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# APPENDIX A. References


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# APPENDIX B. Public Land by County

| NAME | Total Public Land | BLM | BOR | USFWS | NPS | USFS | Other Federal Land | DNRC School Trust Land | MT Fish, Wildlife & Parks | Montana State Parks | Local | Tribal Land |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Blaine | 1,133,913 | 449,501 | 81 | 2,891 | 200 | 0 | 513 | 184,153 | 0 | | 287 | 496,859 |
| Beaverhead | 2,457,508 | 666,532 | 190 | 43,736 | 666 | 1,374,605 | 15,790 | 336,435 | 20,751 | 1,630 | 0 | 0 |
| Big Horn | 1,557,068 | 27,162 | 120 | 0 | 2,653 | 0 | 10 | 60,087 | 3,715 | 3,771 | 19 | 1,464,578 |
| Broadwater | 284,468 | 64,496 | 8,637 | 0 | 0 | 186,771 | 0 | 24,011 | 202 | | 484 | 0 |
| Carbon | 617,359 | 219,538 | 0 | 277 | 27,465 | 326,607 | 0 | 40,539 | 1,534 | 309 | 0 | 0 |
| Carter | 737,126 | 505,119 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 89,091 | 0 | 144,634 | 0 | 331 | 323 | 521 |
| Cascade | 305,407 | 24,627 | 1,361 | 7,148 | 0 | 178,412 | 3,330 | 77,815 | 12,189 | 10,285 | 29 | 0 |
| Chouteau | 457,863 | 126,234 | 119 | 2,432 | 0 | 30,713 | 8 | 265,116 | 344 | | 33 | 33,544 |
| Custer | 548,622 | 333,216 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 55,217 | 156,456 | 564 | 235 | 446 | 0 |
| Daniels | 256,532 | 200 | 0 | 1,088 | 0 | 0 | 349 | 219,901 | 4 | | 0 | 34,264 |
| Dawson | 161,694 | 61,639 | 1,360 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 87,846 | 11,512 | 11,497 | 93 | 0 |
| Deer Lodge | 282,770 | 5,160 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 207,878 | 0 | 7,158 | 60,243 | 525 | 0 | 0 |
| Fallon | 187,966 | 116,318 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 70,955 | 359 | | 1,084 | 0 |
| Fergus | 659,846 | 347,333 | 0 | 49,860 | 0 | 94,320 | 28 | 159,276 | 6,826 | | 719 | 0 |
| Flathead | 2,569,971 | 0 | 0 | 12,456 | 635,156 | 1,762,981 | 0 | 127,139 | 3,235 | 495 | 0 | 28,296 |
| Gallatin | 787,175 | 7,043 | 0 | 174 | 64,505 | 651,406 | 79 | 49,912 | 11,457 | 1,226 | 1,232 | 0 |
| Garfield | 872,067 | 492,363 | 0 | 222,488 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 158,326 | 0 | 339 | 313 | 0 |
| Glacier | 1,159,907 | 1,061 | 0 | 94 | 362,573 | 28,832 | 22 | 8,300 | 0 | | 0 | 759,831 |
| Golden Valley | 81,245 | 7,838 | 0 | 761 | 0 | 23,869 | 0 | 48,629 | 0 | | 0 | 0 |
| Granite | 720,831 | 37,196 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 663,800 | 0 | 20,450 | 31 | 70 | 73 | 0 |
| Hill | 278,116 | 14,629 | 26,430 | 459 | 0 | 0 | 378 | 153,378 | 2,448 | | 10,034 | 77,739 |
| Jefferson | 590,493 | 92,381 | 0 | 1,614 | 0 | 460,626 | 0 | 31,526 | 3,155 | 2,963 | 20 | 0 |
| Judith Basin | 418,993 | 12,013 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 298,829 | 2 | 99,295 | 8,608 | 148 | 0 | 0 |
| Lake | 575,872 | 0 | 0 | 13,557 | 0 | 174,448 | 0 | 56,687 | 9,384 | 2,635 | 0 | 321,736 |
| Lewis and Clark | 1,244,580 | 73,495 | 4,122 | 165 | 0 | 994,062 | 2,543 | 133,512 | 35,203 | 101 | 1,624 | 0 |
| Liberty | 113,912 | 8,078 | 18,531 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 114 | 86,616 | 0 | | 0 | 0 |
| Lincoln | 1,799,226 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,727,586 | 1,053 | 65,814 | 5,351 | 17 | 0 | 0 |
| Madison | 1,224,593 | 249,789 | 0 | 688 | 0 | 810,101 | 0 | 133,398 | 21,468 | 3,048 | 0 | 0 |
| McCone | 343,305 | 200,616 | 0 | 46,620 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 93,762 | 0 | | 0 | 1,395 |
| Meagher | 574,733 | 8,103 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 472,845 | 0 | 90,673 | 3,573 | 257 | 0 | 0 |
| Mineral | 707,835 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 644,797 | 0 | 21,610 | 41,375 | 5,565 | 0 | 0 |
| Missoula | 1,068,988 | 20,652 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 801,797 | 0 | 105,401 | 28,679 | 490 | 2,574 | 92,224 |
| Musselshell | 189,258 | 100,941 | 0 | 11,674 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 76,322 | 0 | | 0 | 0 |
| Park | 983,037 | 8,239 | 0 | 0 | 94,229 | 840,520 | 1 | 33,247 | 5,426 | | 32 | 0 |
| Petroleum | 452,257 | 331,819 | 0 | 56,333 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 63,868 | 0 | | 0 | 0 |
| Phillips | 1,694,438 | 1,081,656 | 29,588 | 259,593 | 0 | 0 | 358 | 189,039 | 1,086 | | 65 | 124,552 |
| Pondera | 275,263 | 1,077 | 0 | 640 | 0 | 107,404 | 203 | 55,954 | 1,296 | | 0 | 107,697 |
| Powder River | 741,042 | 256,048 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 340,386 | 0 | 143,047 | 0 | | 0 | 0 |
| Powell | 901,565 | 93,613 | 0 | 4,590 | 1,330 | 650,964 | 0 | 74,152 | 40,163 | | 0 | 0 |
| Prairie | 524,082 | 447,195 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 77,035 | 8 | | 0 | 0 |
| Ravalli | 1,169,079 | 0 | 0 | 2,868 | 0 | 1,125,830 | 0 | 29,299 | 8,964 | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Richland | 134,660 | 51,252 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 80,919 | 3,055 | | 161 | 400 |
| Roosevelt | 469,872 | 3,924 | 0 | 1,247 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 19,186 | 67 | | 0 | 445,459 |
| Rosebud | 742,947 | 229,943 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 95,689 | 0 | 177,538 | 24 | | 0 | 241,297 |
| Sanders | 1,292,707 | 0 | 0 | 10,113 | 0 | 922,235 | 0 | 62,827 | 2,893 | 35 | 0 | 295,144 |
| Sheridan | 116,702 | 295 | 0 | 31,017 | 0 | 0 | 244 | 44,933 | 310 | 451 | 81 | 39,918 |
| Silver Bow | 263,055 | 45,253 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 189,205 | 0 | 12,828 | 15,857 | | 0 | 0 |
| Stillwater | 253,120 | 5,514 | 0 | 5,333 | 0 | 193,240 | 0 | 45,449 | 2,681 | | 0 | 0 |
| Sweet Grass | 343,267 | 15,549 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 278,515 | 0 | 47,960 | 510 | 95 | 0 | 0 |
| Teton | 393,125 | 15,824 | 19,590 | 1,630 | 0 | 234,583 | 59 | 103,140 | 17,629 | | 10 | 0 |
| Toole | 148,099 | 27,350 | 13,214 | 4,625 | 0 | 0 | 162 | 97,043 | 6,057 | | 0 | 0 |
| Treasure | 49,142 | 546 | 0 | 70 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 37,057 | 1,278 | | 0 | 10,236 |
| Valley | 1,655,359 | 1,012,513 | 1,026 | 127,008 | 0 | 0 | 1,612 | 216,043 | 263 | | 4,013 | 294,863 |
| Wheatland | 140,696 | 1,267 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 65,078 | 0 | 71,546 | 1,621 | | 0 | 0 |
| Wibaux | 60,327 | 27,050 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 32,942 | 0 | | 0 | 0 |
| Yellowstone | 281,415 | 76,446 | 675 | 485 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 72,255 | 4,419 | 363 | 0 | 127,164 |

