

**Montana State Parks
State Agency Biennial Report, 2018-2019**



“Lunch Time in Morrison Cave,” Lewis and Clark Caverns State Park ca. 1912, photograph by N.A. Forsyth, Butte, from the collections of the Montana Historical Society, Helena.

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Executive Summary

Montana State Parks (MSP) manages over 356 archaeological and historical sites throughout the state of Montana. Approximately 60 percent of our heritage resources are pre-contact archaeological sites while 40 percent are historic in origin. We report on 37 sites within this report, including seven National Historic Landmarks (NHL), eleven sites that are listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and 18 sites that have been determined eligible for listing on the NRHP. The other 319 sites we manage have not had their eligibility formally evaluated.

Of the 37 listed or confirmed eligible sites that MSP manages, 25 are historic and 12 are pre-contact archaeological sites. Several sites, like Travelers' Rest (24MO0176) or Medicine Rocks (24CT0022) are multi-component. Historic sites include buildings and structures (like Bannack, which contains over 85 individual buildings), landscape features noted by the Lewis and Clark expedition, a historic trading post, historic campsites, and one battlefield. Prehistoric sites include campsites, cave sites, buffalo jumps and pictograph/petroglyph sites.

Of the sites we report on here for Senate Bill 3 requirements, 20 maintain a satisfactory status, 12 are listed in a watch status, and five are in a threatened status. In terms of overall site integrity and condition for FWP heritage resources, 17 of the 37 sites are in good condition, 14 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. Table 2, attached in Appendix A, summarizes site condition and status. Cost specific information on stewardship activities is included in the attached Table 3 (Appendix A). In total, in 2018 and 2019 MSP spent approximately \$3,293,722 on a variety of stewardship and maintenance efforts in our state parks.

Acknowledgements

This report would not have been possible without the gracious help of regional park managers and park managers, who patiently answered detailed data calls about projects and stewardship from the last two years with the best information they could. Many thanks to Ken Soderberg for coordinating this outreach effort, and to all of the park staff for responding with so many helpful details. Thanks also to the staff at the Montana SHPO, especially Pete Brown, Damon Murdo, and Jessica Bush. Sara Scott retired from the position of Heritage Program Manager in the fall of 2019, and I (Rachel Reckin) assumed the role in January 2020. Many, many thanks to Sara for her years of dedication to this program and to the heritage of Montana at large. The wonderful heritage program work represented in this document is hers, as is some of the language. I rewrote most sections, just updated a few, and generally did my best to account for the remarkable work our staff and partners have done to preserve and interpret Montana State Park's cultural resources over the last two years.



Montana State Parks Heritage Resources

Introduction

Montana State Parks (MSP), a division of Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, manages over 356 archaeological and historical sites throughout our 55 state parks. Approximately 60 percent are pre-contact archaeological sites while 40 percent are historic in origin. This report will focus on 37 recorded sites that are either officially eligible for or listed on the National Register of Historic Places, including seven sites that are designated National Historic Landmarks. We estimate, 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, we document the status, condition, stewardship efforts, and maintenance needs of these 37 sites in this summary report. Because the National Register significance of the remaining 319 sites has yet to be determined, we do not discuss those sites here. As funding and time allows, these resources will be evaluated for their archaeological and historical significance and if they are determined eligible for the NRHP, they will be included in future reports.

This is the fifth cycle for our required biennial report, and all four previous state park reports have identified a significant need for additional qualified heritage staff and funding. This need continues, and we also continue to work diligently with the resources we have toward the best possible stewardship, using dedicated park staff, partnerships with friends groups, site stewards, broad-based fundraising efforts and increased interpretation and education to build an invested and aware public. We welcome ongoing advocacy from heritage partners and organizations as state parks continues to seek improvement in our stewardship of the remarkable cultural resources we manage on behalf of the state of Montana.

State Parks Strategic Planning

Recently-published planning efforts led by Montana State Parks have consistently identified cultural resources as fundamental to Montana's culture, our outdoor industry, and our state parks. The Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) for 2020-2024, completed in December 2019, is a vital guide for statewide recreation planning. This document provides an updated roadmap for the enhancement of Montana's ongoing outdoor recreation legacy through all our public and private partners. To that end, it identifies six overarching goals, one of which is to "Honor Montana's Outdoor Legacy." That goal includes the following recommendation: "Protect and preserve historic sites and heritage resources." With this specific goal, the SCORP is clearly acknowledging the important role that cultural resources play in Montana's outdoor recreation legacy and in our modern recreation industry.

The Parks in Focus Commission was created by Governor Steve Bullock in January 2018 to provide independent recommendations to Montana State Parks as we seek to develop strategic solutions to ongoing issues, including increased visitation and stagnant funding. The commission was focused on three main goals: developing diversified revenue streams for MSP, growing strategic partnerships, and building an engaged constituency. The commission submitted its final recommendations in December 2018. As a result of this report, MSP has re-evaluated our previous classification system, which was established through the “Charting a New Tomorrow” effort. This system ranked parks into four different classes that would determine their future level of management and investment. Class 1 parks would receive the highest status and investment of time and resources, and Class 4 parks would receive the lowest status and the least resources. In MSP’s 2016-2017 Senate Bill 3 report, we expressed considerable concern over the fact that seven parks listed on the National Register of Historic Places had been categorized as Class 4 parks. In addition, MSP’s Heritage Resources Strategic Plan, completed in 2017, was undertaken while the Class 1-4 system was still in place, and spends a great deal of effort considering how to creatively and effectively manage Class 4 heritage parks. Those recommendations are not wasted with MSP’s movement away from the class ranking system, however; the challenges of managing heritage parks that otherwise do not receive much attention or funding are ongoing, and the recommendations of the Heritage Resources Strategic Plan are still sound.

To implement the recommendations of the 2018 Parks in Focus Commission Report, the Montana State Parks and Recreation Board adopted a new “Classification and Investment Strategy Policy” on June 20, 2019. This policy organizes parks into three categories of primary park experience: natural, heritage and recreational, and three categories of service class representing the level of amenities and services the park offers: destination, core and rustic (Figure 1). Efforts to implement this classification system, and to fulfill the goals of the “Parks in Focus” Commission, are ongoing. From a heritage perspective, it is good to see a system of classification that recognizes that many of our parks were created for their heritage value, and their heritage value continues to be their defining characteristic. In addition, many of the parks whose primary park experience is classified as “natural” or “recreational” still have important heritage resources, and we must continue to incorporate heritage interpretation and management into those parks. Cultural resources are non-renewable, and the clear, passionate support of our partners clearly indicates how important these resources are to our communities.

State Parks Heritage Resource Program Components

Overall, heritage program manager responsibilities (see Figure 2) include conducting surveys across the state and reporting to SHPO on this work, 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 (including UM, MSU and Colorado-Mesa) 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

Appendix A - Service-Level Designations and Experience Categories

<p>Rustic</p> <p>Parks with rustic services attract visitors who expect a self-directed experience with limited developed amenities. Visitors may expect:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited amenities, such as vault toilets, - Campsites without paving or electrical service - Trail systems that may be unpaved - Sites without potable water - Pack in/pack out trash 	<p>Natural</p> <p>Parks connect visitors with nature in ways that cause them to learn, reflect, and appreciate. These experiences may provide the opportunity for solitary reflection in the presence of Montana's scenic beauty, or they may engage the visitor with others as they explore natural processes related to exceptional geologic, wildlife, botanical, paleontological, riparian and riverine environments.</p> <p>Beavertail Hill (C) Fish Creek (R) Giant Springs (E) Grey Cliff Prairie Dog Town (R) Lewis and Clark Caverns (E) Lost Creek (R) Lone Pine (E) Makoshika (E) Medicine Rocks (R) (P) Milltown (C) Pirogue Island (R) (P) Sluice Boxes (R) (P)</p>	<p>Heritage</p> <p>Parks invite reflection on the past by revealing the stories of Montana's cultures and histories in the very places where they occurred. Heritage parks provide opportunities to view, explore, or learn about the cultural and historic features unique to the site.</p> <p>Anaconda Stack (R) Bannack (E) Beaverhead Rock (R) (P) Chief Plenty Coups (E) Clarks Lookout (R) (P) Council Grove (C) (P) Elkhorn (R) First Peoples (E) Fort Owen (C) Granite (R) Madison Buffalo Jump (C) (P) Missouri Headwaters (C) Pictograph Cave (E) Rosebud Battlefield (C) Travelers Rest (E) Tower Rock (R) (P)</p>	<p>Recreation</p> <p>Parks encourage play in adult and child alike through a variety of options for outdoor activity. A park may provide a specific type of outdoor recreation – e.g., fishing, camping, hiking, boating – or a mix of diverse outdoor opportunities, ranging from active to passive and from solitary to social in nature.</p> <p>Ackley Lake (R) Black Sandy (C) Brush Lake (C) Cooney (C) Flathead Lake- (E) FHL is 6 Units Wild Horse Island (P) Frenchtown Pond (C) Hell Creek (E) Lake Elmo (C) Lake Mary Ronan (C) Logan (C) Painted Rocks (R) Placid Lake (C) Salmon Lake (C) Smith River (R) Spring Meadow (C) Thompson Chain of Lakes (R) Thompson Falls (C) Tongue River Reservoir (E) Whitefish/Les Mason (C)</p>
<p>Core</p> <p>Parks with core services provide a moderate amenity and service level. In addition to the amenities at the rustic level, visitors may expect</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A combination of vault latrines and flush toilet comfort stations - Gravel or paved road surfaces - Campsites or overnight facilities, - Developed day use facilities- boat ramps, group shelters, picnic areas - Potable drinking water - Interpretive signage or programs - Other services such as small concessions - Trails – paved and/or unpaved - Limited, but regular on-site staffing 	<p>'P' represents primitive park status under MCA 23-1-116</p>		
<p>Enhanced</p> <p>Parks with enhanced services have a high amenity level and offer a number of options for an enhanced visitor experience. In addition to the amenities at the core service level, they will offer some or all of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A combination of overnight camping options - Full-service comfort stations with showers - Visitor center with interpretive exhibits - Regularly scheduled interpretive and educational programming and special events - Full-service concessions - Natural/heritage/recreational experiences that supplement the predominant experience. 			

Figure 1: June 2019 board-approved classification system for Montana State Parks.

representatives on park projects (including the Confederated Salish and Kootenai, Blackfeet, Shoshone, North Cheyenne, and Crow Tribes), and consulting 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 occur within each of the many heritage parks is a challenging task.



Figure 2: Program components and duties within the state parks heritage program.

Heritage Compliance

Fish, Wildlife and 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. To facilitate compliance and to help educate park managers on heritage responsibilities, the Heritage Program Manager developed a State Parks Heritage Resource Manual in 2010 and distributed it 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 has also adopted policies on artifact collection procedures and artifact deaccessioning protocols.

In terms of the state parks heritage compliance process, the program developed a cultural resource project request form in 2014, which is disseminated to all regional park managers and park

managers in an annual call for ground-disturbing projects proposed within the parks. This call has generally gone out in the early spring from the Heritage Program Manager. Park managers then 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 mid-March 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, we typically hire private consultants. 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 Heritage Program Manager are done in-house. For surveys completed in-house, we prepare and submit reports to the regional park office, the park, and to the Montana SHPO. Consultants follow the same process, with the Heritage Program Manager having the first opportunity to review their work.

Efficiency is critical to program success and the heritage program, in partnership with the department's contracting office, has streamlined 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.

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. We also commonly consult with SHPO when questions arise concerning site testing, mitigation and building preservation strategies. Consultations over the last two years, for example, include topics such as the NRHP nomination for CCC-era sites at Lewis and Clark Caverns, building stabilization and structural repairs at Bannack (24BE0169), foundation repairs at the Chief Plenty Coups House (24BH2179), and appropriate vegetation management at Rosebud Battlefield (24BH2461). SHPO staff, especially Pete Brown, Damon Murdo, retired State Archaeologist Stan Wilmoth and new State Archaeologist Jessica Brown continue to provide excellent advice and assistance.

Research and Site Evaluations

Each year many survey and site documentation projects are completed that do not relate to legal compliance. Because many of our sites were listed in the National Register in the 1960s and 1970s, many never received intensive survey efforts. MSP is working to rectify this; the more information we have about the resources we manage, the more effectively we can plan and prioritize the work that we do. In 2018-2019, stewardship surveys, research and documentation continued for Wild Horse Island in Flathead Lake, for CCC-era structures in Lewis and Clark Caverns State Park, for the cataloguing and storage of artifact collections from First Peoples Buffalo Jump (24CA1012), and for building condition assessments at Bannack (24BE0169), Chief Plenty Coups (24BH2179), Elkhorn (24JF0477), and Fort Owen (24RA0148). University students and AmeriCorps members continue to complete important park research and documentation tasks in state parks whenever possible.

Of the 356 recorded sites in the MSP database, only 37 have been evaluated for their eligibility for National Register listing. Though many of the other 319 sites within the park system are presently presumed eligible to the NRHP, they have not been formally evaluated. The NRHP review board has commented in the past about the need to evaluate these 319 sites to assist in our management, and we agree. We continue to seek opportunities and funding to research and evaluate our unevaluated sites, and nominate them where appropriate.

Collections and Records Management

To meet 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 managed. 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 have also assisted with artifact data entry work for the park. In addition to collections held at the various parks, MSP also has collections in curation with the BLM's Billings Curation Center, the University of Montana and the McFarland Curation Center in Virginia City.

All information related to site location and heritage resource surveys within each park is contained in a GIS database. This information is printed out on large scale maps that are kept in regional park offices and in the heritage resource specialist's files. Our GIS database was updated in 2019 through a contract with the University of Montana, which will greatly facilitate future compliance work. Site forms for all sites and survey reports for each park are kept in notebooks in the heritage program office. In the future, having these site forms digitally either through subscription to the SHPO statewide database or through scanning the files locally will be vital.

State Parks Heritage Resources

The 356 heritage sites administered by Montana State Parks (MSP) include seven National Historic Landmarks (NHL). These sites are nationally significant places designated by the Secretary of the Interior. They are selected in accordance with 36CFR65.4 and National Register Bulletin No. 16. The NHL criteria, while similar to the National Register criteria, set substantially higher thresholds for site significance. Eleven state park sites are listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP; some of these are also NHL sites) and 18 have been assessed and determined eligible for listing on 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. The 37 sites discussed in this report are distributed across Montana within a six-region state park system.

Among the six state park regions, one eligible or listed site is in Region 1/Northwest/Kalispell, four are within Region 2/Southwest/Missoula, 13 are within Region 3/South Central/Bozeman, seven are within Region 4/North Central/Great Falls, five are within Region 5/Southeast/Billings, and seven are

within Regions 6&7/Eastern/Glendive. Fewer sites with evaluated eligibility are within MSP jurisdiction on the western side of the state than in central and eastern Montana. Please note that, since the 2016-2017 SB3 report was completed, MSP has re-organized to divide eastern Montana into two administrative regions. The new Region 5 is based in Billings and includes Lake Elmo, Pictograph Cave, Chief Plenty Coups, Cooney Lake and Prairie Dog Town. Region 7 is administered from Glendive, and includes Makoshika, Medicine Rocks, Brush Lake, Pirogue Island, Tongue River, Rosebud Battlefield and Hell Creek.

