FINAL
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

LAKE FIVE FISHING ACCESS SITE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

May 12, 2009

Prepared for Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks

Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ABBREVIATION	DEFINITION
ACOE	United States Army Corps Of Engineers
BMP	Best Management Practice
Cy	Cubic yards
EA	Environmental Assessment
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
FAS	Fishing Access Site
FWP	Montana Fish Wildlife, and Parks
FWP Foundation	Fish Wildlife, and Parks Foundation
MCA	Montana Code Annotated
MTDEQ	Montana Department of Environmental Quality
MTNHP	Montana Natural Heritage Program
NOI	Notice Of Intent
NPDES	National Pollution Discharge Elimination System
sf	Square feet
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
SWPPP	Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
TES	Threatened and Endangered Species
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service

COVER SHEET

Lake Five Fishing Access Site Development Project

Proposed Action: Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks (FWP) proposes to establish public motorboat access on Lake Five in Flathead County, Montana. There are two potential locations on Lake Five for consideration of developing a fishing access site (FAS). FWP currently owns one property on Lake Five considered in this Environmental Assessment (EA). A second property is available for purchase or trade on Lake Five and considered in this analysis. Development at the site will include parking, canoe launch, vault toilet, boat ramp, signs and gates, entrance road improvements, and a host pad. The proposed action would be implemented as early as spring 2009 and may not be completed until fall 2009. These dates are approximate.

Type of Document: Environmental Assessment

Lead Agency: Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks

Responsible Official:

Dave Landstrom

Regional Parks Manager

Montana FWP, Region 1

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406-751-4574

Comment Period: There will be a 30-day comment period through December 22, 2008.

Two public hearings are scheduled: December 3, 2008, 6-8 p.m., at the Hungry Horse Ranger District office, 10 Hungry Horse Drive, Hungry Horse, Montana; and December 10, 2008, 6-8 p.m., at the FWP public meeting room, 490 N Meridian Road, Kalispell, Montana.

Please direct questions or comments to Region 1 Parks Manager, Dave Landstrom, at the above address or phone number, or e-mail to dlandstrom@mt.gov.

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HOW TO READ THIS EA

(Environmental Assessment)

To read this EA more effectively, carefully study this page. This EA has been designed and written (1) to provide the Project Decision Maker with sufficient information to make an informed, reasoned decision concerning the proposed Lake Five Fishing Access Site Development Project and (2) to inform members of the affected and interested public of this project so that they may express their opinions to the Project Decision Maker.

This EA follows the organization and content established by the EQC Regulations (ARM 12.2.428-12.2.453). The EA consists of the following chapters and appendices:

1.0 Purpose and Need for Action

2.0 Alternatives, Including the Proposed Action

3.0 Affected Environment

4.0 Environmental Consequences

5.0 Public Participation

6.0 List of Individuals Associated with the Project

7.0 List of Agencies Consulted

8.0 References

Appendix 1 HB 495 Project Qualification Checklist

Appendix 2 Tourism Report

Appendix 3 Best Management Practices

Appendix 4 Montana Good Neighbor Policy

Appendix 5 Public Comments Received During Public Scoping Process

Appendix 6 Alternative Cost Estimates

Appendix 7 FWP Letter Soliciting Properties Suitable for FAS

Appendix 8 Lake Five Fish Stocking Summary

Appendix 9 Angler Use Survey

Appendix 10 Lake Five Water Quality

Appendix 11 State Historic Preservation Office Review

Chapters 1 and 2 together serve as an Executive Summary. These two chapters were written so that nontechnical readers can understand the potential environmental, technical, economic, and social consequences of **taking** and of **not taking** action.

- Chapter 1 introduces the proposed Lake Five FAS. It provides a very brief description of the Lake Five FAS, potential site locations, and potential access routes. The chapter then explains three key things about the project: (1) the decisions that the Project Decision Maker must make concerning this project, (2) the relevant environmental issues, and (3) the relevant laws, regulations, and

consultations with which FWP must comply.

- Chapter 2 serves as the heart of this EA. It provides detailed descriptions of Alternative A: No Action and Alternatives B and C: Develop a FAS at one of two locations on Lake Five. Most important, it includes a summary comparison of the predicted effects of these alternatives on the human environment, providing a clear base for choice among the alternatives for the Project Decision Maker and the Public.
- Chapter 3 briefly describes the past and current conditions of the relevant resources (issues) in the project area that would be meaningfully affected, establishing a part of the baseline used for the comparison of the predicted effects of the alternatives.
- Chapter 4 presents the detailed, analytic predictions of the consequences of implementing one of the Alternatives A through C. These predictions include the direct, indirect, and cumulative effects of implementing the alternatives.

1. PURPOSE OF AND NEED FOR ACTION

1.1 PROPOSED ACTION: DEVELOP A FISHING ACCESS SITE ON LAKE FIVE:

Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks (FWP) proposes to establish public motorboat access on Lake Five in Flathead County, Montana, by constructing a fishing access site (FAS). There are two potential locations on Lake Five for consideration of developing a FAS. FWP currently owns one of the properties. The other property under consideration would be purchased and/or traded from a private landowner. Development at the site will include parking, canoe launch, vault toilet, boat ramp, signs and gates, entrance road improvements, and a host pad. All the facilities, with the exception of the host pad, will be developed in the primary development project. The host pad will be completed after applicable permitting is completed and will include power, a well, and a septic system. The proposed action could be implemented as early as spring 2009 and may not be completed until fall 2009. These dates are only estimates.

1.1.1 Funding and Estimated Timeline:

The existing FWP lands on Lake Five were purchased through a private donation. Design and construction will be funded through a combination of federal dollars (Wallop-Breaux funds), state motorboat registration fees and fishing license access fees (Table 1.1). A trust fund will be set up through the Fish, Wildlife & Parks Foundation (FWP Foundation) to provide a portion of the annual operations and maintenance of this site.

Construction of the FAS is proposed to start in the spring 2009 (Table 1.2). Completion of the FAS construction under this start date is anticipated to be the fall of 2009.

Table 1.1: Funding sources for FAS purchase, construction and maintenance.

Project Element	Funding Source	Funding Amount
Land Purchase	Private Donation	$350,000
FAS Design and Construction	Wallop Breaux funds, Montana motorboat registration fees and fishing license access fees	~$250,000 (See Appendix 6 for specific costs for each Alternative)
Operations and Maintenance	Private Donation with difference from vehicle registration fees and general license fund	$50,000 Trust Account with interest to be utilized for O & M

Table 1.2: Timeline proposed for FAS construction.

Estimated Construction/Commencement Date:	Spring 2009
Estimated Completion Date:	Fall 2009
Current Status of Project Design (percentage complete):	0%

1.2 LOCATION:

Lake Five is a 151-acre lake located North of Highway 2 between Columbia Falls and West Glacier. The lake contains brook trout, rainbow trout, kokanee salmon, yellow perch, and pumpkinseed sunfish as well as longnose sucker. In the 1970's, largemouth bass were more common in Lake Five associated with stocking efforts but have declined in recent years. An 11 inch largemouth bass was caught in a gill net by FWP biologists in 2004. FWP stocks Lake Five annually due to the fact that the lake lacks the spawning habitat to be self-sustaining. Current fishing pressure is 823 fishing days annually. The fishing on this lake has been limited by the lack of public access.

A 10-acre tract of land, situated in Government Lot 3, Section 9, Township 31 N, Range 19 W, in Flathead County, was purchased by Mrs. Elizabeth Taylor and donated in trust to the FWP Foundation. The FWP Foundation in turn donated the property to FWP for the purpose of developing a fishing access site.

1.3 PROJECT AUTHORITY AND NEED

1.3.1 Authority for the Proposed Action:

The 1977 Montana Legislature enacted Statute 87-1-605 MCA, which directs FWP to acquire, develop, and operate a system of fishing access sites. Section 23-1-101 MCA allows FWP to plan and develop outdoor recreational resources in the state and receive and expend funds, including federal funds. Development of the FAS must adhere to the Good Neighbor Policy, Section 23-1-126 MCA (Appendix 4). The opportunity for public comment regarding the proposed project is provided under Section 23-1-110 MCA. See Appendix 1 for HB 495 qualification.

1.3.2 Need for the Proposed Action:

Lake Five is a 151-acre lake that provides one of few warm-water and flat-water recreational opportunities in the Coram/West Glacier area. FWP manages Lake Five as a cold-water fishery stocking the lake on an annual basis with kokanee and rainbow trout. See Appendix 8 for the stocking records for Lake Five. Fishing pressure is 823 fishing days annually (2005 Statewide Angling Use Survey). See Appendix 9 for angler user days from 1982 to 2005.

Lake Five currently has no guaranteed public access for launching boats. The lake is surrounded by private homes in a forested environment. One resort exists on the lake, which rents cabins and RV spaces during the summer months and provides a boat launch. The resort allows the general public to use the boat launch for a fee. Public boat access has been lost at a number of other lakes in Region One (Lake Blaine, Beaver Lake, Many Lakes and Milner Lake) when land previously used by the public was sold or converted in use. Public access for shore fishing was historically available at the following two locations on Lake Five or through individual Lake Five homeowners granting permission:

a. The railroad right of way between the railroad tracks and the lake. Due to liability concerns, the railroad has closed this access approximately a decade ago.

b. A parcel on the east shore between the lakeshore and the county road. The ownership of this parcel is unclear. In addition, the site is steep, with a 10-foot drop, making it unsuitable for boat access, and can only be negotiated by able-bodied people.

The primary objective of this project is to provide a public access point on Lake Five for launching motorboats. The private ownership surrounding the Lake Five shoreline currently limits entry for the general public. Consequently, access is limited for the general public for fishing and water based recreation.

FWP fish planting policy requires that stocking occur in publicly accessible waterbodies only (ARM 12-7-601). Historically, anglers have been able to access Lake Five from several locations; a county road right of way, through the Lake Five Resort for a fee, and by seeking permission from private landowners. Over the last 11 years, annual angling use has averaged 665 days per year with a range of 146 to 1,717 days per year. These angling use numbers coupled with the unofficial access opportunities appeared to be enough to justify some limited stocking.

1.4 PROJECT OBJECTIVES:

In order to meet the goals of developing and managing a FAS on Lake Five, FWP has set the following specific project objectives:

1.4.1 Objective 1

To establish a public motorboat access through a FWP FAS on Lake Five in Flathead County, Montana.

1.4.2 Objective 2

To develop a public FAS within established budget limitations and statutory requirements such as the Good Neighbor Policy (MCA 23-1-126).

1.5 DECISIONS TO BE MADE:

The Decision Maker will determine the following from this EA:

- Determine if alternatives meet the project objectives.
- Determine which alternative should be selected.
- Determine if the selected alternative would cause significant effects to the human environment, requiring the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

1.6 SCOPE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

The following resource specialists were involved with FAS selection, evaluation of potential impacts and development of mitigation measures: FWP; Dave Landstrom, Region One Parks Manager, FWP; Gael Bissell, Region One Wildlife Biologist, FWP; FWP; Jim Vashro, Region One Fisheries Manager, FWP; John Gangemi, OASIS Environmental, Inc. and Ken Miller, OASIS Environmental, Inc.

1.6.1 History of the Planning Process

Mrs. Elizabeth Taylor, wishing to honor her deceased son, donated funds to the FWP Foundation. She wished to provide a fishing access site for handicapped public use to be known as "Paul's Fishing Access Site." Region One provided Mrs. Taylor with a list of 6 potential sites. Her first choice was a site being sought by FWP on Little Bitterroot Lake. However, upon inquiry the parcel had just sold.

Previously, Region One had identified Lake Five as a high priority for public access. Given the lack of availability for the Little Bitterroot Lake parcel, FWP suggested Mrs. Taylor consider a FAS at Lake Five. Concurrently, a family with property on Lake Five approached FWP with the intent to sell 10 acres with lake access. Mrs. Taylor had used that area and had known the landowner as a girl so she agreed to that site. At the request of the sellers, FWP worked with them to complete the acquisition of the property through the use of Mrs. Taylor's donation to provide public access. However, a Lake Five group alleged this process was undertaken in violation of Montana's laws requiring open government and public disclosure of government action. As a result, the proposed FAS was enjoined by a Montana district court. Rather than appeal or dispute the court's decision, FWP chose to initiate a new FAS process.

In an effort to avoid a repetition of the allegations which led to the entry of the district court order, FWP formed a committee charged with identifying a list of potential sites suitable for the Paul Taylor FAS in Region One. The committee consisted of FWP staff (Jim Vashro), two representatives from the Lake Five Homeowners Association (Jim Walsh and Mick Taleff) and two representatives from Flathead Wildlife, Inc. (Chuck Hunt and Bob Cole). The Paul Taylor FAS committee met on a periodic basis. The Paul Taylor FAS committee developed a list of

criteria for eligible properties, solicited responses from realtors (Appendix 7) and others for potential sites and applied criteria to proposed properties to determine suitability as a FAS.

The committee evaluated a total of eight potential properties for development of a FAS. The eight properties were distributed throughout Region One. In September 2007, the Paul Taylor FAS committee concluded that only two of the potential properties were suitable for consideration as the Paul Taylor FAS. Both properties were located on Lake Five. Membership on the committee does not mean that each member agrees with the conclusions and information in this EA or endorses it.

1.6.2 Issues Studied in Detail

1.6.2.1 Land Resources (Issue 1):

Constructing an access road, parking area, boat launch, vault toilet and host pad can impact geologic substructure, soil stability, and productivity. In addition, construction of a boat launch can alter the siltation, deposition, and erosion patterns on the shore of a lake. Motorboat use on Lake Five has the potential to cause shoreline erosion.

1.6.2.2 Air Quality (Issue 2)

Establishing a new FAS can alter air quality, which at times can conflict with federal or state air quality regulations. Constructing an access road, a parking area, boat launch, vault toilet and host pad can alter air quality from creation of dust. Increasing traffic on residential roads can cause dust to increase. Installing a vault latrine can increase odors.

1.6.2.3 Water Quality (Issue 3):

Establishing a FAS for motorboats can alter water quality, which at times can conflict with federal or state water quality regulations. Construction on the shore of a lake can increase discharge into the lake, alter surface water quality, alter drainage patterns, increase the risk of contamination of surface water, and affect designated floodplains. Motorboats discharge petroleum hydrocarbons into surface waters. Motorboat use on Lake Five has the potential to cause shoreline erosion thereby introducing nutrients and degrading water clarity.

1.6.2.4 Vegetation (Issue 4)

Constructing roads, parking areas, boat launch, vault toilet and host pad in an area that has not received development can alter plant communities.

1.6.2.5 Wetlands (Issue 5):

New construction can impact wetlands.

1.6.2.6 Prime and Unique Farmland (Issue 6)

New construction can impact prime and unique farmland.

1.6.2.7 Weeds (Issue 7)

Construction of a new access road, parking area, boat launch, vault toilet and host pad in an area that has not been developed has the potential to introduce weeds to the disturbed sites. In addition, increasing traffic and access can increase the spread of weeds.

1.6.2.8 Fisheries (Issue 8):

Developing a new FAS on a lake can impact the fisheries in the lake.

1.6.2.9 Wildlife (Issue 9)

Developing a new FAS can impact wildlife (game and nongame) in the area.

1.6.2.10 Threatened and Endangered Species (Issue 10):

1.6.2.10.1 Bald Eagle

Developing a new FAS and associated activities can alter habitat or create disturbance that could be detrimental to bald eagles.

1.6.2.10.2 Canada Lynx

Developing a new FAS and associated activities can alter habitat or create disturbance that could be detrimental to Canada lynx.

1.6.2.10.3 Gray Wolves

Developing a new FAS and associated activities can alter habitat or create disturbance that could be detrimental to gray wolves.

1.6.2.10.4 Grizzly Bear

Developing a new FAS and associated activities can alter habitat or create disturbance that could be detrimental to grizzly bears.

1.6.2.10.5 Bull Trout

Developing a new FAS and associated activities can alter habitat or create disturbance that could be detrimental to bull trout.

1.6.2.11 Sensitive Species (Issue 11):

1.6.2.11.1 Common Loon

Developing a new FAS and associated activities can alter habitat or create disturbance that could be detrimental to common loons.

1.6.2.11.2 Westslope Cutthroat Trout

Developing a new FAS and associated activities can alter habitat or create disturbance that could be detrimental to cutthroat trout.

1.6.2.11.3 Brush-tipped Emerald

Developing a new FAS and associated activities can alter habitat or create disturbance that could be detrimental to brush-tipped emerald dragonfly.

1.6.2.12 Noise Effects (Issue 12)

Developing a new FAS and establishing motorboat access to a water body can increase noise on the land and in the water.

1.6.2.13 Land Use (Issue 13):

Developing a FAS can impact existing land use productivity and profitability. In addition, developing a FAS on undeveloped public land can impact neighboring residences or residences along the access route.

1.6.2.14 Risk of Human Health Hazards (Issue 14)

Developing and managing a new FAS and establishing motorboat access to a water body can increase the risk of release of hazardous materials including herbicides and petroleum hydrocarbons. In addition, increasing access to undeveloped land can increase the risk of wildland fire. Finally, establishing motorboat access can increase the risk of water safety hazards.

1.6.2.15 Community Impact (Issue 15)

Developing a new FAS and establishing motorboat access to a water body can alter the human population, social structure of a community, and traffic safety hazards.

1.6.2.16 Public Services (Issue 16)

Developing a new FAS and establishing motorboat access to a water body can alter public services of an area including, emergency response plans, FAS enforcement routines, county road maintenance, and FAS maintenance.

1.6.2.17 Aesthetics (Issue 17)

Developing a new FAS on undeveloped land could alter a scenic vista or create an aesthetically offensive site.

1.6.2.18 Recreation (Issue 18):

Developing a new FAS can alter recreation and tourism in an area.

1.6.2.19 Cultural and Historical Resources (Issue 19)

Developing a new FAS on undeveloped land can impact cultural and historical resources.

1.6.2.20 Public Controversy (Issue 20)

Developing a new FAS and establishing motorboat access to a water body can generate public controversy.

1.6.3 Issues Eliminated from Further Study:

1.6.3.1 Prime and Unique Farmland (Issue 6)

All areas that would be altered by Alternatives A through C were determined not to be prime and unique farmland based on soil type, irrigation, and vegetative land cover type.