*Source: Montana Natural Heritage Program, 2013.*

# APPENDIX C. Population Projections by County, 2010 to 2060

| | 2010 | 2020 | 2030 | 2060 | % Change 2010-20 | % Change 2010-30 | % Change 2010-60 | Number Change 2010- 20 | Number Change 2010-30 | Number Change 2010-60 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Montana* | ***990,921*** | ***1,094,712*** | ***1,156,494*** | ***1,267,936*** | ***10%*** | ***17%*** | ***28%*** | ***103,791*** | ***165,573*** | ***277,015*** |
| Beaverhead | 9,256 | 9,751 | 10,048 | 9,967 | 5% | 9% | 8% | 495 | 792 | 711 |
| Big Horn | 12,925 | 12,780 | 11,925 | 7,627 | -1% | -8% | -41% | (145) | (1,000) | (5,298) |
| Blaine | 6,495 | 6,907 | 7,199 | 7,958 | 6% | 11% | 23% | 412 | 704 | 1,463 |
| Broadwater | 5,636 | 5,611 | 5,626 | 5,323 | 0% | 0% | -6% | (25) | (10) | (313) |
| Carbon | 10,079 | 9,443 | 9,348 | 9,077 | -6% | -7% | -10% | (636) | (731) | (1,002) |
| Carter | 1,157 | 1,388 | 1,480 | 1,359 | 20% | 28% | 17% | 231 | 323 | 202 |
| Cascade | 81,509 | 90,176 | 96,502 | 107,638 | 11% | 18% | 32% | 8,667 | 14,993 | 26,129 |
| Chouteau | 5,813 | 5,708 | 5,433 | 5,249 | -2% | -7% | -10% | (105) | (380) | (564) |
| Custer | 11,710 | 14,119 | 15,244 | 18,127 | 21% | 30% | 55% | 2,409 | 3,534 | 6,417 |
| Daniels | 1,750 | 1,979 | 2,021 | 1,992 | 13% | 15% | 14% | 229 | 271 | 242 |
| Dawson | 8,939 | 9,618 | 9,917 | 9,703 | 8% | 11% | 9% | 679 | 978 | 764 |
| Deer Lodge | 9,297 | 9,614 | 10,500 | 13,154 | 3% | 13% | 41% | 317 | 1,203 | 3,857 |
| Fallon | 2,891 | 3,992 | 4,312 | 4,981 | 38% | 49% | 72% | 1,101 | 1,421 | 2,090 |
| Fergus | 11,594 | 11,319 | 11,386 | 12,003 | -2% | -2% | 4% | (275) | (208) | 409 |
| Flathead | 90,871 | 102,929 | 112,770 | 127,403 | 13% | 24% | 40% | 12,058 | 21,899 | 36,532 |
| Gallatin | 89,616 | 105,568 | 116,627 | 145,389 | 18% | 30% | 62% | 15,952 | 27,011 | 55,773 |
| Garfield | 1,185 | 1,464 | 1,528 | 1,411 | 24% | 29% | 19% | 279 | 343 | 226 |
| Glacier | 13,467 | 14,063 | 13,752 | 11,856 | 4% | 2% | -12% | 596 | 285 | (1,611) |
| Golden Valley | 886 | 757 | 804 | 1,007 | -15% | -9% | 14% | (129) | (82) | 121 |
| Granite | 3,079 | 3,117 | 3,217 | 2,743 | 1% | 4% | -11% | 38 | 138 | (336) |
| Hill | 16,161 | 18,272 | 18,955 | 18,576 | 13% | 17% | 15% | 2,111 | 2,794 | 2,415 |
| Jefferson | 11,419 | 12,263 | 13,089 | 12,660 | 7% | 15% | 11% | 844 | 1,670 | 1,241 |
| Judith Basin | 2,069 | 2,244 | 2,318 | 2,397 | 8% | 12% | 16% | 175 | 249 | 328 |
| Lake | 28,775 | 29,232 | 29,101 | 27,646 | 2% | 1% | -4% | 457 | 326 | (1,129) |
| Lewis and Clark | 63,604 | 70,208 | 74,495 | 82,402 | 10% | 17% | 30% | 6,604 | 10,891 | 18,798 |
| Liberty | 2,347 | 2,408 | 2,378 | 2,166 | 3% | 1% | -8% | 61 | 31 | (181) |
| Lincoln | 19,668 | 20,886 | 21,648 | 21,364 | 6% | 10% | 9% | 1,218 | 1,980 | 1,696 |
| Madison | 7,698 | 8,601 | 8,859 | 8,659 | 12% | 15% | 12% | 903 | 1,161 | 961 |
| McCone | 1,738 | 1,955 | 2,005 | 1,879 | 12% | 15% | 8% | 217 | 267 | 141 |
| Meagher | 1,890 | 1,906 | 1,914 | 1,698 | 1% | 1% | -10% | 16 | 24 | (192) |
| Mineral | 4,223 | 4,325 | 4,316 | 3,983 | 2% | 2% | -6% | 102 | 93 | (240) |
| Missoula | 109,443 | 123,553 | 134,085 | 167,735 | 13% | 23% | 53% | 14,110 | 24,642 | 58,292 |
| Musselshell | 4,550 | 5,585 | 5,825 | 4,537 | 23% | 28% | 0% | 1,035 | 1,275 | (13) |
| Park | 15,587 | 15,760 | 15,939 | 16,260 | 1% | 2% | 4% | 173 | 352 | 673 |
| Petroleum | 488 | 675 | 795 | 1,017 | 38% | 63% | 108% | 187 | 307 | 529 |
| Phillips | 4,267 | 4,276 | 4,234 | 3,932 | 0% | -1% | -8% | 9 | (33) | (335) |
| Pondera | 6,173 | 6,777 | 7,143 | 7,186 | 10% | 16% | 16% | 604 | 970 | 1,013 |
| Powder River | 1,737 | 1,846 | 1,882 | 1,583 | 6% | 8% | -9% | 109 | 145 | (154) |
| Powell | 7,031 | 7,247 | 7,355 | 6,344 | 3% | 5% | -10% | 216 | 324 | (687) |
| Prairie | 1,190 | 1,394 | 1,486 | 1,350 | 17% | 25% | 13% | 204 | 296 | 160 |
| Ravalli | 40,343 | 42,450 | 44,691 | 46,826 | 5% | 11% | 16% | 2,107 | 4,348 | 6,483 |
| Richland | 9,753 | 12,294 | 13,357 | 15,914 | 26% | 37% | 63% | 2,541 | 3,604 | 6,161 |
| Roosevelt | 10,458 | 11,232 | 11,335 | 9,889 | 7% | 8% | -5% | 774 | 877 | (569) |
| Rosebud | 9,264 | 9,399 | 9,413 | 7,055 | 1% | 2% | -24% | 135 | 149 | (2,209) |
| Sanders | 11,397 | 11,776 | 12,019 | 11,070 | 3% | 5% | -3% | 379 | 622 | (327) |
| Sheridan | 3,383 | 3,585 | 3,711 | 3,758 | 6% | 10% | 11% | 202 | 328 | 375 |
| Silver Bow | 34,233 | 35,014 | 35,487 | 35,219 | 2% | 4% | 3% | 781 | 1,254 | 986 |
| Stillwater | 9,110 | 9,751 | 9,060 | 6,017 | 7% | -1% | -34% | 641 | (50) | (3,093) |
| Sweet Grass | 3,622 | 4,241 | 4,323 | 4,446 | 17% | 19% | 23% | 619 | 701 | 824 |
| Teton | 6,088 | 6,313 | 6,361 | 5,830 | 4% | 4% | -4% | 225 | 273 | (258) |
| Toole | 5,346 | 5,715 | 5,711 | 5,414 | 7% | 7% | 1% | 369 | 365 | 68 |
| Treasure | 721 | 821 | 865 | 798 | 14% | 20% | 11% | 100 | 144 | 77 |
| Valley | 7,376 | 8,074 | 8,178 | 7,813 | 9% | 11% | 6% | 698 | 802 | 437 |
| Wheatland | 2,162 | 2,625 | 2,799 | 2,672 | 21% | 29% | 24% | 463 | 637 | 510 |
| Wibaux | 1,002 | 1,120 | 1,203 | 1,246 | 12% | 20% | 24% | 118 | 201 | 244 |
| Yellowstone | 148,450 | 170,586 | 180,520 | 206,628 | 15% | 22% | 39% | 22,136 | 32,070 | 58,178 |

