

# Legislative Snapshot 2009

Includes information for the State of Montana,  
Senate District 44, and House Districts 87 and 88.

[http://msl.mt.gov/legislative\\_snapshot/](http://msl.mt.gov/legislative_snapshot/)



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**Representative Ron Stoker (R)**

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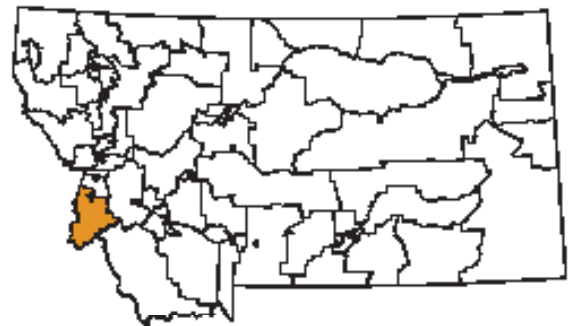


*House District 88*

**Representative Bob Lake (R)**

PO Box 2096

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# Letter from the Montana State Librarian

On behalf of the Montana State Library, I would like to welcome you to the 2009 legislative session. Our information experts have compiled this booklet to be a resource to you as you take on the important work of representing the collective needs of all Montanans and the special needs of your district during this legislative session.

As in past editions, we have included a wide range of information that, after reviewing proposed bills and following national and state trends through various mediums, we believe will likely be major themes in this legislative session. To that end, you will find up-to-the-minute information on our state's economy, energy production and development, and land and water use. Education is always an important issue, and you will find relevant information on our state's public schools and test scores, as well as on the libraries that help to augment what our schools do. Fire and drought have continued to ravage certain parts of Montana, and you will be able to take a look at the most current information available on maps created here at the State Library. Finally, wildlife and recreation will always be an important part of Montana life, and we've pulled several highlights from our collection that might help to guide your decision-making this session.

The Montana State Library is a small and very unique agency. We employ not only librarians, but GIS specialists and cartographers and partner with botanists and zoologists, as well as federal and state agencies. We manage an enormous collection of state publications, as we simultaneously work to ensure that Montana's blind and physically disabled have access to reading materials and information.

We created this book for you to demonstrate the power of what a diverse staff with amazingly diverse skills can do to make information in many different forms available to every Montanan. We are very proud of what we do here at the State Library as we work to empower Montanans by providing access to information, enhancing learning in families and communities, and building 21<sup>st</sup> Century skills.

We hope that you use this book throughout the session and stop by to see us – in person or virtually. Whether you visit us at our facility or online, you will be able to browse our collection of government information, get help researching a specific issue, or find a quiet place to work or meet with colleagues. We are located one block east of the Capitol, behind the Historical Society, at the north end of the Justice building. And of course, our services are available 24 hours a day, seven days a week at <http://msl.mt.gov>.

Sincerely,



Darlene Staffeldt  
Montana State Librarian



## Senate District 44 House District 87 House District 88

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# Recent Performance of the Montana Economy and its Industries

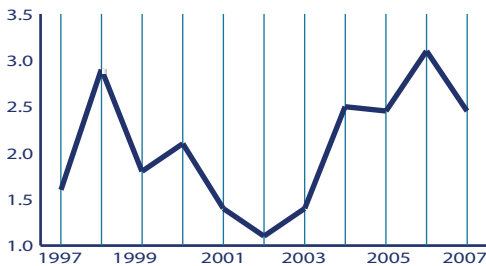
Source: Montana Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Bureau

Montana has been outperforming the nation in terms of employment growth, wage growth, and unemployment since 2001. Montana's unemployment rate fell below the national rate in 2001 and has remained lower ever since. Montana's annual unemployment rate in 2007 was the 8th lowest in the nation.

Montana's economy has also outperformed the nation in terms of employment growth. Over the 1997-2007 time period, employment in Montana grew at an annual compounding growth rate of 2.1% compared to a national rate of only 1.1%. Job growth in Montana has been speeding up in recent years. Employment grew at a compounding rate of 2.4% annually over 2002-2007, then at a compounding rate of 2.8% annually from 2005-2007.



## Montana Change in Total Employment



Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) Program

Average wages in Montana have also been on the rise, outpacing both inflation and the national average since 2005. Increasing real wages are good news for workers and businesses alike. Workers can increase their standard of living, while businesses benefit because workers have more money to buy goods and services.

There is not one particular industry that was responsible for the recent economic growth in Montana – all industries have been experiencing growth. The following paragraphs examine the performance of Montana's industries in recent years using the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) data for state Gross Domestic Product (GDP), employment, and personal income earnings from work. The BEA data includes an estimate of

employment and earnings for business owners in addition to payroll workers.

Government, which includes federal, state, and local government and school districts, is an important part of the Montana economy. Government is the largest employer in the state, totaling 14.6% of the jobs in the state. Government constitutes 15.6% of the state's GDP and provides 22% of the state's personal income earned from work. While the GDP and personal income attributed to government work has grown at about 5.5% per year since 2004, employment in this industry has not increased. Government employment has a 0% growth rate since 2004.

As for private industry, the Montana economy can be divided into three categories based on their roles in the economy: base industries, consumer-based industries, and business-support industries. Base industries bring new money into Montana

through exports and can drive growth in other industries through this increase in wealth. In Montana, the base industries are generally natural-resource-based and include agriculture, wood products, manufacturing, energy, and the mining of metals, oil and gas, coal, and other substances. Tourism is also partially a base industry to the extent that it brings new money into Montana, although many of the state's tourists come from within the state. Although employment in base industries is not large, base industries usually pay higher wages than other industries,

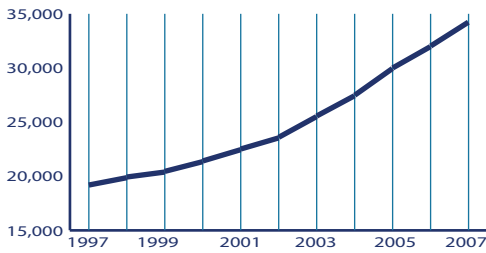
## 2007 Montana Annual Employment Averages

	Units		Employed	
	Count	Change from 2006	Count	Change from 2006
Total All Industries	42,386	3.4	436,695	2.5
Total Private	40,177	3.4	356,765	3.0
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	950	1.2	4,532	2.3
Mining	410	8.2	7,474	2.4
Utilities	233	0.9	3,045	2.6
Construction	6,359	5.7	32,286	7.0
Manufacturing	1,381	0.7	20,437	1.3
Wholesale Trade	2,286	3.0	16,938	2.5
Retail Trade	4,816	1.3	58,388	4.0
Transportation And Warehousing	1,304	4.3	11,017	2.1
Information	783	1.8	7,621	-1.5
Finance And Insurance	2,059	6.4	15,556	-2.5
Real Estate And Rental And Leasing	1,823	5.1	6,027	-0.4
Professional And Technical Services	4,097	3.9	19,004	2.3
Management Of Companies And Enterprises	113	18.9	1,438	17.7
Administrative And Waste Services	2,001	5.9	20,264	11.3
Educational Services	398	5.9	4,080	-0.4
Health Care And Social Assistance	3,171	4.5	54,270	2.2
Arts, Entertainment, And Recreation	1,225	4.2	11,425	5.6
Accommodation And Food Services	3,276	-0.8	46,738	1.7
Other Services	3,310	1.0	15,980	0.9
Total Government	2,210	3.8	79,931	0.0

Source: Department of Labor and Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau

making these jobs contribute more to personal income and GDP growth than other jobs. The industries of farming, forestry, mining, utilities, and manufacturing made up 11.8% of the employment in Montana, but 13.3% of personal income and 17.1% of the state's GDP in 2006.

**Montana Historical Gross Domestic Product (GDP)**  
(millions of current dollars)



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

Of these base industries, mining has been the fastest growing industry for GDP in Montana in recent years, largely because of increased prices for metals, oil, gas, and energy. Mining represents 6.8% of the state's GDP, but has a growth rate of 24% over the 2005 to 2007 period. Mining employs 1.4% of workers in Montana, and has a growth rate for employment of 7% from 2004 to 2006.

While the natural-resource-based industries have traditionally been the driver of the Montana economy, consumer- and service-based industries are becoming increasingly important, particularly in the fast-growing Western portion of Montana. Consumer-based industries are industries where growth depends on an increase in population or income, such as construction, retail, health care, or entertainment. Continued growth in these industries relies on continued population and wage growth.

Consumer-based industries tend to be large employers, but usually pay lower wages because of a predominance of lower-skilled jobs. For example, retail trade is the largest private industry in Montana for employment, employing over 75,000 workers. However, many of the jobs in the retail industries are low-skilled and low-wage. The consumer-based industries of real estate, construction, health care, education, retail, accommodation, services,

and entertainment comprise 52.7% of the employment in Montana, and produce 41.4% of the state's GDP and 40.6% of the personal income from work earnings in 2006.

In recent years, real estate and construction have played large roles in the growth of Montana's economy. Real estate is the largest private industry in the production of state GDP, representing 10.7% of the state's GDP. The real estate industry has experienced a GDP growth rate of 4.8% over the last two years – slower than the industry average. Construction was the fastest growing employer, adding 10.3% of jobs from 2004-2006 and comprising 8.5% of Montana's jobs in 2006. However, these two industries have been impacted by the national slowdown in housing and will likely experience slower growth in the upcoming years.

The health care industry continues to grow in importance in the Montana economy. After government and retail trade, health care is the third largest industry in terms of employment, with 10.1% of Montana's workers within the industry. Health care provides 11.9% of the state's earnings from work and 8.9% of the state's GDP.



## Montana Employment Projections Top 20 Fastest Growing Industries

	Industry	2006	2016	Change	% Change	Growth Rate %
	Total, All Industries	523,362	621,092	97,730	18.7	1.7
1	Total Self-Employed and Unpaid Family Workers	95,014	104,375	9,361	9.9	0.9
2	Self-employed workers, primary job	94,516	103,929	9,413	10	1
3	Education and Health Services	94,512	112,973	18,461	19.5	1.8
4	Trade, Transportation and Utilities	89,848	105,889	16,041	17.9	1.7
5	Goods-Producing Domain	64,295	78,564	14,269	22.2	2
6	Leisure and Hospitality	57,267	70,306	13,039	22.8	2.1
7	Retail Trade	56,234	67,011	10,777	19.2	1.8
8	Health Care and Social Assistance	55,986	68,858	12,872	23	2.1
9	Accommodation and Food Services	45,976	55,220	9,244	20.1	1.8
10	Educational Services	38,526	44,115	5,589	14.5	1.4
11	Professional and Business Services	38,246	52,874	14,628	38.2	3.3
12	Public Administration	37,609	40,759	3,150	8.4	0.8
13	Total, All Government	37,609	40,759	3,150	8.4	0.8
14	Food Services and Drinking Places	35,331	41,979	6,648	18.8	1.7
15	Construction	32,392	42,888	10,496	32.4	2.8
16	Financial Activities	22,413	26,741	4,328	19.3	1.8
17	Hospitals	21,939	25,976	4,037	18.4	1.7
18	Manufacturing	20,171	21,063	892	4.4	0.4
19	Professional and Technical Services	18,795	25,007	6,212	33.1	2.9
20	Administrative and Waste Services	18,229	26,044	7,815	42.9	3.6

Source: Department of Labor and Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau

Finally, the third industry category is business support industries, which require a nexus of economic activity to prosper. Business support industries, such as transportation and warehousing, wholesale, management of companies, administrative and waste services, depend on the growth of other industries. Continuing either amenity-driven population growth or economic growth will allow business support industries to prosper. Business support industries comprise 20.8% of Montana's employment, 25.5% of the state's GDP, and 24.2% of personal income from work earnings.