1.6.3.2 Threatened and Endangered Species (Issue 10):

1.6.3.2.1 Bald Eagle

The bald eagle was delisted as threatened by the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) on August 8, 2007, and falls under the Bald Eagle Protection Act. Bald eagles are frequently seen around the lake; though there are no known nests in the immediate vicinity (Gael Bissell, FWP Wildlife Biologist; personal communication, April 9, 2008). Bald eagles from this territory may use Lake Five for foraging. Ben Conard, Wildlife Biologist for the USFWS at the Creston Fish and Wildlife Center, indicated that the proposed project would have minimal effect on bald eagles beyond human disturbance that currently exists at Lake Five since habitat would not be significantly altered (personal communication, April 8, 2008; 406-758-6878).

1.6.3.2.2 Canada Lynx

Canada lynx are listed as threatened by USFWS and the United States Forest Service (USFS), Special status by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), and S3/G5 by Montana Natural Heritage Program (MNHP). This ranking by MNHP indicates the species is potentially at risk of extirpation in the state and globally common. Ben Conard, wildlife biologist for the USFWS at the Creston Fish and Wildlife Center, indicated that the proposed project would have no effect

on the Canada lynx, as habitat would not be altered (personal Communication, April 8, 2008; 406-758-6878).

1.6.3.2.3 Gray Wolves

The USFWS delisted the gray wolf as endangered in the northern Rockies on March 28, 2008. In response to legal challenges to the delisting the U.S. Federal District Court in Missoula, Montana, issued a preliminary injunction on July 18, 2008, that immediately reinstated the ESA protections for gray wolves. The injunction became permanent on September 22, 2008.

The gray wolf in the northern Rocky Mountains is listed as endangered by the USFWS, USFS, special status by BLM, and S3/G4 by MNHP. The ranking by MNHP indicates the species is potentially at risk of extirpation in the state and uncommon globally. There are no known wolf packs in the area of Lake Five, though dispersing wolves can appear almost anywhere within the region. This area may serve as a dispersal corridor due to the topographic landscape feature of the confluence of three valleys. Kent Laudon, FWP wolf management specialist, indicated that the proposed project would have no effect on the gray wolves (personal communication, April 9, 2008; 406-751-4586).

1.6.3.2.4 Grizzly Bear

On July 28, 1975, the grizzly bear was designated as threatened in the lower 48 states (40 FR 31734-31736). Grizzly bears are frequently found in the area, though there are no known dens in the immediate vicinity. Increased public use of the area could lead to more frequent interactions between humans and bears. The proposed project would have minimal effect on grizzly bears as habitat would not be altered.

1.6.3.2.5 Bull Trout

Bull trout are listed as threatened by USFWS and USFS, special status by BLM, and S2/G3 by MNHP. The ranking by MNHP indicates the species is at risk of extirpation in the state and potentially at risk globally. Bull trout are not found in Lake Five. There would be no direct impact on this species from the proposed project. Indirectly, illegal transport of non-native cool water fishes found in Lake Five into adjacent water bodies which do contain bull trout could pose a threat to this species through predation and competition. The potential for Illegal transport to adjacent water bodies is present with or without an FWP FAS on Lake Five.

1.6.3.3 Sensitive Species (Issue 11)

The MTNHP maintains a database for species of concern in the state. For Township 31 North and Range 19 West the MTNHP database identifies twenty-one species of concern including federally listed threatened and endangered species (Table 1.3). The database output does not include mammals for this geographic search.

1.6.3.3.1 Westslope Cutthroat Trout

Westslope cutthroat trout are listed as sensitive by USFS and BLM and as S2/G4T3 by MNHP. This ranking by MNHP indicates the species is at risk of extirpation in the state and uncommon globally. Westslope cutthroat trout are found throughout the area in both planted and wild, self-reproducing populations. Westslope cutthroat trout are not found in Lake Five. There would be no direct impact on this species from the proposed project. Indirectly, illegal transport of non-native cool water fishes found in Lake Five into adjacent water bodies which do contain westslope cutthroat trout could pose a threat to this species through predation and competition.

1.6.3.3.2 Brush- tipped Emerald

Brush-tipped emerald is a dragonfly that is listed by MNHP as S1S2/G5. This ranking indicates the species is at high risk or at risk of extirpation in the state and globally common. The dragonfly species has not been located at Lake Five.

1.6.3.3.3 Common Loons

Common Loons are known to forage on Lake Five as singles and pairs and have historically nested along its shores. No loons have nested on this lake in recent years, likely due to the current level of human activity. Further increased use of Lake Five decreases the chance that loons will return to historic nesting sites on this lake. This project would have no further direct effect on common loons since the threshold for human disturbance has already been surpassed. (Gael Bissell, FWP wildlife biologist, personal communication, April 9, 2008).

Table 1.3: Species of Concern for Lake Five, T31N, R19W (Source: MTNHP).

Group	Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	USFWS	USFS	BLM
Birds	*Accipiter gentilis*	Northern Goshawk	G5	S3		sensitive	sensitive
	Dolichonyx oryzivorus	Bobolink	G5	S2B			
	Gavia immer	Common Loon	G5	S2B		sensitive	sensitive
	Haliaeetus leucocephalus	Bald Eagle	G5	S3	DM	threatened	special status
	Histrionicus histrionicus	Harlequin Duck	G4	S2B		sensitive	sensitive
Amphibians	*Bufo boreas*	Western Toad	G4	S2		sensitive	sensitive
	Rana pipiens	Northern Leopard Frog	G5	S1S3		sensitive	sensitive
Fish	*Oncorhynchus clarkii lewisi*	Westslope Cutthroat Trout	G4T3	S2		sensitive	sensitive
	Salvelinus confluentus	Bull Trout	G3	S2	LT	threatened	special status
Invertebrates	*Somatochlora walshii*	Brush-tipped Emerald	G5	S1S2			
Vascular Plants	*Asplenium trichomanes*	Maidenhair Spleenwort	G5	SH			
	Castilleja cervina	Deer Indian Paintbrush	G4	SH			
	Cirsium brevistylum	Short-styled Thistle	G4	S1S2			
	Cyperus erythrorhizos	Red-root Flatsedge	G5	SH			
	Eriophorum gracile	Slender Cottongrass	G5	S2		sensitive	
	Lathyrus bijugatus	Latah Tule Pea	G4	S1		sensitive	
	Silene spaldingii	Spalding's Campion	G2	S1	LT		
	Vaccinium myrtilloides	Velvetleaf Blueberry	G5	S1			
Nonvascular Plants	*Aloina brevirostris*	---	G3G5	S1			
	Amblyodon dealbatus	---	G3G5	SH			
	Bryum calobryoides	---	G3	SH			

Rank scale: 1 (high risk) to 5 (low risk); B—breeding; H--hybrid

1.7 APPLICABLE PERMITS, LICENSES, AND OTHER COORDINATION REQUIREMENTS

1.7.1 Permits

Federal, state and local permits required for development of a FAS under Alternatives B and C are listed in Table 1.4.

1.7.2 Licenses/Entitlements

None

1.7.3 Coordination Requirements

FWP would implement weed control measures and/or contract with Flathead County Weed Department.

Enforcement of public use regulations at the site would be assumed by the FWP Enforcement Division and Parks Department. Additionally, a volunteer site host living on-site during the summer months would aid in enforcement and close the site to public access every night.

FWP would consult with State Historic Preservation Office and the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes (CSKT) regarding historical/archeological artifacts.

Table 1.4: Applicable Permits for development of the Paul Taylor FAS.

Agency Name	Permit
US Corps of Engineers	404
Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks	124
Montana Department of Environmental Quality	NPDES Permit (NOI and SWPPP)
Montana Department of Environmental Quality	318
Flathead County	Lake and Lakeshore Permit
Flathead County	Approach Permit
Flathead County	Sign Permit
Flathead County	Septic Permit

1.8 WHY NARRATIVE EA IS APPROPRIATE LEVEL OF REVIEW:

The proposed action was analyzed, based upon the criteria for determining the significance of each impact on the quality of the human environment at Admin. R. Mont. 12.2.432, and did not reveal significant impacts that couldn't be mitigated below the level of significance. The impacts identified on water, lake shore, safety, and other qualities will not be severe but even those minor impacts will be limited to the one site on Lake Five and will be limited to the summer months when there is more public use at the site. Additionally, there is little probability of the impacts to occur in any significance given the controls and design proposed for the site. Finally, the site was identified as a high priority because of its lack of access and was weighed out as one of only two viable options for a site that could serve to address the desires of the donation. The site is uniquely designed for the proposed action. Therefore, there is no significant impact warranting further study in an EIS.

The single significant adverse impact, public controversy, does not warrant further analysis in an Environmental Impact Statement. FWP encounters public controversy for a significant number of their decisions and must continue to make those decisions in light of the wide-ranging and often controversial aspects of the mission the legislature charged to this public agency. The additional analysis required by an EIS for the issue of public controversy of this action has already been completed in the EA. The public controversy is evident from the actions already taken in this action and have been described at length in this EA. Therefore, the public controversy of this action does not warrant the completion of an EIS.

2. ALTERNATIVES

2.1 INTRODUCTION

Chapter 2 describes the activities of the no-action alternative and the two action alternatives as well as a comparative summary of the environmental consequences for the respective alternatives. Alternatives were planned through scoping and guidance from resource management specialists. This chapter presents the predicted attainment of project objectives and the predicted effects of all alternatives on the quality of the human environment in comparative form, providing a basis for choice among the options for the Decision Maker and the public. More detailed information about the alternatives can be found in Chapters 3 and 4.

2.2 DESCRIPTION OF ALTERNATIVES:

Three alternatives are being analyzed in this draft environmental assessment.

2.2.1 Alternative A - Continue Present Access, Maintenance, and Use (No Action Alternative)

2.2.1.1 Principal Actions of Alternative A:

Under this alternative FWP would not develop a FAS, with the ultimate goal of providing a public boat-launching site on Lake Five. FWP would neither improve nor restrict access to undeveloped FWP land on Lake Five. The existing FWP land would remain a primitive site without development but publicly accessible by foot.

2.2.1.2 Mitigation and Monitoring: None

2.2.1.3 Past Relevant Actions

A previous EA for a FAS on Lake Five was conducted in 2005. The proposed FAS on Lake Five was litigated by a group of interested persons resulting in an injunction against development of the FAS under the previous EA. The injunction restricts development of the FWP parcel until a suitable EA is completed. Consequently, there is no public motorboat access to Lake Five using the FWP property.

2.2.1.4 Present Relevant Actions Not Part of the Proposed Action

Same as Past Relevant Actions.

2.2.1.5 Reasonably Foreseeable Relevant Actions Not Part of the Proposed Action

None

2.2.2 Alternative B – Development of the Lake Five FWP Lands

2.2.2.1 Principal Actions of Alternative B

Under this alternative, FWP would develop a FAS on the existing undeveloped FWP property on Lake Five. The travel route to this site would be via Belton Stage Road. The development would include improving approximately 800 feet of gravel road, constructing a parking area (parking spots for 6-10 vehicle/trailer combinations), constructing a boat launch, and installing a latrine. Under this alternative, public boat access to Lake Five would be restored for motorboats. The estimated cost of this alternative is $254,633.82 and is outlined in Appendix 6.

2.2.2.2 Site-specific Design, Mitigation, or Other Control Measures

- FWP engineering staff would oversee the completion of the project; thus, the construction contractor would be held to the terms of the project, such as limiting soil and vegetation disturbance to the immediate project area and seeding disturbed areas to aid in reclamation.

- To minimize dust during construction, Best Management Practices (BMPs, Appendix 3) will be utilized during construction and dust abatement could be used on entrance and access roads (if necessary).

- The Flathead County sanitarian would approve the location and installation of the sealed vault latrine.

- A short-term turbidity permit (318) would be received from the Department of Environmental Quality prior to construction. Best management practices including erosion control devices will be implemented during construction. FWP engineering staff will design this project using Best Management Practices thereby protecting water quality from surface water runoff impacts once project is completed. The boat launch would be concrete to minimize turbidity during launching activities.

- Noxious weeds will be monitored by FWP after completion and controlled in accordance with methods outlined in the Region One Weed Management Plan. The use of herbicides would comply with Montana Department of Agriculture application guidelines and be conducted by people trained in safe handling techniques, preferably Montana certified herbicide applicators. Weeds would also be controlled using mechanical or biological means in certain areas to reduce the risk of chemical spills or water contamination.

- FWP will design the project to maintain vegetation for wildlife habitat (including old growth trees) and yet provide a stable ramp and efficient site use. Surrounding areas disturbed by construction would be reclaimed.

- FWP enforcement and parks staff will monitor and enforce recreation, hunting, and fishing regulations to protect public resources and minimize social conflict.

- To mitigate the potential of an increase in the risk of petroleum hydrocarbons entering the water, the FAS would be designed with BMPs (Appendix 3) to direct flow off the boat ramp and parking area to be filtered before entering the water.

- To mitigate the threat of wildland fire, no fires will be permitted at the FAS. In addition, posting regulation signs and enforcement activities would mitigate this potential.

- The new FAS will be integrated into existing FWP Emergency Response plans, maintenance schedule, and enforcement routines.

- Design and construction of the access road will follow BMPs (Appendix 3) to allow safe access for trucks pulling trailers. FWP would incorporate this road into its maintenance program.

- Standard FAS regulation signing will be installed to provide site regulations and restrictions, as well as pertinent boating regulations. Standard traffic control signing would be installed to mitigate congestion and decrease safety hazards associated with boating and launching activities.

- A public FAS will provide increased angling pressure on Lake Five. The number of day-use motorboats would be limited by the number of parking spots at the FAS. Restoring public access to Lake Five for anglers is a goal of FWP and is not considered a detriment to the stocked fisheries in Lake Five. The fishery is not self-sustaining due to lack of spawning habitat, therefore, fish stocking will need to be continued.

- Vehicle and boat traffic patterns will be altered. The FAS will be built following BMPs to ensure safety and minimize problems. Boater safety-education opportunities will increase with the ability of FWP to contact boaters at a designated launching site and post signs.

- Montana's FAS program is designed to increase public access to public waters. Increased public access sometimes results in increased pollution, noise, vandalism, fire threat, safety hazards, dust, weeds, trespass, and theft. The proposed project is designed to mitigate these impacts through site design, signs with regulatory language and site specific restrictions, no fires policy, enforcement activities, day-use only designation, host pad and site size. FWP will follow the guidelines and goals of the good neighbor policy for public recreation lands (MCA 23-1-126) to have "no impact upon adjoining private and public lands by preventing impact on those adjoining lands from noxious weeds, trespass, litter, noise and light pollution, streambank erosion, and loss of privacy." The host pad will mitigate noise, litter and adherence to FAS rules. Routine patrols by game wardens in the Law Enforcement Division and park rangers in the Parks Department will establish an FWP presence at the site on a regular basis.

2.2.2.3 Past Relevant Actions

A previous EA for a FAS on Lake Five was conducted in 2005. The proposed FAS on Lake Five was litigated by a group of interested persons resulting in an injunction against development of the FAS under the previous EA. The injunction restricts development of the FWP parcel until a suitable EA is completed. Consequently, there is no public motorboat access to Lake Five using the FWP property.

2.2.2.4 Present Relevant Actions Not Part of the Proposed Action: None

2.2.2.5 Reasonably Foreseeable Relevant Actions Not Part of the Proposed Action: None

2.2.3 Alternative C –Lake Five Resort Site Development

2.2.3.1 Principal Actions of Alternative

Under this alternative, FWP would acquire up to 5 acres of property from owners of the Lake Five Resort through purchase and/or land trade to develop a FAS on Lake Five. The former transaction would require sale of the existing FWP Lake Five parcel to fund purchase of the Lake Five Resort parcel. FWP would be required to submit a zoning variance request to Flathead County to subdivide to a 5-acre parcel. The travel route to this site would be via Belton Stage Road. The development would include constructing approximately 500 feet of gravel road, constructing a parking area (6-10 vehicle/trailer parking spots), constructing a boat launch, and installing a latrine. Under this alternative, public boat access to Lake Five would be restored for motorboats. The estimated cost of this alternative is $244,946.10.

2.2.3.2 Site-specific Design, Mitigation, or Other Control Measures:

Design , mitigation and control measures for Alternative C are identical to those described for Alternative B in Section 2.2.2.2.

2.2.3.3 Past Relevant Actions

See Section 2.2.2.3

2.2.3.4 Present Relevant Actions Not Part of the Proposed Action:

See Section 2.2.2.4

2.2.3.5 Reasonably Foreseeable Relevant Actions Not Part of the Proposed Action: None

2.3 PROCESS USED TO DEVELOP THE ALTERNATIVES

FWP formed a committee to identify a list of potential sites suitable for the Paul Taylor FAS. The committee consisted of FWP staff (Jim Vashro) two representatives from the Lake Five Homeowners Association (Jim Walsh and Mick Taleff) and two representatives from Flathead

Wildlife, Inc. (Chuck Hunt and Bob Cole). The Paul Taylor FAS committee met on a regular basis. The Paul Taylor FAS committee developed a list of criteria for eligible properties, solicited realtors for potential sites (Appendix 7) and applied criteria to proposed properties to determine suitability as a FAS in the EA. The committee evaluated a total of eight properties for development of a FAS. The eight properties were distributed throughout Region 1. In September 2007, the Paul Taylor FAS committee recommended inclusion of two properties in the Paul Taylor FAS EA. Both properties were located on Lake Five.

2.3.1 Paul Taylor FAS Criteria

The development of alternatives began with the scoping of potential site locations for a FAS within Region 1 by the Paul Taylor FAS committee. The Paul Taylor FAS committee established a set of site selection criteria on which to evaluate potential FAS sites:

- Properties must be available for sale from a willing seller.
- Properties must be located within Region 1 on a Lake or River 35 acres or greater in size.
- Properties must have clear title and not be encumbered by zoning or covenants that would preclude use as a FAS.
- Properties must be of a sufficient size to construct a FAS with 6-10 vehicle/trailer parking spaces, vault toilet, and host pad site.
- There must be physical and legal access to the property from State or County roads.

2.3.2 Solicitation for Available Properties

FWP, per direction from the Paul Taylor FAS committee, contacted realtors of their intent to purchase or trade waterfront property meeting the criteria described in 2.3.1. In the letter FWP solicited property owners of water front parcels to consider selling or trading with FWP in order to develop a FAS (Appendix 7).

2.4 SUMMARY OF COMPARISON OF THE ACTIVITIES, THE PREDICTED ACHIEVEMENT OF THE PROJECT OBJECTIVES, AND THE PREDICTED ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF ALL ALTERNATIVES:

2.4.1 Comparison of Project Activities and Environmental Effects Associated with Each Alternative

Project activities associated with site development and construction were evaluated for each alternative. Table 2.1 compares development and construction activities for each alternative and ability to meet project objectives.