*Source: Montana Census and Economic Information Center, 2013.*

# APPENDIX D. Participation in Outdoor Recreation Activities, All Americans Ages 6+ (2008 to 2012)

| | 2008 | | 2009 | | 2010 | | 2011 | | 2012 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Activity | Partic. in 000s | % of Popul. | Partic. in 000s | % of Popul. | Partic. in 000s | % of Popul. | Partic. in 000s | % of Popul. | Partic. in 000s | % of Popul. |
| Adventure Racing | 920 | 0.3% | 1,089 | 0.4% | 1,339 | 0.5% | 1,065 | 0.4% | 2,170 | 0.8% |
| Backpacking (Overnight) | 7,867 | 2.8% | 7,647 | 2.7% | 8,349 | 2.9% | 7,095 | 2.5% | 8,771 | 3.1% |
| Bicycling (BMX) | 1,904 | 0.7% | 1,811 | 0.6% | 2,369 | 0.8% | 1,547 | 0.5% | 2,175 | 0.8% |
| Bicycling (Mountain/Non-Paved) | 7,592 | 2.7% | 7,142 | 2.5% | 7,161 | 2.5% | 6,816 | 2.4% | 7,714 | 2.7% |
| Bicycling (Road/Paved Surface) | 38,114 | 13.6% | 40,140 | 14.3% | 39,320 | 13.9% | 40,348 | 14.1% | 39,232 | 13.7% |
| Bicycling (Road/Paved Surface, MTB/Non-Paved, BMX) | 41,548 | 14.9% | 43,264 | 15.4% | 42,347 | 14.9% | 42,970 | 15.0% | 42,336 | 14.7% |
| Birdwatching | 14,399 | 5.2% | 13,294 | 4.7% | 13,339 | 4.7% | 12,794 | 4.5% | 14,275 | 5.0% |
| Boardsailing/Windsurfing | 1,307 | 0.5% | 1,128 | 0.4% | 1,617 | 0.6% | 1,151 | 0.4% | 1,593 | 0.6% |
| Camping | 33,686 | 12.0% | 34,338 | 12.2% | 30,996 | 10.9% | 32,925 | 11.5% | 29,982 | 10.4% |
| Camping (Car, Backyard, or RV) | 42,396 | 15.2% | 44,034 | 15.6% | 39,909 | 14.1% | 42,548 | 14.9% | 38,049 | 13.3% |
| Camping (RV) | 16,517 | 5.9% | 17,436 | 6.2% | 15,865 | 5.6% | 16,698 | 5.8% | 15,108 | 5.3% |
| Canoeing | 9,935 | 3.6% | 10,058 | 3.6% | 10,553 | 3.7% | 9,787 | 3.4% | 9,839 | 3.4% |
| Climbing (Sport/Indoor/Boulder) | 4,769 | 1.7% | 4,313 | 1.5% | 4,770 | 1.7% | 4,119 | 1.4% | 4,592 | 1.6% |
| Climbing (Traditional/Ice/Mountaineering) | 2,288 | 0.8% | 1,835 | 0.7% | 2,198 | 0.8% | 1,609 | 0.6% | 2,189 | 0.8% |
| Fishing (All) | 48,206 | 17.2% | 48,046 | 17.0% | 45,394 | 16.0% | 46,178 | 16.2% | 47,049 | 16.4% |
| Fishing (Fly) | 5,941 | 2.1% | 5,568 | 2.0% | 5,478 | 1.9% | 5,683 | 2.1% | 6,012 | 2.1% |
| Fishing (Freshwater/Other) | 40,331 | 14.4% | 40,961 | 14.5% | 38,860 | 13.7% | 38,868 | 13.6% | 39,135 | 13.6% |
| Fishing (Saltwater) | 13,804 | 4.9% | 12,303 | 4.4% | 11,809 | 4.2% | 11,983 | 4.2% | 12,017 | 4.2% |
| Hiking | 32,511 | 11.6% | 32,572 | 11.6% | 32,496 | 11.5% | 34,492 | 12.1% | 34,545 | 12.0% |
| Hunting (All) | 13,980 | 5.0% | 15,273 | 5.4% | 14,007 | 4.9% | 14,887 | 5.2% | 14,705 | 5.1% |
| Kayak Fishing | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 1,044 | 0.4% | 1,201 | 0.4% | 1,409 | 0.5% |
| Kayaking (Recreational) | 6,240 | 2.2% | 6,212 | 2.2% | 6,465 | 2.3% | 8,229 | 2.9% | 8,144 | 2.8% |
| Kayaking (Sea/Touring) | 1,780 | 0.6% | 1,771 | 0.6% | 2,144 | 0.8% | 2,029 | 0.7% | 2,446 | 0.9% |
| Kayaking (Whitewater) | 1,242 | 0.4% | 1,369 | 0.5% | 1,842 | 0.6% | 1,546 | 0.5% | 1,878 | 0.7% |
| Rafting | 4,651 | 1.7% | 4,318 | 1.5% | 4,460 | 1.6% | 3,821 | 1.3% | 3,690 | 1.3% |
| Running (All) | 42,103 | 15.1% | 44,732 | 15.9% | 50,159 | 17.8% | 51,495 | 18.0% | 53,214 | 18.5% |
| Running/Jogging | 41,130 | 14.7% | 43,892 | 15.6% | 49,408 | 17.4% | 50,713 | 17.7% | 52,187 | 18.2% |
| Sailing | 4,226 | 1.5% | 4,342 | 1.5% | 3,869 | 1.4% | 3,725 | 1.3% | 3,958 | 1.4% |
| Scuba Diving | 3,216 | 1.2% | 2,723 | 1.0% | 3,153 | 1.1% | 2,579 | 0.9% | 2,982 | 1.0% |
| Skateboarding | 7,807 | 2.8% | 7,352 | 2.6% | 6,808 | 2.4% | 5,827 | 2.0% | 6,627 | 2.3% |
| Skiing (Alpine/Downhill) | 10,346 | 3.7% | 10,919 | 3.9% | 11,504 | 4.1% | 10,201 | 3.6% | 8,243 | 2.9% |
| Skiing (XC) | 3,848 | 1.4% | 4,157 | 1.5% | 4,530 | 1.6% | 3,641 | 1.3% | 3,307 | 1.2% |
| Snorkeling | 10,296 | 3.7% | 9,358 | 3.3% | 9,305 | 3.3% | 9,318 | 3.3% | 8,011 | 2.8% |
| Snowboarding | 7,159 | 2.6% | 7,421 | 2.6% | 8,196 | 2.9% | 7,579 | 2.7% | 7,351 | 2.6% |
| Snowshoeing | 2,922 | 1.0% | 3,431 | 1.2% | 3,823 | 1.3% | 4,111 | 1.4% | 4,029 | 1.4% |
| Stand Up Paddling | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 1,050 | 0.4% | 1,242 | 0.4% | 1,542 | 0.5% |
| Surfing | 2,607 | 0.9% | 2,403 | 0.9% | 2,767 | 1.0% | 2,195 | 0.8% | 2,895 | 1.0% |
| Telemarking (Downhill) | 1,435 | 0.5% | 1,482 | 0.5% | 1,821 | 0.6% | 2,099 | 0.7% | 2,766 | 1.0% |
| Trail Running | 4,857 | 1.7% | 4,833 | 1.7% | 5,136 | 1.8% | 5,610 | 2.0% | 6,003 | 2.1% |
| Triathlon (Non-Traditional/Off Road) | 602 | 0.2% | 666 | 0.2% | 929 | 0.3% | 709 | 0.2% | 1,442 | 0.5% |
| Triathlon (Traditional/Road) | 1,087 | 0.4% | 1,208 | 0.4% | 1,978 | 0.7% | 1,393 | 0.5% | 2,184 | 0.8% |
| Wakeboarding | 3,544 | 1.3% | 3,577 | 1.3% | 3,645 | 1.3% | 3,389 | 1.2% | 3,348 | 1.2% |
| Wildlife Viewing | 24,113 | 8.6% | 21,291 | 7.6% | 21,025 | 7.4% | 21,964 | 7.7% | 22,999 | 8.0% |

