in 1996 to comply with the Montana State Antiquities Act. These ARM rules are referenced as ARM 12.8.501 to 12.8.510. Along with compliance, the state parks heritage program carries out a variety of tasks in support of significant sites across the parks system as shown in Figure 15.



Figure 15. Program components and duties within the state parks heritage program.

To facilitate compliance and to help educate park managers on heritage responsibilities, 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 survey and excavation protocols. State parks also developed and adopted policies on artifact collection procedures and artifact deaccessioning protocols and is working on a policy for paleontological collection procedures and rules.

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

Throughout our 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 effort is currently unavailable. The original intent of MCA 22-3-424(4) 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 qualified 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 many other essential heritage 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.

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 currently maintains an open services contract with 11 heritage consultants which lessens the time and energy associated with the contracting process and provides MSP with a variety of expert consultants to choose from.

Each year many 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 2016-2017, stewardship surveys and research and documentation were completed for Wild Horse Island in Flathead Lake, for the NRHP nomination of Medicine Rocks (24CT0022) and for CCC-era structures and buildings in Lewis and Clark Caverns State Park, for the cataloguing and storage of artifact collections from First Peoples Buffalo Jump (24CA1012) and Ghost Cave (24YL0002), and for building condition assessments at Bannack (24BE0169), Chief Plenty Coups (24BH2179), Elkhorn (24JF0477), and Fort Owen (24RA0148). University students and AmeriCorps interns continue to complete important park research and documentation tasks in state parks.

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, for example,

include topics such as the development of the heritage resources strategic plan, the NRHP nominations for Medicine Rocks (24CT0022) and for CCC-era sites at Lewis and Clark Caverns, building stabilization and structural repairs at Bannack (24BE0169) and at Elkhorn (24JF0477) State Parks, flood prevention work and historic archaeological site mitigation at Bannack, log repair and roof replacement at McCarty Cabin (24DW0564), grazing impacts to archaeological sites at Rosebud Battlefield (24BH2461), and the re-interment of unclaimed human remains at First Peoples Buffalo Jump (24CA1012) State Park. Consultations with SHPO are also common on many projects when questions arise concerning site testing, mitigation and building preservation strategies. SHPO staff, especially Pete Brown, Damon Murdo, and Stan Wilmoth, continue to provide excellent advice and assistance.

In terms of meeting legal standards for artifact collections, park staff is encouraged to obtain training in PastPerfect software so that park artifacts 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 used student interns at the University of Montana-Missoula to complete artifact data entry for Pictograph Cave State Park. AmeriCorps members at Bannack also assisted with artifact data entry work for the park.

Program Opportunities/Challenges

The resources managed by state parks are some of the best in the state and in the nation. The ability to effect change on how resources of national significance are managed is a tremendous opportunity. Our agency, above all others including the National Park Service, manages more significant resources in Montana than almost any other agency in the state. The opportunities for potential research, resource enhancement, and stewardship efforts are endless within state parks. However, funding to achieve needed work at these important sites is limited. Grant funding and partnership agreements with outside agencies and universities are essential for completing stewardship work in heritage parks. Recent funding from the National Park Service Heritage Partnerships Program for \$36,000 allowed for the upcoming metal detection survey and field school at Rosebud Battlefield State Park (24BH2461), and artifact collection work at First Peoples Buffalo Jump (24CA1012) and Pictograph Cave (24YL0001) State Parks.

Significant state park heritage sites are distributed throughout Montana with many hundred miles in between them. One of the biggest challenges for the heritage program is that it is a large and complex program with limited staffing capacity consisting of one qualified heritage staff person for 55 parks across Montana. Program responsibilities (see Figure 15) 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 Save America's Treasures grant for Bannack, American Battlefield Protection Program grants for Rosebud Battlefield), establishing and managing agreements with other agencies 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 internal 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 important in detouring site vandalism and ensuring heritage site preservation. Our many site stewards also provide critical site monitoring of significant sites which helps state parks keep these sites in satisfactory condition.

A substantial number of positive stewardship projects were accomplished over the 2016-2017 period as detailed in this report. MSP will continue to strengthen and expand these efforts over the next two-year reporting cycle. Our recently established in-house heritage team with representatives from each of the five state park regions should improve state-wide communication about heritage issues, policy needs, and training opportunities. Finally, the upcoming Parks in Focus effort initiated by the Governor's Office should raise awareness of the significance of our many state park heritage sites and the need to maintain and preserve these irreplaceable state treasures.