In the last biennium, MSP continued in our goal to evaluate and nominate sites presumed eligible for the National Register. As part of this effort, the series of CCC structures within Lewis and Clark Caverns State Park (including 24JF1888, 24JF2016, 24JF2032, 24JF2033) were listed on the National Register in 2018 (as 24JF2081). MSP hired Montana Preservation Alliance (MPA) to assist with this nomination, recording four Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) buildings and structures within Lewis and Clark Caverns. These structures include a stone bridge, stone outhouse, the historic road up to the Caverns, the visitor center and the concessions building. These resources (and other contributing features) now form a listed historic district. We did not complete a determination of eligibility for resources within the caverns themselves, so their official significance status has yet to be decided. Moving forward, we are working in partnership with Region 1 to prepare a National Register nomination for a proposed historic district in Wild Horse Island State Park. This district would include 13 culturally-peeled trees already determined eligible (24LA0278), the only remaining homestead structures on the island and a historic orchard. These sites have been recorded in preparation for the nomination.

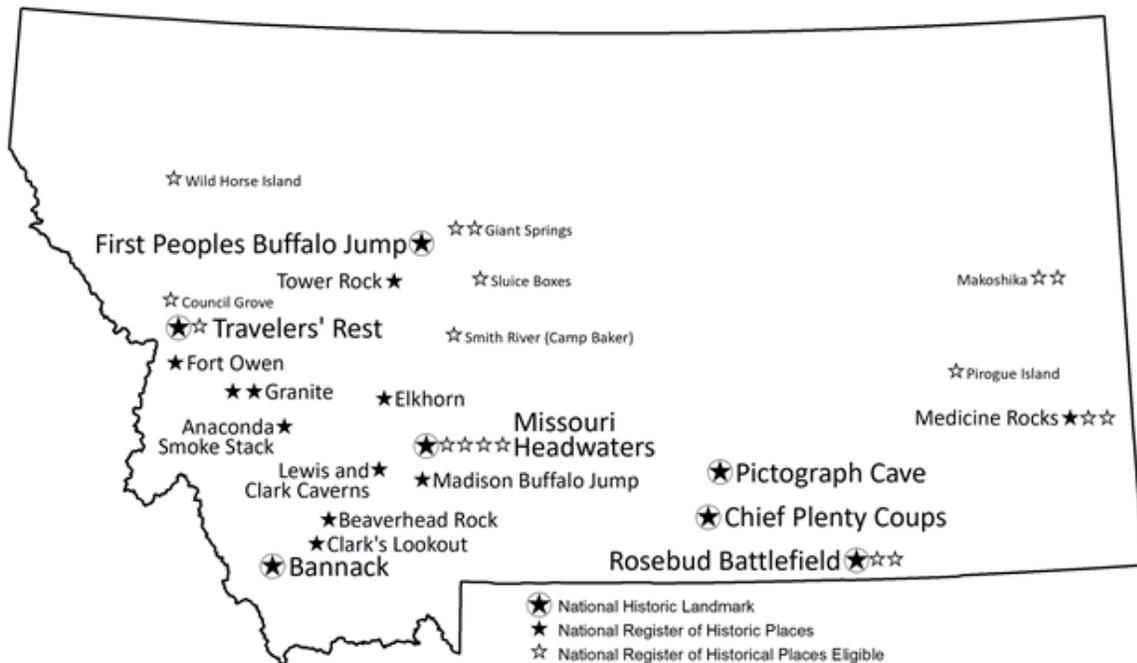


Figure 3: State parks containing sites with evaluated NRHP eligibility, NRHP listing and/or NHL listing. The stars show the various numbers and types of sites within each park.

The location of the 37 state park heritage sites with evaluated eligibility is shown in Figure 3. A list of historic and archaeological sites determined eligible 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 listed as NHLs primarily because of their historic value: Travelers' Rest, Bannack, Missouri Headwaters, Chief Plenty Coups House and Store, and Rosebud Battlefield. Two sites are listed primarily for their pre-contact value: Pictograph Cave and First Peoples Buffalo Jump. Travelers' Rest, Missouri Headwaters and Rosebud Battlefield also contain important pre-contact components. These sites are spread across the state with most regions having one or two sites.

It is difficult to rank the NHL 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. It is worth noting that 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 our most significant sites.

Among state park heritage sites, Bannack (24BE0169) and Pictograph Cave (24YL0001) are the most sought by visitors interested in learning about the history and archaeology of Montana. Each site generally receives over 45,000 visitors each year. The visitor center at Pictograph Cave, opened in 2009, has increased visitation substantially, with over 54,000 people visiting the park in 2019. 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.

Bannack (24BE0169) is one of Montana's earliest mining towns and contains over 85 preserved historic buildings, including the brick-clad Hotel Meade. 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. It is also one of our best-known state parks; over 12,000 people visited the park in the month of July 2019 alone, and events like Bannack Days and Living History Days continue to draw large crowds.

Table 1. Montana State Parks Heritage Sites List for 2018-2019.

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
Council Grove	1978	R-2/Missoula	24MO0151	Historic Council Site	NRHP-eligible
Elkhorn	1980	R-3/Boulder	24JF0477	Historic Building/Fraternity Hall	Listed in NRHP
First Peoples	1972	R-4/Ulm	24CA1012	Prehistoric/Buffalo Jump	NHL
Fort Owen	1956	R-2/Stevensville	24RA0148	Historic/Fort	Listed in NRHP
Granite	1975	R-3/Phillipsburg	24GN0365	Historic Building/ Miner's Union Hall	Listed in NRHP
Granite	1975	R-3/Phillipsburg	24GN0366	Historic Building/ Superintendent's House	Listed in NRHP
Giant Springs	1972	R-4/Great Falls	24CA0289	Historic/Morony Dam Construction Camp	NRHP-eligible
Giant Springs	1972	R-4/Great Falls	24CA0620	Historic/1930s CCC structures	NRHP-eligible
Lewis and Clark Caverns	1938	R-3/LaHood	24JF2081	Historic/CCC structures	Listed in NRHP
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-6&7/Ekalaka	24CT0022	Historic & Prehistoric/Inscriptions	Listed in NRHP
Medicine Rocks	1957	R-6&7/Ekalaka	24CT844	Prehistoric/Buried campsite	NRHP-eligible
Medicine Rocks	1957	R-6&7/Ekalaka	24CT845	Prehistoric/Tipi rings	NRHP-eligible
Missouri Headwaters	1947	R-3/Three Forks	24GA0212	Historic/L&C Campsite	NHL

Missouri Headwaters	1947	R-3/Three Forks	24GA0402	Prehistoric /Pictograph	NRHP-eligible
Missouri Headwaters	1947	R-3/Three Forks	24GA0355	Historic/Gallatin City II	NRHP-eligible
Missouri Headwaters	1947	R-3/Three Forks	24GA1839	Historic/Campbell Homestead	NRHP-eligible
Missouri Headwaters	1947	R-3/Three Forks	24GA1841	Historic/Madison Mill	NRHP-eligible
Pictograph Cave	1969	R-5/Billings	24YL0001	Prehistoric/Pictograph Cave	NHL
Pictograph Cave	1969	R-5/Billings	24YL0002	Prehistoric/Ghost Cave	Part of NHL
Pirogue Island	1982	R-6&7/Miles City	24CR1045	Historic/L&C campsite	NRHP-eligible
Rosebud Battlefield	1978	R-6&7/Decker	24BH2461	Historic/Battlefield	NHL
Rosebud Battlefield	1978	R-6&7/Decker	24BH0406	Prehistoric/ Kobold petroglyphs	NRHP-eligible
Rosebud Battlefield	1978	R-6&7/Decker	24BH3773	Kobold Homestead	NRHP-eligible
Sluice Boxes	1970	R-4/Belt	24CA1315	Belt Creek Railroad	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
Wild Horse Island	1978	R-1/Dayton	24LA0278	Culturally-Peeled Trees	NRHP-eligible

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, we are including five Heritage Property Reporting Forms as an appendix to this report (Appendix B) for five sites on which we have not previously reported: the Belt Creek Railroad (24CA1315), Council Grove (24MO0151), the Kobold Homestead (24BH3773), the Lewis and Clark Caverns Historic District (24JF2081), and the Wildhorse Island Culturally-Peeled Trees (24LA0278).

Of the 37 evaluated state park sites, 20 maintain a satisfactory status, 12 are listed in a watch status, and five are in a threatened status. Sites with a satisfactory status are those that have limited threats of vandalism, infringement from development or pending construction nearby. Those considered as properties to watch include sites such as those at Missouri Headwaters (24GA0212 and 24GA0402), where infringing development around the site and a highway running through it damage the site's visual integrity. Other "watch" properties are isolated historic buildings at Granite (24GN0365 and 24GN0366), the Morony Dam construction camp (24CA0289), and the historic Fraternity Hall at

Elkhorn (24JF0477). Vandalism and decay due to building age are problematic at all four sites. The Anaconda Smoke Stack (24DL0290) is in “watch” status because 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. A past University of Montana field school survey at 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.

Three sites within Rosebud Battlefield (24BH2461, 24BH0406 and 24BH3773) are considered threatened because the state does not own the mineral rights beneath the park’s surface. Energy companies, especially those interested in coal bed methane development, currently lease the subsurface rights to the park. Energy development within the park would adversely affect the integrity of the battlefield (24BH2461), the bison jump and petroglyphs (24BH0406), and the historic homestead (24BH3773). Archaeological site 24ME0075, located at the Camp Baker boat launch on the Smith River, is threatened by high numbers of visitors. The Gallatin City II Hotel in Missouri Headwaters State Park (24GA0355) is listed as threatened because of its poor condition despite stabilization efforts in 2015. The Belt Creek Railway (24CA1315) in Sluice Boxes State Park is listed as threatened because the trestles that the park has long used as a hiking route are beginning to fail, and the cost of fully restoring them is prohibitive. The Tiger Creek Trestle failed in 2019, and plans are in place with SHPO approval to build a bridge above the trestle that will allow the remains of the historic structure to still be visible.

In terms of overall site integrity and condition, 17 of the 37 state park sites considered here are in good condition (see Table 2, Appendix A). These sites maintain their integrity and remain undamaged by incompatible landscape development or other damage. Fourteen sites are in fair condition and have witnessed some change or alteration, but maintain their basic integrity. 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), the Belt Creek Railroad in Sluice Boxes State Park (24CA1315), and the Morony Dam construction camp (24CA0289) in Giant Springs State Park. The Miner’s Union Hall at Granite (24GN0365) was severely damaged by vandals and only a portion of the building remains. The two historic sites at Missouri Headwaters (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 couple of years (Figure 4). Missouri Headwaters was removed from MSP’s primitive parks list by the legislature in 2019, so upcoming years will include a planning effort for the park as a whole, including interpretation and preservation of the park’s NHL-listed heritage resources. 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. Proposed plans for stream bank armoring and repair in 2020 will facilitate

cultural resource investigation of the area immediately along the river, which will offer additional information about the site.



Figure 4: Efforts to stabilize the Gallatin City II Hotel (24GA0355) underway in 2015.

MSP staff's limited capacity to monitor sites and maintain a presence threatens the integrity and condition of all 37 sites discussed here. 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. MSP is attempting to meet that need through AmeriCorps volunteers, the site stewardship program, friends groups and other invested local partners who want to see our parks protected.

Heritage Site Stewardship Efforts

Table 3 (Appendix A) lists the efforts of Montana State Parks regarding the administration, stewardship and preservation of our 37 evaluated sites. Sites are listed by MSP region and alphabetically by park name. Table 3 shows state park expenditures for categories including staff time, operations and maintenance costs, historic preservation and research efforts. The sections below elaborate on our stewardship efforts for 2018-2019, organized by region.

State-Wide Accomplishments

MSP released a strategic plan for our heritage program in 2017. The plan lays out tasks and goals for improving and enhancing the heritage program from 2017 to 2024, 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 on four areas: funding and partnerships, management and protection of resources, artifact collections and data management, and interpretation of heritage sites. Lack of heritage staff capacity and funding meant that the tasks scheduled for completion for 2018-2019 were not fully realized. Those tasks included:

- Establish emergency protocols for core heritage parks, including Bannack, Chief Plenty Coups, First Peoples Buffalo Jump, Giant Springs, Makoshika, Missouri Headwaters, Pictograph Cave, Travelers' Rest, Madison Buffalo Jump, Medicine Rocks, Milltown and Rosebud Battlefield;
- Establish protocols for displaying artifact collections in our visitor centers;
- Prepare alternative management strategies for parks including Anaconda Smoke Stack, Beaverhead Rock, Clark's Lookout, Council Grove, Elkhorn, Fort Owen, Granite and Tower Rock;
- 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.

Efforts to fulfill these goals will continue, with the ongoing limitations of a one-person heritage program. Specifically, MSP is already working on a wildfire response plan for Bannack, as called for in the first task above.

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 heritage issues, identify training needs and share information about best heritage practices for their region. The Heritage Program Manager developed a charter for this Heritage Leadership Team in 2018, and plans are in place to finalize the membership of the team, set a meeting schedule and develop an annual heritage training session for all staff.

The MSP heritage resources GIS database was fully updated in 2019 through a contract with the University of Montana. All currently-recorded sites and heritage survey data are now contained in heritage layers shared with SHPO and held by the Heritage Program Manager. This is an exciting and vital step that is particularly important for efficiency in cultural resource compliance.

Once again MSP helped to sponsor and host the 2018 Montana Preservation Alliance Road Show, which was based in Columbia Falls and spent an entire day touring the natural and cultural resources of Wild Horse Island State Park. Heritage Program Manager Sara Scott helped to lead the tour of the island alongside assistant park manager Allie McCurry. Several other MSP staff also

attended the conference and used the various sessions to expand their knowledge of heritage preservation and the issues that the preservation community faces.

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, Elkhorn, Fort Owen, Lewis and Clark Caverns and Makoshika State Parks. Of note, Scott Harvey (former R3 Maintenance Foreman), Roger Kasak (Bannack Assistant Park Manager), and Jess Callison (former 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.



Figure 5: One of 13 culturally-peeled ponderosa pines recorded on Wild Horse Island (24LA0278).

Region 1 Stewardship Efforts

Wild Horse Island State Park

A partial survey of Wild Horse Island in 2016 by the Salish and Kootenai Tribal Preservation Office recorded the Johnson Homestead and an historic orchard and updated culturally peeled tree site 24LA0278 (Figure 5). CRIS forms for the homestead and the orchard are underway, as well as efforts to nominate these sites to the National Register as a historic district. The park has sought to maintain the Johnson homestead in the meantime by removing graffiti by hand with wire brushes. Volunteer park hosts on Wild Horse Island share the history of the island with park visitors and monitor the cultural resources on the island. The park also offers a guided hike throughout the summer months called “A

Walk Through Time” that shares the rich history of Wild Horse Island with park visitors. In 2018, Wild Horse Island hosted the Montana Preservation Roadshow, with approximately 30 people attending a tour of the island’s natural and cultural resources. Region 1 also hosts several other guided history hikes for the public in other parks, including a history field trip for elementary students at the Wayfarers Unit of Flathead Lake State Park.

Region 2 Stewardship Efforts

Council Grove State Park

Council Grove State Park (24MO0151) is believed to be the location where members of the Selis (Salish), Qlispe (Kalispel) and Kootenai Tribes met with Governor Isaac Stevens to conclude the 1855 Hellgate Treaty, which led to the establishment of the Flathead Indian Reservation. Council Grove is included on the Montana Primitive Parks list, and therefore has seen limited development. With a limited staff presence and close proximity to Montana’s second largest city, Council Grove has also become a popular site for casual recreation, particularly dog walking. This has led to concerns over resource degradation and whether the park’s present experience properly aligns with its original designation as a heritage park.

In 2019, park management obtained a \$5,000 grant from the U.S. Forest Service to pursue updated interpretation in the park through partnership with the Selis-Qlispe Culture Committee. The goal is to align the park experience more fully with the significance and the deeper history of the cultural site, including its traditional use well before the Hellgate Treaty. Additionally, MSP is working to promote better natural resource stewardship at the park with non-profit partners like the Montana Natural History Center and Five Valleys Audubon. In this vein, in 2017-2018, the park spent about \$1,000 planting willows in an attempt to stabilize a side channel of the Clark Fork River.

