

III. Alternatives



The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) requires agencies to develop alternative strategies to fully explore a range of ideas, methods, and concepts as part of an Environmental Assessment (EA). All alternatives should be feasible for implementation. National Park Service policy requires that when the NPS can identify its preferred alternative that it be done so before the EA is released for review. The preferred alternative is that alternative the National Park Service believes would best accomplish its goals, based on the analyses completed to date.

The Interdisciplinary Planning Team, which includes representatives from Federal, Tribal, and local governments in the Lake Roosevelt Region, crafted the alternatives to recognize the importance of public access to the shoreline and the need to provide for a diverse range of recreational opportunities and a quality visitor experience. The alternatives also provide various measures that will ensure the preservation and conservation of natural, cultural, and scenic resources, and seek out ways to enhance communications with the general public and the various NPS governmental and private sector partners in the Lake Roosevelt area. Each proposed alternative is required to be consistent with Lake Roosevelt NRA's *General Management Plan* of 2000 including the purpose and significance of the NRA, current NPS laws and regulations, and standard implementation and maintenance practices.

Four alternatives were developed to provide a foundation for decision-making as the NPS moves forward with the Shoreline Management Plan:

- **Alternative A:** The “No Action” or Continue Current Management Alternative would continue current management strategies under existing funding levels.
- **Alternative B:** The Visitor Use Management and Education Alternative would create new permits, zoning, and ways to disseminate information.
- **Alternative C:** The Partnerships and Agency Coordination Alternative would enhance existing partnerships and coordination with public groups and agencies.
- **Alternative D:** The Built Recreation Facilities Alternative would provide new recreational opportunities through park infrastructure.

Although the emphasis in each alternative is different, each would use the same suite of strategies (management changes, agency cooperation, and recreational development) to accomplish its objectives. For example, although Alternative B would rely most heavily on management strategies, it also calls for the development of some new facilities.

The implementation of the alternatives would be dependent on adequate funding, staffing, and environmental analysis. Approval of a preferred alternative would not guarantee that funding would be forthcoming. Rather, the plan establishes a vision and framework to guide Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area in future management decisions.

Identification of the Preferred Alternative



Interdisciplinary Planning Team workshop

The development of a preferred alternative involved evaluating the four alternatives with the use of an objective analysis process called “choosing by advantages.” Through this process, the Interdisciplinary Planning Team identified and compared the relative advantages of each alternative according to a set of factors. The advantages of each alternative were ranked and the costs of implementing the alternatives were compared. The Interdisciplinary Planning Team used this information to select the preferred alternative. Under this process, the preferred alternative is the one that would give the greatest overall benefits for the most reasonable cost.

Alternative B was selected as the Preferred Alternative of the National Park Service. Implementation of Alternative B is also recommended by the assigned representatives from the other governmental agencies on the Interdisciplinary Planning Team.

A. Actions Common to All Alternatives



Each alternative includes strategies that address the major planning issues: improving public access to the shoreline, improving visitor use of the shoreline, increasing the recreational capacity of the lake, mitigating for proposed summer lake level changes, improving coordination among partners, managing shoreline natural and cultural resources, as well as enhancing public use and providing more educational information to visitors. Each alternative also addresses the GMP direction to provide a full-service marina at Crescent Bay.

The following “Common to All” actions include existing/ongoing management and maintenance actions, and actions identified for implementation in the 2000 *General Management Plan*. Actions that are common to all alternatives include continuation of the community access point approval process; proposed construction of the Crescent Bay Marina; retention of the Tread Lightly® program and other strategies for managing human waste; retrofitting facilities to accommodate proposed lower lake levels in summer; existing agency and partnership coordination programs; existing native and non-native noxious weed management programs; and existing visitor interpretive and education programs.

Adaptive Management



Traffic monitoring at China Bend

The *General Management Plan* (NPS 2000) states that changing patterns of visitor use may result in the need to expand existing recreational facilities, such as parking lots and launch ramps. To address this issue, the Shoreline Management Plan (SMP) provides recommendations for potential locations where facility expansion or new development could occur, as informed by the 2008 Lake Roosevelt Site Analysis Report.

The 2008 Site Analysis Report, prepared as part of the SMP, identified opportunities for future development or expansion of recreational facilities, as informed by an evaluation of the physical attributes of the lake’s shoreline. Types of shoreline information evaluated as part of the 2008 Site Analysis Report included: vegetation, topography, bathymetry, seasonal fluctuation of water levels, location of current recreation facilities, proximity to public roads, presence of cultural resources, and surface hydrology. Appendix 2 identifies, by individual site, the results from the 2008 Site Analysis and summarizes development potential associated with each recreational facility along the lake shore. The Shoreline Management Plan alternatives present a range of recreational facility development and expansion recommendations, as informed by the 2008 Site Analysis Report.



Eden Harbor community access point

Areas within Special Use Zones that have been dedicated for a specific use or group and where access to the general public is limited will be reviewed periodically to determine whether the continued use of those areas by private individuals or groups is inconsistent with the needs of the general public. This public need assessment would summarize the status and trends associated with visitor use and demand for recreational opportunities that occur over time at Lake Roosevelt, in the general vicinity of each *General Management Plan* defined Special Use Zone. This public need assessment will be informed by a set of qualitative social, cultural, and natural resource information and will be summarized in a report format to inform future NPS management decisions. For example, the public need assessment may suggest the need for additional day use visitor facilities in a general location. The NPS will first consult the SMP and the associated 2008 Site Analysis Report to identify site specific facility expansion or new development opportunities in that general location. The public need assessment, in conjunction with the recommendations contained within the SMP, will guide development of an appropriate management response, ranging from implementing more intensive resource or visitor use management strategies, expanding existing facilities or developing new facilities.

The status and trends associated with the visitor use and recreational demand portion of the public need assessment will be evaluated using indicators of public need. A preliminary set of indicators that may guide the five year public need assessment includes:

- Wait time for visitors and recreational users, by specific facility type.
Primarily boat launches and parking lots
- # of recreational users, by specific facility type
- # days per summer season when specific types of facilities have exceeded their designed capacity
- Impacts to physical and biological resources, proximate to a facility, by facility type
- Impacts to visitor experience, by visitor use category and facility type
- Population growth projections for nearby cities and metropolitan areas
- Recreation use trends for the region and state

The National Park Service would finalize a set of public need indicators and assessment methodology, in cooperation with academia and other expert input, as part of SMP implementation.

Public Access to the Shoreline

All alternatives include a commitment by the NPS to provide public access to the shoreline through various public recreation facilities around the lake.

COMMUNITY ACCESS POINTS

Private facilities, such as unimproved boat launches, unattended buoys, docks and roads, can be converted to public facilities according to a draft set of criteria that communities must meet in order to provide public facilities. These criteria have been revised into a proposed set of Community Access Point criteria and requirements:

The Community Access Point process is designed to accommodate access from private land where there is a willingness and ability to also accommodate public use. As a result, proposals are accepted from established community organizations and local governments, but not from private individuals, developers, or corporations. Sponsoring communities must be willing to have public use of the proposed facility. Community Access Points must be:

1. Sponsored by a community of sufficient size. A community is defined as a developed area bordering the recreation area, led by a homeowners association or similar organization capable of maintaining the CAP over the long-term. The community must have a minimum of 10 households.
2. A minimum distance of 2.5 water miles OR 7 land miles from other access points that provide similar facilities.
3. A minimum distance from concession-operated marinas with overnight moorage of 10 water miles.



Kettle Falls marina



Fire ring at Camp Na-Bor-Lee



Swim area at Marcus Island

4. Accessible by the public on public roads or via public easements on private roads.
5. Free of interference with routes of public access or use of public lands or waters.
6. Located in areas of gentle topography without natural hazards (i.e., sloughing of slopes) or sensitive natural and cultural resources.

Community Access Points are required to provide the following:

1. Liability insurance assumed by the sponsoring community for public use of community-provided and maintained facilities. All liability insurance policies must specify that the insurance company will have no right of subrogation against the United States of America or must provide that the United States of America is named an additional insured.
2. Evidence of compliance with standards specified by the National Park Service, including compliance with applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations. These standards would include maintaining all facilities in a safe and useable condition and providing access to the disabled.
3. Minimum slips or buoys based on the size of the community and two extra slips or buoys maintained for general public use. Number of slips or buoys = Size of the community/2 plus 2.
4. Adequate parking based on the facility type.
 - a. Boat launches: Number of spaces = Size of the community/2 plus 2. Parking spaces should be sized to accommodate boat trailers (10' x 45').
 - b. Boat docks: Number of spaces = Size of the community/2 plus 2. Where boat launches do not accompany the boat dock, parking spaces should be sized to accommodate vehicles (10' x 20').
 - c. Buoy fields and moorage: Same as boat docks.
5. Signage consistent with the NPS Signs Standards Handbook (reference director's order). Facility name signs shall be placed facing the water and facing the road access. An area will be provided for the display of NPS policies and regulations.

Based on these criteria the NPS would determine if existing facilities can be brought into compliance or new facilities are needed.

TRAIL ACCESS

All alternatives also include the continued maintenance of the trails at Fort Spokane and Kettle Falls. The recreation area allows informal, pedestrian access to the shoreline, without construction and if the informal trails do not degrade resources. Constructed trails, stairs, railings, and structures on NPS property will be removed.

Visitor Use of the Shoreline

The existing Tread Lightly© program would continue to provide visitors with information on the responsible care of the recreation area. Visitors to the lake would continue to learn to leave nothing behind, minimize impacts, and take nothing away from each place they visit. Ongoing programs to responsibly dispose of human waste would continue, including the requirements for overnight boaters to carry portable toilets, and for concessionaires to provide pump-out facilities and encourage the use of disposable waste bags.

Existing NPS regulations determine visitor's length of stay. Campers cannot stay in one campsite/area longer than 14 days or in the recreation area longer than 30 days per year. Campers also cannot reserve an informal beach campsite by leaving their belongings unattended on the beach for more than 24 hours. Park regulations require that campfires be in campfire rings/pits year round, unless there is a state ban on fires due to drought conditions or high fire danger.



Aquatic vegetation on propeller

Capacity of Facilities

Based on the *General Management Plan*, the existing public access point at Crescent Bay Marina would be developed with a full-service marina through a public-private partnership with a concessionaire. The full-service marina would potentially include enhancements to the boat launch and existing parking lot, which would be completed by the NPS. However, the marina office, small store, berthing and courtesy docks that make up the marina proper would be designed, constructed, and maintained by a private concessionaire. See the following chapter, *Crescent Bay Development Concept Plan*, for more details.

As part of annual maintenance and planning, all alternatives would include an evaluation of existing ramps to determine their potential for lengthening (see next section).

For all alternatives, new or expanded facilities may need further analysis of water quality or other environmental factors. The Lake Roosevelt/Upper Columbia River area is currently undergoing a remedial investigation and feasibility study to evaluate the risks to human health and the environment from a century of contaminants released into the Upper Columbia River from mining activities in the area. Although health advisories regarding fish consumption have been issued, analysis and studies published to date do not suggest an increased risk to human health from recreating on Lake Roosevelt. Research on this issue is ongoing and site development proposals for the northern end of the lake will take future studies and recommendations fully into account prior to making a determination to proceed with a site development at a specific location.

Lower Lake Levels in Summer

Because of the proposed summer lake level draw down by the Washington State Department of Ecology and the Bureau of Reclamation, affected recreational facilities, including docks, ramps, and log booms would be retrofitted to accommodate the lower lake levels based on recommendations from an engineering study.

Upgrade of the facilities would be prioritized based on the number of visitors, lake levels, seasonal concerns, and funding. The NPS plans to upgrade all listed facilities at some time.

Agency Coordination

To maintain and improve interagency communication ongoing meetings and communications with its partners would continue under all alternatives. These include meeting with tribal representatives and the Bureau of Reclamation under the “Five-party Agreement,” coordination with other partners and the public through the Lake Roosevelt Forum, and ongoing partnerships with the counties and local governments (including updates to memoranda of understanding, working together to establish regional trail connections, and establishing a joint visitor information center at Kettle Falls). To communicate the differences between tribal and park regulations to the public, a comparison of regulations and policies would continue to be published in the park newsletter.

