



**Connecting Communities:
Gallatin County Trails Report & Plan**

**Prepared for the
Gallatin County Planning Board**

**By the
Trails Advisory Committee**

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CHAPTER 1. Executive Summary

The Gallatin County Trails Advisory Committee was formed as an advisory committee to the Gallatin County Planning Board, and assigned to develop a countywide trails plan. The Committee inventoried all existing trails including Forest Service trails. Information about existing trails was compiled into a computer database. Baseline maps were created to aid future planning. From August of 1999 through the next year and a half, committee members met with city councils, school districts, non-profits, county boards, and other public interests to gather ideas and information. Members of the public completed surveys and mapped potential trail corridors during Open Houses held around the county.

The Connecting Communities Plan should serve as both a resource guide and a trails network vision. Planning Boards, Subdivision Review Boards, developers, school districts, and others can use the trail development siting guidelines and the extensive supporting appendices in all trail projects.

Combining the trail planning experience of the committee with public input, the trails network vision was created. The highest priorities were for recreational trails and for safe transport to connect towns and community amenities. Countywide, the highest priority trail is one linking Belgrade and Bozeman. Other high priority trail corridors are: Valley Center, Bozeman-“M”, Springhill-Bozeman, Four Corners-Bozeman, Four Corners-Gallatin Gateway, and Three Forks-Trident. A general principal that should guide future trail development is the linking of residential neighborhoods with schools, parks, shopping and longer distance commuter trails.

The Connecting Communities Plan is only the first step toward the fulfillment of a countywide trail network. The Trails Committee urges the County Commission to adopt this plan into the County Growth Policy. It can then form the legal foundation for review of all new development proposals that may affect trails or open space.

It is recommended that a Parks and Trails Board be appointed to take the lead in implementing the Connecting Communities Plan. Although much can be accomplished by volunteers more is needed. The County Planning Department should create a position for a professional parks and trail coordinator. It is recommended that the county explore the possibility of forming a County Parks and Trails District to support such a position.

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CHAPTER 2. List of Committee Members

The Gallatin County Trails Advisory Committee is comprised of ten members appointed by the Gallatin County Planning Board:

- **Richard Charlesworth**, Bozeman – serves on the Gallatin Valley Land Trust trails committee; designer of the Wilson Wetlands Trail for the Jackson Hole Land Trust; practicing architect.
- **Michele Corriel**, Belgrade, committee Secretary – member of the Belgrade Planning Board for five years; journalist for the *High Country Independent Press* covering local government/planning issues.
- **Cyndi Crayton**, Bozeman – member of Bozeman Watershed Council; VP and Recreation/Trails committee member; former member of Bozeman Recreation and Parks Board and its Trails Committee; GPS/GIS mapping expert.
- **Greg Johnson**, Manhattan - B.S. in Landscape design from MSU. Worked with his own company, Montana Ponds and Streams, for the past eleven years designing and building trails and landscapes throughout Montana.
- **Bill Olson**, Big Sky - member Board of Directors, Big Sky Owners Association; chairman, B.S.O.A. - Parks, Open Space and Trails Committee.
- **Gretchen Rupp**, Bozeman, committee Chairperson - former member: State Trails Advisory Committee, Bozeman POST Committee, Bozeman Parks and Recreation Board Trails Committee.
- **Sandra Smiley**, Bozeman - Bozeman City Commissioner; former member of City-County Planning Board; former member of City Planning Board.
- **Laurita Vellinga**, Bozeman – member of Parks Open Spaces Trails Committee 1991-1993; member of Bozeman Recreation and Parks Advisory Board since 1993 (chairman of trials committee; member of subdivision review committee).
- **Gary Vodehnal**, Bozeman - Resource Specialist with the Gallatin Valley Land Trust - primary responsibilities are with Conservation Easement stewardship and the management of GVLT's trail program. Works with local municipalities and concerned citizens to plan, build, and maintain public trails, primarily in the Bozeman area.
- **Michael Welch**, Bozeman – Department of Defense proposal and documentation author; computer database and word processing expert.

Also serving briefly on the committee were Cecelia Reiner of Bozeman, Carol Collins of Big Sky, and Gene Townsend and Sylvia Vanderwall of Three Forks.

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CHAPTER 3. Acknowledgments

Several people who did not serve as members of the Trails Advisory Committee were vital to its success in inventorying existing trails and developing the proposal for a county-wide trail system. Kris Thomas volunteered as a writer, publicist and editor. Terry Johnson assembled data on all the National Forest trails within the county, and synthesized the information into a form compatible with the committee's trails database. Jody Olsen and Jon Henderson from the City of Bozeman Planning Department and Allen Armstrong and Chad Murray from the Gallatin County GIS Department made the maps for the report and proposal. Jan Lerum, Bozeman District Ranger, and Jonathan Kempff, Forest Engineer, worked with the committee to assure that Gallatin Forest trails information was incorporated in the process. During Summer 2000, a number of community volunteers used Global Positioning System equipment to create digital data for all of the non-Forest trails in the county. In different capacities, Debbie Fleming and Ron Davis of West Yellowstone, Belgrade City Planner Jason Karp, Anne Banks of the Bozeman Recreation & Parks Board, and the Gallatin Gateway Willing Workers Ladies Aide assisted the committee. Finally, the committee was assisted throughout its deliberations by Gallatin County Planning Department staff, particularly Lanette Windemaker, Planner. The Trails Committee is grateful to all of these people for their patience, good humor and good work.

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CHAPTER 4. Introduction

This document fulfills the requirements that the Trails Advisory Committee submit a report of its efforts and a plan for adoption by the Gallatin County Planning Board.

Why A Trails Plan?

Trails serve many functions and can vastly improve the quality of life in our communities. Public trails are utilized by residents and visitors of all ages, physical abilities, and economic standing. Trails are used by people seeking alternative transportation to relieve the increasing congestion of automobile traffic resulting from rapid urban sprawl and population growth. Trails and greenways can improve recreational opportunities and provide a healthful way to exercise for walkers, runners, bikers, and cross-country skiers. Trails can improve economic viability by increasing adjacent property values or by stimulating new businesses that service the needs of trail users. Other trails are developed primarily to protect natural resources and provide greenways for stream buffers and corridors for wildlife movement. These trails through natural areas allow residents a chance to enjoy nature close to the urban areas and can be used as natural classrooms for school children. Most importantly, building trails allows different groups to work together toward a shared goal of creating a livable community. Those trail building partnerships foster trust in each other and establish a sense of place and community.

The Gallatin County Trails Advisory Committee was formed as an advisory committee to the Gallatin County Planning Board. Volunteers with skills ranging from trail building to computer mapping were appointed to the committee. These volunteers were from Bozeman, Belgrade, Manhattan, Three Forks, and Big Sky, and met from August 1999 through March 2001.

The committee's main task was to develop a plan for a countywide trail system. Trails have been largely ignored as a viable method of alternative transportation. The Planning Board knew trails would become more and more important to the County's growth and wanted a plan that would be legally binding - the sooner the better. This advisory effort took place in conjunction with a major revision of the county's Growth Policy. As part of the policy, the trails plan would form the legal grounding for trails-related subdivision review and would help decision-makers set priorities for expenditure of transportation grant funds, in addition to other official activities.

Tasks of the Trails Advisory Committee

The specific charge to the Trails Committee was presented in a letter from the Gallatin County Planning Board dated August 11, 1999:

1. Identify and inventory all existing trails and trail rights of way in Gallatin County, including current trail ownership/management authority and status;
2. Identify any existing plans for trail development proposed by local governments or others in Gallatin County;
3. Establish criteria for location of new trails;

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4. Develop a proposal for a County-wide trail system that identifies potential trail corridors and endpoints;
5. Develop a prioritization system and rank proposed trail segments in order of significance/importance;
6. Estimate costs, infrastructure, and any legal changes needed to support a County-wide trail system or a portion of such system;
7. Document all findings and work with the planning staff to incorporate any findings into the County electronic or other databases;
8. Provide the Board with a final report detailing the committee's findings and recommendations.

The planning emphasis was to connect the communities of Gallatin County. Another major goal was to tie together schools, parks, community amenities, well-used trails and popular hiking spots. The committee focused mainly on non-motorized trails as directed by the Gallatin County Planning Board. Although some of the existing trails in the county do support motorized recreational vehicles, the emphasis of the countywide trail plan was to give people an alternative to motorized transportation.

Organizations Working Together

Since trail development in Gallatin County occurs on a continuing basis, the Trails Committee incorporated the recommendations of other groups in the process. As the Connecting Communities Plan took form, these groups also considered the plan in their work. A short list of these organizations includes:

- The Gallatin Valley Land Trust, which helps plan and develop the *Main Street to the Mountains* trail system in and around Bozeman.
- The Bozeman Area Bicycle Advisory Board, which works to provide more opportunities for safe bicycling in Bozeman.
- The Bozeman Recreation and Parks Advisory Board, which oversees trail development in the city and was responsible in 1990 for the development of Bozeman's Parks, Open space and Trails Plan (the POST Plan).
- The Gallatin County Planning and Bozeman Planning Departments, which review subdivision proposals for potential open space and public trails.

The work of the Trails Committee took place concurrently with several major planning efforts in the county. The Bozeman-Area Transportation Plan was revised in 2000, under the oversight of the Transportation Coordinating Committee. The Trails Committee's recommendations were incorporated into that plan. Bozeman's Master Plan, the 2020 Plan, was revised and also takes into account the committee's findings/recommendations. Gallatin County's Open Space Board was successful in passing an open space bond issue in November 2000. Acquisition of easements for trail development was specifically noted as an activity eligible for funding from the bonds.

Use of the Plan

Trail developers can use the Connecting Communities Plan to guide their projects.

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Subdivision reviews can assure that planned trails will have maximum utility – they will not be isolated and unknown. The Connecting Communities Plan will make the County “grant ready” and should make it easier overall to apply for trail grants. It will encourage the development of a coherent big picture rather than a collection of fragmented subdivision trails leading nowhere.

The Gallatin Valley is being developed rapidly. Now is the time for a countywide trail plan so that opportunities for non-motorized transportation/recreation will not be lost.

A very successful trail project in Gallatin County has been the *Main Street to Mountains* campaign fostered by the Gallatin Valley Land Trust. Once considered far-reaching and optimistic, it is now a reality and the pride of the Bozeman community. Adoption of the Connecting Communities Plan will ensure more successful projects of this caliber.

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CHAPTER 5. Committee Activities

The tasks assigned the Trails Advisory Committee by the Planning Board fell into three categories:

- Inventory existing trails in the county, including planned and proposed trails. From these findings construct an original base map and database.
- Work together with county officials, groups active in trails-related activities, and the people of Gallatin County throughout the process.
- Develop a countywide trail proposal that includes criteria for siting and designing trails, and identifies high-priority trail corridors.

These tasks included fieldwork such as mapping existing trails, public affairs work, research and data entry, data analysis, and writing. Specific activities are described below.

Project Initiation

The first step was to introduce the Trails Committee to the county. To chart its overall course, the Trails Committee developed a detailed timeline for its work (see Appendix A). An informational handout (Appendix B) explaining the Trails Committee's existence and purpose was distributed to the USFS, NPS, MT FWP, MT Conservation Corps, planning boards, departments of recreation, departments of transportation, guest ranches, non-profit groups, *etc.* Trails Committee members spoke to all the city councils in the county, and the following school districts: Belgrade, Amsterdam, Gateway, Monforton, and Anderson. This ensured the inclusion of any trail plans these entities may have had, and helped the committee get feedback on how people felt about a countywide trail transportation system. The great majority of decision-makers contacted in this way were enthusiastic about the prospects of such a trail network.

Inventory of Existing and Planned Trails

The first major task undertaken was to inventory all the existing trails, including Forest Service trails, and identify existing trail plans. The estimated large number of identifiable trails within the county dictated the need for a computerized repository for the inventory. A list of data attributes was developed to describe the information to be collected for each trail placed in the inventory. Once the list of attributes was agreed upon, data types and sizes were determined and the design of the Trails Inventory Database was completed.

The Trails Inventory Database is implemented as a Paradox relational database with a Delphi graphical user's interface. The trail information stored within the database is not directly accessible; it must be accessed via the programmed user's interface. The programmed user's interface provides the capability to add and modify individual trail records and to print all or part of the records in the database. During development, the database and its support interface resided on a Personal Computer belonging to one of the Trails Committee members.

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Trail Attributes

Each record of the database contains identical fields of information for a specific trail. The following list provides the identity of and details for these data fields:

- Trail tag (a unique numeric identifier which will identify the trail on the county map)
- Trail name
- Trail number (if an assigned number currently exists)
- General location [Amsterdam, Bangtail Range, Belgrade, Big Sky, Bozeman, Bozeman-North, Bozeman-Northeast, Bozeman-East, Bozeman-South, Bozeman-West, Bridger Range, Four Corners, Gallatin Gateway, Gallatin Range, Henrys Range, Logan, Madison Range, Manhattan, Three Forks, West Yellowstone, *etc.*]
- Base map (where the committee got its original information)
- Trail head location (township, range, section)
- Trail head access road
- Trail ownership
- Trail maintenance responsibility
- Trail usage {hiker, horse, bicycle, motorcycle, ATV, snowmobile, cross country ski, 4 wheel drive, runner}
- Trail status [existing, under construction, planned, proposed, multi-state]
- Trail tread [sidewalk, paved, double shot, timber, gravel, natural fines, native material, mixed]
- Special usage {handicapped, fishing access, bird watching, rock climbing, fitness, no dogs, leashed dogs, commuter route, school link}
- Trail length (in meters)
- Trail access [public, private]
- Easement [none, public access, permission required]
- Easement fee
- Mapped [no, yes] (presence on county GIS map)
- Matrix identifier (where is the trail on the county map)
- Priority level (assigned by the committee)
- Notes

Information contained in parentheses ‘()’ is explanatory. Lists contained in brackets ‘[]’ are single choice; lists contained in braces ‘{ }’ are multiple choice.

Once the Trails Inventory Database was created, gathering of information for trails identified within the county was performed. To assist this effort, and to regularize the gathered information, a Trails Data Entry form was designed. Appendix C illustrates this form. The first pass at information gathering utilized the local knowledge of the members of the Trails Committee. Approximately 40 identified trails were divided among the committee members and Trails Data Entry sheets were completed for each identified trail. These 40 trails were primarily public trails located in or adjacent to the communities in Gallatin County.

Entering Trail Data

In parallel with the initial effort, the US Forest Service volunteered to summarize the same information for the trails located in that portion of the Gallatin National Forest that is in

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Gallatin County. Terry Johnson (a volunteer) worked with the Forest Service to prepare a spreadsheet of information and submitted it electronically to the committee. The data from the spreadsheet was augmented as necessary (trail head access road, trail length converted to meters, *etc.*) and entered into the database. After all identified trails had been entered into the database a complete printed report of the information was generated.

Database Linked to GIS

The trails inventory is available on the County's Geographic Information System (GIS) and is hyper-linked to a database which contains the information about each trail. The majority of the trails are in the Gallatin National Forest and Yellowstone National Park. New trails since completed have also been added to the database.

Construction of Original Base Maps

To complete the task of inventorying existing trails, the Trails Committee constructed baseline trail maps for use in future planning and funding awards. Maps and information on trails were collected from a variety of sources, including the Forest Service, the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks, the Bureau of Land Management, planning boards, and grant applications. Since this data existed in a wide variety of formats, it was necessary to establish a uniform data set for the inventory process.

A draft map of existing, planned, proposed trails and potential trail corridors was hand drawn utilizing both public comment and Trails Committee input. Sketches of potential future trail corridors were generated using the criteria established in Chapter 8.

The Base Map

In order to provide a base map that is accurate, informative, and compatible with the County's current GIS, existing and planned trails were mapped using Global Positioning System (GPS) technology (hand-held Trimble GeoExplorer II GPS units). Appendix D lists the data parameters that were collected during mapping. Volunteers were recruited, trained, and provided with coordinated mapping tasks. Upon completion of each mapping assignment, the transfer of data from GPS units to the GIS software was made. All GPS data were differentially corrected to provide for the highest degree of mapping accuracy available. All trail lines and feature points have two to five meter accuracy.

The City of Bozeman planning staff agreed to utilize their computerized mapping capability to generate trail maps for the Trails Committee. After all the trails were recorded by GPS, compilation of data for submission to the City of Bozeman was performed using ArcView GIS software. Collaboration with City and County GIS staff ensured that all data were compatible.

All trail information was compiled for editing and accuracy checks. The Committee went through three iterations of map examination and correction with the City Planning staff. The Bozeman Recreation and Parks Board and the Gallatin Valley Land Trust also participated in

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finalizing the trail maps. The current map for Gallatin County and detailed maps of each community area are presented in Chapter 7.

Working Together

The Trails Committee met periodically with county officials, non-profits, the people of the county, and other agencies involved with trails.

Public Participation

One of the tasks was to conduct public outreach to learn what residents desired in a trail system. After the trail inventory was complete, four open houses were conducted to accumulate as much information from the public as possible. The open houses were promoted through newspapers and fliers (Appendix E). They were held in Bozeman, Gallatin Gateway, Belgrade and Three Forks in the spring of 2000 and were moderately well attended: a total of 80 people signed in.

At these meetings, people could be creative about their ideas for connecting communities. Large scale maps of the various areas of the county were available with overlays. People were invited to draw their “dream” trail corridors on the map overlays. This information was incorporated in the final draft of the Future Trail Corridors map (see Map1).

The entire printed report of the trail inventory was also available at these meetings for public review. Those in attendance helped to update and correct some of this inventory. Several additional trails (both existing and proposed) were identified. Trails Data Entry forms were completed by local community members and added to the database.

Seventy-five surveys (Appendix F) were completed during and after the open houses. These were collated and the information integrated with the marked-up maps to form the basis of the trails plan. After studying the surveys, the committee felt it had a good perspective on the trail development priorities of the people of Gallatin County (see Appendix G).

Involvement with Public Officials

The Trails Committee kept the Gallatin County Planning Board apprised of all its activities. Steve Forrest, Board Chairman, received all committee correspondence and attended several committee meetings. Some committee members also met with other county planners to come up with administrative recommendations for implementing a trails plan. Assistance was also provided by representatives of the Bozeman Recreation and Parks Advisory Board who routinely review subdivisions for trails and parks.

The Trails Committee met with personnel from the Montana Department of Transportation to determine the schedule for road improvements affecting future trail corridors. Committee members also met with various other agencies involved with trails such as the Bicycle Advisory Board and Bozeman’s Planning Department’s transportation committee. This helped the Committee to prioritize its goals.

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Development of the Trails Plan

The next major activity was putting the trails plan together. The trails plan was to serve as both a resource guide and a trails network vision. More than a year's worth of research and idea-gathering needed to be incorporated.

Public Input

The Committee's goal was to create a useful resource guide that would help nurture trail development in Gallatin County. The priorities identified in the open house surveys were instrumental in guiding preparation of the Connecting Communities Plan. The surveys asked the respondents to rank purposes and priorities for new trails. A summary of the survey priorities and their roles in the planning process is given here. (See Appendices G and H for more detailed results of the Open House Surveys.)

1. The survey results indicated recreation was the top priority for new trail development in the county, followed by transportation, education, and economic development.
 - Transportation to recreational areas such as trailheads, parks and fishing access sites was considered when identifying trail corridors.
 - The use of transportation as recreation (people using their non-motorized commute to work, school, or shopping as a form of recreation) was considered when developing the Connecting Communities Plan.
2. Although the public valued recreation over transportation for new trails in the Gallatin Valley, long-distance transportation corridors were repeatedly named as high priorities. In ranking trail priorities, the trail corridor consistently identified as highest-priority was a commuter route linking Belgrade and Bozeman. The next-highest priorities were other long-distance routes, such as one from Bozeman through Four Corners to the mouth of the Gallatin Canyon, and a route west from Belgrade.
3. The highest-priority use to be served was identified as walking/running. Bicycling was a strong second choice, followed by cross-country skiing.
 - Most of the trail uses are compatible and could be served by the same trails and trail corridors.
4. The surveys identified safety enhancement as the most important function that can be served by the development of new trails. Preserving of natural features and connecting community amenities share second priority. Providing access for handicapped users and connecting community trails to forest trailheads were also noted. Economic development was rated the lowest priority.
 - Experience in other communities around the country has shown that trails increase safety, not only by creating safe passage for young and old travelers alike, but also by reducing crime along trail corridors.

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- Protection of water quality, preservation and non-fragmentation of habitat, and enhancement/maintenance of riparian buffers were all taken into account when devising the Connecting Communities Plan.
 - Though economic development rated low, when trails are included as part of a development, property values tend to rise and economic development will follow.
5. No funding mechanism was identified as a clear favorite by completing surveys. The issuance of county bonds, procurement of grants, and subdivision parkland dedication were all rated more or less equally. Reliance on private funding was clearly the last choice. See Chapter 9 and Appendix M for possible funding sources.
 6. Open house attendees were asked to list concerns regarding development of new trails in the county. The concerns expressed covered many subjects, but the overwhelming majority of respondents voiced a sense of urgency regarding the trail network: fear that land development is happening so rapidly that opportunities are being lost forever, plus concern that trail development will be forced to take place piecemeal so that trail segments do not connect. The need for an integrated, connected set of public trails was mentioned repeatedly.
 7. Locations for desired trail corridors were marked on a series of maps by Open House attendees. This geographic information was correlated with the priority data from the surveys.
 - The trail corridor recommendations in the Connecting Communities Plan are based on this input.

The Connecting Communities Plan is comprised of Chapters 7, 8, 9 and 10 of this report. The Trails Committee recommends that the Connecting Communities Plan be adopted to guide future development of a trail network in Gallatin County.

Field Visits

To better define the high-priority routes that were identified by the public, the committee made field trips around the county during the summer of 2000 to look at possible trail corridors. Later when the most important/feasible of these routes had been identified, committee members with experience in trail construction more carefully assessed the possible corridors for engineering feasibility and cost.

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CHAPTER 6. Findings: Existing and Planned Trails

The inventory of existing and planned trails in Gallatin County shows that the County already has a large number of trails. The mapping of the Trails Inventory Database illustrates that most of the non-Forest Service trails do not interconnect to form a useful network of trails.

For the purposes of this report, the term “trail” refers to a public way, not part of a highway or road, that is designated for non-motorized pedestrian and bicycle travel. It may be shared in some cases by equestrians, runners, roller-bladers, skiers, *etc.* The width and surface materials for a path or trail vary depending on the type and volume of use. The spectrum of trail types ranges from unpaved single tracks to 8-plus foot wide, paved stand-alone trails. Some National Forest trails cataloged in the Trails Inventory Database do allow motorized travel.

Trail planning and development within Gallatin County is an on-going process. Four examples illustrate very different approaches to providing new trails:

1. *Main Street to the Mountains* is a system of public trails designed to connect the heart of Bozeman with the Bridger and Gallatin mountain ranges. It is comprised of various trails built over the last 20 years. The current goal is to build an interconnected system of community trails and complete the trail segments that reach public land in the mountains. The Gallatin Valley Land Trust is the primary organization working on development of this trail network.
2. In 1999-2000, ten Monforton School seventh-graders spearheaded a school civics project that resulted in the building of a safe path to their school from Huffine Lane. The students designed the path, raised \$45,000 for its construction and convinced the Gallatin County Commission to provide materials, equipment and labor. On top of a successful trail completion, the group won a national award from the Center for Civic Education for the best project in the United States.
3. The community of Three Forks has been actively developing a trail system around several ponds on the edge of town. The non-motorized pedestrian trails are a valuable amenity for the community and provide access to the ponds and parklands for swimming, fishing, bird watching, picnicking, *etc.* Plans are now being formulated to connect the trail system with the Headwaters State Park, 3.7 miles to the north.
4. The Great Western Trail has been proposed as a connected corridor linking together existing roads and existing trails. The corridor extends from the Arizona-Mexico border north to the Idaho-Montana border; it is proposed to continue north to the Canadian border. One of the northern proposed routes would pass the length of Gallatin County from West Yellowstone to the Missouri River. The principal use to be supported by the trail would be motorized recreation.

The Connecting Communities Plan is concerned with projects like the first three above. Motorized recreation is not within the scope of this plan.

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Trails Inventory

The Trails Inventory Database currently contains information for 205 trails. As of January 2001, the status of the inventoried trails falls into five categories:

- Existing 193 trails
- Under construction 1 trail
- Planned 1 trail
- Proposed 3 trails
- Multi-state (2 or more of the above) 7 trails

Planned trails have a designated route and funding associated with them; proposed trails have a general route concept (no funding); and, multi-state trails are those where portions of the overall trail fall into different status categories. The inventoried trails that don't yet exist are:

- Under construction –
 - College “M” Cut Across – USFS Bridger Range
- Planned –
 - Grayling Arm – USFS Henrys Range
- Proposed –
 - Painted Hills Gap Bozeman-South
 - West Yellowstone Pathway West Yellowstone
 - “Gateway Trail & Tunnel” Gallatin Gateway
- Multi-state –
 - East Gallatin Recreational Area Trail Bozeman-North
 - “Entryway Trails” Bozeman-North
 - “Meadows Trails” Bozeman-North
 - Bridger Creek Golf Course Bozeman-North
 - Headwaters Trail Three Forks
 - River Rock Trail Belgrade
 - “Wildhorse Properties Trail” Belgrade

Of the 205 trails, 166 are National Forest trails located in the Gallatin National Forest with a combined length of 863.5 miles. Four Yellowstone National Park trails have a combined length of 19.2 miles within Gallatin County. The remaining 35 trails are located throughout Gallatin County and have a combined length of 94.5 miles. All together, the trails cataloged in the database have a total length of 977.2 miles.

Database Printed Reports

The printed reports provided by the database user's interface present a block description of the information in each selected data record. The following two examples provide an illustration of the information provided for a community trail (1) and a Forest Service trail (45):

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CHAPTER 7. Proposal for County-Wide Trail System

Introduction

The Connecting Communities Plan described in this chapter is based on:

- The charge given to the Trails Advisory Committee by the Planning Board (see Chapter 4).
- Public input on trail priorities, gathered throughout the planning process (see Chapter 5).
- Committee member experience planning trails in Gallatin County and elsewhere (see Chapter 2).
- Priorities for siting general trail routes and specific corridors, established by the committee, taking into account the wishes of the public derived from input sheets and surveys (see Chapter 8).

These priorities and trail siting criteria are discussed at length in the following chapter. They are based on the need to connect residential areas with community amenities. The proposed trails are concentrated in and around the communities of Gallatin County. Connections with schools are a high priority. Parks, National Forest trailheads and some commercial districts are also included. Both recreation and transportation are served by these proposed trails. Most would enhance the safety of non-motorized travel through communities. Many are sited to connect with existing trails. Long-distance routes crossing the county's borders that may not be realized for many years are also included.

