Chapter 2 Alternatives

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INTRODUCTION

This chapter describes the alternatives and the assumptions that guided their development. It includes a vision for commercial services, a definition and list of necessary and appropriate services, a description of management zones, standards and prescriptions for each service, operating dates and developed area objectives. Alternatives for necessary and appropriate services that are not restricted to a specific geographic location in the park are described, as well as alternatives for commercial services related to facilities within the park's developed areas (Apgar, Lake McDonald, Rising Sun, Two Medicine, Many Glacier and Swiftcurrent).

Actions that are common to all, as well as other alternatives and ideas that were considered but rejected are discussed. Summary tables of the alternatives and impacts are at the end of this chapter.

PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS

VISION FOR COMMERCIAL SERVICES

Glacier National Park's commercial operators, or concessioners, assist the Park Service in providing for visitor use and enjoyment while at the same time preserving the park's unique resources for future generations. Through cooperation with each other and all park neighbors, concessioners offer memorable, high quality experiences that provide opportunities to understand, appreciate and enjoy the park in its classic western park setting. They ensure that visitors enjoy a reasonably safe experience, augmented by educational opportunities that expand appreciation of the park's natural and cultural resources and its role in our national heritage. Concessioners are part of the park's celebration of the ongoing peace, friendship and goodwill among nations and recognition of the need for cooperation in a world of shared resources.

Most of the commercial facilities are part of the rich cultural heritage and significance of the park — many are either national historic landmarks or are listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The park's unique character and associated experiences are maintained, and necessary and appropriate services that complement the park and its individual developed areas are provided.

All commercial services in the park would:

Be Resource-Oriented
Commercial services complement, protect and preserve park resources at the same time that they facilitate and support the visitor experience. The theme, aesthetics and style of all commercial endeavors and facilities are in accord with the natural and cultural environment of the park. Their role in the visitor experience is supportive, unobtrusive and in harmony with park resources.

Rather than serving the maximum possible number of visitors, commercial services support visitation levels that are consistent with the preservation of resources and a high quality visitor experience. This level of visitation minimizes impacts to natural and cultural resources like vegetation and historic buildings. Sustainable practices are promoted such as recycling, reduced solid waste, the minimal use and safe disposal of hazardous materials, and the use of environmentally friendly building materials.

Provide Quality Service and Experiences
Historic visitor facilities are rehabilitated and provide a setting for quality service and experiences that reflect the unique historic character of the park. The architecture of other commercial structures is compatible with the geographic area and evokes a sense of place.

Commercial services that provide guided interpretive, educational or other informational narrative would promote park themes and expand the visitor's knowledge and understanding of the park's unique qualities. Presentation should be patterned after National Park Service standards.

The quality of all visitor experience is enhanced by minimizing conflicts between all groups who use the park through facility design, allocation of use and carefully conceived operating plans for commercial services.

A variety of visitor services and accommodations serve a range of visitor needs and incomes with approximately 500-540 lodging units parkwide (excluding chalets and private services in Apgar). There is no significant change in the percentage mix of type of accommodation from the present and services that are provided by surrounding communities are not duplicated.

Optional commercial transportation that is convenient, affordable and of high quality provides access to the park. Transportation systems provide seamless connections between the park, gateway communities and regional transportation systems. All systems service visitors with a variety of needs and enable travelers to enjoy freedom of movement. The historic "red bus" experience is maintained as an option for touring the park.

Commercial services complement, protect and preserve park resources at the same time that they facilitate and support the visitor experience.

Be Located in Well-Maintained Infrastructure
Well-maintained infrastructure and facilities support the approved level of commercial services, including employee and administrative facilities, parking, roads and utility systems. Historic visitor facilities are rehabilitated and all facilities maintained appropriately to extend their useful life. Housing is constructed or upgraded to meet minimum housing standards. A variety of employee housing options including dormitories, individual accommodations and efficiency apartments suitable for couples or small families is provided to enable concessioners to retain a diverse, qualified staff. Sufficient on-site housing is

provided to ensure adequate staffing for visitor services. Size and location of support facilities is determined by need and potential impacts to the resources. Signage is adequate to orient and direct visitors around sites.

NECESSARY AND APPROPRIATE COMMERCIAL SERVICES

Both the 1916 National Park Service Organic Act and Title IV of the National Parks Omnibus Management Act of 1998 emphasize the conservation and preservation of park resources, while at the same time allowing their use and enjoyment by means that leave them unimpaired for the future. The Omnibus Act states:

> It is the policy of the Congress that the development of public accommodations, facilities, and services in units of the National Park System shall be limited to those accommodations, facilities, and services that … are necessary and appropriate for public use and enjoyment of the unit of the National Park System in which they are located; and … are consistent to the highest practicable degree with the preservation and conservation of the resources and values of the unit (PL.105-391).

The Organic Act, the statements of park purpose and significance and the park's General Management Plan together form the basis for the determination of "necessary and appropriate" criteria. All commercial services operating within Glacier National Park must meet these criteria. (See Appendix 1 for a complete discussion and evaluation of the necessary and appropriate commercial services considered in this *Draft CSP and Draft EIS.*)

The list below describes necessary and appropriate commercial services that are currently available, as well as services that could potentially be offered in the future. (Services that were considered but did not meet the criteria for necessary and appropriate are listed under "Alternatives and Ideas Considered But Rejected.")

Existing Commercial Services Considered to Be Necessary and Appropriate for the Park

Boat and Equipment Rentals
Boat Tours
Commercial Entertainment Offered Within Concession Facilities (plays, movies, concerts)*
Cooperative Associations (Glacier Natural History Association and Glacier Institute)
Emergency Road Services
Food/Beverage/Catering Meals
Granite Park Chalet
Guided Art Seminars
Guided Backpacking
Guided Bicycle Tours
Guided Cross-Country Skiing/Snowshoeing
Guided Day Hiking
Guided Horseback Riding
Guided Interpretive Vehicle Tours and Public Transportation
Guided Photography Workshops
Guided Rafting
Horse Boarding
Horse Packing Services
Lodging
Public Laundry
Public Showers
Retail/Vending/ATM
Sperry Chalet

*Commercial entertainment outside concession facilities and other special events would continue to be regulated by management policies and special use permit requirements.

New or Enhanced Commercial Services Determined to be Necessary and Appropriate for the Park

Boat Transportation (water taxi)
Firewood Sales
Guided Natural and Cultural History Hikes**
Guided Underwater Diving**
Private Vehicle Shuttle**
Step-on Guide Service**
Guided Motorcycle Tours**
Taxi Services
** New services that are not currently offered

STANDARDS AND PRESCRIPTIONS

Prescriptions or standards have been described for each necessary and appropriate commercial service. The prescriptions/standards describe how concessioners can achieve Glacier National Park's vision for providing quality visitor experience and services.

The standards are based on a comprehensive evaluation of the commercial services including opportunities beyond park boundaries. They establish specific performance expectations (for example, minimizing impacts on resources) for each type of commercial service. (See Appendix 2 for a discussion of prescriptions and standards.)

MANAGEMENT ZONES

The General Management Plan divided the six geographic areas of the park into conceptual management zones that include a visitor service zone, day use zone, rustic zone and backcountry zone. This commercial services plan refines the delineation of the visitor service zones. (See Appendix 3 for maps of the visitor service zones.)

ALTERNATIVES FOR NECESSARY AND APPROPRIATE SERVICES

The alternatives for necessary and appropriate services, and services related to the developed areas are presented below. Alternative A for both types of services is the "status quo/no action" alternative (and would be the only available choice in the absence of a plan). Actions that are common to all alternatives, as well as other alternatives and ideas that were considered but rejected are discussed at the end of the chapter.

GRANITE PARK CHALET

Alternative A – Status Quo/No Action

This alternative would maintain the current hiker shelter operations at the chalet. The chalet would continue to provide overnight accommodations for up to 37 guests per night. Bedding would be available as an option. No meals would be provided, however, guests could use the kitchen facilities to prepare their own meals. Guests would bring their own food, water and cooking utensils. No potable drinking water would be provided at the chalet. Concessioner housing for two to three employees would continue to be provided.

Alternative B (Preferred)

The chalet would continue to be operated as a hiker shelter and accommodate all the services currently provided in alternative A. In addition, this alternative would replace and expand the restrooms and provide potable water.

Specific actions would include: repair the existing infiltration gallery, replace the water line in the existing trench, repair or replace the pump house and chlorination building, replace the water tank and enlarge or replace the toilet facilities. Improvements would be made in accordance with Montana Department of Environmental Quality standards.

Alternative B was selected as the preferred alternative because it has fewer environmental impacts, allows for needed improvements to the toilet facilities and provides a range of opportunities for the public to experience the chalets. Sperry would continue as a full-service facility. Granite Park would provide a lower cost service and potable water.

Alternative C

The chalet would provide full-service dining and overnight facilities to guests that would be similar to the level of services currently provided at Sperry Chalet (linens and meals). Concessioner housing for up to eight employees would be provided. A new gray water system for the treatment of wastewater would be constructed and an improved toilet system installed. This alternative is consistent with the decision made in 1993 to reopen both chalets with full services. The decision is being reexamined through the commercial services plan because of new information gained from rehabilitating the system at Sperry Chalet about the potential impacts and the interest shown by the public in reconsidering this option. (See “Public Involvement and Issues to be Addressed by the Plan” in Chapter 1 for more information.)

GUIDED DAY HIKING (CULTURAL HISTORY/NATURAL HISTORY/RECREATIONAL)

Alternative A – Status Quo/No Action

Commercially guided day hiking would continue to be provided in all management zones except for the North Fork on trails. Although the client-to-guide ratio is currently regulated by an operating plan, there would continue to be no limits on group size or which trails could be used. No guided off-trail hiking, climbing, or fishing would be allowed. No administrative facilities are currently provided in the park.

No authorization for cultural and natural history hikes has been issued.

Interpretive hikes provided by boat concessioners and National Park Service naturalists would continue to be offered at no additional charge in conjunction with selected boat tours; however, group size limits would be set at 50 people for interpretive hikes led on Grinnell Lake, Grinnell Glacier and St. Mary Falls trails. This limit would accommodate all passengers potentially on the boat tour.

Alternative B (Preferred)

Commercially guided day hiking, including cultural/natural history and recreational hiking, would be provided in all areas of the park on trails, except the North Fork management area. Client-to-guide ratios would not exceed one guide for 11 clients. Interpretive hikes would continue to be provided by boat concessioners as described under alternative A.

For commercially guided hikes, a 12-person group size would apply to trails in the backcountry zone. In the day use zone, larger commercially guided groups would be permitted on trails. The group size limits were derived from park experience, the zone prescriptions in the General Management Plan and recreational literature, and would ensure a high quality experience.

Trail	Permitted Group Size
Many Glacier area	
Iceberg, Red Rock and Cracker Lakes	25
Grinnell Lake and Grinnell Glacier	35
Goat Haunt-Belly River area	
Waterton Lake and Rainbow Falls Trails	35
Going-to-the-Sun Road Corridor area	
Rocky Point	25
Sacred Dancing Cascade/McDonald Falls/Johns Lake	35
Sperry Chalet	35
Avalanche Lake	35
Highline Trail	25
Sun Point to Baring Falls	35
St. Mary Falls Trail	35
Red Eagle - Beaver Pond Loop	35
Two Medicine area	
Upper Two Medicine Lake	35
Rockwell Falls	25
Paradise Point	35
Running Eagle Falls	35

A limit of one trip per day on trails in the backcountry zone would be imposed with no limits to other zones. An overall cap of 5,000 user days would be imposed on all trails parkwide for the year. A user day would be defined as one person (either guide or guest) on a hike each day. (Note: the average number of user days per year recorded for commercially led day hikes from 1995-2001 was 2,472). No new administrative facilities would be provided in the park for this service.

The same conditions would apply to guided natural or cultural history hikes. The user day cap would cover all types.

Placing limits on the size of groups hiking on trails begins to implement the General Management Plan and achieve the desired visitor experience. Hikers in the backcountry zone would have fewer encounters with other hikers than would hikers in the day use zone.

GUIDED UNDERWATER DIVING TOURS

Alternative A – Status Quo/No Action

No commercially guided underwater diving tours are currently provided in the park.

Alternative B (Preferred)

Commercially guided underwater diving tours could be offered in Lakes McDonald, Sherburne and Josephine, and Swiftcurrent, Two Medicine, Pray, Lower Two Medicine and St. Mary Lakes. All participants would be fully certified divers. Skilled interpretation of the park's submerged resources would be an integral element of the tours and would include interpretation of park purpose and significance, as well as the cultural and natural history of the area. No collection or removal of materials from the waters would be allowed. No administrative facilities would be provided in the park.

This alternative was selected as the preferred because it would offer a new experience and provide the visitor with increased understanding and appreciation of the purpose and significance of the park.

FIREWOOD SALES

Alternative A – Status Quo/No Action

Firewood sales would continue to be provided in local camp stores in the Apgar Village, Lake McDonald, Rising Sun, Swiftcurrent and Two Medicine developed areas. No on-site firewood sales would occur in the campgrounds.

Alternative B (Preferred)

Firewood sales could be provided in specific campgrounds in the visitor service zones. These could include Apgar, Fish Creek, Sprague, Avalanche, Rising Sun, St. Mary, Two Medicine and Many Glacier campgrounds. The appropriate method of onsite sales is yet to be determined, however, sales from a roving truck, from vending machines, or from onsite storage facilities during specific times of the day would be considered. Firewood sales could still occur in camp stores.

The preferred alternative is B because firewood sales in the campgrounds would provide a service that has long been requested by the public and could be managed in a manner that meets all the appropriate criteria.

PUBLIC SHOWERS

Alternative A – Status Quo/No Action

Public showers would continue to be provided to a limited extent in the Rising Sun developed area (one women's and one men's shower stall) and the Swiftcurrent developed area (four women's, three men's and one ADA-accessible unisex shower stall). The shower facilities at Swiftcurrent would also continue to serve as the restroom and shower facilities for the 26 guest cabins that do not contain private bathrooms. Shower facilities could be expanded within the existing facilities at those locations.

Alternative B (Preferred)

Additional shower facilities could be built at or near campgrounds in the visitor services zones, or existing public showers could be expanded within existing facilities. See site alternatives in developed areas for additional changes to shower facilities at Rising Sun and Swiftcurrent.

The preferred alternative would expand the current level of services that is inadequate and better meet the needs of the visiting public.

BOAT TOURS AND TRANSPORTATION (BOAT TAXI)

Alternative A – Status Quo/No Action

Interpretive boat tours would continue to be provided on Lakes Josephine and McDonald, and St. Mary, Two Medicine, Swiftcurrent and Waterton Lakes. One vessel would continue to provide these services on each lake with the exception of Waterton and St. Mary Lakes, where concessioners would continue to operate multiple vessels. Interpretive hikes provided by the concessioner and National Park Service naturalists would continue to be offered at no additional charge in conjunction with selected boat tours. There would continue to be no group size limit for these hiking activities. Boat taxi or boat transportation services would continue to be provided on the existing tour boats. A combination of boat docks and storage facilities, ticketing facilities, and concessioner employee housing would continue to be provided in the vicinity of the lakes in some areas. Concessioner housing for up to 27 employees would be provided.

Facilities would be upgraded to comply with life safety, accessibility and building codes as funding is available.

Alternative B (Preferred)

In addition to the services and upgrades provided in alternative A, services would be expanded to include tour boat pick-up at Apgar Village to replicate the original means of transportation to Lake McDonald Lodge. The present public boat dock would be extended 40 feet to allow the boats to dock safely. Adding a vessel at Lake McDonald and Two Medicine Lake could also expand services.

Interpretive hikes provided by concessioners and National Park Service naturalists would continue to be offered at no additional charge in conjunction with selected boat tours; however, group size limits would be set at 50 people for interpretive hikes led on Grinnell Lake, Grinnell Glacier and St. Mary Falls trails. This would accommodate all passengers on the boat tour. Tour boats would be modified as necessary to improve access for the mobility-impaired public. Additional taxi services by boat would be provided on St. Mary and Two Medicine Lakes as appropriate.

The preferred alternative provides more choices and opportunities for visitors with minimal impacts to park resources.

GUIDED INTERPRETIVE MOTOR VEHICLE TOURS AND PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION SERVICE

Alternative A – Status Quo/No Action

- **Motor Vehicle Tours**
  Only two commercial tour or transportation operators are currently authorized to provide service on the Going-to-the-Sun Road between Lake McDonald Lodge and Rising Sun Motor Inn. No commercial operations are currently allowed in the North Fork management area with the exception of the Camas Road.

  Currently, tours cross the park and provide links to Waterton, Canada; East Glacier, West Glacier, and on special request, Kalispell airport. One tour company, using a combination of 15-passenger vans and rehabilitated 1930s-vintage buses, provides commentary that describes park features, history and local lore. A second tour company uses a small fleet of big picture-window tour vehicles and interprets the park from a Native American perspective. Commentaries include local lore, history and discussions about the spiritual importance the park holds to the Blackfeet Tribe.
- **Taxi Service**
  Current taxi services would continue to be provided to destinations within the park under authorization from the National Park Service. However, taxi services are not allowed in the North Fork, on the inside North Fork Road, or on sections of the Going-to-the-Sun Road between the Lake McDonald and Rising Sun developed areas. They are allowed on the Camas Road. Pre-existing contractual agreements preclude this type of service by other than a concessioner in the above-mentioned section of the Going-to-the-Sun Road. No administrative facilities are currently provided in the park.
- **Private Vehicle Shuttle**
  The commercial shuttling of private vehicles is currently not provided in the park.
- **Public Transportation Service**
  Current shuttle services would continue with point-to-point transportation between Many Glacier Valley and along the Going-to-the-Sun Road. The service consists of two 15-passenger vans, which are operated from morning until early evening between July 1 and Labor Day weekend. Headways (time between buses) would continue to range between two and three hours. The service connection to the Many Glacier area would continue to be very limited.

  Alternatives for shuttle services will be identified and analyzed in a separate parkwide transit plan.

Alternative B (Preferred)

- **Motor Vehicle Tours**
  Services would continue to be provided throughout the park with the exception of the North Fork management area. Tours would be allowed on the Camas Road.
- **Taxi Services**
  Operations would continue as in alternative A until contractual agreements expire. At that time, operating restrictions would be changed to allow expansion of services.
- **Private Vehicle Shuttle**
  The commercial shuttling of private vehicles would provide transportation of a park visitor's private vehicle to a designated location or trailhead to facilitate a hiking trip that begins and ends at different locations. Commercial shuttling of private vehicles could be provided to trailheads and designated locations in the Two Medicine, Many Glacier and Going-to-the-Sun Road corridor

management areas. This service would not be provided in the North Fork management area. No administrative facilities would be provided in the park.

- **Public Transportation Service**
  A parkwide transit system would be provided. Alternatives for shuttle services will be identified and analyzed in a separate parkwide transit plan.

The preferred alternative would better meet the public's tour and transportation needs in and around Glacier National Park. It would provide more flexibility for visitors who choose long distance hikes without reliance on shuttle schedules.

HORSEBACK RIDING AND HORSE PACKING SERVICES

Alternative A - Status Quo/No Action (Preferred)

Stables offering guided trail rides on horseback would continue to be provided at Apgar, Lake McDonald and Many Glacier. Horse packing services would continue to be provided for public use and to deliver supplies to Granite Park and Sperry chalets on request. Day rides would continue to originate at the stables or, in the case of Many Glacier, from a designated site near the hotel.

"Drop trip" packing services, which deliver gear and supplies for visitors to designated backcountry destinations, would continue to be provided to any backcountry campsite where horse traffic is permitted.

Boarding of private horses is provided only at Many Glacier Stables as a mid-point overnight during a multi-day backcountry stock trip (i.e., the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail).

Client-to-guide ratios, group size limits and limits to stock numbers held at the stables for each ride or on specific trails each day would continue to be determined by an operating plan. (These limits currently include a 9-to-1 client-to-guide ratio; 20-horse group size; stock limits on the trails of 40 head at Many Glacier, 30 head at Lake McDonald and 25 head at Apgar; stock limits in the corrals of 45 head at Many Glacier, 45 head at Lake McDonald and 30 head at Apgar; and stock limits of 20 head on Sperry Trail and nine head on the Loop Trail.)

Concessioner housing for up to 33 employees would be provided between the three stables. Facilities at the existing stables would be upgraded to comply with life safety, accessibility and building codes as funding is available.

Alternative A is the preferred because it provides visitors with a good range of locations tied to historic usage at Apgar, Lake McDonald and Many Glacier without expanding the impacts of concession operations. It offers a broader opportunity than alternative B, avoids the increase in adverse environmental effects in alternative C, and provides a better economic opportunity and broader range of visitor opportunities than alternative D.

Alternative B

Service would be provided as described in alternative A with the exception of the Apgar stables. The Apgar stables would be maintained as a base for packing operations, but no trail rides would originate from that location, due to a history of declining demand for this activity from this site.

Alternative C

In addition to stables at Apgar, Lake McDonald and Many Glacier, guided trail rides would be provided in the Two Medicine and St. Mary areas. No facilities would be constructed or installed to facilitate these rides inside the park. All stock would be maintained outside the park and would be delivered to and from the park each day that rides are scheduled. Rides would be limited to the following trails: Dry Fork, Cut Bank, Red Eagle, Two Medicine (Mt. Henry-Scenic Point) and East Glacier Trails. These rides would occur only in July, August and September. Rides would be managed at one trip per day per trail, trail conditions permitting, with a total group size of ten horses including the guide.

Alternative D

Stables at Many Glacier and Apgar as described in alternative A would continue to operate. The Lake McDonald stables would be removed. The stable site would be used for trailhead parking and a stock-loading ramp. Rides or packing would only be permitted to Sperry Chalet from this location by stock transported from Apgar or outside the park. Housing could be retained at Lake McDonald or additional housing could be constructed at the Apgar stables. The corral at Apgar could be enlarged to accommodate 45 horses.

GUIDED BICYCLE TOURS

Alternative A - Status Quo/No Action

Commercially guided bicycle tours would continue to be provided in the visitor service zone of all management areas except in the North Fork management area because no commercial services are provided there, with the exception of the Camas Road. These services would also continue to be provided in the rustic zone of the Apgar Lookout, the 1913 Ranger Station and the Cut Bank area. Off-road bicycles would continue to be prohibited. There would continue to be no limits on group size, number of groups per day, or number of operators. Other conditions of operation would continue to be designated in a commercial permit. No administrative facilities are currently provided in the park.

Alternative B (Preferred)

This alternative would maintain the conditions outlined in alternative A, but would limit group size and the number of groups that could cross the Going-to-the-Sun Road per day. There would be an allocation system for the distribution of opportunities between operators.

Alternative B is preferred because commercial bicycle tours can range from groups of five to 100 cyclists, the limits on the size would be established to ensure a quality visitor experience on these tours and avoid conflicts between vehicles and bicycles. An allocation system would be developed to distribute opportunities among different bicycle tour groups.

COMMERCIAL STEP-ON GUIDE SERVICE

Alternative A - Status Quo/No Action

No commercial step-on guide services are currently provided in the park.

Alternative B (Preferred)

Commercial step-on guide services could be provided in the park. For this service, an individual who is skilled in interpretive techniques and who is knowledgeable about the park and its resources would ride along with park visitors in their own vehicles or with tour operators in commercial tour vehicles. The step-on guide would provide customized interpretive tours of the park for a fee. The services would not be authorized in the North Fork management area except for the Camas Road. No administrative facilities would be provided in the park.

This alternative is preferred because it offers the public a necessary and appropriate visitor experience that is not currently provided.

GUIDED MOTORCYCLE TOURS

Alternative A - Status Quo/No Action

No commercially guided motorcycle tours are currently provided in the park.

Alternative B (Preferred)

Commercially guided motorcycle tours could be provided in the visitor service zones of all management areas of the park with the exception of the North Fork. No commercial tours are allowed in the North Fork with the exception of the Camas Road. Limits for group size and number of groups that could cross the Going-to-the-Sun Road per day would be established through an operating plan. An allocation system for the distribution of opportunities between operators would be developed if necessary. No administrative facilities would be provided in the park for these services.

This alternative is preferred because it extends an opportunity to a user group that is not currently provided.

APGAR VILLAGE DEVELOPED AREA

Apgar was first settled in the early 1890s on the shores of Lake McDonald. It is named for H.D. Apgar, one of the original homesteaders and entrepreneurs in the area before Glacier National Park was established. Apgar is the traditional point of entry to the park, located on the west side at the south end of Lake McDonald. Historically, before roads were built, it was the launching point for boat transportation to Lake McDonald Lodge farther up the lake. Apgar's original complex of simple log structures no longer exists.

The village's size, character, density, development, volume of traffic and range of available commercial services have evolved over the years. Today, its rustic village setting, small scale buildings and services that range from cabin accommodations to small retail stores contribute to the character of this traditional point of entry to Glacier National Park. The area between Apgar Village and the Apgar campground was selected by the General Management Plan as the location for the Discovery Center and public transportation staging area.