*Source: Outdoor Industry Foundation, 2013.*

# APPENDIX E. Wetlands

Since the passage of the Emergency Wetlands Act (EWRA, Public Law 99-645, S. 303), in 1986, the National Park Service has directed each state to include a wetlands component as part of the SCORP. Under this act, each state must address the following through the SCORP Wetlands Component:

1. Be consistent with the National Wetlands Priority Conservation Plan, prepared by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service;
2. Provide evidence of consultation with the state agency responsible for fish and wildlife resources;
3. Contain a listing of those wetland types which should receive priority for acquisition; and
4. Consider outdoor recreation opportunities associated with its wetlands resources for meeting the State's public outdoor recreation needs.

The LWCF program provides funding for Section 6F Mitigation of Wetlands in cases where public outdoor recreation facility development will impact existing wetlands, or in cases where a community or eligible agency desires to acquire (through purchase or conservation easement) wetlands for outdoor recreation purposes.

This section of the SCORP reviews the types and classes of wetlands in Montana, significant programmatic efforts aimed at wetlands protection and management, and provide a prioritized list of attributes for wetland acquisition in Montana.

## Wetland Management in Montana

Montana has lost approximately one-third of its naturally occurring wetlands since settlement. Wetlands are valuable for providing flood and erosion control, enhancing water quality, providing opportunities for outdoor recreation,and providing wildlife and fish habitat. The Federal Clean Water Act requires mitigation for some wetland filling projects, however, wetlands continue to be impacted and lost as roads are expanded, land is developed and due to cumulative impacts from numerous activities such as draining, changes in land management and landowner preference for open water ponds.

The Montana Department of Environmental Quality's (DEQ) Technical & Financial Assistance Bureau is responsible for coordinating and providing leadership to wetland conservation activities state-wide.[1] One activity is to staff and provide leadership to the Montana Wetland Council. The Council acts as a forum for all stakeholders to participate in wetland issues. With DEQ leadership and extensive public involvement, the Council developed *Priceless Resources: Strategic Framework for Wetland and Riparian Area Conservation and Restoration in Montana 2013-2017*, which guides the Council and all involved in wetland issues, in pursuing wetland conservation activities and establishes priorities for managing wetlands over the next five year period.[2] The Strategic Framework was approved by the Governor and Directors of the DEQ, Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, and Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks as the state plan for wetlands and riparian areas. Several working groups are being formed to help implement the Strategic Framework. The SCORP references the 2013-2017 Strategic Plan as the main guiding document for wetland conservation priorities in Montana. The plan can be found on the Montana DEQ Wetland Information Clearinghouse website.

Wetland conservation priorities are funded by a competitive Environmental Protection Agency Wetland Program Development Grant program. Currently, there are 12 active grant projects involving state, tribal, and local governments in Montana. These projects range from an Evaluation of Wetland Impacts in the State of Montana, to Developing Education and Information about Montana Wetlands, to a Local Partnership composed of local government, wetland ecologist and community volunteers to inventory wetlands for restoration and management needs. Wetland grant projects are solicited each winter and for approved projects that further the goals of the Strategic Framework, funding is available the following summer.

## Wetlands Mapping and Classifications

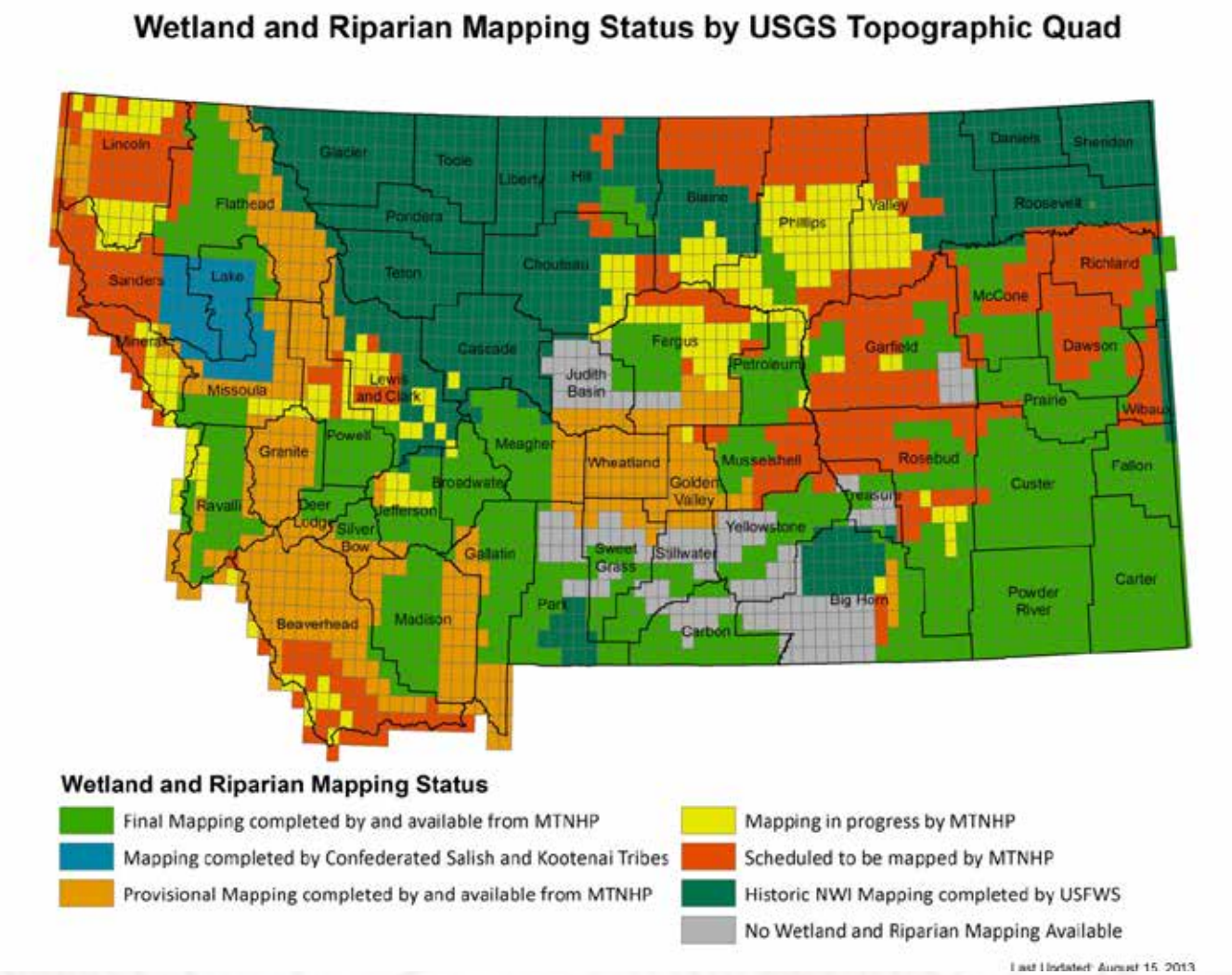
Since 2008, DEQ and the Montana Natural Heritage Program have been tremendously successful in advancing digital mapping for wetland and riparian areas in Montana.[3] Prior to 2007, 43% of Montana had digital wetland mapping created from 1980s-era aerial imagery. Since 2007, one-third of these areas with historical mapping now also have digital wetland and riparian mapping