General Trail Mapping

Map 1 shows the trail proposal for all of Gallatin County. The proposed trails in the vicinity of Bozeman are shown on Map 2. Definitions of the trail types that appear on all map legends are as follows:

- *Existing trails* are any pathways so defined by the administering agency. They may be simply marked routes through the backcountry, or they may be paved corridors. On National Forest lands, many existing trails are open to motorized use (although few would accommodate automobiles).
- *Boulevard trails* are paved pathways parallel to but separated from roads, designed for foot and bicycle travel but accommodating other non-motorized uses as well.
- *Future trail corridors* are broad-brush indications of possible trail locations within a corridor of alternative site locations. Actual location of the proposed trail is dependent upon right-of-way negotiations.
- *Bike routes* are transportation pathways, which may be on the edge of roadways or separated from automobile traffic. Bike routes may share travel lanes with other non-motorized trail uses.

The lines on the maps denoting future trail routes are very broad, because the proposed routes in most cases are very general. The corridors emphasize the connection of two particular locations via a non-motorized pathway. They are not indicated as occupying a specific

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corridor or traversing particular parcels of land. This is because establishing the specific corridor to be used by a trail is a very lengthy process, involving the trail developer, the landowners and often the permitting agencies. In addition, there are usually multiple possible corridors to connect two points. It is not appropriate to foreclose on any of these possibilities at this early point in development of the trail system for Gallatin County.

The exceptions to this very general route concept occur where it is desirable to develop a trail along a specific road that already traverses a developed area. In this case the trail location is strongly constrained, if public right-of-way is to be used. The principal example of this is the proposed trail between Belgrade and Bozeman. Whether it follows the Frontage Road or I-90, its location can be fairly well established.

Highest-Priority Trails

The trail linking Belgrade and Bozeman is the highest-priority proposed trail in Gallatin County. This was pointed out in Bozeman's POST Plan more than 10 years ago. Its importance was again asserted by attendees of the four open houses conducted by the Trails Committee in spring 2000. Such a trail would serve as a bicycle commuter route between the two largest communities of Gallatin County. The Trails Advisory Committee recommends that the public officials who fund trails through TEA-21 grants on behalf of Belgrade, Bozeman and Gallatin County coordinate their efforts, pool their funds, and develop a Belgrade-Bozeman bicycle trail before they fund any other trails using these grants.

Belgrade - Bozeman Corridor

There are three alternative corridors for a Belgrade - Bozeman route as illustrated by Map 3. A trail occupying any of these corridors should be built to Class I standards (see Appendix L).

1. North of I-90 on the interstate right of way,
2. A boulevard trail along the frontage road north of I-90,
3. South of I-90 from Jackrabbit Lane along Alaska then on the southern edge of the interstate right-of-way.

The *North 19th Avenue/Oak Street Corridor Master Plan for the City of Bozeman*, February 3, 1997, defines trail corridors along the North 19th Avenue corridor. The eastern terminus of a Belgrade-Bozeman trail would connect with these planned/existing trails.

The alternative 1 and possibly the alternative 2 route would cross under the interstate at the underpass approximately 1.5 miles west of North 19th. All three routes would then proceed eastward on the southern edge of Valley Center Road to North 19th. This trail would connect to the existing trail system by crossing North 19th at the traffic light into the Rest Area then onto the existing trail. The alternative 2 route could proceed to the intersection of Springhill Road and the frontage road to provide future access to a possible route along Springhill Road.

The alternative 1 or alternative 2 routes appear to be optimal because the trail entrance into Belgrade would provide access without extensive interaction with the high-traffic area

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around the Belgrade - Interstate-90 interchange. The alternative 1 trail would use the northern edge of the interstate right-of-way to the underpass to Valley Center Road. This trail would require one bridge and about 1.5 miles of safety fencing along the two gravel pits that are on the eastern edge of Belgrade. The estimated cost of this trail would be about \$1.4 million. TEA-21 Funding would provide 86.58% of this amount leaving about \$188,000 necessary for the local matching funds requirement. This trail would have a 10-foot-wide hard surface with 2-foot shoulders per American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) minimum guidelines. The trail would also be constructed to meet the accessibility requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).

Alternative trail 2, a boulevard trail along the frontage road, has a small window of opportunity for inclusion in the planned rebuilding of the frontage road between Bozeman and Belgrade. The overpass designs for both of the overpasses at 7th Ave. and N. 19th Ave. need to be reviewed for accommodation of a safe route using these overpasses. The boulevard trail could connect to these routes if safety were deemed adequate; otherwise the route could be as described above.

Valley Center Corridor

The development of a bicycle transportation route along Valley Center Road is the second highest trail priority. This road transects the most-rapidly-developing part of the Gallatin Valley. It is already a major auto commuter route, and will be an even more important corridor in coming years. The road is slated to be rebuilt by the Montana Department of Transportation in 2004 or 2005, and that project should include a boulevard trail for bicycles all the way from Jackrabbit Lane to North 19th Avenue (Map 4). This trail would allow safe commuting from residential neighborhoods bordering Valley Center to the North 19th commercial area, and possibly to the regional park (as this is written, locations under consideration include two that are in the vicinity of Valley Center and North 19th). In a meeting held with the Montana Department of Transportation in the autumn of 2000, MDT personnel confirmed that Valley Center Road is to be rebuilt in the next five years and will include (at the very least), designated bike lanes along its edges and boulevard trails where possible.

Bozeman – “M” Corridor

The Montana State University "M" is a very popular recreational area and the construction of a trail connecting Bozeman to this area is considered a high priority by the Trails Committee. The "M" trailhead is becoming an increasingly popular destination, often creating an overflow of parked vehicles that line Bridger Canyon Road. Many people have expressed the wish for a safe bicycle, pedestrian route to the trailhead, saying they would no longer drive if this alternative were available.

The trailhead parking situation is complicated by a dangerous entrance location off the Bridger Canyon Road and a vehicle capacity for the lot that does not meet the increasing demand of "M" trail users. The U.S. Forest Service, the Federal Fish and Wildlife Service,

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and the State Highway Department all have a stake in helping to plan and build a safe and functional trail-head parking area for the "M".

Bozeman's *Main Street to the Mountains* trail system reaches the intersection of Bridger Drive and the Story Mill Road. Completing this critical link to the "M" will tie the National Forest trails in the Bridger Mountains with the City of Bozeman, and the East Gallatin Recreation Area. This trail connection could follow several different corridors that will provide distinctly different experiences for the user and would present three distinctly different challenges to implement (see Map 5). The cost for alternatives one and three would be lower than the costs for alternative 2 because they would be constructed to the Class II, natural fines specifications included in this report. Alternative 2, a paved 10-foot boulevard trail along Bridger Drive, would be the most expensive option due to terrain considerations and the higher standard of construction. All three trails would provide recreational and transportation benefits for the users. Alternative 2, the paved trail along Bridger Drive would be the most direct route and be the most accessible for handicapped users. Construction of more than one of these trail options could create several large loops for the trail user's enjoyment.

The three different routes are described below in no order of preference:

Alternative 1

The northern most route could be difficult in terms of the number of trail right-of-way easements required to cross private land. Several trail corridor options to be considered would be generally described as beginning along the Story Mill Road, north of the intersection with Bridger Drive and running to the northeast, eventually connecting with the foothills trail on Forest Service Land between the "M" and the "B". The City of Bozeman has ownership of several parcels of land in the Lyman Creek Drainage that could prove to be important route possibilities for this trail corridor alternative.

Alternative 2

The middle route would proceed along the southern side of Bridger Canyon Road in the highway right-of-way as a boulevard trail. The 8- to 10-foot wide, paved trail could cross Bridger Canyon Road in the vicinity of the fish hatchery via a tunnel to the parking lot at the "M" trailhead. This tunnel could provide the additional benefit of providing safe passage for pedestrian, bicycle, and wildlife traffic between the "M" trail and the fish hatchery nature trail and could eventually connect other trails that might be constructed through the Story Hills south of the hatchery. The highway bridge over Bridger Creek is scheduled for replacement in the next few years and pedestrian walkways could be added to help facilitate this trail option. Steep embankments along the roadway will complicate this trail construction project. It may be necessary to negotiate with private landowners for additional right-of-way, or to place the trail along the edge of the roadway with a rumble strip to help separate pedestrians and automobiles.

Alternative 3

The southern route could prove difficult to construct because of steep hilly terrain and the number of right-of-way easements that would be necessary in order to cross private land.

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This would be a very scenic trail route due to the elevation gained as it traverses the Story Hills. The trail could tie into Bozeman's existing trail system near the historic Story Mill, follow the Story Hills to the east, and eventually drop down to the fish hatchery and Bridger Canyon Road. A tunnel or well-marked highway crossing would be necessary to provide safe passage for pedestrians and bicyclists. The tunnel as described earlier, could be included in plans to improve and expand the "M" parking lot.

Five other potential trail corridors were identified by the committee as having a high priority, but the committee did not rank them in order of importance. Two would serve principally as recreational trails, the others for transportation.

Springhill – Bozeman Corridor

A safe bicycle commuter route from Springhill into Bozeman is a very high trail priority. A great number of people make this commute daily, and many have voiced the desire to make it on a bicycle when the weather allows. This route should go from the Springhill Community Road to the terminus of North 19th Avenue (Map 6). Because the land is in numerous privately-owned parcels, the most feasible route is a boulevard trail within the Springhill Road right-of-way (in the ditch). This type of project would be most feasible if TEA-21 funds were used, and the trail were built in conjunction with a road rebuilding project.

Four Corners – Bozeman Corridor

Two other commuter routes between communities have emerged as high priorities within the countywide trail system. The first links Four Corners (Monforton School Road) to Bozeman (Map 7). The safest way to connect these two places would be via a paved boulevard trail, separated from the Huffine Lane road and shoulder. The road right-of-way appears to be wide enough to accommodate such a trail. The eastern portion of the trail could follow the old Farmer's Canal that would separate the trail from the edge of Huffine Lane.

A less-desirable but cheaper (in the short term) alternative would be to create a six-foot wide bicycle lane on the shoulder of Huffine Lane, separated from auto traffic by a rumble strip. Minimum maintenance requirements for this lane would be street sweeping and snowplowing at least once a week.

Four Corners – Gallatin Gateway Corridor

The final high-priority commuter route links Four Corners with Gallatin Gateway. This is an area where there is a great deal of fast-moving auto traffic, few to no traffic lights, and local traffic including children on bicycles. It is also developing rapidly, and the demand for safe transportation routes will increase in the next few years. The safest, most feasible way to link Gallatin Gateway to Four Corners would be via a paved boulevard trail on the east side of the road right-of-way along Highway 191, from the new Gateway Underpass to the Four Corners intersection (Map 8).

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Three Forks – Trident Corridor

A recreational route linking Three Forks and Trident that has been proposed by the community of Three Forks, Holnam Cement and others should be given a high priority. This trail would be sited entirely on public land, and would utilize old railroad right-of-way, current highway and county road right-of-way, and a state highway bridge (Map 9).

The trail would originate at the ponds in Three Forks and follow the abandoned railroad right-of-way to the Madison River. There are three alternatives to crossing the river at this point. The preferred route would be to have a bridge cantilevered off the existing active railroad bridge. This would provide the most direct route. A second alternative would be to find an existing 220-foot bridge in the Montana Department of Transportation Adopt-a-Bridge supply program that would be appropriate for this application. The third option, least appealing but ultimately the most viable, is to extend the trail north along the levee to the frontage road, then hang a walkway from the the existing frontage road bridge. Another bridge would then be required to cross the flood basin that lies between the frontage road and the railroad bed. The trail would then take the abandoned railroad bed to Trident Road. An additional 50-foot bridge would be required to cross the Middle Fork of the Madison River. The trail would then cross the Frontage Road and proceed along the western right-of-way of Trident Road to connect to the existing trails in the Missouri Headwaters Park. The total length of this trail is approximately 3.7 miles.

There would be a significant cost difference if the trail were built to AASHTO guidelines or to the Class II Trail standards as outlined in this report. A trail built to AASHTO guidelines is estimated to cost \$815,000, while a Class II trail would cost about \$256,000. These two cost estimates are based upon the third bridge option listed above. The major cost difference in the other two options would be the bridge construction costs over the Madison River. If TEA-21 funds were available the local matching funds requirement would only be about \$109,000. If it were decided to build this trail prior to the Lewis and Clark bicentennial then TEA-21 funds could not be provided in time.

This trail, which would be ideal for a leisurely bike ride or walk, could serve as a tourist attraction for Three Forks, persuading visitors to park their cars and spend an afternoon in slower-paced exploration. The trail could improve economic development and might be eligible for sources of funding devoted to that purpose (see Appendix M).

Other Possible Corridors

The committee recommends extension of a recreational trail from Bozeman south to Gallatin Gateway. Proposed routes could follow portions of the abandoned Gallagator railroad right-of-way, the Farmers Canal, or perhaps stream drainages like the lower reaches of Hyalite Creek.

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General Development Guidelines

Maps 1 and 2 show many additional proposed trail routes. Many are based on current “best guesses” about future development in Gallatin Valley. Most of these trails were proposed on the principal that **those who regulate development in Gallatin County should incorporate non-motorized commuter corridors whenever open lands are first developed.** Bicycling and walking are legitimate forms of transportation, and are so recognized in the current Bozeman-Area Transportation Plan and the Bozeman 2020 Plan. Providing opportunities for Gallatin County residents to do them safely and conveniently will reduce traffic congestion, slow the degradation of air quality, contribute to neighborhood well-being and enhance public health. Building trails after land has already been subdivided and developed is very difficult and expensive. Many proposed trail routes are located along major roadways that are slated for improvement or expansion.

A general principal that should guide future trail development in the county is to provide for trails linking schools, parks, shopping centers, businesses, and other community amenities with residential neighborhoods. These are the local, neighborhood counterparts to longer-distance commuter trails. Their purposes are precisely the same as for longer trails, with special emphasis on providing safe ways for children to navigate through their neighborhoods. Few trails of this type are shown in the proposal. This is because the precise layout of future neighborhoods is not known, and few existing county parks are currently mapped. **The Trails Committee strongly recommends that planners and approvers of future subdivisions include these concepts in the design of new residential areas.**

Another important general principal for all trail planning concerns timeliness of opportunity. Some trails have been prioritized by the Trails Committee, however, any trail that conforms to the Connecting Community Plan that would utilize a corridor that comes under development should be elevated to “high priority”. A specific trail location is most easily negotiated before development plans are finalized. Options may be permanently lost after approval. The Connecting Communities Plan provides a general design for trail locations – current development will dictate trail construction priority and specific trail locations.

Non-motorized transportation corridors should be a requirement and be considered a necessary part of the infrastructure of all development proposals. Non-motorized transportation should be considered on an equal footing with motorized transportation.

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CHAPTER 8. Trail Development and Siting Guidelines

New pedestrian and bicycle trails being considered for development in Gallatin County can provide multi-use transportation routes, recreation and public access corridors between fragmented habitats, buffers for unique natural features, and/or venues for education about natural or human history. A number of factors should be addressed when considering whether to develop a particular trail, or in deciding between one trail corridor and an alternative. It is important to examine all the attributes of a proposed trail route and to identify potential advantages and/or disadvantages.

Trail Siting Guidelines

Twenty-five trail evaluation criteria describing a proposed trails' potential benefits, uses, and concerns are listed and defined below. All are based on the importance of trails being publicly accessible. The criteria are grouped under four headings: Human/Cultural Benefits, Ecological Benefits, Economic Benefits and Possible Concerns. These trail criteria are meant to help trail developers and project reviewers to evaluate the pros and cons of a particular trail project and select the most appropriate route. The Trails Advisory Committee strongly recommends that a formal process like that outlined herein, if not these particular guidelines, be used to plan specific trails.

Evaluation Form Use

Each proposed trail segment presents different challenges, opportunities, and benefits. Flexibility has been designed into the selection process to help those concerned evaluate the quality of a particular trail project and select the best trail route. A sample trail evaluation form is provided in Appendix K. This form allows applicants and reviewers an opportunity to score a proposed trail project using a numeric scheme based on the 25 trail criteria. Each of the criteria are indicated as having High, Low or no impact and then is weighted within the group. A higher weighting factor indicates more importance for the criterion. The impact value is multiplied by the weight and recorded as the evaluation score for the criterion. All scores are totaled to provide a siting score for the trail.

Human/Cultural Benefits

Enhances Non-Motorized Transportation – Non-motorized transportation trails provide commuter connections between neighborhoods and community amenities for bicyclists and pedestrians, separate from those routes used by automobiles. Examples of primary links could be connections between residential areas and commercial centers or safe trail routes to schools and parks.

Supports Non-Motorized Recreation – A variety of recreational uses are supported by trails in Gallatin County including hiking, running, horseback riding, bicycling, and cross country skiing. Not all types of use can be accommodated on all trails. Higher priority is given to trails that support a

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variety of uses. Additional recreational uses include fishing and boating access, rock climbing access, wildlife viewing, and fitness courses.

Interfaces with Transportation Plans and Networks – Good projects interconnect, link, complete, or extend existing community trail systems such as bikeway or walkway networks. The primary focus incorporates and connects existing trails or corridors into a planned system of community trails and to other modes of transportation like mass transit and car pool hubs. The location of new trails should take into account transportation master plans that currently exist within city and county jurisdictions.

Provides Connections to Community Amenities – Important goals for planning new trails are to provide convenient pedestrian travel routes to community amenities such as schools, parks and commercial areas. Urban trails serve as alternative paths for normal daily movement within the community and between neighboring communities. This ranking scheme gives priority to the most direct route that:

- links or completes a system,
- serves as an essential core routes upon which a bike/pedestrian system will depend,
- extends an existing bikeway or walkway, or
- initiates a key part of the planned system.

An isolated project with no linkage to a trail network earns a lower ranking.

Improves Safety – Well-designed trails significantly improve pedestrian safety by separating automobiles and trail users. A high priority is to provide safe multi-use trails so that families, children, and the elderly can reach schools, parks, and community amenities. All man-made and natural hazards should be considered in the planning and construction of new trails. Every effort should be employed to produce safe, hazard-free paths and trails that prevent conflicts or accidents between trail users and motor vehicles.

Supports Educational Uses – Educational uses center on the opportunity to view, study, and interact with the flora and fauna of the area the trail transits, or to learn about local history and culture. Examples of educational uses provided by trails are bird watching and wildlife viewing, historical information and research, science (water analyses, ecology, *etc.*), as well as plant and flower. Trails that are located in close proximity to schools and allow easy access for children and teachers would have a higher ranking.

Provides Handicap Access – A multi-use trail design should be accessible: free of barriers and obstructions making the trail usable by people with disabilities. The more accessible a trail, the more users can enjoy it. An accessible trail must meet a number of specifications concerned with width, passing space, surface, slopes, clearance, rest areas, and signs. Accessible trail support

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facilities like parking spaces, rest rooms, drinking fountains, and picnic tables are also design and planning considerations.

Makes Use of Existing Corridors – Existing corridors, such as road rights-of-way, irrigation ditches, abandoned rail-beds and utility rights-of-way, can provide continuous trail alignments without crossing private land. Streams, rivers, draws, and ridges often serve as natural travel routes for people and wildlife. Pre-planned trail alignments within new subdivisions offer important trail corridors through developing areas. Informal social trails develop because of human use and may require formal development to serve a growing community need.

Public Support/Demand – Trails with high potential for usage should be given higher priority relative to trail projects of a similar nature, with less anticipated use. When residents of an area or community perceive a new trail as a positive asset, than approval and funding sources are much easier to obtain. Support and demand should always be important considerations in project selection.

Seizes Available Opportunity – Construction of a particular section of trail may be time-constrained because of readily available construction funds, a gift or donation of limited duration, available grant opportunities, changes in land ownership, or new development plans. Trail projects should be prioritized to take advantage of such opportunities, so that the trail network can continue to expand efficiently. An example would be the early development and planning of a trail through a parcel of land slated for development, rather than negotiating trail easements with individual landowners after the land has been developed.

Ecological Benefits

Protects Natural/Landscape/Environmental Features – Protection and maintenance of existing natural, landscape, and environmental features (including, but not limited to wetlands, stream corridors, native vegetation view-sheds, and undisturbed habitat) is an important consideration in selection of a trail right-of-way. A trail right-of-way can act as a linear buffer to ensure that other land uses do not encroach on a unique natural feature.

Connects Fragmented Natural Lands – A trail greenway corridor can serve to connect and preserve fragments of undeveloped open space and important plant communities like wetlands, stream corridors, tracts of native vegetation, and undeveloped view-sheds. This type of linear park can preserve wildlife travel routes and provide important public access for humans. Linear trails in urban areas can help relieve the stress of living in high-density communities by offering access to undeveloped open spaces.

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Provides Critical Buffering Function - A trail right-of-way corridor, when placed adjacent to a natural feature (including, but not limited to wetlands, stream corridors, native vegetation, and undisturbed habitat) can provide a buffer for the natural feature and result in its protection. For example, a trail along a stream corridor buffers the stream from lawn chemicals and contaminated runoff from paved surfaces. The buffer can also preserve native vegetation that is often cleared with development to provide a manicured look.

Diminishes Air/Water Pollution – When a trail allows movement from one point to another without the use of internal combustion engines, it helps diminish air pollution. Trails can also act as stream-side habitat buffers by preserving an intact vegetated corridor along the waterway. This buffer slows water run-off and helps maintain water quality, cuts down soil erosion, slows run-off, and ultimately minimizes damage to man-made structures during floods.

Economic Considerations and Benefits

Easily Secured Easements/Rights-of-way – Easily obtained easements and rights-of-way for trails make them more economical to construct. Siting should always take land acquisition and construction costs into consideration.

Construction Funds Exist – Trail construction must be financed. A well-planned project with strong community support is more likely to garner grant monies and private donations. Securing construction funds early in the planning and development process is a plus for any trail project.

Easily Maintained – A successful maintenance program requires continuity and a high level of citizen involvement. Regular, routine maintenance on a year-to-year basis not only ensures trail safety (and reduces legal liability), but also prolongs the life of the trail. Trail maintenance is ultimately an economic issue based on location and the nature of the trail. Comprehensive planning minimizes safety and maintenance problems later. A budget and management plan should be developed before construction begins. Weed control is a fundamental management consideration of all trail segments.

Maintenance Mechanism Exists – Maintenance of new trails is best accomplished by existing organizations like an adopt-a-trail group, a local municipality, or a managing agency. Higher priority is granted to trail plans that have a developed, long-term maintenance plan.

Provides Best-Cost Alternative – Frequently, a proposed trail might have more than one possible route or alignment. The selected route should provide the best-cost alternative for the trail in comparison to projects of a similar nature. Cost should not be an overriding factor, however. All siting criteria must collectively be taken into consideration so that total costs and benefits can be weighed. Some projects might appear very expensive for the length

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constructed, but can provide a missing link in a longer corridor, bridge an obstacle, or remove a deterrent to walking or bicycling.

Stimulates Economic Development – Numerous urban and rural trails throughout America (including in Gallatin County) are recreation destinations. A trail that draws visitors out of their automobiles for a bike ride, picnic, or walk down Main Street, also provides an economic opportunity for the community. Heavily used trails can provide customers and boost the business of bike shops, sporting good stores, hotels, restaurants, *etc.* Property values of land along a trail corridor often increase as the trail becomes more popular, further stimulating economic growth.

Available Trailhead Parking and Ease of Access – One goal of the trail network is to curtail the use of automobiles, however, ease of public access, and adequate parking at convenient locations is of utmost importance. Sample questions that should be addressed include: Does the public have convenient and safe public access to the trail corridor? Is adequate parking needed and available for access? Will it meet increased demand?

Possible Concerns

Safety Concerns/Constraints – The proposed siting of a trail may raise safety concerns. Constraints on trail siting include road crossings, proximity to roadway edges and water-bodies, natural or man-made hazards. All locations where the trail user might encounter personal danger along a trail corridor should be carefully evaluated and the risk reduced or eliminated by good design.

Local Opposition – Proposed trail siting must deal with questions such as:

- Will there be local opposition to the trail?
- What are the anticipated conflicts with neighboring landowners and can they be mitigated with a different alignment, educational signing, landscaping, fencing, *etc.*?
- Are mechanisms for bargaining with the trail opponents available? Examples include tax relief, open space designation, easements, land trades, *etc.*

Impact on Natural/Landscape Features – Trails are frequently sited to provide access to natural habitats, or unique landscape features. Evaluation of a proposed trail must take into account its possible negative impacts, such as wildlife disturbance, the potential for spreading noxious weeds, and the destruction or disturbance of native plant communities. Preservation of the feature should have a higher priority than easy or direct access to it.

Construction Hindrances – Most trail siting is initially done on the two-dimensional surface of a map. The real three-dimensional world may well place

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hindrances to the construction of a trail in the form of environmental impact or physical construction difficulties. Examples include wetlands or boggy soils, stream crossings, extreme topography, existing infrastructure, and insufficient access for construction equipment. If the hindrances are too great, the trail may have to be re-sited.

Using Existing Information in Planning

Planning of future trails is a complex task. This task is made easier through the use of geographic information that the City of Bozeman and Gallatin County maintain on their computers. The collection of information about existing, planned, and proposed trails and trail corridors was designed for compatibility with existing City and County computer software. Two programs are used to compile, manipulate and display the information. ArcView GIS is a desktop Geographic Information System which supports the display of spatial and tabular data as maps, tables, and charts. ArcInfo is a companion program used for handling, managing, and analyzing the information used by ArcView.

These GIS programs support the process of “data layering”. Sets of diverse information, stored as databases, can be viewed visually and comparatively over an easily read Gallatin County base map. The base map layer, with roads, contour lines, or even aerial photographs, is displayed on the computer screen. Additional detail layers are then added to the screen image allowing multiple layers to be examined and analyzed. Greater detail can be observed by “zooming in” on a desired point. Through this technology, proposed trails can be contrasted with existing roads, watercourses and trails to determine a best location. The information for a record in the databases can even be viewed by “clicking” on a displayed point or feature (road, park, section, structure, soil type, or geologic formation).

The information contained in the databases can be easily updated as new data becomes available. This process enables planners and others responsible for trail planning to have current information at hand for analysis and rating of trail projects.