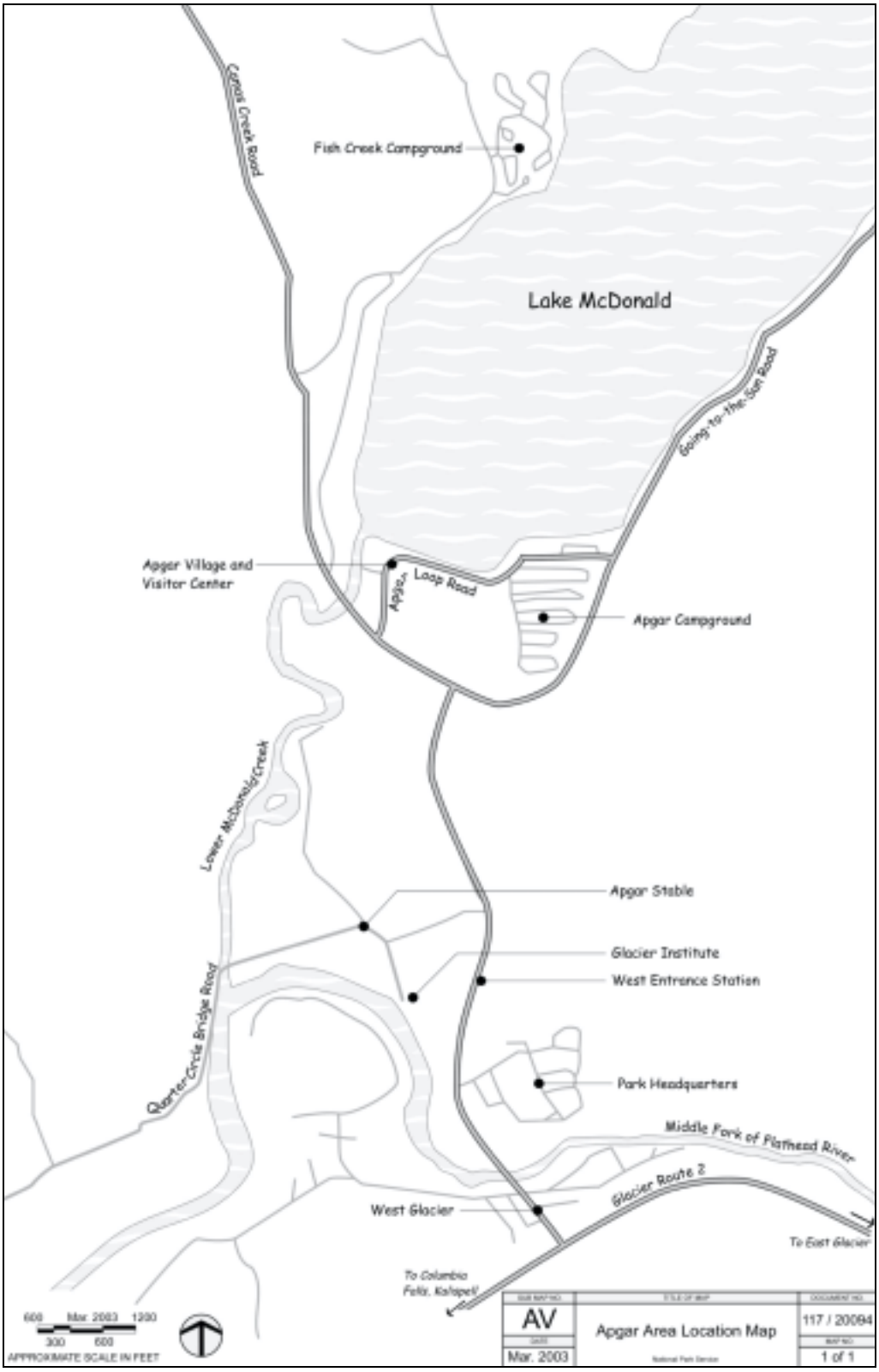
Many of the commercial services at Apgar are provided by private landowners on private lands within the boundary of the park rather than by National Park Service concessioners. The alternatives only address commercial development and services on federally owned land, and do not propose changes to privately held lands. The National Park Service believes that the scope and level of existing commercial facilities, with the additions considered in the alternatives, are adequate to meet the visitor needs of that area. The 1999 General Management Plan for Glacier National Park also states that although new or replacement development could occur in this area, subject to resource considerations, the area would be managed to accommodate the current levels and types of uses. As stated in the 1985 land protection plan for Glacier National Park, the National Park Service continues to have an interest in purchasing undeveloped lots in Apgar Village on a willing-seller basis.

Apgar possesses valuable environmental resources. To conserve those resources and enhance visitor use, site-sensitive alternatives were developed using the following site analysis.

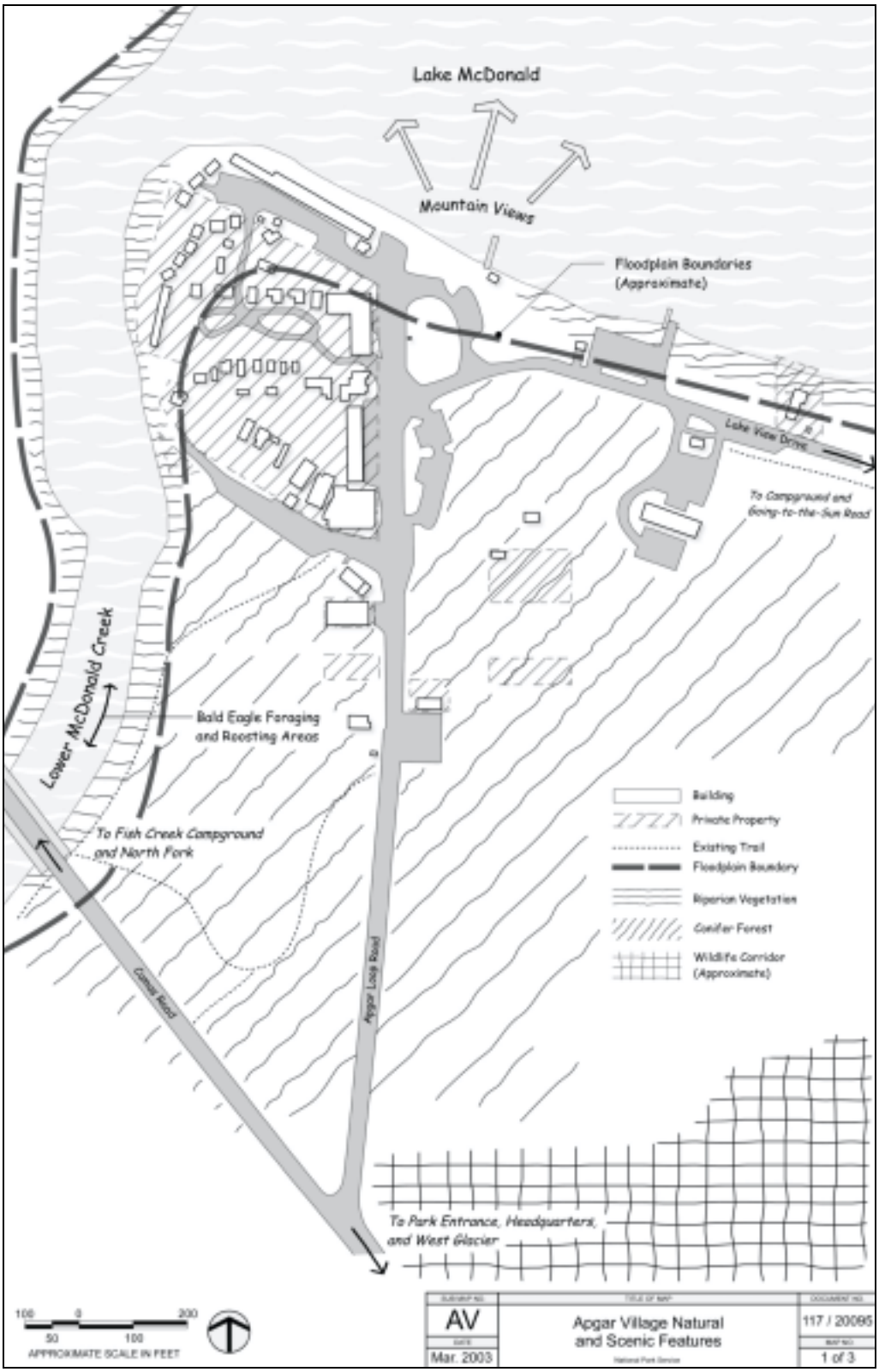
Apgar Site Analysis

Natural and Scenic Features

- *Topography and soil conditions:* The terrain is flat. Soils within the area consist mainly of gravel to loam, to sandy loam. Susceptibility to wave action has created an eroded shoreline that threatens the integrity of the Village Inn and presents hazards to guests.
- *Views:* There are significant views across the lake to the distant mountains. Views down Lower McDonald Creek offer possibilities for wildlife observation. Framed views to the north down the village main street focus on the lake. This view is partially obstructed by the lakeside Village Inn and vehicle parking. The development along the lakeshore is visible from across the lake and along the Going-to-the-Sun Road.
- *Weather:* Apgar Village services are usually closed during the winter, but the roads remain plowed for winter access. Most of the village is protected from lake winds by forest, except along the open shoreline.



MAP 2-1 APGAR AREA LOCATION MAP



MAP 2-2. APGAR VILLAGE NATURAL AND SCENIC FEATURES

- *Floodplain:* The entire Apgar development area can be considered to be outside the 100-year floodplain and within the 500-year floodplain.

  In a 1964 event that was far in excess of a 100-year event, storm runoff raised the level of the Flathead River, causing Lower McDonald Creek to reverse its normal southern flow to a northward flow. The reverse created a flood that inundated the Village Inn, destroyed bridges, damaged private residences and flooded portions of the campground.
- *Vegetation:* Apgar Village is surrounded by dense coniferous forest in a mosaic created by the Half Moon Fire of 1929. There are pockets of old-growth trees and forest. Riparian vegetation grows along the shores of Lake McDonald and the streamside of Lower McDonald Creek.
- *Wildlife:* The village area provides productive habitat for nesting and feeding by many migratory and resident birds. It is also foraging and roosting habitat for bald eagles and a travel corridor for black and grizzly bears, ungulates and other wildlife. It is a wintering area for white-tailed deer. Gray wolves have been documented moving through the area. Bull trout inhabit Lower McDonald Creek and Lake McDonald, as do river otters and numerous waterfowl species.

(See Map 2-2. Apgar Village Scenic and Natural Features.)

Cultural Features

Apgar is a historically significant location as the site of one of the earliest developments at Glacier National Park. However, no structures are listed in the National Register of Historic Structures.

The cultural features are:

- *Buildings*
  - The Apgar school house (now a gift shop), privately owned
  - The backcountry permit office
  - National Park Service subdistrict office buildings
  - Other privately owned buildings in the Apgar Village area may be significant (*Historic Structures* and *Cultural Landscape Reports* were not done for Apgar).

Visitor Use

- *Activities:* The area offers visitor opportunities to boat, fish, swim, walk, picnic, bike, snowshoe, cross country ski, view wildlife and photograph the scenery. A concessioner also offers boat rentals.

  Horseback riding services are offered by a concessioner from a horse stable located south of the village. A large clearing around the stables provides space for parking and trail ride organization. A concessioner-operated ticket booth is located in the village.

  Hiking from Apgar Village follows the Lower McDonald Creek Valley with short loops on Apgar Mountain.

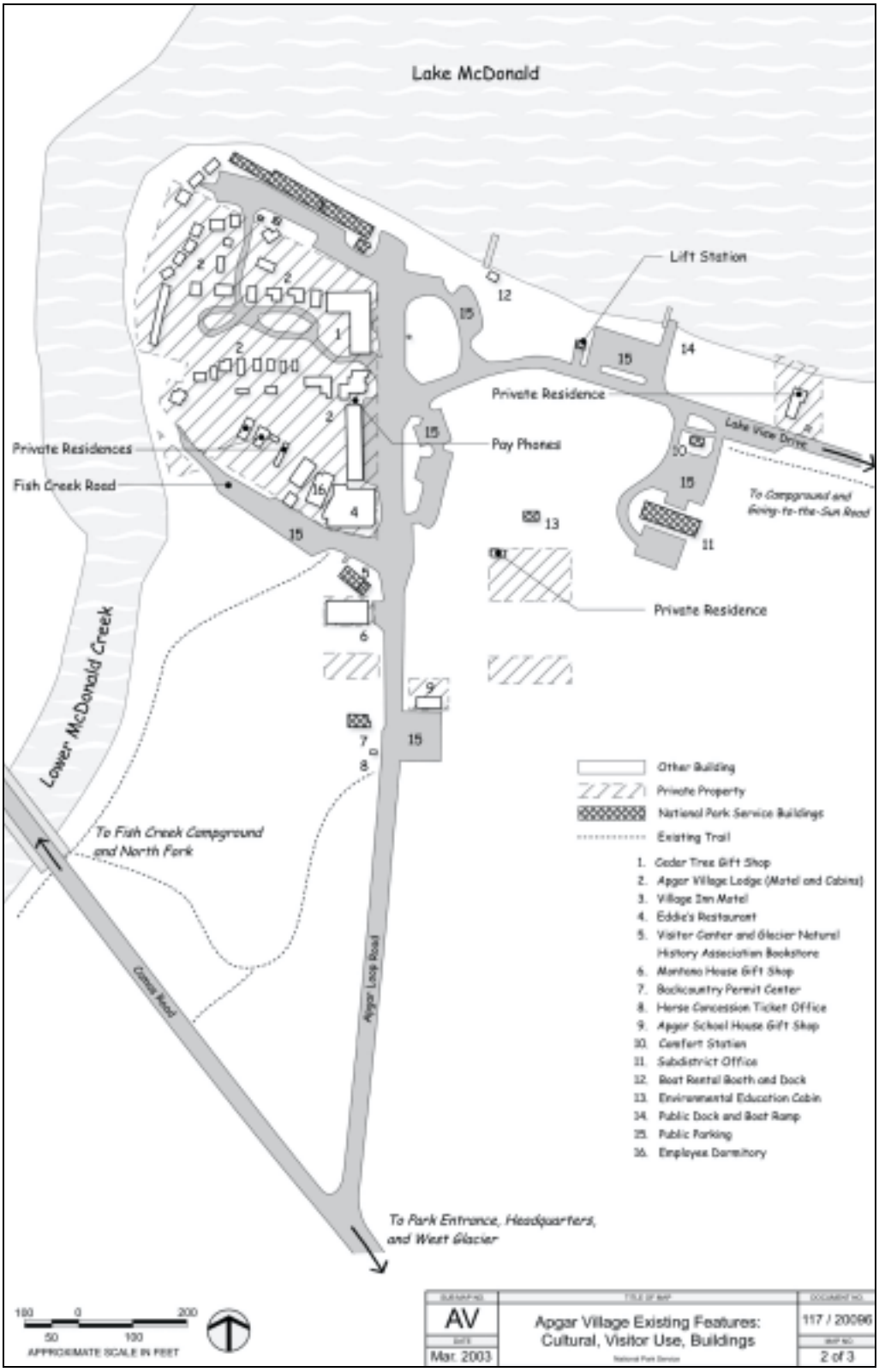
  One trail is paved for bicycling between Apgar and West Glacier.

  There are opportunities for wildlife viewing.

  There are educational opportunities and a broad choice of overnight accommodations, including camping.

  Dining opportunities include one restaurant, and other facilities are available a few miles away in West Glacier.

  This location has the greatest variety of private stores and gift shops in the park. There are no shower facilities.



MAP 2-3 APGAR VILLAGE EXISTING FEATURES: CULTURAL, VISITOR USE, BUILDINGS

Circulation, Buildings and Utilities

- *Buildings*: There are a number of public services, commercial ventures and residences in and around the village: small park Visitor Center, Cedar Tree Gift Shop, Montana House Gift Shop, the Apgar School House Gift Shop, Eddie's Restaurant, General Store, Apgar Village Lodge, employee housing and private residences, horse concession ticket booth, boat rental booth and dock, environmental education cabin, a backcountry permit office, National Park Service Subdistrict office and the Village Inn.

  In 2000, an assessment was conducted of the condition and code compliance of the Village Inn and associated buildings. The Village Inn shoreline would require stabilization to prevent further erosion from the front of the inn to Lake McDonald Creek. This improvement would also create an accessible route to the shore area from the inn's main entry points.

  The inn would require upgrades of the secondary electrical distribution and fire alarm systems, installation of GFI outlets, and general renovation of the linen room including its roof. The balcony and stair railings would require modifications to meet new codes.
- *Circulation:* The village main street and a lakeshore drive that connects to the Going-to-the-Sun Road are the major circulation routes for vehicles. A circular drop-off and small parking area at the end of main street (adjacent to the lake) have access to most public activity areas. There is parallel parking along the sides of the road. Destination parking is available, but it is poorly designated. There is a lack of oversize vehicle parking throughout the village. The streetscape is generally congested due to vehicular circulation, parking and conflicts with pedestrians who are accessing local businesses and activities.

  A bicycle/hiking trail connects the park headquarters area with Apgar and West Glacier.

(See Map 2-3 Apgar Village Existing Features: Cultural, Visitor Use, Buildings)

Apgar Site Alternatives

The goal is to maintain the rustic village atmosphere. As identified in the General Management Plan, a full range of visitor services in the Apgar Village would be provided by a combination of the National Park Service, concessioners and/or private businesses.

The overall objectives for the Apgar developed area are to:

1. Comply with life safety, accessibility and building codes.
2. Reinforce and maintain village character.
3. Promote pedestrian use of the area and separate vehicle circulation from pedestrian circulation.
4. Enhance the visitor experience by improving:
   - Existing visitor services,
   - Scenic views and pedestrian use of the shoreline,
   - Orientation, information and interpretive opportunities,
   - Sense of arrival.
5. Provide pedestrian access to the future site of the Discovery Center.
6. Stabilization of the Lake McDonald shoreline and visitor access.

Most of the commercial services at Apgar are provided by private landowners on private lands rather than by National Park Service concessioners. The alternatives only address development and services on federally owned land and do not propose changes to privately held lands.

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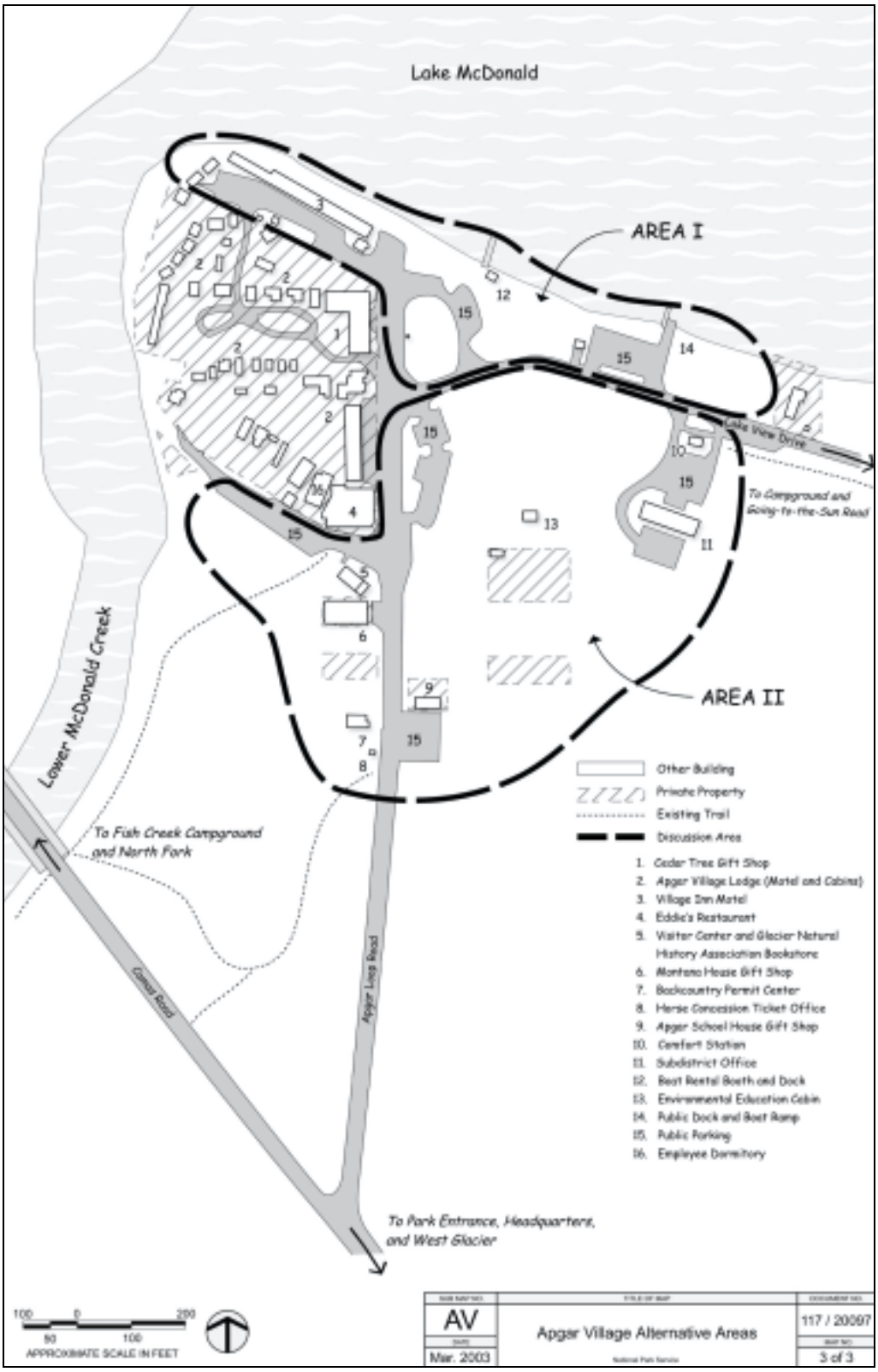


MAP 2-4. APGAR VILLAGE ALTERNATIVE AREAS

Alternative A (status quo/no action) would retain all existing services and facilities, but address life safety, accessibility and building code deficiencies. Improvements would provide another 25+ years of useful life. This alternative is also a component of alternatives B and C.

ALTERNATIVE A ACTIONS WOULD:

Area I
- Continue existing services:
  - Overnight guest accommodations
  - Limited employee housing and support facilities
  - Public boat launch and dock
  - Boat rentals and dock
  - Public restrooms and pay phones
  - Public shuttle and tours
- Stabilize the Lake McDonald shoreline.
- Upgrade facilities and utilities to comply with life safety, accessibility and building codes.
- Construct new accessible trails and walks.

Area II
- Continue existing services:
  - Retail sales
  - Horseback riding reservations
  - Other non-commercial services such as Visitor Center and backcountry permit offices
- Construct new accessible trails and walks.

Outside Areas I and II
- These services are provided by businesses on private lands:
  - Retail sales
  - Food and beverage service
  - Employee housing

Alternative B (Preferred) would retain all the existing services and make improvements to the Village Inn. It would maintain the village character and continue to support a wide variety of commercial services offered by National Park Service concessioners and private landowners. Parking would be consolidated and expanded off of the main roadway. This would improve the lake views, and provide better oversized vehicle parking, and pedestrian and vehicle circulation. Pedestrian and bicycle trails would be improved.

ALTERNATIVE B ACTIONS WOULD:

Area I
- Include these services:
  - Overnight guest accommodations (concession)
  - Limited employee housing and support facilities
  - Public boat launch and dock
  - Boat rentals and dock
  - Public restrooms and pay phones
  - Public shuttle and tours
- Stabilize the Lake McDonald shoreline.
- Upgrade facilities and utilities to comply with life safety, accessibility and building codes.
- Construct new accessible trails and walks.
- Modify access to the Village Inn guest units for more privacy along the lakefront.
- Remove parking and create a pedestrian green space and path along Lake McDonald shoreline.

Area II
- Include these services:
  - Horseback riding reservations
  - Other non-commercial services such as Visitor Center and backcountry permit offices
  - Retail sales
- Construct new accessible trails and walks.
- Extend bicycle trail to campground.
- Formalize roadside parking on Apgar Loop Road and improve designated parking areas off the Apgar Loop Road.
- Provide additional oversized vehicle parking.

Outside Areas I and II
- Extend bicycle trail to campground.
- These services are provided by businesses on private lands:
  - Retail sales
  - Food and beverage service
  - Employee housing

Alternative C would retain all the existing services and include most of the improvements described in alternative B. In addition, the Village Inn would be removed and replaced in a different location away from the lakeshore. Landscaping, trails and seating areas would be added in its place, providing better public access to the shoreline.

ALTERNATIVE C ACTIONS WOULD:

Area I
- Include these services:
  - Public boat launch and dock
  - Boat rentals and dock
  - Public restrooms and pay phones
  - Public shuttle and tours
- Stabilize the Lake McDonald shoreline.
- Upgrade facilities and utilities to comply with life safety, accessibility and building codes.
- Construct new accessible trails and walks.
- Remove parking and create a pedestrian green space and path along Lake McDonald shoreline.
- Remove roadside parking from Apgar Loop Road and provide designated parking areas off the Apgar Loop Road.
- Remove the Village Inn and associated parking from the lakeshore. Rehabilitate for public access.
- Provide additonal boat ramp parking.

Area II
- Include these services:
  - Overnight guest accommodations
  - Horseback riding reservations
  - Retail sales
  - Other non-commercial services such as Visitor Center and backcountry permit offices
- Construct new accessible trails and walks.
- Formalize roadside parking on Apgar Loop Road and improve designated parking areas off the Apgar Loop Road.
- Provide additional oversized vehicle parking.
- Construct new lodging (approximately 36 guest rooms) facilities and parking to replace the rooms lost from Village Inn removal.
- Remove Environmental Education Cabin. This service would be provided within the future Discovery Center.
- Extend bicycle trail to campground.

Outside Areas I and II
- Extend bicycle trail to campground.
- These services are provided by businesses on private lands:
  - Retail sales
  - Food and beverage service
  - Employee housing

See Appendix 2 for prescriptions and standards.
See Appendix 4 for additional information on existing and proposed services and facilities.