Natural Resources

Aquatic vegetation and upland noxious weed management programs would continue. To control aquatic vegetation, pilot projects to experiment with removal methods and measure their effectiveness would continue. In general, noxious weed populations are managed with a target of maintaining weed levels at three percent or below a representative sampling of native and non-native aquatic vegetation. The aquatic vegetation control includes mechanical, biological, and chemical control methods: These methods, depending on effectiveness, would continue to be used throughout the recreation area.

For upland noxious weed control the NPS would continue to coordinate with state and county weed boards as well as cooperate with adjacent landowners to control weeds, sometimes using volunteer work parties.

Visitor Education and Information

The existing array of visitor education and interpretive programs designed to keep visitors informed of recreation area conditions, and the ecology and cultural significance of the park, would continue as part of all alternatives.

TABLE III - 1: SUMMARY OF ACTIONS COMMON TO ALL ALTERNATIVES

PREAMBLE	
Adaptive Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor and evaluate visitor use and experience of recreation facilities to provide a foundation for responding to changing resource conditions over time. Assess public need periodically.
PUBLIC ACCESS TO THE SHORELINE	
Primitive boat launches and docks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refine criteria for existing Community Access Point (CAP) program to evaluate primitive launches and docks and for other proposed new facilities • Based on the evaluation, remove existing non-compliant docks and launches and retain and approve conforming ones
Buoys and moorage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to allow boats to be moored on the water for up to 30 days a year. (Marinas, CAPs and proposed buoy fields allow for longer use) • Continue to require unattended private buoys to be removed • Evaluate proposed community buoy fields (away from NPS facilities) using refined CAP criteria • Establish full-service marina at Crescent Bay through concessionaire (see “Chapter 4, Crescent Bay Development Concept Plan”)
Long-distance shoreline and interpretive trails	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain current interpretive trails at Fort Spokane and Kettle Falls
Primitive constructed beach access trails/roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to allow informal, pedestrian beach access to the shoreline that does not degrade soil or vegetation resources and does not have built features such as stairs or rails • Continue to map existing informal and formal pathways • Continue to remove non-public constructed trails
VISITOR USE OF THE SHORELINE: INFORMAL BEACH CAMPING AND DAY USE	
Trash and human waste management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue Tread Lightly® education program • Continue to encourage concessionaires to provide human waste disposal bags • Continue to require concessions to provide pump out opportunities for boaters • Continue to require overnight visitors to carry an adequate number of portable toilets
Length of stay/crowding at beach campsites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limit camping to 14 days per campground/area per year, or a maximum of 30 days per calendar year within the recreation area • Do not allow campsites to be left unattended for more than 24 hours • Prohibit holding or otherwise reserving individual beach campsites
Beach fires	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to allow fires year-round in designated fire rings • Continue to coordinate with DNR and counties for fire bans

CAPACITY OF FACILITIES	
	There are no actions related to the capacity of facilities that are common to all alternatives
LOWER LAKE LEVELS IN SUMMER	
Lower lake levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain existing facilities • Implement lake draw down engineering study recommendations and retrofit facilities for summer lake levels during drought years. This includes adding dock sections or log boom extensions, as appropriate, to the following areas: Spring Canyon, Penix Canyon, Sterling Point, Keller Ferry, Goldsmith, Jones Bay, Plum Point, Fort Spokane, Detillion, Porcupine Bay, Hunters, Gifford, French Rocks, Kettle Falls, Evans and Snag Cove.
AGENCY COORDINATION	
Coordination with tribal partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to meet with tribal representatives as part of lake-wide management process, under 5-Party Agreement • Continue to publish differences in rules and regulations between tribal and park managed areas in park newspaper
Coordination with local, state, and federal agency partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to participate as an active member of the Lake Roosevelt Forum • Continue to participate in and provide information about park issues at council of governments and county government meetings • Update MOUs with counties • Partner with City of Kettle Falls to staff visitor information site on Highway 395 • Encourage joint staffing of other information centers
NATURAL RESOURCES	
Native and non-native aquatic vegetation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue pilot projects to experiment with removal methods and evaluation of their effectiveness • Try to maintain populations of noxious weeds to below 3%
Noxious upland vegetation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to coordinate with state and county weed boards for weed control • Continue to cooperate with adjacent landowners to control weeds; use volunteer work parties

VISITOR EDUCATION AND INFORMATION	
Communicating the public nature of the shoreline to visitors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish regular formal opportunities for the NPS to meet with communities • Provide for ranger attendance at Lake Roosevelt Homeowner Association meetings as requested
Resource education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to focus on a resource protection message in visitor contacts • Continue to implement the Tread Lightly© program, including its availability on web site • Continue to participate in “The River Mile” school program • Adapt Tread Lightly© brochure to be used for mail-outs and in campgrounds • Continue to educate school groups on ecology of the lake • Continue to coordinate/encourage neighborhood cleanup programs and stewardship groups that could help with shoreline monitoring for noise, littering or illegal activity



Camping at Hawk Creek

B. Alternative A—No Action



Alternative A would continue current management actions, including current maintenance, staffing, programs and regulations which guide the management of Lake Roosevelt's shoreline. Under this alternative, management actions would continue to implement the general guidelines of the *General Management Plan* under existing funding levels. Actions at different facilities would conform to the management zones designated in the *General Management Plan*. Ongoing maintenance, patrol levels, coordination with other agencies, and facilities development (including proposals for new development) would remain the same. The following discussion highlights the unique qualities of Alternative A:

Adaptive Management

Visitor use and experience of recreation facilities would continue to be monitored and evaluated to provide a foundation for responding to changing resource conditions over time. A public need assessment would be completed periodically (see "Actions Common to All").

Public Access to the Shoreline

Public access to the shoreline would continue to be provided by the existing recreation area facilities (see "Actions Common to All").

Visitor Use of Shoreline

Visitors would continue to be allowed to informally camp on beaches throughout the park without a permit. Beach fires would not be allowed except on the exposed lakebed from November 1 to May 1 when the fire danger rating for the park is at or below Level 2. Trash and human waste management issues would be addressed with the Tread Lightly© education program. Visitors would be required to carry an adequate number of portable toilets for overnight stays and concessionaires would be encouraged to provide human waste disposal bags. Meanwhile, the NPS would continue to monitor trash and human waste at designated informal beach camp areas. Crowding of facilities would continue to be managed through existing regulations and by redirecting staff to areas with problems. Campsites would not be allowed to be left unattended for more than 24 hours and the holding or reserving of campsites not on the reservation system would continue to be prohibited. The park's recreational uses would be left unchanged, such as informal beach camping on the shoreline and boating. Land-based and floating toilets would continue to provide facilities to boaters.



Stairs at Marcus Island



*Camping at Kettle River
Campground*

Capacity of Facilities

The number and size of existing facilities would remain unchanged with the exception of proposed changes at Crescent Bay. Existing facilities would continue to be maintained at levels that serve existing levels of recreational visitors. Proposals for community managed boat launches would be evaluated based on revised CAP criteria (see “Actions Common to All”). In designated recreation facilities, traffic counts and number of visitors would be monitored to inform future management and staffing decisions.



Swim area at Kettle Falls

Lower Lake Levels

Lower lake levels would be addressed by maintaining existing facilities. Facilities would be retrofitted on a priority identified basis. Retrofitting would include adding dock sections or log boom extensions (see “Actions Common to All”).

Agency Coordination

NPS would continue to coordinate with tribal partners and local, state and federal agency partners to better manage the recreation area (see “Actions Common to All”).

Natural Resources

NPS would continue to manage both aquatic vegetation and upland noxious weeds according to existing policies and programs (see “Actions Common to All”). In the Kettle Falls and Marcus Island swim areas NPS would continue to conduct native aquatic vegetation management.



Interpretive sign at St Paul's Mission

Visitor Education and Information

To ensure the public is aware of which facilities are available, the recreation area would continue to allow for some campsites to be reserved through the reservation system (currently “Reserve America®”). Use of group campsites would continue to require a reservation through the same system. Most campsites, however, would continue to be available on a first-come first-serve basis.

Existing signage along the shoreline would continue to be maintained and additional small signed facilities would be added according to the refined CAP criteria. The park would continue its focus on resource protection messages in visitor contacts and would continue to implement and expand the Tread Lightly® and the “River Mile” educational programs.

Crescent Bay

The NPS would enter into an agreement with a qualified concessionaire to build and operate a full-service marina (see “Actions Common to All”). No other facilities, except those necessary to support the marina (i.e., utilities), would be built at Crescent Bay.



Spring Canyon

Relationship to General Management Plan

Every alternative stems from the overall guidance of the *Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area General Management Plan* (NPS, 2000). See the “Purpose and Need” chapter for a full discussion. Alternative A does not make any proposals to change any aspect of the GMP. It is, by definition, the carrying out of current practices of the recreation area according to the guidelines of the GMP.

Cost Implications

A preliminary estimate of current costs associated with the Shoreline Management Plan for implementing the *General Management Plan* under existing policies and funding levels came to \$277,000 in new construction costs. Currently, the recreation area has an annual operating budget of over \$5,000,000.



Manila Pass overlook on the Colville Reservation

C. Alternative B—Preferred Alternative



Fort Spokane from Two Rivers
Marina

Alternative B strategies for enhanced visitor use and experience would build upon existing management approaches and would be structured to respond to changing conditions on the lake. This alternative emphasizes changes to recreation area management strategies to solve problems related to visitor use and resource impacts and would not emphasize capital investments or partnerships, but rather new policies to influence user behavior and enhance the protection of park resources. Changes to current visitor management would include establishing a permit system to better manage beach camping. Alternative B would also enhance protection of cultural, natural and scenic resources through coordination of public access to the shoreline, zoned approaches to aquatic vegetation management, and improved visitor access to information and resource education by increasing distribution of information and by diversifying the means by which that information can be accessed (via mail, signs, or web).

Note: Alternative B also includes the strategies and actions common to all alternatives.

Adaptive Management

Visitor use and experience of recreation facilities would continue to be monitored and evaluated to provide a foundation for responding to changing resource conditions over time. A public need assessment would be completed periodically (see “Actions Common to All”).

Public Access to the Shoreline

As described in “Actions Common to All Alternatives”, Alternative B would continue the current management strategy of evaluating primitive boat launches and docks using refined CAP criteria and their subsequent removal in the case of non-compliance. In addition, Alternative B would grandfather-in primitive, community public access points that existed before the reservoir (1942). These points are typically old roads with some parking available that would require no new construction to allow access and are connected to existing public roads. They include Laughbon Landing on the Spokane Arm and an old road off the east side of Kamloops Island. Because many of these access points are already in use, formalizing them would reduce patrol efforts and ease congestion on other launches. Under this current plan, no new facilities are planned for these locations, although they may also have the potential for primitive boat launching.