With the recent economic growth, business support industries are some of the fastest growing in the state. The GDP produced by the state's management of companies industry grew at the second fastest rate during 2005-2007 (20.6% annually), followed by administration and waste services with the third fastest growth (15.9% annually). These industries remain small and together comprise only 2.6% of the state's GDP.

In summary, the Montana economy remains fairly reliant on traditional natural-

resource-based industries, particularly mining, to bring in new money into the state. In recent years, consumer-based and service industries have been increasingly important, and now represent the majority of the state's employment. These consumer-based industries rely on amenity-driven population growth and wage growth for continued prosperity. Finally, the business support industries depend on a nexus of population and industry, and have prospered in the rapid economic growth in recent years. All of these industries are interconnected and rely on each other for success.

## Challenges to the Montana Economy

### National Economic Concerns

During 2006 and 2007, the Montana economy experienced above-average growth in both employment and wages. Using the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, payroll employment grew at a rate of 2.5% from 2006 to 2007, with wages growing at a rate of 5.3%.

Following this rapid expansion, a national economic slowdown has impacted the Montana economy during 2008. Montana job growth has been low since the start of 2008, particularly when compared to the rapid growth in previous years. The unemployment rate has increased over one percent since the start of the year. The wood products industry, an important base industry in the Northwestern portion of Montana, has felt the worst impacts. Construction and financial services have also experienced slowdowns, particularly in comparison to the rapid growth in these industries in previous years.

Montana, however, has not been affected by the national slowdown as much as other states. Using unadjusted data on payroll jobs through the first half of 2008, Montana is ranked the third fastest growing state in the U.S. with 5.9% growth in payroll jobs. Alaska and Wyoming are first and second, which indicates that agriculture and oil and gas industries are likely playing a stabilizing role in the economies of these two states and in Montana. High commodity prices for agricultural and energy products encourage growth in

these industries and also help employment in other industries through spillover effects.

Due to more responsible lending and borrowing practices and a strong economy, Montana home prices have remained fairly stable in comparison to other states. According to the Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight, Montana home prices



have risen 3.38% over the year ending June 30, 2008. This increase makes Montana the 8th highest state in the nation for home price increases in the last year. Joining Montana on the top ten list are Wyoming, South Dakota, and North Dakota, whose economies have also been fairly stable in comparison to the rest of the nation.

Regionally, Montana's economic performance is similar to our neighbors, with all of Montana's surrounding states experiencing unemployment increases during 2008. Idaho has experienced the greatest change in its unemployment rate during 2008, followed by Montana and Wyoming, then by the Dakotas. The impact of the national recession is greatest in areas like Idaho and Northwestern Montana that are heavily reliant on the wood products industry, with diminishing effects in agricultural and energy-producing areas.

### Aging Workforce

A longer-term challenge for the Montana economy is our aging workforce. According to the U.S. Census Bureau's population projections, the percentage of the Montana population that will be over the age of 65 is expected to reach 25% by 2030, making Montana one of the oldest states in the nation. The aging of our population will likely have obvious impacts on our economy, such as increased demand for health care, greater demand for the arts, and changes in state spending for both education and Medicare.

The aging of the population will also cause significant tightening of Montana's labor force. Again using the U.S. Census Bureau's population projections, the working age population in Montana (ages 18-65) will start to decrease starting in 2014. Without changes to the traditional workplace, Montana businesses may start to experience difficulty finding appropriately trained workers. To meet future job demands, businesses will need to start looking for workers in populations that traditionally have lower workforce participation, such as older workers, women with children, minorities, or non-high school completers. To recruit these workers, businesses will likely need to offer more flexible hours, worker training, or a different mix of benefits than what is traditionally provided. The aging of the Montana population will likely drive changes in Montana's education system as well. There will be fewer young people graduating from Montana high schools and more non-traditional students in the Montana University System. The tightening labor force will likely also increase demand for short-term training programs that allow workers to quickly update their skills for emerging technologies. For example, an

### Census 2000 Age and Sex by District

	Montana	Senate District 44	House District 87	House District 88
Total Population	902,195	18,124	9,111	9,013
Percent of Population, Under 18 Years	25.5	24.4	25.5	23.4
Percent of Population, 18 to 24 Years	9.5	6.6	6.7	6.5
Percent of Population, 25 to 44 Years	27.2	22.7	20.7	24.7
Percent of Population, 45 to 64 Years	24.4	28.1	32.4	23.9
Percent of Population, 65 Years and Over	13.4	18.2	14.8	21.6
Median Age (Years)	37.5	42.5	43.2	41.8

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

electrician may need a general background, but will also need short-term training to refine his skills in order to build a wind turbine. Businesses may feel the need to take greater responsibility for job training in order to meet their labor demands, but will likely rely on the state education system to provide standards and certifications.

### Regional Imbalance

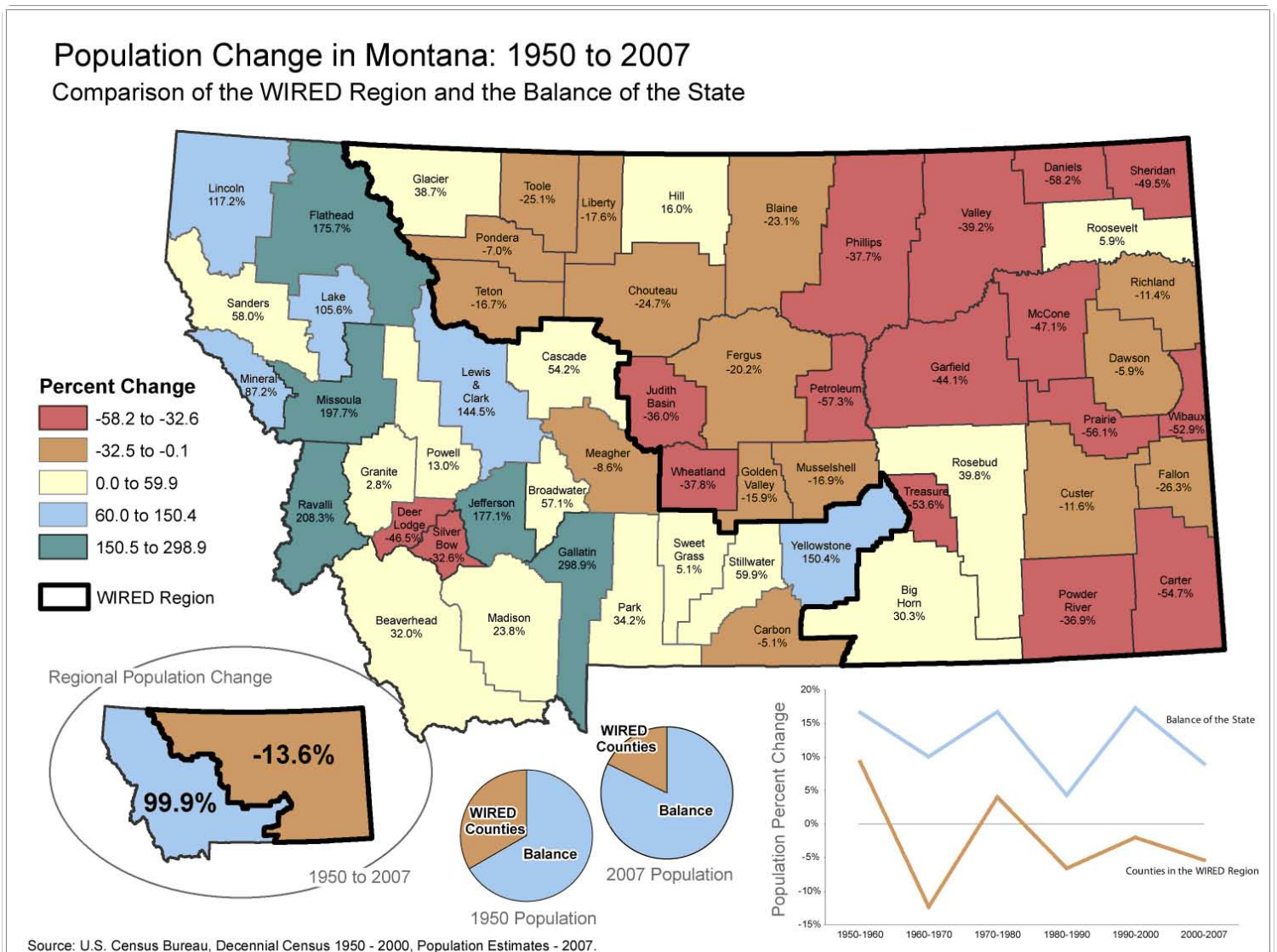
Finally, Montana's economy continues to have regional disparities in prosperity and population growth. Montana remains a fairly rural state, with a population density of 6.5 people per square mile compared to 84.5 people per square mile for the nation (U.S. Census Bureau). In recent years, the population growth in Montana has accelerated, but this population growth

is largely limited to the urban centers and the western portion of Montana. The following map, produced by the Census and Economic Information Center at the Montana Department of Commerce, compares the population change since 1950 in Montana's Workforce Innovation in Regional Economic Development (WIRED) region compared to the balance of the state. The WIRED region is a labor force area designated by the U.S. Department of Labor to receive funding to integrate economic and workforce development. The WIRED region is used here because it includes 32 counties and six Indian Reservations in Eastern and North Central Montana that have been experiencing long-term population and economic declines. Since 1950, the WIRED region has lost 13.6% of

its population; in comparison, the balance of Montana has experienced a population increase of 99.9%. As shown in the graphic below, the population declines are greater in the counties that are further east.

The pattern of population growth (and also economic growth) has also been termed 'the cowboy boot' economy by Governor Brian Schweitzer. Governor Schweitzer's boot economy includes the fast-growing counties of Flathead, Lake, Missoula, Lewis and Clark, Jefferson, Gallatin, and Yellowstone, but also roughly follows the pattern of the WIRED and non-wired counties.

The disparity in population growth between the eastern and western



September 2008 - WIREDPopChange.mxd

portions of the state (or urban or rural, or cowboy-boot or non-boot) has resulted in economic disparities as well. Employment growth in recent years in the nation and in Montana has been driven by consumer-based industries that rely on population increases for economic growth. For example, consumer-based industries in Montana added almost 28,000 jobs to the Montana economy during the 2002 to 2007 period, while natural resource industries only added 3,200 jobs.

The lack of consumer-driven industries in the eastern portion of the state has resulted in slow employment growth. Over the 1990-2007 period, the annual compounding rate of job growth in the WIRED region of Eastern and North Central Montana was -0.3% compared to positive growth of 1.8% in the non-WIRED Western and urban counties. The regional disparity also is evident in wages. The average wage

per job in the WIRED region in 2007 was \$29,200, while the average wage across the full state was \$32,200. However, the rapid growth in the energy industry has provided hope to reverse these fortunes in the eastern portion of the state in recent years. In fact, wages in the WIRED region have grown at a faster rate than wages in Montana as a whole during the 2000-2007 time period (a compounding annual growth rate of 4.6% compared to 4.1%), despite having slower job growth in the WIRED region, likely due to the addition of high-paying energy jobs.