During the process of planning and approving new trails, decisions concerning project priority and feasibility can draw upon available information in many ways. The power of GIS programs allows the visual manipulation of information for comparison between alternatives. The following examples illustrate some of the analytical activities that can be performed with the existing GIS programs:

- Designate corridor boundaries, existing trails, or the beginning/ending subdivisions or plats.
- Highlight all subdivisions, public/private land, plats, *etc.* with existing trails.
- Show all publicly/privately owned trails, parks, open space, common space.
- Show all trails/parks with private/public maintenance.
- Show all trails/parks with rest rooms, drinking water, fitness areas, *etc.*
- Show all trails that begin at, end at, or border schools/shopping/parks/other recreation/businesses.

These analytical tasks are dependent upon the information present in the databases available for use by the GIS programs. The City and County are currently assessing, converting, and

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adding data to provide for the highest level of accuracy and compatibility possible.

The power of the GIS programs lies in their ability to make rapid changes in the type and scope of information being compared. A paper map is static. A GIS program, employing progressive detailed visual comparisons of diverse records, can allow decision-makers to “jump” back and forth between views. The validity of assumptions made about each project, as well as the incorporation of criteria proposed by the Trails Committee, can be readily documented and thus support decisions made. The process of funding awards or project approval can be more accountable.

Weed Management

The installation of new trails increases the potential for the introduction of noxious weeds. To combat this threat, a Weed Management Plan should be developed and implemented in conjunction with the construction project and in cooperation with the Gallatin County Weed Control District. The plan should include the following goals:

- Prevent the introduction, reproduction and spread of designated noxious weeds in the immediate vicinity of the trail.
- Identify and contain new invasive weed species.
- Reduce the extent and density of established noxious weeds to a point that natural resource damage is within acceptable limits, and wherever possible eradicate existing stands of weeds.
- Implement the most economical and effective weed control methods for target weed species while limiting damage to native plant communities.
- Implement an integrated management system using all appropriate available methods or a combination of methods.
- Integrate public and private landowners in the management and control of noxious weeds.

The gravel construction materials used in trails should come from weed-free pits with active and effective weed management plans on file with the Gallatin County Weed Control District

Resource Impacts

It is unlikely that a trail construction project will not have some impact on the environment. It is very important in planning a project that environmental impacts be considered and that potential impacts are minimized. It would be advisable for all project sponsors to have a wildlife biologist or natural resource specialist review the proposed project and visit the site to determine what critical resources a project might affect. A well-planned and executed project will provide greatest public benefit and result in minimal environmental impact.

Waterway Considerations

The maps included in the Connecting Communities Plan show many proposed future trail routes that follow stream corridors. There are several reasons for this. Because of their shallow groundwater, these areas (“riparian areas”) are often unsuitable for residential or commercial development. They are very pleasant places to be afoot or on a bicycle. And, in

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some cases dedication as parkland or trails spares them from more-intensive development. However, these corridors concentrate wildlife, and so are very sensitive to the presence of people.

Waterways and buffers lay out a natural framework for the community asset of trails. A trail system is quite compatible with streamside buffers. Trails provide access to "wild refuges" in urban areas as well as providing alternatives to driving. Poorly sited or random trails may have negative impacts to water courses and should be actively designed to maintain vegetative buffers between trails and stream banks, to avoid channeling silt into stream, to size bridge crossings to avoid hydrologic constrictions resulting in erosion, and to avoid encouraging entry into critical habitats. Making healthy streamside corridors available to the public encourages an appreciation and awareness of our communities' natural resources and fulfills a need for wildness we all have. The "relocation" of streams is a detrimental practice. Creative alignment of all transportation routes to avoid such impacts of streams should be required. Appendix J contains specific comments and recommendations concerning the appropriateness of trails in riparian zones or corridors.

Stream and Wetlands Permitting

Whenever a project impacts surface water or wetlands a permit or permits may be necessary. Early in the trail development process, it is wise to contact the jurisdictional authority (City or County Planning Departments) and natural resource, wetland, or hydrological specialist to determine what permits may be necessary. Examples of the most commonly required are the 310 permit (Montana Natural Streambed and Land Preservation Act), 124 (Montana Stream Protection Act), or 404 (Federal Clean Water Act). Bridge crossings or the deposition of fill material in a wetland will likely impact surface water resources and require permits. Flood plain permits are also required within County jurisdictions, prior to construction of bridges or other structures within the floodplains of active streams.

Several general rules of thumb may be helpful to an inexperienced trail builder when it comes to acquiring stream and wetland permits:

- The first tip is to be patient and budget plenty of time to get through the permitting processes. Find the experts help solve particular sets of problems.
- Ask lots of questions but do not unduly burden the permitting agencies.
- Be thoughtful in the trail design and layout process to avoid sensitive wetland areas if at all possible.
- Leave an adequate vegetative buffer between stream banks and wetlands to prevent sedimentation and erosion problems. The size, volume, and sinuosity of the active stream channel will help determine reasonable setbacks.
- Avoid any unnecessary impact to stream channels by building free spanning bridges that completely clear the banks and don't restrict stream flow.
- Make sure the bridge is placed well above anticipated high water flows and is designed to survive a catastrophic flood event (see the ADA Specifications for Pedestrian Bridges in Appendix L).
- Keep construction equipment out of the stream channel and limit disturbance to bank vegetation.

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- Rehabilitate all disturbed areas resulting from trail construction and control weed infestations.
- Above all, remember that streams and wetlands are irreplaceable public resources that deserve the utmost respect.

Information Resources

A very good reference is *A Guide To Stream Permitting In Montana* which can be obtained free of charge from the Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources Conservation Service Field Office in Bozeman or the County Extension office. Two Montana State Programs can provide helpful information free of charge about possible species of interest or cultural resources found in the vicinity of a proposed project. The Montana Natural Resource Information System provides location maps for fish, wildlife, and plant species of critical interest (<http://nris.state.mt.us/mtnhp/index.html>). The State Historical Preservation Office in Helena will conduct a search of their Cultural Resource Information System to determine if any historically important structures or sites have been documented in the area of the trail project (<http://www.his.state.mt.us>).

The federally funded Recreational Trails Program, which is administered by the Montana Department of Fish Wildlife and Parks Department, has requirements to guard against negative impacts to fish and wildlife resources associated with the Program. Any trail projects submitted to the State of Montana's Recreational Trails Grants Program that have any potential to affect the environment (through run-off, sedimentation to streams, dust, displacing wildlife *etc.*) are required to submit a Montana Environmental Policy Act Environmental Assessment checklist. Qualified fisheries and wildlife biologists are also required to complete Wildlife and Fisheries Review forms as a necessary part of the application process. Based on the level of significance of impacts outlined in the project proposal further analysis may be required. It could take the form of a complete Environmental Assessment or an Environmental Impact Statement. Applicants are also required to determine whether any potential 'listed' endangered or threatened fish, wildlife, or plant species would be adversely affected by the proposed trail project. A project that may affect any of these species may require the preparation of a Biological Assessment.

Safety

The trail itself and all structures built along the trail corridors should be engineered and designed with the safety of the user in mind. Design standards for each trail should vary to meet the needs of that particular trail segment's type of customer or user, and to meet the anticipated levels of use. The trail should also be designed to minimize user conflicts and to direct use patterns. It is advisable to consult a civil or structural engineer for assistance while planning important structures like bridges or raised walkways. Building permits may be required prior to construction in some municipalities, and careful attention during the design phase will insure that the structural integrity and safety of the project are met.

Safety of the trail user is central to all maintenance operations. Responsibility for on-going maintenance of each newly constructed trail segment should be assigned and assumed prior

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to dedication. Maintenance responsibilities for consideration include scheduling and documentation of inspections. Inspections play an integral role in trail safety and should be conducted on a regular schedule with the frequency dependent on the amount of trail use, location, age, and type of construction. Examples include the condition of railings, bridges, and trail surfaces, removal of debris, tree and shrub pruning, weed control, trail drainage, mowing, and trail signage. Trail signage is a very important way to educate and guide the user on how to travel over the trails safely and should be considered early in the trail design process. Maintenance guidelines are found in the appendices and will provide direction for trail safety inspections.

Trail Standards

New trails in Gallatin County should adhere to a consistent set of standards and specifications. Communities and other organizations within the county have developed standards for trail development and maintenance. The Trails Committee collected information that documents these standards. Appendix L presents a compilation gathered from various resources. The material in Appendix L includes:

- Definitions: terminology defined,
- Trail Use Classification and Characteristics: definition and characteristics of the three classes of trails,
- Trail Design Standards: specifications for trail construction,
- Trail Design Guidelines: specifications for trail planning,
- Trail Maintenance Standards: schedules and specifications for trail maintenance,
- Specifications for Pedestrian Bridges: specifications for ADA compliant bridges,
- Trail Construction Handout: abbreviated specifications for on-site construction.

In addition to the material listed in Appendix L, all Class I Trails and some Class II trails (as defined in Appendix L) that have mixed use (bicycle and pedestrian) should also be in conformity with the following two AASHTO Guidelines: I-GBF-3, Guide for the Development of Bicycle Facilities and I-GSDPB, Guide Specifications for Design of Pedestrian Bridges. These publications are available from: AASHTO, P.O. Box 96716, Washington, DC 20090-6716.

These compiled standards, guidelines, and specifications will help ensure that the Gallatin County trail system is constructed and maintained to provide consistent sustainable travel surfaces, user safety and enjoyment with a minimum impact on the environment. **The Trails Committee strongly recommends that these compiled standards, guidelines, and specifications be adopted as requirements.**

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CHAPTER 9. Sources of Support for Trail Projects

There are many possible sources of support for public trail projects, and a number of them have been tapped for projects within Gallatin County. Appendix M is a compilation of information on ten programs or general sources that could support projects in the county. The most prominent programs are described briefly below. Others can be located by searching on “trails” in the database: <http://www.sonoran.org/cat/default.asp>.

The **Community Transportation Enhancement Program (CTEP)** is now included under the more encompassing **TEA-21** program. **CTEP** is a Federal program administered by the Montana Department of Transportation. Each Montana county, and all incorporated cities, are eligible for cash grants for eleven types of transportation-related activities. These include planning, design and construction, surveying, and land acquisition for bicycle and pedestrian facilities. At present, Gallatin County receives roughly \$130,000 a year under this program, and the City of Bozeman receives an equal amount. The funds from multiple project years can be combined to support particularly expensive projects. Additional information concerning TEA-21 funding can be obtained at <http://www.fhwa.dot/gov/tea21>.

Federal funds are disbursed to the states under the authority of the **National Recreational Trails Act (NRTA)**; in Montana, they are then divided among projects statewide based on a competitive grant-application process. Montana currently grants about \$600,000 each year to specific trail projects. Sponsors can request up to \$35,000 per project. The environmental review process for these grants is very rigorous, and project proponents may need to conduct preliminary work for up to a year before becoming eligible to apply for a grant. In Gallatin County, projects ranging from bridge building to snowmobile trail grooming have been supported by these grants.

The Park Service of the US Department of the Interior runs the **Rivers and Trails Conservation Assistance Program**. This program does not give cash grants. Instead, it offers expert assistance to project sponsors in the early stages of project development, for planning, fund-raising, gathering community support, *etc.* The West Yellowstone Trails Association has used these services to plan the loop pedestrian trail around West Yellowstone.

The Federal **Land and Water Conservation Fund** gives cash grants for wildlife, park and trail projects, and can be used to fund up to 50% of outdoor recreation project costs. The LWCF program is administered in Montana by the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks, which sets a limit of \$50,000 per project. Grant applicants must be political subdivisions of the State of Montana. In recent years, the City of Bozeman has received funding for a number of projects from this program. In 2000, a grant was received for land acquisition to serve as open space, at the boundary between city and county property in the Sundance Springs area.

An economic-development program administered by the Forest Service can be tapped to support trails projects. The **Rural Community Assistance Program** that is administered by the Forest Service has given cash grants to Montana communities for parks and for trail

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development. Projects proposed for this funding must have economic development as their primary focus. The projects must follow on a broad-scope community planning process. Grants are limited to communities heavily dependent on natural resources, or having a major Forest Service presence. Several have been given to Montana communities in recent years.

Many private funding sources have helped generously with trail projects in Montana. Corporations and businesses located or doing business in the area of particular trail projects have contributed cash, materials, supplies, and labor. Medical facilities, retirement complexes, and public and private schools are primary community facilities whose residents and employees can benefit from convenient trail access. These institutions may use trails in their programs, and can also be important sources of financial and material support.

Private individuals, families, neighborhood associations, conservation groups, and service organizations often donate cash, labor, equipment, and materials for sections of trail in their communities. Special interest groups that enjoy the opportunities provided by public trails may step forward to help. These may include the local running or mountain biking clubs, bird watching organizations like Audubon, the Native Plant Society, equestrians, disk-golf players, cross-country ski clubs, kennel clubs, and wildlife organizations. Another very important contribution to any trail project is the donation or below cost sale of lands or trail easements along proposed trail routes. These can often make or break a trail project and are extremely valuable contributions.

In Gallatin County, the **Gallatin Valley Land Trust** is the primary developer of new public trails on non-Federal lands. Other organizations active in this area are the **Bozeman Rotary Clubs** (morning and noon), and the **Breakfast Optimist Club**. At Big Sky, the new **Big Sky Trails Committee** serves that role. Because they are not affiliated with government, organizations like these have added credibility with many landowners. They are assisted by the non-profit **Montana Conservation Corps**, a key provider of work crews and crew leaders for volunteer projects.

Creating partnerships with all the contributors mentioned previously might be the most important element in a successful trail system. These partnerships allow different groups to work together toward shared goals for their community. Unifying these partners leads to a well-organized trail building effort that has the potential to truly connect the communities of Gallatin County.

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CHAPTER 10. Administrative Recommendations for Trails Planning and Development

To provide safe, convenient non-motorized transportation infrastructure, the trail network in Gallatin County must integrate new trails that are different than those developed in the past. These trails will be long, multi-jurisdictional, in and adjacent to communities rather than in the backcountry, and often parallel to existing roads. They will be expensive to develop. This network cannot be brought about in any reasonable time using the resources that have developed short sections of recreational trail in the past. The Connecting Communities Plan concludes with an evaluation of alternatives and recommendations regarding “who should do what” to create this trail network.

As a draft document, the Connecting Communities Plan serves as guidance, no more. Trail planning and development are currently conducted primarily by private organizations, with very little coordination. Without adoption into the County Growth Policy, the Connecting Communities Plan has no legal standing, and cannot be invoked to require provision of easements or development of trails when land in the county is developed. Most of the highest-priority trails in the Connecting Communities Plan will be expensive and difficult to develop. Without a public agency acting on its own mandate, and enhanced coordination among the interested parties, this development is unlikely to take place. A prime example is the Bozeman-Belgrade commuter trail proposed more than 10 years ago by the Bozeman POST Committee. It has never been developed, because it is in no one’s job description.

Trail Development Alternatives

- 1) Minimum impact alternative: The Connecting Communities Plan is adopted into the County Growth Policy and used by the Planning Department during subdivision review, to require trail easements or public trail development. A checklist item for trails is added to the Planning Department review process. The Connecting Communities Plan is also adopted by the incorporated communities in the county, and used by their planning personnel in the same way.

Advantages: No new administrative structures or positions are called for at any level of government. County and city/town planners are working from the same trails plan – some trails may eventually connect.

Disadvantages: The longer, high-priority trails are not likely to be developed, because they are costly and cross-jurisdictional boundaries. The actual construction and maintenance of proposed trails may not occur since there are no enforcement measures or associated parks district maintenance requirements.

- 2) Open Space Board alternative: The Connecting Communities Plan is formally adopted into the County Growth Policy. The charter of the Open Space Board is altered so that the board or a subcommittee thereof has an explicit charge to coordinate trail planning and development in the unincorporated areas of the county. The charge could include hosting regular coordination meetings among all the organizations involved, developing integrated trail-funding requests for county TEA-

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21 grants each year, and other activities. The Board could maintain a simple, easily accessible database on the Gallatin County website. All current, planned, and proposed trails projects would be posted. Updates would be made as new projects evolve.

Advantages: There would be no need for any governmental entity to add staff; no further change to county growth policy or other statutes would be required; better coordination among trail organizations could be anticipated; there would be the possibility of consummating major projects.

Disadvantages: The Open Space Board may need an additional staff member, and may resist added duties as a dilution of effort. There is a continued reliance on private organizations to hold easements.

- 3) A County Parks and Trails Board: This volunteer board would be appointed by the Planning Board, or possibly by the County Commission. It would be charged with several tasks, including advisory subdivision review, checking for trail connections to parks and schools, reviewing park funding applications and making recommendations, and organizing the county's TEA-21 trail grant application process. Its most important task would be taking the lead in development of the longer-distance "high-priority" trails identified herein. This would be an ongoing advisory board.

Advantages: The work would be handled by a group of people interested in parks and trails; at least initially it would not be an additional burden on the Planning Department. There would be explicit planning for the more costly trails.

Disadvantages: Added support staff may be needed to help the Board. The people would be all volunteers and may not be able to put in the amount of work needed to do a thorough job. There would be continued reliance on private organizations to hold easements.

- 4) County Parks and Trails Coordinator: Within Gallatin County, a position is created for a professional parks and trails coordinator, equivalent to the Open Space Executive Director position. This position could be funded by creation of a countywide Parks District. The duties of this position could be combined with those of the Executive Director of the Open Lands Board. In this alternative, nearly all of the plan review, trail planning, funding and trail maintenance functions would reside with County staff. The possibility of combining funding for this position should be considered. For example, the Noxious Weed Trust Fund could provide money for part-time staff to accomplish weed control along trails.

Advantages: A paid professional with an explicit mandate to implement the trails plan is most likely to succeed.

Disadvantages: The residents of the county would have to approve a slight increase in property taxes to support the District.

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Trail Maintenance Alternatives

Long-term maintenance of public trails requires heavy equipment, knowledge of noxious weeds, and other resources not necessarily possessed by most enthusiastic volunteers. Maintenance alternatives considered by the committee include:

1. Status quo alternative – Some trails are maintained, others are not, depending on their ownership, popularity, and available funding.
2. County Parks/Trails District – County employees, funded by a Parks District assessment, maintain all public trails outside incorporated areas.
3. Minimal Additional Maintenance – County employees, possibly from the Roads and Bridges Department, check on trails and send letters annually to homeowners associations that are derelict in their maintenance duties.
4. Maintenance Coordinator – The County or a consortium of organizations engages a part time maintenance coordinator who organizes Adopt-A-Trail groups, watchdogs homeowners' associations and provides technical assistance to all organizations with trail maintenance responsibility.

Recommendations

The Gallatin County Trails Advisory Committee urges the County Commission to adopt this plan into the County Growth Policy. It can form the legal foundation for review of all new development proposals that may affect trails, parks or open space. Moreover, its identified trail priorities can be consulted whenever County parks or TEA-21 funding decisions are being contemplated.

For the near term, it is recommended that the Gallatin County Commission or the Planning Board take the following actions:

1. Begin a deliberate exploration of the possibility of forming a County Parks and Trails District. The County should take as a model its own formation of the Gallatin County Local Water Quality District. Exploration will involve not only legal research, but also evaluation of support and opposition by County residents and other landowners, plus mission/vision statements, staffing and organizational plans.
2. Appoint an advisory County Parks and Trails Board. Its charges should include:
 - Initiate a process altering County rules to require trail easements as a part of development requirements.
 - Review all subdivision proposals for parks and trail dedications developed in conformity with this plan, so that trails in new subdivisions connect with each other and with community amenities.
 - Initiate and sustain active coordination among the principal entities involved in trail development in Gallatin County. These include the Gallatin Valley Land Trust, the Bozeman Recreation and Parks Board, the Montana Department of Transportation, the Big Sky Trails Committee, and the planning boards of the incorporated communities. The

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coordination should take the form of periodic trail-activity updates communicated via mail and e-mail, and convening a semi-annual county “trail summit.” The objective will be to maximize the effectiveness of all the organizations by coordinating their efforts – particularly in procuring funding – to develop the high-priority trails identified herein.

- Take the lead in forwarding projects to develop these trails. This means preparing proposals, working with the Montana Department of Transportation, and coordinating with other organizations to plan for easements and trail maintenance. **This is the most important task in realizing the Connecting Communities Plan.**
3. Formulate a signage policy for new trails, including standards for sign type and size, locations along trails to be signed, and information to be conveyed.
 4. Engage a contractor to map all the public parks outside incorporated areas in the County. Currently many of their locations are poorly defined, so that it is impossible to plan a trail network with segments connecting the parks.
 5. Through the Planning Department, initiate annual late-winter outreach to homeowners associations, reminding them of their trail and park maintenance obligations, and offering information that will help them fulfill these obligations.
 6. Post the Connecting Communities Trails Report and Plan electronically on the county website, and make the maps and associated trails data files accessible on the county GIS website.
 7. Continue to hold trail easements, as the County has done in the past with the Gallatin Valley Land Trust. Begin legal research to define the costs, benefits and liabilities associated with the County holding trail easements. Improve and streamline the process so that other trail-building non-profits and organizations can effectively negotiate trail easements with private landowners that will ultimately result in the creation of a unified county trail system. Appendix N contains two examples of trail easements.

In the longer term, the Trails Committee is convinced that the County will have to take a much more active role in developing and maintaining parks and trails outside incorporated areas if this proposal is to be realized. At the very least, this will entail appointment of an advisory Board to coordinate trail development throughout the county. It may mean administering a County Parks and Trails District with one or more paid employees and a guiding Board appointed by the Planning Board or the County Commission. It may involve a greater or lesser degree of assistance to landowners with their trail maintenance responsibilities. The development of a well-defined and permanent mechanism for the County to hold trail easements would speed the realization of the Connecting Communities Plan.

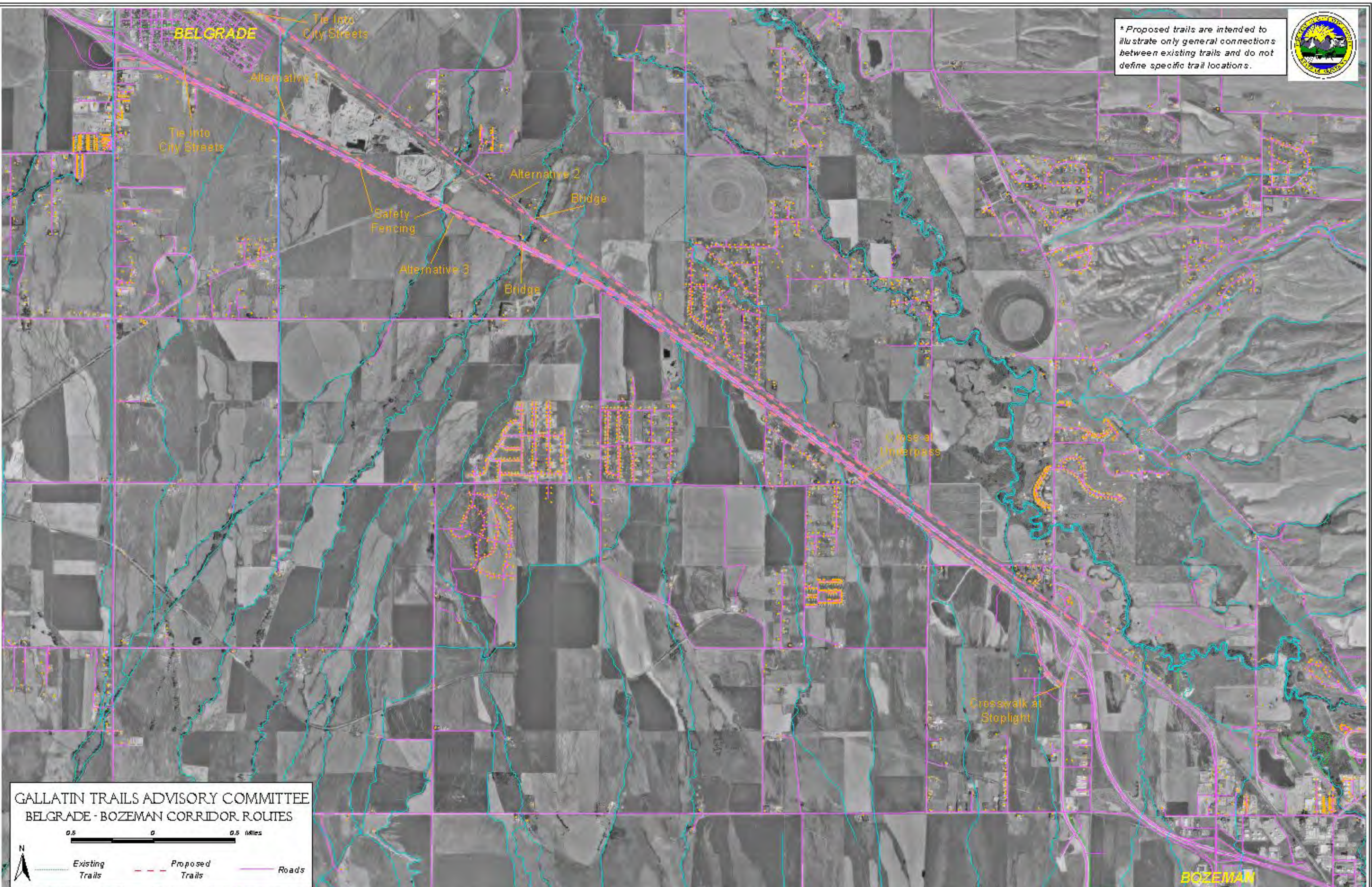
The large-scale integrated trail network that is envisioned in this plan cannot be brought about through the work of disparate small volunteer groups and private organizations. A public-sector entity with countywide jurisdiction, review/permitting powers and paid staff will be required. The Trails Committee believes the proposed trail network will make a

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valuable contribution to the quality of life in Gallatin County, and urges the County Commission and the Planning Board to take the steps necessary to bring it about.



* Proposed trails are intended to illustrate only general connections between existing trails and do not define specific trail locations.