[1] Montana Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ). Montana Wetland Information Clearinghouse. http://www.deq.mt.gov/wqinfo/wetlands/default.mcpx

[2] Montana DEQ. 2013. Priceless Resources: Strategic Framework for Wetland and Riparian Area Conservation and Restoration in Montana 2013-2017. Prepared by the Montana Wetland Council. http://deq.mt.gov/wqinfo/Wetlands/PDFs/StategicFramework2013-2017.pdf

[3] Montana Natural Heritage Program. Wetland and Riparian Mapping Center. http://mtnhp.org/nwi/.

created from 2005 or later aerial imagery. An additional 34% of the state that lacked digital mapping now has wetland and riparian mapping created from recent aerial imagery. An additional 23% of the state is funded for mapping over the next five years, resulting in coverage of 71% of Montana with 2005 or later digital wetland and riparian mapping.




In the National Wetlands Inventory classification, most Montana wetlands are in the Palustrine System which includes any wetlands not within a stream or river channel (Riverine System) or within bodies of water > 20 acres (Lacustrine System).

## Recreation Values of Wetlands

Wetlands are vitally important for habitat and ecology. Less than 3% of Montana is comprised of wetlands (1% of Montana is riparian habitat), yet 50% of bird species depend on these important areas.[4] In addition to being critical habitat for birds and other wildlife, wetlands assist in water purification and flood control. In the prairie pothole region of northeast Montana, for instance, over 225 species of birds use these declining wetland areas for nesting. Included in this number are piping plover and bald eagle. These areas are also of critical importance to several endangered species during migration, including the whooping crane, interior least tern and peregrine falcon. Wetland areas adjacent to rivers act like a sponge to absorb water during spring runoff, capturing the water and releasing it later in the year. This not only reduces the damage of flooding, but also reduces erosion.

[4] Montana Audubon. Streams and Wetlands. Accessed September 11, 2013. http://www.mtaudubon.org/issues/wetlands/wetlands.html

Wetlands are also significant components to the recreation landscape. Wetlands provide endless opportunities for popular recreational activities, such as hiking, boating, hunting, fishing, bird-watching, photography, and interpretation and education. Almost everyone likes being on or near the water, and the presence of so many fascinating life forms makes Montana's wetlands especially enjoyable treasures. According to the *2011 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation—Montana* produced by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, over 570,000 Montanans participated in wildlife recreation.[5] Of these, 71% participated in wildlife-watching activities in 2011. Forty-seven percent participated in fishing, and 26% participated in hunting. This contributed $1.4 billion to local and state economies for wildlife recreation. Recreationists spend significant amounts of money on equipment and travel-related expenses, including gas, food and lodging. The majority of their activities depended upon the existence of healthy, productive wetlands and riparian habitats. In addition to recreation, wetlands also provide an important resource for educational purposes, and many Montana public schools take students on wetland field trips to learn about habitats and wildlife, and help monitor water quality and other stewardship projects.

Clean water goes hand-in-hand with a strong economy. Montana farmers, ranchers, and commercial activities need water to produce crops, livestock, and manufactured goods. Healthy ecosystems also attract tourists and recreation dollars. According to the Institute for Tourism and Recreation Research (ITRR), clean water is the top attribute that non-residents come to Montana to experience and enjoy.[6] Maintaining clean water in Montana is vital to providing critical habitat, and also helps to attract the more than 10 million visitors a year. Wetlands also add economic value to communities as important components of parks, open space, trail systems, and wildlife habitat, contributing significantly to the quality of life for area residents. Additionally, private property values can benefit from the protection of these areas: ponds, streams, and lakes can increase the value and marketability of nearby parcels of land. And as property values increase, this in turn may translate into increased local tax revenue to support local government services. It is difficult to calculate the monetary value provided to communities by protection of wetlands and riparian areas, however the value of wetlands can no longer be disputed.

## Priority Acquisitions

DEQ and the Montana Wetland Council are the leading bodies to prioritize wetland conservation strategies in Montana. As the mapping of wetlands in Montana is not yet complete, specific parcels have not been identified for priority acquisitions.

Working in consultation with the DEQ Wetland Coordinator and the Montana Natural Heritage Program during the SCORP planning process, a set of values have been identified to direct priority acquisitions for LWCF funding. During the establishment of priorities under the Open Project Selection Process, projects under consideration for LWCF funding that provide meet these criteria will be given priority.

| Criteria | Description |
|---|---|
| Remnant ecological wetlands | • Acquisition, protection and enhancement of historic wetlands |
| Urban areas | • Montana cities with urban populations over 10,000 residents<br>• Close proximity to urban core and residential areas. |
| Community and Organizational Partnerships | • Collaborative partnerships to support acquisition and long-term stewardship |
| Public Access | • Include public access and opportunities for recreation, interpretation, and education |
| Multiple Benefits/Uses | • Support multiple benefits and uses, including ecological, recreational, heritage, cultural, educational |
| Landscape Connections | • Enhances/improves connections to larger protected lands |
| Restoration | • High value for restoration potential |
| Size | • Minimum X acres for acquisition/project site |

[5] U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2013. 2011 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation – Montana. http://www.census.gov/prod/2013pubs/fhw11-mt.pdf.

[6] Nickerson, N.P. 2012. Travel and Recreation: Visitors Attracted to Open Space, Wildlife, and Character. Institute for Tourism and Recreation Research. University of Montana. http://www.itrr.umt.edu/research11/2011TourismOutlook.pdf.

## More information

Information related to wetlands and wetlands management in Montana is available at the following websites:

- Montana DEQ Wetland Information Clearinghouse: http://www.deq.mt.gov/wqinfo/wetlands/default.mcpx
- Montana Wetland Council: http://www.deq.mt.gov/wqinfo/Wetlands/WetlandsCouncil.mcpx
- Montana Natural Heritage Program Wetland and Riparian Mapping Center: http://mtnhp.org/nwi/
- Montana Wetlands Legacy Partnership: http://www.wetlandslegacy.org/
- Montana Audubon: http://www.mtaudubon.org/issues/wetlands/index.html
- A Landowner's Guide to Montana Wetlands: http://mtwatercourse.org/media/downloads/StateLandownersGuide_8-27-08.pdf

# APPENDIX F. Draft SCORP Public Comment Summary

The Draft Montana 2014-2018 Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) underwent a 30-day public review period in which 35 written comments were received. The comment period ran from October 17 to November 18, 2013 and was publicized with a press release from Montana State Parks as well as posted online at stateparks.mt.gov and on the Montana State Parks Facebook and Twitter social media sites. A public meeting was held statewide simultaneously on October 23, 2013 via video conferencing at the Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks regional offices in Kalispell, Missoula, Helena, Bozeman, Great Falls, and Billings. A total of 19 people attended the meeting. In addition, key partners and supporters of the plan published four Letters to the Editors during the public comment period highlighting the importance of the Draft SCORP for recreation in Montana. They appeared in the Helena Independent Review, Billings Gazette, and Montana Standard and were submitted by Montana Trails, Recreation & Parks Association, Bike Walk Montana, Voices of Montana Tourism, and Our Montana.