APPENDIX A

APPENDIX A

Table 2. 2016-2017/State Parks Heritage Site Summary Table for Site Condition, Status, Maintenance Priorities and Site Needs.

Park Name/Site Number	NHL or NRHP Status	Property Status	Property Condition/Integrity	Priority for Maintenance (1-5)	Future Maintenance Priorities/Site Needs
Region 2/Missoula					
Fort Owen/24RA0148	NRHP	Satisfactory	Fair	2	-Follow recommendations for repairs of Facility Condition Inventory (FCI) including repair of adobe wall, roof, chimney and doors (est. cost \$34,000) -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
Region 3/Bozeman					
Anaconda Smoke Stack/24DL0290	NRHP	Watch	Fair	5	-Monitor structure
Bannack/24BE0169	NHL	Satisfactory	Good	1	Follow FCI recommendations for building repairs including roofing (\$590,000), siding, (\$975,000), and foundation repairs (\$550,000); prioritize repairs needed
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	3	-Follow FCI recommendations including repair of roof and ridge board, repoint open mortar joints, and repair wall boards and treat wood siding (est. cost \$37,000) -Monitor building
Granite/24GN0365	NRHP	Watch	Poor	5	-Monitor building
Granite/24GN0366	NRHP	Watch	Fair	4	-Monitor building

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	-Monitor site
Missouri Headwaters/24GA0402	NRHP-eligible	Watch	Fair	3	-Monitor site
Missouri Headwaters/24GA0355	NRHP-eligible	Threatened	Poor	3	-Building roof has caved in and building needs further stabilization -Locate funding for further stabilization and restoration -further research of bldg. function
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 curation fees at Billings Curation Center
Giant Springs/ 24CA0289	NRHP-eligible	Watch	Fair	5	-Monitor site
Giant Springs/ 24CA0620	NRHP-eligible	Watch	Good	2	-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									
Park Name/Site Number	NHL or NRHP Status	Property Status	Property Condition/Integrity	Priority for Maintenance (1-5)	Future Maintenance Priorities/Site Needs				
Chief Plenty Coups/24BH2179	NHL	Satisfactory	Good	1	-Follow FCI regarding repairs -Conduct foundation assessment of house and store and re-think both buildings -Interior windows need painting and repair -Replace any missing shingles, stabilize door frame on house (est. cost over \$5,450) -Conduct condition assessment of site				
Makoshika/24DW0079	NRHP-eligible	Satisfactory	Good	3	-Conduct condition assessment of site				
Makoshika/24DW0564	NRHP-eligible	Satisfactory	Fair	3	-monitor site so building remains in good condition				
Medicine Rocks/24CT0022	NRHP-eligible	Satisfactory	Good	2	-Monitor site, actively find volunteers to be site stewards				
Medicine Rocks/24CT0844	NRHP-eligible	Satisfactory	Good	3	-Monitor site, use volunteers for this task				
Medicine Rocks/24CT0845	NRHP-eligible	Satisfactory	Fair	3	-Monitor site, use volunteers for this task				
Pictograph 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 sites -Develop active measures to protect site -If grazing occurs, monitor all sites -Further investigate mineral rights -Paint and re-shingle Kobold House				
Rosebud Battlefield/24BH0406	NRHP-eligible	Threatened	Good	2	-Monitor condition of petroglyphs				

Table 3. 2016-2017/State Parks Summary Table for Heritage Site Stewardship, Administration, Interpretation, Maintenance, Monitoring, and Marketing Costs.

Park Name/Site Number	Admin. Cost	Building Restora., Repair, Preserva.	Research/ Documenta. Preserva./ Protection	Interp. and Education	Site Maintenance/ Access	Site Monitoring	Marketing/ Tourism Promotion	Projects to Avoid Adverse Effect	Outside Funding/ Grant/In-kind Match	Total Stewardship Cost
Region 2/Missoula										
Fort Owen/ 24RA0148	\$10,640	\$0	\$7,269	\$0	\$2,500	\$2,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$22,409
Travelers Rest/ 24MO0176	\$230,860	\$0	\$0	\$24,525	\$16,000	\$2,000	\$4,000 (from TRPA)	\$0	\$91,000 (TRPA/vol)	\$368,385
Travelers Rest/ 24MO1572	\$1,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,500	\$2,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$6,000
Region 2/Total Costs	\$243,000	\$0	\$7,269	\$24,525	\$21,000	\$6,000	\$4,000	\$0	\$91,000	\$396,794
Region 3/Bozeman										
Anaconda Smoke Stack/24DL0290	\$350	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$16,000	\$350	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$16,700
Bannack/24BE0169	\$338,975	\$48,300	\$52,193	\$29,591	\$25,500	\$47,000	\$7,500	\$735,967	\$10,000 (Bannack Assoc.)	\$1,309,059
Beaverhead Rock/ 24MA0259	\$14,282	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$500	\$400	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$15,182
Clark's Lookout/ 24BE1708	\$28,252	\$0	\$0	\$200	\$1,200	\$900	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$30,842
Granite/24GN0365, 24GN366	\$360	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$360

