

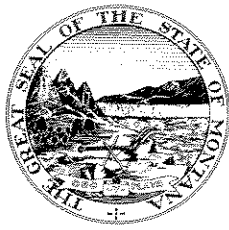


**1983
Montana Statewide Comprehensive
Outdoor Recreation Plan**

**prepared by
Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife & Parks
Parks Division
1420 E. Sixth Ave.
Helena, MT 59620**

This document was financed in part through a grant from the Department of the Interior under the provisions of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (Public Law 88-578)





State of Montana
Office of the Governor
Helena, Montana 59620

TED SCHWINDEN
GOVERNOR

October 7, 1982

Ms. L. Lorraine Mintzmyer
Regional Director
National Park Service
Rocky Mountain Region
655 Parfet Street
P.O. Box 25287
Denver, Colorado 80225

Dear Ms. Mintzmyer:

I am pleased to endorse the *1983 Outdoors in Montana* as our state's official Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan. I believe it will be useful as a management, planning, and educational tool and should help guide Montana policy makers when they deal with the issues presented in it.

Citizen involvement has played a key role in the development of this plan. The Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks has used several methods to examine our citizens' and guests' attitudes and opinions concerning outdoor recreation. This involvement has influenced the recommendations and policies contained in this document and will continue to be a major factor in our outdoor recreation planning process.

I hope you find this plan acceptable.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Ted Schwinden".

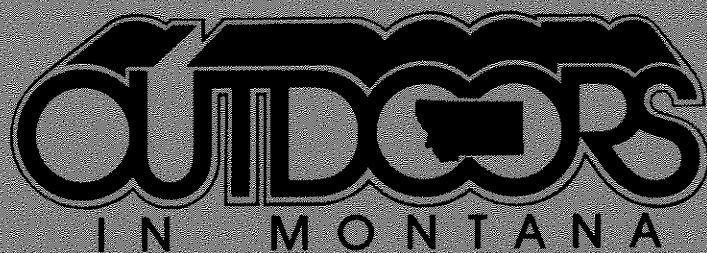
TED SCHWINDEN
Governor



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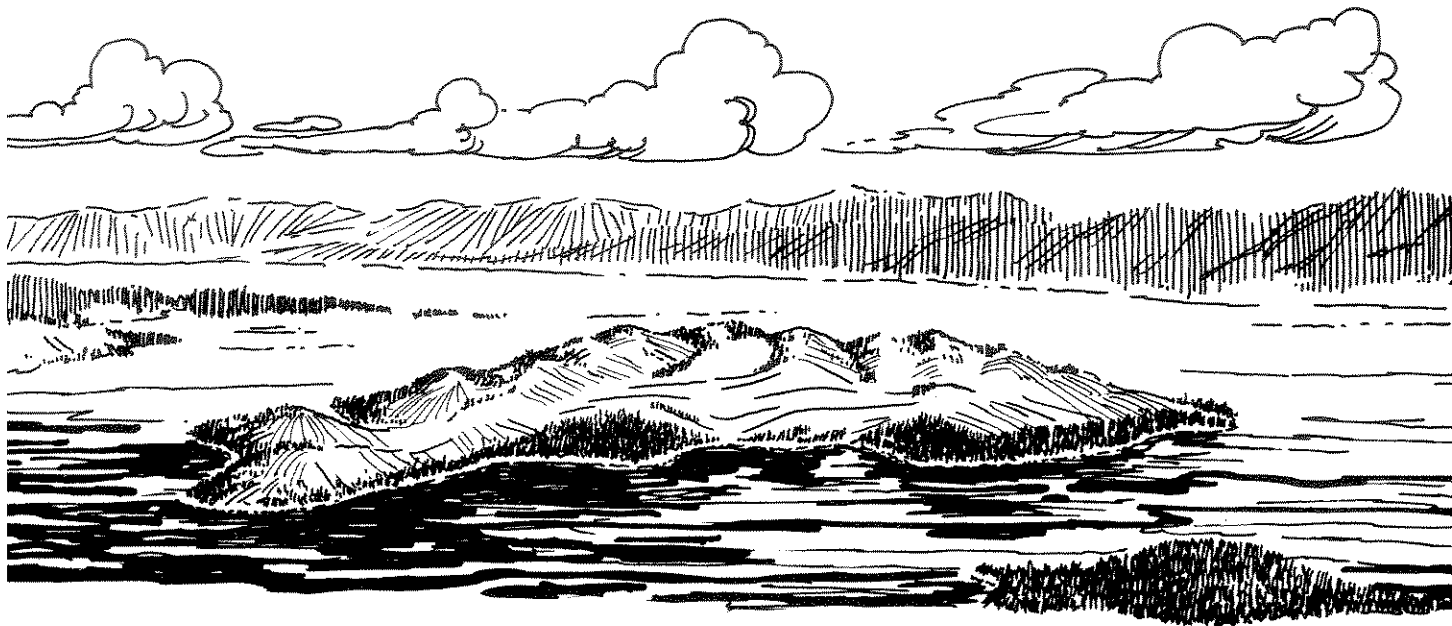
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Introduction





GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

For some, the Montana Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) will provide the material from which certain management decisions can be made. For others it will serve as a source from which more detailed studies or planning efforts may spring. For all however, the Montana SCORP represents an effort to coordinate recreation management between state, federal, local and private suppliers to best meet the needs of recreators in Montana while preserving the amenities of the Montana environment.

LEGAL AUTHORITY

Prior to consideration by the Secretary of the Interior for financial assistance for acquisition or development projects, the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 requires a Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) from each state. To qualify for such assistance and meet the above requirements, the 1965 Montana legislature passed the following laws:

(23-2-101 MCA) Montana is uniquely endowed with scenic landscapes and areas rich in recreational value. This outdoor heritage enriches the lives of citizens, attracts new residents and businesses to the state, and is of major significance to the expanding tourist industry. It is the purpose of this part to give authority to the Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks to plan and develop outdoor recreational resources in the state, which authority shall permit receiving and expending funds including federal grants for this purpose.

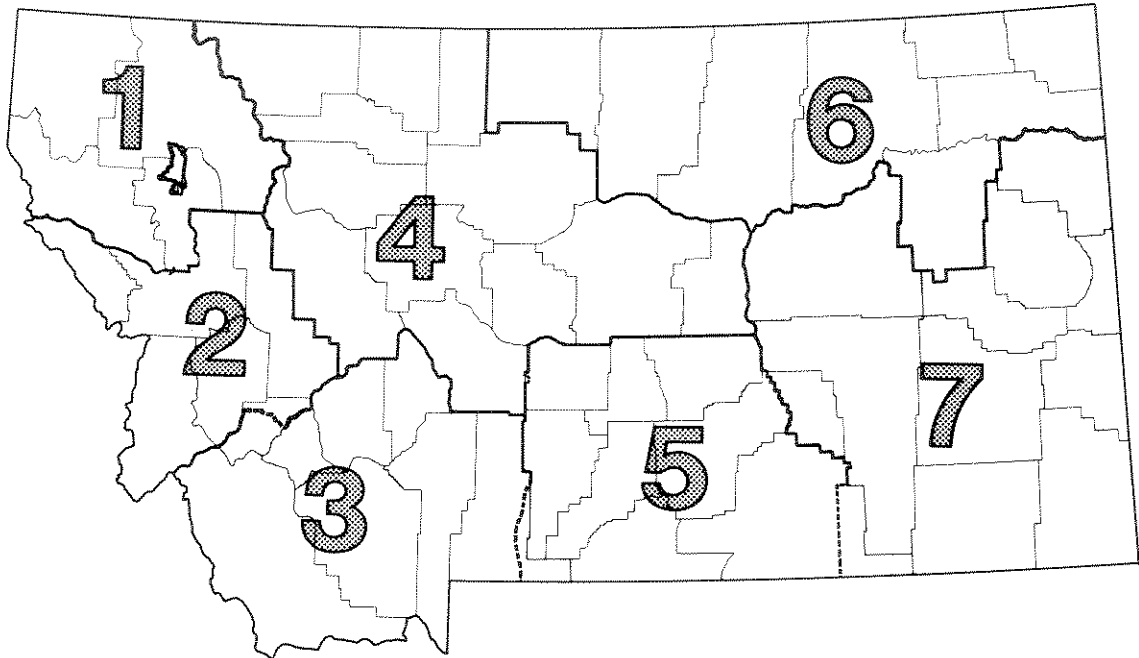
(23-2-1-3 MCA) The Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks shall do those things necessary to comply with the provisions of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965. Among other things, the Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks may:

- (1) prepare a comprehensive statewide outdoor recreational plan which shall contain an evaluation of the demand for and supply of outdoor recreational resources and facilities in Montana and a program for implementation of the plan;
- (2) accept and administer moneys paid by the secretary of the interior for approved projects.
- (3) contract with other state agencies, cities, counties, and other political subdivisions of the state, private organizations, and agencies of the federal government,
- (4) acquire, other than by eminent domain, and develop outdoor recreational areas and facilities and land and waters and interests in land and waters for such areas and facilities;
- (5) for the purpose of implementing the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, coordinate its activities with and represent the interests of all agencies of state, city, county, and other governmental units with outdoor recreational responsibilities.

PLANNING PROCESS

The State of Montana has been divided into seven administrative regions as shown on the map in figure 1. These regional boundaries have been adopted by the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks for general department administration. For the sake of uniformity, the same regional designations are used in SCORP.

Work on the 1983 SCORP began conceptually with the completion of the 1978 SCORP. These concepts began to solidify in the last quarter of 1979 when a "popularized issue format" was decided upon to encourage public involvement.



Public Involvement

Essentially, this format called for a popular article for each issue identified in the 1983 SCORP. These articles were published in newspapers or magazines in Montana (see Table A), and became part of the SCORP document. If the article appeared in a magazine, a brief news release was sent out to inform the public of the article's appearance. These news releases were sent to all seven daily and 103 weekly newspapers in the state. In the case of newspaper articles, distribution was made to the seven dailies and any of the smaller newspapers that may have had a special interest in the subject matter.

The publication of these articles was designed to accomplish two goals: (1) to acquaint the general public with SCORP and (2) to encourage public comment on the SCORP issues. Additional public involvement was generated by the issue identification process described below (see also Table B).

Issue Identification

Issue identification began with the review of our own files, records and memories within the Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks as well as a review of federal requirements. This was to identify any obvious issues which may have been discovered by our own personnel or brought to our attention from outside the department. Simultaneously a news clipping file was set up in which the planners and department personnel cataloged news articles dealing with any aspect of outdoor recreation. The idea here was that issues of most concern received the most press.

Early in 1980 the planning staff began attending various meetings around the state in order to hear first hand what the public felt were issues (Table B). Four of these meetings were department initiated public meetings to gather public sentiment. They were held at Forsyth, Glendive, Birney and Miles City. Two meetings were initiated by other agencies (FS-USDA and the Extension Service's Project '80) for the express purpose of issue identification. Planning Bureau staff attended these meetings in Helena and Bozeman as participants.

TABLE A

| Issue Paper Title | Issue Publication | | Subscription |
|---|---|---------------------|----------------------|
| | Published in . . . | Date | |
| The Recreation Access Dilemma | Montana Stockgrowers Mont. Stockgrowers Assn. | April 1982 | 3,600* |
| Bikeways in Montana's Future | Helena Independent Record | June 1982 | 13,013* ² |
| | Bozeman Daily Chronicle | June 1982 | 10,054* ² |
| | Great Falls Tribune | June 1982 | 37,759* ² |
| Cross-Country Skiing: Who should Provide? | Montana Outdoors Dept. of Fish, Wildlife and Parks | March/April 1981 | 35,000 |
| Destination Vacationing, Conserving Energy While Promoting Montana's Recreation Resources | Monthly Tourism Hotline Montana Chamber of Commerce | Feb. 1982 | 1,400 |
| Downhill Skiing in Montana | Great Falls Tribune | April, 1981 | 43,652* ³ |
| Energy & Recreation. . . What's in Store? | Montana Outdoors Dept. of Fish, Wildlife and Parks | May/June 1982 | 35,000 |
| Recreation & Park Law Enforcement | The Billings Gazette | Sept. 1981 | 62,963* ³ |
| | Helena Independent Record | Oct. 1981 | 13,013* ² |
| | Butte Montana Standard | Oct. 1981 | 19,670* ² |
| The Montana Snowmobile Program. . . Where Will Your Money Go? | Montana Snowmobile Assn. News | Jan./Feb. 1982 | 800 |
| The Montana Wilderness Synopsis | Great Falls Tribune | Oct. 1981 | 37,759* ² |
| | Bozeman Daily Chronicle | Oct. 1981 | 10,054* ² |

*1982 Ayer Dictionary of Publications

¹Daily Circulation²Sunday Circulation

Members of the Planning Bureau were able to attend seven additional meetings called by special interest groups at which there was usually time to present the SCORP concept and receive comments. The special interest groups ranged from bicycle clubs to motorcycle clubs and from cross-country skiers to a rod and gun club.

In addition, over 500 meetings attended by Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks personnel were monitored for issue identification purposes.

Following this concentrated issue identification period (approximately six months) the planning staff evaluated all the data collected. This information combined with the department's experience guided by federal stipulations and interest groups' concern relating to portions of the 1978 SCORP, resulted in the identification of ten issues of immediate concern. This identification, however, was not finalized until state, federal and local agencies had an opportunity to comment.

Interagency Coordination

In July of 1980 a letter was sent from the Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks to 13 federal agencies, 7 state agencies and 15 local parks and recreation offices. This letter explained the relationship between SCORP planning and the Land and Water Conservation Fund. It also listed the 10 *proposed* issues to be addressed in the 1983 SCORP with a request for input from each agency contacted.

As a result of this letter, several meetings were scheduled with individual agencies to discuss the objectives of the 1983 SCORP (Table B). To insure continued interagency communication for the duration of the 1983 SCORP planning cycle, 15 state, federal and local agencies or agency divisions appointed a contact person through which SCORP planning could be coordinated. These contact persons have made major contributions to the SCORP effort including clarification of agency policies and objectives, agency resource identification, agency literature research, literary works for SCORP, and more.

Comments were solicited from agency contacts before each SCORP issue was addressed. The contacts were supplied with a rough draft of each issue for comment before a final draft was produced and distributed.

TABLE B
Issue Identification and SCORP Coordinating Meetings
in 1980

| | People in Attendance |
|--|-------------------------|
| Public Meetings | |
| Beartooth Chapter of Trout Unlimited | 65 |
| Billings Bicycle Club | 12 |
| Billings Motorcycle Club | 60 |
| Billings Rod and Gun Club | 55 |
| Birney Public Forum by DFWP* | 12 |
| Cross Country Ski Workshop by DFWP* | 31 |
| Forsyth Public Forum by DFWP* | 30 |
| Glendive Public Forum by DFWP* | 25 |
| Helena National Forest Public Planning Meeting | 61 |
| Helena Outdoor Club | 25 |
| Miles City Public Forum by DFWP* | 48 |
| Missoula Rocky Mountaineers | 26 |
| Project 80 — Montana Extension Service | 3,000 |
| West Yellowstone local gathering by DFWP* | 16 |
| Agency Meetings between DFWP and. . . | |
| Bureau of Land Management | |
| Montana Department of Natural Resources | |
| Montana Department of State Lands | |
| USDA — Forest Service | |
| Kalispell Parks Service | |
| Soil Conservation Service | |
| Montana Travel Promotion Bureau | |
| Yellowstone National Forest | |

*Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks

Note: Over 500 meetings attended by Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks personnel were monitored for issue identification purposes.

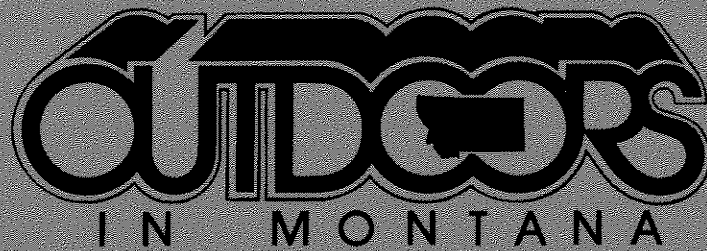
Recreation Research

In an effort to provide the most useful research data possible for the most reasonable cost, no research was carried out solely for inclusion in SCORP. For example, the study entitled "Attitudes—Outdoor Recreation in Montana," which provides the bulk of our resident participation information, resulted from a general need of the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks for that kind of information. The Smith River Study resulted from an increased popularity in river recreation and the resulting management problems experienced by the BLM and the State. Chapter IV, Supply, is not the result of extensive SCORP research, but close SCORP coordination with an ongoing inventory project by the Department of Commerce's Travel Promotion Bureau.

Additional studies which are pertinent to outdoor recreation in Montana are described in Chapter V. Land and Water Conservation Fund assistance was not a prerequisite for a study to be included in this chapter.

Product

The product of the planning process is the SCORP document which presents a candid view of nine recreation issues. One of the original ten issues was deleted during the screening process. The needs and recommendations for each issue should provide guidance to future recreation management decisions. The participation/demand and supply chapters will be helpful to the researcher who is forecasting future recreation needs. And Chapter V dealing with special studies will be especially useful as a bibliography when in search of miscellaneous recreation data.



Chapter 1

The Issues



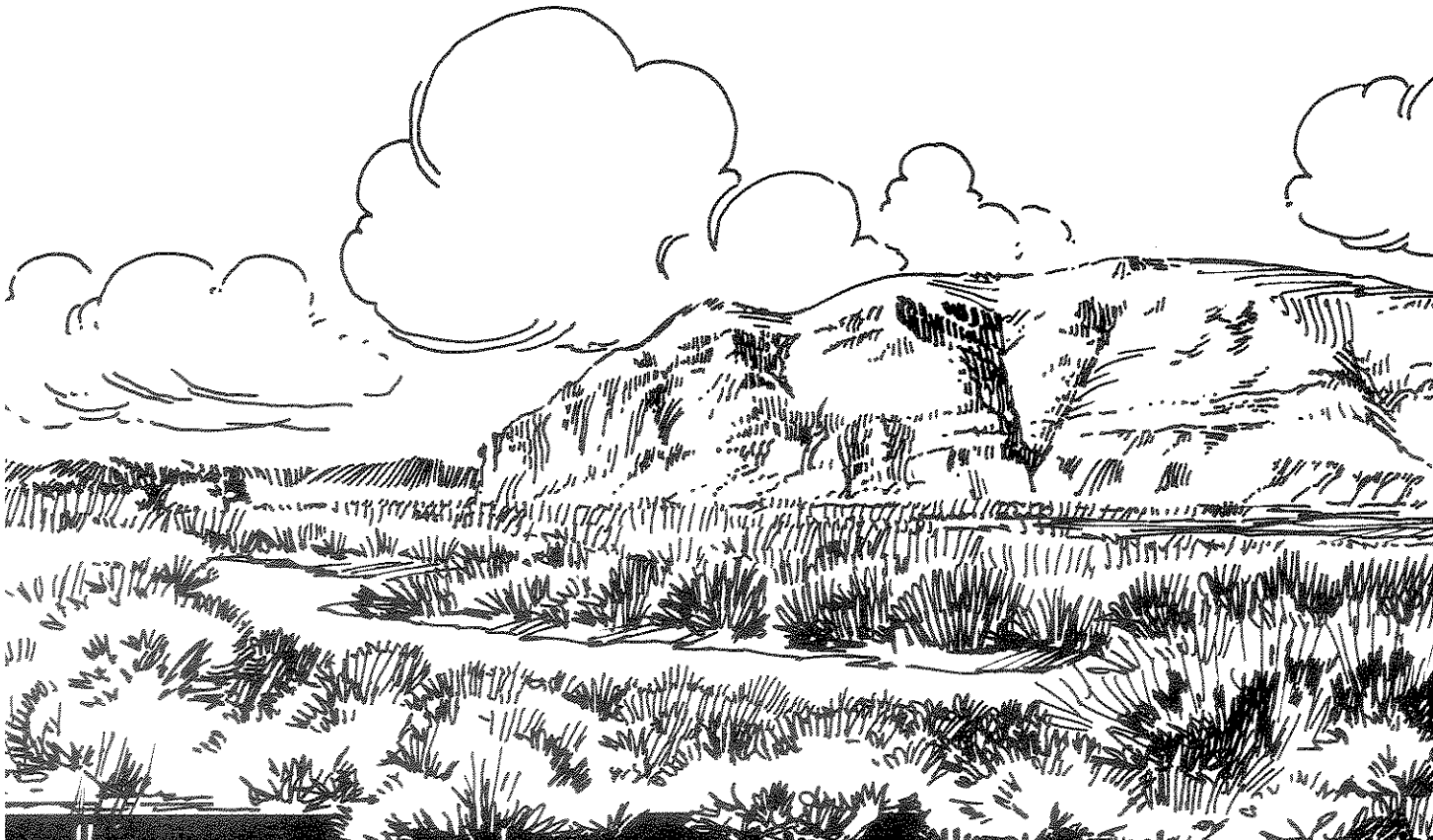
The Issues

There are two goals for the 1983 SCORP. One, it should be a useful recreation planning tool and two, it should be read by the public. Since the issues discussed in the 1983 SCORP constitute the heart of this document, it is imperative that they satisfy both criteria.

The first goal could only be met by careful selection and research of the issue, as described in the Introduction. Only time will reveal whether this goal is being met.

The second goal of readership is very illusive. A plan may be written and published but people cannot be forced to read it. To entice readership, each issue was written in popularized form and published in a newspaper or magazine (Table A). The issues as seen here appear as they did when they were submitted for publication.

A request for comments was included at the end of each issue-article, to involve the public in the planning process. Any responses were considered when the recommendations and policies were drafted for each issue. These recommendations and policies are found at the end of each issue in this document.





THE RECREATIONAL ACCESS DILEMMA

by Steve Bayless

Most outdoors-minded people will agree that Montana has a lot to offer. From one corner of the state to the other, the scenery, wildlife, hunting, fishing and other forms of recreation are much sought after and enjoyed by thousands of residents and visitors.

But the outdoor scene is not as rosy as it was a few years back. In fact, a great deal of the private and public land in the state is unavailable for public recreational use because landowners, for one reason or another, have decided to limit access to or through their property.

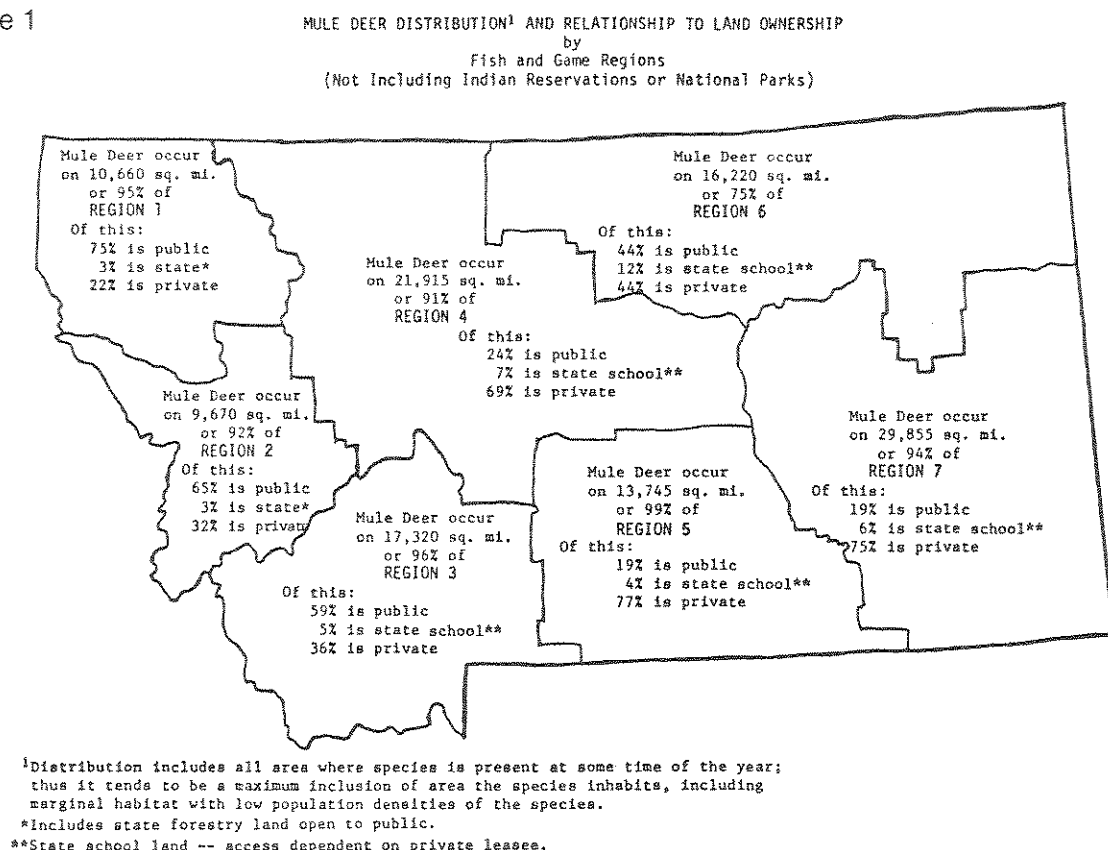
Sportsmen, and particularly hunters, are well aware of private land access problems. By the mid-1970's, for example, a four-year Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks (DFWP) study identified hunter access to public and private lands as a major problem. In north central Montana, according to the report, 76 percent of the land with mule deer was privately owned or controlled; 46 percent of the mule deer harvest in this area came from privately controlled lands; and 57 percent of these lands were closed or severely restricted to mule deer hunting. The report listed similar figures for the remainder of the state, but access restrictions were generally most severe in north central, south central, southwestern and southeastern Montana (see Figure 1).

As a further indication of the access dilemma facing Montana recreationists, a University of Montana survey of resident attitudes about outdoor recreation contains additional information. The survey, completed in late 1980, showed that limited access kept many respondents from participating in the recreational activities they preferred such as camping, picnicking, river floating, fishing and hunting. Generally, respondents felt that access for hunting and fishing was more limited than for other forms of recreation.

No less than 90 percent of the respondents felt there was friction between private landowners and recreationists. About 26 percent of these respondents said such friction was "very serious," approximately 52 percent said it is "serious," and about 17 percent said "not too serious." Both hunters and fishermen thought the problem was more serious than those who did not participate in these activities. About 31 percent of the fishermen and 39 percent of the hunters said they had experienced friction with landowners.

From the landowner perspective, more than one-half of the respondents who had land suitable for hunting, fishing and other recreation said they had problems with recreationists regarding access to or through their land.

Figure 1



So, recreational access problems are real in Montana, and the question now is what can be done to resolve landowner/recreationist conflicts and improve public access to private and public lands. In addition, whose responsibility is it to resolve the access dilemma — DFWP or recreationists themselves? And why do landowners close their lands and what will it take to get them to relax their access restrictions? With nearly one-third of Montana in federal ownership, should federal agencies such as the BLM and Forest Service be more actively involved in programs which provide access to the public lands? And what about public access to state lands, where the lessee concurrently has the authority to allow or deny recreational use?

These and a host of other questions create a complex dilemma with no easy solutions. In 1977, a special citizen advisory council was appointed to investigate the issue and suggest solutions to DFWP and the Montana Fish and Game Commission. The council, consisting of both sportsmen and landowners, devoted considerable effort to the problem during their three-year tenure. They took a close look at various

aspects of DFWP operations as they related to the access problem and interactions between the department, sportsmen, landowners and the public. Members also met with many groups and individuals to gain a better understanding of the problem and to seek ideas and solutions.

Specific recommendations from the council included the following:

1) *Enforcement authority for DFWP employees.* Landowners and sportsmen throughout the state commonly mention the need for additional field enforcement work by DFWP, particularly during hunting seasons, to help reduce property damage and vandalism on private property. These same people generally oppose any growth in the total number of department employees.

Recognizing this, the council recommended giving biologists and other appropriate personnel full authority to enforce fish and game and other laws, the same as department game wardens. The Fish and Game Commission concurred, and the department initiated an ex officio warden training program in August 1979 for nonenforcement personnel.

So far, over one-half of the department's nonenforcement field force (135 employees) has received this training. In some parts of the state, this ex officio enforcement program was implemented with considerable success and many acres of private land were reopened to access. Elsewhere, the program has not worked although the concept remains as a basically good idea in terms of the most efficient use of existing employees. The department is currently considering the initiation of a similar program, conservation officers, as mandated by the last legislative session.

The 1981 session of the Montana Legislature evidently agreed with the advisory council recommendations for more field enforcement effort (the ex officio program) because they mandated that the department "begin training to initiate the conservation officer concept within the department." A *conservation officer*, as it exists in other states, has the dual responsibilities of enforcement and management, and would be very similar to the ex officio position which currently exists in the department.

2) *A toll free telephone number for reporting violations.* A primary reason for landowner intolerance of sportsmen, and resulting increases in access restrictions to and across private lands, is property damage. Recognizing the need to minimize such damage — and also that sportsmen must help in self-policing efforts — the council recommended establishing a toll free telephone number for use in reporting such damages and violations of fish, wildlife and parks laws. The toll free number (1-800-332-6117) was set up at the beginning of 1978 hunting seasons and has functioned 24 hours a day since that time. Success of this program has been much greater than anticipated and the program is popular with sportsmen and landowners. The department plans to continue future operation of the toll free violation report line.

3) *Need for self-policing efforts by sportsmen.* Misconduct by a small minority of hunters is a primary reason for landowner/sportsman problems and resulting increases in the amount of private land closed to access. Just before the start of the 1978 hunting seasons, the council passed a recommendation urging sportsmen "to clean up their act." The recommendation stated that responsible hunters must help police their own ranks and isolate those who care nothing about the future of hunting and fishing in Montana. The recommendation went on to encourage the use of "peer pressure" — outspoken disapproval by other outdoorsmen — as a strong deterrent to misconduct outdoors. Sportsmen were encouraged to use the toll free telephone number as one means of self-policing, and the recommendation was sent to all agricultural and sportsmen's groups in the state.

DFWP wishes to encourage more "positive interaction" between sportsmen and landowners. This in itself will also help resolve existing conflicts.

4) *Department information efforts.* The council spent considerable time discussing the department's information efforts as they relate to landowner/recreationist relations and the department's image. Such things as the department's hunter safety program, news program, department films and television spots, an exhibit trailer, youth education and other aspects of the information program were scrutinized by the council, and its recommendations for additional emphasis on these efforts were given to the director.

5) *Property damage reimbursement proposal.* Again recognizing damage to private property as a primary reason mentioned for landowner/sportsman problems and

private land access restrictions, the council designed a program whereby landowners would be reimbursed for such damages. Considerable effort was devoted to this proposal. It was considered by the 46th session of the Montana's Legislature, but failed to receive legislative approval.

The proposal would have established a \$2.00 mandatory fee to be paid by hunting and fishing license buyers, with the money earmarked for damage reimbursement. Claims from affected landowners would be investigated by department field personnel, and if found to be legitimate, payments would be made from the fund according to an established schedule of limitations.

6) *Landowner incentives.* Private landowners provide wildlife habitat and they allow access for hunting, fishing and other outdoor recreation, but they receive nothing in return. Wildlife habitat and outdoor recreation on private land definitely have public values. Recognizing this, the council discussed some method of providing an incentive for landowners who develop and/or maintain wildlife habitat and allow public access.

The design of such a program would be a complex, time consuming job and the council was unable to draft any type of concrete proposal. However, the idea appears to have merit.

7) *Hunting-by-permission signs and landowner permission booklets.* As a result of council emphasis, various types of permission signs and landowner permission booklets were redesigned and advertised statewide beginning with the 1978 hunting season.

These materials, available free from the department, are popular with landowners.

8) *Trespass.* Trespass by hunters on private property has been identified as a primary problem commonly mentioned by landowners. The council, after looking at the various trespass laws and their enforcement, suggested a more concise law, stiffer penalties and better enforcement.

9) *Access to federal lands.* Access to federal lands is difficult in many parts of the state due to a "checkerboard" ownership pattern, or surrounding private lands. The council met with representatives of both the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management about these problems. After listening to a firsthand explanation of the various programs, the council felt these agencies were making a definite effort to resolve access problems.

10) *Access to state lands.* This topic was discussed at several council meetings. As a result of the lease arrangement on state lands whereby the lessee controls access, council members thought the issue of access to state lands would be resolved if and when the private land access question was overcome.

The advisory council made a great deal of progress in attempting to design workable solutions to landowner/sportsmen problems. Council recommendations were not always agreeable to everyone, but we must all recognize that this issue has no easy solutions.

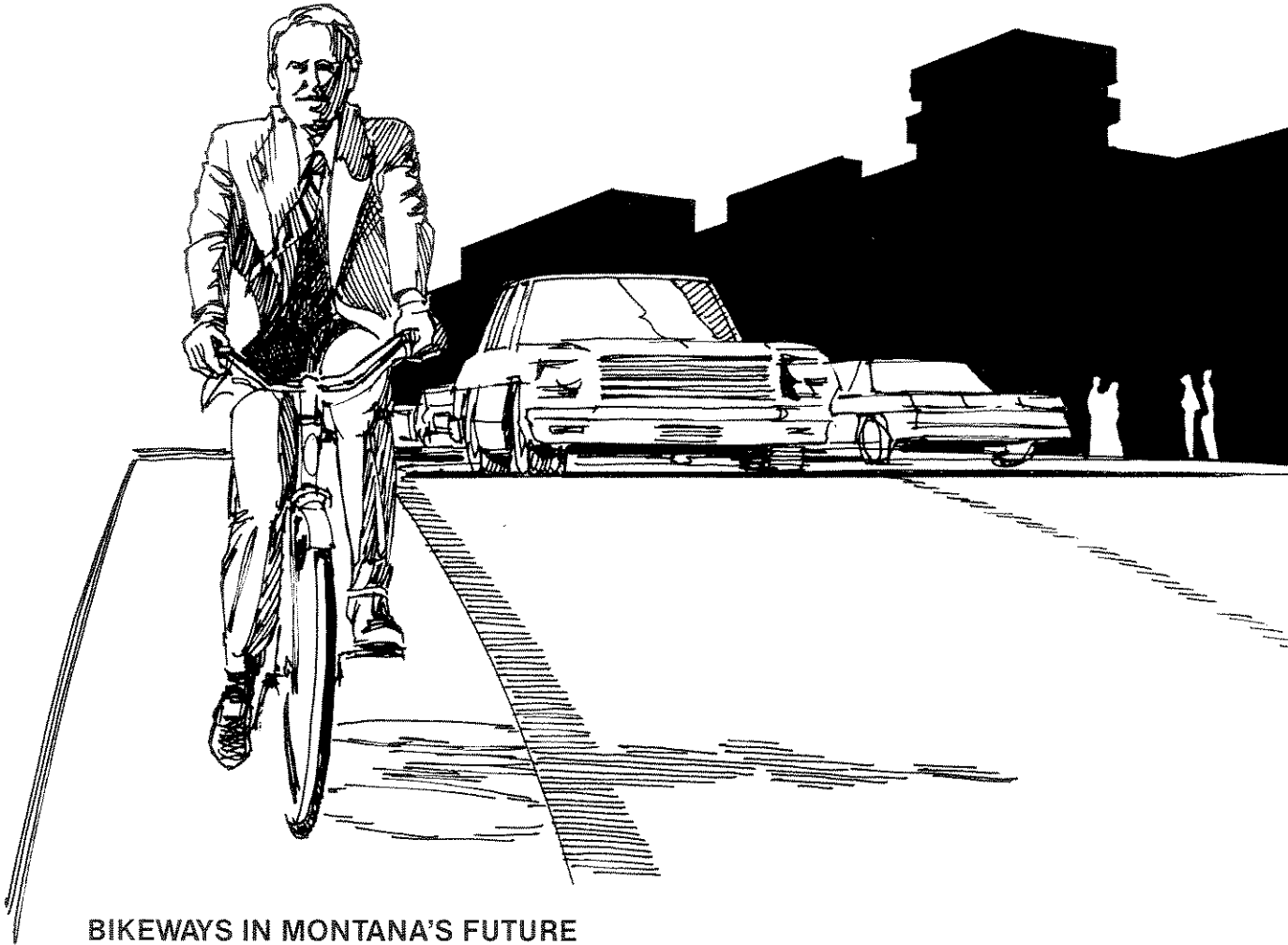
Without any doubt, the department can help resolve the recreational access dilemma by continuing the above programs and designing new ones as times change and dictate a different approach. You can also help by supporting these efforts, giving us your ideas, and above all, by accepting part of the responsibility for improving your relations with the landowner. In the final analysis, the individual recreationist and his one-on-one relationship with the individual landowner will determine the fate of outdoor recreation as we know it today in Montana.

RECREATIONAL ACCESS

Recommendations:

1. Recognition must be given to landowners for their contribution of fish, wildlife and open spaces for recreational opportunities by respecting their concerns during decision making processes concerning fish, wildlife or neighboring public land.
2. Efforts must continue by land managing agencies to acquire by purchase, lease, easement or other means, access across private land to public land.
3. Every reasonable effort should be made by state and federal agencies to assist landowners manage recreational guests. These efforts may include providing trespass permit books and regulatory signs to landowners, and brochures and public service announcements to educate the public on the proper etiquette when on another's land.
4. Every reasonable effort should be made to protect landowners' rights from unthinking or rude recreating guests and trespassers. Such efforts should make wardens and other agency enforcement officials more accessible to landowners during seasons prone to trespass, and provide a telephone to receive violation reports on a 24 hour basis.
5. When dispensing information, maps, or other literature to the public, agency personnel should make the potential recreationist aware of complex checker-board land ownerships and local restrictions on private land.

Policy: The state of Montana will promote landowner-agency cooperation to encourage improved landowner-recreationist relations.



BIKEWAYS IN MONTANA'S FUTURE

by Terry Knupp

For many urban Montanans, one solution to the problem of high fuel prices can be found in their own garage — their trusty bicycle. If Montanans made short trips on their bicycles instead of in their cars, annual transportation costs would be reduced (see figure 1) and energy would be conserved as well.

According to the 1979 *Montana Energy Conservation Study on Bikeways*¹, increased bicycle usage could save an estimated 44,500 gallons of fuel per year in Montana's 13 largest cities. This study also showed the current popularity of cycling is more for recreation than for transportation. 67.5 percent of the respondents rode their bikes for recreation, but only 5 percent rode their bikes to work.

A national study found that obstacles which discourage people from choosing to ride a bike for transportation include: a low level of acceptance of bicycle transportation (by potential cyclists and motorists); inability to ride safely and efficiently; lack of provisions for bicycle use (on existing streets, special bicycle facilities, bicycle parking availability); as well as a lack of knowledge about good routes.

The Montana study on bikeways linked reluctance to ride bikes for transportation to a lack of bikeways. *When asked if they would ride their bikes to work if there were bikeways, 60% of urban Montana adults said yes.*

A bikeway is any road, street or path which is specifically designated as being open to bicycle travel, regardless of whether such facilities are designated for the exclusive use of bicycles or are to be shared with other transportation modes.

Bikeways are classified according to how they are constructed in relation to other forms of transportation. A bicycle path is a separate path for the exclusive use of bicycles and is separated from motor vehicle traffic by an open space or barrier. A bicycle lane is a lane in a roadway which has been designated for bicycle use, and is distinguished from the roadway by a paint stripe, curb or other similar device. A bicycle route is a shared roadway which is

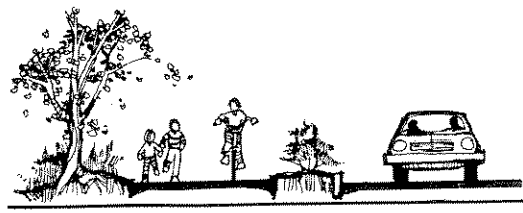
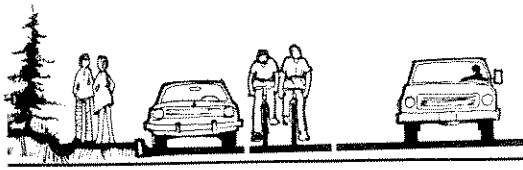

officially designated and marked as a bicycle route but which is open to motor vehicle travel and upon which no bicycle lane is designated.

COSTS

The cost of bikeway construction varies with the bikeway, but may include pavement surfacing, barrier protection, signing and marking, grade separation, parking facilities, lighting and other ancillary structures.

Bike paths are usually most expensive because they involve initial construction or substantial reconstruction of existing facilities. Bike lanes are less expensive because they involve the adaptation of existing streets. Bike routes are least expensive because they usually involve little more than signing.

The following "ball park" cost estimates are from the 1975 Billings Comprehensive Bikeway Plan prepared by Wirth Associates, Inc.

|  | BIKE PATHS | |
|---|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| | New Facility | \$40,000-\$50,000/mile |
| | Reconstructed Sidewalk | \$30,000-\$40,000/mile |
|  | BIKE LANES | |
| | With Parking | \$ 6,000-\$ 8,000/mile |
| | Parking Removed | \$ 8,000-\$10,000/mile |
|  | BIKE ROUTES | |
| | Without Vehicular Restrictions | \$ 3,000-\$ 4,000/mile |
| | With Vehicular Restrictions | \$ 4,000-\$ 6,000/mile |

It should be emphasized that these costs do not include provision for major structures such as overpasses or underpasses or land acquisition costs. The cost may also vary depending on severe construction difficulties or major facility revisions needed such as repaving Bike Lanes.

THE SITUATION

Currently four cities in Montana have classified bikeways and bikeway plans which emphasize traffic management for bike safety on major transportation routes. Bozeman, through a grant from the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, is undertaking a bicycle route mapping project. The city of Missoula employs a full time bicycle coordinator who is primarily involved with safety. (See figure 2).

OBTAINING BIKEWAY FUNDING FROM PUBLIC SOURCES

The following are public contacts and sources involved with bikeway construction.

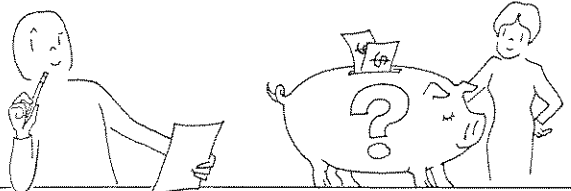
The Montana Department of Highways. The Federal Aid Highway Act of 1973 provided for the use of Federal Aid Highway apportionments for the construction of bikeways and pedestrian facilities on a 90%-10% matching basis on Interstate highways and 70%-30% on primary and secondary roads. The Montana Highway Department includes bikeways on a needs basis in the planning and design of new highway projects.

State legislation requires 0.75% of revenue for highways to be used for bike paths and footpaths. This law is being met by incorporating sidewalks, pedestrian

Figure 1

**HOW MUCH
CAN I SAVE
BIKING TO WORK
?**

To find out,
follow these
6 easy steps:



1 Calculate the **COST OF GAS** for each day you commute:

Number of miles
you commute
(to and from)

÷

Your car's
MPG's (miles
per gallon)

=

Number of gallons
you use
daily

×

Cost of gas per
gallon

=

Cost of gas
per day
A

2 Calculate the **DAILY OPERATING COSTS** of keeping your car running (includes cost of oil, tires, repairs and maintenance.)

Number of miles
you commute
(to and from)

×

Cost per mile
Average costs per mile **
\$ 0.423 for subcompacts
\$ 0.573 for full-size cars

=

Cost per day
B

3 Calculate any **OTHER COSTS**:

Cost of
daily tolls \$

+

Cost of
daily parking \$

=

Cost per day
C

4 Add **A B C**
to calculate your **DAILY COMMUTING COSTS**:

Cost per day
\$ **D**

5 Multiply **D** by the number of days you commute each year (240 to 250 if you work full time) to calculate your **YEARLY COMMUTING COSTS**:

D
Cost per day

×

Number of days you
commute yearly

=

\$
Cost per year

6 Multiply the number of days per year you would ride your bike to work by **D** to find the \$ saved by bicycling.

D
Cost per day

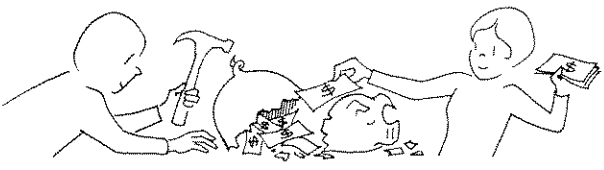
×

Number of days you
would bicycle/year

=

saved per year
\$
by bicycling***

*** THIS DOES NOT INCLUDE THE COST OF OWNING AND MAINTAINING A BICYCLE.



* Assumes you'll keep your car even if you ride. So, you won't save on insurance, license fees, taxes, finance cost and depreciation.

** U.S. Government figures. To calculate your own, divide annual cost of oil, tires, repairs and maintenance by number of miles you drive per year.

Figure 2

| Urban Bikeways in Montana — 1981 | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|-------|--------|--------------|----------------------------------|
| Community | Existing Bikeways | | | Bikeway Plan | Other |
| | Paths | Lanes | Routes | | |
| Billings | X | | | X | |
| Bozeman | | | | | bikeway mapping project underway |
| Butte | | | | | |
| Glendive | | | | | |
| Great Falls | | | X | X | |
| Havre | | | | | |
| Helena | X | | X | X | |
| Kalispell | | | | | |
| Lewistown | | | | | |
| Livingston | | | | | |
| Miles City | | | | | |
| Missoula | X | | X | X | bicycle coordinator |

Source: Telephone survey completed by the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks, August 1981.

crosswalks, bikepaths, signs, etc. in regular highway construction projects. Bike-ways may be requested during public planning meetings for construction projects.

Contact: Mr. Homer Wheeler, Assistant Administrator
Engineering Division
Montana Department of Highways
Helena, Montana 59620

The Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation. The Renewable Resources Development Grant Program provides funds for the purchase, lease, or construction of projects for conservation, management, utilization, development or preservation of land, water, fish, wildlife, recreational and other renewable resources in the state.

Contact: Water Resources Division
Department of Natural Resources and Conservation
32 South Ewing
Helena, Montana 59620

The Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks. The Land and Water Conservation Fund Act (P.L. 88-578) has provided matching funds, up to 50 percent, for state and local land acquisition and development of general public outdoor recreation sites and facilities. Projects have included bicycle paths. The project sponsor must have agreed to permanently dedicate projects to outdoor recreation use and assume responsibility for continuing operation and maintenance.

Contact: Ms. Gretchen Olheiser
Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks
1420 East Sixth Avenue
Helena, Montana 59620

The Federal Highway Administration. Section 141 of the Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1978 (P.L. 95-599) authorized a new "Bicycle Program." Section 141 authorized \$20 million in matching grants to state and local governments per year for fiscal years 1979-82 for both construction and nonconstruction projects which would enhance the use and safety of bicycles. Congress appropriated \$4 million for Section 141 for FY 1980. Montana received \$122,000 for bikeway projects in Billings and Missoula, with the locals providing a 25% match. No funds were appropriated for FY 1981.

Contact: Mr. John C. Wasley
Federal Highway Administration
Office of Engineering
HNG-22
400 - 7th St. S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20590

The National Park Service. The Railroad Revitalization and Regulatory Reform Act (P.L. 94-210) authorized the Secretary of the Interior to provide financial, educational, and technical assistance to local, state and federal government agencies to convert abandoned rights-of-way to recreational and conservation uses. The act makes up to 90 percent grants to state and local governments to plan, acquire and develop recreational or conservational facilities on abandoned railroad rights-of-way. No funds are currently authorized for this program.

Contact: The National Park Service
P.O. Box 25287
Denver Federal Center
Denver, CO 80225

PRIVATE FUNDING

There are other methods of attaining funding for bikeway construction. For example:

Cape Coral, Florida, is planning to establish a "bikepath fund" to receive tax deductible donations from private citizens and businesses to pay for bikepath construction. The local public works department will supply the labor.

Dayton, Ohio's Miami Valley Regional Bicycle Program is funded totally through an annual Bike-a-thon, held in conjunction with the American Cancer Society with the profits split

equally between the two groups. In 1981, approximately \$145,000 in pledges were brought in by some 2700 riders.

The Indianapolis Mayor's Bicycle Task Force spearheaded a movement to unite several Indiana bike groups into a single, non-profit fund raising organization. The newly formed group, Marion County Bicycle Development, Inc. will seek out private and public funding for bicycle related projects.

The Missoula Montana Bicycle Club recently donated over \$800 to their city's bicycle program. The money was earmarked for buying two safety films (for children) and for paying a part-time work-study assistant for the program.

ALTERNATIVES TO BIKEWAY CONSTRUCTION

Extremely limited government funding and the difficulty of organizing private efforts may hinder the future development of urban bikeways in Montana. While this may be discouraging to some, others feel that bikeway construction may not be the best way to encourage bicycle use anyway.

Darryl Skrabak is a bicyclist in San Francisco where bikeways have been around for awhile. He described in a *Bicycle Forum* magazine article that once bikeways were entities subject to use, limitations to the bikeway approach became apparent. "Bikeways were impossible to insert where one might most wish to put them — where traffic was worst. There wasn't much room for a second road system." Skrabak further explained that experienced bikeway cyclists began to request that existing roads be widened so bicycles could share them with motor vehicles. "They wanted places to park their bikes. Some even wanted showers at work."

Sue Lindgren, Bike Pedestrian Safety Specialist for the Montana Office of Public Instruction, also observes that experienced cyclists prefer to ride in traffic rather than on bikeways. "Bikeways are often not as direct a route as the streets, have barriers to easy access and are therefore often slower than riding on the streets." Also, "a beginning cyclist pedaling at 5 mph and an experienced cyclist at 20 mph may be hazardous to each other especially if it is a narrow two-way bikeway." In some cases this hazard is unavoidable because of a Montana Motor Vehicle Code regulation which reads "whenever a usable path for bicycles has been provided adjacent to a roadway, bicycle riders shall use such path and shall not use the roadways." According to John Williams, Bicycle Safety and Information Coordinator for the city of Missoula, "a fair appraisal of the typical Missoula adult cyclist would be that he or she needs education more than special facilities." Bicycle education includes information about bicycle routes, laws and safety procedures.

CONCLUSION

Energy consumption and annual transportation costs could be reduced if Montanans made short trips on their bicycles instead of in their cars. Reluctance to ride bikes for transportation can be linked to a number of obstacles including a lack of bikeways and education.

Efforts are being made to overcome the educational obstacles. The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation is preparing public service announcements for television about bicycling as well as sponsoring the bicycle route mapping project in Bozeman. The Office of Public Instruction is sponsoring bicycle safety workshops, distributing bicycle information, designing curriculum guides for schools, promoting bicycling in the media and helping plan comprehensive local bicycle programs. The Montana Highway Patrol is fostering safer and more consistent bicycling through law enforcement and safety promotion.

BIKEWAYS

Recommendations:

1. Citizen involvement should be sought by any agency contemplating bikeway construction.
2. The use of bicycles should be portrayed to the public as a form of recreation, exercise, and a fuel saving form of transportation.
3. Bicycle transportation should be encouraged through efforts such as safety education and bicycle route mapping as well as bikeway construction.

Policy: The state of Montana will continue to promote bicycle transportation through programs of bikeway construction and proper bicycle use education.



CROSS-COUNTRY SKIING: WHO SHOULD PROVIDE?

by Terry Knupp

If you are a long-time cross-country skier, you have seen your sport grow from a handful of dedicated people to a burgeoning army of long-board enthusiasts of all ages. At present, there are an estimated 112,000 cross-country skiers in Montana. Some of these people are new to the sport of skiing, and others are defectors from the alpine slopes. In the old days, you may have skied only the backcountry — following logging roads and hiking trails, or blazing your own trail. In recent years, you may have followed trails developed specifically for cross-country skiing, and some of these may have had set tracks.

These expanded opportunities are not only the result of skiers demanding different experiences, but are also influenced by those who provide the opportunities, such as private groups and resource management agencies. What will you as a cross-country skier need in the 1980s, and how will the "providers" respond?

WHAT SHOULD BE PROVIDED?

In June 1980, a group of cross-country skiers met in Helena at a workshop sponsored by the Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks. Workshop participants compiled a list of needs of their sport in Montana. These could be roughly classified under the following categories:

1. Parking access—the need to plow snow out of key parking areas and to develop some additional parking areas.
2. Trails—the need to develop and maintain more cross-country ski trails (clearing, marking, signing and, in some cases, grooming).
3. Safety—the need for skier safety training and for winter rescue training and equipment.
4. Information—the need for published guides to ski trails and for technical assistance from government agencies.
5. Coordination—the need to coordinate efforts of agencies, clubs and private interests to provide cross-country ski services.

In addition to identifying these needs, the people at the workshop considered who could help. Public agencies such as the U.S. Forest Service, the Montana Department of Highways and the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks were discussed, along with private business, in terms of their ability to provide services.

The group also briefly considered funding sources to pay for the help received. These included:

1. Voluntary ski permits—a non-mandatory skier license similar to a fishing license.
2. Snow-park permits—a mandatory decal required on an automobile parked in a marked (and plowed) area.
3. Equipment taxes—a sales tax on ski equipment similar to the tax on hunting and fishing equipment.
4. Daily use fees—a daily charge at certain sites developed and maintained with the revenues.
5. Grants—a grant from various sources to develop cross-country ski facilities or services.

The skiers at the workshop did not conclude that any one of these sources would be able to meet all the needs of the state's cross-country skiers, but it seemed that each might be used in specific cases. They did agree that needs and funding sources should be examined further.

WHO'S RESPONSIBLE?

Private enterprise will continue to expand and meet many cross-country ski needs in Montana during the next decade. It will become more common for cross-country skiers to pay a user fee for services like groomed trails and off-highway parking. Some private ski businesses will be the most cost-efficient means of meeting skier demands. For example, a ski-touring center will only survive if it delivers satisfactory services at a cost acceptable to the user.

The ability of public agencies to meet cross-country ski needs will be tested in the '80s. Although many were able to provide services during the last decade, they may not be able to increase or, in some cases, continue these services during the next decade because of limited money or lack of legal authority to use that money for cross-country ski services. For example, most local recreation agencies have no financial resources to operate cross-country ski facilities or programs in their communities. However, at the June 1981 workshop, skiers gave top priority to the need for more groomed and marked trails near population centers.

Federal agencies (such as the U. S. Forest Service, the National Park Service and the Bureau of Land Management) will probably continue to serve cross-country skiers, but it will become increasingly difficult in the face of rising inflation and cutbacks in federal budgets. These agencies may have to reduce services or rely on additional volunteer efforts, cooperative agreements and private concessions. Some needs identified at last June's workshop addressed cooperation between cross-country skiers and federal land management agencies. Skiers felt they needed a better understanding of how various federal agencies operate and stressed the importance of uniformity among the various agencies in providing cross-country skiing opportunities.

If you have more specific concerns about cross-country skiing in your area — such as having a particular trail marked — contact the following sources. They may be able to help or direct you to someone else who can: (1) U.S. Forest Service — contact the district ranger within the local national forest district. The listing in the telephone directory will be under U.S.

Government; Agriculture, Department of; Forest Service. (2) Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks — Parks Division, 1420 E. Sixth Ave., Helena, MT 59620. (3) Other possible sources include local park and recreation agencies or local ski clubs.

HOW COULD A RECREATION TRAILS GRANT HELP?

Cross-country skiers at the June 1980 workshop requested that the Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks further explore funding sources to meet the needs identified. In response to this request, the department applied for a grant from the state Renewable Resources Development Program. The application asked for \$46,500 to fund a "trails coordinator" position for 1982 and 1983. Through the trails coordinator, various funding sources (federal, state, local and private) could be coordinated and directed to specific projects. The proposed coordinator would operate within the department's Parks Division. In addition to cross-country skiing, trail needs for bicyclers, joggers, horseback riders, pleasure walkers and others would be addressed.

Primary duties of the coordinator would be to:

- Help local communities develop recreation/transportation trails.
- Help user groups (as requested) find solutions to their trail need problems.
- Develop regional information guides to recreation trails.
- Prepare a short course for trail safety, conservation and etiquette.
- Complete an inventory of trails with user-access problems.

The "trails coordinator grant" must be approved by the 1981 Montana Legislature. It has been evaluated by the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, which recommended to the governor that it be funded. The governor may submit these recommendations to the Legislature in the form of a proposed law. The Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks will support the trails coordinator proposal at legislative hearings during the 1981 session. However, the Legislature will be interested in evidence of public support. If the bill passes both houses and is signed by the governor, the "trails coordinator" grant fund will be appropriated for a two-year period.

Editor's Note: The above grant was not written into a bill for consideration and thus was not funded by the 1981 State Legislature.

CROSS-COUNTRY SKIING

Recommendation:

Outdoor recreation agencies in Montana should:

1. Maintain existing facilities on public lands.
2. Give serious consideration to proposals for the development and management of private facilities and services on public lands.

Policy: The following policies have been provided by the agencies specified.

The Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks will, if requested, act as a liaison for cross-country ski interests on a case-by-case basis. Within such constraints as available manpower and funding, the department will consider the development of cross-country ski facilities on department lands where a significant need is identified.

The Bureau of Land Management will cooperate with the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks, the U.S. Forest Service, and the cross-country skiing public in providing assistance for cross-country skiing. The public lands are available for use by cross-country skiers. As opportunities for development of cross-country ski areas or use problems are identified to the Bureau's Resource Management Planning process, the Bureau will make positive efforts to accommodate the cross-country skiing public within the constraints of applicable regulations, funding, and manpower.

The USDA-Forest Service will normally rely on state and local agencies or private organizations to provide convenience facilities and services, including snow removal and grooming, warming shelters, food service, and instruction. Trail grooming, if done by the Forest Service, will be intermittent and limited to that necessary to maintain a safe, usable trail rather than on a regular intensive basis. Where there are suitable private lands within or adjacent to National Forest, the private sector will be encouraged to provide convenience facilities and services.



DESTINATION VACATIONING — CONSERVING ENERGY WHILE PROMOTING MONTANA'S RECREATION RESOURCES

Wendell Beardsley¹, Steve Solem², and Paul Pacini³

Montana's scenic and recreation resources are some of its greatest economic assets. Expenditures by tourists and recreationists are of major importance to Montana's economy. In the past, tourism in Montana was characterized by automobile touring among several, often distant attractions. Now, however, the effect of rising energy prices on tourism makes it important to identify Montana vacations with lower transportation costs. Cooperation between government agencies and the private sector to plan and develop more "vacation destinations" can play an important role in maintaining Montana's tourist industry.

IMPORTANCE OF TOURISM

In 1979, approximately 3.5 million visitors came to Montana according to a Montana Travel Promotion Bureau study called "The Economic Impact of Tourism in Montana."⁴ They spent nearly 500 million dollars, generating employment for 10,000 Montanans. Resident travel expenditures in 1979 were estimated to be nearly 400 million dollars, resulting in a combined expenditure total approaching 1 billion dollars. In 1979, 9.4 percent of all jobs and 5.5 percent of all income in Montana were provided by nonresident travel expenditures flowing into the state. Recreation by residents is important in retaining earnings that might otherwise be spent in tourism outside the state.

¹/Acting Director for Recreation, Northern Region, Federal Building, Missoula, Montana;

²/Forester, Rocky Mountain Ranger District, Lewis and Clark National Forest, Augusta, Montana;

³/State Outdoor Recreation Planner, Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks, Helena, Montana.

⁴/Montana Travel Promotion Unit, 1980. The Economic Impact of Tourism in Montana; Prepared by Bruce Finnie.

EFFECTS OF ENERGY COST ON TOURISM

Despite the size of this industry, its security was seriously threatened in Montana during recent gasoline supply scares. For example, by September of 1979 visitation at two of Montana's biggest tourist attractions, Glacier and Yellowstone National Parks, had fallen by 10 percent and 29 percent, respectively. Many other tourist attractions experienced similar declines in visitation in 1979.

However, visitation began to rise in 1980, and in 1981 Yellowstone Park visitation was up 28 percent from the previous year, and Glacier was up 23 percent, giving it its best year in history. The American Automobile Association reported that requests for trip information in Montana increased by 13 percent in 1980 over 1979, and increased again in 1981 by 15 percent.

The additional cost of a recreation trip attributable to even a substantial fuel price increase is relatively small.⁵ For example, assuming an average expenditure of \$15 per person per vacation day, a family of four on a one week vacation of 1,000 miles would spend approximately \$420. If their vehicle averaged 15 miles per gallon, the difference in fuel costs at \$1.30 per gallon and \$1.60 per gallon is \$20. This represents an increase in the overall trip cost of less than five percent. The implication is that it is likely that visitors will not significantly reduce use of automobiles to get to recreation opportunities in Montana.

Data from the Forest Service's *Recreation Information Management System*⁶ indicates that after reaching their recreation destination, however, visitors are changing their activity patterns. Although recreation use, in total, is increasing, activities which are perceived as requiring less energy — hiking, resort use, and swimming — are exceeding the rates of increase for mechanized recreation activities. More specifically, total recreation use in the Northern Region of the Forest Service in Montana grew about 20 percent from 1975 to 1979. Mechanized recreation travel, however, grew at only about half this rate, while hiking and mountain climbing grew at nearly double the rate (36 percent). Recreation use in the Northern Region grew about three percent overall between 1978 and 1979, while mechanized recreation declined by two percent.

The *Old West Region Nonresident Travel and Recreation Survey*⁶ indicated that 66 percent of tourists in Montana during the summer of 1979 would be influenced by gas prices reaching \$1.25/gallon. Self-service regular sold for \$.90/gallon in August of 1979. Most importantly, 31 percent of tourists indicated that they would travel closer to home, and 16 percent said they would take fewer side trips, while other responses were to take shorter trips, change the mode of travel (mass transportation), cancel trips, or stay longer at one destination. This does not necessarily mean that tourism must decline, and we have seen that it has not. However, we may be seeing fewer cross-country travelers and more local and neighboring state tourists. What does seem to be consistent is that once the tourist arrives at his/her destination, there will be an effort to conserve fuel by staying put in one locale and participating in activities which are perceived as less dependent upon gasoline. Montana must not become overly confident of its recovery in the tourist industry. To insure steady growth in the tourist industry, Montana may have to work harder at providing for these fuel-conserving opportunities.

The *Montana Tourism Marketing Development Plan*⁷ prepared in 1980 for the Montana Travel Promotion Bureau identifies several obstacles to tourism growth in Montana. The most important obstacles are the lack of awareness, lack of knowledge, and lack of specific information about tourism/vacation opportunities in Montana. Related to this problem is the underdeveloped tourism infrastructure. This lack of awareness, combined with high fuel prices, can be very unhealthy for Montana's tourism industry. Successful tourism destinations need to be organized, packaged, and promoted in a way that is meaningful to prospective tourists. Tourists will not travel miles to see some unspecified view. They need specific places to sleep, eat, and be entertained. They need to be told "you can go *here*," "stand *there*," "see *that* view." Such sense of organization is currently lacking in Montana.

⁵/Brandenberger, Robert G., 1981. Forest Recreation and Energy. Mimeograph, 7pp., USDA Forest Service, Northern Region, Missoula, MT.

⁶/Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks, 1980. Old West Region Nonresident Travel and Recreation Survey; Prepared by Oblinger-McCaleb Architects, Engineers and Planners.

⁷/Montana Travel Promotion Unit, 1980. Montana Tourism Marketing Development Plan, Volume II; Prepared by Davidson-Peterson Associates, Inc.

WHAT CAN BE DONE

“Destination vacationing” is a phrase coming to be used to describe the concept in which a vacationing family may find a sufficient variety of activities at one destination to occupy its time for an entire vacation. This opportunity can entice a family to vacation at one specific destination in Montana, while drawing a fuel-conserving contrast to a vacation marathon in the family car.

Destination vacation potentials are not new to Montana. For example, cities such as Bozeman, Missoula, and Kalispell have long had transportation terminals, sleeping and eating accommodations, and other urban conveniences, while being situated near outdoor recreation opportunities for hiking, river floating, skiing, hunting, fishing, and wildlife viewing, to name just a few. They also offer attractions such as playhouse theaters, historic districts, structures, and museums, public agency activities such as the Smokejumper Center, and industrial operations of much potential interest to tourists.

But such destination vacation potentials are more the result of chance than design, and their promotion is all but lacking. The *Montana Tourism Marketing Development Plan* discussed earlier suggests that failure to maintain tourism growth would not be due to a lack of potential — rather to the lack of effective promotional efforts.

The promotional burden can be shared by the private tourist industry sector and government entities for the economic benefit of Montana as a whole. The Montana Travel Promotion Bureau made some significant advances in this effort by the recent publication of two pieces of promotional literature. “*The Original*” is a 51 page vacation and information guide for the entire state, and “*Big Snow Country*” is a 25 page alpine and nordic skiing guide. The latter publication was produced by cost sharing between the Travel Promotion Bureau and the ski industry, and is the kind of joint effort which could be used to promote specific destination vacation areas on a much broader basis for accommodation service and recreation activities, and even on a year round basis.

Any land managing agency which accommodates recreation facilities and opportunities might be considered as a promotional partner by the private sector. What is needed is unity and coordination on the part of the private sector. It has too much at stake to be apathetic about promoting itself, and many government entities have resources which can be of great assistance if they are prompted to put them into action. This assistance could be in the form of promotional literature. In the case of land managing agencies, additional recreation facilities and opportunities might be made available near service centers for development by either the agency or a concessionaire.

Improved coordination between the private sector and land managing agencies is an important ingredient to the promotion of destination vacationing in Montana, and destination vacationing may be the answer to today’s higher travel costs.

The challenge now is for a local community or tourist center to develop the infrastructure and promote this image of itself as a destination vacation attraction. A chamber of commerce might logically lead and coordinate such an effort. The results can be a stronger, more diverse local economy based on using Montana’s magnificent natural resources in a way that preserves their beauty and value for the future.

DESTINATION VACATIONING

Recommendation:

1. Business interests should band together on the local level to promote destination vacation packages in their area.
2. Local, state and federal agencies should assist in such promotion when feasible and especially when the agency manages land, facilities, or activities involved.

Policy: The State of Montana will continue to promote tourism in Montana and will consider assistance to local destination vacation efforts. Private enterprise however, should share in the cost of attracting visitors.



DOWNHILL SKIING IN MONTANA

by Paul R. Pacini and Dr. G. Wesley Burnett

Over 2,000 years before Cleopatra sailed the Nile, skis were being used in Finland, Russia, Sweden, and Norway. The Hotling Ski was found in a peat bog in Sweden and was aged at over 4,500 years old. Further corroboration comes from a 2,000 B.C. Norwegian cave drawing depicting a figure on a pair of twelve-foot skis schussing downhill with the help of a balance pole.¹

There was at least one skier in Montana as early as 1868 as described by Jakob Vaage in Peter Miller's *Ski Almanac*. Mr. Vaage discovered the following account in an early 1880's issue of *Nordiske Polkeblad*, a Norwegian-language newspaper published in Rochester, Minnesota:

"Monday, February 3, in the year 1868, as the sun rose over the glistening plains under the mighty peaks of the Rockies, Sven Pettersen took off from the town of Helena in Montana Territory, headed for a rendezvous 18 miles away in the mountains. He was seen climbing the first ridge and sweeping down along its crest; he was soon lost from sight. But Sven Pettersen never reached his rendezvous. He had vanished.

"They found his body February 9 at the bottom of a 150-foot ravine. His skis were stuck in the snow not far away. He had been going so fast as he came thundering down that, when he hit bottom, his bindings broke asunder and he pitched forward to his death."

Skiing, as practiced by Mr. Pettersen, was most often called snowshoeing in the West. . . skis were called snowshoes. Snowshoes as we know them proved to be slower but safer, more dependable, and versatile to the average prospector or trapper looking for a means of transportation across Montana's winter scenery.

Isolated examples of skis being used in Montana by miners, mail carriers, and Park Service employees do exist, but skiing has been primarily a recreational activity from its beginning in the State.

The first American ski resort came on the scene in 1895 at Lake Placid, New York. Touring was by far the most popular form of skiing at Lake Placid, for downhill skiing meant climbing. Lifts (rope tows) would not be used until the early 1900's.¹

The 1932 Winter Olympics at Lake Placid had its effect on Montana skiing. Casper Oimen, a native of Sweden, was captain of the U.S. Ski Jumping Team and lived in Anaconda, Montana. Casper's enthusiasm for skiing along with generous contributions from the Anaconda Copper Mining (ACM) Company was largely responsible for the development of Wraith Hill, about 14 miles west of Anaconda. William Wraith, Sr., was a plant manager at the ACM Company at that time.

Wraith Hill was far ahead of its time, thanks to Oimen and Wraith, for it was equipped with a chairlift by 1938 to service Oimen's ski jump. The chairlift was made from salvaged mining equipment and did not survive many years of use. It is notable, nevertheless, considering that it was put into operation at this lonely outpost in western Montana at a time when most ski areas could offer only a rope tow.

By the 1940-41 skiing season, Region One of the U.S. Forest Service had record of 21 ski areas in Montana (see map). Rope tow tickets were priced modestly by today's standards. An adult could expect to use the rope tow for an entire day for about 50¢ and a child need only pay about 35¢. The alternative was to spend an hour or more climbing the hill on a pair of wooden skis measuring as much as 9 feet long, 2 inches thick, and weighing 25 pounds. The popular beartrap bindings of the time lashed skier to ski. They left the heel free to allow for climbing and some skiers used seal skins attached to the surface of the ski to reduce back slide during their ascent.

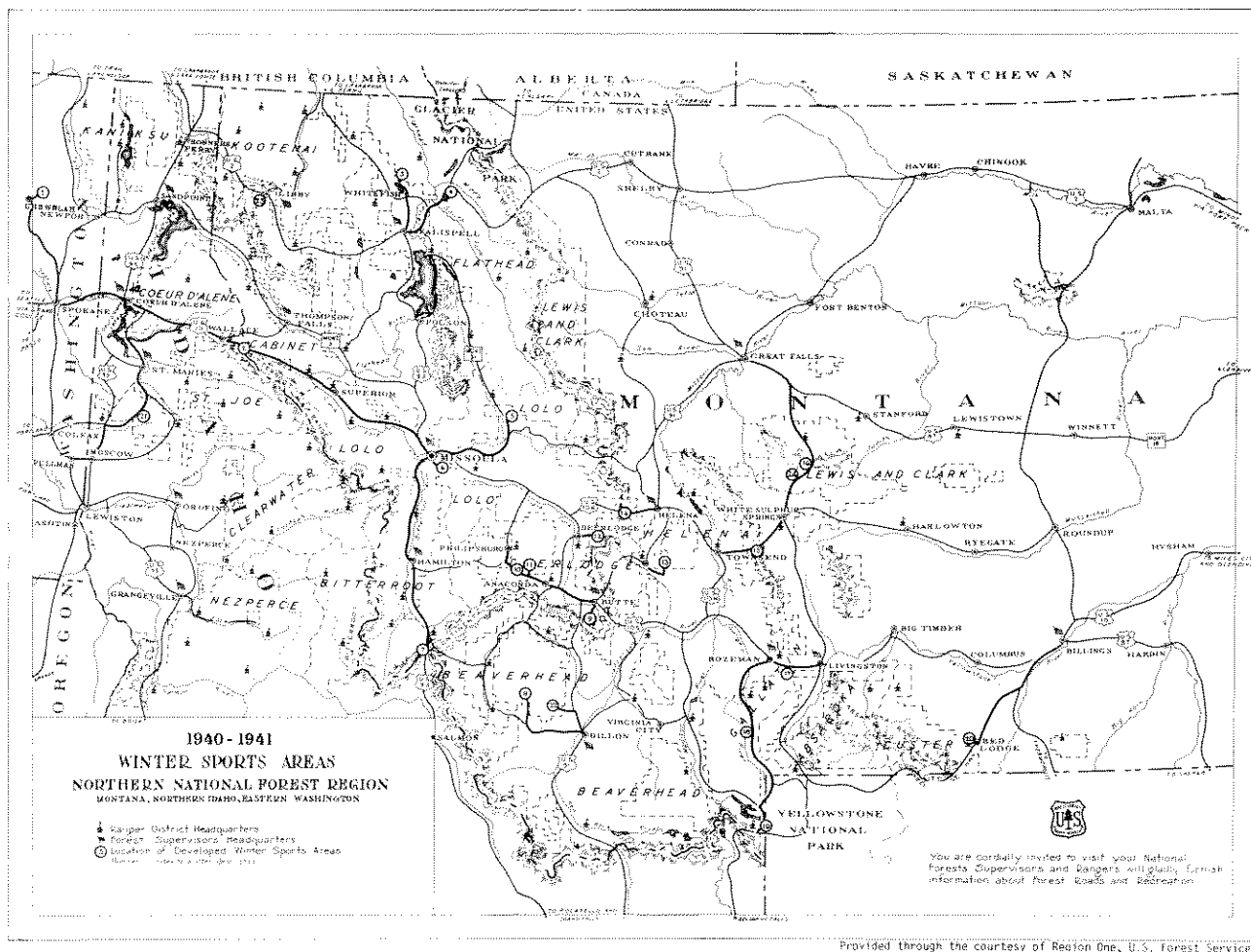
Helena had its share of early ski enthusiasts. In 1937, a "ski train" was assembled to carry up to 600 people from Helena some 25 miles to the little town of Blossburg which is nestled on the west slope of the continental divide. Adults spent the day at Blossburg ski touring the gentle slopes of the area or enjoying a game of cards and a shot of brandy in a smokey rail coach. The smaller children scurried about the baggage car playing their games. The round trip fare was 75¢ per person. Similar trains ran from Great Falls to Neihart and from Missoula up the Blackfoot River.

Ski resorts, complete with lifts, shelters, sleeping accommodations, ski shops, and restaurants, were slow to materialize. By 1936, there were only 4 resorts in the United States. However, resorts and ski towns began to dot the road maps soon after World War II partially as a result of thousands of Army-trained downhill skiers returning to civilian life.¹ The first Montana ski resort was Big Mountain near Whitefish. During the 1947-48 season, the Big Mountain Ski Lodge could accommodate up to 14 guests, although about half of this space was taken by employees. The resort offered a T-bar and rope tow on a 7-day-a-week basis and charged \$2.75 for an adult daily lift ticket. In 1950, the Big Mountain Chalet was built and could house up to 40 skiers.

U.S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management statistics put the number of skiers to visit all ski areas on federal land in Montana during the 1978-79 season at about 722,950. Montana's ski industry is worthy of note since it adds to the state's considerable recreational opportunities, and the revenue and employment it generates contributes to the state's economy.²

Montana's 17 downhill ski areas are primarily privately owned enterprises. Bridger Bowl is the only large area operated as a nonprofit enterprise. Ski areas can be classified many ways, but the U.S. Forest Service's categorization by primary market is useful: 1) vacation, 2) weekend: 2 to 6 hour drive with overnight stays, and 3) local: 2 to 3 hour commute. Although most Montana areas are local, the 2 vacation areas (see chart) receive almost half the use. The 2 vacation and 2 weekend-holiday areas together receive three-quarters of all skier visits and are increasing their share of the market.

Uphill lift transportation falls into 2 categories: 1) surface lifts, such as rope tows and T-bars; and 2) aerial lifts, such as chair lifts and gondolas. The uphill facilities are designed, constructed, and operated under the jurisdiction of the Montana Aerial Passenger Tramway



Provided through the courtesy of Region One, U.S. Forest Service

INDEX OF SKI AREAS Northern Region, U.S. Forest Service 1940-41

| Map No. | Name of Area | National Forest | Operated in 1978-79 |
|---------|---------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Chewelah Hill | Colville, Washington | No |
| 2 | Lookout Pass | Coeur d' Alene, Idaho | Yes |
| 3 | Hellroaring (Big Mountain) | Flathead, Montana | Yes |
| 4 | Belton | Flathead, Montana | No |
| 5 | Double Arrow (Diamond Mountain) | Lolo, Montana | No |
| 6 | Pattee Canyon | Lolo, Montana | No |
| 7 | Gibbons Pass (Lost Trail Pass) | Bitterroot, Montana | Yes |
| 8 | Elkhorn Springs | Beaverhead, Montana | No |
| 9 | Beef Trail | Deerlodge, Montana | Yes |
| 10 | Silver Lake (Wraith) | Deerlodge, Montana | Yes |
| 11 | Blue Grouse Hill | Deerlodge, Montana | No |
| 12 | Baggs Creek | Deerlodge, Montana | No |
| 13 | Elkhorn | Deerlodge, Montana | No |
| 14 | MacDonald Pass | Helena, Montana | No |
| 15 | Stater Bowl (Grass Mountain) | Helena, Montana | No |
| 16 | Kings Hill (Showdown) | Lewis & Clark, Montana | Yes |
| 17 | Bear Canyon | Gallatin, Montana | No |
| 18 | Karst's | Gallatin, Montana | No |
| 19 | West Yellowstone (Lionhead) | Gallatin, Montana | No |
| 20 | Willow Creek | Custer, Montana | No |
| 21 | North and South | St. Joe, Idaho | Yes |
| 22 | Birch Creek | Beaverhead, Montana | No |
| 23 | Libby | Kootenai, Montana | No |
| 24 | Forest Green | Lewis & Clark, Montana | No |

Council, whose inspecting engineers verify compliance with that Council's regulations. During the 1979-80 season, the Council registered 22 aerial and 36 surface lifts in the state.

A new twist was added to Montana's downhill ski industry during the 1979-80 season when Red Lodge Mountain began making artificial snow. This quarter million dollar system (in 1978) can lay up to 6 inches of snow overnight on an area the size of a football field and is very useful in "patching" exercises during periods of plentiful snow. Its real advantage is the stabilizing effect of a predictable opening date for the hill each year. This is particularly important if Montana and her ski areas wish to attract vacationing destination skiers. Although Red Lodge is the only Montana area making snow at this time, at least one other area has it under consideration. Artificial snowmaking in Montana may in fact follow the same evolutionary (and revolutionary) path as the historic rope tow.

The majority of existing ski area developments within the State of Montana, although privately owned, are located on public land. Thirteen are wholly or partially on National Forest land, 2 on Bureau of Land Management land, 1 (Beef Trail) is wholly on private land, and 1 (Bear Paw) is on the Rocky Boy Indian Reservation south of Havre. There were more ski areas in Montana in 1940 (21) than in 1979 (17). The historic trend is for fewer but larger ski areas with aerial lifts replacing surface lifts.

Downhill skiing in Montana is participated in by a wide segment of society. Skiers include all age and income levels. A higher proportion of downhill skiers, however, are young or young adults than the general population. The majority of skiers are classified as of intermediate skill level.

Montana's ski areas sponsor competitive activity and training programs including ski programs for minority groups; ski instruction, lifts, and equipment for underprivileged and problem children; ski instruction, lifts, and equipment for the mentally retarded and physically handicapped including special education skiing olympics, and skiing programs for the blind; and numerous physical education and skiing activity programs for high schools, grade schools, and the Montana University System.

One of the problems plaguing the downhill ski industry since the early days of ski area development has been the question of liability. For example, is the ski area operator responsible for the safety of all people using an area's lift, even if a person skis out of the area's marked boundary? Is the ski area liable when an out-of-control skier collides with and injures another skier? These kinds of questions have proliferated over the past few years as more and more lawsuits have arisen from incidents on the slopes. The results of these legal actions have been mixed but the courts are leaning more and more to placing the responsibility for a skier's action on the skier. Because of the past questions regarding liability, insurance to protect ski area operators has traditionally been expensive and its availability has been limited to a few companies willing to accept the risk. This situation was improved when the 1979 Montana legislature passed the "skier responsibility act" (23-2-736 MAC). This law makes clear that the skier is "responsible for knowing the range of his own ability" and staying within that range. The act has already resulted in more insurance companies entering the market which, through greater competition, lowers rates. This should in turn help to stabilize lift ticket prices, a major concern of today's skiing public.

Montana's population alone is sufficient to support a very limited number of vacation ski resorts. The financial success of these areas is dependent upon out-of-state clientele. Efficient transportation for nonresidents — air, rail, and possibly bus — will probably be a major factor in the success or failure of Montana's ski resorts.

Past resort proposals have clashed head on with environmental concerns ranging from wildlife conflicts, watershed concerns, conflicts with roadless areas proposed for wilderness designation, and others. The potential ski area developer is well advised to approach his project with care, forethought, and plenty of money! The most environmentally sound, carefully planned proposal will take several years to come to fruition — years when changing economic, energy, environmental concerns may place the project in a much different light from when it was proposed. There are doubtless several potential resort sites left in Montana — a state so well endowed with mountains and winter. However, it will probably be several years or perhaps even decades before significant expansion of ski resorts will come to pass here.

Ski area developments are generally the hub of many other recreational pursuits. Winter activities, including cross-country skiing and snowmobile participation, are often in close proximity to the ski area. Potential conflicts between the motorized and non-motorized trail users and the Alpine skier, as well as problems with parking, search and rescue, and others

MONTANA SKI AREAS CLASSIFIED BY MARKET
(On Federal Land)

| Vacation | 1973-74 | 1978-79 | Percent Change |
|-------------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| Big Mountain (USFS) | 141,500 | 212,700 | |
| Big Sky (USFS) | 53,500 | 90,700 | |
| Subtotal | 195,000 | 303,400 | + 56% |
| Weekend-Holiday | | | |
| Bridger Bowl (USFS) | 117,000 | 145,800 | |
| Red Lodge (USFS) | 49,800 | 87,200 | |
| Subtotal | 166,800 | 233,000 | + 40% |
| Primarily Local | | | |
| Snowbowl (USFS) | 49,000 | 30,100 | |
| Showdown (USFS) | 50,600 | 46,400 | |
| Discovery Basin(USFS) | 19,800 | 27,300 | |
| Subtotal | 119,400 | 103,800 | - 13% |
| Local | | | |
| Marshall (USFS) | 25,700 | 31,000 | |
| Teton (USFS) | 7,200 | 6,600 | |
| Wraith Hill (USFS) | 3,100 | 3,800 | |
| Maverick Mountain(USFS) | 9,000 | 6,000 | |
| Turner (USFS) | 3,400 | 5,000 | |
| Lost Trail (USFS) | 14,000 | 12,500 | |
| Belmont (BLM) | 6,955 | 14,106 | |
| Deep Creek (BLM) | 6,700 | 3,744 | |
| Subtotal | 76,055 | 82,750 | + 9% |
| GRAND TOTAL | 557,255 | 722,950 | + 30% |

should be considered in the planning process. These activities need not be in conflict and programs exist now enabling land managers to sort out the different uses to the benefit of all.

Downhill skiing is not an inexpensive activity in which to participate. In addition to the \$10-\$15 daily lift ticket, an advanced skier could easily have \$600-\$700 invested in equipment — skis, poles, boots, and bindings; and an additional \$200-\$300 in specialized clothing — pants, coat, gloves, goggles, etc. Of course, a commitment of this magnitude might begin with a beginner's package including the essential equipment mentioned above for a little more than \$200, or the same package can usually be rented for about \$10 per day.

The potential social benefits of downhill skiing are almost unique in today's fast moving work-a-day world. Seldom will an entire family have the opportunity to participate side by side in the same leisure activity. Skiing must be considered a lifetime sport which may be enjoyed from early childhood through one's retirement years. These benefits, coupled with the economic stimulus of the skiing industry, makes continued environmentally responsible development of downhill skiing facilities in Montana very desirable.

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¹Peter Miller's Ski Almanac, Peter Miller, 1979, pp. 1-8.

²Montana Business, Quarterly/Winter 1979, "A Brief Look at Montana's Ski Industry," by Mary L. Lenihan, p. 19.

A special thanks should go to the following Montanans who assisted in the accumulation of historical facts relative to the sport of skiing in Montana.

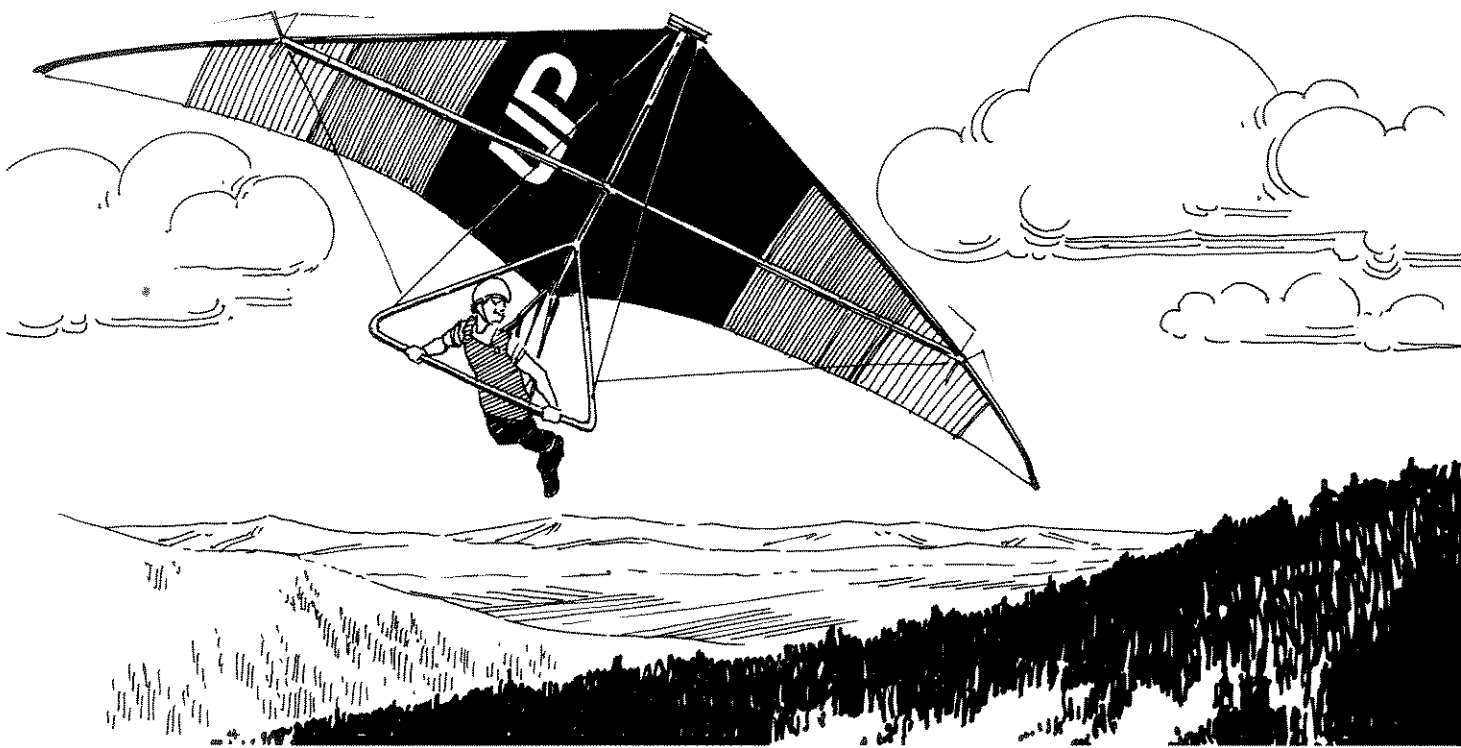
Fritz Apostel, Butte
William Downs, Helena
Velma Green, Missoula
Ed Schenk, Whitefish

DOWNHILL SKIING

Recommendation:

1. State and federal regulatory agencies should continue their practice of imposing a minimum of regulation.
2. Regulations should be imposed for safety and environmental protection.
3. Lift ticket prices should be established by free enterprise competition.

Policy: The State of Montana will encourage the continuation of a free enterprise ski industry, tempered with only enough state or federal regulations to insure quality service and safety standards at reasonable rates, with a high degree of environmental consciousness.



ENERGY AND RECREATION

. . .What's in Store. . .

by Paul R. Pacini

There would seem to be little relation between recreation and the theory of evolution, but recreationists' responses to the energy situation of past years somewhat resemble an evolutionary change. For example, birds evolved from reptiles as changing conditions, probably relating to food gathering competition or self-defense, prompted some of them to start gliding from the tree tops. Some reptile species which did not have enough body surface area to glide perished. This preservation of "favorable variations" and the rejection of "injurious variations," Charles Darwin called "Natural Selection."¹ *Similarly, recreational habits have undergone an energy-economic "natural selection" since the 1973 and 1979 oil shortages.*

During the summer of 1979, approximately 30% of the out-of-state visitors to Montana were influenced by the price or availability of gasoline.² Gasoline prices were rising (86.0¢/gallon for self-service regular in July of 1979) and many stations were running short of gasoline. As a result, nearly 1 out of 3 nonresidents selected to take shorter trips, stay longer once they arrived at a destination, take fewer side trips, cancel some trips, or use a less expensive mode of transportation — usually a form of mass transit.

Consequently, by the end of the 1979 summer, visitation was down at Glacier National Park by 10% and Yellowstone National Park was down by 28% from the previous year . . . "natural selection."

In 1980, the recreational activities of nearly 63% of Montanans were being influenced in the same way by the fuel situation. Twenty-one percent of Montana's residents said they would participate in activities using less fuel,³ but what activities are these? Most of us probably have our own answers to this question . . . hiking, car camping, or fishing might be some common responses.

In reality, it is not easy to identify the recreational activities which are least fuel consumptive.

¹ *The Origin of Species*: Charles Darwin, M.A.; pg. 81; London: John Murry, Albemarle Street, 1859.

² *Old West Region Nonresident Travel & Recreation Survey*; Oblinger-McCaleb Architects, Engineers & Planners; Denver, Colorado; Nov., 1980.

³ *Attitudes: Outdoor Recreation in Montana*, Bureau of Business and Economic Research, University of Montana, Dec., 1980.

The following Energy Consumption Ranking chart compares the average fuel requirements of 19 outdoor recreational activities in Montana.⁴ The comparisons of fuel consumption were made for each activity in four ways:

1. Total consumption of all participants in Montana.
2. Consumption per person per year.
3. Consumption per person per occasion.
4. Consumption per person per hour of participation.

In many cases, these four perspectives provide startlingly varied results. For example, car camping is relatively consumptive overall (column one), largely due to its popularity and long driving distances. However, looking at consumption per person per year (column two), car camping becomes more conservative. Column three indicates that the activity again approaches the consuming end of the scale on a per occasion basis, probably due to long driving distances. Car camping becomes very conservative on a per hour basis (column four) because of long stays during each trip.

So, is car camping a relatively conserving form of outdoor recreation? It all depends on how it is looked at. This sort of leap frogging is not peculiar to car camping — it is more often the rule than the exception, as the chart indicates.

Considering the above discussion, one can see that it is difficult to determine the “most fuel conserving” recreational activities. And if we could make this determination, would the fuel savings be significant? In 1976, only 4.4% of all car fuel consumed in the U.S. was used by snowmobiles, motorcycles, recreation boats, and RV's combined.⁵ The gasoline consumption of automobiles probably would have been higher if these activities were banned. It is likely that many people would substitute recreational auto trips for motorbike or motorboat outings.