Apgar Village
Site Alternatives

APGAR VILLAGE DEVELOPED AREA

Alternative B — Preferred

The preferred alternative is B because removal of the Village Inn would not guarantee improved views across the lake and the costs of rebuilding the lodging at a new site compared to the benefits do not justify the expense. Although for many years the National Park Service has considered moving the Village Inn back from the lake and restoring the lakeshore, analysis has indicated that this action might have adverse effects that were not apparent years ago. The inn provides a buffer for wildlife that use Lower McDonald Creek.

Apgar Village
Preferred Alternative

LAKE MCDONALD DEVELOPED AREA

The development at Lake McDonald Lodge was part of the earliest effort to provide visitor services. The site is on the west side of Glacier National Park, at the north end of Lake McDonald and adjacent to Going-to-the-Sun Road (GTSR). Lake McDonald Lodge was originally constructed in 1914. Early visitors arrived by boat from Apgar and in 1920, a road was completed to the lodge. Overlooking Lake McDonald, the lodge offered some of the finest amenities available at the time and established a tradition of service, comfort and interaction with the scenery and resources of the park. This early "resort" approach used architectural themes that contributed to the western character of the park and defined an experience that continues today. The Lake McDonald Historic District was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1978 and the lodge is a national historic landmark.

Services today include: lodging, food service, retail, horseback riding, boat rentals, boat and vehicle tours, public shuttle and general recreation. Additionally, the site links to the historic Sperry Chalet by trail through commercial horseback riding and hiking opportunities.

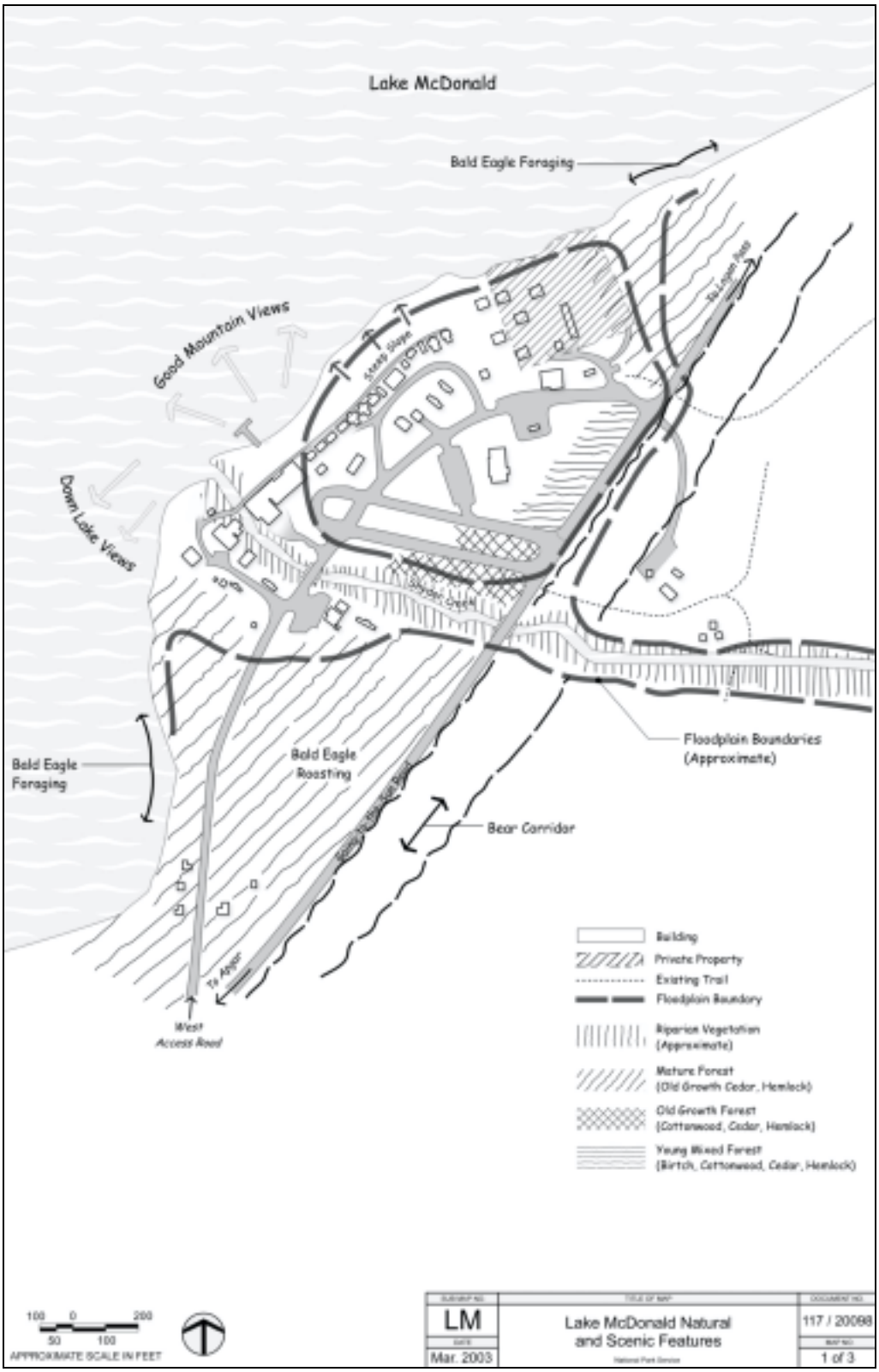
Like other park sites, Lake McDonald possesses a number of highly valuable environmental and significant cultural resources. To preserve these resources and enhance visitor use, site-sensitive alternatives were developed using the following the site analysis.

Lake McDonald Site Analysis

Natural and Scenic Features

- *Topography and soil conditions:* Lake McDonald is located in a glacial valley. The terrain at the lodge site gently slopes from the road to the lakeside. A steeper slope at the lake acts as a buffer between most of the development and the shoreline. Steeper slopes also rise to the east across Going-to-the-Sun Road and to the west across Lake McDonald.

  Soils are variable and generally of two types and origins: fill deposits from glaciers with particles ranging from boulders to clay and boulders to sand, forming the alluvial fan of Snyder Creek. Topsoil throughout the area is very shallow.



MAP 2-5. LAKE MCDONALD NATURAL AND SCENIC FEATURES

- *Views:* From the shoreline there are unobstructed views of the lake and mountains, and most locations within the developed area offer distant mountain views. Trees and buildings filter the views of the lake from the interior of the site.
- *Weather:* Weather in the McDonald Valley is of the northern pacific coastal type. Relatively high precipitation levels result in vegetation types more typical of coastal areas. Although in winter Lake McDonald Lodge is closed, it is the terminus for Going-to-the-Sun Road and the main parking area for winter recreational visitors on the park's west side.
- *Floodplain:* Lake McDonald Lodge, the Auditorium/Recreation Room Building, Snyder Hall, Cobb House, Boys' Dormitories 1 and 2, and the Johnson, Hydro and Jammer Dormitories are all located in the currently mapped 100-year floodplain from Snyder Creek. The floodplain problem is worsened by the existence of two nearby historic bridges that accumulate debris and unpredictably divert floodwaters; if the bridge becomes obstructed, the lodge will be flooded. However, flooding would occur regardless of the existence of the bridges.
- *Vegetation:* The Lake McDonald Lodge complex, located at the mouth of Snyder Creek, is surrounded by dense old-growth forest. Conifers dominate the uplands; the shoreline of Lake McDonald is particularly dominated by western redcedar. Black cottonwood, paper birch and willows dominate Snyder Creek.
- *Wildlife:* The inlet and delta of Snyder Creek where the lodge and other buildings are located provide productive wildlife habitat for numerous migratory and resident birds, bald eagle foraging and roosting, and ungulate winter range. The area is a travel route for various wildlife species including grizzly bears and mountain lions. Wildlife common to the area includes red and Columbian ground squirrels, snowshoe hares and white-tailed deer. Black bears, pine marten and elk are less common. Commonly seen birds include ravens, Steller's jays, barn swallows and robins.

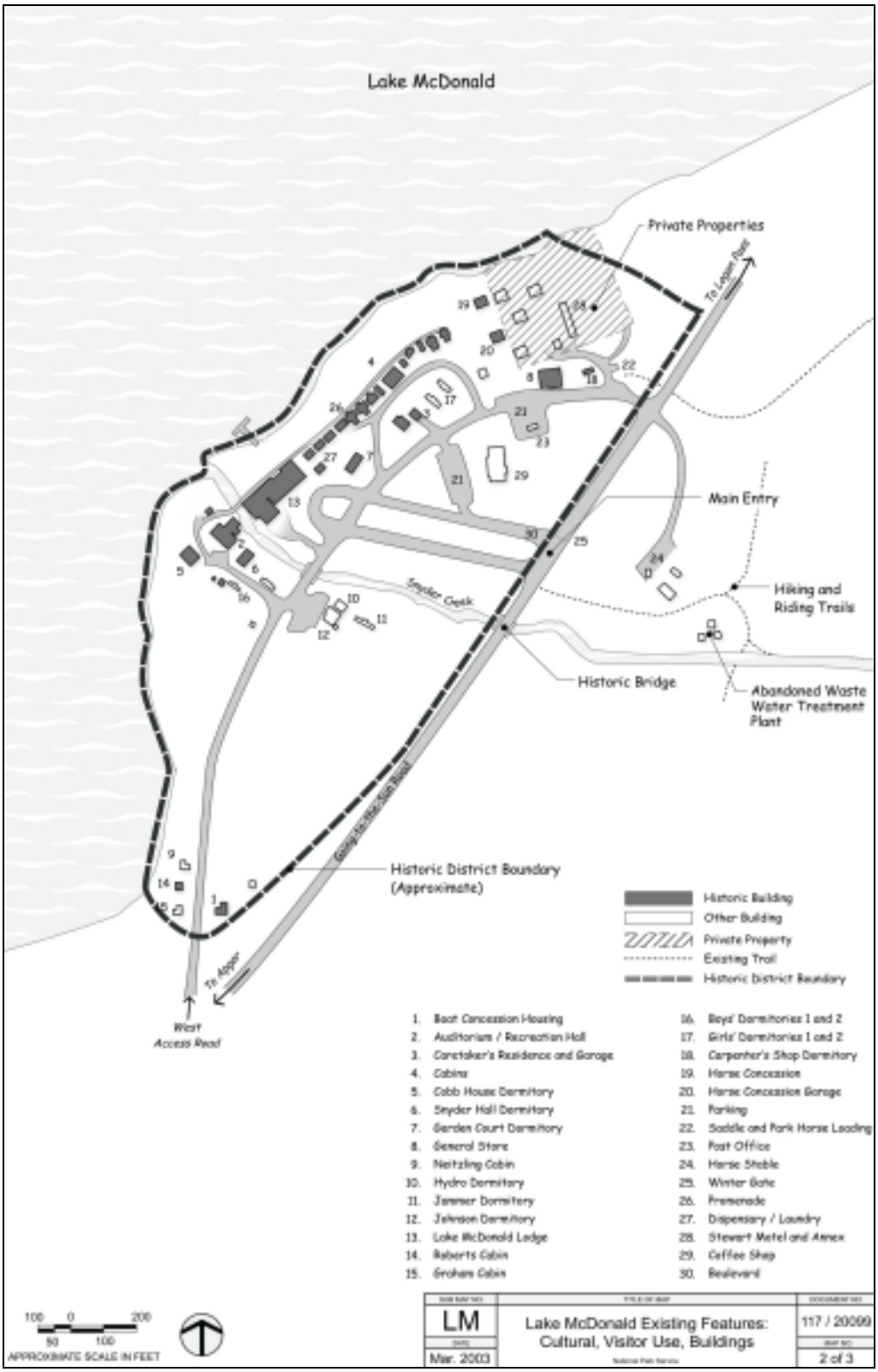
(See Map 2-5. Lake McDonald Natural and Scenic Features.)

Cultural Features

Significant dates include the 1907 construction of several log cabins, the 1913-14 construction of the Lewis Glacier Hotel (Lake McDonald Lodge), the 1919 completion of the Transmountain Highway as far as the hotel and the 1933 initiation of the park's landscape plan (as part of the Glacier National Park Master Plan, October 1933) which included the boulevard.

The Lake McDonald Lodge, a national historic landmark, includes the hotel and outlying building complex. It was constructed between 1913-14 by private businessman J.E. Lewis, who employed the Cutter and Malgren architectural firm of Spokane, Washington to design a hotel with 65 rooms. (Lewis also built the log cabins; these structures are the oldest tourist accommodations at Lake McDonald.) Thomas Mahon, architect for Glacier Park Hotel Company, designed the General Store in 1937.

Buildings in the Lake McDonald Historic District are architecturally significant in their use of native materials. For example, the Cobb House was designed in 1918 by Fred Brinkman, AIA, of Kalispell, Montana, as Lewis' private residence. It is constructed of logs and stone and exemplifies the use of rustic style to create a western ambiance.



MAP 2-6. LAKE MCDONALD EXISTING FEATURES: CULTURAL, VISITOR USE, BUILDINGS

The significant cultural features listed in the *National Register of Historic Places Inventory Nomination Form* are:

- *Landscape*
  - Boulevard and circular turnaround
  - Pathway adjacent to the lakeside of the cabin complex (promenade)
  - Undeveloped "green space" south of the boulevard
  - Going-to-the-Sun Road
  - Bridge over Snyder Creek (lower bridge of the original GTSR)
- *Buildings*
  - Lake McDonald Lodge
  - 14 cabins to the north of the lodge
  - Garden Court Dormitory
  - Cobb House Dormitory and garage
  - Snyder Hall Dormitory
  - Dispensary/Laundry
  - Caretaker's Residence
  - Auditorium/Recreation Hall
  - General Store
  - Horse Concession Cabin
  - Horse Concession Garage
  - Neitzling Cabin

Visitor Use

- *Activities:* In summer, a variety of outdoor activities are available to visitors. The area also offers the visitor opportunities to fish, swim, walk, view wildlife, photograph, picnic and lounge. Visitors can experience boat tours or rent small boats in front of the lodge.

  There are hiking and equestrian trails to the east, in the direction of the Sperry Chalet. Trails are also available to Sprague Creek, Gunsight Pass, Sperry Glacier and Mount Brown. A large horse stable and corral are located in the woods across Going-to-the-Sun Road.

  Winter activities include cross-country skiing and snowshoeing.

  Choices of accommodations include the lodge and cabins.

  Dining facilities include a Restaurant, Coffee Shop and General Store offering snacks.

  Retail sales are offered by the gift shop at the lodge and at the General Store

Circulation, Buildings and Utilities

- *Buildings:* The restored Lake McDonald Lodge is a primary focus of the site. The original main entry to the lodge on the lakeside has been moved to the inland side to accommodate visitors arriving by automobile. A large outside patio is now on the lakeside with a flight of steps down to the lake. A publicly accessible trail and dock will be completed in 2004.

  Exceptions to the strong, historic architectural character of the lodge and cabins are the Coffee Shop and Stewart Motel. The coffee shop is a 1950s contemporary style. The motel is an architecturally nondescript structure in generally fair condition.

There is generally poor separation between staff and visitor facilities on the site. The Garden Court and Girls' Dormitories 1 and 2, employees' indoor and outdoor recreation facilities, employee dining room, and outdoor seating are in the middle of visitor use areas, as are the caretaker's residence, maintenance shops and laundry. Some of these buildings are also in the floodplain.

In 2000, an assessment was conducted of the condition and code compliance of concessioner-operated buildings at the Lake McDonald Lodge area. Identified improvements would resolve structural issues in many dormitories and seismic requirements at the lodge, and repair exterior surface deterioration of cabins and dormitories.

The National Park Service has completed renovation of portions of the lodge. This same level of renovation for the remaining areas of the lodge, outlying cabins, dormitories and older support structures would be needed to prevent further degradation and preserve this asset that is more than 85 years old.

Most structures have deteriorating roofing. Needed improvements would be the installation of new wood shingle roofs; the replacement of the poor hot water piping system to the cabins; and the repair or replacement of wood railings, steps and guardrails that have deteriorated with age at the cabins, lodge and dorms. Resolution of ADA and safety issues with accessibility to lodging units would require removing obstructions and replacing poor surfaces. Improvements identified by the condition assessment would impact cabins, the Garden Court, Carpenter Shop, Snyder Hall and Cobb House Dormitory structures, as well as the lodge. Affected dormitories would require significant improvements to the interior walls, lighting, electrical system and exterior surfaces. A flood warning system would need to be developed.

- *Circulation:* There are three points of access from Going-to-the-Sun Road to the site. The primary access to the lodge is on the boulevard, which is a one-way loop road with adjacent parking, leading to a circular drop-off in front of the lodge. Previous traffic safety studies have recommended that the intersection at the boulevard and Going-to-the-Sun Road be redesigned.
- The tour buses use the lodge's circular drop-off as their turnaround for loading and unloading visitors.
- Garbage storage, and kitchen and linen service delivery are at the front of the lodge. The area is highly visible to visitors of the lodge. The staff also uses it for various activities, including outside employee dining.
- Handicap accessibility between Lake McDonald and Lake McDonald Lodge is a concern. A new trail will be under construction in 2003 to address this issue.
- Primary visitor parking is along the main entrance boulevard. There is additional parking at Stewart Motel, along the cabin service road, in front of the General Store and adjacent to the 1960s-vintage Coffee Shop. There are numerous pedestrian pathways that result in conflicts between pedestrian and vehicle traffic throughout the lodge area. Competing demands exceed the available parking.

(See Map 2-6. Lake McDonald Existing Features: Cultural, Visitor Use, Buildings.)

Lake McDonald Site Alternatives

The goal is to maintain the historic character of this historic district and the Lake McDonald Lodge. As identified in the General Management Plan, a full range of visitor services would be provided by concessioners.

The overall objectives for the Lake McDonald developed area are to:

1. Comply with life safety, accessibility and building codes.
2. Preserve and maintain the historic resort character.

3. Promote pedestrian use of area; separate vehicle, pedestrian and equestrian circulation.
4. Enhance the visitor experience by improving:
    - Existing visitor services,
    - Scenic views and use of the shoreline,
    - Orientation, information and interpretive opportunities,
    - Sense of arrival,
    - Separation of guest and employee activities.
5. Improve employee housing and recreation.
6. Provide adequate parking.

The alternatives address only development and services on federally owned land, and on the privately held lands where the Stewart Motel is located, since the motel is operated as part of the Lake McDonald Lodge concession. Changes are not proposed for other privately held lands in the area.

MAP 2-7. LAKE MCDONALD ALTERNATIVE AREAS

Alternative A (status quo/no action) would retain all existing services and facilities, but address life safety, accessibility and building code deficiencies. Standard, high and deluxe overnight accommodations would continue to be provided in hotel, motel and multiunit cabins. Most employee housing would be provided on site. Improvements would provide another 25+ years of useful life. This alternative is also a component of alternatives B and C.

ALTERNATIVE A ACTIONS WOULD:

Area I

- Continue existing services:
  - Overnight visitor accommodations
  - Employee housing and support facilities
  - Maintenance support
  - Food and beverage services
  - Retail sales
  - Boat tours and rentals
  - Public restrooms and pay phones
  - Public shuttle and tours
- Upgrade facilities and utilities to comply with life safety, accessibility and building codes.
- Construct new accessible trails and walks.
- Remove debris from Snyder Creek to maintain a clear channel.

Area II

- Continue existing services:
  - Overnight visitor accommodations
  - Employee housing and facilities
  - Food and beverage services
  - Retail sales
  - Horseback riding
- Upgrade facilities and utilities to comply with life safety, accessibility and building codes.
- Construct new accessible trails and walks.

Alternative B would retain services similar to the current operation. Facilities would be adapted to expand the types of overnight accommodations also to include hostel (budget), motel (standard), rustic lodge and multiunit cabins (high and deluxe). The exterior of the Coffee Shop would be modified to architecturally blend with the site. The historic Garden Court, and Cobb and Snyder Dormitories would be converted to guest accommodations to provide a broader range of experience. Substandard employee housing would be replaced with new housing that is outside of flood-prone areas and that better separates guest and employee activities. The Stewart Motel would be converted to employee housing. Additional support facilities for the lodge would be constructed. Site improvements and parking would emphasize pedestrian circulation throughout the site and provide more green space.

ALTERNATIVE B ACTIONS WOULD:

Area I

- Include these services:
  - Overnight visitor accommodations
  - Employee housing and support facilities
  - Maintenance support/laundry
  - Food and beverage services
  - Retail sales
  - Boat tours and rentals
  - Public restrooms and pay phones
  - Public shuttle and tours
- Upgrade facilities and utilities to comply with life safety, accessibility and building codes.
- Construct new accessible trails and walks.
- Construct new guest and employee parking.
- Remove the Johnson, Jammer, Hydro, and Boys' I and II Dormitories.
- Convert the Snyder and Cobb House Dormitories to guest accommodations.
- Convert the indoor employee recreation space to visitor or management use compatible with the auditorium.
- Modify boulevard and convert the majority of Lake McDonald Lodge site to pedestrian use.

Area II

- Continue existing services:
  - Overnight visitor accommodations
  - Employee housing and support facilities
  - Food and beverage services
  - Retail sales
  - Horseback riding
- Upgrade facilities and utilities to comply with life safety, accessibility and building codes.
- Construct new accessible trails and walks.
- Remove existing parking area for the Coffee Shop to create a pedestrian green space.
- Remove Post Office and expand visitor parking near the General Store.
- Construct new guest and employee parking.
- Modify the Coffee Shop to architecturally blend with area theme. Add employee dining and post office to this structure.
- Remove Girls' Dormitories 1 and 2 and restore sites to open space.
- Convert the Stewart Motel from guest accommodations to management-level employee housing.
- Construct new employee housing behind the existing Coffee Shop and construct outdoor recreation space.
- Construct new public restroom.
- Convert Garden Court Dormitory to guest accommodations.
- Remove parking and driveway by cabins and convert to a pedestrian-only zone.
- Construct a new laundry and maintenance facility to serve the hotel.

Alternative C (Preferred) would make changes similar to those in alternative B, with a slight increase in the number of overnight accommodations. This alternative would better consolidate employee housing, which would be removed from the flood-prone areas. It would emphasize pedestrian circulation and improve the visitor's experience by providing a central parking area to better orient guests to the area. The Coffee Shop would be replaced with a new restaurant, and the Stewart Motel and Annex would be replaced with a new motel.

ALTERNATIVE C ACTIONS WOULD:

Area I

- Include these services:
  - Overnight visitor accommodations
  - Employee housing and support facilities
  - Maintenance support/laundry
  - Food and beverage services
  - Retail sales
  - Boat tours and rentals
  - Public restrooms and pay phones
  - Public shuttle and tours
- Upgrade facilities and utilities to comply with life safety, accessibility and building codes.
- Construct new accessible trails and walks.
- Modify the main entrance road and reconfigure parking on boulevard.
- Construct new guest and employee parking.
- Remove the Johnson, Jammer, Hydro, and Boys' I and II Dormitories.
- Convert the Snyder and Cobb House Dormitories to guest accommodations.
- Convert the indoor employee recreation space to visitor or management use compatible with the auditorium.
- Close west access to vehicles and convert to foot and bicycle trail.

Area II

- Continue existing services:
  - Overnight visitor accommodations
  - Employee housing and support facilities
  - Food and beverage services
  - Retail sales
  - Horseback riding
- Upgrade facilities and utilities to comply with life safety, accessibility and building codes.
- Construct new accessible trails and walks.
- Remove existing parking area for the Coffee Shop and create a pedestrian green space.
- Remove Post Office and expand visitor parking near the General Store.
- Construct new guest and employee parking to provide adequate space.
- Remove the Coffee Shop and construct a new restaurant with employee dining and post office.
- Remove Girls' Dormitories 1 and 2 and restore sites to open space.
- Remove the Stewart Motel and construct a new guest motel and parking on the same site.
- Construct new public restroom.
- Convert Garden Court Dormitory to guest accommodations.
- Construct new access road and formalize parking adjacent to the guest cabin units.
- Construct new employee housing and outdoor recreation area behind Coffee Shop.
- Construct a new laundry and maintenance facility to serve the hotel.

See Appendix 2 for prescriptions and standards.
See Appendix 4 for additional information on existing and proposed services and facilities.

Lake McDonald
Site Alternatives

LAKE MCDONALD

Alternative C — Preferred

The preferred alternative C would best accomplish the goals for the area by: 1) consolidating employee housing and functions in one area and removing them from flood-prone areas; 2) replacing the historically incompatible Coffee Shop with a building more suited to the scene, and allowing more flexible use of the site to improve parking and relocate employee housing; 3) improving the range of visitor accommodations by converting existing structures to lower cost hostel and a few deluxe guest accommodations; and 4) replacing the Stewart Motel with an upgraded, modernized facility that makes better use of the site and is more economical than a costly remodel of the existing strip motel buildings. Both alternatives B and C improve the sense of arrival to the lodge by consolidating parking away from the boulevard, but alternative C offers more flexibility to address parking and circulation needs at the location.

Lake McDonald
Preferred Alternative

RISING SUN DEVELOPED AREA

Rising Sun is located near the eastern entrance to Glacier National Park along the Going-to-the-Sun Road. This road traverses the park's magnificent mountains, connecting its east and west sides. After the road was dedicated in 1933, the National Park Service wanted more economical accommodations than were offered by the park's grand hotels.

The success of the cabin-style accommodations at Swiftcurrent spurred the Park Service to request that the Great Northern Railway build additional cabin camps. The Rising Sun Auto Camp was constructed in 1941 and is now an historic district.

