Legislative Snapshot 2013

Includes information for the State of Montana, Senate District 16, and House Districts 31 and 32.

http://msl.mt.gov/legislative_snapshot/

Senate District 16

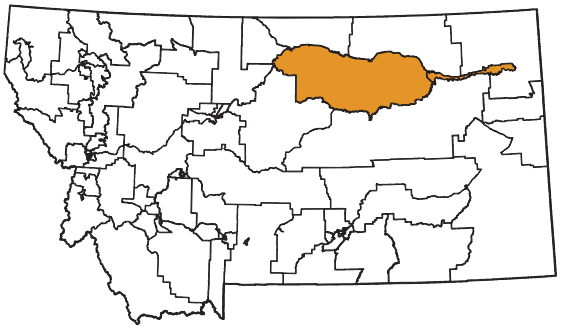
Senator Jonathan Windy Boy (D)
PO Box 269
Box Elder, MT 59521-0269

House District 31

Representative Bridget Smith (D)
516 Hill Street
Wolf Point, MT 59201-1245

House District 32

Representative Clarena Brockie (D)
PO Box 173
Harlem, MT 59526-0173



MONTANA State Library

Letter from the Montana State Librarian

On behalf of the Montana State Library, I would like to welcome you to the 2013 legislative session. We appreciate your dedication and hard work on behalf of all Montanans. We hope that this information booklet, compiled by our information experts and full of data on issues of state and national importance, will help inform many of the decisions you have to make in the coming months.

The 2013 Legislative Snapshot includes a wide range of information on issues that affect Montanans. You will find information on our state's economy and the economic impact on your constituents. High-speed, broadband Internet access is essential in this information age and the Snapshot includes a current view of the availability of broadband and Internet services across the state. Education is always an important issue, and you will find relevant information on our state's public schools and test scores. Throughout Montana, libraries serve as community anchors; we've highlighted the programs and services offered to Montanans through their local libraries. Finally, land, wildlife, and recreation will always be an important part of Montana life, and we've pulled several highlights from our collection that might help guide your decision-making this session. Based on feedback we received from legislators in 2011, we are pleased to make much more of the data available by legislative districts. And we are pleased to provide much of the information in mapped form. Using the Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure, a set of standardized geospatial data, these maps tell powerful stories that will further your understanding of the topics highlighted.

The Montana State Library is a small and very unique agency. We employ librarians, geographers, and natural resource specialists and we partner with botanists, zoologists and ecologists. We work closely with federal and state agencies and local and tribal governments. We manage an enormous collection of state government information in all formats, keeping Montanans informed about the work of their government. And we ensure that Montana's blind and physically disabled citizens have access to reading materials and information.

We also work on behalf of all of Montana's libraries to help them provide the latest and best information, technology and library services to their patrons – your constituents – whether it's downloadable ebooks, public access computers, online information resources, or the latest bestseller. Without the Montana State Library, Montana libraries would not be able to afford these resources and services for their patrons, all of which are being used in record numbers. In this age of information -- most of which is only accessed online -- the Montana State Library, through libraries across the state, provides a vital link that affects Montanans in a multitude of ways.

We created this booklet for you not only to provide vital information to help you make difficult decisions in the coming months, but 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. Our work empowers Montanans by providing access to information, enhancing learning in families and communities, and building 21st Century skills. Knowing that our work makes a difference makes us very proud.

We hope that you use this Legislative Snapshot throughout the session. And we hope that you will stop by to see us – in person or virtually. Whether you visit us at our library or online, you will be able to browse our collection of government and natural resource information, get help to research 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 Montana 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,

Jennie Stapp
Montana State Librarian

Find additional Senate and House district data, interactive maps, and even more resources online at http://msl.mt.gov/legislative_snapshot/.

Senate District 16
House District 31
House District 32

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The Montana Economy and Theories of Economic Growth

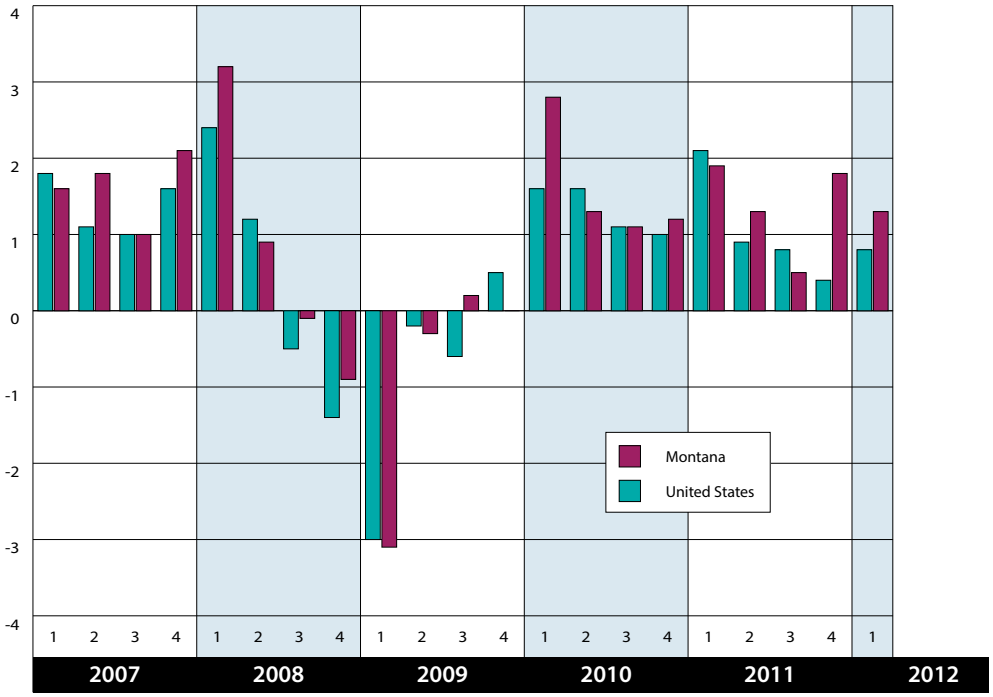
Source: *Montana Department of Labor and Industries*

It has been an interesting five years for the Montana and U.S. economies, including the deepest and longest U.S. recession since the Great Depression and a slow economic recovery. Montana outperformed the U.S. economy during the recession and recovery, losing only 4.4% of our pre-recession personal income peak compared to 5.6% nationally. Further, since hitting the trough in 2009, Montana's personal income growth has outpaced the U.S. by about 3 percentage points, while the state's payroll job growth has increased by 3.4% compared to 3.1% nationally. Montana's 2012 job growth promises to be strong. From June 2011 to June 2012, Montana added almost 9,800 jobs for an annual growth rate of 2.1% -- above forecasted expectations and above the long-term growth rate of 1.2%.[i] Montana's economy is returning to growth despite the many national and international challenges.

The various forces causing the recession and slow recovery are evident in the quarterly personal income statistics in Figure 1. The national slowdown in the overall economy and particularly in the housing market was first noted in the summer of 2007, but personal income for both the U.S. and Montana continued to expand until the financial crisis in the third and fourth quarters of 2008. Wall Street losses translated into income and job losses on Main Streets in Montana. Although the U.S. recession officially ended in June 2009, Montana continued to lose income until the first quarter of 2010.

Then, just as the U.S. economy turned upward, global problems came to the forefront. The Eurozone's sovereign debt crisis moderated the U.S. recovery, with the first Greece bailout occurring in the second quarter of 2010. As one of America's largest export customers, Europe's economic slowdown reduced the demand for U.S. goods, in addition to increasing uncertainty and risk in the global financial system. In fact, overall global growth slowed from 5.2% in 2010 to 3.8% in 2011, while the advanced economies that make up the majority of the U.S. export customers slowed from 3% in 2010 to 1.4% in 2011.[ii] The last few years have taught Montanans that our economic fortunes are strongly tied to the performance of global and national economies.

Figure 1: Montana and U.S. Personal Income Growth



Source: *Quarterly Personal Income Data, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce*

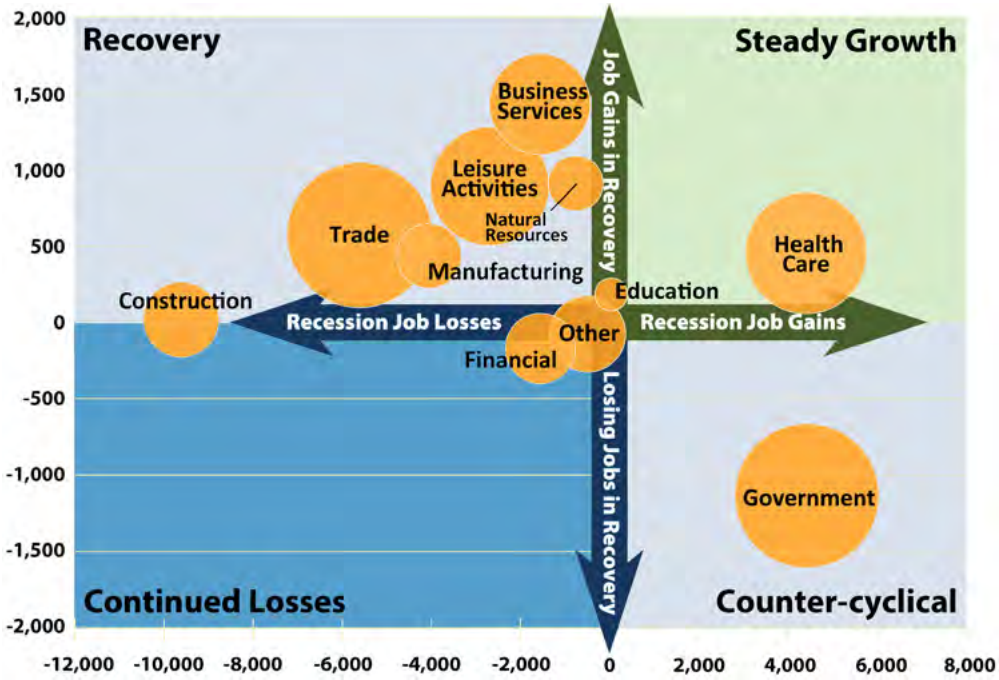
Domestic factors have also played a role in the slow emergence of the economy out of the recession. Throughout the 2007 to 2012 period, oil and gas price spikes caused temporary shocks to the economy. Higher fuel prices reduce the amount of discretionary dollars consumers have to spend in grocery stores, restaurants, and retail stores, thus slowing job growth. Also, during the summer of 2011, the federal debt ceiling increase debate increased the uncertainty about future government spending and the safety of U.S. financial instruments. With government spending equaling roughly 20% of the Gross Domestic Product, any large change to that spending would have an impact on the economy. Businesses are still in the shadow of this fiscal uncertainty. Current national fiscal plans call for spending cuts and tax increases equal to about 3.8% of GDP in January 2013, which would likely send the U.S. economy into a shallow recession.[iii] Businesses and consumers who are reliant on this spending are less likely to make decisions or take on risk in such an uncertain environment.

Like personal income, Montana's payroll employment was impacted by the financial crises, starting with employment losses in the fourth quarter of 2008. Job losses continued throughout 2009 and 2010 before starting recovery in 2011. Wages recovered earlier than employment growth, with the total amount

of wages paid to Montana workers starting to increase in the second quarter of 2010. These wage gains translated into job growth in 2011 as the spending of more wages stimulated demand in the high-employment consumer industries. The average annual wage increased by 3.5% in 2011, driving Montana's average annual wage over $35,000 for the first time.[iv]

Payroll employment grew at about 0.9% in 2011, but private employment grew much faster at 1.4%. The job growth by industry is illustrated in Figure 2. The job change during the recession years of 2007 to 2010 is shown on the horizontal axis compared to the past year of recovery on the vertical axis. The size of the bubble indicates the size of the industry employment in 2011. Total job growth in recent years has been slower than private job growth because the government sector shed jobs in 2010 and 2011. Figure 2 includes all public employees in the government bubble, even though many public workers are in the education, health care, or construction industries. Public employment represents roughly 20% of total employment in 2011, with 11% of total employment in local government, 6% in state government, and 3% in the federal government. The government share of total employment has been slowly decreasing over time, although it increased a few percentage points during the recession. The government share returned to its downward trend in the last year. Government is placed in the counter-cyclical quadrant in Figure 2, as it added about 4,400 jobs during the recession and then lost about 1,100 jobs in 2011. Counter-cyclical government employment growth helps stabilize the economy during recessionary periods and helps accelerate the return to growth.

Figure 2: Industry Job Change during the Recession (2007 to 2010) and Recovery (2010 to 2011)

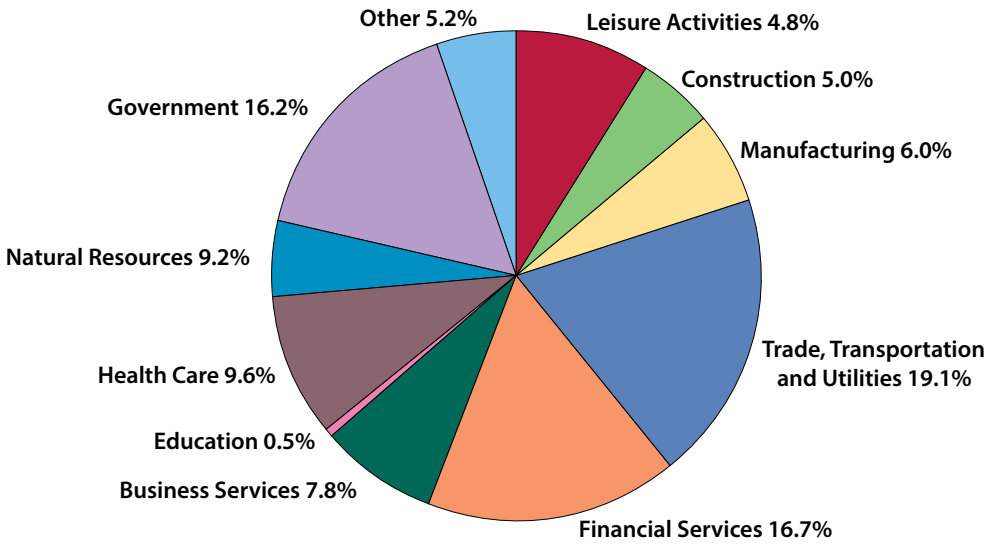


Source: *Montana Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Bureau*

The health care industry has added jobs throughout the recession and recovery, adding almost 5,000 jobs over the last five years. Only the financial services industry (which includes real estate) and other services posted employment losses in 2011, with all other industries in recovery with job gains. Business services, including administration and professional services, added the most jobs in 2011, followed by natural resources (including oil and gas mining) and the leisure activities sector (which includes restaurants, bars, entertainment, and hotels). Trade, manufacturing, and construction posted the most losses during the recession, but all three industries are back on the recovery path with job gains in 2011. Wood product manufacturing and residential construction have been slow to recover in the aftermath of the national housing downturn, but other manufacturing and commercial and industrial construction posted job gains over the past year.