GALLATIN TRAILS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
BELGRADE - BOZEMAN CORRIDOR ROUTES

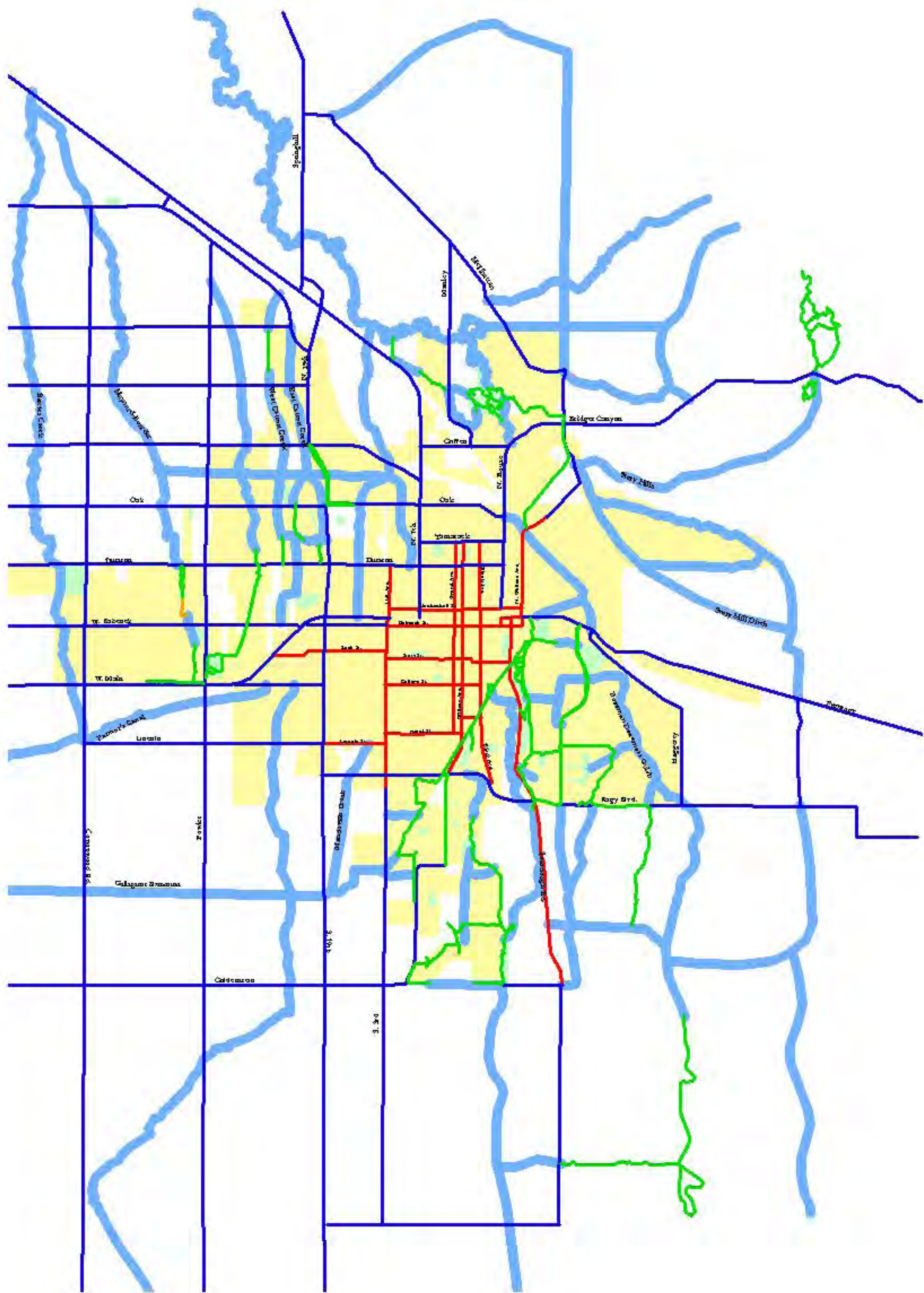
0.5 0 0.5 Miles



Existing Trails Proposed Trails Roads

GALLATIN TRAILS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

BOZEMAN AREA TRAILS



- Legend**
- Existing Trails & Paths
 - Proposed Boulevard Trails
 - Proposed Bike Route
 - Side walk Connection
 - Possible Future Trail Corridors
 - City Parks
 - Bozeman City Limits

Scale One inch = 2,000 feet

2000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 Feet



Notes

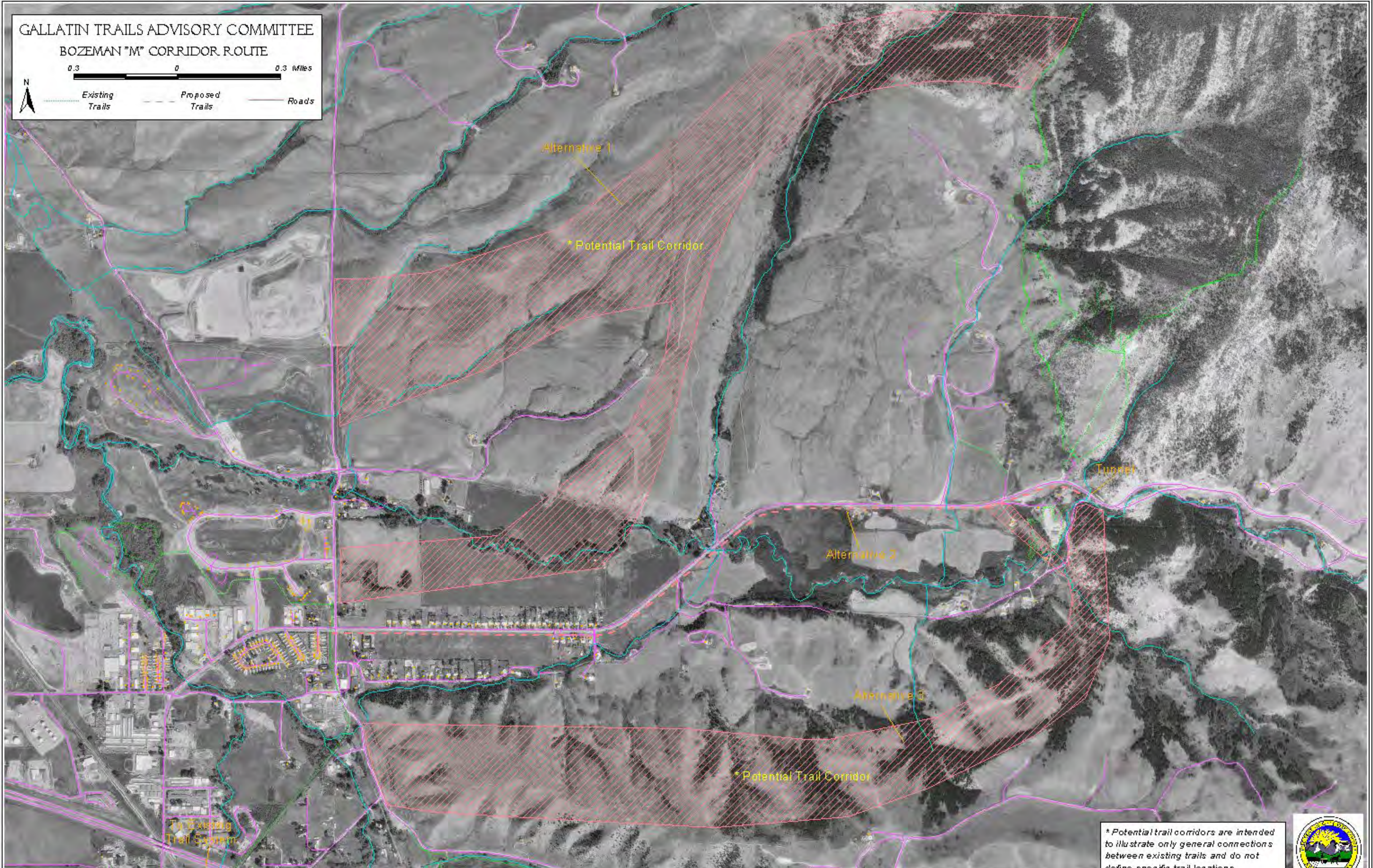
1. This map is drawn over the "Bike Route Network" map that was prepared by Peccia and Associates and the Bicycle Advisory Board.
2. Boulevard trails are paved pathways (10 feet wide) that parallel major roadways. They are set back from the road, and have landscaping and street trees on both sides.
3. These trail locations were determined by the Gallatin County Trails Advisory Committee and the Bozeman Recreation and Parks Advisory Board.
4. This map was prepared by the City of Bozeman, Department of Planning and Community Development.
5. The location of future trail corridors is approximate. They are intended to illustrate only general connections between existing trails and do not define specific trail locations.

GALLATIN TRAILS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
BOZEMAN "M" CORRIDOR ROUTE

0.3 0 0.3 Miles



Existing Trails Proposed Trails Roads



Alternative 1

* Potential Trail Corridor

Tunnel

Alternative 2

Alternative 3

* Potential Trail Corridor

To Existing Trail System

* Potential trail corridors are intended to illustrate only general connections between existing trails and do not define specific trail locations.



GALLATIN TRAILS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
FOUR CORNERS - BOZEMAN CORRIDOR ROUTE

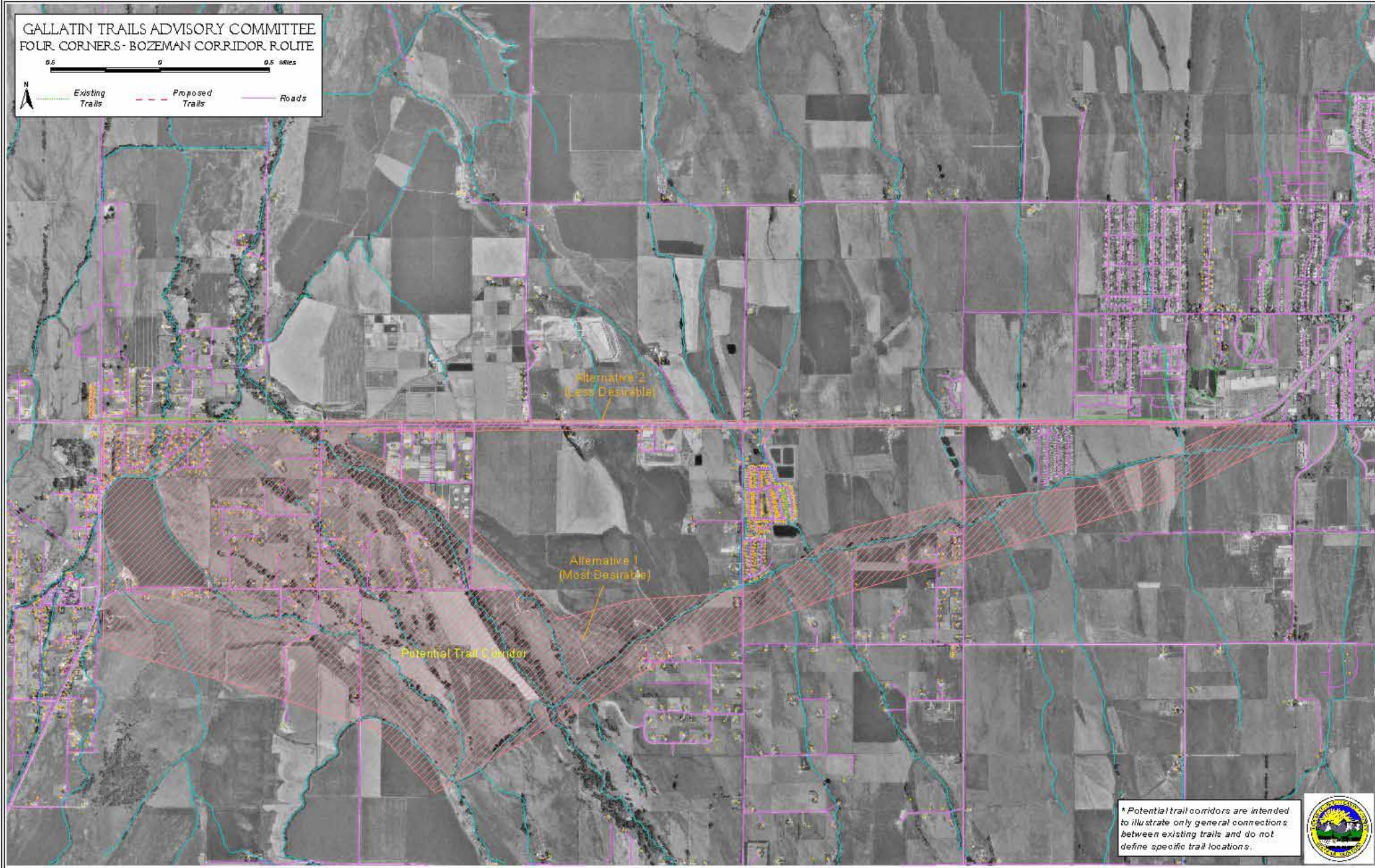
0.5 0 0.5 Miles



Existing Trails

Proposed Trails

Roads



* Potential trail corridors are intended to illustrate only general connections between existing trails and do not define specific trail locations.



GALLATIN TRAILS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
FOUR CORNERS - GALLATIN GATEWAY CORRIDOR ROUTE

0.5 0 0.5 Miles

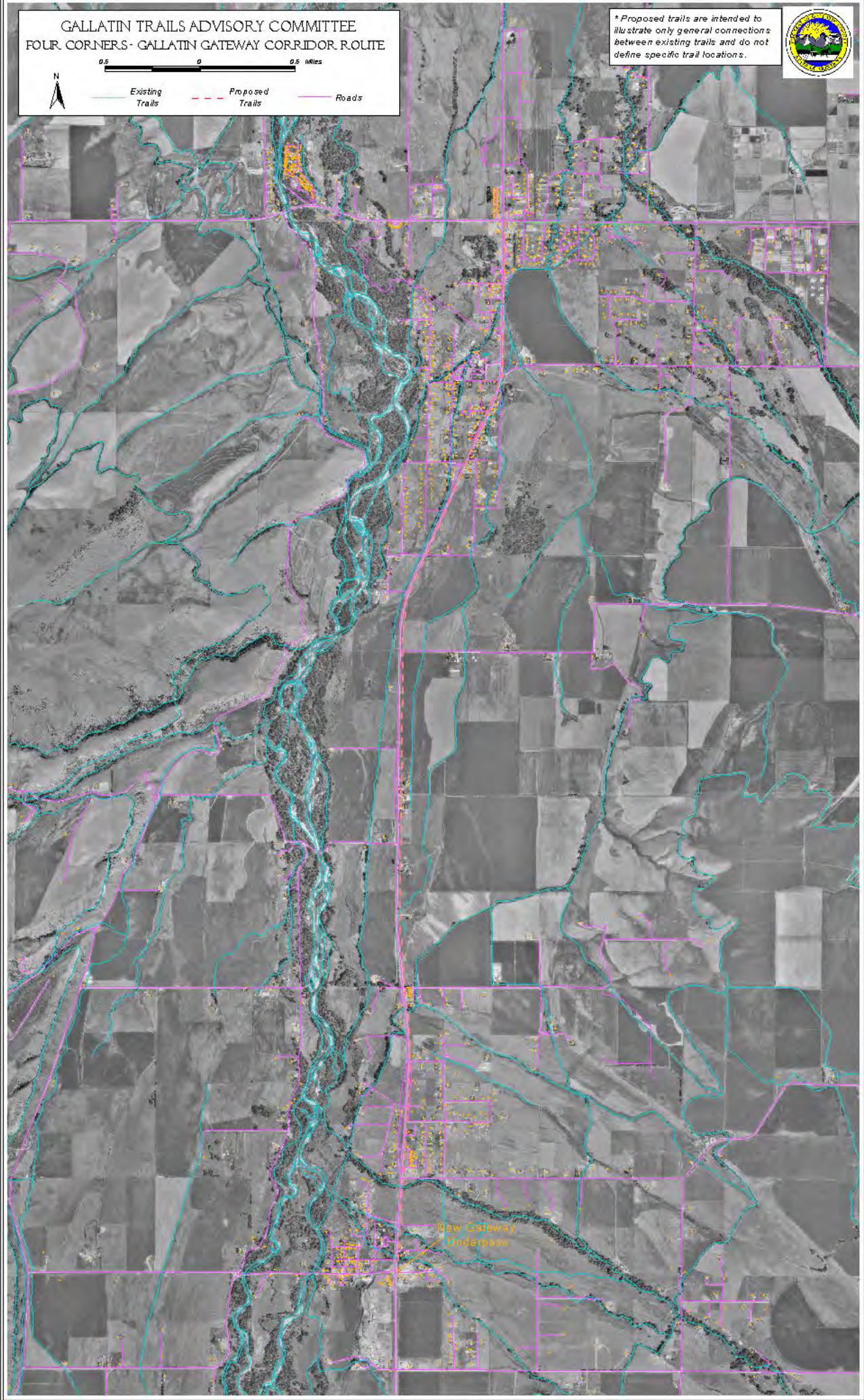


Existing
Trails

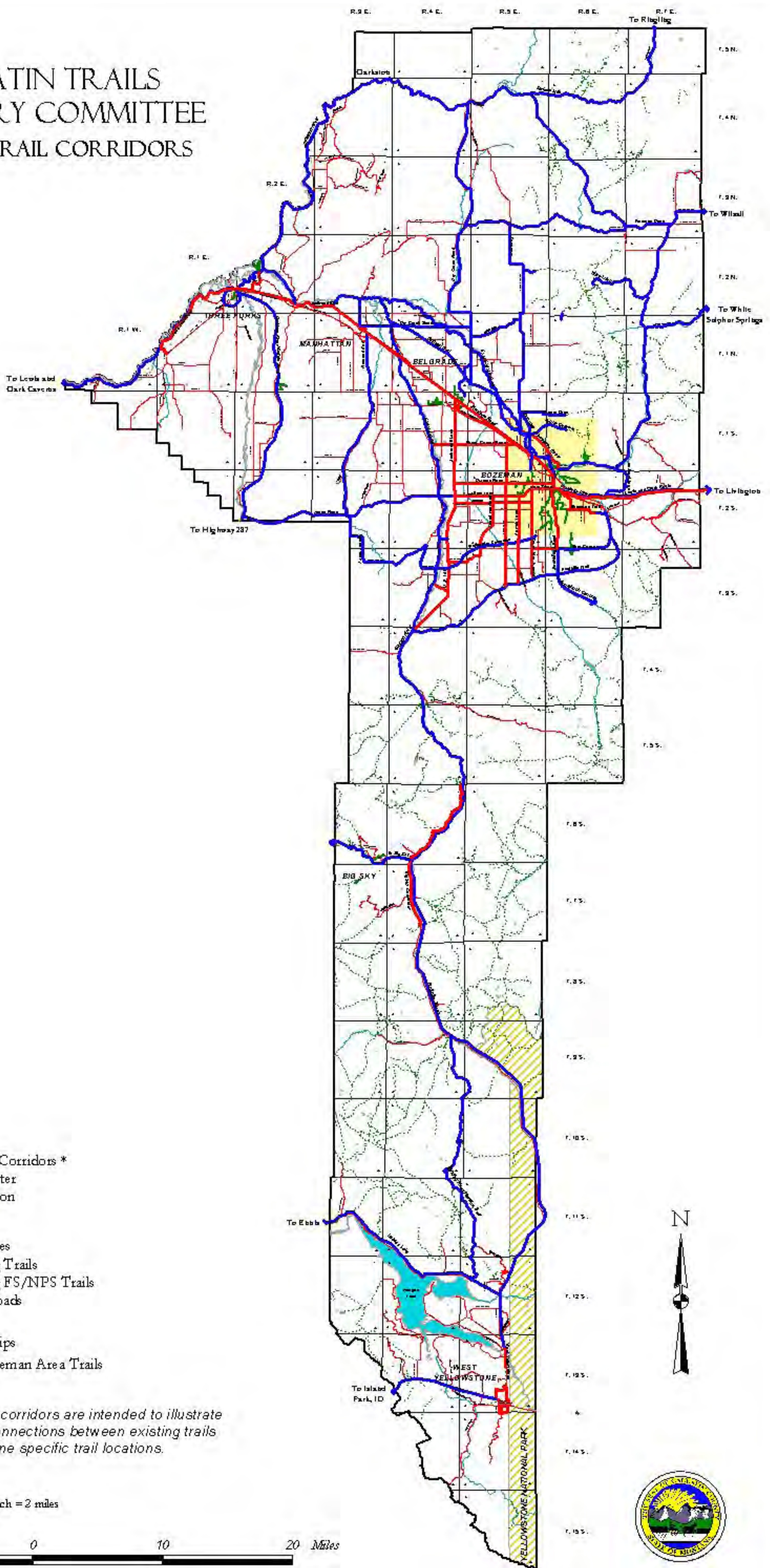
Proposed
Trails

Roads

* Proposed trails are intended to illustrate only general connections between existing trails and do not define specific trail locations.







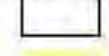

GALLATIN TRAILS ADVISORY COMMITTEE FUTURE TRAIL CORRIDORS



Potential Trail Corridors *

-  Commuter
-  Recreation

Current Features

-  Existing Trails
-  Existing FS/NPS Trails
-  Major roads
-  Rivers
-  Townships
-  See Bozeman Area Trails

* Potential trail corridors are intended to illustrate only general connections between existing trails and do not define specific trail locations.

Scale One inch = 2 miles

10 0 10 20 Miles



GALLATIN TRAILS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
SPRINGHILL - BOZEMAN CORRIDOR ROUTE

0.5 0 0.5 Miles



Existing Trails

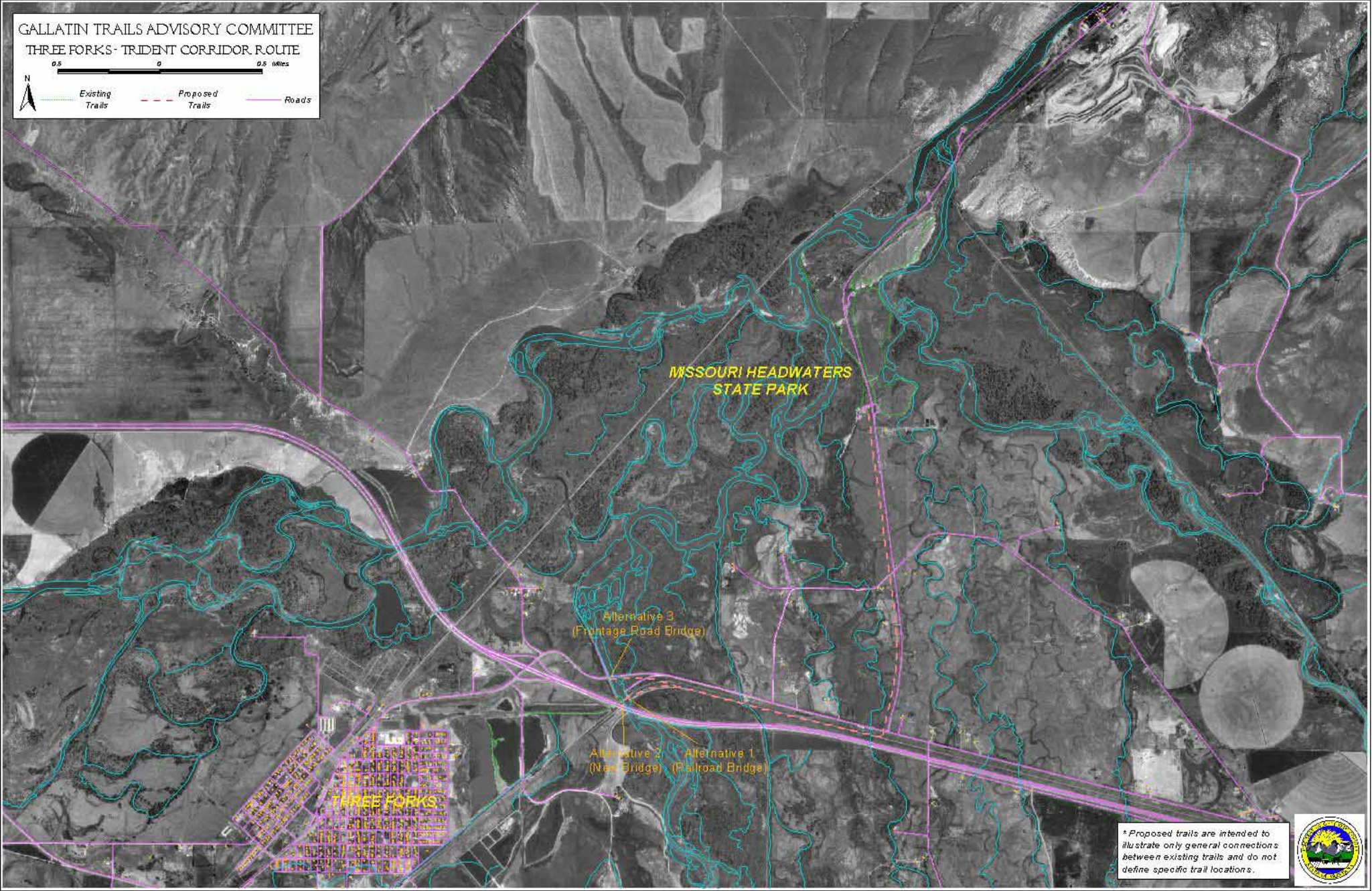
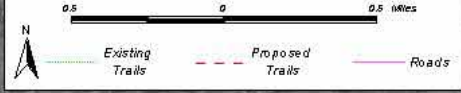
Proposed Trails

Roads

* Potential trail corridors are intended to illustrate only general connections between existing trails and do not define specific trail locations.