Fort Owen State Park

The private ranch surrounding Fort Owen State Park (24RA0148) recently changed hands, and the new owner has been communicating with FWP to resolve access and parking issues, and is interested in the preservation of the historic resources in the park. Like many parks, Fort Owen faces ongoing challenges due to lack of staffing and funding. In response, the Friends of Fort Owen was established in 2018 as an official non-profit organization to help advocate for the stewardship, protection and enhancement of this important site. They are communicating with park managers and actively seeking grant opportunities to assist with preservation of Fort Owen. Indeed, they have secured \$25,000 from the Rapp Family Foundation to assist with re-roofing the historic east barracks at Fort Owen in 2020. They have also applied for funding from the Montana History Foundation for building preservation and education. In addition, the Friends of Fort Owen arranged for guided park tours and wagon rides to Fort Owen during Western Heritage Days. They also hosted a National Public Lands Day event where they applied wood preservative to the historic fort buildings, cleaned and painted interpretive signs and cleaned the interior of the fort (Figure 6).



Figure 6: AmeriCorps members help with oiling the wood of the cabin at Fort Owen at a fall 2019 work day organized by the Friends of Fort Owen.

Travelers' Rest State Park

Located on the outskirts of the unincorporated community of Lolo, Travelers' Rest State Park (24MO0176) has seen dramatic increases in visitation in the past decade, from approximately 15,000 people in 2008 to 35,000 in 2016 to over 41,000 in 2019 (Figure 7). While some of that use is increased numbers of cultural tourists and area residents with an interest in the history of this NHL, the fastest-growing type of use is casual recreation. While serving a public need, the park is not currently staffed or particularly well-positioned to effectively accommodate and manage this increasing use. Due to the location within the community and the lack of recreational access in Lolo and to Lolo Creek, the park sees considerable use outside of regular park hours. Most of that use is appropriate, but there are increasing instances of transients, illegal camping, ATV use, dogs off leash, etc. Trail cameras have been installed to help monitor some of the use, but more management presence will be necessary to manage this use and assure strong stewardship.

In an effort to better understand and respond to these challenges, during the 2019 summer season MSP conducted a survey of visitors to Travelers' Rest. This research was undertaken with the support of the Travelers' Rest Preservation and Heritage Association and the University of Montana. It included both local and out-of-town visitors visiting the site for any reason, including specifically for its historic value and for casual recreation. The survey results will be available in winter 2020 and will be shared with interested parties including the Lolo community, local businesses, and park advocates. This survey will help guide park managers with future planning and will assist in communicating the needs and expectations of the public. MSP can then consider how best to preserve the integrity of the heritage site and the quality of experience guests expect when visiting a nationally-important historic location.



Figure 7: Middle schoolers playing “double ball,” a traditional Native American game, at Travelers’ Rest.

Several projects have enhanced Travelers’ Rest in the past two years. The Crossroads Interpretive Plaza was completed in 2018. This included creating concrete sidewalks, interpretive signage, and new metal flag poles. This welcoming center was intended to demonstrate the cultural crossroads of the Lewis and Clark Expedition and the trails established and long used by Salish and Nez Perce people. In addition, new temporary metal trail marker signs were produced in 2019 that do not disturb the ground at the site, yet are heavy enough to deter visitors from moving them. An Americorps member enhanced a native prairie plant garden near the visitor center to provide interpretation about native plants to park visitors. Throughout the year, the park continues to provide high quality interpretive programs including a winter story telling series and summer living history demonstrations.

Region 3 Stewardship Efforts

Bannack State Park

In 2019, Bannack State Park (24BE0169) saw the installation of a new 1.2-million-dollar fire alarm system for the historic buildings, representing a remarkable investment in keeping this NHL and its visitors safe. The system previously in place had been installed in the mid-1980s, and had been repeatedly patched and repaired to keep it operational. However, the age of the system had made it very difficult to find replacement components, and new systems offer significant advances in fire detection. The new system also includes a public address system to assist with communication in town and new WiFi capabilities.

A wildfire near Bannack in July 2019 caused significant alarm but was extinguished by federal partners the BLM and USFS before impacting the park. Moving forward, we are working to develop a

formal agreement with partner firefighting agencies and a fire plan for Bannack that will help us be better-prepared to tackle the increased risk of wildfire in the future. We are also considering the installation of an external sprinkler system that could be activated in case of wildfire.

Ongoing, important maintenance activities at Bannack included new in-kind roofs at the Methodist Church, Graves House and Montana Hotel in 2018 using funds provided by friends group the Bannack Association. The Hendrick's/Apex Mill roof project was completed in 2018 with the help of the Bannack Association, as well. In 2019, the Ovitt's Store was re-roofed through a contract, and the Fire House was re-roofed by park maintenance staff. Bannack staff and volunteers continue to move through maintenance needs outlined in the 2016 Facility Condition Inventory (commissioned by MT State Parks and completed by CTA Architects) while also addressing the extensive regular park maintenance this remarkable place requires.

In August 2019, Montana State Parks partnered with Adventures in Preservation to initiate the Bannack Preservation Institute, which will be an annual preservation skills workshop at the Park. Led by preservation specialists, volunteers learn techniques of historic masonry, plaster and woodworking techniques. The first Bannack Institute conducted daubing on the Marmont Shack and the Jackson House (Figures 8 and 9). With the prominent help of the Bannack Association, Bannack also continues to host flagship heritage events for MSP, including Bannack Days in July, the Living History Program in September, and Bannack Ghost Walks in late October. Each of these events offers visitors a remarkable opportunity to meaningfully engage with Montana history through interactive activities, reenactments, storytelling, and historic demonstrations. The Bannack Association also helps MSP fund the Bannack Park Ranger position, allowing greatly increased interpretive programming at the park.



Figure 8: Participants in the 2019 Bannack Institute Adventures in Preservation Program, learning to apply historic daubing.



Figure 9: MSP employees working alongside volunteers using historic daubing techniques at the Bannack Institute.

Lewis and Clark Caverns State Park

In June 2018 the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) structures and buildings at Lewis and Clark Caverns State Park (including sites 24JF1888, 24JF2016, 24JF2032, 24JF2033) were listed on the National Register as a historic district (24JF2081). Structures contributing to the historic district include the visitor center, the rock latrine at the upper picnic area (Figure 10), the granite keystone bridge, some of the early cave work and the concessions building. In the spring of 2020, the Montana Historical Society intends to install three interpretive panels for the historic district they have been developing. Maintenance work on historic district structures over the last two years included re-painting beams, doors and other previously painted portions of the rock latrine in 2018. Re-painting of the Visitor Center and Concessions Building occurred in 2019. During the winter of 2018/2019 the cave lighting system was replaced and upgraded to match current safety requirements. Park staff continue to monitor all the structures associated with the historic district, and prioritize needed maintenance.



Figure 10: Historic latrine built by the CCC at Lewis and Clark Caverns, now part of the NRHP-listed Historic District.

Madison Buffalo Jump State Park

Ongoing interpretive efforts at the Madison Buffalo Jump (24GA0314) have included events in June and September 2019 promoting indigenous art, music and storytelling, including an open house and “The Flying Buffalo Project,” where a traveling exhibit of kites featuring indigenous artwork is flown over buffalo jumps. The Friends of the Madison Buffalo Jump funded Crow speaker Marvin Dawes Sr. to travel to the event and speak to attendees. The park and the friends group have also applied for funding from the Montana History Foundation to replace temporary interpretive signage in the park with permanent signage more appropriate to an important, NRHP-listed site.

Missouri Headwaters State Park

In 2019, the Montana Legislature removed Missouri Headwaters State Park from FWP’s “primitive parks” designation list. This means that the park will be pursuing updated management plans in upcoming years, including considerations of how to interpret and steward its NHL-listed Lewis and Clark campsite (24GA0212), its pre-contact cultural resources (24GA0402) and its historic resources associated with some of the earliest European settlement in the Gallatin County area (24GA0355, 24GA1839, 24GA1841). Staff regularly monitor the condition of all Missouri Headwaters cultural resources, particularly the Gallatin City II Hotel (24GA0355). Temporary stabilization work performed on this building in 2015 will not last forever, and it will be important for MSP to develop a plan for how we intend to manage the structure moving forward. In addition, the park obtained a handmade replica of a

Lewis and Clark era dugout canoe to use as an educational exhibit (Figure 11). The park intends to develop interpretive signs for display alongside the canoe.



Figure 11: Hand-carved replica Lewis and Clark-era dugout canoe now on display at Missouri Headwaters.

Region 4 Stewardship Efforts

Elkhorn State Park

In September 2018, Region 4 and Region 3 maintenance personnel and an AmeriCorps member performed preservation stabilization work on Gillian Hall at Elkhorn State Park (24JF0477). They braced the porch, replaced a rotten floor support post, and placed flashing on the wall to prevent moisture from entering along the stair deck joists. Significant preservation needs persist at Elkhorn, including foundation assessment and repair and further stabilization of the front porch.

First Peoples Buffalo Jump State Park

In 2018, MSP completed the organization and curation of excavated artifacts from First Peoples Buffalo Jump (24CA1012) with the assistance of Montana State University, students from the University of Montana and a \$12,000 National Park Service grant (awarded in 2016). MSU originally recovered the artifacts as part of archaeological excavations conducted in 1992-1995, and the generous size of the faunal collection alone made curation a considerable undertaking. With the collection now curated to professional standards, we know what we have, the artifacts are stored safely, and future research becomes far more feasible.

In fall 2019, First Peoples Buffalo Jump (24CA1012) invested in a billboard on Interstate 15 through its marketing and communication budget to direct people to this NHL heritage site. Its estimated cost is about \$550 per month. Interpretive and educational work at First Peoples is constant during the summer months, with various lengths of Ranger-guided hikes and walks. The Little Shell Tribe of Chippewa Indians continues to hold a major annual pow wow in August at First Peoples, as well. The Junior Ranger Program has included workshops on indigenous weapons like the atlatl and bow, creation of native dyes, Native American games, indigenous music, cattail weaving, and programs on berries in the park. The Junior Ranger program culminates in a campout at the jump. 2019 also marked the tenth annual “Mammoth Hunt” event at the park, which includes opportunities for people to try atlatls and

bows as well as a stone tool workshop and flintknapping demonstrations. Finally, the seventh annual “Buffalo Kite Festival” occurred at the park in 2019, where the buffalo kites from “The Flying Buffalo Project” are flown alongside kites decorated by visitors.

Giant Springs State Park

In 2019, MSP undertook in-kind repair of CCC rockwork along a walkway at Giant Springs State Park (24CA0620), funded by a River Fund grant. Roughly 17 feet of the rock wall on the northern side of Roe Island, which is in contact with the Missouri River, had experienced damage thanks to the river’s ice and wave action (Figure 12). This damage included lost rocks and mortar, and significant erosion underneath the sidewalk. In the end, the rockwork was repaired, 93.5 square feet of sidewalk adjacent to the wall was replaced and a 176 square foot picnic table pad was poured. The River Fund has awarded MSP further funds to undertake additional in-kind repairs on the “mainland” side of the CCC rockwork, which is also experiencing weathering and erosion.



Figure 12: In-kind repairs of historic rockwork on the walkway at Roe Island, Giant Springs State Park.

Sluice Boxes State Park

During the fall of 2019, a planned preliminary survey of historic features in Sluice Boxes State Park in association with Montana Preservation Alliance and Cascade County Historic Preservation Officer Kate McCourt had to be postponed due to inclement weather. The contract has been extended for planned survey in spring 2020. The intention is to assess stewardship and documentation needs within the park, which was home to mining, the settlement of Albright and its associated limestone quarry, and numerous trestles and a tunnel associated with the Belt Creek Railroad (24CA1315). With SHPO concurrence, the park recently completed plans for a new trail bridge over the failing Tiger Creek trestle (Figure 13) so that the existing historic structure will still be visible underneath.



Figure 13: The failing Tiger Creek Trestle along the Belt Creek Railway (24CA1315) in Sluice Boxes State Park.

Region 5 Stewardship Efforts

Chief Plenty Coups State Park

Chief Plenty Coups State Park (24BH2179) received approval in 2019 for \$125,000 for foundation repairs for the Chief's House, with projected completion of the vital work in 2020. The Chief's House and Store were re-stained using a mixture of boiled linseed oil, mineral spirits and Gulf Wax by volunteers in 2019. These efforts need to occur regularly to prevent the historic logs from drying out. Repairs to the sod roof of the Chief's Store occurred in 2018, as well. Other maintenance actions inside the Chief's House in 2019 included a new air compressor for the fire suppression system and the replacement of two motion sensors for security. Other small-scale maintenance of the buildings occurs regularly through the efforts of park staff. Once the foundational work on the Chief's House is completed, the next logical major repair will be re-shingling the house.

Interpretive events at Chief Plenty Coups over the past two years have included programs on bison hide-working and traditional-use native plants. The Crow Tribe, in partnership with the park, held the 25th Annual Day of Honor in 2019, which included speakers, artists, drummers, dancers and a buffalo

feast. Another parade and pow wow occurred in September, hosted by the park and St. Charles Mission School. The park also hosts and sponsors other important cultural programming, including a children's Crow language camp.

Pictograph Cave State Park

Pictograph Cave State Park (24YL0001, 24YL0002) continues to be one of MSP's most important and visited heritage parks, particularly since the completion of its visitor center in 2009. In line with this importance, staff continue to seek to improve their interpretive offerings at the park; indeed, park staff led interpretive tours for over 3,000 visitors in 2018 and 2019. These groups included the Montana Archeological Society, Montana Wilderness Association, TEDX Travel bloggers, Crow Tribal Elders, the Blackfoot Confederacy and the Muskegee Indian Nation. Recently staff has begun utilizing the photographic enhancement software D-Stretch to record and interpret the pictographs for park visitors (Figures 14 and 15). As the images continue to fade, these kinds of tools for interpretation and recording will be vital.



Figure 14: Pictograph Cave D-Stretch image enhancement.

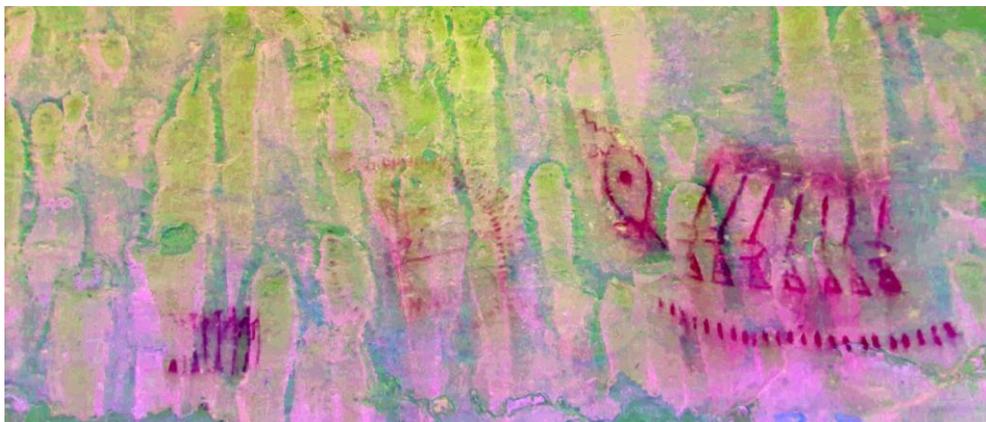


Figure 15: Pictograph Cave D-Stretch image enhancement.