Figure 2 illustrates the size of each industry by the size of the industry's bubble, with trade, health care, government, and leisure activities employing the most workers. However, employment is only one way to contribute to the economy. Figure 3 illustrates the contribution of each industry to Montana's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Although health care represents 15% of Montana's total workforce, it contributes 10% of Montana's GDP. Similarly, the leisure activities sector comprises 13% of employment, but contributes only 5% of GDP. Other industries contribute more to GDP than to employment. The financial services industry, which includes real estate, contributes 17% of Montana's GDP, but only 5% of Montana's employment. The manufacturing and natural resource sectors also contribute significant GDP (15% combined), but are a small percentage of employment (7%). No industry is more important than another, but each industry has different roles to play in the economy.

Figure 3. Montana Gross Domestic Product by Industry, 2011



Source: *Montana Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Bureau*

Figure 4: Top 10 Exports from Montana to the Rest of the World (millions)

1.	Bulk Wheat	881.8
2.	Mineral Fuel, Oil, etc.	374.2
3.	Inorganic Chemicals	346.4
4.	Industrial Machinery (including computers)	197.9
5.	Vehicles, Parts, etc.	114.9
6.	Cereals	60.5
7.	Ores, Slag & Ash	60.2
8.	Salt, Sulfur, Earth & Stone	57.6
9.	Aircraft, Parts, etc.	40.3
10	Optic, Medical or Surgical Instruments	37.6

Source: *Montana Department of Commerce, Office of Trade and International Relations, 2011*

The manufacturing and natural resources industries are also important because of the amount of exports they provide for our economy. Exports bring new wealth into our economy, which then drives economic growth in all industries as the money is circulated through our economy. Figure 4 illustrates the top 10 Montana exports. Many are raw natural resources from the agriculture and mining industries, or manufacturing products that add value to the raw commodities. Overall, Montana's exports increased by 14% in 2011. Montana's largest export customers include other states, Canada, Asia, and Europe. Based on data from the first half of 2012, Montana exports may decrease slightly in 2012 because of slower economic growth in many of our non-U.S. global trading partners.[v]

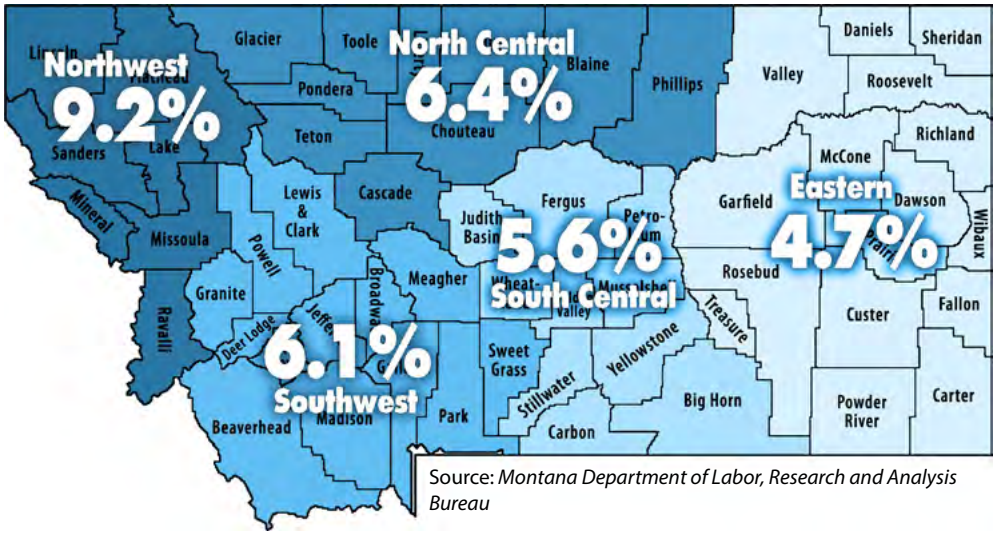
The western portion of Montana was harder hit by the recession and global slowdown compared to the eastern portion of the state. 2011 unemployment rates by region are shown in Figure 5. The large job losses in wood product manufacturing had a disproportional effect in Northwestern Montana, while the large recessionary job losses in construction had the largest impact in both the Northwest and around the Bozeman region. These two areas continue to have the highest unemployment rates in 2011. In contrast, the Eastern portion of the state was less impacted by the recession because of a heavy reliance on energy, agriculture, health care, and government – all industries that performed relatively well during the recession. The unemployment rate in the East was only 4.7% in 2011. The development of the Bakken oil shale has brought a great deal of development into the region, both in the primary oil and gas mining industry and in related business services, such as environmental engineering and employment firms. Although unemployment in the western portion of the state continues to be high, job growth has returned to all Montana regions. In fact, the Southwest region of the state (including Butte, Bozeman, Dillon, and Helena) has led the state in job gains as we have exited the recession, leading the Southwest region's unemployment rate to decrease slightly in 2011 to 6.1% from 6.6% in 2010.

All of Montana's regions are expected to post job gains in 2012, with continued growth expected in 2013. However, job growth is expected to remain slower than before the recession for several years. The Montana Department of Labor and Industry's job projections expect 1.4% job growth in 2012 and 2013, compared to the 2.2% annual growth that the state experienced from 2000 to 2007 prior to the recession. In many ways, the rapid economic growth prior to the recession was artificially high because of the low interest rates that caused a growth bubble. Slower expected growth is simply a result of being outside the bubble period.

Growth is also expected to be slower in the future because of cutbacks in government spending and slower growth in consumer spending as Americans save and try to reduce their debt loads. With government spending comprising about 20% and consumption comprising about 70% of aggregate demand, the slowdown in these sectors will translate into slower overall economic growth. Lower domestic demand from consumers and governments will lead many businesses to slow production or look abroad to foreign markets to supplement growth. Both alternatives may lead to slower employment growth domestically. Further, a slowing global economy will likely moderate Montana export growth in 2012 and 2013, although global demand is expected to return in later years.

Despite domestic and global challenges, Montana's economy has proven to be incredibly resilient in the last few years. Montana's economy is now in recovery, adding over 9,800 jobs in the last year, and posting over two years of personal income and wage gains. Although unemployment remains undesirably high, Montana's job growth has re-employed out-of-work Montanans and brought stronger wages back to workers and their families. Future years are expected to bring continued growth to our state as our industries continue recovery from the recession, and the Bakken development provides new opportunities for income growth and entrepreneurialism.

Figure 5: 2011 Unemployment Rates by Region



Source: *Montana Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Bureau*

i The long-term growth rate of 1.2% for Montana's total employment growth is based on employment data from 1976 to 2011 using the Local Area Unemployment Statistics published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Montana Department of Labor and Industry (DLI). Job growth forecasts based on this series by DLI suggested job growth of only 0.9% in 2011.

ii International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2012. www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2012/01/weodata/index.aspx.

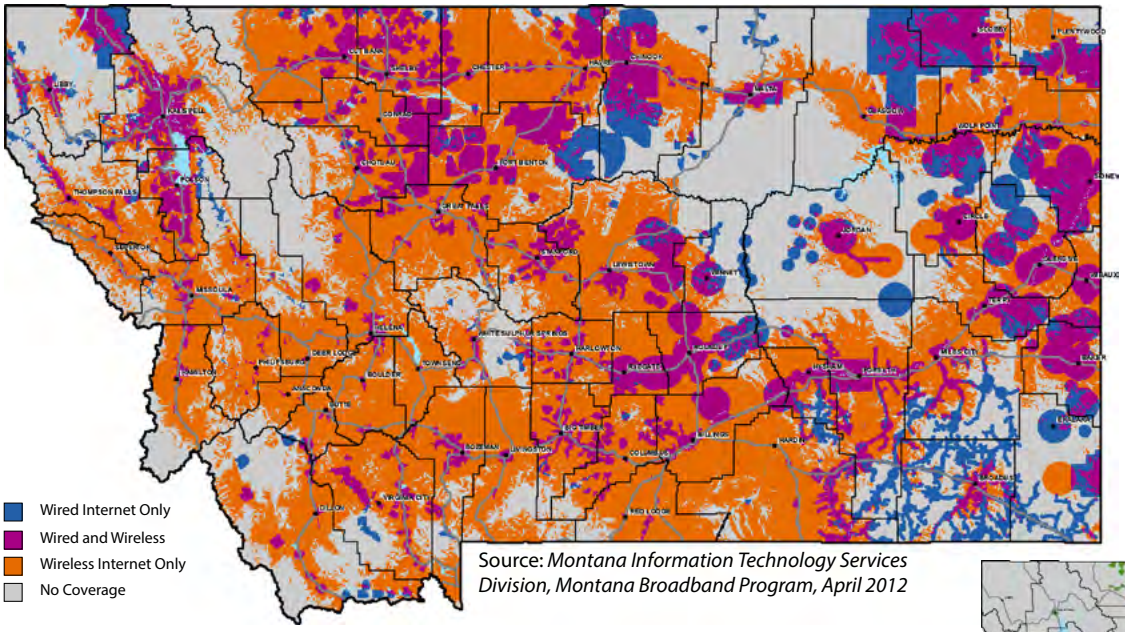
iii Global Insight, "U.S. Economy: *The Fiscal Cliff" June 28, 2012 and Congressional Budget Office, "An Update to the Budget and Economic Outlook: Fiscal Years 2012 to 2022" Aug. 22, 2012.*

iv For more information on employment and wage growth, please see the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Labor Day Report 2012, available at http://*ourfactsyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/4913_LDR-12.pdf*.

v WiserTrade, U.S. State Exports by NAICS Industry. At www.wisertrade.org. See footnote 2 for growth projections.

Broadband

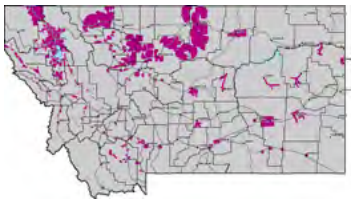
Montana Broadband Availability



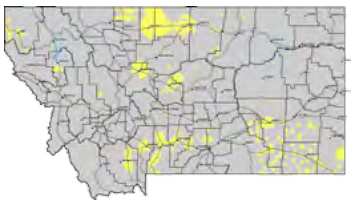
Source: *Montana Information Technology Services Division, Montana Broadband Program, April 2012*

Broadband Internet Speeds (MBPS = Mega Bytes Per Second)

> 6 MBPS



> 3 and < 6 MBPS



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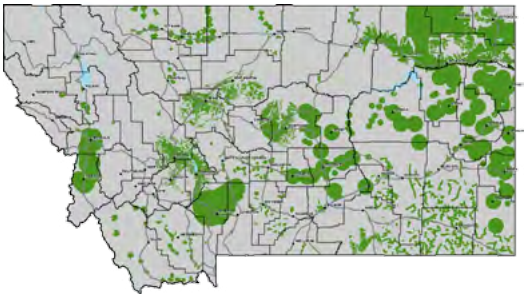
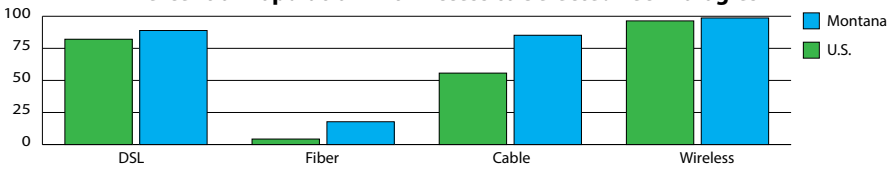


Source: *Montana Information Technology Services Division, Montana Broadband Program, April 2012*

Percent of Population with Access to Selected Technologies

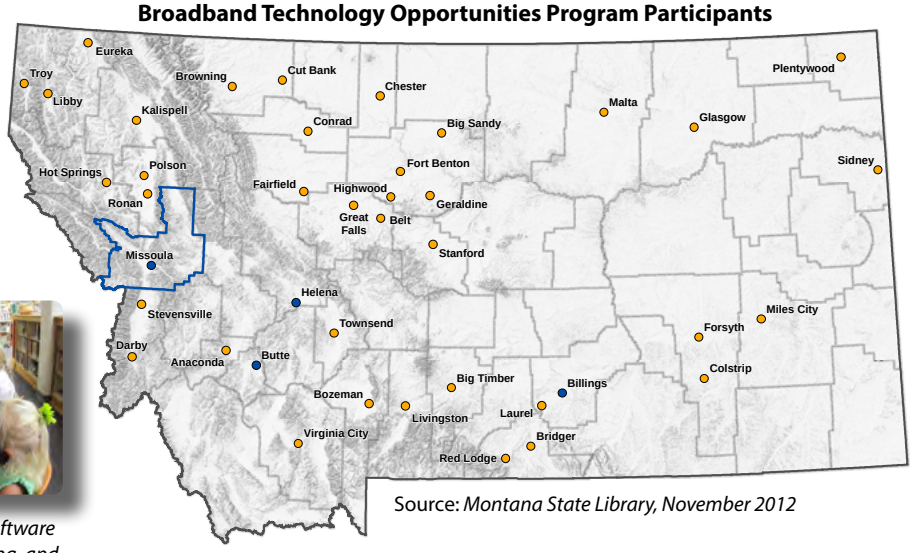


Source: *National Broadband Plan, October 2012*

Broadband Technology Opportunities Program

Under the Broadband Technologies Opportunities Program (BTOP) funded by the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA) and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the Montana State Library is partnering with 44 of Montana's public libraries to expand access to free, high-speed Internet to 86% of the state's population by 2013. Funds have supported: increased broadband speeds; decreased patron wait time; improved access by purchasing ADA compliant software, hardware, and furniture, and through minor renovation projects aimed at increasing accessibility of computing center facilities; digital literacy training; and a mobile computer lab.

