



The Disappearing West: Montana

by the CAP Public Lands Team May 2016

Project overview

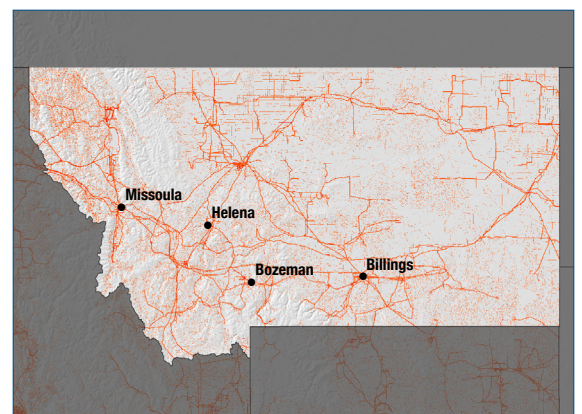
The Disappearing West project measures and maps the level of human development in the American West and seeks to answer a vital question: How fast are the region's natural areas disappearing because of development? A team of scientists at the nonprofit Conservation Science Partners, or CSP—working in partnership with the Center for American Progress—reached the following standout conclusions:

- Human development in the West—including roads, commercial and residential development, energy infrastructure, and agricultural and timber operations—now covers more than 165,000 square miles of land.
- Between 2001 to 2011 in the West, a football field worth of natural area disappeared every 2.5 minutes. That adds up to a Los Angeles-sized area of open land disappearing every year.
- A bear walking a random path through natural areas in the West is an average of only 3.5 miles from significant human development. In just 10 years, that buffer between natural and developed areas shrunk by nearly one-third of a mile.

Montana results

CSP analyzed four categories of human activities, or stressors, that cause the loss of natural areas: agriculture and timber; energy development; urban sprawl; and transportation and infrastructure.

The combined footprint of these human activities occupies approximately 24,000 square miles of land in Montana.



Roads, transmission lines, and other transportation

Natural area loss in Montana, by stressor

Stressor	Total area modified by stressor, in square miles		Natural area lost to stressor, in square miles	Percent change in area modified by stressor
	2001	2011	2001–2011	2001–2011
Energy	584	688	104	17.9%
Transportation	1,726	1,787	61	3.5%
Urban Sprawl	366	414	48	13.1%
Agriculture/Timber	18,030	18,059	29	0.2%

Montana lost 285 square miles of natural area to development between 2001 and 2011. That's equal to 138,143 football fields of open, natural areas.

The leading cause of this loss was energy development, whose footprint grew by 17.9 percent between 2001 and 2011, followed by transportation and infrastructure, whose footprint grew by 3.5 percent in this period.

Agricultural and timber activities cover approximately 18,000 square miles, the largest amount of land used for any type of development in Montana.

The three counties in Montana that lost the greatest amount of land based on the percent change in development from 2001-2011 were Fallon, Gallatin, and Richland counties.

Of the western states in the continental United States, Montana experienced the lowest rate of development based on the percent change in development from 2001–2011.

What can be done?

Only 7 percent of lands in Montana are permanently protected from development.

By incentivizing the conservation of private lands, establishing plans for smart growth, and protecting large, contiguous areas of public lands, decisionmakers can better safeguard Montana's wildlife, natural beauty, and economy for future generations.

To explore the data, the interactive map, and the full project, visit DisappearingWest.org.