Region 7 Stewardship Efforts

Makoshika State Park

At Makoshika and Medicine Rocks State Parks, new site stewards began working under park manager Chris Dantic to monitor pre-contact sites including 24DW0079, 24CT0022, 24CT0844 and 24CT0845. Volunteers Kristi Powell, Naomi Burbach and Sabre Moore completed the Montana Site Stewardship Program in August 2018. The program is sponsored by the BLM, Project Archeology, and Montana State University, and teaches volunteers to observe and document disturbances and vandalism in cultural sites. Site 24DW0079, a Paleoindian site at Makoshika, was monitored consistently in 2018 and 2019 and volunteers noted no ground disturbances.

Park staff also completed restoration work that began in 2016 on the historic McCarty Cabin (24DW0564) at Makoshika, allowing it to be used as an interpretive exhibit (Figure 16). Ongoing maintenance of the cabin has included repair to a vandalized shutter in 2018 and repairs to caulking between the wall logs in 2019.

In spring 2018 a Memorandum of Agreement between the Museum of the Rockies (through Montana State University) and Montana State Parks was signed for paleontological work within Montana State Parks. It includes the following provisions:

- 1) formally recognize the Museum as the repository for MSP fossils;
- 2) identify the Museum as an agent of limited authority working on behalf of MSP for the recovery, preparation, and curation of state park paleontologic resources and education of the public;
- 3) outline procedures to be followed pertaining to MSP paleontologic resources; and
- 4) authorize an arbitrary but defined level of ground disturbance through scientific excavation as agreed upon by MSP and the Museum each year.



Figure 16: The McCarty Cabin at Makoshika State Park, showing the very last log end to be painted.

This agreement is not only for Makoshika State Park, though most of the paleontological work the Museum of the Rockies has undertaken with MSP has occurred in Makoshika. Other state parks containing fossils will be subject to this agreement, as well, particularly Hell Creek. There is, however, specific language in the agreement about Makoshika, including provisions that the Museum of the Rockies will include recommendations for public education programs at Makoshika when undertaking research in the park. The agreement also states that the Museum of the Rockies will offer fossils with no research value to MSP for educational purposes and storage at Makoshika.

Also related to paleontology in Makoshika, in the summers of 2018 and 2019 the park hosted paleontology interns who organized the parks paleontology and geology collections, led interpretive hikes, helped with new exhibits and supported other paleontology education programs. The Friends of Makoshika helped to fund this important work, and to purchase professional cabinets to host Makoshika's extraordinary fossils through a grant with the Montana History Foundation. All the fossils in Makoshika's collection have now been identified and are in the process of being stored properly in the new collection cabinets (Figure 17).



Figure 17: New paleontology collections cabinets holding newly-classified and organized Makoshika fossils.

Medicine Rocks State Park

On June 29, 2019 a large storm passed through Medicine Rocks State Park (24CT0022). During the storm, a section of one of the park's signature sandstone pillars broke and fell. Dr. Tim Urbaniak, who previously assisted with recording the park's thousands of rock images and prepared an NRHP nomination for 24CT0022, came to the site to document any potential damage. The inventory report he completed concluded that the historic rock images were not damaged. In 2019 while monitoring 24CT0844, a pre-contact site with a subsurface component at Medicine Rocks, the site stewards (Figure 18) and park manager noted some minor ground disturbance, which they documented and reported. It's unclear if that action was related to attempted looting, but the site stewards have noted no further disturbance, and did not note artifacts in the spoils. At site 24CT0845, the site stewards used a GPS to record the location of the site's tipi rings in 2019.



Figure 18: Site Steward Naomi Burbach monitors a site in Medicine Rocks State Park.

Rosebud Battlefield State Park

2018 and 2019 fieldwork at Rosebud Battlefield, or Where the Girl Saved Her Brother (24BH2461), focused on studying the best methods for future wildfire management in the park and the surrounding area. In 2017, MSP was awarded another \$12,000 grant from the National Park Service to hire Drs. Doug Scott and John Seebach from Colorado-Mesa University to carry out another field school at Rosebud Battlefield. MSP provided an additional \$15,000 to assist with this effort. The field school found 91 artifacts through metal detection, collecting a single metal arrowhead (Figure 19). The survey was able to highlight areas of heavier artifact concentrations, which will be helpful for future management (Figure 20).



Figure 19: Metal arrow head found on Crook's Hill during the 2018 Colorado Mesa University Systematic Metal Detector Survey and Assessment led by Dr. Douglas D. Scott.



Figure 20: Students and volunteers searching for bullets and other potential artifacts at Rosebud Battlefield during the 2018 Colorado Mesa University Systematic Metal Detector Survey and Assessment led by Dr. Douglas D. Scott.

In 2019, MSP contracted with Montana State University professors Drs. Clayton B. Marlow and Jack Fisher, and their students, to produce an Ecological Inventory of the park's current and historic vegetation with the goal of presenting recommended actions to reduce wildfire danger. They have divided the park into north and south halves for analysis, and presented Part 1 of their results, on the north half of the park, in late 2019. This report recommends the combined use of prescribed fire in the spring and limited cattle grazing with very frequent rotation of pastures to alleviate fuel loading and avoid cultural resource damage. FWP is now evaluating these recommendations, their feasibility and

ongoing concerns with the heritage and tribal impacts of grazing, in particular. Dr. Marlow has been awarded a second contract to return to the park to assess its southern half and provide additional recommendations in 2020.

In 2018 at the Kobold Bison Jump (24BH0406) in Rosebud Battlefield State Park, the Colorado-Mesa University crew completed a survey of the slope below the jump, flagging and mapping fragments of bones. They recorded 542 bone fragments across 48 clusters. They also monitored and recorded modern graffiti and vandalism on the rock art near the jump. In 2019, in association with the ecological inventory discussed above, Jack Fisher, Clayton Marlow and students excavated two one-meter units at the Kobold Bison Jump, one above the cliffs and one at the base. They intended to study the soil composition and past ecological features at each location. They collected 936 bone fragments, 236 tooth enamel fragments, 23 flakes, a late pre-contact arrowhead and a knife tool (Figure 21).

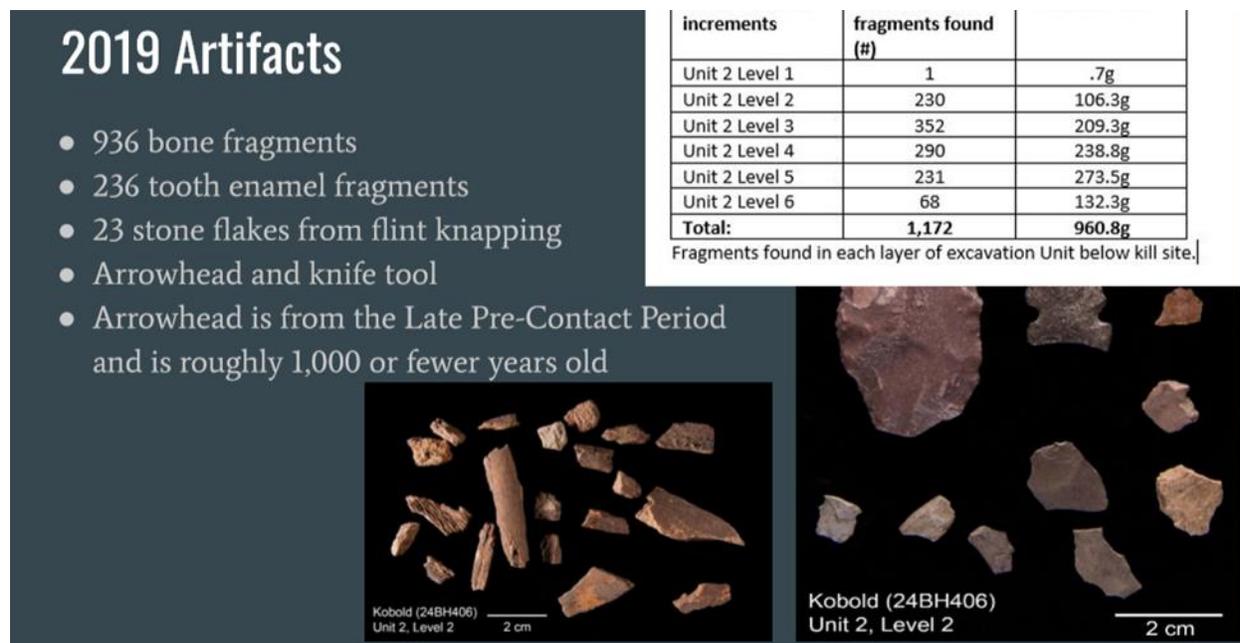


Figure 21: Findings from the small excavations at the Kobold Bison Jump (24BH0406) during the 2019 Montana State University Rosebud Battlefield Ecological Inventory led by Drs. Clayton Marlow and Jack Fisher at Rosebud Battlefield in 2019.

The Kobold House, part of the Kobold Homestead (24BH3773), is presently serving as staff housing. It received a new furnace in 2018, and in 2019 an iron filtration system was added to the water system and a secondary sump pump added in the basement to alleviate drainage issues. Looking forward, Major Maintenance Funds have been approved to make needed repairs to the Kobold House identified in the 2016 Facility Condition Inventory, including roofing. We hope to see this work completed in 2020-2021.



Figure 22: Northern Cheyenne Storyteller Cinnamon Spear speaking at the 3rd Annual “Where Sister Saved Her Brother” Anniversary Run in 2019.

Interpretive efforts at Rosebud have included the annual “Where Sister Saved Her Brother” Anniversary Run (Figure 22), and a group visit led by author Paul L. Hedren, who came to discuss his new book “Rosebud, June 17, 1876, Prelude to the Little Big Horn.” This park has not been able to recruit an AmeriCorps volunteer in 2018 or 2019, but efforts continue.

Stewardship Cost Summary

Overall, MSP spent approximately \$3,293,722 on heritage stewardship efforts including administration, preservation, research, interpretation, maintenance, monitoring, marketing, and avoiding adverse effects. These numbers are summarized in Table 3 (Appendix A). Park managers track and submit these costs for reporting using their records, though it can be difficult to summarize the exact cost of periodic site monitoring, for example, or interpretive efforts. For parks whose primary classification is heritage, we include administrative costs for the park as a whole in our stewardship dollars. Unsurprisingly, by far the most money we spent during the 2018-2019 period was at Bannack (24BE0169), whose 85 historic structures require constant and expensive maintenance and repair. In total, we spent approximately \$1,821,349 in Bannack alone over the last two years. Overall, the top sites for heritage stewardship spending include the following:

- 1) Bannack (24BD0169): \$1,821,349
- 2) Travelers’ Rest (24MO0176): \$357,487
- 3) First Peoples Buffalo Jump (24CA1012): \$333,808
- 4) Pictograph Cave (24YL0001,24YL0002): \$236,902

- 5) Chief Plenty Coups (24BH2179): \$153,409
- 6) Missouri Headwaters (24GA0212): \$137,366
- 7) Rosebud Battlefield (24BH2461, 24BH3773): \$60,750

Each of these sites is a National Historic Landmark, and it is good to see that the dollars spent by MSP on stewardship align with the heritage significance of our parks. Moving forward, our ongoing challenge will be to maintain our investment into our seven NHLs while also providing stewardship for our important NRHP-listed and eligible sites and working toward ongoing evaluations of eligibility for other sites. The fact that we have thirty-seven NRHP eligible or listed sites today does not account for the many other sites with vital heritage value MSP manages that should be listed on the NRHP, or even be considered for listing as an NHL.

Unsurprisingly, Region 3 spent the most on restoration and preservation in the last biennium with a total of \$1,261,922; of that, the cost of preservation at Bannack (24BE0169) made up \$1,252,625 (Table 3, Appendix A). By far the largest investment MSP made in preservation and restoration in the last biennium was a \$1.2 million fire detection and alarm system for Bannack to protect the park from structural fire, which would be devastating. Other, smaller investments in preservation included the rock wall work at Roe Island in Giant Springs State Park (24CA0620) for \$6,670 in Region 4. Small projects at Lewis and Clark Caverns (24JF2081) for \$5,397, Missouri Headwaters (24GA0212) for \$3,200 and Chief Plenty Coups (24BH2179) for \$1,215 also occurred, along with miscellaneous small restoration and preservation projects in other parks. Region 2 had no restoration or preservation costs to report. In total, we spent approximately \$1,271,215 on preservation and restoration.

Site research and documentation costs include non-compliance heritage surveys, detailed site recordation, facility condition inventories, artifact analysis and cataloguing, and site assessment studies (Table 3, Appendix A). The most money spent in this category in the last biennium was at Rosebud Battlefield (24BH2461, 24BH3773), with approximately \$12,000 in NPS grant funds and MSP funds spent on field school research and the ecological inventory for future fire protection. Smaller documentation and protection/preservation efforts occurred at Medicine Rocks (24CT0022) in the form of an inventory by Dr. Tim Urbaniak to assess whether a fallen pillar had damaged any historic inscriptions (\$1,400). Initial efforts to nominate sites on Wild Horse Island as a historic district (24LA0278) cost approximately \$320. Statewide, in 2018-2019, we spent approximately \$9,520 on research, documentation, and preservation.

We spent approximately \$78,228 on interpretation and education in the last biennium (Table 3, Appendix A). Most of those costs come from Bannack (24BE0169) with \$39,921, Travelers' Rest (24MO0176) with \$13,653, Missouri Headwaters (24GA0212) with \$5,000, First Peoples Buffalo Jump (24CA1012), with \$3,500, and Pictograph Cave (24YL0001, 24YL0002), with \$3,181. For many of our heritage parks, in particular, interpretation and education are primary duties for park staff, including seasonal interpretive staff and AmeriCorps members. These employees commit considerable time to

developing new interpretive programming, providing daily interpretive experiences, and preparing for educational events.

Site maintenance and access costs listed in Table 3 (Appendix A) do not represent complete maintenance expenditures for our parks, as expenses like 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), with \$125,552, where both major and minor maintenance is constantly occurring. Ongoing maintenance at Rosebud Battlefield (24BH2461), where road washouts are a perpetual problem, cost approximately \$12,500 over the past biennium. Otherwise, Region 2 had the highest cumulative expenses in maintenance and access costs, with work at Council Grove (24MO0151), Fort Owen (24RA0148), and Travelers' Rest (24MO0176 and 24MO1572) totaling \$27,500. Statewide, site maintenance and access totaled \$190,092.

Overall, MSP and partners dedicated \$49,317 to site monitoring efforts conducted by park staff, volunteers, and the Heritage Program Manager (Table 3, Appendix A). Parks with formal monitors over the past two years have included Fort Owen (24RA0148), Makoshika (24DW0079, 24DW0564), Medicine Rocks (24CT0022, 24CT0844, 24CT0845), 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.

Marketing efforts tracked in Table 3 (Appendix A) are mostly related to staff time, website and social media work, printing and advertising in local and regional newspapers and magazines and in television spots. In total, MSP spent approximately \$22,892 in marketing and tourism promotion. In a different approach, First Peoples in 2019 put \$2,800 into a billboard on Interstate 15 promoting the park. MSP employs 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, or when events occur like the Preservation Roadshow, state parks marketing staff arrange for promotion around the research being conducted.