GALLATIN TRAILS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
THREE FORKS - TRIDENT CORRIDOR ROUTE

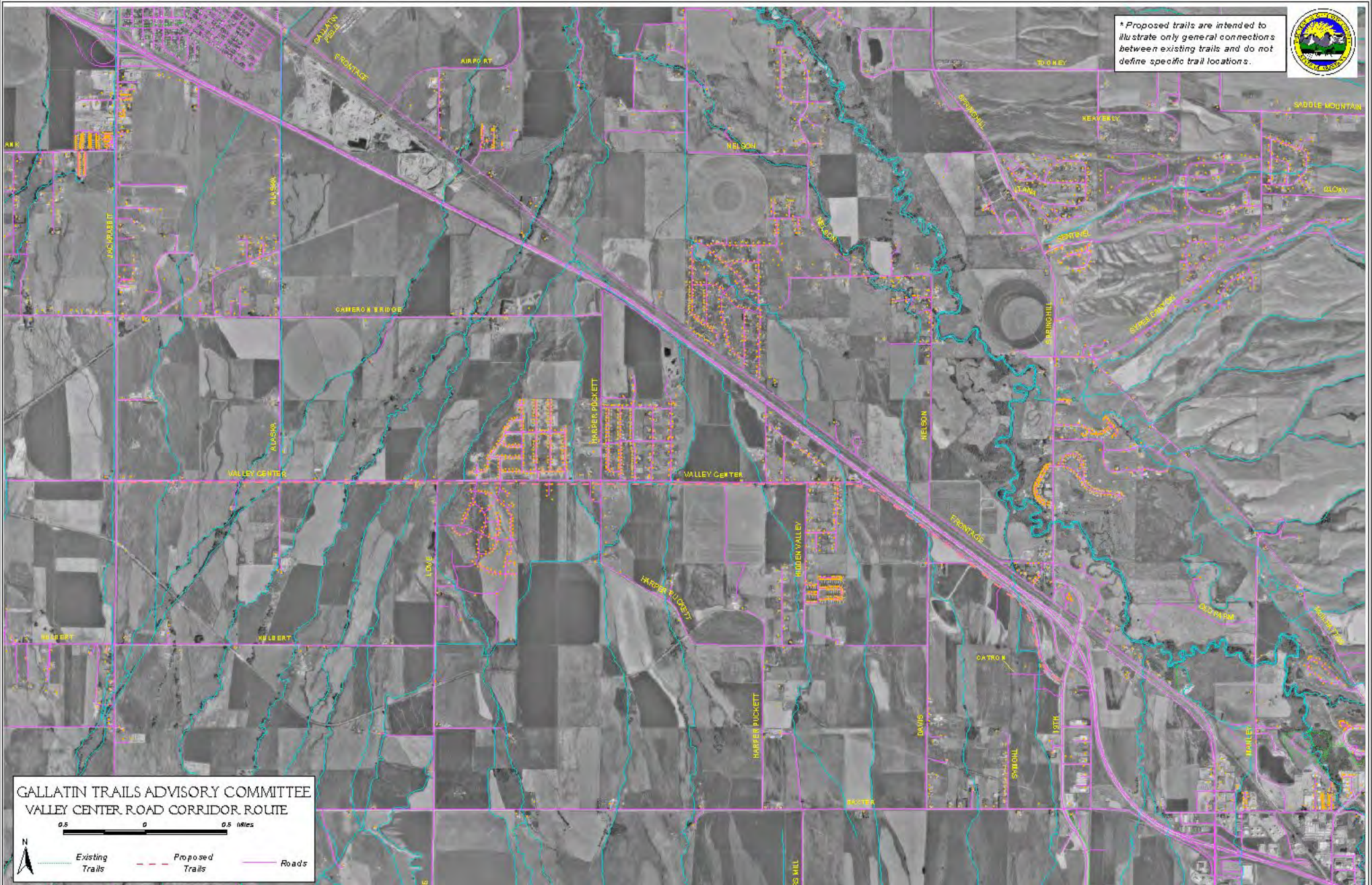


* Proposed trails are intended to illustrate only general connections between existing trails and do not define specific trail locations.





* Proposed trails are intended to illustrate only general connections between existing trails and do not define specific trail locations.



GALLATIN TRAILS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
VALLEY CENTER ROAD CORRIDOR ROUTE

0 0.5 0.5 Miles



Existing Trails Proposed Trails Roads

Appendix A

Trails Committee Timeline

Appendix B

***Connecting Communities* Informational Handout**

CONNECTING COMMUNITIES –

GALLATIN COUNTY TRAILS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

WHAT IS THE TRAILS ADVISORY COMMITTEE?

The Committee was appointed in August 1999 as a formal “advisory committee” to the Gallatin county Planning Board. It includes 11 volunteer committee members from around the county, with a mix of experience and skills relating to public trails.

WHAT’S THE PURPOSE OF THE COMMITTEE?

The County Planning board charged the Trails Advisory committee with two primary tasks:

- Inventory existing trails and planned trails in Gallatin County; and
- Develop a proposal for a county-wide trail system. This task includes developing criteria for siting trail corridors, identifying potential corridors, estimating costs and other resource requirements for the potential trail corridors, and setting priorities among the possible new trails.

DOES THIS MEAN THE COMMITTEE WILL TAKE THE LEAD IN ACQUIRING LAND OR EASEMENTS AND DEVELOPING TRAILS?

No, that’s the job of other organizations. The committee’s job is to develop a county-wide vision that the County commission can incorporate into its planning and funding cycle, and trail developers can use to guide their projects.

WHERE WILL THE IDEAS FOR THE TRAIL NETWORK COME FROM?

The ideas for trail corridors will come from the trail users and landowners of the county. The committee welcomes these ideas, in any form that interested citizens wish to convey them. The committee will be meeting with city commissions, town councils and school boards in 10 locations around the county, to discuss its work. These meetings will be followed by well-publicized open houses, to solicit ideas for the trails proposal.

WILL THE PROPOSED TRAIL NETWORK INCLUDE VERY SPECIFIC TRAIL ROUTES? WILL IT NAME THE PARCELS OF LAND TO BE TRAVERSED?

In most cases, no. That requires a great deal of research and negotiation between landowners and trail developers. The proposal **will** identify the situations where one particular corridor is clearly superior to alternatives – the availability of a continuous route along a road right-of-way vs acquiring easements from multiple landowners, for example.

HOW WILL THIS WORK TAKE INTO ACCOUNT ALL THE TRAILS ON FEDERAL AND STATE LAND WITHIN GALLATIN COUNTY?

The inventory of existing trails will include the trails on public land. The proposal for new trail corridors can also include trails on public land such as National Forest land. However, the Gallatin County Planning Board has directed the committee to concentrate its efforts on **connecting the communities** of Gallatin County in the trail-network proposal. In this way, new trails can serve as transportation routes as well as places for recreation. Most new trails in or adjacent to our communities are likely to be on city land, private land, or highway rights-of-way.

WHAT TRAIL USES WILL BE INCLUDED IN THE INVENTORY AND THE PROPOSAL?

All allowed trail uses will be noted in the descriptive data that accompanies the map of existing trails. For new trails, types of appropriate uses will be suggested for each new proposed trail corridor. Since the proposal will focus on areas in and around communities, most of these new proposed trails will probably be limited to non-motorized uses.

WHAT'S THE SCHEDULE FOR THE WORK OF THE TRAILS ADVISORY COMMITTEE?

The meetings with city councils and commissions will take place during the winter of 1999-2000. The opens houses will be held in spring 2000. The committee will present its inventory and proposal to the Planning Board by late winter, 2001. It is anticipated that the Gallatin County Commission will then hold a public hearing on the proposal and formally adopt it as part of the county master plan of "growth policy".

HOW CAN AN INTERESTED CITIZEN HAVE A SAY IN THE TRAILS PROPOSAL?

Thin about how and where trails in your neighborhood could be an improvement to your quality of life. A safe route for your children to bicycle to the library or the pool in town? A long-distance bicycle commuter trail that you could use to get to work in the summer? A scenic path that would be attractive to tourists, drawing them out of their automobiles in your town? A bike route through town that would mitigate traffic congestion? These are among the purposes that new trails would serve. Talk to your neighbors, then bring your ideas to a trails open house so they can be included in the trails proposal.

WHO ARE THE COMMITTEE MEMBERS?

Gretchen Rupp (chair)	586-8363	Greg Johnson	282-7766
Laurita Vellinga	586-7771	Carol Collins	995-4467
Sandra Smiley	585-1787	Mike Welch	994-0375
Gary Vodehnal	587-5030	Michele Corriel	388-4062
Cecelia Reiner	585-9699	Gene Townsend	285-3633
Cyndi Crayton	585-2789		

Appendix C

Trails Data Entry Form

Gallatin County Trail Inventory Trail Description Data Entry Sheet

Name of Data Gatherer: _____

Date: _____

Provide as much information about the trail as possible – complete data is not necessary for submission of the form. For lists contained in brackets ‘[]’, circle one choice; for lists contained in braces ‘{}’, circle as many choices as apply.

- Trail name:¹ _____
- Trail number:² _____
- General location: [Amsterdam, Bangtail Range, Belgrade, Big Sky, Bozeman, Bozeman-North, Bozeman-Northeast, Bozeman-East, Bozeman-South, Bozeman-West, Bridger Range, Four Corners, Gallatin Gateway, Gallatin Range, Henrys Range, Logan, Madison Range, Manhattan, Three Forks, West Yellowstone, _____]³
- Base map:⁴ _____
- Trail head location: Township _____, Range _____, Section _____
- Trail head access road: _____
- Trail ownership: _____
- Trail maintenance responsibility: _____
- Trail usage: {hiker, horse, bicycle, motorcycle, ATV, snowmobile, cross country ski, 4 wheel drive, runner}
- Trail status: [existing, under construction, planned, proposed, multi-state]
- Trail tread: [sidewalk, paved, double shot, timber, gravel, natural fines, native material, mixed]
- Special usage: {handicapped, fishing access, bird watching, rock climbing, fitness, no dogs, leashed dogs, commuter route, school link}
- Trail length: _____ meters [actual, estimated]
- Trail access: [public, private]
- Easement: [none, public access, permission required]
- Easement fee:⁵ _____
- Notes: _____

¹ Use the actual trail name or insert a descriptive name in double quotes, *e.g.* “Hunters Way Neighborhood”

² Provide trail number if one already exists.

³ An additional location can be inserted in this list since it is not a complete list.

⁴ Where was the original information obtained

⁵ Applies only if there is an easement.

Appendix D
GPS Data Dictionary

County Trails GPS Data Dictionary

County Trail	Line Feature
Parking	Point Feature
Parking lot is:	Menu
adequate	
inadequate	
non-existent	
curb/street	
Status	Point Feature
Trail is:	Menu
completed	
under construction	
unofficial	
planned	
proposed	
multi-state	
Tread	Point Feature
Surface is:	Menu
concrete	
asphaltic	
timber	
gravel	
natural fines	
native material	
wood chips	
mixed	
Trail Use	Point Feature
Use is:	Menu
multi-motorized	
multi-nonmotorized	
motor/non-motor	
Handicapped	Point Feature
ADA Access:	Menu
yes	
no	
adaptable	
unknown	
Special Uses	Point Feature
Special use is:	Menu

multi
school link
climbing
fitness
commuting
fishing
wildlife

Dogs

Dogs Allowed?
leashed
unleashed
no
unknown

Point Feature
Menu

Trail Features

Features

trailhead post
info sign
interpretive sign
trail junction
bench
trash bin
crosswalk
bridge
culvert
stream ford
counter station
dock
poop station
tunnel
underpass

Point Feature

Menu, can have many - choose one each time

Appendix E
Open House Flier

The original for the Open House Flier is no longer available for inclusion in this appendix..

Appendix F

Input Form for Public Comment

GALLATIN COUNTY TRAIL IDEAS Spring 2000

Please rate the following functions 1-3 in order of their importance when new trails are developed in Gallatin County (1 = most important, 2 = intermediate, 3 = least important):

<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> recreation
<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> other _____

Rank the **top three types** of uses to serve with new trails, using the numbers 1, 2, 3:

<input type="checkbox"/> bicycling	<input type="checkbox"/> walking/running/hiking
<input type="checkbox"/> snowmobiling	<input type="checkbox"/> motorcycle/OHV
<input type="checkbox"/> horseback riding	<input type="checkbox"/> XC skiing
<input type="checkbox"/> other _____	

How important is each of the following factors in developing new trails in Gallatin County? Please rank them 1-7, with 1 = most important and 7 = least important:

- separating non-motorized travelers from vehicle traffic, or otherwise improving safety
- preserving or enhancing natural features/wildlife habitat
- stimulating economic development
- providing handicap access
- connecting amenities like schools, commercial districts or parks with residential areas
- providing access to existing trailheads (as on National Forest land)
- other – please describe:

Rank (1-3) your **top three** choices for funding new trails in the county:

<input type="checkbox"/> county bond issue	<input type="checkbox"/> grants secured by cities or county
<input type="checkbox"/> private funding	<input type="checkbox"/> parkland dedication during subdivision
<input type="checkbox"/> other – describe:	

What **concerns** do you have about development of new trails in Gallatin County?

Please describe trails you would like to see developed in the county. Be as specific as possible about end points, routes, major users to be served, and the reasons to develop these trails. Attach more sheets, if necessary.

Is there anything else the Trails Committee should know?

If we have questions about your suggestions, may we call you? Please print:
Name evening phone #

Return this form by June 1, 2000 to:

Gallatin County Trails Advisory Committee
c/o County Planning Department
311 W. Main #200
Bozeman, MT 59715

Thank you for your ideas!

Appendix G
Summary of Public Rankings

Gallatin County Trail Ideas Priority Evaluation Results Discussion

Trail Ideas input sheets were handed out to attendees at the four trails open houses in the Spring of 2000. The input sheets consisted of two pages: a priority evaluation of four topics based on numeric ranking and an essay section for generalized input.

The four priority evaluation topics were:

- TRAIL FUNCTIONS – Please rate the following functions 1-3 in order of their importance when new trails are developed in Gallatin County.
- TRAIL USAGE – Rank the **top three types** of uses to serve with new trails, using the numbers 1, 2, 3.
- NEW TRAIL DEVELOPMENT – How important is each of the following factors in developing new trails in Gallatin County? Please rank them from 1-7.
- NEW TRAIL FUNDING – Rank (1-3) your **top three** choices for funding new trails in the county.

63 priority evaluation sheets were returned. Upon examination, it was determined that approximately 25 percent of the forms were not completed according to the directions (*i.e.*, multiple items were rated with a "1" *etc.*). 45 forms were completed correctly; 18 forms were submitted with at least one incorrectly completed section.

The data from the trail Ideas input sheets was encapsulated on two identical spread sheets (attached) with the correctly completed data separated from the incorrectly completed data. The following paragraphs summarize and evaluate the general trends indicated by the gathered data.

TRAIL FUNCTIONS

The data from the correctly completed forms indicate that **Recreation** is the highest priority function to be supported by newly developed trails. **Transportation** commands second place followed by **Education**. The incorrectly completed forms add support for **Recreation** as the highest priority function.

TRAIL USAGE

The data from the correctly completed forms indicate that **Walking/Running/Hiking** is the most desired usage for new trails. **Bicycling** is a strong second choice followed by **XC Skiing** in third place. It should be noted that **Walking/Running/Hiking**, **Bicycling** and **XC Skiing** are the only three choices for "human activities". I believe that the strong showing of **XC Skiing** is a strong vote against motorized use of new trails. It should also be noted that all votes for **Horseback Riding** were of priority 3.

The data from the incorrectly completed forms is less conclusive since in many cases multiple activities were prioritized with a "1". Some were even prioritized in the range of 4-6 to show that certain usages were not supported.

NEW TRAIL DEVELOPMENT

The data from the correctly completed forms indicate that **Safety Improvement** was solidly the choice for the top priority in this category. Preserving **Natural Features** and **Connecting Amenities** shared the second priority choice. **Access to Trailheads** was a singular third priority choice. Three factors, **Handicap Access**, **Connecting Amenities** and **Access to Trailheads**, evenly shared the fourth priority slot. **Handicap Access** was the top choice for fifth priority. **Economic Development** dominated the sixth priority as well as the few votes for seventh priority.

The only conclusive ranking from the incorrectly completed forms was the strong assertion that **Safety Improvement** should be the top priority. The remaining factors did not provide and definitive discrimination.

NEW TRAIL FUNDING

This section was the only section on the incorrectly completed forms that was *correctly* completed. Therefore, the data from both sets of forms can be considered as valid input. Unfortunately, no positive choices stand out – only the negative choices.

County Bond issues is *not* a viable second priority. **Private Funding** is *not* a viable choice at any priority level. Otherwise, all other choices are equally viable.

Appendix H

Tabulation of Trail Requirements Rankings

Gallatin County Trail Ideas Priority Evaluation

Correct Form Completion

A total of 63 evaluation forms were submitted by the public. Of the 63, 45 were correctly filled out, providing discriminating ordering to the four lists.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TRAIL FUNCTIONS							
Transportation	14	21	8				
Education	1	5	32				
Recreation	28	15					
Other (A)	2	2	1				
Totals	45	43	41				
TRAIL USAGE							
Bicycling	11	26	7				
Walking/Running/Hiking	34	10					
Snowmobiling							
Motorcycle/OHV			1				
Horseback Riding			8				
XC Skiing		8	28				
Other (B)		1	1				
Totals	45	45	45				
NEW TRAIL DEVELOPMENT							
Safety Improvement	26	6	7	3	3		
Natural Features	10	15	8	6	2	3	
Economic Development			2	4	7	20	8
Handicap Access		1	2	10	15	11	3
Connecting Amenities	8	16	11	10			
Access to Trailheads		6	15	10	10	4	
Other (C)	1	1		1	5	2	4
Totals	45	45	45	44	42	40	15
NEW TRAIL FUNDING							
County Bond	13	3	10				
City/County Grants	15	18	12				
Private Funding	5	7	8				
Subdivision Parkland	11	17	13				
Other (D)	1		2				
Totals	45	45	45				

Gallatin County Trail Ideas
Priority Evaluation
Correct Form Completion

"OTHER" COMMENTS

- A Group activities (group cycle outings, runs, fund drives, etc.)
 - Wildlife watching
 - Non-motorized recreation
 - Safety for children going to/from school
 - Decrease dependency on automobile
- B Snowshoeing
 - No motorized vehicles - that's what roads are for
- C Peaceful, good air quality
 - Complete a network of trails that are interconnected
 - Connecting city/county through donut
 - Providing access to natural areas that are ecologically significant
 - Motorized trails (snowmobile, ATV)
 - Getting children to/from school
 - Build as economically as possible so we can have many
 - Allowing for some sort of horse trails
 - Quiet solitude
 - Creating more loops - connecting segments of trails into a whole pattern
 - Furnishing an alternative to SUVs for commuting to work
 - Provide an alternative, reasonably safe means around the community avoiding smog & congestion
 - Provide opportunities for access to natural areas and recreational opportunities
- D Community service sentences (this will reduce the need for funding)
 - Volunteer construction efforts
 - Creating county park district

Gallatin County Trail Ideas Priority Evaluation

Incorrect Form Completion

A total of 63 evaluation forms were submitted by the public. Of the 63, 18 were incorrectly filled out. The tabulated results do not show proper discrimination.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TRAIL FUNCTIONS							
Transportation	8	6	3				
Education	1	5	8				
Recreation	12	4					
Other (A)		1					
Totals	21	16	11				
TRAIL USAGE							
Bicycling	7	5	1				
Walking/Running/Hiking	8	4					
Snowmobiling	2	1	3				1
Motorcycle/OHV	2		4		1		
Horseback Riding	2	3	3	1			
XC Skiing	2	4	3	1			
Other (B)		1					
Totals	23	18	14	2	1		1
NEW TRAIL DEVELOPMENT							
Safety Improvement	15				1	1	1
Natural Features	5	3	5	2	3		
Economic Development	2		2	2	1	6	5
Handicap Access	2	2	3	5	5	1	
Connecting Amenities	6	5	1	2	3		1
Access to Trailheads	5	4	2	1	2	4	
Other (C)	1					1	1
Totals	36	14	13	12	15	13	8
NEW TRAIL FUNDING							
County Bond	4	2	6				
City/County Grants	7	8	1				
Private Funding	3	1	6				
Subdivision Parkland	6	3	2				
Other (D)	1						
Totals	21	14	15				

**Gallatin County Trail Ideas
Priority Evaluation**

Incorrect Form Completion

"OTHER" COMMENTS

- A Safety & conservation
- B Blading
- C Easy access from parking lot to trailhead with restroom facilities at trailhead
More multi-use trails
Conserving energy - alternative to using cars
- D Funding allocated by State of Montana to jump start & maintain trails

Is there anything else the Trails Committee should know.

66 questionnaires or letters were returned.

25 questionnaires had an answer to this question.

Responses have been placed in every category that the response applied to.

Environment

- Plant trees! (33)
- Besides safety my other concern is pollution & pet fees. Also out in Belgrade on our trail I would like more trees & flowers. (41)
- Trails should not be canyons squeezed in by development and lacking peace and quiet. (44)

Development

- Trails should not be canyons squeezed in by development and lacking peace and quiet. (44)

Planning

- I'm not sure if this pertains to Gallatin Co., but Rails to Trails has accomplished some wonderful projects utilizing old railroad rights of way. (4)
- Big Sky trail [along 191] was ridiculously expensive. Trails need not be this wide or paved. (8)
- Look into using existing but unused rail beds. Consult with Rails to Trails, Inc. in a cooperative effort. (11)
- Yes, please tabulate these 4 meeting results to be incorporated into the Transportation Plan by 6/15 along with the City/Cty. GPS project, Bzn. 2020 Master Plan & county growth policy to be approved by the TCC on 5/17 as "Post II" group. (12)
- As part of this effort, both the city and county commissions should be persuaded to change their master plans to ban development in 100 yr. Flood plains. (13)
- Highest priority for non-motorized trails. (23)
- Separate trails that are motorized from non-motorized trails. (23)
- Places in Oregon & California (& other states) have "Rails to Trails" segments. Is there a national organization from which you can obtain funds to convert of rail road rights-of-way to trails? (50)

Motorized Vehicles

- Get rid of snowmobiles & ATV use. They are bad for Gallatin County. (6)
- Highest priority for non-motorized trails. (23)
- Separate trails that are motorized from non-motorized trails. (23)
- Ban motor use from damaged trails such as New World Gulch – Bear Canyon. (23)
- Keep trails non-motorized. (34)
- ATV's & lesser extent, trail bikes already have a trail along parts of Hwy. 191 in Gallatin Gateway. (59)

Pets

- Besides safety my other concern is pollution & pet fees. Also out in Belgrade on our trail I would like more trees & flowers. (41)

Funding

- Big Sky trail [along 191] was ridiculously expensive. Trails need not be this wide or paved. (8)
- Wheatland Hills Home Owners Assc. Has a committee dedicated to getting a trail along Springhill Road. We would likely be able to rally support from our area in the form of donated labor and/or equipment to help with the development of a trail in our area. (37)
- Where to get ten million dollars! If I knew, you would have it! (46)

Maintenance

- Perhaps this already happens, but if not ... maybe organizations like Boy scouts, Girl Scouts, etc., can adopt some of your trails to help with maintenance. (2)

Trail Routes

- Wheatland Hills Home Owners Assc. Has a committee dedicated to getting a trail along Springhill Road. We would likely be able to rally support from our area in the form of donated labor and/or equipment to help with the development of a trail in our area. (37)

Praise and Comments

- Keep up the good work. (1)
- Thanks for pursuing this. (5)
- Good Luck. (32)
- I have been in many communities where trails are established in & around the area. It definitely enhances the beauty & reason for visiting the area. (39)
- I see/hear positive responses for more trails. (42)
- Keep up the good work. (43)
- Keep up the good work. (52)
- Thank you for your efforts. Planning is essential as well as implementation. Hopefully we can turn these dreams into reality. (61)

Appendix I

Inventory of Existing and Planned Trails

Gallatin Valley Trails Inventory
TRAIL DESCRIPTIONS

4/25/01

Page 3

Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Cross country ski, Runner
Trail Status: Proposed Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~1930m
Special Usage: Bird watching, Fitness
Access: Private Easement: Permission required Easement Fee:
Mapped?: No Map Matrix: Priority:
Note: This trail would connect Painted Hills & Triple Tree Trails

12 Name: Triple Tree Number: Location: Bozeman-South
Trail Head: Township - 2S Range - 6E Section - 32
Access Road: Sourdough Road
Ownership: Triple Tree Homeowners Assoc Responsibility: GVLT, Adopt-a-Trail
Trail Usage: Hiker, Cross country ski, Runner
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Gravel Length: ~4020m
Special Usage: Bird watching, Leashed dogs
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
Note: Public access on private land

13 Name: Frances Senska Number: Location: Bozeman
Trail Head: Township - 2S Range - 6E Section - 19
Access Road: Sourdough Road
Ownership: Private Responsibility: GVLT, Adopt-a-Trail
Trail Usage: Hiker, Runner
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~200m
Special Usage: Fishing access, Bird watching, Fitness, No dogs
Access: Private Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
Note: Conservation easement

14 Name: Sundance Trail Number: Location: Bozeman-South
Trail Head: Township - 2S Range - 6E Section - 30
Access Road: Sundance Drive
Ownership: Sundance Springs Homeowners Responsibility: Homeowners Association
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Cross country ski, Runner
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Gravel Length: ~1930m
Special Usage: Fitness, School link
Access: Public Easement: Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
Note: Access to McLeod Park

15 Name: Sourdough Trail Number: Location: Bozeman-South
Trail Head: Township - 2S Range - 6E Section - 30
Access Road: Goldenstien Road
Ownership: City of Bozeman Responsibility: City, GVLT, Adopt-a-Trail
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Cross country ski, Runner
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Gravel Length: ~3220m
Special Usage: Fishing access, Bird watching, Fitness
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
Note: Connects with Gallagator & Sundance Trails

16 Name: Anderson School Trail Number: Location: Bozeman-South
Trail Head: Township - 3S Range - 5E Section - 10
Access Road: Cottonwood & 19th Street
Ownership: Private Responsibility:

Gallatin Valley Trails Inventory
TRAIL DESCRIPTIONS

4/25/01

Page 4

Trail Usage: Hiker, Bicycle, Cross country ski, Runner
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Mixed Length: ~800m
Special Usage: School link
Access: Private Easement: Easement Fee:
Mapped?: No Map Matrix: Priority:
Note: May be on public ROW & private property

17 Name: "Entryway Trails" Number: Location: Bozeman-North
Trail Head: Township - 1S Range - 5E Section - 36
Access Road: Interstate 90, Frontage Road
Ownership: City of Bozeman & subdivisions Responsibility: City and subdivisions
Trail Usage: Hiker, Bicycle, Cross country ski, Runner
Trail Status: Multi-state Trail Tread: Mixed Length: ~4830m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
Note: Will have connection to Rose Park

18 Name: "Meadows Trail" Number: Location: Bozeman-North
Trail Head: Township - 2S Range - 5E Section - 11
Access Road: Fowler
Ownership: City of Bozeman & subdivisions Responsibility: City and subdivisions
Trail Usage: Hiker, Bicycle, Cross country ski, Runner
Trail Status: Multi-state Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~3220m
Special Usage: Fishing access, Fitness
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
Note: System of trails to connect Bozeman Ponds with Rose Park

19 Name: Story Mill Spur Number: Location: Bozeman
Trail Head: Township - 2S Range - 6E Section - 7
Access Road: North Wallace Drive
Ownership: Montana Link & City of Bozeman Responsibility: City, GVLT, Adopt-a-Trail
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Cross country ski, Runner
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Natural fines Length: ~1290m
Special Usage: Fishing access, Bird watching, Fitness, Commuter route
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee: \$10/yr
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
Note: Will connect to Bridger Creek Golf Course Trail

20 Name: Bridger Creek Golf Course Number: Location: Bozeman-North
Trail Head: Township - 1S Range - 6E Section - 31
Access Road: Bridger Drive
Ownership: Bridger Creek Homeowners Responsibility: Bridger Creek Homeowners
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Runner
Trail Status: Multi-state Trail Tread: Gravel Length: ~400m
Special Usage: Fishing access
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
Note: Connects Story Mill spur to East Gallatin Trails