Should recreation managing agencies feel duty bound to try to influence recreators — or try to direct them — toward less energy consuming forms of recreation?

Most past recreation planning and management has been largely responsive and reactive. For example, in the 1950's, who could have predicted the boom in pickup campers or snowmobiles, both of which blossomed in the 60's and 70's? Major recreation trends are born in the imagination of inventors, manufacturers, retailers, and advertisers and dreams may not always be predicted. In response to changing conditions and technology, new trends or “successful dreams” have continued to emerge and will probably always do so. Downhill and cross-country skiing, motorcycle riding, tennis, river floating, sailing, and other “traditional” activities have surged in popularity in the past decade. What's next — powered hang gliders, ultralight aircraft? . . .

If the future reflects the past, recreation managing agencies will pretty much react to emerging trends as they become established pastimes. But should this be so — especially in light of the energy situation? Since we live in a democracy and people rightfully resent unnecessary government intervention, the proper answer is probably a qualified “yes.” There is no question that people will continue recreating and if fuel availability or price become a problem, people — if left to their own devices — will determine trends appropriate to the situation through “natural selection.”

Any decision concerning the role of recreation managing agencies will be strongly influenced by the perceived world energy situation. Experts are not all in agreement as to the most accurate perception, however. Fossil fuel is a finite substance — there is only so much of it and someday it will be depleted. No one seems to argue that point. However, the debate can become spirited indeed on the “depletion date” of fossil fuels and the eventual availability of synthetic fuels.

One line of thought is that the slow down in economic activity in the United States and in Europe is the main reason that U.S. energy use and imports have fallen. Some experts believe we are being misled by predictions that energy prices and supplies will remain stable. They reason that when the recession ends, a renewed growth in energy consumption will take place. They fear that if the public and the energy industry become complacent or if our conservation efforts falter, we will again be plunged into an energy crisis of short supply and higher prices. Any major mid-eastern political crisis could be disastrous to the delicate balance of supply and demand.

⁴ *An Estimate of the Energy Consumption Occuring Because of Participation in Selected Outdoor Recreation Activities*, John W. Blunt, Dr. Stephen F. McCool, University of Montana School of Forestry, Jan., 1981.

⁵ *Motorcycle Statistical Annual-1980*, Motorcycle Industry Council, Inc., pg. 33.

⁶ *Energy and Recreation*: Frank Armbruster, William M. Brown, John P. Thomas, Herman Kahan; Hudson Research Service, Inc./American Recreation Coalition, 1980.

ENERGY CONSUMPTION RANKING
OF SELECTED
OUTDOOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES

| | ESTIMATED TOTAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION | THOUSANDS of BTUs | ENERGY CONSUMPTION PER PERSON PER YEAR | THOUSANDS of BTUs | ENERGY CONSUMPTION PER PERSON PER OCCASION | THOUSANDS of BTUs | ENERGY CONSUMPTION PER PERSON PER HOUR OF PARTICIPATION | THOUSANDS of BTUs |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---|----------------------|---|----------------------|---|----------------------|
| 1) Pleasure Walking | 10,166 | | Trail Biking | 9,567 | Elk Hunting | 1,000 | Pleasure Walking | 303 |
| 2) Car Camping | 8,387 | | Deer Hunting | 7,188 | Off-Road Driving | 806 | Cross-Country Skiing | 148 |
| 3) Trail Biking | 7,856 | | Off-Road Driving | 6,444 | Deer Hunting | 719 | Boating | 119 |
| 4) Deer Hunting | 6,813 | | Pleasure Walking | 6,061 | Trail Biking | 683 | Snowmobiling | 107 |
| 5) Off-Road Driving | 6,700 | | Downhill Skiing | 6,033 | Car Camping | 667 | Horseback Riding | 105 |
| 6) Fishing | 6,659 | | Jogging | 4,667 | Boating | 631 | Off-Road Driving | 101 |
| 7) Boating | 5,377 | | Boating | 3,788 | Downhill Skiing | 603 | Downhill Skiing | 101 |
| 8) Jogging | 4,077 | | Car Camping | 3,333 | Canoeing (overnight) | 583 | Spectator Sports | 78 |
| 9) Spectator Sports | 2,782 | | Horseback Riding | 3,137 | Backpacking | 567 | Deer Hunting | 72 |
| 10) Horseback Riding | 2,576 | | Elk Hunting | 2,581 | Snowmobiling | 535 | Trail Biking | 49 |
| 11) Snowmobiling | 1,728 | | Snowmobiling | 2,674 | Horseback Riding | 314 | Fishing | 46 |
| 12) Elk Hunting | 1,646 | | Fishing | 2,593 | Pleasure Walking | 303 | Canoeing (day use) | 42 |
| 13) Canoeing (day Use) | 1,638 | | Spectator Sports | 2,123 | Cross-Country Skiing | 297 | Bird Hunting | 35 |
| 14) Downhill Skiing | 1,502 | | Cross-Country Skiing | 1,783 | Bird Hunting | 276 | Jogging | 26 |
| 15) Cross-Country Skiing | 1,137 | | Canoeing (day use) | 1,500 | Canoeing (day use) | 250 | Car Camping | 14 |
| 16) Canoeing (overnight) | 1,092 | | Backpacking | 1,167 | Fishing | 185 | Elk Hunting | 13 |
| 17) Bicycling | 531 | | Canoeing (overnight) | 1,000 | Spectator Sports | 117 | Bicycling | 9 |
| 18) Backpacking | 510 | | Bird Hunting | 690 | Jogging | 26 | Backpacking | 8 |
| 19) Bird Hunting | 359 | | Bicycling | 370 | Bicycling | 19 | Canoeing (overnight) | 7 |

For more detailed activity consumption data write: Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks, Parks Division, Helena, MT 59620, and ask for the study entitled "Estimate of Energy Consumption by Outdoor Recreation Activities."

Apart from the political and economic aspects of energy supply, the world may simply not have that much petroleum left. Earl T. Hays, former chief scientist with the U.S. Bureau of Mines, wrote an article in *SCIENCE* magazine entitled, "Energy Resources Available to United States 1985-2000." He said, "Our production of oil and gas passed a peak in the early 1970's and there is no resource base to justify predictions of increased yields. Finding rates for petroleum, natural gas, and uranium are less than half of what they were 20 years ago."

He goes on to say, "It must be recognized that the United States never had, and never will have, petroleum resources to sustain infinitely the production levels of the last 25 years. In effect, we have been living off our capital all this time and cannot postpone the day of reckoning indefinitely. Talk of rising petroleum and gas production for long periods is both immoral and nonsensical. Whatever slight gain might be achieved for a very few years will be at the expense of the youth of today. Predictions of sustained increased production deny the records of 50 years of experience with the exploration, development, and extraction of liquid hydrocarbons. There is a finite amount of easily recovered petroleum in this country and no act of Congress or false optimism of government, industrial, or academic planners can add to our natural resource base."

The American public has been put on notice that the good old days of cheap and plentiful energy are drawing to an end. But are they?

Another line of thought is that liquid petroleum constitutes only 1% of the oil in the earth's crust — the other 99% is "heavy oil," oil shales, and tar sands. They are almost completely unexploited. It has been cheaper to drill for liquid petroleum, but this picture is changing now. Since the cost of conventional liquid petroleum has risen by leaps and bounds, heavy oils are becoming very attractive⁷ and further development of what has been considered "depleted reservoirs" is becoming economical.⁸ However, there could be a heavy environmental price tag attached to this extraction if safeguards are not put in place and enforced.

While additional sources of energy are being developed, America's conservation efforts are beginning to pay dividends. In the United States, 7% less energy was required per unit of the Gross National Product (GNP) in 1979 than during the 1960-69 average. If present trends continue, a 33% reduction of energy consumption per unit of GNP should be realized by the year 2000 over the 1960-69 average.¹⁰

Fuel substitution is another form of petroleum conservation. Outdoor recreation relies heavily on travel, but it is in the transportation sector that little fuel substitution is expected during the balance of the century.¹⁰ Nevertheless, substitution of natural gas, coal, and wood in other sectors such as industry are freeing up petroleum for use in transportation. And these substitutes are significant. Coal's contribution is expected to rise from 19% of all energy consumed in 1979 to 30% by 2000.¹⁰

This increase in petroleum supply, regardless of whether it is due to substitution, conservation, or increased production should stabilize gasoline prices. During the summer of 1981, gasoline prices around Montana did in fact drop slightly, \$1.36/gallon for self-service regular in April, 1981, versus \$1.32/gallon in September, 1981.¹¹ Coincidentally, annual visitation at Glacier and Yellowstone Parks increased by 21% and 25% respectively over the previous year by the end of August, 1981.¹²

But we have only concerned ourselves with the future of conventional fuels, and we are just on the horizon of the synthetic fuel era. Synthetic fuels are expected to supply 5% of the U.S. gasoline demand by 1990, and 18% by 2000.¹⁰ Alcohol from sugar cane currently accounts for close to 20% of Brazil's gasoline consumption, and the country has plans to increase that to 80%-85% in the 1990's.¹⁰

The Energy Division of the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation has on file six potential commercial synthetic fuel plants in Montana which would use coal as a feedstock.

Perhaps the most hopeful synthetic fuel of all is referred to as the fuel of the future — hydrogen. This gas in its pure elemental form burns cleaner than any other substance — its only product of combustion being water vapor; and conventional internal combustion

⁷ *Summary Report of the First International Conference on the Future of Heavy Crude and Tar Sands*, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, June 4-12, 1979, United National Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR).

⁸ Waterfloods, Tighter Spacing Urged for U.S., *Oil and Gas Journal*, Sept. 24, 1979.

⁹ "Shale Oil is Braced for a Big Role," *Fortune*, September 24, 1979, p 48.

¹⁰ *World Energy Outlook*, Exxon Corporation, 1980, pg. 6, 21, 26, 30.

¹¹ AAA Fuel Gauge Report

¹² Department of Commerce, Travel Promotion Division, Tourist Count

¹³ "Oil in Abundance" Jude Wanniski, *Harpers*, October 1979.

engines can be easily modified to burn hydrogen. One of the most promising sources of hydrogen is from coal gasification, and coal is abundant in Montana. Along with coal gasification comes certain environmental concerns which technology must address before such a process should be considered.

Most people would probably prefer the second scenario to come to reality, but regardless of the outcome, conservation practices and efforts at finding additional transportation fuels must continue. Current efforts are paying off.

There will undoubtedly be many short-term fluctuations — some violent — in the world energy picture long before the last drop of petroleum is squeezed from the earth. There is absolutely no doubt that recreation trends will be affected by both short-term and long-term future energy supplies and prices. But recreation is a significant positive influence in our daily lives and is available as a form of relaxation to compensate for the stress of modern life. Regardless of the energy supply future, recreation will not go the way of the passenger pigeon. It may, however, go through a process of evolution in which recreators, if given a free choice, will reflect the changing fuel situation through the process of “natural selection.”

How should recreation managing agencies respond? Perhaps one of the most direct responses is to simply set a good example. Like most Americans, our government agencies might find ways to be a bit more conserving. State and federal recreation managing agencies have experimented with synthetic oils, additives, gasohol, propane, radial tires, four cylinder engines, eliminating unnecessary driving and combining trips to conserve fuel. These efforts must be continued. But, of more immediate concern to the individual recreator is if and how these agencies should influence specific recreation activities for the sake of fuel conservation:

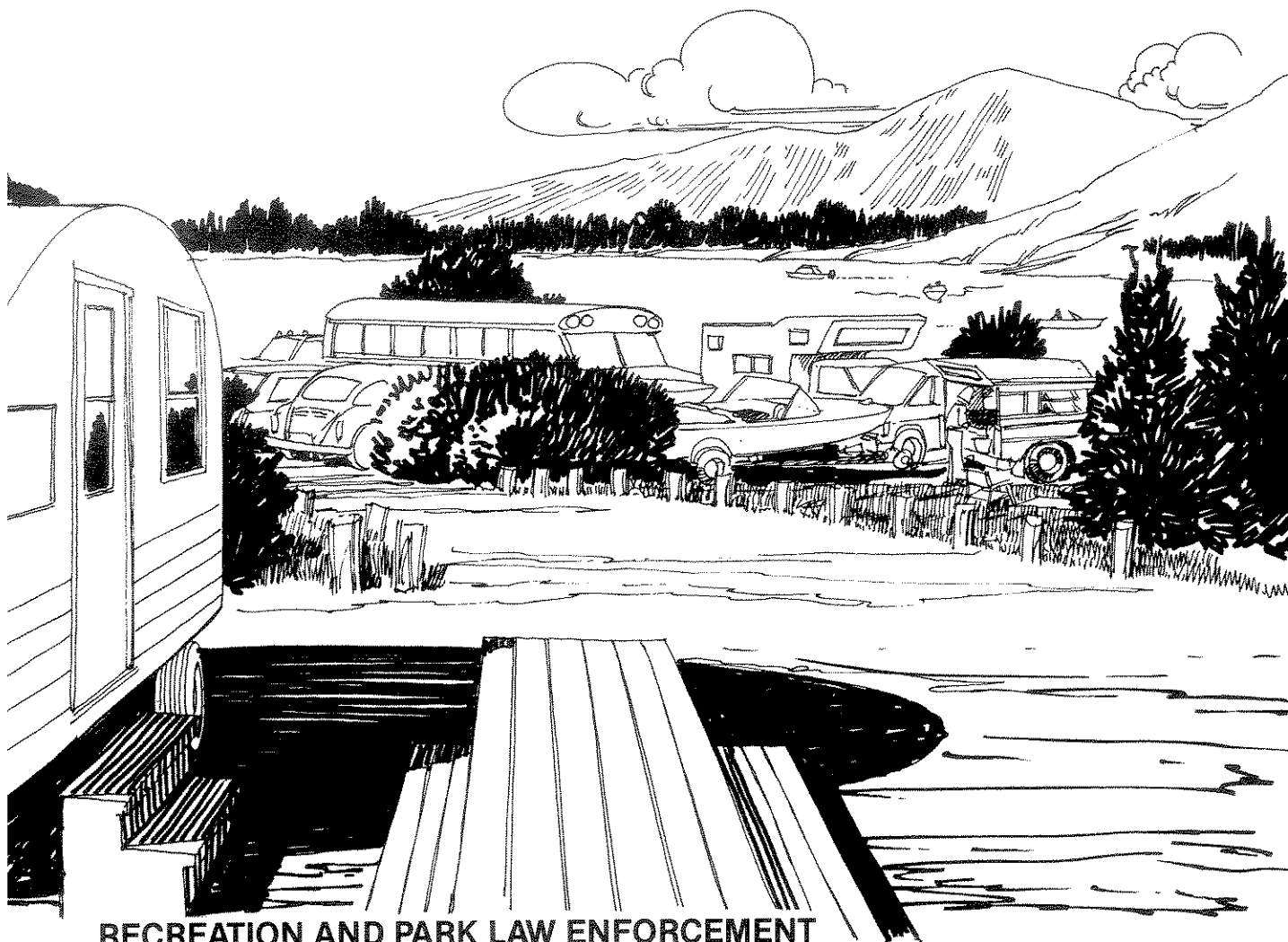
- Should they allow the recreator to decide what he/she can afford?
- Should they try to anticipate energy trends and prepare to accommodate what is expected to be new demands?
- Should they attempt to identify and encourage low cost and fuel efficient activities?
- Should they attempt to identify and curtail the most energy consumptive forms of recreation?
- Are there other actions which government should undertake?

ENERGY/RECREATION

Recommendation:

1. All branches and levels of government should set a good example of fuel conservation.
2. The people of Montana should be allowed to determine what recreational activities they wish to participate in without dictation from government.
3. Fuel consuming statistics should be made available to the public by the State of Montana or other interested entities to assist in the public's free choice of recreation activities.

Policy: The State of Montana will continue to allow a free choice of recreational participation, while educating its citizens as to fuel consuming characteristics of various recreational activities. All public agencies should be a good example of fuel conscious consumption.



RECREATION AND PARK LAW ENFORCEMENT POLICING MONTANA'S PARKS

by Paul R. Pacini

The number of people who visit the state recreation facilities around Canyon Ferry Reservoir, 22 miles east of Helena each year attests to the area's attractiveness. During the warm summer holidays, as many as 16,000 people per weekend pack the shores of the reservoir to boat, fish, swim and enjoy the sun. Even during the heart of the winter, when many Montanans huddle in their homes for warmth, a number of hardy fishermen brave the elements and travel to Canyon Ferry to seek their quarry through the ice.

But the reservoir's evident popularity brings forth some problems. Especially during the peak of the summer season, overcrowding and related visitor conflicts, littering, acts of vandalism and other occurrences can make a visitor's stay less enjoyable.

According to Bob McKenna, manager of Canyon Ferry State Recreation Area for the Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks, such use problems cannot only spoil an otherwise perfect vacation, they are extremely costly to the public. "I wonder if these few unthoughtful visitors realize how much it costs in terms of time and money to clean up after them, police their activities and repair damages," he says. But, McKenna explains, such problems are not unexpected, "when you get this many people together in one place, you're bound to have some problems."

Although McKenna's problems at Canyon Ferry are undoubtedly magnified by the area's great appeal, they are by no means unique. In truth, they reflect the situation at many of Montana's other public recreation areas. Accounts of visitor conflicts, reckless boating practices, illegal off-road vehicle use and other unlawful activities on public recreation lands throughout the state are common each year. And the mounting cost of needless vandalism is soaking up funds which could be put to more productive use.

Because state parks and other recreation areas were set aside to preserve areas with cultural, historic, recreational and scenic values for the enjoyment of Montana's residents and guests, regulations are needed to protect the areas and ensure the safety and comfort of

their visitors. However, increased visitor use, the addition of new areas and budgetary constraints make providing adequate enforcement at all of the department's approximately 300 recreation sites increasingly difficult.

The department's game wardens have primary responsibility for enforcing state park regulations. The department's Enforcement Division annually receives about \$100,000 from "Parks Revenues" to cover the game wardens' costs of enforcing regulations in these areas. However, the department's 63 field game wardens find their time strained by their responsibilities for regulations governing hunting, fishing, game depredation, boating and snowmobiling. In addition, most warden's educational background lends them more naturally to wildlife law enforcement than socially oriented park law enforcement. Nevertheless, when available for parks enforcement, these officers are effective.

Additional parks enforcement is sometimes provided by county sheriffs and the city police when the park is within their geographic jurisdiction. While these officers are a help in curtailing damaging and sometimes threatening activities, their normal work loads often do not permit their assistance.

In an effort to increase its own enforcement effectiveness without additional hiring, the department has experimented with several other enforcement techniques.

One technique has been to assign special warden patrols to specific recreation areas during periods of high use. For example, during 1978 and 1980, two to four wardens from other districts were reassigned to patrol the waters and grounds around Canyon Ferry. Their presence had a marked effect. Related calls to the Lewis and Clark County sheriff were cut by more than 43 percent in 1978. In 1979, when no special patrols were assigned to the area, problems increased by 112 percent. In 1980, when patrols were reinstated, the number of reported problems again dropped noticeably. According to Bob McKenna, "just having these officers around is enough to keep many problems from occurring." Special patrols were again assigned to Canyon Ferry for 1981.

Even such an obviously effective method of increased enforcement, however, has its drawbacks. Additional patrols are expensive, and some of the warden's responsibilities may pass by the wayside while on special assignment. They are too expensive and time consuming, in fact, to be employed at all heavily used recreation areas.

Another technique which has shown some promise grew out of the department's ex officio warden training program. An ex officio is a department employee who is specially trained to fulfill an enforcement function while performing his ordinary nonenforcement duties. Although the program was intended to help improve the relationship between landowners and sportsmen, the Parks Division has used the program to improve park protection with its own ex officios. The ex officio program can supply additional enforcement capabilities without an actual increase in enforcement officers. In a recent statewide survey of recreationists' attitudes in Montana, 75 percent of the respondents favored this approach.

This technique also has exhibited some deficiencies, but they can be overcome. Because of the ex officio program's emphasis on promoting sportsmen-landowner relations, the ex officio training is geared towards fish and wildlife enforcement rather than the "social problems" which are likely to be encountered in park enforcement. Also ex officios are "part time" enforcement personnel requiring time from the department's Enforcement Division for guidance and refresher courses on their enforcement skills.

A third technique, used in some cases by the department, has been to hire private security officers to handle specific enforcement duties. As an example, the Parks Division has contracted with a private security firm to patrol Giant Springs State Park near Great Falls.

This technique likewise has its drawbacks. Even though such a working relationship seems to be effective, hiring private security services to patrol state recreation areas is not always feasible, particularly in more remote areas. In addition, private security officers do not have the broad powers to enforce other laws, such as fishing and boating regulations which may be violated in those areas.

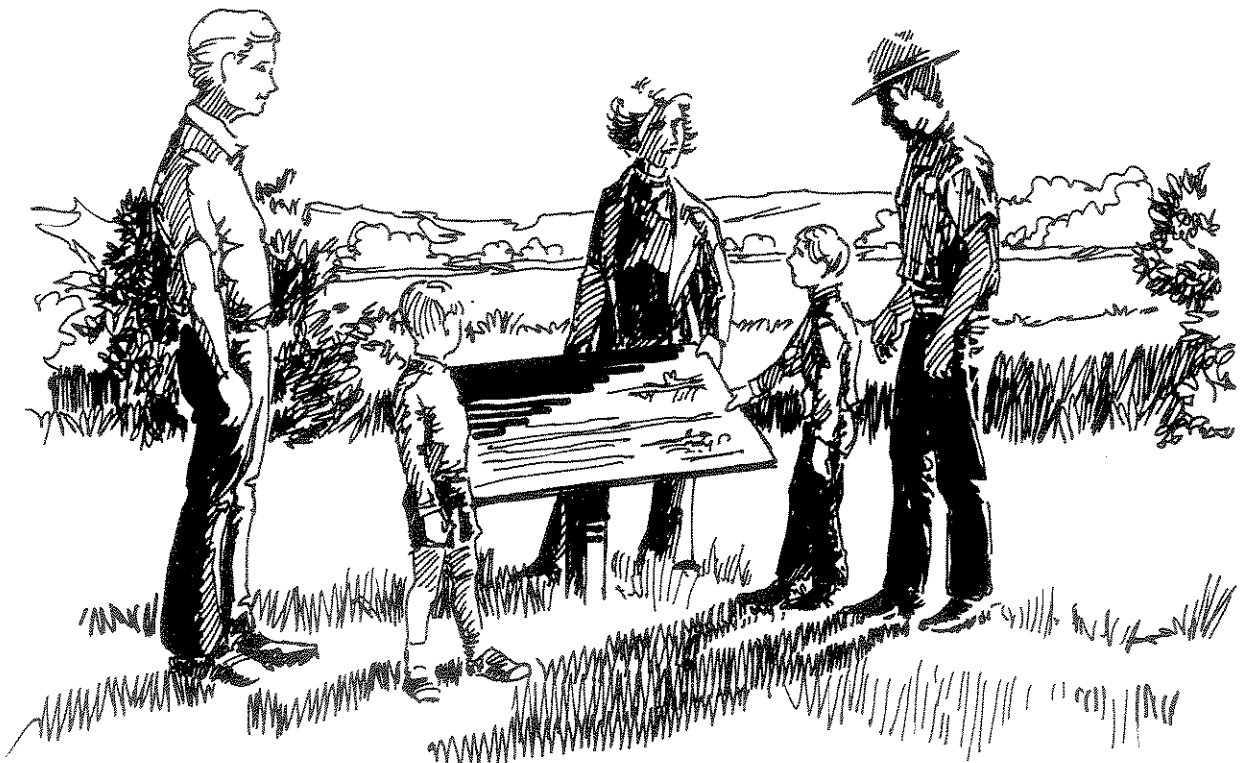
A fourth technique, now being investigated by the department is the conservation officer concept. Generally, a conservation officer would have multiple responsibilities which might otherwise be delegated to separate individuals.

Some recent developments with respect to parks management and enforcement have moved the department closer to this mode of operation. A Blackfoot River Recreation Corridor manager is now being recruited who will provide not only daily facility management and long range recreation planning, but also enforcement expertise. Parks enforcement coverage has improved since wardens have been assigned housing at Makoshika State Park and at

Seven Sisters Fishing Access Site near Sidney. Also, seasonal park managers with ex officio enforcement duties have been assigned to Wildhorse Island State Park in Flathead Lake and to the Smith River north of White Sulphur Springs. A danger of the conservation officer concept is that without very selective hiring practices future conservation officers may not have the expertise necessary to fulfill a broad variety of duties. The last legislature mandated the department to investigate the feasibility of the conservation officer concept.

So, where do we go from here? One obvious solution which the department has studied intensively is to design parks for their own well-being. Concrete picnic tables certainly would discourage all but the most persistent vandals. Heavy duty steel latrine doors would be hard to rip from hinges. Engraved metal signs, embedded in concrete would be tough to uproot and burn but all of these solutions are extremely expensive. It is more economical to replace wooden benches, doors, and signs every few years. Controlled park access to prevent overflowing crowds and to identify potential troublemakers would reduce the likelihood of visitor conflicts but again this solution is expensive and unadaptable to areas with multiple entries.

As more and more people visit the state's recreation areas, increases in visitor related problems will place added pressure on the department's staff and park users. Current budget constraints will not allow expanding the department's enforcement staff; therefore, the department must look toward improving efficiency and developing new approaches. The department's recent public attitude survey entitled "Attitudes" indicated that 41 percent of Montanans feel that increased public reporting of violations should be emphasized. Perhaps with trained and strategically stationed personnel to receive these reports, relief can be provided.



RECREATION AND PARK LAW ENFORCEMENT

LAW ENFORCEMENT IN MONTANA NATIONAL PARKS

by Robert A. Burns, Glacier National Park
and
Robert Mihan, Yellowstone National Park

The words "Law Enforcement" conjure up different thoughts for different people, and few visitors to a national park, such as Yellowstone or Glacier envision the need for such activity. The need, however, is there in all its stark reality. "What need?" we might ask. Aren't the

National Parks for the people? Indeed, the parks are for the people and today that is *all* of the people — the thieves, rapists, drinking drivers, drug pushers, smugglers — as well as the citizens seeking peace and solitude.

The increase in serious crime in all parks including Yellowstone and Glacier is startling, particularly when it is recognized that in the “good old days” these problems were non-existent. Or were they?

In 1877, Yellowstone National Park got a taste of violence when Nez Perce warriors killed two park visitors and wounded several others. By 1886 there was so much vandalism and poaching in Yellowstone that the United States Cavalry was brought in to patrol the area and remained for the next thirty years.

Glacier National Park was established in 1910 and that year the first superintendent appointed a small ranger force of six men. These early rangers were instructed to prevent poaching, illegal grazing, fires, “defacing of natural features,” “obnoxious persons from entering” and any other incongruous activities which might endanger the park. Apparently there were “obnoxious persons” even in 1910!

The image of the old ranger surrounded by friendly animals, vistas of unspoiled lakes, rivers and mountains have gone the route of the 50 cent gallon of gasoline. Today the park ranger of necessity can discuss the thermal features of Yellowstone and the fire ecology of Glacier — but he must also know and be able to explain the implications of the “stop and frisk” law.

These changes have been brought about by a changing society — more mobile, affluent society doing more things, requiring different avenues of excitement and change and in some instances having less regard for laws, regulation and authority.

Crime is no longer a phenomenon unique to the urban areas. It has slowly invaded the parks, areas once considered only as bastions of peace, quiet and enrichment of life. As an example, Yellowstone sustains over 280 Park I crimes a year, Glacier averages 81 such crimes annually. These are the serious incidents involving larceny, burglary, rape, murder, robbery and auto theft — the “urban” crimes we read about in the newspapers. The figures do not include the 300 “minor” crimes in Yellowstone or over 400 such crimes in Glacier annually that include narcotics, drinking drivers, illegal camping, fires and weapons, feeding or teasing the wildlife, vandalism and a myriad of other related problems.

With the changing times have come changes in national policy and standards dealing with law enforcement as well as intensive basic police training courses for those park rangers designated as “law enforcement officers.” One of the changes that has caused much concern is the arming of the enforcement ranger. Mutterings of “Smokey the Pig” and “National Park Police States” are heard from time to time among some visitors quick to criticize. Yet the increase in violence toward the park visitor as well as the ranger is disturbingly in evidence. Witness to this distressing trend was:

- The killing of a park ranger at Point Reyes National Seashore in California by a deer poacher in 1973.
- Two park rangers at Glacier were beaten and kicked in 1977 while serving a subpoena.
- A tour group was held hostage at gunpoint while visiting Carlsbad Caverns in 1979.
- A young woman on duty at an entrance station in Glacier was abducted and raped in 1977.
- An argument between two visitors to Yellowstone led one to shoot the other in 1979.

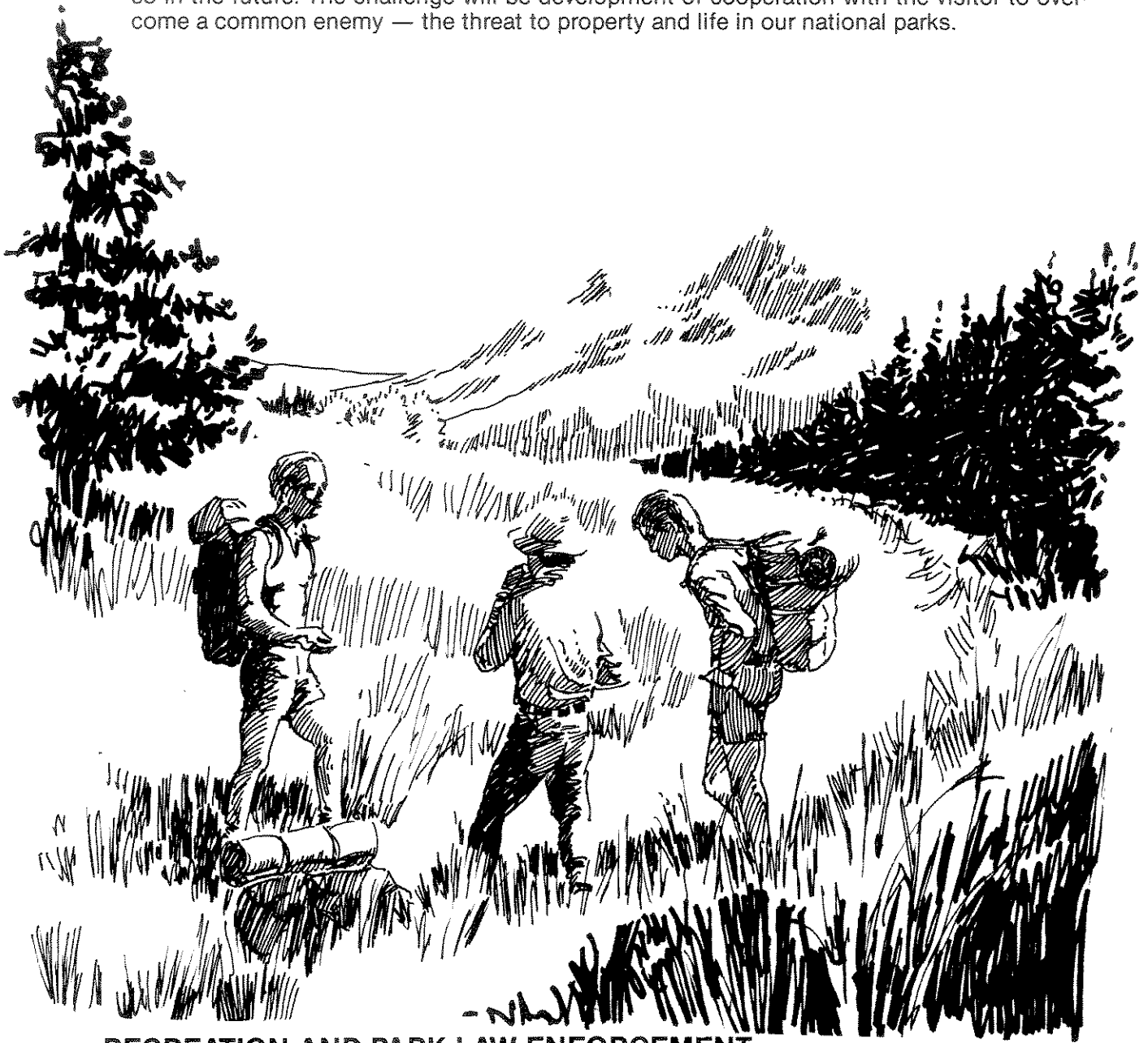
And these are only a few. Unfortunately, the list grows yearly, even with improved training for the park staff, modern equipment and rapid communications.

What is the answer? How do we make the parks a better place to visit without fear of theft, vandalism and in some cases personal injury? Park authorities stress the need for citizen awareness, alertness and support of the law enforcement effort.

Awareness and alertness go hand and hand. Vacationers tend to relax their natural protective instincts. They pay less attention to people around them and what they are doing. They leave cameras, expensive camping and sporting equipment and personal items unattended on picnic tables, in tents and unlocked vehicles. They fail to read or heed information given to them regarding personal safety in relation to the natural hazards of the parks — difficult terrain, harsh weather and wildlife — as well as the protection of property from theft.

To help themselves and others, visitors to national parks must be willing to become involved. They must be willing to report suspicious persons and activities to enforcement personnel. They must be willing to give some of their time to complete reports and, when necessary, to testify in court cases. Above all, they must not be apathetic. Citizen apathy is the greatest ally of the criminal.

The story is not all grim of course. The parks are still wonderful, fulfilling places to visit and enjoy. The concerns of budget and manpower restriction will always be with us, perhaps more so in the future. The challenge will be development of cooperation with the visitor to overcome a common enemy — the threat to property and life in our national parks.



RECREATION AND PARK LAW ENFORCEMENT FOREST SERVICE — USDA RECREATION LAW ENFORCEMENT

by William Longacre

The USDA Forest Service was established in 1905 when Secretary of Agriculture Wilson assigned it the responsibility of managing the National Forest System and enforcing the federal laws related to the National Forests. In March of 1905, a federal law was enacted giving Forest Service employees arrest authority to enable them to fulfill these responsibilities.

Over the years, the basic management objectives of the Forest Service have changed from a custodial/protective role to one of multiple-use. The motto of "the greatest good for the greatest number in the long run" forms the backbone of management objectives for the Forest Service.

Throughout this transition, law enforcement continued to be a responsibility and a management tool. As the population increased, the enforcement problems increased proportionally and the enforcement organization also had to change. Initially, rangers were tested on

their skill at packing a mule, shooting straight, baking biscuits from scratch and being of good moral character. However, time has dictated an organization of academy-trained enforcement specialists backed up by a few "Special Agents." The basic enforcement job is still accomplished at the ranger district level by personnel who are land management specialists first, and enforcement specialists second.

Violations occur in all Forest Service program areas, but those associated with recreation are probably the most visible to the general public. Campgrounds and picnic areas attract millions of visitors each year. Unfortunately, some of these visitors seem to leave their respect for people and things at home. Some areas have become traditional gathering sites for groups where a mixture of alcohol, drugs, and vandalism has caused problems. People can no longer leave their camps unattended for any period of time, their cars unlocked, and their property exposed, without fear of having it looted, vandalized or stolen. Loud, boisterous late night parties are a common source of complaint. Damage and destruction of facilities, natural features, and resources are commonplace. Many campgrounds have been closed simply because vandalism could not be controlled.

Recreation violations are not limited to campgrounds, however. Off-road vehicle use in fragile ecosystems causes extensive resource damage. ORV use is a legitimate utilization of the National Forest System, but not all areas can withstand it. Unfortunately, there are individuals who feel that if their 4x4 can go there, they have a right to be there. Violations of state fish and game laws on National Forest lands are also federal violations. It is interesting to note that fish and game violations do not seem to have the same stigma as other types of crimes. This does not help in prevention of these types of violations.

Illegal commercial outfitters operating on National Forest System lands collect an estimated \$750,000 yearly from their clients. Such operations are unfair competition for legal licensed outfitters. They also create adverse impacts on wildlife as well as other resources, and many times end as an unfavorable recreation experience for their clients. It is doubtful that tax coffers get their share of these revenues.

Unfortunately, there are those who do not respect the concept behind Wilderness areas. Some think prohibiting mechanical equipment is fine as long as it doesn't interfere with their chainsawing or snowmobiling.

In trying to cope with these enforcement problems, the Forest Service has increased its capability by entering into cooperative agreements with local enforcement agencies so that additional funding can be provided. In addition, Forest Service officers are being trained to higher levels in law enforcement and additional officers are being detailed to problem areas.

But funding and personnel limitations prevent a total enforcement program. The ultimate responsibility lies with the general public's attitude toward respecting the rights and properties of others. This includes getting involved in enforcement actions by reporting violations. After all, the National Forests belong to the public; the Forest Service is just their host.

RECREATION AND PARK LAW ENFORCEMENT

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECREATION LAW ENFORCEMENT

by John F. Putsche

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) administers over 8 million acres of land in Montana. These lands are managed under the multiple use concept which means, among other things, that most of the acreage has potential for and is used by recreationists. There are some areas that are managed primarily for recreational pursuits; such areas include the Upper Missouri River, Centennial Mountains, Bear Trap Canyon, and Humbug Spires Primitive Areas which are currently under study for possible consideration as wilderness areas.

In recent years, recreational use of all kinds has continually increased on the public lands. Although more people now enjoy leisure on public lands, this increase opens the door to another problem — the potential and occurrence of recreational violations increases with use of public lands. Violations, including vandalism, littering, off-road vehicle offenses, and theft and destruction of resources and other property, are expected to increase as more people use public lands for recreational purposes. As these violations increase, so will law enforcement responsibilities.



The BLM's law enforcement responsibility and organization, for the most part, came about with the passage of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA). This act provides the BLM with law enforcement authority to seek compliance with recreation regulations.

The BLM law enforcement branch consists primarily of special agents. Two agents are assigned to the Montana State Office in Billings and work with other federal, state, and local officials to enforce federal regulations on public lands. Most recreational violations are legally disposed of before the United States Magistrate; however, in some instances the state system can be used.

Public concern and cooperation is a great asset to the BLM law enforcement effort. Private landowners and the general public show increasing concern about activities on the public lands which are contrary to laws and regulations. In recent years, the BLM has spent a considerable amount of money in restoring resources and property misused by vandalism and ORV abuse. Disregard for regulations by recreationists is expensive to the taxpayer and it impedes recreational program enhancement. Some of the time planned for improving or expanding recreational opportunities must be used to rehabilitate damaged areas.

A number of barriers impair law enforcement efforts in recreation management. Unlike other federal land agencies, BLM administered land is often scattered throughout the state, making it difficult and costly to patrol and respond to suspected violations. Federal funding reductions directly affect the number of law enforcement personnel available, as well as the chances of implementing cooperative enforcement agreements with other agencies. Additionally, some inconsistencies exist between federal regulations and state law concerning recreational enforcement.

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act allows the BLM to enter into cooperative agreements with state and local agencies for state and federal enforcement on public lands. For example, the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks enjoys more enforcement manpower than does the BLM. This Act would allow the BLM to provide financial reimburse-

ment to such an agency in exchange for enforcement assistance, thus providing mutual benefit. Despite dwindling federal funds, cooperative agreements remain a valuable alternative to meet escalating enforcement demands.

If applicable federal regulations parallel existing state laws, as in the case of littering laws, the cooperative effort works well. If this similarity does not exist, as in the case of road closures, federal regulations cannot be enforced by state agencies unless state law enforcement training meets some rather stringent federal requirements, including a minimum of 40 hours of additional training annually. This training mandate places a heavy burden on the BLM for it must accept financial responsibility for compliance.

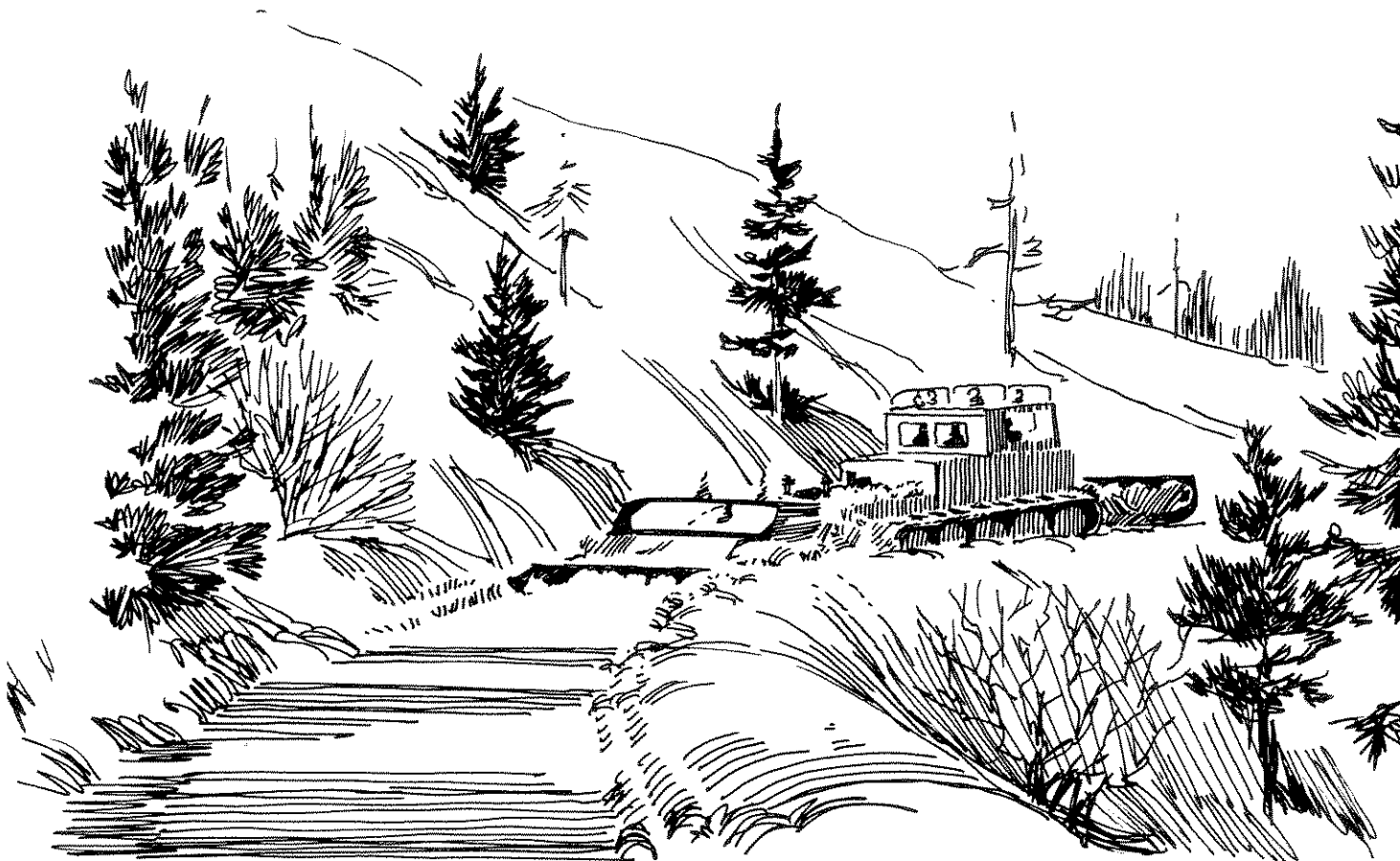
Efforts by the BLM will continue to protect public lands while providing for pleasant and safe visits. Funding cooperative agreements with state and local agencies and a continued effort to encourage public cooperation and assistance in recreational law enforcement endeavors will remain as the mainstay of this effort.

PARK LAW ENFORCEMENT

Recommendation:

1. Public education is needed to increase awareness of park rules and regulations, and to encourage more personal precautions against criminal behavior.
2. Cooperative agreements between agencies should be investigated to share enforcement efforts.
3. Department of Fish, Wildlife & Parks ex officios should be given regular enforcement training and assignments to maintain their enforcement skills in all program areas. A special fund should be created for this work from appropriate sources.
4. Department of Fish, Wildlife & Parks warden recruitment with recreation management or related degrees should be encouraged by:
 - a. Job announcements which list educational requirements as a "... fish and wildlife degree, recreation management degree or related field. ..."
 - b. Contact with college and university recreation management curriculum advisors to make them and their students aware of the vocational potential as a state game warden if they have the required credits of biological sciences.
5. A greater awareness of the social interactions involved in park law enforcement might be instilled in existing and future state game wardens by:
 - a. More emphasis on "people management" during in-house training.
 - b. Contact with college and university wildlife curriculum advisors to encourage a greater emphasis on the social sciences for wildlife majors who might be interested in pursuing a vocation as a state game warden.
6. The conservation officer concept should be evaluated by the Department of Fish, Wildlife & Parks to determine if an opportunity exists to enhance the department's role in park law enforcement.
7. Park law enforcement concerns should be addressed in each park's initial planning by:
 - a. Continuing to emphasize methods of reducing social conflict and vandalism through park design.
 - b. Seeking ways to build park law enforcement funding into the initial park planning process.
8. A study should be conducted to determine the level of non-compliance to specific park rules and state laws within the state park system, whether this non-compliance is on the increase, and if steps can be taken to further improve compliance.

Policy: The State of Montana and specifically the Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks will make efforts as recommended above to improve compliance to commission and statutory regulations in state parks. The State of Montana will coordinate enforcement efforts with other recreation and land management agencies, especially cooperative agreements, when it is mutually beneficial.



THE MONTANA SNOWMOBILE PROGRAM . . . WHERE WILL YOUR MONEY GO?

by Ron Aasheim and Terry Knupp

Providing snowmobile facilities, safety education, and snowmobile related law enforcement is the mission of the snowmobile program of the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks. The Department's Enforcement Division provides safety education and law enforcement. The Parks Division provides snowmobile facilities. The goal of the snowmobile program administered by the Parks Division is "to develop, operate, and maintain public snowmobile facilities that provide a safe and enjoyable experience."

Snowmobilers pay for the development, operation, and maintenance of snowmobile facilities in two ways. The first way is that one dollar from each snow machine decal fee is designated for snowmobile facilities. The second way is that one half of one percent of Montana's distributors' gasoline tax is contributed to the snowmobile fund. Ninety percent of this is apportioned to the Parks Division. Since 1977, the Parks Division has used between \$200,000 and \$250,000 annually from these sources to provide trail grooming, development, and parking area plowing around the state requested by snowmobilers.

1981-84 Policies

The Parks Division has adopted the policies below to administer the snowmobile program from 1981-1984.

Policy

Eighty percent of the Parks Division snowmobile dollars will be committed to selected ongoing projects.

Thirteen existing projects have been selected for this 80 percent. How much each project receives will be determined annually through the use and registration formula below.

$$\text{\$ for Project A} = (\% \text{ use A}) (.75D) + (\% \text{ registration A}) (.25D)$$

An Example

The Dillon Snowmobile Project

The project's approximate annual use during the 1980-81 winter was 1500 snowmobile visitor days (u) as compared to a total use for all selected snowmobile projects of 25,500 snowmobile visitor days (U). 502 snowmobilers (r) were registered in Beaverhead County in 1978 out of a total of 10,830 snowmobiles (R) registered in all counties with projects.

Applying these numbers to the formula above, the Dillon project would be awarded \$5,292 out of a statewide budget of \$94,996 (D).

$$\begin{aligned} \$ \text{ for Dillon} &= \frac{u}{U} (.75D) + \frac{r}{R} (.25D) \\ \$ &= \frac{1,500 (71,247)}{25,500} + \frac{502 (23,749)}{10,830} \\ \$ &= 4,191 + 1,101 \\ \$ &= 5,292 \end{aligned}$$

Seasonal use for each project will be determined through trail count data. Snowmobile registration will be determined from annual county registrations within each project's county unless an adjacent county is the primary user of a site (i.e., Cascade County and the King's Hill area).

The percent of annual use is multiplied by 75 percent of the dollars available because approximately 75 percent of snowmobile program revenues are generated from the gasoline tax. Similarly, 25 percent of the revenues are generated from registration fees.

Figure 1. Ongoing Snowmobile Projects for 1981-82 Winter
(80%)

| | Snowmobile Visitor Days per Season (1981) | Snowmobile Registration in County (1978) | Dollars Awarded |
|-------------------|--|---|--------------------|
| | (u) | (r) | |
| Kings Hill | 4,000 | 1,519 | \$ 14,507 |
| Kalispell | 3,500 | 2,111 | 14,408 |
| Seeley Lake | 3,500 | 540 | 10,963 |
| Lincoln | 3,500 | 374 | 10,599 |
| Missoula | 2,500 | 1,619 | 10,535 |
| Bozeman | 2,500 | 1,600 | 10,494 |
| Helena | 2,000 | 1,124 | 8,053 |
| Anaconda | 1,500 | 897 | 6,158 |
| Dillon | 1,500 | 502 | 5,292 |
| Miles City | 500 | 368 | 2,204 |
| Mineral County | 500 | 176 | 1,783 |
| Sub-Total | 25,500(U) | 10,830(R) | \$ 94,996(D) |
| *West Yellowstone | 40,000 | 1,067 | \$ 45,000 |
| *Cooke City | 16,000 | 1,008 | 20,000 |
| Sub-Total | 56,000 | 2,075 | 65,000 |
| TOTAL | 81,500 | 12,905 | \$159,996 |

Dollars were awarded to projects through this formula:

$$S = \frac{u}{U} (.75D) + \frac{r}{R} (.25D)$$

*Because of proportionately higher visitor days, West Yellowstone and Cooke City were not considered with other projects but were given a reasonable percentage of the fund according to requests and past experience.

Twenty percent of the Parks Division snowmobile dollars will be set aside for new projects and administration.

The dollars available for new projects in the 20% category will be distributed to projects requested by snowmobilers that appear reasonable to the Parks Division in terms of potential use and population served.

Administration costs of the program will also be funded from this 20%. Administration includes project evaluation, program coordination, trail counter maintenance, and public relations. Parks Division administrative costs will be approximately 10% (\$26,672 in 1981-82) of the snowmobile program's annual budget.

Adopting the policy of setting aside 20% of the Parks snowmobile dollars for new projects and administration in 1981-82 resulted in the costs shown in Figure 2.

Figure 2.
Development Projects and Administration
in 1981-82
(20%)

| Development Projects | Cost |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| Dillon Parking | \$ 5,468 |
| Missoula Parking | \$ 4,500 |
| Administration | |
| Statewide Program | \$26,672 |
| TOTAL | \$36,640 |

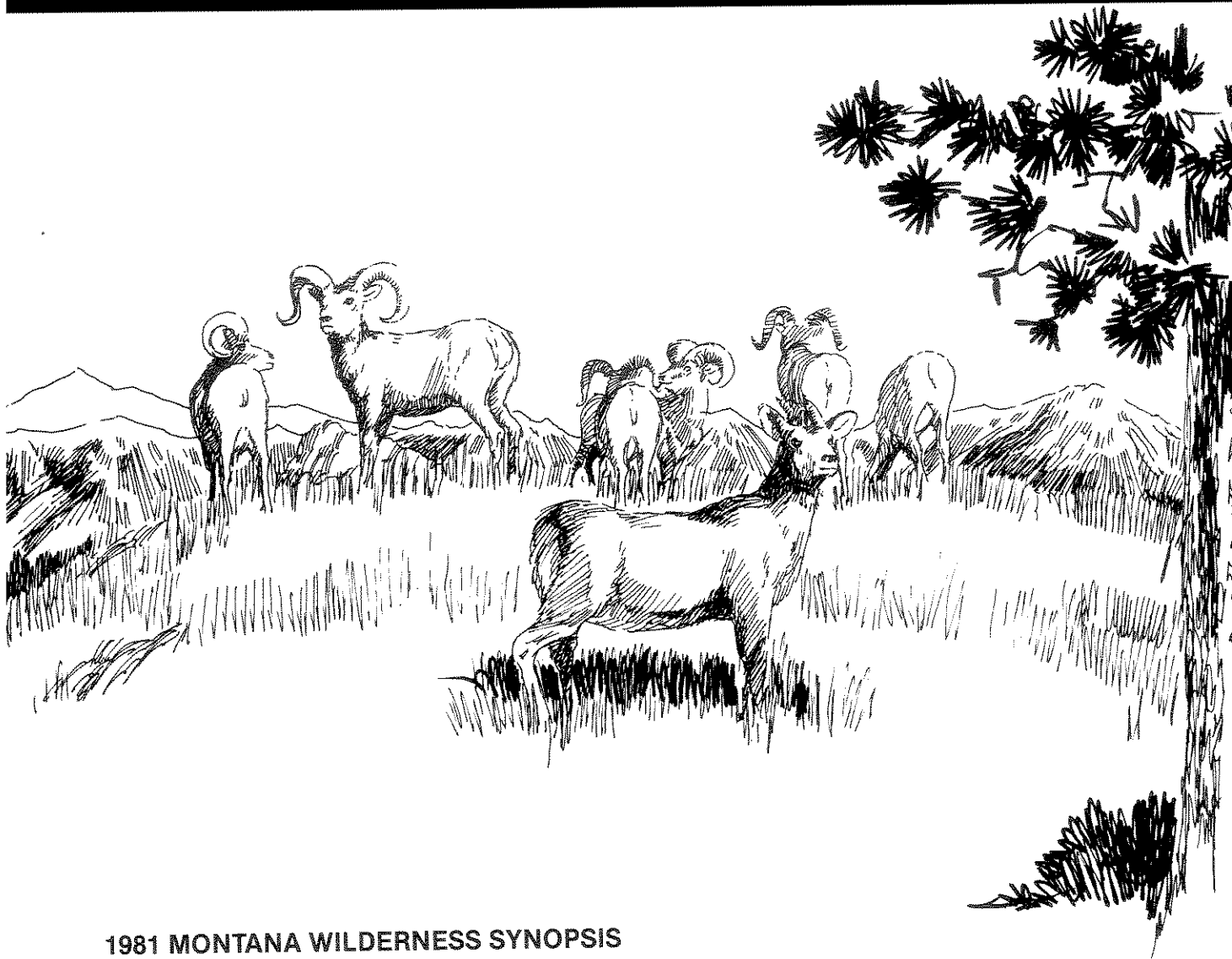
The Department will meet annually with the Montana Snowmobile Association Advisory Council for consultation on program direction and advice on project decisions.

SNOWMOBILING

Recommendation:

1. Eighty percent of the Parks Division snowmobile funds should be committed to ongoing projects through the following formula: \$ for Project A = (% use A) (.75 Total \$) + (% registration A) (.25 Total \$).
2. Twenty percent of the Parks Division snowmobile money should be set aside for new projects and administration.

Policy: The Department of Fish Wildlife and Parks will distribute snowmobile dollars as recommended above. It will also meet annually with the Montana Snowmobile Association for consultation on program direction.



1981 MONTANA WILDERNESS SYNOPSIS

by Terry Knupp

The Wilderness Act of 1964 set aside about 9.1 million federal acres for the National Wilderness Preservation System (NWPS), recognizing Wilderness as "an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammelled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain." The Act directed management of these areas to preserve their natural conditions which 1) generally were unaffected by man, 2) had outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation, 3) had at least 5,000 acres of land, and 4) might contain other supplemental values such scientific, scenic or historic characteristics. Since 1964, the Wilderness System has grown to approximately 79.8 million acres nationally.

Upon passage of the Act, five previously classified National Forest Primitive Areas became Montana's charter members of the NWPS. Six other national forest areas and parts of three National Wildlife Refuges in Montana have been added to the system since 1964, bringing the state total in 1981 to eleven Wilderness areas amounting to 3,172,421 acres.

The Wilderness Act also directed the Forest Service to present wilderness suitability proposals on the primitive areas that did not become Wilderness upon passage of the Act to Congress through the President within ten years. Of the six Montana areas added to the Wilderness System since 1964, two were primitive areas which the Forest Service recommended for Wilderness.

One primitive area, the Spanish Peaks, was also recommended for Wilderness designation, but as yet remains as originally classified.

The 1964 Act additionally required recommendations for National Park and National Wildlife Refuge units. Hence, portions of one Montana Wildlife Refuge (Charles M. Russell) and two national parks (Glacier and Yellowstone) were endorsed by the President (Carter in 1979) for Wilderness, but no bills have been actively considered by Congress to add them into the Wilderness System.

WILDERNESS STUDY

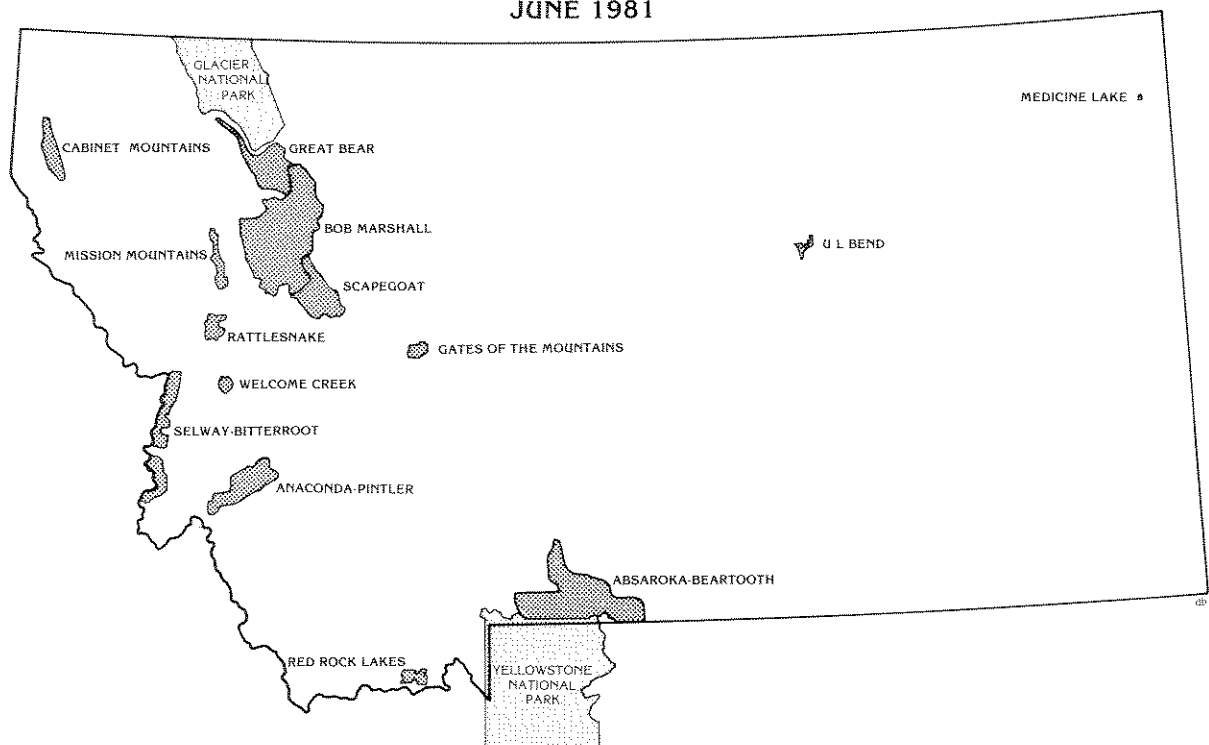
After 1964, the federal agencies and Congress recognized that there were other areas that should be considered for inclusion in the NWPS. Subsequently, several wilderness suitability studies occurred and some are still going.

RARE II

In addition to reviewing the national forest primitive areas, the Forest Service initiated and completed a Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE) in 1973 which selected several other areas for wilderness study. But after completing the RARE process, the Forest Service considered the non-selected roadless areas for wilderness potential again during their routine land management planning processes. This proved somewhat inconsistent and, in 1977, the Forest Service initiated RARE II, a second inventory and evaluation of roadless and undeveloped areas in the National Forest and Grasslands. The Forest Service released their

MONTANA WILDERNESS AREAS

JUNE 1981



National Forest Wilderness Units

Absaroka — Beartooth
Anaconda — Pintler
Bob Marshall
Cabinet Mountains
Gates of the Mountains
Great Bear
Mission Mountains
Rattlesnake
Scapegoat
Selway — Bitterroot
Welcome Creek

Net Federal Acres

920,377
157,874
1,009,356
94,272
28,562
286,700
73,877
20,039*
239,296
248,893
28,135

National Wildlife Refuge Wilderness Units

Medicine Lake
U L Bend
Red Rock Lakes

Net Federal Acres

11,800
20,890
32,350

STATE TOTAL ACRES

3,172,421

*estimated, pending completion of boundary maps.

final recommendations which included some areas for the National Wilderness Preservation System, some for further study and some for non-wilderness management. After review and adjustment by the Carter administration, these recommendations were forwarded to Congress. In Montana, nine areas were recommended for wilderness, 23 areas for additions to existing wilderness, 33 areas for further planning and 151 areas for non-wilderness. (See appendix A). Congress must pass an act before any areas become components of the NWPS.

OMNIBUS FOREST AND REFUGE ACT

Through passage of this Act in 1976, Congress directed the Secretary of Agriculture to evaluate and study two areas in Montana for possible inclusion in the NWPS: the Great Bear on the Flathead and Lewis and Clark National Forests, and the Elkhorns on the Deerlodge and Helena National Forests.

The Great Bear and an addition to the Bob Marshall were established as Wilderness based on this review by PL 95-546 in 1978. An environmental statement prepared by the Forest Service in 1980 recommended a portion of the Elkhorns be classified as wilderness. This recommendation is now under review by the President and the Forest Service is expected to again release their recommendations for the Area in the fall of 1981. Since 1978, the concept of managing the Elkhorns as a "wildlife management unit" has been discussed by the Forest Service, state agencies and citizen groups. The forthcoming Forest Service recommendation will likely consider this concept.

THE MONTANA WILDERNESS STUDY ACT

The Montana Wilderness Study Act of 1977, which resulted from Senate Bill 393, directed the Forest Service to study and make wilderness suitability recommendations for nine specific national forest areas in Montana within five years of the passage of the Act. In 1980, the Forest Service issued their draft recommendations on three of the areas — Taylor-Hilgard, Mount Henry, and West Pioneers.

These draft recommendations included: for the Taylor-Hilgard — 157,826 acres wilderness and 231,598 acres non-wilderness; for Mount Henry — 23,450 acres non-wilderness; and for the West Pioneers 148,150 acres non-wilderness. The Forest Service will release their final recommendations for these three areas in the fall of 1981. Also during the fall of 1981, draft recommendations will be released for three other S-393 areas — Big Snowies, Middle Fork of the Judith, and Ten Lakes. Draft recommendations for the remaining three areas — Bluejoint, Sapphire, and Hyalite-Porcupine-Buffalo Horn — will be released the following year.

| S-393 Study Areas | Acres |
|--------------------------------|--------------|
| West Pioneers | 151,000 |
| Taylor-Hilgard | 289,000 |
| Bluejoint | 61,000 |
| Sapphire | 94,000 |
| Mount Henry | 21,000 |
| Ten Lakes | 34,000 |
| Middle Fork of the Judith | 81,000 |
| Big Snowies | 91,000 |
| Hyalite-Porcupine-Buffalo Horn | 151,000 |

The RARE II process, already ongoing as the Study Act passed, identified the S-393 areas as needing further study before recommendations for wilderness or non-wilderness uses could be made.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Prior to 1976, wilderness review and designation occurred on national forest, national park and wildlife refuge lands. However, the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976 directed the Secretary of the Interior to review all Bureau of Land Management roadless areas of 5,000 acres or more and roadless islands to determine their suitability or non-suitability for wilderness designation. The agency was directed to report its recommendations to the President no later than October 21, 1992. The President must then report his final recommendations to Congress within two years and Congress will decide which, if any, areas become wilderness.

The BLM completed an inventory in 1980 which resulted in the identification of 42 wilderness study areas (WSA's) in Montana. (See appendix B). These will be studies for wilderness suitability and recommendations will follow. Twenty-one inventory units were appealed to the Interior Board of Land Appeals by public groups. When the IBLA reviews these appeals, it is possible that some recommendations may change. In December, 1980, the BLM published a draft wilderness study policy which contained guidelines for the evaluation of each study area.

FLPMA further directed the BLM to review the wilderness potential of areas of public land that were designated natural and/or primitive areas before November 1, 1975. These areas were designated Instant Study Areas (ISA's) with the passage of FLPMA. In the summer of 1980, the BLM published draft wilderness suitability reports for two Montana ISA's, the Bear Trap Canyon and the Humbug Spires, recommending wilderness designation for 12,275 acres in the two areas. The agency also recommended that the 1,946 acre Square Butte Outstanding Natural Area retain its present classification and not be designated a component of the NWPS. Final agency recommendations for these areas are expected in the fall of 1981. The 46,126 acre Centennial Mountains ISA has yet to be inventoried and studied.

During the spring of 1981, the wilderness study phase began on twenty WSA's in the Dillon and the Missouri River Breaks areas. Recommendations on the wilderness suitability of these WSA's will be completed and submitted to Washington in the fall of 1982. Remaining wilderness studies will be completed by September 30, 1986.

In January of 1981, the BLM published a draft wilderness management policy which defined how the agency would manage designated wilderness. This policy and the wilderness study policy are expected to be finalized by September 1981.

In March 1981, the Bureau completed the Sleeping Giant land exchange which resulted in a total of 12,576 acres of contiguous public land. This acreage qualified the area for wilderness review and in August 1981, the Bureau recommended that a portion of the area should be approved as a Wilderness Study Area.

RELATED CONGRESSIONAL EFFORTS

Montana's western district Congressman Pat Williams has undertaken two efforts related to Forest Service Wilderness study — an attempt to write legislation for a West Big Hole Wilderness and the introduction of the Montana RARE II Release Act.

West Big Hole

The final RARE II recommendations submitted to Congress suggested wilderness for some 56,000 acres in Montana called the West Big Hole. In March, 1980, Representatives Morris Udall and Pat Williams conducted a House Public Lands Subcommittee field hearing in Dillon to consider proposing legislation for the designation of a West Big Hole Wilderness of "not more than" 86,000 acres.

At the hearing, the Beaverhead Chamber of Commerce asked Williams to postpone submitting a wilderness proposal to Congress so the Chamber's resource committee could develop a plan for the entire county. Williams agreed. On April 24, 1981, Congressman Williams met with the Chamber to receive their report which did not support the creation of a West Big Hole Wilderness.

The report was then studied by a U.S. House subcommittee. Representative John Seiberling, D-Ohio, chairman of the subcommittee, wrote to Representative Williams in June 1981, stating that the report was " cursory". He added, "The most valuable information which the report could have addressed and did not, is the true effect on the county of wilderness designation."

In July 1981, Williams said he would probably not re-introduce his bill which would set aside wilderness in the West Big Hole area. Instead, he stated his interest in putting together an extensive land management plan which would insure protection of important watersheds like the Big Hole River.

He said such a plan would coordinate management of the East and West Pioneers as well as the West Big Hole areas and might not necessarily call for extensive — or even any — wilderness designations.

RARE II Release Act

On March 10, 1981, Representative Pat Williams introduced HR 2392 entitled "The Montana RARE II Release Act of 1981." This bill proposes that certain lands recommended

for non-wilderness in RARE II be managed as determined by upcoming Forest Management Act Plans. They need not be managed to protect their suitability for wilderness designation and they could be made available for resource development such as timber harvesting. Upcoming Forest Plans would not be required to review the wilderness option for these areas. The bill does not pass judgement on the wilderness and further planning areas recommended by RARE II, but it does direct that no further statewide review of National Forest lands for wilderness will be conducted in the State of Montana.

WILDERNESS MANAGEMENT

As the wilderness study processes go on, management of the existing wilderness system as well as the study areas occurs simultaneously. Two recent congressional actions will influence future wilderness management in Montana.

Access and the Alaska Lands Act

Many of the federal land reserves in Montana contain private inholdings or have a checker-board land ownership pattern with adjacent private lands. This is true of some wilderness areas and wilderness study areas in Montana. In 1980, when the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act passed, it contained an amendment that provided nonfederal land-owners with statutory rights of ingress and egress across federal lands. An example of how this amendment may affect wilderness in Montana is a recent decision by Regional Forester, Tom Coston. Burlington-Northern, Inc., requested permission to construct approximately 16.8 miles of road to the company owned lands. Quoting the Alaska Lands Act Amendment, Coston granted permission on May 15, 1981 to the company, even though the roads may affect the wilderness suitability of the Taylor-Hilgard study area.

Mining and the Bob Marshall Resolution

The Wilderness Act of 1964 contains provision to allow mining on valid claims within the wilderness area boundary. But, except for existing valid claims, after midnight, December 31, 1983, the minerals in lands designated by the Act will be withdrawn from development.

As the 1983 deadline approaches, several hundred oil and gas lease applications and stake claims for mineral exploration have been made within Montana wilderness and wilderness study areas.

However, this issue was partially addressed in Montana through the May 21, 1981 approval of a resolution by the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee which withdrew the Bob Marshall Wilderness Complex (which includes the Bob Marshall, Great Bear and Lincoln-Scapegoat Wildernesses) from private oil and gas exploration. The resolution was precipitated by the oil and gas lease applications pending and a request to the Forest Service from Consolidated Georex Geophysics of Denver to conduct seismic exploration for oil and gas in the Bob Marshall.

The 1976 Federal Land Policy and Management Act provided for this kind of resolution stating that the House Interior Committee or Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources can order the Secretary of Interior to withdraw any of these lands from exploration and development when extraordinary measures should be taken to preserve values that would otherwise be lost. Representative Pat Williams asked the Interior Committee to invoke Section 203E of the Forest Land Policy and Management Act. This law allows either the House or the Senate to withdraw an area (by majority vote in either committee acting independently) for up to three years from oil and gas exploration under emergency circumstances.

After the passage of the Resolution, the Forest Service must submit a report within 90 days to the Interior Committee on the withdrawal. If the Committee does not change their resolution after reviewing the report, the withdrawal will be in effect for three years. The Committee will review their decision every three years following.

LAND MANAGEMENT PLANS

Many wilderness issues will be addressed in forthcoming agency land management plans. The National Forest Management Act of 1976 set a target date (1985) for the completion of land management plans for all National Forests. As well as planning for other land resources, these plans will contain some wilderness suitability recommendations for roadless areas and also management alternatives for existing wilderness areas. For example, several of the S-393 study draft recommendations will be included in their respective Forest plans.

The BLM will also include many wilderness study recommendations in forthcoming resource management plans or in amendments to existing plans.

Public review and comment, which the agencies will solicit during their planning processes, will influence agency recommendations for future resource management.

Appendix A

RARE II Recommendations for Montana National Forests

Areas studied in the second Roadless Area Review and Evaluation will be managed as follows:

1. Areas recommended in RARE II as Wilderness—
Areas designated as wilderness in the RARE II Final Environmental Statement will be managed as prescribed in the 1964 Wilderness Act until such time Congress acts on the President's Proposal of April, 1979. Forest Plans will provide for the management of these lands as wilderness.
2. Areas recommended in RARE II as requiring Further Planning—
Further planning areas will remain essentially undeveloped until forest land and resource management plans or other specific project plans meeting National Environmental Policy Act requirements are completed. Exploration and leasing for oil, gas, and energy minerals will be permitted under rigid stipulations as described in the RARE II Final Environmental Statements. No harvesting of timber will be allowed from these areas other than for emergency reasons.
3. Areas recommended in RARE II for Non-Wilderness Uses—
Entry into these areas for non-wilderness type activities and development will be described and controlled by existing or future land and resource management plans. These plans may permit harvesting and other management activities involving timber. Further wilderness reviews will not be conducted on these areas until the Forest Plan revision (required every 15 years) or Congress directs a review of specific areas.

The following areas are listed according to their RARE II recommendation for wilderness, non-wilderness or further planning. These recommendations have been updated from the January 1979 Final Environmental Statements for RARE II according to the Secretary of Agriculture's Executive Communication to the President of May 2, 1979 and they reflect 1) actions taken by the 96th Congress and 2) minor data corrections. They do not include a reevaluation of the 1979 wilderness recommendations.

MONTANA RARE II AREAS RECOMMENDED FOR WILDERNESS

| <u>Area Number</u> | <u>Name</u> | <u>Forest</u> | <u>Net Acres</u> | <u>Area Number</u> | <u>Name</u> | <u>Forest</u> | <u>Net Acres</u> |
|------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|------------------|
| B1001 | Anaconda-Pintler addition | Beaverhead | 7,027 | F1485 | Scapegoat addition | Helena | 6,300 |
| I1943 | Big Hole | Beaverhead | 56,462 | W1610 | Gates of the Mountains addition | Helena | 9,272 |
| 01008 | Torrey Peak | Beaverhead | 87,746 | A1662 | Scotchman Peaks | Kootenai | 25,960 |
| M1845 | Selway Bitterroot addition | Bitterroot | 12,600 | B1662 | Scotchman Peaks | Kootenai | 21,776 |
| S18A4 | Selway Bitterroot addition | Bitterroot | 12,700 | B1676 | Cabinet Mountains addition | Kootenai | 6,510 |
| 01061 | Selway Bitterroot addition | Bitterroot | 9,600 | C1670 | Cabinet Mountains addition | Kootenai | 8,250 |
| 01062 | Selway Bitterroot addition | Bitterroot | 8,598 | C1681 | Cabinet Mountains addition | Kootenai | 442 |
| 01063 | Selway Bitterroot addition | Bitterroot | 2,867 | 01682 | Cabinet Mountains addition | Kootenai | 382 |
| 01064 | Selway Bitterroot addition | Bitterroot | 3,233 | F1485 | Scapegoat addition | Lewis & Clark | 32,000 |
| 01065 | Anaconda-Pintler addition | Bitterroot | 700 | T1485 | Bob Marshall addition | Lewis & Clark | 2,400 |
| 01066 | Anaconda-Pintler addition | Bitterroot | 1,175 | U1485 | Bob Marshall addition | Lewis & Clark | 3,255 |
| B1662 | Scotchman Peaks | Idaho Panhandle | 12,680 | W1485 | Bob Marshall addition | Lewis & Clark | 25,649 |
| 01362 | Lost Water | Custer | 9,500 | B1485 | Bob Marshall addition | Lolo | 3,825 |
| 01373 | Tongue River | Custer | 16,600 | D1301 | Great Burn | Lolo | 12,600 |
| 01427 | Anaconda-Pintler addition | Deerlodge | 6,065 | Q1301 | Great Burn | Lolo | 65,097 |
| 01545 | North Absaroka addition | Gallatin | 480 | Q1485 | Bob Marshall-Scapegoat addition | Lolo | 65,385 |
| 01914 | North Absaroka addition | Gallatin | 427 | Q1807 | Slide Rock | Lolo | 60,050 |
| 01963 | Lionhead | Gallatin | 20,899 | | | | |
| NF920 | Spanish Peak (Prim) | Gallatin | 63,300 | | | | |

MONTANA RARE II AREAS RECOMMENDED FOR FURTHER PLANNING

| <u>Area Number</u> | <u>Name</u> | <u>Forest</u> | <u>Net Acres</u> | <u>Area Number</u> | <u>Name</u> | <u>Forest</u> | <u>Net Acres</u> |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------|------------------|
| B1013 | Middle Mountain-Tobacco Roots | Beaverhead | 2,000 | E1549 | Taylor-Hilgard CSA | Gallatin | 105,760 |
| I1945 | Italian Peak | Beaverhead | 12,995 | G1548 | Gallatin Divide | Gallatin | 81,582 |
| J1549 | Taylor-Hilgard CSA | Beaverhead | 29,826 | H1548 | Hyalite CSA | Gallatin | 22,268 |
| N1549 | Taylor-Hilgard CSA | Beaverhead | 47,417 | N1549 | Taylor-Hilgard CSA | Gallatin | 32,640 |
| SL549 | Taylor-Hilgard South CSA | Beaverhead | 42,959 | R1549 | Taylor-Hilgard CSA | Gallatin | 32,640 |
| O1006 | West Pioneer CSA | Beaverhead | 147,992 | SL549 | Taylor-Hilgard CSA | Gallatin | 34,600 |
| O1962 | Mount Jefferson | Beaverhead | 4,600 | AL620 | Elkhorn CSA | Helena | 48,800 |
| AL941 | Bluejoint Mountain CSA | Bitterroot | 61,400 | EL620 | Elkhorn CSA | Helena | 25,000 |
| O1421 | Sapphire | Bitterroot | 42,300 | O1666 | Mount Henry CSA | Kootenai | 21,000 |
| AL620 | Elkhorn CSA | Deerlodge | 11,180 | O1683 | Ten Lakes CSA | Kootenai | 34,000 |
| B1013 | Middle Mountain-Tobacco Roots | Deerlodge | 34,640 | AL739 | Big Snowies CSA | Lewis & Clark | 6,280 |
| O1421 | Sapphires | Deerlodge | 56,515 | BL739 | Big Snowies CSA | Lewis & Clark | 5,360 |
| O1428 | Flint Range | Deerlodge | 52,220 | H1485 | Deep Creek | Lewis & Clark | 1,520 |
| O1429 | Dolus Lake | Deerlodge | 9,100 | P1485 | Deep Creek | Lewis & Clark | 26,068 |
| | | | | SL739 | Big Snowies CSA | Lewis & Clark | 109,960 |
| | | | | O1734 | Middle Fork Judith CSA | Lewis & Clark | 91,000 |

MONTANA RARE II AREAS RECOMMENDED FOR NON-WILDERNESS

| Area Number | Name | Forest | Net Acres | Area Number | Name | Forest | Net Acres |
|-------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|-------------|--------------------------|----------|-----------|
| A1001 | North Big Hole | Beaverhead | 31,278 | 01500 | Mission Addition 1 | Flathead | 960 |
| A1013 | Middle Mountain-Tobacco Roots | Beaverhead | 63,173 | 01501 | Mission Addition 2 | Flathead | 360 |
| A1943 | West Big Hole | Beaverhead | 56,008 | 01502 | Mission Addition 3 | Flathead | 640 |
| 01014 | Potosi | Beaverhead | 9,200 | 01503 | Mission Addition 4 | Flathead | 640 |
| AlBAA | Selway Bitterroot | Bitterroot | 68,000 | 01504 | Mission Addition 5 | Flathead | 150 |
| Al001 | North Big Hole | Bitterroot | 3,800 | 01505 | Mission Addition 6 | Falthead | 80 |
| LIBAD | Stony Mountain | Bitterroot | 49,800 | 01506 | Mission Addition 7 | Flathead | 300 |
| L1YAG | Allan Mountain | Bitterroot | 111,200 | 01507 | Le Beau | Flathead | 5,407 |
| 01661 | Buckhorn Ridge | Idaho Panhandle | 2,000 | 01508 | East Shore | Flathead | 5,190 |
| 01663 | Northwest Peak | Idaho Panhandle | 5,670 | 01509 | Gruff | Flathead | 7,500 |
| 01363 | Red Lodge Creek Hellroaring | Custer | 28,280 | 01510 | Griffin | Flathead | 5,420 |
| 01366 | Fishtail Saddleback Mtn. | Custer | 20,360 | 01511 | Tally | Flathead | 6,700 |
| 01370 | Cook Mountain | Custer | 11,700 | 01543 | Gallatin Fringe | Gallatin | 44,150 |
| 01371 | North Absaroka | Custer | 19,240 | 01548 | North Absaroka | Gallatin | 117,880 |
| 01372 | King Mountain | Custer | 11,700 | 01371 | Crazy Mountains | Gallatin | 71,040 |
| 01911 | Line Creek Plateau | Custer | 20,680 | 01541 | Bridge | Gallatin | 32,700 |
| 01912 | Beartooth | Custer | 1,180 | 01543 | Chico Peak | Gallatin | 11,700 |
| 01913 | Rock Creek | Custer | 400 | 01547 | Dry Canyon | Gallatin | 3,080 |
| Al425 | North Carp | Deerlodge | 5,820 | 01500 | Box Canyon | Gallatin | 1,700 |
| Al807 | Quigg | Deerlodge | 15,360 | 01742 | Beartooth | Gallatin | 4,480 |
| Bl425 | North Carp | Deerlodge | 2,480 | 01912 | Bear-Marshl-Scapegt-Swan | Helena | 54,700 |
| 01424 | Silver King | Deerlodge | 44,970 | Al485 | Holter | Helena | 1,800 |
| 01426 | Upper Fast Fork | Deerlodge | 7,750 | Al610 | Lincoln Gulch | Helena | 10,500 |
| 01430 | Basin Creek | Deerlodge | 9,170 | 01601 | Anaconda Hill | Helena | 18,600 |
| 01431 | Highlands | Deerlodge | 20,300 | 01602 | Specimen Creek | Helena | 17,500 |
| 01432 | O'Neil Creek | Deerlodge | 7,500 | 01603 | Crater Mountain | Helena | 9,200 |
| 01433 | Whitetail | Deerlodge | 52,500 | 01604 | Ogden Mountain | Helena | 14,000 |
| 01434 | Haystack | Deerlodge | 25,040 | 01605 | Nevada Mountain | Helena | 58,200 |
| 01435 | Fred Burr | Deerlodge | 6,660 | 01606 | Jericho Mountain | Helena | 11,200 |
| 01609 | Electric Peak | Deerlodge | 18,550 | 01607 | Layman Gulch | Helena | 12,700 |
| 01808 | Stony Mountain | Deerlodge | 24,440 | 01605 | Electric Peak | Helena | 37,000 |
| Al485 | Bear-Marshl-Scapegt-Swan | Flathead | 176,479 | 01609 | Devils Tower | Helena | 8,900 |
| L1FAA | Swan River Island | Flathead | 550 | 01611 | Middleman Mountain | Helena | 27,000 |
| Sl485 | Swan | Flathead | 70,400 | 01612 | Canas Creek | Helena | 38,700 |
| 01481 | Mt. Hefty | Flathead | 13,700 | 01616 | Mount Baldy | Helena | 15,800 |
| 01482 | Tuchuck | Flathead | 18,600 | 01617 | Crassy Mountain | Helena | 5,400 |
| 01483 | Thompson Seton | Flathead | 23,000 | 01618 | Ellis Canyon | Helena | 8,800 |
| | | | | 01619 | Trout Creek | Kootenai | 8,117 |
| | | | | Al664 | | | |

| Area Number | Name | Forest | Net Acres | Area Number | Name | Forest | Net Acres |
|-------------|--------------------------|---------------|-----------|-------------|----------------------------|---------------|-----------|
| Al670 | Cabinet Face West | Kootenai | 2,750 | 01737 | Highwood-Baldy | Lewis & Clark | 15,600 |
| Al676 | McKay Creek | Kootenai | 4,375 | 01738 | Highwoods | Lewis & Clark | 24,100 |
| Al681 | Cabinet Face East (West) | Kootenai | 710 | 01740 | Bluff Mountain | Lewis & Clark | 37,600 |
| Bl664 | Trout Creek | Kootenai | 24,543 | 01741 | Spring Creek | Lewis & Clark | 21,400 |
| Ll1AQ | McGregor Thompson | Kootenai | 5,000 | 01742 | Box Canyon | Lewis & Clark | 12,500 |
| 01141 | Maple Creek | Kootenai | 889 | 01743 | Castle Mountains | Lewis & Clark | 30,800 |
| 01482 | Tuchuck | Kootenai | 2,280 | 01744 | North Fork of Smith | Lewis & Clark | 8,800 |
| 01483 | Thompson Seton | Kootenai | 5,700 | 01745 | Calf Creek | Lewis & Clark | 12,500 |
| 01509 | Grubb | Kootenai | 3,600 | 01746 | Eagle Park | Lewis & Clark | 6,300 |
| 01661 | Buckhorn Ridge | Kootenai | 2,934 | Al485 | Bear-Marshall-Scapegt-Swan | Lolo | 14,596 |
| 01663 | Northwest Peak | Kootenai | 8,780 | Al807 | Quigg | Lolo | 8,150 |
| 01665 | Cataract | Kootenai | 18,136 | C1799 | Sheep Mountain State Line | Lolo | 40,500 |
| 01667 | Grizzly Peak | Kootenai | 5,854 | C1805 | Mill Creek | Lolo | 1,840 |
| 01668 | Gold Hill | Kootenai | 17,282 | E1301 | Clearwater Crossing | Lolo | 14,003 |
| 01671 | Cabinet Face East | Kootenai | 17,965 | Ll1AQ | McGregor Thompson | Lolo | 54,000 |
| 01672 | Berray Mountain | Kootenai | 8,232 | Q1805 | Lolo Creek | Lolo | 13,060 |
| 01673 | Government Mountain | Kootenai | 8,611 | 01142 | Stevens Peak | Lolo | 600 |
| 01674 | Lone Cliff Smeads | Kootenai | 14,240 | 01146 | Roland Point | Lolo | 700 |
| 01675 | Mcnefley | Kootenai | 8,848 | 01152 | Wonderful Peak | Lolo | 1,600 |
| 01677 | Galena Creek | Kootenai | 14,928 | 01302 | Meadow Creek-Upper North | Lolo | 7,200 |
| 01678 | East Fork Elk Creek | Kootenai | 6,423 | 01424 | Silver King | Lolo | 13,100 |
| 01684 | Roderick | Kootenai | 1,560 | 01665 | Cataract | Lolo | 9,900 |
| 01784 | Cube-Iron | Kootenai | 391 | 01781 | Marshall Peak | Lolo | 9,400 |
| Al726 | Toms-Wagner | Lewis & Clark | 8,920 | 01784 | Cube-Iron | Lolo | 23,900 |
| Bl726 | Tenderfoot | Lewis & Clark | 32,040 | 01785 | Sundance Ridge | Lolo | 9,100 |
| C1726 | South Tenderfoot | Lewis & Clark | 380 | 01790 | Mount Bushnell | Lolo | 18,900 |
| DI726 | Tenderfoot-Deep Creek | Lewis & Clark | 53,260 | 01791 | Cherry Peak | Lolo | 23,600 |
| E1485 | South Fork Willow Creek | Lewis & Clark | 1,732 | 01792 | Gilt Edge Silver Creek | Lolo | 11,200 |
| NI485 | Reservoir South | Lewis & Clark | 1,751 | 01794 | Patricks Knob-N Cutoff | Lolo | 24,200 |
| 01541 | Crazy Mountains | Lewis & Clark | 16,600 | 01795 | South Siegel-S Cutoff | Lolo | 17,600 |
| 01721 | Sawtooth | Lewis & Clark | 15,500 | 01796 | North Siegel | Lolo | 10,000 |
| 01727 | Pilgrim Creek | Lewis & Clark | 49,500 | 01798 | Marble Point | Lolo | 15,000 |
| 01728 | Haine Gulch | Lewis & Clark | 8,500 | 01800 | Stark Mountain | Lolo | 10,400 |
| 01729 | Sawmill Creek | Lewis & Clark | 12,800 | 01803 | Burdette | Lolo | 15,400 |
| 01730 | TW Mountain | Lewis & Clark | 8,200 | 01806 | Welcome Creek | Lolo | 1,100 |
| 01731 | Big Baldy | Lewis & Clark | 44,000 | 01808 | Stony Mountain | Lolo | 33,120 |
| 01732 | Granite Mountain | Lewis & Clark | 11,300 | 01809 | Garden Point | Lolo | 6,500 |
| 01733 | Tollgate-Sheep | Lewis & Clark | 29,200 | | | | |
| 01735 | Mount High | Lewis & Clark | 32,300 | | | | |

Appendix B

Bureau of Land Management

Identified Wilderness Study Areas in Montana

The BLM in Montana has identified 42 units totaling 421,655 acres as having wilderness characteristics. The BLM will manage these lands so as not to impair their suitability for preservation until Congress makes a determination on wilderness designation. This management will allow for continued grazing use and practices consistent with the preservation of wilderness characteristics. Motorized vehicle use within wilderness study areas will continue on existing vehicle routes. Valid existing rights such as access to private and state inholdings or patented mining claims will be recognized.

I. Management Framework Plan Amendments (Dillon Resource Area) (started and completed in FY'81-82)

| Area | Acreage |
|------------------------------------|---------|
| 1) Ruby Mountains | 26,357 |
| 2) Blacktail Mountains | 17,639 |
| 3) East Fork, Blacktail Deer Creek | 6,180 |
| 4) Hidden Pasture Creek | 15,475 |
| 5) Bell/Limekiln Canyons | 9,588 |
| 6) Henneberry Ridge | 9,756 |
| 7) Farlin Creek | 1,260 |
| 8) *Tobacco Root Tackons | 860 |
| 9) Axolotl Lakes | 6,578 |
| 10) *Madison Tackons | 1,469 |

*Joint FS/BLM study

II. Missouri Breaks Units (started and completed in FY'81-82)

| Area | Acreage |
|------------------------|---------|
| 1) Stafford | 4,700 |
| 2) Ervin Ridge | 12,000 |
| 3) Cow Creek | 36,200 |
| 4) Dog Creek South | 5,230 |
| 5) Woodhawk | 7,855 |
| 6) Burnt Lodge | 15,000 |
| 7) Antelope Creek | 12,340 |
| 8) Billy Creek | 3,480 |
| 9) Seven Blackfoot | 19,677 |
| 10) Bridge Coulee | 5,650 |
| 11) Terry Badlands | 44,500 |
| 12) Musselshell Breaks | 8,000 |

III. Headwaters Pilot Resource Management Plan (started and completed in FY'80-83)

| Area | Acreage |
|----------------------------|---------|
| 1) Blind Horse Creek | 4,927 |
| 2) Chute Mountain | 3,085 |
| 3) Deep Creek/Battle Creek | 3,086 |
| 4) North Fork, Sun River | 196 |
| 5) Beaver Meadows | 595 |
| 6) Elkhorn | 3,585 |
| 7) Black Sage | 5,976 |
| 8) Yellowstone Island | 53 |

III. Powder River Resource Management Plan (started and completed in FY'81-84)

| Area | Acreage |
|------------------------|---------|
| 1) Zook Creek | 8,440 |
| 2) Buffalo Creek | 5,650 |
| 3) Tongue River Breaks | 1,484 |

V. Billings Resource Management Plan (started and completed in FY'82-84)

| Area | Acreage |
|------------------------|---------|
| 1) Pryor Mountains | 16,972 |
| 2) Big Horn Tackon | 4,500 |
| 3) Twin Coulee | 6,870 |
| 4) Burnt Timber Canyon | 3,955 |

VI. Garnet Resource Management Plan (started and completed FY'82-85)

| Area | Acreage |
|--------------------|---------|
| 1) Wales Creek | 11,580 |
| 2) Hoodoo Mountain | 11,380 |
| 3) Gallagher Creek | 4,257 |
| 4) Quigg West | 520 |

VII. Valley Resource Management Plan (started and completed FY'82-86)

| Area | Acreage |
|-----------------|---------|
| 1) Bitter Creek | 59,112 |

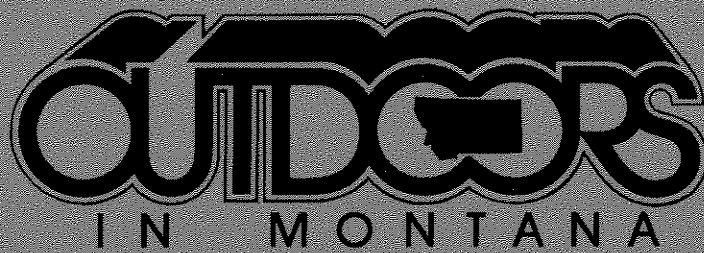
WILDERNESS STUDY

Recommendations:

1. State and federal agencies should concentrate on preserving all classified wilderness areas in their present status and condition.
2. Lands with wilderness potential classified as wilderness study areas, should not be compromised unless a definite national need, as determined by Congress, can be clearly demonstrated.
3. Lands with wilderness potential should be evaluated by the Governor's Wilderness Advisory Committee on an individual basis as part of congressionally mandated evaluation.
4. Where private inholdings exist within classified wilderness areas and where the public and private landowner are in agreement, the federal land managing agency should seek land acquisition of private lands through exchange to preserve management continuity and improve administrative efficiency of the wilderness area.