Park Name/Site Number	Admin. Cost	Building Restora., Repair, Preserva.	Research and Documenta.	Interp. and Education	Site Maintenance/ Access	Site Monitoring	Marketing/ Tourism Promotion	Projects to Avoid Adverse Effect	Outside Grant Funding/ In-kind Match	Total Stewardship Effort Cost
Madison Buffalo Jump/24GA0314	\$20,000	\$0	\$0	\$1,700	\$500	\$750	\$3,294	\$0	\$0	\$31,144
Missouri Headwaters/ 24GA0212	\$117,000	\$2,100	\$0	\$5,000	\$2,000	\$500	\$2,666	\$0	\$7,000	\$136,266
Missouri Headwaters/ 24GA0402	\$1,750	\$0	\$0	\$2,500	\$200	\$500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,950
Missouri Headwaters/ 24GA0355	\$1,750	\$700	\$0	\$750	\$200	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,400
Missouri Headwaters/ 24GA1839	\$550	\$0	\$0	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$850
Missouri Headwaters/ 24GA1841	\$1,750	\$0	\$0	\$1,500	\$500	\$500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,250
Region 3/Total Costs	\$525,019	\$51,100	\$57,093	\$41,341	\$46,710	\$51,000	\$13,710	\$735,967	\$17,000	\$1,538,940
Region 4/Great Falls										
Camp Baker/24ME0075	\$1,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,000
Elkhorn/24JF0477	\$2,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,000	\$1,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,000
First Peoples/24CA1012	\$323,308	\$0	\$8,000	\$3,500	\$3,000	\$1,200	\$788	\$0	\$12,000 (NPS grant)	\$351,796

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	\$500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,500
Giant Springs/ 24CA0620	\$500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,000	\$1,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,500
Tower Rock/24CA0643	\$5,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,000	\$1,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$8,000
Region 4/Total Costs	\$332,308	\$0	\$8,000	\$3,500	\$9,000	\$6,200	\$788	\$0	\$12,000	\$371,796
<u>Region 5 & 7/Billings</u>										
Chief Plenty Coups/24BH2179	\$135,000	\$1,215	\$7,662	\$592	\$3,200	\$5,140	\$600	\$0	\$0	\$153,409
Makoshika/24DW079	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
McCarty Cabin/24DW0564	\$2,577	\$17,613	\$0	\$1,804	\$66	\$476	\$90	\$0	\$0	\$22,626
Medicine Rocks/24CT0022	\$1,616	\$0	\$0	\$192	\$0	\$3,925	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,733
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	\$0	\$6,000	\$5,000	\$2,000	\$3,100	\$0	\$0	\$225,100
Pictograph Cave--Ghost Cave/24YL0002	\$11,000	\$0	\$16,800	\$3,251	\$700	\$2,000	\$0 (Included in costs for 24YL0001)	\$0	\$12,000	\$45,751
Pirogue Island/24CR1045	\$192	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,268	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,460
Rosebud Battlefield/24BH2461	\$34,000	\$1,000	See outside funding	\$500	\$12,500	\$750	\$0	\$0	\$12,000 (Research and Doc./NPS)	\$60,750
Rosebud Battlefield/24BH0406	\$1,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,000	\$250	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,250
Region 5/Total Costs	\$394,385	\$19,826	\$24,462	\$12,339	\$22,466	\$15,809	\$3,790	\$0	\$24,000	\$517,079
State Parks Heritage Resources Strategic Plan	\$34,000		\$50,000							\$84,000
Total State Parks Costs	\$1,528,712	\$70,928	\$146,824	\$81,707	\$99,176	\$79,009	\$22,288	\$735,967	\$144,000	\$2,908,609