In summary, Montana has large disparity in the economic performance in various areas of the state. The urban centers have experienced strong economic growth, but the rural areas still lag behind in wages and employment. Montana likely will continue to face challenges related to the uneven economic prosperity across the state.



## Montana Notable Rankings

	US	Montana	Rank in US
Median age, 2006	36.4	39.2	7
Unemployment rate, April 2008	4.6	3.8	14
Percentage change in home prices, 2005 - 2006	5.59	10.2	8
Percentage of grandparents responsible for their grandchildren	40.5	46.5	22
Percentage of households with one or more people 65 years and over, 2006	23.2	24.4	11
Percentage of children under 6 years old with all parents in the labor force, 2006	61.6	62.0	31
Percentage of people 25 years and over who have completed high school (includes equivalency), 2006	84.1	90.1	4
Percentage of people 16 to 64 years who are in the labor force (including Armed Forces), 2006	74.5	76.0	23
Median monthly housing costs for renter-occupied housing units (dollars), 2006	763	571	46
Percent of housing units that were built in 1939 or earlier, 2006	14.6	18.0	22
Median earnings for full-time, year-round workers (in 2006 inflation-adjusted dollars), 2006	32,649	26,007	49
Median earnings for full-time, year-round workers (in 2006 inflation-adjusted dollars), 2006	42,210	36,378	48
Percentage of civilian population 18 years and over who are veterans, 2006	10.4	14.2	2



- 2.8% of Montanans walk to work, well above the national average.
- Montana ranked 2nd for the percentage of state parks, recreation areas, and natural areas.
- 14% of Montana's civilian population are veterans, placing Montana second in the nation.
- Montana ranked 4th for the percentage of the population 25 and older who graduated from high school.
- Montana has the 4th lowest average travel time to work of any US state.
- Montana ranks 7th in electricity generated from renewable resources.
- Montana residential customers have the 7th lowest electric bill.

# Demographics

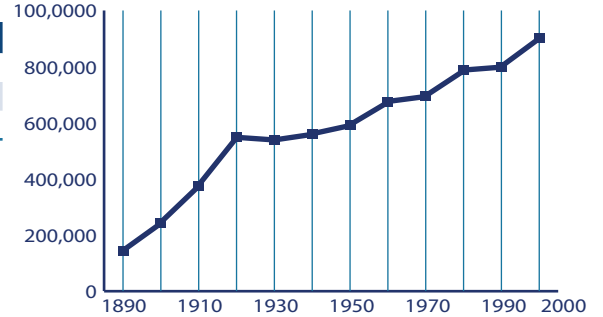
## Population Growth in Montana and Selected Counties

Montana's population density is about 6.3 persons per square mile.

	2000 Census	2007 Estimate	Percent Growth
United States	281,421,906	301,621,157	.07
Montana	902,195	957,861	.06
Ravalli County	36,070	40,396	11.99

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

## Montana Historic Population Growth 1890 - 2000 Censes



Source: U.S. Census Bureau Population

## Household Income and Poverty Figures for 2005

Montana ranked 42nd among all U.S. states for median income in 2005.

	Median Household Income	% in Poverty All Ages	% in Poverty Ages < 18
United States	46,242	13.3	18.5
Montana	38,503	14.6	20.2
Ravalli County	36,914	14.4	22.4

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

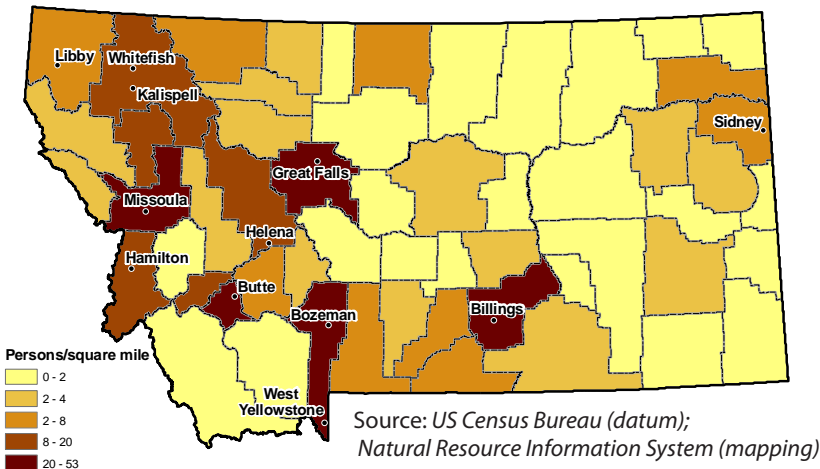


## 2007 Population Estimates

	Montana
<b>Male</b>	<b>479,633</b>
Under 18 years	112,664
18 to 64 years	306,876
18 years and over	366,969
21 years and over	346,707
62 years and over	75,218
65 years and over	60,093
<b>Female</b>	<b>478,228</b>
Under 18 years	106,834
18 to 64 years	297,909
18 years and over	371,394
21 years and over	353,066
62 years and over	88,126
65 years and over	73,485
<b>Total</b>	<b>957,861</b>

Source: US Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program

## 2007 Population Density Estimates - Total Persons



## Housing Units for Selected Counties

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the total number of housing units in Montana increased 4.7% during this period.

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Percent Change (2000 - 2007)
Ravalli County	15,946	16,041	16,089	16,164	16,224	16,368	16,435	16,478	3.34

Source: U.S. Census Bureau



# Education

## Schools in Senate District 44

There are 828 public K-12 and 14 private accredited schools in Montana. Montana also has 21 public and 3 private colleges. Senate and House district figures in the table below show the number of schools located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries.

	Montana	Senate District 44	House District 87	House District 88
High Schools	171	15	15	12
Middle Schools	213	18	18	12
Elementaries	444	27	27	21
<b>Total</b>	<b>828</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>45</b>

Source: Office of Public Instruction Website, November 2009

## Montana School Size and Enrollment 2007 - 2008

School Size	Percent of Schools	Enrollment	Percent of Enrollment
>500	6	45,133	31
250 to 499	20	55,441	39
100 to 249	20	26,287	18
50 to 99	15	9,152	6
<50	39	7,392	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>143,405</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Office of Public Instruction, September 2008

## School Districts - Percentage of in Area

The following table shows the number of school districts with the appropriate percentages in each area. None of the elementary or high school districts have 100% of their area contained within the boundaries of Senate District 44.

	Senate District 44		House District 87		House District 88	
	Elementary	High School	Elementary	High School	Elementary	High School
0 to 9.999 %	2	3	2	3	3	2
10 to 29.999 %	1	1	1	1	0	0
30 to 49.999 %	1	1	1	1	0	0
50 to 69.999 %	0	0	0	0	0	0
70 to 89.999 %	0	0	0	0	0	0
90 to 99.999 %	2	2	2	2	0	0
100 %	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>

Source: Montana State Library, June 2004

## Education Statistics

The data listed below is taken from the 2000 census. Senate and House districts shown are based on the current geographic boundaries thanks to Montana's cooperation with the U.S. Census Bureau.

	Montana	Senate District 44	House District 87	House District 88
Population 5 years and over, Percent who speak a language other than English at home, Total, 2000	5.2	3.9	3.9	3.9
Population 5 years and over, Percent who speak a language other than English at home, And speak English less than "very well", 2000	1.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
Population enrolled in elementary or high school, Percent in private school, 2000	7.0	12.8	16.0	9.0
Population, 16 to 19 years, Percent not enrolled in school and not a high school graduate, 2000	8.0	18.9	22.6	13.0
Population 18 to 24 years, Percent enrolled in college or graduate school, 2000	33.8	6.8	4.2	10.2
Population 25 years and over, Percent with less than a 9th grade education, 2000	4.3	3.1	2.0	4.0
Population 25 years and over, Percent high school graduate or higher, 2000	87.2	86.4	89.1	83.9
Population 25 years and over, Percent with bachelors degree or higher, 2000	24.4	23.1	25.5	20.9
Population 25 to 34 years, Percent with bachelors degree or higher, 2000	26.6	24.1	19.0	27.7

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

## National Assessment of Education (NAEP) Progress Historical Performance in Montana Schools

Subject	Grade	Year	State Average	National Average	
Mathematics (scale: 0-500)	4	1996 <sup>n</sup>	228	222	
		2000	228	224	
		2003	236	234	
		2005	241	237	
		2007	244	239	
	8	1990 <sup>n</sup>	280	262	
		1996 <sup>n</sup>	283	271	
		2000	285	272	
		2003	286	276	
		2005	286	278	
Reading (scale: 0-500)	4	1994 <sup>n</sup>	222	212	
		1998	225	213	
		2002	224	217	
		2003	223	216	
		2005	225	217	
	8	2007	227	220	
		1998	271	261	
		2002	270	263	
		2003	270	261	
		2005	269	260	
2007	271	261			
	Science (scale: 0-300)	4	2000	160	145
			2005	160	149
		8	1996 <sup>n</sup>	162	148
			2000	164	148
2005			162	147	
Writing (scale: 0-300)	4	2002	149	153	
		1998	150	148	
	8	2002	152	152	
		2007	157	154	

<sup>n</sup> Accommodations were not permitted for this assessment

Source: National Center for Education Statistics



# Libraries

There are 750 libraries in Montana. Senate and House district figures in the table below show the number of libraries located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries. For more detailed information on Montana's libraries visit [http://www.msl.mt.gov/For\\_Librarians/Library\\_Directory/](http://www.msl.mt.gov/For_Librarians/Library_Directory/).

Source: *Montana State Library, December 2008.*

	Montana	Senate District 44	House District 87	House District 88
Public	80	5	3	2
Branches	29	0	0	0
Bookmobiles	3	0	0	0
School	558	24	14	10
Academic	28	0	0	0
Special or Other	52	1	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>13</b>

## Montana Public Libraries Fast Facts

- **Montana's public libraries hold 3,286,044 items.**
- Montanans visited their public libraries an average of four times throughout the year, for a total of 3,934,580 visits in 2007.
- Montana library patrons checked out 5,606,250 items in 2007, about 6 items per person.
- Librarians in Montana's public libraries fielded 401,180 reference questions in SFY 2007, or 7,715 questions per week.
- 100% of all Montana libraries provide Internet access to patrons
- **Nearly half of all Montanans (424,188) have a library card.**

## Montana Talking Book Library

Montana residents who are unable to use standard print materials due to visual, physical and/or reading disabilities may be eligible to borrow recorded books and playback equipment from the Montana Talking Book Library. Eligibility is determined based on National Library Service Standards. Currently, 3,712 Montanans are registered to use this free service.

*All services are provided **FREE** of charge to eligible patrons!*



Talking Book Library volunteers demonstrate the Twin Vision Braille Program.

Source: *Montana Talking Book Library*

### Collection

- 67,000+ fiction and non-fiction audio book titles in all genres for all ages
- 80+ audio, Braille, large print and electronic magazines
- 300+ descriptive videos
- 200+ children's Twin Vision books
- Newsline™ telephone audio newspaper service
- Access to Montana Radio Reading newspaper service

**To apply for these FREE services, contact:  
(800)-332-3400 Toll Free in Montana  
(406) 444-2064 Helena**

### Cooperative Free Book Loan Service

- Access to all audio book titles recorded in over 80 regional and sub-regional libraries of the National Library Service

### Local Recording and Twin Vision Braille Programs

- Two studios work constantly to record Montana books, magazines, and many other fiction and non-fiction titles. Over 200 Twin Vision (print and illustrated) children's books have been embossed with Braille text.