A total of \$134,711 of the heritage stewardship funding that occurred in MSP heritage sites in 2018-2019 was provided by other agencies, grant funding, volunteer time, and in-kind match of staff time. Travelers' Rest (24MO0176) received \$94,401 from its friends group, the Travelers' Rest Preservation and Heritage Association (TRPHA), which is dedicated to educational and interpretive programming at the park. Bannack (24BE0169) received \$15,000 from the Bannack Association to cover part of the costs of roofing a number of its historic buildings over the past two years. The National Park Service awarded MSP a grant of \$12,000 for additional survey and research within Rosebud Battlefield (24BH2461). Giant Springs (24CA0620) received a River Fund grant to help pay for repairs to CCC rockwork along Roe Island. As we move forward, these kinds of partnerships and creative solutions to secure funding from outside friends groups, foundations and other agencies will be key as we continue to seek to diversify our revenue streams and build strong partnerships, as recommended by the Parks in

Focus effort. In addition, the interests of universities and researchers in working within our heritage parks is ongoing, and facilitating field schools or other educational opportunities like the new Bannack Institute allow us to complete important work for the parks, facilitate educational opportunity and build an invested, informed constituency.

Total agency expenditures on stewardship efforts for all 37 evaluated heritage sites reported here totaled \$3,293,722 for the 2018-2019 reporting cycle (Table 3, Appendix A). Administrative staff time related to all heritage parks totaled \$1,534,247 (Table 3, Appendix A).

Site Enhancement and Maintenance Needs

Maintenance activities needed in state parks for historic buildings typically 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. Table 2 (Appendix A) summarizes many of the maintenance needs for our 37 evaluated heritage sites. 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 monitored at least once a year. Overall, maintenance and/or site enhancement priorities include:

1. Secure funding for repairs needed at Bannack (24BE0169) and identified in the FCI, including new roofing on buildings (\$590,000), new siding and walls (\$975,000), and foundation work (\$550,000). Determine which needs are most critical so funds can be requested to accomplish this work in the immediate future. Identify partners who can assist with fundraising for this effort.
2. Establish emergency protocols for protecting the heritage resources for our NHL parks. In particular, complete a wildfire emergency plan for Bannack, including formal partnerships with federal agencies and a fire suppression plan and infrastructure at Bannack, possibly including a sprinkler system.
3. Continue to develop a vegetation management plan for Rosebud Battlefield (24BH2461, 24BH0406, 24BH3773) that mitigates wildfire danger while protecting cultural resources. The 2019 Marlow study, and planned additional 2020 work, will provide important recommendations.
4. Pursue NRHP listing for historic district on Wild Horse Island State Park, including the culturally-peeled trees (24LA0278), the Johnson Homestead and the orchard.
5. Inventory and record heritage resources at Sluice Boxes State Park, which include the Belt Creek Railroad (24CA1315), historic mining and quarry remnants, and the remnants of the town of Albright.

6. Incorporate the interpretation and preservation of cultural resources into renewed park planning associated with the removal of Missouri Headwaters State Park from the Primitive Parks list. Sites in the park include 24GA0212, 24GA0402, 24GA0355, 24GA1839 and 24GA1841. In particular, develop a plan for the Gallatin City II Hotel (24GA0355).
7. Now that funding is secured for the Chief Plenty Coups (24BH2179) House foundation, prioritize other FCI repairs needed, including re-shingling the roof of the Chief's house, and re-chinking both the house and store.
8. As identified in the FCI study, additional historic preservation needs at Fort Owen (24RA0148) include repairing the original adobe wall and repairing the chimney and doors on the east barracks (FCI estimated costs are approximately \$34,000 for Fort Owen).
9. At Elkhorn (24JF0477), the FCI called for repairing (possibly replacing) the roof and ridge board, repointing open mortar joints, repairing wall boards and treating wood siding on the building (FCI estimated costs are approximately \$37,000 for Elkhorn State Park) (Figure 23).
10. 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. In many of the cases listed above, the State Parks Foundation, various heritage-focused organizations and friends groups will be important partners in accomplishing these goals.



Figure 23: Structures at Elkhorn State Park: the Fraternity Hall and Gillian Hall.

Program Opportunities, Challenges and Goals

The resources managed by state parks represent some of the most significant cultural resources in the state of Montana. Our seven presently-listed NHL sites, by definition, are of national significance. The ability to effect change on how resources of national significance are managed is a tremendous opportunity. The potential for research, resource enhancement, and stewardship efforts is endless within state parks. Grant funding and partnership agreements with outside agencies, universities, friend groups and other entities are essential for our vital stewardship work. In the past, the MSP Heritage Program has been consistently successful in obtaining grant and partnership funding for stewardship work, and we need to continue to build on that success. Specific program-wide goals for the Heritage Program in the coming years, based on the recommendations within the Heritage Resources Strategic Plan, include the following:

1. Improve tribal consultation processes for projects and park interpretive efforts.
2. Finalize curation agreement with the BLM's Billings Curation Center.
3. Develop a plan to recruit and maintain site stewards at all heritage parks and establish protocols for site monitoring and reporting procedures.
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.

Significant state park heritage sites are distributed throughout Montana with many hundreds of miles in between them. One of the biggest challenges for the Heritage Program Manager is the size and complexity of the state, the cultural resources, and the program itself. Vivally, our parks have managers that are deeply interested in the proper care and treatment of park resources. While the background of park managers is generally in parks and recreation, many monitor sites, deter vandalism, learn about artifact care, and provide key insight into park needs. Our site stewards also provide critical monitoring of significant sites, helping MSP keep these sites in satisfactory condition. The in-house heritage team we plan to implement, with representatives from each of the five state park regions, should improve state-wide communication about heritage issues, policy needs, and training opportunities.

MSP, alongside many partners, accomplished a substantial amount of positive stewardship over the 2018-2019 period. We will seek to continue to strengthen and expand these efforts over the next two-year reporting cycle, using the guidance of the recent Parks in Focus effort and new MSP classification policy. These efforts have continued to raise awareness of the significance of our many state park heritage sites and the need to maintain and preserve these irreplaceable treasures, and we will continue to build on the opportunities our evolving management strategies present.

APPENDIX A

Table 2. 2018-2019 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
<u>Region 1/Kalispell</u>					
Wild Horse Island Culturally Peeled Trees/24LA0278	NRHP-eligible	Satisfactory	Good	5	-Working to record CPTs along with a historic homestead and orchard as a historic district -Monitor site
<u>Region 2/Missoula</u>					
Council Grove/24MO0151	NRHP-eligible	Satisfactory	Good	2	- Updated interpretive exhibits - Fencing to protect sensitive grasslands (or to promote off-leash dog areas) - Riverbank stabilization/ grassland restoration -Research site history for potential listing
Fort Owen/24RA0148	NRHP	Satisfactory	Fair	2	-Follow 2016 Facility Condition Inventory (FCI) by CTA Architects to identify repairs -Monitor site -Fence areas of the park to deter visitor access to private ranch property -Build a larger parking area
Travelers' Rest/24MO0176	NHL	Satisfactory	Good	3	-Fence areas of park to control OHV access -Monitor site -Vegetative screening along the east and southeast fence lines
Travelers' Rest/24MO1572	NRHP-eligible	Satisfactory	Fair	4	-Monitor site
<u>Region 3/Bozeman</u>					
Anaconda Smoke Stack/24DL0290	NRHP	Watch	Fair	5	-Monitor structure

Park Name/Site Number	NHL or NRHP Status	Property Status	Property Condition/ Integrity	Priority for Maintenance (1-5)	Future Maintenance Priorities/Site Needs
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 -Replace roof
Lewis and Clark Caverns/24JF2081	NRHP	Satisfactory	Good	1	-Monitor all buildings and structures -Ongoing maintenance
Madison Buffalo Jump/24GA0314	NRHP	Watch	Fair	2	-Monitor site for looting and vandalism
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

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/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	-Continue rock wall rehab on spring and river -Rehab large viewing bridge
Sluice Boxes/24CA1315	NRHP-eligible	Threatened	Poor	3	-Monitor site, particularly trestles that are beginning to fail -Effort to inventory structures and features in spring 2020
Tower Rock/24CA0643	NRHP	Satisfactory	Good	4	-Periodic maintenance needed
Region 5/Billings					
Chief Plenty Coups/24BH2179	NHL	Satisfactory	Good	1	-Foundation repair in 2020, \$125,000 for foundation repair approved in 2019 -Follow FCI regarding repairs to Chief's house and store -re-shingle roof of Chief's house -re-chink both buildings
Pictograph Cave/24YL0001	NHL	Satisfactory	Good	1	-Monitor site condition and install padded retaining wall to catch falling pictograph images -Utilize 3D scanning to monitor rock fall and movement on the face of the cave

Park Name/Site Number	NHL or NRHP Status	Property Status	Property Condition/ Integrity	Priority for Maintenance (1-5)	Future Maintenance Priorities/Site Needs
Pictograph Cave--Ghost Cave/24YL0002	NHL	Satisfactory	Good	3	-Monitor site
<u>Region 7/Glendive</u>					
Makoshika/24DW0079	NRHP-eligible	Satisfactory	Good	3	-Ongoing monitoring with new volunteers
Makoshika/24DW0564	NRHP-eligible	Satisfactory	Fair	3	-Monitor site -Ongoing building maintenance
Medicine Rocks/24CT0022	NRHP	Satisfactory	Good	2	-Monitor site with newly-trained site stewards
Medicine Rocks/24CT0844	NRHP	Satisfactory	Good	3	-Monitor site with newly-trained site stewards
Medicine Rocks/24CT0845	NRHP	Satisfactory	Fair	3	-Monitor site with newly-trained site stewards
Pirogue Island/24CR1045	NRHP-eligible	Watch	Fair	4	-Monitor site - Undertake additional research into significance/eligibility
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 -Appropriately design and implement proposed turn around area at west end
Rosebud Battlefield/24BH0406	NRHP-eligible	Threatened	Good	2	-Monitor condition of petroglyphs -Improve interpretation
Rosebud Battlefield/24BH3773	NRHP-eligible	Threatened	Fair	2	-Follow recommendations in Facility Condition Report for Kobold Homestead Repairs

Table 3. 2018-2019 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 Maintena nce/ Access	Site Monitori ng	Marketing/ Tourism Promotion	Projects to Avoid Adverse Effect	Outside Funding/ Grant/In-kind Match	Total Steward-ship Cost
<u>Region 1/Kalispell</u>										
Wild Horse Island/24LA0278 and proposed Historic District	\$20	\$350	\$320	\$720	\$0	\$400	\$20	\$0	\$0	\$1830
Region 1 Total Costs	\$20	\$350	\$320	\$720	\$0	\$400	\$20	\$0	\$0	\$1830
<u>Region 2/Missoula</u>										
Council Grove/24MO0151	\$34,386	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$11,000	\$0	\$0	\$1,000	\$0	\$46,386
Fort Owen/24RA0148	\$19,783	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,000	\$2,000	\$500	\$0	\$0	\$26,283
Travelers' Rest/24MO0176	\$231,281	\$0	\$0	\$13,653	\$10,000	\$2,000	\$6,512	\$0	\$94,041 (TRPA/vol)	\$357,487
Travelers' Rest/24MO1572	\$1,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,500	\$2,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$6,000
Region 2 Total Costs	\$286,950	\$0	\$0	\$13,653	\$27,500	\$6,000	\$7,012	\$1,000	\$94,041	\$436,156
<u>Region 3/Bozeman</u>										
Anaconda Smoke Stack/24DL0290	\$350	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$350	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$700

Park Name/Site Number	Admin. Cost	Building Restora., Repair, Preserva.	Research/ Documenta. Preserva./ Protection	Interp. and Education	Site Maintena nce/ Access	Site Monitori ng	Marketing/ Tourism Promotion	Projects to Avoid Adverse Effect	Outside Funding/ Grant/In-kind Match	Total Steward- ship Cost
Bannack/24BE0169	\$362,525	\$1,252,625	\$0	\$39,921	\$125,552	\$16,726	\$6,500	\$2,500	\$15,000 (Bannack Assoc.)	\$1,821,349
Beaverhead Rock/ 24MA0259	\$2,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$700	\$200	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,900
Clark's Lookout/ 24BE1708	\$12,656	\$0	\$0	\$100	\$1,800	\$400	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$14,956
Granite/24GN0365,24GN366	\$300	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$300
Lewis and Clark Caverns/24JF2081	\$2,300	\$5,397	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$7,697
Madison Buffalo Jump/24GA0314	\$20,000	\$0	\$0	\$1,700	\$500	\$750	\$3,294	\$0	\$0	\$26,244
Missouri Headwaters/ 24GA0212	\$117,000	\$3,200	\$0	\$5,000	\$2,000	\$500	\$2,666	\$0	\$7,000	\$137,366
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	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$750
Missouri Headwaters/ 24GA1841	\$1,750	\$0	\$0	\$1,500	\$500	\$500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,250

Park Name/Site Number	Admin. Cost	Building Restora., Repair, Preserva.	Research/ Documenta. Preserva./ Protection	Interp. and Education	Site Maintena nce/ Access	Site Monitori ng	Marketing/ Tourism Promotion	Projects to Avoid Adverse Effect	Outside Funding/ Grant/In-kind Match	Total Stewardship Cost
Region 3 Total Costs	\$522,931	\$1,261,922	\$0	\$51,571	\$131,552	\$19,926	\$12,460	\$2,500	\$22,000	\$2,024,862
<u>Region 4/Great Falls</u>										
Camp Baker/24ME0075	\$1,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,000
Sluice Boxes/24CA1315	\$1,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,000
Elkhorn/24JF0477	\$2,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$800	\$800	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,600
First Peoples Buffalo Jump/24CA1012	\$323,308	\$0	\$0	\$3,500	\$3,000	\$1,200	\$2,800	\$0	\$0	\$333,808
Giant Springs/24CA0289	\$500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,500
Giant Springs/24CA0620	\$500	See outside funding	\$0	\$0	\$2,000	\$1,000	\$0	\$0	\$6,670	\$10,170
Tower Rock/24CA0643	\$5,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,000	\$1,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$8,000
Region 4 Total Costs	\$333,308	\$0	\$0	\$3,500	\$7,800	\$6,000	\$2,800	\$0	\$6,670	\$359,078
<u>Region 5/Billings</u>										
Chief Plenty Coups/24BH2179	\$135,000	\$1,215	\$7,662	\$592	\$3,200	\$5,140	\$600	\$0	\$0	\$153,409
Pictograph Cave/24YL0001	\$209,000	\$0	\$0	\$3,181	\$5,376	\$3,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$220,557
Pictograph Cave-Ghost Cave/24YL0002	\$11,000	\$0	\$0	\$3,181	\$1,164	\$1,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$16,345

Park Name/Site Number	Admin. Cost	Building Restora., Repair, Preserva.	Research/ Documenta. Preserva./ Protection	Interp. and Education	Site Maintena nce/ Access	Site Monitori ng	Marketing/ Tourism Promotion	Projects to Avoid Adverse Effect	Outside Funding/ Grant/In-kind Match	Total Stewardship Cost
Region 5 Total Costs	\$355,000	\$1,215	\$7,662	\$6,954	\$9,740	\$9,140	\$600	\$0	\$0	\$390,311
<u>Region 7/Glendive</u>										
Makoshika/24D W0079	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$120	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$120
McCarty Cabin/24DW0564	\$78	\$58	\$0	\$80	\$0	\$402	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$618
Medicine Rocks/24CT0022	\$1,616	\$0	\$1,400	\$1,250	\$0	\$4,285	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$8,551
Medicine Rocks/24CT0844	\$152	\$0	\$82	\$0	\$0	\$388	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$622
Medicine Rocks/24CT0845	\$0	\$0	\$56	\$0	\$0	\$388	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$444
Pirogue Island/ 24CR1045	\$192	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,268	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,460
Rosebud Battlefield/ 24BH2461, 24BH3773	\$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 7 Total Costs	\$37,038	\$1,058	\$1,538	\$1,830	\$13,500	\$7,851	\$0	\$0	\$12,000	\$74,815

Park Name/Site Number	Admin. Cost	Building Restora., Repair, Preserva.	Research/ Documenta. Preserva./ Protection	Interp. and Education	Site Maintena nce/ Access	Site Monitori ng	Marketing/ Tourism Promotion	Projects to Avoid Adverse Effect	Outside Funding/ Grant/In-kind Match	Total Steward-ship Cost
Total State Parks Costs	\$1,534,247	\$1,271,215	\$9,520	\$78,228	\$190,092	\$49,317	\$22,892	\$3,500	\$134,711	\$3,293,722

APPENDIX B

Montana State-Owned Heritage Property Reporting Forms

MONTANA STATE-OWNED HERITAGE PROPERTY REPORTING FORM

Property Number (e.g. 24YL0001): 24LA0278 (Smithsonian Trinomial)

Property Name: Wild Horse Island Culturally Peeled Trees

Property Town/Vicinity of: Big Arm, Montana

Property Date (Year of Origin/Construction or "Precontact"): Precontact

State Agency (Choose One): FWP/Montana State Parks

Reporting Year: 2020 (e.g. 2014; 2016; 2018, etc)

Property Type (Choose One): Prehistoric

Property Count (#): ___ District ___ Building(s) ___ Structure(s) ^{1.00} Site(s) ^{13.00} Object(s)

Historic Significance and Property Description:

Comment:

Site includes 13 very large Ponderosa Pine trees that have had their bark peeled by humans approximately 100-300 years ago to obtain the edible cambium layer of the tree. All scars are large, and axe marks are present inside many of the scars. Tribes including the CSKT and Blackfeet have significant cultural history associated with Wild Horse Island.