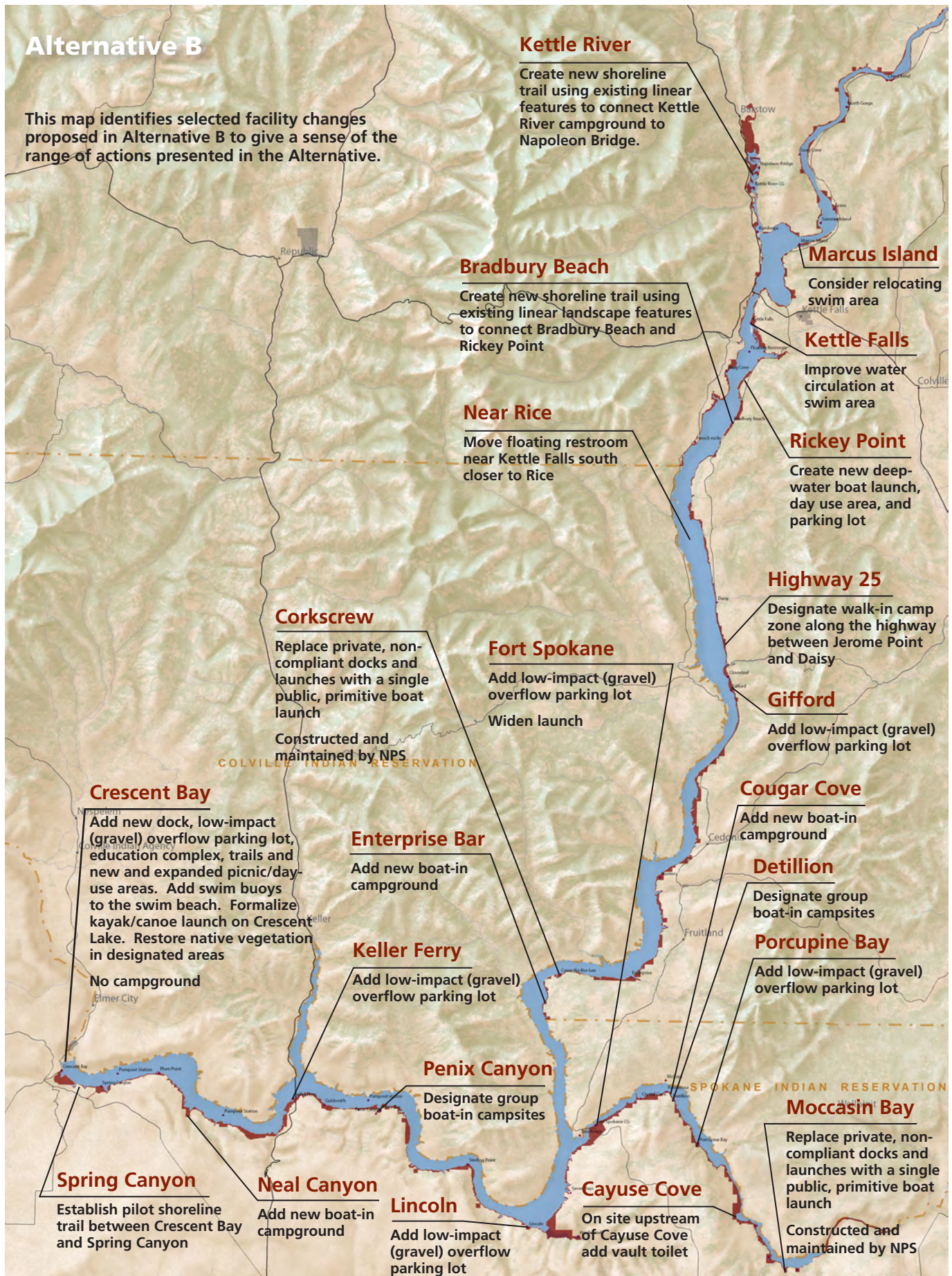


Laughbon Landing road bed

Alternative B also includes development of public, primitive boat launches at Moccasin Bay and Corkscrew. The launch at Moccasin Bay would replace the existing private non-compliant launches at Moccasin Bay and Sunset Point. (Private, non-compliant docks were recently damaged during a mass-wasting event on the Spokane Arm). The boat launches would be constructed by the NPS according to their current facilities standards to enhance ease of maintenance. Because the site is so remote by land and the county road accessing the launch is

Alternative B

This map identifies selected facility changes proposed in Alternative B to give a sense of the range of actions presented in the Alternative.



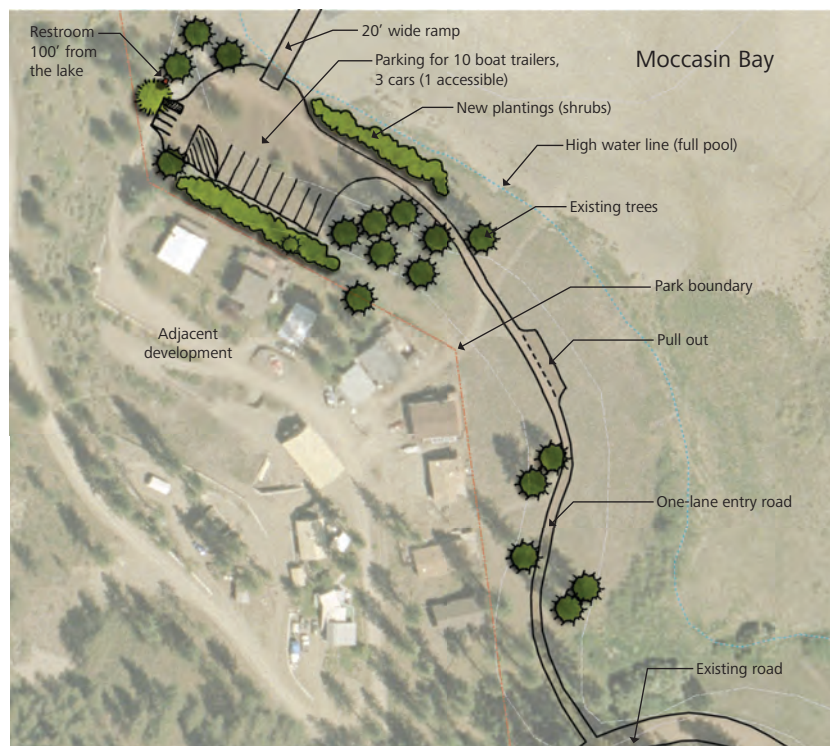


Moccasin Bay

not paved, no signs would indicate the public launch. The site would not be shown on the Lake Roosevelt NRA's brochure and map. The boat launch would consist of a single lane, asphalt entry road across NPS property to a circular turn-around. Ten parking spaces for boat trailers would be available, as well as three parking spaces for cars with at least one accessible space. Vault toilets and signage would be placed adjacent to the ramp.

While current management allows boats to be moored on the water for up to 30 days a year, Alternative B would provide new public buoy fields where boats would not be subject to the 30 day limit. The new public buoy fields could be authorized by the NPS for greater flexibility in implementation. Concentrating boats in specific buoy fields subject to NPS guidelines and refined CAP criteria, the NPS would reduce the number of currently unlawful unoccupied, private buoys currently sprinkled along segments of shoreline.

Alternative B would both maintain existing long-distance trails and create new shoreline trails on existing linear landscape features, such as old irrigation ditches, roadbeds or levees. Similar in concept to grandfathering-in primitive pre-reservoir launches, these trails would occur in locations that would have minimal impact and do not require major capital investment. Two such projects could be a trail between Bradbury Beach and Rickey Point along the historic irrigation ditch and a levee trail from Kettle River campground to Napoleon Bridge. New shoreline trails of shorter length would also be constructed where practical and the distances between facilities are short. The proposed trail from Crescent Bay to Spring Canyon is one example.



Proposed Moccasin Bay public, primitive boat launch



Levee at Kettle River looking north



Accessible path at Bradbury Beach

On a smaller scale the primitive constructed access trails and roads to the beach would be more intensely managed. Informal, pedestrian access to the shoreline would continue where it does not degrade soil or vegetation resources and does not have built features such as stairs or rails. In addition, Alternative B would emphasize working with communities to formalize, consolidate, or remove neighborhood paths, using an expanded CAP criteria-driven process. The NPS would also work with counties, developers, and communities to establish designated public legal access points for new developments adjacent to the park boundary. Linking these public connections to non-adjacent communities would also be encouraged. The goal of this management would be to reduce the number of total trails necessary to protect shoreline resources as well as to make existing pathways more easily used by the public to enhance their experience.

Visitor Use of the Shoreline

Alternative B would emphasize user education with regard to informal beach camping. User education would be enhanced through signage, pamphlets, and visitor contacts. Lists of beach camping rules and regulations would be printed on permits. Central locations would be established where visitors could secure permits and information, such as kiosks, NPS visitor centers and in high traffic locations (including joint visitor centers) outside the recreation area.

Alternative B includes a proposed permit system for informal beach camping during the peak summer season. The permit system would limit camping in sensitive areas. Establishing a beach camping permit system would assist park rangers in monitoring visitors' length of stay at informal beach camps while improving consistency in visitor access to park rules, regulations and resource management information. The lake-wide camping permit system would be flexible, allowing for changes to the system over time based on its effectiveness. Visitors wishing to camp informally on the beach could obtain a permit at a recreation area boat launch. The permit would include the policies and regulations boaters must adhere to when camping on the beach. Park rangers patrolling the lake could verify that boat campers had obtained a permit and during visitor contacts could emphasize low-impact camping methods.

The beach camping permit system would have an additional benefit of recording when someone begins their camp stay, allowing park rangers to enforce the maximum overnight camping limits. Rangers would monitor illegal camping by tagging personal property that appears abandoned or which has apparently been left to reserve a beach campsite. While reserving informal beach campsites would continue to be prohibited, Alternative B would designate beach camping group campsites that would be able to be reserved and provide signage to delineate their use. Potential sites include Detillion Campground, because of its larger size and area that could accommodate groups, and Penix Canyon, because it also has room for group camping.

In addition to the permit system, Alternative B would alleviate crowding of beaches by adding boat-in campgrounds. Three potential sites are Neal Canyon between Plum Point and Keller Ferry, Cougar Cove, west of Ponderosa, and Enterprise Bar, north of the Spokane Indian Reservation on the east side of the lake. All three potential sites have existing beaches, adequate flat space for designated campsites and are located in areas that would further distribute boat-in camping.

Whereas walk-in camping is not permitted under Alternative A, Alternative B would establish walk-in camping management zones and a permit system, similar to the informal beach camping permit system, with camping regulations printed on the permit. A walk-in camp area would be designated along Highway 25 between Jerome Point and Daisy, where the highway is directly adjacent to the recreation area and the shoreline is accessible on foot and day use is very common. To ensure safe parking along the highway, NPS would coordinate with counties and WSDOT.

Trash and human waste management would be addressed using several different methods in Alternative B. Day-use boaters would be required to carry portable toilets. This is an expansion of the current management policy requiring overnight visitors to carry portable toilets. Alternative B would also include installation of dispensers for human waste and trash bags at boat launches. For additional boating access, a vault toilet would be added upstream of Cayuse Cove on the Spokane Arm. This would give boaters the option to having to use facilities on the Spokane Indian Reservation.



Informal walk-in camping area

Alternative B would also move the floating toilet near Kettle Falls south to be closer to Rice to minimize the distance between facilities and the season for keeping floating toilets open and maintained would be lengthened. Finally, NPS would expand its evaluation of water quality in concert with the tribes and others to determine whether the lake is being impacted.

Current noise limits to reduce excessive boat noise would continue; however, in Alternative B training and equipment for decibel monitoring and enforcement would be increased and the NPS would coordinate with tribes to adopt and enforce consistent noise pollution regulations.

In Alternative B, the NPS would continue to coordinate with the DNR and counties for fire bans; however, the current compendium would be amended to allow beach fires year-round on exposed beaches (when the fire danger rating is at or below Level 2). NPS staff would enhance fire safety education for visitors by providing summer programs, brochures and spot patrols, in association with partners and neighbors.



Floating toilet

Capacity of Facilities

To specifically address capacity issues at boat launches, Alternative B would expand visitor communication efforts that relate to facility availability. This would be accomplished by expanding hours of the park visitor centers and displaying more information in visitor centers outside the park to communicate the different facility options for campers. The recreation area map would show public boat launches on the tribal lands to advertise all lake facilities.