Today, the entire complex contains 37 motel rooms and 35 cabins, a restaurant, general store, public showers, employee housing and other visitor support facilities. There is a public boat launch and dock, campground and a picnic area. Boat tours are offered on St. Mary Lake.

Rising Sun overlooks St. Mary Lake and contains many valuable environmental and significant cultural resources. To preserve these resources and enhance visitor use, site-sensitive alternatives were developed using the following site analysis.

Rising Sun Site Analysis

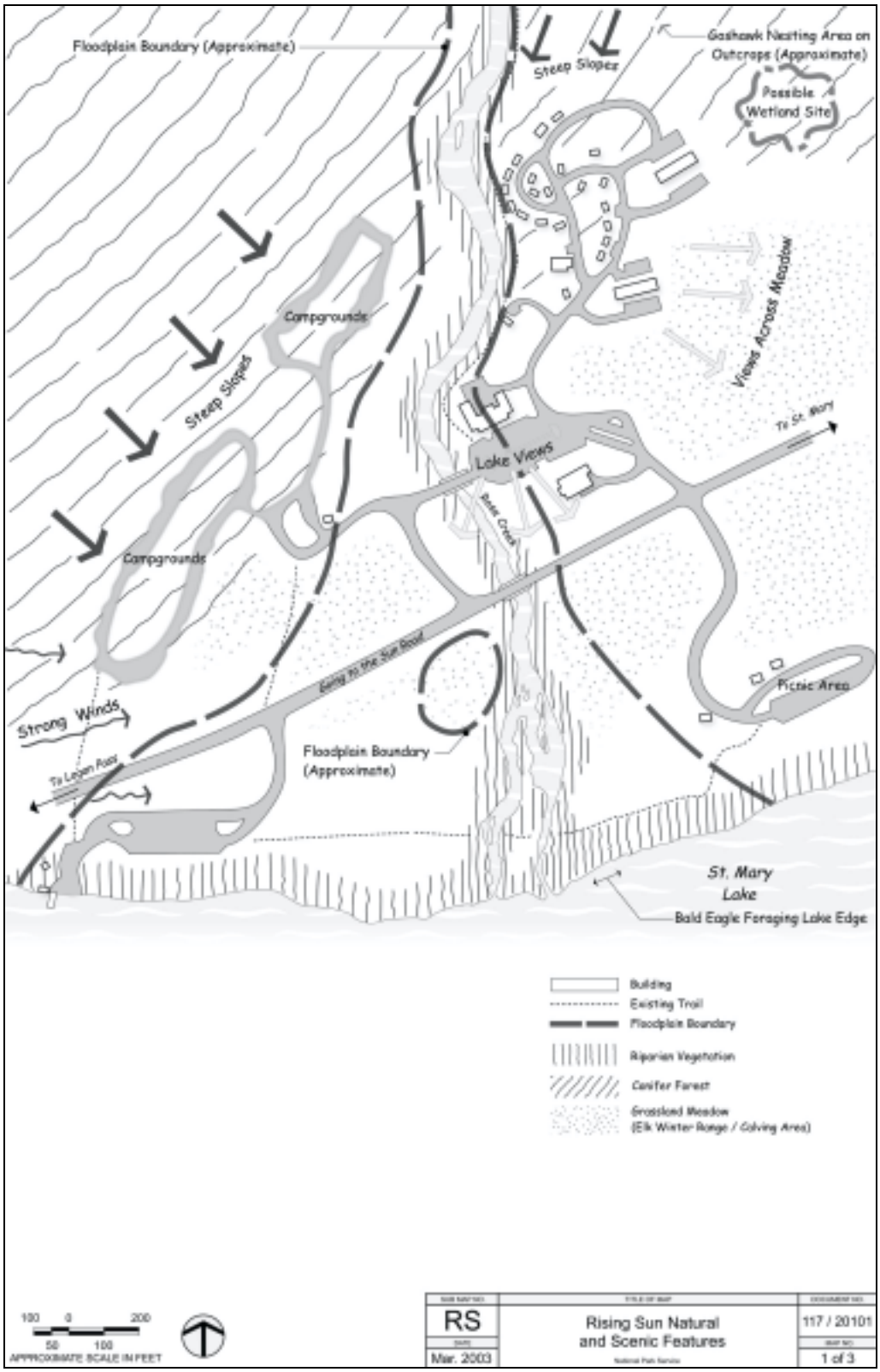
Natural and Scenic Features

- *Topography and soil conditions:* The terrain slopes down from the cabin/motel area to the lake. There is a very large rock escarpment to the north immediately behind the Rising Sun developed area.

  Rose Creek winds down the mountain between the campground and cabins, and past the main parking lot.

  Soils at Rising Sun range from mainly gravel and loam to sandy loam, with a thin layer of topsoil. Alluvial material from boulders to gravel is found in the bed of Rose Creek.

  A wetland has been identified east of the upper motel unit.
- *Views:* Open meadows offer down-valley views to the east, and steep terrain offers spectacular mountain scenery to the south and west. The lake can be seen from clearings to the south. Dense vegetation near the cabins filters and inhibits views in this area.
- *Weather:* Strong winds regularly blow across the continental divide from the west and down St. Mary Valley. High snow-pack and drifting snow due to high winds limit accessibility to this site during the winter months.



MAP 2-8. RISING SUN NATURAL AND SCENIC FEATURES

- *Floodplain.* The General Store/Motel, a portion of the Going-to-the-Sun Road and part of the visitor parking lot are within the 100-year floodplain. Undercutting of the bank near the cabins and behind the General Store/Motel by Rose Creek has caused slope erosion.
- *Vegetation:* Rising Sun has diverse types of vegetation ranging from open fescue grasslands to dense coniferous forests interspersed with stands of aspen and black cottonwood. The open meadows are sensitive to disturbance and susceptible to invasion by exotic weed species. Riparian vegetation grows along the shore of St. Mary Lake and Rose Creek.
- *Wildlife:* Elk and other ungulates make heavy use of the entire area during all seasons except mid-summer, and elk calving occurs in the vicinity of the developed area in early summer. Grizzly bears move through the area except in winter. Gray wolves have been sighted adjacent to the developed area. Bald eagles nest on St. Mary Lake and use the lakeshore near Rose Creek for foraging, especially in spring. The cliffs to the northwest of the developed area are a potential nesting site for peregrine falcons. Lynx and wolverine have been documented within the developed area, as have northern goshawk and golden eagles, indicating possible nesting nearby.

(See Map 2-8. Rising Sun Natural and Scenic Features.)

Cultural Features

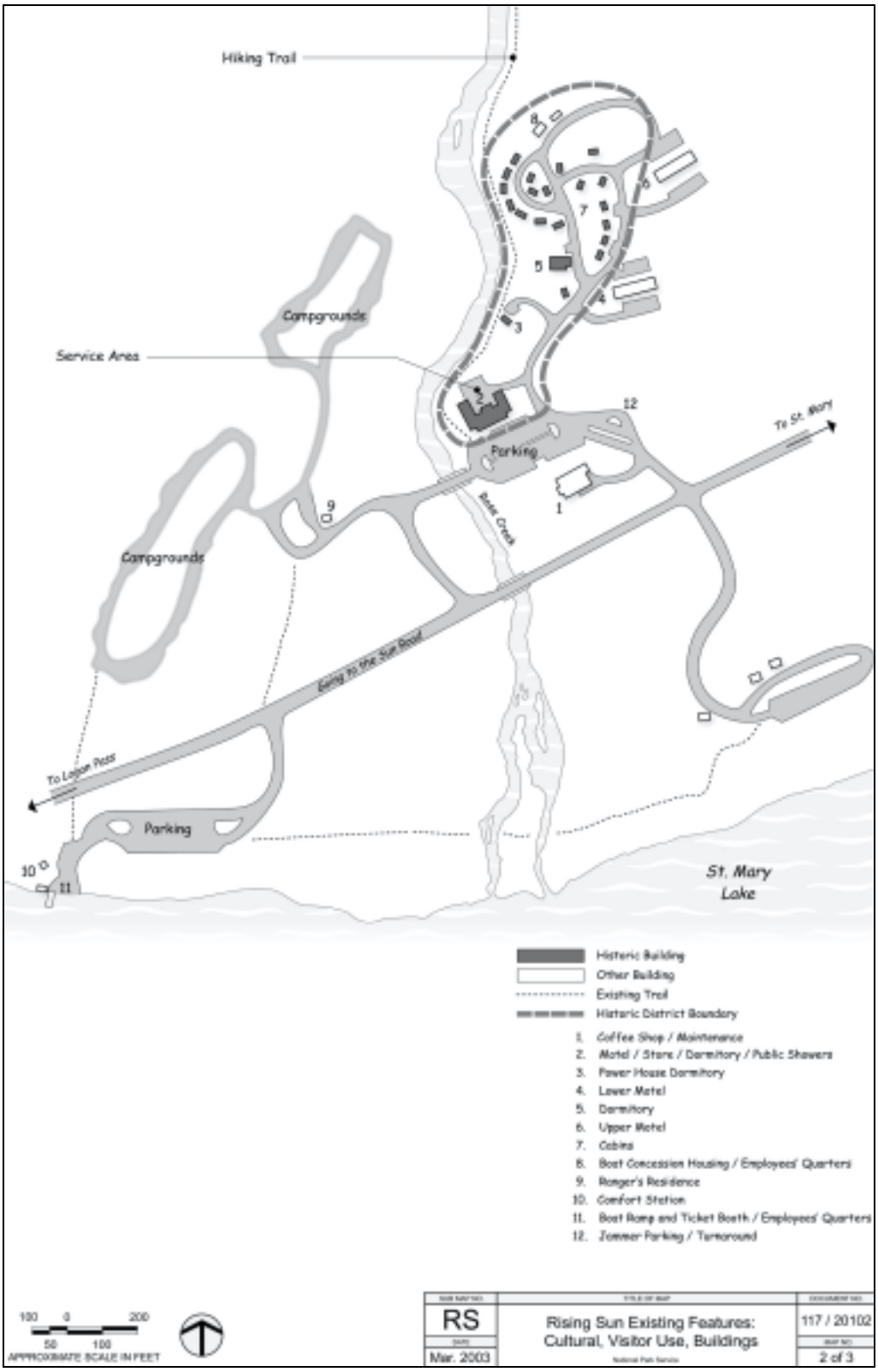
Rising Sun reflects a major shift in concessioner development, away from the scale and luxuries of Glacier National Park's large hotels, toward more spartan and economical facilities. The camp began as a group of buildings – Coffee Shop/Campstore (now the General Store/Motel), dormitories and 19 cabins – designed by the Great Northern Railway's architectural offices in St. Paul for use by motorists who wanted economical and efficient services.

The General Store/Motel, constructed in 1940, was among the first buildings in the park designed specifically for motoring tourists. It was strategically placed near Going-to-the-Sun Road in a central location, easily accessible by both campground and cabin patrons. The building, which included a large central lobby, housed several activities under a single roof, which was uncommon at the time.

The buildings at Rising Sun were patterned after the Swiss design that had become the Glacier Park Hotel Company's trademark. The modest cabins were placed in irregular patterns along natural topographic lines, in an isolated area that did not intrude on the landscape.

The significant cultural features are:

- *Landscape*
  - Remains of former gardens at cabins
- *Buildings* (all within the National Register Historic District)
  - General Store/Motel
  - Dormitory
  - Power House Dormitory
  - Cabins



MAP 2-9. RISING SUN EXISTING FEATURES: CULTURAL, VISITOR USE, BUILDINGS

Visitor Use

- *Activities:* Hiking and boating are the two primary activities at Rising Sun. A main hiking trail originates at the large parking lot and continues up Rose Creek to a lake about six miles upstream. There are numerous trailheads near the area leading to remote destinations including Gunsight Pass, Jackson Glacier, Piegan Pass and various waterfall sites in the valley.

  This area provides facilities for the terminus of road-based tours, picnicking, camping and boat tours.

  There are opportunities for wildlife viewing.

  Visitor accommodations include cabins, a motel and camping.

  Dining facilities are provided by the Coffee Shop.

  Retail sales and public showers are provided at the General Store/Motel. There is a small gift shop by the Coffee Shop.

Circulation, Buildings and Utilities

- *Buildings*: Rising Sun has a rustic, auto camp character. Public activity buildings are located in the more open, downhill portion of the site, while the lodging and staff areas tend to be uphill.

  The General Store/Motel has been renovated and serves as a motel, store and dormitory. There are very limited visitor showers behind the store. There is a small restaurant to the south of the large parking lot. The service area for this restaurant and the maintenance shop are in the basement, as are staff food service and some staff housing.

  There are two small motel units with good views of the valley and several small, rustic guest cabins in the trees with limited views.

  The concessioner housing is located in the center of the development, causing conflicts between staff and visitor activities. Indoor and outdoor recreational space is limited and located in public use areas.

  The boat dock area has a small concessioner's ticket booth, which includes housing for one employee, a boat ramp and parking. This ticket booth is frequently surrounded by high water in the spring. The employee in residence relies on the public restroom facility next door to the ticket office.

  In 2000, an assessment was conducted of the condition and code compliance of concessioner-operated buildings at Rising Sun. It was found that there were diverse condition and code issues in the varied mixture of individual cabins, motels, dorms and larger Coffee Shop and General Store/Motel buildings. Accessibility improvements are needed for lodging unit bathrooms and in locations where pathway areas are damaged or improper. Needed improvements to cabins and motels include installing GFI electrical outlets; safer distribution wiring; upgraded fire alarm systems; and the replacement of worn plumbing fixtures and damaged roof areas.

  Needed improvements to the General Store/Motel and the Coffee Shop would be exterior surface renovations, structural improvements, additional fire alarm work, and electrical, mechanical and plumbing system upgrades.

- *Circulation:* The main entrance points for vehicles are from the Going-to-the-Sun Road. A mixture of visitor parking and tour bus accommodations near the entrance creates a congested convergence of vehicles and pedestrians. Other small roads from the Going-to-the-Sun Road provide access to the lake, day use picnic areas and the large Rising Sun campground.

  Roads in the cabin area are in varying states of deterioration, with a high level of surface deterioration and edge erosion. Pedestrian circulation through the site is poorly defined, resulting in many informally created routes. Pedestrian conflicts with vehicles occur throughout the site.

(See Map 2-9. Rising Sun Existing Features: Cultural, Visitor Use, Buildings.)

Rising Sun Site Alternatives

The goal is to provide a full range of visitor services at Rising Sun as stated in the General Management Plan and to preserve the historic values (such as the historic auto camp).

The overall objectives for the Rising Sun developed area are to:

1. Comply with life safety, accessibility and building codes.
2. Reinforce and maintain the historic auto camp character.
3. Promote pedestrian use of the area and improve pedestrian circulation.
4. Enhance visitor experience by improving:
    - Existing visitor services,
    - Orientation, information and interpretive opportunities,
    - Separation of guest and employee functions.
5. Improve employee housing and recreation.
6. Protect historic structures from flood and erosion.
7. Relocate guests and employee overnight use out of the 100-year floodplain.

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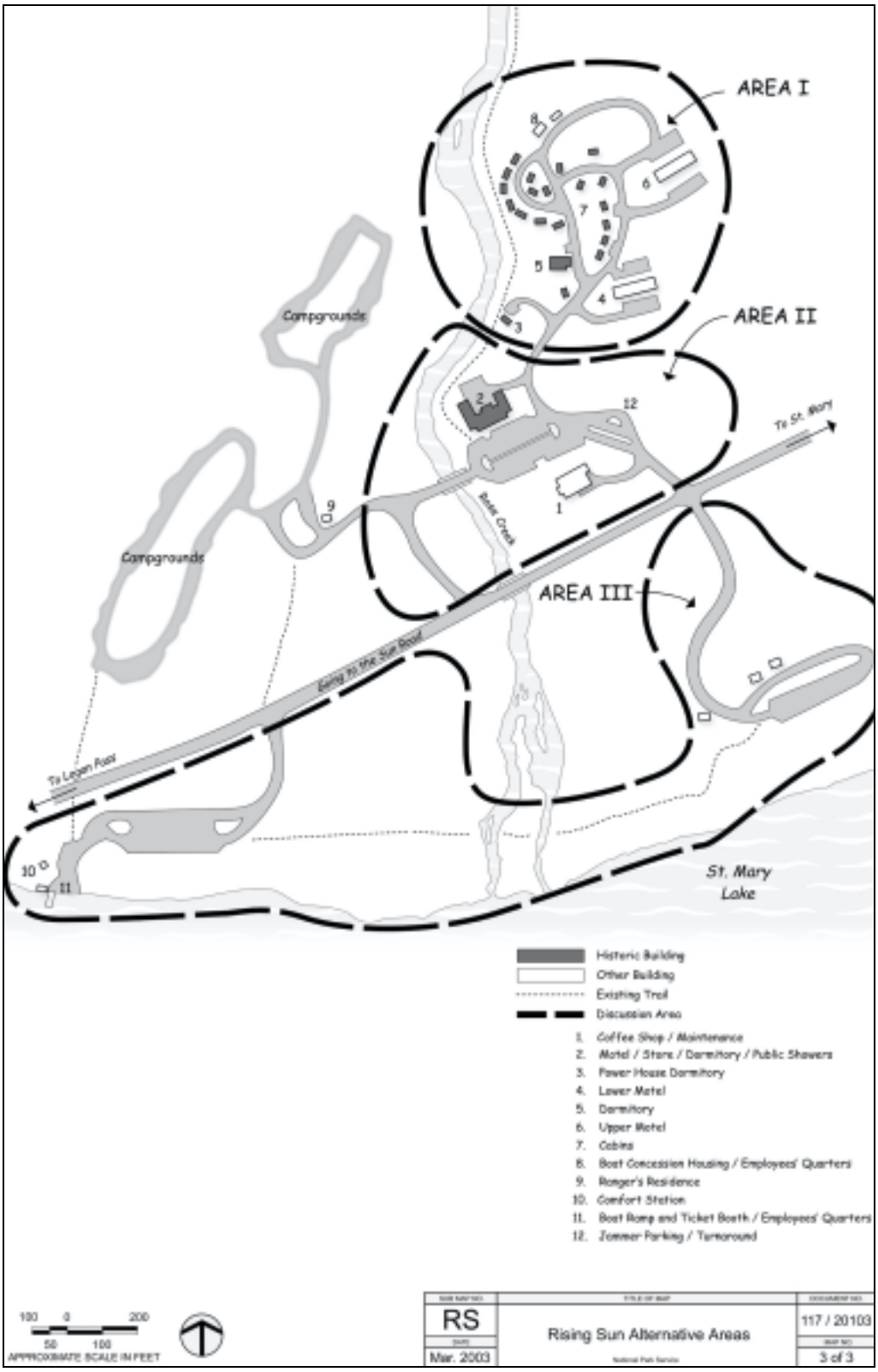


MAP 2-10. RISING SUN ALTERNATIVE AREAS

Alternative A (status quo/no action) would retain all existing services and facilities, but address life safety, accessibility and building code deficiencies. Standard overnight accommodations would continue to be provided in motel and two-unit cabins. Most employee housing would continue to be provided on site. Improvements would provide another 25+ years of useful life. This alternative is also a component of alternatives B and C.

ALTERNATIVE A ACTIONS WOULD:

Area I

- Continue existing services:
  - Overnight visitor accommodations (cabins and motel)
  - Employee housing and related facilities
- Upgrade facilities and utilities to comply with life safety, accessibility and building codes.
- Construct new accessible trails and walks.
- Stabilize the bluff above Rose Creek.

Area II

- Continue existing services:
  - Overnight visitor accommodations
  - Employee housing and related facilities
  - Food and beverage services
  - Retail sales
  - Public showers, restrooms and pay phones
  - Public shuttle and tours
- Upgrade facilities and utilities to comply with life safety, accessibility and building codes.
- Construct new accessible trails and walks.
- Reinforce and raise the existing berm behind the General Store/Motel building.

Area III

- Continue existing services:
  - Picnic area
  - Public boat launch and dock
  - Boat tours
  - Employee housing
- Upgrade facilities and utilities to comply with life safety, accessibility and building codes.
- Construct new accessible trails and walks.

Alternative B would continue current services with some adaptation of buildings and new construction to address life safety issues. The current character of the historic auto camp would be retained. Employee housing and guest accommodations would be removed from flood-prone areas and consolidated, allowing for the adapted use of the General Store/Motel building with expanded public showers and other support services. Consolidating employee housing and recreation facilities near the Lower Motel would provide better separation of guest and employee activities. New cabins would be provided to replace the accommodations removed from the General Store/Motel building. The boat ticket office would be relocated outside of the lake's high water zone.

ALTERNATIVE B ACTIONS WOULD:

Area I

- Included these services:
  - Overnight visitor accommodations (cabins and motel)
  - Employee housing and related facilities
- Upgrade facilities and utilities to comply with life safety, accessibility and building codes.
- Construct new accessible trails and walks.
- Stabilize the bluff above Rose Creek supporting the historic guest cabins.
- Construct approximately five two-unit cabins and associated parking on the upper loop.
- Convert approximately three employee cabins to guest lodging.
- Construct a new employee dormitory and associated parking near the Lower Motel.
- Construct an employee indoor recreation facility in the new employee dormitory and an outdoor recreation facility in the same general area.

Area II

- Include these services:
  - Employee support facilities
  - Food and beverage services
  - Retail sales
  - Public showers, restrooms and pay phones
  - Public shuttle and tours
- Upgrade facilities and utilities to comply with life safety, accessibility and building codes.
- Construct new accessible trails and walks.
- Remove guest and employee housing from General Store/Motel and Coffee Shop buildings.
- Renovate the General Store/Motel building for public showers/restrooms, public laundry, guest registration and retail.
- Reinforce and raise the existing berm behind the General Store/Motel building.

Area III

- Include these services:
  - Public boat launch and dock
  - Boat tours
  - Picnic area
- Upgrade facilities and utilities to comply with life safety, accessibility and building codes.
- Construct new accessible trails and walks.
- Relocate boat ticket office out of high water zone and relocate boat concessioner employee housing to Area I.

Alternative C (Preferred) would continue the current services and include many of the adaptations proposed in alternative B. Further separation of guest and employee activities would be provided by adaptive use of existing dormitory facilities, and new construction of replacement housing and guest accommodations outside the floodplain near the motel. The restaurant capacity and types of overnight accommodations could be expanded to include a few high standard accommodations with the majority remaining at the standard level. Boat concessioner housing would be relocated near the Lower Motel.

ALTERNATIVE C ACTIONS WOULD:

Area I

- Include these services:
  - Overnight visitor accommodations (cabins and motel)
  - Employee housing and related facilities
- Upgrade facilities and utilities to comply with life safety, accessibility and building codes.
- Construct new accessible trails and walks.
- Stabilize the bluff above Rose Creek supporting the historic guest cabins.
- Construct approximately ten two-unit cabins and associated parking on the upper loop.
- Convert approximately three employee cabins to guest lodging.
- Construct two new employee dormitories and associated parking near the Lower Motel that was converted to employee housing.
- Construct an employee indoor recreation facility in the new employee dormitory and an outdoor recreation facility in the same general area.
- Convert Lower Motel to employee housing.
- Convert the main Dormitory to guest lodging.
- Relocate Boat Concessioner Housing to new dormitories. Remove existing Boat Concessioner Housing.
- Convert Power House Dormitory to storage.

Area II

- Include these services:
  - Employee support facilities
  - Food and beverage services
  - Retail sales
  - Public showers, restrooms and pay phones
  - Public shuttle and tours
- Upgrade facilities and utilities to comply with life safety, accessibility and building codes.
- Construct new accessible trails and walks.
- Remove guest and employee housing from General Store/Motel building.
- Renovate the General Store/Motel building for public showers/restrooms, public laundry, guest registration and retail.
- Reinforce and raise the existing earth berm behind the General Store/Motel building.
- Modify intersection to campground.
- Increase restaurant capacity with an addition to the existing restaurant.

Area III

- Include these services:
  - Public boat launch and dock
  - Boat tours
  - Picnic area
- Upgrade picnic facilities and utilities to comply with life safety, accessibility and building codes.
- Construct new accessible trails and walks.
- Replace the boat tour ticketing office out of the high-water zone and relocate employee housing to new dorm site in Area I.

See Appendix 2 for prescriptions and standards.
See Appendix 4 for additional information on existing and proposed services and facilities.

RISING SUN

Alternative C — Preferred

The preferred alternative C would provide the best separation of employee and guest functions and create the most flexibility for accommodating a variety of employee housing and recreational needs at the site. It would improve safety by removing both guest and employee overnight accommodations from the floodplain. It also provides additional cabin-type accommodations that would enhance the auto camp character. Restaurant capacity would be increased to better serve guests.

Rising Sun
Preferred Alternative

TWO MEDICINE DEVELOPED AREA

Two Medicine was developed by the Great Northern Railway in 1914. At that time, the railway wanted to increase passenger fares by drawing affluent tourists to the area known as the "American Alps." Visitors arrived at the park by train and then traveled from one scenic location to another on horseback, staying overnight at quaint chalets in mountain settings.

Two Medicine was one of the first stops on these early chalet tours. The original complex included a number of chalet-style cabins, a dormitory and dining hall. The dining hall building, which has been visited by two U.S. presidents, is in the National Register of Historic Places and is a national historic landmark. It is all that remains today of the chalet complex and is currently operated as a general store.