21 Name: Kirk Hill Number: 428 Location: Gallatin Range
Trail Head: Township - 3S Range - 5E Section - 11
Access Road: South 19th
Ownership: MSU Foundation Responsibility: Kiwanis of the Bridgers

Gallatin Valley Trails Inventory
TRAIL DESCRIPTIONS

4/25/01

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Trail Usage: Hiker
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: 2950m
Special Usage: Bird watching, Leashed dogs
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee: 0
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
Note: Includes a nature area

22 Name: West Yellowstone Pathway Number: Location: West Yellowstone
Trail Head: Township - 13S Range - 5E Section - 34
Access Road: Yellowstone Ave
Ownership: W. Yellowstone, USFS & NP Responsibility:
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Cross country ski, Runner
Trail Status: Proposed Trail Tread: Mixed Length: ~8000m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
Note: Location not finalized. NPS grant obtained by W. Yellowstone Trail Council

23 Name: Fish Hatchery Nature Trail Number: Location: Bozeman-Northeast
Trail Head: Township - 1S Range - 6E Section - 34
Access Road: Bridger Canyon Road
Ownership: US Fish & Wildlife Responsibility: US Fish & Wildlife
Trail Usage: Hiker
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~1610m
Special Usage: Bird watching, Leashed dogs
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
Note: Access from raceway parking lot

24 Name: College "M" - Cut Across Number: 512 Location: Bridger Range
Trail Head: Township - 1S Range - 6E Section - 27
Access Road: Bridger Foothills Trail
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS, MSU students
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Motorcycle, ATV, Snowmobile, Runner
Trail Status: Under construction Trail Tread: Native material Length: 0m
Special Usage: Bird watching, Rock climbing
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:

25 Name: Story Hills Trail Number: Location: Bozeman-Northeast
Trail Head: Township - 2S Range - 6E Section - 5
Access Road: Big Gulch Road
Ownership: Tim Barnard Responsibility: Barnard's ranch manager
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Runner
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Mixed Length: 8045m
Special Usage: Bird watching
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
Note: Access restricted to on trail

26 Name: Belgrade City Sidewalks Number: Location: Belgrade
Trail Head: Township - 1S Range - 4E Section - 12
Access Road: Frank Road, Jackrabbit Lane
Ownership: City of Belgrade, MT DOT Responsibility: Property Owners & MT DOT

Gallatin Valley Trails Inventory
TRAIL DESCRIPTIONS

4/25/01

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- Trail Usage: Hiker, Bicycle, Runner
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Sidewalk Length: ~2000m
Special Usage: Handicapped, Leashed dogs, Commuter route, School link
Access: Public Easement: None Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 27 Name: Bozeman Creek Road Number: 454 Location: Gallatin Range
Trail Head: Township - 1S Range - 6E Section - 34
Access Road: Sourdough Canyon Road
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Cross country ski, Runner
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~16250m
Special Usage: Fishing access, Bird watching, Fitness
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 28 Name: New World Gulch Number: 50 Location: Gallatin Range
Trail Head: Township - 3S Range - 6E Section - 1
Access Road: Bear Canyon Road
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Cross country ski
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~16090m
Special Usage: Bird watching, Fitness
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 29 Name: Bear Creek Loop Number: 440 Location: Gallatin Range
Trail Head: Township - 3S Range - 6E Section - 1
Access Road: Bear Canyon Road
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Motorcycle, ATV, Snowmobile,
Cross country ski, 4 wheel drive
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~18670m
Special Usage: Fishing access, Bird watching, Fitness
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 30 Name: Gallatin Canyon Bike Path Number: Location: Big Sky
Trail Head: Township - 7S Range - 4E Section - 5
Access Road: US 191
Ownership: MT DOT right-of-way Responsibility:
Trail Usage: Hiker, Bicycle, Snowmobile, Runner
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Paved Length: ~4025m
Special Usage: Handicapped, School link
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 31 Name: Madison Buffalo Jump SP Number: Location: Logan
Trail Head: Township - 1N Range - 2E Section - 34
Access Road: Buffalo Jump Road
Ownership: MT FWP Responsibility: MT FWP
Trail Usage: Hiker, Bicycle
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~2000m
Special Usage: Leashed dogs

Gallatin Valley Trails Inventory
TRAIL DESCRIPTIONS

4/25/01

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Access: Public Easement: None Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
Note: \$4/day park use fee

- 32 Name: Missouri Headwaters SP Number: Location: Three Forks
Trail Head: Township - 2N Range - 2E Section - 17
Access Road: Trident Road
Ownership: MT FWP Responsibility: Mt FWP
Trail Usage: Hiker, Bicycle
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Mixed Length: ~3600m
Special Usage: Handicapped, Fishing access, Bird watching, Leashed dogs
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
Note: \$4/day park use fee
- 33 Name: Bacon Rind Number: 176 Location: Madison Range
Trail Head: Township - 10S Range - 5E Section - 27
Access Road: US 191
Ownership: Yellowstone NP & USFS Responsibility: Yellowstone NP & USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Cross country ski, Runner
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~9330m
Special Usage: No dogs
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
Note: Permission required for overnight
- 34 Name: Specimen Creek Number: Location: West Yellowstone
Trail Head: Township - 9S Range - Section - YNP
Access Road: US 191
Ownership: Yellowstone NP Responsibility: Yellowstone NP
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Cross country ski, Runner
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~13000m
Special Usage: No dogs
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
Note: Trail splits 3.2 km from beginning; permission required for overnight
- 35 Name: Black Butte Number: Location: West Yellowstone
Trail Head: Township - 9S Range - 5E Section - 21
Access Road: US 191
Ownership: Yellowstone NP Responsibility: Yellowstone NP
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Cross country ski, Runner
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~7600m
Special Usage: No dogs
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
Note: Permission required for overnight
- 36 Name: Daly Creek Number: 100 Location: Gallatin Range
Trail Head: Township - 8S Range - 5E Section - 31
Access Road: US 191
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Cross country ski, Runner
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~3210m

Gallatin Valley Trails Inventory
TRAIL DESCRIPTIONS

4/25/01

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Special Usage: No dogs
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
Note: Permission required for overnight

37 Name: Fawn Creek Number: Location: West Yellowstone
Trail Head: Township - 10S Range - Section - YNP
Access Road: US 191
Ownership: Yellowstone NP Responsibility: Yellowstone NP
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Cross country ski, Runner
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~900m
Special Usage: No dogs
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: No Map Matrix: Priority:
Note: Permission required for overnight

38 Name: Headwaters Trail Number: Location: Three Forks
Trail Head: Township - 2N Range - 1E Section - 25
Access Road: 7th Ave & Tak Road
Ownership: City of Three Forks & MT FWP Responsibility: City of Three Forks
Trail Usage: Hiker, Bicycle, Cross country ski, Runner
Trail Status: Multi-state Trail Tread: Gravel Length: 1220m
Special Usage: Handicapped, Fishing access, Bird watching, Fitness, Leashed dogs
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:

39 Name: Lone Mountain Ranch Trails Number: Location: Big Sky
Trail Head: Township - 6S Range - 3E Section - 36
Access Road: West Fork Road, Big Sky
Ownership: Lone Mountain Ranch & private Responsibility: Lone Mountain Ranch
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Cross country ski, Runner
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Natural fines Length: ~65000m
Special Usage: No dogs
Access: Private Easement: Permission required Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
Note: Fee for trail use, Horseback riding with ranch horses and guides.

40 Name: River Rock Trail Number: Location: Belgrade
Trail Head: Township - 1S Range - 4E Section - 3
Access Road: Amsterdam Road
Ownership: River Rock Subdivision Responsibility: River Rock Homeowners Ass
Trail Usage: Hiker, Bicycle, Runner
Trail Status: Multi-state Trail Tread: Mixed Length: ~5724m
Special Usage: Commuter route, School link
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
Note: Possible future connection with new elementary school

41 Name: Buffalo Horn Number: 1 Location: Gallatin Range
Trail Head: Township - 8S Range - 4E Section - 26
Access Road: Buffalo Horn Creek Road
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Motorcycle, ATV, Snowmobile
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~11910m

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Special Usage:

Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:

Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:

- 42 Name: Cinnamon Buck Number: 6 Location: Madison Range
Trail Head: Township - 8S Range - 4E Section - 4
Access Road: US 191
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Motorcycle, ATV, Snowmobile
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~19310m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 43 Name: Inspiration Divide Number: 8 Location: Madison Range
Trail Head: Township - 8S Range - 3E Section - 20
Access Road: Dead Horse Trail
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Motorcycle, ATV
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~805m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 44 Name: Buck Creek Ridge Number: 10 Location: Madison Range
Trail Head: Township - 8S Range - 3E Section - 1
Access Road: FS 312E
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Motorcycle, Snowmobile
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~9660m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 45 Name: Sage Creek Number: 11 Location: Madison Range
Trail Head: Township - 9S Range - 4E Section - 23
Access Road: US 191
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Snowmobile
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~22850m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
Note: Last 3 miles of trail are wild & are always closed to motorized vehicles
- 46 Name: Bear Basin Number: 16 Location: Madison Range
Trail Head: Township - 6S Range - 3E Section - 27
Access Road: Ridge Road
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~13840m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:

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- Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~3220m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 53 Name: Twin Cabin Number: 46 Location: Gallatin Range
Trail Head: Township - 7S Range - 4E Section - 28
Access Road: US 191
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Snowmobile
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~3220m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 54 Name: Monument Number: 52 Location: Madison Range
Trail Head: Township - 9S Range - 5E Section - 28
Access Road: FS 510 off US 191
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~7890m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 55 Name: Bear Lakes Number: 53 Location: Gallatin Range
Trail Head: Township - 3S Range - 7E Section - 30
Access Road: New World Gulch Trail
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~8530m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 56 Name: Daly Pass Number: 57 Location: Gallatin Range
Trail Head: Township - 8S Range - 5E Section - 19
Access Road: Buffalo Horn Trail
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Motorcycle, ATV, Snowmobile
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~4830m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 57 Name: Dead Horse Number: 63 Location: Madison Range
Trail Head: Township - 8S Range - 3E Section - 26
Access Road: Albino Lake Trail
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Motorcycle, ATV
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~8690m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:

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- Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 58 Name: Hidden Lake Divide Number: 66 Location: Gallatin Range
Trail Head: Township - 6S Range - 5E Section - 30
Access Road:
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Motorcycle, ATV, Snowmobile
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~15770m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
Note: Snowmobiles allowed on 4 miles of trail
- 59 Name: Oil Well Road Number: 68 Location: Madison Range
Trail Head: Township - 9S Range - 4E Section - 19
Access Road: Little Wapiti Trail
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Motorcycle, ATV, Snowmobile
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~17700m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 60 Name: Little Sage Number: 70 Location: Madison Range
Trail Head: Township - 10S Range - 4E Section - 3
Access Road: Sage Creek Trail
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~6920m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 61 Name: Slide Creek Number: 71 Location: Madison Range
Trail Head: Township - 9S Range - 4E Section - 11
Access Road: US 191
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Motorcycle, ATV, Snowmobile
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~10300m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 62 Name: Cinnamon Lookout Number: 73 Location: Madison Range
Trail Head: Township - 8S Range - 4E Section - 19
Access Road: Cinnamon Buck Trail
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Motorcycle, ATV, Snowmobile
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~2900m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 63 Name: Little Wapiti Number: 74 Location: Madison Range
Trail Head: Township - 9S Range - 4E Section - 1
Access Road: Taylor Fork Road
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS

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Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Motorcycle, ATV, Snowmobile
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~8370m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:

64 Name: Whits Lake Number: 75 Location: Madison Range
Trail Head: Township - 12S Range - 5E Section - 7
Access Road: US 287
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Motorcycle, ATV, Snowmobile
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~3540m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:

65 Name: Pine Tree Swan Number: 76 Location: Gallatin Range
Trail Head: Township - 5S Range - 5E Section - 27
Access Road: Swan Creek
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Motorcycle, ATV, Snowmobile
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~3700m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:

66 Name: Lava Lake Number: 77 Location: Madison Range
Trail Head: Township - 5S Range - 4E Section - 15
Access Road: US 191
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~5470m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:

67 Name: Pioneer Lakes Number: 79 Location: Gallatin Range
Trail Head: Township - 5S Range - 5E Section - 18
Access Road:
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Motorcycle, ATV, Snowmobile
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~7080m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:

68 Name: Asbestos Mine Number: 80 Location: Madison Range
Trail Head: Township - 6S Range - 4E Section - 1
Access Road: US 191
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~12870m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:

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- Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 69 Name: Hellroaring Creek Number: 81 Location: Madison Range
Trail Head: Township - 5S Range - 4E Section - 4
Access Road: US 191
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~20920m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 70 Name: Windy Pass Number: 82 Location: Gallatin Range
Trail Head: Township - 7S Range - 5E Section - 5
Access Road: Hidden Lakes Cutoff Trail
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Motorcycle, ATV, Snowmobile
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~4180m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 71 Name: Golden Trout Lakes Number: 83 Location: Gallatin Range
Trail Head: Township - 7S Range - 5E Section - 5
Access Road: Hidden Lakes Cutoff Trail
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Motorcycle, ATV, Snowmobile
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~4020m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 72 Name: Garnet Mountain Number: 85 Location: Gallatin Range
Trail Head: Township - 4S Range - 4E Section - 34
Access Road: Squaw Creek Road
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Motorcycle, ATV, Snowmobile
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~6600m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 73 Name: Little Teepee Creek Number: 88 Location: Madison Range
Trail Head: Township - 11S Range - 4E Section - 13
Access Road: Red Cub Trail
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Motorcycle, ATV, Snowmobile
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~1930m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 74 Name: Teepee Basin Number: 89 Location: Madison Range
Trail Head: Township - 11S Range - 5E Section - 18
Access Road:
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS

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Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Motorcycle, ATV, Snowmobile
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~800m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:

75 Name: Johnson Lake Number: 90 Location: Madison Range
Trail Head: Township - 12S Range - 5E Section - 8
Access Road: Whits Lake Trail
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Snowmobile
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~5470m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:

76 Name: Storm Castle Number: 92 Location: Gallatin Range
Trail Head: Township - 4S Range - 4E Section - 34
Access Road: Squaw Creek Road
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Motorcycle, ATV, Snowmobile
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~4830m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:

77 Name: Crown Butte Number: 95 Location: Madison Range
Trail Head: Township - 9S Range - 4E Section - 6
Access Road: Albino Lake Trail
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Motorcycle, ATV
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~1930m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:

78 Name: Gallatin Crest Number: 96 Location: Gallatin Range
Trail Head: Township - 5S Range - 6E Section - 22
Access Road: Hyalite Creek Trail
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Motorcycle, ATV, Snowmobile
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~42160m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:

79 Name: Mica Mine Number: 101 Location: Gallatin Range
Trail Head: Township - 4S Range - 5E Section - 29
Access Road: US 191
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Motorcycle, ATV, Snowmobile
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~1770m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:

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- Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 80 Name: N. Fork Hellroaring Creek Number: 110 Location: Madison Range
Trail Head: Township - 5S Range - 3E Section - 13
Access Road: Hellroaring Creek Trail
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~8050m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 81 Name: Mount Hebgan Number: 111 Location: Madison Range
Trail Head: Township - 11S Range - 4E Section - 35
Access Road: Red Cub Trail
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Snowmobile
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~10460m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 82 Name: Ski Hill Number: 114 Location: Henrys Range
Trail Head: Township - 13S Range - 4E Section - 19
Access Road:
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~11750m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: No Map Matrix: Priority:
- 83 Name: Two Top Divide Number: 116 Location: Henrys Range
Trail Head: Township - 13S Range - 3E Section - 33
Access Road:
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Motorcycle, ATV, Snowmobile
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~30900m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: No Map Matrix: Priority:
- 84 Name: Buffalo Horn Pass Number: 120 Location: Gallatin Range
Trail Head: Township - 8S Range - 4E Section - 14
Access Road:
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Motorcycle, ATV, Snowmobile
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~4670m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: No Map Matrix: Priority:
- 85 Name: Langohr Divide Number: 133 Location: Gallatin Range
Trail Head: Township - 3S Range - 6E Section - 31
Access Road: Hyalite Canyon Road
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS

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- Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~3860m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 86 Name: Gallatin Riverside Number: 137 Location: Gallatin Range
Trail Head: Township - 5S Range - 4E Section - 15
Access Road: US 191
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Motorcycle, ATV, Snowmobile
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~4670m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 87 Name: Ski Jump Number: 145 Location: Henrys Range
Trail Head: Township - 13S Range - 4E Section - 18
Access Road:
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Motorcycle, ATV, Snowmobile
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~320m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: No Map Matrix: Priority:
- 88 Name: Ramshorn Spur Number: 150 Location: Gallatin Range
Trail Head: Township - 8S Range - 5E Section - 9
Access Road: Ramshorn Lake Trail
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Motorcycle, ATV, Snowmobile
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~160m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: No Map Matrix: Priority:
- 89 Name: Skyline Number: 151 Location: Madison Range
Trail Head: Township - 9S Range - 4E Section - 23
Access Road: Big spring Creek Trail
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~39430m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: No Map Matrix: Priority:
Note: First 3 miles of trail open to motorized vehicles
- 91 Name: Bark Cabin Number: 159 Location: Gallatin Range
Trail Head: Township - 6S Range - 5E Section - 15
Access Road: Big Creek Trail
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Bicycle, Motorcycle, ATV, Snowmobile
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~6440m
Special Usage:

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- Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 92 Name: Ramshorn Lake Number: 160 Location: Gallatin Range
Trail Head: Township - 8S Range - 5E Section - 17
Access Road: Buffalo Horn Trail
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Motorcycle, ATV, Snowmobile
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~10940m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 93 Name: Wilson Draw Number: 161 Location: Gallatin Range
Trail Head: Township - 8S Range - 4E Section - 34
Access Road: US 191
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Motorcycle, ATV, Snowmobile
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~7560m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 94 Name: First Yellow Mule Number: 162 Location: Madison Range
Trail Head: Township - 7S Range - 3E Section - 10
Access Road:
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~8530m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 95 Name: Lake of the Pines Number: 163 Location: Gallatin Range
Trail Head: Township - 5S Range - 5E Section - 20
Access Road:
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Motorcycle, ATV, Snowmobile
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~9820m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 96 Name: Elkhorn Number: 165 Location: Gallatin Range
Trail Head: Township - 7S Range - 4E Section - 33
Access Road: US 191
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Snowmobile
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~9340m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 97 Name: Lake Elsie Number: 166 Location: Gallatin Range
Trail Head: Township - 7S Range - 5E Section - 10
Access Road: Big Creek Trail
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS

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- Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, ATV, Snowmobile
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~160m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 98 Name: Meadows Number: 167 Location: Gallatin Range
Trail Head: Township - 7S Range - 5E Section - 10
Access Road: Big Creek Trail
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Motorcycle, ATV, Snowmobile
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~6120m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 99 Name: Marble Mountain Number: 168 Location: Madison Range
Trail Head: Township - 8S Range - 4E Section - 28
Access Road: Cinnamon Buck Trail
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Bicycle, Motorcycle, ATV
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~9820m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: No Map Matrix: Priority:
- 100 Name: Wheeler Gulch Number: 169 Location: Gallatin Range
Trail Head: Township - 7S Range - 5E Section - 26
Access Road:
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~7890m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: No Map Matrix: Priority:
- 101 Name: East Fork Divide Number: 171 Location: Gallatin Range
Trail Head: Township - 4S Range - 6E Section - 25
Access Road: East Fork Hyalite Trail
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Motorcycle, ATV, Snowmobile
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~1610m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 102 Name: Eldridge Number: 172 Location: Madison Range
Trail Head: Township - 9S Range - 3E Section - 12
Access Road: Taylor Fork Road
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Snowmobile
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~15290m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:

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- Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 103 Name: Blow Out Number: 174 Location: Madison Range
Trail Head: Township - 8S Range - 4E Section - 14
Access Road: Elkhorn Trail
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Snowmobile
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~6120m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 104 Name: East Windy Pass Number: 177 Location: Gallatin Range
Trail Head: Township - 7S Range - 5E Section - 2
Access Road:
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Motorcycle, ATV, Snowmobile
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~4830m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 105 Name: Rock Creek South Number: 178 Location: Gallatin Range
Trail Head: Township - 7S Range - 5E Section - 24
Access Road: FS 993
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Motorcycle, ATV, Snowmobile
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~9490m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 106 Name: Hidden Lakes Number: 179 Location: Gallatin Range
Trail Head: Township - 6S Range - 5E Section - 31
Access Road: Hidden Lake Divide Trail
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Motorcycle, ATV, Snowmobile
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~2740m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 107 Name: Big Creek Number: 180 Location: Gallatin Range
Trail Head: Township - 6S Range - 5E Section - 29
Access Road: Continues from Park County
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~9660m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
Note: Trail head is in Park County
- 108 Name: Squaw Creek Number: 185 Location: Gallatin Range
Trail Head: Township - 5S Range - 5E Section - 12
Access Road: FS 132
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS

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- Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Motorcycle, ATV, Snowmobile
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~13200m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 109 Name: Swan Creek Number: 186 Location: Gallatin Range
Trail Head: Township - 5S Range - 5E Section - 30
Access Road: Swan Creek Road
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Motorcycle, ATV, Snowmobile
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~19960m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 110 Name: Moose Creek Number: 187 Location: Gallatin Range
Trail Head: Township - 6S Range - 5E Section - 8
Access Road: FS 6959
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Motorcycle, ATV, Snowmobile
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~12870m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 111 Name: South Fork Swan Number: 188 Location: Gallatin Range
Trail Head: Township - 5S Range - 5E Section - 27
Access Road: Swan Creek Trail
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Motorcycle, ATV, Snowmobile
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~1610m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 112 Name: Gallatin Peak Number: 189 Location: Madison Range
Trail Head: Township - 5S Range - 3E Section - 35
Access Road: Hellroaring Creek Trail
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~6440m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 113 Name: Mill Fork Hyalite Number: 190 Location: Gallatin Range
Trail Head: Township - 5S Range - 6E Section - 36
Access Road: Continues from Park County
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Motorcycle, ATV, Snowmobile
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~6440m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:

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- Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 114 Name: Big Spring Creek Number: 191 Location: Madison Range
Trail Head: Township - 9S Range - 4E Section - 14
Access Road: Sage Creek Trail
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Motorcycle, ATV, Snowmobile
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~7560m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 115 Name: Hidden Lakes Cutoff Number: 194 Location: Gallatin Range
Trail Head: Township - 7S Range - 5E Section - 5
Access Road: Golden Trout Lakes Trail
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Motorcycle, ATV, Snowmobile
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~3540m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 116 Name: Mist Creek Number: 196 Location: Gallatin Range
Trail Head: Township - 6S Range - 5E Section - 36
Access Road: Big Creek Trail
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Motorcycle, ATV, Snowmobile
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~8050m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 117 Name: Porcupine Number: 199 Location: Gallatin Range
Trail Head: Township - 7S Range - 4E Section - 23
Access Road: Porcupine Creek Trail
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Motorcycle, ATV, Snowmobile
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~13840m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 118 Name: Lightning Lake Number: 200 Location: Madison Range
Trail Head: Township - 10S Range - 3E Section - 28
Access Road: Beaver Creek Road
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~7560m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 119 Name: Sentinel Creek Number: 202 Location: Madison Range
Trail Head: Township - 10S Range - 3E Section - 28
Access Road: Beaver Creek Road
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS

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- Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Motorcycle, ATV, Snowmobile
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~12230m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 131 Name: Sheep Lake Number: 218 Location: Henrys Range
Trail Head: Township - 12S Range - 3E Section - 16
Access Road: Continues from Madison County
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Motorcycle, ATV
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~1610m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 132 Name: West Fork Beaver Creek Number: 222 Location: Madison Range
Trail Head: Township - 10S Range - 3E Section - 33
Access Road: Beaver Creek Road
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~1610m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 133 Name: Meadow Creek Cutoff Number: 223 Location: Madison Range
Trail Head: Township - 9S Range - 3E Section - 12
Access Road: Taylor Fork Road
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Motorcycle, ATV
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~3220m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: No Map Matrix: Priority:
- 134 Name: Grayling Arm Number: 227 Location: Henrys Range
Trail Head: Township - Range - Section -
Access Road:
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Motorcycle, ATV, Snowmobile
Trail Status: Planned Trail Tread: Length: 0m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: No Map Matrix: Priority:
- 135 Name: Dutchman Basin Number: 232 Location: Madison Range
Trail Head: Township - 12S Range - 5E Section - 6
Access Road: Johnson Lake Trail
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Snowmobile
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~2250m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:

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- Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Motorcycle, ATV, Snowmobile
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~6600m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 143 Name: Gallatin Divide Number: 299 Location: Gallatin Range
Trail Head: Township - 5S Range - 6E Section - 4
Access Road:
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Motorcycle, ATV, Snowmobile
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~1770m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: No Map Matrix: Priority:
- 145 Name: Logger Creek Number: 400 Location: Madison Range
Trail Head: Township - 4S Range - 4E Section - 33
Access Road: US 191
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~19150m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 146 Name: North Fork Tie Number: 402 Location: Madison Range
Trail Head: Township - 6S Range - 3E Section - 16
Access Road: Bear Basin Trail
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~1130m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 147 Name: Ridge Number: 403 Location: Madison Range
Trail Head: Township - 6S Range - 3E Section - 16
Access Road:
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~3220m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 148 Name: Dudley Creek Number: 404 Location: Madison Range
Trail Head: Township - 6S Range - 4E Section - 33
Access Road: US 191
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~8530m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:

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- Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 150 Name: Moose Jaw Number: 414 Location: Gallatin Range
Trail Head: Township - 4S Range - 5E Section - 19
Access Road: FS 6937
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Motorcycle, ATV, Snowmobile
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: 0m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 151 Name: Blackmore Peak Number: 415 Location: Gallatin Range
Trail Head: Township - 5S Range - 6E Section - 4
Access Road:
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~1610m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 152 Name: Rat lake Number: 416 Location: Gallatin Range
Trail Head: Township - 5S Range - 4E Section - 1
Access Road: FS 3112
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Motorcycle, ATV, Snowmobile
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~5950m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: No Map Matrix: Priority:
- 153 Name: Squaw Creek Ridge Number: 417 Location: Gallatin Range
Trail Head: Township - 4S Range - 4E Section - 27
Access Road: Storm Castle Trail
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~19150m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 154 Name: Sheep Rock Number: 418 Location: Gallatin Range
Trail Head: Township - 4S Range - 4E Section - 28
Access Road: Squaw Creek Road
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Motorcycle, ATV, Snowmobile
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~1610m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: No Map Matrix: Priority:
- 155 Name: Mica Creek Number: 419 Location: Gallatin Range
Trail Head: Township - 5S Range - 4E Section - 1
Access Road: Squaw Creek Road
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS

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- Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Motorcycle, ATV, Snowmobile
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~9980m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: No Map Matrix: Priority:
- 156 Name: Windy Pass Cabin Number: 420 Location: Gallatin Range
Trail Head: Township - 6S Range - 5E Section - 34
Access Road: Gallatin Crest Trail
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Motorcycle, ATV, Snowmobile
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~1930m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 157 Name: Telephone Ridge Number: 421 Location: Gallatin Range
Trail Head: Township - 5S Range - 5E Section - 4
Access Road: FS 3126
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Motorcycle, ATV, Snowmobile
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~4180m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 158 Name: South Cottonwood Number: 422 Location: Gallatin Range
Trail Head: Township - 3S Range - 5E Section - 34
Access Road: Cottonwood Canyon Road
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~15610m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 159 Name: Blackmore Number: 423 Location: Gallatin Range
Trail Head: Township - 3S Range - 6E Section - 15
Access Road: Hyalite Canyon Road
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~17380m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 160 Name: History Rock Number: 424 Location: Gallatin Range
Trail Head: Township - 4S Range - 6E Section - 9
Access Road: Hyalite Canyon Road
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~9490m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:

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- Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 161 Name: Lime Creek Number: 425 Location: Gallatin Range
Trail Head: Township - 5S Range - 4E Section - 1
Access Road: FS 3112
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Motorcycle, ATV, Snowmobile
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~8050m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 162 Name: Hyalite Creek Number: 427 Location: Gallatin Range
Trail Head: Township - 4S Range - 6E Section - 34
Access Road: Hyalite Canyon Road
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Motorcycle, ATV, Snowmobile
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~13840m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 163 Name: Mystic Lake Cutoff Number: 430 Location: Gallatin Range
Trail Head: Township - 3S Range - 7E Section - 30
Access Road: New World Gulch Trail
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~1610m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 164 Name: Westshore Number: 431 Location: Gallatin Range
Trail Head: Township - 4S Range - 6E Section - 15
Access Road: Hyalite Canyon Road
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Motorcycle, ATV, Snowmobile
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~3060m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 165 Name: Grotto Falls Number: 432 Location: Gallatin Range
Trail Head: Township - 4S Range - 6E Section - 34
Access Road: Hyalite Canyon Road
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Snowmobile
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Gravel Length: ~1930m
Special Usage: Handicapped
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 166 Name: Palisade Falls Number: 433 Location: Gallatin Range
Trail Head: Township - 4S Range - 6E Section - 24
Access Road: Hyalite Canyon Road
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS

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- Trail Usage: Hiker, Bicycle, Motorcycle, ATV
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Paved Length: ~1130m
Special Usage: Handicapped
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 167 Name: East Fork Hyalite Number: 434 Location: Gallatin Range
Trail Head: Township - 4S Range - 6E Section - 25
Access Road: Hyalite Canyon Road
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Motorcycle, ATV, Snowmobile
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~4020m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 168 Name: Leverich Canyon Number: 435 Location: Gallatin Range
Trail Head: Township - 3S Range - 6E Section - 18
Access Road: FS 988
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Motorcycle, ATV, Snowmobile
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~2580m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 169 Name: Hood Lick Number: 436 Location: Gallatin Range
Trail Head: Township - 4S Range - 6E Section - 9
Access Road: Hyalite Canyon Road
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Motorcycle, ATV, Snowmobile
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~13360m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 170 Name: Moonshine Number: 438 Location: Gallatin Range
Trail Head: Township - 3S Range - 6E Section - 1
Access Road: Bear Canyon Road
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~4510m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 171 Name: Indian Ridge Number: 444 Location: Madison Range
Trail Head: Township - 5S Range - 4E Section - 33
Access Road: US 191
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~7560m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:

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- Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 172 Name: Table Mountain Number: 445 Location: Madison Range
Trail Head: Township - 5S Range - 4E Section - 21
Access Road: Lava Lake Trail
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~15130m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 174 Name: Wildhorse Number: 456 Location: Gallatin Range
Trail Head: Township - 4S Range - 6E Section - 15
Access Road: Hyalite Canyon Road
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Motorcycle, ATV, Snowmobile
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~4990m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: No Map Matrix: Priority:
- 175 Name: Horse Lick Number: 457 Location: Gallatin Range
Trail Head: Township - 3S Range - 7E Section - 9
Access Road:
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Motorcycle, ATV, Snowmobile
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~4990m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 176 Name: Chestnut Mountain Number: 458 Location: Gallatin Range
Trail Head: Township - 3S Range - 7E Section - 9
Access Road:
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Motorcycle, ATV, Snowmobile
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~4670m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 177 Name: South Fork Bozeman Creek Number: 462 Location: Gallatin Range
Trail Head: Township - 3S Range - 6E Section - 27
Access Road: Bozeman Creek Road Trail
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~10460m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: No Map Matrix: Priority:
- 178 Name: First Creek Cutoff Number: 466 Location: Gallatin Range
Trail Head: Township - 7S Range - 4E Section - 22
Access Road: Porcupine Creek Trail
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS

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- Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Motorcycle, ATV
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~2250m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 179 Name: Deer Creek Number: 481 Location: Madison Range
Trail Head: Township - 6S Range - 4E Section - 23
Access Road: US 191
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~15290m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 180 Name: Fairy Lake Number: 500 Location: Bridger Range
Trail Head: Township - 1N Range - 7E Section - 6
Access Road:
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Snowmobile
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~10780m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 181 Name: Bangtail Divide Number: 504 Location: Bangtail Range
Trail Head: Township - 1S Range - 7E Section - 8
Access Road: Stone Creek Road
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Motorcycle, ATV, Snowmobile
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~29130m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 182 Name: Bear Lake Number: 508 Location: Gallatin Range
Trail Head: Township - 3S Range - 7E Section - 28
Access Road:
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~320m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 183 Name: College "M" - North Route Number: 511 Location: Bridger Range
Trail Head: Township - 1S Range - 6E Section - 27
Access Road: Bridger Foothills Trail
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Motorcycle, ATV, Snowmobile, Runner
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~1130m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:

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- Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 184 Name: Bridger Ridge Number: 513 Location: Bridger Range
Trail Head: Township - 1S Range - 6E Section - 27
Access Road: College "M"
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Motorcycle, ATV, Snowmobile
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~320m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 185 Name: Miller Gulch Number: 520 Location: Bridger Range
Trail Head: Township - 4N Range - 6E Section - 28
Access Road:
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Motorcycle, ATV, Snowmobile
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~2570m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 186 Name: Troy Creek Number: 521 Location: Bridger Range
Trail Head: Township - 3N Range - 6E Section - 3
Access Road:
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Motorcycle, ATV, Snowmobile
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~10780m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 187 Name: Elkhorn Ridge Number: 522 Location: Bridger Range
Trail Head: Township - 3N Range - 6E Section - 22
Access Road:
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Motorcycle, ATV, Snowmobile
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~16090m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 188 Name: Horsethief Mountain Number: 523 Location: Bridger Range
Trail Head: Township - 3N Range - 6E Section - 30
Access Road: Passcreek Road
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Motorcycle, ATV, Snowmobile
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~12550m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 189 Name: South Fork Sixteen Mile Number: 524 Location: Bridger Range
Trail Head: Township - 3N Range - 6E Section - 4
Access Road:
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS

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- Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Motorcycle, ATV, Snowmobile
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~4670m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 190 Name: Ross Peak Number: 525 Location: Bridger Range
Trail Head: Township - 1N Range - 7E Section - 18
Access Road:
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Motorcycle, ATV, Snowmobile
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Sidewalk Length: ~4830m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 191 Name: Gallop Number: 528 Location: Bridger Range
Trail Head: Township - 3N Range - 5E Section - 14
Access Road:
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Motorcycle, Snowmobile
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~7400m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 192 Name: Quaw Creek Number: 529 Location: Bridger Range
Trail Head: Township - 3N Range - 6E Section - 6
Access Road:
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Motorcycle, ATV, Snowmobile
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~1290m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 193 Name: Bridger Bowl Number: 530 Location: Bridger Range
Trail Head: Township - 1N Range - 7E Section - 19
Access Road: Bridger Bowl Road
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~1770m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 194 Name: Sypes Canyon Number: 531 Location: Bridger Range
Trail Head: Township - 1S Range - 6E Section - 16
Access Road: Sypes Canyon Road
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Motorcycle, ATV, Snowmobile
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~5150m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:

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- Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 195 Name: Jones Creek Number: 533 Location: Bridger Range
Trail Head: Township - 1N Range - 6E Section - 21
Access Road: Springhill Community Road
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Motorcycle, ATV, Snowmobile
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~3220m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 196 Name: Bridger Foothills Number: 534 Location: Bridger Range
Trail Head: Township - 1S Range - 6E Section - 27
Access Road: College "M" - South Route
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~38950m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 197 Name: Truman Gulch Number: 535 Location: Bridger Range
Trail Head: Township - 1N Range - 6E Section - 21
Access Road:
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Motorcycle, ATV, Snowmobile
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~4180m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 198 Name: Bostwick Canyon Number: 536 Location: Bridger Range
Trail Head: Township - 1S Range - 6E Section - 27
Access Road: Bridger Canyon Road
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Motorcycle, ATV, Snowmobile
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~8850m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 199 Name: East Bridger Number: 538 Location: Bridger Range
Trail Head: Township - 1S Range - 7E Section - 7
Access Road:
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~15130m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 200 Name: Shafthouse Hill Number: 540 Location: Bridger Range
Trail Head: Township - 2N Range - 6E Section - 1
Access Road: Seitz Road
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS

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- Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Snowmobile
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~7400m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 201 Name: Limestone Number: 544 Location: Bridger Range
Trail Head: Township - 1N Range - 6E Section - 6
Access Road: Corbly Gulch
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Motorcycle, ATV, Snowmobile
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~10460m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 202 Name: North Cottonwood Number: 545 Location: Bridger Range
Trail Head: Township - 2N Range - 5E Section - 14
Access Road: Rocky Mountain Road
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Motorcycle, ATV, Snowmobile
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~12390m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 203 Name: Honeymoon Number: 551 Location: Bridger Range
Trail Head: Township - 1N Range - 6E Section - 11
Access Road:
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Motorcycle, ATV, Snowmobile
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~4020m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 204 Name: Wilson Cutoff Number: 560 Location: Gallatin Range
Trail Head: Township - 8S Range - 4E Section - 26
Access Road: Buffalo Horn Creek Road
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Motorcycle, ATV, Snowmobile
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~2570m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: No Map Matrix: Priority:
- 205 Name: Elkhorn River Ford Number: 165 Location: Gallatin Range
Trail Head: Township - 8S Range - 4E Section - 9
Access Road: US 191
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Snowmobile
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~320m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:

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- Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 206 Name: Middle Cottonwood Number: 586 Location: Bridger Range
Trail Head: Township - 1S Range - 6E Section - 9
Access Road: Saddle Mountain Road
Ownership: USFS Responsibility: USFS
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Motorcycle, ATV, Snowmobile,
Cross country ski
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Native material Length: ~2090m
Special Usage:
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
- 207 Name: "Four Corners" Number: Location: Four Corners
Trail Head: Township - 2S Range - 4E Section - 13
Access Road: US 191
Ownership: Responsibility:
Trail Usage: Hiker, Bicycle, Cross country ski, Runner
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Paved Length: ~1500m
Special Usage: Handicapped, Commuter route
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: No Map Matrix: Priority:
Note: Parallels US-191 at road edge
- 208 Name: "Gateway Trail & Tunnel" Number: Location: Gallatin Gateway
Trail Head: Township - 3S Range - 4E Section - 11
Access Road: US 191
Ownership: Gateway Community Responsibility: Gateway Youth Group
Trail Usage: Hiker, Bicycle, Cross country ski, Runner
Trail Status: Proposed Trail Tread: Double shot Length: ~2410m
Special Usage: Handicapped, Commuter route, School link
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:
Mapped?: No Map Matrix: Priority:
Note: East side of US 191
- 209 Name: "Wildhorse Properties Trail" Number: Location: Belgrade
Trail Head: Township - 1S Range - 4E Section - 3
Access Road:
Ownership: Wildhorse Properties HO Assoc Responsibility: Wildhorse Properties HO A
Trail Usage: Hiker, Horse, Bicycle, Cross country ski, Runner
Trail Status: Multi-state Trail Tread: Mixed Length: ~5230m
Special Usage: Leashed dogs, School link
Access: Public Easement: Permission required Easement Fee:
Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
Note: Primarily a horse trail
- 210 Name: Monfortan School Road Number: Location: Bozeman-West
Trail Head: Township - 2S Range - 4E Section - 12
Access Road: Huffine Lane
Ownership: Responsibility:
Trail Usage: Hiker, Bicycle
Trail Status: Existing Trail Tread: Paved Length: ~405m
Special Usage: School link
Access: Public Easement: Public access Easement Fee:

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Mapped?: Yes Map Matrix: Priority:
Note: Includes a tunnel under Huffine Lane

Appendix J

Trails in Riparian Zones

Discussion of the Appropriateness of Trails in Riparian Zones/Corridors

Pat Byorth, Fisheries Biologist

Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks

Maintaining healthy buffers between developed areas and streams is the best, most inexpensive, and effective way of protecting watersheds. Buffers maintain functioning riparian vegetation, keep floodplains intact, protect water quality, reduce the need for bank stabilization, keep homes and businesses out of harm's way, reduce the need for taxpayers to pay the tab when floods inevitably strike, reduce taxpayer burden of maintaining roads and bridges, and provide de facto open space, recreation, trails, and wildlife habitat. What are adequate buffers? Streams and watersheds are very diverse by nature and one formula will not fit all streams equally. A good rule-of-thumb is to maintain buffers at least as wide as the riparian zone or "green line" of vegetation. Existing guidelines in the Bozeman area include 35 to 50 foot buffers. While this distance may be ample for small, springfed rivulets, it is painfully insignificant for Sourdough Creek or the East Gallatin River. A panel of citizens with diverse interests and expertise could develop a set recommendations that would adequately define streamside and wetland buffers.

Establishment, conservation, and enhancement of streamside and wetland buffers would link well with most of the goals and strategies of the draft policy:

Water Quality: Buffers are an excellent tool for protecting water quality. Providing access to information on best management practices, along with requirements in zoning regulations and financial incentives provide balance in planning policy.

Conserve Habitat: Buffers around wetlands and waterways should protect riparian habitats, which over 80% of wildlife uses. One important item is the incorporation of standard covenants into subdivision regulations. Livestock grazing (generally horses) on small acreage can be devastating to stream channels and riparian vegetation.

Soil Erosion: Healthy riparian vegetation is the best protection against soil erosion. Development in flood plains contributes to loss of riparian vegetation and leads to riprap and stream stabilization that increase erosion downstream.

Open Space: Buffers are de facto open space. They are natural breaks in the landscape and watershed that provide consistent avenues of wildlife habitat corridors, storm drainage, aesthetic and economic value. Waterways and buffers also lay out a natural framework for trails, a community asset.

Agriculture: Some of the best soils and most productive agricultural lands are associated with wetlands and waterways. Keeping land adjacent to riparian areas in agricultural production rather than residential or industrial development is a more compatible land use with much less risk.

Residential, Commercial, and Industrial: Flood plains are generally poor sites for development of any sort. However, some uses of flood plain may be warranted for given uses that can accommodate flooding.

Historic and Scenic Resources: Stream corridors provide an aesthetic break in developed landscapes, and are another way of preserving landscapes of historic value (for example: the site of Fort Ellis along Rocky Creek).

Mobility and Circulation: A trail system is quite compatible with streamside buffers. Trails provide access to "wild refuges" in urban areas as well as providing alternatives to driving. Because poorly sited or random trails may have negative impacts to watercourses, trails should be actively designed to maintain vegetative buffers between trails and streambanks, to incorporate drainage designs to avoid channeling silt into streams, to size bridge crossings to avoid hydrologic constrictions that cause erosion, and to avoid directing users into critical habitats. Making healthy streamside corridors available to the public encourages an appreciation and awareness of our communities' natural resources and fulfills a need for wildness we all have. Recently, expanding and upgrading public and private roads has created a conflict between road layouts and waterways. Rigid allegiance to street layouts has resulted in several proposals to "relocate" streams. This is a detrimental practice. Creative alignment of roads to avoid such impacts of streams should be required or at least encouraged.

Local Services: Encouraging local neighborhoods or subdivisions to share infrastructure such as sewage treatment, fire protection, and waste disposal is important in distributing costs of public services equitably. Certain practices, like encouraging fire ponds and dry hydrants may have negative impacts and should be carefully planned. Another community benefit of buffers is maintaining access to fisheries. Public fishing access should be preserved and directed to allow for the proper functioning of buffers.

Health and Safety: Developing flood plains is a dangerous and expensive proposition and should be avoided. Many cases of poorly-conceived home sites and lax planning have resulted in tragic loss of life and property.

Waterways are a critical ecological, recreational, and economic asset to Gallatin County. Our level of knowledge and appreciation for wetlands and streams has increased substantially over the past 30 years. It is a critical time for Gallatin County to act to protect these areas and to design our community creatively and consciously. We have a chance to succeed by planning objectively with good science and community involvement.

Appendix K

Trail Evaluation Form

Directions for Use of the Trail Evaluation Form

Reviewers utilizing the Trail Evaluation Form to screen a proposed trail should score the proposal for each of the “benefits” according to a numeric scheme of 0 to 2. A zero score corresponds to “not applicable” or “does not support this use.” A two corresponds to “strongly supports this use.” The scores for the individual criteria can then be totaled into a single numeric score for the trail proposal.

The four criteria listed under Possible Concerns are not to be scored numerically, but described or commented on by the reviewer in sentence format. It is vital that the trail proponents reveal any possible concerns fully, and the reviewers understand and consider them in making their decision.

A review panel may consider some criteria to be of more importance than others. In this case, they should agree on weights for the numeric scores of the criteria, and enter the weights on the Trail Evaluation sheet, multiplying each score accordingly. A range of weights from 1 to 3 would signify that the most important factors are considered three times more vital than the least important ones.

It is not intended that the numeric ranking scheme serve in lieu of reviewer judgment. Its purpose is to compel the developers and the reviewers of trail proposals to carefully consider each of the possible benefits and disadvantages of a particular trail design. The numeric scores for trail proposals should serve as the springboard for discussion among reviewers, not as the final review.

Trail Evaluation Form

The applicability of each siting criterion should be scored as High, Low or None. The score for each criterion (2, 1, and 0) is then multiplied by the optional weight, entered in the right hand column and added up to provide a siting score for the trail.

Trail Name: _____

Trail Tag: _____

	High	Low	None	Weight	Score
Human/Cultural Benefits					
Enhances Non-Motorized Transportation	2	1	0	x _____	_____
Supports Non-Motorized Recreation	2	1	0	x _____	_____
Interfaces with Transportation Plans and Networks	2	1	0	x _____	_____
Provides Connections to Community Amenities	2	1	0	x _____	_____
Improves Safety	2	1	0	x _____	_____
Supports Educational Uses	2	1	0	x _____	_____
Provides Handicap Access	2	1	0	x _____	_____
Makes Use of Existing Corridors	2	1	0	x _____	_____
Public Support/Demand	2	1	0	x _____	_____
Seizes Available Opportunity	2	1	0	x _____	_____
Ecological Benefits					
Protects Natural/Landscape/Environmental Features	2	1	0	x _____	_____
Connects Fragmented Natural Lands	2	1	0	x _____	_____
Provides Critical Buffering Function	2	1	0	x _____	_____
Diminishes Air/Water Pollution	2	1	0	x _____	_____
Economic Benefits					
Easily Secures Easements/Rights-of-way	2	1	0	x _____	_____
Construction Funds Exist	2	1	0	x _____	_____
Easily Maintained	2	1	0	x _____	_____
Maintenance Mechanism Exists	2	1	0	x _____	_____
Provides Best-Cost Alternative	2	1	0	x _____	_____
Stimulates Economic Development	2	1	0	x _____	_____
Available Trailhead Parking	2	1	0	x _____	_____
Total score:					_____

Possible Concerns

Safety Concerns/Constraints

Local Opposition

Impact on Natural/Landscape Features

Construction Hindrances

Appendix L

Trail Standards and Specifications

TRAIL STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS

Information found in this appendix was compiled from various resources including the Bozeman Area Master Plan, the 1995 Bozeman Area Trail System: *Main Street to the Mountains*, City of Bozeman Parks Department, and City of Bozeman Department of Planning and Community Development.

Definitions

ADA: Americans with Disabilities Act. (Standards yet to be adopted)

Cleared Zone: The minimum distance on both sides of the tread and the air space above that is cleared of obstructions and maintained to facilitate passage and insure safety of trail users.

Full Access: For any allowable use; barrier free.

Geo-textile: A synthetic woven or non-woven textile used to reinforce and support trail surface materials and to enhance drainage.

Guidelines: Practices that are not required yet highly desirable.

Tread: Trail surface meant for actual foot, ski, and/or wheel contact.

Trail Easement: Side boundaries within which activities or structures are excluded that would interfere with or are incompatible with the use or purpose of the trail.

Specifications: Specific construction and material requirements.

Surfaced Trail: Trail with the tread hardened with a compacted aggregate mixture, asphalt, or concrete paving. The tread surface must be resistant to wear and erosion providing all-weather non-dusty passage. An aggregate mixture meeting specifications for Class I trails is given in Appendix L-1, Part 1.

Unsurfaced Trail: Trail with a tread consisting of vegetation and soil, wood chips, or of gravel.

Natural Fines: Preferred surfacing material consisting of 3/8 inch minus gravel with 15% clay binder.

Trail Use Classification and Characteristics

Trails are classified as to the intensity and type of use. As changes dictate, a trail may be upgraded in classification to meet new user demands.

Class I - Heavily used, generally full access, multiple non-motorized use, main corridor trails designed for recreational and commuter use. Designed to permit two-way traffic using a wide

surfaced tread, or parallel treads; one surfaced and the other unsurfaced. ADA degree of access: easier.

Class II - Moderate use, multiple non-motorized use, local and connector trails designed for commuter and recreational use. Class II trails are not specifically designed for full access and may or may not be surfaced. ADA degree of access: moderate.

Class III - Low use, long distance connector trails designed primarily for recreational use by hikers and all-terrain bicycles. Trails limited to pedestrian traffic in sensitive locations, such as wetland nature education areas. Trails are designed to minimum standards striving for low maintenance and minimal disturbance to the natural setting. ADA degree of access: difficult to most difficult.

Trail Design Standards

Class I Trails

1. Single surfaced tread with a minimum width of eight feet. Parallel treads (surfaced and unsurfaced) will have minimum widths of eight feet and four feet, respectively. Tread width may be reduced to 36 inches for a maximum distance of 10 feet to pass or preserve significant features such as rock formations, important vegetation, etc.
2. Tread surface will be asphalt, concrete, pavers set on concrete, wood decking, natural fines, or a well maintained compacted crushed gravel mixture meeting the aggregate specification in Appendix L-1, Part 1. The tread material including any base course will have a total minimum thickness of six inches. Wood deck planks must be run perpendicular to the direction of travel and joints must not exceed 36 inch. Planks must be securely fastened so they do not warp.
3. The minimum cleared zone will be tread width plus 2 feet to either side of the tread and 10 feet vertical.
4. Maximum sustained running grade is 5%. A 10% maximum grade is allowed for a maximum distance of 30 feet.
5. Tread will be raised above adjacent surfaces and have a 1 to 2 inch crown. Where this requirement is not possible, the tread will have a 1 to 20 cross slope and/or side ditches outside the cleared zone. Stream crossings will be over culverts or bridges. Only dips or slot-entrance drainpipe will be used for crosstread water stops.
6. Wood chips are not an acceptable tread material for Class I trails.
7. Geo-textile material as specified in Appendix L-1, Part 5, will be placed beneath the tread material in poorly drained, boggy or marshy areas, or wet meadows and on any of the following soil types; clays, clayey loams, silts, silty loams, or loess.
8. Adequate visibility for safety.
9. The minimum acceptable trail easement width is 25 feet.
10. Trail entrances will be signed describing the degree of ADA access.
11. All above items may be modified to meet current ADA specifications.

Class II Trails

1. Single surfaced or unsurfaced tread, five foot minimum width. Tread width may be reduced to 32 inches for a maximum distance of 30 feet to pass or preserve significant features such as rock formations, important vegetation, etc.
2. A gravel or particulate tread surface will be a minimum of six inches thick. Native soil tread is acceptable only where the soil will allow all-weather use with minimal environmental impact. Class II trails or portions of trails designed for ADA access will be surfaced with a minimum of wood decking as described under Class I, natural fines, or with a well maintained compacted crushed gravel meeting the aggregate specifications in Appendix L-1, Part 1.
3. The minimum cleared zone will be tread width plus one foot horizontal, and ten feet vertical.
4. Grades will be 15% or less. Class II trails or portions of trails designed for ADA access will have a maximum sustained running grade of 8% and a 14% maximum grade is allowed for a maximum distance 50 feet.
5. Tread will be raised above the adjacent surfaces and have a 4 inch crown. Where this requirement is not possible the tread will have a 1 to 20 cross slope and/or side ditches outside the cleared zone. Stream crossings will be over culverts or bridges. Only dips, slot-entrance drain pipe, or rubber belting will be used for cross-tread water stops.
6. Wood chips are not an acceptable tread material for Class II trails.
7. Geo-textile material as specified in Appendix L-1, Part 5 will be placed beneath any gravel or particulate tread material in poorly drained, boggy or marshy areas, or wet meadows and on any of the following soil types; clays, clayey loams, silts, silty loams, or loess.
8. Adequate visibility for safety.
9. The minimum acceptable trail easement width is 25 feet.
10. Trail entrances will be signed describing the degree of ADA access.
11. All above items may be modified to meet current ADA specifications.

Class III Trails

1. Single tread of a minimum 18 inch width. Class III trails or portions of trail designed for ADA access will be a minimum width of 28 inches.
2. No surfacing is required except in erosion prone poorly drained, boggy or marshy areas, or wet meadows.
3. The minimum of cleared zone will be the tread width horizontally and seven feet vertically.
4. Maximum of 20% grades unless restricted by erosive soils, etc. Class III trails or portions of trails designed for ADA access will have a maximum sustained running

grade of 12% and a 20% maximum grade is allowed for a maximum distance of 50 feet.