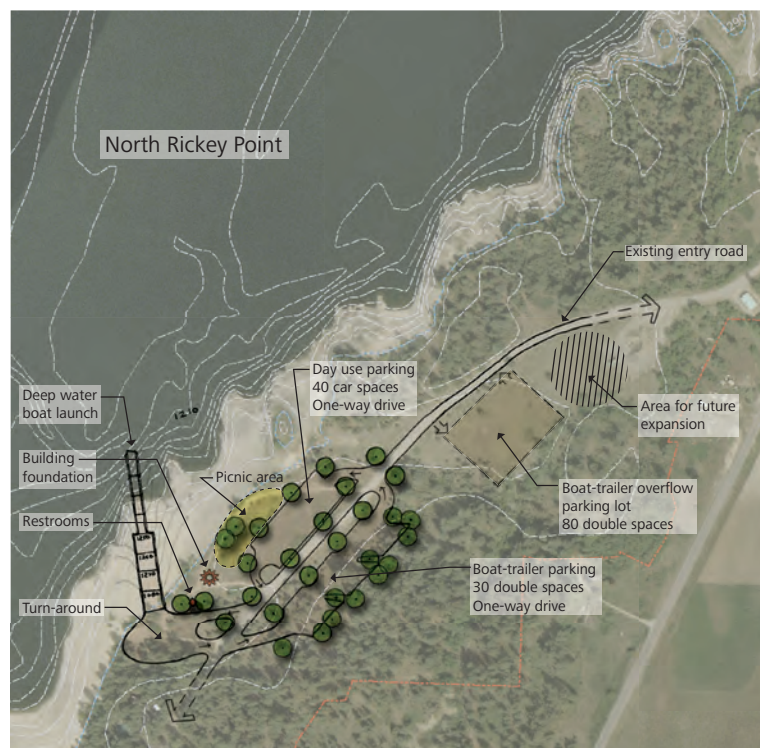


Potential location of Rickey Point boat launch and day use area



Porcupine Bay

To address the ongoing need for a deepwater boat launch in the northern part of the lake when the Kettle Falls boat launch becomes unusable (below 1234' elevation), a deepwater boat launch, day use area and parking would be added somewhere near the Kettle Falls area. A deepwater boat launch in the north would eliminate the need for Colville and Kettle Fall residents to travel to Spring Canyon, Seven Bays, or Keller Ferry to launch their boats in the spring when the lake level is low. North Rickey Point is close to Colville and the surrounding communities. According to the 2008 Site Analysis report and subsequent preliminary investigations, the north Rickey Point area could support a deepwater launch, parking, and other facilities without affecting the area used for the vacations cabins at Rickey Point. The existing entry road could continue to be used for vehicle access. A 40-foot wide boat launch with a courtesy dock, parking for 110 boat trailers and 40 cars, a small picnic area and restrooms would be provided. No overnight camping would occur.



Proposed Rickey Point deepwater boat launch



Swim area at Marcus Island

Alternative B would increase parking at Crescent Bay, Fort Spokane, Keller Ferry, Gifford, Lincoln and Porcupine Bay by adding low-impact (gravel) overflow parking lots intended to distribute visitors on summer weekends. These facilities have the capacity to accommodate more visitors if additional designated parking is available. Parking lot capacity would also be addressed by constructing electronic message boards alongside incoming highways and/or by using radio-based or web-based messages to convey parking lot status information.

Existing campgrounds would be maintained and a small campground (20 sites) would be created as part of the new Crescent Bay development.

Alternative B would install consistent signage on public docks for length of stay allowed at the park. A large dock would be installed by private concessionaire at Crescent Bay as part of the marina complex. This would also help distribute users and ease crowding at nearby facilities that are over-capacity.

Lower Lake Levels in Summer

Public communication about lake levels would increase, including informing the public of the annual Bureau lake-level forecast. This would help enhance visitor experience by allowing users to plan their activities in response to how lake levels may affect various lake uses. Facilities would be retrofitted on a priority-identified basis (see “Actions Common to All”).



Spring Canyon: beached dock at low lake levels



Ferry south of Gifford

As in Alternative A, NPS would conduct aquatic vegetation management. Water circulation at the Kettle Falls swim area could be increased to improve water quality. The NPS would also investigate options for relocating non-functioning swim areas, such as Marcus Island, which could potentially be moved.

Agency Coordination

Alternative B would improve coordination with the tribes by making boating and camping regulations and other lake-wide regulations more consistent and differences more transparent. Efforts would also be made to educate partners, including concessionaires, on regulatory and fee differences and the reasons for them. Fee agreements between the NPS and tribes would make it easier for visitors to pay and managing agencies to collect fees.

Alternative B would also improve coordination with local, state, and federal agency partners by evaluating opportunities for additional collaboration/coordination. Information about the park would be disseminated at council of governments meetings. To address visitor confusion as to whom they should call when they have issues or questions related to Lake Roosevelt, a toll-free phone-line would be created to give general information about Lake Roosevelt and to direct inquiries to the appropriate agency. Finally, a reciprocal system of notification between the NPS and local governments would notify partners of changes to policies and regulations.



Vegetation at Hawk Creek

Natural Resources

More effective aquatic vegetation management and noxious weed control would be achieved through a zoned approach to vegetation management, coordination with volunteer work parties, education to discourage practices which contribute to aquatic vegetation spread, and a continuation of existing programs of integrated vegetation management. The park will develop criteria with other agencies for effective control of aquatic vegetation. More extensive control could be allowed in high use zones, such as boat launches and swim areas, while other zones could have less control. Aquatic vegetation control would follow the concentrated and developed “management areas,” as defined in the GMP. Based on this pre-determined zoning, integrated control methods of vegetation removal would be applied (based on pilot studies). Because the NPS has strict policies governing the control of native and non-native species, including for the use of pesticides, neighboring residents would be actively discouraged from controlling aquatic vegetation on the lake.

Increased educational strategies focused on making the distinction between native aquatic and non-native invasive weeds would target park neighbors and apply to both aquatic and noxious upland species. Targeted outreach to park neighbors would broaden community understanding regarding the National Park Service mission, the rules which govern the recreation area, and most importantly could

nurture long term relationships through cooperative work parties, shoreline monitoring, and other collaborative resource management programs.

Visitor Education and Information

Visitor education and information distribution would be enhanced through dissemination of information using multiple communication mediums, such as signs, the internet, radio, and real-time sign boards located at strategic roadside locations. Installation of sign boards would require coordination with Washington State Department of Transportation. The intent would be to provide public access to park information, such as the current visitor use numbers and associated facility capacity, at each major park facility. Improved public access to real time information prior to entering the park would allow visitors to make informed recreational access choices. The current reservation system would be expanded to include more campgrounds. The NPS would also coordinate with counties and tribes to identify underutilized areas along the lake where more visitors could be accommodated.



Lake Roosevelt map at Davenport



Existing signboard at Davenport

Alternative B would include an additional public information and education management strategy targeting private property owners in the vicinity of the recreation area. The existing Tread Lightly© program provides an ideal starting point for this expanded suite of public information and education management strategies directed to park visitors and local community members. A “Welcome Neighbor” brochure would be published in cooperation with the real estate industry to provide new residents with information about living adjacent to the national recreation area. This would also tie into a “Living on Lake Roosevelt” program that would be created to continually educate adjacent landowners. A combination of increased education and increased enforcement could greatly reduce encroachments on NPS land.

Any changes to signs would be coordinated with map changes to ensure consistency in locations and facilities. Landowners adjacent to the park would also be encouraged to be involved in private ecological habitat programs, neighborhood cleanup programs and stewardship groups that could help with shoreline monitoring for noise, littering or illegal activity. Neighbors could start a program of ecological habitat enrichment sponsored by private/non-profit organizations, similar to other backyard wildlife programs. This alternative would also initiate incentive programs for habitat enrichment within properties adjacent to the park boundary including ranches. The incentive could be a sign or certification that says “fish-friendly” or “Lake Roosevelt Partner.”



Crescent Bay

Crescent Bay

Alternative B would include expanded facilities at Crescent Bay (see Preferred Concept Plan in “Chapter Four”), including new educational/interpretive facilities, in addition to the planned full-service marina. The education complex would include an interpretive exhibit as well as a classroom/multi-use space and possibly a small seasonal visitor contact station. An expanded day use area would be constructed and the existing informal swim beach would be renovated and expanded. At the south eastern portion of the site, a small campground with 16 drive-in camping spaces and 4 walk-in spaces would sit between the low hills. New roads would be installed to connect these facilities, as well as corresponding parking. Areas of non-native vegetation and disturbed soils would be restored with native scrub-shrub vegetation adapted to the local climatic conditions. Finally, a network of paths would connect the facilities and a series of interpretive components and overlooks, ultimately connecting to a long-distance trail to Spring Canyon.

Cost Implications

Additional funds would be needed to expand existing patrols, develop more comprehensive information distribution systems, and increased levels of staffing in support of developing and implementing a permit system, lake-wide zoning and associated monitoring programs.

A preliminary cost estimate completed as part of the selection of the preferred alternative came to \$6,847,000 for implementation of Alternative B, and \$468,000 in annual operating costs in addition to the current \$5,000,000 annual operating expenses.

Relationship to General Management Plan

The addition of the Spokane Arm facilities would require an amendment to the *General Management Plan*. This Environmental Assessment comprises that amendment. Alternative B proposes a primitive, public boat launch at Moccasin Bay and Corkscrew, a toilet east of Cayuse Cove, and an additional boat-in campground at Cougar Cove on the Spokane Arm.



Landscape near Crescent Bay

D. Alternative C

Under Alternative C, the National Park Service would continue to work closely with its current shoreline management partners while expanding coordination efforts with government agencies, non-profit groups and neighboring communities to achieve a more cooperatively managed lake shoreline that is connected to larger scale initiatives associated with resource management, regional trail networks, tourism, local economic revitalization, and public information. While all alternatives include partnerships and coordination elements, this alternative puts greater emphasis on the multi-jurisdictional management of the Lake Roosevelt watershed, and the comprehensive nature of the problems facing the watershed that lend themselves to innovative multi-jurisdictional solutions.



*Tribal lands overlooking
Lake Roosevelt*

The NPS shares management responsibilities of Lake Roosevelt with the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, the Spokane Tribe of the Spokane Reservation, and the Bureau of Reclamation. Ongoing meetings and communications with these agencies would be expanded in frequency and depth to ensure a coordinated management effort. Other important partners to explore the potential for expanded cooperative opportunities with include: the five surrounding county governments (Lincoln, Stevens, Spokane, Ferry, and Grant) and various private and non-profit groups, such as environmental organizations, hunting and fishing clubs, homeowners associations, and local Chambers of Commerce.