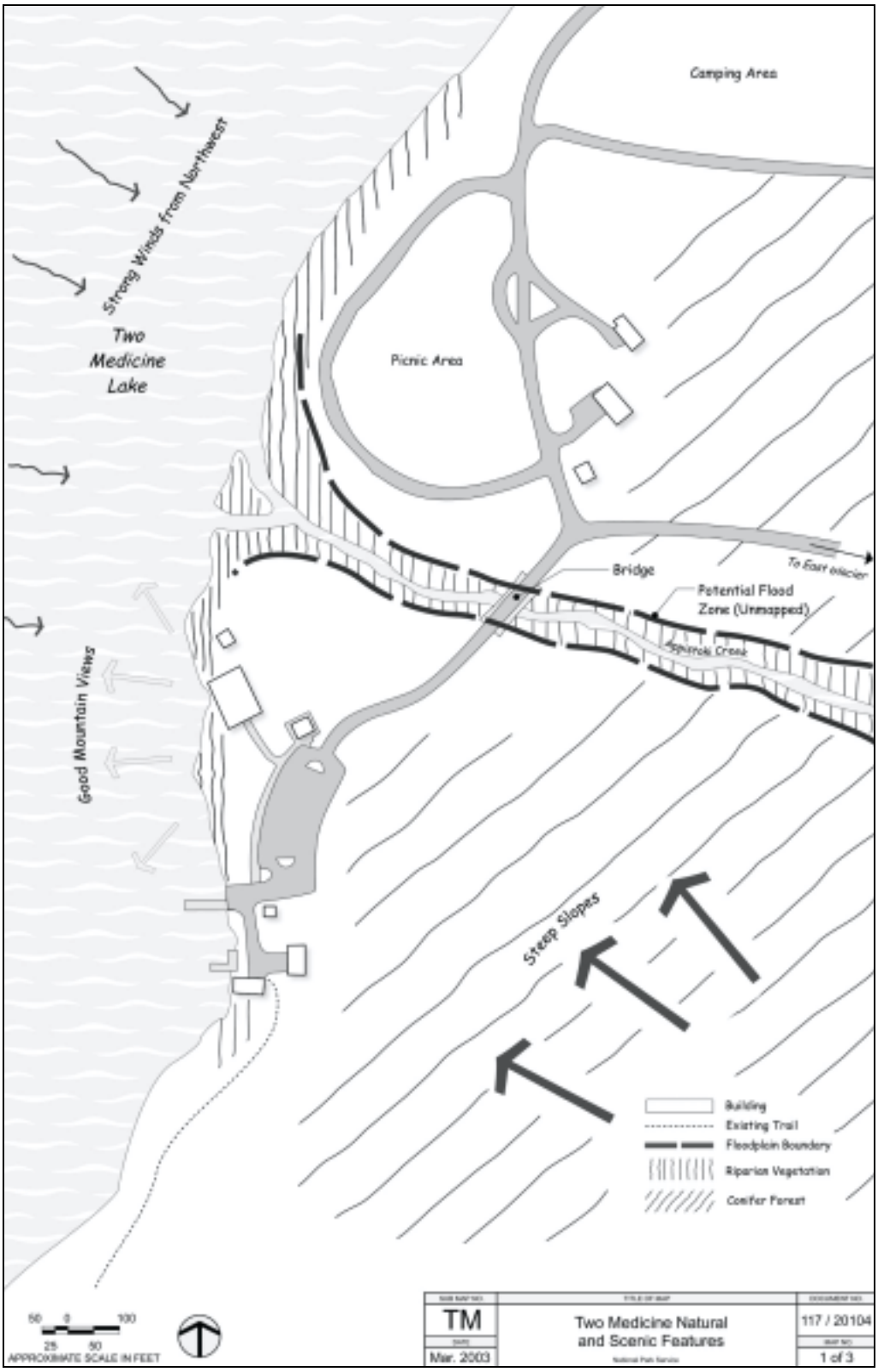
Two Medicine possesses a number of significant cultural and environmental resources. To preserve them and enhance visitor use, site-sensitive alternatives were developed using the following site analysis.

Two Medicine Site Analysis

Natural and ScenicFeatures:

- *General:* Two Medicine is a small, rustic day use site with camping on the east side of Two Medicine Lake. Spectacular views and hiking are major attractions of the area. It is relatively isolated and consequently, not as heavily used as some other areas within the park.
- *Topography and soil conditions:* The mild sloping valley terrain is bordered on the west side by the lake, and on all other sides by forest and mountains.

  Soil deposits from Appistoki Creek here tend to be gravelly and alluvial. Apparent flooding where the creek meets the lake has compounded the high amount of erosion in this area.
- *Views:* The primary views are across Two Medicine Lake to the mountains, including Rising Wolf Mountain to the northwest. The valley floor frames these mountain views. Most of the views elsewhere are obstructed by vegetation.
- *Weather:* Strong westerly winds blow from the lake, which receives heavy snowfall. Due to the snowfall, the area is closed to vehicular traffic during the winter months.
- *Floodplain:* Appistoki Creek divides the camping and ranger station from the public day use activity area. Vehicles and pedestrians share a single bridge across the creek. Man-made berms along the sides of the creek control flooding and erosion.



MAP 2-11. TWO MEDICINE NATURAL AND SCENIC FEATURES

- *Vegetation:* Vegetation in the Two Medicine Valley consists of mixed coniferous forest. Productive riparian and wetland areas surround the development zone and are home to several species of amphibians. The vegetation cover at the general store/restroom site is sparse and mostly deciduous, with some evergreen trees.
- *Wildlife:* The forested and riparian areas adjacent to the developed area are seasonal habitat for numerous migratory birds, Canada lynx and wolverine. These areas also form an important travel corridor for grizzly bears. The slopes of Rising Wolf and Appistoki Mountains are used seasonally by black and grizzly bears, as well as bighorn sheep and mountain goats. Pray Lake is an important area for waterfowl and its shallow areas are a crossing site for various wildlife species.

  The narrow valley floor contains several large lakes. There is north-south movement of many species of wildlife in summer in the limited forested areas between the lakes. Increased human presence and development in these areas could affect wildlife movement in the valley.

(See Map 2-11. Two Medicine Natural and Scenic Features.)

Cultural Features

Historically, Two Medicine accommodated visitors who toured the park's backcountry by foot, boat or horseback. The chalets were grand structures that provided luxuries after a long day of negotiating rugged country.

Three original buildings remain at Two Medicine that are of historic significance. The General Store was a dining hall designed by Samuel L. Bartlett, architect for the railway. It was constructed in 1914 and designated as a national historic landmark in 1987. The Boat House, constructed in 1926, is in the national register and the Boat Concession Housing structure may be part of an original chalet.

The General Store is the only surviving building from the Two Medicine complex of chalets. It is an excellent example of the Swiss Alpine style that was the hallmark of the Great Northern Railway's architecture.

The significant cultural features are:

- *Landscape*
  - Panoramic views
  - Stone bridge over Appistoki Creek
- *Buildings*
  - General Store
  - Boat House

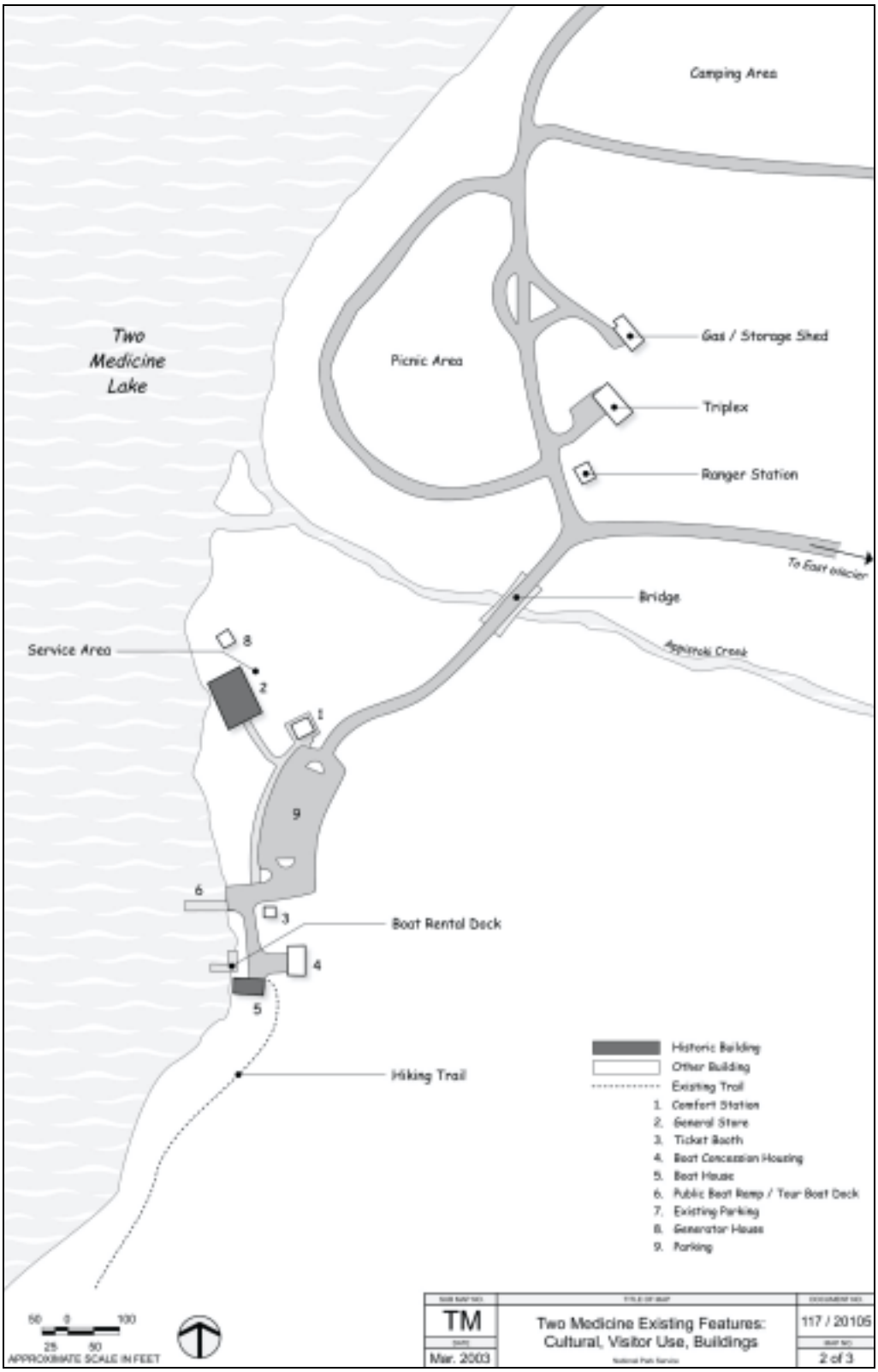
Visitor Use

- *Activities* include camping, boating, hiking, backpacking and wildlife viewing. A concessioner offers boat rides and rentals.

  Retail and food items are offered at the General Store.

Circulation, Buildings and Utilities

- *General:* Two Medicine is a small, rustic, day use site with an adjacent campground on the east side of Two Medicine Lake. The area is relatively isolated and consequently not as heavily used as other visitor sites within the park.



MAP 2-12. TWO MEDICINE EXISTING FEATURES: CULTURAL, VISITOR USE, BUILDINGS

- *Buildings:* Existing structures include the General Store, Comfort Station, Ranger Station, Boat House and Boat Concession Housing. The General Store and Boat House are historic structures. Most structures at this site need repair and restoration, particularly the historic Boat House and residence. The Comfort Station intrudes on the historic scene.

  The Two Medicine concessioner's area is comprised of the General Store, Boat House and Boat Concession Housing. In 2000, an assessment was conducted of their condition and code compliance. It was found that their condition varies from good to very poor. Required improvements for the General Store would need to include some resurfacing of the exterior walls and frames, structural stabilization, porch area improvements, secondary electrical system upgrades, and renovation of the kitchen, laundry and sleeping rooms. The skylight glazing, railings and roof would need replacement.

  The Boat Concession Housing and Boat House are in poorer condition. Staff housing needs a new foundation, leveling and resurfacing of the flooring structure, straightening and refinishing of the walls, and refurbishing of the exterior surfaces.

  Electrical and plumbing upgrades to the house are required. The Boat House needs reconstruction onto a foundation; replacement of the rotting framing, siding and floor systems; the reinstallation of the rails, windows and structural stabilization elements. The roofing on both structures needs to be replaced. After the two structures were relocated, proper grading and drainage improvements are needed to prevent further deterioration of the wood structures.
- *Circulation:* From the road, one primary drive connects both the day use and camping areas. A parking lot is adjacent to the primary drive and General Store; and a small drive connects to the Boat House and dock. There are no separate parking areas for buses or RVs. There is no designated service delivery area for the General Store.

  Visitors walk from the parking lot, past a Comfort Station, to the General Store. There is a large amount of foot travel from the parking lot to the lakeshore. High surface erosion occurs because pedestrian trails are not formalized and there are only undesignated, social pathways.

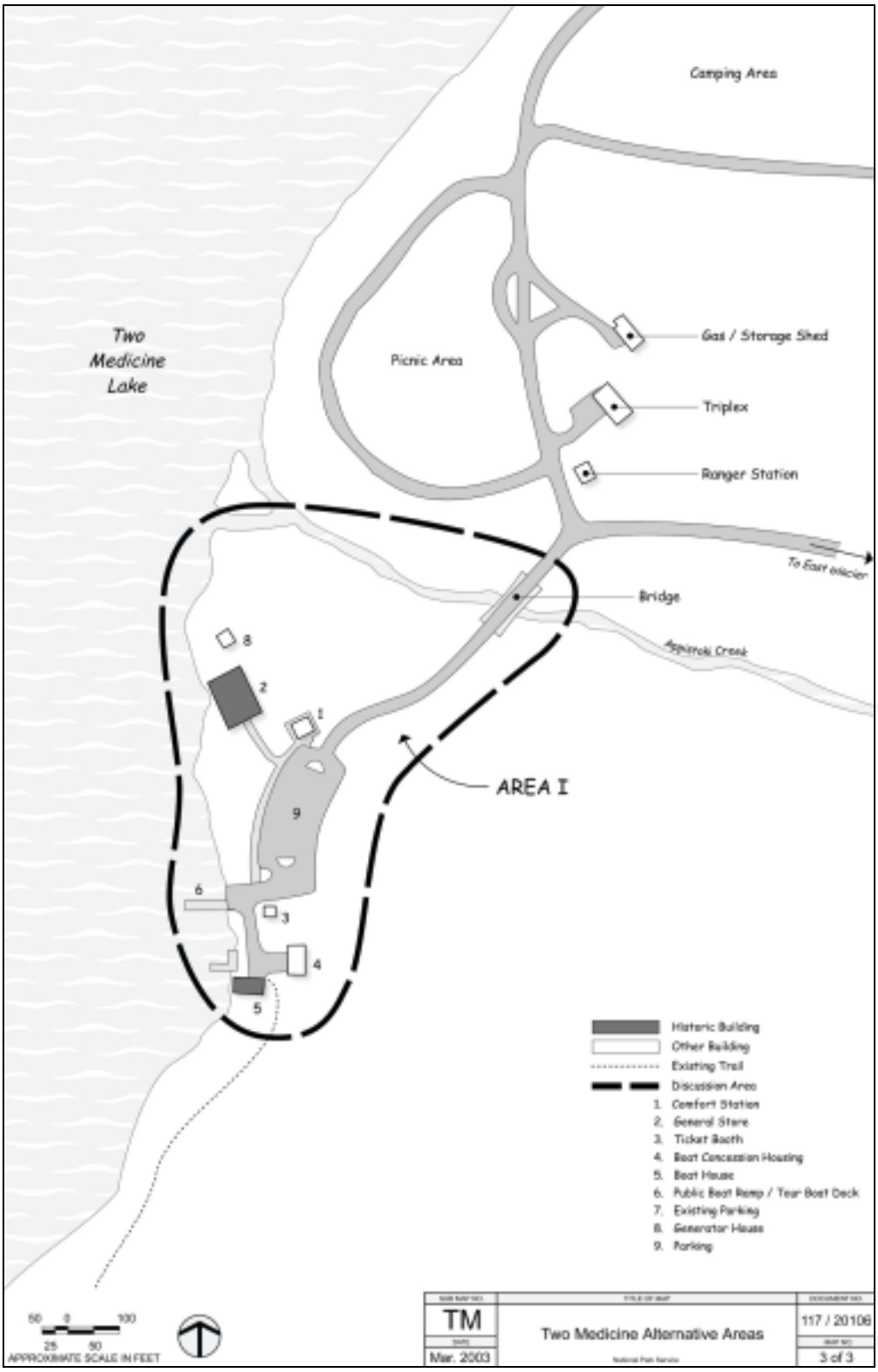
(See Map 2-12. Two Medicine Existing Features: Cultural, Visitor Use, Buildings.)

Two Medicine Site Alternatives

The goal is to preserve the culturally significant resources and provide traditional recreational and visitor services. In accordance with the General Management Plan, the developed area would remain small and would not provide all services.

The overall objectives for the Two Medicine developed area are to:

1. Comply with life safety, accessibility and building codes.
2. Reinforce and maintain the historic and architectural character, and the cultural landscape.
3. Promote pedestrian use of area.
4. Enhance visitor experiences by improving:
   - Existing visitor services,
   - Scenic views and experiences along the shoreline,
   - Orientation, information, and interpretive opportunities,
   - Sense of arrival.



MAP 2-13. TWO MEDICINE ALTERNATIVE AREAS

Alternative A (status quo/no action) would retain all existing services, address life safety, accessibility and building code deficiencies. Improvements would provide another 25+ years of useful life and the existing comfort station would be modified to be more compatible with the other historic buildings at Two Medicine.

ALTERNATIVE A ACTIONS WOULD:

Area I

- Continue existing services:
  - Limited employee housing
  - Food and beverage services
  - Retail sales
  - Boat tours and rentals
  - Public shuttle and tours
- Upgrade ticket booth for accessibility.
- Modify the Comfort Station for historic compatibility.
- Upgrade facilities and utilities to comply with life safety, accessibility and building codes.
- Maintain the present channel of Appistoki Creek to protect the developed area from flooding.

Alternative B (Preferred) would continue to provide a traditional rustic experience for visitors at Two Medicine. In addition to actions described in alternative A, parking would be removed from the Two Medicine Lake viewshed. The historic character of the General Store's exterior and the historic landscape would be restored. A defined service parking area and service drive would be added to the General Store area. The existing comfort station would be removed and a new one would be designed to be compatible with the area's historic architecture. It would not be in the direct view of arriving visitors, thus greatly enhancing the arrival experience. An accessible trail would be constructed between the General Store area and the campground.

ALTERNATIVE B ACTIONS WOULD:

Area I

- Include these services:
  - Limited employee housing
  - Food and beverage services
  - Retail sales
  - Boat tours and rentals
  - Public shuttle and tours
- Upgrade ticket booth for accessibility.
- Remove some parking to improve the viewshed of Two Medicine Lake.
- Remove the existing Comfort Station and construct a new Comfort Station compatible with the area's historic architecture and character.
- Restore the historic character of the General Store exterior and landscape.
- Construct new accessible trails and walks including a pedestrian bridge over Appistoki Creek to the campground.
- Construct a service road and service/bus parking area for the General Store.
- Upgrade facilities and utilities to comply with life safety, accessibility and building codes.
- Maintain the present channel of Appistoki Creek to protect the developed area from flooding.

See Appendix 2 for prescriptions and standards.
See Appendix 4 for additional information on existing and proposed services and facilities.

TWO MEDICINE
Alternative B — Preferred
This preferred alternative would result in an improved historic scene and sense of arrival for visitors entering the area. The construction of a pedestrian trail and bridge to the campground would improve visitor safety and provide a more scenic approach to the lake.

Two Medicine
Preferred Alternative

MANY GLACIER DEVELOPED AREA

In 1914, the Great Northern Railway began construction of a hotel on the lakeshore in an architectural style that followed the park's alpine theme. This luxurious facility and a system of backcountry chalets across the park were meant to attract "well-heeled" visitors from the east coast who wanted to experience the American West while enjoying a continental style of accommodation. The hotel provided a comfortable atmosphere, numerous visitor amenities, bus and horseback tours, fine dining, and spectacular views of the Many Glacier Valley. The hotel is now a national historic landmark. Much of the hotel complex is within an historic district. Two chalets remain from the original Many Glacier chalets and are listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

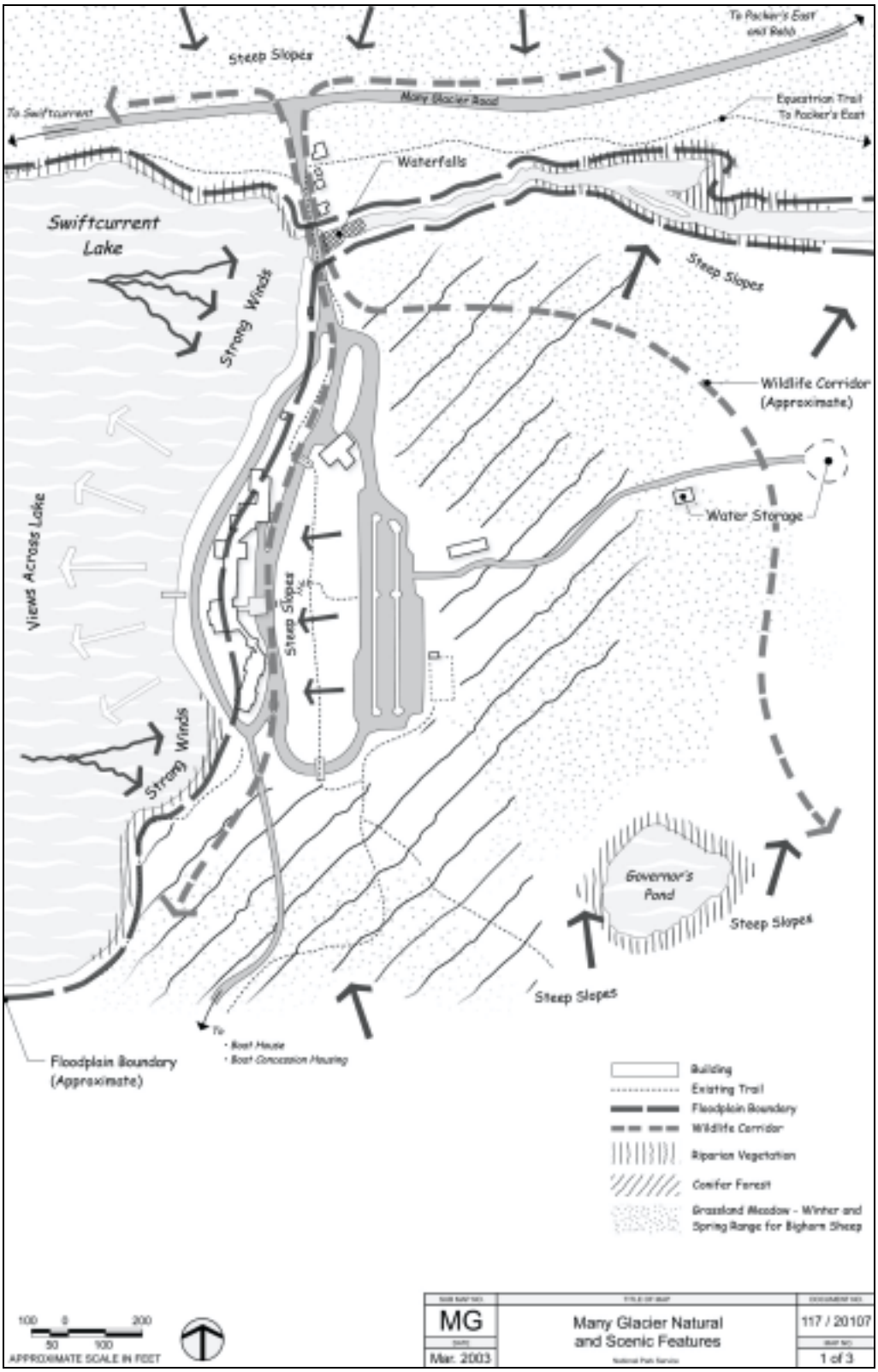
Many Glacier possesses a number of significant cultural and environmental resources. To preserve them and enhance visitor use, site-sensitive alternatives were developed using the following site analysis.

Many Glacier Site Analysis

Natural and Scenic Features

- *Topography and soil conditions:* The terrain varies widely in all directions. It ascends from the south of Swiftcurrent Lake up to Lake Josephine and a steep ridge rises from the lake on the east side of the hotel to the main visitor parking lot.

  The Many Glacier Valley generally consists of alluvial soils that are mainly sand and silty loam, with glacial till underneath and a thin layer of topsoil on top. These soils are highly erodible and sensitive to disturbance.
- *Views:* The Many Glacier Valley has some of the most impressive views in Glacier National Park that are easily accessible by vehicles. Views to the west across Swiftcurrent Lake towards Mount Gould and Grinnell Glacier are some of most spectacular in the park.
- *Weather:* The area has periods of harsh weather. Winds coming from the mountains across the lake have historically reached over 100 miles per hour and frequently gust to at least half that speed. Snowfall amounts are extreme and result in early winter closure of the area.
- *Floodplain:* Many Glacier Hotel lies within the 100-year floodplain of Swiftcurrent Lake.