Policy: The State of Montana accepts a responsibility of aiding in the preservation of the American Wilderness System. The state will participate in federal land management decisions involving wilderness in Montana. Threats to the wilderness character of existing designated areas will not be supported. Expansion of the wilderness system will be carefully considered on a site-by-site basis.

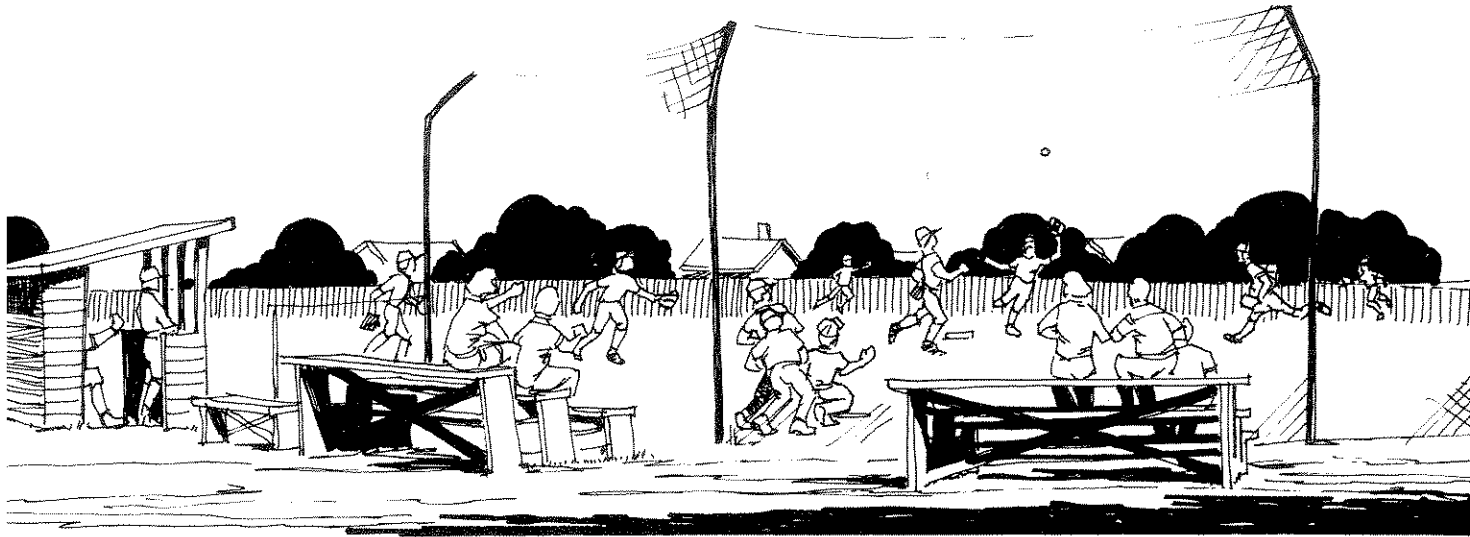




Chapter 2

Special Populations





SPECIAL POPULATIONS

Status Reports

There are significant subpopulations in Montana whose recreational needs are not always recognized. This situation is often due to isolation or unique requirements.

In an attempt to create a greater awareness of two of these subpopulations, the following status reports are offered.



MONTANA INDIANS

Seven Indian reservations containing over 5.2 million acres of tribal or Indian owned land are found in Montana. This represents nearly 6 percent of the total area of the state. In 1980, the enrolled tribal member population of these seven reservations was 27,212 according to a Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) labor report. The 1980 census reports a total Indian population statewide of 37,153. This amounts to 4.7 percent of the states total population. Census data from 1900 to 1970 indicates an Indian population growth rate of about 14 percent per ten year interval in Montana.

To serve this Indian population in Montana, the Office of the Coordinator of Indian Affairs attached to the Governor's office provides program services and technical assistance to Indian tribes and organizations concerning state resources. The Coordinator also serves as liaison between Indian tribes and the executive and legislative branches of state government, the Coordinator serves as advisor in Indian Affairs to the Governor, State Legislature and Montana's Congressional delegation.

In addition, a tribal liaison officer works on contract for the Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks. His responsibilities entail state-tribal coordination related to fish, wildlife and outdoor recreation needs.

Indian tribes may compete on equal footing with other political subdivisions in the state for Land and Water Conservation Funding (LWCF) for outdoor recreation projects. Since the LWCF's inception in 1965 four such projects were sponsored by Indian tribes and funded at the standard rate of 50 percent of the total cost (see Table II-A). An additional 16 projects were sponsored by communities within reservation boundaries.

These twenty projects represent nearly \$788,000 in federal assistance for local projects on Montana Indian reservations since 1965 through the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act. This amounts to a per capita expenditure of \$28.95 on reservations as compared to \$19.21 statewide. Per capita expenditures for each reservation are shown on the Table II-A. The LWCF allotment provided to Montana is divided equally between state and local projects. Many state projects (i.e. state parks, state recreation areas, or state fishing access sites) have been funded on reservations at no cost to the tribes and would increase the reservation per capita share if included in the computations.

In summary, Indian reservations have received a generous share of the LWCF assistance in past years, and will receive the same consideration as other political subdivisions within the state for future project assistance proposals.

LWCF PROJECTS ON MONTANA'S INDIAN RESERVATIONS

Since 1965

*Tribe Sponsored

| Reservation | 1980 Indian Population | LWCF Projects | LWCF Funding 50% of total costs | Per Capita Share |
|----------------------|---------------------------|--|------------------------------------|------------------|
| Blackfoot | 6,452 (estimate) | Chewing Blackbones Recreation Area* | \$368,022.20 | |
| | | Browning Rec. Facility | 51,600.00 | |
| | RESERVATION TOTAL | | \$419,622.20 | \$65.04 |
| Crow | 4,986 | Lodge Grass Town Park | 4,523.94 | 0.91 |
| Flathead | 3,325 | Ronan Park | 1,887.77 | |
| | | Ronan Tennis Courts | 10,019.06 | |
| | | Polson City Park | 12,000.00 | |
| | | Polson Waterfront | 12,185.30 | |
| | | Polson Sewer Park | 10,997.63 | |
| | | Polson Golf Course Ren. | 30,381.43 | |
| | | Polson Tennis Courts | 15,910.37 | |
| | | St. Ignatius Tennis Courts | 9,223.96 | |
| | | Polson Sports Complex | 20,600.00 | |
| | RESERVATION TOTAL | | \$123,205.52 | 37.05 |
| Fort Belknap | 1,819 | Harlem Pool | 33,155.90 | 18.23 |
| Fort Peck | 5,024 | Wolf Point Pool | 69,834.35 | |
| | | Wolf Point Park | 6,068.98 | |
| | | Fort Kipp Com. Park* | 10,600.00 | |
| | | Frazer Com. Park* | 10,600.00 | |
| | | Wolf Point So. Side Park | 9,111.37 | |
| | | Wolf Point Park | 30,600.00 | |
| | RESERVATION TOTAL | | \$136,814.70 | 27.23 |
| Northern Cheyenne | 3,702 | Lame Deer Pool* | 70,552.39 | 19.06 |
| Rocky Boy | 1,904 | | -0- | -0- |
| TOTAL | 27,212 | | \$787,874.65 | \$28.95 |



DISABLED MONTANANS

There are individuals in Montana who due to some kind of disability are not normally served by public and private recreation facilities and programs. These disabilities include but are not limited to: hearing or sight impairments, illness and infirmity, physical and orthopedic impairments, special health problems (cardiac disorders, multiple sclerosis, muscular dystrophy, diabetes, asthma), mental maladjustments, emotional disturbances, and social maladjustments.

Being "handicapped" refers to individuals who because of impairments or disabilities are adversely affected psychologically, emotionally or socially. One might have a disability and not be handicapped. Or one might have a disability and be handicapped by one's own attitude of self pity, a lack of skill or a lack of facilities and programs. One could also be handicapped by other's attitudes and lack of understanding.

Over 100,000 people in Montana have some kind of physical or mental disability. By examining the locations of vocational rehabilitation cases handled by the Montana Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services, it can be shown that people with disabilities live in every county of the state. Some concentrations occur around population centers like Billings, Great Falls and Missoula.

DISABLED PEOPLE IN MONTANA

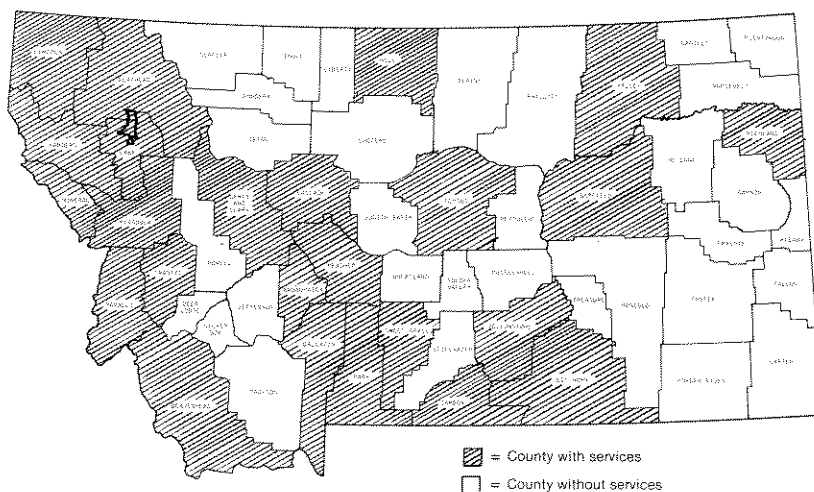
| Disorder | Percent Of Montanans | (based on 1980 Census) |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Arthritis or Rheumatism | 2.1% | 16,521 |
| Back or Spine impairments | 1.9% | 14,947 |
| Loss or impairment of limbs | 0.8% | 6,294 |
| Other musculo-skeletal conditions | 0.4% | 3,147 |
| Cardio-vascular disorders | 4.3% | 33,828 |
| Respiratory disorders | 1.9% | 14,947 |
| Mental illness | 0.9% | 7,081 |
| Mental retardation | 0.2% | 1,573 |
| Epilepsy | 0.2% | 1,573 |
| Multiple Sclerosis | 0.1% | 787 |
| Paralysis | 0.2% | 1,573 |
| Stroke | 0.2% | 1,573 |
| Visual impairments | 0.4% | 3,147 |
| Deafness | 0.2% | 1,573 |
| | <u>13.8%</u> | <u>108,564</u> |

1980 Population, 786,690

Prevalence Rates from Social Security Survey of Disabled: 1966, Report #6, "Epidemiological Factors in Disability—I: Major Disability Conditions," February, 1969, Table 7.

The Directory of Outdoor Recreation Services for the Handicapped in the state of Montana, published by the Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks in 1979, lists fifteen counties with some kind of recreation facility or service for disabled people. In some counties this includes

MONTANA COUNTIES WITH RECREATION SERVICES FOR DISABLED PEOPLE



| COUNTY | SERVICES | COUNTY | SERVICES | COUNTY | SERVICES |
|------------|------------|-----------------|----------|-------------|----------|
| Beaverhead | A | Lewis and Clark | A, B, D | Mineral | A |
| Big Horn | A | Lincoln | A | Missoula | A, B, C |
| Broadwater | A | Park | D | Ravalli | A |
| Carbon | A | Meagher | A | Richland | A |
| Cascade | A, B, C, D | Garfield | A | Sanders | A |
| Fergus | A | Granite | A | Sweet Grass | A |
| Flathead | A, B, D | Hill | B | Valley | B |
| Gallatin | A, B | Lake | A | Yellowstone | B, C, D |

A = park or recreation
area with wheel
chair facilities

B = public or private
recreation programs
for disabled

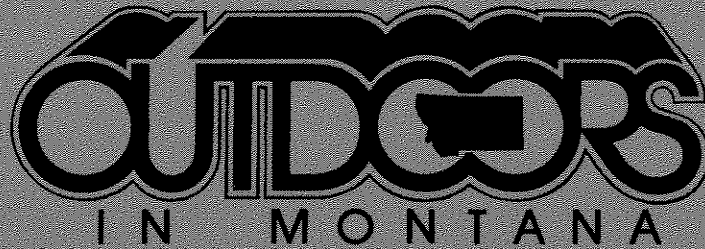
C = school for
disabled with
recreation programs

D = summer camp
for disabled

a park or recreation area with facilities to accomodate wheel chair use. Other counties have public or private recreation programs, schools for disabled people with recreation programs, scout programs and summer camps for disabled people.

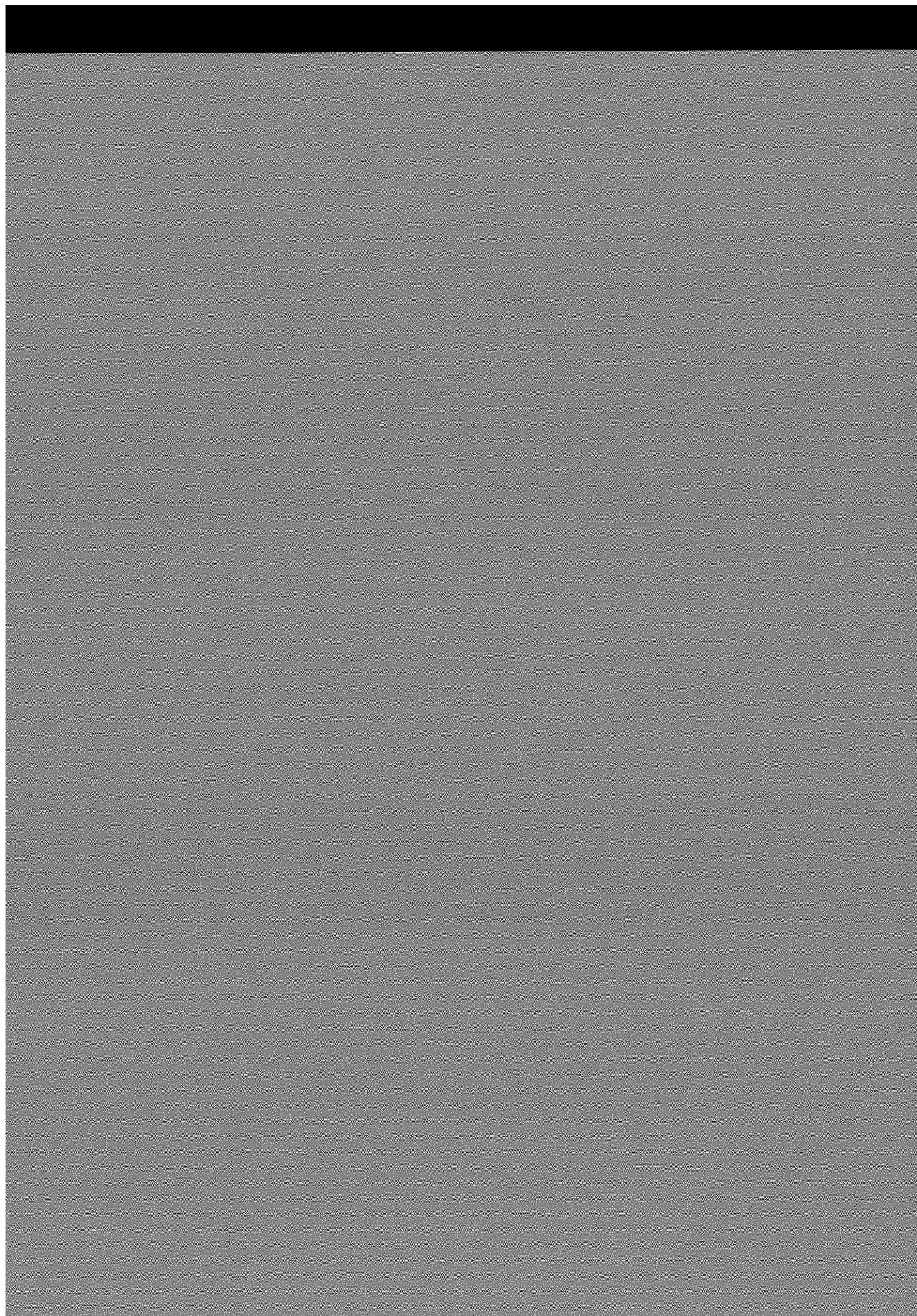
Over 50 federal and state park and recreation areas and campgrounds in Montana have facilities accessible to wheel chairs. Most local parks in larger Montana communities have some wheel chair accessible facilities such as restrooms, curbs, drinking fountains and picnic tables. The Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 requires that all buildings and facilities constructed with federal funds be made accessible to the handicapped. The Rehabilitation Act of 1973 requires that all programs and activities sponsored with federal funds be made accessible to the handicapped. Failure to comply can result in the suspension of funds. Compliance to date in Montana has been occurring at federal, state and local recreation areas as they are developed or upgraded.

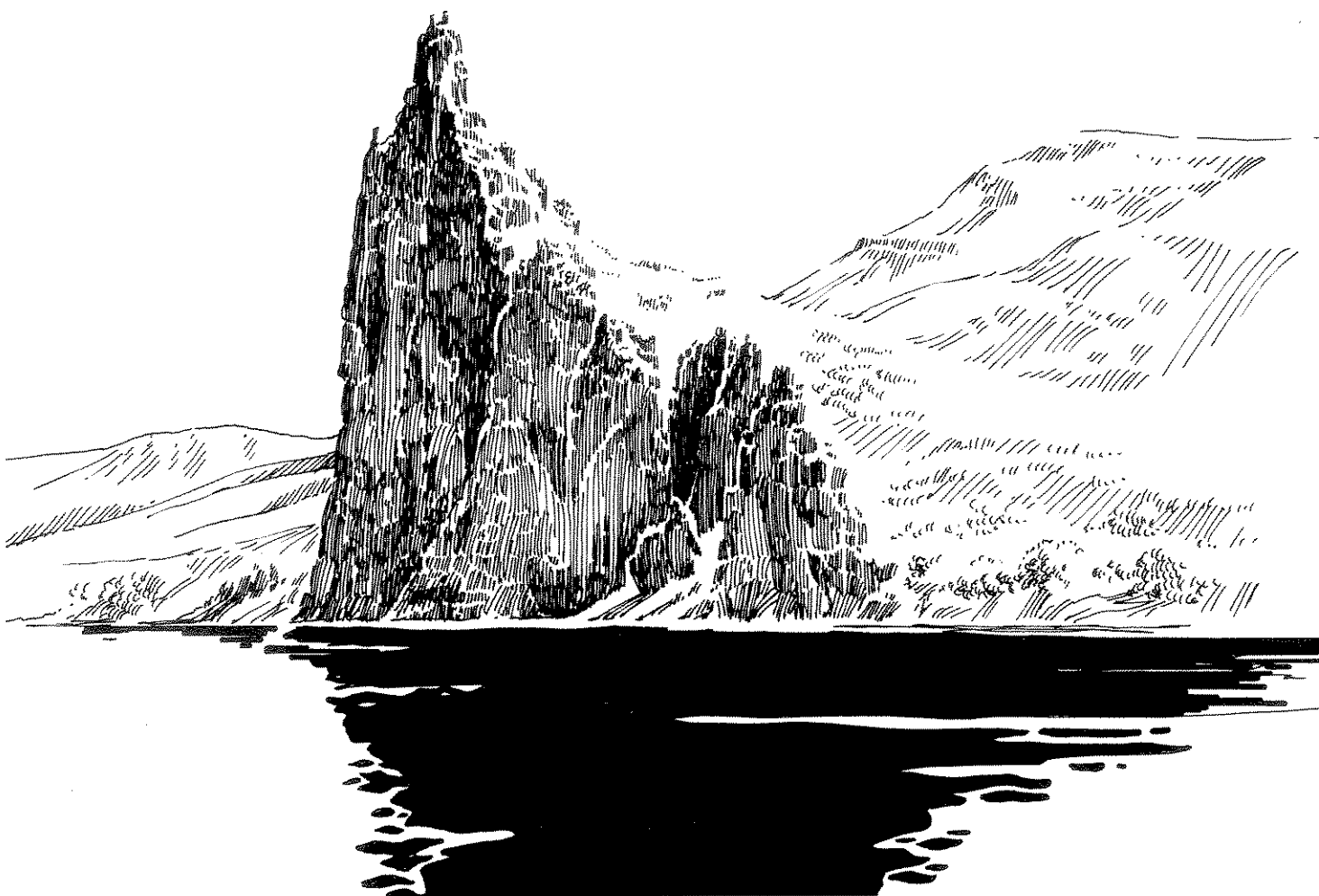
Few recreation agencies in Montana have special programs for disabled people, but in many communities other agencies or private groups are providing these services. Most recreation agencies are assisting with special programs and events for disabled people on a case-by-case basis.



Chapter 3

Participation And Projected Demand





PARTICIPATION AND PROJECTED DEMAND

There was a time when many would have assumed that leisure time and participation in recreational pursuits could only increase because of shorter work weeks, earlier retirements, and a rapidly increasing population. This assumption is less sure today because of second jobs, more women entering the job market, later retirements, a decrease in the birth rate, and most importantly, an uncertain economy which affects disposable income, mobility, and leisure time. The fluid nature of these factors compound the problem of planning for outdoor recreation.

Determination of current and future levels of participation is an important component of recreation planning. It helps to insure that needs are met with the most efficient use of existing resources. When participation data is analyzed with other information concerning the supply, issues, and problems confronting recreation, a more complete picture will take form.

Knowledge of certain characteristics of participation including who participates, how often, and where, is essential in recreation planning. Projections of future participation should be made in order to provide viable alternatives for decisions concerning the future of outdoor recreation.



The Nonresident

In November of 1980, the planning firm of Oblinger-McCaleb of Denver completed the *Old West Region Nonresident Travel and Recreation Survey*. The survey of nonresidents travelling through the state was made from June, 1979 to May, 1980. For simplicity's sake, it will be referred to as 1979 data. A description of this study is found on page 103. Among the wealth of information provided by this study was nonresident participation data on 34 outdoor recreation activities.

Table A presents this participation information by administrative region in activity days. An activity day indicates participation in an activity at least once in a 24 hour period. The location of recreation activities was occasionally not given by the survey respondent. These statistics are provided in the unattributable column of Table A.

The most popular nonresident activities appear to be visiting special attractions or historical sites, camping, and day hiking. Region One (northwest Montana) provided the greatest amount of outdoor recreation activity for nonresidents, with Regions Five (southcentral Montana) and Two (southwestern Montana) following closely. Refer to the map in the Introduction for regional boundaries.

Outdoor recreation activities are very dependent upon the season of the year. This is especially significant when nonresident travellers wish to participate in these activities. Since they are in the state for only an average of 4.5 days, they must synchronize their visit with the season most conducive to their desires. Obviously, a skier is well advised to visit the state during the winter and a river floater in the summer. But do nonresidents travel to Montana for spring skiing or fall floating in significant numbers? And what about seasonal distribution of less seasonally defined activities such as fishing or visiting special attractions.

Table B will describe the seasonal distribution of nonresident participants in the 34 activities studied.

TABLE A
1979 Nonresident Activity Days
By Region (Thousands)

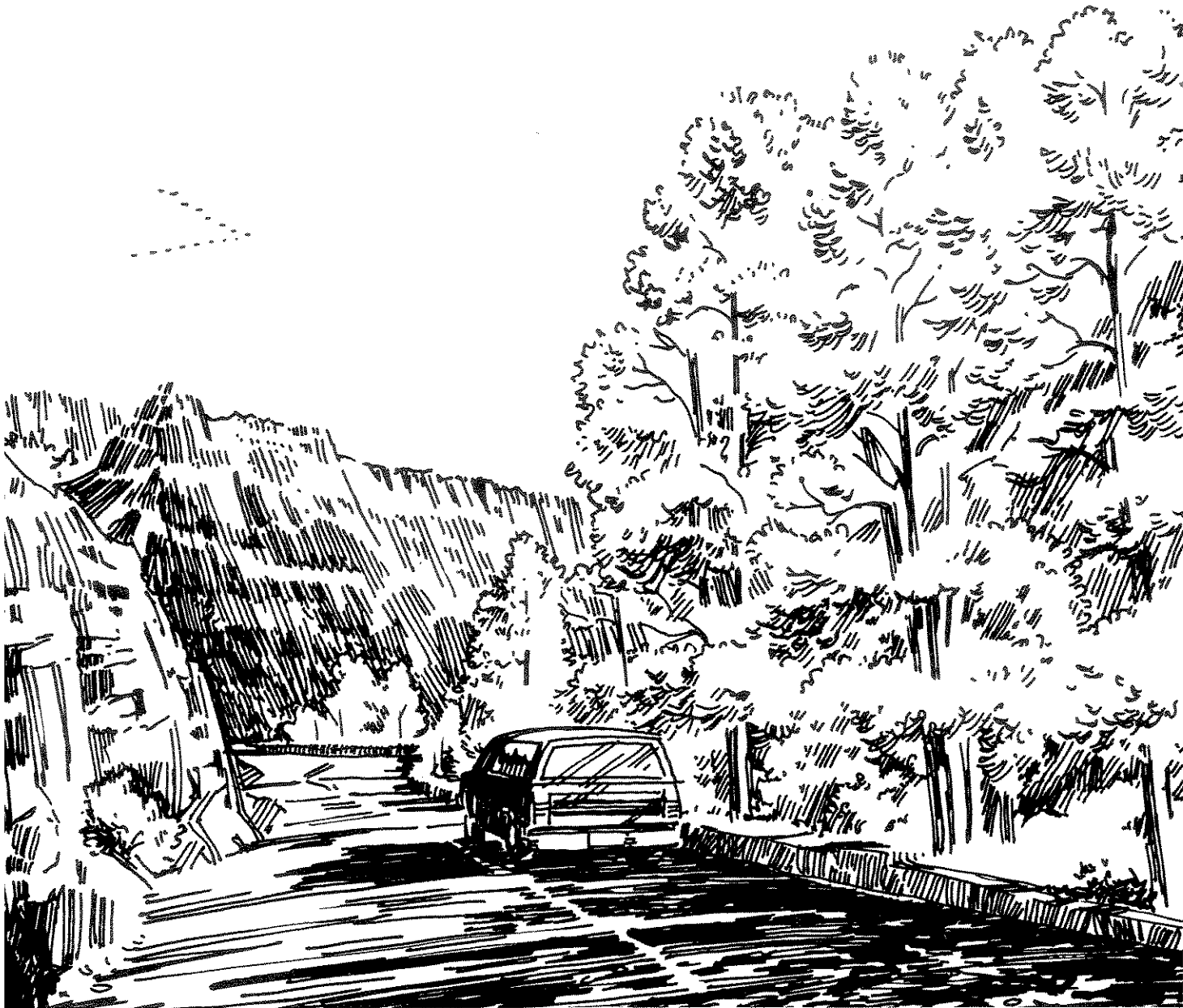
| Activity | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | Unat- tribu- table | Total |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------|---------|---------|-------|------|-------|--------------------------|---------|
| Primitive Campground | 76.9 | 85.8 | 92.8 | 59.7 | 24.2 | 4.0 | 6.6 | 15.1 | 365.1 |
| Public Campground | 72.5 | 55.1 | 133.3 | 179.7 | 37.5 | 13.9 | 16.1 | 23.7 | 531.7 |
| Private Campground | 34.2 | 55.7 | 124.2 | 55.8 | 57.1 | 1.1 | 13.8 | 9.6 | 351.6 |
| Special Campground | 0.9 | 3.1 | 52.5 | 19.0 | 31.9 | -0- | 1.3 | 3.0 | 111.7 |
| Picnicking: Highway Rest Stops | 8.7 | 33.6 | 38.9 | 23.2 | 22.7 | 3.8 | 13.8 | 30.8 | 175.6 |
| Picnicking: with Tables | 83.2 | 44.0 | 87.2 | 75.7 | 16.6 | 5.7 | 17.0 | 12.7 | 342.1 |
| Picnicking: without Tables | 20.0 | 14.7 | 57.3 | 42.4 | 10.0 | 2.4 | 1.8 | 12.8 | 161.4 |
| Day Hiking | 35.1 | 21.9 | 156.3 | 212.3 | 25.4 | 1.3 | 4.6 | 2.7 | 459.6 |
| Backpacking | 10.2 | 5.2 | 24.0 | 26.9 | 20.8 | 4.0 | -0- | 3.2 | 94.3 |
| Jogging | 8.9 | 8.2 | 20.2 | 70.5 | 15.6 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 124.8 |
| Horseback Riding | 13.3 | 10.0 | 47.6 | 53.1 | 21.9 | 1.8 | 2.4 | 16.8 | 166.9 |
| Fishing: Stream/River | 20.2 | 34.8 | 178.8 | 40.5 | 21.0 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 7.0 | 303.9 |
| Fishing: Lakeshore | 20.7 | 7.1 | 22.5 | 23.8 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 81.2 |
| Fishing: Lake from Boat | 54.2 | 5.9 | 29.5 | 15.1 | 2.0 | 3.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 111.2 |
| Ice Fishing | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- |
| Hunting | 0.5 | 7.8 | 23.5 | 36.7 | 1.8 | 9.6 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 83.8 |
| ORV: Motorcycle | 0.4 | 4.9 | 2.9 | 4.0 | 0.7 | -0- | 0.4 | 2.0 | 15.3 |
| ORV: Other | 6.9 | 4.7 | 13.3 | 69.8 | 5.8 | 2.7 | 44.6 | 3.7 | 151.4 |
| Snowmobiling | 3.3 | 0.6 | 2.2 | 1.7 | -0- | -0- | -0- | 0.6 | 8.3 |
| Golf | 4.4 | 3.3 | 16.4 | 6.6 | 3.8 | -0- | 1.0 | -0- | 35.5 |
| Tennis | 2.2 | 0.7 | 14.4 | 0.5 | 6.4 | -0- | -0- | 16.8 | 40.9 |
| Swimming: Public Pool | 1.8 | 4.4 | 20.9 | 8.2 | 13.7 | 0.4 | 8.2 | 0.7 | 58.4 |
| Swimming: Private Pool | 17.0 | 18.6 | 126.6 | 21.0 | 28.4 | 1.3 | 7.1 | 5.9 | 225.8 |
| Swimming: Other | 100.7 | 20.8 | 15.8 | 50.5 | 5.2 | 0.9 | -0- | 3.8 | 197.8 |
| Power Boating | 17.0 | 2.0 | 13.7 | 29.9 | 1.1 | 0.4 | -0- | 3.9 | 68.1 |
| Waterskiing | 22.7 | 3.5 | 5.1 | 7.3 | 0.9 | -0- | -0- | -0- | 39.5 |
| Sailing | 4.2 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 1.3 | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- | 11.0 |
| Canoe/in River | 11.1 | 1.3 | 8.5 | 24.9 | 7.7 | -0- | -0- | 0.7 | 54.1 |
| Canoe/in Lake | 8.4 | -0- | 5.1 | 5.1 | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- | 18.6 |
| Downhill Skiing | 24.2 | -0- | 67.5 | 2.7 | 11.4 | -0- | -0- | 4.8 | 110.6 |
| Cross-Country Skiing | 3.3 | 0.5 | 19.7 | 1.9 | 2.3 | -0- | -0- | -0- | 27.7 |
| Visiting Special Attractions | 42.4 | 42.7 | 235.7 | 160.9 | 62.9 | 11.1 | 35.6 | 51.7 | 642.9 |
| Visiting Historic Sites | 10.7 | 18.4 | 161.0 | 97.5 | 104.4 | 9.4 | 10.2 | 21.4 | 433.1 |
| Attending Events | 15.1 | 15.4 | 200.4 | 20.9 | 47.0 | 4.2 | 17.4 | 1.8 | 322.2 |
| Total | 755.6 | 537.4 | 2,020.2 | 1,449.2 | 613.5 | 86.3 | 205.7 | 258.1 | 5,926.1 |

Activity Day = participation in an activity at least once in a 24 hour period.

TABLE B
1979 Nonresident Activity Days (Thousands)

| Activity | Summer | Fall | Winter | Spring | Total |
|--------------------------------|---------|---------|--------|--------|---------|
| Primitive Campground | 273.2 | 67.6 | 5.0 | 19.5 | 365.1 |
| Public Campground | 440.3 | 61.4 | 11.0 | 19.0 | 531.7 |
| Private Campground | 273.4 | 56.6 | 2.2 | 19.4 | 351.6 |
| Special Campground | 93.9 | 8.6 | 2.2 | 7.0 | 111.7 |
| Picnicking: Highway Rest Stops | 141.9 | 23.0 | 0.6 | 10.1 | 175.6 |
| Picnicking: with Tables | 279.6 | 33.1 | 5.0 | 24.5 | 342.1 |
| Picnicking: without Tables | 129.1 | 24.9 | -0- | 7.4 | 161.4 |
| Day Hiking | 348.2 | 85.8 | 10.5 | 15.1 | 459.6 |
| Backpacking | 83.5 | 6.2 | 1.1 | 3.5 | 94.3 |
| Jogging | 52.9 | 10.1 | 54.5 | 7.4 | 124.8 |
| Horseback Riding | 105.8 | 59.9 | -0- | 1.2 | 166.9 |
| Fishing: Stream/River | 199.2 | 91.1 | 3.9 | 9.7 | 303.9 |
| Fishing: Lakeshore | 67.5 | 9.1 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 81.2 |
| Fishing: Lake from Boat | 49.1 | 25.9 | 33.0 | 3.1 | 111.2 |
| Ice Fishing | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- |
| Hunting | 3.8 | 73.8 | 2.8 | 3.5 | 83.8 |
| ORV: Motorcycle | 12.2 | 1.0 | 2.2 | -0- | 15.3 |
| ORV: Other | 79.2 | 14.9 | 53.4 | 3.9 | 151.4 |
| Snowmobiling | -0- | -0- | 8.3 | -0- | 8.3 |
| Golf | 25.5 | 10.1 | -0- | -0- | 35.5 |
| Tennis | 33.2 | 7.2 | 0.6 | -0- | 40.9 |
| Swimming: Public Pool | 54.0 | -0- | 1.7 | 2.7 | 58.4 |
| Swimming: Private Pool | 163.4 | 45.1 | 7.7 | 9.7 | 225.8 |
| Swimming: Other | 174.9 | 15.3 | 0.6 | 7.0 | 197.8 |
| Power Boating | 58.7 | 6.7 | 2.8 | -0- | 68.1 |
| Waterskiing | 31.9 | 7.7 | -0- | -0- | 39.5 |
| Sailing | 6.9 | 3.4 | -0- | 0.8 | 11.0 |
| Canoe/in River | 44.5 | 9.6 | -0- | -0- | 54.1 |
| Canoe/in Lake | 18.6 | -0- | -0- | -0- | 18.6 |
| Downhill Skiing | -0- | 1.9 | 86.9 | 21.7 | 110.6 |
| Cross-Country Skiing | -0- | -0- | 13.8 | 14.0 | 27.7 |
| Visiting Special Attractions | 447.2 | 106.0 | 16.0 | 73.8 | 642.9 |
| Visiting Historic Sites | 287.1 | 98.8 | 6.1 | 41.2 | 433.1 |
| Attending Events | 136.6 | 159.7 | 14.3 | 11.6 | 322.2 |
| Total | 4,115.0 | 1,124.3 | 347.8 | 339.0 | 5,926.1 |

Activity Day = participation in an activity at least once in a 24 hour period.



Nonresident Participation Projections

From 1974 to 1979 an uncertain energy situation and economy made it very difficult to accurately predict the future trend of tourism in Montana. These conditions stabilized somewhat in 1980 and Davidson-Peterson Associates, Inc., of New York, said in their *Montana Tourism Marketing Development Plan* (Page104), "We believe that a strong tourism growth potential does exist." They point out that, "the main obstacles are in the minds of people, i.e., their lack of awareness and knowledge of what Montana offers and how to take advantage of these offerings."

Taking this, as well as long-term gasoline prices and family size, into consideration, a Montana Department of Administration study, *"The Flathead Basin: an Economic Assessment"* (see Page101) estimates a 60 percent increase in tourist related employment in northwestern Montana between 1980 and the year 2000. This is largely due to an expected increase in the tourists' length of stay. Assuming a similar increase in tourist activity days, this results in an average growth rate of 3 percent per year. This is specific to northwestern Montana, and information is not available which applies to the state as a whole. Therefore, it must be assumed that tourism statewide will increase at a similar rate.

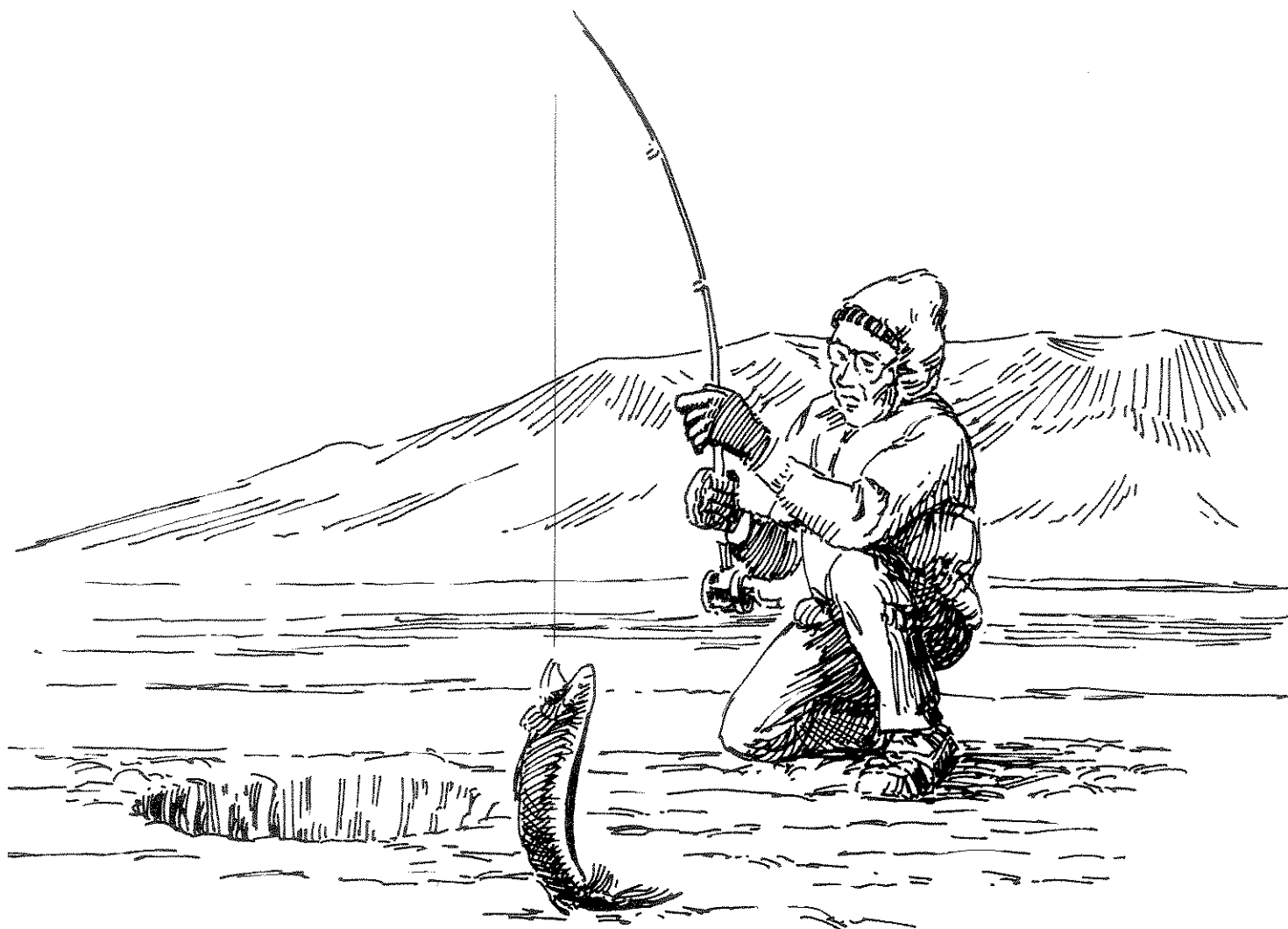
Table C applies this 3 percent increase per year to the 1979 nonresident participation rates to arrive at a 33 percent increase in activity days for the year 1990.

The year 1990 is used as a target date because census information is taken at the end of each decade. Census information is used in resident projections, making the nonresident projections comparable.

TABLE C
Nonresident Participation Projections (Thousands)
— Statewide —

| Activity | 1979 Activity Days | 1990 Activity Days |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Primitive Campground | 365.1 | 485.6 |
| Public Campground | 531.7 | 707.2 |
| Private Campground | 351.6 | 467.6 |
| Special Campground | 111.7 | 148.5 |
| Picnicking: Highway Rest Stops | 175.6 | 233.5 |
| Picnicking: with Tables | 342.1 | 455.0 |
| Picnicking: without Tables | 161.4 | 214.6 |
| Day Hiking | 459.6 | 611.3 |
| Backpacking | 94.3 | 125.4 |
| Jogging | 124.8 | 166.0 |
| Horseback Riding | 166.9 | 222.0 |
| Fishing: Stream/River | 303.9 | 404.2 |
| Fishing: Lakeshore | 81.2 | 107.9 |
| Fishing: Lake from Boat | 111.2 | 147.8 |
| Ice Fishing | -0- | -0- |
| Hunting | 83.8 | 111.5 |
| ORV: Motorcycle | 15.3 | 20.4 |
| ORV: Other | 151.4 | 201.3 |
| Snowmobiling | 8.3 | 11.0 |
| Golf | 35.5 | 47.2 |
| Tennis | 40.9 | 54.5 |
| Swimming: Public Pool | 58.4 | 77.6 |
| Swimming: Private Pool | 225.8 | 300.4 |
| Swimming: Other | 197.8 | 263.0 |
| Power Boating | 68.1 | 90.6 |
| Waterskiing | 39.5 | 52.6 |
| Sailing | 11.0 | 14.6 |
| Canoe/in River | 54.1 | 71.9 |
| Canoe/in Lake | 18.6 | 24.7 |
| Downhill Skiing | 110.6 | 147.1 |
| Cross-Country | 27.7 | 36.9 |
| Visiting Special Attractions | 642.9 | 855.0 |
| Visiting Historic Sites | 433.1 | 576.0 |
| Attending Event | 322.2 | 428.5 |
| Total | 5,926.1 | 7,881.7 |

Activity Day = participation in an activity at least once in a 24 hour period.



The Resident

In December of 1980, a survey of Montana residents was completed by the University of Montana's Bureau of Business and Economic Research for the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks. This study is entitled, *Attitudes — Outdoor Recreation in Montana*, and provides participation information on 21 recreation activities in 1979 for adults eighteen years of age and older. See Page 96 for further information on this study. The data supplied on the following pages is the result of this study.

Table D provides participation rates for selected outdoor recreation activities by administrative region and on a statewide basis. In general, the most popular recreation activities in Montana in 1979 were the most sedentary: picnicking, driving for pleasure, and walking for pleasure. Over 70 percent of the survey respondents reported doing each of these activities at least once in 1979. Refer to the map in the Introduction for a description of regional boundaries.

TABLE D
1979 Resident Participation Rates for Selected
Outdoor Recreation Activities
by Region

| | — Thousands of people who participated ¹² / % of category population ¹³ — | | | | | | | |
|---|---|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | Total |
| ORV: 4x4 ¹ | 14.5/22.1 | 19.4/22.2 | 26.9/32.8 | 28.6/22.8 | 20.5/20.9 | 10.9/25.0 | 8.8/20.2 | 129.9/23.8 |
| Bicycling ² | 22.5/34.4 | 30.9/35.4 | 29.8/36.4 | 37.9/30.2 | 31.3/31.8 | 13.8/31.7 | 12.8/29.3 | 179.1/32.8 |
| Bird Watching ³ | 30.6/46.7 | 24.3/27.8 | 23.5/28.7 | 37.0/29.5 | 24.1/24.5 | 12.2/27.9 | 11.1/25.3 | 160.5/29.4 |
| Boating ⁴ | 31.7/48.4 | 25.9/29.7 | 23.5/28.7 | 43.6/34.7 | 26.8/27.3 | 15.1/34.6 | 12.8/29.3 | 177.5/32.5 |
| Camping | 34.4/52.5 | 52.8/60.4 | 54.6/66.7 | 73.6/58.6 | 56.3/57.3 | 22.3/51.0 | 19.4/44.4 | 314.5/57.6 |
| Cross-Country Skiing | 15.6/23.8 | 17.7/20.3 | 17.6/21.5 | 14.9/11.9 | 10.3/10.5 | 1.7/ 3.8 | 2.2/ 5.1 | 79.7/14.6 |
| Driving for Pleasure | 46.7/71.3 | 56.9/65.1 | 59.6/72.8 | 125.6/70.5 | 76.0/77.3 | 31.5/72.1 | 30.9/70.7 | 389.8/71.4 |
| Fishing ⁵ | 44.0/67.2 | 51.9/59.4 | 50.9/62.1 | 72.7/57.9 | 55.8/56.8 | 24.8/56.7 | 22.0/50.4 | 321.0/58.8 |
| Hiking | 31.1/47.5 | 42.5/48.6 | 35.7/43.6 | 46.2/36.8 | 36.7/37.3 | 10.5/24.0 | 7.5/17.2 | 209.7/38.4 |
| Horseback Riding | 14.0/21.3 | 16.9/19.3 | 18.1/22.1 | 20.2/16.1 | 13.4/13.6 | 11.8/26.9 | 8.4/19.2 | 102.6/18.8 |
| Hunting ⁶ | 26.9/41.0 | 87.4/31.1 | 33.2/40.5 | 40.1/31.9 | 32.1/32.7 | 16.8/38.5 | 16.8/38.4 | 192.2/35.2 |
| Motorbike Riding ⁷ | 14.0/21.3 | 16.5/18.9 | 12.6/15.4 | 25.1/20.0 | 17.4/17.7 | 10.9/25.0 | 6.6/15.2 | 102.6/18.8 |
| Outdoor Swimming | 53.1/81.1 | 57.7/66.0 | 52.9/64.6 | 82.0/65.3 | 62.5/63.6 | 26.0/59.6 | 24.3/55.6 | 356.5/65.3 |
| Picnicking | 53.1/81.1 | 69.2/79.2 | 65.1/79.5 | 94.3/75.1 | 74.2/75.5 | 43.7/77.9 | 33.5/76.8 | 423.2/77.5 |
| Playing Outdoor Games ⁸ | 39.8/60.7 | 48.7/55.7 | 49.1/60.0 | 77.1/61.4 | 59.5/60.5 | 23.5/53.8 | 22.5/51.5 | 319.4/58.5 |
| River Floating or Canoeing ⁹ | 16.6/25.4 | 26.8/30.7 | 31.0/37.9 | 30.9/24.6 | 16.5/16.8 | 5.5/12.5 | 7.1/19.2 | 136.5/25.0 |
| Snowmobiling | 10.2/15.6 | 13.6/15.6 | 10.5/12.8 | 19.8/15.8 | 8.5/ 8.6 | 10.1/23.1 | 8.4/18.9 | 80.8/14.8 |
| Walking for Pleasure | 47.2/72.1 | 61.9/70.8 | 60.9/74.4 | 92.1/73.3 | 98.3/71.8 | 30.2/69.2 | 29.6/67.7 | 392.6/71.9 |
| Downhill Skiing | 3.7/ 5.7 | 4.1/ 4.7 | 8.4/10.3 | 6.7/ 5.3 | 6.7/ 6.8 | 0.8/ 1.9 | 0.4/ 1.0 | 31.1/ 5.7 |
| Other Winter Sports ¹⁰ | 0.5/ 0.8 | 0.4/ 0.5 | 0.8/ 1.0 | 3.5/ 2.8 | 0.9/ 0.9 | 0/ 0 | 0.4/ 1.0 | 6.6/ 1.2 |
| Rock Hounding ¹¹ | 1.0/ 1.6 | 0.8/ 0.9 | 2.1/ 2.6 | 1.8/ 1.4 | 0.9/ 0.9 | 0.4/ 1.0 | 0.9/ 2.0 | 8.2/ 1.5 |

¹With four-wheel drive vehicle.

²Nonmotorized.

³Includes nature study, outdoor photography.

⁴Motorized. Includes water skiing.

⁵Includes ice fishing.

⁶Includes trapping, archery/bow and arrow hunting.

⁷Both on- and off-road vehicles.

⁸Golf, tennis, frisbee, softball, etc.

⁹Includes rafting.

¹⁰Sledding, tobogganing, snowshoeing, dogsledding, etc.

¹¹Includes prospecting and metal detection.

¹²The number of people who participated was derived by expanding the percentage detail in the original study. The "total" only approximates the sum, which it represents.

¹³Because many respondents cited more than one activity, the percentage detail does not add to 100.0.

Table E provides participation rates for selected outdoor recreation activities by county. To make the compilation a little more manageable, Montana's 56 counties have been divided into two groups. The group entitled "seven largest counties" includes counties with two population over 30,000. These are Butte-Silver Bow, Cascade, Flathead, Gallatin, Lewis and Clark, Missoula, and Yellowstone. "All other Montana counties," the second group, have fewer than 25,000 residents each. This provides an easier comparison of participation between rural and urbanized counties.

With few exceptions, the larger urban counties had the greatest participation rates per capita. The greatest urban-rural variances occurred in favor of the urban counties and included hiking, outdoor games (golf, tennis, frisbee, softball, etc.), camping, and river floating. The activities more popular in rural counties include snowmobiling, hunting and horseback riding.

TABLE E
1979 Resident Participation Rates for Selected
Outdoor Recreation Activities
by County Size
— Thousands of people who participated¹³ / % of category population¹⁴ —

| | Seven Largest Counties ¹² | All Other Counties | Total |
|---|--------------------------------------|--------------------|------------|
| ORV: 4x4 ¹ | 74.6/24.4 | 55.5/23.1 | 129.9/23.8 |
| Bicycling ² | 109.2/35.7 | 69.2/28.8 | 179.1/32.8 |
| Bird Watching ³ | 86.2/28.2 | 75.0/31.2 | 160.5/29.4 |
| Boating ⁴ | 108.2/35.4 | 68.5/28.5 | 177.5/32.5 |
| Camping | 189.9/62.1 | 123.2/51.3 | 314.5/57.6 |
| Cross-Country Skiing | 56.6/18.5 | 21.6/ 9.0 | 79.7/14.6 |
| Driving for Pleasure | 222.3/72.7 | 167.2/69.6 | 389.8/71.4 |
| Fishing ⁵ | 189.0/61.8 | 131.7/54.8 | 321.0/58.8 |
| Hiking | 133.6/43.7 | 75.0/31.2 | 209.7/38.4 |
| Horseback Riding | 51.1/16.7 | 52.1/21.7 | 102.6/18.8 |
| Hunting ⁶ | 99.4/32.5 | 93.7/39.0 | 192.2/35.2 |
| Motorbike Riding ⁷ | 57.5/18.8 | 45.2/18.8 | 102.6/18.8 |
| Outdoor Swimming | 208.5/68.2 | 147.3/61.3 | 356.5/65.3 |
| Picnicking | 237.0/77.5 | 186.2/77.5 | 423.2/77.5 |
| Playing Outdoor Games ⁸ | 194.5/63.6 | 123.7/51.5 | 319.4/58.5 |
| River Floating or Canoeing ⁹ | 89.9/29.4 | 45.2/18.8 | 136.5/25.0 |
| Snowmobiling | 36.7/12.0 | 44.9/18.7 | 80.8/14.8 |
| Walking for Pleasure | 225.0/73.6 | 166.7/69.4 | 392.6/71.9 |
| Downhill Skiing | 21.7/ 7.1 | 8.9/ 3.7 | 31.1/ 5.7 |
| Other Winter Sports ¹⁰ | 3.4/ 1.1 | 3.1/ 1.3 | 6.6/ 1.2 |
| Rock Hounding ¹¹ | 3.1/ 1.0 | 5.0/ 2.1 | 8.2/ 1.5 |

¹With four-wheel drive vehicle.

²Nonmotorized.

³Includes nature study, outdoor photography.

⁴Motorized. Includes water skiing.

⁵Includes ice fishing.

⁶Includes trapping, archery/bow and arrow hunting.

⁷Both on- and off-road vehicles.

⁸Golf, tennis, frisbee, softball, etc.

⁹Includes rafting.

¹⁰Sledding, tobogganing, snowshoeing, dogsledding, etc.

¹¹Includes prospecting and metal detection.

¹²The seven largest counties in 1980 had populations over 30,000. They are Butte-Silver Bow, Cascade, Flathead, Gallatin, Lewis and Clark, Missoula, Yellowstone. All other Montana counties had fewer than 25,000 residents each.

¹³The number of people who participated was derived by expanding the percentage detail in the original study. The "total" only approximates the sum which it represents.

¹⁴Because many respondents cited more than one activity, the percentage detail does not add to 100.0.

Table F provides participation rates for selected outdoor recreation activities by the sex of the participant. Hunting, motorbike riding and other winter sports are the only three activities where men significantly outnumber women. Women outnumber the men in bicycling, bird watching, driving for pleasure, swimming, picnicking, and walking for pleasure.

| TABLE F 1979 Resident Participation Rates for Selected Outdoor Recreation Activities by Sex of the Participant — Thousands of people who participated¹² / % of category population¹³ — | | | |
|---|------------|------------|------------|
| | Male | Female | Total |
| ORV: 4x4 ¹ | 76.0/28.4 | 56.0/20.1 | 129.9/23.8 |
| Bicycling ² | 78.4/29.3 | 99.7/35.8 | 179.1/32.8 |
| Bird Watching ³ | 76.0/28.4 | 84.4/30.3 | 160.5/29.4 |
| Boating ⁴ | 100.6/37.6 | 78.5/28.2 | 177.5/32.5 |
| Camping | 168.8/63.1 | 147.3/52.9 | 314.5/57.6 |
| Cross-Country Skiing | 40.4/15.1 | 39.3/14.1 | 79.7/14.6 |
| Driving for Pleasure | 188.9/70.6 | 200.8/72.1 | 389.8/71.4 |
| Fishing ⁵ | 193.4/72.3 | 132.3/47.5 | 321.0/58.8 |
| Hiking | 112.9/42.4 | 98.0/35.2 | 209.7/38.4 |
| Horseback Riding | 56.5/21.1 | 47.1/16.9 | 102.6/18.8 |
| Hunting ⁶ | 148.5/55.5 | 51.0/18.3 | 192.2/35.2 |
| Motorbike Riding | 66.9/25.0 | 38.1/13.7 | 102.6/18.8 |
| Outdoor Swimming | 177.9/66.5 | 179.1/64.3 | 356.5/65.3 |
| Picnicking | 202.5/75.7 | 220.0/79.0 | 423.2/77.5 |
| Playing Outdoor Games ⁸ | 165.1/61.7 | 155.7/55.9 | 319.4/58.5 |
| River Floating or Canoeing ⁹ | 81.1/30.3 | 57.1/20.5 | 136.5/25.0 |
| Snowmobiling | 44.7/16.7 | 36.8/13.2 | 80.8/14.8 |
| Walking for Pleasure | 180.9/67.6 | 210.2/75.5 | 392.6/71.9 |
| Downhill Skiing | 16.1/ 6.0 | 14.8/ 5.3 | 31.1/ 5.7 |
| Other Winter Sports ¹⁰ | 18.7/ 0.7 | 4.5/ 1.6 | 6.6/ 1.2 |
| Rock Hounding ¹¹ | 4.8/ 1.8 | 3.3/ 1.2 | 8.2/ 1.5 |

¹With four-wheel drive vehicle.
²Nonmotorized.
³Includes nature study, outdoor photography.
⁴Motorized. Includes water skiing.
⁵Includes ice fishing.
⁶Includes trapping, archery/bow and arrow hunting.
⁷Both on- and off-road vehicles.
⁸Golf, tennis, frisbee, softball, etc.
⁹Includes rafting.
¹⁰Sledding, tobogganing, snowshoeing, dogsledding, etc.
¹¹Includes prospecting and metal detection.
¹²The number of people who participated was derived by expanding the percentage detail in the original study.
The "total" only approximates the sum, which it represents.
¹³Because many respondents cited more than one activity, the percentage detail does not add to 100.0.

Table G provides participation rates for selected outdoor recreation activities by the age of the respondent. The number of participants in each activity age group is more meaningful if the size of each group is known for the state:

| | 1979 | |
|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 18-24 years of age | 102,240 individuals | 19% of adult population |
| 25-34 years of age | 130,844 individuals | 24% of adult population |
| 35-44 years of age | 87,035 individuals | 16% of adult population |
| 45-64 years of age | 142,646 individuals | 26% of adult population |
| 65 and over | 83,235 individuals | 15% of adult population |
| 18 and over | 546,000 | 100% |

The percentage of each age group participating in most activities indicates a decline in outdoor recreation activity as the age of the participant increases. This is especially interesting in light of the fact that America's median age is gradually increasing. In Montana, 9.7% of the 1960 population was 65 or over and the median age was 27.6. The 1980 census revealed

Montana's median age to be 29.0 with 10.7% of the population at 65 years of age or older. This shift in median age may eventually affect outdoor recreation participation. However, for the purpose of this five-year plan, this shift should not be significant.

TABLE G
1979 Resident Participation Rates for Selected
Outdoor Recreation Activities
by Region

— Thousands of people who participated¹³/ % of category population¹⁴ —

| | 18-24 | 25-34 | 35-44 | 45-64 | 65 and over | Total |
|---|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|-------------|------------|
| ORV: 4x4 ¹ | 40.5/39.6 | 39.1/29.9 | 22.8/26.2 | 19.1/13.4 | 6.7/ 8.1 | 129.9/23.8 |
| Bicycling ² | 55.5/54.3 | 59.7/45.6 | 26.4/30.3 | 23.4/16.4 | 9.9/11.9 | 179.1/32.8 |
| Bird Watching ³ | 22.3/21.8 | 34.7/26.5 | 26.0/29.9 | 46.8/32.8 | 32.2/38.7 | 160.5/29.4 |
| Boating ⁴ | 50.3/49.2 | 49.3/37.7 | 25.2/29.0 | 38.2/26.8 | 14.1/16.9 | 177.5/32.5 |
| Camping | 77.3/75.6 | 93.6/71.5 | 55.1/63.3 | 62.5/43.8 | 19.7/23.7 | 314.5/57.6 |
| Cross-Country Skiing | 20.2/19.8 | 27.6/21.1 | 15.8/18.1 | 11.0/ 7.7 | 1.0/ 1.2 | 79.7/14.6 |
| Driving for Pleasure | 87.7/85.8 | 103.9/79.4 | 59.4/68.3 | 95.0/66.6 | 41.6/50.0 | 389.8/71.4 |
| Fishing ⁵ | 65.9/64.5 | 90.3/69.0 | 52.4/60.2 | 77.7/54.5 | 30.7/36.9 | 321.0/58.8 |
| Hiking | 58.7/57.4 | 68.6/52.4 | 33.1/38.0 | 35.2/24.7 | 8.8/10.6 | 209.7/38.4 |
| Horseback Riding | 36.3/35.5 | 29.8/22.8 | 15.0/17.2 | 18.1/12.7 | 3.1/ 3.7 | 102.6/18.8 |
| Hunting ⁶ | 43.6/42.6 | 59.4/45.4 | 33.9/38.9 | 39.1/27.4 | 10.9/13.1 | 192.2/35.2 |
| Motorbike Riding ⁷ | 39.5/38.6 | 30.6/23.4 | 13.4/15.4 | 18.1/12.7 | 1.0/ 1.2 | 102.6/18.8 |
| Outdoor Swimming | 90.8/88.8 | 102.8/78.6 | 61.8/71.0 | 72.0/50.5 | 23.9/28.7 | 356.5/65.3 |
| Picnicking | 85.1/83.2 | 109.8/83.9 | 71.7/82.4 | 103.6/72.6 | 49.9/60.0 | 423.2/77.5 |
| Playing Outdoor Games ⁸ | 86.2/84.3 | 105.5/80.6 | 52.4/60.2 | 50.6/35.5 | 16.6/20.0 | 319.4/58.5 |
| River Floating or Canoeing ⁹ | 41.0/40.1 | 46.5/35.5 | 21.2/24.4 | 20.5/14.4 | 3.1/ 3.7 | 136.5/25.0 |
| Snowmobiling | 30.1/29.4 | 19.5/14.9 | 12.2/14.0 | 19.1/13.4 | 0.5/ 0.6 | 80.8/14.8 |
| Walking for Pleasure | 78.9/77.2 | 104.3/79.7 | 62.6/71.9 | 93.0/65.2 | 50.9/61.2 | 392.6/71.9 |
| Downhill Skiing | 10.9/10.7 | 12.6/ 9.6 | 2.8/ 3.2 | 3.3/ 2.3 | 0.5/ 0.6 | 31.1/ 5.7 |
| Other Winter Sports ¹⁰ | 2.0/ 2.0 | 3.3/ 2.5 | 0.4/ 0.5 | 0.4/ 0.3 | 0/ 0 | 6.6/ 1.2 |
| Rock Hounding ¹¹ | 0.5/ 0.5 | 1.8/ 1.4 | 1.2/ 1.4 | 3.9/ 2.7 | 0.5/ 0.6 | 8.2/ 1.5 |

¹With four-wheel drive vehicle.

²Nonmotorized.

³Includes nature study, outdoor photography.

⁴Motorized. Includes water skiing.

⁵Includes ice fishing.

⁶Includes trapping, archery/bow and arrow hunting.

⁷Both on- and off-road vehicles.

⁸Golf, tennis, frisbee, softball, etc.

⁹Includes rafting.

¹⁰Sledding, tobogganing, snowshoeing, dogsledding, etc.

¹¹Includes prospecting and metal detection.

¹²The number of people who participated was derived by expanding the percentage detail in the original study. The "total" only approximates the sum, which it represents.

¹³Because many respondents cited more than one activity, the percentage detail does not add to 100.0.

Resident Participation Projections

The study entitled "Attitudes" uses 546,000 as Montana's adult (18 and over) population in 1979. The Research and Information Systems Division of the Montana Department of Administration estimates that the 1990 adult population of Montana will be about 605,000. The number of future participants for each activity (Table H) was determined by applying the percent of population shown to be participating in the previous tables to the total adult population for the respective years. Activity days were then determined by multiplying the number of participants for each activity by the median number of days participated. An activity day is then defined as participation in an activity at least once during a 24-hour period.

There is a risk in projecting participation by applying 1979 participation rates to 1990 population projections. People's interests may change in response to several factors. For instance, observation over recent years will verify an increasing interest in river floating and cross-country skiing in Montana. Also, interest in activities which usually require long distance driving might have decreased during the fuel shortages of 1979.

If one assumes that participation rates in 1990 will be similar to those in 1979, demand can be estimated for each activity in 1990 as seen in Table H.

TABLE H
Resident Participation Projections
For Adults 18 Years Old and Older

| | % of Population Participating | Thousands Participating 1979 ¹² | Thousands Participating 1990 ¹³ | Median # of Days Participated | Activity Days (Thousands) 1979 | Activity Days (Thousands) 1990 |
|---|-------------------------------------|--|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| ORV: 4x4 ¹ | 23.8 | 129.9 | 144.0 | 8 | 1,039.6 | 1,151.6 |
| Bicycling ² | 32.2 | 179.1 | 198.4 | 20 | 3,581.8 | 3,967.8 |
| Bird Watching ³ | 29.4 | 160.5 | 177.8 | 25 | 4,013.1 | 4,445.6 |
| Power Boating ⁴ | 32.5 | 177.5 | 196.6 | 6 | 1,064.7 | 1,179.5 |
| Camping | 57.6 | 314.5 | 348.4 | 10 | 3,145.0 | 3,483.9 |
| Cross-Country Skiing | 14.6 | 79.7 | 88.3 | 6 | 478.3 | 529.8 |
| Driving for Pleasure | 71.4 | 389.8 | 431.9 | 12 | 4,678.1 | 5,182.3 |
| Fishing ⁵ | 58.8 | 321.0 | 355.7 | 14 | 4,494.7 | 4,979.1 |
| Hiking | 38.4 | 209.7 | 232.3 | 6 | 1,258.0 | 1,393.6 |
| Horseback Riding | 18.8 | 102.6 | 113.7 | 10 | 1,026.5 | 1,137.1 |
| Hunting ⁶ | 35.2 | 192.2 | 212.9 | 10 | 1,921.9 | 2,129.1 |
| Motorbike Riding ⁷ | 18.8 | 102.6 | 113.7 | 14 | 1,437.1 | 1,592.0 |
| Outdoor Swimming | 65.3 | 356.5 | 395.0 | 10 | 3,565.4 | 3,949.7 |
| Picnicking | 77.5 | 423.2 | 468.8 | 6 | 2,538.9 | 2,812.5 |
| Playing Outdoor Games ⁸ | 58.5 | 319.4 | 353.8 | 15 | 4,791.2 | 5,307.5 |
| River Floating or Canoeing ⁹ | 25.0 | 136.5 | 151.2 | 4 | 546.0 | 604.8 |
| Snowmobiling | 14.8 | 80.8 | 89.5 | 5 | 404.0 | 447.6 |
| Walking for Pleasure | 71.9 | 392.6 | 434.9 | 20 | 7,851.5 | 8,697.7 |
| Downhill Skiing | 5.7 | 31.1 | 34.5 | 10 | 311.2 | 344.8 |
| Other Winter Sports ¹⁰ | 1.2 | 6.6 | 7.3 | 7 | 45.9 | 50.8 |
| Rock Hounding ¹¹ | 1.5 | 8.2 | 9.1 | 10 | 81.9 | 90.7 |

¹With four-wheel drive vehicle.

²Nonmotorized.

³Includes nature study, outdoor photography.

⁴Motorized. Includes water skiing.

⁵Includes ice fishing.

⁶Includes trapping, archery/bow and arrow hunting.

⁷Both on- and off-road vehicles.

⁸Golf, tennis, frisbee, softball, etc.

⁹Includes rafting.

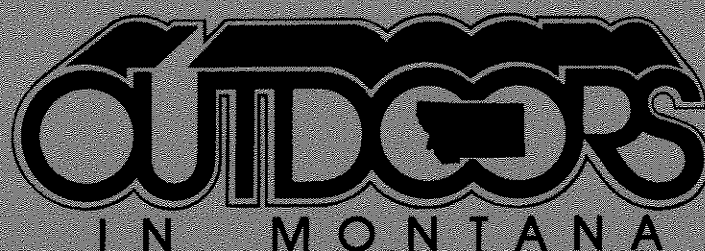
¹⁰Sledging, tobogganing, snowshoeing, dogsledding, etc.

¹¹Includes prospecting and metal detection.

¹²Montana's population over 18 years old in 1979 — 546,000

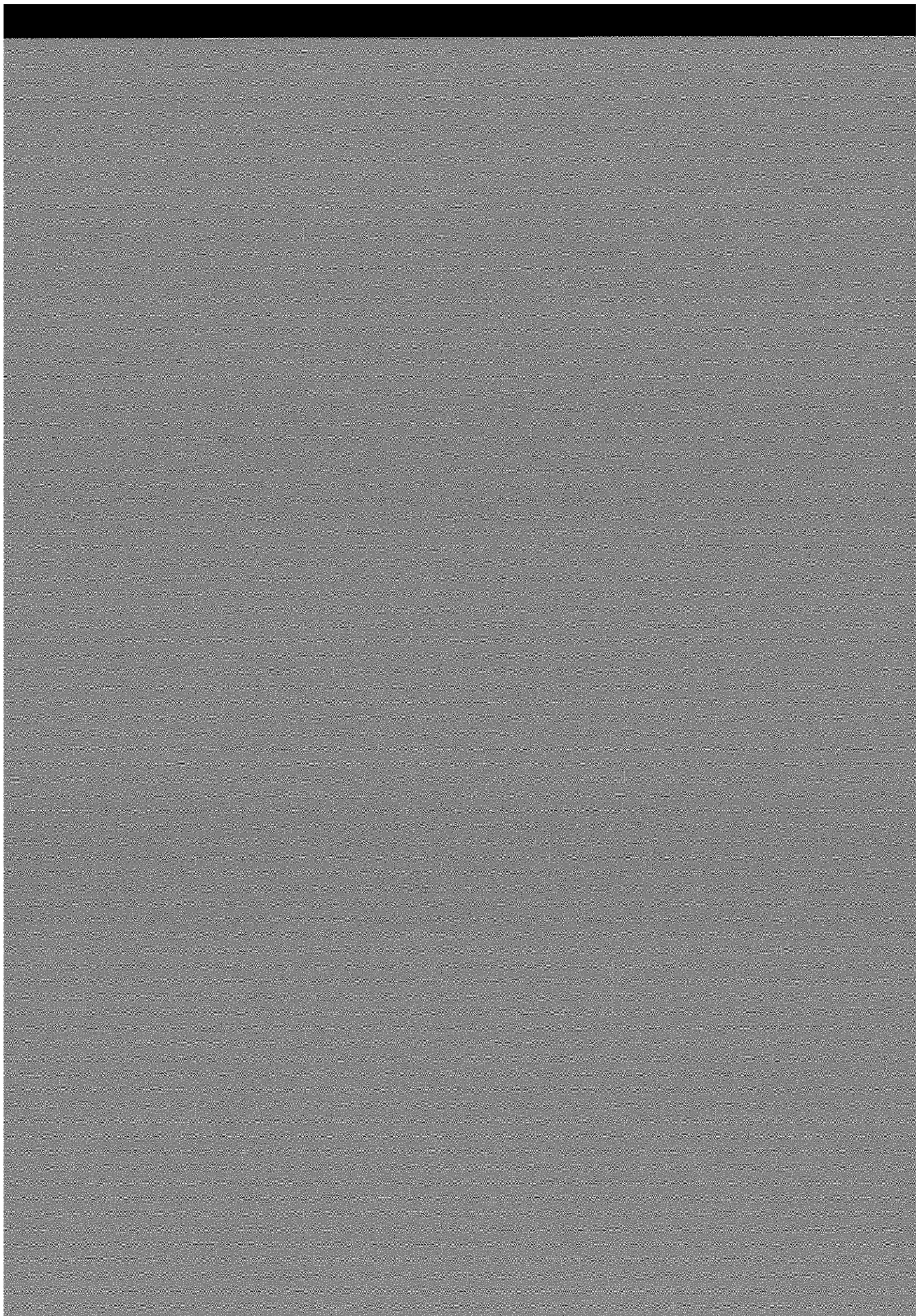
¹³Montana's population over 18 years old in 1990 — 605,000; revised estimate by Phillip O. Brooks, Senior Economist, Montana Department of Administration, 9/81.

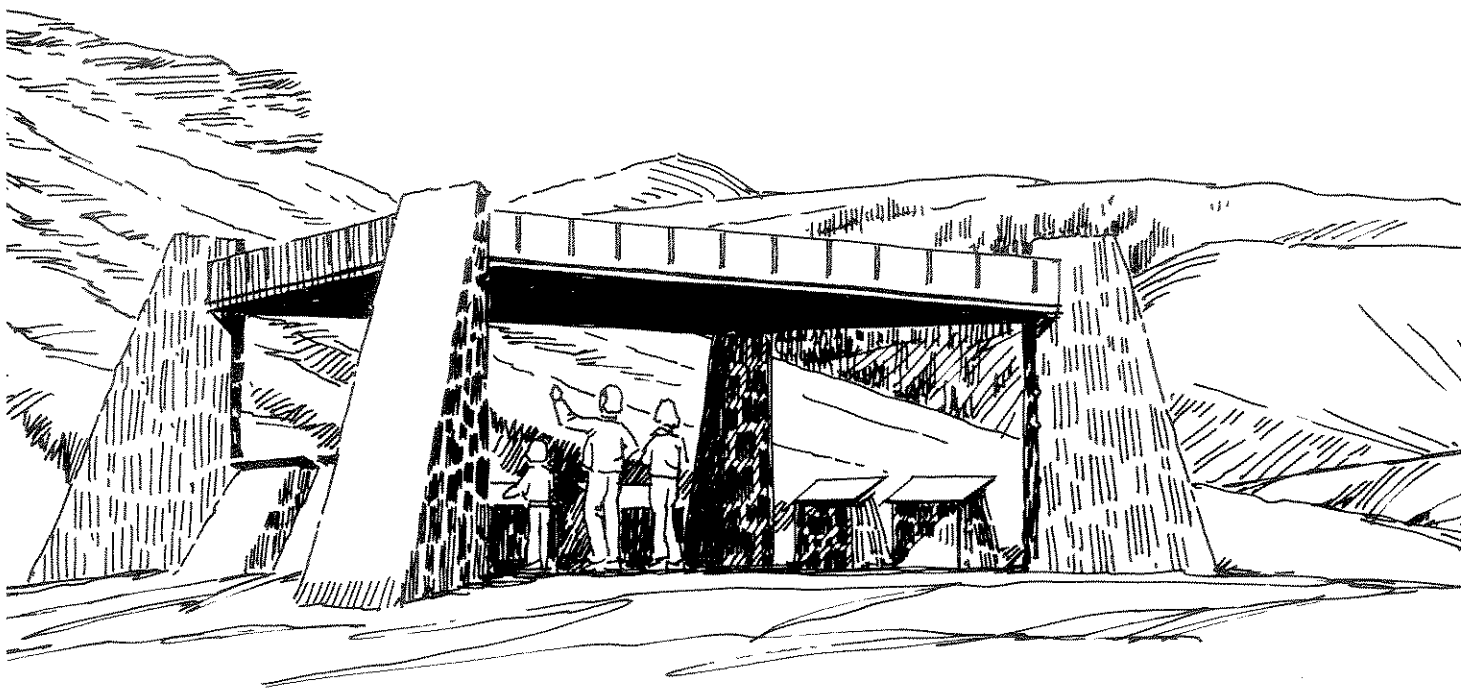
From "Attitudes" Table 1.2



Chapter 4

Supply Of Outdoor Recreation Resources





SUPPLY OF OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES

Montana is composed of a generous mixture of public and privately owned land. Table A indicates that over 38 million acres or 41 percent of Montana is administered by government agencies. This includes some land which has certain restrictions to public use, such as highway right-of-way.

TABLE A
ACRES OF LAND AND WATER CONTROLLED IN MONTANA

| Agency | Agency Owned Land | Non-agency ¹ Owned Land | Total |
|---|------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Montana Dept. of State Lands | | | |
| Classified Agricultural & Grazing | 4,640,114 | 0 | 4,640,114 |
| Classified Forest | 492,241 | 0 | 492,241 |
| Mont. Dept. of Fish, Wildlife and Parks | 221,452 | 103,348 + 62 Lots | 324,800 + 62 Lots |
| Mont. Dept. of Natural Resources and Conservation | 21,000 | 6,300 | 27,300 |
| Mont. Dept. of Highways | — ² | — ² | 163,760 |
| Bureau of Land Management | 8,009,164 | 0 | 8,009,164 |
| USDA, Forest Service | 16,761,851 | 1,004 | 16,762,855 |
| Bureau of Reclamation | 256,661 | 15,871 | 272,532 |
| National Park Service | 1,217,925 | 1,149 | 1,219,074 |
| Bureau of Indian Affairs | 5,236,382 ³ | 0 | 5,236,382 |
| U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service | 555,299 | 45,113 | 600,412 |
| Army Corps of Engineers | 588,484 | 311 | 588,795 |
| | | | 38,337,429 + 62 Lots |

¹usually leased, easement acquired, or an inholding

²a distinction between agency owned land and property held in easement is unavailable.

³land held in trust by United States of America.

Note: Montana contains 93,157,952 acres.

A more conservative view of public land available for recreational use can be derived from a look at the four major recreation managing agencies in Montana. These agencies include the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks; the Bureau of Land Management; Forest

Service, USDA; and the National Park Service. These four agencies jointly administer 26,315,893 acres or 28 percent of Montana's total surface area. Although this is a "conservative view," it is still a very respectable portion of Montana.

This large proportion of public land is a definite advantage to public access for recreation in Montana. This is especially true when it is considered that some 120 thousand acres (Table B) have been set aside specifically for campgrounds, picnic areas, or other types of recreation areas.

TABLE B
RECREATION SITES MANAGED IN MONTANA

| Agency | Water-Based | | | | Land-Based | | Total | |
|---|----------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|------------|----------------|------------|----------------|
| | Lake | | River/Stream | | No. | Acres | No. | Acres |
| | No. | Acres | No. | Acres | | | | |
| Montana Dept. of State Lands | | | | | | | | |
| Classified Agricultural & Grazing | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Classified Forest | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Montana Dept. of Fish, Wildlife and Parks | 106 | 17,302 | 175 | 23,039 | 19 | 68,628 | 300 | 108,969 |
| Mont. Dept. of Natural Resources and Conservation | 8 | 78 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 78 |
| Mont. Dept. of Highways | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 55 | 675 | 55 | 675 |
| Bureau of Land Management | 1 | 20 | 5 | 70 | 3 | 30 | 9 | 120 |
| Forest Service, USDA | — ¹ | — ¹ | 74 ¹ | 166 ¹ | 392 | 5,196 | 466 | 5,362 |
| Bureau of Reclamation | 24 | 185 | 6 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 220 |
| National Park Service | — ¹ | — ² | 23 ¹ | — ² | 0 | 0 | 23 | — ² |
| Bureau of Indian Affairs | 39 | 143 | 11 | 31 | 28 | 55 | 78 | 229 |
| U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service | 0 | 0 | 1 | — ³ | 5 | — ³ | 6 | — ³ |
| Army Corps of Engineers | 9 | 3,552 | 2 | 1,289 | 1 | 10 | 12 | 4,851 |
| Total | 210 | 21,280 | 273 | 24,630 | 503 | 74,594 | 987 | 120,504 |

¹no distinction between lakes and rivers.

²acreage is not available.

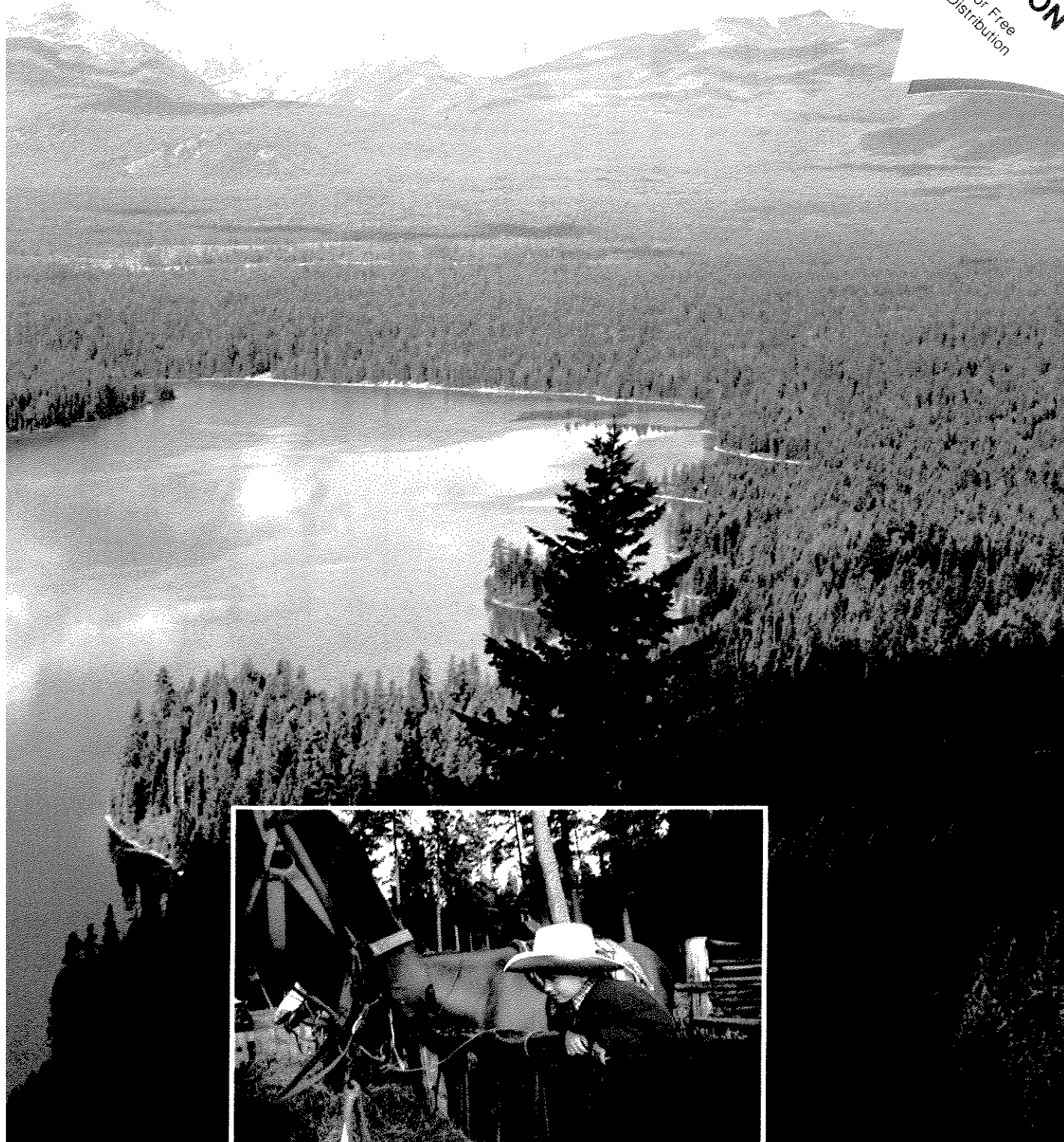
³auto tours, hiking, boating, swimming, picnicking or camping facilities located on wildlife refuge.

Note: Includes campgrounds, picnic areas, day use areas, rest areas, and so forth. Does not include wilderness areas, wildlife refuges, etc.

A supply inventory of Montana's recreation facilities was done in some detail by cooperation with the Montana Travel Promotion Bureau in the publication of "Montana — Vacation and Information Guide." The cooperation consisted primarily of technical assistance with no exchange of LWCF money. This publication is available free of charge to the public as a vacationing guide as well as serving as the major component of the SCORP supply section without expenditure of LWCF money. It details private, state and federal owned campgrounds and picnic areas, giving location, services and season of operation. It provides additional supply information for popular Montana automobile tours, hiking or backpacking opportunities; museums, art centers and more.

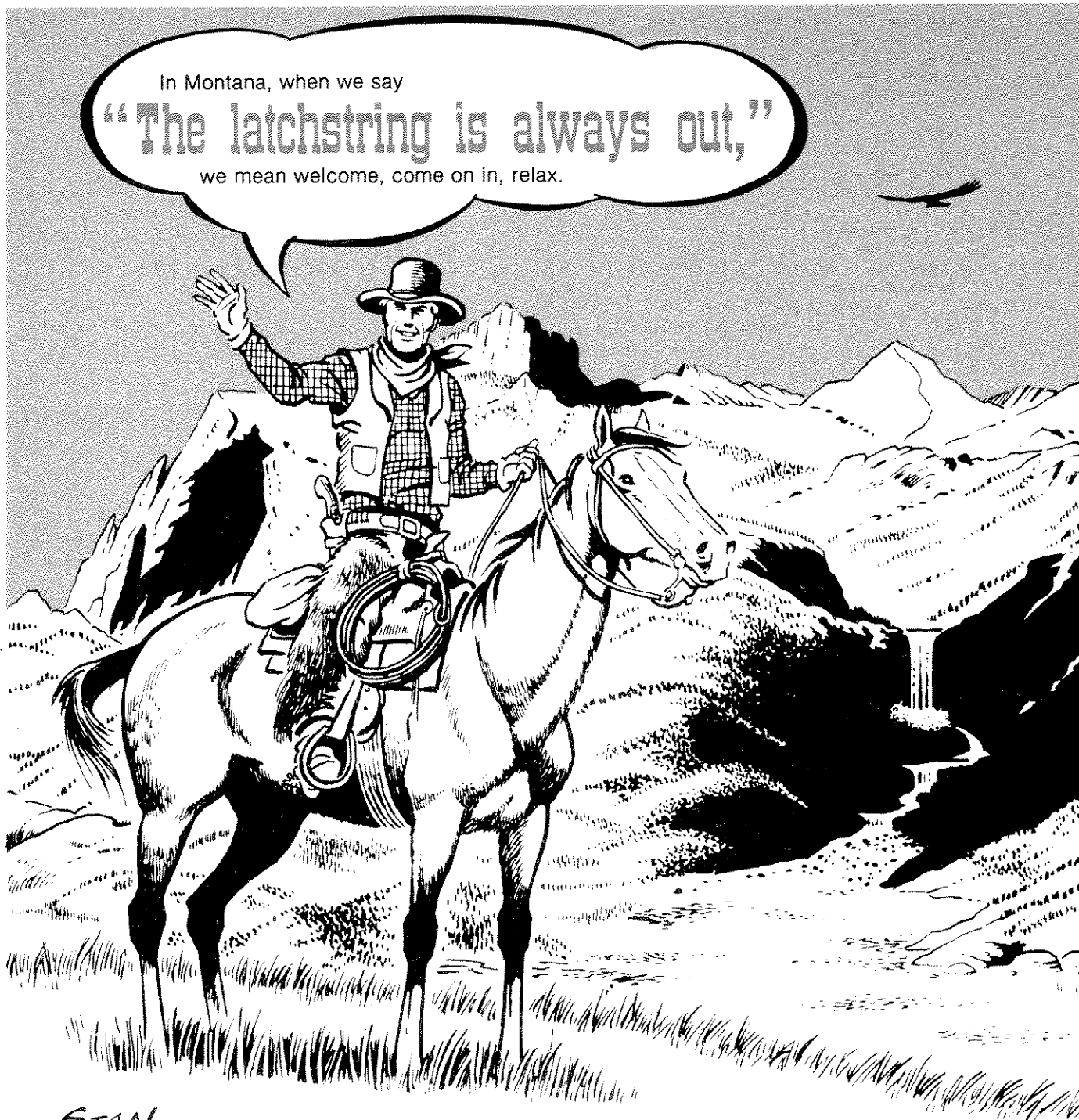
Montana is certainly a land of recreational opportunity.

1984
EDITION
For Free
Distribution



Naturally inviting!
MONTANA

Vacation & Information Guide



STAN
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If you've been hankering for an authentic Old West vacation, this guide can make it happen for you. Some of Montana's best-kept secrets are revealed here for the first time... famed trout streams, hot springs, wilderness areas, guest ranches and resorts, ghost towns, museums, rodeos, festivals and all the details you need to plan your getaway.

The names alone are the stuff of legends... Going-to-the-Sun Highway, Gates of the Mountains Wilderness, Jewel Basin Hiking Area, Wildhorse Island, Last Chance Gulch, Robber's Roost, Spanish Peaks Primitive Area, Chewing Blackbones, Medicine Rocks, Beartooth, Scapegoat. Learn about these and the many other attractions,

historic sites and events we're famous for, as well as some of the ones we're notorious for. We'll tell you how to get here, what to do, what to bring and where to go. We'll even suggest some good books to read before you get here.

Because Montana is so big, we've divided it into distinctive vacation regions for your convenience. The Glacier Country, Charlie Russell Country, Missouri Country, Gold West Country, Yellowstone Country, and Custer Country. Whether you visit just one or all six, you will see the real Montana. Don't settle for a reproduction. Experience the original West in Montana.

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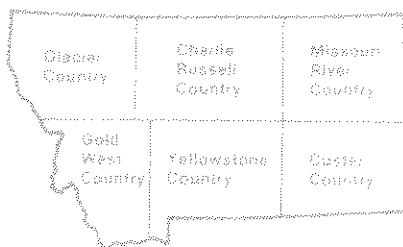


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Jessewein; Running Eagle Falls in Glacier
National Park, Garry Wunderwald
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Glacier Country

The Rocky Mountains set the pace for northwest Montana, and the rest of the region has no trouble keeping up. Take lofty mountains, wild rivers, lakes scattered like jewels, deep forests—and add to it wildlife, ghost towns and historic sites, museums, golf courses, resorts, dude ranches, ski areas, a personable city and the wonder of Glacier National Park. Sound like it's right up your alley? It's right up the road, too—I-90, U.S. 2, 12, 89 or 93—into Glacier Country, Montana. Sites are keyed to Official Montana Highway Map.



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Attractions

AERIAL FIRE DEPOT VISITOR CENTER...D-2 Located seven miles west of Missoula on Old Highway 10. This is headquarters for the Forest Service smoke-jumpers. Visitors are welcome to tour the smoke-jumper facilities June 15-Sept. 15.

BOB MARSHALL WILDERNESS...C-3 (See Wilderness Areas, page 14.)

CABINET MOUNTAINS WILDERNESS...B-1 (See Wilderness Areas, page 14.)

CHRISTMAS TREE AREA...B-2 Flathead Valley, Arlee to Eureka. Christmas tree farms harvest and market trees from about September to November.

FORT KALISPELL...B-2 3 miles east of Kalispell on U.S. 2. A replica of a Western frontier town.

FLATHEAD LAKE...C-2 Containing nearly 200 square miles of surface area, Flathead Lake is the largest natural freshwater lake in the western United States. The quality of the fishing is renowned. The east shore drive, bordered by the majestic Mission Mountain Range, is 35 miles of unexcelled beauty. The newest Montana State Park, one of many recreational areas in this area, is Wild Horse Island.