5. Utilize grade dips, cross sloping, and water bars to minimize erosion.
6. Blending the trail into the setting is emphasized in trail routing.
7. The minimum acceptable trail easement width is 25 feet.
8. Wood chip tread materials are acceptable when traffic is limited to pedestrian traffic in sensitive locations such as in wetland nature education areas.
9. All above items may be modified to meet current ADA specifications.

Summary of Design Standards for All Trails or Portions
of Trails Designed as ADA Accessible

<u>FEATURE</u>	<u>CLASS I</u>	<u>CLASS II</u>	<u>CLASS III</u>
ADA Degree of Access:	Easier	Moderate	Difficult
clear width (minimum)	120 inches	72 inches	36 inches
sustained running grade ¹ (maximum):	5 percent	8 percent	12 percent
maximum grade allowed: for a maximum distance of:	10 percent 30 feet	14 percent 50 feet	20 percent 50 feet
cross slope ² (maximum): ³	3 percent	5 percent	8 percent
passing space interval (maximum): ⁴	200 feet	300 feet	400 feet
rest area interval (maximum):	400 feet	900 feet	1200 feet

Note 1: No more than 20% of the total trail length shall exceed the sustained running grade.

Note 2: Cross slope may not exceed 3% in maximum grade segments, or 5% in maximum grade segments on difficult access trails.

Note 3: The measurement of maximum grade and cross slope should be made over a 24" measurement interval to correspond to the footprint of a wheelchair operating in that environment.

Note 4: Passing spaces are not required for trail tread widths of 5 feet or greater.

Trail Design Guidelines

Trail Corridors - The trails are to be routed so as to maintain a natural setting, to avoid unnecessary disturbance to private landowners adjacent to the trail and to preserve wildlife habitat and important vegetation. While the minimum acceptable trail easement is 25 feet, the more practical and desirable easement width is 35 feet except in riparian areas where it is 100 feet.

Road Crossings - Road crossings should occur at points of good visibility, perpendicular to the roadway (if possible), and at natural crossings, if possible. Full access sections should be equipped with curb cuts.

Signage - Class I trails should be signed at road crossings and all other public access points with signs that define uses and restrictions. Class II and III trails should be signed only at the main entrances. These signs should describe uses, trail surface conditions, limitations, such as ADA degrees of access.

Trail Maintenance Standards

The intent of these maintenance standards is to maintain the trails to their design standards, for public safety, and for meeting ADA access requirements.

Class I Trails

1. The clear 2 foot minimum clear zone on either side of the tread will be mowed a minimum of 3 times per year. Nominally, mowing will be done once per month in June, July or August, and in September. Late fall mowing may be needed for trails being used for skiing. Mowing times should be chosen to maximize weed control.
2. Gravel tread surfaces will be reconditioned a minimum of twice annually to reincorporate loose surface gravel, to uproot vegetation growing in the tread as an alternative to chemical control, to reshape the tread surface for drainage, and to regrade and recompact the tread surface for ADA access and public safety.
3. Noxious weed control in the trail corridors will be by hand pulling, cutting, burning or biological control. Chemical control will be used only as the last resort.
4. Class I trails will be inspected at least quarterly to insure timely maintenance of the tread surface, erosion controls, signage, fencing, drainage, and of any structural features such as benches, bridges, etc. Inspections should be made at critical times of the seasons, such as during thaws, chinooks, or heavy runoff periods.

Class II Trails

1. The clear 1 foot minimum clear zone on either side of the tread will be mowed a minimum of 3 times per year. Nominally, mowing will be done once per month in June, July or August, and in September. Late fall mowing may be needed for trails being used for skiing. Mowing times should be chosen to maximize weed control.

2. Gravel tread surfaces will be reconditioned a minimum of biannually to reincorporate loose surface gravel, to uproot vegetation growing in the tread as an alternative to chemical control, to reshape the tread surface for drainage, and to regrade and recompact the tread surface for public safety and ADA access.
3. Noxious weed control in the trail corridors will be by hand pulling, cutting, burning, or biological control. Chemical control will be used only as -the last resort.
4. Class II trails will be inspected at least quarterly to insure timely maintenance of the tread surface, erosion controls, signage, fencing, drainage, and of any structural features such as benches, bridges, etc. Inspections should be made at critical times of the seasons, such as during thaws, chinooks, or heavy runoff periods.

Class III Trails

1. Vegetation growing in the tread or overhanging the edge of the tread will be cut or mowed twice per year at times determined to be the most beneficial for safe passage of the public.
2. Tread that has been surfaced with particulate materials (i.e. gravel, crushed brick, wood chips) will be reconditioned by replenishing the surface material and by raking as needed.
3. Erosion controls will be maintained in an effective condition.
4. Class III trails will be inspected at least twice annually to insure timely maintenance especially of the erosion controls. Inspections should be made at critical times, such as during the spring thaw or heavy runoff periods.

Appendix L-1 Trail Construction & Material Specifications

1. Aggregates for Class I Trails will meet the following requirements:
 - a. Aggregate surfacing materials shall be free from injurious quantities of vegetable matter, balls of clay, frozen lumps, or other extraneous matter.
 - b. No combination of shale, clay, coal, or soft particles shall exceed 3.5% by weight.
 - c. The material shall be evenly graded.
 - d. The material shall contain enough binder fines for good compaction.
 - e. The liquid limit for that portion of the fine aggregate passing the No. 40 sieve shall not exceed 25 and the plasticity index shall be between 5 and 10.
 - f. A tolerance of 5%, by weight, up to the next above specified gradation (for example: 1/2 inch for 3/8 inch max) will be allowed.
 - g. Upon approval of the Engineer, small quantities of gravel which contain oversize material may be placed on the trail surface. The gravel so placed shall then be mechanically worked (raked) to remove the oversize rock which shall be gathered and removed from the project or used for erosion control.
 - h. All material shall be furnished with a written certification from an approved testing laboratory stating that the material proposed for use meets or exceeds the requirements of these specifications.
 - i. The material will meet the following gradations

Percentage by Weight Passing Square Mesh Sieves

Passing	Crushed Top Surfacing	Crushed Base Course	Pit Run Gravel Base Course
3 inch sieve			
2 inch sieve			100 %
1 inch sieve		100%	
1/2 inch sieve			
3/8 inch sieve	100 %		
No. 4 sieve	50-80 %	25-60%	
No. 10 sieve	35-70%		
No. 200 sieve	8-15 %	6-12%	10-15%

2. Asphalt for Class I Trails: (to be completed as needed)
3. Concrete for Class I Trails: (to be completed as needed)
4. Acceptable aggregate or particulate surfacing materials for Class II and Class III Trails are:
 - a. Preferred - "Natural fines", "3/8 inch minus with binder fines".
 - b. Acceptable - Well graded road mix with a maximum particle size of 1/2 inch and a maximum 15% by weight of fines passing the No. 200 sieve.
 - Railroad cinders.
 - Crushed brick with a maximum particle size of 1/4 inch.
 - Old existing gravel roads and railway beds with greater than 3/4 inch oversize removed from the surface.

c. Special - Wood chips are acceptable for only Class III trails limited to pedestrian traffic in sensitive locations, such as in wetland nature education areas.

5. Geo-textiles for all Classes of Trails:

- a. The preferred geo-textile is a continuous filament non-woven needle-punched engineering geo-fabric.
- b. An acceptable geo-textile is a woven engineering geo-fabric.
- c. Minimum geo-textile requirements:

<u>Property</u>	<u>Non-woven</u>	<u>Woven</u>
Mass per unit area (ASTM D-3776)	4 oz/sqyd	N/A
Thickness (ASTM D-1777)	60 mils	N/A
Flow Rate (ASTM D-449)	100 gpm/sqft	40 gpm/sqft
Puncture Resistance (ASTM D-3787)	50 lbs	70 lbs
Trapezoid Tear Strength (ASTM D-4533)	40 lbs	45 lbs
Grab Tensile Elongation (ASTM D-4632)	100 lbs@60%	140 lbs@15%

Specifications for Pedestrian Bridges **(ADA compliance)**

1. Minimum width shall be no less than 36 inches for bridges 20 feet or less in length
2. Minimum width shall be 72 inches, if length of bridge exceeds 20 feet, to allow wheelchair turn around and passing
3. Height of bridge is measured from bridge deck to bottom of stream or river
4. If height of bridge is more than 30 inches, a protective rail is required
5. Rails are to be 42 inches high, with at least one midrail at 34 inches, to be used as a handrail
6. Rails must have a protective barrier, with spacing being no more than 4 inches at any point
7. All bridges to be installed on public lands must be certified by a licensed civil or structural engineer
8. If bridge does not require a rail, it must have a 4 inch high curb on, both sides, along entire length of bridge
9. Deck should be constructed of slip-resistant material
10. Deck of bridge shall not exceed a 12 to 1 slope along any part of its length
11. The deck surface between the ends of the bridge shall not vary from a flat plane by greater than 1/2 inch
12. Cross slope of the deck shall not exceed 3%

Trail Construction Handout

Specifications for Class II trails.

1. Trail width shall be a minimum of 60 inches (5 feet)
2. Trail bed must be excavated 4 to 6 inches deep, prior to installation of tread mix
3. Geo-textile weed mat is optional, depending onto what the tread mix is applied (see #7, Class I and II Trail Design Standards above)
4. Tread mix shall be 3/8th inch minus gravel (natural fines) with 15% clay binder
5. If mix does not contain enough clay binder, additional clay must be mixed in
6. Tread mix must be rolled and compacted after installation, maintaining 4 inch crown (If moisture content is not adequate for compaction, water should be added prior to rolling and compacting)
7. All damage to surrounding features and/or vegetation shall be reclaimed immediately
8. Encroaching weeds, due to trail construction, shall be treated and controlled for a minimum of 2 years after trail section is completed

Appendix M

Trail Funding Programs

TRAIL FUNDING PROGRAMS

Program Name:

Community Transportation Enhancement Program (“CTEP” or “TEA-21”)

Source of Funds:

Federal Highway Administration

Administering Organization/Contact:

MT Department of Transportation
CTEP Bureau, Thomas Martin
444-0809

Cash/Labor or Material Support:

Cash grants

Amount Available per Project:

Recipients can pool several years of funding for one project, if desired. Gallatin County total ~\$125,000/year.

Match Requirement:

20%

Activities that can be Supported:

Planning, design and construction; surveying; land acquisition for bicycle/pedestrian facilities and 11 other types of projects.

Eligible Applicants:

Incorporated cities and all counties

Application Process/Timeline:

Annual cycle. Contact city or county planning departments for their schedules and project – selection procedures.

Montana Organization that has Received Support:

City of Belgrade (sidewalks). City of Bozeman (Highland Avenue Trail), Gallatin County (Ophir School Trail)

TRAIL FUNDING PROGRAM

Program Name:

National Recreational Trails Act

Source of Funds:

US Department of Interior

Administering Organization/Contact:

State Trails Coordinator
MT Department Fish, Wildlife & Parks
444-4585

Cash/Labor or Material Support:

Cash grants (reimbursement for project expenses)

Amount Available per Project:

Up to \$35,000 per year

Match Requirement:

20% of total project value

Activities that can be Supported:

Trail construction and maintenance, development of trailside and trailhead facilities, property and easement acquisition, trail signing, other.

Eligible Applicants:

Community organizations and government agencies

Application Process/Timeline:

Applications accepted each December. Preparation of the environmental impact analysis typically takes several months, and must be complete when the application is submitted.

Montana Organization that has Received Support:

Gallatin Valley Land Trust; Town of Three Forks; Montana Conservation Corps, West Yellowstone Chamber of Commerce

TRAIL FUNDING PROGRAM

Program Name:

Land & Water Conservation Fund

Source of Funds:

US Department of Interior

Administering Organization/Contact:

MT Department Fish, Wildlife & Parks

444-3750

Cash/Labor or Material Support:

Cash grants

Amount Available per Project:

\$50,000

Match Requirement:

50%

Activities that can be Supported:

Acquisition and development of public outdoor recreation areas and facilities.

Eligible Applicants:

Incorporated cities and towns, counties, school districts, state agencies

Application Process/Timeline:

Annual application process; submittal deadline November 1.

Montana Organization that has Received Support:

Town of Three Forks; City of Bozeman (several projects)

TRAIL FUNDING PROGRAM

Program Name:

Rivers & Trails Conservation Assistance Program

Source of Funds:

National Park Service

Administering Organization/Contact:

Duane Holmes

duane_holmes@nps.gov

303/969-2855

Cash/Labor or Material Support:

Staff consultation in the early development of a project

Amount Available per Project:

One to three years' worth of consultation

Match Requirement:

None

Activities that can be Supported:

Development of local project support, location of funding sources, sharing of case histories

Eligible Applicants:

Non-profit groups, community groups, local and state government agencies

Application Process/Timeline:

Annual cycle; applications are due in July or August.

Montana Organization that has Received Support:

West Yellowstone Trails, Inc.

TRAIL FUNDING PROGRAM

Program Name:

Rural Community Assistance Program

Source of Funds:

USDA Forest Service

Administering Organization/Contact:

Gallatin National Forest
Bozeman District Ranger
522-2520

Cash/Labor or Material Support:

Cash grants

Amount Available per Project:

\$5,000 for development of community plans; \$20,000 for projects to help implement the plans.

Match Requirement:

20% of total project cost

Activities that can be Supported:

Many activities that enhance “long-term social, environmental and economic sustainability,” including outdoor recreation and tourism. A plan for community sustainability is a required first step.

Eligible Applicants:

Incorporated communities and unincorporated areas that are dependent on forest and natural resources; rural communities with poor economies and major Forest Service presence.

Application Process/Timeline:

Applications accepted annually, in March

Montana Organization that has Received Support:

Madison County: wiring upgrade of the fairgrounds.
White Sulfur Springs: city park upgrade.

TRAIL FUNDING PROGRAM

Program Name:

Bikes Belong Coalition Ltd.

Source of Funds:

Private (the bicycle industry)

Administering Organization/Contact:

Bikes Belong

<http://www.bikesbelong.org>

617/734-2800

Cash/Labor or Material Support:

Cash grants

Amount Available per Project:

Up to \$10,000

Match Requirement:

None, but these grants are meant to accompany CTEP grants

Activities that can be Supported:

These grants are intended to complement Federal CTEP funding for bicycle facilities.

Eligible Applicants:

Local organizations, agencies and citizens

Application Process/Timeline:

Ongoing

Montana Organization that has Received Support:

City of Billings

TRAIL FUNDING PROGRAM

Program Name:

Open Space Bond Monies

Source of Funds:

Local taxes

Administering Organization/Contact:

Gallatin County Open Lands Board

Brett Morris

582-7827

Cash/Labor or Material Support:

Cash

Amount Available per Project:

Guidelines to be developed by Open Lands Board

Match Requirement:

TBD

Activities that can be Supported:

TBD

Eligible Applicants:

TBD

Application Process/Timeline:

TBD

Montana Organization that has Received Support:

The cities of Missoula, Helena, Billings have expended funds from successful open space initiatives.

TRAIL FUNDING PROGRAM

Program Name:

State Highway Development Program

Source of Funds:

Montana Department of Transportation

Administering Organization/Contact:

MDT

Butte Area Engineer

494-9625

Cash/Labor or Material Support:

When a trail construction project is carried out in conjunction with a state road construction or reconstruction program, the MDT may donate fill and construct the trailbed.

Amount Available per Project:

Varies

Match Requirement:

No formal requirement

Activities that can be Supported:

Construction of new trail

Eligible Applicants:

No groups explicitly ineligible

Application Process/Timeline:

Planning is part of the state highway planning process, with at least a five-year lead time.

Montana Organization that has Received Support:

City of Townsend

TRAIL FUNDING PROGRAM

Program Name:

Private Companies

Source of Funds:

Private

Administering Organization/Contact:

Varies

Cash/Labor or Material Support:

Support can take any form – cash grants, donation of materials or labor and equipment operation

Amount Available per Project:

Varies

Match Requirement:

Support is often applied as a match for state and federal grant programs.

Activities that can be Supported:

Land donation; donation or purchase of easements; materials purchase; design and construction of trails.

Eligible Applicants:

Varies

Application Process/Timeline:

These are usually one-time community-support projects that do not have a formal application process.

Montana Organization that has Received Support:

Recreational Trails, Inc., Great Falls (Montana Power)
Gallatin County (Holnam, Inc.)
Gallatin Valley Land Trust (CMC Heartland Partners)

TRAIL FUNDING PROGRAM

Program Name:

Programs of local service clubs and community organizations

Source of Funds:

Funds raised by the organizations

Administering Organization/Contact:

Bozeman Breakfast Optimists, Sunrise Rotary Club, Gallatin Valley Trust, Montana Conservation Corps

Cash/Labor or Material Support:

Usually labor and/or materials

Amount Available per Project:

Varies

Match Requirement:

Varies

Activities that can be Supported:

In Gallatin County, volunteers have surveyed, designed and built trails and accouterments such as bridges, benches, signs, and handicap-accessible fishing docks.

Eligible Applicants:

Projects are customarily arranged via Memoranda of Understanding between the service club and the public agency that administers the trail or park.

Application Process/Timeline:

May not be a formal process.

Montana Organization that has Received Support:

Bozeman city parks and trails

Appendix N

Example Easement Language

The two examples in this appendix are taken from documentation used by the Gallatin Valley Land Trust (easement agreement), and the City of Billings and Yellowstone County (encroachment permit) to acquire trail rights-of-way.

Each easement is tailored to meet the needs of the Grantor and the Grantee.

TRAIL CORRIDOR ACCESS EASEMENT AGREEMENT

THIS AGREEMENT is made and entered into this ___ day of _____, 2000, by and between _____, with address at _____ (“Grantor”), and GALLATIN COUNTY, a public body of the State of Montana, with offices at 311 West Main Street, Bozeman, Montana 59715 (“Grantee”).

RECITALS

WHEREAS, Grantor is the owner of certain real property in Gallatin County, Montana, more particularly described on **Exhibit A**, attached hereto and by this reference incorporated herein (“the Property”); and

WHEREAS, the Property lies between properties across which has been established a public trail easement that comprises part of a public trail system that is of significant interest and value to Grantee and the general public; and

WHEREAS, Grantor desires to donate to Grantee an easement across a portion of the Property for purposes of preserving open space and establishing a public, non-motorized trail that will connect previously established and planned public trails on nearby lands and thereby provide for and preserve open space and recreational opportunities and assist in shaping the character, and direction of development of Gallatin County; and

WHEREAS, Grantee is a “public body,” authorized to acquire interests in real property for purposes of providing or preserving open space land values and recreational opportunities;

WHEREAS, Grantee has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (“MOU”) with the Gallatin Valley Land Trust where Grantee has agreed to accept easements of the nature contemplated herein on behalf of the public; and

WHEREAS, Grantee makes its acceptance of the easement contemplated herein under the terms and conditions of the MOU.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is agreed as follows:

1. Grant of Easement.

In consideration of the sum of one (\$1.00) and other good and valuable consideration, receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, The Grantor, _____, Hereby grants unto the Grantee, GALLATIN COUNTY, a trail easement (“the Easement”) on, over and across the Property consisting of a corridor thirty-five feet (35") in width lying along an alignment shown on the map attached hereto as **Exhibit B**, and by this reference incorporated herein, for the duration and purpose set forth herein below and consisting of the rights hereinafter enumerated.

2. Duration.

The Easement is granted in perpetuity and shall run with the land so as to be forever binding upon the parties hereto and their respective heirs, personal representatives, administrators, successors and assigns.

3. Purpose.

The purpose of this Easement is to preserve and maintain the area within the Easement boundary ("Easement Corridor") as open space and for use, preservation and maintenance of a right-of-way for a public, non-motorized trail for the use and benefit of the Grantee and the general public.

4. Rights Conveyed.

The rights and corresponding obligations conveyed by this Easement are as follows:

- A. To maintain the Easement Corridor as open space free from man-made improvements except as otherwise provided herein;
- B. To establish within the Easement Corridor a trail for non-motorized use not to exceed five feet (5') in width;
- C. To lay out, mark, develop, construct, maintain or relocate a trail or foot path within the Easement Corridor;
- D. To make minor topographical changes to the Property within the Easement Corridor for the necessity and convenience of locating a trail;
- E. To establish and maintain appropriate signage within the Easement Corridor marking the trail and providing directions or other appropriate information in connection with the trail;
- F. To enter upon the Easement Corridor for all reasonable and necessary construction, maintenance and repair of the trail and Easement Corridor;
- G. To manage vegetation within the Easement Corridor through selective planting and/or removal of trees, shrubs, grasses or exotic or noxious plant species in order to maintain and enhance the scenic, natural, ecological and open space values of the Easement Corridor; and
- H. To maintain the Easement Corridor in a good, clean and sanitary condition, free from waste or litter and any condition that is offensive to the public health, safety or welfare or that constitutes a nuisance.

5. Limitation on Use of the Easement.

Except for motorized or battery propelled wheelchairs, public access on, over or across the Easement is limited to access by foot or other non-motorized means. Use of motor vehicles within the Easement Corridor is prohibited, except for motor vehicles used by Grantor or used by Grantee for purposes of construction or maintenance of any trail that may be established within the Easement Corridor, or for emergency access for wildfire and structural fire suppression and to facilitate search and rescue operations.

6. Fees.

No fees shall be charged for use of the Easement by the general public.

7. Liability/Indemnification.

Grantor shall enjoy the limitations on legal liability involving recreational use of the Easement or trail as provided for in §§70-16-301 and 70-16-302 of the Montana Code Annotated. Notwithstanding the foregoing sentence, Grantee agrees to indemnify and forever hold Grantor harmless from any loss, damage, injury or death arising from any act or omission of Grantee, its invitees, licensees, employees or agents caused to person or property of Grantor or its employees or to the person or property of any other individual or entity, including any governmental entity, while on or near the Easement.

8. Grantor's Representations.

Notwithstanding the Easement granted herein is without warranty, Grantor represents that he is the current owner in fee title to the Property, and that he has full legal authority to grant this Easement to Grantee free of liability for any lien or encumbrance previously placed thereon by Grantor.

9. Retained Rights.

Except for the rights expressly conveyed to Grantee hereunder, Grantor reserves to himself, his personal representatives, heirs, successors and assigns all other rights arising out of ownership of the Property, including, without limitation, the right to engage in, or permit or invite others to engage in, all uses of the Property not expressly prohibited herein and that are not inconsistent with the terms of this Easement, including, again without limitation, the following enumerated rights:

- A. A right-of-way on, over and across the Easement for purposes of ingress, egress, construction of a roadway and placement of underground utilities for the benefit of the Property and adjacent property that is or may hereafter be acquired by Grantor, the location of said right-of-way to be designated by Grantor at a future date; and

B. To relocate (but not terminate) the Easement as described herein, provided that Grantor shall first give Grantee reasonable, advance notice of Grantor's intention to relocate the Easement and the Grantee agrees with the new location. The Grantee shall enjoy all rights conveyed herein with respect to the Easement as relocated.

10. Enforcement.

This Agreement may be enforced by any means or remedy available at law or in equity, including the remedy of specific performance.

11. Acceptance.

By its signature set forth here inbelow, Grantee hereby accepts the foregoing grant of this Trail Access Easement subject to the terms and conditions herein contained.

12. Binding Effect.

This Agreement extends to and is binding upon the parties and their respective heirs, personal representatives, successors and assigns.

DATED this ___ day of _____, 2000.

GRANTOR:

By: _____
Land Owner

GRANTEE:

GALLATIN COUNTY

By: _____
County Commissioner Chairman

ENCROACHMENT PERMIT

The Cenex Pipeline Co. (Cenex) hereby permits the City of Billings (City) and Yellowstone County (County) to cut through and transverse the Cenex Pipeline Company right-of-way for a public bikeway/walkway trail easement.

Provisions & Specifications for Permit:

1. Cenex Pipeline Co. shall be notified 24 hours before start of work.
2. Protection of Traffic: Insofar as the interests of the Cenex Pipeline Co. and the traveling public are concerned, all work performed under this permit shall be done under the supervision of the City of Billings or Yellowstone County. The work shall not unreasonably interfere with operation and maintenance of the Cenex pipeline and where applicable, the City or County shall provide safety precautions for any road traffic during construction.
3. The bikeway/walkway trail is a cement trail approximately ten (10) feet in width and at a depth of 6 inches.
4. Any cut shall be back-filled with non-settling material and tamped as filled to the level of the adjoining soil. All Excess material and debris shall be removed from the site by the City or County.
5. Cenex Saved Harmless from Claims: In accepting this permit, the City and County, their successors or assigns, agree to protect Cenex and save it harmless from all claims, actions or damage of every kind and description which may arise by reason of the performance of any bikeway/walkway trail work, character of materials used, or manner of installation, maintenance and operation, or by the improper occupancy of said pipeline right-of-way, and if any suit or action is brought against Cenex Pipeline Co. arising out of, or by reason of, any of the above causes, the City and County, their successors or assigns, will, upon notice to them of the commencement of such action, jointly defend the same at their sole cost and expense and jointly satisfy any judgment which may be rendered against Cenex Pipeline Co. in any such suit or action.
6. Cenex not Liable for Damage to Bikeway/Walkway Trail: In accepting this permit, the City and County agrees that any damage or injury done to the bikeway/walkway trail by a contractor working for Cenex, or by any Cenex employee engaged in a construction, alteration, repair, maintenance or improvement of the Cenex pipeline shall be at the sole expense of the City or County, unless the Cenex Pipeline Co. shall have failed to exercise reasonable care in avoiding damage to the trail.
7. Suspension: Cenex of his agent further agrees that if the above conditions are not met, this permit may be suspended by Cenex upon 14 days written notice to the City and County until the above conditions are met.

GRANTEE: CITY OF BILLINGS

By: _____

Name: _____

Title: _____

Attest:

By: _____

City Clerk

STATE OF MONTANA)

: SS

County of Yellowstone)

On this _____ day of _____, 200____, A.D., before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public for the Sate of Montana, personally appeared _____, known to me to be the person(s) who executed the within instrument and acknowledged to me that they signed the same.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my Notarial Seal the day and year in this certificate first written above.

(NOTARY SEAL)

NOTARY PUBLIC for the Sate of Montana

Residing at _____

My Commission Expires: _____

GRANTEE: COUNTY OF YELLOWSTONE

By: _____(Seal)
As Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners of Yellowstone County

STATE OF MONTANA)
: SS
County of Yellowstone)

On this _____ day of _____, 200____, A.D., before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public for the Sate of Montana, personally appeared _____, known to me to be the person(s) who executed the within instrument and acknowledged to me that they signed the same.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my Notarial Seal the day and year in this certificate first written above.

(NOTARY SEAL)

NOTARY PUBLIC for the Sate of Montana

Residing at _____

My Commission Expires: _____