MAP 2-14. MANY GLACIER NATURAL AND SCENIC FEATURES

- *Vegetation*: A mosaic of grasslands interspersed with dense coniferous forest, deciduous forest and wetland areas dominates the Many Glacier Valley. A Montana Natural Heritage Program species of special concern, pink corydalis, has been reported in the developed area.
- *Wildlife*: Generally, almost all of the low-elevation sites at Many Glacier are considered travel corridors for wildlife due to the juxtaposition of the three valleys that converge near the developed sites. The open grassland slopes of Mt. Altyn are sheep-lambing areas, and important fall, winter and spring range for bighorn sheep and mountain goats. Grizzly bears use all portions of the Many Glacier Valley during spring, summer and fall, and probably den in the upper elevations (interaction between visitors and bears is a management concern). Endangered gray wolves use the area during the spring and fall, and lynx and wolverine have been documented in and around the developed area. Bald eagles use Lake Sherburne during spring, summer and fall.

  The narrow valley floor contains several large lakes. In summer, many species of wildlife move in the limited forested areas between these lakes.

(See Map 2-14. Many Glacier Natural and Scenic Features.)

Cultural Features

The Many Glacier Historic District, including the Many Glacier Hotel and associated outbuildings, is significant for its historical and architectural representation of the development and use of Glacier National Park from the early 1900s through the 1930s.

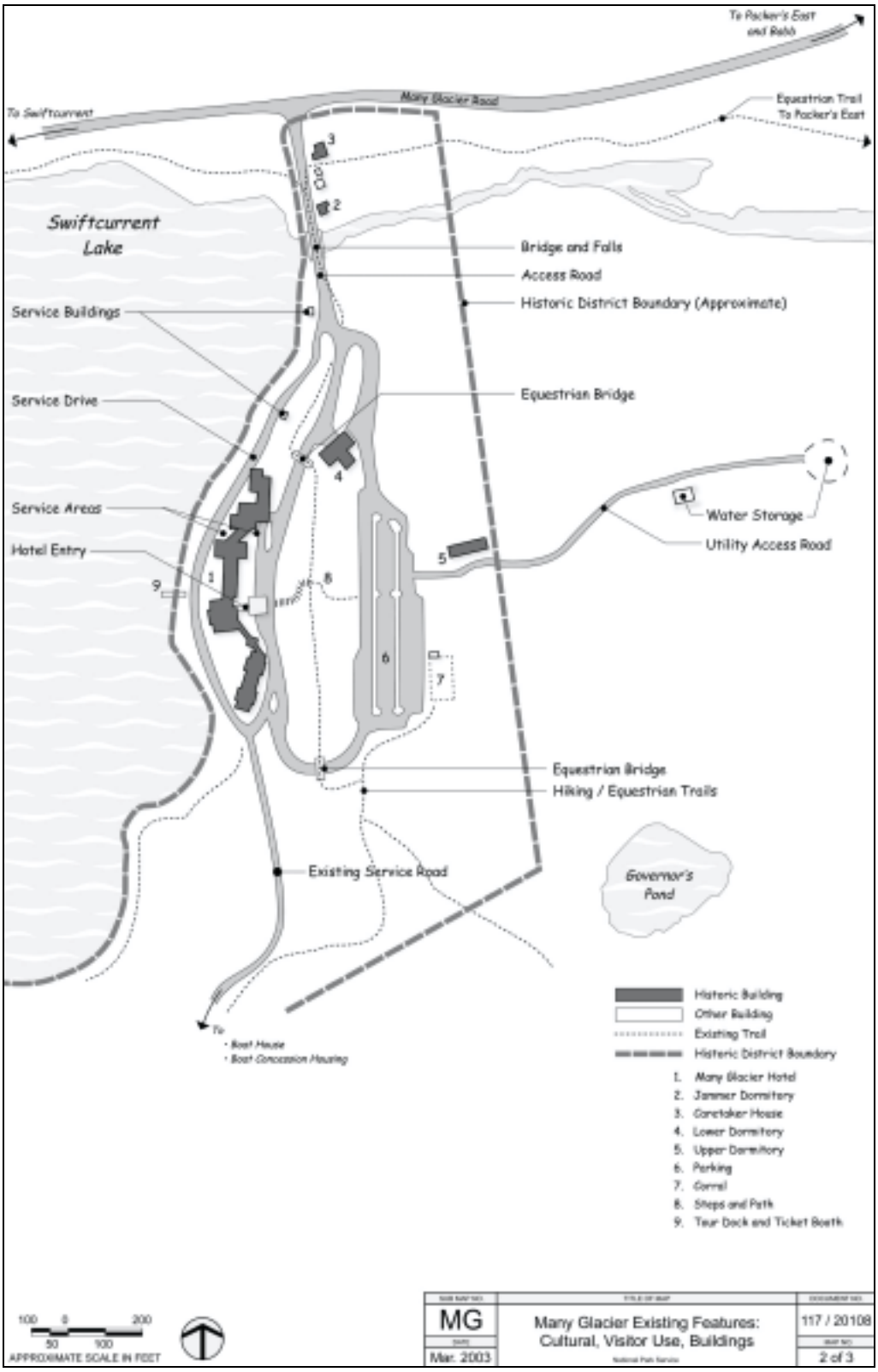
The hotel was designed by architect Thomas McMahon of St. Paul, Minnesota. It was built almost exclusively from local materials. The dramatic lakeshore setting of the hotel was meant to enhance its grand style with beautiful surroundings. This environment, in combination with the luxury-oriented hotel, makes up the unique historical heritage of the Many Glacier Hotel and Historic District.

Within this district, only two chalets remain today: the Caretaker's House and Jammer Dormitory, built in 1913.

Historically, transportation through the interior of the park was either on foot, or by horseback or boat. Remaining representations of these modes of sightseeing are the horse barn and Boat Concessioner Housing, as well as the bridle path and equestrian bridges.

The significant cultural features are:

- *Landscape*
  - Panoramic view across Swiftcurrent Lake
  - Entry sequence to the hotel
  - Bridle path equestrian bridges
  - Swiftcurrent Lake Trail
- *Buildings*
  - Many Glacier Hotel
  - Icehouse
  - Lower Dormitory
  - Upper Dormitory
  - Caretaker's House
  - Jammer Dormitory
  - Boat Concessioner Housing



MAP 2-15. MANY GLACIER EXISTING FEATURES: CULTURAL, VISITOR USE, BUILDINGS

Visitor Use

- *Activities:* The Many Glacier Valley is one of the most popular day hiking areas in the park, and hiking and wildlife viewing are major activities. There is a nature trail along the lake just south of the hotel, and a major southward trail connection from the parking lot that leads to Cracker Lake, Lake Josephine and Grinnell Glacier.

  There are number of lakeside activities, including boating, fishing, walking, photography, picnicking, or lounging to enjoy the incredible scenery. A small dock immediately west of the hotel accommodates boat tours and rentals.

  One of the more popular backcountry activities is horseback riding. Horses for visitor rides are brought from the Packer's East stable site to a corral near the main parking lot, above and east of the hotel.

  Large groups gather for interpretive talks in the lecture room of the hotel. The adjacent cabaret area in the hotel offers evening entertainment for visitors.

  Dining facilities include a restaurant and snack bar.

  A gift shop in the hotel offers retail sales.

Circulation, Buildings and Utilities

- *Buildings:* The Many Glacier Hotel is a national historic landmark within a national register historic district. The hotel's 900-foot length is the culmination of several additions over the years. An open, heavy timber atrium is the interior focus, serving many different lobby functions. Other support structures are in the National Register of Historic Places.

  In 2000, an assessment was conducted of the condition and code compliance of most Many Glacier buildings. The hotel overall was found to be in a deteriorated condition with significant code problems. Even after two emergency stabilization projects, there are still code issues with the hotel's plumbing and electrical systems, as well as structural problems with balconies, Annex 1, the lobby building and Annex 2.

  Most exterior surfacing is in poor condition with failing wood shingle roofing, bats in the walls, severe wind infiltration and failing balcony areas. Windows, wood siding and trim elements are severely weathered and damaged.

  The condition of interior surfaces is only fair. Guest rooms have been refurbished in response to water damage or bat infestation, using several schemes that are generally unsympathetic to the historic character-defining features of the hotel. The support spaces vary between poor (almost untouched since renovation in the 1950s) to good condition where visibility is high.

  The other buildings in the Many Glacier area have similarly poor electrical systems and some structural issues. There are violations of life safety code for fire egress and accessibility. Exteriors are weathered with damaged roofing, siding and window/door frames; there are bad crawl space enclosures and exterior stair problems. Many interiors have had basic refurbishment and life safety upgrades.

  After substantial improvements to the hotel are completed in 2003, improvements would still be required for current code compliance. In addition, major renovation work on support and employee dormitory buildings would be necessary to achieve an appropriate level of resource protection and life safety compliance.

  Circulation: From the Many Glacier Road, visitors enter the site by a small access road, arriving at the main entrance to the hotel. A visitor drop-off area is at the hotel entrance. A parking lot for visitor vehicles, RVs and buses is on the hill above and east of the hotel. Pedestrians arrive at the hotel below via a series of very steep steps and primitive trails, or by way of the road around the ridge.

A service road between the hotel and the lake creates conflicts between vehicles and pedestrians, and is visually unattractive. There is also an unpaved administrative road to the old Icehouse and the Boat House through the woods to the south. A separate access road from the main highway leads to the Packer's East stable site and wastewater treatment facilities.

(See Map 2-15. Many Glacier Existing Features: Cultural, Visitor Use, Buildings.)

Many Glacier Site Alternatives

The goal is to maintain Many Glacier as a separate developed area from Swiftcurrent and provide traditional visitor and support services for both the National Park Service and concessions operation. In accordance with the General Management Plan, the nationally significant historic resources such as the grand hotel would be preserved and continue to be used for visitor services.

(See Map 2-17. Swiftcurrent, Many Glacier Area Location Map for an extended view of the area.)

The overall objectives for the Many Glacier developed area are to:

1. Comply with life safety, accessibility and building codes and standards.
2. Reinforce and maintain the historic and architectural character, and the cultural landscape.
3. Promote pedestrian use of area, and improve pedestrian circulation.
4. Enhance visitor experiences by improving:
   - Visitor services,
   - Historic setting and atmosphere,
   - Scenic views and vistas,
   - Orientation, information, and interpretive opportunities,
   - Sense of arrival,
   - Separation of guest and employee functions.
5. Improve employee housing and recreation.

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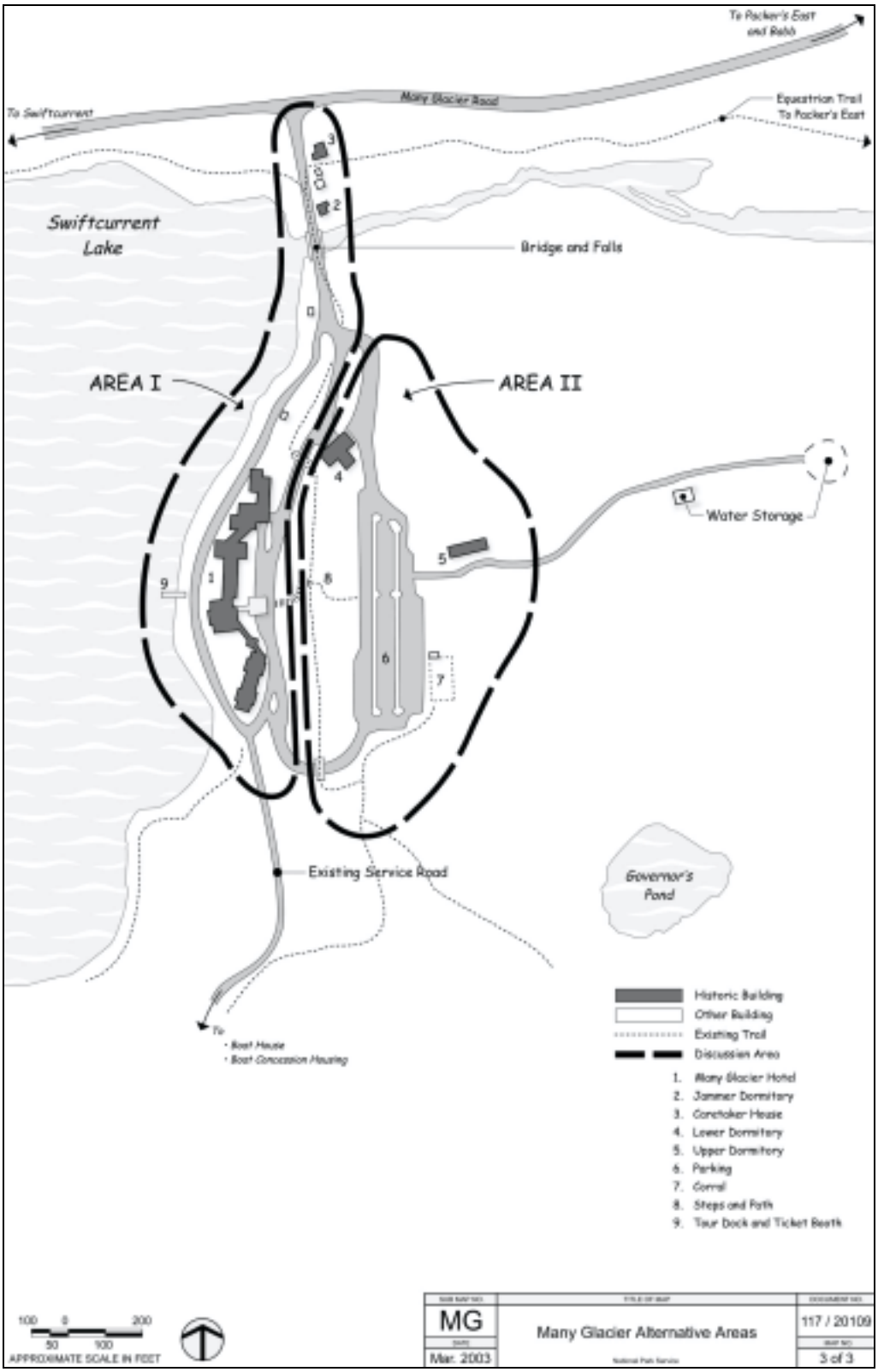


MAP 2-16. MANY GLACIER ALTERNATIVE AREAS

Alternative A (status quo/no action) would retain all existing services and facilities, but address life safety, accessibility and building code deficiencies. Standard, high and deluxe overnight accommodations would continue to be provided in the hotel. Most employee housing would be provided on site. Improvements would provide another 25+ years of useful life. This alternative is also a component of alternatives B and C.

ALTERNATIVE A ACTIONS WOULD:

Area I

- Continue existing services:
  - Food and beverage services
  - Retail sales
  - Visitor conveniences (pay phone, restrooms)
  - Boat tours and rentals
  - Public shuttle and tours
  - Overnight guest accommodations
  - Employee housing and support facilities
- Upgrade facilities and utilities to comply with life safety, accessibility and building codes.
- Upgrade existing trails and walks for accessibility.
- Upgrade boat ticket booth.
- Prepare a flood evacuation and protection plan.

Area II

- Continue existing services:
  - Employee housing and related facilities
  - Horseback riding
- Upgrade facilities and utilities to comply with life safety accessibility and building codes.
- Upgrade existing trails and walks for accessibility.

Outside of Area I and II

- Tour boats and/or docks serving Swiftcurrent Lake and Lake Josephine would be modified to improve access for the mobility-impaired public.

Alternative B would continue to provide guests with a railway-era grand resort hotel experience. All current services and types of accommodations would be retained. Historic features such as the stairwell in the lobby would be restored and retail services would be relocated. Most space used for employee housing within the hotel would be reclaimed for guest use. The approach to the hotel and the service drive along the lakeside would be landscaped to reinforce the hotel's cultural character and improve the visitor's arrival experience. Employee housing would remain in existing dormitories with improvements, and new outdoor recreation facilities would be provided. Additional employee housing would be provided at Swiftcurrent. There would be some improvements to trails and parking to enhance the visitor's arrival experience, improve accessibility and maintain historic character. Utility systems to support the facilities would be improved. .

ALTERNATIVE B ACTIONS WOULD:

Area I

- Include these services:
  - Food and beverage services
  - Retail sales
  - Visitor conveniences (pay phone, restrooms)
  - Boat tours and rentals
  - Public shuttle and tours
  - Overnight guest accommodations
  - Employee housing and support facilities
- Upgrade facilities and utilities to comply with life safety, accessibility and building codes.
- Upgrade existing trails and walks for accessibility.
- Upgrade boat ticket booth.
- Rehabilitate approach road including screening and parking modifications.
- Relocate the existing retail services currently provided in the lobby.
- Restore historical features to the lobby, including the historic stairwell.
- Improve service road and pedestrian access to and around the hotel.
- Remove most employee housing from the hotel.
- Prepare a flood evacuation and protection plan.

Area II

- Include these services:
  - Employee housing and related facilities
  - Horseback riding
- Upgrade facilities and utilities to comply with life safety, accessibility and building codes.
- Upgrade existing trails and walks for accessibility.
- Upgrade employee housing in Upper and Lower Dormitories.
- Construct employee outdoor recreation facilities.

Outside Areas I & II

- Improve utility infrastructure (water and wastewater).
- Construct information/orientation pull-off on Many Glacier Road.
- Upgrade for accessibility the trail around Swiftcurrent Lake, and the connecting trail between Swiftcurrent Lake and Lake Josephine.
- Construct additional employee housing at Swiftcurrent.
- Tour boats and/or docks serving Swiftcurrent Lake and Lake Josephine would be modified to improve access for the mobility-impaired public.

Alternative C (Preferred) would continue all current services and incorporate most of alternative B. Better separation of employee and guest activities would be provided by relocating employee recreational facilities from the hotel and converting the Lower Dormitory to guest accommodations. The types of available accommodations would remain similar to currently available types. Converting the dormitory would provide the potential for some additional standard, high or deluxe units. New employee housing and recreational facilities would be constructed near the Upper Dormitory, with some additional housing needs accommodated at Swiftcurrent developed area or outside the park.

ALTERNATIVE C ACTIONS WOULD:

Area I

- Include these services:
  - Food and beverage services
  - Retail sales
  - Visitor conveniences (pay phone, restrooms)
  - Boat tours and rentals
  - Public shuttle and tours
  - Overnight guest accommodations
  - Employee housing and support facilities
- Upgrade facilities and utilities to comply with life safety, accessibility and building codes.
- Upgrade existing trails and walks for accessibility.
- Upgrade boat ticket booth.
- Rehabilitate approach road, including screening and parking modifications.
- Relocate the existing retail services currently provided in the lobby.
- Restore historical features to the lobby including the historic stairwell.
- Improve service road and pedestrian access to and around the hotel.
- Remove most employee housing from the hotel.
- Convert several rooms for interpretation of historic functions and services.
- Remove employee indoor recreation facilities from the hotel and provide them in Area II.
- Prepare a flood evacuation and protection plan.

Area II

- Include these services:
  - Overnight guest accommodations
  - Employee housing and related facilities
  - Horseback riding
- Upgrade facilities and utilities to comply with life safety, accessibility and building codes.
- Upgrade existing trails and walks for accessibility.
- Convert Lower Dormitory to guest lodging (approximately 30 rooms) and improve associated parking.
- Upgrade existing employee housing in Upper Dormitory.
- Construct new dormitory, including indoor recreation facilities, near Upper Dormitory, to accommodate employees from Lower Dormitory and hotel.
- Construct employee outdoor recreational facilities.

Outside Areas I & II

- Improve utility infrastructure (water and wastewater).
- Construct information/orientation pull-off on Many Glacier Road.
- Upgrade for accessibility the trail around Swiftcurrent Lake, and the connecting trail between Swiftcurrent Lake and Lake Josephine.
- Construct additional employee housing at Swiftcurrent or outside the park.
- Provide shuttle service for employees.
- Tour boats and/or docks serving Swiftcurrent Lake and Lake Josephine would be modified to improve access for the mobility-impaired public.

See Appendix 2 for prescriptions and standards.
See Appendix 4 for additional information on existing and proposed services and facilities.

MANY GLACIER
Alternative C — Preferred

The preferred alternative is C because it would provide the best separation of guest and employee functions and create a greater range of types of guest accommodations. It would also improve the sense of arrival to the hotel and enhance the visitor experience by removing employee recreational facilities from the hotel. Alternative C restores much of the hotel lobby to its historic appearance.

Many Glacier
Preferred Alternative

SWIFTCURRENT DEVELOPED AREA

The Swiftcurrent development was the first area that the National Park Service designed around the automobile and the changing visitor profile. As early as the 1920s, director Stephen Mather initiated the concept of inexpensive accommodations that did not require tipping, dress codes or lavish furnishings. After the construction of Going-to-the-Sun Road brought an influx of motoring tourists, auto camps near the park began to do a brisk business. Construction was started in 1933 on the cabins and a coffee shop/ campstore at Swiftcurrent.

Today, the Swiftcurrent auto camp has grown to include 62 motel units, 26 cabins without bathrooms, a restaurant, store and public shower/laundry building. Many of these structures are within a historic district and are listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

The Swiftcurrent site possesses a number of highly valuable environmental and significant cultural resources because of its unique location in the Many Glacier Valley. To preserve these resources and enhance visitor use, site-sensitive alternatives were developed using the following site analysis.

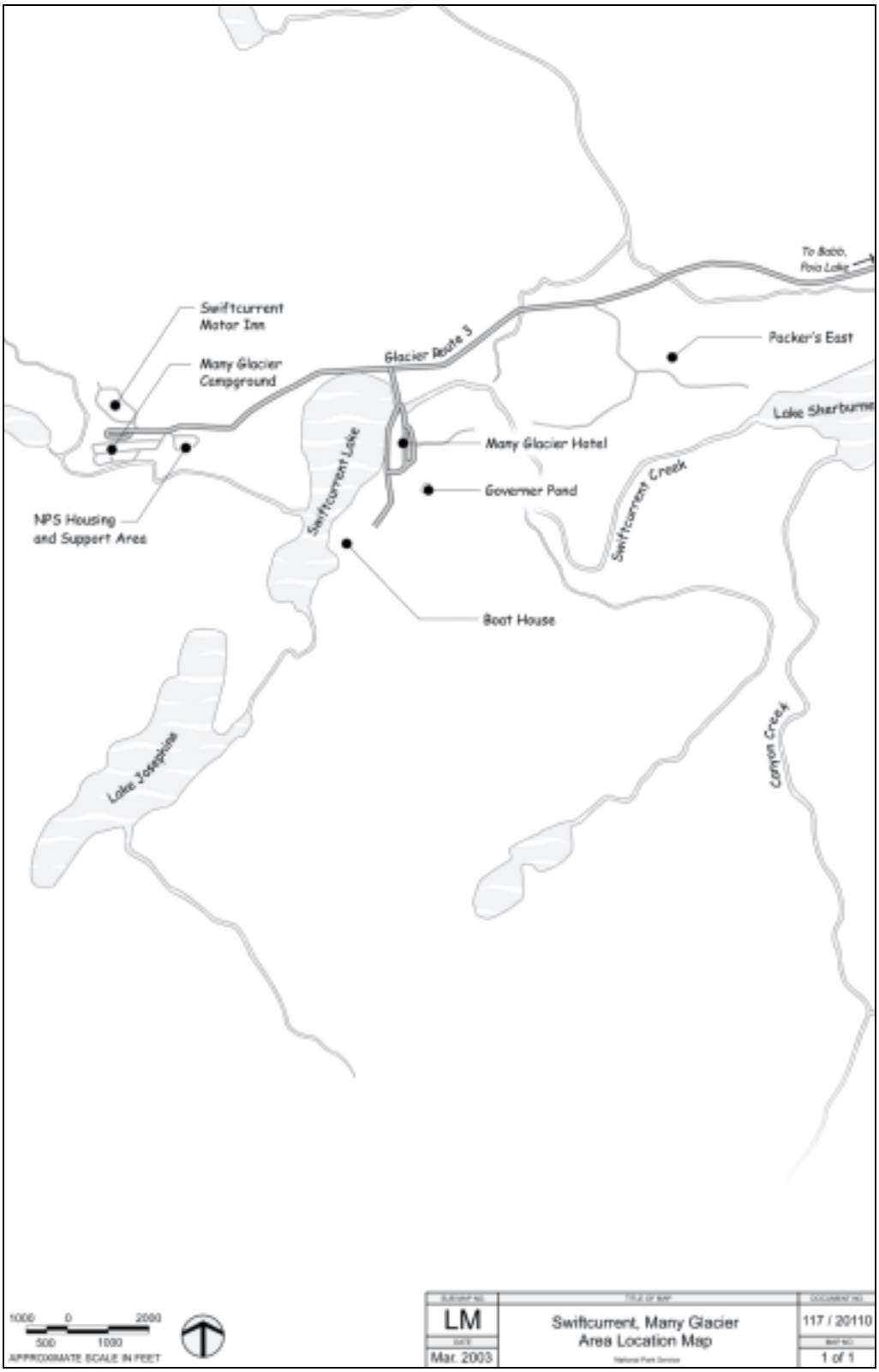
(See Map 2-17. Swiftcurrent, Many Glacier Area Location Map for an extended view of the area.)