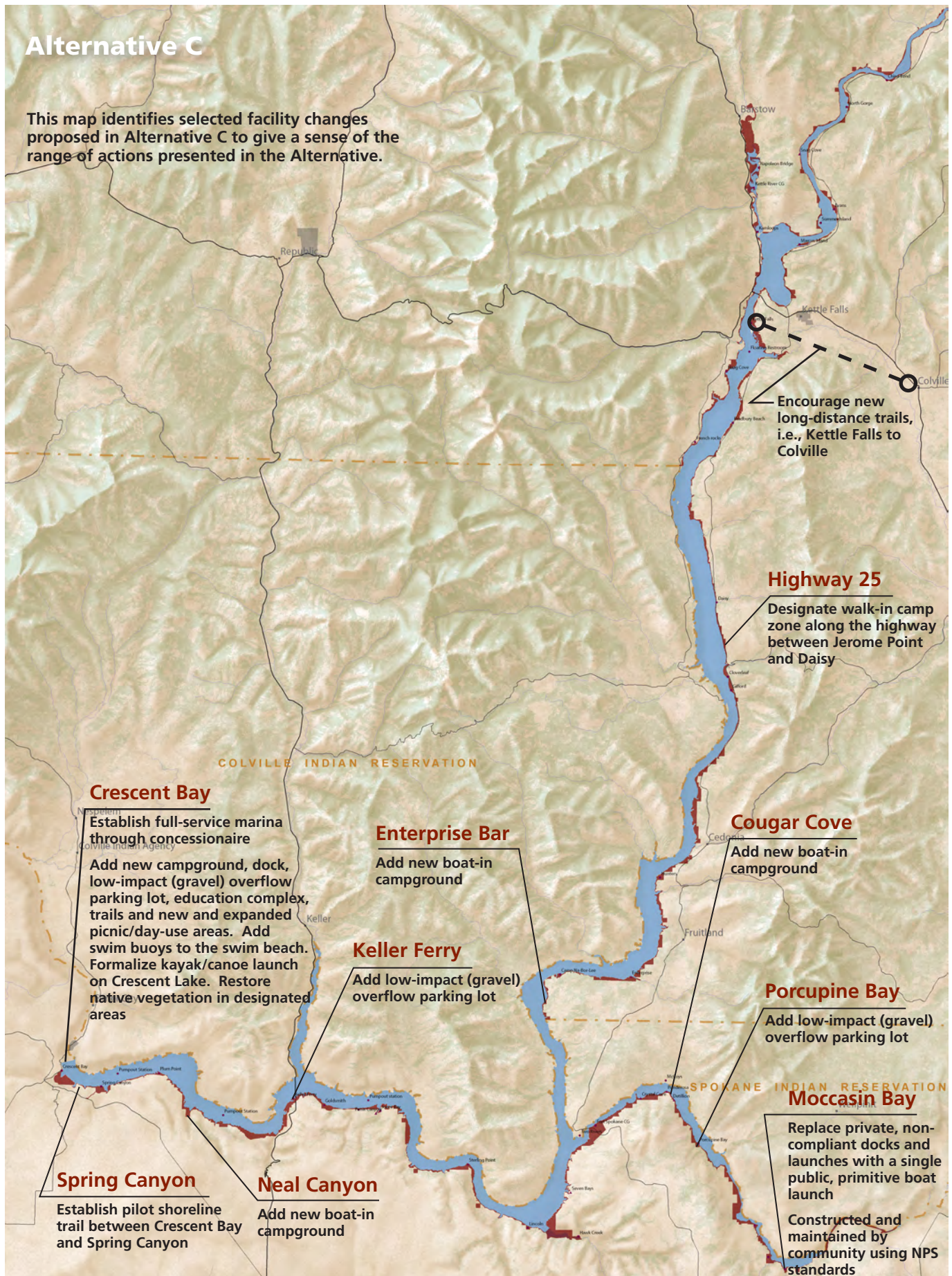
Expanded relationships and connections with outside agencies and organizations may take different forms, including proactive outreach to new community members and counties to describe the NPS mission and park regulations; meeting with the tribes to develop consistent regulations, permit systems and fee structures that govern the lake's shoreline; expanded outreach and cooperation with county building departments to formalize publicly accessible right-of-ways as part of private property development in the vicinity of the national recreation area; and partnerships with other law enforcement around the lake (counties and tribes) to save money on patrols and emergency response. A cornerstone of these expanded local and regional cooperative strategies would be the sustained commitment to manage the park's shoreline according to the NPS mission while also honoring the goals of the partner entities, agencies, organizations, and community groups.

Adaptive Management

Visitor use and experience of recreation facilities would continue to be monitored and evaluated to provide a foundation for responding to changing resource conditions over time. A public need assessment would be completed periodically (see "Actions Common to All").

Alternative C

This map identifies selected facility changes proposed in Alternative C to give a sense of the range of actions presented in the Alternative.



Public Access to Shoreline



Sunset Point

As with Alternative B, Alternative C would build upon current management strategies to address issues relating to public access to the shoreline. Private non-compliant docks and launches at Moccasin Bay and Sunset Point would be replaced with a single public, primitive boat launch at Moccasin Bay, however, in this alternative, the public primitive boat launch would be constructed and maintained by the surrounding communities, according to the standards set by the NPS.

Alternative C would maintain current shoreline trails but would permit and encourage new multiple use, non-motorized, long distance trails connected into the regional trail network (i.e., Kettle Falls campground to Colville). This would increase the number of recreational hiking and biking opportunities in the region, and expand recreational opportunities for a different segment of outdoor enthusiasts, such as mountain bicyclists. As in Alternative B, there would be a shoreline trail established between Crescent Bay and Spring Canyon (see “Crescent Bay Development Concept Plan” chapter). These actions would rely on cooperation and coordination with nearby communities and other land management agencies.



North Gorge

Alternative C also calls for working with counties, developers, and communities to establish designated public legal access points for new developments adjacent to the park boundary. An effort to link these public connections to non-adjacent communities would also be encouraged. Formal shoreline access trails would establish public access through private developments and consolidate otherwise duplicative trails into one access point for each community or area.

Visitor Use of Shoreline

Alternative C builds upon both the current visitor use management strategies but also contains many of those proposed in Alternative B. For example, Alternative C also includes a boat-in camping permit system and enhances information and educational strategies. Under Alternative C the tribal camping fee systems would be used as a model to make the different fee structures more consistent. Fee agreements between the NPS and tribes would make it easier for visitors to pay and managing agencies to collect fees. Enhancing interagency coordination would improve visitor experience by reducing confusion about different rules and regulations among management agencies.

As in Alternative B, Alternative C would include an increase in the number of formal boat-in only beach campsites. Additional designated boat in campsites could reduce crowding. As in Alternative B, proposed new boat-in campsites would include Neal Canyon (between Plum Point and Keller Ferry), Cougar Cove (west of Ponderosa), and Enterprise Bar (north of the Spokane Indian Reservation on the east side of the Lake). Designated boat-in campgrounds would improve visitor experience by adding a toilet, picnic tables, and fire pits.



*Cougar Cove on the Spokane Arm,
east of Porcupine Bay*

As in Alternative B, Alternative C would improve visitor experience and reduce resource impacts from walk-in camping by designating an area for this activity between Jerome Point and Daisy. In addition, the NPS would work with counties and tribes to determine other locations where walk-in camping could occur.

Management strategies that reduce the impacts of trash and human waste would continue to be implemented. This alternative would also expand the Tread Lightly© program but instead of expanding it to include permit information as in Alternative B, Alternative C would expand it to include use of more volunteer groups and incorporate the experience and learning of the Colville and Spokane tribes. This alternative would include the development of a volunteer boat monitoring network to supplement ranger patrols and to improve boater education, compliance with portable toilet requirements and the permit system. As in Alternative B, the NPS would coordinate water quality sampling/monitoring with agencies, tribes and other entities to increase effectiveness by sharing data gathering responsibilities.

As in Alternative B, Alternative C would improve boater access to floating toilets and restroom facilities, by maintaining existing facilities and increasing the length of season for floating toilets. Also as in Alternative B, Alternative C would include coordinating with tribes to adopt and enforce consistent noise pollution regulations. Unlike Alternatives A and B, Alternative C would adopt a lake-wide fire permit system in coordination with the tribes to track and monitor the number and location of beach campfires.

Capacity of Facilities

Alternative C would use many of the same strategies as Alternative B, except that there would be fewer overflow parking areas in Alternative C. Instead of the six sites proposed in Alternative B, Alternative C would include four sites, Crescent Bay, Keller Ferry, Gifford and Porcupine Bay (see description in Alternative B). Alternative C also does not include the planned public buoy fields and expanded docks or moorage permit system described in Alternative B. Alternative C would include the same actions for drive-in campgrounds and boat docks described in Alternative B.

Lower Lake Levels in Summer

In addition to retrofitting docks and log-booms in anticipation of lower lake levels in the summer, Alternative C would focus on interagency coordination to track and analyze the effects of the draw downs. Interagency communication would be increased, and short and long-term effects of changing lake levels could be identified, including changes during the summer and changes that would be anticipated as a result of ongoing policy changes and climate change.



Restroom facility at Evans



Aquatic vegetation test control plots at Porcupine Bay

As in Alternative A, the need for better management of swim areas would be addressed by routinely conducting aquatic vegetation management.

Agency Coordination

Under Alternative C, many new efforts and strategies would be proposed to increase coordination and cooperation among NPS and local, state, tribal, and federal agency partners. As described in “Visitor Use of Shoreline,” the NPS would improve coordination with tribal partners by adopting the tribal camping fee system as a model to make fee processes consistent; improve systems for the payment and management of fees; adopt a lake-wide fire permit system in coordination with tribes; and work with tribes to adopt and enforce consistent noise pollution regulations.

In addition to the actions common to all alternatives, Alternative C would include participation in seasonal meetings between the NPS, chambers of commerce and the local tourism industry to discuss opportunities for collaboration. As a result, partners would be better informed of changes in management and the public would be more informed. The recreation area would be better protected not only by the NPS but by adjacent landowners and partner agencies.



Aquatic vegetation at Laughon Landing

Natural Resources

Alternative C would include Alternative B actions, including continuing current management, establishing management zones, using integrated control methods of removal, and increasing educational strategies targeting park neighbors.

Visitor Education and Information

Under Alternative C, resource education, the advance communication of facility availability, and how to communicate the public nature of the shoreline to visitors would be addressed by many of the same strategies described in Alternative B. More sources would be used, such as web and radio announcements. New partnerships with WSDOT and other agencies would use electronic messaging boards or reader boards located on main highways and at gas stations. Changing messages would redirect visitors to the nearest campground or parking lot with capacity. Differences in Alternative C would be limiting the current campground reservation system to the same campgrounds, instead of expanding it to additional campgrounds.

Under Alternative C a more comprehensive approach would be taken to communicate the public nature of the shoreline to visitors. In addition to the Alternative B strategies (such as outreach to neighbors and a welcome neighbor brochure), Alternative C would include joint NPS and tribal monitoring to manage campsites.



NPS Facilities at Kettle Falls



Cabin overlooking Lake Roosevelt

As in Alternative B, resource education strategies would include a “Living on Lake Roosevelt” program to educate adjacent landowners, and neighborhood cleanup programs and stewardship groups could help in monitoring the lake shoreline for noise, littering or illegal activity. Changes in Alternative C would include improved coordination of resource education information, including gathering disparate NPS, agency, tribe, and county information about Lake Roosevelt into a single publication.

Crescent Bay

Alternative C actions would be the same as Alternative B, and would include expanded facilities at Crescent Bay (see Preferred Concept Plan in “Chapter Four”), including new educational/interpretive facilities, in addition to the planned full-service marina.

Cost Implications

Alternative C would require increased staff time for meetings, technical assistance, additional coordination with other agencies, and expanded distribution of information in a variety of formats. Cost savings may occur if patrols, monitoring and information distribution responsibilities are shared with other agencies.

A preliminary cost estimate completed as part of the selection of the preferred alternative came to \$5,397,000 for implementation and construction of Alternative C, and \$437,000 in annual operating costs in addition to the current \$5,000,000 in operating costs.



Day use area at Evans

Relationship to General Management Plan

The addition of the Spokane Arm facilities would require an amendment to the *General Management Plan*. This Environmental Assessment comprises that amendment. Alternative C proposes a primitive, public boat launch at Moccasin Bay and an additional boat-in campground at Cougar Cove on the Spokane Arm.

E. Alternative D



Development above Moccasin Bay

Alternative D would enhance public access and enjoyment of Lake Roosevelt by constructing new facilities, upgrading or expanding of existing facilities, and adding other targeted improvements to the recreation area. Alternative D would increase recreational facility capacity, including boat launches, trails, car and boat-in campgrounds, public buoys and docks. This could address problems associated with crowding on busy summer weekends as well as future lake level draw-downs. For example, the proliferation of human waste on the beach during high visitation summer months is addressed by the provision of additional restroom facilities along the lake shore, constructing additional boat-in campgrounds and associated facilities, and expanding the number of NPS signs which explain the Tread Lightly© program and the NPS regulations.

Adaptive Management

Visitor use and experience of recreation facilities would continue to be monitored and evaluated to provide a foundation for responding to changing resource conditions over time. A public need assessment would be completed periodically (see “Actions Common to All”).

Public Access to the Shoreline

Alternative D would continue current management strategies and add to them capital improvements and increased facility capacities. As in Alternative B, Alternative D would go beyond evaluating existing CAPs to replace private, non-compliant docks and launches at Moccasin Bay and Sunset Point with a single public, primitive boat launch at Moccasin Bay. The non-compliant dock at Corkscrew would also be replaced. Also as in Alternative B, Alternative D would increase mooring by providing public and CAP buoy fields for mooring.