All responses received on the Draft SCORP were generally in support of the plan. Comments received were submitted by individuals as well as by representatives of organizations. Specific comments were received from the following recognized organizations: Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services Nutrition and Physical Activity Program, Montana Wilderness Association, Capital Trail Vehicle Association, WildEarth Guardians, Friends of the Bitterroot, Bureau of Land Management, Montana State Parks, Whitefish Legacy Partners, Missoula County Commissioners, and Adventure Cycling Association.

To analyze the comments, they were categorized by major themes mentioned in each comment; some comments had multiple themes. In addition, a number of comments received addressed another planning process regarding mountain biking opportunities that was not directly associated with the Draft SCORP. Those comments were categorized as mountain biking comments. Although not representative of Montana's population as a whole, the comments received on the Draft SCORP do help highlight some of the diverse issues regarding recreation management, and provide further insight into recreation and resource values. Additionally, some comments included a number of useful suggestions for the Draft SCORP to help bolster discussions, expand on certain sections, and provide a more balanced approach to recreation management.

Upon further discussion with the SCORP Advisory Committee, the comments were integrated into the Final SCORP in varying degrees. The high-level nature of the plan meant that some comments were simply too specific and not appropriate to include in the plan, and may be better suited for an agency or activity specific process. Some comments were also already covered by more general recommendations in the plan that would not benefit from further specification. Key discussions were added in various chapters on education, people with disabilities, natural resource protection, and winter recreation. Additional recommendations were developed as necessary to address these expanded discussions.

The following list includes major themes identified through the comments, as well as brief summary statements of the discussions provided in the comments, simplified for the inclusion in the SCORP. The number next to the theme is the number of comments that addressed this theme. For full comments, contact Montana State Parks directly.

## Support of non-motorized multiple-use trails (8)

- Non-motorized trail opportunities are our biggest potential growth area and best return on investment. The plan clearly expresses a commitment to communities and community-driven trail projects.
- As we continue to improve and maintain our trail infrastructure, this not only keeps our current and next generation of users motivated, but will also continue to attract those users who haven't been to Montana.
- My recommendation would be to pursue projects that hit on multiple points. Development of robust, multi-user trail systems provide the greatest benefit for all Montanans, whether they are skiers, cyclists, walkers, or runners. The activities will change over time, but the trails are the cornerstones.

- Roads are currently not safe for biking and running. Bike lanes, paths, and trails are necessary until the attitude becomes more accepting. The SCORP does a good job capturing this.

### Expansion of mountain biking opportunities (8)

- Mountain biking is an important component to outdoor recreation. Mountain bikers spend money on equipment and travel, and volunteer for trail maintenance and stewardship.
- There is strong interest in building mountain bike trails on public lands, including state parks, national forests, and BLM lands.
- However, I currently see an anti-biking agenda on the national forest level with biking access being constantly under attack.
- There needs to be trails and areas to access in the state by cyclists.

### Importance of collaboration and sustainable funding (6)

- The draft plan identifies the critical important of collaborative work on the local level, program development on the state level, and continued commitment to ensuring Montana is home to vibrant communities supporting outdoor recreation and Montana's outdoor recreation heritage.
- Stronger collaboration and streamlining of it, with support from all agencies, is the highest priority.
- We need Montana State Parks to be supporting projects, providing communities support, supporting recreation management on State Trust Lands, and working actively to assure communities that planning and funding will be available to create recreation legacies.
- We are pleased to see the plan will work to provide more equal and sustainable levels of planning and funding to benefit and enhance communities and to support the growing tourism industry throughout the State.
- I suggest an interagency working group be established to address solutions to adequately and consistently manage public lands in Montana. A council existed in the 1990s, and it is time to renew that council and address adequate and consistent management of public lands.
- State and federal agencies should inventory all the private sector organizations, corporations, and land trusts and develop a strategy to involve them in maintaining and managing public lands within legal and constitutional parameters.
- Missoula County understands the importance of partnerships and coordinated efforts to deliver quality parks and recreation opportunities.
- The new Draft SCORP and the new Montana State Parks & Recreation Board will go a long way toward creating a new era in progressive parks management. This forward-looking document will provide an excellent framework for years to come.

### Expansion of motorized recreation and multiple-use trails (4)

- Motorized recreation provides access to public lands for senior citizens and people with disabilities. I endorse public ownership of properties throughout the state, but would like it to be available to all people, not just the 20-60 year old public.
- It is very disheartening to see how severely motorized access has been eliminated on public lands that rightly should have remained open to motorized access. We ask that management of our trail systems be focused on multiple-use and sharing. There should be a 50/50 balance between motorized and non-motorized trails.
- Motorized recreation supports the economy through equipment purchases, fuel, and travel.
- There is a great shortage of ATV and motorcycle trails in Montana that justifies more not less motorized recreational opportunities. Provide specific metrics for ATV trail development. No new roads are needed, just open existing roads.

### Protection of natural resources (4)

- The draft plan lacks specific direction that would ensure recreational activities actually protect and enhance our natural resources. Consider an assessment of current policies that guide the state grant programs to determine how well they facilitate a response to changing natural resource conditions. This should include recommendations for revising old policies and adopting new ones that will ensure protection and enhancement of Montana's natural resources.

- Urge the final plan to include direction that motorized recreation will be planned to minimize damage to soil, watersheds, vegetation, and other natural resources as well as minimize harassment of wildlife and significant disruption of wildlife habitat.
- The final plan should include direction for conducting new environmental analysis to support the state grant programs, particularly the snowmobile grant program which currently does not have to go through a MEPA or NEPA process.
- There is no mention of the damaging ecological effects of motorized use and the funds that would be needed to mitigate that resource damage.
- Enforcement of motorized use is necessary to make sure that use isn't encroaching on surrounding non-motorized wild areas. We have allowed more motorized recreation than we can clean up after.

### Community involvement and volunteerism (3)

- Be sure to reach out to local communities for help and advice in planning bicycle trails.
- I want to stress how important working with all users is in this tight economic time.

### Bicycle tourism (3)

- Attracting bicycle tourism is in the best interest of Montana State Parks because in addition to its environmental and health contributions, several studies show that this form of travel provides substantial economic benefits to local communities and states.
- State parks are important places for bicycle tourists and bicycle travelers to stay. I would encourage more hiker/biker campsites that can be accessed with easy reservations and/or without reservations.
- We recommend Montana State Parks adopt a "no-turn-away" policy that would guarantee a camping space for bicycle travelers if they arrive to a full campground and there are no reasonable alternative accommodations nearby. Six states have adopted similar policies.

### Health (2)

- I applaud SCORP's emphasis on health. Regular moderate physical activity provides physical, psychological, and cognitive benefits.
- Public recreation areas should be tobacco free, and health and safety signage could be included.
- There is not enough emphasis on design and promotion of recreation facilities for people with disabilities and low-incomes.

### Education (2)

- I did not notice an education emphasis. That is the primary way of introducing outdoor recreation and respect to young people.
- Programs that get families into the forests and fields must include an educational component.

### Expansion of cross-county skiing (2)

- I find that you barely acknowledged cross-country skiing and especially groomed ski trails for Nordic skiers. Your document does not capture the potential, demand, or opportunity for this outdoor recreational opportunity.
- Your document makes snowmobiling a front and center recreation activity, when I believe there are as many people participating in Nordic skiing and it is a growth area that is much healthier and better for the environment.
- One area where the State could help make more opportunities available is by changing some of the policies on use of DNRC State Trust Land, which includes fees to groom ski trails that are so high as to not be practical for the average group.
- Funding for grooming through the RTP grant appears to be going away due to Congress. The Forest Service has threatened closing roads in the winter because of the lack of funds to plow roads. This needs to be addressed and funded.