Swiftcurrent Site Analysis

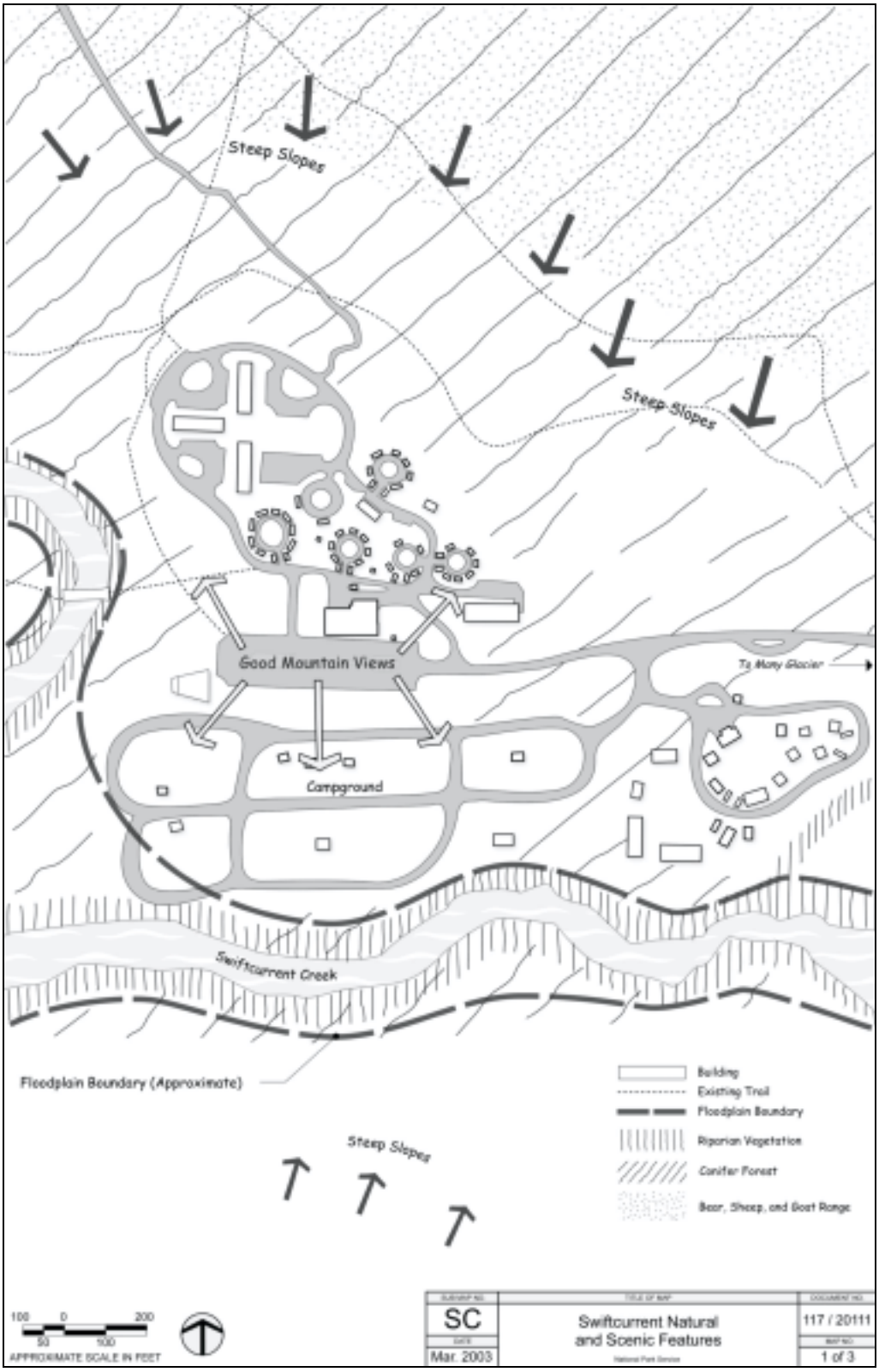
Natural and Scenic Features:

- *Topography and soil conditions:* Swiftcurrent is located in the Many Glacier Valley system. The valley floor in this area is surrounded by extensive, large mountain formations, with lower level foothills in the immediate backdrop.

  The soils are alluvial. They are mainly sand and silty loam, and covered with a very thin layer of topsoil. The area is highly erodible and sensitive to disturbance.
- *Views:* Most views from Swiftcurrent are limited by dense surrounding vegetation; however, the entrance road, main parking lot and picnic area offer expansive, open views of the surrounding mountains. These areas provide wildlife viewing opportunities.
- *Floodplain:* The current mapped floodplain for Swiftcurrent does not affect any of the alternatives, but the southwestern edge of the campground may be situated within the floodplain.
- *Vegetation:* The Many Glacier Valley is interspersed with dense coniferous and deciduous forest. The diversity of its vegetation provides some of the most productive wildlife habitat in the park.



MAP 2-17 SWIFTCURRENT, MANY GLACIER AREA LOCATION MAP



MAP 2-18. SWIFTCURRENT NATURAL AND SCENIC FEATURES

- *Wildlife:* Generally, almost all of the low-elevation sites in Many Glacier Valley such as Swiftcurrent are considered travel corridors for wildlife due to the juxtaposition of the three valleys that converge near the developed sites. The open grassland slopes of Mt. Altyn are important fall, winter and spring range for bighorn sheep and mountain goats. Elk and moose use the area, and sheep lambing also occurs. Grizzly bears use all portions of the Many Glacier Valley during spring, summer and fall (interaction between visitors and bears is a management concern). Endangered gray wolves use the area during the spring and fall. Lynx and wolverine have been documented in and around the developed area.

(See Map 2-18. Swiftcurrent Natural and Scenic Features.)

Cultural Features

The need for no-frills accommodations influenced the design and construction by the Glacier Park Hotel Company of the first park auto camp at Swiftcurrent. The company built the Restaurant/Store in 1933 and 43 cabins in 1934-37 (many of which were destroyed in a 1936 fire). The style and placement of these buildings represents a significant break from the previous style of large hotel complexes at Glacier National Park.

The cabins are small and built in the rustic "craftsman" style, using native materials. These economical and utilitarian lodging units were arranged in five circles of approximately nine cabins each — a placement which emulates the "Indian Council Circle," following the western Indian theme that was popular at that time. In contrast to the conspicuous placement of the large hotels within the park's grand vistas, Swiftcurrent's accommodations were situated in isolated areas away from the lakeshore and dramatic views, but within easy access to the backcountry trails.

Significant cultural features are:

- *Landscape*
  - Remains of former landscaping at the cabins
- *Buildings*
  - Cabin circles
  - Cabins
  - Restaurant/Store
  - Public showers
  - Buildings in the Ranger Station District that are in the National Register of Historic Places.

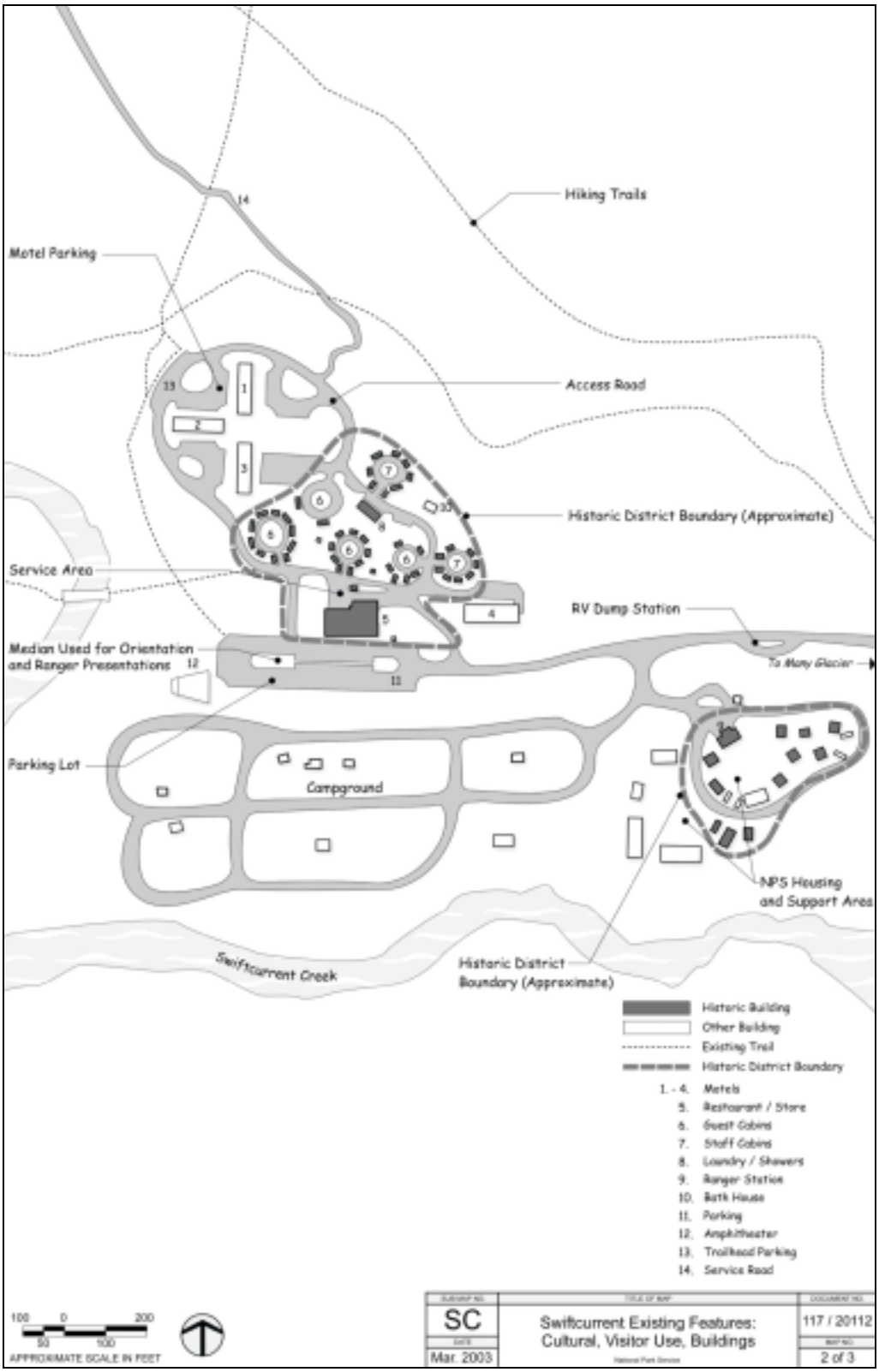
Visitor Use

- *Activities:* The Many Glacier Valley is world-renowned for its backcountry trail access. Trails from Swiftcurrent lead visitors to Lake Josephine, Grinnell Glacier and Iceberg Lake, among others. The Continental Divide Trail and several alternate routes pass through the Many Glacier area, with links to Goat Haunt at the south end of Waterton Lake and into Canada. A public boat service on Swiftcurrent Lake and Lake Josephine also augments the area's trail system.

  Large groups gather for the interpretive talks in the small amphitheater at the west end of the parking lot. Park rangers often host orientation and interpretive talks in the center of the main parking lot.

  Some river-based activities including fishing, walking and photography occur in the lower south portion of the site.

  There are opportunities for wildlife viewing.



MAP 2-19. SWIFTCURRENT EXISTING FEATURES: CULTURAL, VISITOR USE, BUILDINGS

Dining facilities are in the Restaurant/Store. Many visitors also take advantage of the restaurant at the nearby Many Glacier Hotel.

The store provides retail sales and the laundry/shower building serves the cabin area and nearby campground.

Circulation, Buildings and Utilities

- *Buildings:* The newly renovated Restaurant/Store is a major visitor contact for the site. It includes a lobby, restrooms, a restaurant and store. To the east, there is one small motel with its own small access road and parking lot, and to the northwest, three additional motel structures, each with separate parking. Six rings of rustic cabins are north of the Restaurant/Store, with common shower facilities in general proximity.

  A service and trash collection area behind the store is adjacent to some of the guest cabins. It is unrestricted from public access, unscreened from view and also attracts bears.

  In 2000, an assessment was conducted of the condition and code compliance of concessioner-operated Swiftcurrent buildings. These 49 buildings vary in architecture, age and condition. Most structures were found to be in fair to good condition.

  Needed work includes upgrading the electrical distribution net for the cabins and motels; treating severe weather damage to wood shingle roofing and window/door frames; correcting water and sewer system problems in the cabins and the renovation of the basement of the Restaurant/Store. The basement has egress issues, unrated fire separation walls, poor heating and ventilation, and is prone to flooding. Other issues are poor painted surfaces on wood siding, and damage from drifting snow to exposed walls and floor structures.

  Other health safety concerns need to be addressed by projects to improve ADA accessibility around the site, stabilize structural problem areas, remove areas damaged by moisture in wooden structures and re-anchor loose metal roof panels. Significant renovations have been made to the Restaurant/Store building, Laundry/Showers facility and some of the motels.
- *Circulation:* Many Glacier and Swiftcurrent are connected by roads and trails. A small visitor center and ranger station are on the approach road to Swiftcurrent, which terminates in a large parking area. The Swiftcurrent Motor Inn is on one side of the parking area and a large campground is on the other. A small access road connects the different areas of the site and there is a small parking lot near the motel units for visitors who use the trails. Most of the paved surfaces in the site are in poor condition.

  Pedestrian circulation through the site is poorly defined, resulting in many informally created routes. Pedestrian conflicts with vehicles occur nearly everywhere.

(See Map 2-19. Swiftcurrent Existing Features: Cultural, Visitor Use, Buildings.)

Swiftcurrent Site Alternatives

The goal is to maintain Swiftcurrent as a developed area separate from Many Glacier, and provide traditional visitor and support services for both the National Park Service and the concessions operation. In accordance with the General Management Plan, nationally significant resources such as the family lodge would be preserved and continue to be used for visitor services.

The overall objectives for the Swiftcurrent developed area are to:

1. Comply with life safety, accessibility and building codes.
2. Reinforce and maintain the historic auto camp character and enhance historic experience.
3. Promote pedestrian use of the area with separate circulation for vehicles.
4. Enhance visitor experiences by improving:
    - Visitor services,
    - Orientation, information, and interpretive opportunities,
    - Sense of arrival,
    - Separation of guest and employee functions.
5. Improve employee housing and recreation.

MAP 2-20. SWIFTCURRENT ALTERNATIVE AREAS

Alternative A (status quo/no action) retains all existing services and facilities, and addresses life safety, accessibility and building deficiencies as funding allows. Both budget and standard guest accommodations would be retained. Improvements would provide another 25+ years of useful life. This alternative is also a component of Alternatives B and C.

ALTERNATIVE A ACTIONS WOULD:

Area I
- Continue existing services:
  - Overnight guest accommodations
- Upgrade facilities and utilities to comply with life safety, accessibility and building codes.

Area II
- Continue existing services:
  - Overnight guest accommodations
  - Employee housing and related facilities
  - Public showers and laundry
- Upgrade facilities and utilities to comply with life safety, accessibility and building codes.

Area III
- Continue existing services:
  - Food and beverage services
  - Retail sales
  - Public restrooms and pay phones
  - Public shuttle and tours
- Upgrade facilities and utilities to comply with life safety, accessibility and building codes.

Alternative B (Preferred) would continue all the existing services, however the historic auto camp cabin experience would be enhanced. All overnight guest accommodations would be provided in cabins (budget and standard type accommodations). Additional cabins would be added to fill in existing cabin circles and new circles would be created where the employee bath house and motel currently exist. Employee housing and other employee functions would be better separated from the guest activities by concentrating those functions in the existing motel area. Improvements to parking would enhance the sense of arrival and provide for safer wildlife viewing and interpretation areas. Public shower facilities would be expanded. Vehicular and pedestrian circulation would be improved to promote safety and better navigation throughout the area.

ALTERNATIVE B ACTIONS WOULD:

Area I
- Include these services:
  - Employee housing and related facilities
- Upgrade facilities and utilities to comply with life safety, accessibility and building codes.
- Construct trail network to Area III and separate vehicle and pedestrian circulation.
- Add low-level lighting to better serve the motel area.
- Convert Motels 1, 2 and 3 from guest to employee housing.
- Construct a fourth motel for employee housing, employee recreation, employee laundry and housekeeping services near Motels 1, 2 and 3.
- Construct a new outdoor recreation area.
- Modify vehicle circulation and retain trailhead parking.
- Relocate trailhead parking and trailhead to main parking lot in Area III.

Area II
- Include these services:
  - Overnight guest accommodations
  - Public showers and laundry
- Upgrade facilities and utilities to comply with life safety, accessibility and building codes.
- Formalize the trail network separating vehicle and pedestrian circulation.
- Add low-level lighting to better serve the cabin area.
- Convert the cabin area road to a one-way loop road.
- Remove parking from the inside cabin rings and relocate along the cabin area road.
- Convert cabins formerly used for employee housing to guest accommodations.
- Remove the Bath House and Motel 4.
- Construct approximately three new cabin rings for guest accommodations in the area formerly occupied by the Bath House and Motel 4.
- Fill in the three existing cabin rings for additional guest accommodations.
- Modify vehicle circulation and convert two-way vehicle circulation to one-way traffic.
- Remodel public shower facilities to increase capacity.

Area III
- Include these services:
  - Food and beverage services
  - Retail sales
  - Public restrooms and pay phones
  - Public shuttles and tours
- Upgrade facilities and utilities to comply with life safety, accessibility and building codes.
- Redesign the existing parking apron in front of the restaurant and store to allow safe pedestrian access and adequate space for interpretive talks and wildlife viewing.
- Realign and make the west access road one-way to overnight accommodations; construct additional visitor/guest parking and formalize employee parking adjacent to the restaurant and store.
- Construct trail network to Area I, and separate vehicle and pedestrian circulation.
- Create new trailhead at main parking area
- Add low-level lighting to better serve guests and employees.

Alternative C would retain all the existing services and the current mix of cabin and motel guest accommodations. A few additional cabins would be added to fill in cabin circles and a new motel added near the existing motel to replace the motel that is converted to employee housing. Both budget and standard accommodations would be retained. Concentrating new and existing employee housing and recreation facilities on the east side of the complex would attain the best separation of employee and guest activities. Improvements to parking would enhance the sense of arrival and the cabin circle concept. Safer wildlife viewing and interpretation areas would be created. Vehicular and pedestrian circulation would be improved to promote safety and better navigation throughout the area.

ALTERNATIVE C ACTIONS WOULD:

Area I
- Include these services:
  - Overnight guest accommodations
- Upgrade facilities and utilities to comply with life safety, accessibility and building codes.
- Construct new guest motel in the vicinity of Motels 1, 2 and 3, including housekeeping and maintenance facilities.

Area II
- Include these services:
  - Overnight guest accommodations
  - Employee housing and related facilities
  - Public showers and laundry
- Upgrade facilities and utilities to comply with life safety, accessibility and building codes.
- Convert Motel 4 to employee dormitories and expand employee parking.
- Construct new employee dormitories, showers, and indoor and outdoor recreation facilities adjacent to Motel 4.
- Formalize the trail network separating vehicle and pedestrian circulation.
- Add low-level lighting to better serve the cabin area.
- Remove the Bath House.
- Remove parking from the inside cabin rings and relocate on the perimeter.
- Construct new cabin ring for employee housing and fill in existing employee cabin ring with one cabin.
- Complete two existing guest cabin rings for additional guest accommodations.
- Remodel public shower facilities to increase capacity.

Area III
- Include these services:
  - Food and beverage services
  - Retail sales
  - Public restrooms and pay phones
  - Public shuttle and tours
- Upgrade facilities and utilities to comply with life safety, accessibility and building codes.
- Realign and make the west access road one-way to overnight accommodations; construct additional visitor/guest parking and formalize employee parking adjacent to the restaurant and store.

See Appendix 2 for prescriptions and standards.
See Appendix 4 for additional information on existing and proposed services and facilities.

Swiftcurrent
Site Alternatives

SWIFTCURRENT
Alternative B — Preferred

The preferred alternative is B because it provides good separation of guest and employee functions and expands the guest experience by offering more cabin-style accommodations, some with bathrooms. These new units would replace the “mid-range” or standard accommodations currently provided in the motel. This alternative could accommodate some employees currently housed in the Many Glacier Hotel and provide a variety of other housing to accommodate different needs of employees.

Swiftcurrent
Preferred Alternative

ACTIONS COMMON TO ALL ALTERNATIVES

This section contains a description of actions that would occur regardless of the alternative chosen. The actions include commercial services that remain the same, regardless of the alternatives.

OPERATING DATES FOR SIX DEVELOPED AREAS

Under all of the action alternatives, a new range of operating dates are proposed. Table 2-1 Typical and Proposed Operating Dates for Concession Facilities shows the typical and proposed range of operating dates for concession facilities at each developed area. The typical dates were determined by using an average of opening and closing dates over the last 10 years.

TABLE 2-1 TYPICAL AND PROPOSED OPERATING DATES FOR CONCESSION FACILITIES

Developed Area	Typical Operating Dates	Proposed Operating Dates	Change in Weeks
Rising Sun	6/10 – 9/17	3rd week in May – end of Sept.	5 weeks
Many Glacier	6/7 – 9/15	Beginning of June – 3rd week in Sept.	2 weeks
Swiftcurrent	6/12 – 9/15	Beginning of June – 3rd week in Sept.	3 weeks
Two Medicine	5/30 – 9/9	3rd week in May – end of Sept.	4 weeks
Apgar	5/22 – 9/26	Beginning of May – end of October	8 weeks
Lake McDonald	5/31 – 9/29	Mid May – 3rd week in October	5 weeks

The proposed ranges of dates are the outside dates that the concession facilities could operate. Facility condition, funding, wildlife activity, staffing and weather may require a shorter operating seasons and would be determined on a year-to-year basis within these time frames. None of these dates apply to services that are independent of facilities, such as road-based tours, day hiking, etc.

The operating dates for Granite Park and Sperry Chalet would continue to occur between July 1 and mid-September, depending on weather, etc.

INTERPRETATION AND ORIENTATION STANDARDS AT DEVELOPED AREAS

Orientation to the area and interpretation opportunities would be improved at each of the developed areas. These services would include improved signage, interpretive displays and/or interactive interpretation.

MINORITY HIRING

The National Park Service would continue to encourage concessioners to recruit and hire minority employees including Blackfeet, and Salish and Kootenai Tribe members.

UTILITIES AT DEVELOPED AREAS

Utility systems to service the developed areas would continue to be provided under federal and state regulations. Improvements to these systems might be necessary to support existing and proposed facilities and would continue as funding allows. Utility improvements are not analyzed in this document. Separate compliance would be needed.

BOAT RENTALS

Small boat rentals would continue to be provided by the boat tour concessioner at Two Medicine and Swiftcurrent Lakes, and Lake McDonald. The boat tour concessioner would provide rental of fishing equipment at its existing facilities.

GUIDED BACKPACKING SERVICES

Commercially guided backpacking services would continue to be provided parkwide. Group size, locations for overnight camping, and number of backcountry permits issued per season would continue to be limited and regulated by a National Park Service operating plan. No guided off-trail hiking or climbing would be allowed. Trips could continue to occur in all management areas and across all zones, although campsites would be located only in the backcountry zones. Services would continue to be subject to restrictions already in effect for the North Fork management area identified in the 1999 General Management Plan (NPS 1999). No administrative facilities would be provided in the park.

No other alternatives are considered for this service. Backcountry campsites are limited and allocation of a larger percentage of these sites to commercially guided trips would further restrict the sites available to visitors without a guide.

EQUIPMENT RENTAL, CHILD CARE AND COMMERCIAL ENTERTAINMENT

These services would be accommodated within existing facilities at the developed areas based on the prescriptions and standards.

SPERRY CHALET

Sperry Chalet would continue to provide private overnight guest accommodations with full services (accommodations, bedding, meals and housekeeping services) and housing for up to eight employees. The chalet would continue to be accessible by foot or horse traffic only. The 1993 plan for the chalet has been implemented and because no issues or concerns were raised during scoping, no alternatives are considered.

GUIDED RAFTING

Commercially guided rafting would continue to be provided on the Middle and North Forks of the Flathead River under the conditions of a permit issued by the U.S. Forest Service under the authority of the Wild and Scenic River Act. Overnight camping is not permitted inside the park as part of these trips. No facilities are currently provided in the park. No other alternatives are considered for this activity because the management and permitting of these operations are under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Forest Service.

EMERGENCY ROAD SERVICES

Private service providers outside the park would continue to provide emergency road services in the visitor service and rustic zones in the park. The park would continue to maintain a list of eligible operators and, if no request were made for a particular operator, operators would continue to be called on a rotational basis to provide service. No administrative facilities would be provided in the park. No

other alternatives are considered for this service due to complications arising from agreements that organizations such as automobile clubs and rental car companies have with particular vendors.

GUIDED CROSS-COUNTRY SKIING/SNOWSHOEING

Commercially guided cross-country skiing and snowshoeing services would continue to be provided in all management areas and across all zones with the exception of the North Fork management area, where these services could continue to be provided only along the visitor service zone. Activities would take place between November 20 and May 1. Client-to-guide ratio and group size limits would continue to be determined by a permit. Guided activities would continue to include day and overnight trips. Camping permits would continue to be required. No administrative facilities would be provided in the park.

No other alternatives are being considered because the current and anticipated demand and associated impacts from this activity are not sufficient to warrant further opportunities at this time.

GUIDED PHOTOGRAPHY AND ART SEMINARS

Commercially guided photography and art seminars would continue to be provided across all zones in all management areas of the park except the North Fork area. Services in the North Fork visitor service zone would continue to be limited to the area south of the Camas Road. No off-trail activities would be permitted. No administrative facilities would be provided in the park.

No other alternatives are considered for this activity because the current and anticipated demand for this service, as well as the impacts associated with the service, are low.

CATERED MEAL SERVICES

Commercially catered meals would continue to be provided in designated picnic areas for special events, groups, or meetings under the conditions of a special use permit or in concession-operated facilities by an authorized concessioner.

No other alternatives are being considered for this type of meal service because no alternatives exist.

MITIGATION

The following is a list of mitigation measures that would be adhered to during construction and/or operation of the commercial services as appropriate. These measures are in addition to any state or local requirements.