GREAT BEAR WILDERNESS...B-3 (See Wilderness Areas, page 14.)

LEWIS AND CLARK HIGHWAY...U.S. 12. Modern highway over Bitterroot Mountains following the Lewis and Clark Trail.

LIBBY DAM...B-1 Libby. A 420-foot-high, 2,900-foot long, multi-million-dollar, multi-purpose water resource project that forms 90-mile-long Lake Koocanusa. Visitor center and vista, recreation area.

MISSION MOUNTAINS WILDERNESS...C-2 (See Wilderness Areas, page 14.)

NATIONAL BISON RANGE...D-2 At Moiese—off U.S. 10A and U.S. 93. Located in the Flathead Valley of western Montana, the National Bison Range is one of the oldest big game areas in the United States. Established in 1908 to protect one of the most important of the remaining herds of American bison, there are about 400 of the great shaggy animals roaming over nearly 19,000 acres of natural grassland. In addition, visitors will find many species of birds, herds of whitetail and mule deer, elk, bighorn sheep and pronghorns. A 19-mile self-guiding tour is available during the summer.

NINEPIPE AND PABLO WILDLIFE REFUGES...C-2 (See Wildlife Refuges, page 13.) Between St. Ignatius and Polson, west of U.S. 93.

RETTA MARY...Flathead Lake, Polson. The Retta Mary is a diesel-powered steel vessel, 65 feet long, that tours Flathead Lake twice daily during the summer from commercial docks in Polson.

SCAPEGUAT WILDERNESS...D-3 (See Wilderness Areas, page 14.)

STILLWATER STATE FOREST...A-2 (See State Forests, page 15.)

SWAN RIVER STATE FOREST...C-3 (See State Forests, page 15.)

GLACIER NATIONAL PARK... Lying in a rugged section of the Montana Rocky Mountains, Glacier National Park has approximately 40 glaciers and glacial lakes. Crystal-clear streams offer fishing opportunities and no license is required. Fields of brilliant mountain wild flowers, cascading waterfalls, sheer cliffs, dense forests, and wildlife offer a changing panorama. Going-to-the-Sun Highway, a spectacular east-west 50-mile drive, crosses the Continental Divide at Logan Pass and traverses the towering Garden Wall. It opens about the first week in June and remains open well into October. Much of the park is accessible by car and nearly a thousand miles of trails lead deep into backcountry or to mountain chalets.

Year-round accommodations are available on the park's fringes. Accommodations in the park are open from June to September. Contact the Superintendent, Glacier National Park, West Glacier, Montana 59936.

CHIEF MOUNTAIN...A-3 Located in the north-east portion of Glacier National Park, Chief Mountain is a prominent landmark of Indian country.

LOGAN PASS VISITOR CENTER...A-3 Glacier National Park on Continental Divide. Ecology, geology, altitude interpretations.

ST. MARY'S VISITOR CENTER...B-2 West Glacier.

HUNGRY HORSE DAM...B-2 A 564-foot dam that forms a reservoir surrounded by rugged mountains. Visitor center, recreation, boating, fishing, camping.

JEWEL BASIN HIKING AREA...B-3 The Jewel Basin Hiking Area is a specially designated backcountry use area consisting of 15,349 acres of high mountains. It includes 28 alpine lakes, many mountain streams, mountain meadows, rocky peaks, sub-alpine timber and a variety of flowers. Elevations within the basin range from 4,240 feet on Graves Creek to 7,533 feet on Mt. Aeneas. Thirty-five miles of trails connect most of the lakes. Jewel Basin is located at the north end of the Swan Mountain Range between Kalispell and Hungry Horse Reservoir.

NORTHWEST PEAKS SCENIC AREA...A- Kootenai National Forest on Rt. 508 north of Yaak.

RATTLESNAKE WILDERNESS & NATIONAL RECREATION AREA...D-2 (See Wilderness Areas, page 14.)

TEN LAKES SCENIC AREA...A-1 Kootenai National Forest. Off U.S. 93 north of Fortine. Mountain drive, scenic lakes, fishing and hunting.

GIANT CEDARS—ROSS CREEK SCENIC AREA...B-1 St. 56 south of Bull River. Walk through cedars that are over 500 years old and 250 feet high on this easy 0.9-mile interpretive trail.

KOOTENAI FALLS...B-1 Between Troy and Libby on U.S. 2. Scenic falls of Columbia River system, fishing and recreational areas.

Historic Sites

CAMP DISAPPOINTMENT...B-4 Browning. The northernmost point reached by the Lewis and Clark Expedition... July 23, 1806. Located 12 miles northeast of Browning on the Blackfoot Indian Reservation, it is marked by a monument.

CONRAD MANSION...B-2 Woodland Avenue, Kalispell. Built in 1895 as the home of C.E. Conrad, a Montana pioneer, Missouri River trader, freighter and founder of the City of Kalispell. Restored to its Victorian elegance, it is now open to visitors.

FORT FIZZLE...E-2 Six miles west of Lolo, wooden barricade on the Lolo trail erected by Missoula volunteers led by Captain Rawn to stop the advance of Chief Joseph during the Nez Perce war.

LOLO TRAIL...E-2 From Travelers Rest, near Lolo, west into Idaho via Lolo Pass—25 miles south of Lolo. The Lolo Trail is a 150-mile-long Nez Perce Indian buffalo trail. The Lewis and Clark Expedition followed it in 1805 as they crossed the Bitterroot Mountains on their way to the Pacific. Today highway (U.S. 12) parallels the old trail, stretching through wild country much as it was in the 1880s.

GRANITE PARK CHALET AND SPERRY CHALET...A-3 Glacier National Park. The chalets were built about 1914 by Jim and Louis Hill of the Great Northern Railway, the prime developer of Glacier Park, as part of the hotel system in the park. A part of our American heritage, these rustic buildings, built of native rock, have survived their rugged environment relatively unchanged through the years. Accessible by foot or horseback only... meals and lodging available at chalets.

LAKE McDONALD LODGE...B-2 Glacier National Park. Lake McDonald Hotel was built in 1911 and is one of the oldest structures in the Park. The large stone fireplace with its inscribed pictograph cedar colonnade, furnishings and exterior embellishments all reflect the Park's basic images of wilderness.

MANY GLACIER HOTEL...B-3 12 miles west of Babb. The Many Glacier Hotel was built and named by the Great Northern Railroad between 1914-1915. The hotel was one of the first buildings in the Park. It was built by 400 men, working day and night, during extremely short summers over the two-year period.

HIGGINS BLOCK...D-2 Higgins and Main, Missoula. Located in downtown Missoula, the Higgins block is one of Missoula's uniquely designed and reserved buildings.

MISSOULA COUNTY COURTHOUSE...D-2 20 West Broadway, Missoula. Built in 1908, and occupying a full city block, this building contains eight murals by E.S. Paxson.

WILMA THEATRE...D-2 104 S. Higgins Avenue, Missoula. The Wilma Theatre is significant for its architecture, but as a lasting monument to the spirit of people such as W.A. "Billy" Mons and Edna Wilma who pioneered efforts to bring culture and live entertainment to a developing Montana.

OLSON FEED MILL...C-2 501 Main Street. The Polson Feed Mill, built about 1910, is significant for its historic associations with the development of Polson and early commerce in Lake County. The building is a fine example of a wood frame and shipplank building once common to this area.

ST. IGNATIUS MISSION...D-2 Located in St. Ignace. Constructed in the early 1890s, this unique Catholic Church contains 58 original murals on its walls and ceilings by Brother Joseph Carignano.

ST. RICHARD'S CHURCH...B-2 505 4th Avenue, Columbia Falls. Built in 1891, St. Richard's church was one of the first Catholic churches in Montana.

LEWIS AND CLARK MEDICINE FIGHT SITE...B-4 15 miles northwest of Cut Bank. Site where Meriwether Lewis countered a hostile band of Blackfoot Indians in 1806. This encounter produced the only Indian casualty of the entire Lewis and Clark Expedition.

State Parks

WEST SHORE...C-2 20 miles south of Kalispell. West Shore State Park provides boat access to camping on the shores of Flathead Lake. From the Park's scenic overlook, points of interest can be related on the interpretive display explaining the lake and the surrounding area.

WILDHORSE ISLAND...C-2 Wildhorse Island State Park is surrounded by Flathead Lake, the largest body of fresh water in the West. This 2,165-acre island has been a landmark in the Flathead Valley since long before white men arrived. The Park is probably most noted for its wild animals. Bighorn sheep, deer, songbirds, waterfowl, eagles and falcons, and small mammals such as ground squirrels, mink and coyotes inhabit the island. Most visitors come to the Park to picnic, hike and watch the wildlife. Access is by boat only. Rental boats are available at commercial marinas on Flathead Lake.

Art Centers

BLACKADAY CENTER FOR THE ARTS...B-2 1 Avenue East and 3rd Street, Kalispell, Montana

MISSOULA MUSEUM OF THE ARTS...D-2 1 North Pattee, Missoula.

MUSEUM OF THE PLAINS INDIAN...B-3 U.S. 89, west of Browning. Art and artifacts of eleven Montana Indian tribes.

RITAGE MUSEUM...B-1 Highway 2 South, Libby.

GALLERY OF VISUAL ARTS...D-2 Art Dept., University of Montana, Missoula.

RT MISSOULA HISTORICAL MUSEUM...D-2 Building 322, Fort Missoula, Missoula.

UNIVERSITY CENTER GALLERY...D-2 U.C., University of Montana, Missoula.

ARTISTRY ASSOCIATES...D-2 1501 Kendall Way, Missoula.

ARTENAI GALLERIES...B-2 Main Street, Polson.

WIDPIPER ART GALLERY...C-2 Main Street, Polson. Seasonal.

Summer Theater

FORK SUMMER PLAYHOUSE... Bigfork.
SUMMER FESTIVAL OF THE PERFORMING ARTS University of Montana, Missoula.

PORT POLSON PLAYERS... Ancient Mariner Dinner Theater, Polson.

Museums

BANKA'S SHELL MUSEUM...B-4 Main Street, Conrad. Beautiful collection of seashells.

BIGFORK IN MINIATURE...B-2 Village Square Arts Center, Bigfork. Old homestead and logging town.

CONRAD MANSION...B-2 Woodland Avenue between 3rd and 4th Street East, Kalispell. Restored 1895 Norman-style mansion.

FLATHEAD COUNTY MUSEUM...C-2 704 Main St., Polson.

FORT MISSOULA HISTORICAL MUSEUM...D-2 Fort Missoula, Building 322, west of South Avenue, Missoula. Timber industry, military, commerce, agriculture.

GLACIER NATIONAL PARK MUSEUM...B-2 West Glacier. History of Glacier National Park.

HERITAGE MUSEUM...B-1 U.S. 2 east of Libby. Area history, especially 1880-1920.

MINERAL COUNTY HISTORICAL MUSEUM...D-1 Superior, old hospital building, county history.

MUSEUM OF MONTANA WILDLIFE...B-3 U.S. 2 & 89, Browning. Wildlife displays and environment of area. Bob Scriver sculpture.

POLSON HISTORICAL MUSEUM...C-2 Main Street, Polson. Area history and artifacts.

TETON TRAIL VILLAGE MUSEUM...C-5 U.S. 287 & 89, Choteau. Farming; Blackfeet and pioneer artifacts.

TOBACCO VALLEY HISTORICAL VILLAGE...A-1 South end of Main Street, Eureka. Area history.

Fishing Access Sites

AROD LAKE...B-4 14 miles west of Brady

ASHLEY CREEK...B-2 14 miles west of Kalispell on U.S. 2

BEAN LAKE...D-4 12 miles west of Augusta

BIG FORK...B-2 St. 35 at Bigfork, northeast side of bridge

BIG PINE...D-1 40 miles west of Missoula

BLANCHARD LAKE...B-2 5 miles southwest of Whitefish

BOOT JACK LAKE...B-2 10 miles northwest of Whitefish

CEDAR MEADOW...D-3 8 miles south of Ovando

CLEARWATER CROSSING...D-3 15 miles west of Ovando

CO-OP COUNTY ACCESS...B-2 Leisure Drive, Kalispell

CRYSTAL LAKE...B-2 U.S. 2 west of Kalispell

ERSKINE...D-2 1 mile west of Frenchtown

EUREKA RESERVOIR...C-4 7 miles northwest of Choteau

FLAT IRON RIDGE...C-1 3 miles west of Thompson Falls

FOREST GROVE...D-2 West of Missoula

FORKS...D-1 Southwest of Missoula

GLEN LAKE...A-1 5 miles east of Eureka

HARPER LAKE...D-3 12 miles south of Seeley Lake

HARRY MORGAN...D-3 4 miles south of Ovando

JOHNSRUD...D-2 9½ miles east of Bonner on St. 200

JUNIPER BEACH...C-2 North of Polson on U.S. 93

KELLY ISLAND...D-2 10 miles west of Missoula

KILA...B-2 10 miles southwest of Kalispell

KIWANIS LANE...B-2 3 miles southeast of Kalispell

KOKANEE BEND...B-2 North of Kalispell

KUHNS...B-2 U.S. 2 east of West Glacier, Milepost 177

LOON LAKE...B-2 East of Bigfork

LOON LAKE II...A-1 Southwest of Eureka

MARL LAKE...A-1 Southwest of Eureka

MONTURE...D-3 3 miles west of Ovando

MURPHY TRACTS...D-3 Blackfoot River near Ovando. Floating access only.

NINEMILE PRAIRIE...D-3 25 miles east of Bonner

OLD STEEL BRIDGE...B-2 2 miles east of Kalispell

PETTY CREEK...D-4 East of Alberton

PISHKUN RESERVOIR...C-4 26 miles northwest of Augusta

POKER JOE...D-2 Southeast of Missoula

PRESENTINE BAR...B-2 10 miles northeast of Kalispell

RIVER JUNCTION...D-3 12 miles west of Ovando

SAVAGE LAKE...B-1 4½ miles southeast of Troy

SCHWARTZ CREEK...E-3 Northeast of Clinton

SHA-RON...D-2 East of Missoula on St. 200

SKYLES LAKE...B-2 West of Whitefish on U.S. 93

SOPHIE LAKE...A-1 7 miles northwest of Eureka on St. 37

SPORTSMAN'S BRIDGE...B-2 5 miles north of Bigfork

TEAKETTLE...B-2 Columbia Falls on St. 40

TERRIAULT LAKE...A-1 6 miles northwest of Eureka

TOBACCO RIVER...A-1 Northwest of Eureka

TURAH...D-2 10 miles east of Missoula

UPSATA LAKE...D-3 8 miles west of Ovando

WHITEFISH RIVER...B-2 East of Kalispell

WHITEFISH SATELLITE...B-2 West of Whitefish. Boat access only.

WILLOW CREEK RESERVOIR...C-4 5 miles north of Augusta on Gibson Reservoir Road

Events

FEBRUARY Boat Show, Kalispell. Winter Carnival, Whitefish.

MARCH Annual Gun Show, Kalispell.

APRIL Flathead Community College Garden Fair, Kalispell. Science Fair, Missoula. Spring Arts Festival, Libby.

MAY Youth Horse Show, Kalispell. Stump Town Follies, Whitefish. Bluebay Regatta, Polson. Cherry Festival, Polson. Festival of the Arts & Auction, Missoula. Hellgate River Race, Missoula. University of Montana Rodeo, Missoula. K O Rodeo, Missoula. Main Street Spectacular, Missoula. Hell's Half Acre Rodeo, Two Medicine River. Merchant's Fair, Libby.

JUNE Big Sky Logging Championships, Kalispell. Viking Boat Regatta, Whitefish. Marathon & Logger Days, Missoula. Birch Creek Rodeo, Birch Creek, Browning. Homesteader Days, Hot Springs. Heritage Gun Show, Libby.

JULY Glacier International Horse Show, Kalispell. Quarter Horse Show, Kalispell. Whitefish Cup Regatta, Whitefish. Great Lake to Lake Canoe Race, Whitefish. Polson Summer Festival, Polson. Independence Cup Regatta, Polson. Montana State Fiddler's Championships, Polson. Wagon Burner Regatta, Polson. Great Western Montana River Race, Missoula. Missoula Rose Show, Missoula. Depot Coulee Rodeo, Browning. North American Indian Days Celebration, Browning. Crazy Days, Ronan. Double Arrow Charity Horse Show, Seeley Lake. Arlee Powwow, Arlee. Heritage Days, Columbia Falls. Libby Logger Days River Races, Libby. Logger Days, Libby.

AUGUST Northwest Montana Fair, Kalispell. Western Montana Fair, Missoula. Rodeo and Horse Races, Missoula. Pioneer Days, Ronan. Lake County Jr. Fair, Ronan. Heart Butte Indian Days, Heart Butte. Lincoln County Fair, Eureka. Mineral County Fair, Superior.

SEPTEMBER Annual Whitefish Summer Games, Whitefish. Indian Summer Regatta, Polson. Missoula Gun Show, Missoula. Labor Day Rodeo, Babb.



Charlie Russell Country

The land the famous Western artist painted — cowboys and buffalo, the silent stone sentinels of the Missouri River Breaks, cattle spreads and grass prairies, the great Missouri River — mountain born and bred, angling its way to the Gulf of Mexico. Reach Charlie's Country on U.S. 2, 87, 191 or I-15, and linger awhile in exciting cities with museums and art galleries, restaurants and night life — then explore the Montana that still looks as hauntingly big and beautiful as it did when Charlie Russell used it as a model for paint and bronze. Sites are keyed to Official Montana Highway Map.

Attractions

BEAVER CREEK PARK...B-7 Havre. This recreation area is the largest county park in the United States and has 10,000 acres of fishing in two lakes, camping, picnicking and lots of scenic views.

BENTON LAKE WILDLIFE REFUGE...C-5 14 miles north of Great Falls. (See Wildlife Refuges, page 13.)

C.M. RUSSELL NATIONAL WILDLIFE RANGE...C-10 25 miles south of Glasgow. A variety of wildlife for viewing and photographing, including a scenic loop wildlife tour of Slippery Ann, 6 miles east of U.S. 191.

FRESNO LAKE AND ROOKERY RECREATION AREA...B-7 Havre. Fresno Lake is famous for big northern pike, swimming, boating, water-skiing and picnicking.

GREAT FALLS OF THE MISSOURI RIVER...C-5 Much of the Missouri remains as it was in 1805 when the Lewis and Clark Expedition viewed it. But the "Great Falls" itself is now the site of Ryan Dam.

FORT ASSINIBOINE...B-7 South of Havre on U.S. 87. Remains of an early Montana fort and the site of an agricultural research center.

SQUARE BUTTE...C-5 Between Great Falls and Cascade. This majestic landscape appears in many C.M. Russell paintings.

GATES OF THE MOUNTAINS WILDERNESS...D-5 (See Wilderness Areas, page 14.)

GREAT FALLS VISITOR CENTER...46th Street South on 10th Avenue. Information about Great Falls' accommodations and attractions.

HAVRE BADLANDS...B-7 North of Havre. The Badlands have many archaeological finds, geological formations, fossil evidence and glacial influences that produce the features of this interesting landscape.

JAMES KIPP RECREATION AREA...C-8 Near Missouri River. Surrounding area said to have provided hiding place for Kid Curry.

LEWIS AND CLARK MEMORIAL...C-6 Fort Benton. Dedicated as a Bicentennial observance, this sculpture by Bob Scriver depicts Lewis and Clark and Sacajawea.

UPPER MISSOURI NATIONAL WILD & SCENIC RIVER...C-7 This 149-mile stretch of river was designated a member of the National Wild & Scenic River System in 1976 because of its rich wildlife, scenic, historic and recreation values. A priceless remnant of primitive America, the upper Missouri remains much the same as it was when Lewis and Clark explored it in 1805. The designated route stretches from Fort Benton, north of Great Falls, to the James Kipp Recreation Area on the west end of the Charles M. Russell National Wildlife Refuge.

MEHMKES STEAM ENGINE MUSEUM...C-5 10 miles east of Great Falls on U.S. 87. Largest individually owned, operational collection of steam engines in the world.

ZORTMAN AND LANDUSKY...C-8 Historic gold mining towns.

Historic Sites

ADAM'S STONE BARN...C-5 28 miles west of Great Falls on U.S. 89. This great stone barn, built 1884-1885 by J.C. Adams, is significant for hand craftsmanship and its historic associations with the development of agriculture and transportation in Montana. The barn is a rare example of stone architecture

CASCADE COUNTY COURTHOUSE...C-5 415 Second Avenue North, Great Falls. This three-story, English Renaissance Revival structure was built in 1901-03. Most predominant features are the "giant order" — four polished granite columns in the front center of the building and the tall copper dome, raised on columns, which caps the design.

CHARLES M. RUSSELL ORIGINAL STUDIO AND HOUSE...D-5 4th Ave. N., Great Falls. The former home and studio of Montana's famous western artist and sculptor, preserved as it was in the early 1900s. The Charles M. Russell Museum and Gallery is nearby with original oils and bronzes.

CHIEF JOSEPH BATTLEGROUND OF THE BEAR'S PAW STATE MONUMENT...B-7 16 miles south of Chinook. Site of the surrender of Chief Joseph and the Nez Perce on October 5, 1877. After a 1,700-mile retreat through some of the roughest country in the West, Chief Joseph, tired and disheartened, made his famous speech of surrender: "From where the sun now stands, I will fight no more forever." Self-guided tour.

FORT BENTON LANDMARK DISTRICT...C-6 Fort Benton's significance in the early settlement of Montana is immeasurable. No other town played such a prominent role in the opening of the Northwest from 1860-1887. As a trading post, a military fort and head of steamboat navigation, Fort Benton was an important overland connection. Historic buildings, museum, remains of adobe walls of 1859 fort.

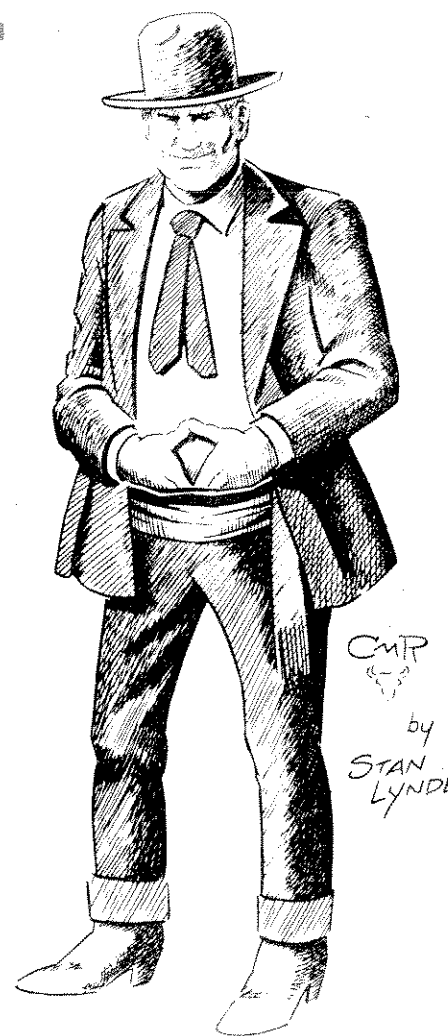
GRAND UNION HOTEL...C-6 14th and Front Street, Fort Benton. One of the oldest hotels in Montana and still the tallest building in Fort Benton. It was the most luxurious hotel in the territory; serving steamboat and stage travelers, and is still in operation today.

GREAT FALLS CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL...C-5 Located at 1400 1st Ave. North, Great Falls. Built in 1896, Great Falls Central was later named after one of Great Falls' leading citizens, Paris Gibson. It is one of the best preserved, sandstone school buildings in the state and has recently been renovated as an arts and shopping complex, Paris Gibson Square.

GREAT FALLS PORTAGE...C-5 Southeast of Great Falls, on U.S. 89 and 87. The Lewis and Clark Expedition was forced to portage around the falls at this site. The 18-mile, 15-day portage was one of the greatest ordeals endured by the expedition on its way to the Pacific. Dams have since been built at the falls.

KEVIN DEPOT...A-4 Kevin. The last remaining small town depot on the Old Great Northern Spur. Now used as a senior citizens' community center.

LEWISTOWN...D-7 Located in the exact geographic center of the state, Lewistown began as a small trading post in 1879 and grew steadily thereafter. In 1898 the first of many stone masons arrived from Croatia. By 1915 some 100 Croatian stone masons had settled here. Most of the sandstone buildings constructed in Lewistown from 1899-1923 remain as monuments to those early stone masons. The **Fergus County Improvement Society Dormitory** was built in 1917 to house the children of the homesteaders during the winter so they could attend high school in town. The homesteading boom in Central Montana lasted from 1908-1919. By 1922, drought and grasshoppers caused the homesteading population around Lewistown to decrease from 80,000 down to 20,000. The **Lewistown Carnegie Library** at 701 W. Main. **Masonic Temple**, 322 West Broadway, built in 1908. Sandstone, Romanesque, Renaissance Revival Architecture. **St. James Episcopal Church**, 502 W. Main, built 1899, Gothic Revival. **St. Joseph's Hospital**, built in 1906 by Croatian Stone Masons, staffed by French nuns. **Culver Studio**, 212 5th Avenue North, the studio and residence of noted Montanan painter William H. Culver.



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LOHMAN BLOCK...B-7 225-239 Indiana St. Chinook. This example of 19th century commercial architecture in downtown Chinook was built by Chinook's earliest businessman, Andrew S. Lohman.

CITADEL ROCK STATE MONUMENT...C-4 65 miles downriver from Fort Benton, on the Missouri River. This famous landmark for steamboat navigators of the late 1800s is viewed today by river only as there is no vehicle access.

LEWIS AND CLARK CAMP AT SLAUGHTER CREEK...C-6 40 miles south of Big Sandy on the Missouri River. Site of Lewis and Clark's camp and the only place used going (May 29, 1805) and coming (July 29, 1806) on the exploration trip of 1805-1806.

ROCKY POINT...C-8 13 miles east of the Robinson Bridge on the Charles M. Russell Wildlife Refuge. Situated at a popular river crossing, Rocky Point was a low-water steamboat port on the Carro Road, a wolfer supply point and a gathering place for cattle and horse thieves. Several buildings still remain.

ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT FORT BENTON...C-6 Corner of Choteau and 14th Streets, Fort Benton. This Norman-Gothic church constructed in 1880, is one of the oldest mason buildings in the state.

WHITE CLIFFS OF THE MISSOURI RIVER...C- Historic area from Fort Benton to Robinson Bridge. Discovered by Lewis and Clark, 1805. River camp site

State Park

GIANT SPRINGS...C-5 East edge of Great Falls. One of the largest fresh water springs in the world. Giant Springs flows at a measured rate of 33 million gallons of water per day. Discovered by the Lewis and Clark Expedition in 1805, today you can visit the nearby fish hatchery and picnic by the Missouri

ate Monument

M PISHKUN...C-5 Four miles northeast of n. This buffalo "kill" site is considered to be one of most picturesque. It extends for nearly a mile, rising from a jumble of rock in a near-filled depression at base, to 50 feet or so in height. The face of the cliff sheer in most places, although in spots it is under-ried with shallow caves, in others with indentions ge enough for a man to fit into. There are swallow sts of mud and grass clinging to one section of the li, Indian paintings on another. The rock and idler-dotted trench at the base of the cliff is filled arly level for most of the length of the cliff with the ayed remains of buffalo.

Centers

ARLES M. RUSSELL MUSEUM...C-5 1201 irth Avenue North, Great Falls. Western art.

WISTOWN ART CENTER...D-7 108 Eighth anue North, Lewistown.

RIAS MUSEUM OF HISTORY & ART...B-5 sement of County Library, Shelby. Homesteading; ly industry.

RIS GIBSON SQUARE...C-5 1400 First anue North, Great Falls.

AINE COUNTY MUSEUM...B-7 501 In-na, Chinook.

ERTY VILLAGE ARTS CENTER & GALLERY... i Chester.

LLERY 16...C-5 #8 Fifth Street North, Great ls.

ORTHERN MONTANA GALLERY...B-7 Art partment, Northern Montana College, Havre.

immer Theater

MMER SHOWCASE...1301 20th Street South, at Falls.

ORTHERN MONTANA REPERTORY THEATER Northern Montana Little Theater, Havre.

useums

AINE COUNTY MUSEUM...B-7 501 In-na, Chinook. County history.

SCADE COUNTY HISTORICAL MUSEUM... i 1400 First Ave. North, Great Falls. Paris Gib-i Square, Cascade County history.

NTRAL MONTANA MUSEUM...D-7 408 it Main, Lewistown. Area history.

ARLES M. RUSSELL MUSEUM...C-5 1201 irth Ave. North, Great Falls. Western art.

RTH SCIENCE MUSEUM...C-6 106 Main eet, Loma. Earth sciences; Indian artifacts.

RT BENTON MUSEUM...C-6 Front & 11th eets, Fort Benton. Missouri River history; 500 otos, dioramas of Fort Benton.

EARL CLACK MEMORIAL MUSEUM...B-7 rgrounds on U.S. 2 west of Havre. Archaeology and rpretation of buffalo jump site; area history.

USE OF A THOUSAND DOLLS...C-6 106 Street, Loma. Dolls and toys from 1830 to present.

DITH BASIN MUSEUM...D-6 Stanford. iety of unusual collections; early photos of area.

ERTY COUNTY MUSEUM...B-5 210 Sec-1 Street East, Chester. Farming, homesteading.

RIAS MUSEUM OF HISTORY & ART...B-5 sement of County Library. Homesteading; early in-ity.

HMKE'S STEAM ENGINE MUSEUM...C-5 5 miles east of Great Falls on U.S. 87. Largest in-dually owned, operational collection of steam jines in the world.

INTANA COWBOYS ASSOCIATION MUSEUM C-5 Across the street, east of Fairgrounds, at Falls. Interesting display of Old West equipment I memorabilia.

ORTHERN MONTANA COLLEGE COLLEC-INS...B-7 Northern Montana College, Math-ening Building, Havre. Natural history; Indian ar-cts.

D BUSTER MUSEUM...D-6 U.S. 87, 5 miles of Windham. Farming; mining.

UTICA MUSEUM...D-6 Main Street, Utica. Homestead era.

VIRGELLE MERCANTILE...B-6 15 miles south of Big Sandy. Old general store; antiques.

Fishing Access Sites

ACKLEY LAKE E-6 6 miles southwest of Hob-son

BEAR PAW LAKE B-8 12 miles south of Havre

CAMP BAKER C-4 20 miles north of White Sulphur Springs

CARTER FERRY C-5 26 miles north of Great Falls

FRESNO DAM B-7 Northwest of Havre

LOWER CARTER POND E-7 5 miles north of Lewistown

SMITH RIVER E-5 18 miles north of White Sulphur Springs

SPRING CREEK I D-7 2 miles northwest of Lewistown

STILLSON BRIDGE D-7 Northwest of Lewistown

UPPER CARTER POND C-5 6 miles north of Lewistown

Events

JANUARY P.R.C.A. Rodeo Finals, Great Falls.

MARCH Charles M. Russell Art Auction, Great Falls. Western Invitational Tournament (basketball), Lewistown.

MAY Northern Montana College Rodeo, Havre. Veterans Memorial Powwow, Fort Belknap. Flea Market, Chinook.

JUNE Jaycee Rodeo, Chinook.

JULY State Fair Rodeo & Horse Races, Great Falls. Central Montana Horse Show, Fair & Rodeo, Lewistown. Fort Belknap Indian Days, Fort Belknap. Marias Fair & Rodeo, Shelby. 4th of July Celebration, Fort Benton. Chinook Art Fair & Auction, Chinook.

AUGUST East West Shrine Football Game, Great Falls. Hill County Fair & Rodeo, Havre. Blaine County Fair, Chinook. Corn Cob Days, Chinook. Choteau County Fair, Fort Benton. Milk River Wagon Train, Malta. Mosquito Festival, Sun River. Phillips County Fair, Dodson. Rocky Boy's Pow-wow, Box Elder.

SEPTEMBER Havre Festival Days, Havre.

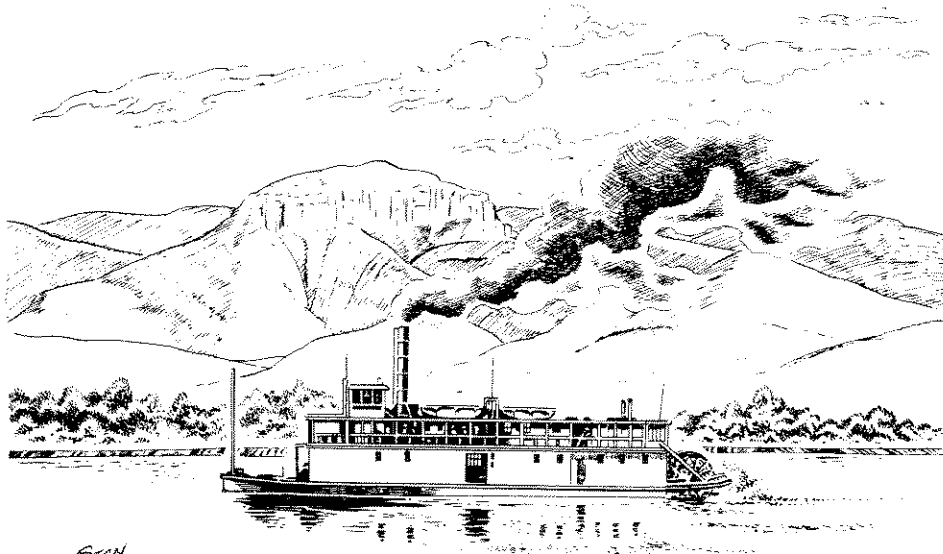
OCTOBER Gem Show, Great Falls. Chief Joseph Memorial Dance, Fort Belknap.

NOVEMBER International Snafflebit Futurity, Malta.



Missouri River Country

The great river gives the northeast corner of Montana its theme—and here, everything is big. Prairie country stretches from horizon to horizon with ranches measured in the miles; Fort Peck Dam is among the world's largest; Makoshika State Park is an eye-stretching badlands that looks like it was born on the moon; millions of waterfowl take to the big sky from miles of wildlife ranges. Follow I-94/10, U.S. 2 and State Routes 5, 7, 13, 16, 22, 24 and 200. Sites are keyed to Official Montana Highway Map.



STAN
LYNDE

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Attractions

BOWDOIN WILDLIFE REFUGE...C-5 7 miles east of Malta. (See Wildlife Refuges, page 13.)

CHARLES M. RUSSELL WILDLIFE RANGE...C-10 Waterfowl display pond and display pasture, bison, deer and longhorns.

FORT PECK DAM AND RESERVOIR...C-10 One of the world's largest earth-filled dams impounds the Missouri River forming a reservoir 189 miles in length with 1,600 miles of shoreline. Recreation area, boating and fishing. Over 400 fossils on display in power plant museum.

FORT UNION TRADING POST HISTORIC DISTRICT—FORT BUFORD...B-12 On Montana-North Dakota border. 1828 fur trading post of American Fur Co., visitor center, museum.

MEDICINE LAKE WILDERNESS...B-12 (See Wilderness Areas, page 15.)

MEDICINE LAKE WILDLIFE REFUGE...B-12 3 miles southeast of Medicine Lake, St. 16. (See Wildlife Refuges, page 13.)

RESTORED PIONEER TOWN OF 1900s...A-11 Scobey. Homestead shack, shops, stores, antique tractors, farm machinery, cars, and trucks.

U.L. BEND WILDERNESS...C-9 (See Wilderness Areas, page 15.)

Historic Sites

GRANDEY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL...D-11 Terry. After 70 years of continuous use, this school building is an example of fine brickwork and is an excellent representation of school buildings constructed in the early part of the 20th century.

PIERRE WIBAUX HOUSE...D-12 Orgain Avenue, Wibaux. The Wibaux House was built in 1892 as a town house office building by Pierre Wibaux, notable open range cattleman of eastern Montana.

TIPI HILLS SITE...B-12 Medicine Lake National Wildlife Refuge. There are many tipi rings preserved at this site.

State Park

MAKOSHIKA...D-12 3 miles southeast of Glendive off U.S. 94. The Sioux Indians had a name for this place, Makoshika, meaning "bad earth" or "bad land." Today the badlands of Makoshika are set aside by the State of Montana for visitors to see and enjoy. In addition to the unusual scenery, the seven square miles of park include an archery and shooting range, a one-mile nature trail and a camping area.

Art Centers

J.K. RALSTON MUSEUM AND ART CENTER...C-12 221 Fifth Street Southwest, Sidney.

WOLF POINT AREA HISTORICAL SOCIETY MUSEUM AND ART GALLERY...B-11 220 Second Avenue South, Wolf Point.

Summer Theater

FORT PECK SUMMER THEATRE... Main Street, Fort Peck.

DRIFTWOOD PLAYERS... Rio Theatre, Jordan.

GAS LIGHT THEATRE... 309 7th Avenue Southwest, Sidney.

Museums

BAINVILLE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION MUSEUM...B-12 Main Street, Bainville. Restored Fire truck; local history.

DANIELS COUNTY MUSEUM...A-11 Scobey. Farming; a "Pioneer Town."

FORT PECK MUSEUM...C-10 Power Plant No. 1, Fort Peck. Fossils.

FRONTIER GATEWAY MUSEUM...D-12 1 mile east of Glendive. Montana-prehistory to present; homesteading.

J.K. RALSTON MUSEUM AND ART CENTER...C-12 221 Fifth Street, SW, Sidney. Homesteading.

MCCONE COUNTY MUSEUM...C-11 Main Street, 2 blocks west of St. 200, Circle. History of area.

NORTHEAST MONTANA THRESHING ANTIQUE ASSOCIATION...B-12 St. 16, Culbertson. Antique fire engine; artifacts.

PHILLIPS COUNTY HISTORICAL MUSEUM...B-8 Old Carnegie Library Building, Malta. Homesteading; cattle era.

PIONEER MUSEUM...B-10 U.S. 2 West, Glasgow. History of area; Indian collection.

POPLAR MUSEUM...B-11 U.S. 2, Poplar.

RICHEY HISTORICAL MUSEUM...C-11 Richey. Local community history of pioneers.

SHERIDAN COUNTY HISTORICAL MUSEUM...A-12 Plentywood. Homestead era.

WOLF POINT AREA HISTORICAL SOCIETY MUSEUM AND ART GALLERY...B-11 220 Second Avenue South. Homesteading, farming, ranching.

Fishing Access Sites

COLE POND...B-9 12 miles north of Saco

ELK ISLAND...D-12 1 mile east of Savage

FALLON BRIDGE...D-11 Northeast of Terry

FT. PECK DREDGE CUST...B-10 South of Glasgow

GARTSIDE...C-12 15 miles southwest of Sidney

INTAKE...D-12 15 miles northeast of Glendive

SEVEN SISTERS...D-12 Northeast of Glendive

WHITETAIL RESERVOIR...A-11 Northeast of Scobey

Events

FEBRUARY Ag Weekend, Glendive.

MARCH Agricultural Days, Glasgow.

MAY Hereford Angus Nemont Show & Sale, Wolf Point. Auto and Implement Show, Wolf Point. Frontier Days and Rodeo, Culbertson. Canadian Days, Glasgow. Dawson Community College Rodeo, Glendive.

JUNE Match Bronc, Wolf Point. Roosevelt County Range Tour, Wolf Point. Badland Celebration, Brockton. Red Bottom Celebration, Frazer. Sidney Oil Show, Sidney. Wild West Days, Poplar.

JULY Opeta-Ye-Teca Indian Celebration, Wolf Point. Wild Horse Stampede, Wolf Point. 4th of July Celebration, Glasgow. Richland County Fair, Sidney. Annual Threshing Bee & Antique Show, Scobey. Dairy Days Rodeo, Brockway. Iron Ring Celebration, Poplar. 4th of July Celebration, Glendive.

AUGUST Roosevelt County Fair, Culbertson. Northeast Montana Fair and Rodeo, Glasgow. Daniels County Fair, Scobey. Oil Discovery Celebration, Poplar. Dawson County Fair and Rodeo, Glendive. McCone County Fair, Circle.

SEPTEMBER All Indian Rodeo, Wolf Point. Jaycees Demolition Derby, Wolf Point. Northeast Montana Threshing Bee and Antique Show, Culbertson. Wagon Train & Trail Ride, Culbertson. Harvest Festival, Glasgow.

OCTOBER Octoberfest, Glendive.



Gold West Country

Restored pioneer towns where western history lives, breathes and talks back... Montana's Territorial Capital... the country where the Plummer Gang ran amok and finally were hanged for their pains by early vigilantes... the somber battlefield where Chief Joseph and the Nez Perce fought the military in 1877. All wait to be explored again in southwestern Montana. Gold West Country promises Rocky Mountains, famed fishing rivers and the cities of Butte and Helena—Montana's Capital—to spice vacation life. Interstate 15 and 90 and U.S. 93 get you there, but in Gold West Country every road goes to just where you wanted to be. Sites are keyed to Official Montana Highway Map.



tractions

DEER GULCH... HISTORIC VIRGINIA CITY AND VADA CITY... G-4 On St. 287 northwest of owstone National Park. Two old mining camps of gold rush days authentically preserved and ore. Exhibits and displays are true to life in the West. Accommodations and entertainment during summer.

ACONDA-PINTLER WILDERNESS... F-3 Wilderness Areas, page 14.)

KELEY OPEN PIT COPPER MINE... F-4 e. The open pit mining at Berkeley Pit began in 5 with the pit now more than 1.5 miles long, one wide, and some 1,800 feet deep. The mining is a id-the-clock operation and can be observed from a ing stand. Tours are available during the months ne, July and August.

YON FERRY... E-4 Canyon Ferry Reser- is located on the main stem of the Missouri River. ries from 1 to 4 miles wide and is approximately niles long. Nearby mountains once bustling with camps and visitors can see remnants of many old ins. This outstanding area offers good fishing for ow trout. Deer and other wildlife are common. erous waterfowl and birds of prey commonly nest e area. There are several recreation sites along on Ferry Reservoir for public use. Hiking, swim- ing, fishing, boating and water skiing are among the 's attractions.

ITAL CITY OF HELENA... E-4 An 1864 discovery touched off a boom era which saw na become "Queen City of the West" and Mon- 's capital city. Her evolution can be traced along i Street—Last Chance Gulch—with buildings ig to the 1870s. Location of Montana Historical ety, St. Helena Cathedral, State Capitol and many ric buildings. Ride the Last Chance Tour Train to t all.

TENNIAL MOUNTAINS PRIMITIVE AREA... (See Wilderness Areas, page 15.)

JNT HELENA... E-4 Right in the heart of na, spend an enjoyable day hiking and exploring eauty of nature on marked trails.

FIRE TOWER... E-4 25 South Ewing, na.

VELLY RANGE... G-4 A 60-mile tour that s about five hours actual driving time, through the ' River Valley and Gravelly Mountain Range in the 'erhead National Forest. Self-guided tour explains and practices in an important watershed area.

IBUG SPIRES PRIMITIVE AREA... F-4 Wilderness Areas, page 15.)

METCALF WILDLIFE REFUGE... E-2 (See ife Refuges page 13.)

ISON CANYON EARTHQUAKE AREA... H-5 1:37 p.m., August 17, 1959, an awesome earth- e slid half a mountain into the canyon, creating a dam and Quake Lake. Memorial, visitor center ista.

YSVILLE... E-4 22 miles northwest of ia. Thomas Cruse discovered gold here in 1876 old it for \$1,500,000. Once a thriving town, it is a true ghost town with empty old structures ting yesteryear.

LER SCENIC ROUTE... 62 miles of U.S. off I-90, the Pintler Scenic Route takes you gh high mountain passes, mining and ghost s along the shores of Georgetown Lake. This c route makes a real Montana memory.

ROCK LAKES WILDERNESS... E-2 (See nness Areas, page 15.)

ROCK LAKES WILDLIFE REFUGE... H-4 Wildlife Refuges, page 13.)

BER'S ROOST... G-4 Near Virginia City. ut for hold-up gangs during the early gold rush hen stage coaches made regular runs between ack and Virginia City.

VAY BITTERROOT WILDERNESS... E-2 Wilderness Areas, page 14.)

.KAHO PASS (Elev. 7,258 ft.) AND FALLS... St. 38. Scenic outing area in Sapphire Moun-

ISH PEAKS PRIMITIVE AREA... G-5 Wilderness Areas, page 15.)

IOE PARK... F-3 Anaconda. Established aintained for many years by the Anaconda Com- this lovely park features flower gardens, tennis

courts, playground, a lighted baseball diamond, picnic facilities and a new swimming pool.

WELCOME CREEK WILDERNESS... E-3 (See Wilderness Areas, page 15.)



Historic Sites

ALTA RANGER STATION... F-2 Southwest of Darby near Painted Rocks Reservoir. First Forest Service ranger station in the United States.

ANACONDA... F-3 Marcus Daly founded Anaconda in 1883 when he erected the Washoe Smelter and Reduction Works. Numerous properties testify to the high expectations he had for this classic company town. The **Deer Lodge County Courthouse** on U.S. 10A was built in 1898-1900. This stately courthouse was designed by architects Bell and Kent who later designed the Montana state capitol building. **St. Mark's Episcopal Church** built in 1890, is a fine example of Romanesque Revival architecture. **The City Hall**, at 401 East Commercial, is a late Victorian eclectic structure, built in 1895. **The Ancient Order of the Hibernians Hall** is a reminder of the early settlement of Anaconda and the large Irish population. Located at 321-323 Commercial Street, the Hall typifies the Romanesque-Queen Anne Commercial style of architecture.

BANNACK HISTORIC DISTRICT STATE MONUMENT... G-3 20 miles west of Dillon on Rt. 278. Bannack was the site of Montana's first major gold discovery in 1862. Abandoned since 1938, Montana's oldest town and first territorial capital is an excellent example of historic frontier camps and mining towns. Most buildings are of wood frame and log construction. All are typical of the frontier boom town era.

BEAVERHEAD ROCK... G-4 14 miles south of Twin Bridges on St. 41. This huge rock shaped like a beaver was recognized as a landmark by Sacajewea in 1805 while guiding the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

BIG HOLE NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD... F-3 12 miles west of Wisdom on St. 43. 1877 battlefield of Col. John Gibbon and Chief Joseph's Nez Perce Indians fleeing to Canada. Museum, battlefield tour.

BIG HOLE PUMPING STATION... F-3 Off St. 43 near Divide. The pumping station was built in 1899 to supply the industrial and residential water needs of Butte. The water system is complex and ingenious; tapping water sources more than 27 miles from Butte, utilizing a pump to lift the water 870 feet from the Big Hole River to a reservoir on Divide Creek, then allowing the water to drain by gravity through miles of red-wood pipe across the divide to Butte.

BUTTE HISTORIC DISTRICT... F-4 Much of Montana's history was written in mineral-rich Butte. Old architecture, historic mines, museums and monuments recall these colorful times. Walking tours. The

1880s and 1890s were highlighted by the political wars of the legendary "Copper Kings"—William A. Clark, F. Augustus Heinze and Marcus Daly.

C.W. CLARK MANSION... F-4 108 N. Washington, Butte. Superb Victorian example of the Chateausque style. Built in 1898 for Charles W. Clark, oldest son of William A. Clark. Now owned by the City of Butte as the Arts Chateau, the restored house museum features the work of regional artists.

DILLON CITY LIBRARY... G-4 121 S. Idaho, Dillon. One of 14 Carnegie libraries in Montana. This stone building with its steep gable roof, corner turret and smaller gabled projection of the entry is almost church-like in design. Built in 1902.

FRATERNITY HALL AT ELKHORN... E-4 10 miles northeast of Boulder at Elkhorn ghost town. Constructed in the late 1880s or early 1890s this two-story frame structure with its false front served as a community dance hall and meeting room.

GRANT KOHRS RANCH NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE... E-4 Farm and ranch buildings of one of the founders of Montana's cattle industry. A step back in time to view ranch life. You will see more than 30 structures, some of them more than 100 years old. A 23-room ranch house crowded with Victoriana. There's a bunkhouse, blacksmith shop, wagon collection and more. Outskirts of Deer Lodge.

HEARST FREE LIBRARY... F-3 Main and Fourth Street, Anaconda. The library is an 1889 classic period building, donated to the City of Anaconda by George and Phoebe Hearst. George Hearst, one of Marcus Daly's partners in Butte's Anaconda Mine, made his fortune in mining, and his son, William Randolph Hearst, became renowned in the newspaper business.

KLUGE HOUSE... E-4 540 W. Main Street, Helena. Built in the 1880s, this building is a rare example of the German "Fachwerkbau" architecture found in Prussia during the 17th-19th centuries.

LEMHI PASS... H-3 25 miles west of Grant, on Montana-Idaho border. The Lewis and Clark Expedition passed over the Continental Divide here, leaving U.S. lands and entering Spanish Territory, guided by Sacajewea and her Shoshoni Indian relatives.

MONTANA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL... G-4 710 Atlantic Avenue, Dillon. The construction of the Main Hall of the Normal School in 1896 represented a major commitment by Montana to the development of a public university system. Architect John C. Paulson demonstrated the exuberance of the Victorian period with this impressive building.

MONTANA TERRITORIAL PRISON... E-4 A castle-like stone structure at the end of Main Street in Deer Lodge is the site of the first territorial prison in the western United States. The last prisoners were transferred in October 1979, and the prison now houses a museum. Daily tours during the summer.

MULLAN ROAD... E-4 Fort Benton to Fort Walla Walla, Washington. 21 miles west of Helena you can travel U.S. 10 and follow the route of a military road located and constructed during 1855-62. The Mullan Road represents the first significant federal effort at surveying and road development in Montana. The road was 624 miles long and connected Fort Benton with Fort Walla Walla and the heads of steamboat navigation on each side of the Continental Divide.

ORIGINAL MONTANA GOVERNOR'S MANSION... E-4 304 North Ewing, Helena. This stately home, built in 1885 by William A. Chessman, pioneer gold mining entrepreneur, has housed nine governors since 1913. The three-story house has 20 rooms and 7 fireplaces. Open for tours.

RAVALLI COUNTY COURTHOUSE... E-2 Main and Fifth, Hamilton. The two-and-a-half story structure was designed by A.J. Gibson of Missoula. The most distinct features are the entrance portico with its large round arches and gable roof and the tall, single tower at the corner of the building. Features history of Spotted Fever research conducted in Hamilton.

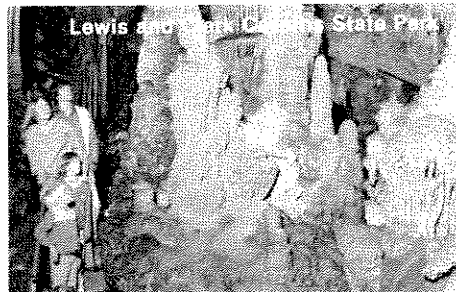
SACAJAWEA INN... F-5 Three Forks. Named after the guide for the Lewis and Clark Expedition, this unique Inn was built in 1910. Now restored, but retaining its original atmosphere, there is a veranda across the front and side, 27 rooms, a restaurant and lounge. Near the Missouri River Headwaters State Park.

ST. HELENA CATHEDRAL... E-4 530 N. Ewing, Helena. Modeled after the cathedral at Cologne, Germany, and a replica of the Votive Church in Vienna, the Cathedral of St. Helena is a Gothic structure of European form. Free audio tours.

ST. MARY'S MISSION CHURCH AND PHARMACY...E-2 One-half mile north of Stevensville near Fort Owen. St. Mary's Mission was the first Catholic mission in the Northwest. It was established by Father DeSmet in 1841, then closed in 1850 and re-established in Stevensville in 1866. The 1866 vintage church and pharmacy, built with logs from the original church by Father Anthony Ravalli, are still standing.

VIRGINIA CITY...G-4 Site of the richest placer gold discovery ever made (1863) and territorial capital during the boom days of 1865-75. Virginia City and Nevada City nearby have been restored and rebuilt by Bovey Restorations. Many of Montana's original old buildings show how businesses flourished in the 19th century West.

W.A. CLARK MANSION...F-4 219 W. Granite St., Butte. The former mansion of copper king and politician William Andrews Clark has been preserved as it was in the 1880s. Built on a hill with a commanding view. The three-story, 30-room mansion is an example of "modern Elizabethan" architecture. Tours.



State Parks

BANNAK...G-3 Off U.S. 91 near Dillon. All aspects of gold mining trade are represented in Bannack, the site of Montana's first major gold discovery in 1862. A walking tour of this ghost town, once Montana's first territorial capital, includes Sheriff Henry Plummer's Gallows, the Hotel Meade and the Masonic Temple and School.

LEWIS AND CLARK CAVERNS...F-5 Just off I-90, 47 miles east of Butte. Montana's first and best-known park features one of the largest known limestone caverns in the Northwest. Naturally air conditioned, these spectacular caves are electrically lighted and safe to visit. Two-hour guided tours are conducted daily during the summer. Picnic and camping area.

LOST CREEK...G-7 9 miles north of Anaconda. Lost Creek Canyon is a beautiful and popular recreation area featuring spectacular limestone cliffs with pink and white granite formations that rise 1,200 feet above the Canyon's narrow floor. Lost Creek Falls, in the northwest corner of the park, cascade over a 50-foot drop to provide one of the most scenic and popular spots in the park. Wildlife, especially mountain goats, are frequently seen on the cliffs far above.

MISSOURI HEADWATERS...F-5 Off I-90 near Three Forks. A Montana State Park has been established where Lewis and Clark discovered the Jefferson, Madison and Gallatin rivers joining to form the Missouri River. The Headwaters park has historical exhibits, overnight camping, picnic areas, hiking trails, fishing access and a boat ramp.

State Monument

FORT OWEN...E-2 Site of the first successful farming operation in Montana. Father Pierre DeSmet came to the area in 1841 and established St. Mary's Mission among the Flathead Indians. In 1850 Major John Owen established the Fort as a center of farming operations and trade for the region. Near Stevensville off U.S. 93.

Art Centers

ARCHIE BRAY FOUNDATION...E-4 2915 Country Club Avenue, Helena. Pottery and ceramics.

ARTS CHATEAU...F-4 321 West Broadway, Butte. Changing exhibitions of regional art in a Victorian mansion.

COPPER VILLAGE MUSEUM AND ARTS CENTER...F-3 8th and Main, Anaconda. History of area-Indians to early merchants.

MONTANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY...E-4 225 North Roberts, Helena. History of Montana-prehistory to present; Charles M. Russell art.

WESTERN ART GALLERY...G-4 Western Montana College, Dillon.

Summer Theater

BUTTE COMMUNITY THEATER... Butte. Performances four times a year.

GRAND STREET THEATER... 325 North Park, Helena. Performances throughout the year.

VIRGINIA CITY PLAYERS... Opera House, Virginia City.

Museums

BEAVERHEAD COUNTY MUSEUM...G-4 15 South Montana, Dillon. Beaverhead County history.

BIG HOLE NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD...F-3 Off St. 43 west of Wisdom. 1877 Nez Perce War; Battle of the Big Hole.

BITTERROOT HERITAGE CENTER...E-2 Old Courthouse, Hamilton. Bitterroot Valley history; archives.

BOVEY RESTORATIONS...G-4 Virginia City and Nevada City. Social history, 1860-1900.

BROADWATER COUNTY MUSEUM...E-5 First block off Broadway on North Oak, Townsend. Local history.

COPPER KING MANSION AND GALLERY...F-4 219 West Granite, Butte. Victorian mansion formerly owned by Senator W.A. Clark; house tours.

COPPER VILLAGE MUSEUM AND ARTS CENTER...F-3 8th and Main, Anaconda. History of area-Indians to early merchants.

DARBY PIONEER MEMORIAL MUSEUM...F-2 U.S. 93, Council Park, Darby. Darby settlement 1800-1888.

EARTHQUAKE AREA VISITOR CENTER...H-5 West of West Yellowstone. Photos and displays of seismic phenomena and earthquake slide.

FRONTIER TOWN MUSEUM...E-4 U.S. 12 west of Helena. Indian artifacts.

GRANT KOHRS RANCH...E-4 West Main Street, Deer Lodge. House and work buildings of early Montana ranch.

MADISON COUNTY HISTORICAL MUSEUM...G-4 Virginia City.

MINERAL MUSEUM...F-4 Montana Tech, West Park Street, Butte. Approximately 1,200 mineral specimens.

MONTANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY...E-4 225 North Roberts, Helena. History of Montana-prehistory to present; Charles M. Russell art.

N.J. "NICK" BIELENBERG HOME...E-4 801 Milwaukee Ave., Deer Lodge. Prominent Montana pioneer's home.

NEVADA CITY MUSEUM...G-4 Nevada City.

PIONEER CABIN...E-4 280 S. Park, Helena. Built in 1864, it still houses many of the original furnishings.

POWELL COUNTY MUSEUM & ARTS FOUNDATION...E-4 308 Cottonwood Ave., Deer Lodge. History of area including State Prison and first college in Montana.

TOWNE ANTIQUE FORD COLLECTION...E-4 1106 Main Street, Deer Lodge. Antique Ford collection of 140 cars.

VIRGINIA CITY MUSEUM...G-4 Virginia City.

WORLD MUSEUM OF MINING...F-4 Hell Roarin' Gulch, West Park Street, Butte. Complete 1905 mining camp and mining equipment.

Fishing Access Sites

BLACKTAIL CREEK...H-4 34 miles southeast of Dillon

BROWN'S LAKE II...F-4 Southwest of Melrose

BURN'TREE HOLE...G-4 4 miles south of Ennis

CARDWELL...F-4 1 mile south of Cardwell

CAUSEWAY...E-4 14 miles north of Helena

CHIEF LOOKING GLASS...E-2 16 miles south of Missoula

COBBLESTONE...F-5 7 miles south of Logar

DEEP DALE...E-5 4 miles south of Townsend

DROUILLARD...F-5 3 miles west of Three Forks

EIGHT MILE FORD...G-4 6 miles south of Ennis

ENNIS...G-4 1 mile south of Ennis

FISHTRAP CREEK...F-3 23 miles south of Anaconda

FLORENCE...E-2 18 miles south of Missoula

GLEN...G-4 2 miles south of Glen

GRAY CLIFF...F-1 12 miles south of Three Forks

HANNON MEMORIAL...E-2 South of Hamilton

HARRISON LAKE...F-5 8 miles east of Harrison

HELENA REG. RES....E-4 8 miles on Rt. 280 north of Helena

KOHR'S BEND...E-4 North of Deer Lodge

MAIDENROCK...F-4 3 miles north of Melrose

MEADOW LAKE...G-5 8 miles north of Ennis

MEDICINE TREE...E-3 West of Drummond. Floating access only.

PARK LAKE...E-4 Southwest of Helena

PARROT CASTLE...F-4 5 miles south of Whitehall

PIPE ORGAN...G-4 15 miles south of Dillon

RAYNOLDS PASS...H-5 31 miles west of West Yellowstone

TIZER LAKES...E-4 Accessible by pack trail south of Helena

VALLEY GARDEN...G-5 4 miles northeast of Ennis

VARNEY BRIDGE...G-4 12 miles south of Cameron

WELCOME CREEK...E-2 10 miles south of Bonita

WILLIAMS BRIDGE...F-5 3 miles west of Willow Creek



Events

FEBRUARY Governor's Cup Sled Dog Race Last Horse Nordic Village. **Sno Fest**, Anaconda.

MARCH St. Patrick's Day Parade, Butte.

MAY Vigilante Parade, Helena. **Western Montana College Rodeo**, Dillon.

JUNE Governor's Cup Marathon, Helen Virginia City Days, Virginia City.

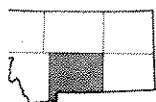
JULY 4th of July Parade and Celebration Butte. Pioneer Vigilante Rodeo, Butte. Last Chance Stampede and Fair, Helena.

AUGUST Festival of Nations, Butte. Silver Bo County Fair, Butte. Raft Race and River Remed Helena. Western Rendezvous of Art, Helena. Governor's Cup All Breeds Horse Show, Helena. All GI Rodeo, Dillon. Bannack Days, Bannack. Creame Picnic, Stevensville. Madison County Fair, Tw Bridges. Mile High Georgetown Lake Catamar Regatta, Georgetown Lake. Tri County Fair, De Lodge.

SEPTEMBER Beaverhead County Fair, Dillo Jaycee Annual Rodeo, Dillon. McIntosh App Days, Hamilton. Ravalli County Fair, Rodeo Horse Races, Hamilton.

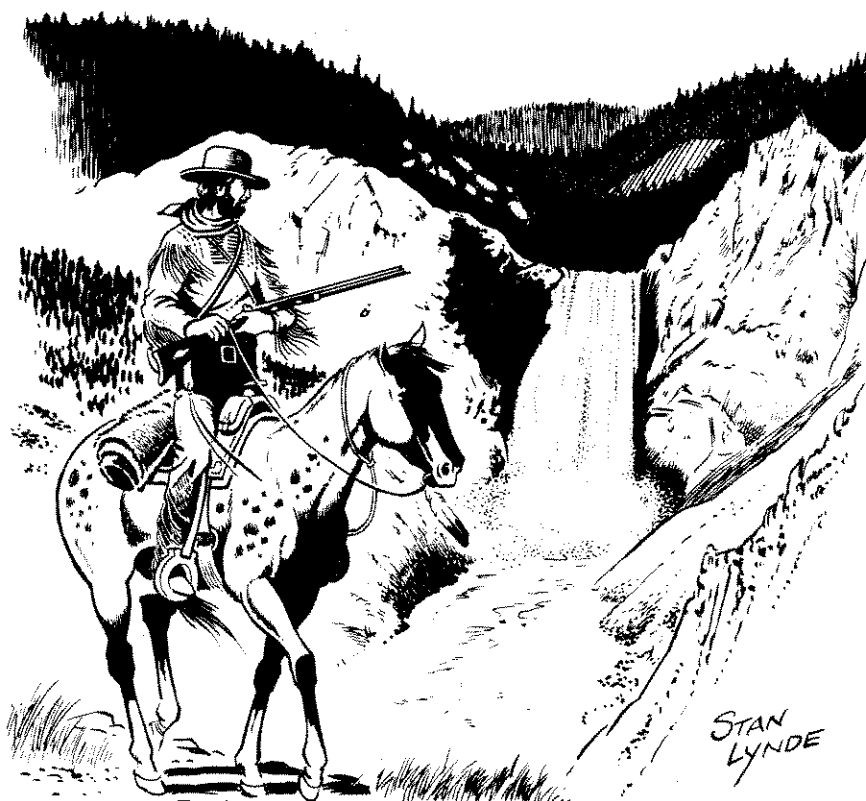
OCTOBER Electrum, Helena.

DECEMBER Good Neighbor Days, Anaconda



Yellowstone Country

whole lot of the world's finest fishing and historic sites are found in a whole lot of Montana, with Yellowstone National Park as a neighbor. Revel in southcentral Montana, with everything from great prairie lands, storied mountains, deep forests and remote wilderness areas to vibrant cities with museums, shops and fine restaurants. Interstate 90 speeds you from Billings to Bozeman; U.S. 89, 191, 287 or 212 take you into—or out of—Yellowstone. Routes are keyed to Official Montana Highway Map.



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Attractions

BEARTOOTH WILDERNESS...G-8 Part of Yellowstone National Park. (See Wilderness Areas, page 14.)

BEARTOOTH HIGHWAY...G-8 U.S. 212. The way is that section of U.S. 212 that reaches from Lodgepole, Montana, into Yellowstone National Park. It takes about 3 hours to travel the Beartooth Highway some of the world's most breathtaking and magnificent mountain scenery at every turn.

BEARTOOTH CANYON PRIMITIVE AREA...G-5 Wilderness Areas, page 15.)

BEARTOOTH CANYON...G-8 At first glance, time seems to have stopped at Beartooth Canyon. The lake in the steep-sided canyons provide a peaceful setting for those seeking a break from the daily routine. The focus of the area is the 71-mile Beartooth Lake, created by Yellowstone Dam near Fort Smith. Dedicated in 1968, the dam provides electric power, water for irrigation, flood control and recreation. Boating, fishing, skiing, swimming and sightseeing are the principal attractions.

BEARTOOTH CAVES...G-8 Located 13 miles north of Warren on dirt road. Room filled with beautiful fossils. Open on weekends only from June 15 to Labor Day.

BEARTOOTH CANYON OVERLOOK...G-8 Bighorn National Monument. Here the canyon crosscuts the gray limestone of the Devil Canyon Anticline, a 1,000-foot-high segment of the fault that makes up the Pryor Mountains.

stone of the Devil Canyon Anticline, a 1,000-foot-high segment of the fault that makes up the Pryor Mountains.

GRASSHOPPER GLACIER...G-6 Grasshopper Glacier takes its name from the millions of grasshoppers embedded in glacial ice on the southern edge of the Beartooth Wilderness. To reach the glacier, turn north off the Beartooth Highway (U.S. 212) about 8 miles north of Cooke City. The rocky road ends at the upper end of Goose Lake, about 1½ miles southwest of the glacier. You have to walk the remaining distance on an easy trail.

HYALITE CANYON...F-5 South on 19th Avenue to the Hyalite Canyon Recreation Area Road, Bozeman. Hyalite Canyon is an area with many hiking trails, waterfalls, picnic and camping areas and is great for fishing, too.

GRANITE PEAK...G-7 Rugged, majestic Granite Peak is the Patriarch of the Beartooth Mountains. Montana's highest peak—12,799 ft.—is located on the southern edge of the Beartooth Wilderness in the Custer National Forest. The peak is surrounded by some of the most beautiful backcountry in the Northwest.

OSCAR'S DREAMLAND...F-8 South of Billings. Private collection of steam engines, tractors, buildings. Admission.

PALISADE FALLS TRAIL...F-5 Hyalite Canyon, Bozeman. A one-mile interpretive trail, including markers for the blind, that takes you to the Palisade Falls.

PRYOR MOUNTAIN WILD HORSE RANGE...G-8 This area was established in 1968 to provide a well-maintained sanctuary for wild horses, descended from Indian ponies and from horses that escaped from farms and ranches. These horses are slowly reverting to true wild horse characteristics. The herd size, now about 120-140, is managed by the Bureau of Land Management.

RED LODGE ZOO...G-7 5 miles north of Red Lodge on U.S. 212. The largest zoo in Montana with more than 200 native and exotic animals and birds, open seven days a week, May through mid-fall. Admission.

SOLDIER'S CHAPEL...G-5 U.S. 191 at Big Sky. Built in 1955 as a War Memorial for the 163rd Infantry of the Second World War, this non-denominational chapel has exquisite stained glass windows and a memorable view of Lone Mountain.

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK... Three of the five entrances to Yellowstone, the largest and oldest of all the National Parks, are in Montana; (1) Gardiner on U.S. 89, (2) the Beartooth Highway (U.S. 212) and (3) U.S. Highways 191 and 287 at West Yellowstone, Montana. Often termed "nature's wonderland," Yellowstone is renowned for spouting geysers, brilliant pools, bubbling mud caldrons, mountains, canyons, streams and lakes, forests and waterfalls...2,221,000 acres of scenic beauty. Accommodations are open in the park from May to October. Year-round accommodations are available at Gardiner and West Yellowstone. Contact the Superintendent, Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming 82190.

YELLOWSTONE RIVER... Monarch of western waters.

Historic Sites

BILLINGS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING...F-8 303 North 27th, Billings. The building is of the Italian Renaissance Revival style and was designed by E. McAlister in 1910. Today this impressive building is used for commercial offices with a restaurant in the "Cellar."

BILLINGS HISTORIC DISTRICT...F-9 The Billings Townsite Historic District comprises four full blocks of commercial masonry structures near the center of Billings. Of special interest is the renovated Rex Hotel, which today houses a restaurant.

BOOTHILL...F-8 The only vestige of the Yellowstone River Town of Coulson is its Boothill Cemetery, now a part of the Billings City Park System, located in Swords Park atop the rimrocks. Resting place of H.M. Muggins Taylor, Army civilian scout, who carried on horseback the news of the Custer defeat through 180 miles of hostile Indian territory to Fort Ellis near Bozeman.

BOZEMAN CARNEGIE LIBRARY...F-5 35 North Bozeman Avenue, Bozeman. The story-and-a-half masonry structure, designed by Helena architect C.S. Haire, is just one of the 2,800 free libraries financed in part or in full by Andrew Carnegie.

CASTLE OF BILLINGS—AUSTIN NORTH HOUSE...F-8 622 N. 29th Street, Billings. One of the most unusual houses in Billings. The three-story building has a medieval appearance, with its steep, pitched roof, crow-stepped gable and a round turret capped by a battlement. Today it houses an art gallery.

CHIEF PLENTY COUPS MEMORIAL STATE MONUMENT...G-8 35 miles south of Billings at Pryor. Home, store, gravesite and museum honoring the memory of the famous Crow Indian Chief, Plenty Coups and his friendship to early settlers.

FIRE HOUSE #2...F-8 201 South 30th, Billings. One of the oldest fire stations in Billings, currently undergoing restoration and soon to be a community performing arts center.

GALLATIN GATEWAY INN...G-5 Located south of Bozeman on U.S. 191. Built in 1927, the inn was the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul's answer to the recreational hotels built by the Northern Pacific in Livingston and the Great Northern in and around Glacier Park. Visitors would come to this mission-style hotel via Three Forks and travel from here to Yellowstone Park through the beautiful Gallatin Canyon.

GRAVES HOTEL...E-7 106 South Central, Harlowton. The Graves Hotel is an unusually large three-

story sandstone hotel built in 1908 with a continuous porch extending the full width of two sides of the building. The hotel is still in operation today and rates are reasonable.

LIVINGSTON RESOURCE AREA...F-6 Livingston. Homeward bound in 1806, Captain Clark reached the Yellowstone River at the site which is now Livingston. In later years it became a railroad town and is situated in an area of rich agricultural, scenic and mineral value.

PARMLY BILLINGS MEMORIAL LIBRARY...F-8 2822 Montana Avenue, Billings. The two-story Parmly Billings Memorial Library was built in 1901, and was given to the city by Frederick Billings, Jr., a son of Frederick Billings, Sr., for whom the city was named.

RED LODGE HISTORIC DISTRICT...G-7 Buildings and houses on and off Main Street that were built between 1893 and 1910 during the height of Red Lodge's coal mining boom. Remnants of the ethnic groups that settled Red Lodge are preserved in "Hibug Town," Finn Town and Little Italy.

SOUTH WILLSON HISTORIC DISTRICT...F-5 Bozeman. The 48 houses within the South Willson Historic District represent one of the finest residential areas to be found anywhere. The buildings range in size from large mansions to small cottages, differing in style and representing a time span from 1883 to the 1960s. Walking tour.

State Monuments

CHIEF PLENTY COUPS...G-8 35 miles south of Billings at Pryor. Situated within the Crow Reservation in south central Montana, Chief Plenty Coups State Monument near Pryor was once the home of Plenty Coups, last chief of the Crows. The area offers a variety of recreational activities for visitors. Excellent picnic facilities are available and Plenty Coups' log home and store remain as evidence of the Chief's efforts to adopt a new life style. A new museum houses the Chief's personal items as well as interpretive displays dealing with Crow culture.

GREYCLIFF PRAIRIE DOG TOWN...F-6 I-90 east of Big Timber. Sheepmen and cattlemen have always fought the prairie dog, but this one town will always remain. Interpretive signs.

MADISON BUFFALO JUMP...F-5 7 miles south of Logan off I-90. This buffalo jump (pishkun) vividly demonstrates a hunting technique used by prehistoric man in Montana as long ago as 2,000 years or more. Interpretive area showing the technique of leading or stampeding buffalo over a cliff.

NATURAL BRIDGE...F-6 28 miles south of Big Timber. Spectacular falls and river canyon. Constrained by a deeply cut chasm, during high water the river flows over a 100-foot precipice, creating Boulder River Falls.

PICTOGRAPH CAVE...F-8 I-90 east of Billings. Located in the sandstone outcroppings of the Bitter Creek valley a few miles south of Billings, Pictograph Cave State Monument preserves the remains of a prehistoric culture 5,000 years old. This major archaeological site has interpretive panels to describe how man utilized this environment to fulfill his needs.

Art Centers

DANFORTH GALLERY...F-6 106 North Main, Livingston.

KETTERER ART CENTER...F-5 35 North Grand Avenue, Bozeman. Art gallery and school located in the Victorian home of Emil Ketterer.

WESTERN HERITAGE CENTER...F-8 2822 Montana Avenue, Billings. Western history; Indians.

YELLOWSTONE ART CENTER...F-8 401 North 27th Street, Billings. Paintings, prints, Montana pottery, 25 Huffman prints.

STUDENT UNION ART GALLERY...F-8 Eastern Montana College, Billings.

LIBERAL ART GALLERY...F-8 1500 North 30th, Eastern Montana College, Billings.

ARTIFACTS GALLERY LTD...F-5 308 E. Main, Bozeman.

FINE ARTS GALLERY...F-5 School of Art, Montana State University, Bozeman.

MUSEUM OF THE ROCKIES...F-5 Montana State University, Bozeman.

ASMSU EXIT GALLERY...F-5 Room 202-Sub, Montana State University, Bozeman.

CARBON COUNTY ARTS GUILD GALLERY...G-7 28 North Broadway, Red Lodge.

CASTLE GALLERY...F-8 622 N. 29th St., Billings.

Summer Theater

BLUE SLIPPER THEATRE...113 East Callender, Livingston.

THE GREAT PRETENDERS...Red Lodge.

THE LOFT THEATRE...1522 West Main, Bozeman.

RAINBOW THEATRE...1500 Rimrock Road, Billings.

PLAYMILL THEATRE...29 Madison Avenue, West Yellowstone.

Museums

CARBON COUNTY MUSEUM...G-7 South of Red Lodge on U.S. 212. Area history and artifacts.

CASTLE MUSEUM...E-5 U.S. 89 & 12, White Sulphur Springs. Restored stockman's mansion.

CHIEF PLENTY COUPS MUSEUM...G-8 Pryor.

GALLATIN PIONEERS MUSEUM...F-5 Courthouse, 2nd floor, Bozeman. Artifacts from pioneer settlement of Gallatin; Indians.

MUSEUM OF THE ROCKIES...F-5 Montana State University, South 7th and Kagy Blvd., Bozeman. Physical and social heritage of the Northern Rockies.

MUSSELSHELL VALLEY HISTORICAL MUSEUM...E-8 524 First Street West, Roundup. Pioneer era cabin, 5-room house, coal mine.

PARK COUNTY MUSEUM...F-6 118 West Chinook, Livingston. Archaeology; area history.

STILLWATER COUNTY HISTORICAL GALLERY...G-7 Civic Center, Columbus. 2,300 historical photos of area.

WEST YELLOWSTONE MUSEUM...H-5 West Yellowstone. Indian, wildlife, military.

WESTERN HERITAGE CENTER...F-8 2822 Montana Avenue, Billings. Western history; Indians.

YELLOWSTONE COUNTY MUSEUM...F-8 Logan International Airport. Old West; Indian artifacts.

Fishing Access Sites

ABSAROKA...G-7 2 miles west of Absarokee

AXTELL BRIDGE...F-5 5 miles south of Belgrade

BEAVER LODGE...G-7 Between Roberts and Red Lodge

BIG ROCK...F-6 5 miles south of Big Timber

BIG TIMBER BRIDGE...F-6 191 north of Big Timber 1 mile

BLUEWATER...F-8 U.S. 310 south of Laurel

BOULDER FORKS...F-6 17 miles south of Big Timber

BOZEMAN POND...G-5 1 mile west of Bozeman

BRATTEN...G-7 4 miles west of Reedpoint

BUFFALO JUMP...G-7 5 miles northeast of Nye

BUFFALO MIRAGE...G-7 6 miles southeast of Park City

BULL SPRINGS...G-7 Between Roberts and Red Lodge

CAMERON BRIDGE...F-5 4 miles southwest of Belgrade

CARTER'S BRIDGE...F-6 Southeast of Livingston

CASTLE ROCK...G-7 18 miles southwest of Absarokee

CHICKORY...F-6 18 miles south of Livingston

CLIFF SWALLOW...G-7 5 miles south of Absarokee

CORWIN SPRINGS...G-5 6 miles north of Gardiner

DAILEY LAKE...G-6 14 miles southwest of Emigrant

EMIGRANT...G-6 Town of Emigrant, east of bridge

FAIRWEATHER...F-5 10 miles north of Logan

FIREMAN'S POINT...G-7 1 mile south of umbus

FOUR CORNERS...F-5 2 miles east of Manhattan

GALLATIN FORKS...F-5 North of Manhattan

GREY BEAR...F-6 6 miles west of Big Tim

HORSETHIEF...G-7 Between Roberts and Red Lodge

INDIAN FORT...G-7 1 mile west of Reedp

ITCH-KEP-PE...G-7 1 mile east of Columb

LOCH LEVEN...G-6 16 miles south of Livingston

MALLARD'S REST...G-6 8 miles south of ingston

MARTINDALE RES...E-6 1 mile east of Martinsdale on County Road

MORaine...G-7 19 miles south of Absaro

PARADISE...G-6 10 miles south of Livings

PELICAN...F-7 1 mile northeast of Greycl

QUEEN OF THE WATERS...G-5 6 miles of Gardiner

ROSEBUD ISLE...G-7 11 miles south of A sarokee

SHELKIRK...E-7 20 miles west of Harlowto

SEEP MOUNTAIN...F-6 12 miles east c ingston

SWINGING BRIDGE...G-7 5 miles south Columbus

WATER BIRCH...G-7 Between Roberts a Red Lodge

WHITE BIRD...G-7 6 miles south of Color

Events

JANUARY Montana Winter Fair, Boze Great American Ski Chase, West Yellow Winter Carnival, Big Sky.

FEBRUARY Winter Carnival, Bozema tana Agra Trade Exposition, Billings. Coors Challenge, Red Lodge.

MARCH Red Lodge Winter Carnival, Lodge. Tracks Competition, Red Lodge. Oly Big Sky.

APRIL Montana State University Rodeo, man. Gem and Mineral Show, Billings. Home Garden Show, Billings. Northern Interna Livestock Exposition Spring Show, Billings. fair Auction, Billings. Peak to Prairie Triat Red Lodge.

MAY Western Heritage Art Classic, Bi Billings Centennial Birthday Ball, Billings.

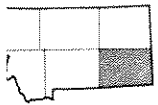
JUNE College National Finals Rodeo, man. Greater Billings Week, Billings. Miss Mo Pageant, Billings. Spotted Ass Race, Bi Midland Empire Horse Show, Billings. We Days Parade, Billings. American Canadian C Art Show and Auction, Billings. Music Festiva Lodge. Run to the Sun, Red Lodge. Red Lodge national Ski Race Camp, Red Lodge.

JULY Annual 4th of July Home of Cham Rodeo, Red Lodge. Beartooth Run, Red Lodge bon County Fair, Red Lodge. Top of the Worl Red Lodge. Oscar's Dreamland, Billings. Cent Fireworks, Billings. Centennial Air Show, B Billings Railroad Days, Billings. Livingston R up, Livingston. Yellowstone Boat Float, Livin Livingston Centennial Celebration, Livingstc of July Celebration, Laurel. Annual July 3 Rodeo, Roundup.

AUGUST Annual Threshing Bee, Boz Sweet Pea Festival, Bozeman. Yellowstone E tion & Race Meet, Billings. Centennial Pagea travaganza, Billings. Festival of Nations, Red Park County and 4-H Fair, Livingston. Livin Yellowstone Days, Livingston. Old Timers f Roundup. Annual Golden Valley County Musselshell County 4-H Fair & Livestock Roundup. Sweet Grass County Fair, Big T Youth Rodeo, Big Timber.

SEPTEMBER Yellowstone Exhibition Race Meet, Billings. Montana State Chili Co Billings. Oscar's Dreamland, Billings. Appre Days, Big Timber. Herbstfest, Laurel.

OCTOBER Northern International Stock and Rodeo, Billings. Great Rocky Mountain B Race, Billings. World of Wheels, Billings.



Custer Country

amed for the Civil War general who lost his life here in 1876 against an underestimated force of Sioux and Cheyenne warriors, this southeast corner is l Montana—cattle ranches, Indian reservations, coal fields, a great /er—the Yellowstone, last of the free-running rivers of America. Bighorn /ake in Bighorn Canyon nudges a wild horse range and Wyoming, and /mpeys Pillar bears yet the scratched-in signature of Capt. William Clark of e Lewis and Clark adventure. I-90 and I-94, U.S. 212, U.S. 12 and State 7, 22 /d 59 get you there. Sites are keyed to Official Montana Highway Map.



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Tractions

ZEMAN TRAIL...G-9 Opened during the il War as a shortcut to mines in western Montana, Bozeman Trail crossed some of the best Indian iting grounds and was bitterly opposed by the ux and Cheyenne. Forts C.F. Smith, Reno and Phil /rmy guarded the trail, but they were abandoned /r a peace treaty with the Sioux and Cheyenne in /8. The Bozeman Trail, the Hayfield Fight Monu- /nt and Fort C.F. Smith are on private land.

LSTRIP...F-10 35 miles south of Forsyth. /s is a unique example of a modern-day Montana /m-town that derives its livelihood from mineral /x- /on, as did many ghost towns of the last century. /ler villages have replaced the tent cities of past /m-towns.

STER BATTLEFIELD NATIONAL MONUMENT /-9 15 miles south of Hardin, off U.S. 90. June /876...the site of the famous "Custer's Last /nd" battle between Sioux and Cheyenne Indians /t. Col. George Armstrong Custer's troop of about /men. Museum, self-guiding auto tour, military /esite.

MPEYS PILLAR...F-9 28 miles east of Bill- /i. In 1806 Captain William Clark carved his /ature on this massive 150-foot sandstone block, /ing the only remaining physical evidence of the /re Lewis and Clark Expedition. Self guiding tours, /s and picnic grounds.

RENO-BENTEN BATTLEFIELD MEMORIAL...G-9 Crow Agency at the Custer Battlefield. After beating off Major Reno's attack on the afternoon of June 25, 1876, the Indians forced him to this point where the 7th Cavalry Memorial now stands. Interpretive markers indicate Indian and Cavalry advancements.

YELLOWTAIL DAM AND VISITOR CENTER...G-9 Named in honor of Robert Yellowtail, former Crow tribal chairman and reservation superintendent, the dam creates one of the largest reservoirs on the Missouri River tributary system. The dam is 525 feet high and of the arch type. It is open Memorial Day to Labor Day for tours conducted by the Bureau of Reclamation.

Historic Sites

CEDARVALE...G-8 Near Barry's Landing—Bighorn Canyon. At the site of Montana's earliest dude ranch there are many of the original log structures built about 1903 by Grosvenor W. Barry after an unsuccessful attempt at gold mining. Mr. Barry enjoys the distinction of being the first person to recognize the recreation potential of the Bighorn Canyon.

CUSTER BATTLEFIELD NATIONAL MONUMENT...F-9 15 miles south of Hardin, off U.S. 90. June 25, 1876...the site of the famous "Custer's Last Stand" battle between Sioux and Cheyenne Indians and Lt. Col. George Armstrong Custer's troop of about 225 men. Museum, self-guiding auto tour, military gravesite.

FORT KEOGH...E-11 Two miles southeast of Miles City. At one time the largest army post in Montana, Fort Keogh served from 1877-1908 as a major post at the close of the Indian wars. Several original buildings remain and the old parade grounds are still intact. Fort Keogh was one of the few diamond-shaped posts and was built without a stockade.

MILES CITY LAUNDRY AND CLEANERS...E-11 Miles City. The Laundry and Cleaners has been in operation since it was built in 1908-10 and is a good example of early 20th century commercial architecture. Its builder, Cyrus H. Mott, also started the MILES CITY WATER WORKS AND PUMPING PLANT, which is now an art center.

ROSEBUD BATTLEFIELD...G-10 North of Decker on Rt. 314. 1876 battle of Sioux Indians and General Crook's troops. It was one of the largest Indian battles ever waged in the United States. The site is a new acquisition of the Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks Department and is presently being developed.

State Park

MEDICINE ROCKS...F-12 Near Ekalaka on St. 7. As its name implies, Medicine Rocks was a place of "Big Medicine" where Indian hunting parties conjured up magical spirits. The outstanding features of this park are the soft sandstone rocks that weathering has given a swiss-cheese-like look. Known as a haven for wildlife, the 160-acre park has camping and picnicking facilities.

Museums

CARTER COUNTY MUSEUM...F-12 Ekalaka. Prehistoric specimens and artifacts.

CUSTER BATTLEFIELD...G-9 Off U.S. 90, Crow Agency. Battle of the Little Bighorn; Plains Indian Wars; artifacts; Custer papers.

FARM HOUSE MUSEUM...F-9 On 3rd Street exit from I-90, Hardin. Restored 1911 farm house.

O'FALLON HISTORICAL MUSEUM...E-12 1st Street West and 10th, Baker. Fallon County history.

RANGE RIDERS MUSEUM...E-11 U.S. 10 & 12 west of Miles City. Early range life; ranching.

ROSEBUD COUNTY PIONEER MUSEUM...E-10 Forsyth. Pioneer settlement.

YELLOWTAIL DAM VISITOR CENTER...G-9 Fort Smith. Tours conducted by Bureau of Reclamation.

Art Centers

CUSTER COUNTY ART AND HERITAGE CENTER—WATER WORKS GALLERY...E-11 Water Works Road, Miles City.

BIG HORN COUNTY ARTS AND CRAFTS ASSOCIATION—JAIL HOUSE GALLERY...F-9 812 North Center, Hardin. Indian culture, crafts, art displays.

NORTHERN CHEYENNE CRAFT CENTER...G-10 Lame Deer. Displays, beadwork, gift shop.

COFFRIN'S OLD WEST GALLERY...E-11 1600 Main Street, Miles City. 400 Huffman photos; 1,100 negatives on file.

Summer Theater

THE BARN PLAYERS... 1 mile west of Miles City.

Fishing Access Sites

ARAPOOISH...F-9 2 miles north of Hardin

BIG HORN...G-9 25 miles south of Hardin

BRANUM POND...E-11 2 miles west of Miles City

FAR WEST...E-11 1 mile west of Rosebud

ISAAC HOMESTEAD...E-9 East of Hysham

RUSH HALL...E-12 20 miles northwest of Baker

SPORTSMAN'S POND...E-12 14 miles south of Baker

TWO LEGGINS...G-9 7 miles south of Hardin



Events

JANUARY H.C.I.A. Carnival, Hardin.

MARCH Pork Week, Hardin. Children's Theatre Production, Hardin.

APRIL Miles City Community College Rodeo, Miles City.

MAY Bucking Horse Sale, Miles City. Horse Racing, Miles City. Memorial Day Powwow, Lame Deer.

JUNE Yellowstone Agate Club Show, Miles City. VFW Rodeo, Hardin. Demolition Derby, Hardin. District High School Rodeo, Hardin.

JULY Annual Northern Cheyenne Powwow, Lame Deer. 4th and 5th East Fork Roping Club Rodeo, Broadus. Old Timers Rodeo, Broadus. 4th of July Celebration, Hardin. Youth Rodeo, Hardin.

AUGUST Eastern Montana Fair, Miles City. Sun Dance, Lame Deer. Carter County Fair & Rodeo Days of '85, Ekalaka. Crow Fair Celebration and Powwow, Crow Agency. Espy Team Roping, Broadus. Powder River County Fair, Broadus. Madden's 4 State Roping, Broadus. Miller's IGA Sanction Barrel Race, Broadus. Fallon County Fair, Baker. Northern Cheyenne Labor Day Rodeo, Busby. White River Cheyenne Powwow, Busby. Rosebud County Fair, Forsyth. Zucchini Festival, Hardin. 4H Youth Fair, Hardin. Crow Fair, Hardin.

SEPTEMBER Oil Field Days, Baker.

Hunting and Fishing

Where Sportsmen Don't Have to Lie

Montana has more wildlife diversity to fish, hunt and observe than any other state in the Lower 48 with the exception of its northern Rocky Mountain neighbors. Trout, grayling, salmon, bass, catfish, perch, sauger, walleye, and even the ancient paddlefish inhabit the waters of Montana. For the hunter or wildlife observer, Montana is home to deer, antelope, elk, bear, moose, sheep, goat and mountain lion as well as a number of smaller nongame species. And for the bird hunter or watcher, Montana has a rich variety of upland game, shorebirds, songbirds, ducks and geese. Montana lies under both the Central and Pacific flyways.

Whether you are traveling in eastern or western Montana, you will have plenty of opportunities to fish and hunt, or just plain enjoy the beauty of Montana's wildlife resource. Each part of the state is a distinct setting, so you should check with local authorities to learn what's in season. Eastern Montana has an abundance of deer, antelope and upland game birds. About 70 percent of the land in this part of the state is private, however, so landowner permission is required for nearly all hunting.

Western Montana is just the opposite, with nearly 70 percent of the land publicly held. Much of this public land is national forest. It is the home of Montana's big game animals.

It is in the mountains of western Montana that most of the state's blue ribbon trout streams rise, and here, the angler can fish for cutthroat, brook trout, Dolly Varden, lake trout, golden trout, the rare grayling and the prized rainbow and brown trout.

By the time the state's mountain trout streams have reached eastern Montana, they have become warm water fisheries, offering excellent fishing for walleye, sauger, catfish, ling and, on the lower Missouri and Yellowstone, paddlefish.

Most lakes and reservoirs and some rivers remain open to fishing year-round. The general fishing season, which opens nearly all streams, traditionally begins the third Saturday in May and ends November 30. Fishing licenses, for both residents and nonresidents, are available through authorized dealers at sporting goods stores, drugstores and supermarkets throughout the state as well as through the Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks.

Most hunting occurs in the fall, but seasons vary so it's important to check with local fish and game officials.

Where to Catch 'Em

World-renowned for its sport fishing, Montana offers a wide variety of areas and species to choose from. Come set your hook in one of our fighting trout or other game fish. You'll catch some memorable moments and maybe even a lunker! Here are some favorites. See Official Highway Map for detailed locations.

BIG BLACKFOOT RIVER Western Montana. Rainbow and cutthroat trout. Clearwater lakes also offer bass, brook and Dolly Varden. Nearest towns: Missoula, Ovando. Nearest scheduled air service: Missoula.

BIG HOLE RIVER Southwestern Montana. Famous for rainbow and brown trout. Grayling in headwaters. Nearest towns: Wisdom, Melrose. Nearest scheduled air service: Butte.

BITTERROOT RIVER Western Montana. Rainbow, brook and brown trout. Whitefishing in winter. Sub-alpine lakes at its headwaters provide cutthroat. Nearest town: Hamilton. Nearest scheduled air service: Missoula.