Historic Integrity: (Choose One): Excellent

Comment (Explain):

The landscape of Wild Horse Island has been preserved with minimal development thanks to its state park designation. Although the trees are located on a part of the island that receives the most visitors, they have experienced minimal vandalism. Therefore the site is very well-preserved example of a large grove of historic Native American peeled /scarred trees.

Use:

Historic Use: food procurement

Current Use: recreation and education

Comment: (issues, if any, regarding use/functionality)

Status (Choose one): Satisfactory

Comment:

Human-caused wildfires and human vandalism represent the most significant threat to this peeled-tree site. In the summer months, when visitation to the island is at its height, FWP arranges for volunteer park hosts that stay on the island and monitor the historic sites while also providing interpretation. This minimizes the risk of vandalism.

Condition (Choose One): Good

Comment:

One of the peeled Ponderosa pines on Wild Horse fell several years ago, a victim to wind or lightning. The tree fell into the water of Skeeko Bay. Steve Barrett and employees from Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks in Kalispell removed the peeled portion of the tree and towed it back across Flathead Lake to preserve it. The peeled portion of that tree now rests at FWP headquarters in Kalispell. Barrett analyzed the peeled trees overall and found that the oldest scar is from approximately 1711, and most of the peels are from 1895-1909. Ponderosas are long-lived trees, though they only rarely exceed 500 years old; hopefully these trees have a couple hundred years of life left.

Stewardship Effort and Cost (Enter all that apply in past 2 years; do not duplicate costs)
If activity, but no calculated/estimated cost available, enter "+". If no activity, enter "0" or leave blank.

- \$ 20 Heritage Property Administration/Operations (property-specific)
- \$ 350 Heritage Restoration/Rehabilitation/Repair project activity (SOI standards)
- \$ Heritage Preservation/Protection project activity
- \$ 320 Heritage Research/Documentation project activity
- \$ 720 Heritage Interpretation/Education/Awareness project activity
- \$ 20 Heritage Promotion/Tourism/Marketing project activity
- \$ Heritage Preservation/Conservation Plan Development
- \$ Regular/routine maintenance
- \$ 400 Monitoring (documented/reported upon)
- \$ Cost to redesign project to avoid adverse effect to property's heritage values
- \$ Other heritage stewardship effort/activity (Explain)

Comment:

Prioritized Maintenance & Stewardship Needs

Rank property for agency priority addressing need among all agency's heritage properties:
Highest (1 = top 20%) to Lowest (5 = bottom 20%) = 5 (1-5)

Comment: List prioritized property-specific preservation maintenance & stewardship needs -

- 1) With the assistance of park managers, FWP is seeking to submit this property alongside the Johnson Homestead and the Powers Orchard as the Wild Horse Island Historic District.
- 2) Ongoing monitoring of 24LA0278
- 3) Provide structure wrap to park managers and volunteer park hosts to wrap trees in case of fire

Other Comment/Continued:

Reported by (Name): Rachel Reckin

Date (MM/DD/YYYY): 01/21/2020

Use Submit button to submit completed form to SHPO database. A copy will be saved in your sent folder.

MONTANA STATE-OWNED HERITAGE PROPERTY REPORTING FORM

Property Number (e.g 24YL0001): 24MO0151 (Smithsonian Trinomial)

Property Name: Council Grove

Property Town/Vicinity of: Missoula

Property Date (Year of Origin/Construction or "Precontact"): Precontact/Historic

State Agency (Choose One): FWP/Montana State Parks

Reporting Year: 2020 (e.g. 2014; 2016; 2018, etc)

Property Type (Choose One): Historic

Property Count (#): ___ District ___ Building(s) ___ Structure(s) ^{1.00} Site(s) ___ Object(s)

Historic Significance and Property Description:

Comment:

Council Grove State Park (24MO0151) is believed to be the location where members of the Selis (Salish), Qlispe (Kalispel) and Kootenai Tribes met with Governor Isaac Stevens to conclude the 1855 Hellgate Treaty, which led to the establishment of the Flathead Indian Reservation.

Historic Integrity: (Choose One): Good

Comment (Explain):

There has been some question over the years of whether Council Grove State Park is in the exact location of the treaty signing. This is part of why MSP has not nominated the site for listing on the NRHP. Research on this matter is ongoing, as is updated tribal consultation with the CSKT, in particular. This park maintains good integrity in terms of its historic feel and association.

Use:

Historic Use: Treaty-signing location

Current Use: Casual recreation and historic interpretation

Comment: (issues, if any, regarding use/functionality)

Status (Choose one): Satisfactory

Comment:

With a limited staff presence and close proximity to Montana's second largest city, Council Grove has become a popular site for casual recreation, particularly dog walking. This has led to concerns over resource degradation and whether the park's present experience properly aligns with its original designation as a heritage park. Park managers are working to mitigate these concerns through fencing, updated interpretation and stabilization of the riverbank.

Condition (Choose One): Good

Comment:

Other than the general resource concerns listed above, Council Grove is in good condition. Additional research is needed into the precise nature of any archaeological resources it contains and tribal associations with this location beyond the Hellgate Treaty.

Stewardship Effort and Cost (Enter all that apply in past 2 years; do not duplicate costs)
If activity, but no calculated/estimated cost available, enter "+". If no activity, enter "0" or leave blank.

- \$ 34,386 Heritage Property Administration/Operations (property-specific)
- \$ Heritage Restoration/Rehabilitation/Repair project activity (SOI standards)
- \$ Heritage Preservation/Protection project activity
- \$ Heritage Research/Documentation project activity
- \$ Heritage Interpretation/Education/Awareness project activity
- \$ Heritage Promotion/Tourism/Marketing project activity
- \$ Heritage Preservation/Conservation Plan Development
- \$ 11,000 Regular/routine maintenance
- \$ Monitoring (documented/reported upon)
- \$ 1,000 Cost to redesign project to avoid adverse effect to property's heritage values
- \$ Other heritage stewardship effort/activity (Explain)

Comment:

Prioritized Maintenance & Stewardship Needs

Rank property for agency priority addressing need among all agency's heritage properties:

Highest (1 = top 20%) to Lowest (5 = bottom 20%) = 2 (1-5)

Comment: List prioritized property-specific preservation maintenance & stewardship needs -

- Updated interpretive exhibits
- Fencing to protect sensitive grasslands (or to promote off-leash dog areas)
- Riverbank stabilization/ grassland restoration
- Research site history for potential listing

Other Comment/Continued:

Reported by (Name): Rachel Reckin

Date (MM/DD/YYYY): 01/27/2020

Use Submit button to submit completed form to SHPO database. A copy will be saved in your sent folder.

MONTANA STATE-OWNED HERITAGE PROPERTY REPORTING FORM

Property Number (e.g. 24YL0001): 24JF2081 (Smithsonian Trinomial)

Property Name: Lewis and Clark Caverns Historic District

Property Town/Vicinity of: LaHood

Property Date (Year of Origin/Construction or "Precontact): 1901-1967

State Agency (Choose One): FWP/Montana State Parks

Reporting Year: 2020 (e.g. 2014; 2016; 2018, etc)

Property Type (Choose One): Historic

Property Count (#): 1.00 District 5.00 Building(s) 8.00 Structure(s) 2.00 Site(s) ___ Object(s)

Historic Significance and Property Description:

Comment:

This district is associated with the development of the caverns as a National Monument and the subsequent transition of the property to the State of Montana to become its first state park. The history of this park is associated with the history of the emerging parks system nationwide as well as the contributions of the CCC. It was listed on the NRHP in 2018.

Historic Integrity: (Choose One): Good

Comment (Explain):

The Lewis and Clark Caverns Historic District retains a very high level of integrity. The main period of construction for this district is 1935-1947 and it district displays integrity of setting, location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. One loss to the integrity of the historic district was the demolition of the original A-frame Visitor Center building which stood at the entrance.

Use:

Historic Use: Outdoor recreation

Current Use: Outdoor recreation

Comment: (issues, if any, regarding use/functionality)

Status (Choose one): Satisfactory

Comment:

MSP consults with the SHPO office on any changes to the historic district, including any new structures, additions or restoration activities on contributing buildings.

Condition (Choose One): Good

Comment:

The buildings and structures that are part of the historic district are virtually all still in regular use as facilities for Lewis and Clark Caverns State Park. Maintenance is ongoing, and staff regularly monitor the buildings and structures.

Stewardship Effort and Cost (Enter all that apply in past 2 years; do not duplicate costs)

If activity, but no calculated/estimated cost available, enter "+". If no activity, enter "0" or leave blank.

- \$ 2,300 Heritage Property Administration/Operations (property-specific)
- \$ 5,397 Heritage Restoration/Rehabilitation/Repair project activity (SOI standards)
- \$ ___ Heritage Preservation/Protection project activity
- \$ ___ Heritage Research/Documentation project activity
- \$ ___ Heritage Interpretation/Education/Awareness project activity
- \$ ___ Heritage Promotion/Tourism/Marketing project activity
- \$ ___ Heritage Preservation/Conservation Plan Development
- \$ ___ Regular/routine maintenance
- \$ ___ Monitoring (documented/reported upon)
- \$ ___ Cost to redesign project to avoid adverse effect to property's heritage values
- \$ ___ Other heritage stewardship effort/activity (Explain)

Comment:

Prioritized Maintenance & Stewardship Needs

Rank property for agency priority addressing need among all agency's heritage properties:

Highest (1 = top 20%) to Lowest (5 = bottom 20%) = 1 (1-5)

Comment: List prioritized property-specific preservation maintenance & stewardship needs -

- Monitor all buildings and structures
- Ongoing maintenance

Other Comment/Continued:

Reported by (Name): Rachel Reckin

Date (MM/DD/YYYY): 01/27/2020

Use Submit button to submit completed form to SHPO database. A copy will be saved in your sent folder.

MONTANA STATE-OWNED HERITAGE PROPERTY REPORTING FORM

Property Number (e.g 24YL0001): 24CA1315 (Smithsonian Trinomial)

Property Name: Belt Creek Railroad (Belt to Neihart)

Property Town/Vicinity of: Neihart

Property Date (Year of Origin/Construction or "Precontact): 1891

State Agency (Choose One): FWP/Montana State Parks

Reporting Year: 2020 (e.g. 2014; 2016; 2018, etc)

Property Type (Choose One): Historic

Property Count (#): ___ District ___ Building(s) ___ Structure(s) ___ Site(s) ___ Object(s)

Historic Significance and Property Description:

Comment:

This section of railroad passes through Sluice Boxes State Park, and includes numerous trestles, a tunnel, and some extant sections of rail ties. This was part of the Montana Central-Great Northern Railway, which connected Great Falls with mining towns like Neihart and Albright. It is an integral part of the historic resources in Sluice Boxes, including extensive remains of historic mining.

Historic Integrity: (Choose One): Good

Comment (Explain):

The Belt Creek Railroad has great integrity of setting, location, feeling and association. The landscape of Sluice Boxes retains excellent opportunities to experience the railway in its original context, alongside historic mining activity, the canyon and the remnants of the town of Albright.

Use:

Historic Use: Transportation

Current Use: Transportation

Comment: (issues, if any, regarding use/functionality)

The Belt Creek Railway is now in use as a popular recreational trail, which passes over some of the trestles and through the tunnel.

Status (Choose one): Threatened

Comment:

The site's integrity of setting, location, feeling and association remain intact. However, all of the organic components of the resource are rapidly degrading, and without intervention the only remaining elements of the railroad will be the grade, any related metal artifacts and the tunnel.

Condition (Choose One): Poor

Comment:

The integrity of the remaining structural elements of the railroad are very poor, thanks to simple age; the portion of the rail line that runs through the state park was abandoned in 1945. The trestles are rapidly failing, and the remnants of wood ties along the railroad grade are degrading.

Stewardship Effort and Cost (Enter all that apply in past 2 years; do not duplicate costs)

If activity, but no calculated/estimated cost available, enter "+". If no activity, enter "0" or leave blank.

- \$ 1,000 Heritage Property Administration/Operations (property-specific)
- \$ Heritage Restoration/Rehabilitation/Repair project activity (SOI standards)
- \$ Heritage Preservation/Protection project activity
- \$ Heritage Research/Documentation project activity
- \$ Heritage Interpretation/Education/Awareness project activity
- \$ Heritage Promotion/Tourism/Marketing project activity
- \$ Heritage Preservation/Conservation Plan Development
- \$ Regular/routine maintenance
- \$ + Monitoring (documented/reported upon)
- \$ Cost to redesign project to avoid adverse effect to property's heritage values
- \$ Other heritage stewardship effort/activity (Explain)

Comment:

Prioritized Maintenance & Stewardship Needs

Rank property for agency priority addressing need among all agency's heritage properties:

Highest (1 = top 20%) to Lowest (5 = bottom 20%) = 3 (1-5)

Comment: List prioritized property-specific preservation maintenance & stewardship needs -

- Monitor site, particularly trestles that are beginning to fail
- Effort to inventory structures and features in spring 2020

Other Comment/Continued:

In 1986, SHPO evaluated the Belt Creek Railroad section of the Montana Central-Great Northern Railway for NRHP eligibility. Stanfill concluded that "the recorded segment of the Belt Creek Railroad does not appear to meet criteria for independent listing on the National Register. However, it may be a significant component of a larger entity due to the fact that rail service to the Neihart mining area undoubtedly had a very significant impact upon mining production and profitability." Stanfill went on to ask that "if, in the future, the agency has cause to examine the greater Neihart area for cultural resource values, the Belt Creek Railway should be re-evaluated in this larger context." MSP is undertaking a preliminary survey of historic resources in Sluice Boxes State Park in spring 2020, including the historic town of Albright, its associated limestone quarry, and features associated with the railroad. In light of this plan to contextualize the Belt Creek Railroad, we wanted to report on its status.

Reported by (Name): Rachel Reckin

Date (MM/DD/YYYY): 01/27/2020

Use Submit button to submit completed form to SHPO database. A copy will be saved in your sent folder.