### Online Services

- WebOpac allows users to search the local recording catalog, order items on line and then have them mailed to their door.
- Through WebBraille patrons can download digital Braille books
- The Digital Download Pilot Project allows patrons to download digital audio books. In 2009 the National Library Service (NLS) will unveil its free digital player for use with this service.

### Partnerships

- All Montana Public, Academic and Special libraries
- Other organizations include: ophthalmologists, optometrists, Lions Clubs, Blind and Low Vision and Vocational Rehabilitation Services, Low Vision Montana, Blind Support Groups, Veterans facilities, Montana Independent Living Programs, Montana Association for the Blind, as well as all local and national organizations promoting independence to Montanans with visual, physical, and reading handicaps.

### Readers' Advisor and Referral Services

- Trained employees conduct book searches to assist patrons in their reading needs and desires. Research is also done for patrons with special needs and appropriate formats are found and referred to the patron for materials needed.

Senate and House district figures in the table below show the number of patrons located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries.

	Montana	Senate District 44	House District 87	House District 88
Total Patrons	3,076	149	149	109
Veterans Who Are Patrons	258	15	15	9
Patron Count by Disability				
Blindness	945	51	51	35
Low Vision	1,435	63	63	45
Physical	267	9	9	7
Reading	435	26	26	22

Source: *Montana Talking Book Library*

# Statewide Library Resources

## Statewide Library Resources

### Statewide Databases



Subscription databases available to all Montana libraries include the Gale Cengage Learning's suite of periodical databases and Ebsco's Auto and Small Engine Repair, Environment Complete and CINAHL, a resource for nursing students.

### OCLC



OCLC, Online Computer Library Center, is a nonprofit, membership, computer library service and research organization dedicated to the public purposes of furthering access to the world's information and reducing information costs.

### Ask Montana

A free online service for information and research help provided by librarians in Montana and around the world. Since July of 2004 the service has answered more than 4,300 questions.



<http://askmontana.org/>

### MontanaLibrary2Go

This service offers library patrons from participating libraries a substantial, continually growing collection of audio, video and music titles from OverDrive, Inc. Content is available for download to personal playing devices.

### HeritageQuest

This subscription genealogy database is accessible by all Montana public library patrons and staff. It provides a collection of unique material for both genealogical and historical researchers, with coverage dating back to the late 1700s.

### Montana Memory Project

The Montana Memory Project provides access to digital collections and items relating to Montana's cultural heritage and government.



Source: *Montana Historical Society Photo Archive, Montana Memory Project*

## Participating Libraries

Senate and House district figures in the table below show the number of libraries located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries.

	Montana	Senate District 44	House District 87	House District 88
Statewide Databases	750	18	18	13
OCLC	249	5	5	3
Ask Montana	20	1	1	1
MontanaLibrary2Go	21	0	0	0
HeritageQuest	80	3	3	2
Montana Memory Project	12	0	0	0

Source: *Montana State Library*

### Statewide Library Training

In order to help Montana libraries provide the highest quality of service to patrons, the Montana State Library offers a certification program and a variety of continuing education and training opportunities for Montana librarians, library staff, and trustees.



Total Attendees (56 online) 1,318  
 Number of Workshops (23 online) 113  
 Number of different Montana locations 44

Time period: October 2007 through September 2008

Source: *Montana State Library*

## Montana Shared Catalog Statistics

The Montana Shared Catalog helps Montana libraries meet today's library users demands. It gives Montanans a rich and easy-to-use catalog including more than 2.3 million items which patrons circulated 2,843,665 times from September 2007 to August 2008. Additional groups that partner to share their catalogs include the 4 Rivers, BridgerNet, and Partners groups. Senate and House district figures below show the number of libraries located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries.

Source: *Montana Shared Catalog*

	Montana	Senate District 44	House District 87	House District 88
Participating Libraries	91	2	2	1
Patrons	271,880	13,077	13,077	11,301
Items	2,304,415	75,040	75,040	44,764
Partner Group Libraries	28	2	2	1



### Montana Shared Catalog Senate District 44 Public and Branch Libraries

North Valley Public Library - *Stevensville*

Bitterroot Public Library - *Hamilton*

Darby Community Public Library - *Darby*

School librarian Linda Gardner congratulates the first student to check out a book through the newly activated Montana Shared Catalog system at Alberton School Library.



## Water Well Development

There are approximately 195,453 water wells in Montana. 55% of Montana's wells were drilled prior to 1990. 24% were drilled in the 1990's and 21% were drilled since the year 2000.

Year	Montana		Senate District 44		House District 87		House District 88	
	Count	Avg Depth (ft)	Count	Avg Depth (ft)	Count	Avg Depth (ft)	Count	Avg Depth (ft)
Pre 1990	106,736	120.66	4,004	66.49	2,369	79.87	1,635	53.12
1990 - 1999	47,608	122.33	2,147	87.46	1,588	106.99	559	67.93
2000 - 2007	41,109	135.18	1,431	99.49	1,040	127.65	391	71.33
<b>Total</b>	<b>195,453</b>	<b>126.05</b>	<b>7,582</b>	<b>84.48</b>	<b>4,997</b>	<b>104.84</b>	<b>2,585</b>	<b>64.13</b>

Source: Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology's Ground Water Information Center (GWIC). This data was drawn from the GWIC database in July 2007.

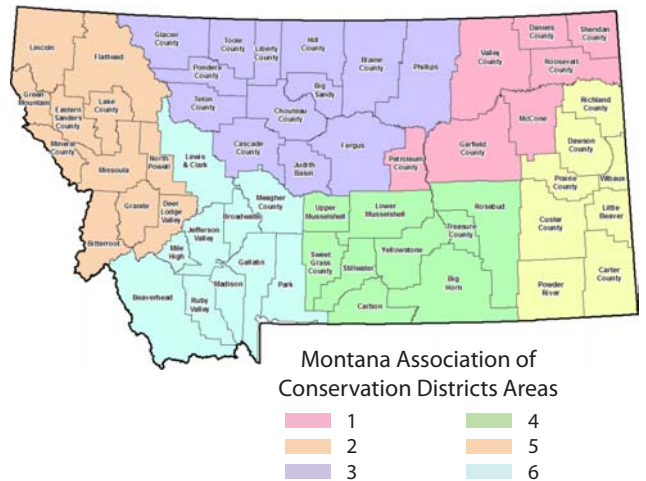
## Water Rights

There are 299,021 water rights in Montana. The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation maintains a database of water rights to assist Montana citizens and the Montana Water Court in the water rights adjudication process.

Type	Montana	Senate District 44	House District 87	House District 88
62-73 Ground Water	181	12	10	2
Compact	263	13	13	0
Conservation District	234	0	0	0
Exempt Right	6,248	212	128	84
Ground Water Certificate	76,476	3,076	2,355	721
Inter-State Claim	7	1	1	0
Irrigation District	211	7	4	3
Powder River Declaration	8,015	0	0	0
Provisional Permit	9,113	163	132	31
Reserved Claim	3,558	3	3	0
Statement of Claim	182,211	2,599	2,406	193
Stockwater Permit	3,580	3	3	0
Temporary Permit	13	0	0	0
Water Reservation	8,911	2	2	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>299,021</b>	<b>6,091</b>	<b>5,057</b>	<b>1,034</b>

Source: Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, Natural Resource Information System, September 2008.

Montana Conservation Districts



Source: Natural Resource Information System, Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, January 2008

## Public Water Supplies

There are 3,266 public water supplies located in the State of Montana, 99 of which are located in Senate District 44. These figures do not include public water supplies serving Native American nations.

	Count
<b>House District 87</b>	
Public, community	14
Public, non-community, non-transient	4
Public, transient	28
<b>House District 88</b>	
Public, community	22
Public, non-community, non-transient	6
Public, transient	25

Source: Department of Environmental Quality, December 2007



## Dams in Senate District 44

There are 3,666 dams in Montana. Predominant uses are stock/farm ponds (48%) and irrigation (22%).

Source: National Inventory of Dams, USGS Geographic Names Information System

Type	Montana	Senate District 44	House District 87	House District 88
Debris Control	1	0	0	0
Fish and Wildlife Pond	1	0	0	0
Flood Control	43	0	0	0
Hydroelectric	26	0	0	0
Irrigation	822	11	11	0
Recreation	54	1	1	0
Stock/Small Farm Pond	1,771	1	1	0
Tailings	8	0	0	0
Water Supply	44	0	0	0
Other	68	0	0	0
Unknown	828	5	5	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,666</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0</b>

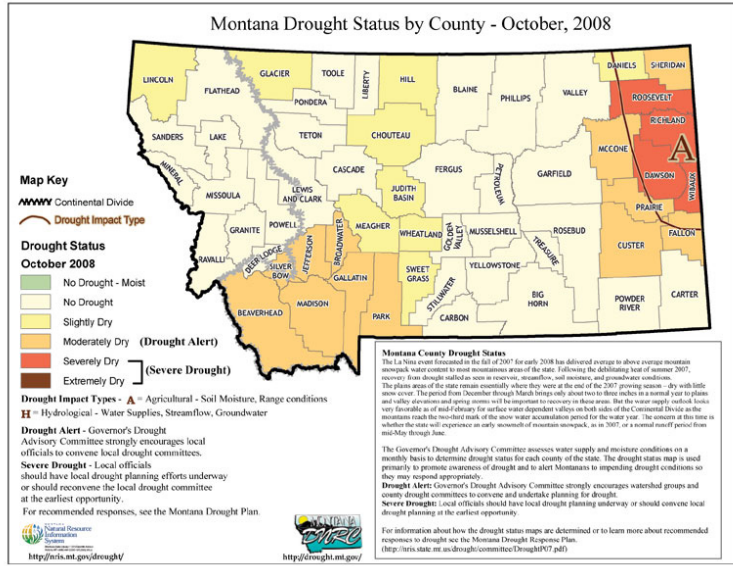
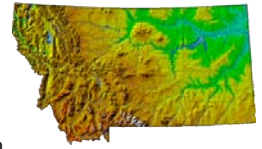
## Montana Drought Resources

The Montana Governor's Drought Advisory Committee is charged with monitoring, forecasting, and reporting water supply and moisture conditions, enabling Montanans to make timely and informed decisions to mitigate drought impacts in a proactive manner.

For up to date information and maps on Montana's current drought situation visit <http://drought.mt.gov/default.asp>.

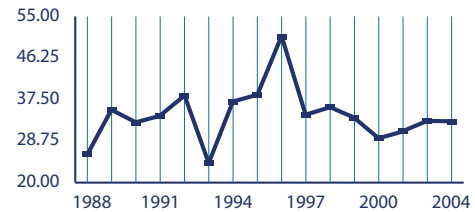
## Montana Digital Atlas

Additional mapping and data capabilities are available through the Montana State Library at <http://nris.mt.gov/>. The Montana Digital Atlas provides unlimited access to detailed information on such issues as climate, environmental impacts, land information, water, and cultural data.