Broadband Technology Opportunities Program Participants



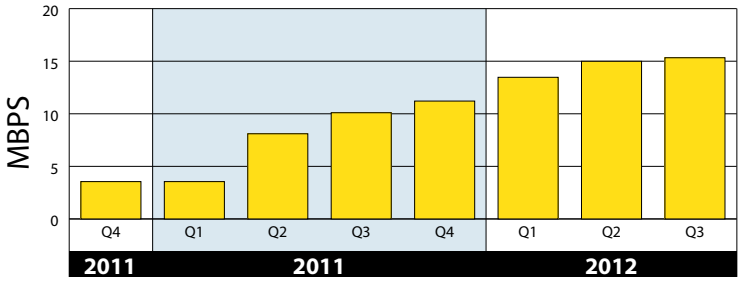
Source: *Montana State Library, November 2012*

Children's learning software develops math, reading, and critical-thinking skills

Highlights include:

- Increased average statewide library broadband speeds from 3.55 mbps to 15 mbps
- Added 478 public workstations (212 desktops, 46 children's computers, 200 laptops, 17 touchscreens and 3 iMacs) for a total of 781
- Decreased average wait time from 20 minutes to less than 5 minutes
- Provided digital literacy training to over 70,000 Montanans and 1,200 librarians on topics such as employment resources, tax filing, self-help law, Internet and email, and computer basics

Average Download Speed By Quarter Since Program Launch



Source: *Montana State Library, September 2012*

http://www.msl.mt.gov/btop/

Demographics

2010 Poverty and Median Income Estimates

	Montana	Senate District 16	House District 31	House District 32
Median Household Income	43,872	36,955	33,922	40,341
% in Poverty All Ages	15	28	27	29
% in Poverty Ages Under 18	19	38	38	39

Source: *U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census*

Percent of Households With One or More Persons 65 Years and Over

	Montana	Senate District 16	House District 31	House District 32
One or More 65 and Over	25	21	22	19
One Person	10	8	10	6
Two Or More Persons	14	13	13	13
Family	14	13	13	13
Nonfamily	1	0	0	0

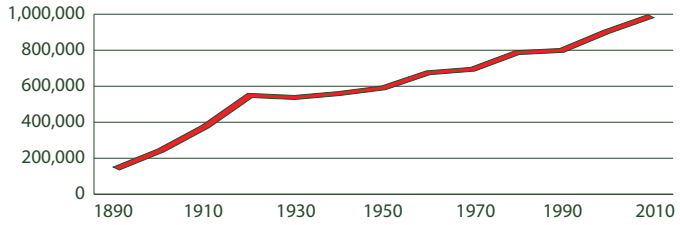
Source: *U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey*

Percent of Change in Number of Housing Units

	Montana	Senate District 16	House District 31	House District 32
2000 Census	412,633	6,922	3,318	3,604
2010 Census	482,825	7,137	3,349	3,788
Percent of Change	+ 17.0	+ 3.1	+ 0.9	+ 5.1

Source: *U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Censes*

Montana Historic Population Growth
1890 - 2010 Censes



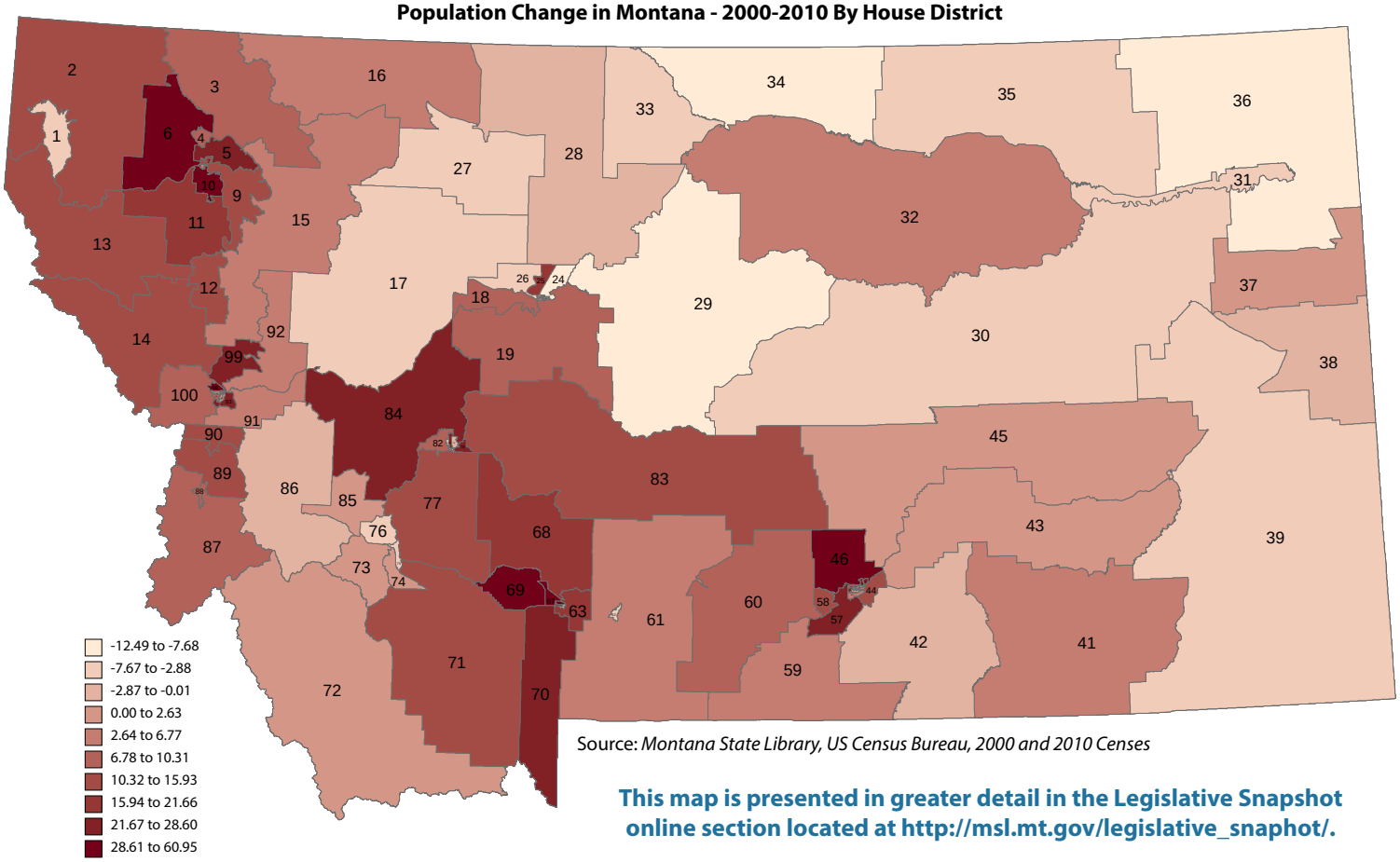
Source: *U.S. Census Bureau, 1890 - 2010 Censes*

2010 Census Data

	Total	Male	Female
United States	308,745,538	151,781,326	156,964,212
Under 5 years	20,201,362	10,319,427	9,881,935
Under 18 years	74,181,467	37,945,136	36,236,331
18 to 64 years	194,356,087	96,473,230	97,882,857
65 years and over	40,267,984	17,362,960	22,905,024
Montana	989,415	496,667	492,748
Under 5 years	62,423	32,129	30,294
Under 18 years	223,563	114,909	108,654
18 to 64 years	619,110	313,713	305,397
65 years and over	146,742	68,045	78,697

Source: *US Census Bureau, 2010 Census*

Population Change in Montana - 2000-2010 By House District



Source: *Montana State Library, US Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Censes*

This map is presented in greater detail in the Legislative Snapshot online section located at http://msl.mt.gov/legislative_snaphot/.

Demographics

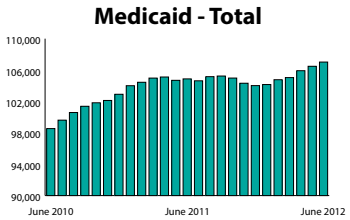
Veteran Population Projections

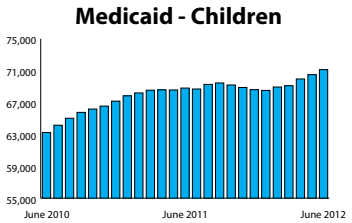
Montana is ranked second among the states for percent of the civilian population 18 years and over who are veterans. (12.3 percent, U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey)

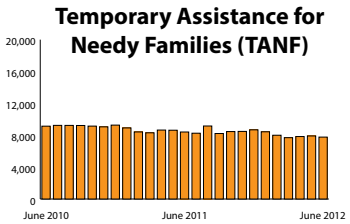
	Montana	Senate District 16	House District 31	House District 32
Civilian population (>18)	746,963	12,116	5,737	6,379
Non Veterans	646,089	10,836	5,207	5,629
Veterans	100,874	1,280	530	750
% of Gulf War (>9/01)	9.0%	15%	21%	11%
% of Gulf War (8/90-8/01)	15%	19%	27%	13%
Vietnam era	37%	32%	25%	37%
Korean War	13%	10%	7%	13%
World War II	10%	8%	7%	8%

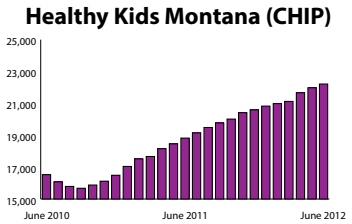
Source: *U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey*

Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services Selected Eligibles - Monthly Enrollment



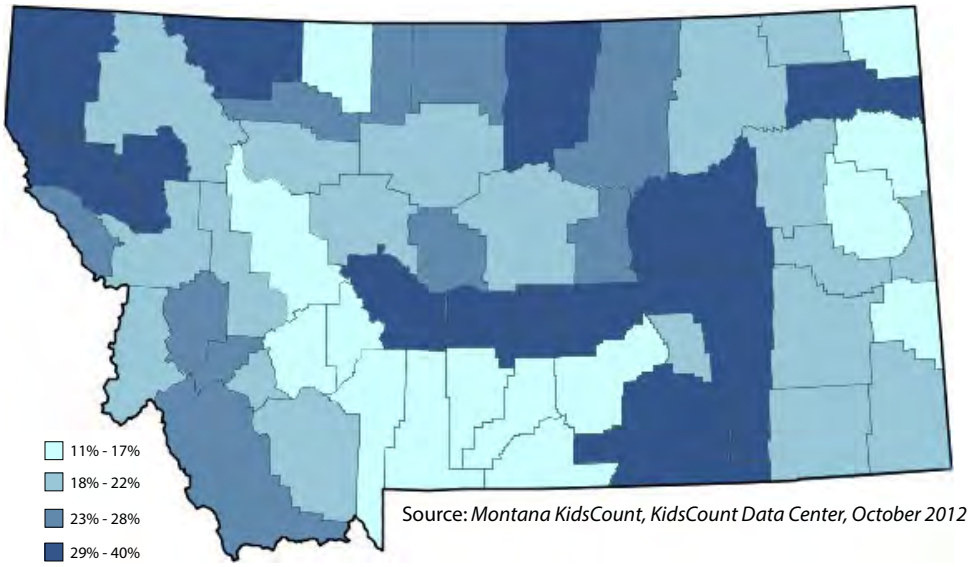






Source: *Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services, August 2012*

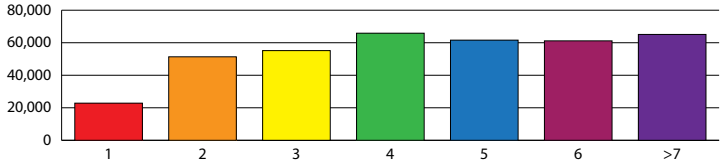
Montana Child Poverty By County (Percent - 2009)



Source: *Montana KidsCount, KidsCount Data Center, October 2012*

Montana Median Income By Household Size

Median Income for All Households: 43,872



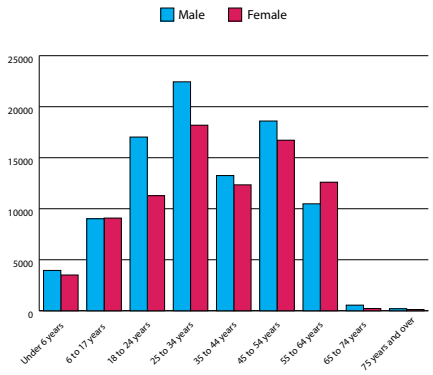
Source: *U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey*

Percent of Individuals Below Poverty Level (12 Month Period)

	Montana	Senate District 16	House District 31	House District 32
Total (Count)	138,109	4,927	2,297	2,630
Males	46.2%	49.8%	48.0%	51.3%
Under 5 years	5.0%	5.2%	4.3%	6.0%
5 years	1.1%	1.6%	1.3%	1.8%
6 to 11 years	4.8%	8.0%	6.7%	9.0%
12 to 14 years	2.1%	3.7%	4.2%	3.2%
15 years	0.9%	1.5%	1.6%	1.3%
16 and 17 years	1.7%	3.5%	4.9%	2.2%
18 to 24 years	8.6%	6.9%	8.0%	6.0%
25 to 34 years	5.5%	5.4%	2.9%	7.5%
35 to 44 years	4.6%	5.6%	5.4%	5.7%
45 to 54 years	5.3%	4.6%	5.1%	4.3%
55 to 64 years	3.8%	2.7%	2.3%	3.0%
65 to 74 years	1.6%	0.8%	0.9%	0.8%
> 75 years	1.4%	0.4%	0.2%	0.5%
Females	53.8%	50.2%	52.0%	48.7%
Under 5 years	5.1%	8.3%	8.3%	8.4%
5 years	0.8%	0.8%	0.3%	1.2%
6 to 11 years	4.7%	7.2%	7.2%	7.1%
12 to 14 years	2.0%	3.1%	3.7%	2.5%
15 years	0.7%	0.9%	1.7%	0.3%
16 and 17 years	1.7%	0.7%	1.0%	0.4%
18 to 24 years	11.0%	5.9%	6.1%	5.7%
25 to 34 years	7.3%	6.2%	5.5%	6.8%
35 to 44 years	5.0%	6.3%	6.9%	5.7%
45 to 54 years	5.5%	6.0%	6.4%	5.7%
55 to 64 years	4.3%	1.9%	1.7%	2.1%
65 to 74 years	2.2%	1.6%	1.6%	1.7%
> 75 years	3.5%	1.3%	1.7%	1.0%