CLARK FORK RIVER Western Montana. Brook trout and cutthroat in most tributaries, rainbow downstream. Brown trout near Drummond and in Little Blackfoot, an upstream tributary. Nearest towns: Deer Lodge, Drummond, Missoula, Thompson Falls. Nearest scheduled air service: Missoula.

FLATHEAD LAKE Northwestern Montana. Cutthroat, Dolly Varden and kokanee salmon predominate. Bass in protected bays, perch in fall and winter. Excellent whitefishing. Large lake trout. Nearest towns: Polson, Bigfork, Kalispell. Nearest scheduled air service: Kalispell.

FLATHEAD RIVER Northwestern Montana. Above Flathead Lake, three tributaries yield cutthroat and Dolly Varden; kokanee in the fall. In Glacier Park, cutthroat, Dolly Varden and lake trout. Large lake trout in Whitefish Lake. Below Flathead Lake, cutthroat and rainbow. Nearest towns: Polson, West Glacier, Hungry Horse. Nearest scheduled air service: Kalispell.

FORT PECK RESERVOIR Northeastern Montana. Formed by Fort Peck Dam on the Missouri River, this is among the largest reservoirs in the world. Walleye, northern pike, channel catfish, goldeneye, coho salmon. Nearest town: Glasgow. Nearest scheduled air service: Glasgow, Wolf Point.

GALLATIN RIVER Southwestern Montana. Brook, rainbow, cutthroat and brown trout. Nearest town: Bozeman. Nearest scheduled air service: Bozeman.

GEORGETOWN LAKE Western Montana. Rainbow, brook, kokanee, coho. Nearest town: Anaconda. Nearest scheduled air service: Butte.

JEFFERSON RIVER Southwestern Montana. Rainbow and brown trout. Brook and cutthroat in upper watersheds. Nearest towns: Twin Bridges, Cardwell, Three Forks. Nearest scheduled air service: Butte.

JUDITH RIVER Central Montana. Rainbow, brook, brown trout. Big Spring Creek, flowing through Lewistown, provides good, accessible trout fishing. Nearest towns: Ulica, Lewistown. Nearest scheduled air service: Lewistown.

KOOTENAI RIVER Northwestern Montana. Cutthroat, Dolly Varden, whitefish and ling in main river. Cutthroat, brook, rainbow in tributaries. Nearest towns: Troy, Libby. Nearest scheduled air service: Kalispell.

MADISON RIVER Southwestern Montana. Revered as one of the nation's most outstanding trout streams. Rainbow and brown trout, whitefish. Nearest town: Ennis. Nearest scheduled air service: Bozeman, West Yellowstone (summer).

MARIAS RIVER Northern Montana. Good trout fishing in the headwaters, with a short section of good rainbow and sauger fishing below Tiber Dam. Nearest town: Shelby. Nearest scheduled air service: Great Falls.

MILK RIVER Northern Montana. Rainbow trout in headwaters. Primarily a warm water fishery for walleye, perch and northern pike in Fresno Reservoir. Nearest towns: Browning, Havre. Nearest scheduled air service: Kalispell, Havre.

MISSOURI RIVER West central to northeastern Montana. A great diversity of fishing. In the upper river are cutthroat, rainbow, brook and brown trout. Reservoirs above HOLTER, HAUSER and CANYON FERRY dams provide fishing primarily for rainbows, with some brown trout and perch. Excellent whitefishing. Lower stretches offer paddlefish, walleye, northern pike and goldeneye. Nearest towns: Three Forks, Bozeman, Helena, Great Falls, Wolf Point. Nearest scheduled air service: Bozeman, Helena, Great Falls, Wolf Point.

MUSSELSHELL RIVER Central Montana. Major brown trout stream. Rainbow and brook also in headwaters and reservoirs. Nearest towns: Harlowton, Roundup. Nearest scheduled air service: Billings.

YELLOWSTONE RIVER From Yellowstone Park through southeastern Montana. Cutthroat and brook trout in upper river. Rainbow, brown trout and whitefish in central portion, and walleye, channel catfish, ling and paddlefish in lower river. Nearest towns: Gardiner, Livingston, Big Timber, Columbus, Billings, Forsyth, Miles City, Glendive, Sidney. Nearest scheduled air service: West Yellowstone (summer), Bozeman, Billings, Miles City, Glendive, Sidney.

There are many more rivers, lakes and streams in Montana that offer excellent fishing opportunities. For more detailed fishing and hunting information about locations, licenses, special permits, seasons and regulations, write or call the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks at any of these offices:

MAIN OFFICE:
—1420 East Sixth Avenue, Helena, MT 59620, (406) 449-2535

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS:
—490 N. Meridian Rd., P.O. Box 67, Kalispell, MT 59901, (406) 755-5505
—3309 Brooks, Missoula, MT 59801, (406) 721-5808
—8695 Huffine Lane, Bozeman, MT 59715 (406) 586-5419
—Rural Route 4041, Great Falls, MT 59405, (406) 454-3441
—1124 Lake Elmo Drive, Billings, MT, 59101 (406) 252-4654
—Rural Route 1-210, Glasgow, MT 59230 (406) 228-9347
—Box 430, Miles City, MT 59301 (406) 232-4365

How to Find 'Em

Montana law does not require nonresidents to be accompanied in the field while hunting or fishing by a resident or an outfitter or guide, but it's not a bad idea. Montana is so vast and its hunting and fishing opportunities so varied that a licensed outfitter or guide can go a long way toward making your trip a memorable sporting occasion. Montana has about 470 professionally licensed outfitters to serve you. Of that number, about 130 are float fishing outfitters. For a complete listing of licensed outfitters, their hunt areas, the rivers they operate on, their facilities and services, write to the Montana Department of Fish Wildlife and Parks and request the department's current list of Montana licensed outfitters. For more detailed information, write the Montana Outfitters and Guides Association, Box 631, Hot Springs, MT 59845

Water Recreation

Whether you're looking for a white-knuckled, whitewater adventure or just a lazy afternoon float, Montana's varied river system is for you. From its wildest river, the Middle Fork of the Flathead, to the slow and easy reaches of the Missouri Breaks, Montana has it all. For whitewater excitement, May and June are the best months for floating, when spring runoff is at its peak. For slower, scenic floats, wait until mid-to-late-June. Before starting a float trip, be sure to inquire locally about river conditions and hazards, and be fully equipped to meet all emergencies. Run-off-swollen rivers can be especially dangerous, so don't underestimate river or weather conditions. State



w requires the use of personal flotation devices (FDs) or lifejackets.

For sailors and power boaters, you can't do better than Flathead Lake in northwestern Montana near Glacier National Park. The Flathead is the largest, natural, freshwater lake west of the Mississippi. Its dozens of bays, coves, recreation areas and fishing access sites make it an ideal family vacation. Other major lakes and reservoirs in Montana where boating is popular are Whitefish Lake near Glacier Park, Canyon Ferry, Hauser Lake and Holter Lake near Helena, Big Horn Lake south of Billings and Fort Peck Lake in northeastern Montana. There are dozens of smaller reservoirs as well as a number of lakes in both Glacier and Yellowstone National Parks.

Montana has a number of river outfitters and boat operators. For a complete listing of popular float streams and recreation areas, licensed float fishing outfitters, suggested gear and water safety laws, write the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks, or additional information, write the Montana Outfitters and Guides Association at Box 631, Hot Springs, MT 59845.

The following companies offer whitewater and scenic float trips in Montana:

ADVENTURES WEST... 1401 Fifth Avenue South, Great Falls, MT 59405, 761-1677

Scenic & whitewater float trips ranging from half-day to 6 days. Rates range from \$19 to \$70 per day, licensed for fishing. Rivers: Big Hole, Big Horn, Madison, Yellowstone, Blackfoot, Beaverhead, Clark Fork, Dearborn, Smith, Missouri. Raft rentals available.

RAZY MOUNTAIN RAFT CO.... Chico Hot Springs, Pray, MT 59065, 333-4779 or 222-7185

Scenic & whitewater float trips on Yellowstone River. Trips range from half-day to 2 weeks. Half-day rates are \$18 for adults & \$15 for children; full-day

rates are \$35 for adults & \$30 for children. Licensed for fishing. Raft rentals available.

FLATHEAD RIVER FLOAT TRIPS... 218 W. Nevada, #2, Kalispell, MT 59901, 755-3393

Scenic & whitewater float trips on the North Fork & Middle Fork of the Flathead River. Half-day, full-day and overnight trips. Full-day rates are \$36 for adults and \$20 for children under 12. Licensed for fishing.

GATES OF THE MOUNTAINS... Box 478, Helena, MT 59624, 458-5241

Scenic two-hour cruises on the Missouri River aboard a 90-passenger scenic cruiser. Adults—\$4, Children—\$2, Senior Citizens—\$3.

GLACIER RAFT CO.... P.O. Box 264, West Glacier, MT 59936, 888-5541

Whitewater & scenic float trips on the Flathead River system. Trips range from half-day to 6 days. Full-day rate is \$36 for adults. Licensed for fishing. Raft rentals available.

GREAT NORTHERN FLOAT TRIPS... P.O. Box 82, West Glacier, MT 59936, 387-5340

Scenic & whitewater float trips on the Clark Fork, Kootenai and Middle Fork of the Flathead. Trips range from half-day to 7 days. Rates: half-day—\$18, full-day—\$36, overnight—\$125. Licensed for fishing.

MAD DOG RIVER TRIPS... Box 286, Arlee, MT 59821 or Mormon Creek Rd., Lolo, MT 59847, 273-0375 or 276-3574

1/2 or full day trips with extended trips available on arrangement. Float Clark Fork, Blackfoot, and Flathead Rivers. Write for rates.

MISSOURI RIVER OUTFITTERS... Box 1212, Fort Benton, MT 59442, 662-3295

Scenic cruises on the Missouri River. Trips range from 2 to 5 days. Write for rates.

MONTANA RIVER TOURS... Box 3643, Bozeman, MT 59715, 995-4841 (summer), 704-689-5228 (off season)

Scenic & whitewater float trips on the Yellowstone, Madison and Gallatin rivers. Trips range from half-day to 4 or 5 days. Rates range from \$17.50—\$19 for half-day to \$36—\$65 for full-day. Overnight trips range from \$100 to \$120. Raft rentals available.

MOUNTAIN WHITEWATER... Box 486, Bozeman, MT 59715, 995-4111 (summer) 586-3926 (off-season)

Scenic & whitewater float trips on the Madison, Gallatin and Yellowstone rivers. Trips range from half-day to full-day, rates from \$20 to \$60. Licensed for fishing.

RETTA MARY... Mariner Shipways, Box 564, Polson, MT 59860, 883-5405

Daily and charter cruises on Flathead Lake departing from Port Polson. Write for rates.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN RAFTING... Box 344, West Glacier, MT 59937, 888-5571 or 862-5276

Whitewater & scenic trips on the North Fork and Middle Fork of the Flathead River. Half-day to six- and seven-day trips. Write for rates.

WESTERN WATERS... 333 Knowles Ave., Missoula, MT 59801, 728-5885

Whitewater & scenic float trips on the Clark Fork, Madison and Missouri rivers. Daily or extended trips ranging from \$30 to \$120 per day. Licensed for fishing. Trips for handicapped individuals also available.

YELLOWSTONE RAFT CO.... Box 46 B, Gardiner, MT 59030, 848-7777 or 848-7775

Whitewater trips on the Yellowstone River ranging from half-day to full-day or evening trips. Write for rates.

National Wildlife Refuges

BENTON LAKE (14 miles north of Great Falls via S. 87 and the "Bootlegger Trail") This large prairie marsh and grassland area provides protection and nesting habitat for migratory waterfowl. Part of the refuge is open to waterfowl hunting during the regular season. There are no camping facilities here, but birdwatching, wildlife photography and birdwatching is encouraged. Self-guided auto tours are available. Ponds are too shallow for sport fish. For more information write: Refuge Manager, Benton Lake National Wildlife Refuge, P.O. Box 450, Black Eagle, MT 59414 (Ph. 406-727-7400).

BOWDOIN (7 miles east of Malta via old U.S. 2 in northeastern Montana) Large numbers of waterfowl, marsh birds and shore birds either nest here or stop to rest and feed during migration. Refuge roads and trails are open for wildlife observation, photography, birdwatching and hiking. Self-guided auto tours available. Hunting in season is permitted under special regulations. Overnight camping is available for organized youth and tour groups that have obtained a special permit in advance. For more information write: Refuge Manager, Bowdoin National Wildlife Refuge, P.O. Box J, Malta, MT 59538 (Ph. 406-654-2863).

CHARLES M. RUSSELL (25 miles south of Missoula on State Highway 24 or 60 miles northeast of Missoula on U.S. 191). Among the wildlife species to be found on this million-acre refuge are deer, elk, bighorn sheep, ducks, geese, upland game birds, trout, coho salmon, northern pike, catfish, muskrat, perch, bullhead and paddlefish. A number of recreation areas and state parks have been developed in the area to provide camping, picnicking and hunting. Fishing is good. Hunting in season is permitted in specific areas. An auto nature trail and

several other roads leading to recreation sites are gravelled. For more information write: Refuge Manager, Charles M. Russell National Wildlife Refuge, Box 110, Lewistown, MT 59457 (Ph. 406-538-8706).

MEDICINE LAKE (3 miles southeast of Medicine Lake, via State Highway 16, in northeastern Montana). Located between the Missouri River and the Canadian border, Medicine Lake might be considered a "port of entry" for southbound ducks and geese in the fall. Hunting and fishing are permitted in accordance with state and federal regulations. Guided tours for organized groups may be arranged in advance. A self-guided auto tour route is open from May 1 through Sept. 30 each year. For more information write: Refuge Manager, Medicine Lake National Wildlife Refuge, Medicine Lake, MT 59247 (Ph. 406-789-2305).

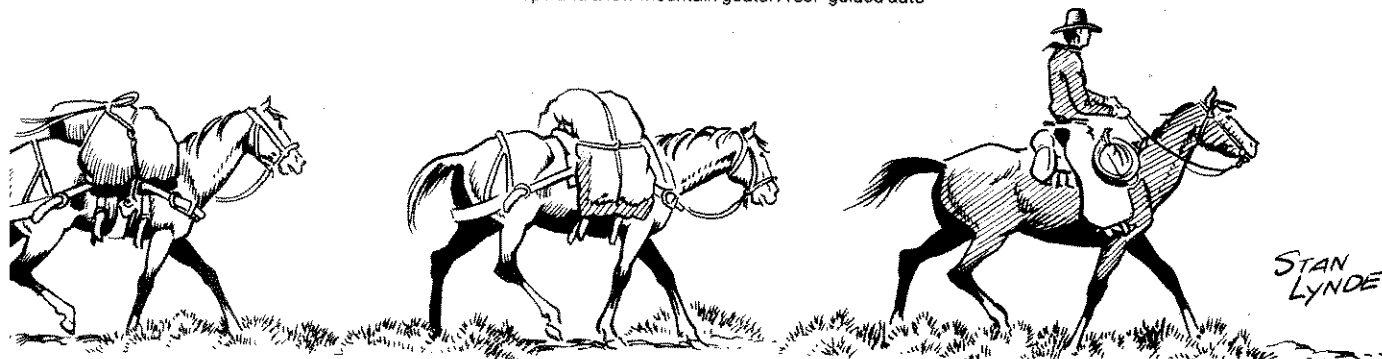
LEE METCALF (25 miles south of Missoula, east of U.S. 93, just north of Stevensville). Formerly the Ravalli National Wildlife Refuge, this refuge was renamed in 1978 to honor the lifelong conservation efforts of Montana's late U.S. Senator Lee Metcalf. Among the species that can be observed here are osprey, Canada geese, mallards, whistling swans and many other ducks, marsh birds and song birds. Fishing is not allowed in the refuge ponds. Hunting is permitted in portions of the refuge subject to federal and state regulations. For more information write: Refuge Manager, Lee Metcalf National Wildlife Refuge, Box 257, Stevensville, MT 59870 (Ph. 406-777-5552).

NATIONAL BISON RANGE (37 miles north of Missoula, alongside U.S. 93). This 19,000-acre range protects one of the most important of the remaining herds of buffalo, properly called American bison. From 300 to 500 of the great shaggy animals roam this range of grassland and timber. Besides bison, the range holds herds of deer, elk, bighorn sheep, antelope and a few mountain goats. A self-guided auto

tour is available from June 1 through Sept. 30. Special tours are provided for organized groups if arrangements are made in advance. The range is closed to hunting. For more information write: Range Manager, National Bison Range, Moiese, MT 59824 (Ph. 406-644-2354).

NINEPIPE and PABLO (between St. Ignace and Polson, west of U.S. 93). Located in the south-central portion of Montana's beautiful Flathead Valley, these two waterfowl refuges comprise 4,500 acres of reservoirs, marshes and grass uplands that are home to numerous species of birds. Both refuges are closed to hunting. They are open to fishing, subject to state regulations. For more information write: Refuge Manager, Moiese, MT 59824 (Ph. 406-644-2354).

RED ROCK LAKES (45 miles southeast of Lima, off I-15). This refuge is one of the most important nesting areas for the majestic trumpeter swan, largest of all North American waterfowl. About 350 swans — one-third of the North American swan population outside of Alaska — may be found on the 40,000-acre refuge located in the beautiful Centennial Valley of southwestern Montana. The refuge's lakes, marshes and creeks also provide habitat and sanctuary for 23 different kinds of waterfowl. Refuge ponds and streams provide excellent trout fishing. Waterfowl, upland game and big game hunting are permitted on part of the refuge. Picnic facilities are available at three locations on the refuge and camping is permitted at two of them. The best time to visit the refuge is from May through October. Access is from a dirt road off I-15 to the west or U.S. 20 to the east. Local inquiry about road conditions is advisable. For more information write: Refuge Manager, Red Rock Lakes National Wildlife Refuge, Monida Star Route, Box 15, Lima, MT 59739 (Ph. 406-276-3347).



Hiking and Backpacking

Montana's hiking and backpacking are the Crazies—and the Humberg, the Jewel, the Scapegoat and dozens of other spectacular mountain areas.

There is no state with better hiking resources, although there may be a few favored places with as good. Montana's mountains and badlands are characterized by high beauty and low populations. And there is a sufficient variety of destinations.

There is a cautionary note: Montana is big—the na-

tion's fourth largest state, lagging behind only Alaska, Texas and California—and it is wise to come to a realization of that size before you enter it on foot. It isn't any more dangerous than any other mountain travel, but it can be disorienting to a person who has never known uncrowded trails to be in a truly vast land where it is quite possible to go for days literally without seeing another human being. It is a good idea to inform yourself about the area you plan to explore

before you set foot in it. For specific information about the area you're considering, write or call the Northern Region, USDA Forest Service, P.O. Box 7669, Missoula, MT 59807 (406) 329-3711. Recreation maps, campground directories, ski guides, wilderness-primitive area guides and information on wilderness rides, walks and hikes and other information about recreation in Montana's national forests is also available at each of the 10 National Forests in Montana.

For starters, consider hiking in:

| AREA | NEAREST TOWN | NEAREST CITY | AREA | NEAREST TOWN | NEAREST CITY |
|---|--|---|--|--|--------------|
| Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness (Gallatin National Forest) | Cooke City, Livingston, Gardiner, or Big Timber | Bozeman | Jewel Basin Hiking Area (Flathead National Forest) | Bigfork | Missoula |
| Anaconda-Pintler Wilderness (Beaverhead National Forest) | Anaconda or Dillon | Butte | Makoshika State Park (badlands) | Glendive | Billings |
| Bear Trap Canyon Primitive Area (Bureau of Land Management) | Norris | Bozeman | Medicine Rocks State Park (badlands) | Ekalaka | Billings |
| Bitterroot Range (especially Bass Creek and Kootenai Creek Trails) (Bitterroot National Forest) | Hamilton or Stevensville | Missoula | Mission Mountains Wilderness (Flathead National Forest) | West side, Ronan or St. Ignace; east side, Seeley Lake | Missoula |
| Bob Marshall Wilderness (Flathead National Forest, Lewis & Clark National Forest, Lolo National Forest) | East side, Augusta or Choteau; west side, Seeley Lake or Swan Lake | East side, Great Falls; west side, Missoula | Northwest Peaks Scenic Area (Kootenai National Forest) | Yaak or Libby | Missoula |
| Cabinet Mountains Wilderness (Kootenai National Forest) | Libby or Noxon | Missoula | Rattlesnake Wilderness & National Recreation Area (Lolo National Forest) | Missoula | Missoula |
| Centennial Mountains Primitive Area (Beaverhead National Forest, Bureau of Land Management) | Monida or Dillon | Butte | Ross Creek Scenic Area (Kootenai National Forest) | Troy or Noxon | Missoula |
| Gates of the Mountains Wilderness (Helena National Forest) | Helena | Helena | Scapegoat Wilderness (Lewis & Clark National Forest, Helena National Forest) | Lincoln or Augusta | Helena |
| Humberg Spires Primitive Area (Bureau of Land Management) | Meirose | Butte | Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness (Bitterroot National Forest) | Hamilton or Darby | Missoula |
| | | | Spanish Peaks Primitive Area (Gallatin National Forest) | Gallatin Gateway | Bozeman |
| | | | Ten Lakes Scenic Area (Kootenai National Forest) | Eureka | Missoula |

National Forests

BEAVERHEAD NATIONAL FOREST (2,120,365 acres) 610 N. Montana, Dillon, MT 59725 (406) 683-2312 (Ranger stations at Ennis, Dillon, Sheridan, Wisdom, Wise River)

BITTERROOT NATIONAL FOREST (1,578,919 acres) 316 N. Third, Hamilton, MT 59840 (406) 363-3131 (Ranger stations at Darby, Stevensville and Sula)

CUSTER NATIONAL FOREST (1,185,627 acres) 2602 1st Ave. N., Billings, MT 59103 (406) 657-6361 (Ranger stations at Ashland and Red Lodge)

DEERLODGE NATIONAL FOREST (1,195,754 acres) Federal Building, P.O. Box 400, Butte, MT 59703 (406) 723-6561, Ext. 2351 (Ranger stations at Butte, Deer Lodge, Phillipsburg and Whitehall)

FLATHEAD NATIONAL FOREST (2,349,934 acres) 1900 Third Ave. E., Kalispell, MT 59901 (406) 755-5401 (Ranger stations at Bigfork, Columbia Falls, Hungry Horse and Whitefish)

GALLATIN NATIONAL FOREST (1,734,887 acres) Federal Building, Box 130, Bozeman, MT 59715 (406) 587-5271 (Ranger stations at Big Timber, Bozeman, Gardiner, Livingston and West Yellowstone)

HELENA NATIONAL FOREST (972,408 acres) Federal Building, Helena, MT 59626 (406) 449-5201 (Ranger stations at Helena, Lincoln and Townsend)

KOOTENAI NATIONAL FOREST (1,825,684 acres) P.O. Box AS, West Highway 2, Libby, MT 59923 (406) 293-6211 (Ranger stations at Eureka, Fortine, Libby, Trout Creek and Troy)

LEWIS & CLARK NATIONAL FOREST (1,835,264 acres) 1601 Second Ave. N., Great Falls, MT 59403 (406) 453-7678 (Ranger stations at Choteau, Harlowton, Stanford and White Sulphur Springs)

LOLO NATIONAL FOREST (2,091,950 acres) Building 24, Ft. Missoula, Missoula, MT 59801 (406) 329-3557 (Ranger stations at Huson, Missoula, Plains, Seeley Lake, Superior and Thompson Falls)

Wilderness and Primitive Areas

ABSAROKA-BEARTOOTH WILDERNESS (920,377 acres) This rugged wilderness lies just north of Yellowstone National Park. The Beartooth portion contains high, glacier-covered plateaus and jagged peaks, including Granite Peak, the highest point in Montana at 12,799 feet. The Absaroka portion is also high and rugged with Mt. Cowan at 11,206 feet. The area also has areas of gentler, rolling mountains and foothills. Lakes and streams provide excellent fishing. For more information, write the Custer or Gallatin national forests.

ANACONDA-PINTLER WILDERNESS (157,874 acres) This is a rugged section of the Continental Divide, along the headwaters of Rock Creek and branches of the Bitterroot and Big Hole Rivers. Mountain goats inhabit the alpine peaks. Deep mountain lakes are famous for fine fishing. For more information, write the Beaverhead, Bitterroot or Deer Lodge national forests.

BOB MARSHALL WILDERNESS (949,356 acres) Established in 1940, this wilderness area is a consolidation of the Pentagon, South Fork and Sun River primitive areas. The "Bob" straddles the Continental Divide and includes the headwaters of the South and Middle Forks of the Flathead River and the Sun River. Vast natural beauty is highlighted by a huge escarpment known as the Chinese Wall, formed by the Lewis overthrust. The wall averages about 1,000 feet in height and extends 20 miles along the Continental Divide. This wilderness is a favorite among backpackers, hunters and fishermen. For more information, write the Flathead or Lewis and Clark national forests.

CABINET MOUNTAINS WILDERNESS (94,272 acres) This is a region of high peaks between the Kootenai and Clark Fork rivers in northwestern Montana. It is one of the more difficult back country regions to traverse. Established trails are few and traveling in its interior represents a challenge to those who wish to enjoy this truly remote area. For more information, write the Kootenai National Forest.

GATES OF THE MOUNTAINS WILDERNESS (28,562 acres) This scenic area takes its name from the name Lewis and Clark gave to the steep rock walls they found along the Missouri River when they traveled up the river in 1805. Wildlife is abundant. For more information, write the Helena National Forest.

GREAT BEAR WILDERNESS (285,771 acres) Located between the Bob Marshall Wilderness and Glacier National Park, this area abounds with wildlife. Montana is fortunate to have this newly created wilderness, which includes one of the last strongholds of the threatened grizzly bear. Excellent fishing and hunting. More than 300 miles of trails are open to hikers and horseback riders. For more information, write the Flathead National Forest.

MISSION MOUNTAINS WILDERNESS (73,877 acres) Located on the east slope of the Mission Mountains in the Swan River drainage, this area is characterized by glacial and snow fields above timberline. Streams and mountain lakes provide excellent fishing. Trails are excellent, and the area is a favorite of backpackers. For more information, write the Flathead National Forest.

RATTLESNAKE WILDERNESS & NATIONAL RECREATION AREA (33,000 acres) Located just 8 miles north of Missoula, this wilderness serves as a vast recreation area for Missoula and its visitors. For more information, write the Lolo National Forest.

SCAPEGUAT WILDERNESS (239,296 acres) The massive limestone cliffs of Scapegoat Mountain are an extension of the Chinese Wall in the adjacent Bob Marshall Wilderness. They were created when mountain-forming forces moved ancient rocks up and over more recent deposits. About 89 miles of streams are fishable as are most of the 14 lakes. Wildlife is also abundant. For more information, write the Helena, Lewis and Clark or Lolo national forests.

SELWAY BITTERROOT WILDERNESS (244,250 acres in Montana) Extending more than a million acres along the Montana-Idaho line, this is the largest classified wilderness in the United States. The Montana portion includes the Bitterroot Mountains with steep-walled canyons and high, rugged peaks. These alpine formations provide some of Montana's finest mountain goat range. Fast, cold and clear

ain streams offer excellent fishing. For more information, write the Bitterroot or Lolo national forests.

OME CREEK WILDERNESS (28,184 acres) Located 40 miles southeast of Missoula in the re Mountains, this area encompasses a com-watershed that drains into Rock Creek, one of na's legendary blue ribbon trout streams. For information, write the Lolo National Forest.

INE LAKE WILDERNESS (11,800 acres) d on the Medicine Lake National Wildlife in northeastern Montana, this is primarily a wilderness. About 8,600 acres of the wilderness r, parkland and sand dunes make up the rest. s that inhabit the area are water fowl, shore-sharp-tail grouse and white tail deer. For more ation, write Medicine Lake National Wildlife t, Medicine Lake, MT 59247.

ROCK LAKES WILDERNESS (32,350 Located on one of the most spectacular wildlife s in the country, this wilderness takes in both nd water. This area is the most important g site in the country for trumpeter swans, once atened species. Visitors can also observe an ant variety of waterfowl, marsh birds and water The Centennial Mountains form the backdrop s scenic area in southwestern Montana. For information, write Red Rock Lakes National e Refuge, Monida Star Route, Box 15, Lima, MT

END WILDERNESS (20,890 acres) This a large, roadless, grassland peninsula that juts rt Peck Reservoir in northeastern Montana. As f the Charles M. Russell National Wildlife r, this wilderness provides habitat for mule harp-tail grouse and song birds. A good way to is vast area is from the saddle of a horse. It is cessible by boat. For more information, write s M. Russell National Wildlife Refuge, Box 110, own, MT 59457.

ENNIAL MOUNTAINS PRIMITIVE AREA (acres) Located just south of the Red Rock National Wildlife Refuge, this area extends o the Idaho border. Wildlife is abundant. Good

hunting and fishing. For more information, write BLM, Box 30157, Billings, MT 59107, or BLM, Box 308, Butte, MT 59710.

SPANISH PEAKS PRIMITIVE AREA (50,436 acres) Located at the headwaters of Hellroaring, Spanish and Cascade Creeks, this area contains peaks up to 11,000 feet. Excellent backpacking, hunting and fishing in numerous jewel-like lakes. This area is located in the northern portion of the Madison Range roadless area. For more information, write Gallatin National Forest.

HUMBUG SPIRES PRIMITIVE AREA (9,648 acres) Located about 30 miles southwest of Butte on the edge of the Big Hole River Valley, this area is easily accessible by the Moose Creek road from Interstate 15. Unusual granite formations jut out from the trees, resembling towers or spires. Good hiking and rock climbing country. For more information, write Bureau of Land Management, Box 30157, Billings, MT 59107, or Bureau of Land Management, Box 308, Butte, MT 59710.

BEARTRAP CANYON PRIMITIVE AREA (3,922 acres) Located on the Madison River, the Beartrap is about 31 miles south of Bozeman and starts just south of State Highway 84. There is a good hiking trail along the south edge of the canyon. There is excellent trout fishing in the canyon and elsewhere along the Madison. For more information about the canyon, write BLM, Box 30157, Billings, MT 59107, or BLM, Box 308, Butte, MT 59710.

Two state forests that offer hiking and recreational opportunities are the Stillwater and Swan Forests.

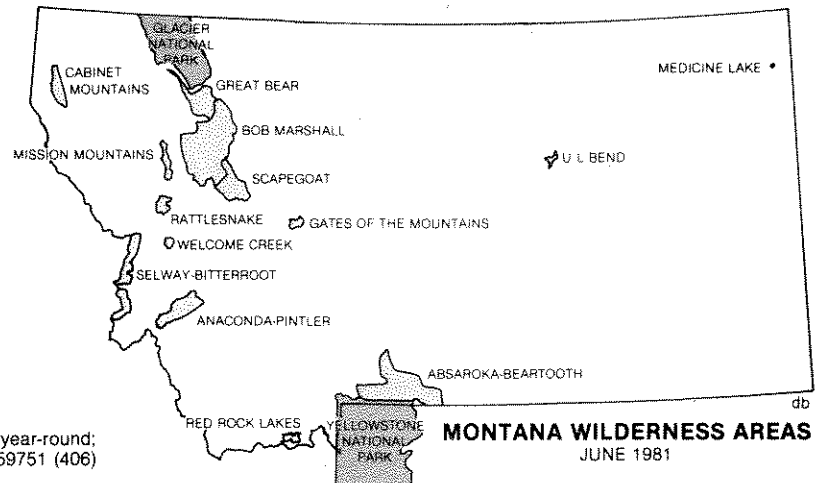
STILLWATER STATE FOREST (90,000 acres) Located northwest of Whitefish on the Flathead National Forest, this forest has two primitive campgrounds, one on upper Whitefish Lake and one on Spring Creek. The forest is accessible from upper Whitefish Road, off U.S. 93.

SWAN RIVER STATE FOREST (39,000 acres) Located in western Montana's scenic Swan River Valley, this forest has three small campgrounds and a variety of recreational opportunities. At the northern end of the forest, at Point Pleasant Campground, there is a nature trail that extends about six-tenths of a mile. There is also good fishing in the Swan River at the campground. The forest is accessible from State Highway 83.

For more information about recreational opportunities at these state forests, write to Department of Natural Resources, Division of Forestry, Box 224, Kalispell, MT 59901, or Department of Natural Resources, Division of Forestry, 2705 Spurgin Road, Missoula, MT 59801.

For a 1982 schedule of guided **Montana Wilderness Study Walks**, write or call the Montana Wilderness Association at P.O. Box 635, Helena, MT 59601 (406) 442-0597.

For a copy of **National Recreation Trails**, a publication of the U.S. Forest Service that describes a number of trails and hikes in Montana's national forests, write Northern Region, USDA Forest Service, P.O. Box 7669, Missoula, MT 59807 (406) 329-3711.



Hot Springs Resorts

LOLO HOT SPRINGS

s north of Twin Bridges, St. 41

ilities...bar, snack bar, game room, enclosed pool; **Season**...year-round; **Water Temp.**...80-90°; **Address**...P.O. Box 37, Silver Star, MT 59751 (406) 5261

BIJER HOT SPRINGS

south of Boulder, St. 69

ilities...3 enclosed pools, 1 open pool; **Season**...year-round; **Water Temp.**...170°—Spring; **Address**...Boulder, MT 59632 (406) 225-4272

IAN HOT SPRINGS

s south of Bozeman, St. 84

ilities...1 large enclosed pool, 3 small enclosed pools, KOA Campground; **Season**...year-round; **Water Temp.**...small pools 95-112°, large pool 92°; **Address**...133 Lower Rainbow Road, Bozeman, MT 59715 (406) 586-6492

AQUA BATH HOUSE

northeast of Hot Springs, off St. 28

ilities...6 private plunges, showers and steam rooms; 3 housekeeping rtments; **Season**...year-round; **Water Temp.**...124°; plunges, 100°; **Address**...Hot Springs, MT 59845 (406) 741-3480

HOT SPRINGS LODGE

s south of Livingston, off U.S. 89

ilities...1 open pool, 1 pool with roof, hotel, motel, chalet, lounge, gourmet aurant, snack bar; **Season**...year-round; **Water Temp.**...104-106°; **Address**...Pray, MT 59065 (406) 333-4411

IRN HOT SPRINGS

off Rt. 278

ilities...2 open pools, cabins, restaurant, bar, Grecian sauna, cross-country ng; **Season**...year-round; **Water Temp.**...small pool—98-100°, large l—86°; **Address**...P.O. Box 514, Polaris, MT 59746 (406) 834-2416

ONT HOT SPRINGS

s east of Butte, off I-90

ilities...2 enclosed pools (1 olympic size), 2 open pools, motel, restaurant, ge, golf course, tennis; **Season**...year-round; **Water Temp.**...135-161°; **Address**...Anaconda, MT 59711 (406) 797-3241

ON HOT SPRINGS LODGE

, Rt. 278

ilities...1 enclosed pool, cabins, bar, snowmobiling son...year-round; **Water Temp.**...enclosed pool—96°; **Address**...P.O. 808, Jackson, MT 59736 (406) 834-2141

LOLO HOT SPRINGS RESORT

Lolo, U.S. 12

Facilities...2 enclosed pools, 1 open pool, hotel, cottages, restaurant, bar, trailer court and campground, riding, pack trips, rodeo grounds, cross-country skiing; **Season**...year-round; **Water Temp.**...enclosed pool—104°, open pool—75-82°; **Address**...Lolo, MT 59847 (dial operator)

LOST TRAIL HOT SPRINGS RESORT

6 miles north of Lost Trail Pass on U.S. 93 (88 miles south of Missoula)

Facilities...Cabins, lodge, family-style meals & restaurant, outdoor pool, indoor whirlpool spa & sauna, campground with RV hookups, hostel for bicyclists; **Season**...year-round; **Water Temp.**...94°; **Address**...Sula, MT 59871 (406) 821-3574

MEDICINE HOT SPRINGS

Conner, U.S. 93

Facilities...1 open pool, 13 cabins, private mineral water baths, wading pool, 3 campgrounds nearby; **Season**...Pool: Easter Sunday to October 1. Cabins: Memorial Day to Labor Day; **Water Temp.**...pool—90-95°, spring—129°; **Address**...Conner, MT 59827 (406) 821-3542

NEW BILTMORE WESTERN RESORT

11 miles southwest of Twin Bridges, St. 41

Facilities...enclosed pool, cottages, bar; **Season**...year-round; **Water Temp.**...spring—136°; **Address**...Twin Bridges, MT 59754 (406) 684-5429

SLEEPING CHILD HOT SPRINGS

59 miles south of Missoula, off U.S. 93

Facilities...1 open pool, bath house, jacuzzi, sauna, restaurant, bar, lodging, cross-country skiing, campground nearby; **Season**...year-round; **Water Temp.**...spring—125°, pool—98°, hot tubs—104-108°; **Address**...P.O. Box 768, Hamilton, MT 59840 (406) 363-9910

SYMES HOTEL AND MEDICINAL SPRINGS

Hot Springs, off St. 28

Facilities...separate men's and women's bathing connected with hotel lobby, sun room, apartments, cabins; **Season**...year-round; **Water Temp.**...varies; **Address**...P.O. Box 36, Hot Springs, MT 59845 (406) 741-2361

15 Great Montana Tours

Glacier National Park

For Blackfoot Indians, the wild region of peaks and sweeping ridges that is now Glacier National Park was a holy place, land made sacred by the Everywhere Spirit. Still sacred today, the Park comprises hundreds of miles of backcountry trails that lead to 50 living glaciers, dozens of waterfalls and alpine meadows brilliant with wildflowers. Rich forests fill the air with a pungent smell and 200 lakes sparkle in the sun. Motorists driving spectacular Going-to-the-Sun Highway cross the Continental Divide at Logan Pass, with the towering Garden Wall dominating the skyline. Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep and goats play on peaks while elk graze in meadows, moose wade streams and bald eagles soar above. Fishermen find eager trout in lakes and creeks. There are trail rides and hikes to peak-top hikers' chalets. Campgrounds with from 6 to 200 campsites invite relaxation and camaraderie. Comfortable accommodations include lodges, motor inns and rustic cabins. Glacier is usually open from mid-June to mid-September. The Park is served by plane (to Great Falls or Kalispell), by train (AMTRAK serves East Glacier and West Glacier), by bus (regular stops at East and West Glacier) and by car (U.S. Highways 2, 89 and 93; from Canada, drive Alberta Highways 2, 5 or 6). When you visit Glacier, you'll experience the feeling of uplift and peace that inspired Congress to establish the Park in 1910. It is the U.S. portion of Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park. For more information write: Superintendent, Glacier National Park, West Glacier, MT 59936. Overall length for vehicles traveling over Going-to-the-Sun Road cannot exceed 30 ft.

more information write: The Yellowstone Institute, Box 515, Yellowstone National Park, Mammoth, WY 82190; or phone (307) 344-7381, ext. 2349. Before June 1, 1982, call (406) 443-0861.



Between the Parks

Outlined here are three suggested routes to take you from park to park and provide a whole new world of vacation experiences. Explore! Enjoy! Escape to Montana!

Yellowstone National Park

Furious volcanic explosions, crashing waves of ancient seas, grinding of immense glaciers, shuddering of earthquakes, wind and rain, storm and fury, fire and ice. Great forces worked together to create Yellowstone National Park, and the seething primal heat of the planet is still nearer the earth's surface here than anywhere else. The first white man to see Yellowstone was mountain man John Colter whose reports of the Park's natural wonders were ridiculed as lies. Exploration parties verified reports of spouting geysers, boiling springs, thundering waterfalls and huge canyons. In 1872, Congress established Yellowstone as the first national park in the world. Old Faithful geyser is the most famous of Yellowstone's 10,000 hydrothermal features. Yellowstone Falls plunges 1,200 feet into the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone. Fighting trout surge through clear, undefiled water to make for some of the finest fishing in the world. Wildlife wanders through expansive meadows in the largest preserve in the Lower 48. Extensive campgrounds make pleasant camping, and massive lodges provide fine hotel accommodations. Three of the Park's five entrances are in Montana and West Yellowstone's jetport serves travelers in the summer. Other nearby airline connections are at Butte, Bozeman and Billings. During the summer, buses into the Park connect daily from Bozeman, Livingston and West Yellowstone. Inside the Park, bus tours are available daily, including evening twilight tours. In the winter, there is once-a-week bus service from Livingston to Gardiner and daily bus service between Bozeman and West Yellowstone. Snow coach service is available daily between West Yellowstone and Old Faithful. There is also a daily snow coach tour inside the Park. For more information write: Superintendent, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190, or TWA Services Inc., Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190.

While in Yellowstone, plan to spend an extra day or two to attend one of the **Yellowstone Institute's** field seminars. These classes are for those who want to learn more about the natural wonders of the Park—its fabulous wildlife, geothermal features, rich history and expansive wilderness. Courses vary in length from one to five days and cover a wide array of topics including wildlife, plants, geology, geysers and hot springs, photography, horsepacking, hiking, camping and painting. College credit is available for many courses. There are special courses for children. Prices are reasonable. For a complete catalog and

1 YELLOWSTONE TO GLACIER...425 Miles

West Yellowstone to West Glacier, via Quake Lake, Butte, Anaconda, Missoula, Flathead Lake. See the trout-rich Madison River, visit historic mining settlements, drive up the east side of the Continental Divide through towering mountains, cool national forests, through the Flathead Indian Reservation, past giant Flathead Lake and into Glacier National Park. Here are some of the highlights you will encounter along the way:

WEST YELLOWSTONE... Western, year-round entrance to Yellowstone National Park, a winter playground and home of the annual Nordic Ski Chase.

QUAKE LAKE AND VISITOR CENTER (26.8 miles on U.S. 287)...Site of 1959 earthquake that toppled a mountain and created a new lake; side trip to Wade and Cliff lakes (10.2 miles round-trip on a dirt road), excellent fishing, camping.

ENNIS (71 miles on U.S. 287)...Trout fishing headquarters on Madison River.

VIRGINIA CITY (85 miles on Montana 287)...Restored 2nd territorial capital, site of rich gold strikes, summer theatre.

NEVADA CITY (86.5 miles on Montana 287)...In the heart of Vigilante Country; restored and rebuilt; side trip to Bannack (112 miles round-trip on highways 287, 41 and 278), Montana's first territorial capital.

BUTTE (156 miles at junction of I-90 and I-15)...Richest hill on earth, open pit and underground mines, World Museum of Mining, Copper King Mansion.

FAIRMONT HOT SPRINGS (175 miles on I-90 and Route 441)...Year-round resort; swimming, horseback riding, hot springs, golf and tennis.

ANACONDA (183 miles on I-90)...World's largest smelting plant; side trip to Big Hole Battlefield (127.2 miles round-trip on highways 274 and 43), side trip to Lost Creek State Park (20 miles round-trip on Highway 273), camping, ghost towns; side trip over Skalkaho Pass (58.3 miles round-trip on U.S. 10A and gravelled road), scenic Sapphire Mountain drive.

DEER LODGE (209 miles on I-90)...Grant-Kohrs Ranch (national historic site), Towe Antique Ford Collection, historic Montana Territorial Prison.

MISSOULA (286 miles on I-90)...Home of University of Montana, hub of five mountain valleys,

fine dining, fine arts.

NATIONAL BISON RANGE (321 miles on U.S. 93)...Scenic 19-mile self-guided tour; buffalo, deer.

ST. IGNATIUS (326 miles on U.S. 93)...St. Ignace Mission, historic church with hand-painted frescoes, Flathead Indian Reservation.

POLSON (352 miles on U.S. 93)...Scenic resort area on southern tip of Flathead Lake, lakeshore course, boat tours of the Lake.

EAST SHORE DRIVE TO BIGFORK... West Glacier (425 miles on Montana 35)...cherry orchards, fine arts, summer theater, water recreation, camping, fishing.

ROUTE 1A

PINTLER SCENIC ROUTE (183 miles on U.S. 10A between Anaconda and Drummond)...View magnificent Anaconda Pintler Wilderness to the southwest, fish in Georgetown Lake, visit ghost town.

ROUTE 1B

WEST SHORE OF FLATHEAD LAKE TO KALISPELL TO WEST GLACIER (443 miles on U.S. 93, U.S. 2)...Scenic water recreation area, camp fishing; side trip to Whitefish (56 miles round-trip on U.S. 93)...summer camping and water recreation, winter Big Mountain Ski area.

ROUTE 2

2 YELLOWSTONE TO GLACIER...410 Miles

West Yellowstone to West Glacier via Bozeman, Helena and the scenic Swan Valley. This route lets you along the lovely Gallatin River canyon to Bozeman and then to the birthplace of the Missouri River, or Montana's capital city and through a beautiful river valley with glimpses of the giant Bob Marshall Wilderness area. Here are some of the highlights you will encounter along the way:

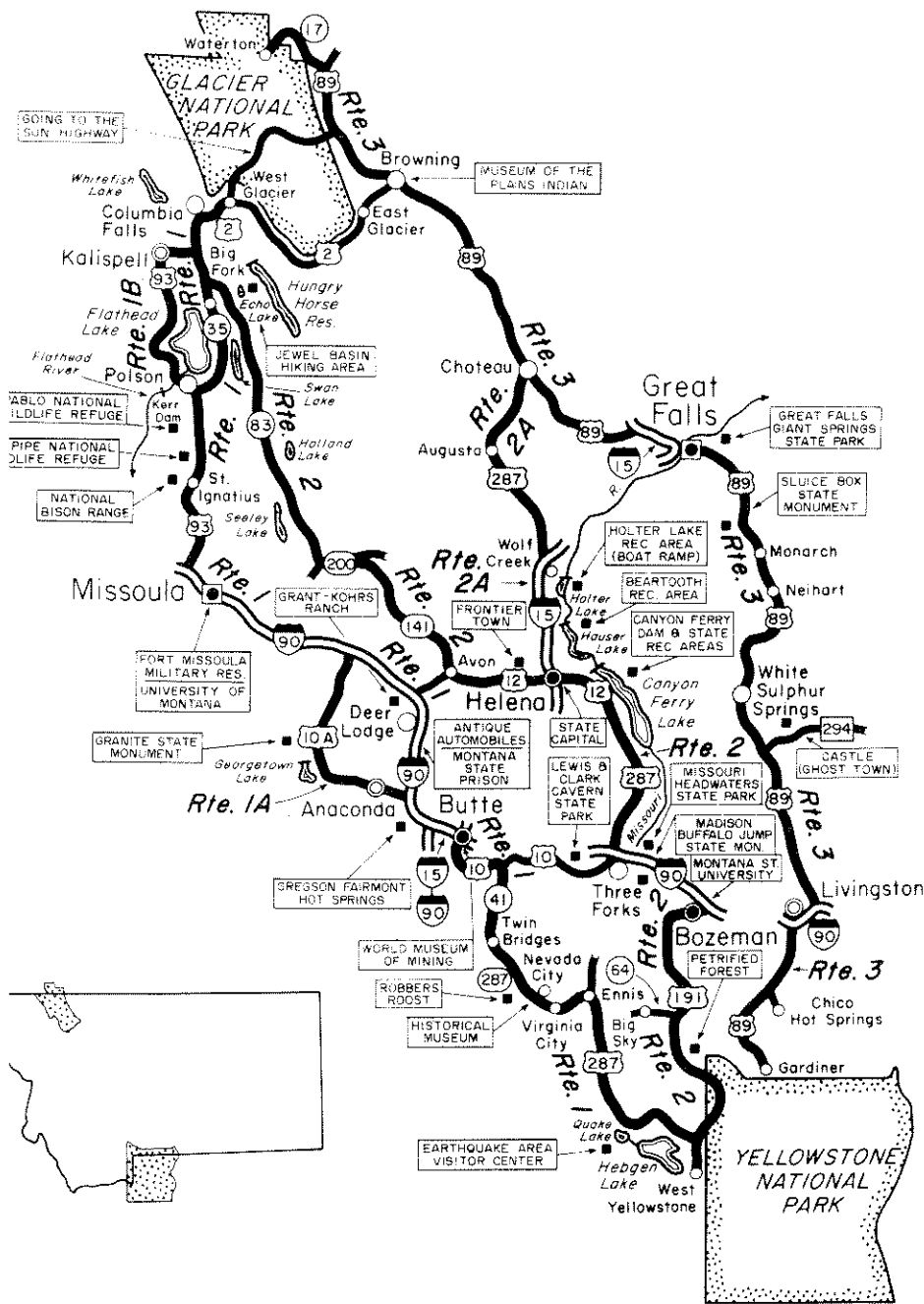
WEST YELLOWSTONE... Western, year-round entrance to Yellowstone Park, winter playground and home of the annual Nordic Ski Chase.

GALLATIN CANYON (approx. 52 miles on U.S. 191)...follow the Gallatin River, one of Montana's many blue-ribbon trout streams; views of Swan Peaks Primitive Area to the west; side trip to Big Lost Lake (one mile round-trip), year-round recreation, fishing, camping, backpacking, golf, tennis and, in the winter, cross-country and alpine skiing.

BOZEMAN (90 miles on U.S. 191 to I-90)...Home of Montana State University, Museum of Natural History, Rockies, side trip to Bridger Bowl (37 miles round-trip on Montana 293), one of state's major ski areas.

THREE FORKS (120 miles on I-90)...Madison, Gallatin and Jefferson rivers join to form the Missouri River. Discovered by Lewis and Clark; side trip Madison Buffalo Jump State Monument (12 miles round-trip); side trip to Lewis and Clark Caverns State Park (42.8 miles round-trip on U.S. 10), guided tour, camping.

HELENA (186 miles on Montana 69 and I-15)...State capital, Historical Society Museum, collector Russell originals and other western memorabilia; L. Chance Gulch, site of 1864 gold discovery, historic buildings and homes; side trip to Canyon Ferry Dam and reservoir (34 miles round-trip on U.S. 287 and Route 284), camping, fishing, boating; side trip Figure 8 loop tour (74.8 miles round-trip), scenic mountain trip, wildlife, hiking, photography; side trip Gates of the Mountains (39 miles round-trip off I-90 north of Helena), discovered and named by Lewis and



ROUTE 28

YELLOWSTONE TO GLACIER (373 miles) ... This route connects Helena with Route 3 at Choteau. Along the way, you will have lots of opportunities for water recreation between Helena and Wolf Creek and you will visit the gateways to the Bob Marshall Wilderness.

HELENA (186 miles on Montana 69 and I-15) ... State capital, Historical Society Museum, collection of Russell originals and other western memorabilia; Last Chance Gulch site of 1864 gold discovery, historic buildings and homes; side trip to Canyon Ferry Dam and reservoir (34 miles round-trip on U.S. 287 and Route 284), camping, fishing, boating; side trip to Figure 8 loop tour (74.8 miles round-trip), scenic mountain trip, wildlife, hiking, photography; side trip to Gates of the Mountains (39 miles round-trip off I-15 north of Helena), discovered and named by Lewis and Clark, hiking, boating, boat tours; side trip to Mac-

Donald pass (30 miles round-trip on U.S. 12 west of Helena), scenic vista, Frontier Town—authentic reproduction of a western town.

IN-CLEARWATER JUNCTION (276 miles on U.S. 12) ... Shortcut route over State Highway 141 in Highway 200; fishing in Little Blackfoot River, Ada Creek and Blackfoot River.

IN VALLEY (367 miles on Montana 83) ... Scenic mountain highway follows scenic Swan River between Mission Mountains Wilderness and Marshall Wilderness; lakes, camping, fishing, hiking.

COLUMBIA FALLS (391 miles via U.S. 2) ... Gateway to Glacier National Park; side trip to Hungry Horse Dam (23 miles round-trip), visitor center, self-guided tour.

EAST GLACIER (410 miles on U.S. 2) ... Headquarters offices, Glacier National Park.

Donald pass (30 miles round-trip on U.S. 12 west of Helena), scenic vista, Frontier Town—authentic reproduction of a western town.

WOLF CREEK (220 miles on I-15) ... Near Missouri River Recreation Road and Holter Lake Recreation Area; boating, rafting, fishing, camping, watch for wildlife.

AUGUSTA (262 miles on U.S. 287) ... Cross the swift Dearborn River to cool summer recreation area; gateway to Bob Marshall Wilderness; side trip to Gibson Dam (46 miles round-trip on gravelled road), camping, boating, fishing.

CHOTEAU (287 miles on U.S. 287) ... Gateway to Bob Marshall Wilderness; museum, Teton Pass ski area; side trip to Gibson Reservoir (68.5 miles round-trip on gravelled road), camping, fishing, boating.

BROWNING (360 miles on U.S. 89) ... Blackfeet Indian Reservation, Museum of the Plains Indian, wildlife museum.

EAST GLACIER (373 miles on U.S. 2) ... Entrance to Glacier National Park, Two Medicine Lake, Going-to-the-Sun Highway.

ROUTE 3

YELLOWSTONE TO GLACIER, 301 Miles

Gardiner to East Glacier via U.S. 89. This is the shortest route between the parks. Follow the Yellowstone River, see historic mining towns and unusual museums. See Charles M. Russell's original log cabin, visit the Giant Springs of the Missouri. Hunt, fish, hike, camp, explore.

GARDINER ... Northern, year-round entrance to Yellowstone National Park.

YELLOWSTONE RIVER (19 miles on U.S. 89) ... The monarch of western rivers; excellent trout fishing, floating.

CHICO HOT SPRINGS (35 miles on U.S. 89 and Route 540) ... Resort area with fine dining, hiking, horseback riding, hot springs and, in the winter, cross-country skiing.

LIVINGSTON (53 miles on U.S. 89 and I-90) ... Home of Calamity Jane and famous fly tyers; site of annual August National Fresh Water Trout Derby.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS (126 miles on I-90 and U.S. 89) ... Hot sulphur springs, trout fishing, castle museum; side trip to Fort Logan (37.2 miles round-trip on Route 360), original fort blockhouse; side trip to Castle (37.5 miles round-trip on Route 294), historic mining ghost town.

KINGS HILL (154 miles on U.S. 89) ... Summer camping, recreation area; side trip to Showdown Ski Area.

NEIHART (162 miles on U.S. 89) ... Historic mining town in heart of the Little Belt Mountains; fishing, camping, hiking.

MONARCH (175 miles on U.S. 89) ... Historic mining town; side trip to Hughesville (17 miles round-trip on gravelled road), early mining area.

GREAT FALLS (220 miles on U.S. 87, 89) ... Montana's 2nd largest city; original Charles M. Russell log cabin and new art gallery; Giant Springs of the Missouri; Malmstrom Air Force Base; Lewis and Clark Trail Portage site; side trip to Fort Benton (84 miles round-trip on U.S. 87), historic riverboat port, museum, boat trips; side trip to Fort Shaw (29 miles round-trip on Montana 200), site of 1867 fort; Gibson Dam (46 miles round-trip on U.S. 89), camping, boating, fishing.

CHOTEAU (275 miles on U.S. 89) ... Gateway to Bob Marshall Wilderness; museum, Teton Pass ski area; side trip to Gibson Reservoir (68.5 miles round-trip on gravelled road), camping, fishing, boating.

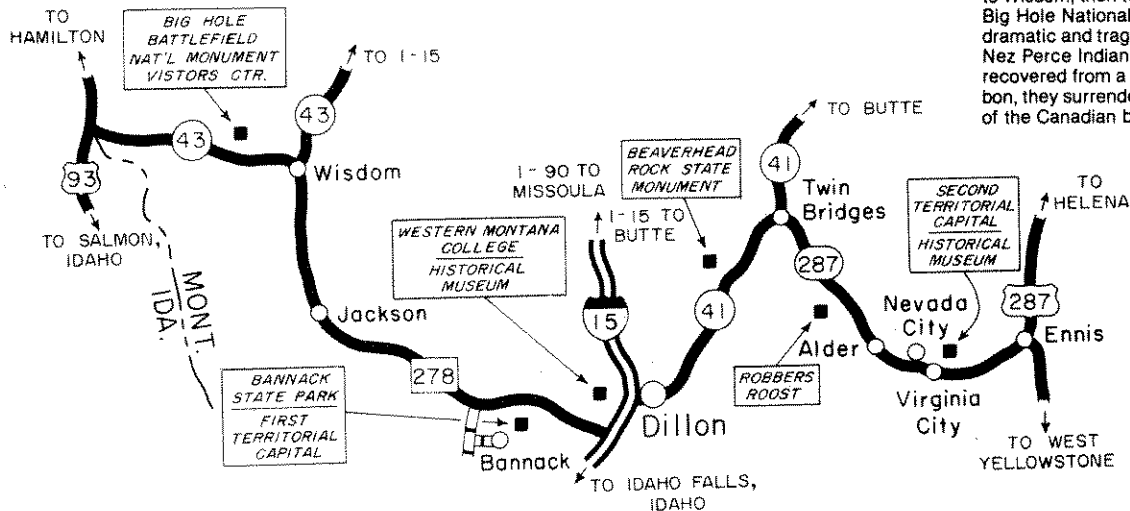
BROWNING (349 miles on U.S. 89) ... Blackfeet Indian Reservation, Museum of the Plains Indian, wildlife museum.

EAST GLACIER (361 miles on U.S. 2) ... Entrance to Glacier National Park, Two Medicine Lake, Going-to-the-Sun Highway.

WATERTON (439 miles on U.S. 89) ... Canadian section of Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park.

() miles indicates distance from Yellowstone National Park entry point.

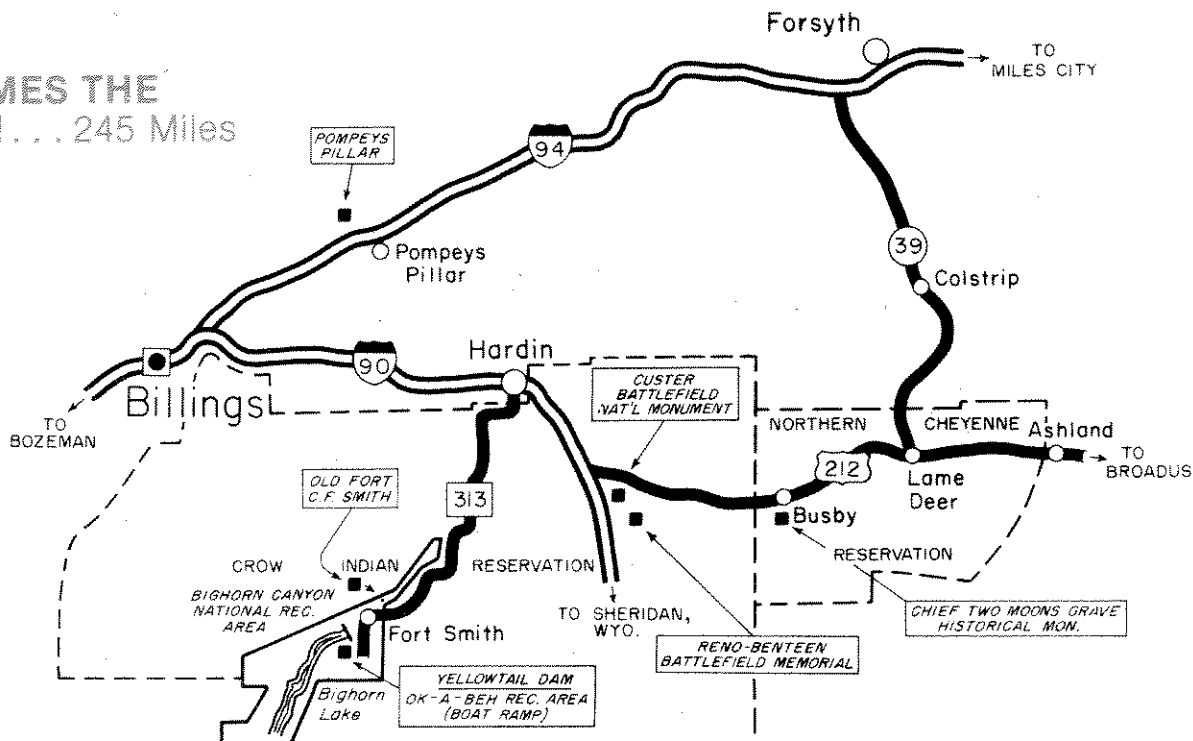
4 HISTORY A LA CARTE ... 147 Miles



If colorful tales of the West stir your imagination, you have arrived. On this tour through the heart of Gold West Country, you will retrace the steps of Lewis and Clark, Chief Joseph, the Vigilantes and the colorful outlaws they chased. Starting at Ennis, trout-fishing headquarters for the Madison River, you will literally step into the past when you reach the restored mining camps of Virginia City and Nevada City, only a mile apart on State Highway 287. Instead of TV, there's live 19th century entertainment, instead of a subway, there's the Alder Gulch Short Line railroad, instead of an impersonal greeting, there is friendly,

western hospitality. Further up the trail, you'll find Robber's Roost, a hangout for hold-up gangs during the early gold rush days when stage coaches made regular runs between Bannack and Virginia City. Beyond Twin Bridges and Dillon, you will visit Montana's first territorial capital at Bannack off Route 278. Built near the site of an 1862 gold strike and named after a local tribe of Indians, Bannack was once a brawling frontier mining town. Several of the original buildings have been preserved giving Bannack a true ghost town atmosphere. Back on Route 278, you're in beautiful Big Hole country. Follow the Big Hole River to Wisdom, then turn west on Highway 43 to reach the Big Hole National Battlefield, site of one of the more dramatic and tragic episodes of the epic retreat of five Nez Perce Indian bands in 1877. Though the Indians recovered from a surprise attack led by Col. John Gibbon, they surrendered further north, within a few miles of the Canadian border. Visitor center, walking tour.

5 HERE COMES THE CAVALRY! ... 245 Miles



The site of America's most famous Indian battle awaits you on this tour at the Custer National Battlefield. Here, more than 100 years ago, Lt. Col. George Armstrong Custer and the entire Seventh Cavalry were slain by Sioux and Cheyenne Indians. A visitor center, museum and self-guided auto tour will help you interpret this historic event at your own pace. You're in Crow Indian country, and by proceeding east on U.S. 212, you will also drive through the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation. At Lame Deer, be sure to visit the Indian Craft Center. You are also in coal country. At Colstrip, north of Lame Deer on Route 39, you will see one of the largest strip mining opera-

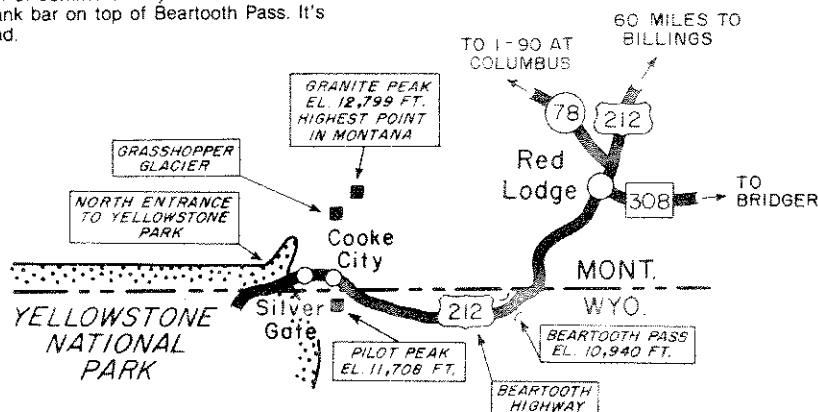
tions in the world. Guided tours are available. From where you intersect I-94, north of Colstrip, back to Billings, you will follow the Yellowstone River. More than 170 years ago, this route was also followed by Lewis and Clark. You can see a landmark of that historic expedition at Pompeys Pillar, 27 miles northeast of Billings on I-94. In 1806, Captain William Clark named this massive sandstone pillar for Sacajewea's baby boy and also carved his signature in the rock. To complete your history lesson, visit the Western Heritage Center in Billings and the Pictograph Cave State Monument,

just south of Billings. This major archeological site preserves the remains of a 5,000-year-old prehistoric culture. A spectacular side trip awaits you at Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area, south of Hardin on Route 313. Here you will find a vast recreation area, a geologist's paradise and an unbeatable scenic area: formed by limestone cliffs that loom a half-mile over Bighorn Lake. West of the canyon, numerous caves in the Pryor Mountains offer excitement for spelunkers. The Pryors also encompass a 32,000-acre wild horse range.

THE BREATHTAKING BEARTOOTH... 69 Miles

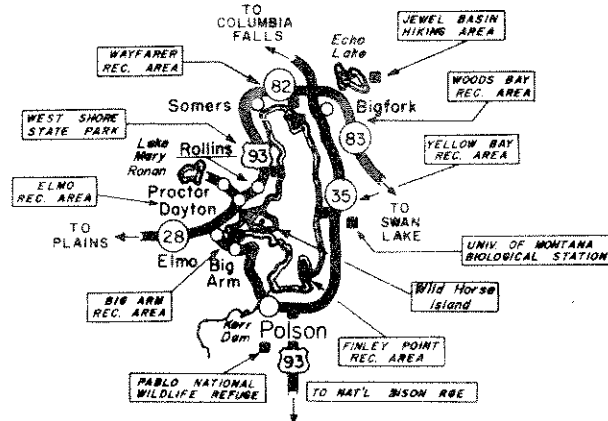
Billed by CBS News correspondent Charles Kuralt as the most beautiful drive in America, the breathtaking Beartooth Highway between Red Lodge and Yellowstone National Park is an adventure unto itself. From the valley floor at Red Lodge, it climbs above the timberline to wind southward across the mountain heights into Wyoming. There it roams westward over the Beartooth Plateau, turns back into Montana to pass the tiny towns of Cooke City and Silver Gate, and then drops into Yellowstone. At every turn it offers one of the world's most magnificent mountain scenery. Beartooth country is wild, sky-top country. More than 25 mountain peaks rise higher than 12,000 feet, and 10 rock-strewn plateaus, some several square miles in size, lie above 11,000 feet. Glaciers flank the peaks, and below them are more than 300 lakes, more than 5,000 waterfalls, and everywhere, there is a profusion of wildflowers splashing color against snowbanks and across alpine meadows. Rocks exposed along the highway are among the oldest known to man. Cooke City has a rich mining history. Today,

however, most "prospectors" searching the mountains are rockhounds. Some of the best hunting grounds are in and near old mines around Cooke City. Enticing as this drive is, don't try it in the winter. It is buried under several feet of snow. The highway generally opens sometime in May. One day every year in July—the exact date is always a secret—the Red Lodge Chamber of Commerce buys motorists a drink from a snowbank bar on top of Beartooth Pass. It's that kind of road.



1 FLATHEAD LAKE: A QUICK, SWEET TRIP TO PARADISE... 86 Miles

Forty miles south of Glacier National Park, Flathead Lake is a tour all by itself. Biggest freshwater lake west of the Mississippi River, the 190-square-mile Flathead is fringed by cherry orchards and dense conifer forests that rise abruptly from lakeshore to mountain top. Starting at Fork, a charming community of art galleries, summer theater and good fishing at the northeast tip of the lake, you will cross the Swan River and follow the lake south on Highway 35. On the north shore is the village of Polson with a fine lakeshore golf course, boat tours of the lake and Herr Dam nearby. While in Polson, you should make time for a side trip to the National Bison range, 30 miles south on U.S. 93 and Route 212. Here, one of the most important of America's remaining buffalo herds roams 19,000 acres along with deer, elk, bighorn sheep, pronghorn antelope and mountain goats. Proceeding north again on U.S. 93 through Polson, you will get a glimpse of Wild Horse Island from the west shore of Flathead Lake. One of Montana's newest state parks, this 2,700-acre preserve is the home of a magnificent Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep herd. At the northwest tip of the lake, you will drive through historic Somers, once a great lumbering center and now sailing headquarters for the north end of the lake. On the way back to Fork, where the north shore blends with the east, you will cross the Flathead River. Because of its great recreational value, Flathead Lake is surrounded by numerous resorts, marinas, campgrounds and recreation areas.

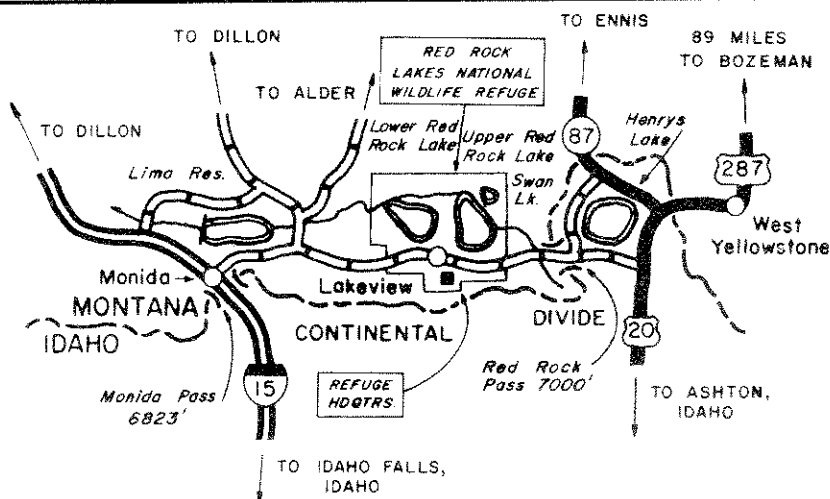


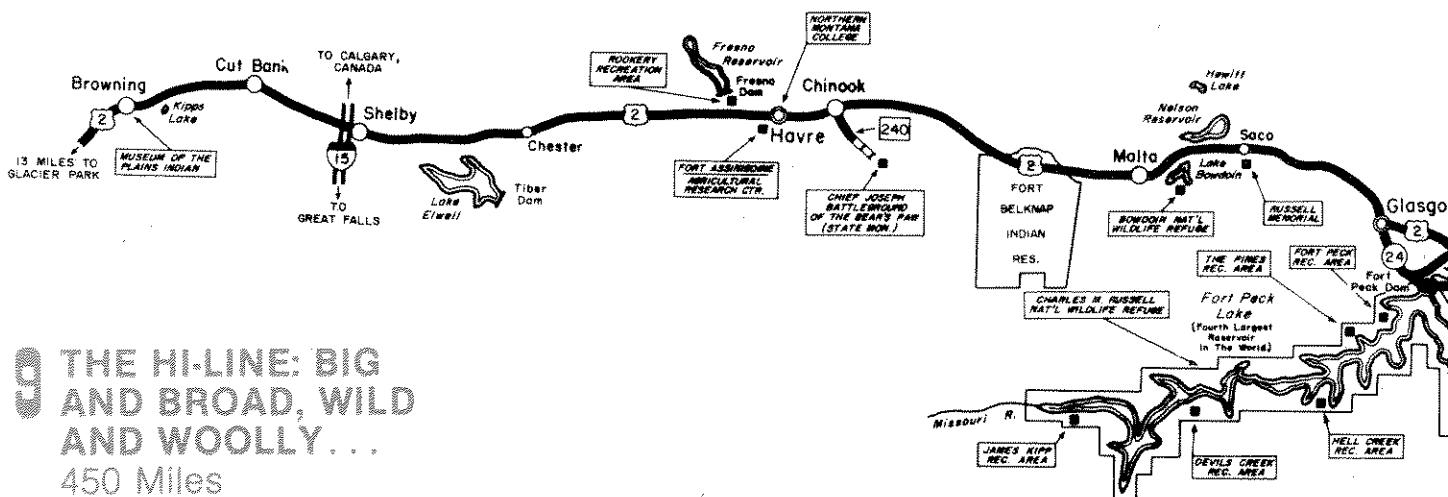
RED ROCKS: THE ULTIMATE ECOLOGY TOUR

Tucked away beneath the Centennial Mountains in extreme southwestern Montana is the ultimate ecology tour. Here, Red Rock Lakes National Wildlife Refuge provides habitat and sanctuary for more birds than you have ever seen gathered in one place at one time—ducks, geese, cranes, herons, avocets, grebes and—largest of all North American waterfowl—the majestic trumpeter swan. This refuge is one of the most important nesting areas for the trumpeter, about 350 swans—one-third of the North American population outside Alaska—may be found on its 40,000-acre refuge. In the fall they are joined by 500 to 2,000 whistling swans and more than 50,000 ducks and geese, which congregate here before their southward migration. The Centennial Valley provides a perfect habitat for these birds because of its extensive marsh system. The lofty Centennials catch the heavy snows of winter, thus providing a constant supply of water to replenish the refuge's 14,000 acres of marsh and water. You'll find more than birds on this otic refuge. Moose are year-round residents. Elk, deer and antelope are also found on the refuge

throughout the year except winter. Other familiar mammals include fox, badgers, ground squirrels and, occasionally, bobcats. The refuge is remote, which is part of the reason it makes such good habitat for the trumpeter swan. But it is accessible. The best way to get there is from Monida, on I-15 to the west. The refuge can also be reached from Henry's Lake, to the

east, and from the Gravelly Range to the north. All roads that lead to the refuge are dirt roads so local inquiry about road conditions is advisable. The best time to visit is from May through October. Guest ranch and campground facilities are available at the refuge. From the refuge, drive just 50 miles east to Yellowstone National Park.





9 THE HI-LINE: BIG AND BROAD, WILD AND WOOLLY... 450 Miles

If you are traveling the northern route to or from Glacier National Park, along U.S. 2, don't be intimidated by Montana's width. There's lots to see and do along the way. Just east of the Park, at Browning, is the Museum of the Plains Indian on the Blackfoot Indian Reservation. A permanent exhibit presents the historic arts of 11 Northern Plains tribes. The museum also features traveling exhibits, a display of painted tipis, demonstrations of Native American arts and crafts techniques, tours and gallery discussions. Further east at Cut Bank, you're in oil, cattle and grain country. Shelby is famous for more than its rich oil fields. Trivia lovers should know that Shelby is also the site of the July 4, 1923, Dempsey-Gibbons World Championship fight. History buffs will also enjoy Shelby's Marias Museum of History and Art. Just beyond Shelby, you'll find plenty of fishing, boating and recreational opportunities at Lake Elwell, which was created by Tiber Dam on the Marias River. More fishing and boating recreation awaits you at Fresno Reservoir near Havre. The Rookery Recreation Area,

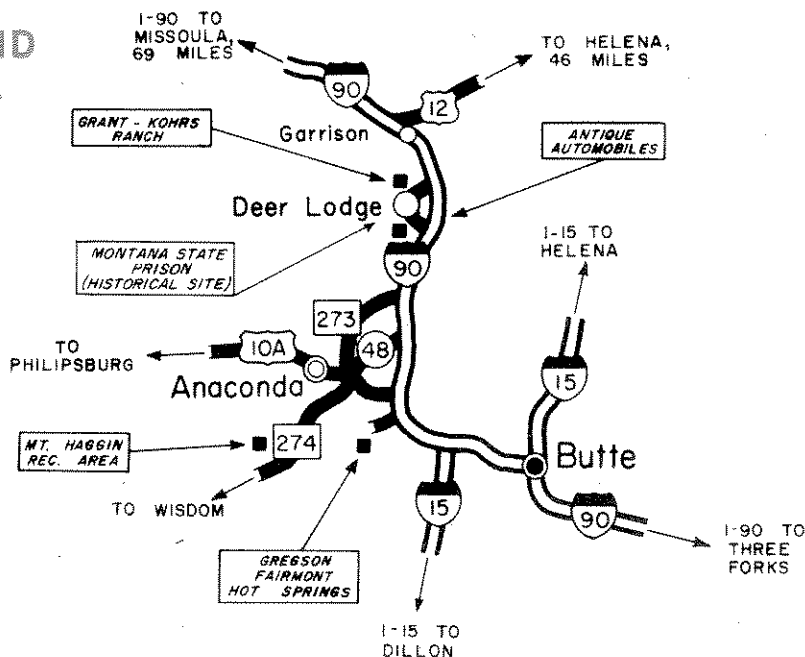
between Fresno Reservoir and Havre, is a wildlife management area maintained by the State of Montana. In Havre, home of Northern Montana College, you will enjoy the H. Earl Clack Museum, with emphasis on archaeology and interpretation of a buffalo jump site, and the Northern Montana College Collections, which feature natural history and Indian artifacts. Another museum, the Blaine County Museum, awaits you in Chinook, as well as a side trip to the Chief Joseph Battleground of the Bear's Paw. Just 16 miles south of Chinook, the site marks the final battle and surrender of Chief Joseph of the Nez Perce. Back on U.S. 2, you will follow the Milk River through the Fort Belknap Indian Reservation and on to Malta, where you can visit the Bowdoin National Wildlife Refuge. An extensively used flight path of the Central Flyway, the refuge hosts ducks and geese, which nest here by the thousands, as well as pelicans and gulls, cormorants, herons, terns, songbirds, upland game birds, antelope and deer. Further east is the Nelson

Reservoir Recreation Area with a developed campground and boat ramp. At Glasgow, recreational activities center around the 1,600-mile shoreline and the waters of the huge lake created by Fort Peck Dam. Boating, fishing, swimming, camping and picnicking dominate the upstream recreation, while sightseeing and fossil hunting attract people to the badlands south of the spillway. At the town of Fort Peck, summer theater still thrives, with performances held weekend at the grand old Fort Peck Theatre. Further east, a Wolf Point, you will find the Historical Society Museum in the basement of the county library. The museum features homesteading, farming and ranching history. Wolf Point is also the home of the granddaddy of Montana rodeos, the Wild Horse Stampede, held the second week in July. Follow the Missouri to Culbertson where you will find a large collection of antique farming equipment and, in September, the Northeast Montana Threshing Bee and Antique Show.

10 WHERE HENRY FORD AND JOSEPH STALIN MEET... 52 Miles

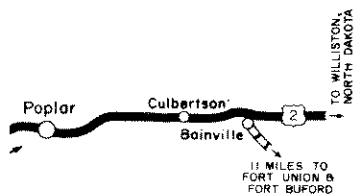
A quick and fun-filled way to get from Butte to either Missoula or Helena is along Interstate 90, which passes through Deer Lodge. Starting at Butte, the center of Montana's rich mining history, you can visit the World Museum of Mining and Hell Roarin' Gulch, the Copper King Mansion, Montana Tech's Mineral Museum and the Berkeley Pit to see why this city was named the "richest hill on earth." Traveling west along I-90, you can stop for a relaxing dip at Fairmont Hot Springs before proceeding north to Deer Lodge. Follow the Clark Fork River into Deer Lodge and plan to spend some time here. History has been well preserved here, in the form of an antique car collection, a territorial prison and a pioneer ranch. Located next to the old prison on Main Street is the Towe Antique Ford Collection, the world's most complete collection of antique Ford cars. Next door to the Ford gallery is Montana's castle-like territorial prison, which is open for summer tours. Though only recently vacated, the prison has already been declared a National Historic Monument and is a popular movie location site. Further north on Main Street, the historic Grant-Kohrs Pioneer Ranch has been preserved for your enjoyment and insight into a bygone era. On display at the ranch are the original house and furnishings of Conrad and Augusta Kohrs, the barn, bunkhouse, blacksmith shop and outbuildings. Maintained by the National Park Service, the ranch is open year-round for tours.

Ranching wasn't the only cornerstone of this early-day community. Railroad was also important and in

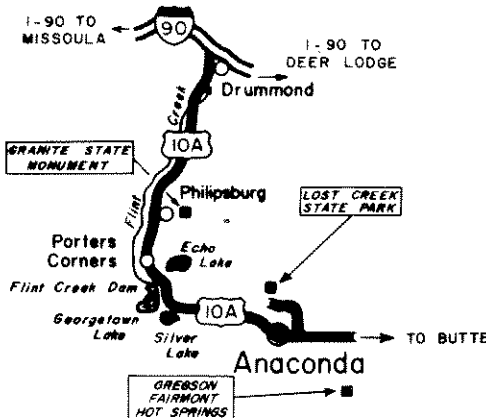


the center of town, on Court House Square, you can see one of the last electric engines, "Little Joe," built especially for the Soviet Union and named for Joseph Stalin. The engine became part of the Milwaukee line

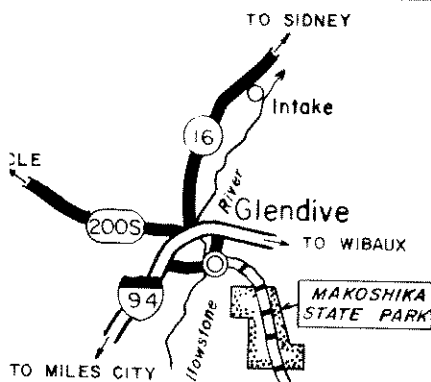
when the Cold War stopped shipment abroad. From here you're only 10 miles from Garrison Junction where you can continue on I-90 to Missoula or turn east to Helena.



11 WINTER AND SUMMER A RECREATION PENANSA



Montana's only designated scenic route, the Pintler Scenic Route is a delightful, 62-mile alternative to interstate highway if you're traveling between Yellowstone and Glacier national parks. Start or end this tour with a soothing dip at Fairmont Hot Springs. From there, you will see the "world's tallest stack" at Anaconda, where much of Montana's early history was written by copper magnate Marcus Daly. Northwest of Anaconda, you will find rare rock formations in a 3,000-ft. deep canyon at Lost Creek State Park. Back on U.S. 10A, you will travel between the magnificent Anaconda-Pintler Mountains and the 158,000-acre Anaconda-Pintler Wilderness to the southwest and the Flint Creek Range to the east. You will pass the famous old Gold Coin Mine and then you are at the shores of Georgetown Lake, one of Montana's most popular fishing and boating sites. At the north end of the lake, you will begin a descent down Flint Creek Pass. The trip northward through the Flint Creek Valley provides expansive scenes of Montana ranches. Soon you will be in Philipsburg, one of Montana's legendary mining towns. You will join the interstate at Drummond. Among Montanans, the Pintler area is just as popular in the winter as it is in the summer. There are three ski areas along the route, at Deep Creek, Discovery Basin and Wraith Hill, and numerous snowmobile areas. Georgetown Lake offers some of the best ice fishing in Montana.



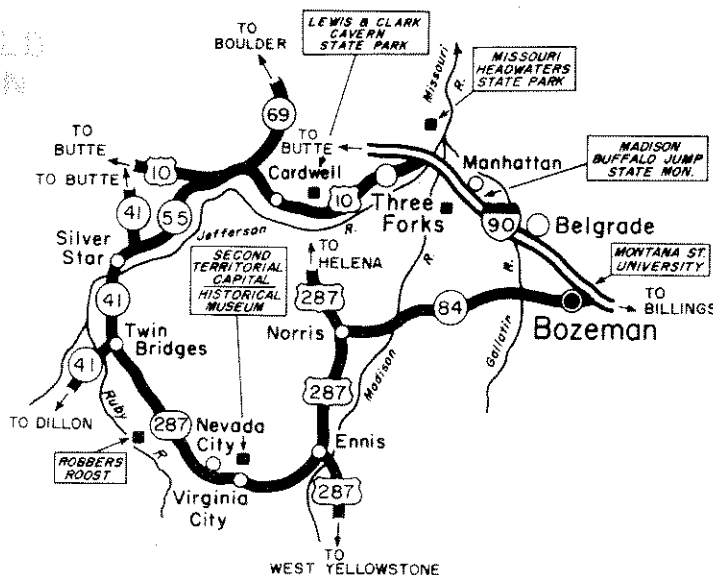
12 FISHING AND SUMMER VERY STRANGE

Glendive is the center of activity for the Williston Oil Basin, the home of Dawson College, the Frontier Gateway Museum and the entry to Makoshika State Park. The Sioux Indians had a name for this place,

Makoshika, meaning "bad earth" or "bad land." Today the badlands of Makoshika are set aside by the State of Montana for visitors to see and enjoy. Centuries of wind and water erosion have produced unusual rock and soil formations of brilliant hues. Fossils of prehistoric animals are found in some locations, as are artifacts of prehistoric man. In addition to the unusual scenery, the seven square miles of park include an archery and shooting range, a one-mile nature trail and a camping area. Early morning and late evening are ideal times to visit the park for full benefit of spectacular lighting. North of Glendive at Intake, on the Yellowstone River, is Montana's most popular paddlefishing site. Here, every spring, fishermen gather to try their luck at snagging this huge, prehistoric, boneless fish.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS: A GOLD CAMP, A HIDEOUT, A PISHKUN A CAVE... 190 Miles

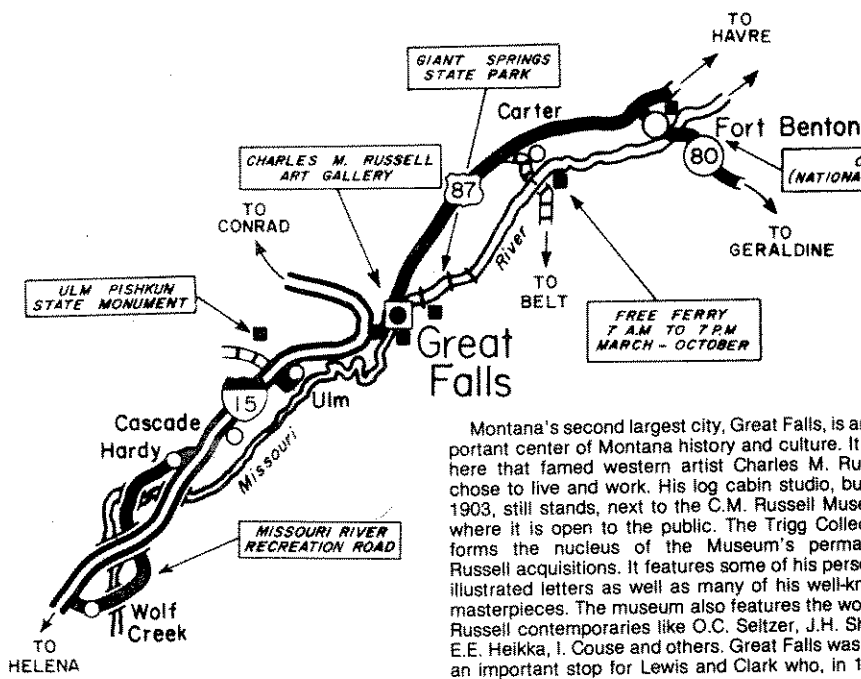
It you will need for this tour is an inquisitive and your fishing gear. When you're not following the course of three of Montana's best trout streams, be soaking up western lore. You'll also drive some of the most elegant scenery Montana offer, courtesy of the Tobacco Root Mountains and Madison Range. Driving west from Bozeman, you'll reach the turnoff for the Madison Buffalo Jump State Monument, which demonstrates a technique used by pre-historic man. The installed it a pishkun—a cliff over which they ded buffalo for their winter meat. Less than 10 miles up the road is the Missouri River Headwaters State Park, a national historic landmark and the West's most significant historical sites. The Madison, Jefferson and Gallatin rivers join the Missouri River, and it was here that Lewis and Clark camped on their westward journey in 1805. During their journey, they had to choose among the forks. They chose the Jefferson and their successful trip west. Drive into Three Forks and stay on U.S. 10 to get to the Lewis and Clark National Historic Site, Montana's first and best-known state park of the largest known limestone caverns in the West. Naturally air conditioned, these colorful caves are electrically lighted and safe to visit. Guided tours are conducted daily during the summer. Drive to Cardwell, take a jog in the road to get on Route



69, then 55 and 41. You'll be following the Jefferson River and then the Ruby through some of America's most beautiful farm and ranch land near Twin Bridges and Sheridan. Soon you'll be at Robber's Roost, on State Highway 287, a hangout for hold-up gangs during the early gold rush days when stage coaches made regular runs between Bannack and Virginia

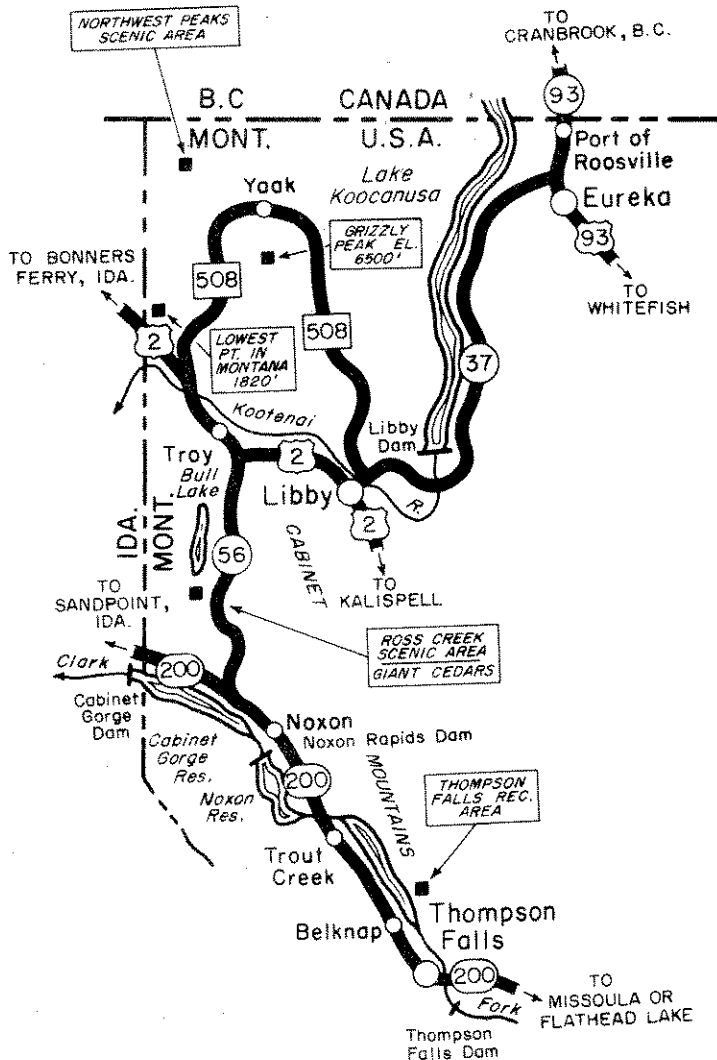
City. The Old West comes alive at Nevada City and Virginia City, two restored mining camps up the road. If you have resisted the many temptations along this tour to stop and enjoy Montana's colorful history, you will arrive in Ennis just in time for some evening fishing on the famed Madison and still get back to Bozeman, via Norris, if you must.