Table 2.2 is a comparative analysis of the potential environmental effects on respective natural and human resources for each alternative. Environmental impacts associated with each issue category are classified as either no significance, minor significance or major significance. Distinctions are made for short and long-term effects where appropriate. Mitigation measures designed to alleviate minor and major environmental impacts are addressed in section 4.

Table 2.1: Summary Comparison for Meeting Project Objective

Project Activities	Alternative A: No Action	Alternative B: FWP Site	Alternative C: Lake Five Resort Site
Construct FAS	No	Yes	Yes
FWP property impacted	FWP Lake Five Site	FWP Lake Five Site	None
Site Location	FWP Lake Five Site	FWP Lake Five Site	Lake Five Resort Site
Public Access	Primitive	Developed	Developed
New road construction	0	0	500 feet
Road improvement	0	700 feet	0
Installing new bridge	No	No	No
Residential roads impacted (paved)	None	Lake Five Road and Belton Stage Road (paved portion)	Lake Five Road and Belton Stage Road (paved portion)
Other roads impacted (gravel)	None	None	None
Miles traveled on residential roads	None	1.3	0.8
Road Maintenance Agreements	None	None	None
Easement Agreements	None	None	Yes
Achievement of project Objective 1	No	Yes	Yes
Achievement of project Objective 2	No	Yes	Yes

Table 2.2: Summary Comparison of Predicted Environmental Effects

Predicted Environmental Effects	Alternative A No Action	Alternative B	Alternative C
Land Resources			
Erosion	No change	Short-term potential increase during construction. Long-term: negligible increase from motorboat traffic given existing motorboat traffic on Lake Five.	Short-term potential increase during construction. Long-term: negligible increase from motorboat traffic given existing motorboat traffic on Lake Five.
Soil	No change	Short Term: Initial development would cause minor disruption, displacement, erosion, compaction and moisture loss of the soil. Long-term soil properties would be stable with proposed development.	Short Term: Initial development would cause minor disruption, displacement, erosion, compaction and moisture loss of the soil. Long-term soil properties would be stable with proposed development
Deposition	No change	Short term and long term: Installing a boat ramp would cause minor change in siltation, deposition, and erosion patterns to Lake Five shore; long-term negligible increase from motorboat traffic given existing motorboat traffic on Lake Five.	Short term and long term: Installing a boat ramp would cause minor change in siltation, deposition, and erosion patterns to Lake Five shore; long-term negligible increase from motorboat traffic given existing motorboat traffic on Lake Five.

Air			
Dust	No change	Short Term: Minor amounts of dust created during construction. Long Term: Minor amounts of dust would increase on site (near residence) and on access road.	Short Term: Minor amounts of dust created during construction. Long Term: Minor amounts of dust would increase on site (near residence) and on access road.
Odors	No change	Short-term and long-term: Vault latrine would increase odors.	Short-term and long-term: Vault latrine would increase odors.
Federal or State Air Quality Regulations	Project will not conflict	Project will not conflict.	Project will not conflict.
Water			
Turbidity	No change	Short term: Minor increase in turbidity to Lake Five during construction phase. Long Term: minor increase in turbidity from boat launching and use. Non-measurable increase relative to existing motorboat use.	Short term: Minor increase in turbidity to Lake Five during construction phase. Long Term: minor increase in turbidity from boat launching and use. Non-measurable increase relative to existing motorboat use.
Surface Runoff	No change	Short Term and Long Term: Proposed Project may cause changes in drainage patterns and surface runoff into Lake Five.	Short Term and Long Term: Proposed Project may cause changes in drainage patterns and surface runoff into Lake Five.
Contamination Risk	No change	Increased risk of petroleum hydrocarbons entering Lake Five due to boat launch but considered a non-measurable increase relative to existing motorboat use..	Increased risk of petroleum hydrocarbons entering Lake Five due to boat launch but considered a non-measurable increase relative to existing motorboat use..
Designated Floodplain	No change	The access roads and FAS would be located in an area of minimal flooding (Zone X).	The access roads and FAS would be located in an area of minimal flooding (Zone X).

Vegetation			
Plant Species	No change	Short Term: Minor changes in plant species in areas of construction.	Short Term: Minor changes in plant species in areas of construction.
Wetlands	No change	No change.	No change.
Weeds	No change	With increased access, weeds will potentially increase.	With increased access, weeds will potentially increase.
Fish and Wildlife			
Fisheries	No change	Increasing motor boat access will increase angler days and harvest of stocked fisheries.	Increasing motor boat access will increase angler days and harvest of stocked fisheries.
Wildlife (game and nongame)	No change	Increased access by recreationists may impact wildlife. Proposed access road may impact amphibians and reptiles that use lake.	Increased access by recreationists may impact wildlife. Proposed access road may impact amphibians and reptiles that use lake.
Sensitive species	No change	Increased public access would decrease the probability of loons returning to historic nesting sites. These sites have not been occupied in recent years.	Increased public access would decrease the probability of loons returning to historic nesting sites. These sites have not been occupied in recent years.
Noise and Electrical Effects			
Noise Effects	No change	Short Term: Construction of FAS would increase noise at the site. Long Term: Establishing a FAS would increase noise on the access road and at the site.	Short Term: Construction of FAS would increase noise at the site. Long Term: Establishing a FAS would increase noise on the access road and at the site.

Land Use			
Productivity and profitability	No change	The presence of public lands and/or access can increase the value of adjacent properties while in other cases property values are devalued. Public access sometimes results in increased pollution, noise, vandalism, fire threat, safety hazards, dust, weeds, trespass, and theft. On the other hand public lands can provide open space buffers and access to recreation opportunities.	The presence of public lands and/or access can increase the value of adjacent properties while in other cases property values are devalued. Public access sometimes results in increased pollution, noise, vandalism, fire threat, safety hazards, dust, weeds, trespass, and theft. On the other hand public lands can provide open space buffers and access to recreation opportunities.
Residences	No change	Public access sometimes results in increased pollution, noise, vandalism, fire threat, safety hazards, dust, weeds, trespass, and theft.	Public access sometimes results in increased pollution, noise, vandalism, fire threat, safety hazards, dust, weeds, trespass, and theft.
Risk of Human Health Hazard			
Hazardous substances	No change	Weed management would include the use of herbicides. Installing a boat launch increases risk of petroleum hydrocarbons being released.	Weed management would include the use of herbicides. Installing a boat launch increases risk of petroleum hydrocarbons being released.
Emergency Response Plans	None	Increasing access has the potential to increase the threat of wildland fire.	Increasing access has the potential to increase the threat of wildland fire.
Human health hazard	None	Reestablishing public motorboat access would increase the threat of water safety hazards.	Reestablishing public motorboat access would increase the threat of water safety hazards.

Community Impact			
Human Population	No change	Long-term recreational use would increase at the site. Motorboat use on Lake Five would be reestablished and non-resident boats would be limited by 6-10 parking spaces.	Long-term recreational use would increase at the site. Motorboat use on Lake Five would be reestablished and non-resident boats would be limited by 6-10 parking spaces.
Social Structure	No change.	Residents in the area of the entrance road, new access road, and/or FAS may dislike changes in use pattern.	Residents in the area of the entrance road, new access road and/or FAS may dislike changes in use pattern.
Traffic and transportation	No change	Increasing traffic on Belton Stage Road and improving the access road would alter traffic patterns and increase safety hazards.	Increasing traffic on Belton Stage Road and constructing a new access road would alter traffic patterns and increase safety hazards.
Public Services	No change	The development of FAS would not impact Public Services.	The development of FAS would not impact Public Services.
Aesthetics and Recreation			
Aesthetics	No change	The FAS would be within 500 feet of an adjacent residence. The boat launch would be visible to many residences around the lake.	The FAS would be within 500 feet of an adjacent residence. The boat launch would be visible to many residences around the lake.
Recreation	Primitive site with no boat access	FAS will improve quality and quantity of tourism and recreational opportunities. Potential for increased angling pressure and social interaction (Appendix 2). FWP objective is to increase public access to stocked fishing waters.	FAS will improve quality and quantity of tourism and recreational opportunities. Potential for increased angling pressure and social interaction (Appendix 2). FWP objective is to increase public access to stocked fishing waters.

Cultural and Historical Resources			
Cultural and Historical Resources	No change	Class III Cultural Resource Inventory in 2005 by GCM Services Inc. did not identify historic or cultural resources which could be affected by the proposed FAS in Alternative B.	Class III Cultural Resource Inventory in 2005 by GCM Services Inc. did not identify historic or cultural resources which could be affected by the proposed FAS in Alternative C.
Summary Evaluation			
Public Controversy	Primitive site with no development	In 2005, FWP proposed developing a FAS on Lake Five. A lawsuit was filed challenging the EA based on violations of Montana laws requiring open government and public disclosure of government action. Prior to the release of this EA this project has generated public controversy and it is anticipated that the current EA will as well.	In 2005, FWP proposed developing a FAS on Lake Five. A lawsuit was filed challenging the EA based on violations of Montana laws requiring open government and public disclosure of government action. Prior to the release of this EA this project has generated public controversy and it is anticipated that the current EA will as well.

3. AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Chapter 3, Affected Environment, identifies and describes those resources that are affected by the proposed action, and is organized by general resource categories and their associated issues. It does not describe any effects of the alternatives, as these will be covered in Chapter 4. The descriptions of the existing environment found in this chapter can be used as a baseline for comparison in Chapter 4. Existing conditions for Alternatives A and B are identical therefore the descriptions for respective resource categories are listed under Alternative B only, to minimize repetition.

3.1.1 Lake Five Description

Lake Five is located near Coram north of Highway 2 approximately 25 miles east of Kalispell in Flathead County (Figure 3.1). Lake Five has approximately 35 residences along its shore in addition to the rental cabins at Lake Five Resort. The remainder of the shoreline is privately owned yet undeveloped.

3.1.2 General Description and location of Alternatives A, B and C on Lake Five

3.1.2.1 Alternative A

FWP owns one parcel of land on Lake Five. On the south side of the lake, FWP owns 8.97 acres in Township 31 North, Range 19 West, Section 9 (Paul's FAS On Lake Five Lot1). The FWP Lake Five property has approximately 140 feet of shoreline (Figure 3.2).

3.1.2.2 Alternative B

See section 3.1.2.1 for location description. Infrastructure proposed under Alternative B is depicted in Figure 3.4.

3.1.2.3 Alternative C

The Lake Five Resort is located on the south side of Lake Five and is legally described as Tract 3, Part of Lot 9, Township 31 North, Range 19 West, Section 10. Alternative C would include the subdivision and acquisition of up to 5 acres of the easternmost portion of this property (Figure 3.3). This portion of the property contains an existing unimproved boat launch and sufficient land area on which to construct the proposed FAS. Length of shoreline is dependent on the size and shape of the subdivided parcel. Infrastructure proposed for the site is depicted in Figure 3.6

3.2 DESCRIPTION OF RELEVANT AFFECTED RESOURCES:

3.2.1 Land Resources (Issue 1)

3.2.1.1 Alternative B

FWP owns one parcel of land on Lake Five. On the south side of the lake, FWP owns 8.97 acres in Township 31 North, Range 19 West, Section 9 (Paul's FAS On Lake Five Lot1). The FWP Lake Five property has approximately 140 feet of shoreline.

3.2.1.2 Alternative C:

The Lake Five Resort is located on the south side of Lake Five and is legally described as Tract 3, Part of Lot 9, Township 31 North, Range 19 West, Section 10. Alternative C would include the subdivision and acquisition of up to 5 acres of the easternmost portion of this property. This portion of the property contains an existing unimproved boat launch and sufficient land area on which to construct the proposed FAS. Length of shoreline is dependent on the size and shape of the subdivided parcel.

Figure 3.1. Location Map of Paul Taylor Fishing Access Site Alternatives B and C.

Figure 3.2: FWP Lake Five Fishing Access Site property (Alternative B).

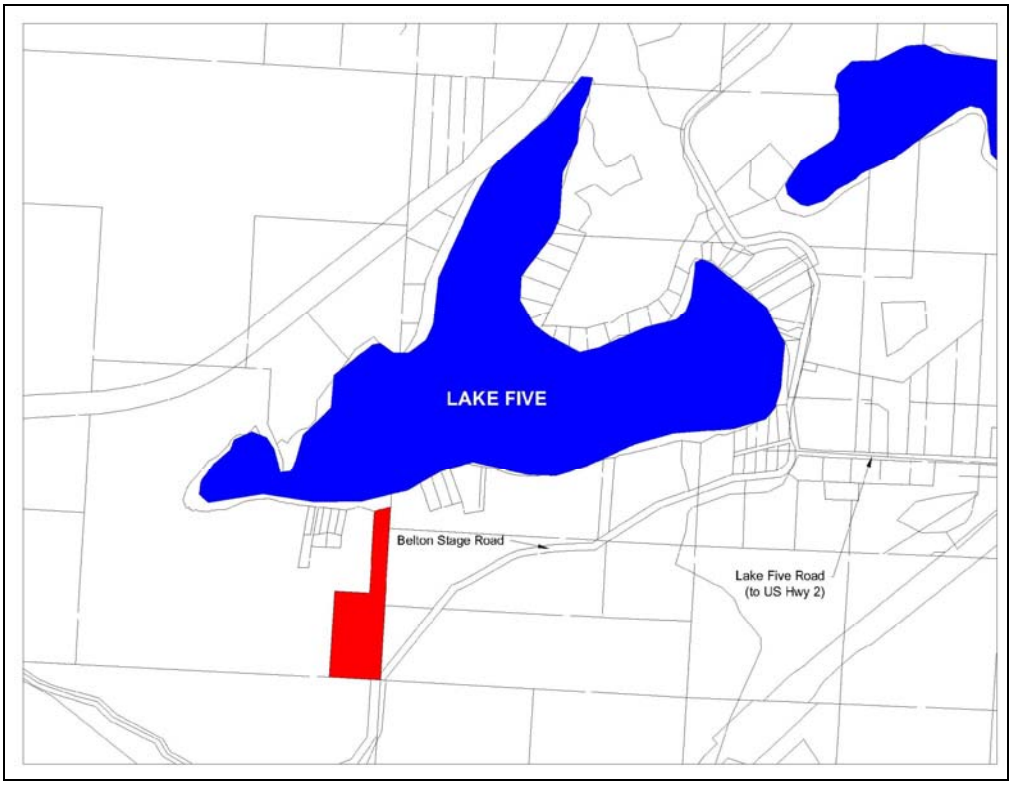
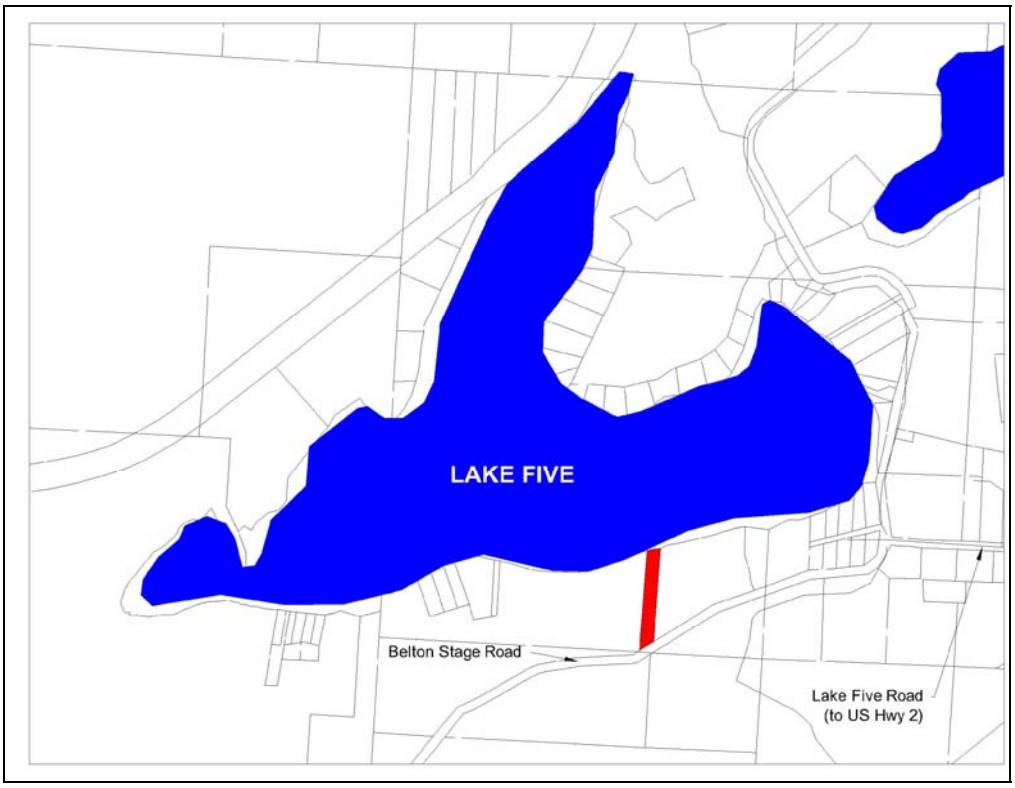
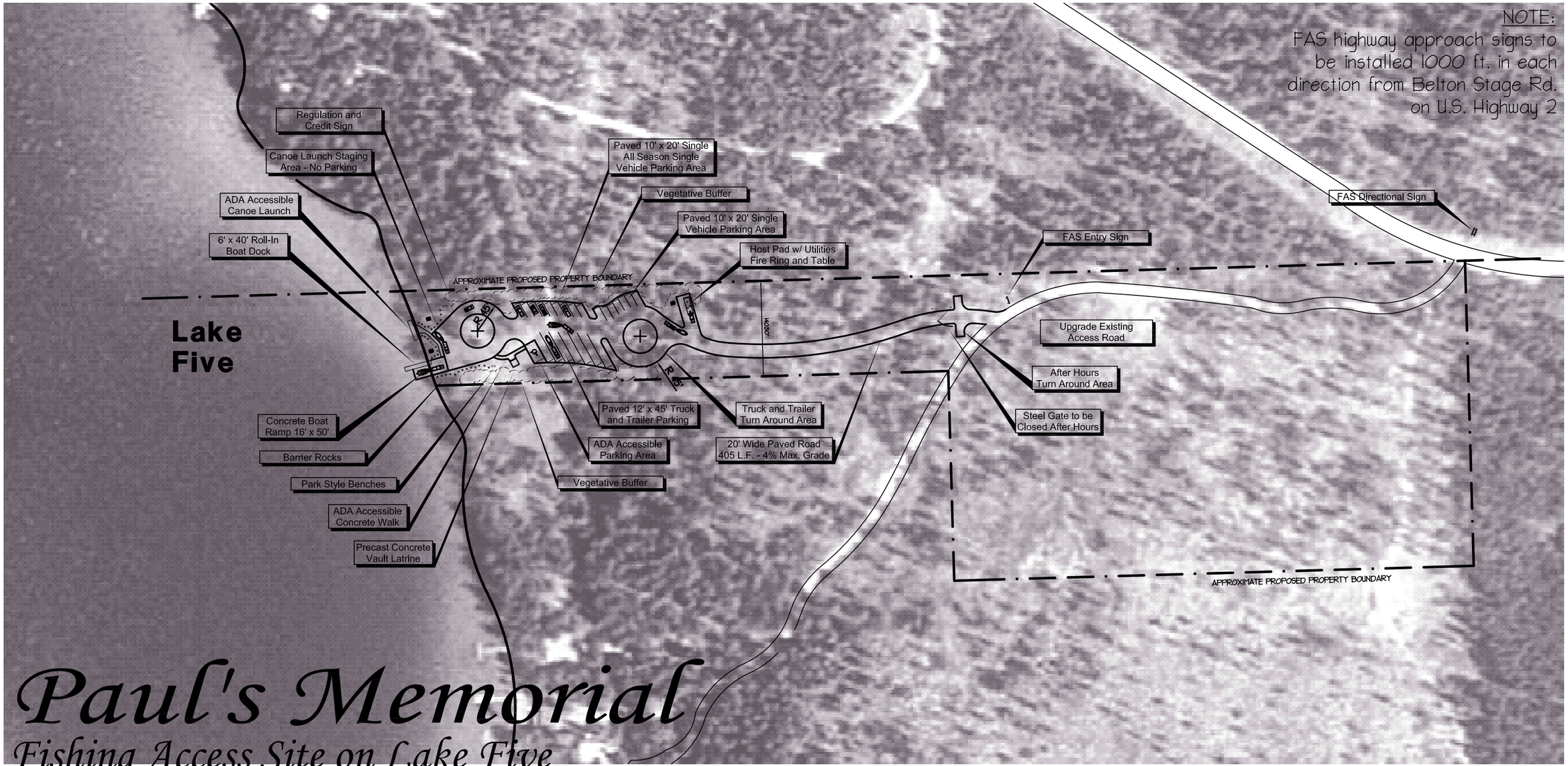


Figure 3.3: Lake Five Resort Fishing Access Site property (Alternative C).





