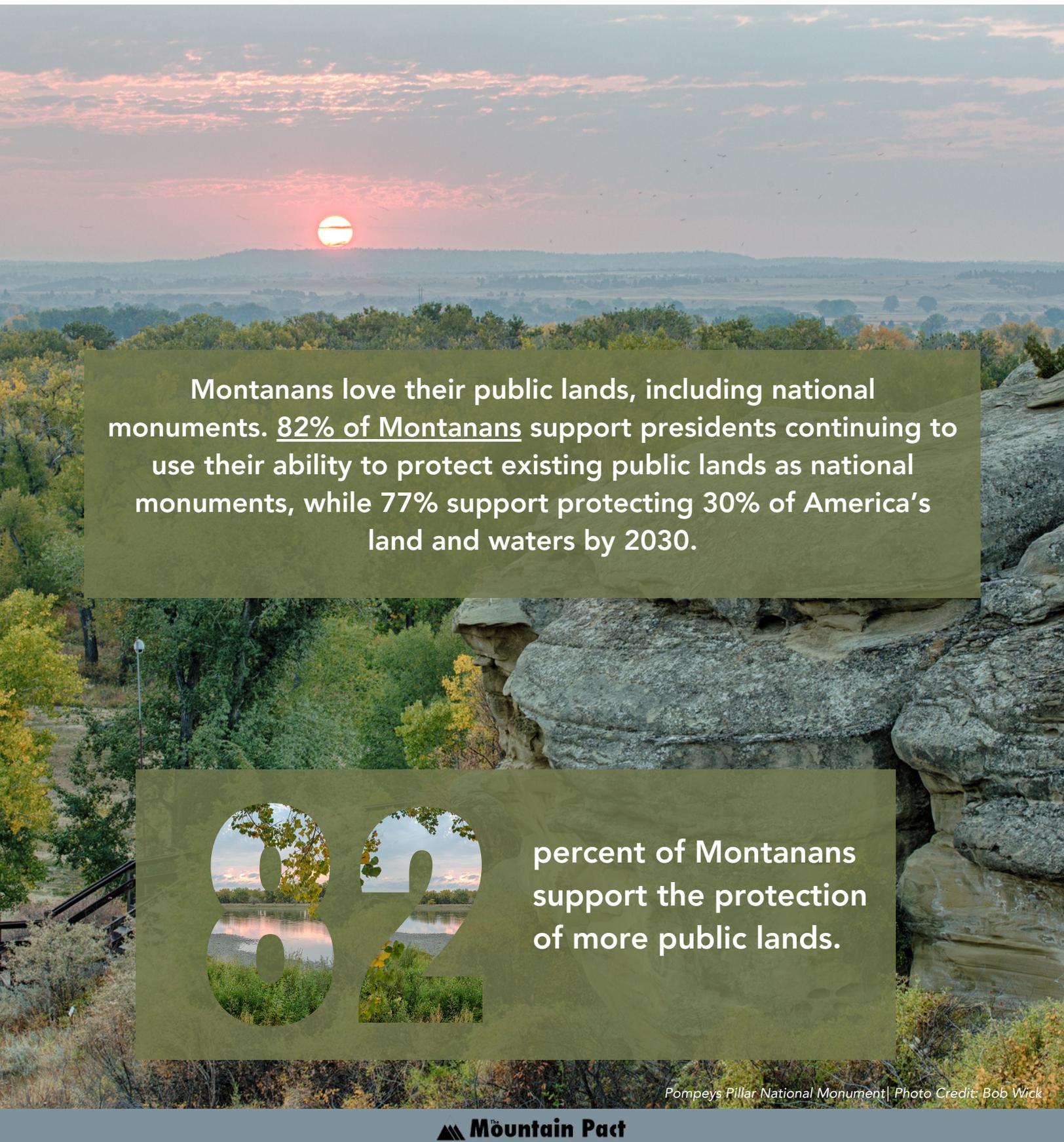


MONTANA

National Monuments Established Through the Use of the Antiquities Act in Montana



Montanans love their public lands, including national monuments. 82% of Montanans support presidents continuing to use their ability to protect existing public lands as national monuments, while 77% support protecting 30% of America's land and waters by 2030.

82

percent of Montanans support the protection of more public lands.