Source: Natural Resource Information System

## Montana Yearly Average Precipitation (1988 - 2004)



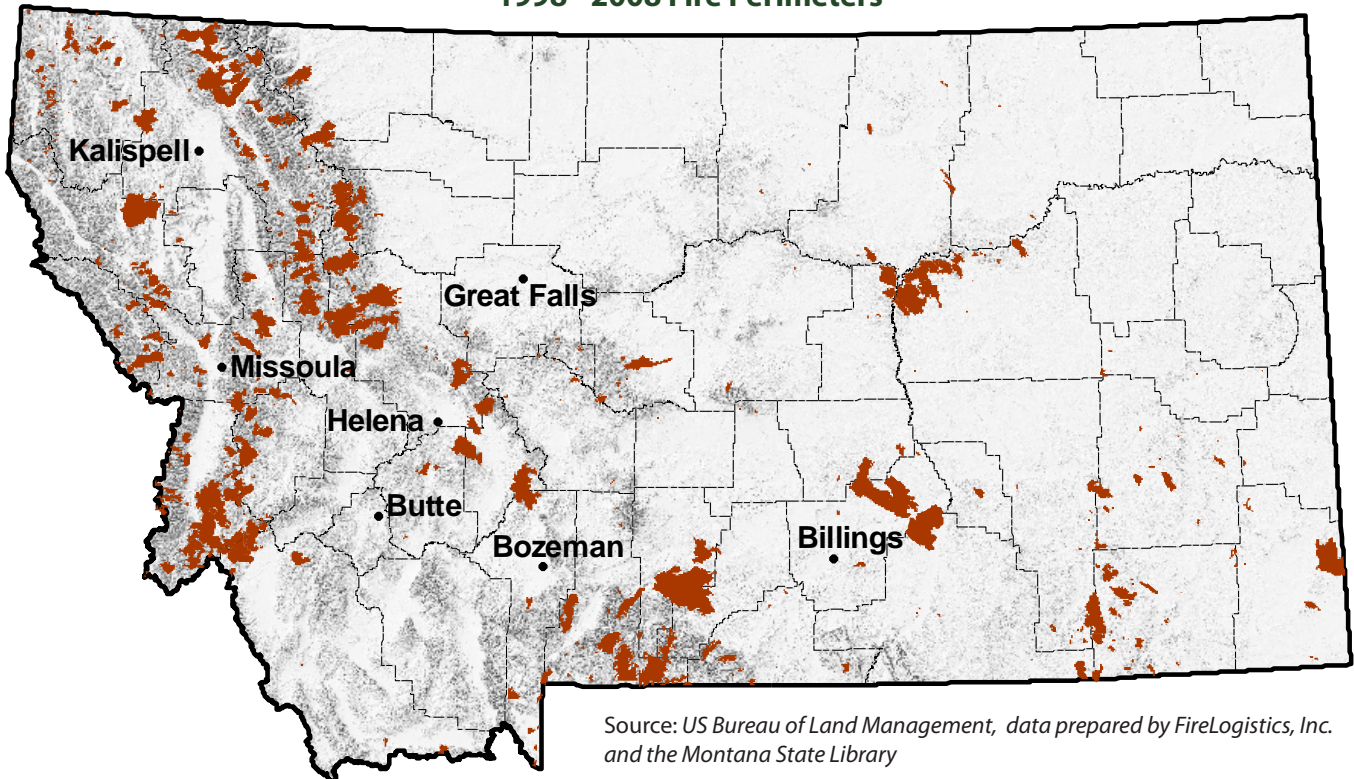
Source: Natural Resources Conservation Service

## Montana Fires 2002 - 2007 All Fires from All Agencies

Year	Count	Acreage
2002	1,372	110,309
2003	2,326	736,809
2004	1,447	18,445
2005	1,316	103,294
2006	2,302	1,047,118
2007	1,875	778,079

Source: Department of Natural Resources and Conservation

## 1998 - 2008 Fire Perimeters



Source: US Bureau of Land Management, data prepared by FireLogistics, Inc. and the Montana State Library

# Energy, Mines

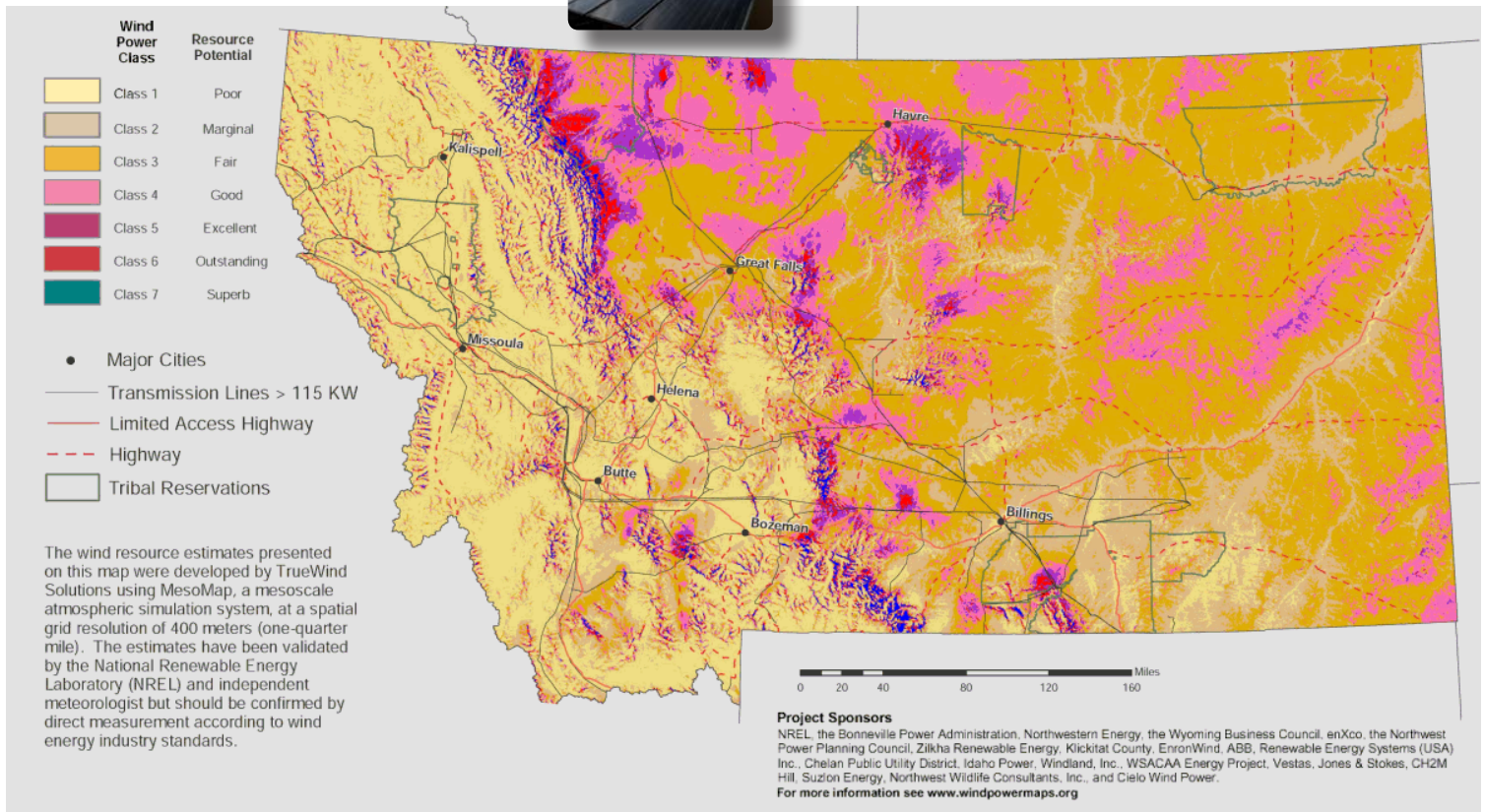
## Oil and Gas Wells in Senate District 44

	Montana	Senate District 44	House District 87	House District 88
Coal Bed Methane, Completed	1,042	0	0	0
Coal Bed Methane, Abandoned	36	0	0	0
Coal Bed Methane, Permitted	105	0	0	0
Coal Bed Methane, Under Construction	6	0	0	0
Coal Bed Methane, Water	1	0	0	0
Gas, Completed	6,770	0	0	0
Gas, Abandoned	2,265	0	0	0
Gas, Permitted	284	0	0	0
Gas, Under Construction	210	0	0	0
Gas, Water	49	0	0	0
Oil, Completed	6,835	0	0	0
Oil, Abandoned	4,390	0	0	0
Oil, Gas	2	0	0	0
Oil, Permitted	169	0	0	0
Oil, Under Construction	160	0	0	0
Oil, Water	31	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,355</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Source: Montana Board of Oil and Gas Conservation, October 2008



## Wind Power Distribution



Find additional energy related data and maps at <http://nris.mt.gov/>

## Pipelines in Senate District 44

	Montana		Senate District 44		House District 87		House District 88	
	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	Count	Miles
Crude Oil	90	1,970	0	0	0	0	0	0
Natural Gas	360	3,301	2	2	1	1	1	1
Refined Product	47	805	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	24	402	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>6,477</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

Source: Pipeline Integrity Management Mapping Application, December 2006

## Abandoned Mines and Remediation Sites

	Abandoned Mines	Remediation Sites
Montana	6,857	656
Senate District 44	20	5
House District 87	20	2
House District 88	0	3

Source: Montana Department of Environmental Quality, 2008

## Montana House Heating Fuel

Occupied housing units		100%
Utility gas	215,892	58.0%
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	48,188	13.0%
Electricity	66,054	17.8%
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	6,243	1.7%
Coal or coke	701	0.2%
Wood	30,210	8.1%
Solar energy	285	0.1%
Other fuel	4,012	1.1%
No fuel used	369	0.1%

Source: 2007 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

# Wildlife and Recreation

Montana is blessed with a wealth of wildlife and habitat diversity. These resources provide exceptional opportunities for recreation and contribute substantially to the state's economy and quality of life.

## Wildlife Highlights

For more information on other animals, plants, and habitats in your Senate District, visit the Montana Natural Heritage Program at <http://mtnhp.org>.

Resources include:

- Montana Field Guide – an online encyclopedia of Montana's animals and plants;
- Natural Heritage Tracker – powerful mapping tools;
- Land stewardship maps - show public lands, conservation easements, and special designations;
- Access to NatureServe Explorer – with information on species and habitats for all of North America;
- Publications - over 100 survey, species and ecology reports.
- Expert scientists to ensure accuracy of information;
- Quick, friendly responses to data requests and user support.

## Loggerhead Shrike

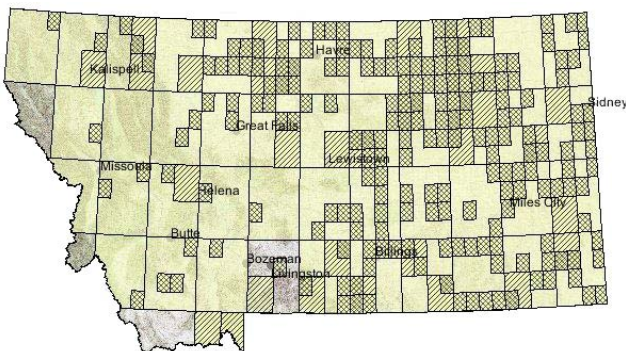
*Lanius ludovicianus*

The Loggerhead Shrike makes a nest of coarse twigs, with a lining of plant material and animal hair. Shrikes hunt from an open perch, taking insects and occasionally small birds or mammals.