200' 150' 100' 50' 0 100' 200' 400'

Overall Concept Site Plan

SCALE : 1" = 200'

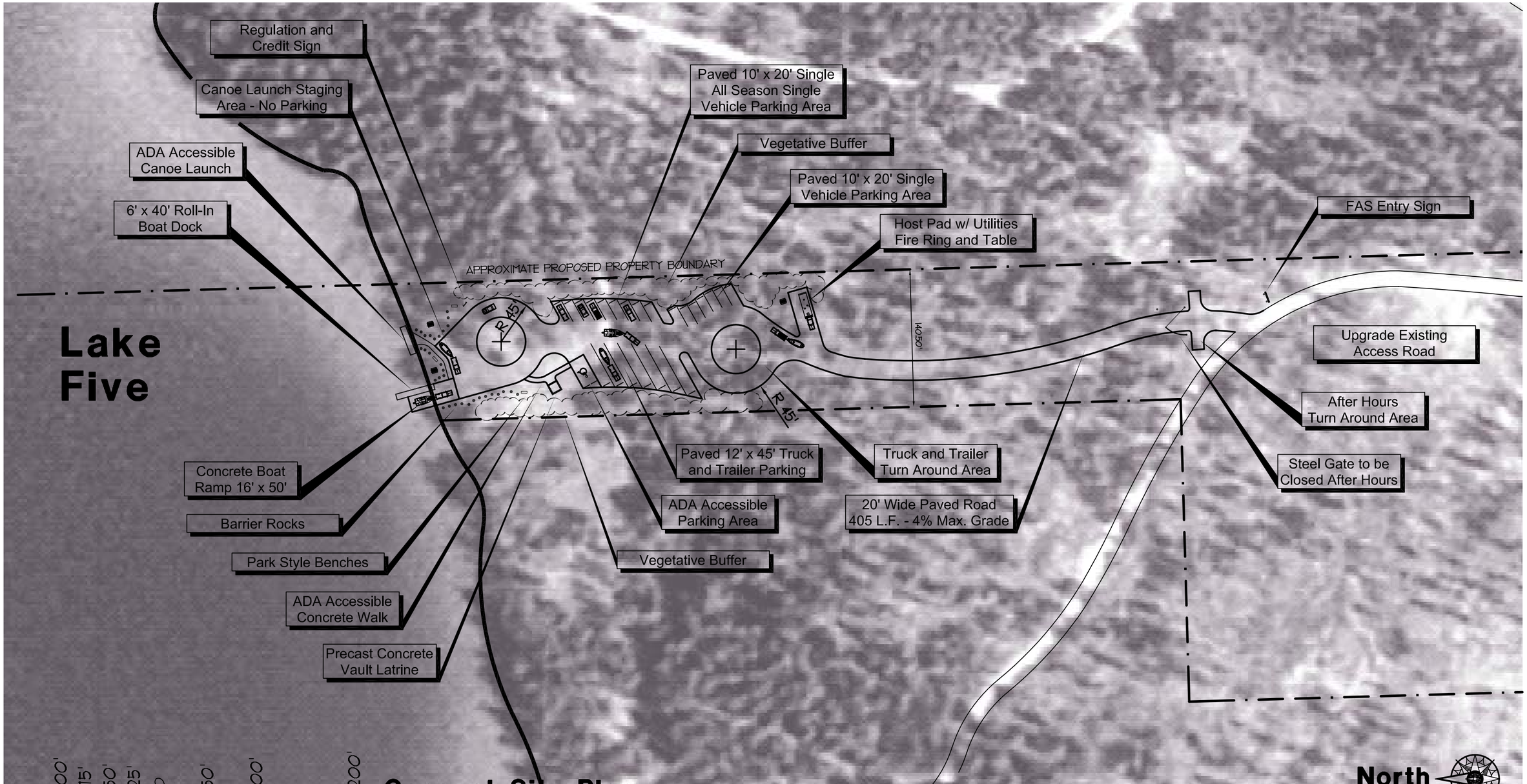
North

B. Mangum April 2004			
DRAWN BY: DATE:	REVISED BY: DATE:	APPROVED BY: DATE:	
CHECKED BY: DATE:	APPROVED BY: DATE:	APPROVED BY: DATE:	

Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks

Paul's FAS on Lake Five
Flathead County

SHEET: 1 of 2



Concept Site Plan

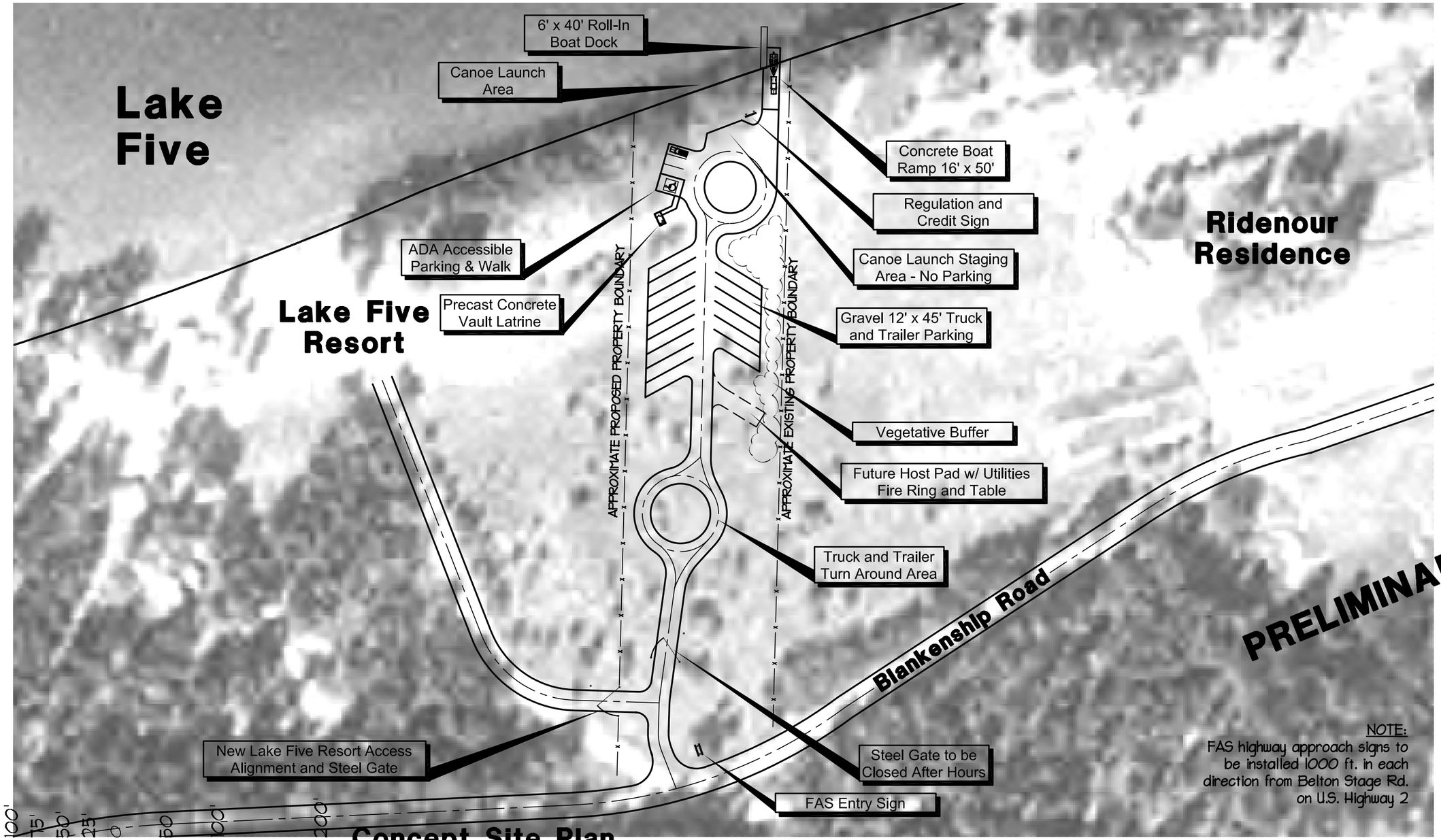
SCALE : 1" = 100'

B. Mangum April 2004			
DRAWN BY: DATE:	REVISED BY: DATE:	APPROVED BY: DATE:	
CHECKED BY: DATE:	APPROVED BY: DATE:	APPROVED BY: DATE:	

Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks

Paul's FAS on Lake Five
Flathead County

SHEET: 2 of 2



Concept Site Plan

SCALE : 1" = 100'

B. Mangum November 2004			
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Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks

Paul's Memorial FAS
Alternative Site on Lake Five

SHEET: 1 of 1

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3.2.2 Air Quality (Issue 2):

3.2.2.1 Alternative B

There is little-to-no dust problem at the FWP property as there is no formal development. There is a primitive road and an unmarked, primitive boat launch on the property. Most traffic on Belton Stage Road is for residential use. An adjacent residence is in view of the proposed short access road, parking area, and boat launch.

3.2.2.2 Alternative C

There is little-to-no dust problem at the Lake Five Resort property with its current use. There are a few primitive roads on the property though customarily slow vehicle speeds prevent dust problems. Most traffic on Belton Stage Road is for residential use.

3.2.3 Water Quality (Issue 3)

Water quality at Lake Five is very good, with fresh water springs feeding the lake. Existing residences around the lake rely on individual septic systems. These systems may cause nutrient inputs to the waterbody. Application of herbicides and lawn fertilizers may occur at individual residences around the lake with the potential to enter the water body. Existing motor boat activity on Lake Five introduces petroleum hydrocarbons to surface waters.

3.2.3.1 Alternative B

The FWP land currently does not allow public access therefore there are no boat launches from this site. Under Alternative B, the increase in the number of boats for 6 to 10 parking spaces could increase the concentration of petroleum hydrocarbons to surface waters although this increase is considered non-measurable compared to existing use.

3.2.3.2 Alternative C

Guests at the Lake Five Resort currently launch boats at the Resort's launch site. These boats contribute to the existing concentration of petroleum products at Lake Five. Under Alternative C, the increase in the number of boats for 6 to 10 parking spaces could increase the concentration of petroleum hydrocarbons to surface waters although this increase is considered non-measurable compared to existing use.

3.2.4 Vegetation (Issue 4):

The proposed plan is to develop a FAS on land that currently receives minimal public use.

3.2.4.1 Alternative B

Most of the FWP site has been logged by prior owners, though no commercial logging has occurred in recent years. The majority of the site is covered with a second growth forest comprised mostly of lodgepole pine and western larch.

3.2.4.2 Alternative C

The Lake Five Resort site has been mostly cleared of woody vegetation to create a "park-like" atmosphere. Scattered lodgepole pine, spruce, western larch, and birch specimens occur throughout the property.

3.2.5 Wetlands (Issue 5)

There are no recognized wetlands on or around the proposed FAS sites.

3.2.6 Weeds (Issue 7)

3.2.6.1 Alternative B

Limited weeds are present at the FWP site and along the access roads, including spotted knapweed (*Centaurea biebersteinii*) and Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*). Recent site disturbance to bury Flathead Electric Cooperative distribution lines within an established easement across the property is expected to increase the prevalence of noxious weeds on site.

3.2.6.2 Alternative C

Limited weeds are present at the Lake Five Resort site. It appears that weed control is being accomplished on this site by the current landowner on a regular basis to prevent the propagation of noxious weeds.

3.2.7 Fisheries (Issue 8)

In 2005, an angler survey identified Lake Five as the 301st most fished body of water in Montana. The Regional rank was 69 and there were 823 days fished. Lake Five is the 45th largest lake in Region 1. Fish species in the lake include kokanee, pumpkinseed, rainbow trout, and yellow perch. Yellow perch were an illegal introduction into the lake. Largemouth bass were more common in the 1970s when they were stocked but have become rare since planting was halted. Fishing on Lake Five is primarily for rainbow trout, kokanee, and yellow perch. Kokanee and rainbow are surveyed and stocked annually into the lake. The numbers stocked are based on the monitoring results. There is little, if any, natural reproduction of kokanee and rainbow trout, therefore, continued stocking is necessary to support ongoing angling opportunities. FWP fish planting policy requires that stocking occur in publicly accessible waterbodies only (ARM 12-7-601). It is uncertain at this point in time if the existing access satisfies the requirements of this policy. Angling for kokanee and rainbow trout in Lake Five is

not a shoreline fishery; a boat is necessary. These fishery conditions are common to Alternatives A, B and C.

3.2.8 Wildlife (Issue 9)

Lake Five provides habitat for a variety of wildlife species. Common loons, bald eagles, and osprey are frequently observed. Bald eagles are frequently seen around the lake; though there are no known nests in the immediate area. Bald eagles from this territory may use Lake Five for foraging. The lake also may be foraging area for other adult or juvenile bald eagles in the area. Common larger species include white-tailed deer, elk, moose, coyotes, and black bears. A variety of waterfowl, songbirds, owls, amphibians, reptiles, and rodents inhabit the area. There are no known wolf packs in the area of Lake Five, though dispersing wolves can appear almost anywhere within the region. This area may serve as a dispersal corridor due to the topographic landscape feature of the confluence of three valleys (Kent Laudon, FWP Wolf Management Specialist; personal communication, April 8, 2008). These wildlife conditions are common to Alternatives A, B and C.

3.2.9 Noise Effects (Issue 12)

The proposed plan is to develop a FAS on land that currently receives minimal public use.

3.2.9.1 Alternative B:

Currently there is little noise from recreational use at the existing FWP property. However, noise is generated from existing motorboat use originating from Lake Five Resort and private docks.

3.2.9.2 Alternative C

Currently there is noise produced by guests of the Lake Five Resort on the Resort property, on the water from boats launched at the facility, and from watercraft launched from the private docks of homeowners.

3.2.10 Land Use (Issue 13)

The proposed plan is to develop a FAS on land owned by FWP for Alternative B o, under Alternative C, r land currently part of the Lake Five Resort.

3.2.10.1 Alternative B

The existing FWP land is within 500 feet of an adjacent residence. Land associated with Alternative B currently receives minimal public use.

3.2.10.2 Alternative C:

The site is adjacent to an existing resort facility. Land associated with Alternative C currently receives substantial use by Resort guests during the summer season.

3.2.11 Risk of Human Health Hazards (Issue 14)

The proposed plan is to develop a FAS on land owned by FWP for Alternative B or, under Alternative C, land currently part of the Lake Five Resort.

3.2.11.1 Alternative B

No chemicals are currently being applied to weeds or vegetation at the FWP property on Lake Five.

3.2.11.2 Alternative C

Lake Five Resort currently applies herbicides and fertilizers to lawns on the developed portions of the property and treats weeds on the parcel under consideration for Alternative C. These chemicals pose little risk to human health if applied according to package instructions. There is some risk of fuels, greases, and oils entering the lake from the existing boat ramp at Lake Five.

3.2.12 Community Impact (Issue 15)

Currently, there is no official public motorboat access to Lake Five. Anglers may pay to use the private ramp at Lake Five Resort, however this is not widely advertised or known.

3.2.12.1 Alternative B

Public motorboat access is currently not allowed through the existing FWP lands per court order. The site remains in a primitive state with no amenities.

3.2.12.2 Alternative C

This parcel is currently owned and maintained by the Lake Five Resort. This area is available to guests of the resort.

3.2.13 Public Services (Issue 16)

3.2.13.1 Alternative B

The FWP property is currently managed as a primitive site with little requirement for public services. It is unmarked and closed to public use.

3.2.13.2 Alternative C

This parcel is currently owned and maintained by the Lake Five Resort. This area is available to guests of the resort.

3.2.14 Aesthetics (Issue 17):

3.2.14.1 Alternative B

The south shore of Lake Five is minimally developed with scattered residences and the cabins of the Lake Five Resort. The FWP lands in Alternative B remain in an undeveloped primitive state.