Tribal Relations (1)

- We need to pull Tribes along with us, go out of our way to work with them, and include them whenever we can. Otherwise they will be left behind. If the standard of living on the reservations became better, Native Americans no doubt would begin to think more about these types of opportunities.
- Consider adding a recommendation to develop a Tribal backcountry bi-way loop that includes all the reservations in the state.
- Training the tribal youth in natural resource management and history will enhance their employment opportunities, get them outside, and get them thinking about the potential their homelands are capable of presenting.

Economic Development (1)

- I think you should switch Goal 1 and Goal 2. I think you have to maintain and sustain economic vitality before you can improve quality of life. My experience has been that as families have more disposable income they tend to get out and participate in recreation more. If a person is living in poverty, all they are thinking and worrying about is how to obtain food, clothing and shelter.

Land management (1)

- There are many isolated parcels of public land and private inholdings that make access for public recreation purposes difficult or impossible. There are public lands managed by federal and state agencies with different, and sometimes conflicting management objectives. As a result, recreation opportunities and experiences are diminished.
- I believe a priority for the plan should be to consolidate public lands and seek more consistent management objectives to enhance recreational experiences and improve access for recreational use.

Less development (1)

- The more infrastructure and amenities you build, the more reliant you are on people and money to run them. Keep it simple and natural.

# APPENDIX G. FICOR Charter

# FEDERAL INTERAGENCY COUNCIL on OUTDOOR RECREATION

# CHARTER

## I. PURPOSE

The America's Great Outdoors (AGO) Report called for the establishment of the Federal Interagency Council on Outdoor Recreation (FICOR). The purpose of the FICOR is to support outdoor recreation access and opportunities on Federal public lands, waters, and shores. The goal of the FICOR is to promote better coordination and collaboration among Federal agencies whose missions or programs include providing outdoor recreation and conserving or managing natural and cultural resources.

In May 2011, the Secretaries of the Interior, Agriculture, and Commerce and the Army Corps of Engineers signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) establishing the FICOR and requiring the parties to identify agency and bureau representatives for a FICOR working group. As required by the MOU, the working group drafted this charter for the FICOR, and is developing a prioritized list of actions or work plan, to be completed by the FICOR within the first year of its existence.

The FICOR's role is to create, promote, coordinate, and support an effective, efficient, and collaborative nationwide system of sustainable outdoor recreation opportunities and benefits that will significantly contribute to America's economy, community development, and environmental conservation, as well as citizens' health, wellness, and quality of life.

## II. AUTHORITIES

The Department of the Interior will implement the Charter pursuant to existing programmatic statutory authorities, including the National Park Service Organic Act (16 U.S.C. §1 *et seq*.); the

Outdoor Recreation Act (16 U.S.C. § 4601 *et seq*.); the Federal Water Project Recreation Act (16 U.S.C. § 460 *et seq.*); the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (43 U.S.C. §§ 1701-1787); and the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (16 U.S.C. §§ 6801-6814).

The Department of Agriculture will implement the Charter pursuant to the Forest Service's Organic Act of 1897 (16 U.S.C. § 551).

The U.S. Department of Army (Civil Works) will implement the Charter pursuant to existing programmatic statutory authorities, including section 4 of the Flood Control Act (16 U.S.C. § 460d); the Federal Water Project Recreation Act (16 U.S.C. §§ 4601-12, *et seq*.), and section 313 of the Water Resources Development Act (33 U.S.C. § 2320).

The Department of Commerce will implement the Charter pursuant to existing programmatic statutory authorities, including the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. § 1801 *et seq*.), the Coastal Zone Management Act (16 U.S.C. § 1451 *et seq*.), and the National Marine Sanctuaries Act (16 U.S.C. § 1431 *et seq*.).

## III. OBJECTIVES

To the extent appropriate and feasible the FICOR shall:

a. Exchange information on best practices and lessons learned, as well as important tools, techniques, programs, policies, trends, research, and related aspects of outdoor recreation planning, management, and administration.

b. Coordinate recreation management, access, and policies across multiple agencies to improve public enjoyment and recreational use of Federal lands, waters, and shorelines.

c. Improve collaboration by Federal agencies with state-level conservation and outdoor recreation planning efforts, such as the Land and Water Conservation Fund-mandated Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plans.

d. Provide the public with reliable and up-to-date web-based information on outdoor recreation that is easily accessible with modern communication devices; and evolve and promote the Federal interagency *www.recreation.gov* website to become a one-stop portal for information and resources about Federal and federally supported outdoor recreation opportunities, locations, permit and reservation requirements, access, routes, features, and transportation options.

e. Streamline and align policies and procedures among Federal agencies for the purpose of clarity and consistency in working with State, local, tribal, and other outdoor recreation providers.

f. Provide national leadership and encouragement to agencies and states to organize and support state-level outdoor recreation and conservation cooperatives to support outdoor recreation, access, and opportunities on state, local, and tribal lands.

g. Identify and support opportunities for interagency demonstration projects that may have significant implications and benefits (e.g., spatial analysis of recreation assets, Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Planning) to the sustainability of outdoor recreation opportunities and resources on Federal lands, waters, and shorelines.

h. Improve access and engagement in outdoor recreation and expand opportunities for all Americans, with particular attention to:

   1. young people and their families,

   2. underserved and disadvantaged communities, and

   3. persons with disabilities.

i. Identify partners in the private recreation and tourism industry, and related industries such as health, communications, and transportation to partner with the FICOR on projects.

j. Identify inconsistent and conflicting partnership legal requirements and authorities that create barriers to working with public and private partners and determine options to create more seamless partnering processes and requirements.

k. Identify and pursue opportunities to leverage multiple Federal resources for joint outdoor recreation projects and initiatives.

## IV. COORDINATION

The FICOR will work closely with existing Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA) bodies that support outdoor recreational activities, including the Wildlife and Hunting Heritage Conservation Council and the Sport Fishing and Boating Partnership Council. The FICOR will meet at least once each year with the Chairs and/or Co-chairs of these FACA bodies to encourage effective communication and coordination.

The FICOR will help support, complement, and coordinate the work of other National interagency councils established for or related to outdoor recreation including, but not limited to, the Interagency Working Group for Visitor Safety on Federal Lands and Waterways, the Tourism Policy Council, the Wild and Scenic Rivers Coordinating Council, the Federal Interagency Council on Trails, the Interagency Recreation Fee Council, the President's Council on Fitness, Sports and Nutrition, and the Interagency Visitor Use Management Council.

The FICOR will coordinate with other Federal agencies, state agencies, and tribes who have outdoor recreation related interests, programs, or resources.

The FICOR will identify partners outside the Federal Government who can promote outdoor recreation, provide expertise, research, and information and provide additional resources.

## V. MEMBERSHIP

The FICOR consists of the agency directors of the National Park Service, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Reclamation, the U.S.D.A. Forest Service, the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers, and the National Ocean Service on behalf of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. The FICOR working group is comprised of representatives identified by each respective FICOR agency director.

The FICOR working group will serve in an advisory capacity to the FICOR and provide day to day operational support for the FICOR. The working group will ensure on-going communication and coordination among agencies and other interests.

The FICOR and the FICOR working group shall be chaired by the Bureau of Land Management from the date of its establishment until September 30, 2012. From that date, the chair will rotate on an annual basis among the member agencies, with no one agency serving in consecutive years.

When necessary, proposals from the FICOR working group will be presented to the FICOR for a decision. The FICOR and FICOR working group will make decisions by consensus.
The FICOR may establish interagency subgroups composed of Federal officials with appropriate subject matter expertise to address specific issues in areas of their responsibility or jurisdiction.