Source: *Montana Natural Heritage Program, Montana Field Guide*



## Loggerhead Shrike General Observations



Source: *Natural Heritage Tracker (map)*

## Montana Animal and Plant Diversity

Mammals	108
Birds	413
Reptiles	18
Fish	85
Amphibians	13
Vascular Plants	2,400

## Montana Big Game Population Estimates

Mule Deer	327,931
White-Tailed Deer	237,496
Antelope	220,500
Elk	138,496
Black Bear	15,500
Bighorn Sheep	5,300
Moose	4,800
Mountain Lion	1,800

## Montana Recreation Resources

Public lands acres (multiple use)	26,127,212 acres
Rivers and Streams*	177,000 miles
Cold Water Fishery Streams	15,000 miles
Warm Water Fishery Streams	6,100 miles
Lakes*	845,000 acres
Cold Water Fisheries	400,000 acres
Warm Water Fisheries	350,000 acres

## Montana Recreation Sites

Montana State Parks	50
Total acres	34,293 acres
National Parks	7
Total acres	1,172,510 acres
FWP Fishing Access Sites	320
Total acres	24,502 acres
FWP Block Management Acreage	8.5 million
Wildlife Viewing Sites	135
Hiking Trails	2,300
Total miles	15,000 miles
Groomed snowmobile trails	4,023 miles

## Montana Wildlife Recreation Facts

Percentage of Montanans (age 16 or older)...	
Who Hunted, 2006	19%
Who Fished, 2006	24%
Who Participated in Wildlife-Watching Activities, 2006	50%
Hunting licenses purchased, 2005	188,299
By Montana Residents	144,642
By Non-residents	43,637
Fishing licenses purchased, 2006	390,214
By Montana Residents	230,426
By Non-residents	159,788
Angler Days Reported by Montana Residents, 2005	2.78 million
Wildlife Viewing by Montana Residents....**	
From Home	389,000
Traveled in the State	510,000
Use of Fishing Access Sites	3.9 million
Personal Watercraft Registered	81,926
Off-Highway Vehicles Registered, 2007	46,707

## Montana Economic Impacts of Wildlife Recreation

Spent During Wildlife-Viewing Trips in Montana, 2006**	\$365 million
Spent by Anglers, 2005 (excludes license fees)	\$251.7 million
Hunting-related expenditures	\$302 million

Source: *Montana Natural Heritage Program; Fish, Wildlife and Parks*

\* *National Water Quality Inventory: 1998 Report to Congress*

\*\* *2006 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife and Associated Recreation*



# Wildlife and Recreation

## Species Diversity in Senate District 44

Senate District 44	
Amphibians	8
Birds	288
Fish	20
Mammals	74
Reptiles	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>399</b>

Source: Montana Natural Heritage Program



## Acres of Big Game Winter Range

Big game winter ranges cover a total of 676,453 acres or 59.91% of Senate District 44. The table below identifies the number of acres used by individual species even when these areas overlap with other big game animals.

Senate District 44	
Antelope	0.00
Bighorn Sheep	73,854.37
Elk	520,909.77
Mountain Goat	129,829.74
Mule Deer	490,145.35
Moose	279,471.72
White-tailed Deer	252,338.47

Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks

*There are a total of 96 Wildlife Viewing Sites in Montana, one of which is located in Senate District 44.*

## Recreation Area (Acres)

Senate District 44	
Fishing Access Sites	67.19
State Parks	23.00
Wildlife Conservation Easements	0.00
Wildlife Protection Areas	0.00
Wildlife Management Areas	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>90.19</b>

Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife, & Parks

## Wildlife Highlights

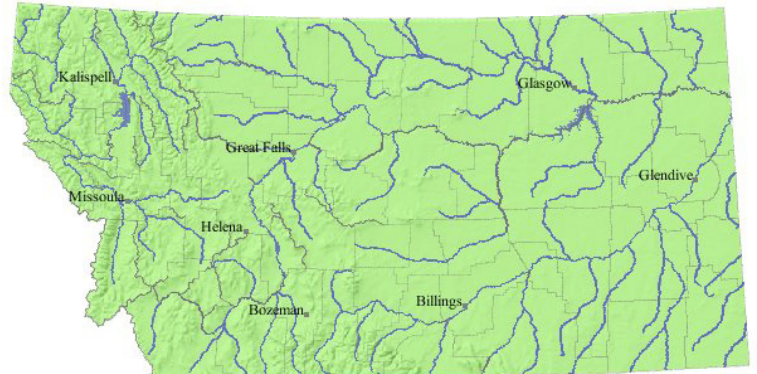
### Common Yellowthroat

*Geothlypis trichas*

The Common Yellowthroat occupies thick vegetation in a wide range of habitats from wetlands to pine forests through Montana.



Source: Montana Natural Heritage Program, Montana Field Guide



## Block Management Acreage

There are a total of 7,546,232 acres of Block Management land (excluding Plum Creek\*) in the State of Montana. 3,036.70 of those acres or 0.04% are located in Senate District 44.

\*Plum Creek land in FWP's Regions 1 and 2 are not included in these statistics. Although they are part of the Block Management Program, they are not traditional BMA's and are managed differently.

Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks



## Fishing and Hunting Licenses by County

	Fishing	Hunting	Total
Ravalli County	10,665	16,723	27,388

Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks

# Senate District 44 Libraries

## Public



### Bitterroot Public Library

Gloria Langstaff, Library Director  
Ravalli County  
306 State Street Hamilton, MT 59840  
(406) 363-1670

Web Site: <http://www.bitterrootpubliclibrary.org>  
Catalog: <http://mtscprod.msl.mt.gov/uhtbin/cgisirsi/x/0/0/49>

*Montana Shared Catalog, Partners Group, OCLC, HeritageQuest, Ask Montana Participant, Statewide Databases*



### Darby Community Public Library

Amy Lee Fannin, Library Director  
Ravalli County  
PO Box 909 Darby, MT 59829  
(406) 821-4771

Web Site: <http://www.darbylibrary.net/>  
Catalog: <http://mtscprod.msl.mt.gov/uhtbin/cgisirsi/x/0/0/49>

*Montana Shared Catalog, OCLC, HeritageQuest, Statewide Databases*



### North Valley Public Library

Renee McGrath, Library Director  
Ravalli County  
208 Main Street Stevensville, MT 59870  
(406) 777-5061

Web Site: <http://www.northvalleylibrary.org>  
Catalog: <http://mtscprod.msl.mt.gov/uhtbin/cgisirsi/x/0/0/49>

*Montana Shared Catalog, Partners Group, OCLC, HeritageQuest, Statewide Databases*

## School

### Corvallis High School Library

Bain Robinson, Head of Children's Services  
Ravalli County  
PO Box 700 Corvallis, MT 59828  
(406) 961-3201

*Statewide Databases*

### Corvallis Middle School Library

Helen Eden, Librarian  
Ravalli County  
PO Box 700 Corvallis, MT 59828  
(406) 961-3007  
*Statewide Databases*

### Corvallis Primary Library

Beth Swallow, School Librarian  
Ravalli County  
PO Box 700 Corvallis, MT 59828  
(406) 961-3261  
Web Site: <http://www.corvallis.k12.mt.us/Primary/staff/beths/Indexhomepage.html>  
*Statewide Databases*

### Daly Elementary School

Rod Pogachar, School Librarian  
Ravalli County  
208 Daly Ave Hamilton, MT 59840  
(406) 363-2122  
*Statewide Databases*

### Darby Public Schools

Judy Parker, School Librarian  
Ravalli County  
209 School Drive Darby, MT 59829  
(406) 821-3252  
*Statewide Databases*

### Grantsdale Elementary School Library

Ann Rupiper, School Librarian  
Ravalli County  
778 Grantsdale Road Hamilton, MT 59840  
(406) 363-1889  
*Statewide Databases*

### Hamilton High School Library

Jane Mason, School Librarian  
Ravalli County  
327 Fairgrounds Rd Hamilton, MT 59840  
(406) 375-6068  
*Statewide Databases*

### Hamilton Middle School

Mona McCarty, School Librarian  
Ravalli County  
209 S 5th Hamilton, MT 59840  
(406) 363-2121  
Web Site: [http://hsd3.org/teachers/mccartym/HMS\\_Library/HMS\\_Library.html](http://hsd3.org/teachers/mccartym/HMS_Library/HMS_Library.html)  
*Statewide Databases*

### Lone Rock Elementary School

Jan Burgess, Librarian  
Ravalli County  
1112 Three Mile Creek Rd Stevensville, MT 59870  
(406) 777-3314  
*OCLC, Statewide Databases*

### Stevensville High School Library

Gary Brooks, School Librarian  
Ravalli County  
300 Park St Stevensville, MT 59870  
(406) 777-5481  
Web Site: <http://www.stevensvilleschool.net>  
*Statewide Databases*

### Stevensville K-6 Elementary Library

Lori Jette, School Librarian  
Ravalli County  
300 Park Stevensville, MT 59870  
(406) 777-5613  
*Statewide Databases*

### Stevensville Middle School Library

Lizbeth Lubbers, School Librarian  
Ravalli County  
300 Park St Stevensville, MT 59870  
(406) 777-5533  
*Statewide Databases*

### Victor Public Schools Library

Vicki Lyngstad, School Librarian  
Ravalli County  
425 4th Avenue Victor, MT 59875  
(406) 642-3221  
*Statewide Databases*

### Washington Elementary School Library

Ann Rupiper, School Librarian  
Ravalli County  
225 North 5th Street Hamilton, MT 59840  
(406) 363-2144  
*Statewide Databases*

## Special

### Rocky Mountain Laboratories Library

Martha Thayer, Library Director  
Ravalli County  
Hamilton, MT 59840  
(406) 363-9212  
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*OCLC, Statewide Databases*