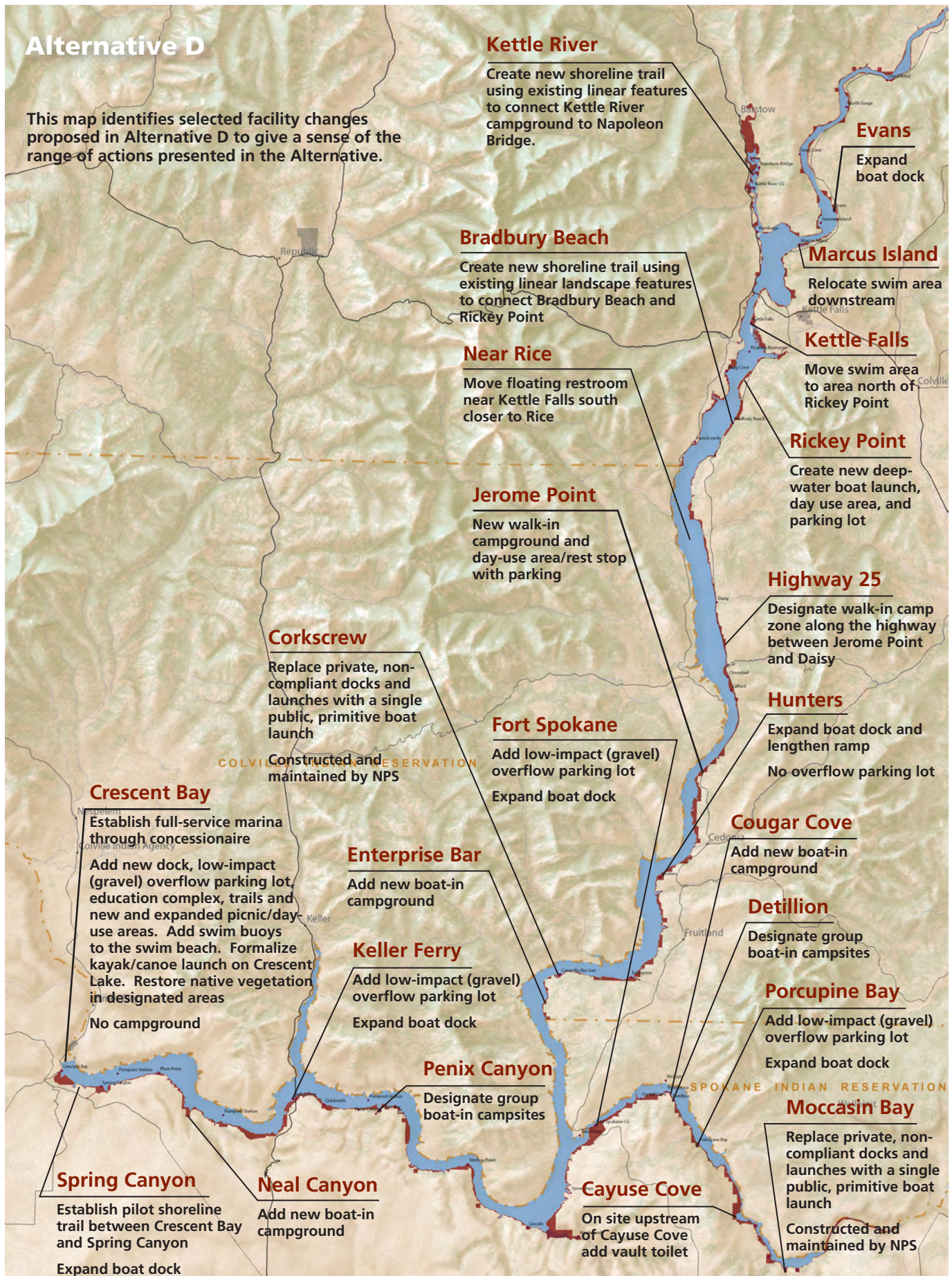


Boat launch at Snag Cove

As in Alternative B, Alternative D would include new shoreline trails that run parallel to the shoreline where it is possible to connect two recreational facilities. The first of these would be established between the Crescent Bay and Spring Canyon facilities. Also as in other alternatives, informal, pedestrian access to the shoreline would continue to be allowed, however, unlike other alternatives, formal public access trails would be established along the lake shore at appropriate intervals to link neighboring residential properties to the shoreline with one consolidated trail per community or area.

Alternative D

This map identifies selected facility changes proposed in Alternative D to give a sense of the range of actions presented in the Alternative.





Lake Roosevelt shoreline

Visitor Use of the Shoreline

To address the issues associated with informal beach camping like overcrowding, trash and human waste management, and ease of access to facilities, Alternative D emphasizes increasing the number of facilities available to accommodate increased visitor demand. As in Alternatives B and C, Alternative D would continue to allow informal beach camping but would also increase the number of boat-in only campgrounds at Neal Canyon, Cougar Cove, and Enterprise Bar. These new campgrounds would include restroom facilities and designated fire pits. Similarly, some boat-in campgrounds could be re-designated for group use only. These group boat-in campgrounds would require reservations that would maximize the use of these smaller campgrounds. Potential sites include Detillion and Penix Canyon. As in Alternative A, however, there would be no boat-in camping permit system in Alternative D.

Similar to Alternatives B and C, Alternative D would designate informal walk-in camping areas along Highway 25 between Jerome Point and Daisy, as well as coordinate with counties and WSDOT to ensure safe overnight parking is available for walk-in camping areas. In addition, Alternative D would include walk-in campground facilities and day-use area and/or rest stop facility at Jerome



Aerial photo of the Jerome Point area



Courtesy dock at Spring Canyon

Point. This location would allow for easy access from the road as well as be an appropriate location for a rest stop since it is about midway between Fort Spokane/Two Rivers and Colville.

As in other action alternatives, in addition to an increase in camping opportunities, more frequent restroom opportunities would be provided for boaters by adding floating toilets or more formal facilities throughout the park where needed. Unlike Alternatives B and C, however, Alternative D would include additional toilets along the lake shore and at boat-in campsites that are visible from the water. This visibility would help boaters identify opportunities to use formal facilities as they boat along the lake. Directional signage would be placed along the lake shore to indicate distance and direction to the nearest restroom and would be linked to the recreation area map.

Length of stay and crowding at beach campsites would be addressed using the same suite of strategies included in Alternatives B and C. Actions in Alternative B regarding floating toilets, excessive boat noise and beach fires would also be the same in Alternative D.

Capacity of Facilities

To address issues of over-capacity at boat launches, docks, campgrounds and parking lots, Alternative D again takes an approach which emphasizes the construction of new facilities and expansions at existing facilities to accommodate a greater demand in the park.



Restroom facilities at Colville Flats

As in Alternatives B and C, boat launch overflow parking would be expanded and similar to Alternative C would include four sites, however these would include Fort Spokane rather than Gifford. Other public launch facilities could also be added at underutilized portions of the lake at appropriate intervals. As in Alternative B, Rickey Point would include a deepwater launch and other facilities and Moccasin Bay and Corkscrew would have a new boat launch. Recreational facilities to be expanded under Alternative D also would include boat-in campgrounds, signs and reader boards to communicate current facility capacity, park policies, and other visitor use information, similar to Alternatives B and C.

Unlike Alternatives B and C, no new drive-in campgrounds are proposed as part of Alternative D. The Crescent Bay concept for Alternative D does not include a campground. Unlike Alternatives B and C, however, boat docks would be expanded at existing facilities that attract high visitor numbers, including at Spring Canyon, Keller Ferry, Fort Spokane, Porcupine Bay, Hunters, and Evans. By expanding the courtesy docks, more boaters could use the existing facilities at these locations.



North of Rickey Point

Lower Lake Levels in Summer

As in Alternatives A, B and C, Alternative D would implement the recommendations produced by the lake draw down engineering study and retrofit facilities for the lowest draw down levels (see “Actions Common to All”). To address issues anticipated for the Kettle Falls and Marcus Island swim areas, Alternative D would continue to conduct aquatic vegetation management as in Alternatives A, B and C, but both swim areas would be relocated. The Kettle Falls northern lake swim area would be relocated to an area north of Rickey Point and moving the Marcus Island swim area downstream would be considered.

Agency Coordination



Visitor center at Dry Falls State Park

Under Alternative D, strategies focused on agency coordination would rely on current management strategies. NPS would continue to meet with tribal partners under the Five-party Agreement, and differences in tribal and park regulations would continue to be published in the park newspaper. To coordinate with local, state, and federal agency partners NPS would continue to participate as an active member of the Lake Roosevelt Forum. The only additional strategy that Alternative D would propose would be to develop a joint information or visitor center in partnership with one or both of the tribes and to staff that center with both NPS and tribal staff. This would allow dissemination of NPS and tribal information in the same place, create a more unified vision of the entire lake in the minds of the visitors, clarify differences in regulations between the agencies, and save staff time.

Natural Resources

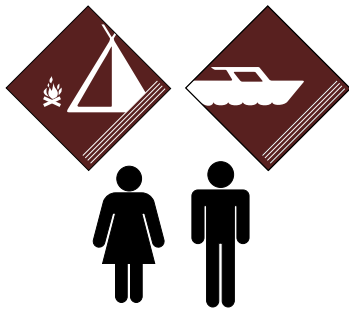
Actions associated with managing native and non-native aquatic vegetation would be the same as described in “Actions Common to All,” however, noxious upland weed management would be more targeted by NPS staff with management zones as described in Alternative B.



NPS directional signage

Visitor Education and Information

To communicate facility availability to the public, Alternative D would use the same strategies described in Alternative B, such as using more media sources to communicate facility availability and add electronic message boards, with the exception of the expansion of the campground reservation system. To communicate the public nature of the shoreline to visitors, Alternative D would adopt the same management strategies as Alternative B, such as expanding neighborhood education in the form of increased dissemination of information about the recreation area and a “Welcome Neighbor” brochure.



New strategies in Alternative D would focus on distance and location between facilities. Signs would identify the river mile and the location of the nearest restroom and other facilities, such as a launch, dump station, or gas (e.g., “restroom 4 miles ahead” or “gas 3 miles ahead”). These signs would serve to both orient visitors to their exact location on the lake as well as help them plan ahead for their own resource use. In conjunction with these new signs, existing signs posted at facilities would be modified to include more information. Diagrams depicting the suite of amenities available at each facility would be added to the signs, and could be seen by boaters on the lake, with universal symbols for restrooms, gas, and other facility availability.

Crescent Bay

Alternative D would also include expanded facilities at Crescent Bay, including a concession-run marina, new hiking trails, additional parking, a day use area, and educational/interpretive facilities. A description of the Crescent Bay development concept (Concept B) proposed for Alternative D can be found in the “Crescent Bay Development Concept Plan” chapter of this document.



*Interdisciplinary Planning Team
Workshop*

Cost Implications

Alternative D implementation would be capital intensive given the design, permitting, construction, and ongoing management/maintenance costs associated with recreational facilities.

A preliminary cost estimate completed as part of the selection of the preferred alternative came to \$5,572,000 for implementation and construction of Alternative D, and \$133,000 in annual operating costs in addition to the current \$5,000,000 annual operating costs.

Relationship to General Management Plan

The addition of the Spokane Arm facilities would require an amendment to the *General Management Plan*. This Environmental Assessment comprises that amendment. Alternative D proposes a primitive, public boat launch at Moccasin Bay and Corkscrew, a toilet east of Cayuse Cove, and an additional boat-in campground at Cougar Cove on the Spokane Arm.



Boats moored at Corkscrew

F. Alternatives Considered but Dismissed



Boat moored on Spokane Arm

Under NEPA, an alternative may be eliminated from detailed study for the following reasons [40 CFR 1504.14 (a)]:

- Technical or economic infeasibility;
- Inability to meet project objectives or resolve need for the project;
- Duplication of other less environmentally damaging alternatives;
- Conflicts with an up-to-date valid plan, statement of purpose and significance, or other policy; and therefore, would require a major change in that plan or policy to implement; and
- Environmental impacts too great.

The following alternatives or variations were considered during the design phase of the project, but because they met one or more of the above criteria, they were rejected.