## VI. MEETINGS

The FICOR will meet twice yearly. The FICOR may schedule additional meetings as necessary. The FICOR working group will meet monthly or as necessary to complete the actions in the work plan.

## VII. CONDUCT OF ACTIVITIES

The agencies will handle their own activities and use their own resources, including the expenditure of their own funds, in pursuing the objectives enumerated in this Charter. In implementing this Charter, each agency will be operating under its own laws, regulations, and policies and be subject to the availability of appropriated funds.

## VIII. MODIFICATION, TERM, AND TERMINATION

This charter may be modified and amended upon written request of any party and the subsequent written concurrence of the other parties.

The term of this charter commences upon the date of the last of the seven signatures appearing below and shall expire five (5) years from the date of the last of the seven signatures appearing below, unless renewed beforehand in writing by all the parties.

Any of the seven parties may terminate their participation in the FICOR by written notice to the other parties thirty (30) days before the desired date of their termination.

# APPENDIX H. Public Funding Resources for Parks & Recreation

## OUTDOOR RECREATION GRANT PROGRAMS ADMINISTERED BY MONTANA STATE PARKS

Visit stateparks.mt.gov for more information about the following grant programs.

### Land & Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) Program

Land & Water Conservation Fund matching grants help local communities provide open spaces and healthy recreation places for Montana families. The Land & Water Conservation Fund Program is administered by Montana State Parks. This federal grants program was established by the Land & Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 and encourages a full partnership between national, state and local governments in planning and funding outdoor recreation projects. Provides matching grants for state and local communities for the acquisition, development, and planning of open spaces and recreation facilities. Examples of eligible projects include: ball fields, open space acquisitions, public parks, outdoor swimming pools, playgrounds, picnic facilities, walking trails and more.

### Recreational Trails Program (RTP)

Recreational trails provide benefits for all of us that include: public health, economic, transportation, and local community pride and identity. The Recreational Trails Program (RTP) provides funds to develop and maintain recreational trails and trail-related facilities in Montana. The RTP funds come from the Federal Highway Trust Fund, and represent a portion of the motor fuel excise tax collected from non-highway recreational fuel use: fuel used for off-highway recreation by snowmobiles, all-terrain vehicles, off-highway motorcycles, and off-highway light trucks. In July 2012, Congress passed and the President signed the Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act (MAP-21). MAP-21 is a two-year transportation bill providing funding for federal highway, transit, alternative transportation, and safety programs through September 30, 2014. The Federal Highway Administration has now released guidance on the Transportation Alternatives Program. RTP funding is completely separate from all Montana State Park revenues, camping fees, and related funding sources. RTP applicants can include federal, tribal, state, county or city agencies, private associations and clubs. Examples of eligible projects include: urban trail development, basic front and backcountry trail maintenance, restoration of areas damaged by trail use, development of trailside facilities, and educational and safety projects related to trails. Montana State Parks collaborates with the State Trails Advisory Committee to review the RTP applicants each year. In 2012, the RTP moved to an online WebGrants application format at www.fundingmt.org.

### Off-Highway Vehicle Grant Program

The Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV) Program provides grant funding for safety and ethics education as well as projects that enhance and maintain OHV recreational opportunities for enthusiasts. Montana State Parks administers the OHV program with funds appropriated by the state legislature. The program includes: the OHV grant program, and safety, ethics, and education efforts. OHV grant program projects can include: maintenance of existing OHV trails, signs, ethics education, noxious weed control, safety and mapping efforts, and related projects. The OHV Advisory Committee, comprised of OHV users and land managers, advises Montana State Parks on the expenditure of grant funds. The Montana OHV grant program has moved to a new online application process. All OHV Program grant applicants must register as a user and submit their 2014 grant applications online at fundingmt.org. Paper OHV grant applications will no longer be accepted.

### Montana Snowmobile Program

Montana Snowmobile Program provides grant funding to support snowmobile trail grooming and education so enthusiasts can ride safely in Montana. This state grant program supports snowmobile trail grooming, the purchase and repair of grooming-related equipment, safety education, public outreach, and law enforcement. This grant funding is available to: snowmobiling clubs, organizations and public land-managing agencies. The Snowmobile Program Advisory Committee meets each year to make recommendations on the use of all snowmobile funds.

# OTHER PROGRAMS AND RESOURCES FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION

For specific information regarding these grant resources, contact the lead agency.

## STATE

### Montana Department of Commerce

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) - The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program is a federally funded grant program that provides assistance to communities with community development needs such as housing, public facilities, economic development, planning, and housing and neighborhood renewal, including neighborhood parks. *http://comdev.mt.gov/cdbg/default.mcpx*

Tourism E-Marketing Technology Grant – This grant is available to public and private sector entities with e-marketing technology projects designed to improve their competitive position with the tourism industry. *http://travelmontana.mt.gov/forms/*

Special Events Grant Program (SEGP) – This marketing grant is available to community and non-profit organizations to assist in promoting new and enhancing existing community-based tourism festivals and events designed to bring in visitors from outside a 100-mile radius of the community. *http://travelmontana.mt.gov/forms/*

Tourism Infrastructure Investment Program Grants (TIIP) – This grants is for non-profit organizations, local, state, and tribal governments to assist in creating new tourism facilities, enhance existing ones, purchase tourism-related equipment and preserve Montana's historical and cultural treasures. *http://travelmontana.mt.gov/forms/*

### Montana Department of Transportation

Safe Routes to Schools - A reimbursement program that encourages and enables children, including those with disabilities to walk and bicycle to school, and makes bicycling and walking to school a safer and more appealing transportation alternative. *http://www.mdt.mt.gov/pubinvolve/saferoutes/*

## FEDERAL

### National Park Service

Rivers, Trails, Conservation Assistance Program (RTCA) - The program connects communities to their parks, trails, rivers, and other special places through technical planning assistance with free, on-location facilitation and planning expertise. *http://www.nps.gov/orgs/rtca/apply.htm*

### U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Sport Fish Restoration Program - The Sport Fish Restoration Program (SFR) provides grant funds to the states, the District of Columbia and insular areas fish and wildlife agencies for fishery projects, boating access and aquatic education. The Program is authorized by the Sport Fish Restoration Act (Dingell-Johnson DJ) of 1950. The SFR Program was created to restore and better manage America's declining fishery resources and was modeled after the successful Wildlife Restoration Program. *http://wsfrprograms.fws.gov/Subpages/GrantPrograms/SFR/SFR.htm*

### U.S. Coast Guard

Recreational Boating Safety - Federal funds provided for a state's boating safety program. *http://www.uscgboating.org/grants/rbs_state_grants_program.aspx*

## U.S. Department of Education

21st Century Community Learning Center Programs - This program supports the creation of community learning centers that provide academic enrichment opportunities during non-school hours for children, particularly students who attend high-poverty and low-performing schools. *http://www2.ed.gov/programs/21stcclc/index.html*

Recreational Programs - This program provides individuals with disabilities inclusive recreational activities and related experiences that can be expected to aid them in their employment, mobility, socialization, independence, and community integration. *http://www2.ed.gov/programs/rsarecreation/index.html*

Carol M. White Physical Education Program - Provides grants to LEAs and community-based organizations (CBOs) to initiate, expand, or enhance physical education programs, including after-school programs, for students in kindergarten through 12th grade. *http://www2.ed.gov/programs/whitephysed/index.html*

# APPENDIX I. SCORP Survey Reports

The complete survey reports produced as part of this SCORP with the assistance of the Institute for Tourism and Recreation Research at the University of Montana are available to download on the Montana State Parks website at: http://stateparks.mt.gov/about-us/scorp.html.

- Facility and Natural Resource Recreation Area Needs: Facility Manager Responses *(694 KB)*
- Public Recreational Use Study *(895 KB)*
- Resident Travel for Outdoor Recreation in Montana *(834 KB)*
- Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System: Outdoor Recreation and Resident Health *(1.1 MB)*