# State of Montana Index

	Montana	United States	Rank in US
<b>Geography</b>			
Population per square mile 2000	6.2	79.6	27
Households 2000 (complete count)	358,667	105,480,101	22
Persons per household 2000 (complete count)	2.5	2.6	32
<b>Resident Population</b>			
Estimate (July 1) 2006	944,632	299,398,484	23
Estimate, percent change - April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2006	4.7	6.4	34
Estimate, net change - April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2006	42,437	17,973,882	27
(April 1) 2000 (complete count)	902,195	281,421,906	23
Under 5 years of age (July 1) 2006	57,916	20,417,636	24
Under 5 years of age, percent (July 1) 2006	6.1	6.80	30
Under 18 years of age (July 1) 2006	217,848	73,735,562	23
Under 18 years of age, percent (July 1) 2006	23.1	24.6	23
65 years and over (July 1) 2006	14	37,260,352	22
65 years and over, percent (July 1) 2006	130,592	12	12
Total females, percent (July 1) 2006	50.0	50.7	6
White alone (July 1) 2006	858,140	239,746,254	25
Black alone (July 1) 2006	4,094	38,342,549	16
American Indian and Alaska Native alone (July 1) 2006	60,725	2,902,851	30
Asian alone (July 1) 2006	5,699	13,159,343	33
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone (July 1) 2006	527	528,818	36
Population 5 years and over, percent speaking language other than English at	5.2	17.9	48
Civilian noninstitutionalized population, 5 years and over, with a disability 2000	145,732	49,746,248	18
<b>Vital Statistics</b>			
Births 2004	11,519	4,112,052	24
Deaths 2004	8,094	2,397,615	17
Infant deaths under one year 2004	52	27,936	20
Population 5 years and over by residence in 1995 - percent in same house 2000 (sample)	53.6	54.1	13
Percent foreign born population 2000 (sample)	1.8	11.1	45
<b>Education</b>			
Educational attainment - persons 25 years and over - percent high school graduate or higher 2000	87.2	80.4	46
Educational attainment - persons 25 years and over - percent bachelor's degree or higher 2000	24.4	24.4	45
<b>Income/Poverty</b>			
Per capita income in 1999	17,151	21,587	39
Median household income 2004	35,574	44,334	45
People of all ages in poverty - percent 2004	14	13	8
Personal Income (NAICS) 2005	27,122	10,220,942	24
Per capita personal income (NAICS) 2005	29,015	34,471	41
<b>Federal</b>			
Federal Government expenditure - total FY 2004	7,493,567	2,143,781,727	19
Federal Government expenditure per capita FY 2004	8,085	7,300	10
<b>Housing</b>			
Housing unit estimates as of July 1, 2006	432,023	126,316,181	22
Housing unit estimates - net change, April 1, 2000 (base) to July 1, 2006	19,390	10,411,707	24
Housing unit estimates - percent change, April 1, 2000 (base) to July 1, 2006	4.70	9.00	26
Owner-occupied housing units - percent of total occupied housing units 2000 (complete count)	69.1	66.2	4
Median value of specified owner-occupied housing units 2000 (sample)	99,500	119,600	41
Housing units by units in structure - multiple units 2000 (sample)	15.7	26.40	44
New private housing units authorized by building permits - total 2006 (20,000-place universe)	4,542	1,838,903	18
Valuation of new private housing units authorized by building permits 2006	723,109	291,314,492	23
<b>Employment/Business</b>			
Civilian labor force 2006	493,842	151,428,000	23
Civilian labor force unemployment 2006	15,680	7,001,000	29
Civilian labor force unemployment rate 2006	3.2	4.6	38
Employment in all industries (NAICS) 2005	613,425	174,249,600	23
Employment in all industries (NAICS), net change 2000 (SIC)- 2005	54,370	7,490,800	20
Employment in government and government enterprises (NAICS) 2005	92,756	23,837,000	24
Earnings in all industries (NAICS, no code) 2005	19,787,993	7,983,652,000	24
Earnings in all industries (NAICS, no code), average earnings per job 2005	32,258	45,817	32
Average travel time to work for workers 16 years and over not working at home 2000	17.7	25.5	19
Private nonfarm establishments 2005	35,736	7,499,702	26
Private nonfarm employment for pay period including March 12, 2005	326,887	116,317,003	23
Private nonfarm employment for pay period including March 12, 2005, percent change 2000-2005	10.4	2.0	35
Nonemployer: total (NAICS 00) establishments, 2005	80,851	20,392,068	23
Accommodation and Food Services: total (NAICS 72) - sales of establishments with payroll 2002	1,537,986	449,498,718	31
Total number of firms 2002	100,402	22,974,655	24
Manufacturing: total (NAICS 31-33) - value of shipments 2002	4,987,577	3,916,136,712	23
Wholesale trade: total (NAICS 42) - sales of establishments with payroll 2002	7,223,420	4,634,755,112	28
Retail trade: total (NAICS 44-45) - sales of establishments with payroll 2002	10,122,625	3,056,421,997	23
Retail trade: total (NAICS 44-45) - sales of establishments with payroll per capita 2002	11,116	10,615	42
Land in farms (NAICS) 2002(acres)(not adjusted)	59,612,403	938,279,056	32

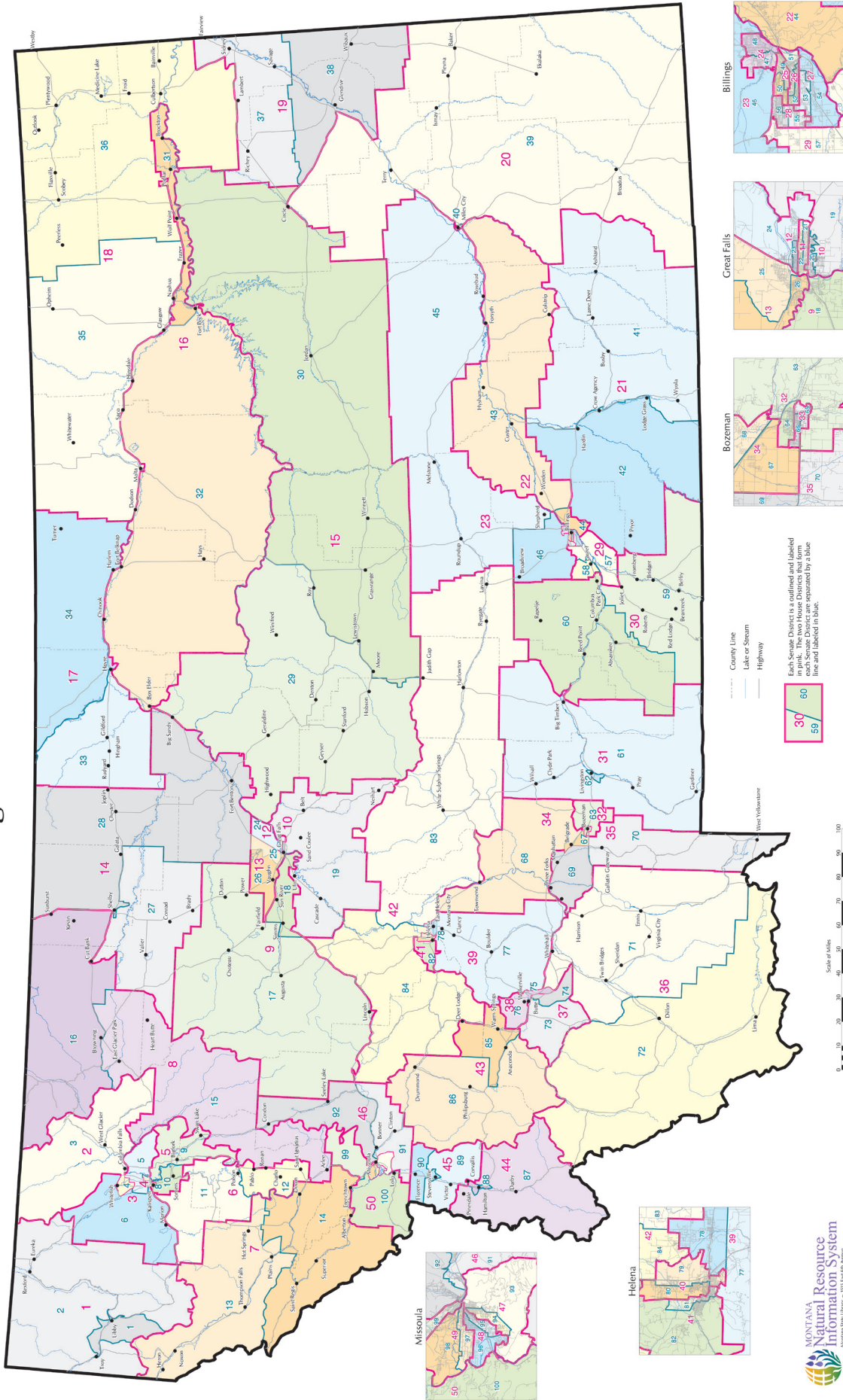
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