3.2.14.2 Alternative C:

This parcel is actively managed by the Lake Five Resort. This parcel has a park-like appearance due to selective thinning and regular maintenance.

3.2.15 Recreation (Issue 18)

3.2.15.1 Alternative B

The FWP property currently does not permit public access. The site is unmarked and not maintained for formal public use. There is no formal public motorboat access onto Lake Five.

3.2.15.2 Alternative C

Lake Five resort operates and maintains a boat launch for guests.

3.2.16 Cultural and Historical Resources (Issue 19)

3.2.16.1 Alternative B

In 2005, FWP contracted with GCM Services, Inc to conduct a Class III Cultural Resource Inventory of the proposed Paul Taylor FAS. That study effort included lands associated with Alternative B and C. No cultural sites or artifacts were discovered in the study area. FWP requested an opinion from the State Historic and Preservation Office (SHPO) in a letter dated June 20, 2005. On June 23, 2005, the SHPO concurred with FWP's finding that construction and operation of a FAS on Lake Five at the two proposed locations would not impact cultural resources (Appendix 11).

3.2.16.2 Alternative C

See 3.2.16.1.

3.2.17 Public Controversy (Issue 20)

Given the fact that considerable public controversy was generated in the previous EA, it is anticipated that this EA will result in similar public interest.

3.3 DESCRIPTION OF RELEVANT PREEXISTING FACTORS

None

3.4 DESCRIPTION OF AREAS RELATED TO CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

None

4. ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

4.1 INTRODUCTION

Chapter 4 describes the environmental effects of each alternative on the resources described in Chapter 3 and contains scientific and analytical basis for alternatives comparison summarized in Chapter 2. A scoring matrix consisting of 10 criteria was developed for comparative analysis of the three alternatives (Table 4.1). Each matrix category was rated on an interval scale between 1 and 10 with a 1 signifying poor/non-existent and 10 equating to excellent. Under this scoring matrix the highest cumulative score possible would be 100 points. Alternative B scored the highest, 89 points, followed by Alternative C, 83 points, and lastly Alternative A, 74 points.

The 3 alternatives varied in score for Criteria Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5 and 9. For Criteria No. 1, alternative A failed to meet the primary project objective--establishment of a FAS containing access to launch motor boats and therefore received a score of 1, the lowest score possible in the interval scale. Alternatives B and C scored 10 respectively.

Criteria No. 2 considered the purchase and development cost for the FAS. The original purchase costs were covered by the donation from Mrs. Taylor therefore Alternative A received a score of 10. Alternatives B and C incur development costs and receive a lower score accordingly. Alternative C has a degree of uncertainty and complexity reflected in Criteria No. 2 score. At a minimum, acquisition of the Lake Five Resort property will require FWP to enter into a land sale transaction, a value for value land trade or a combination of the two. Furthermore, the 5-acre parcel for Alternative C will require FWP to request a variance to the 10-acre zoning requirement from Flathead County. These transactions will incur additional project costs in terms of FWP staff time and further delay project completion.

Criteria No. 4 evaluated the parcel physical characteristics such as size, shape and topography. Alternative B is 10 acres compared to Alternative C which is 5 acres. Furthermore, the parcel shape for Alternative B provides greater recreation opportunities for the public to recreate at Lake Five compared to the narrow strip in Alternative C. Accordingly, Alternatives A and B scored higher than Alternative C for Criteria No. 4.

Criteria No. 5 evaluated handicap accessibility to Lake Five. Alternatives B and C include handicap access whereas Alternative A provides none.

Criteria No. 9 evaluates the compatibility with existing recreational uses on Lake Five. Providing public motorboat access will result in opposition from some Lake Five homeowners and existing users due to the potential for increased boat traffic. Despite the potential for increased traffic, Alternatives B and C will not introduce a new recreation use that does not already exist on Lake Five. Therefore, the use is considered compatible but scored lower than Alternative A in light of the opposition associated with potential increased motorboat use.

Table 4.1: Scoring matrix for Paul Taylor Fishing Access Site, Alternatives A, B and C.

Alternative	Criteria										Total (0-100 points)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
	Public access to launch motorboats	Purchase and development cost	Covenants or easements on the property	Physical characteristics such as parcel size, shape, and slope	ADA accessibility	Access to county roads and highways	Fishery composition and water quality	Size and depth of the water body	Compatibility with existing recreational activities on the water	Proximity to adjacent homes	
Alternative A: No Action	1	10	10	10	1	10	7	8	10	7	74
Alternative B: FWP Site	10	8	10	10	10	10	7	8	9	7	89
Alternative C: Lake 5 Resort	10	6	10	6	10	10	7	8	9	7	83

4.2 PREDICTED ATTAINMENT OF THE PROJECT OBJECTIVES OF ALL ALTERNATIVES

4.2.1 Predicted Attainment of Project Objective 1

To establish a public motorboat access through a FWP FAS on Lake Five in Flathead County, Montana.

4.2.1.1 Alternative A - No Action

The no-action alternative does not meet Objective 1. No public motorboat access would be created on Lake Five.

4.2.1.2 Alternative B – FWP Site

Alternative B does meet Objective 1. This alternative would create a public FAS allowing motorboats to access on Lake Five.

4.2.1.3 Alternative C – Lake Five Resort Site

Alternative C does meet Objective 1. This alternative would create a public FAS allowing motorboats to access Lake Five.

4.2.2 Predicted Attainment of Project Objective 2

To develop a public FAS within established budget limitations.

4.2.2.1 Alternative A - No Action

The no-action alternative does meet Objective 2. There is no cost to this alternative.

4.2.2.2 Alternative B – FWP Site

Alternative B does meet Objective 2. The cost of this alternative is within established budget constraints.

4.2.2.3 Alternative C – Lake Five Resort Site

Alternative C does meet Objective 2. The cost of this alternative is within established budget constraints.

4.3 PREDICTED EFFECTS ON RELEVANT AFFECTED RESOURCES OF ALL ALTERNATIVES

This section summarizes the potential effects on respective resource categories. The effects are partitioned into direct, indirect and cumulative where appropriate for respective resource categories. The potential impacts are classified as none, minor or major. Mitigation measures are described where appropriate to minimize or eliminate potential impacts.

4.3.1 Predicted Effects on Land Resources (Issue 1)

4.3.1.1 Alternative A - No Action

No direct, indirect, or cumulative effects and no impacts.

4.3.1.2 Alternative B –FWP Site

Direct effects: No change in geologic substructure. Due to construction of access roads, parking areas, and boat launches, there would be minor changes in the soil stability. There would be minor disruption, displacement, erosion, compaction, moisture loss, and over-covering of the soil that would reduce productivity. The proposed project would cause minor changes in the siltation, deposition, and erosion patterns of the shore of Lake Five. Implementing best management practices including erosion control devices should further reduce potential impacts from erosion and siltation during construction. Proper site design, grading, stormwater drainage and routine maintenance will reduce and/or eliminate sediment transport and siltation over the long-term.

Increased boat traffic has the potential to increase shoreline erosion. This increase is considered non-measurable relative to shoreline erosion resulting from existing motorboat traffic on Lake Five.

Indirect effects: None

Cumulative effects: None

Impact Significance: Minor short term and non-measurable long term.

4.3.1.3 Alternative C

See Section 4.3.1.2

4.3.2 Predicted Effects on Air Quality (Issue 2)

4.3.2.1 Alternative A

No direct, indirect, or cumulative effects and no impacts.

4.3.2.2 Alternative B

Direct effects: Minor amounts of dust would be temporarily created during construction of access road, parking area, and boat launch. Wetting job site during dry periods in construction phase will mitigate dust. The access road under this alternative may increase dust near adjacent residence. Dust may increase on Belton Stage Road due to an increase in traffic utilizing the FAS but site design will limit increase to 6 to 10 vehicles. Vault latrines can emit foul odors; but proper location of the latrine as well as regular maintenance would diminish the problem. Current design of vault toilets minimizes odors by using black, passively heated vent pipe to increase airflow through the structure and remove objectionable odors. This alternative would not result in any discharge that would conflict with federal and state air quality regulations.

•**Indirect effects**: Not having a latrine would likely result in sanitation problems that could potentially lead to health and safety issues.

•**Cumulative effects:** None

Impact Significance: None

4.3.2.3 Alternative C

See Section 4.3.2.2

4.3.3 Predicted Effects on Water Quality (Issue 3)

4.3.3.1 Alternative A

No direct, indirect, or cumulative effects.

4.3.3.2 Alternative B

Direct effects: This alternative could cause a temporary increase in turbidity into Lake Five in close proximity to the boat ramp during construction. Upland soil disturbance during facility construction could also cause potential temporary increase in turbidity. BMPs including erosion control devices will mitigate sediment transport during construction.

This alternative could cause changes in drainage patterns and the amount of surface runoff into Lake Five due to road improvements, new road construction, new parking area construction, and new boat launch construction. Proper site design, grading, stormwater drainage and routine maintenance will reduce and/or eliminate sediment transport and siltation over the long-term.

Boat launching activities could cause a minor increase in turbidity in the area of the boat launch and the risk of petroleum products entering the surface water. This alternative would not result in any discharge that would affect federal or state water quality regulations.

Increased boat traffic has the potential to increase turbidity and release petroleum hydrocarbons into Lake Five. This increase is considered non-measurable relative to existing turbidity and petroleum hydrocarbons associated with the existing motorboat traffic present on Lake Five.

Indirect effects: None

Cumulative effects: None

Impact Significance: None

4.3.3.3 Alternative C

See Section 4.3.3.2

4.3.4 Predicted Effects on Vegetation (Issue 4)

4.3.4.1 Alternative A

No direct, indirect, or cumulative effects.

4.3.4.2 Alternative B

Direct effects: Construction of roads, parking area, and boat launch would occur in areas that have been minimally developed. There may be a minor change in plant species in the area of construction in addition to the removal of some trees along the access road and parking area.

Indirect effects: None

Cumulative effects: Current and increased recreational use including social trails could create impacts to upland vegetation around the lake. No endangered plants have been recorded for this location.

Impact Significance: None

4.3.4.3 Alternative C

See Section 4.3.4.2

4.3.5 Predicted Effects on Wetlands (Issue 5)

4.3.5.1 Alternative A

No direct, indirect, or cumulative effects.

4.3.5.2 Alternative B

No direct, indirect, or cumulative effects.

4.3.5.3 Alternative C

No direct, indirect, or cumulative effects.

4.3.6 Predicted Effects on Weeds (Issue 7):

4.3.6.1 Alternative A

No direct, indirect, or cumulative effects.

4.3.6.2 Alternative B

Direct effects: Construction at the site may increase weed abundance and distribution. Weed abundance and distribution would increase with an increase in traffic and access to the site. Development and implementation of a weed management plan will help control the spread of weeds onto the site.

Indirect effects: None

Cumulative effects: None

Impact Significance: None

4.3.6.3 Alternative C

See Section 4.3.6.2

4.3.7 Predicted Effects on Fisheries (Issue 8):

4.3.7.1 Alternative A

No direct, indirect, or cumulative effects.

4.3.7.2 Alternative B

Direct effects: The FAS would increase angling opportunities in Region 1. Establishment of a FAS would provide public access to a lake that has been historically stocked using fishing

license revenues. Reestablishing motorboat access will increase angler use and potentially increase harvest of the stocked fisheries in Lake Five. Development could also improve access for ice fishing. Overharvest of the stocked fisheries can be mitigated through enforcement of daily limits and increased stocking efforts.

Indirect effects: Illegal transport of non-native cool water fishes found in Lake Five into neighboring water could affect native species through predation and competition. Educational signs, regular site visits by enforcement and park staff and presence of a site host could help deter illegal activity.

Cumulative effects: None

Impact Significance: None

4.3.7.3 Alternative C

See Section 4.3.7.2

4.3.8 Predicted Effects on Wildlife (Issue 9)

4.3.8.1 Alternative A

No direct, indirect, or cumulative effects.

4.3.8.2 Alternative B

Direct effects: Establishing a FAS on Lake Five could potentially impact the wildlife in and around the lake. Possible effects are loss of habitat and increased interactions with humans. Educational signs, installation of bear proof trash receptacles, day-use only operations, regular site visits by enforcement and park staff and presence of a site host will help deter interactions with bears.

Indirect effects: None

Cumulative effects: None

Impact Significance: None

4.3.8.3 Alternative C

See Section 4.3.8.2

4.3.9 Predicted Effects Sensitive Species (Issue 11)

4.3.9.1 Alternative A

No direct, indirect, or cumulative effects.

4.3.9.2 Alternative B

Direct effects: Increased public access could decrease the probability of loons returning to historic nesting sites. These sites have not been occupied in recent years due to existing human presence on the lake. It is unlikely loons would return in the short-term or long-term under the existing recreation activities on and around Lake Five. Loons are unlikely to nest on Lake Five with or without the proposed FAS. Educational signs, regular site visits by enforcement and park staff and presence of a site host will help educate visitors regarding proper behavior and safe distances around loons.

Indirect effects: Illegal transport of non-native cool water fishes found in Lake Five into neighboring water could affect bull trout and westslope cutthroat trout through predation and competition. Educational signs, regular site visits by enforcement and park staff and presence of a site host could help deter illegal activity.

Cumulative effects: None

Impact Significance: None

4.3.9.3 Alternative C

See Section 4.3.9.2

4.3.10 Predicted Effects on Noise (Issue 12)

4.3.10.1 Alternative A

No direct, indirect, or cumulative effects.

4.3.10.2 Alternative B

Direct effects: This alternative would increase noise on Belton Stage Road due to an increase in traffic. Under this alternative the access road, the parking area, and boat launch would be in direct view of the adjacent landowner. This could cause a potential increase in noise for the adjacent landowner. Proper site design will help to maximize distance of day-use facilities from adjacent property. Adherence to the goals and standards of the FWP good neighbor policy in site design and management will help to further reduce noise effects. Educational signs, regular site visits by enforcement and park staff, day-use only designation and presence of a site host will help reduce visitor noise.

The FAS is intended to create a public boat launch on a lake that has not previously had public access; therefore, the boat traffic on Lake Five and resulting noise will increase. The severity of this increase will be limited by the amount of parking available at the FAS, 6 to 10 spaces. Educational signs, regular site visits by enforcement and park staff, day-use only designation and presence of a site host will help reduce visitor noise.

Indirect effects: None

Cumulative effects: None

Impact Significance: Minor

4.3.10.3 Alternative C

See Section 4.3.10.2

4.3.11 Predicted Effects on Land Use (Issue 13)

4.3.11.1 Alternative A

No direct, indirect, or cumulative effects.

4.3.11.2 Alternative B

Direct effects: Establishing a FAS would increase public use on this land, which may potentially alter the profitability of the existing land use in the area. In some instances, the presence of public lands and/or access increases the value of adjacent properties while in other cases property values are devalued. Public access sometimes results in increased pollution, noise, vandalism, fire threat, safety hazards, dust, weeds, trespass, and theft. On the other hand pubic lands can provide open space buffers and access to recreation opportunities.

The proposed FAS would be within 500 feet of the adjacent residence. This could impact the adjacent residence by potentially increasing pollution, noise, vandalism, fire threat, safety hazards, dust, weeds, trespass, and theft. Educational signs, regular site visits by enforcement and park staff, day-use only designation and presence of a site host will help deter illegal activity and potential impacts on adjacent property.

Indirect effects: None

Cumulative effects: None

Impact Significance: Minor

4.3.11.3 Alternative C

See Section 4.3.11.2

4.3.12 Predicted Effects on Risk of Human Health Hazard (Issue 14)

4.3.12.1 Alternative A

No direct, indirect, or cumulative effects.

4.3.12.2 Alternative B

Direct effects: Increased motor boat traffic on Lake Five could increase the risk of accidents with other boats and/or swimmers. Educational signs, regular site visits by enforcement and park staff and presence of a site host will help visitors remain safety conscious during recreational activities. Enforcement of boating and fishing regulations will occur on Lake Five proportional to its size and daily use compared with other waterways in Region One.

Indirect effects: Weed management could increase the risk of spilling herbicides. Developing a FAS with a boat launch in an area that is undeveloped could increase the risk of petroleum products entering the water. Construction of a new road and FAS in an undeveloped area could increase the threat of wildland fire. Improving the access road could increase the potential for traffic accidents. Site design, daily management and site specific rules and regulations will help to mitigate these potential indirect effects. For example, fires will not be permitted in the FAS; forest management practices will be implemented to minimize wildland fire hazard; roads will be designed in a fashion to maximize site distance and posted with appropriate speed limits; and weed management will be undertaken by trained personnel.

Cumulative effects: None

Impact Significance: Minor

4.3.12.3 Alternative C

See Section 4.3.12.2

4.3.13 Predicted Effects on Community Impact (Issue 15)

4.3.13.1 Alternative A

No direct, indirect, or cumulative effects.

4.3.13.2 Alternative B

Direct effects: Developing a FAS on Lake Five would increase the human density at that site. Developing a FAS on Lake Five would establish public access to the lake that was previously available at a private boat launch. Developing a FAS on Lake Five would shift boat access from the private boat launch to the new site. Residents in the area of the new entrance road, access road, and/or FAS may dislike the changes in use patterns caused by developing the site. Traffic could increase on Belton Stage Road. There could be an increase in traffic turning off Highway

2 onto Belton Stage Road. Limiting the size of the FAS to 6 to 10 parking spaces will help minimize increases in traffic.

Indirect effects: None

Cumulative effects: None

Impact Significance: None

4.3.13.3 Alternative C

See Section 4.3.13.2

4.3.14 Predicted Effects on Public Services (Issue 16)

4.3.14.1 Alternative A

No direct, indirect, or cumulative effects

4.3.14.2 Alternative B

Direct effects: Mrs. Taylor set aside funding to assist with future maintenance costs. Costs for maintenance, including utilities for a host pad, are anticipated at $1,500 per year. An additional $500 per year would be the operations cost for enforcement personnel at the fishing access site. Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks would assume responsibility for routine maintenance of the site, including restroom cleaning and stocking, vault toilet pumping, boat launch maintenance, sign installation and maintenance, road maintenance, trail maintenance, litter and refuse pick up, mowing and brushing, fence maintenance, and general site upkeep. The proposed FAS would be open only during daylight hours. FWP would implement weed control measures. Enforcement of public use regulations at the site would be assumed by the FWP Enforcement Division and Parks Department.

Indirect effects: Traffic could increase on county roads, which may lead to increased maintenance of these roads by Flathead County.