Source: *U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey*

Montana Health Insurance Coverage Status



Source: *U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey*

Indexes

Population	Montana	Senate District 16	House District 31	House District 32
Total population	989,415	18,529	9,191	9,338
Median age (years)	40	30	30	30
Total population - 65 years and over	146,742	1,765	854	911
Total population - 18 to 64 years	619,110	10,516	5,272	5,244
Total population - under 18 years	223,563	6,248	3,065	3,183
Total population - under 5 years	62,423	1,828	930	898
One race	964,439	18,150	8,945	9,205
White	884,961	5,388	2,378	3,010
Black/African American	4,027	12	7	5
American Indian/Alaska Native	62,555	12,669	6,509	6,160
Asian	6,253	48	39	9
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	668	2	2	0
Some other race	5,975	31	10	21
Two or more races	24,976	379	246	133
Hispanic/Latino	28,565	317	115	202

Social	Montana	Senate District 16	House District 31	House District 32
Total households	401,328	5,738	2,670	3,068
Average household size	2	3	3	3
Average family size	3	4	4	3
Family households (families)	256,130	3,997	1,689	2,308
Male householder, no wife present, family	15,368	447	148	299
Male householder, no wife present, family - with own children under 18 years	9,016	291	99	192
Female householder, no husband present, family	33,651	946	489	457
Female householder, no husband present, family - with own children under 18 years	21,355	505	282	223
Nonfamily households	145,198	1,741	981	760
Householder living alone	116,779	1,546	890	656
Householder living alone - 65 years and over	41,923	446	255	191
Households with one or more people under 18 years	116,926	2,386	1,007	1,379
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	99,541	1,178	595	583
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	235,983	5,560	2,730	2,830
Nursery school, preschool	13,206	357	152	205
Kindergarten	12,085	285	114	171
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	96,195	2,783	1,369	1,414
High school (grades 9-12)	52,304	1,314	619	695
College or graduate school	62,193	821	476	345

Economic	Montana	Senate District 16	House District 31	House District 32
Employment status - population 16 years and over	778,518	12,689	5,976	6,713
Civilian labor force - employed	476,195	6,865	3,340	3,525
Civilian labor force - unemployed	28,683	765	416	349
Armed forces	3,737	0	0	0
Not in labor force	269,903	5,059	2,220	2,839
Females 16 years and over in labor force	391,139	6,338	3,198	3,140
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18	14	12	16
Mean earnings (dollars)	55,129	48,519	45,910	50,589
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	15,179	12,828	14,709	11,180
Mean retirement income (dollars)	18,679	18,219	20,350	16,375
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	7,895	8,048	8,113	7,956
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	2,954	4,768	5,316	4,267
Median family income (dollars)	55,725	43,534	44,507	43,168
Mean family income (dollars)	68,016	52,176	50,545	53,370

Housing	Montana	Senate District 16	House District 31	House District 32
Total housing units	471,723	7,064	3,209	3,855
Occupied housing units	401,328	5,738	2,670	3,068
Vacant housing units	70,395	1,326	539	787
Homeowner vacancy rate	2	1	1	0
Rental vacancy rate	6	5	7	2
Built 2005 or later	18,895	59	14	45
Owner-occupied	277,023	3,369	1,557	1,812
Renter-occupied	124,305	2,369	1,113	1,256
Median (dollars)	173,300	74,200	61,000	91,000
Housing units with a mortgage	162,090	1,248	565	683
Housing units without a mortgage	114,933	2,121	992	1,129

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census/2006-2010 American Community Survey

Education

Accredited Schools

	Montana	Senate District 16	House District 31	House District 32
Elementaries	440	13	7	6
Middle Schools	49	0	0	0
Grades 7-8 Schools	164	8	5	3
High Schools	185	7	4	3
Total	**838**	**28**	**16**	**12**

Source: *Montana State Library, Montana Office of Public Instruction, September 2012*

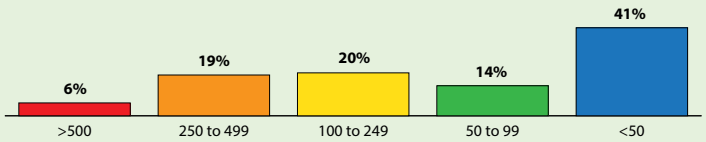
Montana School Libraries

Per MCA 20-7-202, each school in Montana maintains a school library.

Average circulation per library per year	13,788
Access to Statewide Databases	100%
No summer library hours	83%

Source: *2012 Montana School Library Data Survey*

Percent of Montana Schools by Enrollment Count



Number of Students Enrolled

Source: *Office of Public Instruction 2011 Montana Fast Facts*

Montana Test Scores - Achievement Levels

4th Grade Reading

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	31%	29%	25%	27%	27%
At or above basic	69%	71%	75%	73%	73%
Below proficient	65%	64%	61%	65%	64%
At or above proficient	35%	36%	39%	35%	36%

8th Grade Reading

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	18%	18%	15%	16%	14%
At or above basic	82%	82%	85%	84%	86%
Below proficient	63%	63%	61%	62%	58%
At or above proficient	37%	37%	39%	38%	42%

4th Grade Math

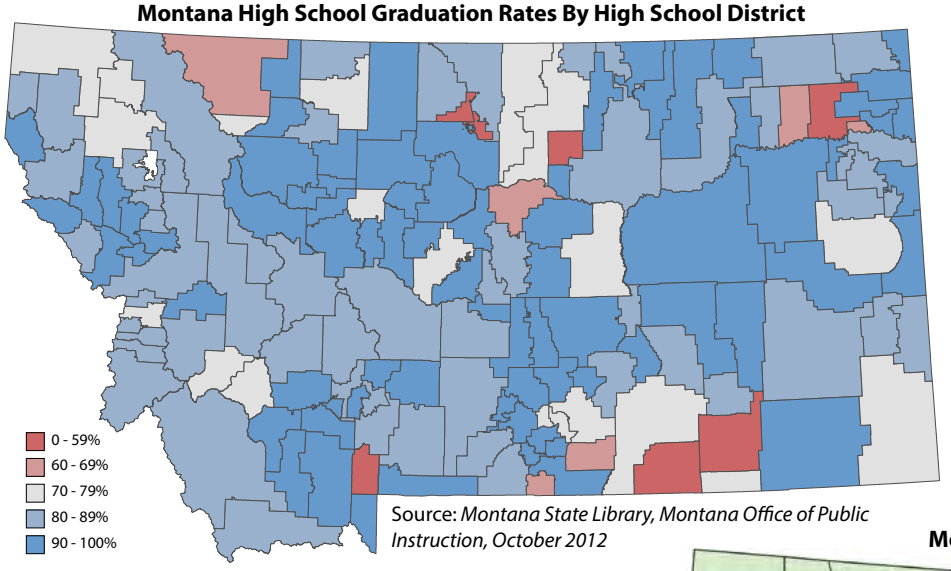
Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	19%	15%	12%	12%	13%
At or above basic	81%	85%	88%	88%	87%
Below proficient	69%	62%	56%	55%	55%
At or above proficient	31%	38%	44%	45%	45%

8th Grade Math

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	21%	20%	21%	18%	17%
At or above basic	79%	80%	79%	82%	83%
Below proficient	65%	64%	62%	56%	54%
At or above proficient	35%	36%	38%	44%	46%

Source: *Montana KidsCount, September 2012*

Montana High School Graduation Rates By High School District



Source: *Montana State Library, Montana Office of Public Instruction, October 2012*

4th Graders Who Scored Below Proficient Reading Level

By Family Income	2011
Eligible for free/reduced school lunch	77%
Not eligible for free/reduced school lunch	55%

By Race and Hispanic Origin	2011
White	61%
Hispanic or Latino	77%
American Indian	86%

Source: *Montana KidsCount, September 2011*

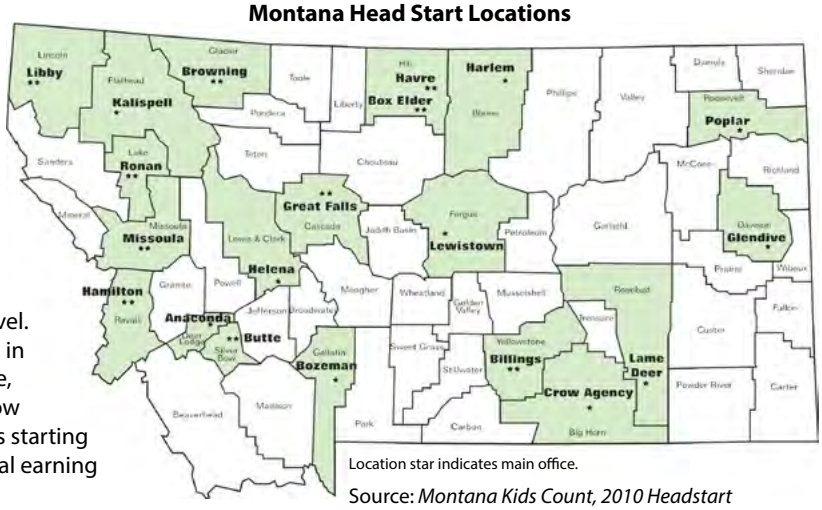
Early Literacy

For low-income children in particular, a "readiness gap" fuels much of what has become known as the achievement gap. The readiness gap grows exponentially between birth and kindergarten due to differences in children's resources and opportunities for physical, linguistic, cognitive, social, emotional, and behavioral development. This gap continues to grow as children attend K-12 school.

Nearly 2/3 of Montana's fourth graders cannot read at a proficient level. The fact is that the fourth-graders who cannot meet proficient levels in reading today are all too likely to become our nation's lowest-income, least-skilled, least-productive, and most costly citizens tomorrow. Low achievement in reading, which begins with opportunistic differences starting at birth, has important long-term consequences in terms of individual earning potential, global competitiveness, and general productivity.

Source: *MontanaKidsCount, September 2011*

Montana Head Start Locations



Location star indicates main office.

Source: *Montana Kids Count, 2010 Headstart Collaboration Needs Assessment*

Libraries

There are 769 libraries in the Montana Library Directory. 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/. See the Education page for more information about Montana's school libraries.

	Montana	Senate District 16	House District 31	House District 32
Public	82	6	2	5
Branches	34	5	2	3
Bookmobiles	3	0	0	0
Academic	26	4	1	3
Institutional	2	0	0	0
School	562	43	15	32
Special	57	0	0	0
Other	3	0	0	0
Total	**769**	**58**	**20**	**43**

Source: *Montana State Library, November 2012*

Montana's Cultural Heritage

In partnership with the Montana Historical Society and other organizations, the Montana State Library promotes preservation of and online access to our state's cultural heritage. The Montana Memory Project website makes a variety of historic as well as contemporary resources available in digital format for education, business, pleasure, and lifelong learning. http://mtmemory.org/.

Fire trucks at Presbyterian Church, Lewistown, MT

Connecting to Collections

The Montana Historical Society and the Montana State Library partnered on a statewide project to assess the preservation needs of collections at Montana's more than 400 cultural organizations. The assessment documented the need for training, environmental monitoring, on-site surveys of collections and facilities, and disaster preparedness assistance.

Montana Talking Book Library

Services for Montanans with Visual, Physical and Reading Disabilities

The Montana State Library supports free specialized and direct accessible library services to Montanans with visual and physical disabilities through the Montana Talking Book Library (MTBL). The number of veterans served has increased to 12.4% of all patrons. Overall patrons have increased by 15%. MTBL circulation has increased by 15.16%. The Patron Outreach Project is designed to connect more Montanans with MTBL services.

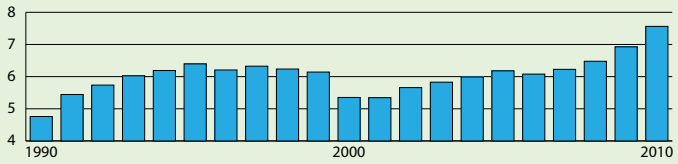
MTBL's local recordings and national digitization projects continue to progress and offer a wider variety of digital audio books to patrons in both physical delivery and digital BARD (Braille and Audio Reading Download) delivery programs. These are designed to meet patrons' needs at their personal resource and skills level, including homebound patrons.