ALLOW BOATS MOORING ANYWHERE ON THE LAKE FOR LONGER THAN 30 DAYS

Boats may currently moor on Lake Roosevelt for a maximum of 30 days under certain conditions. Expansion of this mooring limit is proposed in Alts B and D and is currently occurring under CAPs; however, unlimited locations for boat mooring would lead to safety problems from increased hazards to navigation, and is therefore not considered in this plan.

ESTABLISH A PERMIT SYSTEM FOR MOORING BOATS

A lake-wide permit system was proposed to allow boaters greater flexibility in mooring their boats for longer periods. Permits could be issued for different time periods (i.e. 30 days, 60 days and 90 days) depending on need. This action was dismissed because enforcing multiple permit types throughout Lake Roosevelt was not feasible even with an increase in staffing. It would also encourage more boats to moor up and down the shoreline, causing navigation hazards and limiting the public use of that shoreline. This action was dismissed because alternatives with fewer adverse impacts were incorporated into the plan.



Information sign at China Bend

TEEL FLATS DRIVE-IN AND BOAT-IN CAMPGROUND

To provide additional opportunities to boaters and reduce impacts to beaches from informal beach camping, a new boat-in campground was proposed at Teel Flats on the southern shore of the Spokane Arm. Increased boat traffic in this area of the Spokane Arm runs counter to the land use goals of the Spokane Tribe. This action was dismissed because it would have increased adverse effects and require more changes to the GMP.



LAND-BASED DUMP STATION

A dump station was proposed between Hunters and Daisy to increase the capacity of the shoreline to accommodate wastewater from boats exiting the water. This action was rejected because it would be expensive to install and maintain in an area and because there was not a demonstrated need for wastewater dumping at this location.

JURISDICTIONAL SIGNS ON THE LAKE

Because the lake is governed by the NPS and the tribes, some visitors are confused about different policies and regulations and where they apply. Floating signs were proposed to identify jurisdictional boundaries. This action, however, was dismissed because floating signs would visually detract from the natural lake environs, increase maintenance costs and minimize the on-going efforts to manage the lake under agency partnerships.

CRESCENT BAY FACILITY ENHANCEMENTS

The boat launch at Crescent Bay currently ends at the 1265 foot elevation level. A lower (extended) launch would increase the boat launching season at Crescent Bay. At the end of the existing ramp, the slope steepens, requiring a large amount of stable fill before a launch ramp extension could be constructed. This action was dismissed because of the expense and the difficult topographic conditions. A new playground and Crescent Lake boat launch were also rejected due to a lack of need for these facilities and the quiet nature of the lake-side environs.



G. Environmentally Preferred Alternative



Lake Roosevelt shoreline

In accordance with NPS Director's Order 12, Conservation Planning, Environmental Impact Analysis and Decision-making, the NPS is required to identify the environmentally preferred alternative in environmental documents. The environmentally preferred alternative is determined by applying the criteria suggested in the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, which is guided by the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ). The CEQ (46 FR 18026 – 46 FR 18038) provides direction that “the environmentally preferable alternative is the alternative that will promote the national environmental policy as expressed in NEPA’s Section 101 (b)”, which considers:

1. Fulfilling the responsibilities of each generation as trustee of the environment for succeeding generations;
2. Assuring for all generations safe, healthful, productive, and aesthetically and culturally pleasing surroundings;
3. Attaining the widest range of beneficial uses of the environment without degradation, risk of health or safety, or other undesirable and unintended consequences;
4. Preserving important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage and maintaining, wherever possible, an environment that supports diversity and variety of individual choice;
5. Achieving balance between population and resource use that will permit high standards of living and a wide sharing of life’s amenities, and
6. Enhancing the quality of renewable resources and approaching the maximum attainable recycling of depleted resources.

The environmentally preferred alternative is “the alternative that causes the least damage to the biological and physical environment; it also means the alternative which best protects, preserves, and enhances historic, cultural, and natural resources (46 FR 18026 – 46 FR 18038). According to NPS NEPA Handbook (DO-12), through identification of the environmentally preferred alternative, the NPS decision-makers and the public are faced with the relative merits of choices and must clearly state through the decision-making process the values and policies used in reaching final decisions.

Under Alternative A (No Action / Continue Current Management), natural and cultural resources would continue to be protected and preserved according to current policies and regulations. Alternative A satisfies the CEQ criteria 1, 4 and 6. Current park strategies promote caring for the environment for future generations, preserving historic, cultural and natural aspects of the environment and enhancing and recycling renewable resources. Although Alternative A may satisfy certain

aspects of CEQ criteria 2 and 3, it does not adequately address the health, aesthetic and safety concerns of crowded informal beach camping, such as human waste on the beach and trash. Because boating and camping can lead to degradation of beaches during the busy summer months, Criterion 5, balancing standards of living with resource use, would not be satisfied because there are currently uncontrolled beach impacts and high facility use levels.

Implementation of Alternative B or C would directly address the CEQ criteria by enhancing communication with partnering agencies, implementing a lake-wide permit system, and installing new facilities that enhance visitor experience (quality of life) at the lake. Both alternatives also have similar negligible to moderate adverse impacts to land use, air quality, water quality and special status species.

The two alternatives differ in several substantive ways. Alternative B proposes public buoy fields, boat-in campgrounds and a toilet east of Cayuse Cove not included in Alternative C. These facilities would add to the range of visitor amenities offered on Lake Roosevelt and solve current management problems. The buoy fields would consolidate moorage on the lake, increasing the scenic quality of the shoreline and enhancing navigation. In a similar way, additional boat-in campgrounds would focus visitor impacts to a few areas. A toilet east of Cayuse Cove would have modest impacts to soils and vegetation, but improved access to restroom facilities by boaters will likely improve beach cleanliness and water quality. Alternative C proposed additional cooperation with partnering agencies, organizations and local governments. While this could likely have a strong influence on improving lake-wide management strategies and implementation, its effects on the natural, cultural and scenic environment cannot currently be predicted with certainty because additional specific actions related to it would be developed over time with partners.

Implementation of Alternative D would include many of the same action found in B and C without the lake-wide permit system. Without the permit system, the NPS would not have adequate control over visitor use of certain highly impacted areas. A permit system would encourage the distribution of visitors to less sensitive parts of the lake, while making it more feasible for park rangers to ensure visitor and resource protection. Alternative D has a few more proposed facilities, such as a walk-in campground and day use area at Jerome Point, additional toilets along the shoreline, and expanded docks. These facilities, while designed to improve the visitor experience and health of the visitor, would have additional adverse effects over Alternatives B or C.

The Crescent Bay Development was also considered in determining the environmentally preferred alternative. All four alternatives would have similar adverse and beneficial effects. All four would include a concessionaire-constructed and operated full-service marina at Crescent Bay. Alternative A would have the fewest adverse impacts related to development, but because it would not

include restoration would also continue to allow the area to remain disturbed with few visitor amenities. Alternatives B and C would include a small campground, a different trail configuration and an education center. Alternative D includes slightly less development at Crescent Bay, but similar amounts of landscape restoration. Both would include an enhanced swimming area and interpretation. Overall the combination of facilities in Alternatives B and C would better enhance visitor facilities and resource education leading to a better balance of resource uses that would contribute to a better visitor experience and additional enhancement of park resources.

Therefore, Alternative B is the environmentally preferred alternative. This alternative best addresses the six CEQ criteria. Alternative B strategies would improve the recreation area, making it a better place for future generations of visitors. It encourages the clean up of Lake Roosevelt beaches and campgrounds through management actions, resulting in improvements to the health, safety and scenery of the lake. It would allow for greater, but more controlled, recreational use, without degradation of environmental resources. It would preserve important historic, cultural and natural aspects of the shoreline. It would balance human activities and opportunities for recreation with the sensitive resources of the recreation area. And it would enhance the quality of park resources by preserving and restoring the shoreline landscape.



Floating swim platform at Hunter

TABLE III - 2: SHORELINE MANAGEMENT PLAN COMPARISON OF ALTERNATIVES

	ALTERNATIVE A—NO ACTION CONTINUE CURRENT MANAGEMENT	ALTERNATIVE B—PREFERRED VISITOR USE MANAGEMENT AND EDUCATION
ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT		
Adaptive management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor traffic counts and number of visitors at designated recreation facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand monitoring and evaluation of visitor use and experience of recreation facilities to provide a foundation for responding to changing resource conditions over time
PUBLIC ACCESS TO THE SHORELINE		
Primitive boat launches and docks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same as “Actions Common to All Alternative” 	<p>Same as Alternative A plus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grandfather-in primitive, community public access points that existed before the reservoir, continuing public access to these areas Replace private, non-compliant docks and launches at Moccasin Bay with a single NPS constructed public, primitive boat launch at Moccasin Bay (Partner with County to ensure road remains accessible) Replace private, non-compliant dock at Corkscrew Canyon with a single NPS-constructed public, primitive boat launch and parking
Buoys and moorage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same as “Actions Common to All Alternative” 	<p>Same as Alternative A plus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create new public buoy fields provided by NPS or concessionaire (with permits required)
Long-distance shoreline and interpretive trails	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same as “Actions Common to All Alternative” 	<p>Same as Alternative A plus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish pilot shoreline trail between Crescent Bay and Spring Canyon Construct interpretive trail at Crescent Bay Construct new shoreline trails to connect two recreational facilities, where possible Create new shoreline trails on existing linear landscape features, such as irrigation ditches, roadbeds or levees (i.e. Bradbury Beach to Rickey Point or Kettle River Campground to Napoleon Bridge)
Primitive constructed beach access trails/roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same as “Actions Common to All Alternative” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with communities to formalize, consolidate, or remove neighborhood paths, using an expanded CAP criteria-driven process Work with counties, developers and communities to establish designated public legal access points for new developments adjacent to the park boundary
VISITOR USE OF THE SHORELINE: INFORMAL BEACH CAMPING AND DAY USE		
Informal boat-in beach camping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to allow informal boat-in beach camping in designated and undesignated sites without a permit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create day use area and swim beach at Crescent Bay Enhance user education through signs, pamphlets, and visitor contact Establish a (free or fee-based) permit system to 1) manage informal camping, and 2) close beach camping in sensitive areas. List beach camping rules and regulations on the permits Establish central locations to secure beach camping permits, such as kiosks, visitor centers and high traffic locations outside the recreation area Make a reciprocal agreement for the payment and management of fees (interagency fees directed to tribes or NPS) Designate group boat-in camping areas that require a reservation. Potential sites include Detillion and Penix Canyon Increase the number of boat-in only campgrounds, potentially including Neal Canyon, Cougar Cove, and Enterprise Bar

<p>ALTERNATIVE C</p> <p>PARTNERSHIPS AND INTER-AGENCY COORDINATION</p>	<p>ALTERNATIVE D</p> <p>BUILT RECREATION FACILITIES</p>
Same as Alternative B	Same as Alternative B
<p>Same as Alternative A plus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replace private, non-compliant docks and launches at Moccasin Bay and Sunset Point with a single community constructed public, primitive boat launch at Moccasin Bay 	Same as Alternative B
Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative B
<p>Same as Alternative A plus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish pilot shoreline trail between Crescent Bay and Spring Canyon • Construct interpretive trail at Crescent Bay • Permit and encourage new multiple use, non-motorized, long distance trails tied to the regional trail network (i.e. Kettle Falls campground to Colville) 	<p>Same as Alternative A plus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish pilot shoreline trail between Crescent Bay and Spring Canyon • Construct interpretive trail at Crescent Bay • Construct new shoreline trails to connect two recreational facilities, where possible.
<p>Same as Alternative B plus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with counties, developers and communities to establish designated public legal beach access points for new developments adjacent to the park boundary • Encourage linked public connections to non-adjacent communities 	<p>Same as Alternative C plus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide public beach access trails along the lake shore at appropriate intervals
<p>Same as Alternative B plus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use the tribal fee systems as a model to make fee processes consistent, where possible • Increase the number of boat-in only campgrounds, potentially including Cougar Cove 	<p>Same as Alternative A plus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designate group boat-in camping areas that require a reservation, potentially including Detillion and Penix Canyon • Increase the number of boat-in only campgrounds, potentially including Neal Canyon, Cougar Cove, and Enterprise Bar