14 GREAT FALLS TO FORT BENTON: A TRIP INTO HISTORY WITH AN ARTIST AS A GUIDE



Montana's second largest city, Great Falls, is an important center of Montana history and culture. It was here that famed western artist Charles M. Russell chose to live and work. His log cabin studio, built in 1903, still stands, next to the C.M. Russell Museum, where it is open to the public. The Trigg Collection forms the nucleus of the Museum's permanent Russell acquisitions. It features some of his personal, illustrated letters as well as many of his well-known masterpieces. The museum also features the work of Russell contemporaries like O.C. Seltzer, J.H. Sharp, E.E. Heikka, I. Couse and others. Great Falls was also an important stop for Lewis and Clark who, in 1805,

discovered and named the Great Falls of the Missouri about 12 miles downriver from the city. The utility that operates Ryan Dam at this site also maintains a public picnic area on an island below the falls. Upriver, on the east edge of town, is Giant Springs State Park. At the park, you will see one of the largest freshwater springs in the world. Just 42 miles north of Great Falls on U.S. 87 is Fort Benton, which was headquarters for steamboat navigation on the Missouri River. A riverfront park tells the story. The Fort Benton Museum also features Missouri River history. Two routes will take you south to Helena from Great Falls. One is I-15 for those who are in a hurry. The other is the Missouri River Recreation Road, between Hardy and Wolf Creek, which is really the only way to see and enjoy the Missouri. You'll run into lots of fishermen along the way and wonder why you aren't among them. The only better way to see this stretch of the Missouri is from the inside of a rubber raft or canoe. On either of these trips, north or south of Great Falls, note the effect of the lighting on the landscape, especially in the morning or at dusk, and you'll see where Charles Russell got his inspiration.



15 THE VIEW FROM THE NORTHWEST CORNER

If you're in the Flathead area or Glacier National Park, you shouldn't miss the lush magnificence of northwestern Montana. Here, the trees are greener, the woods deeper and the world more natural than anywhere you've been lately. There are a number of routes you can take to see this country, all of them starting in Libby. When Libby residents aren't working they're usually hunting or fishing, and you'll know what when you get there. The grandeur of the Cabinet Mountains and the Cabinet Mountain Wilderness can be seen from downtown Libby, and the Kootenai River borders the north edge of town. If you follow this river west, along U.S. 2, you will reach Yaak River country by turning north on Route 508. There is camping and good fishing along this route, which will take you to Yaak, home of the Dirty Shame Saloon. You are also in the Northwest Peak Scenic Area. Return to Libby the same way you traveled to Yaak, or continue on Highway 508 through the Purcell Mountains. Back in Libby drive east on Highway 37 to see Lake Kootenai at the dam that created it. Lake Kootenai is 90 miles long and backs up water 42 miles into Canada. Its peculiar name was contrived from a combination of KOO from the Kootenai River, CAN from Canada and USA from United States of America. There are lots of camping and recreation sites around the lake and visitor center at Libby Dam. By taking a short drive west of Libby and turning south on the Bull Lake Road (Highway 56), you'll be on your way to yet another scenic trip in the Libby area. Before turning south from U.S. 2, be sure to see Kootenai Falls, either from the lookout near U.S. 2 or by climbing down to the river. Just before you reach Bull Lake on Highway 56 you will see a turnoff for the Giant Cedars Scenic Area. Here, you will see ancient cedars on a pleasant 30-minute nature walk. To the east is the rugged Cabinet Mountain Wilderness. Continuing south on Highway 56, you will reach the Bull Lake Recreation Area. At the point where Highway 56 meets Highway 200, you can follow the powerful Clark Fork River down to Thompson Falls and Plains and back up to the Flathead area or on into Missoula.

For those who would prefer to see Montana from a different perspective, take a tour on foot, or hire a llama or a bicycle or from the quiet sights of a hot-air balloon:

EAT NORTHERN LLAMA CO....1795 Middle Rd., Columbia Falls, MT 59912, 755-9044
Two- to five-day pack trips with llamas into the an Range in northwestern Montana. These pack meals are especially good with children. Rates run at \$60/person/day.

HIGH COUNTRY BALLOON TOURS...Box 911, Big Sky, MT 59716, 995-4647

Sunrise champagne flights over the Madison and Gallatin river valleys. Flights range from 1 to 1½ hours. Rates are \$75 for one person, \$125 for two.

MOUNTAIN SKY BICYCLE TOURS...Route 1, Box 67, Florence, MT 59833, 273-6088

Four two-week summer tours covering a loop through southwestern Montana that starts and ends in Missoula. Will include floating, horseback riding and gem-hunting. Tour will be accompanied by an escort vehicle. Under \$1,000/person.

HIGH COUNTRY ADVENTURES...P.O. Box 176, Helena, MT 59624, 443-2842

Guided backpacking trips into the Bob Marshall Wilderness, Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness, Madison Range and Yellowstone National Park. Trips average a week. \$325/person includes food and transportation. Bring your own gear or rent it.

SLEEPING GIANT TOURS...42 South Park Avenue, Helena, MT 59601, 443-7723 or 442-7945

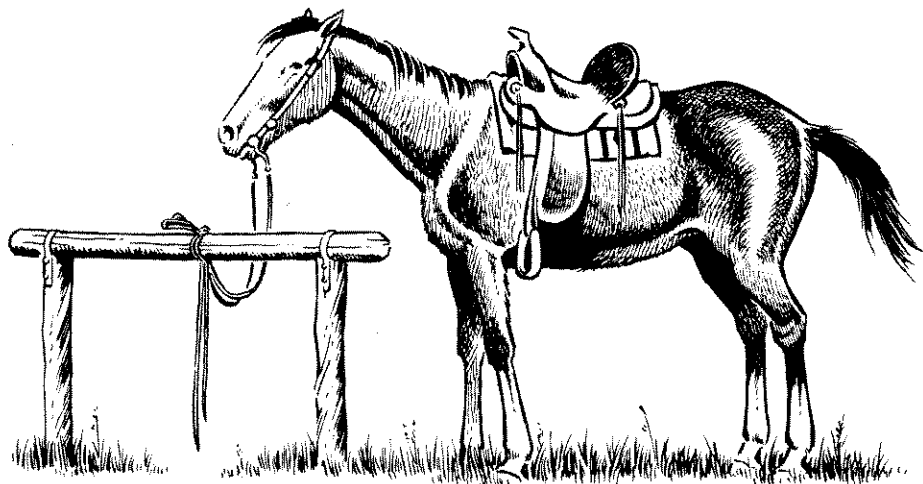
Ten-day bicycle tours to Yellowstone National Park and through Glacier National Park. Other tours available. Tours will be accompanied by escort vehicle. Bicycle rentals available. Write for rates.

Ranches and Resorts

Montana-style dude ranches and resorts offer vacation vacations with a particular flair. Always in environments of exceptional beauty, ranch and resort vacations have a wide range of family activities including horseback riding, fishing, boating, swimming, barbecue cookouts, chuck wagon "feeds," picnics, pack trips, wildlife watching and general ranch experiences.

The differences between all-out dude ranches and riding ranches are subtle. A dude ranch exists only for guests, while a working ranch accepts guests as a line to the primary occupation of ranching. Working ranches offer a chance for guests to watch real ranch activities and sometimes to participate in them. Either, horseback riding heads the list of things to

do at two ranches or resorts are alike. In Montana, many were established generations ago and are part of the Montana landscape that Western artists and writers have described for years. Some hunting outfits also offer ranch accommodations. Since reservations are usually mandatory for vacations at dude ranches and resorts, it is recommended that timely inquiries be addressed to those that strike your fancy. Listing, arranged according to Montana's famed "countrysides," is a listing of many of Montana's ranches and ranch-style vacation destinations. All phone numbers are reached by area code 406.



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Glacier Country

BEAR CREEK RANCH...Box 151, E. Glacier, 4, Dial Shelby Operator ask for Bear Creek #1 cabins, lodge, family-style meals, cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, access to Great Bear Wilderness & Glacier National Park. Write for rates.

BEAR CREEK RANCH...Box 144, E. Glacier, 4, 226-4291
Cabins, fishing, meals extra. \$15.00/couple/night.

BEAR TAIL RANCH...Wolf Creek, 59648, 433-0330
100-acre working paint horse ranch. Modern cabins, ranch-style meals. Fishing, hunting, riding, pack trips, hiking, rock-hunting, homestead museum. Daily rate is \$500 per adult & \$250 per child under 12. Pack trips run \$700/person/week.

BEAR TUFFIT...Proctor, 59929, 849-5220
Cabins on Lake Mary Ronan, fishing, boating, boat rentals, water-skiing, swimming, hiking, nightly campfires. Write for rates.

BEAR 8 RANCH...Box 457, Choteau, 59422, 564-4564
Modern cabins, dining room, riding, hiking, fishing, pack trips, heated swimming pool, hunting. \$300/person/week.

BEAR LAKES RESORT...Fortine, 59918, 455-4555
18-hole golf course & pro shop, heated pool, jacuzzi, tennis, 5,000-ft surfaced air strip, cross-country skiing & rentals, restaurant & lounge. 40 condominiums, hiking, volleyball, riding. \$43-70/couple/night.

DESERT MOUNTAIN HIGH ADVENTURE...W. Glacier, 59936, 387-5610

Riding, pool, float trips, chuck wagon dining, basketball, volleyball, sauna, skiing, hot tub. \$800/couple/week.

DIAMOND BAR X...Box 269, Augusta, 59410, 562-3524

Cabins, campground, RV hookups, bar & lounge, dining, pool, riding, fishing, summer camp for kids, hunting. Write for rates.

DOUBLE ARROW RANCH...Drawer E, Seeley Lake, 59868, 677-2204

Accommodations for 50 in lodge, cabins & condominiums; dining room, lounge, marina, boat rentals, equestrian center, tennis courts, pool, hot tub, groomed cross-country & snowmobile trails, hunting & fishing. Three-day rate is \$75, double occupancy, meals not included.

FLATHEAD LAKE LODGE...Box 248, Bigfork, 59911, 837-4391

Water sports on Flathead Lake, tennis, riding, rodeo, heated pool, fishing, trap-shooting, cabins, children's activities, lodge, cottages, meals. \$553/adult/week. Lower rates for children.

FORD CREEK RANCH...Box 329, Augusta, 59410, 562-3672

Hunting, fishing, pack trips, riding. Write for rates.

HOLLAND LAKE LODGE...Seeley Lake, 59868, 754-2282

Lounge, restaurant, canoeing, boating, fishing, snowmobiling, cross-country skiing, pack trips, riding, hiking, access to Bob Marshall Wilderness. \$27.50-40.00/couple/night.

JJJ RANCH...Box 83, Augusta, 59410, 562-3653
Riding, fishing, pack trips. Write for rates.

LAKE MARY RONAN LODGE & RESORT...Box 187, Proctor, 59929

Cabins & trailer park on Lake Mary Ronan, boat & motor rentals, lounge, restaurant, store, marina, children's rec hall, & playground, fishing, water-skiing, boating. Write for rates.

MONTANA SPORTS RANCH...Condon, 59868, 754-2351

Riding, pack trips, heated pool, hiking, fishing, bar. \$275/person/week, double occupancy. Pack trips run \$525/person/week.

MOUNTAIN VIEW RANCH...Rt. 1, Box 64, Eureka, 59917, 889-3344

Working ranch with lodge, trail rides, pack trips, hiking, fishing. \$40/single/night, \$60/couple/night (American Plan.)

SPOTTED BEAR RANCH...Hungry Horse, 59919, or 801 P. St., Lincoln NE 68508, 800-228-4333

Pack-float trips on South Fork of Flathead River, trail rides, overnight pack trips, float trips, lake fishing, Bob Marshall Wilderness. Write for rates.

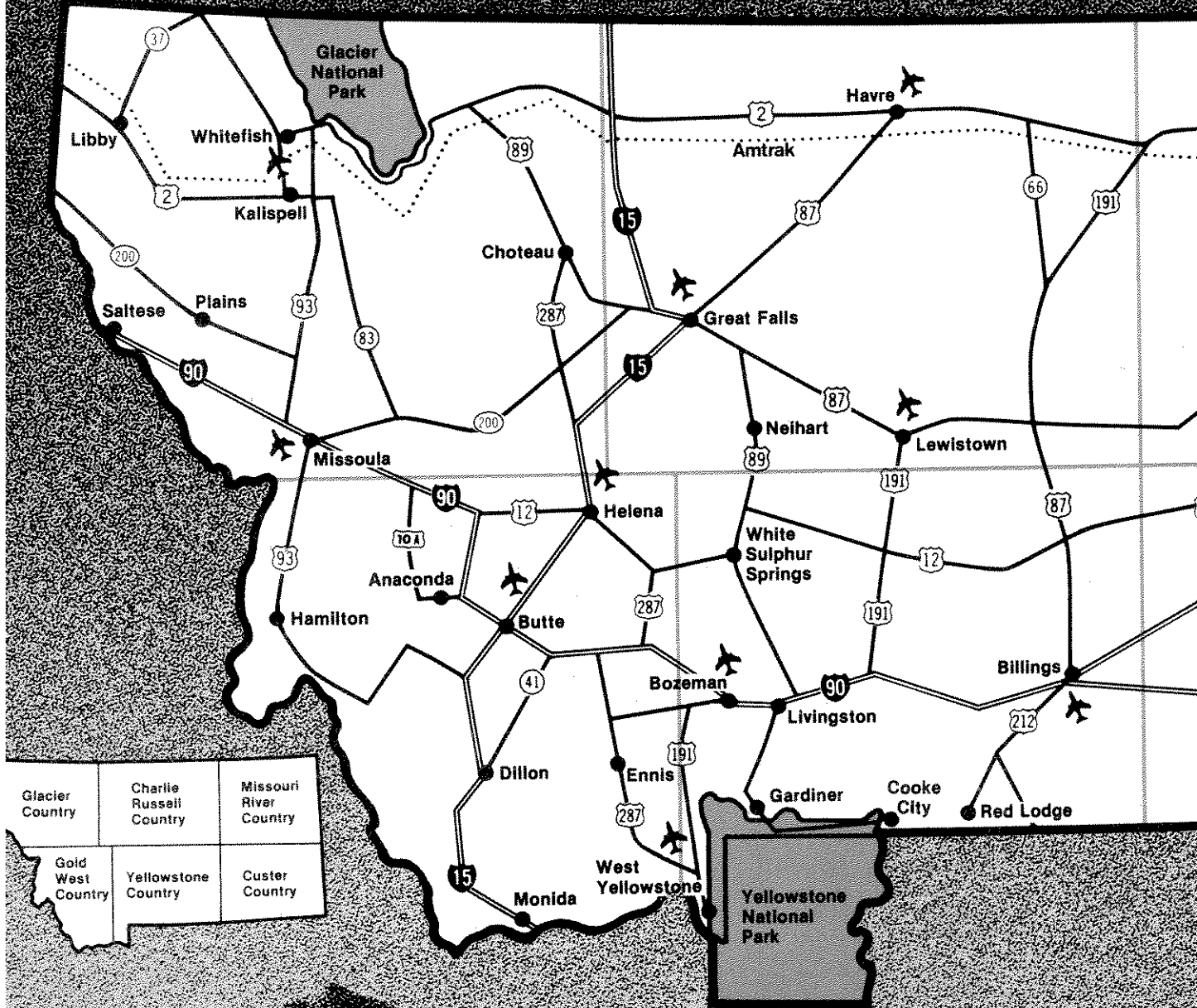
TETON DAIRY...Rt. 1, Box 5, Fairfield, 59436, 467-2657

1,000-acre grain & hay farm, family & farm activities. Meals & lodging in family home. \$225/person/week.

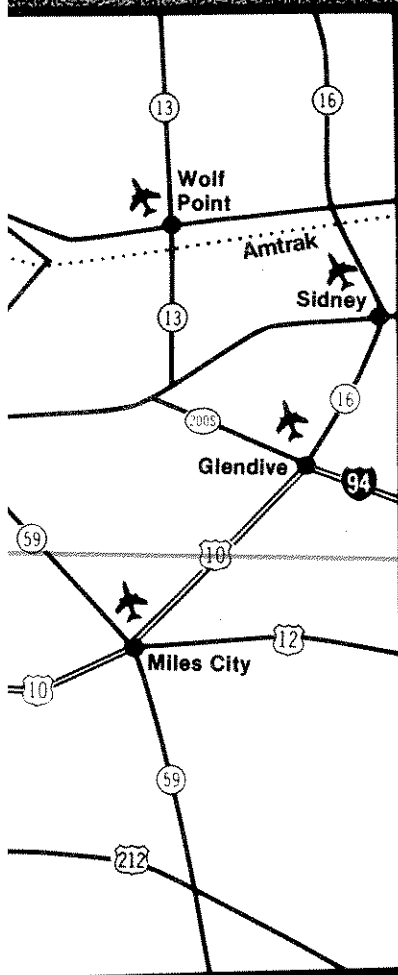
7 LAZY P RANCH...Box P, Choteau, 59422, 466-2044

Pack trips, hunting & fishing in Bob Marshall Wilderness, cross-country & downhill skiing, cabins, home-style meals. \$50/person/day, pack trips run \$80/person/day.

The simplified map shown is for general reference only



Getting There



Getting to Montana is easy. Good interstate and state highways lead into and out of the state. AMTRAK serves the northern route, bus companies and rental car agencies exist in quantity and major airlines serve major cities, with smaller airlines making good connections.

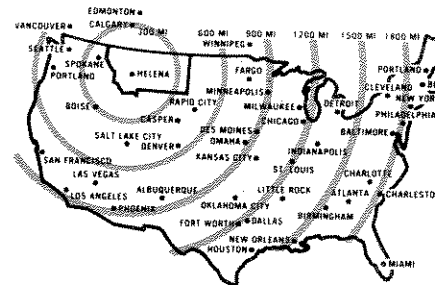
Along the Hi-Line, or northern route, AMTRAK makes stops at Libby, West Glacier, Whitefish, Glacier Park, Browning, Cut Bank, Shelby, Havre, Malta, Glasgow and Wolf Point. Trains run daily, east and west. For more information, call AMTRAK at 1-800-421-8320.

Avis, Hertz, National, Budget and Rent-a-Wreck have car rental offices throughout the state.

The following airlines serve Montana with scheduled flights:

| | |
|-------------|--|
| Billings | Northwest Orient, Western, Frontier, Big Sky |
| Bozeman | Northwest Orient, Frontier |
| Butte | Northwest Orient, Western, Cascade Airlines |
| Glasgow | Big Sky |
| Glendive | Big Sky |
| Great Falls | Northwest Orient, Western, Frontier, Big Sky |

| | |
|------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Havre | Big Sky |
| Helena | Northwest Orient, Frontier, Republic |
| Kalispell | Big Sky |
| Lewistown | Big Sky |
| Miles City | Big Sky |
| Missoula | Northwest Orient, Frontier |
| Sidney | Big Sky |
| West Yellowstone | Frontier, Aspen Airways (summer) |
| Wolf Point | Big Sky |



What to Wear, What to Bring

Because Montana's weather is so changeable, you should bring a variety of clothing to be comfortable. Montana is seldom consistently hot or consistently cold. Every season holds some surprises. In Montana, we like to dress in layers so we can peel clothes off until we are comfortable. It's a lot easier to subtract clothing than it is to add.

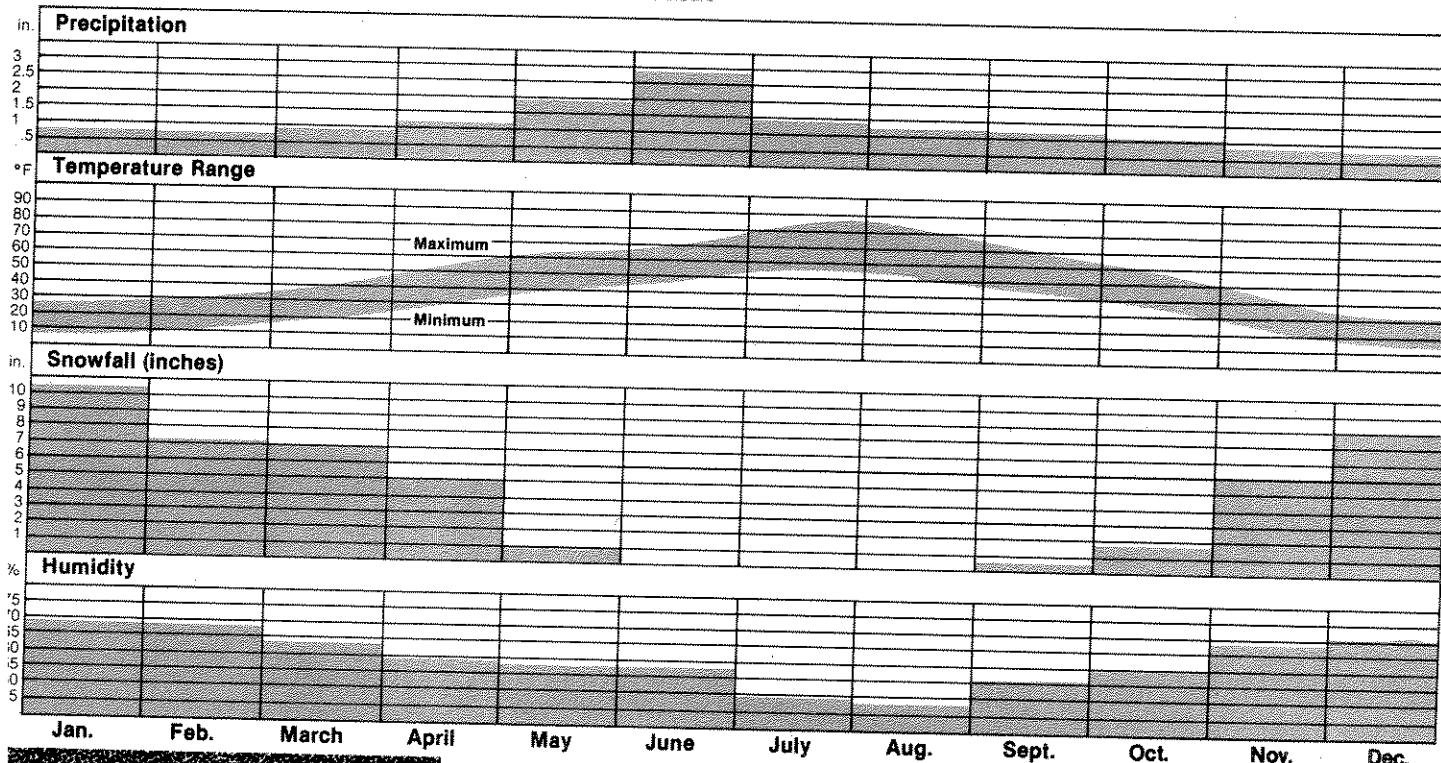
In the summer, shorts or light-weight slacks, sundresses, short-sleeve or sleeveless shirts are the rule. If you plan to spend much time outdoors, it's always wise to bring a light jacket. In the fall and again in the spring, wardrobes run from shorts and tops to wool pants and flannel shirts. The weather is variable so the Boy Scout rule applies here: Be prepared.

The only way to beat wool in the winter is with layers of wool. You will find the best-dressed Montanans wearing wool socks, pants, shirts, jackets, mittens and caps. Lighter-weight clothing is never out of reach, however, because mild periods are expected.

As for equipment, here is a partial checklist of what you can put to good use in Montana: camera, binoculars, fishing gear, hunting gear, canoe, raft, tent, touring bike, sleeping bag, hiking boots, climbing boot, swimsuit, sunglasses, tanning lotion, skis, snowmobile, bicycle, sailboat, power boat, cowboy boot, cowboy hat, racquetball and tennis racquets, golf clubs, slickers, snowshoes, dancing shoes, walking shoes, harmonica, a recreational vehicle to haul all the above or a backpack to carry some of the above.

Among the things you won't need in Montana are your alarm clock, your Stress Tabs and your telephone beeper.

Weather Guide





Charlie Russell Country

ROLE BAR GUEST RANCH... Utica, 59452, 3-5454
Cabins, lodge, riding, fishing, pack trips, heated pool. \$50/person/day; \$25/child/day (American Plan).

EAVEN ON EARTH RANCH... 1605 14th SE, Great Falls, 59404, 452-7365
Lodge, cabins, riding, float trips, campouts, fishing, hole golf course. \$75/single/day American Plan, \$1,000/four/week.

OMESTEAD RANCH... Utica, 59452, 423-5301
Lodge, fishing, hiking, riding, cattle drive, hunting, European Plan, \$20/person/day.

ACKSON-SNYDER RANCH... Box 1099, Lewis and Clark, 59468, 538-3571
2,000-acre mountain ranch. Cattle ranching activities, riding lessons, pack trips, hunting, fishing, hiking, rock hunting, ghost towns, ice & crystal caves. Meals & lodging in home or cabins \$30/person/day includes 2 meals.

AMES ANDERSON FARM... Box 11, Power, 59468, 463-2214
320-acre working farm. Farm activities plus fishing, swimming, hiking, rock hunting, snowmobiling. Private lodging. Meals with family. \$100/person/week.

SOUTH FORK LODGE... Box 56, Utica, 59452, 374-2356
Pack trips, family vacations, fishing, riding. \$325/person/week; \$275/child/week.

VANHAUR POLLED HEREFORD RANCH... Hilger, 59451, 538-8693
5,000-acre working ranch. Ranching activities plus hunting, riding, hiking, rock & fossil hunting. Lodging & meals in family home or camp out. \$30/person/day, includes 2 meals.



Missouri River Country

BAR Y SEVEN RANCH... Brusett, 59318, 557-6150
5,000-acre working cattle ranch. Ranching activities plus fishing, hunting, riding, hiking, snowmobiling. Cabins, family-style meals. Write for rates.

HELL CREEK GUEST RANCH... Box 325, Jordan, 59337, 557-2224
Large, working cattle ranch. Ranching activities plus fishing, hunting, hiking, rock & fossil hunting and snowmobiling. Lodging in separate cabin, family-style meals. \$250/person/week.



Custer Country

ROONEY RANCHES... Broadus Stage, Miles City, 59324, 421-5551
Two working ranches. Ranch activities plus hiking, skiing, and riding. Lodging in family home or camper hook-ups. Family-style meals. \$30/person/day.



Yellowstone Country

BEARTOOTH RANCH... Nye, 59061, 328-8420
Excellent nature viewing, fishing, horse back riding, pack trips, hiking, swimming. \$45/person/day; pack trips run \$100/person/day.

BIG SKY OF MONTANA... P.O. Box 1, Big Sky, 59716, 800/332-4491 or 800/548-4486
Year-round resort; golf, swimming, skiing, tennis, fishing, riding, hiking, lodge and condominiums. Summer lodge rates run \$55-65/day, double occupancy. Winter rates run \$75/day; double occupancy.

BURNT LEATHER RANCH... McLeod, 59052, 932-2412
7-day minimum, cabins, lodge, rec hall, pack trips, fishing, riding, cross-country skiing. \$100/person/day includes pack trip; \$75/child/day.

BYXBE RANCH... Pompeys Pillar, 59064, 967-2377
640-acre working cattle ranch. Ranching activities plus riding, hiking and rock hunting. Meals & lodging in family home. \$70/adult/week; \$50/child under 12.

CHICO HOT SPRINGS LODGE... Pray, 59065, 333-4411
Fine dining, mineral hot springs, riding, fishing on Yellowstone River, hiking, cross-country skiing. Write for rates.

G BAR M RANCH... Clyde Park, 59018, 686-4687
3,300-acre cattle ranch, cabins, fishing, riding, ranch activities. \$258-\$339/adult/week; \$218-\$255/child/week.

HAWLEY MOUNTAIN RANCH... McLeod, 59052, 932-2723
Riding, wilderness trips, fishing, floating, cabins, lodge, hiking, swimming, BBQ's. \$350/single/week; \$580/couple/week, American Plan.

LAZY K BAR... Big Timber, 59011, 537-4404
20,000-acre working cattle & horse ranch since 1880. Square dancing, riding, overnight trips, fishing, cabins, children's wrangler, family-style meals, references required. \$345-\$425/adult/week (American Plan).

LONE MOUNTAIN GUEST RANCH... Box 145, Big Sky, 59716, 995-4644
Fly fishing program & shop, riding, pack trips, naturalist walks, BBQ's, hayrides, trips to Yellowstone Park, nordic ski shop, cabins, family-style meals. High season rates run \$453/person/week, double occupancy; low season rates run \$407/person/week, double occupancy. Lower rates for children.

MOUNTAIN SKY GUEST RANCH... P.O. Box 317, Emigrant, 59127, 443-1683 or 800/548-3392
Mountain guest ranch north of Yellowstone Park. Riding, hiking, climbing, fishing, tennis, swimming, saunas, hot tubs. Modern cabins, family-style meals & cookouts. \$445/person/week; \$225/child under 6.

PARADE REST RANCH... W. Yellowstone, 59758, 646-7217
Fishing, riding in wild area or Yellowstone Park. Write for rates.

STILLWATER VALLEY RANCH... Nye, 59061, 328-8423
Wilderness fishing, float fishing on Big Horn & Yellowstone rivers, fly fishing instruction, trail rides and pack trips into Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness, cabins, lodge, meals, swimming. \$37-42/person/day; \$32-37/child/day.

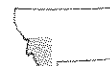
SWEET GRASS RANCH... Melville Rt., Big Timber, 59011, 537-4477
Working ranch, cabins, lodge, riding, pack trips, fishing, hunting, family-style meals. Write for rates.

X BAR A RANCH... McLeod, 59052, 932-2781
5,500-acre working cattle ranch, riding, fishing, swimming. \$200-\$230/person/week; lower rates for children.

320 RANCH... Box 222, Gallatin Gateway, 59730, 995-4283
Pack trips, \$85/single/day.

63 RANCH... Livingston, 59047, 222-0570
Working stock ranch, cabins, riding, hunting, pack trips, family-style meals. \$333-\$379/single/week.

9 QUARTER CIRCLE RANCH... Gallatin Gateway, 59730, 995-4276
Horseback riding, cabins, fishing, family-style meals, child supervision, hunting & fly fishing school. Weekly rates range from \$326-\$374/person, with lower rates for children. Higher rates for extended pack trips.



Gold West Country

CB CATTLE & GUEST RANCH... Box 604, Cameron, 59720, 682-4954
Working ranch, fishing on Madison River, horse-back riding, cabins, home-cooked food, \$60/single/day; \$350/single/week.

CANYON CREEK GUEST RANCH... Box 126, Melrose, 59743 or 801 P. St., Lincoln NE 68508, 800/228-4333
Guided float trips on Big Hole River, overnight pack trips, extended pack trips, jeep rides to ghost towns & old mines, trail rides, cookouts, hiking. Write for rates.

DIAMOND J RANCH... Ennis, 59729, 682-4867
Cabins, riding, pack trips, skiing, rifle & skeet shooting, heated pool, indoor tennis, fishing on Madison River, family-style meals. \$500/single/week. \$210/child/week.

FAIRMONT HOT SPRINGS RESORT... Anaconda, 59711, 797-3241
Year-round resort; golf, riding, swimming, tennis, skiing, restaurant, lodge, convention center, lounge. \$48/double/night.

HIDDEN HOLLOW HIDE-A-WAY... Box 32 RFD, Townsend, 59644, 266-3580
10,000-acre working cattle & sheep ranch. Ranch activities, fishing, hunting, riding, hiking, rock hunting, & gold panning. Lodge & family-style meals. Write for rates.

HILDRETH LIVESTOCK RANCH... 324 E. Court St., Dillon, 59725, 683-2007
Working cattle ranch. Ranch activities plus hunting, fishing, rock hunting, snowmobiling. Separate cabins, family-style meals. Write for rates.

LAKEVIEW RANCH... (Red Rock Lakes), 2905 Harrison, Butte, 59701, 494-2585
Riding, pack trips, fishing, hunting, swimming, bird watching on Red Rock Lakes National Wildlife Refuge. \$325/person/week.

LAZY AC RANCH... Box 460, Townsend, 59644, 547-3402
Cabins, cookouts, riding, rodeo, hayrides, square dances, heated pool, fishing. One-week minimum stay. Write for rates.

LOST TRAIL HOT SPRINGS RESORT... Sula, 59871, 821-3574
Year-round resort; cabins, lodge, family-style meals & restaurant, outdoor hot-springs pool, sauna, whirlpool, float trips on Bitterroot, Big Hole & Salmon rivers, pack trips into primitive areas, guided back-country hiking trips. Family-oriented and affordable. Write for rates.

NEZ PERCE GUEST RANCH... West Fork Road, Darby, 59829, 349-2100
3 complete homes, fly fishing, float trips, hiking, swimming, gold panning, birding, family of 4/\$650/week. Meals extra.

SELWAY LODGE... Box 1100 R, Hamilton, 59840, 363-2555
Two-week minimum visit, pack trips, riding & hiking in Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness, swimming, river rafting, fishing. \$750/person/2 weeks.

SUNDANCE LODGE... Box F, Wise River, 59762, 689-2491
High mountain ranch near Anaconda-Pintler Wilderness and Big Hole River. Fishing, floating, riding, hiking, pack trips, hunting, cross-country skiing. Open year-round. Lodge & modern cabins. Meals served in lodge. \$189/week/double occupancy; \$30/day European Plan.

SUNSET GUEST RANCH... Helmville, 59843, 793-6351
1,200-acre cattle ranch, fishing, floating, riding, trail rides. Write for rates.

WILDLIFE OUTFITTERS GUEST RANCH... Rt. 2, Box 100-39-A, Victor, 59875, 642-3262
Wilderness pack trips, wilderness walking with packstock, fishing, hunting, lodge or cabins. Ranch vacations run \$75/adult/day. Pack trips run \$125/person/day.

Private Campgrounds

You can camp almost at will in Montana—either in sloped and well-maintained private campgrounds, or public campgrounds maintained by the U.S. Forest Service, the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks, the Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service or individual communities. Many private campgrounds offer more than a place to sleep the night. Fishing, hayrides, swimming and horseshoes are just a few of their specialties.

Developed public campgrounds usually provide a parking spur, table, fireplace, toilets and water. Showers, laundry facilities, hot water, hookups or telephones are not provided. Some developed public campgrounds require a fee and are signed. There are also numerous small roadside and backcountry campsites.

Public campgrounds, with names and locations, follow private campground and trailer park listings in each of Montana's tourism "countries."



Glacier Country

| | Location | Season | FEES | TV | WATER | ELECTRIC | SEWER | PUMP | SHOWER | TOILETS | LAUNDRY | STORE | TABLES | CRATES | Additional Information |
|--|---|------------|------|----|-------|----------|-------|------|--------|---------|---------|-------|--------|--------|---|
| BERTON . . . On I-90, on the route to Idaho and Spokane | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mont Resort | Exit 75 off I-90, 30 Mi W of Missoula | 05/1-11/1 | | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | White water trips, boat rentals |
| LEE . . . Flathead Indian Reservation town between Missoula and Flathead Lake. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hollow | 1 Mi N on U.S. 93 | 06/1-9/15 | 15 | 6 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | River, pond, fishing, horseshoes |
| Village | ¼ Mi N on U.S. 93 | 04/1-11/1 | | | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Restaurant |
| IBUSTA . . . Snuggled up against the Rocky Mountains, with rodeos and rivers to boot. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ond Bar X Resort Ranch | On Rt. 434, 21 Mi SW, 7 Mi W Bean Lk. | 5/31-9/15 | 10 | 22 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Hayrides, horse rides, pool, rec. room, bar, trails, horseshoes |
| n Wheel West | 2 blks N on U.S. 287 | | | | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Restaurant, playground |
| BB . . . Blackfeet Reservation town, with the best All-Indian Rodeo in the West | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain Service | 4 Mi N at Jct. St. 17 & U.S. 89 | 05/1-10/1 | | | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| View Tourist Resort | 5 Mi N St. Mary on U.S. 89 | 05/1-10/15 | | | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Restaurant |
| ARM . . . On the West Shore of splendid Flathead Lake. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| inson Resort | on U.S. 93 | 05/1-10/1 | 10 | 5 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Boat rentals & launch |
| r Landon Trailer Park | ½ mi N on U.S. 93 | | | | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Boat & motor rentals, fishing, swimming |
| ing Rock Lodge | ½ Mi N on U.S. 93 | 05/1-10/31 | 5 | 30 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| berg's Port & Court | On U.S. 93 | 05/1-10/1 | 14 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Boat rentals & dock |
| IFORK . . . Fine artists and good community theatre, at the North Shore of Flathead Lake. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| k KOA | 12 Mi S on East Shore | 06/1-09/8 | | | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Lake, beach, dock, fishing |
| y Resort | East Shore, 4 Mi SW St. 35 | 05/1-10/1 | | | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| OWNING . . . Blackfeet Reservation, home of Museum of the Plains Indian, annual powwow. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Camp | Jct. U.S. 89 & St. 49 | 5/10-10/5 | | | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Stream, pond, fishing, game room |
| OTEAU . . . East of the Rockies, on the Teton River. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| u KOA | 1 Mi on Rt. 221 off U.S. 89 & 287 | 05/1-10/15 | 50 | 75 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Playground, rec. hall, mini-golf, game room, CB Chnl 12 |
| NTON . . . On I-90 and the Clark Fork River. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Beartooth | 33 Mi E of Missoula on I-90, Exit 130 | All Yr. | 100 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | River, fishing, winter sports |
| n Guest Ranch | 5 Mi E on I-90, 4 Mi S on Rock Creek Rd. | 5/15-9/30 | 60 | 90 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Pool, fishing, playground |
| m's Stage Station | Exit 126 off I-90, ½ Mi S on Rock Creek Rd. | All Yr. | 20 | 20 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Pool, fishing, playground |
| Store & Campground | 10 Mi E of Missoula on I-90, Exit 113 | All Yr. | 14 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | River, fishing |
| Store & Campground | E on I-90 Mi Post 113 SE 2 Mi on County Rd. | 5/15-10/30 | 22 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | River, fishing, boating |
| UMBIA FALLS . . . Western gateway to Glacier National Park. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Village Park | ¼ Mi E of Jct. 40 on U.S. 2 | 5/15-10/1 | 27 | 50 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Playground |
| el Ranch | ½ Mi E of U.S. 2 & St. 40 | 05/1-11/1 | 23 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| in Shadows Campground | Jct. U.S. 2 & St. 40 | 05/1-11/15 | 20 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Restaurant |
| AM . . . Historic hamlet west of Glacier Park. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ice Campground | E of town on U.S. 2 | 06/1-09/1 | | | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| BANK . . . On the edge of the Blackfeet Reservation, with Glacier Park for a view. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Grove Trailer Court | 6 Mi W on U.S. 2 | 05/15-10/1 | 10 | 19 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Playground, horseshoes |
| IORBIA . . . On I-90 and the St. Regis River, 34 miles from Idaho. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| iamond Dude Ranch | 1 Mi E of town, on I-90 | 05/1-10/1 | 40 | 8 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Gymnasium, sauna, jacuzzi, fishing |
| F GLACIER PARK . . . Where the plains rise to the sky. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| id Pass Campground | 3 Mi W on U.S. 2 | 06/1-09/1 | | | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Restaurant, fishing |
| ailer Court | ½ Mi W of U.S. 2 on St. 49 | 5/15-10/15 | | | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Restaurant |
| erks Campground | 16 Mi W of E Glacier on U.S. 2 | 06/1-9/15 | 25 | 21 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Playground |
| R Camper Park | 1 Blk E of U.S. 2 | 06/1-09/1 | | | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | River, Fishing |
| J . . . On Flathead Lake. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ud Resort | 1 Mi S on U.S. 93, on Flathead Lake | All Yr. | 30 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Boat rentals, launch, lake, fishing |
| KA . . . Montana's doorway to British Columbia. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ranch Camp KOA | 2 Mi N U.S. 93 | 5/15-10/1 | 30 | 30 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Playground, golf, horseback riding |
| Restaurant & Campground | U.S. 93 N | All year | 10 | 26 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| INE . . . On the U.S. 93 route to Lake Koocanusa. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Trailer Park | In town | 05/1-10/1 | 8 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Bar, restaurant |
| IAN . . . Idaho's next door neighbor in the Bitterroot Mountains. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| mpground | ½ Mi W Exit 16 off I-90 | 04/1-11/1 | 25 | 10 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Playground, horseshoes |
| IPRINGS . . . In the Cabinet Mountains north of Rainbow Lake. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ua Bath House | 7 Mi NE of town, 2½ Mi E of St. 28 | All Yr. | 12 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Hot springs |
| ove Trailer Park | W of town on Central | 04/1-11/1 | 10 | 16 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |

| Name | Location | Season | # TENT # RV | WATER | ELECTRIC SERVICES | DUMP | SHOWER | TOILETS | LAUNDRY | STORE | TABLES CHAIRS | Additional Information |
|---|--|------------|----------------|-------|----------------------|------|--------|---------|---------|-------|------------------|---|
| HUNGRY HORSE Next door to Hungry Horse Lake and Glacier National Park. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Crooked Tree RV Park | W of town on U.S. 2 | 05/1-11/1 | | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Playground, pool |
| Flathead River Ranch RV Park & Campground | ½ Mi W on U.S. 2 | | | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Playground, river, boat rentals & launch, game room |
| KALISPELL Lively city between Flathead Lake and Glacier National Park. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Glacier Pines Campground | 4 Mi E on U.S. 2, Jct. 93 | 4/15-10/15 | 149 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Playground, rec. hall, game room |
| Lake Blaine Resort | 4 Mi E of Jct. U.S. 2 & St. 35 | 5/15-10/1 | 1077 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Swimming, fishing, boating |
| Rocky Mountain Hi Campground | 3 Mi E on U.S. 2, Jct. U.S. 93, 2 Mi N | All Yr. | 111 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Playground, stream, fishing, boats, horse rentals |
| Shady Lane Campground & Trailer Park | U.S. 2, E 2 Mi from town | All Yr. | 15 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| Somers Landing | 9 Mi S, U.S. 82, on Flathead Lake | 06/1-9/30 | 90 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Lake, fishing, boating & Good Sam |
| Spruce Park Village | U.S. 2 E | 05/1-10/15 | 100 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Playground, river, fishing |
| LIBBY Mountain and forest town on the Kootenai River in Montana's northwest corner. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Happy's Inn | 47 Mi SE on U.S. 2 | All Yr. | 2516 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Beach, boating, cabins, bar, restaurant |
| Koocanusa Marina | 23.8 Mi on St. 37 | 05/1-11/1 | 45 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Lake, fishing, boating |
| Meadowlark Trailer Village | ¼ Mi W on U.S. 2 | 04/1-11/1 | 35 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Good Sam |
| Scoll's Campground | 2 Mi W U.S. 2 | | 20 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Good Sam |
| Woodson's Park | 4½ Mi W on U.S. 2 | 05/1-10/1 | 18 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Motorbikes allowed, horseshoes |
| LINCOLN Sportsman's town on the Rogers Pass Highway. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| The Roost | In town, turn on Stemple Pass Road | All Yr. | | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 8 cabins, playground |
| LOLD Historic pass on the Nez Perce and Lewis and Clark Trail. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lolo Hot Springs Campground | U.S. 93 & 12 to Lolo, W 25 Mi on 12 | 04/1-11/1 | 100 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Restaurant, pool, stream, fishing, lounge, winter sports |
| Square & Round Dance Center | U.S. 12 | 05/1-11/1 | 40 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Rec. hall, stream, fishing, dancing |
| MARION W of Kalispell in the lake country. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Boisvert's Resort | U.S. 2, McGregor Lake | All Yr. | 15 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Restaurant, lake, fishing, boating |
| Rest-A-Day Campground | U.S. 2 | All Yr. | 32 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Playground |
| MISSOULA Friendly, beautiful western Montana city. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| El-Mar KOA | I-90, Exit 101 | 3/15-11/15 | 25175 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Playground |
| Out Post | I-90, Exit 96 2 Mi N 93 | All Yr. | 4040 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Skiing, snowmobiling |
| NOXON On the Clark Fork and at the rapids, at the back door of Idaho. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bull River Campground | W 5 Mi on St. 200 | 05/1-10/31 | 26 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | River, fishing, boating |
| Hereford Trailer Park | W 3 Mi on St. 200 | 04/1-11/15 | 12 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Lounge, snack bar |
| OLNEY In the Stillwater State Forest west of Glacier National Park. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dog Creek Ranch KOA | 23 Mi NW of Whitefish on U.S. 93 | All Yr. | 30 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| PARADISE On the Clark Fork, heading west and looking up. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quinn Springs Ranch | St. 200 SE 10 Mi, SW 2 Mi on St. 135 | 06/1-09/1 | 38 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Playground, rec. hall, swimming pool, river, beach, lounge, restaurant |
| PLAINS Rivers and trees and mountains and all. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Harwood Trailer Court | E edge of town on St. 200 | 06/1-10/1 | 25 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| POLSON Town of friendly people on memorable Flathead Lake. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Blue Bay Resort | 12 Mi NE from Jct. St. 35 & U.S. 93 on St. 35 | All Yr. | 70 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| Polson KOA | 5 Mi E on St. 35 | 04/1-11/1 | 30108 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Golf, fishing, lake, swimming |
| Village Motel & Trailer Court | U.S. 93, E edge of town | All Yr. | 38 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Golf |
| RAVALLI At the Moiese National Bison Range. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Day's Rest 1 & 2 | In town | 05/1-10/31 | 12 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| ROLLINS Right on Flathead Lake. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kim's | ½ Mi S on U.S. 93 | 5/15-10/31 | 2532 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Boating, fishing |
| Table Bay Resort | 2 Mi N on U.S. 93 | 05/1-10/1 | 310 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Boating, fishing |
| ROMAN In the shadow of the Mission Mountains. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mission Meadow Campground | 3 Mi N on U.S. 93, ½ Mi W | 5/15-9/15 | 100 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Playground, pool, pond, fishing |
| ST. MARY Glacier Park village on east side of park. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Divide Creek | U.S. 89 at St. Mary | | | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Boat rentals, horse rides |
| Far Out Camping | On 89, 4 Mi N | | | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| Johnson's of St. Mary Restaurant & Campground | ¼ Mi N on U.S. 89 | | | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Restaurant and coffee shop |
| St. Mary KOA | 1 mi N on U.S. 89 | 5/15-9/15 | 100100 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Coffee shop, game room |
| ST. REGIS On the river and in the forest, on the edge of the Bitterroot Mountains. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| St. Regis KOA | 1 Mi W on I-90 | 05/1-11/1 | 2175 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Playground |
| SUPERIOR Aptly named town on the St. Regis River. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Riverview Trailer Court | Center of town | 05/1-09/1 | 3 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| SWAN LAKE Tying the lovely chain of lakes to big and beautiful Flathead Lake. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Birch Glen Resort | W end of town on St. 83 | 05/1-11/30 | 8 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Lake, fishing, beach, boating |
| Deer Lick Resort | In town, St. 83 | 05/1-11/15 | 14 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Lake, fishing, beach, boating |
| Swan Village Market | 19 Mi S on St. 83 | All Yr. | 614 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Gas station, post office |
| TROUT CREEK In the lake country of northwestern Montana. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Trout Creek Trailer Court | In town on St. 200 | 04/1-11/31 | 14 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| TROY High in the deep forests of northwest Montana. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Halfway House | 15 Mi S of U.S. 2 on St. 56 | All Yr. | 128 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Bar, cafe, fishing, boating |
| Troy KOA | 2 Mi W on U.S. 2 | 4/15-10/30 | 50 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Playground, river, fishing, nature trails |
| WEST GLACIER Magnificent entrance to Glacier National Park. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Glacier Campground | 1 Mi S on U.S. 2 | 5/15-10/15 | 19170 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Golf |
| Lake Five Resort | From Glacier Pk. 3 Mi W on U.S. 2, ½ Mi N on St. 60 | 5/15-9/15 | 3614 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Boating, golf, fishing, horseback riding |
| San-Suz-Ed Trailer Park | 4 Mi W on U.S. 2 | | | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| West Glacier KOA | From Glacier Pk. 2.5 Mi SW on U.S. 2, 1 Mi E on St. 60 | | 16100 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Golf |
| Winnakee Campground | 1 Mi W on U.S. 2 | | | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| WHITEFISH Delightful town on beautiful Whitefish Lake, a stone's throw west of Glacier Park. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Greenwood Trailer Park | U.S. 2 E, signs | 05/1-11/1 | 2020 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| Stanton Creek Lodge | 17 Mi E of West Glacier on U.S. 2 | 06/1-12/1 | 68 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Bar, restaurant, fishing, hunting |
| Witt's Overnight Park | S end of town, U.S. 93 | All Yr. | 18 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |

auto campsites within **Glacier National Park** are available on a first-come, first-served basis. Overnight vehicle camping outside designated campgrounds is not permitted and trailer length is limited to 26 feet. At 3 campgrounds concessioner-operated shower and laundry facilities nearby; otherwise, Park campgrounds provide piped water, toilets, and grates. Dump stations are available in the Park. The season at Glacier is usually mid-June through mid-September. Approximate dates listed below. For further information, write Park Superintendent, 1 Glacier, MT 59936.

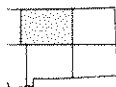
Appar Campground, just inside the Park's west entrance, on Lake McDonald. Boat ramp, restaurant. Going-to-the-Sun-Road. May 15-Oct. 18.
Avalanche Creek on Going-to-the-Sun-Road. Hard-sided units only. June 29-Sept. 6.

3. Bowman Creek, NW corner of the Park. Primitive.
4. Bowman Lake, NW corner of the Park. Boat ramp. Primitive. May 22-Sept. 30.
5. Cut Bank, E side of Park, off U.S. 89. Primitive. June 1-Sept. 15.
6. Fish Creek, W side of Park off North Fork Road, on Lake McDonald. June 15-Aug. 25.
7. Kintla Lake, NW corner of Park. Boat ramp. Primitive. May 22-Sept. 30.
8. Logging Creek, W side of Park. Primitive. May 4-Sept. 30.
9. Quartz Creek, W side of Park. Primitive.
10. Many Glacier, E side of Park on Swiftcurrent Lake. Boat ramp, restaurant. Hard-sided camping units only. June 1-Sept. 6.
11. Rising Sun, E side of Park on St. Mary Lake. Boat ramp, restaurant. June 1-Sept. 6.
12. St. Mary Lake, E side of Park at Park entrance. June 13-Sept. 30.

13. Sprague Creek, W side of Park on northeast shore of Lake McDonald. June 15-Sept. 6.
14. Two Medicine, E side of Park on Two Medicine Lake. Snack bar, boat ramp. June 1-Sept. 6.

In addition to Glacier National Park campgrounds within the Park, the **Blackfeet Tribe** maintains three campgrounds on the east side of the Park:

1. Chewing Blackbones, 7 mi E of St. Mary on U.S. 89, with all hookups, showers, laundry, a store and coffee shop.
2. Duck Lake, 4 mi N of Babb at Chief Mountain Jct., primitive campsites with piped water and boat launch.
3. Red Eagle Campground at lower Two Medicine Lake, 4 mi N of East Glacier Park, with laundry, showers and improved campsites.



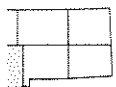
Charlie Russell Country

| Location | Season | # TENT | # RV | WATER | ELECTRIC | SEWER | DUMP | SHOWER | TOILETS | LAUNDRY | STORE | TABLES/GRATES | Additional Information |
|---|-----------|--------|------|-------|----------|-------|------|--------|---------|---------|-------|---------------|--|
| ELT Just out of Great Falls, in the golden prairie country. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ponderosa Campground 2.5 Mi S on St. 200 | All Yr. | 75 | 18 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Playground, fishing, swimming |
| GRASS RANGE Near War Horse Lake, 30 miles east of Lewistown. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Y's Campground E edge of town on U.S. 87 | All Yr. | 16 | 6 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Coffee shop |
| HEAT FALLS Montana's second largest city—big, hearty, friendly and fun. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 's Trailer Park 1019 5th Ave. SW | All Yr. | 32 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| Shore Motel & Campground 300 River Drive N | All Yr. | 40 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| it Falls KOA I-15 Exit 10th Ave (U.S. 87), 5 Mi E to 51st, ¼ Mi S | All Yr. | 30 | 140 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Skating, golf, snowmobile trails |
| Eve Travel Trailer Park 12th St. NW | All Yr. | 11 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| P Park & Campground Exit 242 off I-15, 2.5 Mi N on Recreation Road | 06/1-9/15 | 30 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | River, fishing, lounge |
| HAVER City of flair in northcentral Montana. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| of Haver U.S. 2, 7 Mi E | 04/1-11/1 | 83 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Playground, swimming pool, therapy pool. |
| INGHAM On the great prairie southwest of Fresno Lake. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Way Bar & Mobil Gas U.S. 2 center of town | All Yr. | 26 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| EWISTOWN Central Montana town with historic sites, great fishing and vast ranches. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| in Acres Mobile Home Park 103 Rocklin N edge of town on U.S. 191 | All Yr. | 10 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| view Trailer Court & Campground 6th Ave. S in town | All Yr. | 20 | 8 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Golf, snow skiing |
| ALTA On the Milk River, near Lake Bowdoin National Wildlife Refuge. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Seir Motel & Campground W on U.S. 2 | All Yr. | 30 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | River, fishing |
| ping Buffalo Hot Springs From Saco, 11 Mi W on U.S. 2, 1 Mi N | All Yr. | 40 | 90 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Golf, swimming |
| HELBY Oil fields, fossil beds, a grand prairie and grand people. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ia Motel & Trailer Court 1 Blk off U.S. 2 | All Yr. | 2 | 15 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Golf |
| zon Trailer Park 371 E Teton Ave., 3 blks. NE City Hall | All Yr. | 10 | 50 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Golf |
| AUGHN West of Great Falls, to Ft. Shaw and the Sun River. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| p Roughit I-15 Vaughn Exit, W 2 Mi on U.S. 89 & 200 | 05/1-10/1 | 35 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | River, fishing |



Missouri River Country

| Location | Season | # TENT | # RV | WATER | ELECTRIC | SEWER | DUMP | SHOWER | TOILETS | LAUNDRY | STORE | TABLES/GRATES | Additional Information |
|---|------------|--------|------|-------|----------|-------|------|--------|---------|---------|-------|---------------|------------------------------|
| ILASGOW Busy city in northeast Montana, near Fort Peck Recreation Area. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Is West Trailer Court Hwy 2, 15 Mi W, ¼ Mi N | 5/15-10/1 | 34 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Playground, swimming pool |
| LENDIVE Hearty cattle town on the Yellowstone River. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| in Valley Campground ½ Mi N of I-94, St. 16, Exit 213, E 1 blk. | 03/1-11/1 | 42 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Playground, pond, fishing |
| Glendive Off I-94 Exit 215 | 05/1-09/31 | 75 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Playground |
| ng Grove Crisafulli Dr., Box 10, Frontage Road | All Yr. | 5 | 40 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Golf, fishing, swimming pool |
| ORDAN In the middle of Montana below Fort Peck Lake. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| p Katie St. 200 S of town, W at bridge | 7/15-9/15 | 12 | 12 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| ICHEY Rockhounding and cattle country, on the Old West Trail. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ey Trailer Court SW end of town, on St. 200 | All Yr. | 5 | 5 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| ERRY Named for an Indian war general, and on the Yellowstone River. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| General Terry Off I-94 at Terry Exit 177 on Rt. 253 | All Yr. | 50 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| HIBAUX Fossil beds and Indian pre-history, and great ranch country. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| iy Motel, Trailer Park 500 S Wibaux off I-94, S on St. 7 | All Yr. | 20 | 20 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Playground |
| lux Camper Grounds E of town I-94, W Exit 242, E Exit 241 | 6/15-10/1 | 117 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Playground |
| OLF POINT Home of the granddaddy of all rodeos—the Wolf Point Wild Horse Stampede. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| he Motel & Campground 1 Mi W on U.S. 2 | 04/1-10/1 | 29 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |



Gold West Country

| Location | Season | # TENT | # RV | WATER | ELECTRIC | SEWER | DUMP | SHOWER | TOILETS | LAUNDRY | STORE | TABLES/GRATES | Additional Information |
|---|---------|--------|------|-------|----------|-------|------|--------|---------|---------|-------|---------------|------------------------|
| LDER In historic pioneer and outlaw country. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| r KOA ½ Mi E on St. 287 | All Yr. | 50 | 39 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |

Private campgrounds continued

| Name | Location | Season | WATER | WATER | ELECTRIC | SEWER | DUMP | SHOWER | TOILETS | LAUNDRY | STORE | TABLES | CHARTER | Additional Information |
|--|---|------------|-------|-------|----------|-------|------|--------|---------|---------|-------|--------|---------|--|
| ANACONDA . . . Historic copper days town with predictable Montana friendliness. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anacoda Sportman's Park | 25 Mi S on Rt. 274 | 5/17-9/30 | 60 | * | | | | | | | | | | Fishing |
| Deaton's Point KOA | S. Shore, Georgetown Lk. 2½ Mi off U.S. 10A | 05/1-9/20 | 15 | 24 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Bar, restaurant, marina, fishing |
| Fairmont Campground | Exit 211 off I-90 | 04/1-10/1 | 40 | 75 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Swimming pool |
| Georgetown Lake KOA | 14 Mi W on U.S. 10A, 2 Mi S at Lake | All Yr. | 65 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Lake, boating, fishing |
| Hunter's Trailer Court | 2600 Cable Rd | | 32 | * | | | | | | | | | | |
| BOULDER . . . Hot springs, fishing, historic sites, mountain country—and near Helena. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| G & L Campground | Exit 164 off I-15 | 05/1-10/30 | 28 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| Sunsat Trailer Court | Exit 164 off I-15, ½ Mi to 4th & Adams | All Yr. | 24 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | River, fishing |
| BUTTE . . . Historic city of copper kings, midway between Glacier and Yellowstone. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Butte KOA | Exit 126 off I-90, 1 Blk N, 1 Blk E. | 05/1-10/31 | 95 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Playground, fishing, swimming |
| CAMERON . . . Between the Madison Range and the Madison River. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Neely's Ranch | 30 Mi S on U.S. 287 at Cliff Lake | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Slide Inn Trailer Park & Court | 30 Mi NW of W. Yellowstone on U.S. 287 | 5/15-10/1 | 15 | 23 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Swimming, fishing |
| West Fork Cabin Camp | 47 Mi NW of W. Yellowstone on U.S. 287 | 06/1-11/1 | 24 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Swimming, fishing |
| CONNER . . . At the foot of Trapper Peak in the Bitterroot Mountains. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Moosehead Campground | 8 Mi S on U.S. 93 | 04/1-11/15 | 7 | 7 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | River, pond, fishing |
| Travelers Village | 10 Mi N on U.S. 93 | All Yr. | 11 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Restaurant, river, fishing, winter sports |
| DEER LODGE . . . Towle Antique Ford Collection, the Grant-Kohrs Ranch and territorial prison. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| R.B. KOA | Main St. to Milwaukee Av., W 3 Blks | 05/1-10/1 | 50 | 65 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | River, fishing |
| DILLON . . . Good fishing, high mountains, historic country. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clark Canyon Marina | 20 Mi S on 91 & I-15 | All Yr. | 48 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Lake, boating, fishing, beach |
| Cottonwood Mobile Village | 1125 Cottonwood | | | | | | | | | | | | | None available |
| Dillon KOA | W on Reeder, 735 W. Park | All Yr. | 20 | 63 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Pool, river, fishing, Good Sam |
| River Ranch Campground | 5 Mi S on 91 & I-15 | All Yr. | 77 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | River, fishing, pond, Good Sam |
| Skyline Trailer Court & Campground | 2½ Mi N on old Hwy 91 | All Yr. | 5 | 40 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Playground, Good Sam |
| Spring Grove Trailer Park | On Frontage Rd ¼ Mi W of Jct Hwy 16 & 94 | All Yr. | 50 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Pgmd., rec. hall, Good Sam, river, fishing |
| ENNIS . . . Where all good fly fishermen go to find heaven. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Camper Corner | U.S. 287 & St. 287 | 5/11-11/1 | 20 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Fishing |
| Ennis Hot Springs Resort | | | | | | | | | | | | | | None available |
| McCall's Elkhorn Trailer Park | ¼ Mi S on St. 287 | All Yr. | 22 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Fishing |
| GARRISON . . . At the foot of the Continental Divide. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lahman Trailer Park | ¼ Mi S, Jct U.S. 12 & I-90 | All Yr. | 12 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Playground, fishing, river |
| Pat's Place | 1 Mi S on I-90 | All Yr. | 6 | 8 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | River, fishing |
| HAMILTON . . . Heart of the Bitterroot Valley. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Angier's Roost | 3.5 Mi S on U.S. 93 | All Yr. | 62 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Fishing, river |
| Bitterroot KOA | 9 Mi S on U.S. 93 | 05/1-9/30 | 24 | 47 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | River, pond, fishing |
| Lick Creek Camp | 11 Mi S on U.S. 93 | 05/1-10/1 | 15 | 34 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Rec. hall, stream, fishing |
| Mountain View Trailer Court | ½ Mi N on U.S. 93 | All Yr. | 15 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| HELENA . . . Montana's unconventional capital city. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kim's Marina | Canyon Ferry Lake E of Helena | 3/20-11/1 | 10 | 36 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Lake, fishing, boating, rentals, dock, launch |
| Vagabond Haven | Exit Cedar St off I-15 | All Yr. | 16 | 87 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| Valley Vista KOA (Helena KOA) | 4 Mi N on Montana Ave. | 05/1-10/30 | 40 | 80 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| JACKSON . . . High mountain ranch country, hot springs and fine fishing. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jackson Hot Springs Lodge | Rt. 278 | All Yr. | 15 | 12 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Swm. pool, lodge, bar, cabins, winter sp. |
| MCCALLISTER . . . Madison River and Ennis Lake. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lainy's Lakeview | S 1 Mi, E 1 Mi, off U.S. 287 | 06/1-09/5 | 4 | 36 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Lake, fishing |
| Lake Shore Lodge | 2½ Mi E of town | 05/1-10/1 | 12 | 62 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Rec. hall, fishing, lake, boating, beach |
| Meadow Lake Lodge | 1 Mi E off U.S. 287 | 5/15-9/15 | 12 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Lake, fishing |
| MELROSE . . . Big fishing on the Big Hole River. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Angler's Paradise Lodge | 5 Mi S, old Hwy | 05/1-11/30 | 20 | 12 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | River, fishing, hunting |
| Sportsman Motel & RV Park | Exit at 93 off I-90, W to Main St, N ½ Mi | 06/1-12/1 | 8 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Playground |
| NORRIS . . . Ghost towns, mining country and big trout. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Beartrap Hot Springs Campground | ¼ Mi E on St. 84 | All Yr. | 20 | 18 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Pool, stream, fishing |
| SILVER STAR . . . On the fine-fishing Jefferson River. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jefferson River Park | 2 Mi S on St. 41 | 05/1-10/1 | 12 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | River, fishing |
| SULA . . . On the Lewis & Clark Trail, in cattle and fishing country. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lost Trail Hot Springs | 10 Mi S on U.S. 93 | 5/15-11/1 | 16 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Playground, therapy & swimming pools, stream, winter sports, fishing |
| Sula Store & Campground | 13 Mi N of Idaho St Line, U.S. 93 | All Yr. | 25 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | River, fishing |
| THREE FORKS . . . Official headwaters of the Missouri River. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| KOA Three Forks | On U.S. 287, 1 Mi S I-90 Exit | 6/15-10/1 | 65 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Swimming, playground |
| TOWNSEND . . . At the foot of Canyon Ferry Lake. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Goose Bay Marina | 20 Mi N on Rt. 284 | 04/1-11/30 | 39 | 49 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Fishing, boating |
| VICTOR . . . Historic sites and the Bitterroot River. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rockford's Campground | 1 Mi S on U.S. 93 | 05/1-10/15 | 6 | 6 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Fishing |
| VIRGINIA CITY . . . Restored mining town in gold-rush country. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Virginia City Campground | ¼ Mi S on St. 287 | 06/1-11/1 | 30 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Stream, fishing |
| WISDOM . . . The great "Big Hole" country—great mountains, great ranches, great fishing. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Trails Rest Campground & Travel Trailer Court | St. 43 | 06/1-11/30 | 18 | 18 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Playground, horses, stream, fishing |
| WISE RIVER . . . Choose between Wise River and Big Hole fishing. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wise River Club | In town | 05/1-11/15 | 4 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Bar, cafe, fishing |
| H Bar J | In town | 05/1-11/15 | 4 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Bar, cafe, fishing |
| WHITEHALL . . . Between Butte and Bozeman on the Jefferson River. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pipestone Campground | 6 Mi W on I-90, Exit 241 | All Yr. | 20 | 49 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Playground, rec. hall |



Yellowstone Country

| 10 | Location | Season | * TENT | * RV | * WATER | * ELECTRIC | * SEWER | * DUMP | * SHOWER | * TOILETS | * LAUNDRY | * STORE | * TABLES | * GRATES | Additional Information |
|--|--|------------|--------|------|---------|------------|---------|--------|----------|-----------|-----------|---------|----------|----------|--|
| BALLANTINE . . . Travelers' town on Interstate 94, just east of Billings. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 's Interstate Service | S of Exit 14 for Ballantine. Worden | 05/1-11/1 | 15 | 20 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Bar, cafe, service station |
| BELGRADE . . . Near Bozeman, on the edge of the Bridger Mountains. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ey Acres | Belgrade Exit off I-90, 1/2 Mi S on 191 | All Yr. | 10 | 5 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Playground |
| BIG SKY . . . Fine fishing, fine winter sports—on the Gallatin River just north of Yellowstone. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| per Village | 45 Mi S of Bozeman on U.S. 191 | All Yr. | 171 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Playground, rec. hall, pool, winter sports |
| BIG TIMBER . . . And big fishing on the Yellowstone. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Timber KOA | 9 Mi E on I-90 | 5/15-09/5 | 18 | 60 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Playground, rec. hall, hot tub, waterslide |
| ng Creek Camp & Trailer Park | 2 1/2 Mi S on Rt. 298 | 04/1-11/15 | 56 | 60 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | River, pond, fishing |
| BILLINGS . . . Rimrock and cattle country, Montana's biggest city. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Frairs KOA | Exit 452 off I-90, 7 Mi S on Pryor | 06/1-09/1 | 20 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Horseback riding, trails, boarding |
| Sky Trailer Park | Exit 446 from I-90, 3 Mi E on City Center Road | All Yr. | 75 | 104 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Game room |
| ngs Metro Linde's Landing KOA | 27th St. Exit from I-90, 1/2 Mi S on Garden | All Yr. | 80 | 180 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Playground, pool, fishing |
| a Village | Exit 446 from I-90 to King Ave., 1/2 Mi N on 24 St. W | All Yr. | 21 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Playground, Good Sam |
| ten Ave. Campground | Exit 450 from I-90, 1/2 Mi S 27th St. | 04/1-11/1 | 80 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| BOZEMAN . . . Mountain surrounded, pioneer founded, and just north of Yellowstone. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| r Canyon RV Park & Campground | 4 Mi E on I-90 at Bear Canyon, Exit 313 | 05/1-11/1 | 30 | 108 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Playground, swimming, pool, Good Sam |
| ist Park | 8 Mi W on U.S. 191 to Four Corners, 1 Mi W on U.S. 289 | All Yr. | 50 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Stream, fishing |
| rise Campground | Exit 309 off I-90, W to Frontage Road | All Yr. | 20 | 48 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Horseshoes |
| BOOKE CITY . . . Historic little town high in Montana's grand Beartooth Mountains. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bear Lodge | Hwy. 212 | 6/10-10/1 | 12 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Restaurant, horse rentals |
| BORWIN SPRINGS . . . On the Yellowstone River, and 20 minutes north of Yellowstone. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| abar | 7 Mi N Gardiner on U.S. 89 | 05/1-10/1 | 75 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | River, fishing |
| GALLATIN GATEWAY . . . The Gallatin River route to Old Faithful, heart of Yellowstone. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| le Rock Inn | 25 Mi S on U.S. 191 | All Yr. | 8 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Playground, fishing |
| st Kamp | 35 Mi S of Bozeman on U.S. 191 | All Yr. | 5 | 4 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | River, fishing, playground, horses, restaurant, lounge |
| GARDINER . . . North entrance to Yellowstone Park. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| mily Jane's Trailer Court | In Gardiner on U.S. 89 | 05/1-10/1 | 10 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| idise Campground | On U.S. 89 N or Gardiner | All Yr. | 62 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| ky Mountain Campground | From Gardiner 1/8 Mi E on Jardine Rd. | All Yr. | 56 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Playground, fishing, trails |
| LIVINGSTON . . . Cattle country, and great fishing. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| n's | 1/2 Mi S on U.S. 89 to Merrill Lane | All Yr. | 40 | 55 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| idise Valley KOA | 10 Mi S on U.S. 89 2 Mi E | 5/15-10/15 | 50 | 75 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| Creek Lodge | S on U.S. 89 | 06/1-9/30 | 24 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Fishing |
| k Canyon Trailer Park | 3 Mi S on U.S. 89 | 05/1-10/31 | 14 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Fishing |
| Motel | 5 blks S of U.S. 89 at Park St. | All Yr. | 20 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| set Corral | Off I-90 at U.S. 89 Exit, N 1 Blk to Rogers Lane | 4/15-10/1 | 29 | 49 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| ed Campground of Livingston | 10 Mi S on U.S. 89 | 5/15-9/15 | 80 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| MANHATTAN . . . Between Bozeman and Butte. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| hattan Campers Court | 17 Mi W of Bozeman on I-90, take Manhattan Exit | 05/1-11/1 | 10 | 30 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| MARTINDALE . . . On the Musselshell, and on the east edge of the Castle Mountains. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| erg's Pine Valley Cabins | on Hwy 12 | 05/1-11/30 | 10 | 6 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 8 cabins, river, playground, fishing |
| MICLED . . . On the famed Boulder River in Montana's great dude-ranch country. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ood Resort Campground | 15 Mi S on Rt. 298 | 04/1-11/30 | 12 | 12 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | River, fishing |
| RED LODGE . . . Alpine town on the Beartooth Highway (U.S. 212) between Billings and Yellowstone. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| y's Camper Park | 2 Mi S on U.S. 212 | 06/1-9/15 | 10 | 30 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| Lodge KOA | 4 Mi N on U.S. 212 | 5/30-09/5 | 25 | 61 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| ROBERTS . . . On Rock Creek between cities and mountains. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| le V Ranch KOA | 1 Mi NE on U.S. 212, 2 Mi N | 06/1-8/31 | 30 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| ROCKVALE . . . On Rock Creek and the Yellowstone River. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ecreek Campground | 11 Mi S of I-90 at U.S. 212 & 310 | All Yr. | 60 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Playground, fishing |
| WEST YELLOWSTONE . . . Montana's west entrance to Yellowstone Park. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| iding Iron Motel & Trailer Park | 1201 Canyon Ave. | 4/15-10/15 | 19 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| plire Lodge Resort | 8 Mi N on U.S. 191, 14 Mi W on U.S. 287 | 5/15-9/25 | 17 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Fishing, boating |
| wood | On Madison Ave. | 05/1-10/15 | 31 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| gen Lake Lodge & Campground | N on U.S. 287 to Hebgen Lake | | | | | | | | | | | | | | None available |
| shead Resort Ranch Camp | 7 Mi W on U.S. 191/20 | 04/1-11/30 | 114 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| 's Laundromat & Campground | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | None available |
| ison Arm Resort & Marina | 3 Mi N on U.S. 191, 5 Mi W on Forest Rd. | 5/15-10/1 | 90 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Good Sam |
| L Trailer Park | 2 Blks W of U.S. 191 N | 6/15-9/15 | 25 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| ic RV Campground | On U.S. 191, W end of town | 6/15-10/15 | 54 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| i Inn | 28 Mi NW on U.S. 287 | 06/1-11/30 | 23 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| on Wheel | W off U.S. 191 at Gibbons | 06/1-10/15 | 10 | 47 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| ! Yellowstone KOA | 6 Mi W on U.S. 191/20 | 5/20-9/15 | 45 | 215 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| tern Motel & RV Park | U.S. 191 to Madison Ave. | 05/1-3/20 | 16 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Winter sports, Good Sam |
| stone Holiday | 8 Mi N on U.S. 191, 5 Mi W on U.S. 287 | 05/1-11/1 | 38 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Fishing, beach, boating |
| WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS . . . On the Smith River between the Castle Mountains and the Big Belts. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| igs KOA | W end of Main St. | All Yr. | 75 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |

Private campgrounds continued

All campsites within **Yellowstone National Park** are available on a first-come, first-served basis. Overnight vehicle camping or stopping outside designated campgrounds is not permitted. The campgrounds at Canyon Village and Fishing Bridge are restricted to hard-sided camping units (no tents or tent trailers). The fee for campgrounds (1) through (7) is \$6 per night; the others, (8) through (12), are \$5 per night. From July 1 to Labor Day, there is a 14-day camping limit in these campgrounds; a 30-day limit applies to the remainder of the season. Approximate opening and closing dates are listed below. For more information, write Chief Park Ranger, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190.

1. **Bridge Bay, 3 mi S of *Lake Village, May 1-Oct. 31.

2. **Canyon, ¼ mi E of Canyon Junction, June 1-Sept. 15.
3. **Fishing Bridge, 1 mi E on *Fishing Bridge Junction, May 25-Sept.
4. **Grant Village, 2 mi S of *West Thumb Junction, June 15-Oct. 1.
5. Madison, ¼ mi W of Madison Junction, May 1-Oct. 31.
6. Mammoth, ½ mi N of Mammoth Junction, year-round.
7. Norris, 1 mi N of Norris Junction, June 7-Sept. 15.
8. Indian Creek, 7½ mi S of Mammoth Junction, June 15-Sept. 15.
9. *Lewis Lake, 10 mi S of West Thumb, June 15-Oct. 15.
10. Pebble Creek, 7 mi S of Northeast Entrance, May 15-Oct. 31.

11. Slough Creek, 10 mi NE of Tower Junction, May 15-Oct. 31.
12. Tower Falls, 3 mi SE of Tower Junction, June 1-Sept. 15.

*Boat launching facilities nearby.
**Concessioner-operated shower and laundry facilities nearby.

In addition, there is a concessioner-operated trailer park at Fishing Bridge that provides water, sewer and electrical hookups at a daily rate of \$9 per site, June 11-Sept. 7. Hard-sided vehicles only. For reservations, write **TWA Services**, Yellowstone Park Division, Yellowstone National Park, WY, 82190, or call (307) 344-7311.



Custer Country

| Name | Location | Season | # TENT | # RV | WATER | ELECTRIC | SEWER | DUMP | SHOWER | TOILETS | LAUNDRY | STORE | TABLES | GRATES | Additional Information |
|---|----------------------------------|------------|--------|------|-------|----------|-------|------|--------|---------|---------|-------|--------|--------|---------------------------|
| BROADUS Last stronghold of Montana's pioneer cattle empire, on the Powder River. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Town & Country Trailer Village | ½ Mi S on U.S. 212 | 05/1-9/30 | 20 | 20 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Golf, playground |
| Wayside Park | 3.5 Mi on U.S. 212 & St. 59 Jct. | All Yr. | 10 | 8 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Golf |
| HARDIN Front door to the Crow Reservation and Bighorn Canyon. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hardin KOA | 1¼ Mi N on St. 47 | 3/15-10/11 | 59 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Playground, swimming pool |
| MILES CITY Historic cattle town and home of the annual Bucking Horse Sale. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| KOA Miles City | 1st & Palmer, in town | 04/1-11/1 | 80 | 80 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | Playground, swimming pool |

Public Campgrounds



Glacier Country

LEGEND

FS = USDA Forest Service
BLM = Bureau of Land Management
FWP = Montana Department of Fish Wildlife and Parks
Cty Rd = County Road
Fr Rd = Forest Road

| Name | Location | Season | Camping (fr to unit) | Picnicking | Trailers (length in feet) | Toilets (H - Handicapped) | Water | Boat Launch | Fishing | Swimming | Trails | Stay Limit (days) | User Fee | Additional Information |
|------------------------------|--|-----------|----------------------|------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------|-------------|---------|----------|--------|-------------------|----------|------------------------|
| AUGUSTA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bean Lake (FWP) | 15 mi S on Secondary 434 | All year | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | * | Fishing Access Site |
| Benchmark (FS) | 14 mi W on Cty Rd 235, then 16 mi SW on Fr Rd 235 | 6/1-9/15 | 34 | * | 22 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | * | Wilderness Access |
| Home Gulch (FS) | 20 mi N on Cty Rd 1081, then 2 mi W on Fr Rd 1082 | 5/25-9/15 | 15 | * | 16 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | * | Wilderness Access |
| Mortimer (FS) | 20 mi NW on Cty Rd 1081, then 4 mi W on Fr Rd 1082, then 3 mi N on Fr Rd 8984 | 5/25-9/15 | 28 | * | 22 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | * | Wilderness Access |
| Nilan (FWP) | 10 m W on Cty Rd | All year | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | * | Fishing Access Site |
| Pishkun (FWP) | 5 mi N on U.S. 287, then 12 mi NW on Cty Rd | All year | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | * | Fishing Access Site |
| South Fork (FS) | 14 mi W on Cty Rd 235, then 17 mi SW on Fr Rd 235 | 6/1-9/15 | 7 | * | 32 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | * | Wilderness Access |
| Willow Creek Reservoir (FWP) | 5 mi NW on Gibson Reservoir Rd | All year | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | * | Fishing Access Site |
| Wood Lake (FS) | 14 mi W on Cty Rd 235, then 10 mi SW on Fr Rd 235 | 6/1-9/15 | 7 | * | 22 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | * | Fishing Access Site |
| BIGFORK | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wayfarer's (FWP) | ½ mi S on Mt 35 | All year | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | * | State Recreation Area |
| BONNER | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clearwater Crossing (FWP) | 31 mi E on Mt 200 | All year | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | * | Fishing Access Site |
| Johnsrud (FWP) | 11 mi E on Mt 200 | All year | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | * | Fishing Access Site |
| CHOTEAU | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arod Lake (FWP) | 1 mi E on Secondary 221, then 6 mi N on Secondary 220, then 5 mi E on Cty Rd, then 6½ mi N on Cty Rd | 6/15-2/1 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | * | Fishing Access Site |
| Cave Mountain (FS) | 6 mi N on US 89, then 23 mi W on Cty Rd 144, then 2 mi W on Fr Rd 144 | 6/1-9/15 | 14 | * | 16 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | * | Wilderness Access |
| Eureka Reservoir (FWP) | 4 mi N on U.S. 89, then 4 mi NW on Cty Rd | All year | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | * | Fishing Access Site |
| CLINTON | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bitterroot Flat (FS) | 5 mi SE on I-90, then 23 mi S on Fr Rd 102 | 5/20-9/30 | 14 | * | 32 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | * | |
| Dalles (FS) | 5 mi SE on I-90, then 15 mi S on Fr Rd 102 | 5/20-9/30 | 10 | * | 32 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | * | |
| Grizzly (FS) | 5 mi SE on I-90, then 11 mi S on Fr Rd 102 | 5/20-9/30 | 9 | * | 32 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | * | |
| Harry's Flat (FS) | 5 mi SE on I-90, then 18 mi S on Fr Rd 102 | 5/20-9/30 | 14 | * | 32 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | * | |
| Norton (FS) | 5 mi SE on I-90, then 10 mi S on Fr Rd 102 | 5/20-9/30 | 10 | * | 22 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | * | |
| COLUMBIA FALLS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Big Creek (FS) | 21 mi N on Fr Rd 210 | 6/1-9/30 | 19 | * | 22 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | * | |
| Moose Lake (FS) | 21 mi N on Cty Rd 210, then 8 mi W on Fr Rd 316, then 5 mi NW on Fr Rd 317, 4 mi N on Fr Rd 3170 | 6/15-9/15 | 3 | * | 16 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | * | |
| Red Meadow Lake (FS) | 31 mi N on Fr Rd 210, then 6 mi W on Fr Rd 115 | 6/15-9/15 | 1 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | * | |
| Tuchuck (FS) | 53 mi N on Fr Rd 210, then 10 mi W on Fr Rd 114 | 6/15-9/30 | 7 | * | 22 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | * | |

| name | Location | Season | Camping (if at camp) | Fishing | Trails (length in feet) | Toilets (if = hand-capped) | Boat Launch | Fishing | Swimming | Trails | Stay Limit (days) | Use Fee | Additional Information |
|----------------------------|---|------------|----------------------|---------|-------------------------|----------------------------|-------------|---------|----------|--------|-------------------|---------|------------------------|
| ANDON | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| and Lake (FS) | 9 mi SE on Mt 83, then 3 mi E on Fr Rd 44 | 5/23-9/13 | 41 | • | 22 | • | • | • | • | • | 14 | • | |
| AYTON | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| both Memorial (FWP) | 7 mi NW on Cty Rd | All year | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | 14 | • | State Recreation Area |
| JREKA | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| way Boat Ramp (FS) | 1 mi N on Mt 93, then 2 mi W on Mt 37, then 6 mi NW on Fr Rd 3392 | 5/1-10/15 | 4 | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | 14 | • | |
| occo Plains Boat Ramp (FS) | 1 mi N on Mt 93, then 2 mi W on Mt 37, then 5 mi N on Sophie Lake Rd | 5/1-10/15 | 6 | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | 14 | • | |
| ARTINE | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Therriault (FS) | 3 mi NW on US 93, then 3 mi NE on Cty Rd, then 11 mi NE on Fr Rd 114, then 13 mi W on Fr Rd 319 | 7/1-10/1 | 10 | • | 22 | • | • | • | • | • | 14 | • | |
| Therriault (FS) | 1 mi W of Big Therriault Campground (above) | 7/1-10/1 | 6 | • | 22 | • | • | • | • | • | 14 | • | |
| INGRY HORSE | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Point (FS) | 8 mi SE on Fr Rd 895 | 6/1-9/15 | 18 | • | 22 | • | • | • | • | • | 14 | • | |
| kerchief Lake (FS) | 35 mi SE on Fr Rd 895, then 2 mi NW on Fr Rd 897 | 6/1-9/15 | 9 | • | 22 | • | • | • | • | • | 14 | • | |
| reak (FS) | 15 mi SE on Fr Rd 895 | 6/1-9/15 | 22 | • | 16 | • | • | • | • | • | 14 | • | |
| Johnny Point (FS) | 9 mi SE on Fr Rd 895 | 6/1-9/15 | 18 | • | 22 | • | • | • | • | • | 14 | • | |
| LIS'ELL | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| root Lake (FWP) | 20 mi W on US 2, then 5 mi N | All year | • | • | • | H | • | • | • | • | 14 | • | State Recreation Area |
| n (FWP) | 37 mi W on US 2 | All year | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | 14 | • | State Recreation Area |
| Shore (FWP) | 20 mi S on US 93 | All year | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | 14 | • | State Park |
| BY | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| rd Lake (FS) | 12 mi S on US 2, then 12 mi S on Fr Rd 231 | 6/1-10/30 | 5 | • | 16 | • | • | • | • | • | 14 | • | |
| anusa Marina (FS) | 24 mi N on Mt 37 | 5/1-10/30 | 25 | • | 32 | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | Special Use |
| Lake (FS) | 16 mi N on Mt 506, then 3 mi W on Fr Rd 471 | 6/1-10/30 | 4 | • | 16 | • | • | • | • | • | 14 | • | |
| ilivray (FS) | 13 mi NE on Mt 37, then 10 mi N on Fr Rd 228 | 5/20-10/30 | 55 | • | 32 | • | • | • | • | • | 10 | • | |
| egor Lake (FS) | 52 mi SE on US 2 | 5/15-10/30 | 10 | • | 32 | • | • | • | • | • | 14 | • | |
| Bunyan (FS) | 11 mi S on US 2 | 5/15-10/30 | 32 | • | 32 | • | • | • | • | • | 14 | • | |
| ant Valley (FS) | 31 mi SE on US 2 | 5/15-10/30 | 18 | • | 16 | • | • | • | • | • | 10 | • | |
| Pipe Creek (FS) | 17 mi N on Mt 506 | 6/1-10/30 | 4 | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | 14 | • | |
| COLN | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Grove (FS) | 7 mi E on Mt 200 | 6/1-9/30 | 20 | • | 22 | • | • | • | • | • | 10 | • | |
| r Creek (FS) | 7 mi E on Mt 200, then 9 mi NW on Fr Rd 330 | 6/15-9/30 | 20 | • | 22 | • | • | • | • | • | 10 | • | Wilderness Access |
| re (FWP) | 32 mi W on Mt 200 | All year | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | 14 | • | Fishing Access Site |
| Junction (FWP) | 33 mi W on Mt 200, then 9 mi S on Cty Rd | All year | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | 14 | • | Fishing Access Site |
| s Lake (FWP) | 34 mi W on Mt 200, then 4 mi N on Cty Rd | All year | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | 14 | • | Fishing Access Site |
| Q | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| reek (FS) | 26 mi W on US 12 | 5/20-9/30 | 22 | • | 22 | • | • | • | • | • | 14 | • | |
| and Clark (FS) | 15 mi W on US 12 | 5/20-9/30 | 17 | • | 22 | • | • | • | • | • | 14 | • | |
| ITIN CITY | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| and (FS) | 13 mi SE on Fr Rd 38 | 6/1-9/15 | 7 | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | 14 | • | Boat Access Only |
| Bay (FS) | 7 mi SE on Fr Rd 38 | 6/1-9/15 | 9 | • | 22 | • | • | • | • | • | 14 | • | |
| r Bay (FS) | 22 mi SE on Fr Rd 38 | 6/1-9/15 | 46 | • | 22 | • | • | • | • | • | 14 | • | |
| d Bear (FS) | 55 mi SE on Fr Rd 38 | 6/1-10/15 | 13 | • | 22 | • | • | • | • | • | 14 | • | |
| SOULA | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| tail Hill (FWP) | 26 mi S on I-90, then ¼ mi S on Cty Rd | All year | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | 14 | • | State Recreation Area |
| ooking Glass (FWP) | 18 mi S on US 93, then 2 mi E on Cty Rd | All year | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | 14 | • | Fishing Access Site |
| Grove (FWP) | 43 mi W on I-90 at Tarkio Exit, then 5 mi W | All year | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | 14 | • | Fishing Access Site |
| town Pond (FWP) | 15 mi W on I-90, Frenchtown Exit, then 1 mi W on Frontage Rd | All year | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | 14 | • | State Recreation Area |
| le Prairie (FWP) | 35 mi E on Mt 200, then 4 mi W on Cty Rd | All year | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | 14 | • | Fishing Access Site |
| reak (FWP) | 28 mi W on I-90, then 1 mi S on Cty Rd | All year | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | 14 | • | Fishing Access Site |
| FWP) | 8 mi E on I-90, then 2 mi SE on Cty Rd | All year | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | 14 | • | Fishing Access Site |
| DN | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ver (FS) | 6 mi NW on Mt 200 | 5/1-10/30 | 16 | • | 22 | • | • | • | • | • | 14 | • | |
| DOO | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 's Lake (FWP) | 10 mi SE on Cty Rd | All year | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | 14 | • | Fishing Access Site |
| son (FS) | 7 mi E on Mt 200, then 12 mi NE on Fr Rd 500 | 6/15-9/15 | 6 | • | 32 | • | • | • | • | • | 14 | • | Wilderness Access |
| DISE | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| e (FS) | 3 mi SE on Mt 200, then 6 mi SW on Fr Rd 3836 | 5/1-10/31 | 10 | • | 22 | H | • | • | • | • | 14 | • | |
| ON | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| i (FWP) | 12 mi N on US 93 | All year | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | 14 | • | State Recreation Area |
| WP) | 2 mi N of Elmo on US 93 | All year | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | 14 | • | State Recreation Area |
| oint (FWP) | 11 mi N on Mt 35, then 4 mi W | All year | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | 14 | • | State Recreation Area |
| ay (FWP) | 15 mi N on Mt 35 | All year | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | 14 | • | State Recreation Area |
| ROD | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ch (FS) | 15 mi S on Mt 37 | 5/1-10/30 | 25 | • | 32 | • | • | • | • | • | 14 | • | |
| Bench (FS) | 1 mi N on Fr Rd 7940 | 5/1-10/30 | 52 | • | 22 | • | • | • | • | • | 14 | • | |