For more information:
http://msl.mt.gov/tbl/ OR 1-800-332-3400

Montana Public Libraries Fast Facts

- **Montana's public libraries hold 3,719,920 items.**
- Montanans visited their public libraries an average of five times throughout the year, for a total of 4,599,660 visits in 2011.
- Montana library patrons checked out 7,519,019 items in 2011, about eight items per person.
- Librarians in Montana's public libraries fielded 465,036 reference questions in SFY 2011, or 8,934 questions per week.
- 100% of all Montana libraries provide Internet access to patrons
- **Nearly half of all Montanans (467,303) have a library card.**

Public Libraries Circulation Per Capita (1990 - 2010)

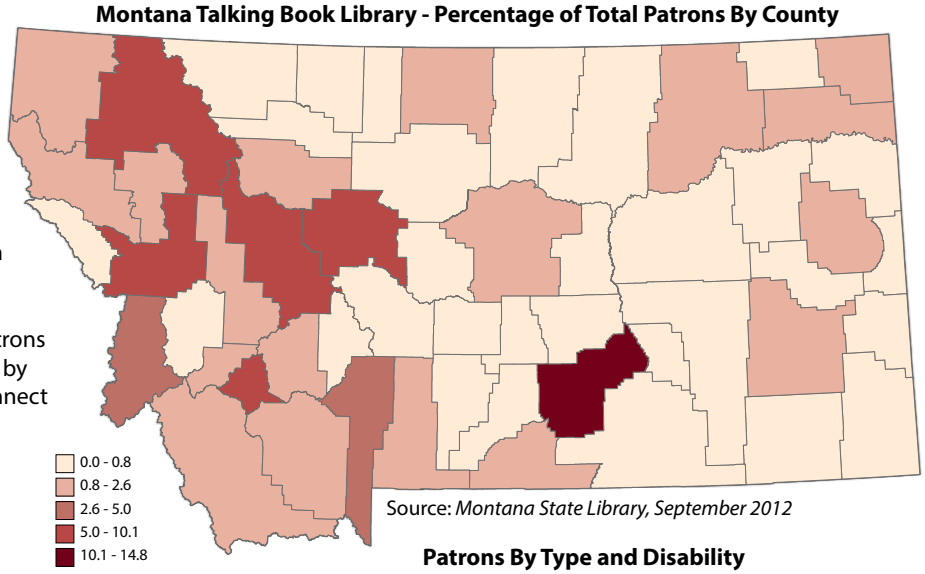


Source: *Montana State Library, November 2012*

Courier Project

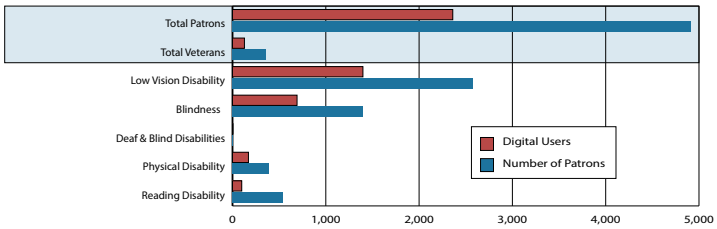
As access to quality information has become a vital part of our lives, the Montana State Library is partnering with libraries on a number of ways to share information and materials affordably and dependably. One of these methods is the Montana Courier Project, which uses a commercial courier service to ship library materials and resources around the state. As participation has grown, libraries are seeing increasingly significant savings in the cost of moving library materials around the state.

Montana Talking Book Library - Percentage of Total Patrons By County



Source: *Montana State Library, September 2012*

Patrons By Type and Disability



Source: *Montana State Library, September 2012*

Libraries

The Montana State Library works on behalf of all Montana libraries to help them provide the latest and best information and library services to their patrons – your constituents. We negotiate on behalf of libraries across the state to get the best rate on cutting-edge library products and services, keeping libraries relevant and engaged in their local communities. Our statewide suite of resource sharing tools through our unique group services contract with Online Computing Library Center (OCLC) enables patrons to borrow library materials from anywhere in the world and provides Montana collections to citizens of the world. Discover It, a new statewide search tool for libraries, makes the patron's discovery experience into a one stop, "Google-like" experience. Without statewide library projects, some of which are listed here, many Montanans would be left behind in this age of information.

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 that are participating in the following statewide projects.

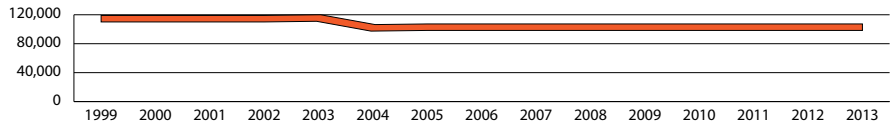
	Montana	Senate District 16	House District 31	House District 32
Statewide Databases	769	58	20	43
OCLC	769	58	20	43
OCLC Group Services	252	21	5	17
Montana Shared Catalog	163	15	4	12
MontanaLibrary2Go	88	7	4	4
Ready2Read	72	9	3	7
Courier Project	46	1	0	1
Montana Memory Project	34	2	1	1

Source: *Montana State Library, November 2012*

State Aid Dollars for Public Libraries

State aid to public libraries is provided through the Information Access Montana Act (IAMA) passed by the Montana Legislature in 1989. The act is designed to broaden access to existing information by strengthening public libraries, augment and extend services provided by public libraries, and permit new types of library services based on local need. For fiscal year 2013, a total of $102,830 was distributed amongst the state's 82 public libraries.

State Aid for Montana Public Libraries (1999 - 2013)



State Aid for Public Libraries in Senate District 16	Per Capita $	PerSq Mile $	Total $
Blaine County Library, *Chinook*	357	232	589
Glasgow City-County Library, *Glasgow*	668	446	1,113
Harlem Public Library, *Harlem*	232	151	382
Havre-Hill County Library, *Havre*	1,458	262	1,721
Phillips County Library, *Malta*	385	466	851
Roosevelt County Library, *Wolf Point*	945	213	1,158

Source: *Montana State Library, November 2012*

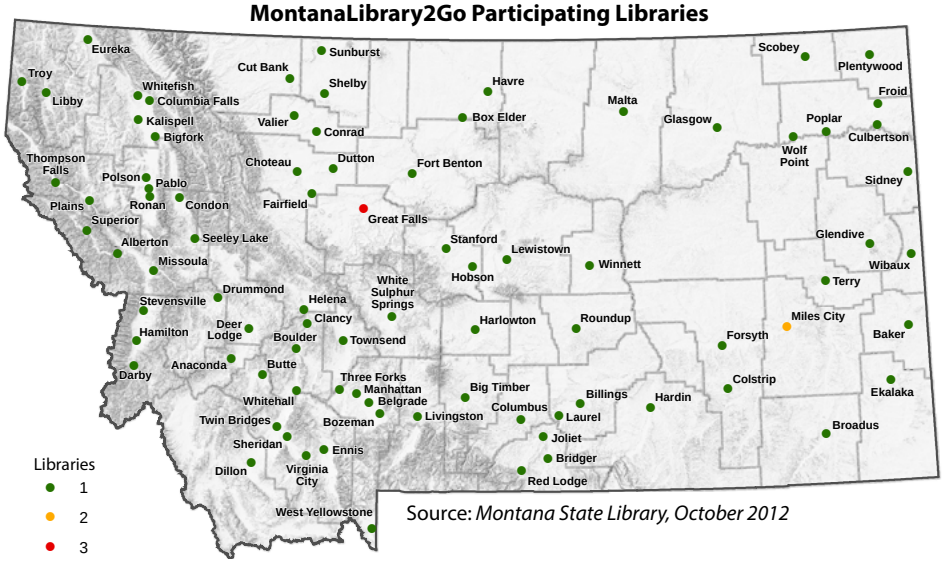
Statewide Databases and HomeworkMT

Thanks to an allocation from the Montana legislature, the Montana State Library offers statewide periodical databases to all Montana library patrons. Access to this completely online collection – accessible in the library, at home, or on a mobile device – includes hundreds of journals and thousands of full text articles on everything from business resources to health information. Montanans performed nearly 6.5 million searches within the "Discover It" statewide search tool last year. Library patrons also have access to live tutors and online homework assistance through HomeworkMT. Montana students engaged in 8,102 live tutoring sessions and 3,715 online sessions to get assistance with math, science, social studies and the GED. Adults accessed the resource for assistance with computer and financial literacy, resumes, and helping children with homework.

MontanaLibrary2Go

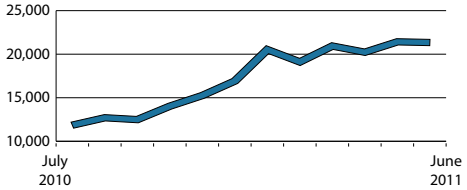
The ever increasing popularity of downloadable audio and e-books makes MontanaLibrary2Go a favorite of Montana library patrons. Participating libraries deliver a growing collection of downloadable audio and e-book titles to their patrons. Titles are available for download on a wide variety of mobile devices including Kindles, iPods, iPads, iPhones and Androids. Patrons from participating libraries downloaded 206,801 titles between July 1, 2011 and June 30, 2012.

MontanaLibrary2Go Participating Libraries



Source: *Montana State Library, October 2012*

MontanaLibrary2Go Circulation Activity



Source: *Montana State Library, November 2012*

Libraries

Ready 2 Read

The Montana State Library's Ready 2 Read program is designed to help parents and caregivers understand the value of sharing language and literacy with their children and the importance these skills play throughout a person's life. The Ready 2 Read program has provided extensive early childhood training for Montana librarians; placed early childhood materials, including age-appropriate books and toys, into libraries throughout the state; and helped Montana libraries become community hubs for healthy child and family development, which provide all parents of young children access to age appropriate reading materials and a 21st Century learning environment that will reap rewards for society far into the future.
http://ready2readmontana.org/

Ready 2 Read Participating Libraries

Source: *Montana State Library, October 2012*

Montana GIS Portal

The Montana GIS Portal serves as Montana's primary online resource to discover geospatial data. The Portal provides online access to hundreds of datasets in a variety of formats for use in maps, web mapping applications and geospatial analyses.
http://gisportal.msl.mt.gov/

State Names Authority (SNA)

The Montana State Library is responsible for representing the State of Montana to the US Board of Geographic Names (BGN). The SNA is notified when the BGN receives proposals for new names or changes to existing names recognized by the federal government for natural features such as streams and mountains in Montana. The SNA solicits opinions on the proposals from state and local agencies and from the public, then forwards these opinions, along with the State's recommendation, to the BGN. The SNA web site at http://msl.mt.gov/geonames has more information and a database of all proposals made for Montana since 2002.

Statewide Library Training

The Montana State Library's three consultants travel throughout Montana and meet one-on-one with librarians and library trustees across the state, assisting with everything from training and technology to applying Montana library law and fundraising basics. In the last fiscal year, MSL's consultants traveled over 37,505 miles, made over 2,830 contacts and completed over 167 visits with Montana's library community.

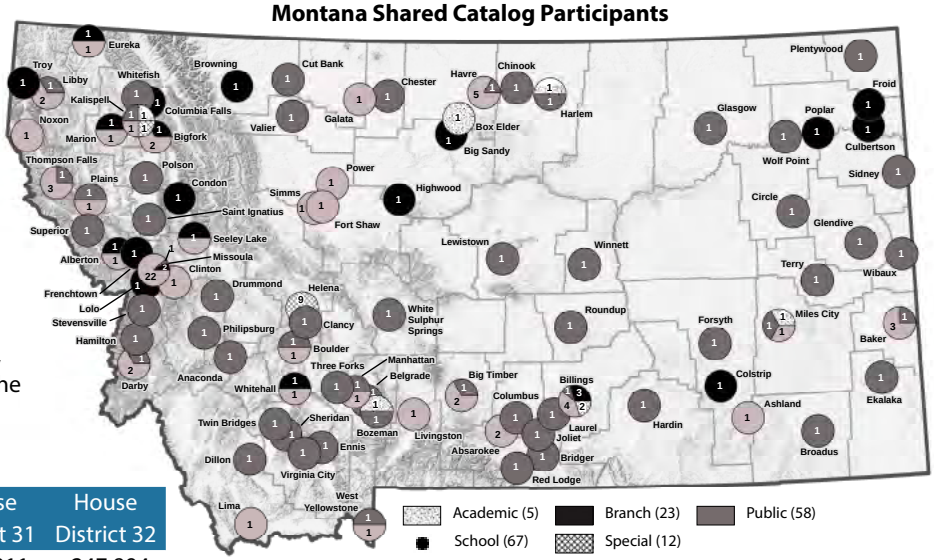
Number of trainings	29
Number of students at trainings	450

Source: *Montana State Library, October 2011 - September 2012*

Montana Shared Catalog

The Montana Shared Catalog helps more than 160 Montana libraries meet today's library users' demands. It gives Montanans a rich and easy-to-use catalog including more than 5 million items that patrons circulated 4,871,174 times from August 2011 to September 2012. Forty-two of the MSC member libraries have joined together in three separate groups to share their collections and patrons among their members. These resource sharing libraries are in the 4-Rivers Group (10 members in Southwestern Montana), BridgerNet Group (5 members in Gallatin County), and the Partners Group (27 members located across the state).

Montana Shared Catalog Participants



Source: *Montana State Library, October 2012*

Montana Shared Catalog Circulation

	Montana	Senate District 16	House District 31	House District 32
Circulation	4,871,174	289,986	84,011	247,894

Source: *Montana State Library, September 2012*

State Publications Available Online!

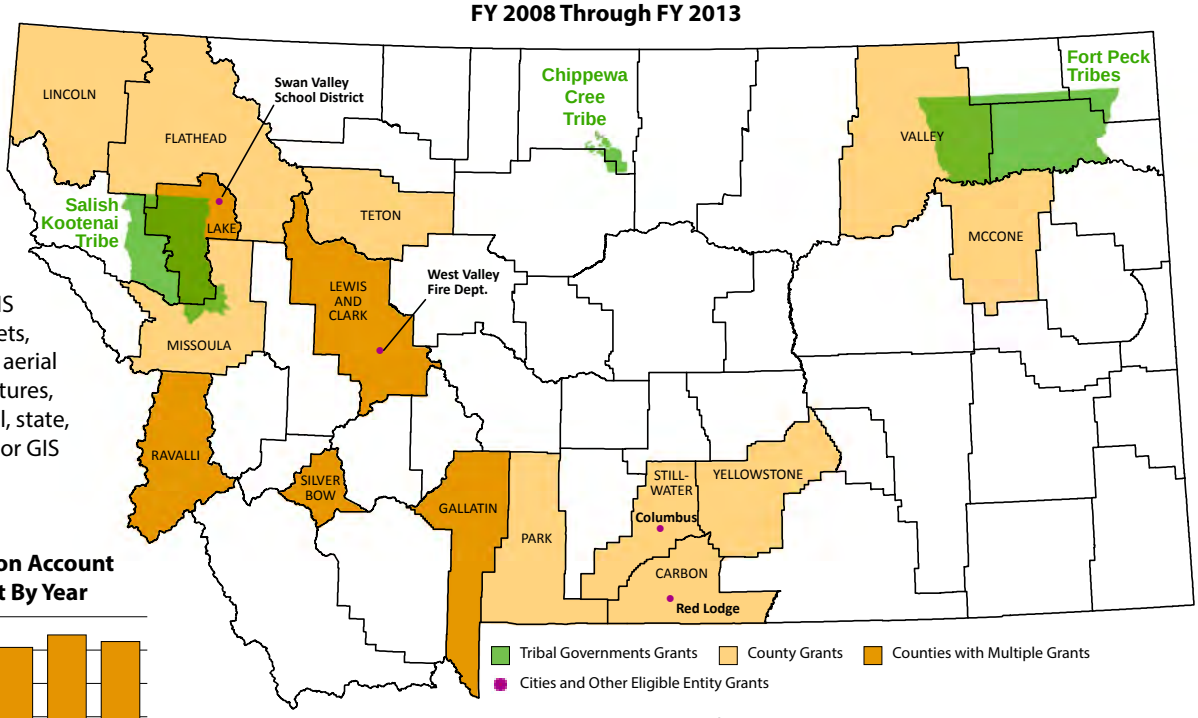
The Montana State Library is digitizing our legacy print state publications collection of 37,000+ publications dating from 1874. To date, over one million pages have been digitized. These publications are available online in a variety of formats at http://statepublications.mt.gov. Use of these online items is exponentially more frequent than traditional print usage.