	ALTERNATIVE A—NO ACTION CONTINUE CURRENT MANAGEMENT	ALTERNATIVE B—PREFERRED VISITOR USE MANAGEMENT AND EDUCATION
VISITOR USE OF THE SHORELINE: INFORMAL BEACH CAMPING AND DAY USE (CONTINUED)		
Walk-in camping/day use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to prohibit walk-in camping at boat-in campgrounds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permit informal walk-in camping along Highway 25 between Jerome Point and Daisy Establish walk-in camping management zones and permit system Coordinate with counties and WSDOT to ensure safe overnight parking is available for walk-in camping area In cooperation with the tribes and counties, identify other locations where walk-in camping could occur Create picnic/day-use area and formalize swim beach with buoys at Crescent Bay
Trash and human waste management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same as “Actions Common to All Alternative” 	<p>Same as Alternative A plus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Require day-use boaters to carry portable toilets Establish a beach camping permit system with designated zones Install dispensers for human waste and trash bags at boat launches Expand “Tread Lightly” education program to include permit information Coordinate water quality sampling/monitoring with agencies, tribes, and other entities Add a toilet on the point upstream of Cayuse Cove accessible from the water
Length of stay/crowding at beach campsites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same as “Actions Common to All Alternative” 	<p>Same as Alternative A plus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a permit system for beach camping with designated zones Use beach camping permit system/ zoning to monitor length of stay Monitor illegal camping by tagging personal property that appears abandoned or which has apparently been left to reserve a beach campsite
Boater access to floating toilets, restrooms, and dump stations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain three combination floating toilet/dump stations, one floating toilet, and concession managed dump stations 	<p>Same as Alternative A plus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add floating toilets where needed Move the floating toilet near Kettle Falls south to be closer to Rice Increase the length of season for floating toilets
Excessive boat noise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to limit noise based on regulation that establishes a maximum decibel level 	<p>Same as Alternative A plus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase training and equipment for decibel monitoring and enforcement Work with tribes to adopt and enforce consistent noise pollution regulations
Beach fires	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to prohibit beach fires except on the exposed lakebed from November 1 to May 1 when the fire danger rating for the park is at or below Level 2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amend compendium to allow beach fires year-round dependent on the fire danger rating (allows for campfires in designated fire rings until extreme rating is reached) Enhance fire safety education in association with partners and neighbors

ALTERNATIVE C PARTNERSHIPS AND INTER-AGENCY COORDINATION	ALTERNATIVE D BUILT RECREATION FACILITIES
Same as Alternative B	Same as Alternative B plus: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop walk-in campground facilities and day-use/rest stop facilities at Jerome Point
Same as Alternative A plus: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a beach camping permit system with designated zones Coordinate with partners to require day-use and overnight boaters to carry portable toilets Work with tribes and other partners to expand “Tread Lightly” education program. Develop volunteer boat monitoring network to supplement ranger patrols Coordinate water quality sampling/monitoring with agencies, tribes, and other entities 	Same as Alternative B plus: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish additional toilets along the shore and at boat-in campsites. Provide toilets at new boat-in campsites visible from the water Add directional floating signage along lake shore to indicate distance and direction to nearest restroom for boaters; coordinate with park map.
Same as Alternative B	Same as Alternative B
Same as Alternative A plus: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the length of season for floating toilets 	Same as Alternative B
Same as Alternative B	Same as Alternative B
Same as Alternative B plus: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adopt a lake-wide fire permit system in coordination with tribes 	Same as Alternative B

	ALTERNATIVE A—NO ACTION CONTINUE CURRENT MANAGEMENT	ALTERNATIVE B—PREFERRED VISITOR USE MANAGEMENT AND EDUCATION
CAPACITY OF FACILITIES		
Boat launches/Day Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain existing boat launches • Continue to approve appropriate CAPs based on revised criteria 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand visitor communication efforts; expand hours of the park visitor centers; display more information in visitor centers outside the park to communicate the different facility options for campers, and their availability • Include designated tribal boat launches on map to disperse visitors • Add new deep water launch, day use area and parking lot to north section of lake (i.e., north of Rickey Point) to accommodate boaters at low lake levels • Increase designated parking capacity at existing boat launches by adding designated overflow parking lots. Potential sites to designate or expand include: Crescent Bay, Fort Spokane, Keller Ferry, Gifford, Lincoln and Porcupine Bay • Install kayak/canoe launch at Crescent Lake
Drive-in campgrounds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain existing campgrounds 	Same as Alternative A plus: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct a small campground at Crescent Bay
Boat docks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain existing public boat docks • Continue to work with individuals and communities to remove unauthorized private docks. 	Same as Alternative A plus: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Install consistent signage on public docks for length of stay allowed at the park • Install new dock at Crescent Bay
LOWER LAKE LEVELS IN THE SUMMER		
Lower lake levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Same as “Actions Common to All Alternative” 	Same as Alternative A plus: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase public communication about lake levels, including informing the public of the annual Bureau lake-level forecast • Monitor facilities to document and determine effects of draw down
Swim Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopt most effective strategies from pilot aquatic plant management program to control aquatic vegetation in selected swim areas 	Same as Alternative A plus: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase water circulation to improve water quality or relocate swim area at Kettle Falls. • Investigate options for improving or relocating non-functioning swim areas (i.e. Marcus Island)
AGENCY COORDINATION		
Coordination with tribal partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Same as “Actions Common to All Alternative” 	Same as Alternative A plus: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate boating and camping regulations with tribes to make lake-wide regulations more consistent and differences more transparent • Educate partners, including concessionaires on regulatory and fee differences and the reasons for them • Make a reciprocal agreement for the payment and management of fees (interagency fees directed to tribes or NPS) (see “Informal beach camping”)
Coordination with local, state, and federal agency partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Same as “Actions Common to All Alternative” 	Same as Alternative A plus: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build upon existing coordination by evaluating opportunities to collaborate/coordinate on issues pertaining to shoreline management • Disseminate updates to NPS and Lake Roosevelt policies at council of governments meetings • Create an informational toll-free phone-line to give general information about Lake Roosevelt and to direct inquiries to the appropriate agency • Develop a reciprocal system for notifying partners of rule changes

<p>ALTERNATIVE C</p> <p>PARTNERSHIPS AND INTER-AGENCY COORDINATION</p>	<p>ALTERNATIVE D</p> <p>BUILT RECREATION FACILITIES</p>
<p>Same as Alternative B, except::</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase designated parking capacity at Crescent Bay, Keller Ferry, Gifford, and Porcupine Bay only 	<p>Same as Alternative A plus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add new deep water launch, day use area and parking lot to north section of lake (i.e. north of Rickey Point) to accommodate boaters at low lake levels • Add new public launching facilities at under-utilized portions of lake at appropriate intervals/frequency • Increase designated parking capacity at existing boat launches by considering the addition of designated overflow parking lots at Crescent Bay, Fort Spokane, Keller Ferry, and Porcupine Bay • Install kayak/canoe launch at Crescent Lake
<p>Same as Alternative B</p>	<p>Same as Alternative A</p>
<p>Same as Alternative B</p>	<p>Same as Alternative B plus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand docks where appropriate based on visitor use, such as at Spring Canyon, Keller Ferry, Jones Bay, Ft. Spokane, Porcupine Bay, Hunters and Evans
<p>Same as Alternative A plus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase interagency (BOR), county and tribal communication to determine effect of forecasted changes in lake levels 	<p>Same as Alternative A</p>
<p>Same as Alternative A</p>	<p>Same as Alternative A plus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relocate northern lake (Kettle Falls) designated swim area to north Rickey Point • Relocate non-functioning swim areas (i.e. Marcus Island slightly downstream) where possible
<p>Same as Alternative A plus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopt the tribal camping fee system as a model to make fee processes consistent (see Informal beach camping) • Make a reciprocal agreement for the payment and management of fees (interagency fees directed to tribes or NPS) (see “Informal beach camping”) • Adopt a lake-wide fire permit system in coordination with tribes (see “Beach fires”) • Work with tribes to adopt and enforce consistent noise pollution regulations (see “Cigar boat noise”) 	<p>Same as Alternative A plus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop joint information center or visitor center and staff center with NPS staff and tribal staff
<p>Same as Alternative A plus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a reciprocal system for notifying partners of rule changes • Orchestrate or participate in seasonal meetings between the NPS, chamber of commerce and local tourism industry to discuss opportunities for collaboration 	<p>Same as Alternative A</p>

	ALTERNATIVE A—NO ACTION CONTINUE CURRENT MANAGEMENT	ALTERNATIVE B—PREFERRED VISITOR USE MANAGEMENT AND EDUCATION
NATURAL RESOURCES		
Native and Non-native Aquatic vegetation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same as “Actions Common to All Alternative” 	<p>Same as Alternative A plus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish zones for control in appropriate areas Apply integrated control methods of vegetation removal (based on pilot studies) within pre-determined zoning Increase educational strategies about native aquatic and non-native invasive weeds to target park neighbors Partner with neighboring residents to identify high-use areas where aquatic vegetation is a problem
Noxious upland Vegetation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same as “Actions Common to All Alternative” 	<p>Same as Alternative A plus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase educational strategies about native aquatic and non-native invasive weeds to target park neighbors
VISITOR EDUCATION AND INFORMATION		
Advance Communication of Facility Availability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to make some designated campsites available by a reservation system - “Reserve America ®” Continue to require group campsite reservations Use staff to track facility use levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use more sources (including web and radio) to communicate availability of facilities, including popular parking lots and boat launches Expand the current reservation system to include more campgrounds In addition to web and radio announcements on high use days, partner with WSDOT and other applicable agencies to post facility use levels on electronic messaging boards or reader boards on the main highways and at gas stations Work with counties and tribes to identify underutilized areas to direct visitors to
Communicating the Public Nature of the Shoreline to Visitors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain existing signage along the shoreline and continue to add small signed CAP facilities according to the CAP criteria 	<p>Same as Alternative A plus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Educate neighboring residents on public nature of shoreline by publishing materials on the web site, mailing/distributing handouts, holding community meetings Publish a “Welcome Neighbor” brochure in cooperation with the real estate industry to provide new residents with information about living adjacent to the national recreation area Coordinate sign changes or additions with existing maps to help people identify where they are on the lake Increase enforcement against encroachments
Resource Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same as “Actions Common to All Alternative” 	<p>Same as Alternative A plus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create “Living on Lake Roosevelt” program to educate adjacent landowners Encourage private/non-profit organization ecological habitat programs (such as Backyard Bird Habitat) Initiate incentive programs for habitat enrichment within properties adjacent to park boundary including ranches Incentive could just be a sign that says “fish-friendly” or “Lake Roosevelt Partner” Construct Education/Interpretive Center and outdoor interpretive panels at Crescent Bay

ALTERNATIVE C PARTNERSHIPS AND INTER-AGENCY COORDINATION	ALTERNATIVE D BUILT RECREATION FACILITIES
Same as Alternative B except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a means to allow private, approved control in specific areas in cooperation with neighbors and partners. 	Same as Alternative A
Same as Alternative B	Same as Alternative B
Same as B except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not expand the current reservation system to include more campgrounds. 	Same as Alternative C
Same as Alternative B plus: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate permitted length of stay with tribes to aid in regulation of illegally reserved campsites 	Same as Alternative B
Same as Alternative A plus: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create “Living on Lake Roosevelt” program to educate adjacent landowners Improve coordination of information by consolidating different sources and distributing a combined NPS, agency, county brochure about Lake Roosevelt Construct Education/Interpretive Center and outdoor interpretive panels at Crescent Bay 	Same as Alternative A plus: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add information to existing facility signs (that can be read by boaters on the lake) about the suite of existing facilities at key docks/launches Add new signs to identify the river mile and location of nearest restroom and other facilities, such as gas (i.e. “restroom 4 miles ahead” or “gas 3 miles ahead”) Construct outdoor interpretive panels at Crescent Bay