Public campgrounds continued

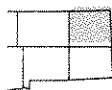
| Name | Location | Season | Camping (# of units) | Picnicking | Trailers (length in feet) | Toilets (# - Handicapped) | Water | Boat Launch | Fishing | Swimming | Trails | Stay Limit (days) | User Fee | Additional Information |
|------------------------|--|------------|----------------------|------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------|-------------|---------|----------|--------|-------------------|----------|------------------------|
| SEELEY LAKE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Big Larch (FS) | 2 mi NW on Mt 83 | 5/15-10/15 | 50 | * | 32 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | * | Wilderness Access |
| Harper Lake (FWP) | 14 mi S on Secondary 209 | All year | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | * | Fishing Access Site |
| Lake Alva (FS) | 13 mi NW on Mt 83 | 6/15-9/15 | 41 | * | 22 | H | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | * | Wilderness Access |
| Placid Lake (FWP) | 3 mi S on Mt 83, then 3 mi W on Cty Rd | 5/15-12/1 | * | * | * | H | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | * | State Recreation Area |
| River Point (FS) | 2 mi S on Mt 83, then 2 mi NW on Cty Rd 209 | 6/15-9/15 | 27 | * | 22 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | * | Wilderness Access |
| Salmon Lake (FWP) | 5 mi S on Mt 83 | 5/15-12/1 | * | * | * | H | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | * | State Recreation Area |
| Seeley Lake (FS) | 2 mi S on Mt 83, then 3 mi NW on Cty Rd 77 | 6/10-9/15 | 29 | * | 32 | H | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | * | Wilderness Access |
| STRYKER | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North Dickey Lake (FS) | 5 mi NW on US 93 | 6/1-9/30 | 16 | * | 22 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | * | |
| South Dickey Lake (FS) | 5 mi NW on US 93, then 1 mi SW on Cty Rd, then 2 mi SE on Fr Rd 3788 | 6/1-9/30 | 2 | * | 16 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | * | |
| ST. REGIS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cabin City (FS) | 11 mi W on I-90, then 3 mi N on Fr Rd 3802 | 6/20-10/31 | 12 | * | 32 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | * | |
| SUPERIOR | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Big Pine (FWP) | 20 mi S on I-90, then 5 mi NW on Cty Rd | All year | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | * | Fishing Access Site |
| Forks (FWP) | 20 mi S on I-90, then 7 mi SW on Cty Rd | All year | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | * | Fishing Access Site |
| Quartz Flat (FS) | 15 mi SE on I-90, then 3 mi E on Fr Rd 3802 | 5/23-9/30 | 52 | * | 32 | H | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | * | |
| Trout Creek (FS) | 7 mi SW on Fr Rd 250 | 6/1-11/30 | 12 | * | 32 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | * | |
| SWAN LAKE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Swan Lake Annex (FS) | 1 mi NW on Mt 83 | 5/23-9/13 | 31 | * | 32 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | * | |
| THOMPSON FALLS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clark Memorial (FS) | 5 mi E on Mt 200, then 5 mi NE on Fr Rd 56 | 6/1-9/30 | 5 | * | 22 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | * | |
| Copper King (FS) | 5 mi E on Mt 200, then 4 mi NE on Fr Rd 56 | 6/1-9/30 | 5 | * | 16 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | * | |
| Fish Trap Creek (FS) | 5 mi E on Mt 200, then 13 mi NE on Fr Rd 56, then 10 mi NW on Fr Rd 516 | 6/1-9/30 | 4 | * | 32 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | * | |
| Fish Trap Lake (FS) | 5 mi E on Mt 200, then 13 mi NE on Fr Rd 56, then 15 mi NW on Fr Rd 516, then 2 mi W on Fr Rd 7593 | 5/15-9/30 | 9 | * | 32 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | * | |
| Gold Rush (FS) | 9 mi S on Fr Rd 352 | 6/1-10/30 | 7 | * | 16 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | * | State Recreation Area |
| Thompson Falls (FWP) | 1 mi NW on Mt 200 | All year | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | * | |
| TROUT CREEK | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North Shore (FS) | 2 mi NW on Mt 200 | 5/1-10/30 | 12 | * | 32 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | * | |
| Willow Creek (FS) | 19 mi SE on Fr Rd 154 | 6/1-9/30 | 4 | * | 16 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | * | |
| TROY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bad Medicine | 3 mi SE on US 2, then 19 mi S on Mt 56, then 1 mi W on Fr Rd 398, then 1 mi N on Fr Rd 7170 | 5/20-9/30 | 7 | * | 22 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | * | |
| Dorr Skeels (FS) | 3 mi SE on US 2, then 14 mi S on Mt 56 | 5/20-9/15 | 6 | * | 22 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | * | |
| Kilbrennen Lake (FS) | 3 mi NW on US 2, then 9 mi NE on Fr Rd 2394 | 5/20-9/30 | 5 | * | 22 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | * | |
| Pete Creek (FS) | 10 mi NW on US 2, then 20 mi NE on Mt 508 | 6/1-10/30 | 10 | * | 22 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | * | |
| Red Top (FS) | 10 mi NW on US 2, then 9 mi N on Mt 508 | 6/1-10/30 | 3 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | * | |
| Spar Lake (FS) | 3 mi SE on US 2, then 16 mi S on Fr Rd 384 | 5/20-9/30 | 8 | * | 22 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | * | |
| Whitetail (FS) | 10 mi NW on US 2, then 16 mi NE on Mt 508 | 6/15-10/31 | 12 | * | 22 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | * | |
| Yaak (FS) | 8 mi NW on US 2 | 5/20-9/30 | 43 | * | 22 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | * | |
| Yaak Falls (FS) | 10 mi NW on US 2, then 6 mi NE on Mt 508 | 5/20-9/30 | 7 | * | 22 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | * | |
| WEST GLACIER | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Devil Creek (FS) | 45 mi SE on US 2 | 6/1-9/15 | 13 | * | 22 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | * | |
| WHITEFISH | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Taily Lake (FS) | 6 mi W on US 93, then 15 mi W on Fr Rd 113 | 6/1-9/15 | 36 | * | 22 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | * | |
| Whitefish (FWP) | ½ mi W on US 93, then 1 mi N | All year | * | * | * | H | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | * | State Recreation Area |



Charlie Russell Country

| Name | Location | Season | Camping (# of units) | Picnicking | Trailers (length in feet) | Toilets (# - Handicapped) | Water | Boat Launch | Fishing | Swimming | Trails | Stay Limit (days) | User Fee | Additional Information |
|--------------------------|---|-----------|----------------------|------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------|-------------|---------|----------|--------|-------------------|----------|------------------------|
| BIG SANDY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Judith Landing (FWP) | 44 mi S on Secondary 236 | 5/1-11/30 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | * | State Recreation Area |
| EAST GLACIER | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Summit (FS) | 10 mi SW on US 2 | 6/15-9/15 | 21 | * | 22 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | * | |
| FORT BENTON | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coal Banks Landing (FWP) | 20 mi N on US 87, then 8 mi S on Cty Rd | All year | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | * | State Recreation Area |

| name | Location | Season | Camping (ft or miles) | Picnicking | Trailers (length in feet) | Toilets (ft - Handicap) | Water | Boat Launch | Fishing | Swimming | Trails | Stay Limit (days) | User Fee | Additional Information |
|-----------------------------|--|------------|-----------------------|------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------|-------------|---------|----------|--------|-------------------|----------|---|
| BEAT FALLS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Big (FWP) | I-15 at Craig Exit, then 1/2 mi E at bridge | All year | * | * | * | * | * | | | | | 14 | | State Recreation Area |
| born (FWP) | 14 mi S of Cascade on I-15, then 6 mi S on Recreation Rd | All year | * | * | * | * | * | | | | | 14 | | State Recreation Area |
| untain Palace (FWP) | 14 mi S of Cascade on I-15, then 1 mi N on Recreation Rd | All year | * | * | * | * | * | | | | | 14 | | State Recreation Area |
| wett Creek (FWP) | 4 mi S of Cascade on I-15, then 3 mi S on Recreation Rd | All year | * | * | * | * | * | | | | | 14 | | State Recreation Area |
| le Hill (FWP) | 41 mi N of Helena on I-15, then 3 mi N on Recreation Rd | All year | * | * | * | * | * | | | | | 14 | | State Recreation Area |
| kney Creek (FWP) | 41 mi N of Helena on I-15, then 4 1/2 mi N on Recreation Rd | All year | * | * | * | * | * | | | | | 14 | | State Recreation Area |
| In Creek (FS) | 6 mi E on US 89, then 13 mi E on Mt 228, then 16 mi E on Cty Rd 121, then 2 mi E on Fr Rd 8840 | 5/20-10/15 | 20 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | | 14 | | |
| I Creek Bridge (FWP) | 35 mi N of Helena on I-15, then 2 mi N on Recreation Rd | All year | * | * | * | * | * | | | | | 14 | | State Recreation Area |
| ARLOWTON | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ing Creek (FS) | 33 mi W on US 12, then 4 mi N on Fr Rd 274 | 5/1-11/30 | 10 | * | 22 | * | * | * | * | * | | 14 | | |
| AVRE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| r Paw Lake (FWP) | 17 mi S on Secondary 234 | All year | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | | 14 | | Fishing Access Site |
| OBSON | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| lan Hill (FS) | 12 mi W on Mt 239, then 12 mi SW on Cty Rd, then 3 mi SW on Fr Rd 487 | 5/20-10/15 | 7 | * | 22 | * | * | * | * | * | | 14 | | |
| ANDUSKY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| stana Gulch (BLM) | 1/2 mi NW on Cty Rd | All year | 5 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | | 14 | | Free use permit required, available on site |
| EWISTOWN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ey Lake (FWP) | 17 mi W, then at Hobson, 5 mi W & 4 mi S on Secondary 400 | All year | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | | | | State Recreation Area |
| tal Lake (FS) | 9 mi W on US 87, 16 mi S on Cty Rd, 9 mi S on Fr Rd 275 | 6/15-9/15 | 30 | * | 22 | H | * | * | * | * | | 14 | | |
| es Kipp (FWP) | 20 mi N on US 191 at Fred Robinson Bridge | All year | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | | 14 | | State Recreation Area |
| ONARCH | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ing Creek (FS) | 3 mi N on Mt 89, then 6 mi W on Cty Rd 427, then 6 mi SW on Fr Rd 253 | 6/15-10/15 | 29 | * | 22 | H | * | * | * | * | | 14 | | |
| EHART | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| on (FS) | 5 mi N on Mt 89 | 6/15-10/15 | 6 | * | 22 | H | * | * | * | * | | 14 | | |
| is Hill (FS) | 9 mi S on Mt 89 | 6/15-10/15 | 15 | * | 22 | H | * | * | * | * | | 14 | | |
| y Pines (FS) | 4 mi S on Mt 89 | 6/15-10/15 | 23 | * | 22 | * | * | * | * | * | | 14 | | |
| TANFORD | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wolf (FS) | 18 mi SW on Cty Rd, then 6 mi SW on Fr Rd 251 | 5/20-10/15 | 26 | * | 32 | * | * | * | * | * | | 14 | | |
| HITE SULPHUR SPRINGS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| p Baker (FWP) | 13 mi NW on Secondary 360, then 10 mi N on Cty Rd | All year | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | | 14 | | Fishing Access Site |
| shopper Creek (FS) | 7 mi E on US 12, then 4 mi S on Fr Rd 211 | 6/15-10/15 | 12 | * | 22 | * | * | * | * | * | | 14 | | |
| pling Creek (FS) | 22 mi NE on US 89 | 6/15-10/15 | 11 | * | 22 | * | * | * | * | * | | 14 | | |
| se Creek (FS) | 18 mi N on US 89, then 6 mi W on Fr Rd 119, then 3 mi N on Fr Rd 204 | 6/15-10/15 | 6 | * | 22 | * | * | * | * | * | | 14 | | |
| ardson Creek (FS) | 7 mi E on US 12, then 4 mi S on Fr Rd 211 | 6/15-10/15 | 4 | * | 16 | * | * | * | * | * | | 14 | | |
| h River (FWP) | 13 mi NW on Secondary 360, then 6 mi N on Cty Rd | All year | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | | 14 | | Fishing Access Site |
| OLF CREEK | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| er Lake (FWP) | 3 mi NE of Wolf Creek on Recreation Rd, 5 mi S on Cty Rd | All year | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | | 14 | * | State Recreation Area |
| er Lake (BLM) | 3 mi NE of Wolf Creek on Recreation Rd, 3 mi S on Cty Rd | All year | 27 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | | 14 | * | |
| IRTMAN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| p Creek (BLM) | 1 mi NE on Cty Rd | All year | 9 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | | 14 | | Free use permit required, available on site |

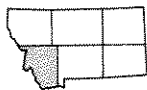


Missouri River Country

| name | Location | Season | Camping (ft or miles) | Picnicking | Trailers (length in feet) | Toilets (ft - Handicap) | Water | Boat Launch | Fishing | Swimming | Trails | Stay Limit (days) | User Fee | Additional Information |
|------------------------|--|----------|-----------------------|------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------|-------------|---------|----------|--------|-------------------|----------|------------------------|
| AXVILLE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| stall Reservoir (FWP) | 11 mi E on Mt 5, then 14 mi N on Secondary 511 | All year | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | | 14 | | Fishing Access Site |
| RT PECK | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Peck Dredge Cuts (FWP) | 3 mi N on Mt 117, then 1/2 mi W on gravel road | All year | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | | 14 | | Fishing Access Site |
| ASGOW | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Creek (FWP) | 43 mi S on Mt 24, then 6 mi W on Cty Rd | All year | * | * | * | H | * | * | * | * | | 14 | | State Recreation Area |
| ENDIVE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| s (FWP) | 16 mi N on Mt 16, then 1 mi W on Cty Rd | All year | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | | 14 | * | Fishing Access Site |
| IDAN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Creek (FWP) | Mt 200 at Jordan, then 24 mi N on Cty Rd | All year | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | | 14 | * | State Recreation Area |

Public campgrounds continued

| Name | Location | Season | Camping (ft. of units) | Picnicking | Trailers (length in feet) | Toilets (ft. - Handicap) | Water | Boat Launch | Fishing | Swimming | Trails | Stay Limit (days) | Use Fee | Additional Information |
|----------------|--|----------|------------------------|------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------|-------------|---------|----------|--------|-------------------|---------|------------------------|
| MALTA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nelson (FWP) | 17 mi E on US 2, then 1 mi N on Cty Rd | All year | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | | State Recreation Area |
| SIDNEY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gartside (FWP) | 9 mi S on Mt 16, then 1 mi W on Cty Rd | All year | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | | Fishing Access Site |



Gold West Country

| Name | Location | Season | Camping (ft. of units) | Picnicking | Trailers (length in feet) | Toilets (ft. - Handicap) | Water | Boat Launch | Fishing | Swimming | Trails | Stay Limit (days) | Use Fee | Additional Information |
|---------------------|---|------------|------------------------|------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------|-------------|---------|----------|--------|-------------------|---------|------------------------|
| ANACONDA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lost Creek (FWP) | 1½ mi E on US 10A, 2 mi N on Secondary 273, then 6 mi W | All year | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | | State Park |
| Race-track (FS) | 3 mi E on US 10A, then 7 mi N on Mt 48, then 4 mi N on Cty Rd, then 3 mi NW on Fr Rd 169 | 6/15-9/1 | 12 | * | 16 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | | |
| Spring Hill (FS) | 11 mi NW on US 10A | 6/15-9/1 | 15 | * | 16 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | * | |
| Warm Springs (FS) | 11 mi NW on US 10A and 2 mi N on Fr Rd 170 | 6/15-9/1 | 6 | * | 16 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | * | |
| BASIN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Basin Canyon (FS) | 4 mi NW on Fr Rd | 6/1-9/15 | 3 | * | 32 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | | |
| Lady Smith (FS) | 4 mi W on Mt 91, then 3 mi W on Fr Rd 82 | 6/1-9/15 | 5 | * | 16 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | | |
| Mormon Gulch (FS) | 4 mi W on Mt 91, then 1 mi W on Fr Rd 82 | 6/1-9/15 | 7 | * | 32 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | | |
| Shamrock (FS) | 8 mi SW on Mt 91 | 6/1-9/15 | 7 | * | 32 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | | |
| BUTTE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Beaver Dam (FS) | 7 mi W on I-90, 18 mi S on I-15, 6 mi W on Fr Rd 961 | 5/15-11/15 | 9 | * | 22 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | | |
| Lowland (FS) | 9 mi NE on I-15, then 7 mi W on Fr Rd 442 | 5/15-11/1 | 7 | * | 22 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | | |
| CAMERON | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Madison River (FS) | 24 mi S on Mt 287, 1 mi SW on Cty Rd 8381, then 1 mi S on Fr Rd 8381 | 6/15-9/15 | 10 | * | 32 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | | |
| South Madison (BLM) | 15 mi S on US 287, then 1 mi W | All year | 44 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | | | |
| West Fork (FS) | 24 mi S on US 287, then 1 mi W on Fr Rd 8381 | 6/15-9/15 | 5 | * | 16 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | | |
| West Madison (BLM) | 6 mi S on US 287, then 4 mi S on Cty Rd | All year | 28 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | | | |
| CLANCY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Park Lake (FS) | 1 mi N on Cty Rd 426, then 6 mi W on Fr Rd 4000, then 2 mi SW on Fr Rd 426, then 5 mi W on Fr Rd 4009 | | 22 | * | 22 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 15 | | |
| DARBY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alta (FS) | 4 mi S on US 93, 22 mi S on Cty Rd 473, 6 mi S on Cty Rd 96 | 6/1-9/15 | 15 | * | 22 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | | |
| Boulder Creek (FS) | 4 mi S on US 93, 13 mi SW on Cty Rd 473, then 1 mi NW on Fr Rd 5631 | 6/1-9/15 | 11 | * | 22 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | | Wilderness Access |
| Indian Creek (FS) | 4 mi S on US 93, 14 mi SW on Cty Rd 473, 37 mi W on Fr Rd 468, then 5 mi N on Fr Rd 6223 | 6/15-11/26 | 10 | * | 16 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | | |
| Lake Como (FS) | 5 mi N on US 93, 1 mi SW on Cty Rd 321, then 4 mi W on Fr Rd 550 | 6/1-9/15 | 10 | * | 22 | H | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | * | |
| Paradise (FS) | 4 mi S on US 93, 14 mi SW on Cty Rd 473, 37 mi W on Fr Rd 468, then 11 mi N on Fr Rd 6223 | 6/15-11/26 | 12 | * | 16 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | | Wilderness Access |
| Rombo (FS) | 41 mi S on US 93, then 18 mi SW on Cty Rd 473 | 6/1-9/15 | 14 | * | 22 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | | |
| Slate Creek (FS) | 4 mi S on US 93, 22 mi S on Cty Rd 473, 2 mi S on Cty Rd 96 | 6/1-9/15 | 12 | * | 22 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | | |
| DEER LODGE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Orofino (FS) | 13 mi SE on Fr Rd 82 | 6/15-9/1 | 10 | * | 22 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | | |
| DILLON | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bannack (FWP) | 5 mi S on I-15, 21 mi W on Secondary 278, 4 mi S on Cty Rd | All year | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | | State Park |
| Glen (FWP) | 19 mi N on I-15 at Glen Exit, 6 mi S on Frontage Rd | All year | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | | Fishing Access Site |
| Grasshopper (FS) | 4 mi S on US 91, 27 mi NW on Mt 278, 12 mi N on Cty Rd 4843, then 1 mi N on Fr Rd 4843 | 6/15-9/15 | 24 | * | 16 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | | |
| Maldenrock (FWP) | 1-15 at Melrose, then 6 mi W and N on Cty Rd | All year | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | | Fishing Access Site |
| Reservoir Lake (FS) | 19 mi S on US 91, 17 mi W on Mt 324, 10 mi NW on Cty Rd 1814, then 5 mi N on Fr Rd 1813 | 6/15-9/15 | 9 | * | 16 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | | |
| ENNIS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ennis (FWP) | US 287 at Ennis | All year | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | * | Fishing Access Site |
| Harrison Lake (FWP) | 27 mi N on US 287, then 5 mi E on Cty Rd | All year | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | | Fishing Access Site |
| Jack Creek (FS) | 1 mi SE on US 287, then 12 mi E on Cty Rd 166 | 6/15-9/15 | 6 | * | 32 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | | |
| Valley Garden (FWP) | US 287 W of Ennis to milepost 48, 2 mi N on Cty Rd | All year | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | | Fishing Access Site |
| Varney Bridge (FWP) | 1 mi W on US 287, then 10 mi S on Cty Rd | All year | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | | Fishing Access Site |

| Name | Location | Season | | | | | | | | | | | Additional Information |
|-------------------------|--|------------|-----------------------|------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|------|-------------|---------|----------|--------|-------------------|------------------------|
| | | | Camping (if on water) | Picnicking | Trailers (length in feet) | Toilets (if - Handicapped) | Wade | Boat Launch | Fishing | Swimming | Trails | Stay Limit (days) | |
| ILENA | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| near Station (FS) | 7 mi S on US 91, then 6 mi W on Cty Rd 981, then 5 mi NW on Fr Rd 982, then 2 mi W on Fr Rd 1922 | 5/15-9/15 | 8 | * | 16 | H | * | * | * | 14 | | | |
| IAMILTON | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ck Bear (FS) | 3 mi S on US 93, then 13 mi E on Mt 38 | 6/1-9/15 | 10 | * | 22 | * | * | * | * | 14 | | | |
| nted Rocks (FWP) | 25 mi S on US 93, then 23 mi SW on Secondary 473 | All year | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | | | State Recreation Area |
| IELENA | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ck Sandy (FWP) | 7 mi N on I-15, 4 mi E on Secondary 453, then 3 mi N | All year | * | * | * | H | * | * | * | 14 | * | | State Recreation Area |
| e Bay (FWP) | 9 mi E on US 12, then 10 mi NE on Secondary 284 | All year | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | * | | State Recreation Area |
| aman's (FWP) | 9 mi E on US 12, then 10 mi NE on Secondary 284 | 4/1-12/1 | * | * | * | H | * | * | * | 14 | * | | State Recreation Area |
| lter (FS) | 15 mi N on I-15, 3 mi E on Cty Rd 17, 4 mi NE on lake | 6/1-9/30 | 7 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 15 | | | Boat Access Only |
| rt Sheriff (FWP) | 9 mi E on US 12, then 9 mi NE on Secondary 284 | All year | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | * | | State Recreation Area |
| mwel Dixon (FS) | 17 mi SW on US 12 | 6/15-10/1 | 13 | * | 22 | * | * | * | * | 15 | * | | |
| i Hawk (FWP) | 9 mi E on US 12, 8 mi NE on Secondary 284 | All year | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | * | | State Recreation Area |
| lgate (FWP) | 9 mi E on US 12, 18 mi NE on Secondary 284 | 4/1-12/1 | * | * | * | H | * | * | * | 14 | * | | State Recreation Area |
| onner (FWP) | 9 mi E on US 12, 12 mi NE on Secondary 284 | All year | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | * | | State Recreation Area |
| ing (FS) | 22 mi SW on US 12, 12 mi S on Cty Rd 227 | 6/20-10/15 | 13 | * | 22 | * | * | * | * | 15 | * | | |
| se Creek (FS) | 9 mi SW on US 12, 4 mi SW on Cty Rd 28 | 5/20-10/1 | 11 | * | 22 | * | * | * | * | 15 | * | | |
| rook (FWP) | 9 mi E on US 12, 8 mi NE on Secondary 284, 1 mi S | All year | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | * | | State Recreation Area |
| se Gulch (FS) | 11 mi E on US 12, 9 mi N on Mt 284, 14 mi N on Fr Rd 138 | 6/1-9/30 | 5 | * | 16 | * | * | * | * | 15 | * | | |
| derosa (FWP) | 9 mi E on US 12, 9 mi NE on Secondary 284 | 4/1-12/1 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | * | | State Recreation Area |
| upine (FS) | 13 mi SW on US 12 | 6/15-10/1 | 18 | * | 22 | * | * | * | * | 15 | * | | |
| inside (FWP) | 9 mi E on US 12, 9 mi NE on Secondary 284, then 1 mi NW on Cty Rd | All year | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | * | | State Recreation Area |
| nnon (FWP) | 9 mi E on US 12, then 8 mi NE on Secondary 284 | All year | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | * | | State Recreation Area |
| lante (FS) | 11 mi E on US 12, 9 mi N on Mt 284, 7 mi N on Fr Rd 280 | 6/1-9/15 | 16 | * | 16 | H | * | * | * | 15 | * | | |
| ICKSON | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ar Lake (FS) | 19 mi S on Mt 278, 7 mi W on Cty Rd 182, then 3 mi W on Fr Rd 182 | 6/1-9/15 | 16 | * | 32 | * | * | * | * | 14 | * | | |
| IA | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Creek (FS) | 8 mi SW on Cty Rd 1791, 1 mi S on Fr Rd 3929, then 1 mi SE on Fr Rd 3930 | 5/15-10/1 | 4 | * | 16 | * | * | * | * | 14 | * | | |
| JARRIS | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain (BLM) | 9 mi NE on Mt 84 | All year | 22 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | | |
| ILIPSBURG | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| e Mountain (FS) | 12 mi S on Mt 10A, 3 mi N on Fr Rd 676, then 1 mi S on Fr Rd 8617 | 6/15-9/30 | 11 | * | 22 | * | * | * | * | 14 | * | | |
| er Creek (FS) | 6 mi S on Mt 10A, 9 mi SW on Mt 38, 10 mi S on Fr Rd 80 | 6/15-9/30 | 7 | * | 32 | * | * | * | * | 14 | * | | |
| Fork (FS) | 6 mi S on Mt 10A, 6 mi SW on Mt 38, 5 mi SE on Fr Rd 672, then 1 mi S on Fr Rd 9349 | 6/1-9/30 | 7 | * | 32 | * | * | * | * | 14 | * | | |
| Creek (FS) | 8 mi S on Mt 10A, then 1 mi SE on Fr Rd 1090 | 5/15-9/30 | 10 | * | 32 | * | * | * | * | 14 | * | | |
| epole (FS) | 11 mi S on Mt 10A | 6/15-9/30 | 31 | * | 32 | * | * | * | * | 14 | * | | |
| psburg Bay (FS) | 9 mi S on Mt 10A, 2 mi SW on Fr Rd 406, then 1 mi SE on Fr Rd 9460 | 6/15-9/30 | 19 | * | 32 | * | * | * | * | 14 | * | | |
| r (FS) | 9 mi S on Mt 10A, 3 mi SW on Fr Rd 406, then 1 mi SE on Fr Rd 505 | 6/15-9/30 | 36 | * | 32 | * | * | * | * | 14 | * | | |
| way (FS) | 6 mi S on Mt 10A, 6 mi SW on Mt 38, 5 mi SE on Fr Rd 672, then 1 mi S on Fr Rd 5141 | 6/15-9/30 | 11 | * | 32 | * | * | * | * | 14 | * | | |
| w Rock (FS) | 14 mi W on Cty Rd 348, 5 mi W on Cty Rd 102, then 1 mi SW on Fr Rd 9346 | 6/1-10/15 | 10 | * | 32 | * | * | * | * | 14 | * | | |
| NY | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| il (FS) | 3 mi SE on Cty Rd 1601, 5 mi SW on Fr Rd 1601 | 6/15-9/15 | 15 | * | 32 | * | * | * | * | 14 | * | | |
| ERIDAN | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| reek (FS) | 6 mi E on Cty Rd 1111, 1 mi E on Fr Rd 1112 | 6/1-10/31 | 9 | * | 22 | * | * | * | * | 14 | * | | |
| EVENSVILLE | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| es Waters (FS) | 2 mi NW on Cty Rd 269, 4 mi N on US 93, 2 mi W on Cty Rd 22, then 1 mi W on Fr Rd 1316 | 5/1-9/30 | 17 | * | 22 | H | * | * | * | 14 | * | | Wilderness Access |
| LA | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Creek (FS) | 5 mi NW on US 93, 1 mi SW on Cty Rd 100, then 3 mi SW on Fr Rd 370 | 6/1-11/30 | 14 | * | 22 | * | * | * | * | 14 | * | | |
| 1 Trees (FS) | 6 mi S on US 93, then 1 mi SW on Fr Rd 729 | 6/15-9/30 | 18 | * | 22 | * | * | * | * | 14 | * | | |
| ngs Camp (FS) | W on US 93, 4 mi NE on Cty Rd 472, 6 mi NE on Fr Rd 80 | 6/15-11/30 | 4 | * | 22 | * | * | * | * | 14 | * | | |
| n Creek (FS) | W on US 93, 4 mi NE on Cty Rd 472, 12 mi NE on Fr Rd 80 | 6/15-11/30 | 7 | * | 22 | * | * | * | * | 14 | * | | |
| g Gulch (FS) | 5 mi NW on US 93 | 5/1-11/30 | 9 | * | 22 | * | * | * | * | 14 | * | | |
| prings (FS) | 5 mi NW on US 93, 1 mi SW on Cty Rd 100 | 5/20-9/30 | 15 | * | 22 | * | * | * | * | 14 | * | | |
| REE FORKS | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| and Clark Caverns (FWP) | 19 mi W on US 10 | All year | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | * | | State Park |
| valers (FWP) | 3 mi E on US 10, 3 mi N on Secondary 286 | All year | * | * | * | H | * | * | * | 14 | * | | State Park |

Public campgrounds continued

| Name | Location | Season | Camping (ft. or units) | Picnicking | Trailering (length in feet) | Toilets (H = Handicap) | Water | Boat Launch | Fishing | Swimming | Trails | Star Limit (days) | User Fee | Additional Information |
|--------------------|---|------------|------------------------|------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|-------|-------------|---------|----------|--------|-------------------|----------|------------------------|
| TOWNSEND | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Confederate (FWP) | 2 mi E on US 12, 18 mi N on Secondary 284 | All year | * | * | * | * | * | | | | | 14 | | State Recreation Area |
| Indian Road (FWP) | 1 mi N on US 287 | All year | * | * | * | * | * | | | | | 14 | | State Recreation Area |
| Seacoler Bay (FWP) | 20 mi N on Secondary 284 | All year | * | * | * | | * | | | | | 14 | | State Recreation Area |
| Silos (FWP) | 7 mi N on US 287 | All year | * | * | * | H | * | | | | | 14 | * | State Recreation Area |
| Skidway (FS) | 23 mi E on US 12, 2 mi S on Fr Rd 4042 | 6/15-9/30 | 11 | * | 16 | * | * | | | | | 15 | | |
| White Earth (FWP) | 13 mi N on US 287 at Winston, 5 mi E on Cty Rd | All year | * | * | * | * | * | | | | | | | State Recreation Area |
| WISDOM | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fishtrap (FWP) | 23 mi N on Mt 43 | All year | * | * | * | * | * | | | | | 14 | | Fishing Access Site |
| May Creek (FS) | 17 mi W on Mt 43 | 6/1-9/15 | 21 | * | 32 | * | * | | * | * | | 14 | | |
| Steel Creek (FS) | 1 mi N on Mt 43, 4 mi E on Cty Rd, 1 mi E on Fr Rd 90 | 6/1-9/15 | 4 | * | 32 | * | * | | * | * | | 14 | | |
| Twin Lakes (FS) | 7 mi S on Mt 278, 8 mi W on Cty Rd 1290, 5 mi S on Fr Rd 945, then 6 mi SW on Fr Rd 183 | 6/15-9/15 | 14 | * | 32 | * | * | * | * | * | | 14 | | |
| WISE RIVER | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Little Joe (FS) | 20 mi SW on Fr Rd 484 | 6/15-9/30 | 4 | * | * | * | * | | | | | 15 | | |
| Lodgepole (FS) | 13 mi SW on Fr Rd 484 | 6/15-9/30 | 6 | * | 16 | * | * | | * | * | | 15 | | |
| Mono Creek (FS) | 23 mi SW on Fr Rd 484 | 6/15-9/30 | 5 | * | 16 | * | * | | * | * | | 15 | | |
| Seymour (FS) | 11 mi W on Mt 43, 4 mi N on Cty Rd 274, then 8 mi NW on Fr Rd 934 | 6/15-10/15 | 17 | * | 16 | * | * | | * | * | | 15 | | |
| Willow (FS) | 14 mi SW on Fr Rd 484 | 6/15-9/30 | 6 | * | 16 | * | * | | * | * | | 15 | | |
| WHITEHALL | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pigeon Creek (FS) | 16 mi W on Mt 10, then 5 mi S on Fr Rd 668 | 6/1-9/15 | 6 | * | 16 | * | * | | * | * | | 14 | | |



Yellowstone Country

| Name | Location | Season | Camping (ft. or units) | Picnicking | Trailering (length in feet) | Toilets (H = Handicap) | Water | Boat Launch | Fishing | Swimming | Trails | Star Limit (days) | User Fee | Additional Information |
|-----------------------|--|------------|------------------------|------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|-------|-------------|---------|----------|--------|-------------------|----------|------------------------|
| ABSAPOKEE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Buffalo Jump (FWP) | 21 mi SW on Secondary 419 | All year | * | * | * | * | * | | * | * | | 14 | | Fishing Access Site |
| Castle Rock (FWP) | 23 mi W on Secondary 420 | All year | * | * | * | * | * | | * | * | | 14 | | Fishing Access Site |
| Cliff Swallow (FWP) | 10 mi W on Secondary 420 | All year | * | * | * | * | * | | * | * | | 14 | | Fishing Access Site |
| Moraine (FWP) | 24 mi W on Secondary 420 | All year | * | * | * | * | * | | * | * | | 14 | | Fishing Access Site |
| Rosebud Isle (FWP) | 3 mi S on Mt 78, then 3 mi SW on Secondary 419 | All year | * | * | * | * | * | | * | * | | 14 | | Fishing Access Site |
| BELGRADE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cameron Bridge (FWP) | 2 mi S on Mt 85, then 2 mi W on Cameron Bridge Rd | All year | * | * | * | * | * | | * | * | | 14 | | Fishing Access Site |
| BIG SKY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Greek Creek (FS) | 2 mi E on Mt 64, then 9 mi N on US 191 | 6/15-9/15 | 14 | * | 16 | * | * | | * | * | | 14 | * | |
| Red Cliff (FS) | 2 mi E on Mt 64, then 6 mi S on US 191 | 6/15-9/15 | 40 | * | 22 | * | * | | * | * | | 14 | * | |
| Swan Creek (FS) | 2 mi E on Mt 64, then 8 mi N on US 191, then 1 mi S on Fr Rd 481 | 6/15-9/15 | 13 | * | 16 | * | * | | * | * | | 14 | * | |
| BIG TIMBER | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aspen Grove (FS) | 25 mi S on Mt 298, then 8 mi S on Cty Rd 212 | 6/15-10/15 | 11 | * | 16 | * | * | | * | * | | 14 | * | |
| Big Rock (FWP) | 9 mi S on Secondary 298 | All year | * | * | * | * | * | | * | * | | 14 | | Fishing Access Site |
| Boulder Forks (FWP) | 17 mi S on Secondary 298 | All year | * | * | * | * | * | | * | * | | 14 | | Fishing Access Site |
| Bratten (FWP) | 16 mi E on I-90, then 2 mi E on Frontage Rd | All year | * | * | * | * | * | | * | * | | 14 | | Fishing Access Site |
| Falls Creek (FS) | 25 mi SW on Mt 298, then 4 mi S on Cty Rd 212 | 6/15-10/15 | 11 | * | 22 | * | * | | * | * | | 14 | * | |
| Grey Bear (FWP) | 5 mi W on I-90, then 1/2 mi E on Frontage Rd, then 1 mi NW on Cty Rd | All year | * | * | * | * | * | | * | * | | | | Fishing Access Site |
| Half Moon (FS) | 12 mi N on US 191, then 8 mi W on Cty Rd 197, then 2 mi W on Fr Rd 197 | 6/15-10/15 | 9 | * | 22 | * | * | | * | * | | 14 | | |
| Heils Canyon (FS) | 25 mi S on Mt 298, then 14 mi S on Cty Rd 212 | 6/15-10/1 | 11 | * | 16 | * | * | | * | * | | 14 | | |
| Hicks Park (FS) | 25 mi S on Mt 298, then 20 mi S on Cty Rd 212 | 6/15-10/1 | 23 | * | 22 | * | * | | * | * | | 14 | * | |
| West Boulder (FS) | 20 mi SW on Mt 298, then 7 mi W on Cty Rd, then 5 mi SW on Fr Rd 35 | 6/15-10/15 | 10 | * | 22 | * | * | | * | * | | 14 | | |
| BILLINGS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lake Josephine (City) | 1 mi S on Secondary 416 at Blue Creek Bridge | All year | * | * | * | * | * | | * | * | | 14 | | State Recreation Area |

| Name | Location | Season | | | | | | | | | | | | Additional Information | |
|---------------------------|---|------------|---------------------|------------|---------------------------|------------------------|-------|-------------|---------|----------|--------|-------------------|----------|--|--|
| | | | Camping (H or only) | Picnicking | Trailers (Length in feet) | Toilets (H = Handicap) | Water | Boat Launch | Fishing | Swimming | Trails | Star Limit (days) | Boat Fee | | |
| JOZEMAN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| He Ridge (FS) | 21 mi NE on Mt 293 | 6/10-9/30 | 13 | * | 16 | * | * | | | | | 14 | | | |
| ckmore (FS) | 8 mi S on Cty Rd 243, then 9 mi SE on Fr Rd 62 | 6/15-9/15 | 11 | * | 16 | * | * | * | * | * | | 14 | * | | |
| ry Cliff (FWP) | 23 mi W on I-90 at Logan Exit, then 3 mi W on US 10, then 15 mi S on Madison River Rd | All year | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | | 14 | | Fishing Access Site | |
| ed (FS) | 8 mi S on Cty Rd 243, then 10 mi SE on Fr Rd 62 | 6/15-9/15 | 14 | * | 16 | * | * | * | * | * | | 14 | * | | |
| ighor (FS) | 8 mi S on Cty Rd 243, then 5 mi SE on Fr Rd 62 | 6/15-9/15 | 5 | * | 16 | * | * | * | * | * | | 14 | * | | |
| BRIDGER | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ge Creek (FS) | 3 mi S on US 310, 22 mi SE on Cty Rd, 1 mi E on Fr Rd 50 | 6/15-9/15 | 12 | * | 32 | * | * | * | * | * | | 10 | | | |
| COLUMBUS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| eman's Point (FWP) | 2 mi SW on Mt 78, then ½ mi W on Cty Rd | All year | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | | 14 | | Fishing Access Site | |
| n-Kep-Pe (FWP) | 2 mi SE on gravel road | All year | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | | 14 | | Fishing Access Site | |
| inging Bridge (FWP) | 6 mi SW on Mt 78, then 1 mi W on gravel road | All year | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | | 14 | | Fishing Access Site | |
| ite Bird (FWP) | 8 mi S on Mt 78 | All year | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | | 14 | | Fishing Access Site | |
| DOKE CITY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ef Joseph (FS) | 5 mi E on US 212 | 7/1-9/10 | 6 | * | 22 | * | * | * | * | * | | 14 | | | |
| ter (FS) | 3 mi E on US 212 | 7/1-9/10 | 23 | * | 22 | * | * | * | * | * | | 14 | * | | |
| ta Butte (FS) | 1 mi E on US 212 | 7/1-9/10 | 21 | * | 22 | * | * | * | * | * | | 14 | * | | |
| ISHTAIL | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| erald Lake (FS) | 7 mi W on Mt 425, then 12 mi S on Fr Rd 72 | 6/15-9/15 | 31 | * | 32 | * | * | * | * | * | | 10 | | | |
| e Grove (FS) | 7 mi W on Mt 425, then 8 mi SW on Fr Rd 72 | 6/15-9/15 | 46 | * | 32 | * | * | * | * | * | | 10 | | | |
| MALLATIN GATEWAY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| nish Creek (FS) | 8 mi S on US 191, then 5 mi W on Cty Rd 982, then 4 mi S on Fr Rd 982 | 6/15-10/15 | 6 | * | 16 | * | * | * | * | * | | 14 | | | |
| MARDINER | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| n Miner (FS) | 16 mi NW on US 89, then 12 mi SW on Cty Rd 63, then 4 mi SW on Fr Rd 63 | 5/15-11/30 | 12 | * | 22 | * | * | * | * | * | | 14 | | | |
| MREYCLIFF | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ican (FWP) | 1 mi NE on Frontage Rd | All year | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | | 14 | | Fishing Access Site | |
| MARLOWTON | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| idman's Basin (FWP) | 20 mi E on US 12, then 1 mi N on Cty Rd | All year | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | | 14 | | State Recreation Area | |
| rtinsdale Reservoir (FWP) | 1 mi E of Martinsdale on Cty Rd | All year | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | | | | State Recreation Area | |
| kirk (FWP) | 19 mi W on US 212 | All year | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | | 14 | * | Fishing Access Site | |
| AUREL | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ewater Creek (FWP) | 30 mi S on US 310 at Fromberg, then 9 mi SE on Cty Rd | All year | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | | 14 | | Fishing Access Site | |
| taio Mirage (FWP) | 7 mi E on I-90, Park City Exit, then 6 mi SE on Cty Rd | All year | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | | 14 | | Fishing Access Site | |
| ney (FWP) | 22 mi SW, at Boyd, then 5 mi SW on Cty Rd | All year | * | * | * | H | * | * | * | * | | 14 | * | State Recreation Area | |
| IVINGSTON | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ey Lake (FWP) | 21 mi S on US 89, then 4 mi E on Secondary 540 then 6 mi S on Cty Rd | All year | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | | 14 | | Fishing Access Site | |
| h Leven (FWP) | 9 mi S on US 89, then 2 mi E, then 4 mi S on Secondary 540 | All year | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | | 14 | | Fishing Access Site | |
| e Creek (FS) | 10 mi S on US 89, then 2 mi W on Cty Rd 540, then 3 mi W on Fr Rd 202 | 6/1-9/30 | 24 | * | 22 | * | * | * | * | * | | 14 | * | | |
| w Bank (FS) | 20 mi S on US 89, then 15 mi SE on Cty Rd 486 | 6/1-9/30 | 11 | * | 22 | * | * | * | * | * | | 14 | * | | |
| YE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| odbine (FS) | 8 mi SW on Mt 419 | 6/15-9/15 | 46 | * | 32 | * | * | * | * | * | | 10 | * | | |
| YTER | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| r Creek (FS) | 8 mi N on Fr Rd 51, then 5 mi W on Fr Rd 95 | 6/1-9/15 | 5 | * | 32 | * | * | * | * | * | | 14 | | | |
| ED LODGE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| in (FS) | 1 mi S on US 212, then 7 mi W on Fr Rd 71 | 6/15-9/15 | 28 | * | 22 | * | * | * | * | * | | 10 | * | | |
| ver Lodge (FWP) | 6 mi N on US 212 | All year | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | | 14 | | Fishing Access site | |
| Springs (FWP) | 7 mi N on US 212 | All year | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | | 14 | | Fishing Access Site | |
| cade (FS) | 2 mi S on US 212, then 10 mi W on Fr Rd 71 | 6/15-9/15 | 30 | * | 32 | * | * | * | * | * | | 10 | | | |
| enough Lake (FS) | 12 mi SW on US 212, then 1 mi SW on Fr Rd 421 | 6/15-9/15 | 17 | * | 22 | H | * | * | * | * | | 10 | * | | |
| sethief Station (FWP) | 3 mi N on US 212 | All year | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | | 14 | | Fishing Access Site | |
| ber Pine (FS) | 12 mi SW on US 212, then 1 mi SW on Fr Rd 421 | 6/15-9/15 | 13 | * | 22 | * | * | * | * | * | | 10 | * | | |
| (FS) | 12 mi SW on US 212, then 4 mi SW on Fr Rd 421 | 6/15-9/15 | 10 | * | 22 | * | * | * | * | * | | 10 | | | |
| sades (FS) | 2 mi S on US 212, then 1 mi W on Fr Rd 71, then 2 mi W on Cty Rd 3010, then 1 mi NW on Fr Rd 3010 | 6/15-9/15 | 7 | * | 22 | * | * | * | * | * | | 10 | | | |
| sside (FS) | 12 mi SW on US 212, then 1 mi SW on Fr Rd 421 | 6/15-9/15 | 19 | * | 22 | H | * | * | * | * | | 10 | * | | |
| ne (FS) | 5 mi SW on US 212, then 3 mi SW on Fr Rd 379 | 6/15-9/15 | 8 | * | 22 | * | * | * | * | * | | 10 | | | |
| ridan (FS) | 5 mi SW on US 212, then 2 mi SW on Fr Rd 379 | 6/15-9/15 | 8 | * | 22 | * | * | * | * | * | | 10 | | | |
| er Birch (FWP) | 9 mi N on US 212 | All year | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | | 14 | | Fishing Access Site | |
| I Bill Lake (FS) | 5 mi W on Fr Rd 71 | 6/1-9/15 | | * | | H | | H | H | H | | | | Picnicking, fishing, trails, and toilets for handicapped | |
| EEDPOINT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| an Fort (FWP) | 1 mi N on Cty Rd | All year | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | | | | | |

Public campgrounds continued

| Name | Location | Season | Camping (ft. of units) | Picnicking | Trailers (length in feet) | Toilets (ft. - handicapped) | Water | Boat Launch | Fishing | Swimming | Trails | Stay Limit (days) | User Fee | Additional Information |
|-------------------------|--|-----------|------------------------|------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-------|-------------|---------|----------|--------|-------------------|----------|------------------------|
| ROSCOE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| East Rosebud Lake (FS) | 7 mi SW on Cty Rd 177, then 6 mi SW on Fr Rd 177 | 6/15-9/15 | 12 | • | 16 | • | • | • | • | • | • | 10 | | Small boats only |
| Jimmy Joe (FS) | 7 mi SW on Cty Rd 177, then 3 mi SW on Fr Rd 177 | 6/15-9/15 | 10 | • | 32 | • | • | • | • | • | • | 10 | | |
| WEST YELLOWSTONE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bakers Hole (FS) | 3 mi N on US 191 | 6/1-9/15 | 72 | • | 32 | • | • | • | • | • | • | 14 | • | |
| Beaver Creek (FS) | 8 mi N on US 191, then 17 mi W on US 287 | 6/1-9/15 | 65 | • | 32 | • | • | • | • | • | • | 14 | • | |
| Cabin Creek (FS) | 8 mi N on US 191, then 15 mi W on US 287 | 6/1-9/15 | 15 | • | 16 | • | • | • | • | • | • | 14 | • | |
| Rainbow Point (FS) | 5 mi N on US 191, then 5 mi W on Fr Rd 610 | 6/1-9/15 | 86 | • | 32 | • | • | • | • | • | • | 14 | • | |
| Cliff Point (FS) | 12 mi N on US 191, 27 mi W on Mt 499, 4 mi S on Mt 287, then 7 mi W on Fr Rd 5721 | 6/15-9/15 | 6 | • | 16 | • | • | • | • | • | • | 14 | | |
| Hilltop (FS) | 12 mi N on US 191, 27 mi W on Mt 499, 28 mi S on Mt 287, then 7 mi W on Fr Rd 5721 | 6/15-9/15 | 18 | • | 32 | • | • | • | • | • | • | 14 | | |
| Wade Lake (FS) | 12 mi N on US 191, 27 mi W on Mt 499, 4 mi S on Mt 287, then 7 mi W on Fr Rd 5721 | 6/15-9/15 | 11 | • | 16 | • | • | • | • | • | • | 14 | | |



Custer Country

| Name | Location | Season | Camping (ft. of units) | Picnicking | Trailers (length in feet) | Toilets (ft. - handicapped) | Water | Boat Launch | Fishing | Swimming | Trails | Stay Limit (days) | User Fee | Additional Information |
|-----------------------|--|------------|------------------------|------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-------|-------------|---------|----------|--------|-------------------|----------|------------------------|
| ASHLAND | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Red Shale (FS) | 6 mi SE on US 212 | 5/1-11/15 | 13 | • | 32 | • | • | • | • | • | • | 14 | | |
| BAKER | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Medicine Rocks (FWP) | 25 mi S on Mt 7, then 1 mi W on Cty Rd | All year | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | 14 | | State Park |
| South Sandstone (FWP) | 13 mi S on US 12 to Plevna, then 7 mi S on Cty Rd | All year | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | 14 | | State Recreation Area |
| EKALAKA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ekalaka Park (FS) | 3 mi SE on Mt 323, 1 mi N on Cty Rd, 5 mi S on Fr Rd 813 | 5/15-10/31 | 7 | • | 16 | • | • | • | • | • | • | 14 | | |
| Macnab Pond (FS) | 7 mi SE on Mt 323, then 1 mi S on Cty Rd | 5/15-10/30 | 5 | • | 22 | • | • | • | • | • | • | 14 | | |
| FORSYTH | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rosebud East (FWP) | I-94 at Forsyth, then N to edge of town | All year | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | 14 | • | State Recreation Area |
| Rosebud West (FWP) | At Forsyth, S side of bridge on US 12 | All year | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | 14 | | State Recreation Area |
| HARDIN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Big Horn (FWP) | 29 mi S on Secondary 313 | All year | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | 14 | | Fishing Access Site |
| Two Leggings (FWP) | 8 mi S on Secondary 313 at Two Leggings Bridge | All year | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | 14 | | Fishing Access Site |
| ROSEBUD | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Far West (FWP) | 1 mi N on Secondary 446, then 24 mi N on Cty Rd | All year | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | 14 | | State Recreation Area |
| TERRY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fallon Bridge (FWP) | 9 mi NE on I-94 at Fallon exit, then 1 mi N on Cty Rd | All year | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | 14 | | Fishing Access Site |

Hotels and Motels

Statewide listing

CREDIT CARD LEGEND
 VI = Visa
 MC = Master Charge
 AX = American Express
 CB = Carte Blanche
 DC = Diners Club

| Name/Address/Telephone | Food | Lounge | Pool | Pets | 1982 Rates Rates subject to change | | Credit Cards |
|------------------------|---|--------|------|------|---------------------------------------|-------|--------------|
| | | | | | 1 | 2 | |
| ABSAROOKEE 59001 | Stillwater Lodge, Box 314, 328-6140 | | | | 16.00 | 22.00 | VI MC |
| ALZADA 59311 | Big Sky Motel, Hwy 212, 828-4447 | | | | 15.00 | 20.00 | VI MC |
| ASHLAND 59003 | Western 8 Motel, 784-2400 | | | | 16.88 | 24.88 | VI MC |
| AUGUSTA 59410 | Bunkhouse Motel, Main Street, 562-3387 | | | | 8.00 | 10.00 | |
| | Wagon Wheel West Motel, North on Rte. 287, 562-3295 | • | | | 16.00 | 20.00 | |
| ANACONDA 59711 | Brown Derby Inn, Georgetown Lake (west of Anaconda), 563-5072 | • | • | • | 18.00 | 22.00 | VI MC |
| | Fairmont Hot Springs, I-90 (22 miles east of Butte), 563-2184 or 1-800-548-3251 | • | • | • | | 48.00 | VI MC AX |
| | Kopper Kottage Motel, 1205 East Park, 563-2358 | | | | 13.00 | 17.00 | |
| | Marcus Daly Motel, 119 West Park, 563-3411 | | | • | 22.00 | 24.00 | VI MC |
| | Seven Gables, Georgetown Lake (west of Anaconda), 563-5052 | | | • | 14.00 | 17.00 | |
| | Trade Winds Motel, 1600 E. Commercial, 563-3428 | | | • | 22.00 | 24.00 | VI MC |
| | Vagabond Lodge Motel, 1421 East Park, 563-5251 | | | | 20.00 | 26.00 | VI MC |

| | Name/Address/Telephone | Food | Lounge | Pool | Pets | 1982 Rates Rates subject to change | | Credit Cards |
|------------------|---|------|--------|------|------|---------------------------------------|-------|----------------|
| | | | | | | 1 | 2 | |
| IAB 59411 | Lakeview Tourist Resort, Hwy 89, 732-5965 | * | | | | 24.00 | 28.00 | VI MC |
| | Lariat Motel, Hwy 89, 732-5031 | * | | | | | 25.00 | |
| | Thronson's Motel, 732-4422 | * | | | | 20.00 | 25.00 | |
| IAKER 59313 | Lakeside Hotel, Box 546, 778-9926 | | | | | 10.00 | 15.00 | |
| | Montana Motel, Box 643, 716 E. Montana Avenue, 778-3315 | | | * | | 18.00 | 22.00 | VI MC |
| | Roy's Motel, 327 W. Montana Avenue, 778-3321 | | | | | 18.00 | 24.00 | VI MC |
| | Sagebrush Inn, Highway #2, 778-3341 | | | * | | 24.00 | 29.00 | VI MC |
| HGFORK 59911 | Bigfork Inn, Corner of Grand and Electric Avenue, 837-6680 | * | * | | | 18.00 | 20.00 | VI MC AX |
| | Echo Lake Resort, 1901 LaBrant Rd, 837-5414 | | | * | | | 30.00 | |
| | Leivo's Lake Lodge, 837-4656 | * | | | | 22.00 | 26.00 | VI MC |
| | Sunset Resort, Box 365, 837-4532 | | | | | 20.00 | 32.00 | VI MC |
| | Timbers Motel, Hwy 35, 837-6200 | | * | | | 30.00 | 40.00 | VI MC AX CB DC |
| | Wind Jammer, East Lakeshore, 837-4414 | | * | * | | 12.00 | 16.00 | VI MC |
| HG SANDY 59520 | O's Corner Motel, Junction 87 & 236, 378-2389 | * | | | | 17.00 | 25.00 | |
| HG SKY 59716 | Buck's T-4 Motel, U.S. 191, 995-4295 | * | * | | | 32.00 | 36.00 | VI MC |
| | Huntley Lodge, Mountain Village, 995-4211 | * | * | * | | 52.00 | 62.00 | VI MC AX |
| | Mountain Lodge, Mountain Village, 995-4560 | * | * | | | 25.00 | 29.00 | |
| | Telemark Inn, Meadow Village, 995-4269 | | | * | | 22.00 | 28.00 | VI MC AX |
| HIG TIMBER 59011 | C.M. Russell Lodge, Highway 10, 932-2145 | * | * | * | | 20.00 | 24.00 | VI MC |
| | Lazy J Motel, Old Hwy 90, 932-2125 | | | * | | 18.50 | 22.50 | VI MC |
| | Motel Western, 415 West 1st, 932-2225 | * | * | * | | 16.00 | 24.00 | VI MC |
| | | | | | | | | |
| HILLINGS 59101 | Best Western Northern Hotel, Broadway at First Ave. North, 245-5121 | * | * | * | | 30.00 | 40.00 | VI MC AX CB DC |
| | Best Western Ponderosa Inn, 2511 First Ave. North, 259-5511 | * | * | * | * | 30.00 | 40.00 | VI MC AX CB DC |
| | Billings Sheraton Hotel, 27 North 27th Street, 252-7400 | * | * | * | | 43.00 | 53.00 | VI MC AX CB DC |
| | Cherry Tree Inn, 823 North Broadway, 252-5603 | | | * | | 24.00 | 28.00 | VI MC AX |
| | Dude Rancher Lodge, 415 North 29th, 259-5561 | * | | * | | 24.00 | 28.00 | VI MC AX |
| | Esquire Motor Inn, 3314 First Avenue North, 259-4551 | * | * | * | * | 30.00 | 38.00 | VI MC AX CB DC |
| | Holiday Inn East, Hwy 10 East, 245-6611 | * | * | * | * | 31.00 | 36.00 | VI MC AX CB DC |
| | Holiday Inn West, 5500 Midland Road, 248-7701 | * | * | * | * | 36.00 | 40.00 | VI MC CB DC |
| | Imperial 400, 2601 4th Avenue North, 245-6646 | | | * | * | 24.00 | 27.00 | VI MC AX DC |
| | Kings Rest Motel, 1206 East Main Street, 252-8451 | | | | | 24.00 | 28.00 | VI MC AX DC |
| | Lewis & Clark Inn, Inc., 1700 First Avenue North, 252-4691 | * | * | * | * | 22.00 | 26.00 | VI MC AX DC |
| | Lincoln Hotel, 2520 First Avenue North, 245-8000 | | | | | 15.00 | 17.00 | |
| | Motel 6, 5400 Midland Road, 248-7759 | | | * | * | 13.95 | 17.95 | |
| | Picture Court Motel, 5146 Laurel Road, 252-8478 | | | * | * | 20.88 | 23.88 | VI MC AX |
| | Ramada Inn, 1-90 Muldowney Lane, 248-7151 | * | * | * | | 36.00 | 42.00 | VI MC AX |
| | Regal 8 Inn, 5353 Midland Road, 248-7551 | | | * | * | 20.88 | 23.88 | VI MC AX DC |
| | Rimrock Inn, 1203 North 27 Street, 252-7107 | * | * | * | | 21.50 | 29.50 | VI MC AX CB DC |
| | Rimview Inn, 1025 North 27 Street, 248-2622 | | | * | | 23.00 | 27.00 | VI MC AX |
| | Roxy Hotel, 15 1/2 North 29 Street, 259-0910 | | | | | 12.00 | 12.00 | |
| | Thrifty Scot Motel, 1345 Muldowney Lane, 252-2584 | | | | | 23.90 | 32.90 | VI MC AX |
| | Thunderbird Lodge, 3404 Second Avenue North, 252-4601 | | | * | | 19.00 | 22.00 | VI MC AX DC |
| | Town House Motel, 3420 First Avenue North, 245-4191 | | | * | | 14.88 | 16.88 | VI MC AX |
| | Travelodge, 3311 Second Avenue, 245-6345 | | | | | 31.00 | 35.00 | VI MC AX CB DC |
| | Uptown Motel, 1616 First Avenue North, 252-7105 | | | * | | 15.50 | 18.50 | VI MC |
| | Warbonnet Inn, 2616 Belnap, 248-7761 | * | * | * | * | 33.00 | 35.00 | VI MC AX CB DC |
| OULDER 59632 | Linn Motel, 410 N. Main, 225-3365 | | | | | 15.00 | 20.00 | |
| | O-Z Motel, 114 N. Main, 225-3364 | | | | | 16.00 | 25.00 | |
| | Ushers Motel, 211 South Monroe, 225-3549 | | | * | | 14.00 | 16.00 | |
| OZEMAN 59715 | Best Western City Center Motel, 507 W. Main, 587-3158 | * | * | * | | 26.00 | 35.00 | VI MC AX CB DC |
| | Bozeman Holiday Inn, 5 Baxter Lane, 587-4561 | * | * | * | * | 34.00 | 40.00 | VI MC AX CB DC |
| | Bozeman Travel Lodge, 2307 W. Main, 587-5241 | | | * | * | 20.00 | 24.00 | VI MC AX CB DC |
| | Continental Motor Inn, 1324 E. Main, 587-9231 | * | * | * | * | 17.00 | 20.00 | VI MC AX |
| | Cottonwood Motel, 77750 Gallatin Rd., 763-4227 | * | * | * | | 18.00 | 22.00 | |
| | Imperial 400, 122 West Main, 587-4481 | | | * | * | 20.00 | 22.00 | MC VI AX |
| | Lewis & Clark Motel, 824 West Main, 586-3341 | | | * | | 24.00 | 28.00 | VI MC AX CB |
| | Mountain View Motel, 1010 East Main, 586-5415 | | | * | | 15.00 | 18.00 | VI MC |
| | Rainbow Motel, 510 North 7th, 587-4201 | | | * | * | 18.00 | 24.00 | VI MC AX DC |
| | Ramada Inn, 1325 North 7th, 587-5261 | * | * | * | * | 24.50 | 26.50 | VI MC AX CB DC |
| | Ranch House Motel, 1201 E. Main, 587-4278 | | | | | 16.00 | 18.00 | VI MC |
| | Royal "6" Motel, 310 North 7th, 587-3103 | * | | * | | 19.75 | 21.75 | VI MC AX |
| | Sunset Motel, 810 North 7th, 587-5536 | | | * | | 16.00 | 18.00 | VI MC |
| | Super 8 Motel, 800 Wheat Drive, 586-1521 | | | | | 19.88 | 23.88 | VI MC AX |
| | Thrifty Scot Motel, 1321 North 7th Avenue, 587-5251 | | | | | 17.90 | 21.90 | VI MC AX |
| | Topper Motel, 1235 North 7th, 587-3176 | * | * | * | * | 20.00 | 22.00 | VI MC AX |
| | | | | | | | | |
| RIDGER 59014 | Hotel Clark's Fork, Box E, 662-3421 | | | | | 9.00 | 12.00 | |
| ROADUS 59317 | Homestead Inn, 701 Park Street South, 436-2615 | * | * | * | | 18.00 | 20.00 | VI MC |
| | Quarter Horse Motor Inn, Highway 212, 436-2626 | | | * | | 18.00 | 20.00 | VI MC |
| ROADVIEW 59015 | Sportsman Motel, Highway 3, 667-4405 | * | * | * | | 17.00 | 22.00 | |

Hotels/Motels continued

| | Name/Address/Telephone | Food | Lounge | Pool | Pets | 1982 Rates Rates subject to change | | Credit Cards |
|----------------------|--|------|--------|------|------|---------------------------------------|-------|----------------|
| | | | | | | 1 | 2 | |
| BROWNING 59417 | Glacier Motel, Highway 89, 338-2558 | | | | * | 22.00 | 26.00 | VI MC |
| | War Bonnet Lodge, Highway 2 & 89, 338-5611 | * | * | | * | 24.00 | 28.00 | VI MC AX CB DC |
| | Western Motel, Box W, 121 Central Ave. East, 338-9437 | | | | * | 18.00 | 20.00 | VI MC |
| BUTTE 59701 | Best Western War Bonnet Inn, 2100 Cornell Avenue, 494-7800 | * | * | * | | 36.00 | 41.00 | VI MC AX CB DC |
| | Capri Motel, 220 North Wyoming, 723-4391 | | | | | 23.00 | 25.00 | VI MC AX |
| | City Center Motel, 641 West Park Street, 782-0401 | | | | * | 18.00 | 20.00 | VI MC |
| | Copper King Inn, 4655 Harrison, 494-6666 | * | * | * | * | 33.00 | 38.00 | VI MC AX CB DC |
| | Eddy's Motel, 1205 South Montana, 782-0471 | * | | | * | 20.00 | 22.00 | VI MC |
| | Finlen Complex, Broadway & Wyoming, 723-5461 | | * | | | 20.00 | 20.00 | VI MC |
| | Grand Hotel, 124 West Broadway, 723-5486 | | | | * | 11.00 | 24.00 | VI MC |
| | Mike Hi Motel, 3499 Harrison, 494-2250 | | | | * | 22.00 | 25.00 | VI MC AX CB DC |
| | Ramada Inn, 2900 Harrison, 494-3500 | * | * | * | * | 26.00 | 28.00 | VI MC AX CB DC |
| | Rose Motel, 920 South Montana, 782-9101 | | | | * | 24.50 | 26.00 | VI MC |
| | Royal Motel, 3655 Harrison, 494-3242 | | | | * | 24.00 | 26.00 | VI MC |
| | | * | * | | | 20.00 | 22.00 | VI MC |
| CAMERON 59720 | Cameron Motel, 682-4811 | | | | | 16.00 | 21.00 | |
| CASCADE 59421 | A & C Motel, 308 1st Avenue North, 468-2513 | | | | | 18.00 | 24.00 | VI MC |
| CHESTER 59522 | MX Motel, Box 2, 759-7165 | | | | | 15.00 | 20.00 | |
| | Wheatseaf Motel, 759-7166 | | * | | | 12.00 | 16.00 | VI MC |
| CHINOOK 59523 | Chinook Hotel, 62 Third Street, 357-2231 | | | | | 18.00 | 22.00 | VI MC |
| | Bear Paw Court, Box 639, 357-2221 | | | | | 20.00 | 22.00 | VI MC |
| CHOTEAU 59422 | Big Sky Motel, Hwy 89, 466-5739 | | | | * | 20.50 | 22.50 | VI MC |
| | Western Star Motel, Box 309, 466-5777 | | | | * | 12.00 | 12.00 | VI MC |
| | Glenlloyd Hotel, 415 N. Main, Box 427, 466-2101 | | | | | 18.00 | 20.00 | VI MC |
| | Bella Vista Motel, 614 North Main, 466-5711 | | | | | 14.00 | 26.00 | |
| CIRCLE 59215 | Gladstone Hotel-Motel, 101 Main, 485-3311 | | | | | 19.00 | 24.00 | VI MC |
| | Traveler's Inn, Junction 13 & 200, 485-3323 | * | * | * | * | 8.50 | | VI MC |
| CLINTON 59825 | Ekstrom's Stage Station, I-90 Exit 126, 1/2 Mile South, 825-3183 | * | * | * | * | 14.00 | 16.00 | VI MC |
| | Rock Creek Lodge, Route 1, Box 835, 825-4868 | | | | | 26.00 | 28.00 | VI MC |
| COLSTRIP 59323 | Fort Union Inn, Box 404, 748-2553 | | | | | 15.00 | 20.00 | VI MC |
| COLUMBIA FALLS 59912 | Cedar Lodge Motel, Hwy 40 West, 892-3274 | | | | | 18.00 | 26.00 | VI MC |
| | Glacier Inn Motel, Hwy 40, Box 918, 892-4341 | * | | | * | 16.00 | 22.00 | VI MC |
| | Mountain Shadows Motel, Junction Hwy 2 & 40, 892-4333 | | | | | 20.00 | 25.00 | VI MC |
| COLUMBUS 59019 | Git's Big Sky Motel, 740 Pike, 322-4431 | | | | | 28.00 | 32.00 | VI MC AX DC |
| COOKE CITY 59020 | All Season's Inn, Hwy 212, Box 1130, 838-2251 | * | * | * | * | 18.00 | 24.00 | |
| | Cooke Pass Motel, 3 Miles East of Cooke City, 838-2341 | * | | | * | 22.00 | 26.00 | VI MC |
| | Hoosier's Motel, Main Street, Box 1057, 838-2241 | | | | * | 20.00 | | VI MC |
| | Sommers Motel, Box 1066, 838-2262 | | | | * | 16.00 | 25.00 | VI MC |
| CONNER 59827 | Rocky Knob Lodge, 821-3520 | | | | | 23.00 | 26.00 | VI MC |
| CONRAD 59425 | Conrad Motel, 210 North Main, 278-3271 | | | | | 12.00 | 13.00 | |
| | Marias Hotel, 405 South Main, 278-3221 | | | | | 22.00 | 28.00 | |
| CULBERTSON 59218 | Elkhorn Motel, 104 E. 6th, Box 403, 787-6636 | * | | | | 19.00 | 24.00 | VI MC |
| CUTBANK 59427 | Corner Motel, 201 East Main, 873-5588 | | | | | 23.50 | 30.00 | VI MC AX |
| | Glacier Motor Hotel, 15 First Avenue SW, 873-5555 | * | * | * | * | 20.50 | 24.00 | VI MC |
| | Northern Motor Inn, Hwy 2 West, 873-5662 | | | | | 20.00 | 25.00 | |
| | Parkway Motel, 7 Third Avenue West, 873-4582 | | | | | 12.00 | 15.00 | |
| | Pioneer Hotel, 322 East Main, 873-9979 | | | | | 19.00 | 21.00 | VI MC |
| | Terrace Motel, 11 Ninth Avenue SE, 873-2246 | | | | | 22.00 | 25.00 | VI MC |
| DARBY 59829 | Bud & Shirley's Motel, Box 362, 821-3401 | * | | | | 14.00 | 20.00 | VI MC |
| | Bush's Motel, Main Street, 821-3405 | | | | | 16.50 | 17.50 | MC |
| | Honey's Motel, Old Darby Road, 821-3111 | | | | | 24.00 | 28.00 | |
| | Wilderness Motel, Box 71, 821-3405 | | | | * | 25.00 | 30.00 | VI MC AX |
| DEER LODGE 59722 | Best Western Big Sky Motel, 219 North Main, 846-2590 | * | * | * | * | 25.00 | 30.00 | VI MC |
| | Caboose Motel, 819 Main, 846-2810 | * | | | | 15.00 | 20.00 | |
| | Deer Lodge Hotel, Missouri & Deer Lodge, 846-2311 | | | | * | 22.00 | 25.00 | VI MC |
| | Down Towner Motel, 504 Milwaukee, 846-1021 | | | | * | 24.00 | 30.00 | VI MC AX CB |
| DILLON 59725 | Best Western Royal Inn Motel, 650 North Montana, 683-4214 | * | * | * | * | 20.00 | 26.00 | VI MC AX |
| | Creston Motor Inn, 335 S. Atlantic, 683-2341 | * | | | * | 20.00 | 21.00 | VI MC |
| | Crosswinds Motel, 1004 South Atlantic, 683-2378 | * | | | * | 14.00 | 16.00 | |
| | Mollen Hotel, 53 Railroad Avenue, 683-2335 | * | * | | | 20.00 | 22.00 | VI MC AX |
| | Sacajawea Motel, 775 North Montana, 683-2381 | | | | * | 22.00 | 28.00 | VI MC AX CB |
| | Sundowner Motel, 500 North Montana Avenue, 683-2375 | | | | * | 14.00 | 22.00 | |
| DRUMMOND 59832 | Brazill's Motel, Box 273, 288-3585 | | | | * | 16.00 | 21.00 | VI MC |
| | Sky Motel, East Main Street, Box 426, 288-3206 | | | | * | 14.00 | 17.00 | |
| | Star Motel, Box 254, 288-3272 | * | | | * | 15.00 | 22.00 | VI MC |
| | Wagon Wheel Cafe & Motel, 288-3201 | | | | * | 20.00 | 27.00 | VI MC AX |
| EAST GLACIER 59434 | Mountain Pine Motel, 1/2 Mile North on Hwy 49, 226-4551 | | | | * | 20.00 | 24.00 | |
| EKALAKA 59324 | Bunkhouse Motel, Box 453, 775-8773 | | | | | 18.00 | 20.00 | VI MC |
| | Guest House, Main Street, 775-8812 | * | | | * | 16.00 | 21.00 | |
| | Midway Motel, Box 462, 775-6619 | | | | * | 16.00 | 20.00 | VI MC |
| ELLISTON 59728 | Last Chance Motel, Box 386, 492-7250 | | | | * | | | |

| | Name/Address/Telephone | Frnt | Lounge | Pool | Pets | 1982 Rates Rates subject to change | | Credt Cards |
|--|---|------|--------|------|------|---------------------------------------|-------|----------------|
| | | | | | | 1 | 2 | |
| INIS 59729 | El Western Motel, Hwy 287 S., 682-4217 | | | | * | 25.00 | 28.00 | VI MC AX |
| | Hickey's Motor Hotel, Main Street, 682-4378 | | | | * | 19.50 | 22.50 | VI MC |
| | Scully's Motel, Main Street, Box 331, 682-4384 | | | | | 16.00 | 24.00 | VI MC |
| | Sportsman's Lodge, Highway 287, 682-4242 | * | * | * | * | 20.00 | 28.00 | VI MC |
| ISEX 59916 | Izaak Walton Inn, Box 675, Dial 0, ask for Essex #1 | * | | | | 23.00 | 29.00 | VI MC |
| IREKA 59917 | Ksanka Motor Inn, Junction 93 & 37, 296-2311 | * | * | | | 20.00 | 25.00 | VI MC AX |
| IRVIEW 59221 | Korner Motel, Highway 200, 747-5259 | | | | * | 18.00 | 24.00 | |
| IRSYTH 59327 | Best Western Sundowner Inn, 1018 Front, 356-2115 | | | | * | 26.00 | 38.00 | VI MC AX CB DC |
| | Exit 93 Motel, Front Street, Box 109, 356-2254 | | | | | 20.00 | 30.00 | VI MC AX CB |
| | Howdy Motel, East Main, 356-2241 | | * | | | 10.00 | 16.00 | |
| | Restwel Motel, Box 978, 356-2771 | | | | | 16.00 | 26.00 | |
| | Shade Tree Inn, 313 West Main, 356-2925 | | | | | 15.00 | 18.00 | |
| | Waylon's Wayside Inn, 356-2146 | | | | | 16.00 | 22.00 | MC |
| IRT BENTON 59442 | Fort Motel, 1809 St. Charles, 622-3312 | | | | * | 18.00 | 26.00 | VI MC |
| | Grand Union Hotel, 704 14th Street, 622-3633 | | | | | 15.00 | 20.00 | VI MC |
| IRT PECK 59223 | Fort Peck Hotel, Main Street, 526-3266 | * | * | * | * | 15.50 | 18.00 | VI MC AX |
| ILLATIN GATEWAY 59730 | Castle Rock Inn, 763-4243 | * | | * | * | 18.00 | 23.00 | VI MC |
| | Gallatin Gateway Inn, 763-4572 | * | * | * | * | | | VI MC |
| IRDINER 59030 | Town Motel, 848-7322 | * | * | | | 22.00 | 24.00 | VI MC AX |
| | Wilson Motel, Main Street, 848-7303 | | | | * | 24.00 | 30.00 | VI MC AX CB DC |
| ACIER NATIONAL PARK st Glacier, MT 59434 (6) 226-5581 (2) 795-0377 (off-season) | Glacier Park Lodge, June 5-Sept. 19 | * | * | * | * | 38.00 | 43.00 | |
| | Lake McDonald Lodge, June 5-Sept. 19 | * | * | * | * | 38.00 | 43.00 | |
| | Many Glacier Hotel, June 5-Sept. 19 | * | * | * | * | 38.00 | 43.00 | |
| | Prince of Wales Hotel, June 5-Sept. 12 | * | * | * | * | 45.50 | 50.50 | |
| | Rising Sun Motor Inn, June 12-Sept. 6 | * | | * | * | 30.00 | 33.00 | |
| | Swift Current Motor Inn, June 19-Aug. 31 | * | | * | * | 30.00 | 33.00 | |
| | Village Inn, May 28-Sept. 19 | * | | * | * | 32.00 | 36.00 | |
| ASGOW 59230 | Ball Motel, 515 1st Avenue North, Highway 2, 228-2522 | | | | | 18.00 | 20.00 | VI MC |
| | Buckboard Inn, Hwy 2 West, Box 289, 228-4375 | | | | * | 30.00 | 35.00 | VI MC AX DC |
| | Campbell Lodge, 534 3rd Avenue South, 228-9328 | | | | * | 25.00 | 28.00 | VI MC |
| | LaCasa Motel, 238 1st Avenue North, 228-9311 | | | | * | 19.00 | 22.00 | VI MC |
| | Pippin Motel, Hwy 2 East, 228-9303 | | | | * | 22.00 | 26.00 | VI MC |
| | Rainbow Motel, 515 1st Avenue North, 228-9321 | | | | * | 18.00 | 20.00 | VI MC |
| | Roosevelt Hotel, 412 3rd Avenue South, 228-4341 | | | | * | 15.50 | 18.50 | VI MC |
| | Rustic Lodge, 700 1st Avenue North, 228-2451 | | | | * | 20.00 | 24.00 | VI MC |
| | Star Lodge Motel, Hwy 2 West, 228-2494 | | | | * | 18.00 | 20.00 | VI MC |
| | Best Western Holiday Lodge, 221 N. Merrill, 365-5656 | * | * | * | * | 30.00 | 35.00 | VI MC AX CB DC |
| ENDIVE 59330 | Derrick Motel, Pine & Alder, 365-2323 | | | | * | 25.00 | 28.00 | VI MC AX CB DC |
| | El Centro Motel, 112 South Kendrick, 365-5211 | | | | * | 20.00 | 26.00 | VI MC |
| | Park Wood Motel, 1002 West Bell, 365-5218 | | | | * | 12.00 | 14.00 | VI MC |
| | Rock Log Lodge, 1313 North Merrill, 365-4571 | | | | * | 18.00 | 20.00 | VI MC |
| | Super 8 Motel, I-94 City Center Exit, 365-5671 | | | | * | 19.88 | 22.88 | VI MC AX |
| | Uptown Motel, 503 North Merrill, 365-3326 | | | | * | 15.00 | 18.00 | VI MC |
| | Airway Motel, 1400 18th Avenue SW, 761-8915 | | | | * | 14.00 | 16.00 | VI MC |
| EAT FALLS 59401 | Alberta Motel, 1101 Central Avenue West, 452-3467 | | | | * | 15.00 | 20.00 | VI MC |
| | Best Western Heritage Inn, 1700 Fox Farm Road, 761-1900 | * | * | * | * | 38.00 | 46.00 | VI MC AX CB DC |
| | Best Western Ponderosa Inn, 220 Central Avenue, 761-3410 | * | * | * | * | 30.00 | 40.00 | VI MC AX CB DC |
| | Copper Court Motel, 1222 5th Avenue South, 452-5656 | | | | * | 12.00 | 15.00 | |
| | Crestview Motel, 500 13th Avenue South, 727-8360 | | | | * | 23.00 | 28.00 | VI MC |
| | Don Plaza Motel, 1224 10th Avenue South, 452-9594 | | | | * | 20.00 | 22.00 | VI MC AX |
| | Edelweiss Motor Inn, 626 Central Avenue West, 452-9503 | | | | * | 18.00 | 24.00 | VI MC |
| | Elmore Hotel, 6 6th Street South, 452-8595 | | * | | | 15.00 | 18.00 | VI MC AX |
| | Evergreen Motel, Vaughn Road, Box 5036, 452-0312 | | | | * | 13.95 | 15.95 | VI MC |
| | Fergus Motel, 299 3rd Street NW, 452-6435 | | | | * | 19.00 | 22.00 | VI MC AX |
| | Holiday Inn, 1411 10th Avenue South, 761-4600 | * | * | * | * | 35.00 | 41.00 | VI MC AX DC |
| | Imperial 400 Motel, 601 2nd Avenue North, 452-9581 | | | | * | 23.00 | 25.00 | VI MC AX |
| | Midtown Motel, 6th Street & 2nd Avenue North, 453-2411 | * | | | * | 20.00 | 25.00 | VI MC AX CB DC |
| | Motel Central, 715 Central Avenue West, 453-0161 | | | | * | 16.00 | 18.00 | VI MC |
| | O'Haire Motor Inn, 17 17th Street South, 454-2141, 1-800-332-9819 | * | * | * | * | 26.00 | 36.00 | VI MC AX CB DC |
| | Rainbow Hotel, 20 3rd Street North, 727-8200 | * | * | * | * | 22.00 | 28.00 | VI MC AX CB DC |
| | Rancho Motel, 2526 10th Avenue South, 452-8539 | | | | * | 16.50 | 19.50 | VI MC |
| | Rendezvous Motor Inn, Fox Farm Road & 10th Avenue South, 452-9525 | * | * | * | * | 19.50 | 36.50 | VI MC |
| | Royal Motel, 1300 Central, 452-9548 | | | | * | 16.00 | 18.00 | VI MC |
| | Sahara Motel, 3500 10th Avenue South, 761-6150 | | | | * | 17.50 | 19.50 | VI MC |
| | Highwood Village, 4009 10th Avenue South, 452-8505 | | | | * | 16.00 | 18.00 | VI MC AX |
| | Sheraton Great Falls Inn, 400 10th Avenue South, 727-7200 | * | * | * | * | 35.00 | 50.00 | VI MC AX DC CB |
| | Ski's Western Motel, 2420 10th Avenue South, 453-3281 | | | | * | 22.00 | 26.00 | VI MC |
| | Skylark Super Seven Motel, 415 10th Avenue South, 727-7977 | | | | * | 19.77 | 22.77 | VI MC |
| | Starlit Motel, 1521 1st Avenue NW, 452-9597 | | | | * | 17.00 | 21.00 | VI MC |
| | Super 8 Lodge, 1214 13th Street South, 727-7600 | | | | * | 18.88 | 22.88 | VI MC AX |

Hotels/Motels continued

| | Name/Address/Telephone | Food | Lounge | Pool | Pets | 1982 Rates | | Credit Cards |
|--------------------|---|------|--------|------|------|------------|-------|----------------|
| | | | | | | 1 | 2 | |
| | Triple Crown Motor Inn, 621 Central Avenue, 727-8300 | | | | * | 24.50 | 29.50 | VI MC AX |
| | Village Motor Inn, 726 10th Avenue South, 727-0951 | | | | * | 21.00 | 26.00 | VI MC |
| | Wagon Wheel Motel, 2620 10th Avenue South, 761-1300 | | | | * | 20.50 | 26.50 | VI MC |
| | Wells Motel, 300 9th Street North, 452-2419 | | | | * | 16.00 | 18.00 | |
| HAMILTON 59840 | Best Western Hamilton, 409 South First Street, 363-2142 | | | | | 35.00 | 40.00 | VI MC AX DC CB |
| | Blitterroot Motel, 408 South First Street, 363-1142 | | | | | 18.00 | 22.00 | VI MC |
| | City Center Motel, 415 West Main, 363-1651 | | | | * | 20.00 | 22.00 | VI MC |
| | Deffy's Motel, 321 South First Street, 363-1244 | | | | | 18.00 | 26.00 | VI MC |
| | Ravalli Motel, 515 North First Street, 363-3255 | | | | | 18.00 | 22.00 | VI MC |
| | Sleeping Child Hot Springs, Box 768, 363-9910 | * | * | * | | | 36.00 | VI MC |
| | Sportsman Motel, 410 North First Street, 363-2411 | * | | | | 18.00 | 24.00 | VI MC AX |
| | | | | | | 24.00 | 30.00 | VI MC |
| HARDIN 59034 | American Inn, 1324 North Crawford Avenue, 665-1870 | | | | | 10.00 | 14.00 | |
| | Becker Hotel, 200 Center, 665-2340 | | * | * | | 8.00 | 12.00 | |
| | Cort Hotel, 217 Center, 665-9972 | | * | | | 28.00 | 30.00 | VI MC |
| | Lariat Motel, 709 North Center, 665-2683 | | | | * | 27.50 | 29.50 | VI MC AX DC CB |
| | Western Motel, 830 West Third Street, 665-2296 | | | | * | 18.00 | 22.00 | VI MC |
| HARLOWTON 59036 | Corral Motel, Hwy 12 & 191 east of Harlowton, 632-4331 | * | * | * | | 14.00 | 18.00 | |
| | Graves Hotel, 106 South Central, 632-4301 | * | * | * | | 15.00 | 20.00 | |
| | Harlo Motel, 14 Second Avenue NE, 632-5567 | | | | | 17.00 | 20.00 | VI MC |
| | Ranch Autel, 309 Third NE, 632-4396 | | | | | 9.50 | 11.50 | |
| | Star Hotel & Cafe, 208 Central, 632-4221 | * | | | | 12.50 | 12.50 | |
| HARRISON 59735 | Sandy's Motel, Box 193, 685-3447 | | | | * | 23.00 | 26.00 | VI MC AX |
| HAVRE 59501 | Best Western El Toro Motel, 521 First Street, 265-5414 | | | | | 26.00 | 34.00 | VI MC AX |
| | Best Western Le Havre Inn, 629 West First Street, 265-6711 | * | * | * | | 15.00 | 20.00 | VI MC |
| | Circle Inn Motel, Route 36, 265-8622 | | | | | 22.00 | 24.00 | VI MC |
| | Cloud 9 Motel, 830 First Street, 265-7816 | | | | | 21.00 | 32.50 | VI MC |
| | Duck Inn, 1300 First Street, 265-9615 | * | * | | | 14.00 | 24.99 | VI MC |
| | Glacier Motel, 1401 First Street, 265-7075 | * | * | | | 20.00 | 24.00 | VI MC |
| | Hillside Motel, 20 Second Street, 265-2221 | | | | | 16.00 | 22.00 | VI MC |
| | Park Hotel, 335 First Street, 265-7891 | * | | | | 14.00 | 18.00 | VI MC |
| | Shanty Motel, 115 9th Avenue, 265-7076 | * | * | | | 22.00 | 28.00 | VI MC |
| | Siesta Motel, 538 First Street, 265-5863 | | | | * | 12.00 | 15.00 | VI MC |
| | Best Motel, 2970 Prospect, 442-5631 | | | | * | 32.00 | 38.00 | VI MC AX DC |
| | Best Western Colonial Inn, 2301 Colonial Drive, 443-2100 | * | * | * | | 28.00 | 32.00 | VI MC AX DC |
| HELENA 59601 | Best Western Holiday Motel, 1714 11th Avenue, 442-1770 | * | * | * | | 29.00 | 42.00 | VI MC AX DC |
| | Coach House Motor Inn Downtown, 910 North Last Chance Gulch, 442-6080 | * | * | * | * | 29.00 | 42.00 | VI MC AX DC |
| | Coach House Motor Inn East, 2101 11th Avenue, 443-2300 | * | * | * | * | 22.00 | 26.00 | VI MC AX |
| | Imperial 400 Motor Inn, 524 North Last Chance Gulch, 442-0600 | | | | * | 16.00 | 19.00 | VI MC |
| | Lampighter Motel, 1006 Madison, 442-9200 | | | | * | 12.95 | 16.95 | |
| | Motel 6, 800 N. Oregon, 442-1311 | * | * | | | 39.00 | 45.00 | VI MC AX CB DC |
| | Park Plaza Hotel, 22 North Last Chance Gulch, 443-2200 | * | * | | | 12.00 | 14.00 | |
| | Red Roof Motel, 1998 Euclid, 442-0033 | | | | * | 26.00 | 32.00 | VI MC AX |
| | Shilo Inn, 2020 Prospect, 442-0320 | | | | * | 19.88 | 24.88 | VI MC AX |
| | Super 8 Motel, 2201 11th Avenue, 443-2450 | | | | | 14.00 | 18.00 | VI MC |
| | Valley View Motel, 1831 Euclid, 442-6384 | | | | | 12.50 | 15.00 | |
| | | | | | * | 15.00 | 17.00 | |
| HOT SPRINGS 59845 | Elk Horn Motel, Spring Street, Box 419, 741-2247 | | | | * | 15.00 | 15.00 | VI MC |
| | Holiday Motel, E. Broadway, Box 414, 741-5642 | | | | * | 10.00 | 12.00 | |
| | Ox Bow Motel, Arlee & 2nd Avenue North, Box 156, 741-2403 | | | | * | 23.00 | 28.00 | VI MC |
| | Symes Hotel, Box 36, 741-2361 | | | | * | 17.00 | 24.00 | VI MC |
| HUNGRY HORSE 59919 | Hungry Horse Motel, Highway 2, Box 372, 387-5371 | | | | * | 24.00 | 28.00 | |
| | Crooked Tree Motel, Box 406, 387-5531 | | | | * | 16.00 | 22.00 | VI MC |
| JACKSON 59736 | Jackson Hot Springs Lodge, Box 808, 832-2141 | | | | * | 22.00 | 24.00 | VI MC |
| JORDAN 59730 | Garfield Hotel & Motel, Box 374, 557-6215 | | | | * | 16.00 | 24.00 | VI MC |
| | Fellman's Motel, Main Street, 557-2209 | | | | * | 23.00 | 27.00 | VI MC |
| KALISPELL 59901 | Big Chief Motel, 1484 Hwy 2 East, 755-9428 | * | * | * | | 26.00 | 32.00 | VI MC AX |
| | Blue & White Motel, 640 East Idaho, 755-4311 | * | * | * | | 20.00 | 26.00 | VI MC |
| | Devonshire Motor Inn, 444 First Avenue East, 755-7136 | * | * | * | | 25.00 | 30.00 | VI MC |
| | El Rancho Motel, 1539 Hwy 2 East, 257-6700 | * | * | * | | 24.00 | 32.00 | VI MC AX |
| | Flamingo Motel, 1009 East Idaho, 257-7155 | | | | | 9.00 | 11.00 | |
| | Four Seasons Motor Inn, 350 North Main, 755-6123 | | | | | 17.00 | 20.00 | MC AX |
| | Frontier Hotel, 24 First Avenue West, 755-8929 | | | | | 14.00 | 16.00 | VI MC |
| | Glacier Gateway, 264 North Main, 755-3330 | | | | * | 18.00 | 25.00 | VI MC |
| | Kalispell Motel, 801 East Idaho, 257-3094 | | | | * | 12.95 | 16.95 | |
| | Mont Villa Motel, 1470 Hwy 2 East, 755-9800 | | | | * | 34.00 | 42.00 | VI MC AX |
| | Motel 6, 1540 Highway 93 South, 755-6669 | * | * | * | | 28.00 | 36.00 | VI MC AX |
| | Outlaw Inn, 1701 Hwy 93 South, 755-6100 | * | * | * | | 20.00 | 24.00 | VI MC |
| | Red Lion Motor Inn, 1330 Hwy 2 West, 755-6700 | * | * | * | | 25.00 | 35.00 | VI MC |
| | San Rose Motel, 1501 Hwy 2 East, 755-9449 | | | | * | 23.90 | 28.90 | VI MC AX |
| | Tepee Lodge Motel, Hwy 2 East, 755-4455 | | | | * | | | |
| | Thrifty Scot of Kalispell, 1830 Hwy 93 South, 755-3798 | | | | * | | | |



| | Name/Address/Telephone | Fixed | Lounge | Pool | Pets | 1982 Rates | | Rates subject to change | Cred | H | Cards |
|------------------|---|-------|--------|------|------|------------|-------|-------------------------|------|----|----------|
| | | | | | | 1 | 2 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Timbers Motel, 1680 Highway 93 South, 257-7249 | * | * | | | 22.00 | 31.00 | | VI | MC | AX DC |
| | 2 West Motel, 347 West Idaho, 755-5376 | | | | | 11.00 | 14.00 | | VI | MC | |
| | Vacationer Motel, 285 Seventh Avenue East, 755-7144 | | | * | | 20.00 | 26.00 | | VI | MC | AX DC CB |
| | White Birch Motel, 17 Shady Lane, 755-3008 | | | * | | 17.00 | 20.00 | | VI | MC | |
| AKESIDE 59922 | Edgewater Motel, 7145 Hwy 93 South, Box 375, 844-3644 | | | * | | 22.00 | 27.00 | | VI | MC | |
| | Lakeside Resort Motel, on Flathead Lake, 844-3570 | | | * | | 24.00 | 28.00 | | VI | MC | |
| | Lakeshore Motel & Resort, Box L, 844-3304 | | | | | | 30.00 | | | | |
| AUREL 59044 | Best Western Locomotive Inn, 310 South First Avenue, 628-8281 | | | * | | 24.00 | 31.00 | | VI | MC | AX DC CB |
| | De France Motel, 1403 East Main, 628-4916 | | | * | | 14.00 | 16.00 | | VI | MC | |
| | Welcome Travelers Motel, 620 West Main, 628-6821 | | | * | | 16.00 | 22.00 | | VI | MC | |
| AVINA 59046 | Lavina Motel, Box 173, 636-9421 | * | | | | 10.00 | 12.00 | | | | |
| EWISTOWN 59457 | B & B Motel, 520 East Main, 538-5496 | | | | | 22.00 | 26.00 | | VI | MC | AX |
| | Calvert Hotel, 216 Seventh Avenue South, 538-5411 | | | | | 11.00 | 16.00 | | VI | MC | |
| | Motel Sunset, 115 North East Main, 538-8741 | | | | | 20.00 | 22.00 | | VI | MC | |
| | Mountain View Motel, 1422 West Main, 538-3457 | | | | | 20.00 | 26.00 | | VI | MC | |
| | Star Motel, 1001 West Main, 538-9914 | | | | | 20.00 | 22.00 | | VI | MC | |
| | Trail's End Motel, 216 North East Main, 538-5468 | | | * | | 20.00 | 26.00 | | VI | MC | |
| | Yogo Inn, 211 East Main, 538-8721 | * | * | * | | 27.00 | 33.00 | | VI | MC | AX |
| | Best Western Venture Motor Inn, West Hwy 2, P.O. Box AN, 293-7711 | * | * | * | * | 32.00 | 36.00 | | VI | MC | AX DC CB |
| IBBY 59923 | Dalton's Motel, 917 Mineral Avenue, 293-7795 | | | * | | 16.00 | 20.00 | | VI | MC | |
| | Evergreen Motel, 808 Mineral Avenue, 293-4178 | | | * | | 16.00 | 24.00 | | VI | MC | |
| | Happy's Inn, Star Route 1, 293-7810 | * | * | | | 20.00 | 25.00 | | VI | MC | |
| | Libby Motel, 216 West 9th, 293-9966 | | | | | 14.00 | 18.00 | | VI | MC | |
| | Meadowlark Motel, 1/4 Mile West on Hwy 2, 293-6273 | | | | | 21.00 | 24.00 | | VI | MC | AX |
| | Pioneer Junction Motel, East Hwy 2, 293-3781 | | | * | | 16.00 | 20.00 | | VI | MC | |
| | Club Bar and Motel, Box 71, 276-9996 | | * | * | | 14.00 | 25.00 | | | | |
| | Blue Sky Motel, Box 311, 362-9450 | | | * | | 15.00 | 22.00 | | VI | MC | |
| NCOLN 59639 | Lincoln Lodge, Box 152, 362-4396 | | | | | 12.00 | 15.00 | | | | |
| | Sportsman's Motel, Box 7, 362-4481 | | | * | | 15.00 | 22.00 | | VI | MC | |
| | Del Mar Motel, Box 636, 222-3120 | | | * | | 26.00 | 29.00 | | | | |
| VINGSTON 59047 | Guest House Motor Inn, 105 West Park, 222-1460 | * | * | | | 23.00 | 25.00 | | VI | MC | |
| | Long's Motor Inn, 814 East Park, 222-1923 | | | | | 20.00 | 24.00 | | VI | MC | |
| | Paradise Inn, Corner Park & Rogers, P.O. Box 3053A, 222-6320 | * | * | * | | 27.00 | 32.00 | | VI | MC | |
| | Parkway Motel, Hoffman Route 1, 222-3840 | | | | | 18.00 | 26.00 | | | | |
| | VIP Motel, Box 3053, 222-3600 | | | | | 20.50 | 25.50 | | VI | MC | |
| | Y-GO-BY Motel, 1204 East Park, 222-1589 | | | * | * | 16.00 | 20.00 | | VI | MC | |
| | Yellowstone Motor Inn, 1555 W. Park, 222-6110 | * | * | * | | 34.00 | 38.00 | | VI | MC | |
| | Loma Cafe & Motel, Hwy 87, 739-4384 | * | | | | 12.00 | 20.00 | | VI | MC | |
| | Box Solr Motel, Hwy 2 West, Box 1316, 654-1302 | | | | | 23.50 | 26.50 | | VI | MC | AX |
| | GN Motor Hotel Inc., 2 South 1 East, Box 190, 654-2100 | * | * | | | 26.00 | 31.00 | | VI | MC | |
| ALTA 59538 | Maltana Motel, 138 First Avenue West, 654-2610 | | | | | 22.00 | 25.00 | | VI | MC | AX |
| | Mann's Motel, U.S. Hwy 2, Box 1063, 654-1150 | | | * | | 19.00 | 21.00 | | VI | MC | |
| | Riverside Motel, North Central, Box 1085, 654-2310 | | | * | | 20.00 | 20.00 | | VI | MC | |
| | Tamarack Lodge, Hwy 2, Box 241, 387-5568 | | | * | | 10.00 | 15.00 | | VI | MC | |
| | Angler's Paradise Lodge, 835-2677 | | * | * | | 15.00 | 18.00 | | | | |
| ARTIN CITY 59926 | Melrose Motel, Main Street, 835-9411 | * | * | | | 20.00 | 22.00 | | | | |
| | Sportsman Motel, 835-2141 | | | | | 20.00 | 24.00 | | VI | MC | |
| | Best Western War Bonnet Inn, 1015 South Haynes, 232-4560 | | | * | * | 27.00 | 31.00 | | VI | MC | AX DC CB |
| ELROSE 59743 | Buckboard Inn, 1006 South Haynes, 232-3550 | | | * | * | 24.00 | 27.00 | | VI | MC | AX |
| | Cottage Motel, 411 Pacific, 232-9871 | | | * | | 12.00 | 14.00 | | VI | MC | |
| | Custer's Inn, 1209 S. Haynes, Box 1235, 232-5170 | | | * | * | 22.00 | 25.00 | | VI | MC | AX |
| | Flaming Arrow Motel, 24 North Cottage Street, 232-9823 | | | * | | 12.00 | 14.00 | | VI | MC | |
| | Flying A Motel, East of Miles City, 232-2071 | | | * | | 11.00 | 13.00 | | VI | MC | |
| | Gingham Lady Motel, Hwy 10-12 East, 232-3310 | | | * | | 15.00 | 17.00 | | VI | MC | CB |
| | Olive Motor Inn & Hotel, 501 Main, 232-2450 | * | * | * | | 20.00 | 24.00 | | VI | MC | AX |
| | Red Rock Village, Hwy 10-12 East, 232-4030 | * | * | * | * | 20.00 | 25.00 | | VI | MC | AX CB DC |
| | Sagebrush Motel, 308 North Custer, 232-1875 | | | * | | 14.00 | 18.00 | | VI | MC | |
| | Super 8 Motel, Junction 312 & 90, 232-5261 | | | * | | 18.88 | 21.88 | | VI | MC | AX |
| | Wagon Wheel Motel, Hwy 10-12 East, 232-9821 | | | * | | 15.00 | 20.00 | | VI | MC | |
| | Bel Aire Motel, 300 East Broadway, 543-3183 | | | * | * | 21.00 | 26.00 | | VI | MC | AX |
| | Best Western Creekside Inn, 630 East Broadway, 549-2387 | * | * | * | | 25.00 | 29.00 | | VI | MC | AX CB DC |
| | Best Western Southgate Inn, 3530 Brooks, 251-2250 | | | * | | 26.00 | 31.00 | | VI | MC | AX |
| | Best Western Missoula, 3333 Brooks, 549-5114 | | | * | | 26.00 | 32.00 | | VI | MC | AX CB DC |
| MISSOULA 59801 | Broadway Motel, 1021 East Broadway, 549-4091 | | | * | | 16.50 | 18.50 | | VI | MC | |
| | Brownie's Motel, 1540 West Broadway, 543-8614 | * | | * | | 18.00 | 22.00 | | VI | MC | |
| | Canyon Motel, 1015 East Broadway, 543-4069 | | | * | | 14.50 | 15.50 | | VI | MC | |
| | Circle M Motel, 1144 West Broadway, 549-2381 | | | * | | 16.00 | 20.00 | | VI | MC | |
| | City Center Motel, 338 East Broadway, 543-3193 | | | * | | 20.00 | 21.00 | | VI | MC | AX DC CB |
| | Colonial Motel, 1410 West Broadway, 549-8188 | | | * | | 14.00 | 14.00 | | VI | MC | |
| | Downtown Motel, 502 East Broadway, 549-5191 | | | * | | 18.00 | 20.00 | | VI | MC | AX CB DC |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |

Hotels/Motels continued

| | Name/Address/Telephone | Food | Lounge | Pool | Pets | 1982 Rates Rates subject to change | | Credit Cards |
|--------------------|--|------|--------|------|------|---------------------------------------|-------|----------------|
| | | | | | | 1 | 2 | |
| | Executive Motor Inn, 201 East Main, 543-7221 | • | • | • | • | 25.00 | 29.00 | VI MC AX CB DC |
| | Family Inn, 1031 East Broadway, 543-7371 | | | • | | 26.00 | 28.00 | VI MC |
| | Forest Inn Motel, Hwy 10 West, 728-5110 | • | • | • | • | 14.00 | 16.00 | VI MC |
| | Holiday Inn, 1609 W. Broadway, 543-7231 | • | • | • | • | 36.00 | 44.00 | VI MC AX DC |
| | Missoula Motel, Box 4141, 549-8251 | | • | • | • | 16.00 | 17.50 | |
| | Missoula Travelodge, 420 West Broadway, 728-4500 | • | | | | 26.00 | 36.00 | VI MC AX CB DC |
| | Orange Street Inn, 801 North Orange, 761-3610 | | | • | | 27.00 | 30.00 | VI MC AX |
| | Parkway Motel, 141 West Broadway, 549-2331 | | | | | 18.00 | 18.00 | VI MC |
| | Ponderosa Lodge, 800 East Broadway, 543-3102 | | | | | 28.00 | | VI MC AX |
| | Rancho Motel, 1010 West Broadway, 543-6619 | | | • | | 17.00 | 20.00 | VI MC |
| | Red Lion Motel, 700 West Broadway, 728-3300 | • | • | • | • | 31.00 | 35.00 | VI MC AX |
| | Redwood Lodge, 8060 Hwy 93 North, 721-2110 | • | • | • | • | 19.00 | 24.00 | VI MC AX CB DC |
| | Royal Motel, 338 Washington, 542-2184 | | | | | 18.00 | 20.00 | VI MC |
| | Shady Grove Aute, 1245 West Broadway, 728-9829 | | | | | 15.00 | 18.00 | |
| | Sleepy Inn Motel, 1427 West Broadway, 549-6484 | | | • | | 17.00 | 18.00 | VI MC AX DC |
| | Super 8 Motel, 3901 South Brooks, 251-2255 | | | • | | 21.88 | 24.88 | VI MC AX |
| | Sweet Rest Motel, 1135 West Broadway, 549-2358 | | | • | | 14.00 | 16.00 | VI MC |
| | Thunderbird Motel, 1009 E. Broadway, 543-7251 | | | • | | 28.00 | 31.00 | VI MC AX |
| | Trade Winds Motel, 744 East Broadway, 549-5134 | | | • | | 24.00 | 32.00 | |
| | Travellers Inn, 4850 North Reserve, 728-8330 | | | • | | 19.50 | 21.50 | VI MC |
| | Uptown Motel, 329 Woody, 549-5141 | | | • | | 18.00 | 20.00 | VI MC |
| | Village Red Lion Motor Inn, 100 Madison, 728-3100 | • | • | • | • | 38.00 | 48.00 | VI MC AX CB DC |
| NEVADA CITY 59755 | Nevada City Hotel & Cabins, State Hwy 287, 843-5377 | • | | | | 23.00 | 26.00 | |
| PARK CITY 59063 | Maxwell's Motel, Just off I-90, 633-2352 | | | | | 17.50 | 20.00 | VI MC |
| PHILIPSBURG 59858 | Pinflar Hotel, 20 S. Samsone, 859-9790 | | | | | 12.00 | 14.00 | |
| PLAINS 59859 | Owl Motel, 304 W. Meany, Box 732, 826-3691 | | | • | | 16.00 | 22.00 | VI MC |
| | Tops Motel, 340 E. Railroad, Box 188, 826-3412 | | | | | 18.00 | 20.00 | VI MC |
| PLENTYWOOD 59254 | Edgewood Motel, 701 1st Avenue East, 765-1270 | | | | | 18.00 | 20.00 | VI MC |
| | Grandview Hotel, Main Street, 765-1551 | | • | | | 15.00 | 17.00 | VI MC |
| | Plains Motel, 626 First Avenue West, 765-1240 | | | | | 22.00 | 26.00 | VI MC |
| | Trail's End Motel, 805 West First Avenue, 765-1292 | | | | | 21.00 | 25.00 | VI MC |
| POLARIS 59746 | Elkhorn Hot Springs, P.O. Box 514, 834-2416 | • | • | • | | 16.00 | 16.00 | |
| | Grasshopper Inn, P.O. Box 509, 834-2422 | • | • | | | 20.00 | 27.00 | |
| POLSON 59860 | Best Western Queen's Court, Hwy 93, 883-5385 | | | • | | 37.00 | 42.00 | VI MC AX DC |
| | Marina Motel, Hwy 93, 883-4397 | | | • | | 22.00 | 36.00 | VI MC |
| | Mission Mountain Motel, East Shore, Hwy 35, 887-2431 | • | • | | | 18.00 | 20.00 | VI MC |
| RED LODGE 59068 | Chateau Rouge, Hwy 212, Rte. 2, Box 109, 446-1601 | | | | | 30.00 | 40.00 | VI MC AX |
| | Eagle's Nest Motel, 702 South Broadway, 446-2312 | | | • | | 20.00 | 22.00 | VI MC |
| | Rock Creek Mine, 4½ Miles South of Red Lodge, 446-1111 | • | • | | | 26.00 | 30.00 | VI MC |
| | Sky View Motel, 820 South Broadway, Box 399, 446-1510 | | | | | 23.00 | 26.00 | VI MC |
| | Valli Hi Motor Lodge, 320 South Broadway, 446-1414 | | | | | 20.00 | 22.00 | VI MC AX |
| | Yodeler Motel, 601 South Broadway, 446-1435 | | | | | 30.00 | 34.00 | VI MC AX DC |
| RONAN 59864 | Starlite Motel, Box 668, 676-4800 | | | • | | 18.00 | 21.00 | VI MC |
| ROUNDUP 59072 | Big Sky Motel, 740 Main, 323-2303 | | | | | 22.00 | 28.00 | VI MC |
| | Ideal Motel, 926 Main, 323-2444 | | | | | 20.00 | 22.00 | VI MC |
| | Sage Motel, 630 Main, 323-1000 | | | | | 20.00 | 22.00 | VI MC |
| RUDYARD 59540 | Grand Hotel, Box 64, 355-4215 | | | | | 5.00 | 10.00 | |
| SACO 59261 | Sleeping Buffalo, 527-3370 | • | • | • | • | 16.00 | 20.00 | VI MC |
| ST. IGNATIUS 59865 | Sunset Motel, Route 1, 745-3900 | | | • | | 16.00 | 20.00 | VI MC |
| | Allentown Motel, Route 1, Box 131, 644-2588 | • | • | • | | 18.00 | 20.00 | VI MC |
| | Lodge Pole Motel, Hwy 93 West of Town, 745-9192 | | | • | | 15.00 | 17.00 | VI MC AX DC |
| ST. MARY 59417 | St. Mary's Lodge & Motel, St. Mary's Village, 732-4431 | • | • | • | | 26.00 | 28.00 | VI MC |
| ST. REGIS 59866 | Little River Motel, ¼ Mile West of St. Regis, 649-2424 | | | • | | 16.00 | 18.00 | VI MC |
| | St. Regis Camp, Main Street, 649-2428 | | | • | | 16.00 | 20.00 | VI MC |
| | St. Regis Motel, Main Street, 649-9750 | • | • | • | | 15.00 | 20.00 | VI MC |
| SALTESE 59867 | Saltese Motel, Box 154, 678-9982 | | | • | | 15.00 | 20.00 | VI MC |
| SCOBEY 59236 | J.O. Motor Inn, 9 Main Street, 487-5408 | | | | | 18.00 | 21.00 | VI MC |
| | Juel Motel, 514 Main, 487-2765 | | | | | 24.00 | 28.00 | VI MC |
| | Pioneer Inn, 201 Main, 487-2201 | • | • | | | 22.00 | 24.00 | VI MC |
| SEELEY LAKE 59868 | Elkhorn Guest Ranch, RR 2, Box 1295, 825-3220 | • | • | • | • | 32.00 | | VI MC |
| | Holland Lake Lodge, 754-2282 | • | • | • | • | 25.00 | 27.50 | VI MC |
| | Seeley Lake Motel, Box 134, 677-2434 | | | | | 15.00 | 18.00 | |
| | V & S Motel, Main Street, Box 404, 677-2335 | | | | | 17.00 | 19.00 | |
| | Wapiti Lodge, 1 Mile North of Seeley Lake, 677-2775 | | | • | | 20.00 | 35.00 | VI MC |
| | Wilderness Village, 22 Miles North of Seeley, 754-2229 | • | • | • | | 15.00 | 20.00 | |
| SHELBY 59474 | Arena Motel, 424 12th Avenue North, 434-2338 | | | | | 14.00 | 16.00 | VI MC |
| | Beacon Motel, 722 First Street North, 434-2721 | | | • | | 17.00 | 22.00 | VI MC |
| | Glacier Motel, 744 Roosevelt Highway, 434-5181 | | | • | | 16.00 | 24.00 | VI MC |
| | O'Haire Manor Motel, 204 Second Street South, 434-5555 | | | | | 22.00 | 28.00 | VI MC |
| | Rainbow Hotel, 401 Main Street, 434-5511 | | | | | 15.00 | 17.00 | VI MC |

| | Name/Address/Telephone | Pool | Lounge | Patio | 1982 Rates Rates subject to change | | Credit Cards |
|------------------------|---|------|--------|-------|---------------------------------------|-------|----------------|
| | | | | | 1 | 2 | |
| | Shelby Motel, 709 Oilfield, 434-5174 | | | * | 16.00 | 25.00 | VI MC |
| | Sherlock Motel, 133 Fifth Avenue South, 434-5216 | | | | 18.75 | 24.50 | VI MC |
| | Star Motel, 933 Oilfield, 434-5332 | | | * | 15.00 | 24.00 | VI MC |
| | Totem Motel, 730 Oilfield, 434-5421 | | | * | 19.00 | 24.00 | VI MC |
| | Vista Motel, 118 Second Street South, 434-2127 | | | * | 17.00 | 30.00 | |
| | Williams Court, 525 First Street South, 434-2254 | | | | 16.00 | 22.00 | VI MC |
| SHERIDAN 59749 | Ruby Hotel, Main Street, 842-9994 | | * | | 10.00 | 15.00 | |
| SIDNEY 59270 | Angus Ranch House Motel, Hwy 16 South, 482-3826 | | | | 20.00 | 24.00 | VI MC |
| | El Rey Motel, 616 South Central, 482-1240 | | | | 17.00 | 24.00 | VI MC |
| | Lalonde Hotel, Box 666, 482-1043 | * | * | | 25.00 | 31.00 | VI MC |
| | Lone Tree Motor Inn, 900 South Central, 482-4520 | | | | 24.00 | 30.00 | VI MC |
| | Park Plaza Motel, 601 South Central, 482-1520 | | | | 22.00 | 26.00 | VI MC |
| SILVER GATE 59081 | Park View Motel, Box 19, 838-2371 | | | * | 18.00 | 24.00 | |
| | Switchback Lodge, North East Entrance to Yellowstone Park | * | | | 25.00 | 30.00 | |
| STANFORD 59479 | Sundown Motel, Hwy 287, 566-2316 | * | | * | 16.00 | 26.00 | VI MC |
| SULA 59871 | Broad Axe Lodge, Box 32, 821-3878 | * | * | | 35.00 | | VI MC |
| SUPERIOR 59872 | Bellevue Motel, 822-4692 | | | | 14.00 | 22.00 | |
| | Big Sky Motel, 103 4th Ave. E. 822-4831 | | | * | 22.00 | 28.00 | VI MC |
| | Hill Top Motel, Mullen Road Hill, 822-4781 | | | | 16.00 | 22.00 | MC |
| | Superior Motel, 1 Mile West of Town, 822-4601 | | | * | 16.00 | 18.00 | VI MC |
| SWEETGRASS 59484 | Gloccamorra Inn, 335-9415 | * | * | | 20.00 | 22.00 | |
| TERRY 59349 | Kempton Hotel, 204 Spring Street, 637-5543 | | | | 12.00 | 18.00 | VI MC |
| THOMPSON FALLS 59873 | Lodge Motel, 1½ Miles East of Town, 827-3603 | | | * | 15.00 | 18.50 | VI MC |
| | Rimrock Motel, 1 Mile West of Town, 827-3536 | * | * | * | 23.00 | 25.00 | VI MC |
| | Towne House Motel, 114 Gallatin Street, 827-3559 | | | | 15.00 | 18.00 | |
| THREE FORKS 59752 | Lewis & Clark Motel, Box 7, 285-9871 | | | | 20.00 | 26.00 | VI MC |
| | Sacajewea Inn, 285-3777 | * | * | | 12.50 | | VI MC AX |
| TOWNSEND 59644 | Lake Townsend Motel, 413 North Pine, 266-3461 | | | | 20.00 | 22.00 | VI MC |
| | Mint Hotel, Main Street, 266-9987 | * | * | | 12.00 | 16.00 | |
| | Mustang Motel, 412 Front Street, 266-3491 | | | * | 17.00 | 21.00 | VI MC |
| TROUT CREEK 59874 | Lakeside Motel, Hwy 200, 827-4458 | | | * | 17.00 | 24.00 | VI MC |
| | Trout Creek Motel, Hwy 200, 827-4450 | | | * | 15.00 | 17.00 | VI |
| VIRGINIA CITY 59755 | Fairweather Inn, Wallace Street, 843-5377 | | | | 23.00 | 26.00 | |
| | Virginia Terrace Motel, Wallace Street, 843-5368 | | | | 18.00 | 22.00 | |
| VEST GLACIER 59936 | Glacier Highland Motel, ½ Block East of West Glacier, Hwy 2, 888-5427 | * | | | 24.00 | 26.00 | VI MC |
| VEST YELLOWSTONE 59758 | Ambassador Motor Inn, 315 Yellowstone Avenue, 646-7365 | | * | * | 30.00 | 34.00 | VI MC AX CB DC |
| | Best Western Desert Inn, 133 Canyon Street, 646-7376 | | | * | 35.00 | | VI MC AX CB DC |
| | Big Western Pine, 234 Firehole Avenue, 646-7622 | * | * | * | 28.00 | 32.00 | VI MC AX CB DC |
| | Brandin' Iron Motel, 201 Canyon Avenue, 646-7664 | * | * | * | 22.00 | 26.00 | VI MC |
| | Circle R Motel, 321 Madison Avenue, 646-7641 | | | | 30.00 | 42.00 | VI MC |
| | City Center Motel, 214 Madison Avenue, 646-7337 | | | * | 27.00 | 27.00 | VI MC |
| | Dude Motor Inn, 4 Madison Avenue, 646-7316 | * | * | | 34.00 | 38.00 | VI MC AX DC |
| | Executive Inn, Corner of Gibbon & Dunraven, 646-7681 | * | * | * | 42.00 | 47.00 | VI MC AX DC |
| | Fenhaven Motel & Cabins, 216 Boundary Street, 646-7634 | | | * | 28.00 | 32.00 | VI MC AX CB DC |
| | Kirkwood Ranch Motel, Hwy 287, 646-7200 | | | * | 25.00 | | VI MC |
| | KO-Z Motel, 15 Electric Street, 646-7593 | | | * | 14.00 | 20.00 | VI MC |
| | Lakeview Cabins, 15 Miles NW of West Yellowstone, 646-7257 | * | | | 28.00 | | VI MC |
| | Lampighter Motel, 103 Gibbon Avenue, 646-7373 | | * | | 22.00 | 32.00 | VI MC AX |
| | Lazy G Motel, 123 Hayden, 646-7586 | | | | 23.00 | 25.00 | VI MC |
| | Mid-Town Motel, 24 Dunraven, 646-7394 | | | | 20.00 | 24.00 | VI MC AX |
| | Pine Shadows Motel, Hwy 191, 646-7541 | | | * | 24.00 | 32.00 | VI MC |
| | Pony Express Motel, Firehole & Boundary, 646-7644 | | | | 22.00 | 24.00 | VI MC |
| | Prospector Motel, Box 174, 646-9265 | | | | 22.00 | 24.00 | VI MC AX |
| | Ranger Motel, U.S. 191, 646-7371 | | | | 20.00 | 20.00 | VI MC |
| | Richardson's Motel, 645 Gibbon, 646-7802 | | | | 18.00 | 24.00 | VI MC |
| | Roundup Motel, 3 Madison & Boundary, 646-7301 | | | * | 28.00 | 32.00 | VI MC AX CB DC |
| | Sleepy Hollow Motel, Box 315, 646-7707 | | | | 24.00 | | VI MC |
| | Stagecoach Inn, Madison & Dunraven, 646-7381 | * | * | | 29.00 | 33.00 | VI MC AX CB DC |
| | Starlite Motel, 118 Electric Street, 646-7656 | | * | | 30.00 | 34.00 | VI MC AX |
| | Tally-Ho Motel, 235 Yellowstone Avenue, 646-9332 | | * | * | 28.00 | 28.00 | VI MC AX DC |
| | Teppee Motel, 205 Yellowstone Avenue, 646-7391 | * | * | * | 32.00 | 36.00 | VI MC AX |
| | Traveler's Lodge, 225 Yellowstone Avenue, 646-7773, 1-800-238-2552 | | * | * | 28.00 | 28.00 | VI MC AX DC |
| | Three Bears Lodge, 217 Yellowstone Avenue, 646-7353 | * | * | * | 38.00 | | VI MC AX |
| | Weary Rest Motel, 601 Hwy 20, 646-7633 | | | | 27.00 | 47.00 | VI MC AX CB DC |
| | Western Motel, 402 Madison Avenue, 646-7776 | | | * | 20.00 | 22.00 | VI MC |
| | Westward Ho Motel, Box F, 646-7331 | | | | 16.00 | 24.00 | VI MC AX |
| | Westwood Motel, 238 Madison, 646-7713 | | | | 26.00 | 26.00 | VI MC |
| WTFISH 59937 | Allen's Motel, 6540 Hwy 93 South, 862-3995 | | | * | 20.00 | 25.00 | VI MC |
| | Bay Point Estates, 300 Bay Point Drive, 862-2331 | | * | | 52.00 | 52.00 | VI MC |

Hotels/Motels continued

| | Name/Address/Telephone | Food | Lounge | Pool | Pets | 1982 Rates Rates subject to change | | Credit Cards |
|--|--|------|--------|------|------|---------------------------------------|-------|--------------|
| | | | | | | 1 | 2 | |
| | Cadillac Hotel, 10 Central Avenue, 862-3015 | • | • | • | • | 14.00 | 16.00 | VI MC |
| | Chalet Motel, 6430 Hwy 93 South, 862-5581 | • | • | • | • | 30.00 | 34.00 | VI MC AX |
| | Downtown Motel, 224 Spokane Avenue, 862-2535 | • | • | • | • | 18.00 | 24.00 | VI MC |
| | Mountain Holiday Motel, Hwy 93 South, 862-2548 | • | • | • | • | 30.00 | 34.00 | VI MC AX |
| | Remington Hotel, 130 Central, 862-6303 | • | • | • | • | 14.00 | 18.00 | VI MC |
| | Pine Lodge Motel, 920 Spokane Avenue, 862-2567 | • | • | • | • | 22.00 | 25.00 | VI MC |
| | Plamigan Village, Big Mountain Road, 862-3594 | • | • | • | • | | 46.00 | VI MC |
| | Rocky Mountain Lodging, 6510 Hwy 93 South, 862-2569 | • | • | • | • | 26.00 | 30.00 | VI MC |
| | Valley Inn, Hwy 93, 862-5515 | • | • | • | • | 30.00 | 36.00 | VI MC AX |
| | Viking Lodge, 1360 Wisconsin, 862-3547 | • | • | • | • | 38.00 | 42.00 | VI MC AX DC |
| | Whitefish Motel, 620 Eighth Street, 862-3507 | • | • | • | • | 20.00 | 22.00 | VI MC |
| | Wildwood Condominiums, 1340 Wisconsin, 862-2282 | • | • | • | • | 60.00 | 60.00 | VI MC |
| WHITEHALL 59759 | Borden Hotel, 105 West Legion, 287-3006 | • | • | • | • | 15.00 | 15.00 | VI MC |
| | Chief Motel, 303 E. Legion, 287-3921 | • | • | • | • | 22.00 | 26.00 | VI MC |
| | Rice Motel, 7 North A Street, 287-3895 | • | • | • | • | 15.00 | 17.00 | VI MC |
| WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS 59645 | Forest Green Resort, Highway 89 North, 547-3496 | • | • | • | • | 15.00 | 15.00 | VI MC |
| | Spa Motel, 202 West Main, 547-3366 | • | • | • | • | 20.00 | 26.00 | VI MC |
| WIBAUX 59353 | Palace Hotel, Main Street, 795-2426 | • | • | • | • | 16.00 | 18.00 | |
| | Valley Motel, 500 South Wibaux, 795-2524 | • | • | • | • | 10.00 | 15.00 | |
| WISDOM 59761 | Nez Perce Motel, Hwy 43, 689-2190 | • | • | • | • | 18.00 | 22.00 | |
| | Sandman Motel, Box 82, 689-2689 | • | • | • | • | 16.00 | 18.00 | |
| | Wisdom Motel, Box 126, 689-2275 | • | • | • | • | 14.00 | 16.00 | |
| WISE RIVER 59762 | Sundance Lodge, Hwy 43, 689-2491 | • | • | • | • | | 30.00 | VI MC |
| WOLF CREEK 59648 | Frenchy's Motel, Box 155, 235-4251 | • | • | • | • | 10.00 | 14.00 | |
| WOLF POINT 59201 | Big Sky Motel, Hwy 2 East, 653-2300 | • | • | • | • | 22.00 | 26.00 | VI MC AX |
| | Golden Arrow Motel, 303 Hwy 2, 653-1610 | • | • | • | • | 16.00 | 22.00 | VI MC |
| | Homestead Inn, 101 Hwy 2 East, 653-1300 | • | • | • | • | 24.00 | 28.00 | VI MC AX |
| | Rancho Motel, Hwy 2 West, 653-2500 | • | • | • | • | 20.00 | 24.00 | |
| | Sherman Motor Inn, 200 East Main, 653-1100 | • | • | • | • | 20.00 | 24.00 | VI MC AX |
| | Tiptop Motel, 500 Blaine, 653-2050 | • | • | • | • | 16.00 | 20.00 | VI MC |
| YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK Mammoth, WY 82190 (307) 344-7311 | Old Faithful Inn, May 14-Oct. 17 | • | • | • | • | 36.00 | 36.00 | VI MC AX DC |
| | Old Faithful Lodge, June 4-Sept. 26 | • | • | • | • | 35.00 | 35.00 | VI MC AX DC |
| | Old Faithful Snow Lodge, May 1-May 14, June 25-Sept. 7 | • | • | • | • | 35.00 | 35.00 | VI MC AX DC |
| | Lake Lodge, June 8-Sept. 8 | • | • | • | • | 35.00 | 35.00 | VI MC AX DC |
| | Canyon Village, June 14-Sept. 1 | • | • | • | • | 35.00 | 35.00 | VI MC AX DC |
| | Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel, May 28-Sept. 19 | • | • | • | • | 36.00 | 36.00 | VI MC AX DC |
| | Roosevelt Lodge, June 11-Sept. 7 | • | • | • | • | 35.00 | 35.00 | VI MC AX DC |

Rates are for standard room
w/bath; deluxe & budget ac-
commodations are available.

Chambers of Commerce

For more detailed information about the area you're interested in, inquire locally:

Montana Chamber of Commerce
Box 1730, Helena, MT 59624 • (406) 442-2405

Anaconda Chamber of Commerce
Box 757, Anaconda, MT 59711 • (406) 563-2400

Baker Chamber of Commerce
Box 795, Baker, MT 59313
(406) 778-3344 or 778-2050

Belgrade Chamber of Commerce
Box 1126, Belgrade, MT 59714 • (406) 338-6225

Billings Chamber of Commerce
Box 2519, Billings, MT 59103 • (406) 245-4111

Billings Convention & Visitors Bureau
306 N. Broadway, Billings, MT 59101 • (406) 252-8855

Bitterroot Valley Chamber of Commerce
105 E. Main, Hamilton, MT 59840 • (406) 363-2400

Bozeman Chamber of Commerce
Box B, Bozeman, MT 59715 • (406) 586-5421

Broadus Chamber of Commerce
Box 5, Broadus, MT 59317
(406) 436-2364 or 436-2229

Butte-Silver Bow Chamber of Commerce
2950 Harrison Ave., Butte, MT 59701 • (406) 494-5595

Bigfork Chamber of Commerce
Box 237, Bigfork, MT 59911 • (406) 837-4883

Big Sandy Rotary Club
Box 70, Big Sandy, MT 59520 • (406) 378-2145

Big Timber Chamber of Commerce
Box 1012, Big Timber, MT 59011
(406) 932-3615 or 932-2141

Chinook Chamber of Commerce
Box 612, Chinook, MT 59523 • (406) 357-2510

Choteau Chamber of Commerce
Box 667, Choteau, MT 59422 • (406) 466-5769

Circle Chamber of Commerce
Circle, MT 59215 • (406) 485-2566

Columbia Falls Chamber of Commerce
Box 312, Columbia Falls, MT 59912 • (406) 892-2072

Columbus Chamber of Commerce
Box 783, Columbus, MT 59019 • (406) 322-4358

Conrad Chamber of Commerce
406½ S. Main, Conrad, MT 59425 • (406) 278-7791

Culbertson Chamber of Commerce
Culbertson, MT 59218
(406) 787-5821 or 787-5376

Cut Bank Chamber of Commerce
Box 1243, Cut Bank, MT 59427 • (406) 873-4041

Deer Lodge Chamber of Commerce
City Hall, Deer Lodge, MT 59722 • (406) 846-2094

Dillon Chamber of Commerce
Box 830, Dillon, MT 59725 • (406) 683-5511

Ekalaka Chamber of Commerce
Ekalaka, MT 59324 • (406) 775-6337

Ennis Chamber of Commerce
Box 283, Ennis, MT 59729

Eureka Chamber of Commerce
Box 186, Eureka, MT 59917 • (406) 296-2839

Fairfield Chamber of Commerce
Box 243, Fairfield, MT 59436 • (406) 467-2242

Fairview Chamber of Commerce
Box 374, Fairview, MT 59221 • (406) 747-5416

Forsyth Chamber of Commerce
Box 448, Forsyth, MT 59327 • (406) 356-2122

Fort Benton Chamber of Commerce
Box 313, Fort Benton, MT 59442 • (406) 622-5254

Gardiner Chamber of Commerce
Box 81, Gardiner, MT 59030 • (406) 848-7341

Glasgow Chamber of Commerce
Box 832, Glasgow, MT 59230 • (406) 228-2222

Glendive Chamber of Commerce
Box 930, Glendive, MT 59330 • (406) 365-5601

Great Falls Chamber of Commerce
Box 2127, Great Falls, MT 59403 • (406) 761-4434

Hardin Chamber of Commerce
Box Q, Hardin, MT 59034 • (406) 665-1552

Harlowton Chamber of Commerce
Box 694, Harlowton, MT 59036 • (406) 632-5752

Havre Chamber of Commerce
Box 308, Havre, MT 59501 • (406) 265-4383

Helena Chamber of Commerce
201 E. Lyndale, Helena, MT 59601 • (406) 442-4120

Hinsdale Chamber of Commerce
Hinsdale, MT 59241 • (406) 364-2221

Hot Springs Chamber of Commerce
Box 580, Hot Springs, MT 59845 • (406) 741-2255

Jordan Chamber of Commerce
Jordan, MT 59337 • (406) 557-2757

Kalispell Chamber of Commerce
Box 978, Kalispell, MT 59901 • (406) 755-6166

Lakeside Chamber of Commerce
W. Shore Flathead Lake, MT 59922 • (406) 844-3644

Laurel Chamber of Commerce
Box 395, Laurel, MT 59044 • (406) 628-8105

Lewistown Chamber of Commerce
Box 818, Lewistown, MT 59457 • (406) 538-5436

Libby Chamber of Commerce
Box 704, Libby, MT 59923 • (406) 293-3832

Lincoln Chamber of Commerce
Box 399, Lincoln, MT 59639 • (406) 362-4540

Livingston Chamber of Commerce
Box 660, Livingston, MT 59047 • (406) 222-0850

Malta Chamber of Commerce
Box 334, Malta, MT 59538 • (406) 654-1634

Miles City Chamber of Commerce
Box 730, Miles City, MT 59301 • (406) 232-2890

Missoula Chamber of Commerce
Box 7577, Missoula, MT 59807 • (406) 543-6623

Phillipsburg Chamber of Commerce
10 Sutter, Phillipsburg, MT 59858 • (406) 859-3215

Plains-Paradise Chamber of Commerce
Box 714, Plains, MT 59859 • (406) 826-3664

Plentywood Chamber of Commerce
Box 4, Plentywood, MT 59254 • (406) 765-2340

Polson Chamber of Commerce
Box 677, Polson, MT 59860 • (406) 883-5969

Poplar Chamber of Commerce
Poplar, MT 59255 • (406) 768-3483

Red Lodge Chamber of Commerce
Box 998, Red Lodge, MT 59068 • (406) 446-1718

Richey Chamber of Commerce
Richey, MT 59259 • (406) 773-5633

Ronan Chamber of Commerce
Box 254, Ronan, MT 59864 • (406) 676-5320

Roundup Chamber of Commerce
Box 751, Roundup, MT 59072 • (406) 323-1966

Saco Chamber of Commerce
Box 27, Saco, MT 59261

Scobey Chamber of Commerce
Box 91, Scobey, MT 59263 • (406) 487-5571

Seeley Lake Chamber of Commerce
Seeley Lake, MT 59868 • (406) 677-2555

Shelby Chamber of Commerce
Box 488, Shelby, MT 59474 • (406) 434-2031

Sidney Chamber of Commerce
606 S. Central, Sidney, MT 59270 • (406) 482-1916

St. Ignatius Chamber of Commerce
Box 408, St. Ignatius, MT 59865

Stanford Chamber of Commerce
Box 366, Stanford, MT 59479

Superior Chamber of Commerce
Box 451, Superior, MT 59872 • (406) 822-4243

Swan Lake Chamber of Commerce
Swan Lake, MT 59911 • (406) 886-3600

Terry Chamber of Commerce
Box 164, Terry, MT 59349 • (406) 637-5825

Thompson Falls-Trout Creek-Noxon Chamber of Commerce
Box 493, Thompson Falls, MT 59873 • (406) 827-3366

Three Forks Chamber of Commerce
Box 37, Three Forks, MT 59752 • (406) 285-3291

Townsend Chamber of Commerce
Box X, Townsend, MT 59644 • (406) 266-3176

Troy Chamber of Commerce
Troy, MT 59935 • (406) 295-4222

Virginia City Chamber of Commerce
Virginia City, MT 59755 • (406) 843-5416

West Yellowstone Chamber of Commerce
Box 458, West Yellowstone, MT 59758 • (406) 646-7528

Whitefish Chamber of Commerce
Box 1309, Whitefish, MT 59937 • (406) 862-3501

Wibaux Chamber of Commerce
Box 260, Wibaux, MT 59353 • (406) 795-2930

Wolf Point Chamber of Commerce
Box 237, Wolf Point, MT 59201 • (406) 653-2012

Our Winters Are Naturally Inviting, Too

In Montana, winter times are good times. From skiing, snowmobiling and ice fishing to cozy nights by the fireplace, Montana is the original winter wonderland. Give yourself a first-class ski vacation to Montana, where mountains crowd the sky, powder piles up knee-deep and long lift lines are unheard of. View the wonders and wildlife of Yellowstone National Park from a snow coach, or see Glacier Park up close on skinny skis. Put "webs" on your feet, a picnic on your

back and go snowshoeing through a quiet woods or along a frosty river. Montana rolls out a thousand miles of white carpet for snowmobilers and at least that many good holes for ice fishermen.

And winter fun in Montana brings an extra bonus called economy. Lift tickets, ski instruction, lodging, meals and rental equipment — it all costs measurably less here than at the more well-known (and crowded) winter resorts. Whether you're planning a weekend or

a week, you'll find that more costs less in Montana.

For snow conditions during the ski season — Thanksgiving to mid-April — call toll free 1-800-548-3390. For more detailed information about Montana's downhill and cross-country resorts, snowmobiling and winter activities, write to the Montana Travel Promotion Bureau for your copy of the Montana Alpine and Nordic Skiing Guide. We're located at 1424 Ninth Avenue, Helena, Montana 59620.

A Montana Bibliography

HIKING

A Climber's Guide to Glacier National Park by Gordon Edwards, Mountain Press Publishing Company, Missoula, Montana, 1976.

Guide to the Continental Divide Trail (in two volumes) by James Wolf, Continental Divide Trail Society, Washington, D.C., 1979. Vol. I covers the trail in northern Montana; Vol. II covers the trail in southern Montana and Idaho.

The Hiker's Guide to Montana by Bill Schneider, Falcon Press, P.O. Box 731, Helena, Montana, 1979.

Hiking the Yellowstone Backcountry by Orville Bach, Jr., The Sierra Club, San Francisco, 1973.

Loads and Trails of Waterton-Glacier National Parks by George C. Ruhle, John W. Forney, Minneapolis, 1976.

Yellowstone Trails by Mark Marshall, Yellowstone Library and Museum Association, Mammoth, Wyoming, 1978.

ISHING

Fishing the Headwaters of the Missouri by Norman Trueng, Mountain Press Publishing Company, Missoula, Montana, 1980.

The Montanans' Fishing Guide (in two volumes) by Dick Konizeski, Mountain Press Publishing Company, Missoula, Montana. Vol. I (4th Ed., 1981) covers fishing west of the Continental Divide; Vol. II (4th Ed., 1981) covers fishing east of the Divide.

HUNTING

Hunting the Great Plains by John Barsness, Mountain Press Publishing Company, Missoula, Montana, 1979.

Montana Hunting Annual by Dale Burk, StoneyDale Press, Stevensville, Montana, 1980.

Packin' In on Mules and Horses by Smoke Elser and Bill Brown, Mountain Press Publishing Company, Missoula, Montana, 1980.

FLOATING

The Floater's Guide to Montana by Hank Fischer, Falcon Press, P.O. Box 731, Helena, Montana, 1979.

SKIING

Nordic Skier's Guide to Montana by Elaine Sedlack, Falcon Press, P.O. Box 731 Helena, Montana, 1981.

BIRDS

A Field Guide to Western Birds by Roger Tory Peterson, Riverside Press, Cambridge, 2nd ed., 1969.

PLANTS

A Field Guide to Rocky Mountain Wildflowers by John J. Craighead, Frank C. Craighead, Jr., and Ray J. Davis, Riverside Press, Cambridge, 1963.

Plants of Waterton-Glacier National Parks and the Northern Rockies by Richard Shaw and Danny On, Mountain Press Publishing Company, Missoula, Montana, 1981.

GEOLOGY

Roadside Geology of the Northern Rockies by David Alt and Donald Hyndman, Mountain Press Publishing Company, Missoula, Montana, 1972.

Rocks, Ice and Water by David Alt and Donald Hyndman, Mountain Press Publishing Company, Missoula, Montana, 1973.

GENERAL

The All Montana Catalog by the Montana Small Business Association, Missoula, Montana, 1980.

Eastern Montana: Portrait of the Land and the People, John Alwin, Ed., Montana Magazine, Helena, Montana, 1982.

The North Face of Yellowstone Park by Robert T. Stevens, Jr., Montana Travel, Inc., Bozeman, Montana, 1981.

Montana Mountain Ranges, Rick Reese, Ed., Montana Magazine, Helena, Montana, 1981.

PERIODICALS

Montana Magazine, 1611 Cedar, Helena, MT 59601

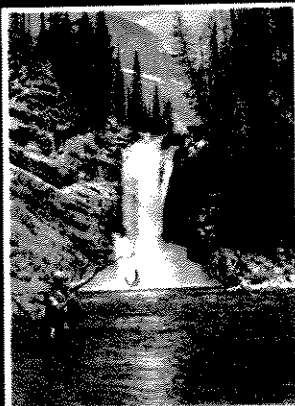
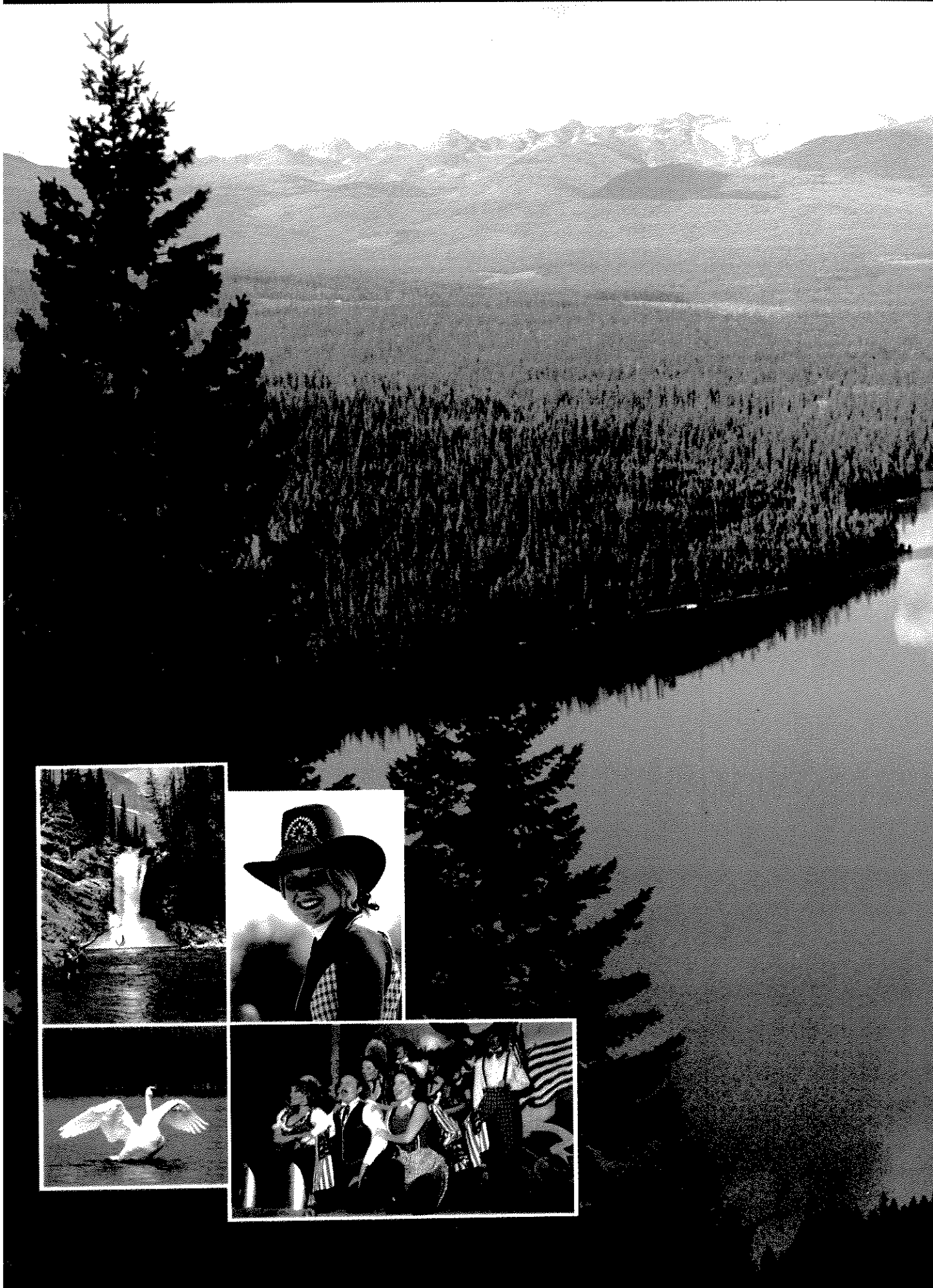
Montana The Magazine of Western History, Montana Historical Society, Helena, Montana 59620.

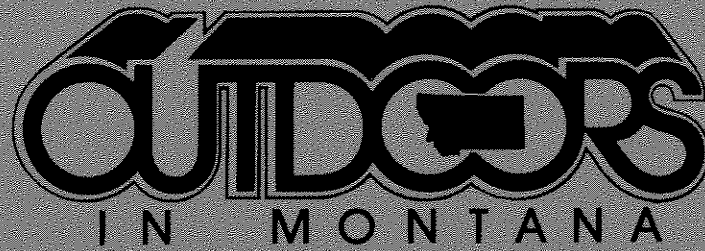
Montana Outdoors, Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks, Helena, Montana 59620.

For more information about your Montana vacation write:

Travel Promotion Bureau • State of Montana • Helena, Montana 59620

Non-residents call toll free—1-800-548-3390

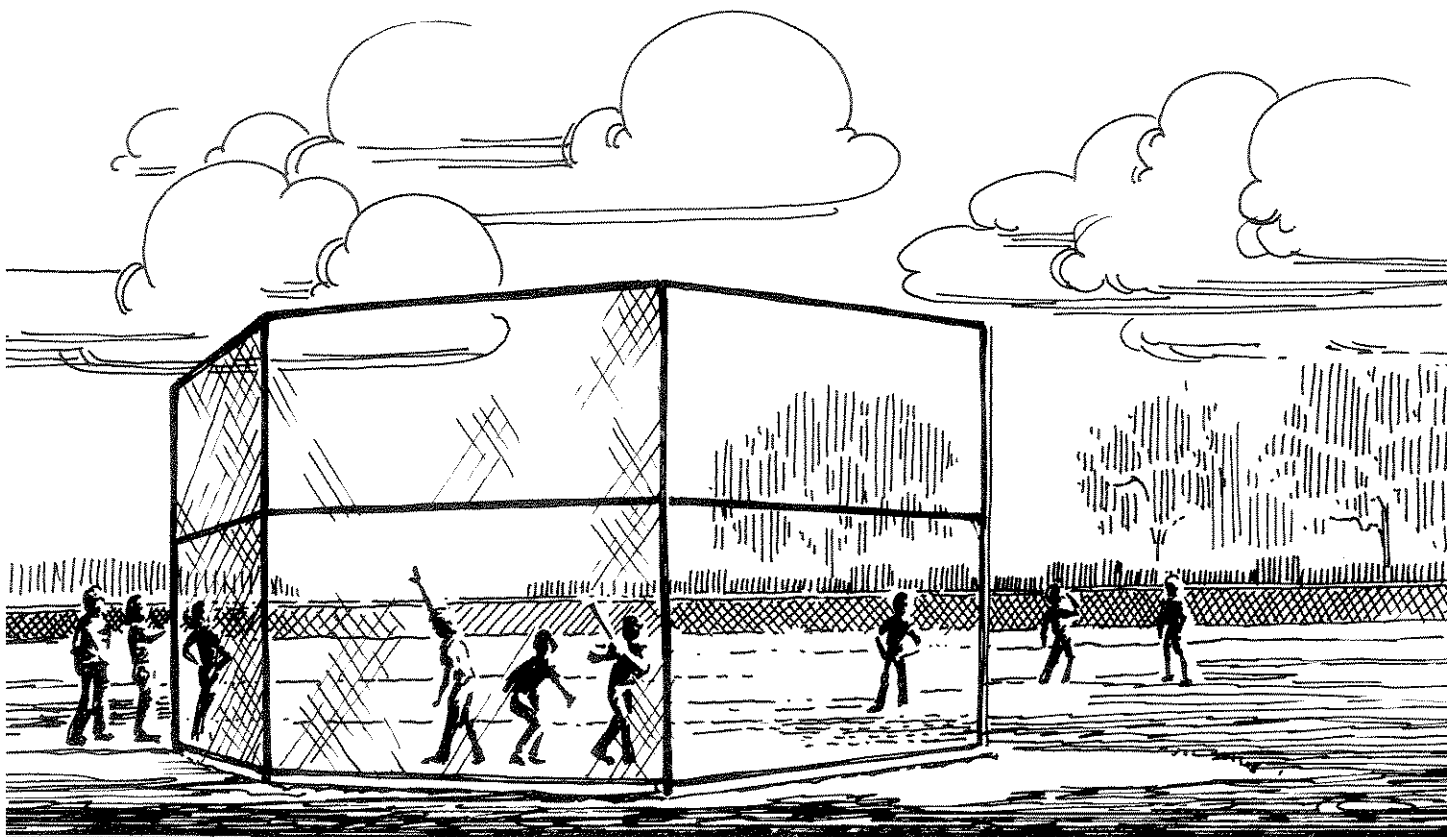




Chapter 5

Special Studies





SPECIAL STUDIES

In recent years, an abundance of recreation information has been gathered by a variety of studies and surveys. The volume exceeds the practical ability of SCORP to assemble it in detail. However, a bibliography of tourism and recreation studies has been included in the following pages to assist the recreation planner, consultant, manager, or student in locating more detailed data on selected recreational subjects.

A copy of all the reports listed in this bibliography can be obtained from your local library on inter-library loan from the Montana State Library in Helena. If copies are also available elsewhere the source is stated.



ATTITUDES — OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MONTANA

Wallwork, Susan Selig. *Attitudes — Montana Outdoor Recreation Survey*. Missoula, Mont.: Bureau of Business and Economic Research, School of Business Administration, University of Montana, 1980.

In December 1980 the Bureau of Business and Economic Research at the University of Montana completed the Montana Outdoor Recreation Survey, which was funded by the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks. In the course of the study, some 1,237 randomly selected Montana residents were interviewed by telephone to determine the recreation activities in which they regularly participate, which activities they prefer, and their opinions regarding numerous issues relating to outdoor recreation in Montana.

The study generated considerable information. The survey methodology assures that the results are representative of the statewide population. Among the findings are:

- approximately 75 percent of Montanans eighteen years of age and over spend some of their leisure time participating in outdoor recreation activities;
- about 57 percent of the respondents reported camping at least one day in 1979, and the median number of days recorded was ten; participation information was collected for twenty-one activities in all;
- nearly half (46 percent) of those surveyed favor user fees to pay for recreation facilities and services;
- conflicts between private landowners and people who use their land for recreation are perceived as a serious problem for Montanans; about 70 percent of the survey respondents made this assessment.

Other information covered includes attitudes towards hunting and fishing limits, water use and energy issues, and enforcement of fish, game, and park regulations. Copies of the survey results may be obtained for \$3.50 from:

Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks
Conservation Education Division
1420 East 6th Avenue
Helena, Montana 59620

or

Bureau of Business and Economic Research
School of Business Administration
University of Montana
Missoula, Montana 59812



CROSS-COUNTRY SKI SURVEY AND WORKSHOP

Cross-Country Ski Workshop, June 21, 1980. Helena, Mont.: Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks, 1980.

As groundwork for the Cross-Country Ski SCORP issue paper, a survey and workshop was organized in the spring of 1980. A quantity of statistical data was collected such as: skiers made an average of 39 ski trips per year which averaged 9.5 miles each. The survey was modestly sized and tended to be selective for the more enthusiastic skiers. However, it provided data which was difficult to locate in any other source.

Thirty-one cross-country skiers from throughout the state participated in a workshop which among other things identified and ranked needs of cross-country skiers across the state. The top five needs expressed were:

1. More groomed and marked trails in or near population centers.
2. Build more parking areas.
3. More extensive plowing of existing parking areas.
4. Plow key access roads.
5. Mark and sign existing trails.

A report of the survey and workshop is available from:

Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks
Parks Division
1420 East 6th Avenue
Helena, Montana 59620



ECONOMIC IMPACT OF TOURISM IN MONTANA

The Economic Impact of Tourism in Montana Submitted to the Montana Department of Highways. Helena, Mont.: Western Analysis, Inc., 1980.

Western Analysis, Inc., a Helena based consulting firm completed a study entitled "Economic Impact of Tourism in Montana" in September of 1980. The study was done for the Travel Promotion Bureau of the Montana Department of Highways (changed in 1981 to Department of Commerce).

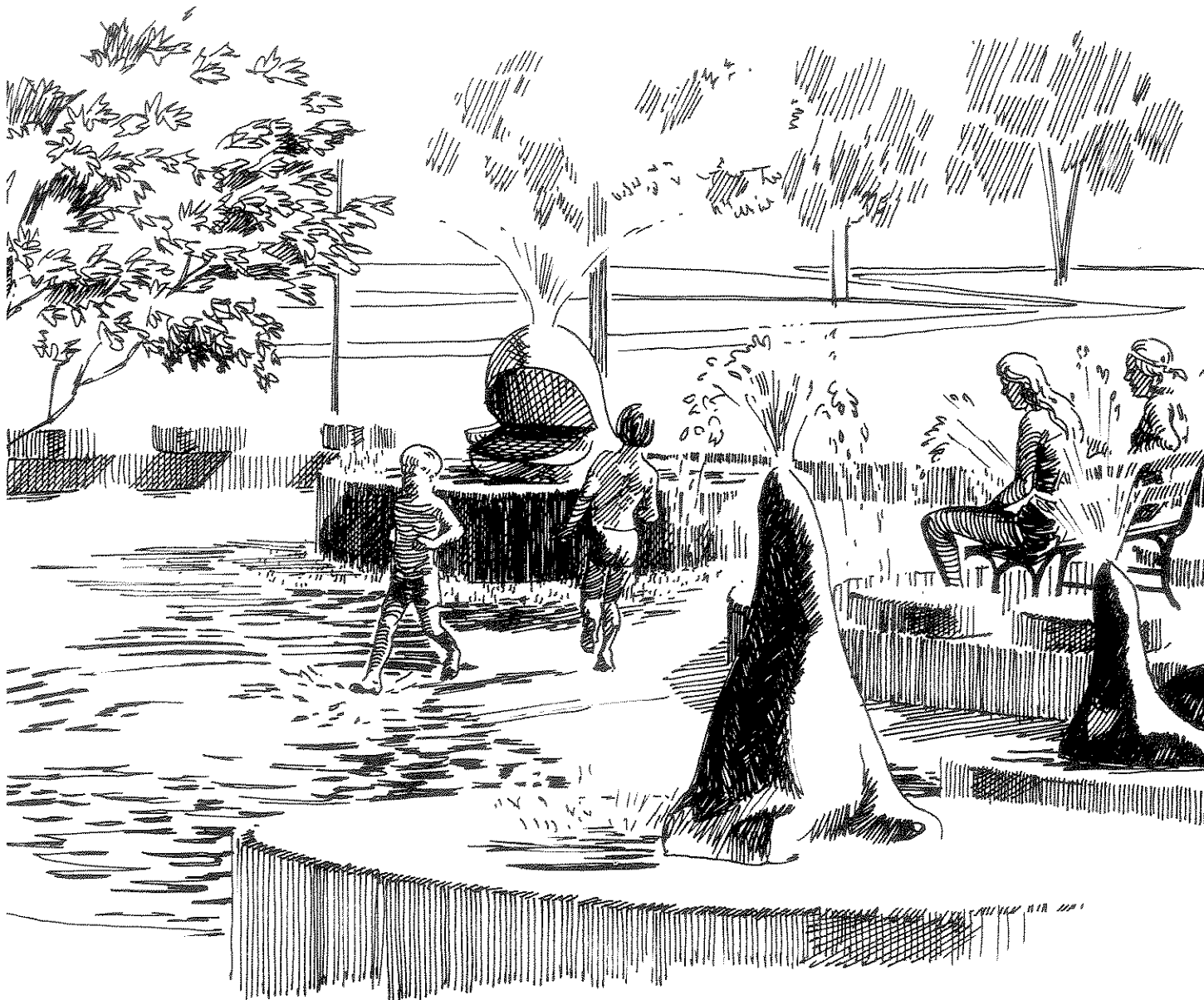
The report utilized data from the Old West survey and other sources and concluded that:

- the travel and tourism industry in Montana generated \$172 million in earnings for 20,000 Montana workers in 1979;

- tourism accounts for 40 percent of total travel activity in the state; the remaining travel is business related or due to travelers passing through the state to reach out-of-state destinations;

- ten Montana counties account for 80 percent of the state's total travel-related employment.

This study concluded that in calendar year 1979 approximately 3.5 million nonresident visitors spent nearly \$500 million in Montana. These figures are considerably higher than those of the Old West study. A more extensive report on the Western Analysis survey was included in the Winter 1980 issue of the Montana Business Quarterly.



ENERGY DEVELOPMENT IN SOUTHEASTERN MONTANA; ITS IMPACT ON OUTDOOR RECREATION

Wachsmuth, John L. *Energy Development in Southeastern Montana: Its Impact on Outdoor Recreation*. Helena, Mont.: Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks, 1981.

Coal mining operations have already attracted thousands of new residents to eastern Montana and many more may follow if mining operations are expanded or energy conversion facilities built. These new residents will be looking for recreational opportunities, and a sudden population increase may leave present recreation facilities in short supply.

In May of 1981, the "Energy Development. . ." study was contracted by the Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks to a University of Montana practicum student, John Wachsmuth, to determine what recreation managing agencies should be prepared for in coming years. Much of the study was based on a survey which revealed that picnicking, swimming and fishing were among the activities most participated in and in most need of additional facilities in southeastern Montana. The study suggested that emphasis be placed on obtaining additional picnicking areas near natural water bodies which can be used for swimming, fishing, or both.

For a copy of the study report write:

Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks
Parks Division
1420 East 6th Avenue
Helena, Montana 59620



ESTIMATE OF ENERGY CONSUMPTION BY OUTDOOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES

Blunt, John W. *An Estimate of the Energy Consumption Occurring Because of Participation in Selected Outdoor Recreation Activities*. Helena, Mont.: Parks Division, Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks, 1981.

In November 1979, the Energy Division of the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation considered alternative ways of restricting energy consumption if fuel shortages became severe. One alternative, which would have affected outdoor recreation and tourism, was a restriction of auto, motorcycle, and boat races. In February 1980, the U.S. Department of Energy announced standby fuel consideration measures that would include weekend restrictions on the use of motor-driven pleasure boats. This proposal was later withdrawn.

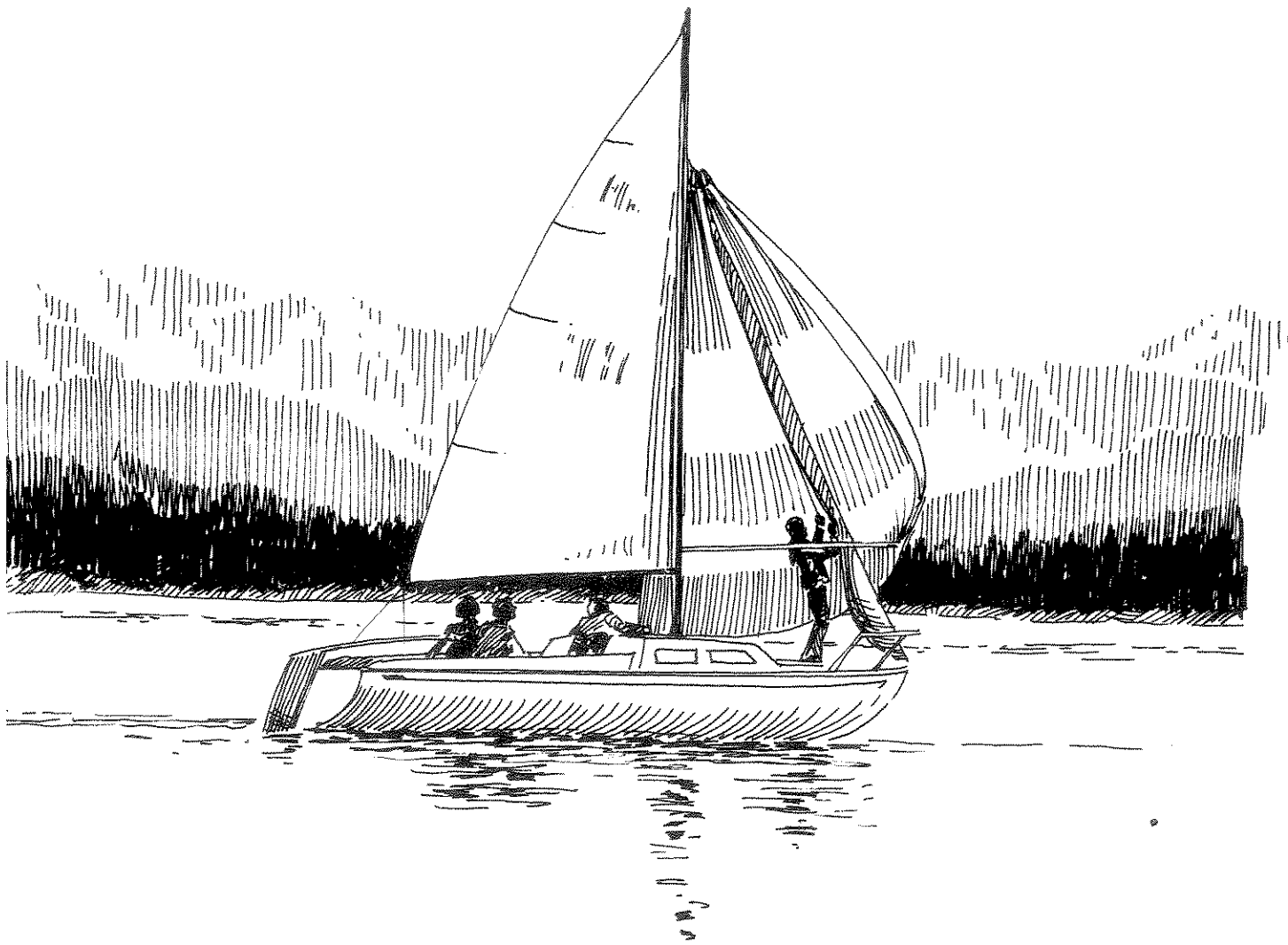
These proposals remind us that many outdoor recreation activities involve fuel consumption and, in the event of a critical shortage, their curtailment may once again be considered. If restrictions are imposed, there would be obvious implications for the state's travel and tourism industry.

In January of 1981, John W. Blunt and Dr. Steven F. McCool of the University of Montana's School of Forestry, completed an energy consumption study for the Parks Division of the Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks. According to their findings, Montana day hikers consume 10,166 gallons of fuel annually and are the most consumptive user group of the 19 outdoor recreation activities studied. Following day hiking in descending order of consumption, camping, trail biking, deer hunting, and off-road driving. Consideration was given to a number of factors including group size, annual number of participation days, percent of population which participates, length of stay, as well as the length of the trip. This accounts for the fact that activities such as hiking which are not very consumptive per occasion may be quite consumptive in the "big picture" because relatively more people enjoy them and they participate in the activities relatively more times during the year.

The fuel conserving end of the scale may not have been entirely predictable either, in that bird hunting was found to be the least consuming, followed by backpacking, bicycling, and overnight canoe trips in ascending order.

Copies of this revealing study are available from:

Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks
Parks Division
1420 East 6th Avenue
Helena, Montana 59620



THE FLATHEAD BASIN: AN ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT

The Flathead Basin: An Economic Assessment, Final. Kalispell, Mont.: Flathead River Basin Environmental Study, 1982.

This study was submitted by the Montana Department of Administration to the United States Environmental Protection Agency on May 15, 1982. The purpose of the document is to provide an evaluation of the Flathead Valley economy; past, present and future. An examination of the performance of the local economy in terms of employment, unemployment, income, and population is first presented, followed by a series of closer looks at the performance and current issues in each major economic sector. Long term growth scenarios are discussed and the final sections focus on the economic development potential in the region.

A section on tourism and travel provides a good summary of existing information as well as some new or previously unpublished data. The study points out that although businesses serving nonresident travelers provide more jobs than mining and railroads and about the same number as wood products, total earnings of workers serving travelers and tourists are the lowest of workers in any basic industry. In 1979, the average wage of an employee in the travel and tourism market was \$4.70 per hour. The study projects that "there will continue to be tourism growth in the area (Flathead), but the rate of growth will be less than half the growth experienced during the past decade." Travel and tourism related employment is expected to increase by nearly 60% between 1980 and the year 2000.

A copy of this study may be obtained by writing to the following address. A fee may be charged to cover printing costs.

Research & Statistical Services Bureau
Information Systems Division
Department of Administration
Helena, Montana 59620



MADISON RIVER RECREATION STUDY

Madison River Recreation Study. Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks.

The Madison River recreation study was a cooperative research effort involving the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks, the Bureau of Land Management, and North Texas State University. The objective of the study was to obtain information on recreational use and visitor attitudes toward management techniques on the Madison River in Montana.

The report summarizes the response to both an on-site and follow-up mail survey of visitors to the Madison River during the summer use season (May-August) 1981. The report comes in three volumes dealing specifically with float fishermen, bank fishermen, and the Bear Trap Canyon section of the river.

A copy of this report may be obtained from your local library on inter-library loan from the Montana State Library.



OLD WEST REGION NONRESIDENT TRAVEL AND RECREATION SURVEY

Old West Region Nonresident Travel, Tourism, and Recreation Survey (Montana). Oblinger-McCaleb Architects, Engineers, and Planners. 1979-1980. 4 v.

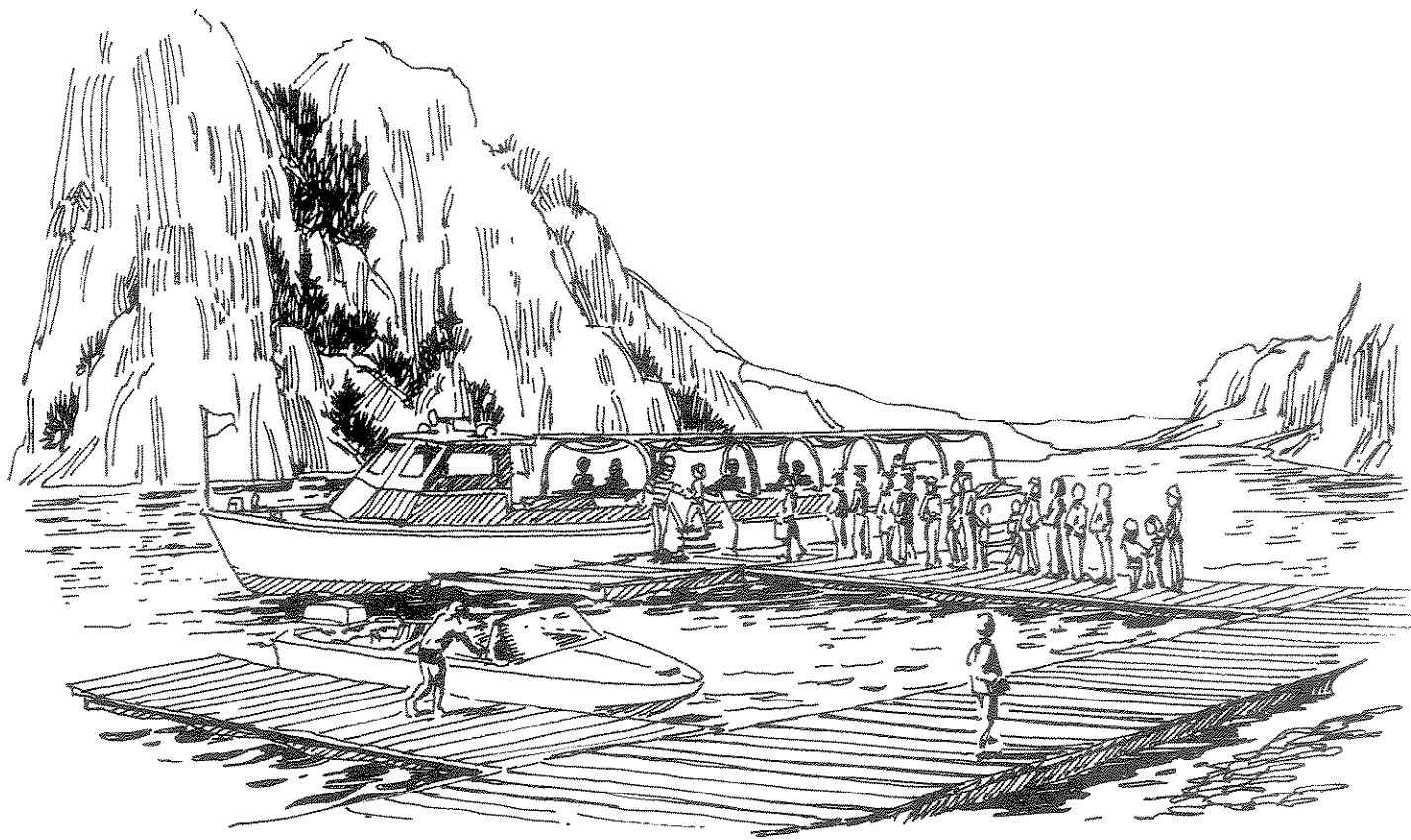
In November 1980, Oblinger-McCaleb, a consulting firm in Denver, completed a four-season nonresident visitor survey for the Old West Regional Commission. Reports were completed for each Old West state: Montana, Wyoming, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Nebraska.

The Montana study was based on information collected from 3,513 nonresident visitors to Montana. The report summarized various characteristics of the nonresident traveler in Montana, including travel and expenditure patterns and recreation participation. The study findings show that during June-August 1979 the typical nonresident traveler in Montana:

- was on summer vacation;
- stayed in the state for 4.5 days;
- traveled by auto in a group of two or three persons and these groups spent an average of \$66.36 per day, mostly on gasoline, food, and lodging;
- spent most of his or her recreational time at public campgrounds and visiting historical sites or other special attractions. The study concluded that during 1979-80, approximately 2.5 million nonresident travelers spent \$252 million in Montana.

Copies of the survey results are available for \$3.50 from:

Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks
Parks Division
1420 East 6th Avenue
Helena, Montana 59620



MONTANA TOURISM MARKETING DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Montana Tourism Marketing Development Plan. New York: Davidson-Peterson Associates, 1980. 3 v.

In December of 1980, Davidson-Peterson Associates, Inc., of New York, completed this plan for the Travel Promotion Bureau, Department of Highways (changed in 1981 to Department of Commerce). Its aim was to devise a five-year plan to guide public and private tourism development in Montana.

This study utilized telephone interviews. Over 600 persons residing in the states and Canadian provinces surrounding Montana were contacted. The information collected included some surprising discoveries:

- only 2 percent of those interviewed listed Montana as their preferred vacation site;
- only 8 percent of the respondents even considered Montana as a vacation possibility;
- nearly one-third of the U.S. residents surveyed could not name a vacation destination in Montana;
- Glacier and Yellowstone National Parks are the major reasons visitors come to Montana, although those who visit the parks do not view themselves as visitors in Montana.

Due to the survey results the study suggested that the state step up its travel and tourism promotional campaign. The five-year plan outline recommended an attempt to attract more Canadian visitors to the state, increased emphasis on marketing Montana's vacation possibilities to blue-collar residents of surrounding states, and a campaign aimed at persuading Yellowstone and Glacier visitors to spend some travel time in Montana outside the parks. To accomplish these goals, Davidson-Peterson recommended that the state greatly increase its appropriations for travel and tourism advertising and promotion.

A copy of this plan can be obtained through your local library on inter-library loan from the Montana State Library in Helena.



SMITH RIVER SURVEY

Smith River Survey, Summer 1980. Helena, Mont.: Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks, 1980.

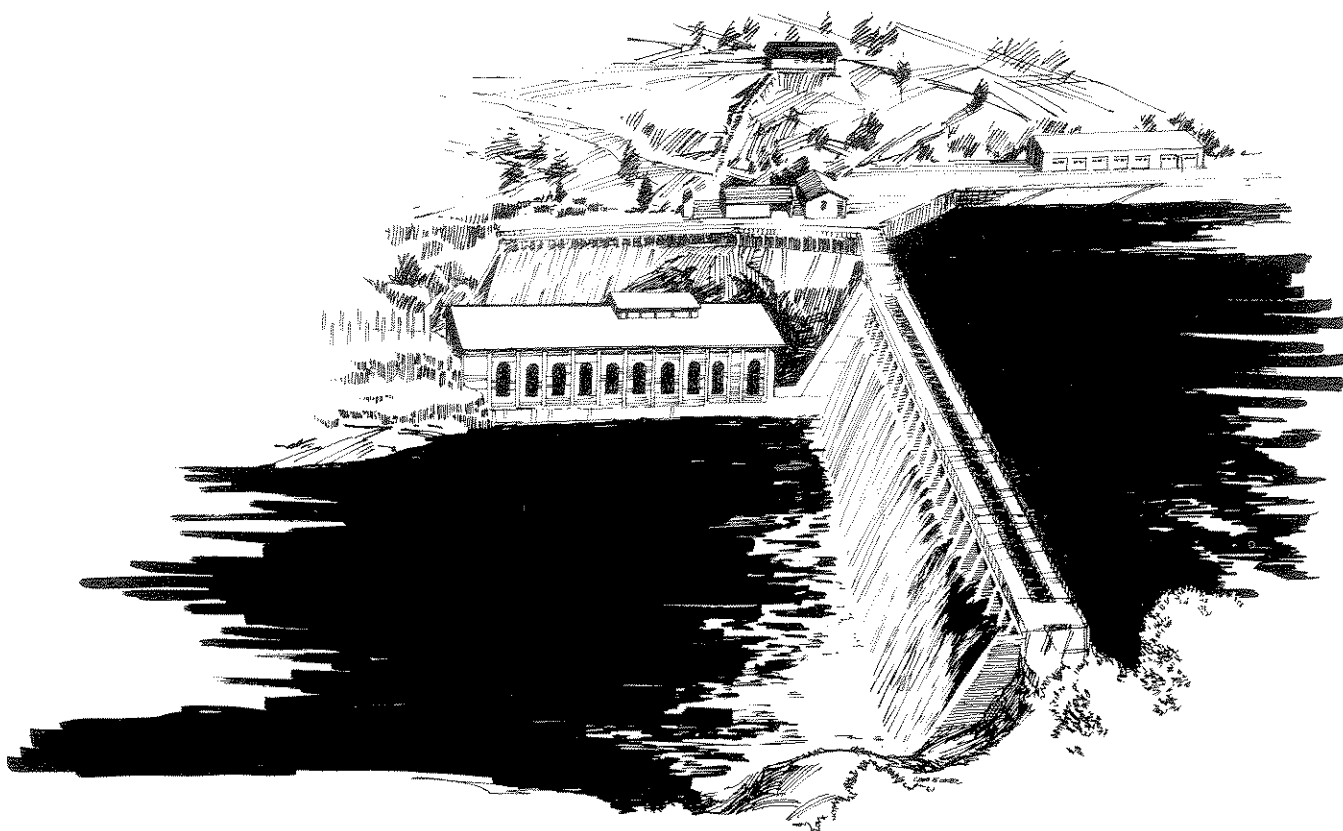
Growing enthusiasm for recreational river floating and its associated pursuits, (e.g., camping, hiking, fishing) has provided opportunity for a conflict of interests between floaters and landowners on the Smith River. During the summer of 1980 the Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks, the Bureau of Land Management and the USDA-Forest Service cooperated in the Smith River survey to learn more about floaters on the Smith. Registration cards were collected from the registration box weekly from which survey questionnaires were mailed out.

The survey results revealed that visitors:

- drove an average of 162 miles (one way) to reach the river,
- spent an average of 3.50 days on the river,
- after floating and camping, participated most in fishing, sightseeing, rest and relaxation,
- saw an average of 7 other floating visitors and 7 shoreline visitors per day, but did not perceive the river as crowded.

For a more complete report of this survey write:

Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks
Parks Division
1420 East 6th Avenue
Helena, Montana 59620



A SOCIOECONOMIC ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPOSED EXPANSION OF THE HAUSER DAM HYDROELECTRIC PLANT, RECREATION SURVEY

Socioeconomic Assessment Proposed Expansion of the Hauser Dam Hydroelectric Plant, Missouri River, Montana: Recreation Survey Final Report. Butte, Mont.: Montana Power Company, 1982.

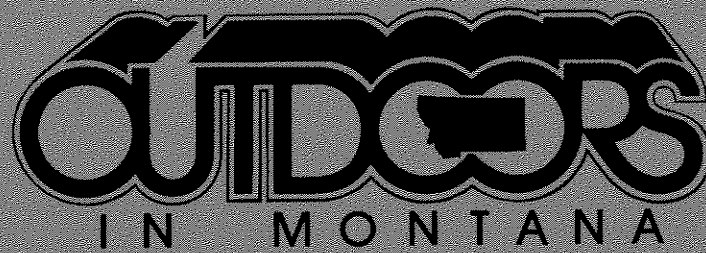
This mail survey is part of a baseline inventory and impact assessment of existing social and economic conditions in the vicinity of Hauser Dam in Lewis and Clark County, Montana. It was prepared to support a license application being made by the Montana Power Company to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission for a permit to expand the electrical generating capacity of Hauser Dam and Power Plant on the Missouri River.

The recreational survey was conducted to provide detailed measurements of the amount and type of recreational activity conducted at Hauser Lake and adjacent Canyon Ferry and Upper and Lower Holter Lakes.

The study confirmed that the most popular activity on this Missouri River lake chain is fishing from shore. Holter Dam was shown to be the most popular site for this activity. Black Sandy Beach on Hauser Lake appeared to be the most popular site for boat fishing and picnicking while people are more likely to visit the northeast shore of Canyon Ferry Lake for swimming. It was determined, however, that "proximity to an area, rather than the nature of the activity, seemed to govern visitors' destinations."

A copy of this study may be obtained from your local library on inter-library loan from the Montana State Library, or write:

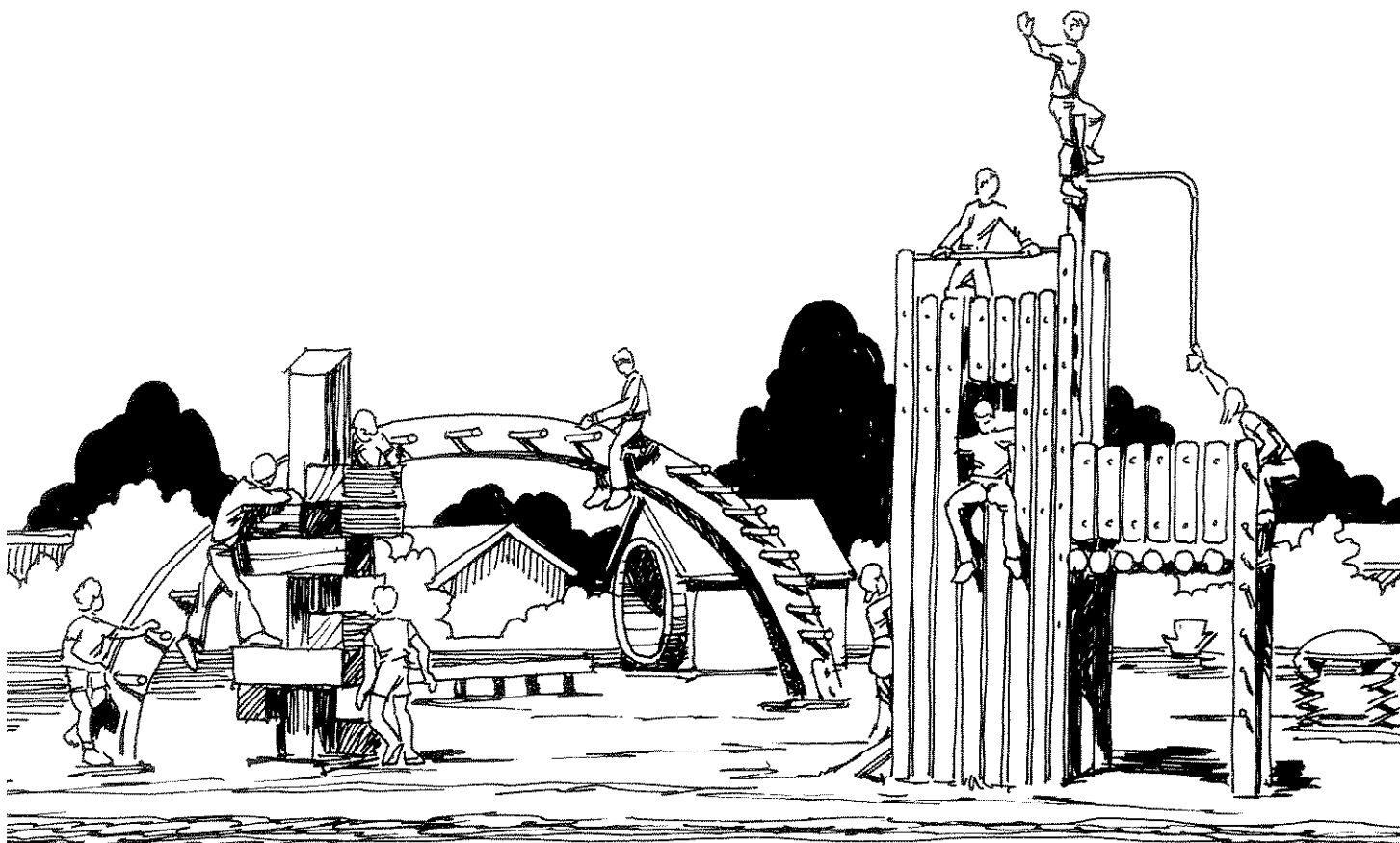
Montana Power Company
Environmental Department
40 East Broadway
Butte, Montana 59701



Chapter 6

Evaluation Criteria For LWCF Project Selection





EVALUATION CRITERIA FOR PROJECT SELECTION

As a result of increasing demand for Land and Water Conservation Fund, (LWCF) dollars the point was reached where requests for fund assistance was greater than the dollars that were apportioned yearly to Montana for outdoor recreation acquisition and development projects.

In an effort to allocate Land and Water Conservation Fund dollars, equitably, the Parks Division developed a project rating system after two years of study and trial between 1976 and 1978.

During these two years, rating systems from other states were reviewed and a close working relationship was maintained with the Montana Recreation and Park Association (MRPA). This is a professional association comprised almost entirely of recreation directors or park superintendents from cities, towns and counties across Montana. The proposed system was also reviewed with the League of Cities and Towns.

Taking into consideration the Land and Water Conservation Fund purposes and the LWCF Grants-In-Aid Manual a variety of factors for consideration were arrived at.

Land and Water Conservation Fund
Recreation Project Priority Rating System
EVALUATION WORKSHEET

Project Description _____ SCORE _____

Sponsor _____

Total Cost \$ _____ L&WCF Funds \$ _____

| <u>FACTORS</u> (including LWCF manual or SCORP reference) | | <u>RATING</u> | |
|--|----|---------------|-----------|
| | | <u>YES</u> | <u>NO</u> |
| 1. PRELIMINARY REQUIREMENTS | | | |
| a. Continued operation and maintenance assured (685.2) | | — | — |
| b. Sponsor has matching funds (600.3.8) | | — | — |
| c. Project will enhance the environment (600.3.10) | | — | — |
| d. Applicable federal laws including non-discrimination complied with (640, 685.2.4) | 10 | 5 | 0 |
| 2. PROJECT TYPE AND USE (600.3.10) | | | |
| a. Use season | | — | — |
| b. Project designed for active or passive recreation | | — | — |
| c. Population segment served | | — | — |
| d. Project design - multiple use or single use | | — | — |
| 3. NEED FOR PROJECT | | | |
| a. Per capita L&WCF Funds expended in area to date (600.3.10) | | — | — |
| b. Sponsor funding source (600.3.10) | | — | — |
| c. Will land for recreation be acquired (600.3.10) | | — | — |
| d. Estimated need based on facility standards (SCORP 1:44) | | — | — |
| e. Resubmission of a project | | — | — |
| 4. PROJECT APPLICATION & ADMINISTRATION | | | |
| a. Proposal realistic and well prepared | | — | — |
| b. Administration of previous projects | | — | — |

The Factors Considered

1. Preliminary Requirements

A point system is used to rate all but the following factors:

- a. Continued operation and maintenance of a project.
- b. Assurance that a sponsor has the matching dollars required.
- c. Environmental enhancement.
- d. Compliance with applicable laws and regulations that must be assured before a project can be approved.

2. Project Type and Use

- a. *Use Season:* In keeping with the purpose of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, areas or facilities providing the greatest amount of recreational opportunity will receive highest priority. Areas having the longest season of use will in most cases provide the greatest opportunity. A maximum of five points will be given unless all season facilities are provided or acquisition is involved that will provide a new opportunity for all seasons use.

Rating: (0) 0-4 months, (5) 5-8 months, (10) 9-12 months

- b. *Project designed for active or passive recreation:* Projects providing facilities or areas for both active and passive recreation will be given preference.

Rating: (5) Project providing active or passive recreation,
(10) Project providing active and passive recreation.

- c. *Population segment served:* The intent of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act is to provide outdoor recreation opportunities to as many individuals as possible. Factors considered are: need for special or expensive equipment to participate, user fee assessed.

Rating: (0) Participation requires both factors,
(5) Participation requires 1 of the factors,
(10) Participation requires none of above factors.

- d. *Project design — multiple or single use:* Projects that allow or are designed to be compatible with a variety of uses will receive priority. In order for a use to be given credit, a reasonable percentage of the project must be committed to that use.

Rating: (0) Designed and useable primarily for one activity,
(5) *Usable* for two or more activities,
(10) *Designed* primarily for multiple uses (three or more activities).

3. Need for Project

- a. *Per capita Land and Water Conservation Funds received to date by project sponsor:* It is desirable to distribute Land and Water Conservation Fund dollars to as many eligible sponsors as possible. Cities and towns will be rated individually. Total dollars expended within a county will determine county rating.

Rating: (0-10) Depending upon ranking of individual project as related to all applications received.

- b. *Sponsor funding source:* Project sponsors not using other state or federal funds, but relying entirely on local sources, for their share of project costs will be given priority.

Rating: (0) Matching funds totally from federal sources,
(5) Matching funds partially from federal and/or state source,
(10) Matching funds totally from local or private sources.

- c. *Will lands for recreation be acquired:* The LWCF Manual specifically states that acquisition should be favored over development if a scarcity of recreation land exists.

Rating: (0) No acquisition proposed,
(10) Acquisition of land for recreation proposed.

- d. *Estimated need based on facility standards:* Priority will be given to providing land and/or facilities to communities in relation to other communities.
Rating: (0-10) Depending upon ranking of individual projects as related to all applications received.
- e. *Resubmission of a previous year project:* If during the previous year a project was submitted but not funded and was an eligible project, it will be given a higher rating. A maximum of 10 points will be given.
Rating: (0) New proposal,
(10) Resubmission from last year.

4. Project Preparation and Administration

- a. *Proposal realistic and well prepared:* It is important that projects are well thought out and a conscious effort has been expended prior to application. Proposals incomplete as of November 1 will be given five points, unless the items lacking are such that the application cannot be reviewed without the information omitted. If at the time of project selection the information is still lacking, the project will not be considered.
Rating: (0) Poor,
(5) Good,
(10) Excellent.
- b. *Administration of previous projects:* A good record on previous projects is considered a positive factor and given special consideration. Factors considered will be operation and maintenance of previous projects, accounting procedures and timely utilization of previous dollars granted. If first time project sponsors appear to have a good grasp of project administration, 10 points will be given.
Rating: (0) Poor,
(5) Good,
(10) Excellent.

LWCF PROJECT PRIORITY RATING SYSTEM DISCUSSION

The following discussion clarifies how each factor on the attached rating system was interpreted:

1. Preliminary requirements:
All four factors mentioned under this heading must be assured before a project may be considered.
- 2a. Use Season:
In evaluating the season of use of proposed projects maximum periods that facilities or areas are usable were established. For instance outdoor pools are usable for 0 to 4 months, tennis courts, 4 to 8 months. A maximum of 5 points are allowed to a proposed project unless all season facilities are provided or acquisition or development is involved that would provide a new opportunity for all seasons use.
- 2b. Project designed for active or passive recreation:
Passive recreation is provided by: picnic facilities, park benches and camping facilities. Because of NPS regulations, spectator facilities are not considered as providing passive recreation.
- 2c. Population segment served:
Tennis is considered to require special equipment but not baseball. Golf course projects are the only submission to receive 0.
- 2d. Project design — multiple or single use:
In order for a use to be given credit a reasonable percentage of area or dollars have to be committed to that use.
- 3a. Per capita Land and Water Conservation Funds received to date by sponsor:
Self explanatory.
- 3b. Sponsor funding source:
Self explanatory.
- 3c. Will lands for recreation be acquired:
If a project proposes acquisition, it is assumed there is a need, and ten points will be awarded.
- 3d. Estimated need based on facility standards:
Public recreation facilities available per capita are evaluated. Information is taken from the 1979 Statewide Survey of Urban Recreation Facilities.
- 3e. Resubmission of a previous year project:
Should an applicant be unsuccessful in a previous year, 10 points will be given for a resubmission. These points are given only one time.
- 4a. Proposal realistic and well prepared:
Proposals incomplete as of November 1 are given five points. If items lacking are major, no consideration is given. If at the initiation of the selection procedure applications are still incomplete, they are not considered.
- 4b. Administration of previous projects:
Operation and maintenance of previous projects, past accounting and timely utilization of previous dollars granted are key factors considered.