Geographic Information

Montana Land Information Act

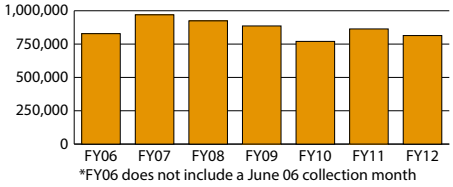
The Montana Land Information Account is funded through document recording fees as described in MCA 7-4-2637. The account supplies funds for work on statewide datasets, called the Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure (MSDI), and provides funding for local, regional, and tribal efforts to build and support GIS capacity. The statewide datasets, such as cadastral (tax parcels), aerial photography, addressed structures, and wetlands are used by local, state, tribal, federal, and private sector GIS practitioners.

Montana Governments and Groups Receiving MLIA Grants
FY 2008 Through FY 2013



Source: *Montana State Library, August 2012*

Montana Land Information Account
Funds to State Account By Year



*FY06 does not include a June 06 collection month

Source: *Montana State Library, October 2012*

Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure

The Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure or MSDI contains 14 Framework layers that digitally represent the physical and cultural landscape of Montana. This information is developed with private sector, local, state, and tribal programs and in cooperation with the federal government. The State of Montana partners with all levels of government to create a complete standardized set of data for Montana base maps.

These 14 layers can help improve business inefficiencies; route traffic; study sensitive species after an oil spill; plan for future development; spur economic development; deliver necessary immunization services to children in your community and more.

Montana Cadastral Application
http://gis.mt.gov

The Montana Cadastral Mapping Application is a robust mapping tool that provides access to selected Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure layers, including information on public and private land ownership.

Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure Layers

Cadastral

Hydrography

Structures

Imagery

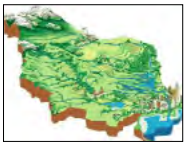
Transportation

Wetlands

Elevation/Hypsography

Soils

Hydrologic Units



Geodetic Control

Land Cover

Geographic Names

Administrative Boundaries

Geology

For more information, visit http://giscoordination.mt.gov

Land

Land Ownership

Senate District 16 ranks number 5 in size and is 8,409.850 square miles, or about 6% of Montana's total land area (146,926 square miles). The average senate district in Montana is 2,938 square miles and the average house district is 1,469 square miles.

Owner	Montana Area (Sq Mi)	%	Senate District 16 Area (Sq Mi)	%	House District 31 Area (Sq Mi)	%	House District 32 Area (Sq Mi)	%
Private	95,080	65	5,005	60	465	98	4,539	57
Local Government	208	<1	28	<1	3	<1	26	<1
Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks	648	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
State Trust Land	8,092	6	453	5	3	<1	450	6
Other State Land	139	<1	19	<1	<1	<1	19	<1
US Bureau of Land Management	12,505	9	2,273	27	<1	<1	2,272	29
US Fish and Wildlife Service	1,448	<1	597	7	3	<1	594	7
US Forest Service	26,608	18	0	0	0	0	0	0
US National Park Service	1,853	1	<1	<1	0	0	<1	<1
Other Federal Land	344	<1	34	<1	2	<1	32	<1
Total	**146,926**		**8,410**		**476**		**7,934**	

Source: *Montana State Library, September 2012*

Private Land Agricultural Use

Owner	Montana Acres	%	Senate District 16 Acres	%	House District 31 Acres	%	House District 32 Acres	%
Continuous Crop	29,162	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fallow Crop	13,497,077	16	576,499	15	110,244	51	466,255	13
Farmstead	34,343	<1	1,028	<1	180	<1	848	<1
Grazing	51,274,975	62	3,072,902	79	74,923	35	2,997,979	82
Irrigated	1,891,718	2	110,364	3	29,234	13	81,130	2
Timber	15,346,749	18	69,638	2	0	0	69,638	2
Wild Hay	1,235,624	1	46,271	1	2,167	<1	44,104	1
Total	**83,309,648**		**3,876,703**		**216,749**		**3,659,954**	

Source: *Montana State Library, Montana Department of Revenue, September 2012*

Conservation Easements (Acres)

	Montana	Senate District 16	House District 31	House District 32
Bitter Root Land Trust	2,624	0	0	0
City Government	601	0	0	0
Clark Fork-Pend Oreille Conservancy	208	0	0	0
County Government	528	0	0	0
Ducks Unlimited (Wetlands America Trust)	16,997	0	0	0
Five Valleys Land Trust	47,591	0	0	0
Flathead Land Trust	9,568	0	0	0
Gallatin Valley Land Trust	37,046	0	0	0
Humane Society Wildlife Land Trust	279	0	0	0
Montana Conservation Trust	736	0	0	0
Montana Department of Transportation	999	0	0	0
Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks	417,119	26,702	0	26,702
Montana Land Reliance	895,520	13,103	0	13,103
Mule Deer Foundation	155	0	0	0
National Wildlife Federation	20	0	0	0
Prickly Pear Land Trust	3,246	0	0	0
Rattlesnake Land Trust	190	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation	50,266	0	0	0
Salish and Kootenai Tribal Lands	222	0	0	0
The Bighorn Institute	1,443	0	0	0
The Conservation Fund	15,061	0	0	0
The Nature Conservancy	316,722	1,480	0	1,480
The Vital Ground Foundation	912	0	0	0
US Bureau of Reclamation	42	0	0	0
US Department of Agriculture	26,901	0	0	0
US Fish and Wildlife Service	241,264	16,199	0	16,199
US Forest Service	20,038	0	0	0
US Government	9,251	592	0	592
Total	**2,115,548**	**58,076**	**0**	**58,076**

Source: *Montana State Library, Montana Natural Heritage Program, June 2012*

Montana Land Management Tool

To view more land management and conservation easement information, visit the Natural Heritage MapViewer at http://mtnhp.org/mapviewer. The MapViewer displays land management information (public lands, managed areas, and conservation easements); wildlife sightings (more than 1,300,000); land cover/land use; and, over 28,000 geo-referenced photos from across Montana. It links directly into the Montana Field Guides for more information about Montana's animals, plants and habitats. The Natural Heritage Program is the state's source for reliable, objective information and expertise to support stewardship of our native species and habitats. http://mtnhp.org

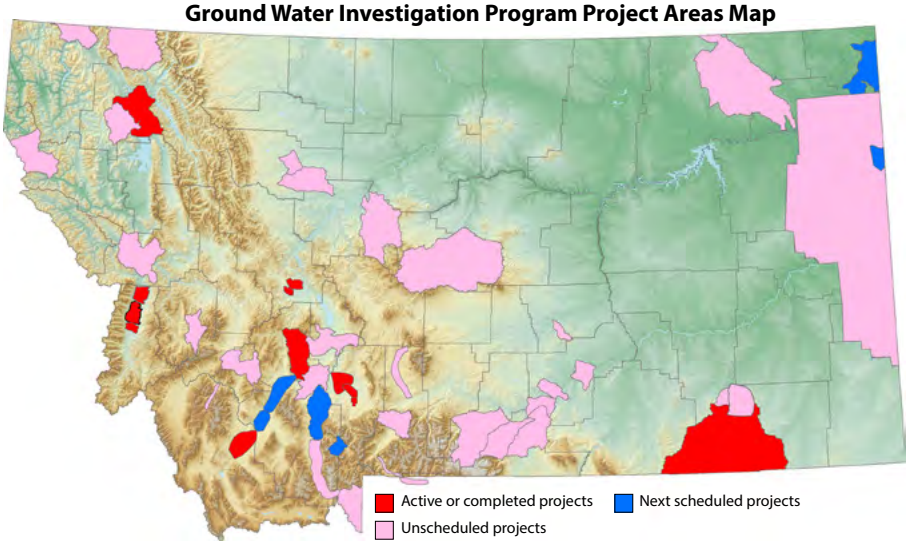
Water

Montana Ground Water Investigations Program

- Investigates critical groundwater challenges such as groundwater/surface-water interaction, impacts of land use change, development stress, and more.
- Results provide scientific basis for sound, informed, water-management decisions.

http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/gwip/gwip.asp

Ground Water Investigation Program Project Areas Map



Source: *Montana Ground Water Investigation Program, September 2012*

Montana Ground Water Assessment Program

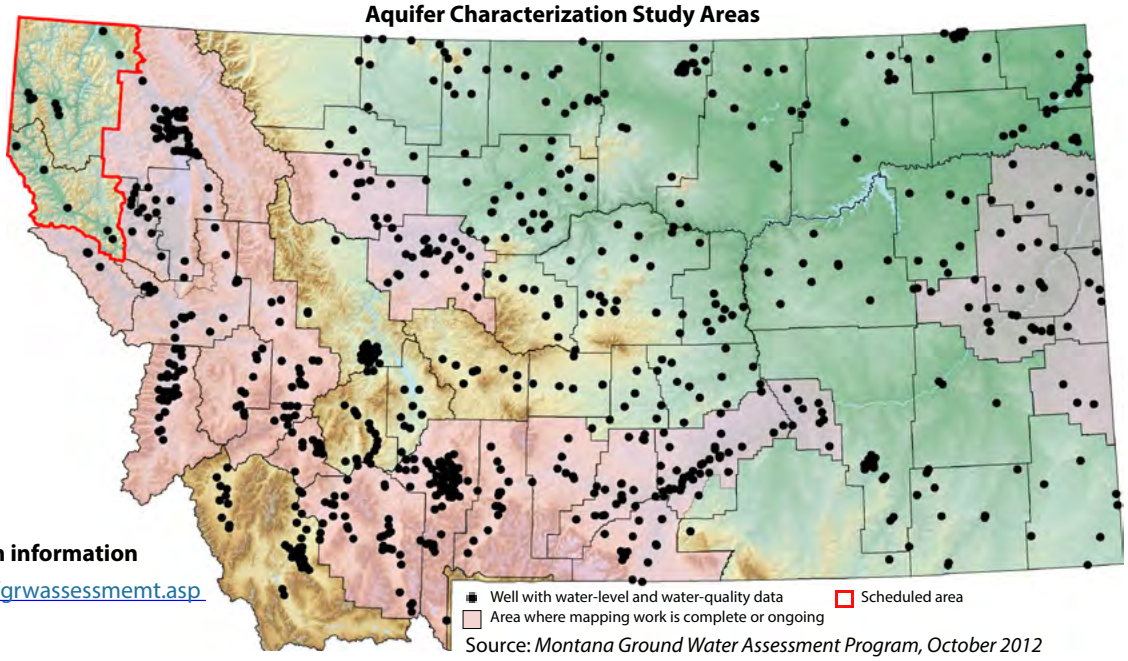
- Maps groundwater quality and the distribution of Montana's aquifers
- Provides long-term groundwater quality and water-level monitoring
- Maintains the central repository for Montana's groundwater information

http://mbmggwic.mtech.edu/

Ground Water Assessment Program information

http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/grw/grwassessmemt.asp

Water-Quality and Water-Level Monitoring Sites
Aquifer Characterization Study Areas



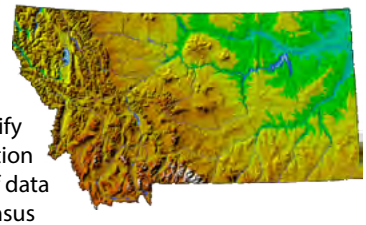
Source: *Montana Ground Water Assessment Program, October 2012*

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.

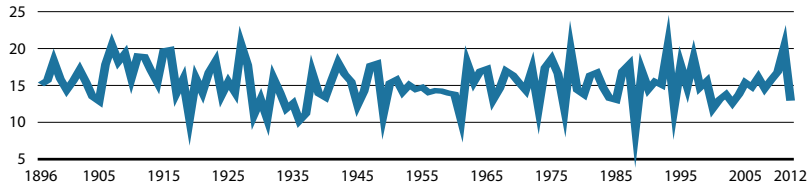
For historic analysis, up-to-date information, and maps on Montana's current drought situation visit http://drought.mt.gov/.

Montana Digital Atlas



Additional mapping and data capabilities are available through the Montana State Library at http://nris.mt.gov/interactive.asp. The Montana Digital Atlas allows users to identify a place of interest and view an atlas of information about that place that includes a broad range of data categories such as land ownership and use, census data, water information and biological data.