Cumulative effects: None

Impact Significance: None

4.3.14.3 Alternative C

See Section 4.3.14.2

4.3.15 Predicted Effects on Aesthetics (Issue 17):

4.3.15.1 Alternative A

No direct, indirect, or cumulative effects.

4.3.15.2 Alternative B

Direct effects: The FWP site would be located on an undeveloped portion of the south shore of Lake Five. The boat launch would be visible to many residences around the lake. The parking area would be located higher on the bank and would be partially hidden from view around the lake by waterfront vegetation. The parking area and boat launch would be located within 500 feet of an adjacent residence.

Indirect effects: None

Cumulative effects: None

Impact Significance: None

4.3.15.3 Alternative C

See Section 4.3.15.2

4.3.16 Predicted Effects on Recreation (Issue 18)

4.3.16.1 Alternative A

Direct effects: Failure to reestablish public access may require FWP to discontinue fish stocking in Lake Five.

Indirect effects: None

Cumulative effects: None

Impact Significance: None

4.3.16.2 Alternative B

Direct effects: The proposed project would provide recreation opportunities to Lake Five for motorized and non-motorized boating and increase angling opportunities.

Indirect effects: Development of a FAS on Lake Five could positively impact the tourism and recreation industry economy and improve the quality and quantity of tourism and recreational opportunities.

Cumulative effects: None

Impact Significance: None

4.3.16.3 Alternative C

See Section 4.3.16.2

4.3.17 Predicted Effects on Cultural and Historical Resources (Issue 19)

4.3.17.1 Alternative A

No direct, indirect, or cumulative effects.

4.3.17.2 Alternative B

FWP Design and Construction Bureau will consult with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) regarding the effects of the proposed project to cultural or historic resources. The site is outside the boundary of the Flathead Indian Reservation; however, the Tribe will also be consulted since federal aid will be requested to complete this project. The site will be surveyed for any cultural or historic properties prior to construction.

Indirect effects: None

Cumulative effects: None

Impact Significance: Unknown

4.3.17.3 Alternative C

See Section 4.3.17.2

4.3.18 Predicted Effects on Public Controversy (Issue 20)

4.3.18.1 Alternative A

Under Alternative A, it is assumed public access would be permitted upon completion of the EA process and record of decision. The FAS would remain primitive without development of a FAS. Access would be permitted in accordance with existing facilities.

Indirect effects: None

Cumulative effects: None

Impact Significance: None

4.3.18.2 Alternative B

Because public access currently does not exist on Lake Five, homeowners on the lake may view this development as having impacts on water quality, the number of boats on the lake, property values, and quality of life. Therefore, this proposal may generate organized opposition and controversy. There is a potential for legal action by private citizens toward this Alternative. In the context of the environmental review process, it is anticipated that controversy would be classified as major.

Indirect effects: None

Cumulative effects: None

Impact Significance: Major

4.3.18.3 Alternative C

See Section 4.3.18.2

5. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

1. The public would be notified in the following ways to comment on the EA for the Lake Five Proposed Fishing Access Site Development Project:

- Legal notices will be published in the Kalispell Daily Inter Lake, Hungry Horse News, and Helena Independent Record.
- Legal notice and the draft EA will be posted on the FWP web site: http://fwp.mt.gov/publicnotices.
- Direct notice will be given to adjacent landowners, all persons owning property on Lake Five, and to every person who submitted an individual written comment on the earlier EA.
- Draft EAs will be available at the Region 1 headquarters in Kalispell and the FWP State Headquarters in Helena.

This level of public involvement is appropriate for a project of this scale.

2. Duration of comment period, if any:

The public comment period would be 30 days. Comments may be emailed to

dlandstrom@mt.gov, or written comments may be sent to the following address:

Dave Landstrom
Regional Parks Manager
FWP, Region 1
490 North Meridian Road
Kalispell, MT 59901
406-751-4574

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6. LIST OF INDIVIDUALS ASSOCIATED WITH THE PROJECT

Preparers:

John Gangemi	OASIS Environmental, Inc
Ken Miller	OASIS Environmental, Inc
Dave Landstrom, Parks Manager	FWP, Region 1
Allan Kuser, FAS Coordinator,	FWP Headquarters

Internal Reviewers

Gael Bissell, Wildlife Biologist	FWP Region 1
Darlene Edge, Land Conservation Specialist	FWP Headquarters
Amy Grout, Park Management Specialist	FWP Region 1
Mike Hensler, Fisheries Biologist	FWP, Region 1
Bardel Mangum, Landscape Architect	FWP Design and Construction Bureau
Mark Mcnearney, Civil Engineer Specialist	FWP Design and Construction Bureau
Kent Laudon, Wolf Management Specialist	FWP, Region 1
Martha Williams, Legal Counsel	FWP Headquarters
Jim Vashro, Regional Fisheries Manager	FWP Region 1

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7. LIST OF AGENCIES CONSULTED

Department of Natural Resources and Conservation
Northwest Lands Office
2250 Highway 93 North
Kalispell, MT 59901
Norm Kinnen

Flathead County Roads Department
Kalispell, MT

Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks
Parks Division, Region 1
Wildlife Division, Region 1
Fisheries Division, Region 1
Lands Section
Design and Construction Bureau

Montana Department of Commerce - Tourism
PO Box 200533
1424 9th Avenue
Helena, MT 59620-0533

Montana Natural Heritage Program - Natural Resources Information System
PO Box 201800
1515 East Sixth Avenue
Helena, MT 59620-1800

State Historic Preservation Office
Montana Historical Society
1410 8th Avenue
Helena, MT 59620

US Fish and Wildlife Service
Montana Ecological Services Field Office, Kalispell Suboffice
780 Creston Hatchery Road
Kalispell, MT 59901

US Fish and Wildlife Service
Montana Ecological Services Field Office
Northern Rocky Mountain Gray Wolf Recovery Program
585 Shephard Way
Helena, MT 59601

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8. REFERENCES

Ferguson, David. 2005. A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory of the Proposed Lake Five Fishing Access Site Acquisition and Development, Flathead County, Montana. Prepared for Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks by GCM Services, Inc., Butte, MT.

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APPENDIX 1

PROJECT QUALIFICATION LIST

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HB495

PROJECT QUALIFICATION CHECKLIST

Date: May 29, 2008 **Person Reviewing:** David Landstrom

Project Location: Lake Five in Flathead County

Description of Proposed Work:

Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks (FWP) proposes to establish public motorboat access on Lake Five in Flathead County, Montana, by constructing a fishing access site (FAS). There are two potential locations on Lake Five for consideration of developing a FAS. FWP currently owns one of the properties. The other property under consideration would be purchased from a private landowner. Development at the site will include parking, canoe launch, vault toilet, boat ramp, signs and gates, entrance road improvements, and a host pad. All the facilities, with the exception of the host pad, will be developed in the primary development project. The host pad will be completed after proper permitting, subdivision, and zoning is completed and will include power, a well, and a septic system. The proposed action could be implemented as early as spring 2009 and may not be completed until fall 2009. These dates are only estimates.

The following checklist is intended to be a guide for determining whether a proposed development or improvement is of enough significance to fall under HB495 rules. (Please check all that apply and comment as necessary.)

[Y] A. New roadway or trail built over undisturbed land?

Comments: Under Alternative B. approximately 800 feet of new road would be constructed. Under Alternative C. approximately 500 feet of new road would be constructed.

[Y] B. New building construction (buildings <100 sf and vault latrines exempt)?

Comments: Under Alternatives B & C a sealed vault latrine would be installed.

[Y] C. Any excavation of 20 c.y. or greater?

Comments: The combined excavation of road development and latrine installation would potentially exceed 20 cubic yards.

[Y] D. New parking lots built over undisturbed land or expansion of existing lot that increases parking capacity by 25% or more?

Comments: Under Alternatives B & C a gravel parking lot for six to ten vehicles would be developed.

[N] E. Any new shoreline alteration that exceeds a doublewide boat ramp or handicapped fishing station?

Comments:

[Y] F. Any new construction into lakes, reservoirs, or streams?

Comments: A 20' x 16' precast concrete cable mat boat ramp would be installed

[N] G. Any new construction in an area with National Registry quality cultural artifacts (as determined by State Historical Preservation Office)?

Comments: The Montana State Historical Preservation has notified FWP that no cultural resources would be harmed as a result of this project.

[N] H. Any new above ground utility lines?

Comments:

[N] I. Any increase or decrease in campsites of 25% or more of an existing number of campsites?

Comments:

[Y] J. Proposed project significantly changes the existing features or use pattern, including effects of a series of individual projects?

Comments: This project will provide public boating access and fishing opportunity on Lake Five where none currently exists. Recreational use of Lake Five will be increased as a result of this proposal.

If any of the above are checked, HB 495 rules apply to this proposed work and should be documented on the MEPA/HB495 CHECKLIST. Refer to MEPA/HB495 Cross Reference Summary for further assistance.

APPENDIX 2

TOURISM REPORT

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TOURISM REPORT
MONTANA ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT (MEPA) & MCA 23-1-110

The Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks has initiated the review process as mandated by MCA 23-1-110 and the Montana Environmental Policy Act in its consideration of the project described below. As part of the review process, input and comments are being solicited. Please complete the project name and project description portions and submit this form to:

Carol Crockett, Tourism Development Specialist
Travel Montana-Department of Commerce
301 S. Park Ave.
Helena, MT 59601

Project Name: Paul Taylor Memorial Fishing Access Site

Project Description: This proposal would result in the development of a fishing access site on Lake Five in Flathead County. The site would provide up to 10 parking spaces for members of the public to utilize for access to the lake. Additionally, a vault latrine would be installed and a host site would be constructed to provide an on-site presence during the summer months.

1. Would this site development project have an impact on the tourism economy?
   NO YES If YES, briefly describe:

It is believed that this project would have a small impact on the tourism economy by providing additional angling and boating opportunity in Flathead County.

2. Does this impending improvement alter the quality or quantity of recreation/tourism opportunities and settings?
   NO YES If YES, briefly describe:

This project would increase the quantity of recreation in Flathead County by providing public access to Lake Five.

Signature David Landstrom, Region One Parks Program Manager Date 5/27/08

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APPENDIX 3

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR FISHING ACCESS SITES

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Montana Fish Wildlife and Parks

Best Management Practices for Fishing Access Sites

10-02-02

I. ROADS

A. Road Planning and location

1. Minimize the number of roads constructed at the FAS through comprehensive road planning and recognizing foreseeable future uses.
2. Use existing roads, unless use of such roads would cause or aggravate an erosion problem.
3. Fit the road to the topography by locating roads on natural benches and following natural contours. Avoid long, steep road grades and narrow canyons.
4. Locate roads on stable geology, including well-drained soils and rock formations that tend to dip into the slope. Avoid slumps and slide-prone areas characterized by steep slopes, highly weathered bedrock, clay beds, concave slopes, hummocky topography, and rock layers that dip parallel to the slope. Avoid wet areas, including seeps, wetlands, wet meadows, and natural drainage channels.
5. Minimize the number of stream crossings.
6. Choose stable stream crossing sites. "Stable" refers to streambanks with erosion-resistant materials and in hydrologically safe spots.

B Road Design

1. Design roads to the minimum standard necessary to accommodate anticipated use and equipment. The need for higher engineering standards can be alleviated through proper road-use management. "Standard" refers to road width.
2. Design roads to minimize disruption of natural drainage patterns. Vary road grades to reduce concentrated flow in road drainage ditches, culverts, and on fill slopes and road surfaces.

C. Drainage from Road Surface

1. Provide adequate drainage from the surface of all permanent and temporary roads. Use outsloped, insloped or crowned roads, installing proper drainage features. Space road drainage features so peak flow on road surface or in ditches will not exceed their capacity.

a. Outsloped roads provide means of dispersing water in a low-energy flow from the road surface. Outsloped roads are appropriate when fill slopes are stable, drainage will not flow directly into stream channels, and transportation safety can be met.

b. For in-sloped roads, plan ditch gradients steep enough, generally greater than 2%, but less than 8%, to prevent sediment deposition and ditch erosion. The steeper gradients may be suitable for more stable soils; use the lower gradients for less stable soils.

c. Design and install road surface drainage features at adequate spacing to control erosion; steeper gradients require more frequent drainage features. Properly constructed drain dips can be an economical method of road surface drainage.

Construct drain dips deep enough into the subgrade so that traffic will not obliterate them.

2. For ditch relief/culverts, construct stable catch basins at stable angles. Protect the inflow end of crossdrain culverts from plugging and armor if in erodible soil. Skewing ditch relief culverts 20 to 30 degrees toward the inflow from the ditch will improve inlet efficiency.
3. Provide energy dissipators (rock piles, slash, log chunks, etc.) where necessary to reduce erosion at outlet of drainage features. Crossdrains, culverts, water bars, dips, and other drainage structures should not discharge onto erodible soils or fill slopes without outfall protection.
4. Route road drainage through adequate filtration zones, or other sediment-settling structures. Install road drainage features above stream crossings to route discharge into filtration zones before entering a stream.

D. Construction/Reconstruction

1. Stabilize erodible, exposed soils by seeding, compacting, riprapping, benching, mulching, or other suitable means.
2. At the toe of potentially erodible fill slopes, particularly near stream channels, pile slash in a row parallel to the road to trap sediment. When done concurrently with road construction, this is one method to effectively control sediment movement and it provides an economical way of disposing of roadway slash. Limit the height, width, and length of these “slash filter windows” so not to impede wildlife movement. Sediment fabric fences or other methods may be used if effective.
3. Construct cut and fill slopes at stable angles to prevent sloughing and subsequent erosion.
4. Avoid incorporating potentially unstable woody debris in the fill portion of the road prism. Where possible, leave existing rooted trees or shrubs at the toe of the fill slope to stabilize the fill.
5. Place debris, overburden, and other waste materials associated with construction and maintenance activities in a location to avoid entry into streams. Include these waste areas in soil stabilization planning for the road.
6. When using existing roads, reconstruct only to the extent necessary to provide adequate drainage and safety; avoid disturbing stable road surfaces. Consider abandoning existing roads when their use would aggravate erosion.

E. Road Maintenance

1. Grade road surfaces only as often as necessary to maintain a stable running surface and to retain the original surface drainage.
2. Maintain erosion control features through periodic inspection and maintenance, including cleaning dips and crossdrains, repairing ditches, marking culvert inlets to aid in location, and clearing debris from culverts.
3. Avoid cutting the toe of cut slopes when grading roads, pulling ditches, or plowing snow.
4. Avoid using roads during wet periods if such use would likely damage the road drainage features. Consider gates, barricades, or signs to limit use of roads during wet periods.

II. RECREATIONAL FACILITIES (parking areas, campsites, trails, ramps, restrooms)

A. Site Design

1. Design a site that best fits the topography, soil type, and stream character, while minimizing soil disturbance and economically accomplishing recreational objectives. Keep roads and parking lots at least 50 feet from water; if closer, mitigate with vegetative buffers as necessary.
2. Locate foot trails to avoid concentrating runoff and provide breaks in grade as needed. Locate trails and parking areas away from natural drainage systems and divert runoff to stable areas. Limit the grade of trails on unstable, saturated, highly erosive, or easily compacted soils
3. Scale the number of boat ramps, campsites, parking areas, bathroom facilities, etc. to be commensurate with existing and anticipated needs. Facilities should not invite such use that natural features will be degraded.
4. Provide adequate barriers to minimize off-road vehicle use

B. Maintenance: Soil Disturbance and Drainage

1. Maintenance operations minimize soil disturbance around parking lots, swimming areas and campsites, through proper placement and dispersal of such facilities or by reseeding disturbed ground. Drainage from such facilities should be promoted through proper grading.
2. Maintain adequate drainage for ramps by keeping side drains functional or by maintaining drainage of road surface above ramps or by crowning (on natural surfaces).
3. Maintain adequate drainage for trails. Use mitigating measures, such as water bars, wood chips, and grass seeding, to reduce erosion on trails.
4. When roads are abandoned during reconstruction or to implement site-control, they must be reseeded and provided with adequate drainage so that periodic maintenance is not required.

III. RAMPS AND STREAM CROSSINGS

A. Legal Requirements

1. Relevant permits must be obtained prior to building bridges across streams or boat ramps. Such permits include the SPA 124 permit, the COE 404 permit, and the DNRC Floodplain Development Permit.

B. Design Considerations

1. Placement of boat ramp should be such that boats can load and unload with out difficulty and the notch in the bank where the ramp was placed does not encourage bank erosion. Extensions of boat ramps beyond the natural bank can also encourage erosion.
2. Adjust the road grade or provide drainage features (e.g. rubber flaps) to reduce the concentration of road drainage to stream crossings and boat ramps. Direct drainage flow through an adequate filtration zone and away from the ramp or crossing through the use of gravel side-drains, crowning (on natural surfaces) or 30-degree angled grooves on concrete ramps.
3. Avoid unimproved stream crossings on permanent streams. On ephemeral streams, when a culvert or bridge is not feasible, locate drive-throughs on a stable, rocky portion of the stream channel.
4. Unimproved (non-concrete) ramps should only be used when the native soils are sufficiently gravelly or rocky to withstand the use at the site and to resist erosion.

C. Installation of Stream Crossings and Ramps

1. Minimize stream channel disturbances and related sediment problems during construction of road and installation of stream crossing structures. Do not place erodible material into stream channels. Remove stockpiled material from high water zones. Locate temporary construction bypass roads in locations where the stream course will have a minimal disturbance. Time construction activities to protect fisheries and water quality.
2. Where ramps enter the stream channel, they should follow the natural streambed in order to avoid changing stream hydraulics and to optimize use of boat trailers.
3. Use culverts with a minimum diameter of 15 inches for permanent stream crossings and cross drains. Proper sizing of culverts may dictate a larger pipe and should be based on a 50-year flow recurrence interval. Install culverts to conform to the natural streambed and slope on all perennial streams and on intermittent streams that support fish or that provide seasonal fish passage. Place culverts slightly below normal stream grade to avoid culvert outfall barriers. Do not alter stream channels upstream from culverts, unless necessary to protect fill or to prevent culvert blockage. Armor the inlet and/or outlet with rock or other suitable material where needed.
4. Prevent erosion of boat ramps and the affected streambank through proper placement (so as to not catch the stream current) and hardening (rip-rap or erosion resistant woody vegetation).
5. Maintain a 1-foot minimum cover for culverts 18-36 inches in diameter, and a cover of one-third diameter for larger culverts to prevent crushing by traffic.