MONTANA STATE-OWNED HERITAGE PROPERTY REPORTING FORM

Property Number (e.g. 24YL0001): 24BH3773 (Smithsonian Trinomial)

Property Name: Kobold Ranch House

Property Town/Vicinity of: Busby

Property Date (Year of Origin/Construction or "Precontact"): prior to 1920

State Agency (Choose One): FWP/Montana State Parks

Reporting Year: 2020 (e.g. 2014; 2016; 2018, etc)

Property Type (Choose One): Historic

Property Count (#): ___ District 7.00 Building(s) 1.00 Structure(s) ___ Site(s) ___ Object(s)

Historic Significance and Property Description:

Comment:

This house and associated outbuildings were owned by Elmer "Slim" and Rose Kobold, who operated a ranch that was also home to the Rosebud Battlefield, and which MSP purchased in 1978. The ranch structures represent the homesteading portion of the extended human history of this ranch, and the Kobolds themselves are important figures in protecting Rosebud from coal development.

Historic Integrity: (Choose One): Good

Comment (Explain):

The entirety of Rosebud Battlefield State Park, including the Kobold Homestead, has excellent integrity of setting, location, feeling and association. The integrity of the buildings' workmanship, design and materials is also good, although they have experienced some alteration through ongoing use and updates, particularly in the years prior to 1978.

Use:

Historic Use: Homesteading/Ranching

Current Use: Staff Housing

Comment: (issues, if any, regarding use/functionality)

Status (Choose one): Threatened

Comment:

All of the sites at Rosebud Battlefield 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 BLM owns the coal rights under the park, and has designated the area unsuitable for coal extraction due to cultural resource concerns. But the threat of other mineral development remains.

Condition (Choose One): Fair

Comment:

The house retains structural integrity, but requires ongoing updates. Some of the other structures, particularly the chicken coops, are in poor condition.

Stewardship Effort and Cost (Enter all that apply in past 2 years; do not duplicate costs)

If activity, but no calculated/estimated cost available, enter "+". If no activity, enter "0" or leave blank.

- \$___ Heritage Property Administration/Operations (property-specific)
- \$___ Heritage Restoration/Rehabilitation/Repair project activity (SOI standards)
- \$___ Heritage Preservation/Protection project activity
- \$___ Heritage Research/Documentation project activity
- \$___ Heritage Interpretation/Education/Awareness project activity
- \$___ Heritage Promotion/Tourism/Marketing project activity
- \$___ Heritage Preservation/Conservation Plan Development
- \$^{12,500}___ Regular/routine maintenance
- \$___ Monitoring (documented/reported upon)
- \$___ Cost to redesign project to avoid adverse effect to property's heritage values
- \$___ Other heritage stewardship effort/activity (Explain)

Comment:

Prioritized Maintenance & Stewardship Needs

Rank property for agency priority addressing need among all agency's heritage properties:

Highest (1 = top 20%) to Lowest (5 = bottom 20%) = 2 (1-5)

Comment: List prioritized property-specific preservation maintenance & stewardship needs -

-Follow recommendations in Facility Condition Report for Kobold Homestead Repairs

Other Comment/Continued:

Reported by (Name): Rachel Reckin

Date (MM/DD/YYYY): 01/27/2020

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**Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks
Fisheries and Wildlife Divisions
Senate Bill 3, State Agency Biennial Report, 2018-2019**

Report Prepared by:

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February 2020



***Montana Fish,
Wildlife & Parks***

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Appendix

Table 2 –	2018-2019- Fisheries & Wildlife Heritage Property NHRP Status, Integrity, Status, Condition, Maintenance Priority & Needs
Table 3 –	2018-2019 Fisheries & Wildlife SB 3 Summary of Heritage Site Stewardship, Administration, Maintenance, Monitoring, and Marketing Costs.

Introduction

The Fisheries and Wildlife Divisions of Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks (FWP) manage archaeological and historical sites throughout over 375 Fishing Access Sites (FAS), over 75 Wildlife Management Areas (WMA), and 10 fish hatcheries. The Wildlife Rehabilitation Center and the Montana Wild Outdoor Education Center are managed by the Communication and Education Division and the FWP Headquarters Warehouse Facility is managed by the Administration and Finance Division. For the sake of clarity in this report, these two divisions will be included with the Fisheries and Wildlife Divisions (F&W). Archaeological and historical sites are found on these properties throughout the state, though only 19 historical sites and 15 archaeological sites are either already listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or have been determined to be eligible for listing on the NRHP. In compliance with the reporting requirements of Senate Bill 3 enacted in 2011, the integrity, status, condition, stewardship efforts and maintenance needs of these 34 sites is the focus of this summary report. Because the National Register significance of other historic or archaeological sites located on properties managed by the F&W of FWP has yet to be determined, these sites are not discussed here. As these resources are evaluated for their archaeological and historical significance, they will be included in future Senate Bill 3 reports.

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 34 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), 14 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). One site was removed from R-3/Southcentral/Bozeman.

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 2018-2019 Heritage Properties.

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

Fish & Wildlife Property Name	Date FAS or WMA	F&W Region & Area	Site Number	Site Type & Name	Significance Status
Forest Grove FAS	1977	R-2 Alberton	24MN0164	<i>Historic Milwaukee Railroad Grade</i>	NRHP-eligible
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	24DL0145	<i>French Creek Site</i> Prehistoric campsite	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
Mount Haggin WMA	1976	R-3 Anaconda	24DL0868	<i>Moose Creek Cabin</i> Historic cabin	NRHP-eligible Removed
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

Fish & Wildlife Property Name	Date FAS or WMA	F&W Region & Area	Site Number	Site Name & Type	Significance Status
Sun River WMA	1948	R-4 Augusta	24LC2286	<i>Willow Creek Patrol Camp</i> Historic Patrol Cabin	NRHP-eligible
Tarkio FAS	1992	R-2 Alberton	24MN0164	<i>Historic Milwaukee Railroad Grade</i>	NRHP-eligible
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 one new NRHP-eligible site and one site that was found to be eligible and then was later removed from F&W jurisdiction based upon the recommendation of FWP Region 3 staff. The Moose Creek Cabin, a historic cabin built between 1860 and 1890 on the Mount Haggin WMA (24DL0868), was re-evaluated and FWP determined that the site was a public health and safety hazard. The cabin was in a state of disrepair with significant decay, settling, rodent infestation, vandalism, apparent homeless habitation and was encumbered with large amounts of garbage, debris, and abandoned household items. It was also suspected that the cabin was used for illegal activities, creating a significant public health and safety hazard. In addition, the remote location of the cabin made enforcement of State and Federal laws very difficult. The cabin was burned in October 2019 in order to remove the hazard. A cultural resource contractor prepared a detailed cultural resource inventory of the cabin prior to its removal, which FWP considered adequate mitigation for removal of the cabin.

A list of significant historic and archaeological sites located on lands managed by F&W is provided in Table 1. Statewide, these sites include 19 historic sites and 15 prehistoric sites. Historic sites include one railroad grade, four hatcheries, one water control system, and 13 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 34 F&W Heritage Properties is provided in Table 2 of the Appendix. Of the 34 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, the status of six is Unknown, and one has been removed. 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 18 sites with Satisfactory status, 15 are historic sites and three 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 three sites on Mount Haggin WMA (24DL0145, 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), 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. The Moose Creek Cabin (24DL0145) is the only F&W Heritage site that was removed during the 2018-2019 reporting period.

Of the 34 F&W sites reported on for the 2018-2019 SB 3 reporting period, three maintain an excellent historic integrity, 9 maintain a good historic integrity, 12 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, six archaeological sites on Dome Mountain WMA (24PA0462/24PA0749/ 24PA0779), and Mount Haggin WMA

(24DL0145/24DL0151/24DL0154) 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. The Moose Creek Cabin (24DL0868) had fair integrity because the cabin was in its original location but the cabin was in poor condition. 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 sites on Boulder Forks FAS (24SW0276) and Mount Haggin WMA French Creek Site (24DL0145) are the only archaeological sites 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 34 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). Twelve of the 34 sites are in good condition. These sites maintain their integrity, are structurally sound, and have not been damaged by incompatible development or changes. Five sites are in fair condition because the structural integrity has deteriorated. The condition of three sites is poor and two sites have a failed condition. The condition of the Van Duzer Homestead on Captain Clark FAS (24YL0643) is considered poor because all of the original 11 buildings have either collapsed or are in poor condition. The condition of the Morgan Homestead Ice House on Upper Prickly Pear FAS (24LC1975) is poor 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 Moose Creek Cabin (24DL0868) had a failed condition because the roof, walls, and interior had extensive decay and the vandalism, homeless habitation, and apparent use of the cabin for illegal activities presented a significant health and safety hazard. 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 34 significant Heritage Properties are listed on Table 3 in the Appendix 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 \$403,900 statewide, with funding coming from state funds, including Design and Construction, Operations, Capital Improvements, and General Services. Like previous reporting periods, major projects were completed on the Montana Wild Outdoor Education Center (Stedman Foundry and Machine Company Machine Shop; 24LC1273), with \$120,000 spent on a gazebo to be used for education and interpretive presentations. The construction of a storage building for equipment necessary to maintain the historic canals, lakes, and outlets on Freezeout Lake WMA (24TT0435) for \$150,000 represented the largest single stewardship expenditure in 2018-2019. Total expenditures on Freezeout Lake WMA in 2018-2019 totaled \$185,000.

During 2018-2019 reporting period, no funds were spent on Administrative Expenses, Research and Documentation, Site Monitoring, and Marketing/Tourism Promotion on any of the F&W Heritage Properties.

During 2018-2019 reporting period, restoration, repair, and preservation projects were completed on three sites. A total of approximately \$19,000 was spent on restoration, repair, and preservation at the Somers Hatchery/Flathead Lake Salmon Hatchery (24LN0758). New furnaces and new water heaters were installed in the two residences for a total cost of \$19,000. The historic shop ceiling was insulated for a total cost of \$7,000 at Freezeout Lake WMA (24TT0435) during the 2018-2019 reporting period.

A total of \$27,000 was spent on site restoration, repair, and preservation at the Jocko River Hatchery (24LA0221) during the 2018-2019 reporting period. New furnaces were installed in the two oldest houses at the Jocko River Hatchery and two new furnaces were installed in the historic hatchery building for a total cost of \$14,000. Eight new windows were installed on two of the historic residences for a total of \$2,000 and chain link fencing was installed around the yards of two of the residences for a total of \$11,000. 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.

During the 2018-2019 reporting period, Interpretation and Education projects were conducted on two sites. Interpretive signs were replaced and updated on two walls of the visitor center at the Washoe Park (Anaconda) Fish Hatchery (24DL0422) for a cost of approximately \$500.

Interpretive and Education projects were completed at the Stedman Foundry (Montana Wild Education Center, 24LC1273) for a total of \$124,500. An interpretive sign describing the history of the Stedman Foundry was installed at the entrance to Montana Wild for \$1,500. An interpretive trail was installed on the grounds of Montana Wild for \$1,000 and a pollinator interpretive pathway, including a monarch way station, was installed as part of the Centennial Trail for \$2,000. A gazebo was constructed on the grounds of Montana Wild to be used for educational and interpretive presentations for \$120,000.

Site Maintenance and Access projects were completed on 12 sites during the 2018-2019 reporting period. The water pump was replaced in the historic ice house at the Libby Hatchery/Libby Field Station (24LN1619) for \$500. Weeds were controlled on the archeological site on Cyr Bridge FAS (24MN0194) for a total of \$500 for the two-year reporting period. Weeds were also controlled on the historic Milwaukee Railroad grade (24MN0164), which crosses 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 and 24 MN0194 Cyr Bridge FAS, for a cost of \$5,000 for the two-year reporting period. The exterior of the historic shop at the Washoe Park (Anaconda) Hatchery (24DL0422) was painted during the 2018-2019 reporting period for \$1,000. Weed control measures were conducted on the archeological sites on Dome Mountain WMA (24PA0462;24PA0749;24PA0779), Dailey Lake FAS (24PA0975;24PA0463;24PA0749), Eight Mile Ford FAS (24MA0244), George Grant FAS/Greenwood Bottoms FAS (24BE1327), and Sun River WMA (24LC2286) for a total cost of \$7,500 for the two-year reporting period.

Several Site Maintenance and Access projects were conducted at Freezeout Lake WMA (24TT0435) during the 2018-2019 reporting period for a total cost of \$28,000. Two culverts were replaced for a cost of \$1,000. Annual road maintenance and repair work totaled \$8,000 for the two-year reporting period and an additional \$5,000 was spent on gravel for road repair. Water management, sampling, and monitoring totaled \$10,000 for the two-year reporting period. Seeding, weed control, and vegetation management for the wildlife food plots totaled \$4,000 for the two-year reporting period.

Site Maintenance and Access projects were also conducted at the Stedman Foundry/Montana Wild Education Center (24LC1273) and the Morgan Homestead Ice House/Upper Prickly Pear FAS (24LC1975). Safety and security equipment were installed at the Stedman Foundry/Montana Wild Education Center (24LC1273), including new emergency lighting, a Knox-box, and a fire alarm system, for a total of \$2,600 for the 2018-2019 reporting period. Yellow jackets were sprayed at the Morgan Homestead Ice House/Upper Prickly Pear FAS (24LC1975) for a cost of \$300.

Projects to Avoid Adverse Effect were conducted on three sites during the 2018-2019 reporting period. A stream relocation and restoration project, located on a portion of French Creek on Mount Haggin WMA, was completed in December 2019. The purpose of the project was to prevent the continued erosion and sloughing of a 60-foot bluff into French Creek, which is also located near the French Creek archeological site (24DL0145). In addition to minimizing continued erosion into the creek, the relocation and restoration of the French Creek stream bed will also protect the French Creek archeological site (24DL0145) from damage through erosion. This project was funded through various state and private funds, which included a \$30,000 grant from the FWP Future Fisheries Fund.

An equipment storage building was constructed at the Freezeout Lake WMA (24TT0435) headquarters for the purpose of securely protecting and storing equipment necessary to maintain the historic canal and lake system. The total cost of the storage building was \$150,000. The Moose Creek Cabin (24DL0868) on the Mount Haggin WMA was burned down during November 2019 to remove the public health and safety hazard the cabin posed for a total cost of \$500.

The F&W Heritage Properties with the most significant expenditures during the 2018-2019 reporting period included: Freezeout Lake WMA (24TT0435; \$185,000); Stedman Foundry/Montana Wild Education Center (24LC1273; \$127,000); Mount Haggin WMA, French Creek Site (24DL0145; \$30,000); Jocko River Trout Hatchery (24LA0221; \$27,000); the Somers Hatchery/Flathead Lake Hatchery (24FH0758; \$19,000);

the Milwaukee Railroad Grade (24MN0164; \$5,000); and Dome Mountain WMA & Dailey Lake FAS (24PA0462, 24PA0749, 24PA0779, 24PA0975; \$5,000).

The state F&W regions that expended the highest amount on heritage stewardship include Region 4 (\$185,800), Region 3 (\$164,600), Region 2 (\$34,000), and Region 1 (\$19,500). No funds were expended on heritage stewardship in F&W Region 5. Heritage stewardship work was completed on F&W Heritage Properties in four of the five FWP regions where F&W Heritage Properties are located during the 2018-2019 reporting period.

Total expenditures on stewardship efforts for all 34 F&W Heritage Properties totaled \$403,900 for the 2018-2019 reporting period (Appendix, Table 3).