Montana Annual Precipitation in Inches (1895 - 2012)



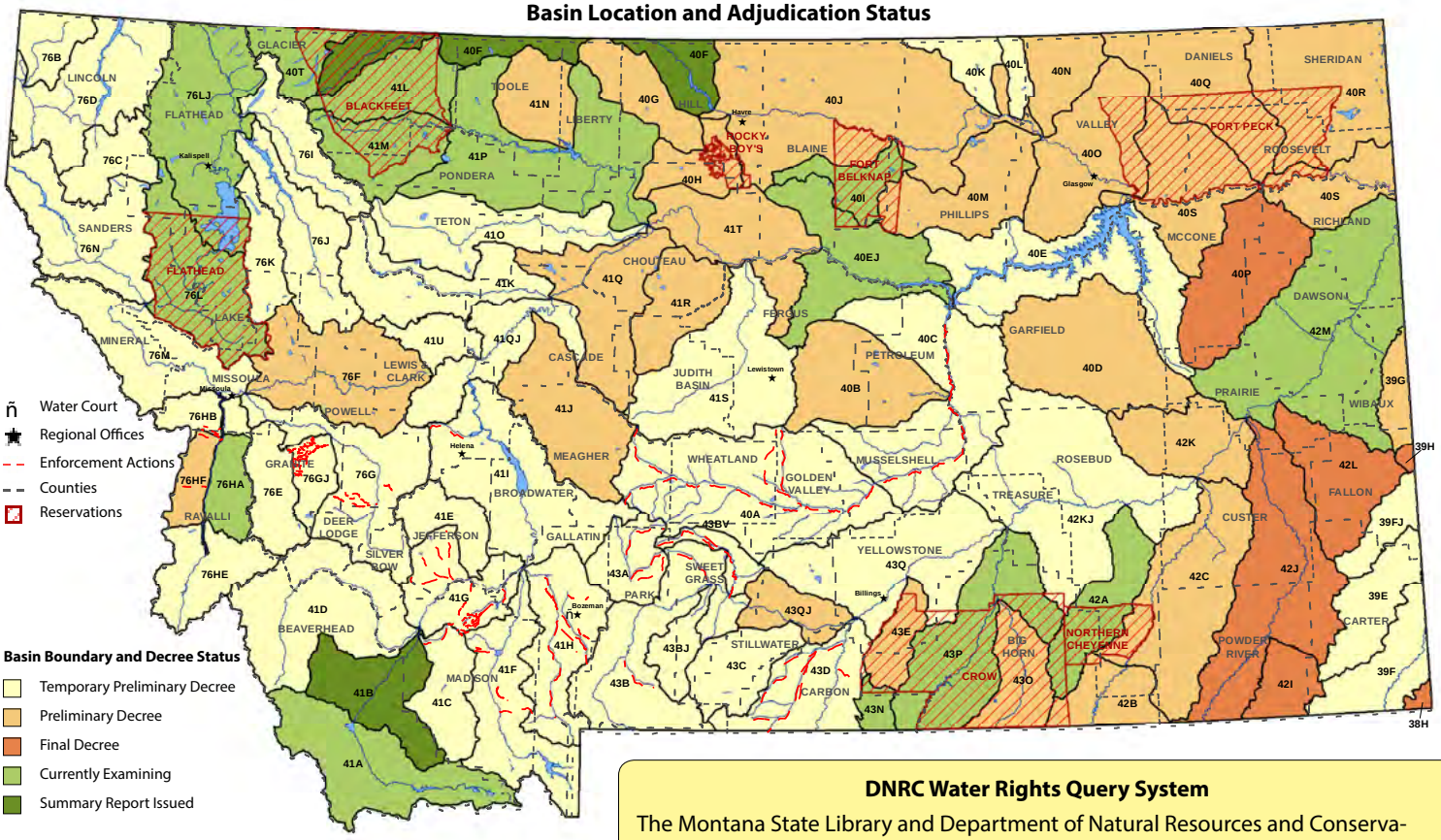
Source: *NOAA National Climate Data Center, September 2012*

Water/Fire

Water Rights

The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation Water Adjudication Bureau assists the Montana Water Court in the adjudication of all claims to pre July 1, 1973 water rights. The Bureau examines all claims pursuant to Supreme Court rules and provides a summary report to the Water Court on each of the basins (85) in the state. Pursuant to legislation passed in 2005 the Bureau must complete the examination of the remaining 57,000 claims (as of 2005) by June 30, 2015. The map below shows the current status of the adjudication process. Visit http://dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water_rts/.

Basin Location and Adjudication Status

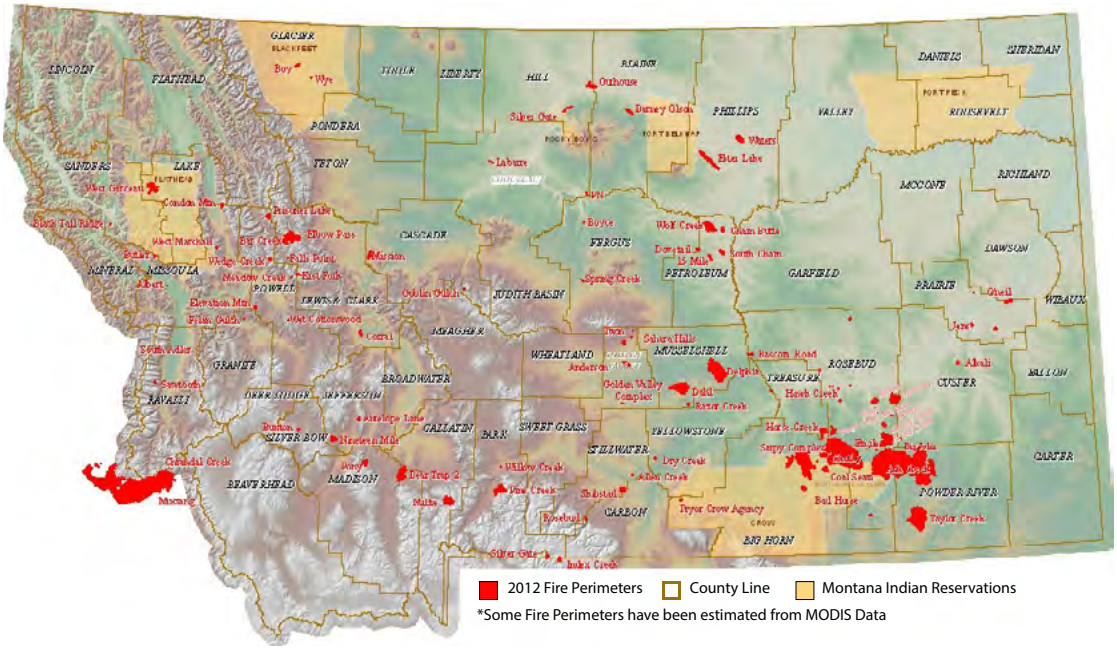


Source: *Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, Water Resources Division, September 2012*

DNRC Water Rights Query System

The Montana State Library and Department of Natural Resources and Conservation (DNRC) have worked together to build the Water Rights Query System, which provides online access to the DNRC database of water rights information. For more information, visit http://nris.mt.gov/dnrc/waterrights/.

Montana Large Fire Activity



Source: *Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, Forestry Division, September 2012*

Montana Fires 2002 - 2011 All Fires As Reported by 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
2008	1,424	166,842
2009	1,731	48,912
2010	1,050	56,711
2011	1,335	168,010

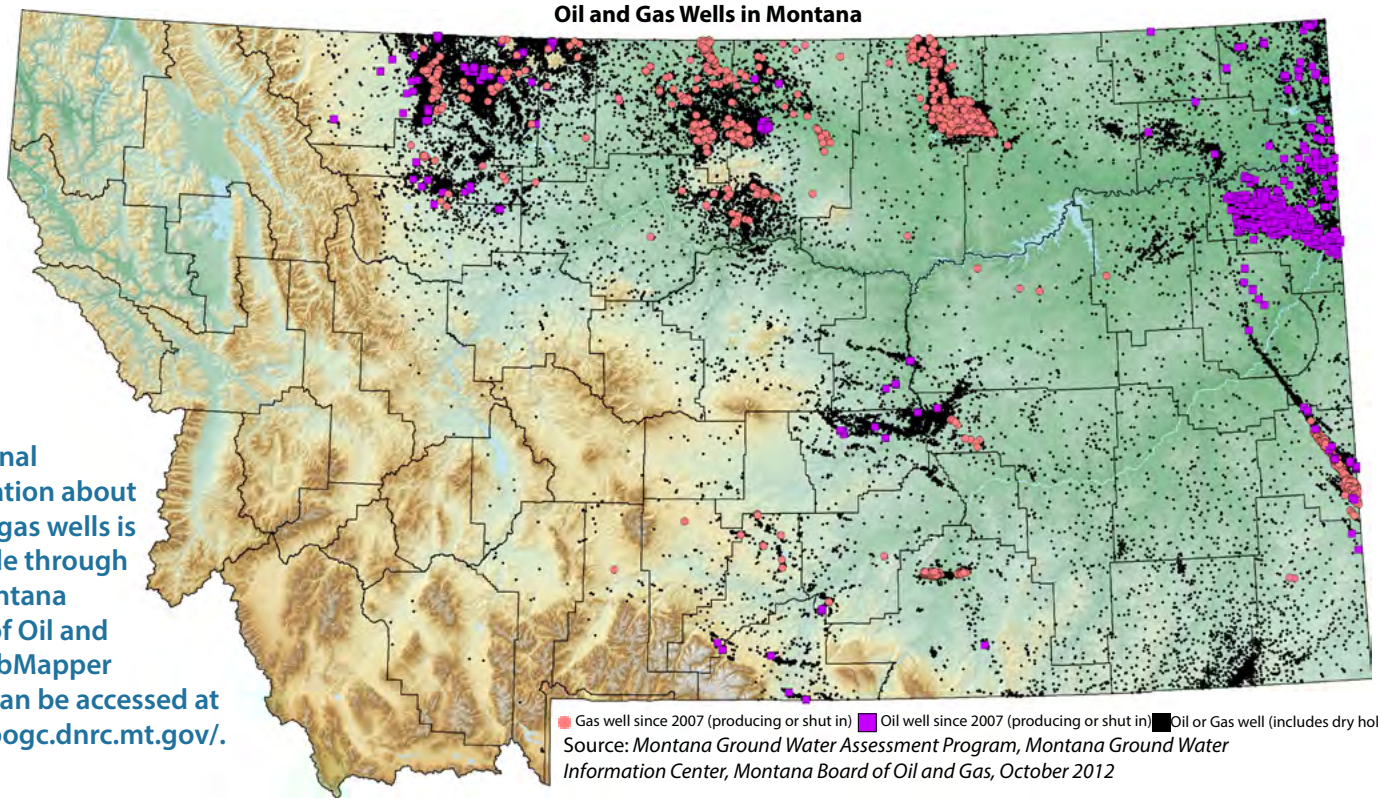
Source: *Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, September 2012*

For additional information on Montana's fires, visit DNRC's online Fire Map at http://dnrc.mt.gov/gis/fire/.

Energy

Oil and Gas Wells

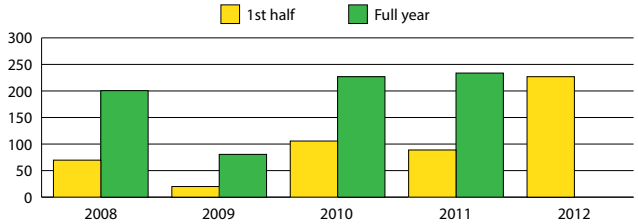
Oil and Gas Wells in Montana



Source: *Montana Ground Water Assessment Program, Montana Ground Water Information Center, Montana Board of Oil and Gas, October 2012*

Additional information about oil and gas wells is available through the Montana Board of Oil and Gas WebMapper which can be accessed at http://bogc.dnrc.mt.gov/.

Montana Oil Well Permits Issued (2008 - 2012)



Source: *Montana Board of Oil and Gas, August 2012*

Oil and Gas Wells

	Montana	Senate District 16	House District 31	House District 32
Coal Bed Methane, Active	1,073	0	0	0
Coal Bed Methane, Inactive	65	0	0	0
Gas, Active	7,238	1,336	5	1,331
Gas, Inactive	2,569	465	0	465
Gas Storage, Active	270	6	0	6
Gas Storage, Inactive	18	0	0	0
Injection, Active	1,135	15	1	14
Injection, Inactive	757	12	6	6
Oil, Active	7,554	117	24	93
Oil, Inactive	4,579	23	11	12
Oil & Gas, Active	1	0	0	0
Total	**25,259**	**1,974**	**47**	**1,927**

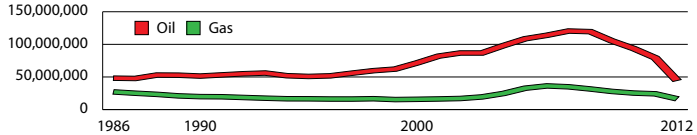
Source: *Montana State Library, Montana Board of Oil and Gas, September 2012*

Montana House Heating Fuel Occupied Housing Units

	Count	Percent
Utility gas	226,740	56.5%
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	51,713	12.9%
Electricity	78,582	18.8%
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	7,472	1.9%
Coal or coke	927	0.2%
Wood	33,481	8.3%
Solar energy	321	0.1%
Other fuel	4,234	1.1%
No fuel used	858	0.2%
Total	**404,616**	**100.0%**

Source: *U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey*

Montana Annual Oil and Gas Production (Barrels)



Source: *Montana Board of Oil and Gas, October 2012*

Pipelines

	Montana		Senate District 16		House District 31		House District 32	
	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	Count	Miles
Crude Oil	90	1,970	1	10	1	10	0	0
Natural Gas	360	3,301	56	366	4	52	52	314
Refined Product	47	805	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	24	402	1	19	0	0	1	19
Total	**521**	**6,477**	**58**	**395**	**5**	**63**	**53**	**333**

Source: *Montana State Library, Pipeline Intregrity Management Mapping Application, December 2006*

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. Good information is critical to maintain this valuable heritage as the state grows and develops.

Recreation Area (Acres)

	Senate District 16
Fishing Access Sites	404
Fishing Conservation Areas	0
State Parks	0
Wildlife Conservation Easements	26,153
Wildlife Management Areas	704
Wildlife Protection Areas	0
Total	**27,261**

Source: *Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks, September 2012*

Animal Species Diversity

	Montana (Count)	Senate District 16 (Count)	% of Montana Species
Amphibians	13	6	46
Birds	308	240	78
Fish	54	41	76
Mammals	103	67	65
Reptiles	17	13	76

Source: *Montana Natural Heritage Program, September 2012*

Block Management Acreage

There are a total of 9,093,377 acres of Block Management land (including Plum Creek*) in the State of Montana. Senate District 16 contains 625,885 or 7% of those acres.