APPENDIX 4

MONTANA GOOD NEIGHBOR POLICY, MCA 2007, 23-1-126

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23-1-126. Good neighbor policy -- public recreational lands. (1) The good neighbor policy of public land use, as applied to public recreational lands, seeks a goal of no impact upon adjoining private and public lands by preventing impact on those adjoining lands from noxious weeds, trespass, litter, noise and light pollution, streambank erosion, and loss of privacy.

(2) In order to implement the good neighbor policy expeditiously, the legislature finds it necessary to require the department of fish, wildlife, and parks to place maintenance as a priority over additional development at all state parks and fishing access sites.

(3) The restriction in subsection (2) does not apply to:

(a) development and improvement projects for which the legislature has appropriated funds prior to October 1, 1999;

(b) activities directly related to the historic preservation, restoration, or protection of assets in state parks;

(c) at the discretion of the department of fish, wildlife, and parks, projects on the Missouri reach of the Missouri-Madison hydropower project or the Clark Fork basin hydropower project, undertaken pursuant to the federal energy regulatory commission's hydropower relicensing requirements and in conjunction with private entities, political subdivisions of the state of Montana, and federal agencies;

(d) at the discretion of the department of fish, wildlife, and parks, projects on Fort Peck reservoir undertaken in conjunction with the U.S. army corps of engineers; or

(e) partnership projects as designated within the park master plan.

(4) Any development in state parks and fishing access sites beyond those defined as maintenance in 23-1-127 must be approved by the legislature.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 474, L. 1999.

Provided by Montana Legislative Services

23-1-127. Maintenance priority -- maintenance defined. With regard to state parks and fishing access sites, implementation of the good neighbor policy requires that priority is to be given to maintenance of existing facilities, rather than to development or improvement. As used in 23-1-126 and this section, "maintenance" means:

(1) placing, cleaning, and stocking of latrines;

(2) garbage and litter removal;

(3) fence installation and repair of existing fences;

(4) weed control;

(5) implementation of safety and health measures required by law to protect the public;

(6) upkeep of established trails, roads, parking areas, boat docks, and similar facilities existing in state parks and fishing access sites on October 1, 1999;

(7) in-kind replacement of existing facilities, including electric lines or facilities, or replacement of those existing facilities with facilities that have less impact on the state park or fishing access site;

(8) erosion control;

(9) streambank stabilization;

(10) erection of barriers necessary to preserve riparian vegetation and habitat;

(11) minimal signage necessary to inform users of appropriate state park or fishing access site use and applicable regulations and of historical, natural, cultural, geographical, and geological features in the area;

(12) measures necessary to ensure compliance with the federal Americans With Disabilities Act of 1990, when applicable;

(13) planting of native trees, grasses, and shrubs for habitat stabilization and privacy shielding;

(14) installation of fire rings, picnic tables, and trash collection facilities; and

(15) other necessary activities and expenditures consistent with the good neighbor policy and the intent of 23-1-126, 23-1-128, and this section, including new trails, new boat ramps, and necessary new access roads into and within the state park or fishing access site.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 474, L. 1999.

Provided by Montana Legislative Services

APPENDIX 5

PUBLIC COMMENTS ON DRAFT EA

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Public Comments on the Draft EA will be added to the Final EA..

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APPENDIX 6

COST ESTIMATES FOR ALTERNATIVES

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Preliminary Cost Estimate

Paul's FAS on Lake Five Date: 6/17/2008

Region One By: B. Mangum File No. 740.5

Alternative B: FWP Parcel

Item	Estimated Quantity	Unit Measure	Unit Price	Item Total
Mobilization				
Equipment Mobilization	12% Total Construction Cost			$19,145.40
Establishment of BMP's	8% Total Construction Cost			$12,763.60
				$0.00
Site Protection				
New Security Gate	1	Each	$2,500.00	$2,500.00
Barrier Rocks	30	Each	$75.00	$2,250.00
Highway Approach Signs	2	Each	$500.00	$1,000.00
Precast Concrete Wheel Stops	25	Each	$100.00	$2,500.00
Double Sided Highway Approach Signs	2	Each	$750.00	$1,500.00
Double Sided Directional Sign	1	Each	$750.00	$750.00
Single Sided Entrance Sign	1	Each	$500.00	$500.00
Regulation Sign	1	Each	$750.00	$750.00
Single Pole Parking Signs	3	Each	$100.00	$300.00
4 Wire Perimeter Farm Fence	2500	Lin. Ft.	$1.20	$3,000.00
				$0.00
Parking/Ramp Development				
Clearing and Grubbing	500	Cu. Yd.	$4.00	$2,000.00
4"(-) Base Course (6" Lift)	300	Cu. Yd.	$14.00	$4,200.00
3/4"(-) Finished Surface (3" Lift)	150	Cu. Yd.	$25.00	$3,750.00
30' x 16' Cast in Place Concrete Upper Ramp	480	Sq. Ft.	$15.00	$7,200.00
20' x 16' Push In Concrete Lower Ramp	320	Sq. Ft.	$18.00	$5,760.00
Crushed Rock Drainage Channel at Side of Ramp	40	Lin. Ft.	$10.00	$400.00
Unclassified Excavation	428	Cu. Yd.	$5.00	$2,140.00
Reclamation of Disturbed Topsoil and Vegetation	Lump Sum		$1,000.00	$1,000.00
				$0.00
Latrine and ADA Parking				
Precast Concrete Vault Latrine	1	Each	$8,500.00	$8,500.00
17' x 20' Concrete Parking Pad	340	Sq. Ft.	$10.00	$3,400.00
Concrete Sidewalk	300	Sq. Ft.	$10.00	$3,000.00
				$0.00
Site Amenities				
Campground Host - Well Drilling	1	Each	$10,000.00	$10,000.00
Campground Host - Water and Sewer System	1	Each	$25,000.00	$25,000.00
Campground Host - Electrical Wiring and Power Rise	1	Each	$3,000.00	$3,000.00
Campground Host - Telephone Wiring	1	Each	$2,000.00	$2,000.00
Camp Fire Ring	1	Each	$200.00	$200.00
Picnic Table	3	Each	$300.00	$900.00
Park Style Benches	3	Each	$700.00	$2,100.00
Vegetative Buffer	Lump Sum		$10,000.00	$10,000.00
6' x 40' Roll-In Dock	Lump Sum		$35,000.00	$35,000.00

Alternative B: FWP Parcel

Item	Estimated Quantity	Unit Measure	Unit Price	Item Total
New Access Road Construction				
Unclassified Excavation	150	Cu. Yd.	$5.00	$750.00
4"(-) Base Course (6" Lift)	150	Cu. Yd.	$14.00	$2,100.00
3/4"(-) Finished Surface (3" Lift)	100	Sq. Ft.	$25.00	$2,500.00
				$0.00
Private Access Road Improvements				
Clearing and Grubbing	360	Cu. Yd.	$4.00	$1,440.00
4"(-) Base Course (6" Lift)	270	Cu. Yd.	$14.00	$3,780.00
3/4"(-) Finished Surface (3" Lift)	175	Cu. Yd.	$25.00	$4,375.00
	Construction Cost Subtotal			$191,454.00
Design Consultant Fee	15% Total Construction Cost			$28,718.10
Construction Management	3% Total Construction Cost			$5,743.62
Contingency	15% Total Construction Cost			$28,718.10
	Total Cost Estimate			$254,633.82

Preliminary Cost Estimate

Paul's FAS on Lake Five Date: 6/17/2008

Region One By: B. Mangum File No. 740.5

Alternative C: Lake Five Resort Site

Item	Estimated Quantity	Unit Measure	Unit Price	Item Total
Mobilization				
Equipment Mobilization	12% Total Construction Cost			$18,417.00
Establishment of BMP's	8% Total Construction Cost			$12,278.00
				$0.00
Site Protection				
New Security Gate	2	Each	$2,500.00	$5,000.00
Barrier Rocks	30	Each	$75.00	$2,250.00
Highway Approach Signs	2	Each	$500.00	$1,000.00
Precast Concrete Wheel Stops	20	Each	$100.00	$2,000.00
Double Sided Highway Approach Signs	2	Each	$750.00	$1,500.00
Double Sided Directional Sign	1	Each	$750.00	$750.00
Single Sided Entrance Sign	1	Each	$500.00	$500.00
Regulation Sign	1	Each	$750.00	$750.00
Single Pole Parking Signs	3	Each	$100.00	$300.00
4 Wire Perimeter Farm Fence	1260	Lin. Ft.	$1.20	$1,512.00
				$0.00
Parking/Ramp Development				
Clearing and Grubbing	250	Cu. Yd.	$4.00	$1,000.00
4"(-) Base Course (6" Lift)	250	Cu. Yd.	$14.00	$3,500.00
3/4"(-) Finished Surface (3" Lift)	125	Cu. Yd.	$25.00	$3,125.00
30' x 16' Cast in Place Concrete Upper Ramp	480	Sq. Ft.	$15.00	$7,200.00
20' x 16' Push In Concrete Lower Ramp	320	Sq. Ft.	$18.00	$5,760.00
Crushed Rock Drainage Channel at Side of Ramp	50	Lin. Ft.	$10.00	$500.00
Unclassified Excavation	250	Cu. Yd.	$5.00	$1,250.00
Reclamation of Disturbed Topsoil and Vegetation	Lump Sum		$1,000.00	$1,000.00
				$0.00
Latrine and ADA Parking				
Precast Concrete Vault Latrine	1	Each	$8,500.00	$8,500.00
17' x 20' Concrete Parking Pad	340	Sq. Ft.	$10.00	$3,400.00
Concrete Sidewalk	300	Sq. Ft.	$10.00	$3,000.00
				$0.00
Site Amenities				
Campground Host - Well Drilling	1	Each	$10,000.00	$10,000.00
Campground Host - Water and Sewer System	1	Each	$25,000.00	$25,000.00
Campground Host - Electrical Wiring and Power Rise	1	Each	$3,000.00	$3,000.00
Campground Host - Telephone Wiring	1	Each	$2,000.00	$2,000.00
Camp Fire Ring	1	Each	$200.00	$200.00
Picnic Table	3	Each	$300.00	$900.00
Park Style Benches	3	Each	$700.00	$2,100.00
Vegetative Buffer	Lump Sum		$10,000.00	$10,000.00
6' x 40' Roll-In Dock	Lump Sum		$35,000.00	$35,000.00

Alternative C: Lake Five Resort Site

Item	Estimated Quantity	Unit Measure	Unit Price	Item Total
New Access Road Construction				
Unclassified Excavation	333	Cu. Yd.	$5.00	$1,665.00
4"(-) Base Course (6" Lift)	333	Cu. Yd.	$14.00	$4,662.00
3/4"(-) Finished Surface (3" Lift)	167	Cu. Yd.	$25.00	$4,175.00
				$0.00
Private Access Road Improvements				
Clearing and Grubbing	32	Cu. Yd.	$4.00	$128.00
4"(-) Base Course (6" Lift)	32	Cu. Yd.	$14.00	$448.00
3/4"(-) Finished Surface (3" Lift)	16	Cu. Yd.	$25.00	$400.00
	Construction Cost Subtotal			$184,170.00
Design Consultant Fee	15% Total Construction Cost			$27,625.50
Construction Management	3% Total Construction Cost			$5,525.10
Contingency	15% Total Construction Cost			$27,625.50
	Total Cost Estimate			$244,946.10

APPENDIX 7

SOLICITATION LETTER FOR FAS PROPERTIES TO REALTORS

(Intentionally Blank)

490 North Meridian Road
Kalispell, MT 59901
(406) 752-5501
June 6, 2007

RE: Notice and Request for Information

Dear Realtor or Land Owner:

Montana Fish Wildlife, & Parks (FWP) is searching for a property in northwestern Montana which can potentially be developed as a fishing access site. FWP acquired a 10 acre parcel on Lake Five in Flathead County for a potential fishing access site but is exploring and is requesting your assistance in finding alternative potential sites which might be acquired by purchase, exchange, gift or other arrangement. FWP has identified and prepared a list of criteria which such a substitute fishing access site should have in order to assist you in determining if any property you own or are involved in marketing may be or become available. Those criteria are as follows:

SITE CRITERIA

1. Is the proposed site available for sale, exchange or trade within the timetable of an upcoming initial environmental assessment? Depending on the number of responses received, it is anticipated that assessment process will conclude by the end of August 2007.

2. Does the site have public access or can such access be acquired or developed? The site should accommodate a public road or easement to the proposed site of at least 16' wide to accommodate a single-lane gravel road with no more than 10% grade and no restrictions on public access consistent with the intended use as a fishing access site.

3. Is the site physically suited for development of a fishing access site? At a minimum, a site should have 120' of lake frontage to provide a minimum 45' turning radius for vehicle/trailer combinations. The site should provide a relatively flat spot suitable for parking 6-8 vehicle/boat trailer combinations and a latrine and a moderately sloped shoreline suitable for development of a single-lane boat ramp and carry-on boat access. Water depth at the intended ramp location should drop to a minimum of 36" of depth within 50 feet to facilitate boat launching but not at a rate of more than 12%.

4. Is the proposed site reasonably believed to have a value equal to, greater, or lower than the market value of the existing Fishing Access Site located on Lake Five? If not, what proposal is made to account for any difference in value? The 10-acre parcel on Lake Five was valued at $450,000 approximately two years ago.

5. Is the proposed parcel on a water body large enough to sustain increased public recreation, within 45 miles of population centers and capable of sustaining recreational fishing?

For more information and questions, please contact FWP's regional staff at the above referenced number or Darlene Edge of the FWP lands staff at (406) 444-4042. Correspondence can be addressed to:

Jim Satterfield, Regional Supervisor
Paul Taylor Memorial FAS Search
Montana Fish, Wildlife, & Parks
490 North Meridian Road
Kalispell, MT 59901

Sincerely,

Jim Satterfield,

Regional Supervisor

APPENDIX 8

LAKE FIVE FISH STOCKING SUMMARY

(Intentionally Blank)

Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks
Fish Planting Report for Lake Five

Date	Species	Strn	Nbr	Len	Wt	Tmp	Rgn	County	Location	Latitude	Longitude
05/29/1924	Brook Trout	-	10,480	0.0			1	Flathead	31N19W09	48.46507	-114.01754
07/23/1924	Rainbow Trout	-	40,000	0.0			1	Flathead	31N19W09	48.46507	-114.01754
08/16/1924	Bass	-	5,000	0.0			1	Flathead	31N19W09	48.46507	-114.01754
10/15/1927	Bass	-	500	0.0			1	Flathead	31N19W09	48.46507	-114.01754
10/15/1927	Bass	-	500	0.0			1	Flathead	31N19W09	48.46507	-114.01754
09/16/1929	Bass	-	24,000	0.0			1	Flathead	31N19W09	48.46507	-114.01754
09/01/1932	Largemouth Bass	-	25,000	0.0			1	Flathead	31N19W09	48.46507	-114.01754
05/11/1933	Coho Salmon	-	15,552	2.0			1	Flathead	31N19W09	48.46507	-114.01754
09/19/1933	Largemouth Bass	-	2,000	2.0			1	Flathead	31N19W09	48.46507	-114.01754
08/13/1934	Largemouth Bass	-	3,800	2.0			1	Flathead	31N19W09	48.46507	-114.01754
08/27/1936	Largemouth Bass	-	8,000	2.0			1	Flathead	31N19W09	48.46507	-114.01754
08/17/1937	Largemouth Bass	-	5,000	3.0			1	Flathead	31N19W09	48.46507	-114.01754
09/27/1937	Largemouth Bass	-	15,000	2.0			1	Flathead	31N19W09	48.46507	-114.01754
10/25/1938	Largemouth Bass	-	12,500	2.0			1	Flathead	31N19W09	48.46507	-114.01754
10/11/1940	Largemouth Bass	-	20,000	3.0			1	Flathead	31N19W09	48.46507	-114.01754
07/28/1952	Brook Trout	-	528	8.0			1	Flathead	31N19W09	48.46507	-114.01754
05/27/1953	Brook Trout	-	1,456	0.0	280.0		1	Flathead	31N19W09	48.46507	-114.01754
05/20/1954	Rainbow Trout	-	600	0.0	300.0		1	Flathead	31N19W09	48.46507	-114.01754
07/17/1956	Rainbow Trout	-	4,004	0.0	728.0		1	Flathead	31N19W09	48.46507	-114.01754
07/24/1956	Rainbow Trout	-	4,055	0.0	811.0		1	Flathead	31N19W09	48.46507	-114.01754
08/03/1956	Rainbow Trout	-	24,024	2.0	156.0		1	Flathead	31N19W09	48.46507	-114.01754
05/03/1957	Rainbow Trout	-	11,200	6.0	800.0		1	Flathead	31N19W09	48.46507	-114.01754
05/09/1957	Rainbow Trout	-	8,450	6.0	650.0		1	Flathead	31N19W09	48.46507	-114.01754
05/10/1957	Rainbow Trout	-	8,960	0.0	700.0		1	Flathead	31N19W09	48.46507	-114.01754
05/10/1957	Rainbow Trout	-	8,960	0.0	700.0		1	Flathead	31N19W09	48.46507	-114.01754
05/23/1957	Rainbow Trout	-	4,320	0.0	600.0		1	Flathead	31N19W09	48.46507	-114.01754
05/27/1958	Rainbow Trout	-	3,608	0.0	820.0		1	Flathead	31N20W02	48.46507	-114.01754
05/27/1958	Rainbow Trout	-	3,608	0.0	820.0		1	Flathead	31N20W02	48.46507	-114.01754
05/27/1958	Rainbow Trout	-	3,608	0.0	820.0		1	Flathead	31N20W02	48.46507	-114.01754
06/11/1958	Rainbow Trout	-	3,003	0.0	770.0		1	Flathead	31N20W02	48.46507	-114.01754
06/11/1958	Rainbow Trout	-	3,003	0.0	770.0		1	Flathead	31N20W02	48.46507	-114.01754
06/17/1958	Rainbow Trout	-	3,024	0.0	720.0		1	Flathead	31N20W02	48.46507	-114.01754
06/18/1958	Rainbow Trout	-	3,024	0.0	720.0		1	Flathead	31N20W02	48.46507	-114.01754
06/18/1958	Rainbow Trout	-	3,024	0.0	720.0		1	Flathead	31N20W02	48.46507	-114.01754
07/07/1958	Rainbow Trout	-	3,024	0.0	840.0		1	Flathead	31N20W02	48.46507	-114.01754
07/07/1958	Rainbow Trout	-	3,024	0.0	840.0		1	Flathead	31N20W02	48.46507	-114.01754
07/08/1959	Rainbow Trout	-	5,998	0.0	1,463.0		1	Flathead	31N20W02	48.46507	-114.01754

Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks
Fish Planting Report for Lake Five

Date	Species	Strn	Nbr	Len	Wt	Tmp	Rgn	County	Location	Latitude	Longitude
07/08/1959	Rainbow Trout	-	5,998	0.0	1,463.0		1	Flathead	31N20W02	48.46507	-114.01754
06/20/1960	Rainbow Trout	-	6,006	0.0	924.0		1	Flathead	31N20W02	48.46507	-114.01754
06/30/1960	Rainbow Trout	-	7,192	0.0	1,240.0		1	Flathead	31N20W02	48.46507	-114.01754
10/17/1960	Cutthroat Trout	-	17,000	3.0	85.0		1	Flathead	31N19W05	48.46507	-114.01754
10/17/1960	Cutthroat Trout	-	17,200	3.0	86.0		1	Flathead	31N19W05	48.46507	-114.01754
10/18/1960	Cutthroat Trout	-	11,200	3.0	56.0		1	Flathead	31N19W05	48.46507	-114.01754
10/18/1960	Cutthroat Trout	-	22,000	2.0	80.0		1	Flathead	31N19W05	48.46507	-114.01754
10/19/1960	Cutthroat Trout	-	18,000	3.0	90.0		1	Flathead	31N19W05	48.46507	-114.01754
10/19/1960	Cutthroat Trout	-	14,000	3.0	70.0		1	Flathead	31N19W05	48.46507	-114.01754
05/25/1961	Arctic Grayling	-	723	0.0	657.0		1	Flathead	31N19W09	48.46507	-114.01754
06/02/1961	Arctic Grayling	-	200,000	0.0	10.0		1	Flathead	31N19W09	48.46507	-114.01754
06/07/1961	Arctic Grayling	-	150	0.0	150.0		1	Flathead	31N19W09	48.46507	-114.01754
08/28/1961	Cutthroat Trout	-	25,500	2.0	51.0		1	Flathead	31N19W09	48.46507	-114.01754
08/28/1961	Cutthroat Trout	-	25,650	2.0	57.0		1	Flathead	31N19W09	48.46507	-114.01754
09/06/1961	Cutthroat Trout	-	6,656	3.0	28.0		1	Flathead	31N19W09	48.46507	-114.01754
05/16/1962	Arctic Grayling	-	1,920	12.0	1,440.0		1	Flathead	31N19W09	48.46507	-114.01754
09/07/1962	Cutthroat Trout	-	29,920	2.0	80.0		1	Flathead	31N19W09	48.46507	-114.01754
04/19/1963	Cutthroat Trout	-	3,024	6.0	112.0		1	Flathead	31N19W00	48.46507	-114.01754
05/03/1963	Cutthroat Trout	-	2,040	5.0	60.0		1	Flathead	31N19W09	48.46507	-114.01754
09/16/1963	Cutthroat Trout	-	18,208	6.0	1,369.0		1	Flathead	31N19W09	48.46507	-114.01754
05/20/1964	Arctic Grayling	-	688	9.0	688.0		1	Flathead	31N19W00	48.46507	-114.01754
05/21/1964	Arctic Grayling	-	362	9.0	362.0		1	Flathead	31N19W00	48.46507	-114.01754
09/30/1964	Cutthroat Trout	-	5,000	3.0	34.0		1	Flathead	31N19W00	48.46507	-114.01754
05/14/1965	Arctic Grayling	-	404	14.0	449.0		1	Flathead	31N19W00	48.46507	-114.01754
05/17/1965	Arctic Grayling	-	406	14.0	451.0		1	Flathead	31N19W00	48.46507	-114.01754
05/20/1965	Arctic Grayling	-	441	14.0	490.0		1	Flathead	31N19W09	48.46507	-114.01754
05/19/1966	Arctic Grayling	-	251	14.0	314.0		1	Flathead	31N19W00	48.46507	-114.01754
06/06/1966	Arctic Grayling	-	190,000	0.0	10.0		1	Flathead	31N19W00	48.46507	-114.01754
09/06/1966	Cutthroat Trout	-	7,030	6.0	703.0		1	Flathead	31N19W09	48.46507	-114.01754
09/18/1967	Cutthroat Trout	-	10,620	2.0	9.0		1	Flathead	31N19W09	48.46507	-114.01754
07/02/1968	Cutthroat Trout	-	1,430	6.0	130.0		1	Flathead	31N19W09	48.46507	-114.01754
07/02/1968	Cutthroat Trout	-	1,200	6.0	100.0		1	Flathead	31N19W09	48.46507	-114.01754
07/15/1968	Cutthroat Trout	-	2,161	16.0	1,509.0		1	Flathead	31N19W09	48.46507	-114.01754
07/30/1968	Cutthroat Trout	-	64,720	1.0	11.0		1	Flathead	31N19W09	48.46507	-114.01754
10/10/1969	Cutthroat Trout	-	12,548	7.0	1,673.0		1	Flathead	31N19W09	48.46507	-114.01754
04/28/1970	Cutthroat Trout	-	4,080	5.0	120.0		1	Flathead	31N19W09	48.46507	-114.01754
04/28/1970	Cutthroat Trout	-	4,200	5.0	140.0		1	Flathead	31N19W09	48.46507	-114.01754

Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks
Fish Planting Report for Lake Five

Date	Species	Strn	Nbr	Len	Wt	Tmp	Rgn	County	Location	Latitude	Longitude
04/29/1970	Cutthroat Trout	-	4,260	5.0	142.0		1	Flathead	31N19W09	48.46507	-114.01754
06/12/1972	Cutthroat W Sl	-	12,000	3.0	174.0		1	Flathead	31N19W00	48.46507	-114.01754
05/14/1973	Cutthroat W Sl	-	11,540	3.0	185.0		1	Flathead	31N19W10	48.46507	-114.01754
05/10/1974	Largemouth Bass	-	35	10.0	1.0		1	Flathead	31N19W09	48.46507	-114.01754
06/24/1975	Largemouth Bass	-	215	8.0	53.0		1	Flathead	31N19W09	48.46507	-114.01754
06/15/1976	Largemouth Bass	-	220	7.0	55.0		1	Flathead	31N19W09	48.46507	-114.01754
07/20/1976	Largemouth Bass	M	4,900	1.0	5.0		1	Flathead	31N19W09	48.46507	-114.01754
05/28/1986	Kokanee	V	100,000	2.0	78.3		1	Flathead	31N19W09	48.46507	-114.01754
05/08/1990	Kokanee	-	50,000	1.1	19.0	53	1	Flathead	31N19W09	48.46507	-114.01754
05/10/1994	Kokanee	D	33,205	1.5	14.8	58	1	Flathead	31N19W09	48.46507	-114.01754
05/08/1995	Kokanee	-	56,982	1.1	17.3	48	1	Flathead	31N19W09	48.46507	-114.01754
08/16/1995	Arctic Grayling	M	52,330	0.8	7.3	64	1	Flathead	31N19W09	48.46507	-114.01754
04/19/1996	Kokanee	D	35,700	1.2	10.5	45	1	Flathead	31N19W09	48.46507	-114.01754
05/07/1997	Kokanee	D	29,584	1.8	34.8	48	1	Flathead	31N19W09	48.46507	-114.01754
04/03/1998	Kokanee	D	14,080	1.6	11.7	38	1	Flathead	31N19W09	48.46507	-114.01754
04/03/1998	Kokanee	D	15,840	1.6	11.0	38	1	Flathead	31N19W09	48.46507	-114.01754
04/28/1999	Kokanee	D	11,232	1.4	12.0	48	1	Flathead	31N19W09	48.46507	-114.01754
04/28/1999	Kokanee	R	7,920	1.6	11.0	48	1	Flathead	31N19W09	48.46507	-114.01754
04/27/2000	Kokanee	R	33,925	1.6	22.3	60	1	Flathead	31N19W09	48.46507	-114.01754
05/04/2001	Kokanee	R	30,060	1.9	36.7	48	1	Flathead	31N19W09	48.46507	-114.01754
04/10/2002	Kokanee	D	30,752	1.4	31.0	38	1	Flathead	31N19W09	48.46507	-114.01754
04/27/2003	Kokanee	D	23,800	1.8	35.4	52	1	Flathead	31N19W09	48.46507	-114.01754
05/02/2004	Kokanee	D	26,608	1.8	41.6	60	1	Flathead	31N19W09	48.46507	-114.01754
05/21/2005	Kokanee	D	26,400	2.4	70.0	62	1	Flathead	31N19W09	48.46507	-114.01754
05/31/2005	Rainbow Trout	K	131	15.5	194.0	61	1	Flathead	31N19W09	48.46507	-114.01754
	Lower B4. Unallocated 2 Y.o. Precocial Fish. 1.48 Lbs. Ea.										
05/18/2006	Kokanee	D	20,800	2.3	39.0	62	1	Flathead	31N19W09	48.46507	-114.01754
05/10/2007	Rainbow Trout	A	25,829	3.5	460.0	51	1	Flathead	31N19W09	48.46507	-114.01754
	R7, Fish Recently With Bac Gill Disease					Truck or Vehicle plant					
Report Totals:			1,698,113	32,101.5							

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APPENDIX 9

ANGLER USE SURVEY

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Angler use report—Lake Five, Flathead County, Montana

Year	Total Pressure	Total Trips	Resident Pressure	Resident Trips	Non-Resident Pressure	Non-Resident Trips
2005	823	6	823	6	0	0
2003	496	7	496	7	0	0
2001	146	3	146	3	0	0
1999	1,717	29	1,451	22	266	7
1997	302	7	302	7	0	0
1995	3,106	41	3,106	41	0	0
1993	124	2	124	2	0	0
1991	416	7	416	7	0	0
1989	99	2	99	2	0	0
1985	1,161	4	1,161	4	0	0
1983	194	1	194	1	0	0
1982	411	2	411	2	0	0

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APPENDIX 10

LAKE FIVE WATER QUALITY

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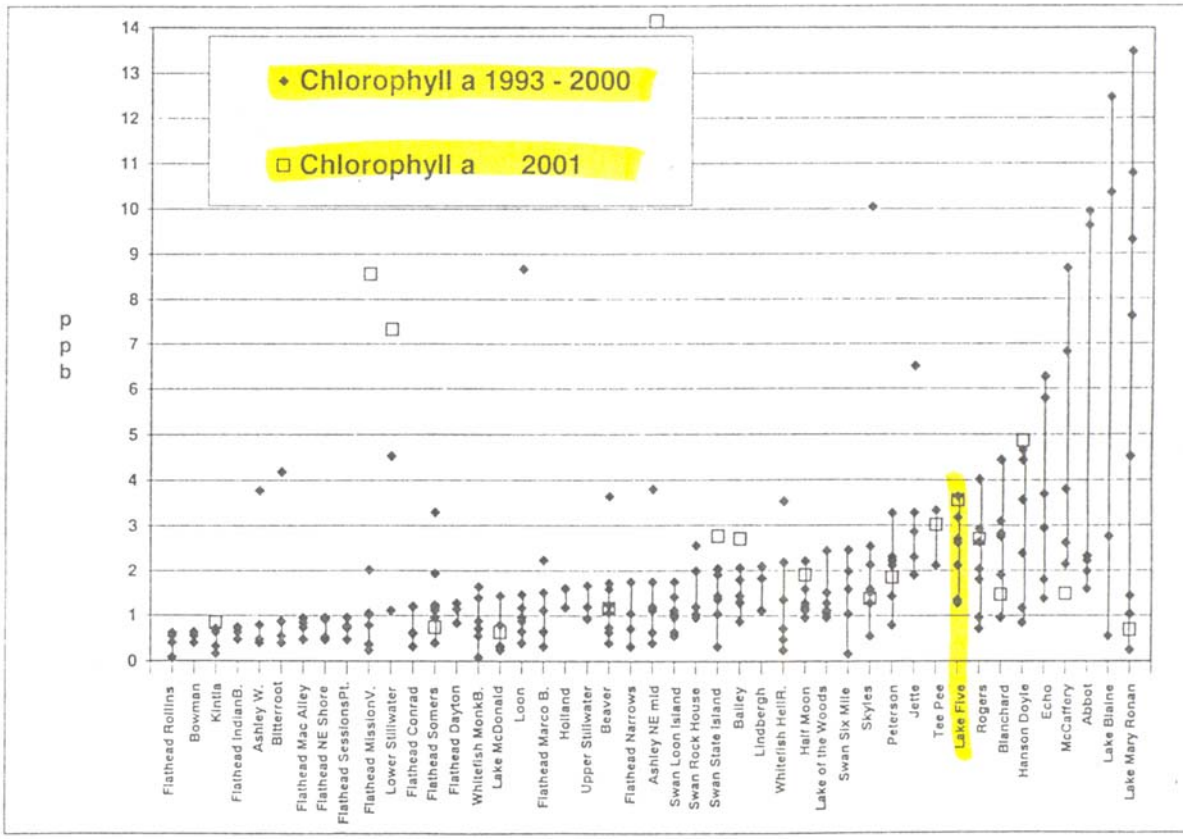
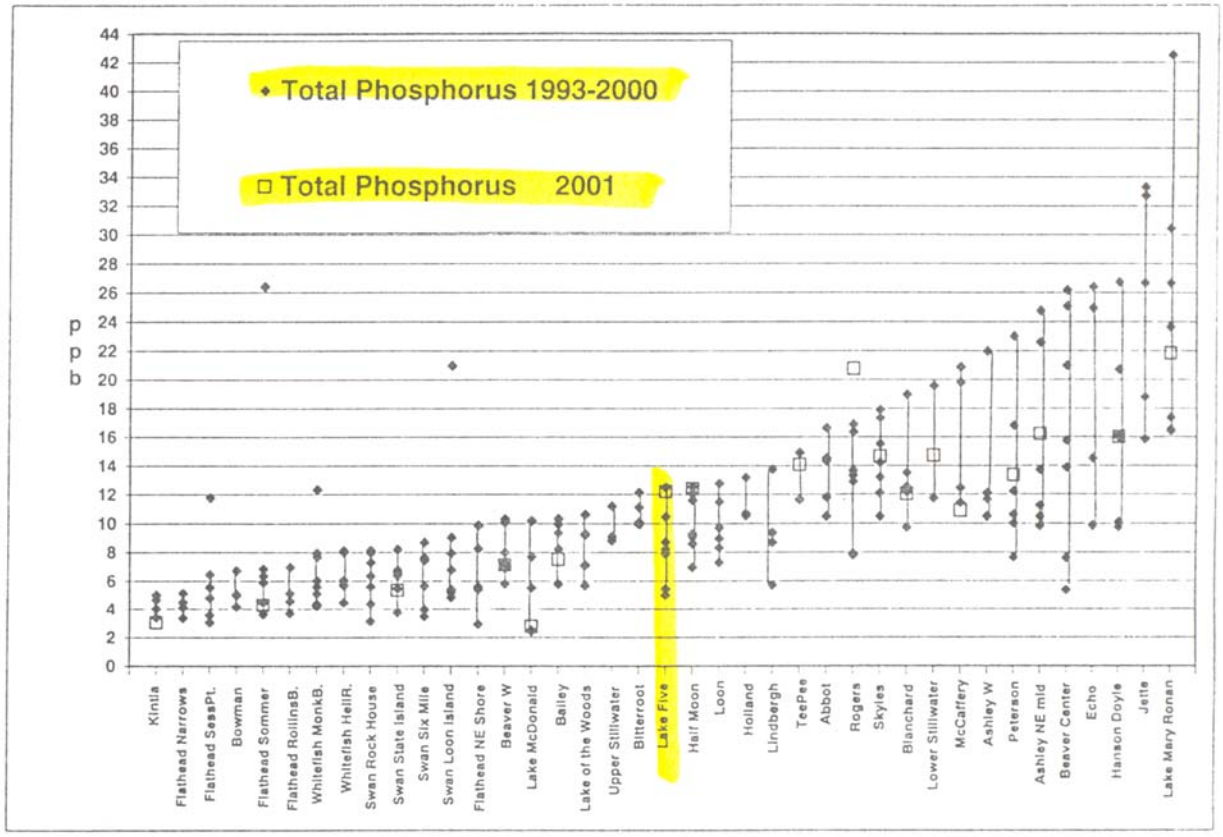


Prepared by the Flathead Lake Biological Station
for the Flathead Basin Commission



Prepared by the Flathead Lake Biological Station
for the Flathead Basin Commission

APPENDIX 11

SHPO REPORT

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2005062114

STAN
FWP/PARKS

Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks

RECEIVED
JUN 21 2005
BY: SHPO

RECEIVED
JUN 24 2005
DESIGN & CONSTRUCTION
DEPT. OF FISH, WILDLIFE & PARKS

1420 East Sixth Avenue
P.O. Box 200701
Helena, Montana 59620-0701

Dr. Mark Baumler SHPO
State Historical Preservation Office
P.O. Box 201202
1410 8th Avenue
Helena, Montana 59620-1202

RE: Paul's Fishing Access Site on Lake Five, Flathead County, Montana

June 20, 2005

Dear Dr. Baumler:

The Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks (FWP) is proposing acquisition and development of a new fishing access site on Lake Five in Flathead County, Montana. The project is located at T31N R19W Secstions 9 and 10 between Columbia Falls and West Glacier, Montana. Enclosed please find the report prepared by GCM Services, Inc. entitled *A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory of the Proposed Lake Five Fishing Access Site Acquisition and Development, Flathead County, Montana.*

No cultural sites or artifacts were discovered in the APE. FWP believes that the report prepared by David Ferguson of GCM Services, Inc. for FWP is adequate and we agree with his methods. We agree with the consultant's recommendation that, due to the low likelihood of adverse impacts to cultural resources, the project should be allowed to proceed as proposed.

We request your concurrence on the adequacy of the enclosed report and the low likelihood of adverse impacts to cultural resources. Please feel free to contact Bardell Mangum at (406) 841-4012 or by e-mail at bmangum@mt.gov if you have any questions or concerns regarding the proposed project.

Sincerely,

Bardell Mangum, ASLA
Assistant Cultural Resources Coordinator
Design & Construction Bureau

CONCUR
MONTANA SHPO
DATE 6/23/05 SIGNED

Encl. Report, CRABS Form

cc: Marty Watkins FWP Regional Parks Manager, File 684A.1