Pompeys Pillar National Monument | Photo Credit: Bob Wick

MONTANA

National Monuments Established Through the Use of the Antiquities Act in Montana

"When I arrived in Helena, Montana after fleeing a civil war in my home country of Liberia, my sense of purpose was restored. Helena, like much of Montana, relies on our public lands as a driver of economic development, as well as overall human health and outdoor recreation. One of Montana's greatest natural resources is our abundance of public lands - our national monuments, national and state parks, BLM and Forest Service lands, and local public parks are vital to Montanans and our visitors. These areas create rural jobs, enhance recreation opportunities, and boost the economy both locally as well as regionally.

I value our constitutionally guaranteed right to clean air, clean water, and a healthful environment. Let's protect even more of the places that mean most to us: our nearby public lands. It is important that we all respect and protect our lands and ensure that the next generation has the ability to do the same."

City of Helena Montana Mayor, Liberian Refugee, and member of the army and naval reserves Wilmot Collins



MONTANA

National Monuments Established Through the Use of the Antiquities Act in Montana

"After college and my service in the Army, I came to Montana and soon realized I had come home. Billings is a great place to live, work, raise a family, and start a business. And when I fill my lungs in Montana's wide-open spaces or in forests or mountains or on the banks of a rushing stream, I inhale a sense of unity with all nature and I know that it must be protected.

National monuments and protected public lands are important to us here in the West. Think of places like Pompeys Pillar National Monument in Yellowstone County just east of Billings, which is named for the massive rock formation with the indigenous petroglyphs. It has a powerful effect on the imaginations of those who come visit. People can explore the Pillar freely, walking around the base, enjoying the trees and river, or climbing to the top for the wonderful view of the hills, the Yellowstone River Valley, and the farmland spread out below. Pompeys Pillar was designated through the use of the Antiquities Act, like the recent national monument designations by President Biden. Protecting our clean air and water, our public lands, and our climate is becoming ever more important for future generations. National monument designations can help provide us that protection."



Former Mayor of Billings, Montana, Past President of the Montana League of Cities and Towns, U.S. Army Veteran of Vietnam, and Billings Businessman Chuck Tooley

Pompeys Pillar National Monument | Photo Credit: Bob Wick

MONTANA - The Economic Benefits of National Monuments

In 2021, Montana was ranked #2 for the percentage of its economy based on outdoor recreation. In 2022, this sector accounted for 4.3% of state GDP, \$1.4 billion in wages, 29,453 direct jobs, and added a value of \$2.9 billion to the state economy.

Montana has one of the fastest growing economies in the country, much of which can be attributed to its robust outdoor recreation sector. In recent years, this is leading to a large influx of college educated residents who are able to further diversify the state's economy. Importantly, business owners whose livelihoods rely on healthy, protected ecosystems support more legislation and action to ensure that Montana retains its beautiful, natural landscapes into perpetuity.



Upper Missouri River Breaks | Photo Credit: Bob Wick

MONTANA - The Economic Benefits of National Monuments

National Park Service Visits, Spending, and Economic Contributions to the Montana Economy

| State | Total Recreation Visits | Total Visitor Spending (\$2022) | Jobs | Economic Output (\$2022) |
|---------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-------|--------------------------|
| Montana | 4,951,583 | \$621,100,000 | 9,460 | \$917,900,000 |

National Park Service National Monuments Designated Through the Use of the Antiquities Act

| Park Unit | Total Recreation Visits | Total Visitor Spending \$2022 | Jobs | Labor Income \$2022 | Value Added \$2022 | Economic Output \$2022 |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| <u>Big Hole National Battlefield*</u> | 54,781 | \$4,371,000 | 56 | \$1,618,000 | \$2,416,000 | \$4,845,000 |

*Since its initial designation, this location's management and/or name has been updated. See our 2022 Mountain Pact [Montana](#) National Monuments Fact Sheet for more information.

Bureau of Land Management National Monuments Designated Through the Use of the Antiquities Act

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|--|---|
| <u>Pompeys Pillar National Monument</u> | According to the <u>2020 Annual Manager's Report</u> , in 2020 Pompeys Pillar National Monument received 14,555 visitors. Fees were waived that year, due to the pandemic, but in 2019 visitation generated \$2,497 in fees. |
| <u>Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Between 2001 and 2015</u>, Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument contributed to real per capita income in nearby Blaine, Choteau, Fergus, and Phillips counties growing by 23%. • <u>Between 2000 and 2020</u>, Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument also supported 48% growth in residential development and 45% growth in service sector jobs. |