*Plum Creek land in FWP's Regions 1 and 2 are 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 and Parks, September 2012*

Wildlife Highlights

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

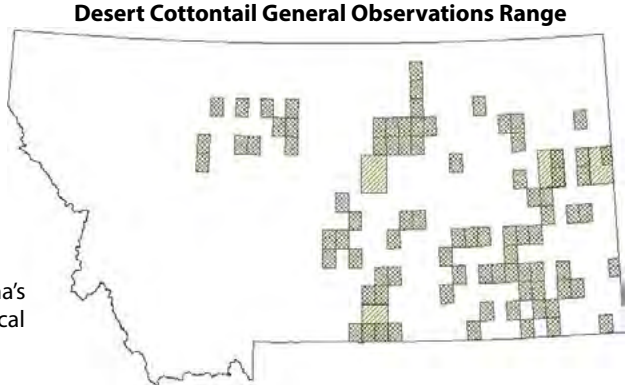
- Montana Field Guide - an encyclopedia of the distribution, status, and biology of Montana's animals, plants, and biological communities
- MapViewer – interactive maps of animals, plants, land cover, and land management
- Land Management Maps – public lands, conservation easements, and special designations
- Wetland and riparian mapping information
- Reports on Montana's Species of Concern
- Quick responses to data requests and answers from expert scientists on Montana's plants, animals, and biological communities.

Desert Cottontail

Sylvilagus audubonii

Desert Cottontail rabbits live in arid grasslands and sagebrush areas. Their nests are pear-shaped excavations in the ground and are lined with vegetation and fur.

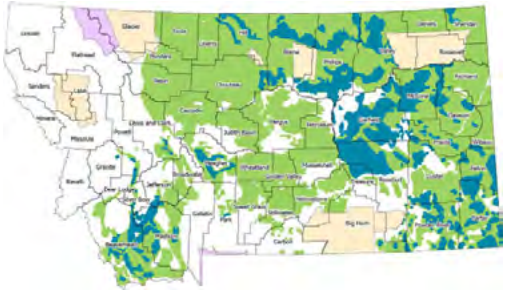
Desert Cottontail General Observations Range



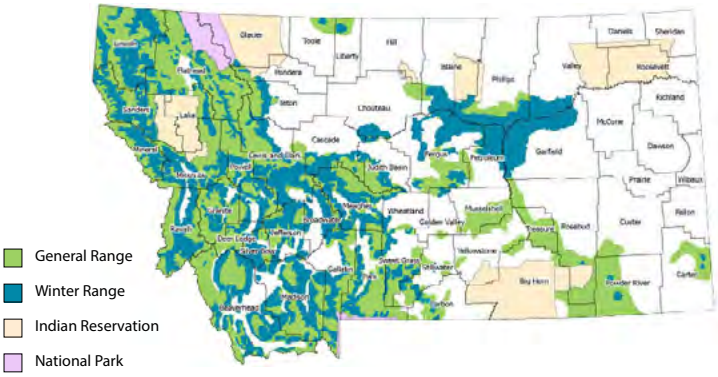
Source: *Montana Natural Heritage Program, September 2012*

Big Game Distribution

Antelope (Pronghorn)

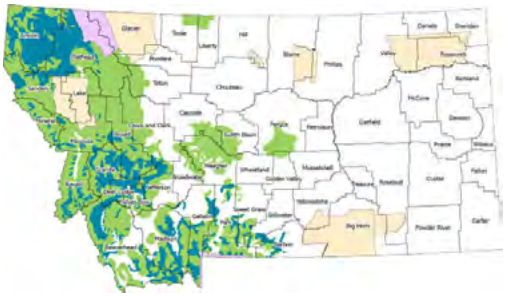


Elk



Distribution within Indian Reservations or National Parks is not delineated by Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks.

Moose

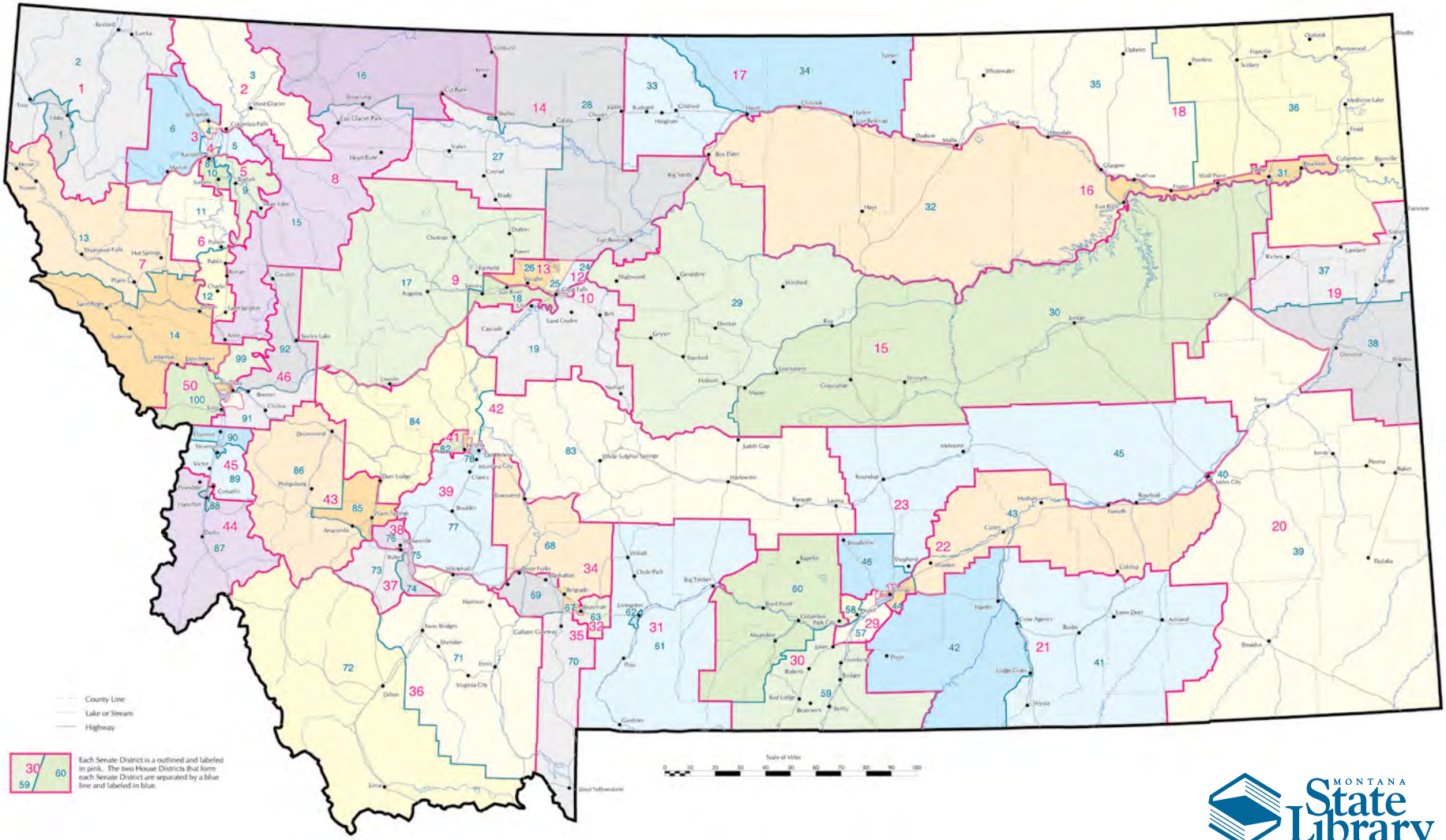


Mule Deer

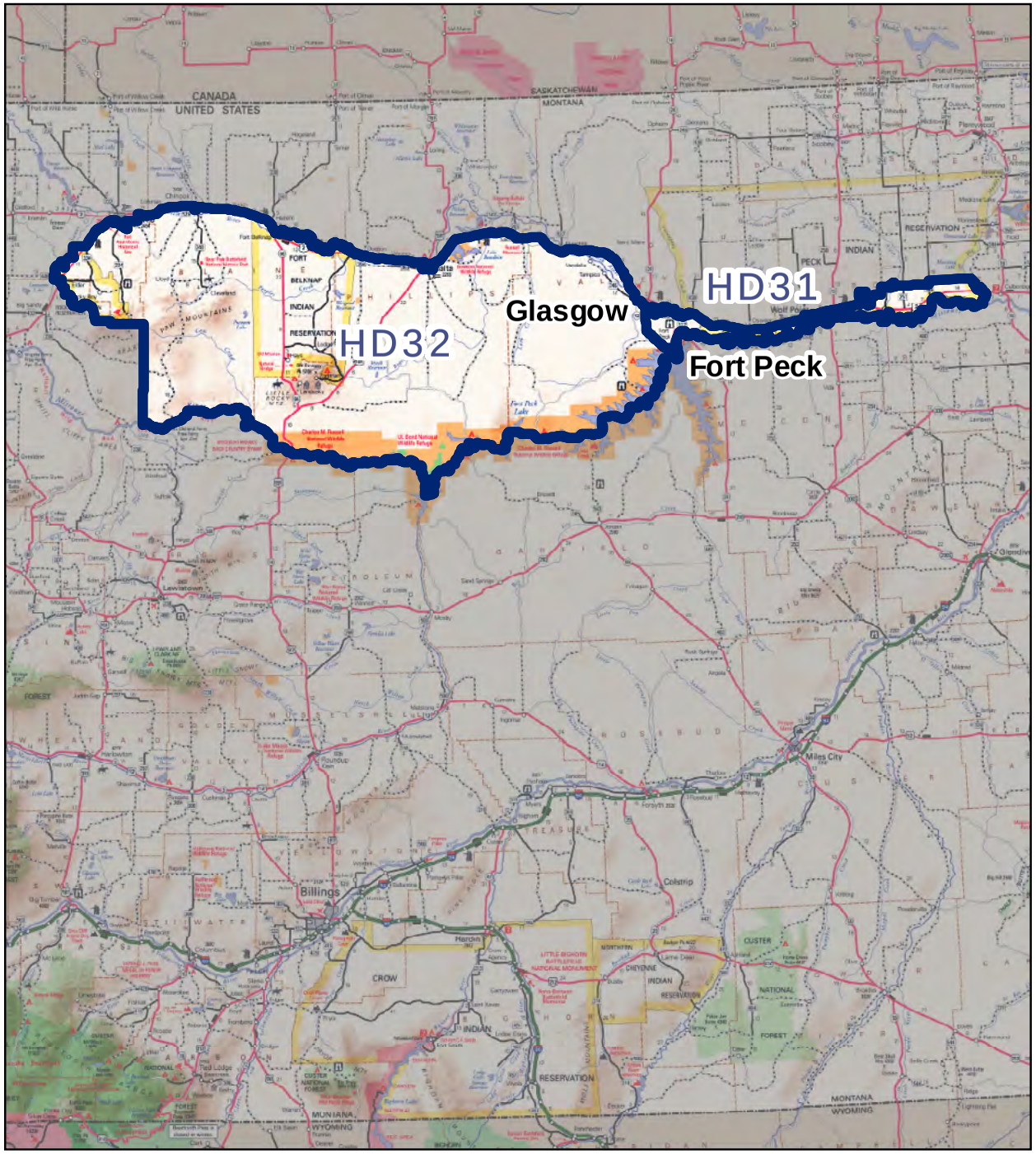
White-Tailed Deer

Source: *Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, September 2012*

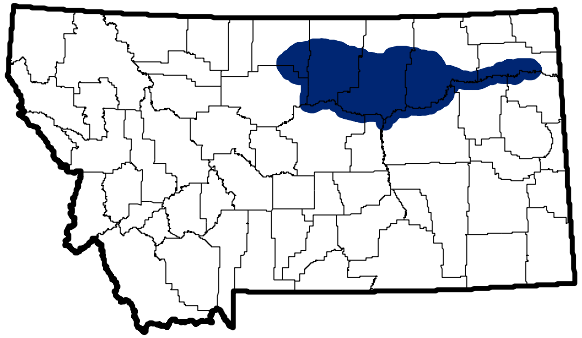
Montana Legislative District 2005 - 2014



Map# 014leg0001 7/28/2003



Montana Senate District 16



Scale of Miles

0 20 40 60 80 100

Online Resources Directory

Montana State Library

http://msl.mt.gov

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

Statewide Library Resources

http://mymontanalibrary.org

- Discover It! Montana State Library Catalog — http://mtslr.org
- Montana Library Directory — http://msl.mt.gov/For_Librarians/Library_Directory

Montana State Digital Library

- Library Information Services
  - MT.GOV Connect — http://msl.mt.gov/For_State_Employees/connect
  - Montana State Publications Online — http://statepublications.mt.gov
  - Find Resources Online — http://msl.mt.gov/For_State_Employees/Find_Resources_Online
- MSL Geographic Information — http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo
  - Montana Geographic Information Clearinghouse — http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo/gis
  - Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure — http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo/msdi
  - Water Information System — http://msl.msl.gov/geoinfo/water
- Natural Heritage Program — http://mtnhp.org
  - Montana Field Guide — http://fieldguide.mt.gov
  - MapViewer — http://mtnhp.org/mapviewer
  - Species of Concern Reports - Animals — http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesOfConcern/?AorP=a
  - Species of Concern Reports - Plants — http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesOfConcern/?AorP=p

Montana Talking Book Library

http://msl.mt.gov/talking_book_library

- Online catalogs and services – WebOpac — http://www.klasweb.msl.mt.gov
- BARD - Braille and Audio Reading Download — https://nlsbard.loc.gov/mt1a

Montana State Library In-House Partners

- Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks — http://fwp.mt.gov
- Natural Resources Conservation Service — http://www.mt.nrcs.usda.gov

Legislative Snapshot

http://msl.mt.gov/legislative_snapshot

This publication is available in alternative formats upon request. Five print copies of this fifty volume Legislative Snapshot were published at state expense. Publication and distribution expense information are on file with the Montana Department of Administration.