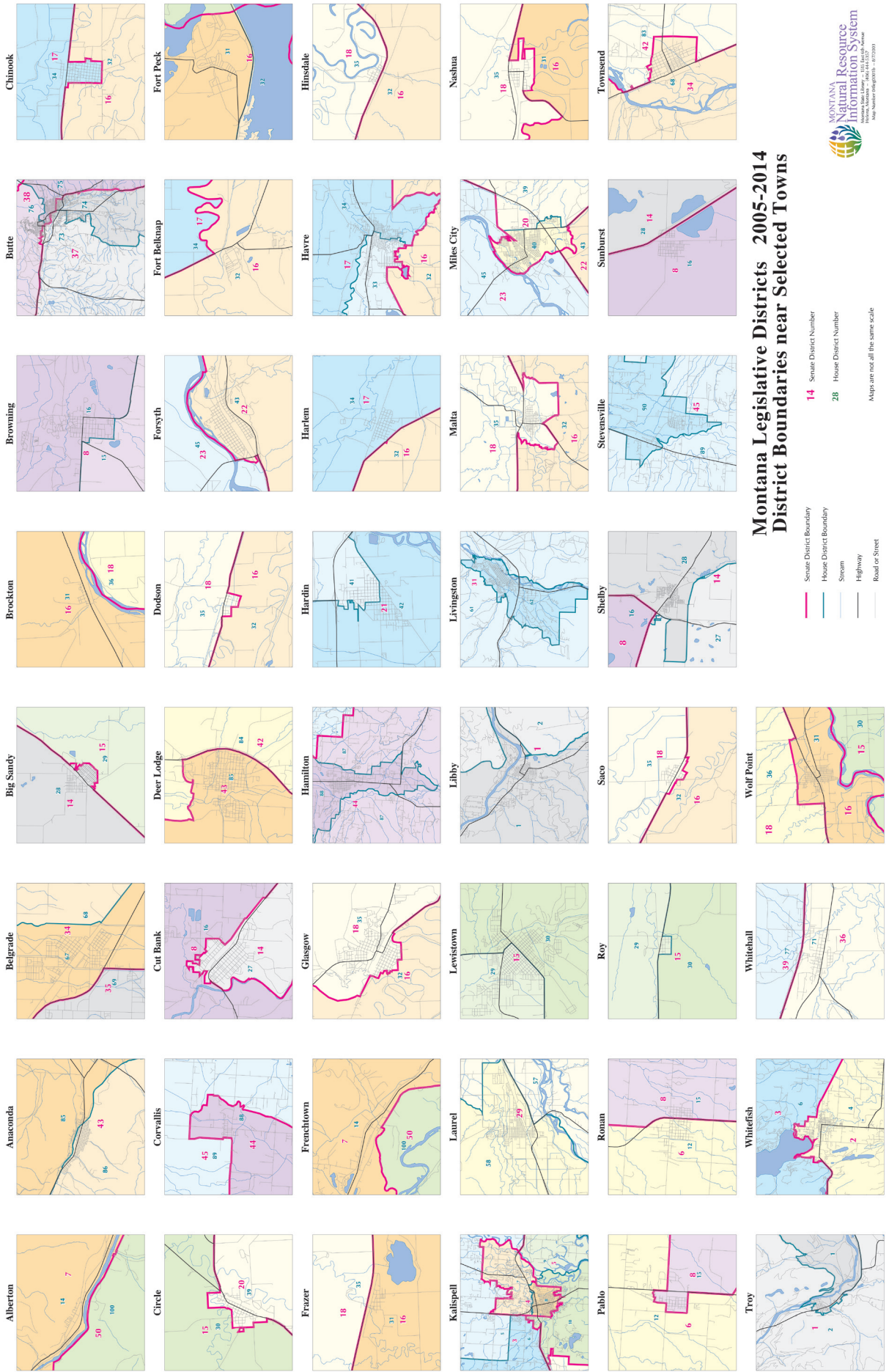
# Ravalli County Index

	County	Montana	Rank in MT
<b>Geography</b>			
Population per square mile 2000	15.1	6.2	8
Households 2000 (complete count)	14,289	358,667	8
Persons per household 2000 (complete count)	2.5	2.5	15
<b>Resident Population</b>			
Estimate (July 1) 2006	40,582	944,632	7
Estimate, percent change - April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2006	12.5	4.7	3
Estimate, net change - April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2006	4,512	42,437	5
(April 1) 2000 (complete count)	36,070	902,195	7
Under 5 years of age (July 1) 2006	2,165	57,916	7
Under 5 years of age, percent (July 1) 2006	5.3	6.1	25
Under 18 years of age (July 1) 2006	9,053	217,848	7
Under 18 years of age, percent (July 1) 2006	22.3	23.1	23
65 years and over (July 1) 2006	6,669	130,592	7
65 years and over, percent (July 1) 2006	16.4	13.8	34
Total females, percent (July 1) 2006	50.1	50.0	25
White alone (July 1) 2006	39,467	858,140	7
Black alone (July 1) 2006	54	4,094	11
American Indian and Alaska Native alone (July 1) 2006	366	60,725	19
Asian alone (July 1) 2006	133	5,699	8
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone (July 1) 2006	29	527	6
Population 5 years and over, percent speaking language other than English at	4	5	40
Civilian noninstitutionalized population, 5 years and over, with a disability 2000	6,221	145,732	7
<b>Vital Statistics</b>			
Births 2004	397	11,519	7
Deaths 2004	334	8,094	8
Infant deaths under one year 2004	0	52	45
Population 5 years and over by residence in 1995 - percent in same house 2000 (sample)	48.1	53.6	54.0
Percent foreign born population 2000 (sample)	1.7	1.8	17
<b>Education</b>			
Educational attainment - persons 25 years and over - percent high school graduate or higher 2000	87.4	87.2	15
Educational attainment - persons 25 years and over - percent bachelor's degree or higher 2000	22.5	24.4	12
<b>Income/Poverty</b>			
Per capita income in 1999	17,935	17,151	7
Median household income 2004	36,727	35,574	12
People of all ages in poverty - percent 2004	13	14	30
Personal Income (NAICS) 2005	986	27,122	8
Per capita personal income (NAICS) 2005	24,758	29,015	35
<b>Federal</b>			
Federal Government expenditure - total FY 2004	306,174	7,493,567	7
Federal Government expenditure per capita FY 2004	7,776	8,085	33
<b>Housing</b>			
Housing unit estimates as of July 1, 2006	16,435	432,023	7
Housing unit estimates - net change, April 1, 2000 (base) to July 1, 2006	489	19,390	7
Housing unit estimates - percent change, April 1, 2000 (base) to July 1, 2006	3.1	4.7	6
Owner-occupied housing units - percent of total occupied housing units 2000 (complete count)	75.7	69.1	15
Median value of specified owner-occupied housing units 2000 (sample)	133,400	99,500	3
Housing units by units in structure - multiple units 2000 (sample)	7.8	15.70	30
New private housing units authorized by building permits - total 2006 (20,000-place universe)	79	4,542	8
Valuation of new private housing units authorized by building permits 2006	7,473	723,109	9
<b>Employment/Business</b>			
Civilian labor force 2006	18,443	493,842	7
Civilian labor force unemployment 2006	716	15,680	7
Civilian labor force unemployment rate 2006	3.9	3.2	15
Employment in all industries (NAICS) 2005	19,708	613,425	8
Employment in all industries (NAICS), net change 2000 (SIC)- 2005	2,745	54,370	5
Employment in government and government enterprises (NAICS) 2005	2,234	92,756	11
Earnings in all industries (NAICS, no code) 2005	500,302	19,787,993	8
Earnings in all industries (NAICS, no code), average earnings per job 2005	25,386	32,258	32
Average travel time to work for workers 16 years and over not working at home 2000	23.0	17.7	6
Private nonfarm establishments 2005	1,418	35,736	7
Private nonfarm employment for pay period including March 12, 2005	8,762	326,887	8
Private nonfarm employment for pay period including March 12, 2005, percent change 2000-2005	17.2	10.40	7
Nonemployer: total (NAICS 00) establishments, 2005	4,405	80,851	7
Accommodation and Food Services: total (NAICS 72) - sales of establishments with payroll 2002	28,093	1,537,986	10
Total number of firms 2002	5,193	100,402	7
Manufacturing: total (NAICS 31-33) - value of shipments 2002	105,497	4,987,577	7
Wholesale trade: total (NAICS 42) - sales of establishments with payroll 2002	134,121	7,223,420	9
Retail trade: total (NAICS 44-45) - sales of establishments with payroll 2002	235,802	10,122,625	8
Retail trade: total (NAICS 44-45) - sales of establishments with payroll per capita 2002	6,246	11,116	30
Land in farms (NAICS) 2002(acres)(not adjusted)	245,133	59,612,403	51

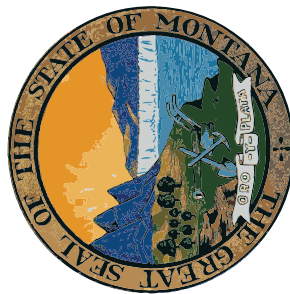
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

# Montana Legislative Districts 2005-2014

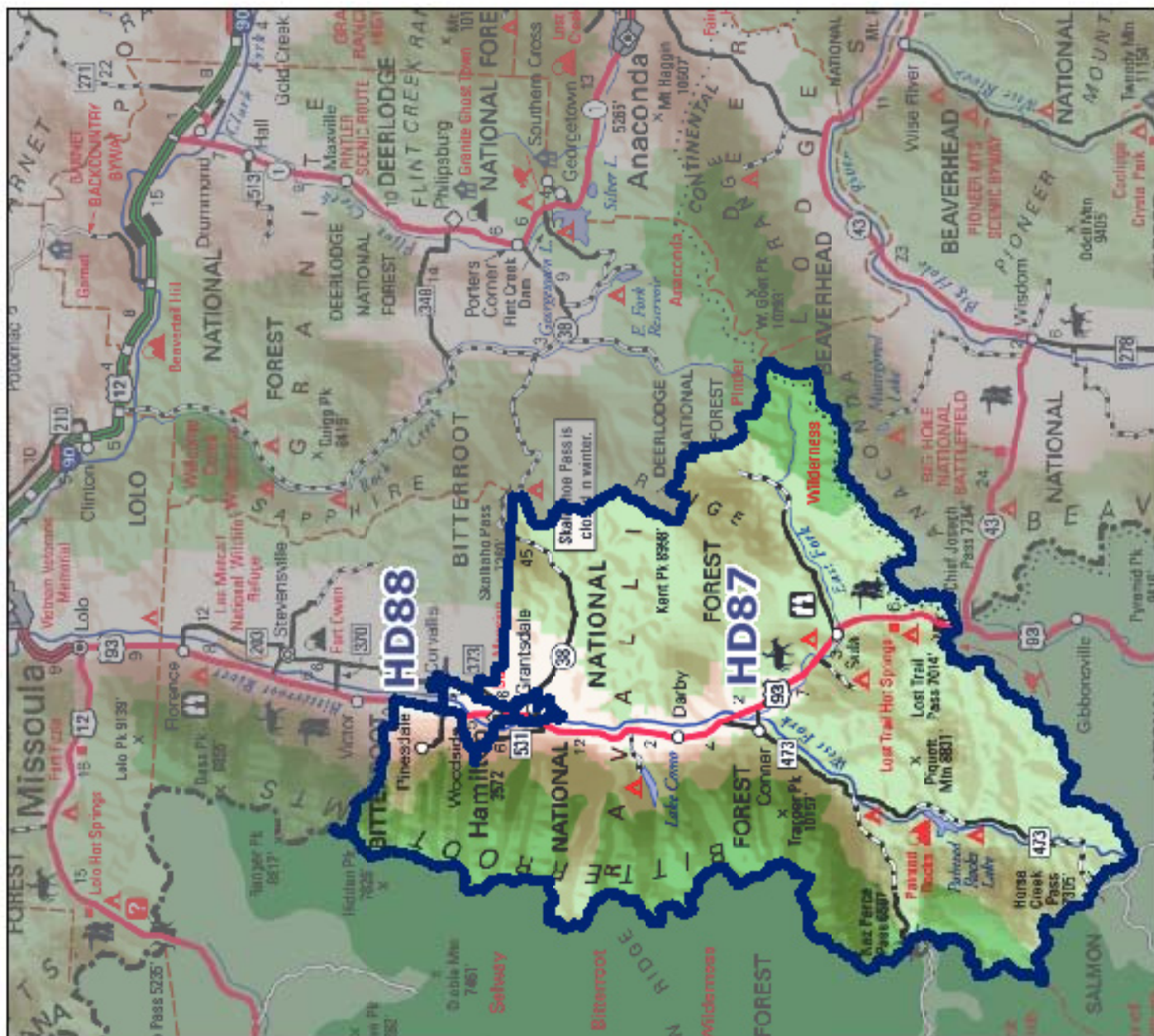


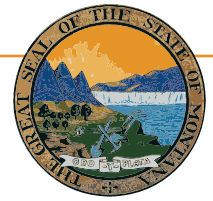


# Montana Senate District 44



Montana State Library  
**Natural Resource**  
 Information System





## Montana State Library

1515 East 6th Avenue  
PO Box 201800  
Helena, MT 59620  
(406) 444-3115

<http://msl.mt.gov>

## Statewide Library Resources

- 5,000+ Online Magazines
- Ask Montana
- **Montana Shared Catalog**
  - 91 participating libraries
  - 2.3 million items
- **Montana Library Directory**

<http://mymontanalibrary.org>

<http://askmontana.org>

[http://msl.mt.gov/For\\_Librarians/Library\\_Directory](http://msl.mt.gov/For_Librarians/Library_Directory)

## Montana State Digital Library

- **Library Information Services**
  - Electronic Reference Materials
    - Online Magazines & Journals
    - Montana State Library catalog
    - Research Databases
    - Digital State Publications
- **Natural Resource Information System**
  - Maps and Geographic Information
  - Montana Digital Atlas/Map Gallery
    - Online maps & databases
  - Water Information
  - Montana GIS Portal
- **Natural Heritage Program**
  - Montana Field Guide
    - Animal, plant, and habitat information
  - Natural Heritage Tracker

[http://msl.mt.gov/for\\_state\\_employees/journals.asp](http://msl.mt.gov/for_state_employees/journals.asp)

<http://msl.mt.gov/msc>

[http://msl.mt.gov/For\\_State\\_Employees/Find\\_Databases](http://msl.mt.gov/For_State_Employees/Find_Databases)

[http://msl.mt.gov/for\\_state\\_employees/State\\_Publications](http://msl.mt.gov/for_state_employees/State_Publications)

<http://nris.mt.gov>

<http://nris.mt.gov/gis>

<http://nris.mt.gov/interactive.html>

<http://nris.mt.gov/wis>

<http://gisportal.mt.gov/Portal/>

<http://mtnhp.org/>

<http://fieldguide.mt.gov/>

<http://mtnhp.org/Tracker>

## Montana Talking Book Library

- 60,000+ titles circulated to 3,000+ patrons
- State of the art digital recording booth: 800+ Montana recorded books
- On-line catalogs and services – WebOpac WebBraille
- Descriptive video collection and newspaper services
- Braille Books: TwinVision and embossed

[http://msl.mt.gov/talking\\_book\\_library](http://msl.mt.gov/talking_book_library)

<http://www.klasweb.msl.mt.gov>

## Montana State Library In-House Partners

- **Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks**
- **Natural Resources Conservation Service**

<http://fwp.mt.gov>

<http://www.mt.nrcs.usda.gov/>

## Legislative Snapshot

- This booklet is available online with live links and will be updated regularly as new data becomes available.

[http://msl.mt.gov/legislative\\_snapshot/](http://msl.mt.gov/legislative_snapshot/)