Site Enhancement and Maintenance Needs

Maintenance, repair, restoration, preservation, and update activities planned for historic buildings and structures and archeological sites on F&W properties for the 2020-2021 reporting period include: foundation repair, roof replacement and repair; gutter installation and replacement; window replacement; interior and exterior painting; building stabilization and structural repair; 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 and insect control; landscaping maintenance and updates; water sampling; and ditch cleaning. Maintenance also includes repairs needed to keep roads to Heritage Properties and parking in good condition. Maintenance needs for the 34 Heritage Properties for the 2020-2021 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, preserved, and protected from vandalism are necessary and will be conducted. In addition, routine maintenance projects will be conducted as necessary. The heritage restoration, preservation, and maintenance priorities for the 2020-2021 reporting period include the following:

1. FWP plans to install an ADA handicap-accessible entrance door at the Stedman Foundry/Montana Wild Outdoor Education Center (24LC1273) during 2020 for an approximate cost of \$6,500; install new carpet in the auditorium for an approximate cost of \$15,000; and install new technology equipment and a projector for interpretive presentations for an estimated cost of \$10,000. FWP plans to seal the parking lot for an approximate cost of \$6,500. FWP also plans to construct a wildlife viewing area to allow visitors to be able to view the wildlife and ambassador birds housed in the FWP Wildlife Rehabilitation Center, located next to Montana Wild Education Center, for an estimated cost of \$3,000.
2. Two projects are proposed for Freezeout Lake WMA (24TT0435) for the 2020-2021 reporting period, including: 1) construction of a new outlet structure and spillway at Priest Butte Lake for an approximate cost of \$10,000 ; and 2) replace the buckled sidewalk to the ADA handicap-accessible hunting blind with a handicap accessible sidewalk for an approximate cost of \$5,000. Routine maintenance costs at Freezeout Lake WMA (24TT0435) include road maintenance; weed control; mowing; water management, monitoring, and sampling; and farming and

maintaining the grain fields for wildlife for a total estimated cost of \$25,000 for the 2020-2021 two-year reporting period.

3. Replace and repair the foundation on the historic shop at the Anaconda Hatchery/Washoe Park Trout Hatchery (24DL0422) during 2020 for a cost of \$15,000. FWP also plans to install a new roof on the historic shop for an estimated cost of \$8,000 and paint another coat on the shop for approximately \$1,000. FWP also plans to replace more interpretive signs in the visitor center with updated signs for an approximate cost of \$500.
4. FWP plans to install a new furnace in the third residence for an approximate cost of \$4,000; continue to install new windows in the three residences for an approximate cost of \$2,000; and install chain link fencing around the yard of the third residence for an estimated cost of \$5,500 at the Jocko River Trout Hatchery (24LA0221) during the 2020-2021 reporting period. FWP also plans to remove the old refrigeration unit in the historic hatchery building for an approximate cost of \$4,000. If funding becomes available, FWP hopes to replace the roof on the 4-stall garage with a metal roof at the Jocko River Trout Hatchery for an approximate cost of \$15,000.
5. FWP will continue to work towards discovering the cause of the decrease of the quantity and quality of water Flathead Lake Salmon Hatchery (Somers Hatchery; 24FH0758), for an approximate cost of \$500. This project is a high priority and FWP hopes it will be completed during 2020. FWP also plans to put new roofs on two of the historic buildings for an approximate total cost of \$10,000 and upgrade the kitchen and make other improvements to the historic house for approximately \$30,000.
6. Continue annual weed control on the Milwaukee Railroad Grade (24MN0164) for an approximate cost of \$5,000 for the 2020-2021 period.
7. Continue annual weed control on Dome Mountain WMA and Dailey Lake FAS (24PA0975; 25PA0749; 24PA0462; 24PA0779) for a total cost for the four sites of \$5,000 for the 2020-2021 reporting period
8. Continue annual weed control on Eight Mile Ford FAS (24MA0244) for a total cost of \$1,000 for the 2020-2021 reporting period
9. Continue annual weed control on George Grant Memorial FAS and Greenwood Bottoms FAS (245BE1327) for a total cost of \$1,000 for the 2020-2021 reporting period
10. Weeds will be controlled at the Willow Creek Patrol Camp on the Sun River WMA (24MA2327) for an estimated cost of \$500 for the 2020-2021 reporting period.
11. Clean out the ice house and control yellow jackets at the Morgan Homestead Ice House on Upper Prickly Pear FAS (24LC1975) for an estimated cost of \$100.

12. Though no projects are planned for the McClarty-Worm Barn on the North Shore WMA (24FH1226) during the 2020-2021 reporting period, FWP continues to discuss how to manage the barn in the future.

Most of the archeological sites on F&W managed properties have not been monitored by a Cultural Resource Specialist 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. If in specific situations where FWP determines a site is being disturbed by human activity or vandalism, preservation and protection measures are taken to prevent destruction, vandalism or disturbance of the sites.

Agency Compliance

FWP developed and approved Administrative Rules in 1996 to comply with the Montana State Antiquities Act. These ARM rules are referenced as ARM 12.8.501 to 12.8.510. The ARM rules designate the Bureau Chief of the Design and Construction Bureau within FWP as the agency heritage resources coordinator and as the individual responsible for consultations with the Montana State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). The Parks Division of FWP hired its own heritage resource professional in 2007. Compliance for the Parks Division is now conducted separately from the F&W Divisions. 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 Divisions is used any time a ground-disturbing project is proposed for property owned by the F&W Divisions. 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 FWP properties is a priority for the F&W Divisions 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. 2018-2019- 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 2020-2021 Reporting Period & Beyond
<u>Region 1- Kalispell</u>						
Flathead Lake Hatchery/ Somers Hatchery 24FH0758	NRHP-eligible	Excellent	Satisfactory	Good	1	-Install new roof on two of the historic out-buildings- \$10,000 -Upgrade the kitchen of house-\$30,000 -Improve the water supply system- \$500 -Monitor Site.
Flathead Lake WHPA/ Logan Marshall Place 24LA0269	NRHP-eligible	Fair	Watch	Poor	5	-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	-Routine maintenance & repairs. -Monitor structures.
North Shore WMA/ McClarty Worm Barn 24FH1226	NRHP-eligible	Good	Satisfactory	Excellent	4	-Routine maintenance & repairs. -Discussions on how to manage the site and develop interpretive displays. -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 hazards.
Blackfoot-Clearwater WMA Boyd Ranch 24PW0464	NRHP-eligible	Good	Satisfactory	Good	5	-Monitor structures.

Heritage Site Number Fish & Wildlife Site Name	NHL or NRHP Status	Heritage Property Integrity	Heritage Property Status	Heritage Property Condition	Priority for Maintenance (1-5)	Future Maintenance Priorities/Site Needs
Cyr Bridge FAS 24MN0194	NRHP-eligible	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	1	-Continue weed control- \$500. -Monitor archeological site
Jocko River Trout Hatchery 24LA0221	NRHP-eligible	Excellent	Satisfactory	Excellent	1	-Remove old refrigerator unit in the hatchery building-\$4,000. -Install new furnace in 3 rd residence-\$3,500 -Install new windows in residences- \$15,000. -Install chain link fence on residence-\$5,500 -Routine maintenance & repairs as needed. -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	-Exterior paint on ice house- \$1,000 -Repair/replace ice house foundation \$15,000 -New ice house roof- \$8,000. -Update interpretive signs in visitor center- \$500 -Monitor site.
<u>Region 3- Bozeman</u>						
Blacktail WMA/ Red Door Ranch 24BE1812	NRHP-eligible	Good	Satisfactory	Fair	5	-Minor repairs as needed. -Monitor buildings.
Dailey Lake FAS 24PA0975	NRHP-eligible	Unknown	Watch	Unknown	4	-Protect archeological sites during irrigation system work on nearby land. -Continue weed control- \$1,000. -Monitor archeological site.
Dailey Lake FAS, Dome Mountain WMA 4PA0749	NRHP-eligible	Good	Watch	Good	1	-Continue weed control- \$4,000 -Monitor archeological site.
Dailey Lake FAS, Dome Mountain WMA 24PA0462	NRHP-eligible	Good	Watch	Good	1	-Continue weed control. Included in costs above. -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	1	-Continue weed control- Included in costs above. -Monitor archeological site.
Eight Mile Ford FAS 24MA0244	NRHP-eligible	Unknown	Watch	Unknown	1	-Continue weed control \$1,000 -Monitor archeological site.
FWP Warehouse Facility/ Custer Ave Facility Stone Building 24LC2296	NHRP-eligible	Fair	Satisfactory	Good	5	-Routine repairs as needed. -Monitor stone building.
George Grant Memorial & Greenwood Bottoms FAS's 24BE1327	NRHP-eligible	Unknown	Watch	Unknown	1	-Continue weed control-\$1,000 -Monitor archeological site.
MT Wild Outdoor Education Center/ Stedman Foundry 24LC1273	NRHP listed	Fair	Satisfactory	Excellent	1	-Install ADA front door- \$6,500. -Install carpet in auditorium- \$15,000 -Install new technical equipment and projector- \$10,000. -Seal parking lot- \$6,500. -Construct ambassador bird viewing area-\$3,000 -Routine maintenance and repairs as needed.
Mount Haggin WMA/ French Creek Site 24DL0145	NRHP-eligible	Fair	Satisfactory	Good	4	-Monitor archeological site. -Measures to protect site from vandalism.
Mount Haggin WMA/ Lincoln Creek Site 24DL0151	NRHP-eligible	Good	Satisfactory	Good	5	-Monitor archeological site.
Mount Haggin WMA / Moose Creek Site 24DL0154	NRHP-eligible	Good	Satisfactory	Good	5	-Monitor archeological site.
Mount Haggin WMA / Moose Creek Cabin 24DL0868	NRHP-eligible	Fair	Removed	Failed	5	-Historic cabin was removed by burning.

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
Wall Creek WMA/ Wall Creek Barn 24MA1695	NRHP- eligible	Fair	Satisfactory	Good	2	-Routine maintenance & repairs as needed. -Monitor historic barn.
Wall Creek WMA/ McAtee Homestead 24MA2327	NHRP- eligible	Fair	Satisfactory	Fair	5	-Minor repairs as needed -Spray weeds- \$500. -Monitor the historic buildings and archeological site.
<u>Region 4- Great Falls</u>						
Freezeout Lake WMA 24TT0435	NRHP- eligible	Excellent	Satisfactory	Good	1	-Rebuild Priest Butte Lake outlet structure- \$10,000. -Replace sidewalk to ADA hunting blind with ADA compliant sidewalk- \$5,000.
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	2	-Weed control- \$500 per 2 years. -Monitor historic cabin.
Upper Prickly Pear FAS/ Morgan Homestead Ice House 24LC1975	NRHP- Eligible	Unknown	Satisfactory	Poor	1	-Clean out ice house and control yellow jackets- \$100. -Routine maintenance and repairs as needed. -Monitor ice house.
<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 historic homestead.

*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
Blackfoot-Clearwater WMA/Boyd Ranch 24PW0464	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Cyr Bridge FAS 24MN0194	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$500
Jocko River Trout Hatchery 24LA0221	\$0	\$27,000+	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$27,000
Milwaukee RR ** 24MN0164	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,000
Washoe Park Hatchery/ Anaconda Hatchery+ 24DL0422	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$500	\$1,000++	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,500
Region 2 Total Costs	\$0	\$27,000	\$0	\$500	\$6,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$34,000
<u>Region 3/Bozeman</u>										
Blacktail WMA/ Red Door Ranch 24BE1812	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Dailey Lake FAS" 24PA0975	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,000"	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,000
Dailey Lake FAS, Dome" Mtn. WMA 24PA0462	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,000"	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,000
Dailey Lake FAS, Dome Mtn. WMA 24PA0749	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Dome Mtn. WMA 24PA0779	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Eight Mile Ford FAS 24MA0244	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$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
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	\$1,000”	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,000
MT Wild Outdoor Education Center/ Stedman Foundry# 24LC1273	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$124,500#	\$2,600	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$127,100
Mount Haggin WMA French Creek Site## 24DL0145	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$30,000##	\$0	\$30,000
Mount Haggin WMA Lincoln Creek Site 24DL0151	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Mount Haggin WMA Moose Creek Site 24DL0154	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Mount Haggin WMA Moose Creek Cabin 24DL0868	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$500	\$0	\$500> <i>Removed</i>
Wall Creek WMA/ Wall Creek Barn 24MA1695	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Wall Creek WMA/ McAtee Homestead 24MA2327	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Region 3/Total Costs	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$124,500	\$9,600	\$0	\$0	\$30,500	\$0	\$164,600

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	Fish & Wildlife Property Name/Site Number
<u>Region 4/Great Falls</u>										
Freezeout Lake WMA 24TT0435^^	\$0	\$7,000^^^	\$0	\$0	\$28,000^^	\$0	\$0	\$150,000^	\$0	\$185,000
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	\$500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$500
Upper Prickly Pear FAS/ Morgan Homestead Ice House 24LC1975	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$300	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$300
Region 4/Total Costs	\$0	\$7,000	\$0	\$0	\$28,800	\$0	\$0	\$150,000	\$0	\$185,800
<u>Region 5/Billings</u>										
Boulder Forks FAS 24SW0276	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Captain Clark FAS/ Van Duzer Homestead 24YL0643	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Region 5/Total Costs	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total F&W Costs	\$0	\$53,000	\$0	\$125,000	\$45,400	\$0	\$0	\$180,500	\$0	\$403,900

* 24FH0758 Somers/Flathead Lake Hatchery-One new furnace was installed in each of the two houses for a total of \$18,000. One new water was installed in each of the houses for a total of \$1,000.

* *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 and 24 MN0194 Cyr Bridge FAS- Weed control costs for the two-year reporting period were \$6,500.

+2LA0221 Jocko Fish Hatchery- Eight new windows were installed on two of the historic residences for \$2,000; chain link fences were installed around two of the historic residences for \$11,000; two furnaces installed in the hatchery building and two furnaces installed in the two residences for \$14,000, for a total of \$27,000 for site restoration, repair, or preservation.

++ 24DL0422 Washoe Park (Anaconda) Fish Hatchery- Exterior paint on the shop for \$1,000 and updated interpretive signs about the hatchery in the visitor center for \$500.

"24PA0462, 24PA0749, 24PA0779, and 24PA0975-Dome Mountain WMA and Dailey Lake FAS weed control costs for \$6,000 for the two-year reporting period. 24MA0244 Eight Mile Ford FAS, and 24BE1327 Greenwood Bottom FAS and George Grant FAS- weed control costs for the two-year reporting period a total of \$5,000.

24LC1273 Stedman Foundry/Montana Wild Education Center- A gazebo was constructed on the grounds to conduct education programs, \$120,000; an interpretive sign on history of the foundry was installed near the building entrance, \$1,500; an interpretive trail installed, \$1,000; and a pollinator pathway installed \$2,000 for a total Interpretation and Education \$124,500.

24DL0145 Mount Haggin WMA/French Creek Archeological Site. French Creek, located near the French Creek Archeological Site 24DL0145, was relocated and restored in order to prevent the continued erosion and sloughing of a 60-foot bluff into French Creek, and protect the French Creek archeological site (24DL0145) from damage through erosion. This project was funded through various state and private funds, which included a \$30,000 grant from the FWP Future Fisheries Fund.

^24TT0435 Freezeout Lake WMA- A building was constructed to store the equipment and materials necessary to maintain the Freezeout Lake canal, irrigation, and lake system.

^^24TT0435 Freezeout Lake WMA- Annual maintenance includes necessary to maintain the functions of the system, including road gravelling-\$3,000/yr, weed control and mowing &1,000/yr, water management, monitoring, and sampling \$5,000/yr, planting food plots \$2,000/year; \$28,000 for the 2-year reporting period.

^^^ 24TT0435 Freezeout Lake WMA- Insulated the shop ceiling \$7,000.

>24DL0868 Mount Haggin WMA, Moose Creek Cabin- FWP spent approximately \$500 to burn down the cabin to remove the public health and safety hazard.