- **Water Quality**

  The following mitigation measures would be applied to protect water quality.
  - Silt fences, sedimentation basins, turbidity barriers, etc. would be used in construction areas near water to reduce erosion and discharge to water bodies.
  - Hazardous waste materials would be

removed immediately from project sites.
  - Construction debris would be placed in refuse containers daily and would be disposed of weekly.
  - Volatile wastes and oils would be disposed of in approved containers for removal from construction sites to avoid contamination of water bodies.
  - A hazardous spills plan would be developed prior to any construction, and absorbent pads, booms and other materials would be kept on site during projects that use heavy equipment in order to contain oil, hydraulic fluid, solvents and hazardous material spills.
  - Water conservation measures would continue.
- **Soils**
  - Silt fences would be erected in construction areas to reduce erosion and surface scouring.
  - Volatile wastes and oils would be disposed of in approved containers for removal from construction sites to avoid contamination of soils.
  - A hazardous spills plan would be developed prior to any construction, and absorbent pads, booms and other materials would be kept on site during projects that use heavy equipment in order to contain oil, hydraulic fluid, solvents and hazardous material spills.
  - Topsoil would be conserved from all construction activities. Soil-stabilizing matting would be used to prevent erosion before revegetation.
  - Construction, demolition and development activities would be scheduled if possible to occur when effects on soil compaction and erosion would be minimized.
- **Vegetation**
  - Revegetation plans using native species would be developed for disturbed areas. Monitoring would ensure successful revegetation. Landscaping would be compliant with the park's interim genetic guidelines for restoration projects and native species would be used in all new landscaping.
  - Noxious weed abatement would be implemented prior to construction.
  - Base course and fill materials would be selected for compatibility with native soils to minimize the risk of introducing non-native plant seeds.
  - Construction operations would be confined to specified project work limits by temporary barriers or flagging.
  - If possible, construction would be scheduled when effects on vegetation would be minimized, such as during particular seasons.
- **Wildlife**
  - Construction, demolition and development activities would be scheduled when effects on wildlife would be minimized, such as during particular seasons or times of the day.
  - Routes of escape from excavated pits and trenches would be maintained for animals that might fall in, and appropriate actions would be taken to free animals caught in excavations.
  - Concessioner guides would be trained in safety and proper behavior around wildlife to protect wildlife from habituation.
  - Construction areas would be kept clean and refuse would be disposed of regularly to reduce wildlife contact with refuse or hazardous materials.
  - Wildlife activity would be monitored during construction.
- **Natural Sound**
  - Construction activities would be scheduled to minimize noise impacts.
- **Air Quality**
  - Best-available clean fuel technology would be used to minimize emissions.

  - Dust abatement measures would be implemented and would include watering or otherwise stabilizing soils, covering haul trucks, employing speed limits on unpaved roads, minimizing vegetation clearing and revegetating disturbed areas.
- **Historic Resources**
  - Rehabilitation, modern facilities and new development would follow "The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties" (Secretary of the Interior 1995). Consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office would be ongoing as required by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.
- **Archeological and Ethnographic Resources**
  - Archeological surveys would be conducted in unsurveyed areas.
  - If archeological resources were discovered during construction, activities at those specific sites would cease and appropriate measures would be taken to evaluate the significance of the resources.
- **Scenic/Visual Resources**
  - Building materials would be sustainable and visually compatible with the landscape or the historic district.
  - Vegetative screening would be provided where applicable and consistent with cultural landscapes.
- **Energy Consumption**
  - Energy consumption would be mitigated by applying energy conserving technologies in the design of new facilities. Sustainable and energy efficient building materials and sustainable components, as well as best-available fuel technology would be used during construction.

ALTERNATIVES AND IDEAS CONSIDERED BUT REJECTED

A variety of concepts and specific ideas for site improvements and commercial services were considered during the planning process, but were eliminated from further consideration due to resource concerns, physical constraints of the sites, financial feasibility, and ability to meet necessary and appropriate criteria.

Alternatives and previous plans considered but rejected. Development concept plans and environmental assessments were completed during the late 1980s and early 1990s for most of the developed areas, including:
- Apgar Village (1981/82)
- Lake McDonald Lodge (1986 with update in 1991)
- Rising Sun (1986)
- Swiftcurrent (1986)
- Many Glacier (1986)

These development concept plans were reviewed and although some of the issues addressed in these plans are still relevant, many are no longer valid. Additionally, the scope of this *Draft CSP and Draft EIS* encompasses many issues that were not addressed in the prior planning studies. However, where applicable, components of previous development proposals were incorporated into the conceptual site development alternatives presented.

Housing all concession employees outside of the park. This idea was rejected because temporary housing outside the park is limited on the east and west sides of the park. Concessioners would be

required to purchase land and construct housing and/or lease property, which was determined to be financially infeasible. Furthermore, housing most, if not all employees outside the park raised concerns about the economics and logistics of providing transportation for employees from those areas to work sites inside the park, causing additional traffic on the roads and the need for additional parking.

Alternative employee housing. An alternative form of employee housing was explored. Trailer pads and hook-ups would be supplied for employees who supply their own recreational vehicle housing, allowing concessioners to benefit from a more diverse employee labor pool. This idea was rejected for the west side of the park because arrangements could be made with several commercial campgrounds in the vicinity of the park. On the east side of the park, there are also some options for this type of accommodation outside the park and no suitable area inside the park could be located that did not adversely impact viewsheds, wildlife habitat or other sensitive resources.

Constructing a third story on the Village Inn in Apgar Village. This idea was rejected because adding a third story would increase the inn's visibility on the shore of Lake McDonald. It would also be an inconsistent design element in the Apgar Village.

Providing overnight lodging for the public in existing structures at the Two Medicine developed area. This idea was rejected because of the small size of the Two Medicine General Store (previously a dining hall) and the financial limitations of operating a small overnight facility.

Providing additional concessioner employee housing at Packer's East in the Many Glacier developed area. This idea was rejected due to the limitation of suitable land, visual impacts from the main road and potential impacts to wildlife and travel corridors. Housing employees at this site would require a parking and/or a transportation system of some kind to transport employees to the work sites, increasing operational costs.

Guided sea-kayaking classes. This idea was rejected because this type of technique- or skills-based instructional course fails to meet the criteria for a "necessary" commercial activity. Sea kayaks could be rented by the small boat rental concession, or individuals could bring their own kayaks and undertake this activity on their own. A commercially guided activity of this nature is not considered necessary for park visitors.

Commercially Operated Campgrounds

Although two campgrounds (Fish Creek and St. Mary) have a commercially operated reservations system as part of a nationwide National Park Service contract, conversion of the remainder of the campgrounds to commercial operations was considered but rejected at this time. The park currently uses a significant portion of its campground receipts to fund park rehabilitation projects and fee collection activities. It is not to the park's advantage at this time to lose that source of revenue. At some point in the future, the National Park Service's servicewide requirements or financial need may require reconsideration of this service.

The following commercial activities or services were considered during scoping. These activities are prohibited in Glacier National Park by regulation or policy.

Ballooning (take-off or landing)

Base jumping

Commercial fishing

Gambling
Hang gliding
Heli-hiking
Heli-skiing
Hunting
Jet skiing
Parasailing
Snowmobiling
Fish stocking

The following commercial services were suggested by the public, but failed to meet the necessary and appropriate criteria.

Commercial instruction (skill- or technique-based instruction)
Crystal reading
Gas stations
Guided dog sled services
Guided fishing
Guided ice climbing services
Guided rock climbing services
Horse drawn carriage services
Horse drawn sleigh services
Kennel services
Marina services
Personal services (beauty shops, barber, massage)

ENVIRONMENTALLY PREFERRED ALTERNATIVES

The environmentally preferred alternative is determined by applying the criteria in the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), which is guided by the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ). The CEQ provided direction that the environmentally preferable alternative is the alternative that will promote the national environmental policy as expressed in NEPA's Section 101:

1. Fulfill the responsibilities of each generation as trustee of the environment for succeeding generations;
2. Assure for all generations safe, healthful, productive, and esthetically and culturally pleasing surroundings;
3. Attain the widest range of beneficial uses of the environment without degradation, risk of health or safety, or other undesirable and unintended consequences;
4. Preserve important historic, cultural and natural aspects of our national heritage and maintain, wherever possible, an environment that supports diversity and variety of individual choice;

5. Achieve a balance between population and resource use that will permit high standards of living and a wide sharing of life's amenities; and
6. Enhance the quality of renewable resources and approach the maximum attainable recycling of depletable resources.

The National Park Service evaluated the environmental consequences for all of the alternatives. While the results of the *Draft Environmental Impact Statement* indicate that alternative A (status quo/no action) may involve the fewest impacts to environmental and historical resources, this alternative does not satisfy the purpose and need underlying the proposed actions.

TABLE 2-2 ENVIRONMENTALLY PREFERRED ALTERNATIVES

	Criteria 1	Criteria 2	Criteria 3	Criteria 4	Criteria 5	Criteria 6
Granite Park Chalet	Alt. A: No **Alt. B: Yes** Alt. C: Yes	Alt. A: No **Alt. B: Yes** Alt. C: Yes	Alt. A: No **Alt. B: Yes** Alt. C: No	Alt. A: No **Alt. B: Yes** Alt. C: Yes	Alt. A: No **Alt. B: Yes** Alt. C: No	Alt. A: No **Alt. B: Yes** Alt. C: No
Guided Day Hiking	Alt. A: No **Alt. B: Yes**	Alt. A: No **Alt. B: Yes**	Alt. A: No **Alt. B: Yes**	Alt. A: No **Alt. B: Yes**	Alt. A: No **Alt. B: Yes**	Alt. A: No **Alt. B: Yes**
Guided Underwater Diving	Alt. A: Yes **Alt. B: Yes**	Alt. A: Yes **Alt. B: Yes**	Alt. A: No **Alt. B: Yes**	Alt. A: No **Alt. B: Yes**	Alt. A: No **Alt. B: Yes**	Alt. A: No **Alt. B: No**
Firewood Sales	**Alt. A: Yes** Alt. B: Yes	**Alt. A: Yes** Alt. B: Yes	**Alt. A: Yes** Alt. B: No	**Alt. A: Yes** Alt. B: Yes	**Alt. A: Yes** Alt. B: Yes	**Alt. A: No** Alt. B: No
Public Showers	Alt. A: Yes **Alt. B: Yes**	Alt. A: Yes **Alt. B: Yes**	Alt. A: No **Alt. B: Yes**	Alt. A: Yes **Alt. B: Yes**	Alt. A: Yes **Alt. B: Yes**	Alt. A: No **Alt. B: No**
Boat Tours & Transportation	Alt. A: Yes **Alt. B: Yes**	Alt. A: Yes **Alt. B: Yes**	Alt. A: No **Alt. B: Yes**	Alt. A: Yes **Alt. B: Yes**	Alt. A: Yes **Alt. B: Yes**	Alt. A: No **Alt. B: No**
Interpretive Vehicle Tours and Public Transportation	Alt. A: Yes **Alt. B: Yes**	Alt. A: Yes **Alt. B: Yes**	Alt. A: No **Alt. B: Yes**	Alt. A: No **Alt. B: Yes**	Alt. A: No **Alt. B: Yes**	Alt. A: No **Alt. B: Yes**
Horseback Riding and Packing Services	**Alt. A: Yes** Alt. B: Yes Alt. C: No **Alt. D: Yes**	**Alt. A: Yes** Alt. B: Yes Alt. C: No **Alt. D Yes**	**Alt. A: No** Alt. B: No Alt. C: No **Alt. D Yes**	**Alt. A: Yes** Alt. B: No Alt. C: Yes **Alt. D No**	**Alt. A: Yes** Alt. B: No Alt. C: Yes **Alt. D No**	**Alt. A: No** Alt. B: No Alt. C: No **Alt. D Yes**
Guided Bicycle Tours	Alt. A: No **Alt. B: Yes**	Alt. A: No **Alt. B: Yes**	Alt. A: No **Alt. B: Yes**	Alt. A: No **Alt. B: No**	Alt. A: No **Alt. B: Yes**	Alt. A: Yes **Alt. B: Yes**
Commercial Step-On Guide Services	Alt. A: No **Alt. B: Yes**	Alt. A: No **Alt. B: No**	Alt. A: No **Alt. B: Yes**	Alt. A: No **Alt. B: Yes**	Alt. A: No **Alt. B: Yes**	Alt. A: No **Alt. B: No**
Guided Motorcycle Tours	Alt. A: No **Alt. B: Yes**	Alt. A: Yes **Alt. B: Yes**	Alt. A: Yes **Alt. B: Yes**	Alt. A: No **Alt. B: Yes**	Alt. A: No **Alt. B: Yes**	Alt. A: No **Alt. B: No**
Apgar Village	Alt. A: Yes **Alt. B: Yes** Alt. C: Yes	Alt. A: Yes **Alt. B: Yes** Alt. C: Yes	Alt. A: No **Alt. B: Yes** Alt. C: Yes	Alt. A: Yes **Alt. B: Yes** Alt. C: No	Alt. A: Yes **Alt. B: Yes** Alt. C: No	Alt. A: Yes **Alt. B: Yes** Alt. C: No
Lake McDonald	Alt. A: No Alt. B: Yes **Alt. C: Yes**	Alt. A: No Alt. B: Yes **Alt. C: Yes**	Alt. A: Yes Alt. B: Yes **Alt. C: Yes**	Alt. A: Yes Alt. B: No **Alt. C: Yes**	Alt. A: No Alt. B: Yes **Alt. C: Yes**	Alt. A: Yes Alt. B: Yes **Alt. C: Yes**
Rising Sun	Alt. A: Yes Alt. B: Yes **Alt. C: Yes**	Alt. A: No Alt. B: Yes **Alt. C: Yes**	Alt. A: No Alt. B: Yes **Alt. C: Yes**	Alt. A: Yes Alt. B: No **Alt. C: Yes**	Alt. A: No Alt. B: Yes **Alt. C: Yes**	Alt. A: Yes Alt. B: Yes **Alt. C: Yes**
Two Medicine	Alt. A: Yes **Alt. B: Yes**	Alt. A: No **Alt. B: Yes**	Alt. A: No **Alt. B: Yes**	Alt. A: Yes **Alt. B: Yes**	Alt. A: No **Alt. B: Yes**	Alt. A: Yes **Alt. B: Yes**
Many Glacier	Alt. A: Yes Alt. B: Yes **Alt. C: Yes**	Alt. A: No Alt. B: Yes **Alt. C: Yes**	Alt. A: No Alt. B: Yes **Alt. C: Yes**	Alt. A: Yes Alt. B: No **Alt. C: Yes**	Alt. A: No Alt. B: Yes **Alt. C: Yes**	Alt. A: Yes Alt. B: Yes **Alt. C: Yes**
Swiftcurrent	Alt. A: Yes **Alt. B: Yes** Alt. C: Yes	Alt. A: No **Alt. B: Yes** Alt. C: Yes	Alt. A: No **Alt. B: Yes** Alt. C: Yes	Alt. A: Yes **Alt. B: Yes** Alt. C: No	Alt. A: No **Alt. B: Yes** Alt. C: Yes	Alt. A: Yes **Alt. B: Yes** Alt. C: Yes

Yes = Achieves the environmentally preferred criteria stated above.
No = Does not achieve the environmentally preferred criteria stated above.
Bold type = Environmentally preferred alternative

COSTS OF ALTERNATIVES

The following estimates do not include costs for prospective businesses to develop their businesses or additional operating and capitalized costs for concessioners to add equipment or services. Estimates also do not include increased National Park Service administrative costs.

TABLE 2-3 COST ESTIMATES FOR NECESSARY AND APPROPRIATE SERVICES

Necessary and Appropriate Service	Total Costs
Granite Park Chalet	
Alternative A – Status Quo/No Action	No additional capital costs
Alternative B	Capital costs estimated at $1.65 million
Alternative C	Capital costs estimated at $2.38 million
Guided Day Hiking (Cultural/Natural/Recreational)	
Alternative A – Status Quo/No Action	No additional capital costs
Alternative B*	No additional capital costs
Guided Underwater Diving Tours	
Alternative A – Status Quo/No Action	No additional capital costs
Alternative B*	No additional capital costs
Firewood Sales	
Alternative A – Status Quo/No Action	No additional capital costs
Alternative B*	If the method of delivery is constructed sheds or vending machines, the costs for this construction would be born by the operator and have not been estimated.
Public Showers	
Alternative A – Status Quo/No Action	No additional Costs
Alternative B*	$900,000 additional capital costs (does not include operational and maintenance costs)
Boat Tours and Transportation	
Alternative A – Status Quo/No Action	See capital improvements captured in site discussion
Alternative B	See capital improvements captured in site discussion
Guided Interpretive Motor Vehicle Tours and Public Transportation	
Alternative A – Status Quo/No Action	No additional capital costs
Alternative B*	No additional capital costs for tours, taxi or private shuttle. Capital costs for expanded shuttle are addressed in a interim transit system plan under the *Going-to-the-Sun Road Rehabilitation Plan/Draft EIS*
Horseback Riding and Horse Packing Services	
Alternative A – Status Quo/No Action	No additional capital costs
Alternative B	No additional capital costs
Alternative C*	No additional capital costs, however, additional trails maintenance costs would be incurred.
Alternative D	Costs for removal of the Lake McDonald Stables and restoration of the site as a public stock loading ramp and parking would be approximately $90,190. Costs for additional housing and expanded corral facilities at Apgar would be approximately $210,000.
Guided Bicycle Tours	
Alternative A – Status Quo/No Action	No additional capital costs
Alternative B*	No additional capital costs.
Commercial Step-On Guide Service	
Alternative A – Status Quo/No Action	No additional capital costs
Alternative B*	No additional capital costs
Guided Motorcycle Tours	
Alternative A – Status Quo/No Action	No additional capital costs
Alternative B*	No additional capital costs

* In most cases, implementation of any one of these asterisked alternatives would not cause substantial increased National Park Service administrative costs or staffing needs. However, implementing several of these asterisked alternatives together would increase NPS administrative costs and staffing needs.

The following are 2002 class D total project cost estimates. The estimates include construction costs, project planning, construction supervision and contingencies. Estimates also include National Park Service project management costs. They were prepared by the staff at Architectural Research Consultants, Inc. using the baseline work from the Assessment of Condition Report in 2001. Costs do not include needed improvements to site utility infrastructure.

TABLE 2-4 COST ESTIMATES FOR DEVELOPED AREAS

Developed Area	Work Related to Roads and Trails	Work Related to Buildings and Building Utilities	Total Project Costs
Apgar			
Alternative A – Status Quo/ No Action	$ 208,000	$ 274,000	$ 481,000
Preferred Alternative B	$ 1,016,000	$ 979,000	$ 1,995,000
Alternative C	$ 1,888,000	$ 5,194,000	$ 7,082,000
Lake McDonald			
Alternative A – Status Quo/ No Action	$ 43,000	$ 6,328,000	$ 6,372,000
Alternative B	$ 992,000	$ 13,878,000	$ 14,870,000
Preferred Alternative C	$ 1,154,000	$ 18,152,000	$ 19,306,000
Rising Sun			
Alternative A – Status Quo/ No Action	$ 93,000	$ 3,895,000	$ 3,988,000
Alternative B	$ 593,000	$ 6,640,000	$ 7,233,000
Preferred Alternative C	$ 626,000	$ 9,718,000	$ 10,345,000
Two Medicine			
Alternative A – Status Quo/ No Action	$ 44,000	$ 814,000	$ 858,000
Preferred Alternative B	$ 521,000	$ 897,000	$ 1,419,000
Many Glacier			
Alternative A – Status Quo/ No Action	$ 583,000	$ 23,611,000	$ 24,194,000
Alternative B	$ 1,923,000	$ 25,700,000	$ 27,624,000
Preferred Alternative C	$ 2,101,000	$ 34,936,000	$ 37,037,000
Swiftcurrent			
Alternative A – Status Quo/ No Action	$ 166,000	$ 2,518,000	$ 2,684,000
Preferred Alternative B	$ 1,045,000	$ 8,476,000	$ 9,521,000
Alternative C	$ 973,000	$ 8,396,000	$ 9,369,000
Total Preferred Alternatives	$ 6,463,000	$ 73,153,000	$ 79,623,000

SUMMARIES OF ALTERNATIVES

TABLE 2-5 SUMMARY OF ALTERNATIVES: GRANITE PARK CHALET

GRANITE PARK CHALET			
Alternative A - Status Quo/No Action	**Alternative B (PREFERRED)**	**Alternative C**	**Alternative D**
Current conditions as a hiker shelter would be maintained. No new services would be provided and no improvements would be made.	Current conditions as a hiker shelter would be maintained. Also, potable water would be made available and expanded toilet facility would be constructed.	Full-service dining and overnight facilities would be provided. The water system would be replaced. An expanded gray water system and enhanced toilet facility would be constructed.	

TABLE 2-6 SUMMARY OF ALTERNATIVES: GUIDED DAY HIKING

GUIDED DAY HIKING			
Alternative A - Status Quo/No Action	**Alternative B (PREFERRED)**	**Alternative C**	**Alternative D**
Commercially guided day hiking would continue to be provided with no limits on group size or trails that could be used. Activities would continue to occur across all zones and in all management areas except the North Fork.	Commercially guided day hiking would be provided and client-to-guide ratios specified. Group size would be limited to 12 people on most back-country trails. Larger group sizes (not to exceed 50) would be permitted on specified day use trails. Guided day hiking would not be authorized in the North Fork area. Limitations would be placed on the number of daily guided hikes on backcountry zone trails. An annual parkwide cap of 5,000 user days would be imposed.		

TABLE 2-7 SUMMARY OF ALTERNATIVES: GUIDED UNDERWATER DIVING TOURS

GUIDED UNDERWATER DIVING TOURS			
Alternative A - Status Quo/No Action	**Alternative B (PREFERRED)**	**Alternative C**	**Alternative D**
No commercially guided underwater diving activities would occur.	Commercially guided underwater diving tours could be provided in Lakes McDonald and Sherburne, and Jose-phine, Swiftcurrent, Two Medicine, Pray, Lower Two Medicine and St. Mary Lakes. All participants would be fully certified divers.		

TABLE 2-8 SUMMARY OF ALTERNATIVES: FIREWOOD SALES

FIREWOOD SALES			
Alternative A - Status Quo/No Action	**Alternative B (PREFERRED)**	**Alternative C**	**Alternative D**
Firewood sales would continue to take place in local camp stores, the Apgar Village, Lake McDonald Lodge, Rising Sun, Two Medicine and Swiftcurrent developed areas.	Firewood sales could be provided in specific campgrounds in the visitor service zones and in camp stores.		

TABLE 2-9 SUMMARY OF ALTERNATIVES: PUBLIC SHOWERS

PUBLIC SHOWERS			
Alternative A - Status Quo/No Action	**Alternative B (PREFERRED)**	**Alternative C**	**Alternative D**
Public showers would continue to be provided to a limited extent in the Rising Sun and Swiftcurrent developed areas. Shower facilities could be expanded within the existing facilities.	Additional shower facilities could be constructed at or near specified campgrounds in the visitor services zones and/or existing public showers could be expanded.		

TABLE 2-10 SUMMARY OF ALTERNATIVES: BOAT TOURS AND TRANSPORTATION (BOAT TAXI)

BOAT TOURS AND TRANSPORTATION (BOAT TAXI)			
Alternative A - Status Quo/No Action	**Alternative B (PREFERRED)**	**Alternative C**	**Alternative D**
Current interpretive boat tours would continue to be provided on Lakes McDonald and Josephine, and St. Mary, Two Medicine, Swiftcurrent and Waterton Lakes. Boat taxi or boat transportation would continue to be provided with the existing tour boats. Upgrades to comply with life safety, accessibility and building codes would be made as funding is available. Tour boats and/or docks would be modified as necessary to improve access for the mobility-impaired.	In addition to the services provided in alternative A, services could be expanded to include tour boat pick-up in Apgar Village. Services could also be expanded to add another vessel at Lake McDonald and Two Medicine Lake. Upgrades to comply with life safety, accessibility and building codes would be made as funding is available. Tour boats and/or docks would be modified as necessary to improve access for the mobility-impaired.		

TABLE 2-11 SUMMARY OF ALTERNATIVES: GUIDED INTERPRETIVE VEHICLE TOURS AND PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

GUIDED INTERPRETIVE VEHICLE TOURS AND PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION			
Alternative A - Status Quo/No Action	**Alternative B (PREFERRED)**	**Alternative C**	**Alternative D**
Motor vehicle tours would continue to be provided. Shuttle service would continue to be provided in the Many Glacier Valley and along Going-to-the-Sun Road. Taxi services would continue to limited destinations in the park. Taxi services would continue to be prohibited in the North Fork, on the inside North Fork Road, and on the section of Going-to-the-Sun Road between the Lake McDonald and Rising Sun developed areas. Commercial shuttling of private vehicles would not be provided.	In addition to motor vehicle tour services provided in alternative A, operating restrictions would be changed to lift restrictions on the Going-to-the-Sun Road. No tour services would be provided in the North Fork. Shuttle service would continue to be provided in the Many Glacier Valley and along Going-to-the-Sun Road. Operating restrictions would be changed to allow expansion of taxi services to include Going-to-the-Sun Road. Commercial shuttling of private vehicles could be provided to trailheads and designated locations within the visitor service zones of all management areas (except the North Fork) and in the rustic zones in the Two Medicine area and Going-to-the-Sun Road corridor.		

TABLE 2-12 SUMMARY OF ALTERNATIVES: HORSEBACK RIDING AND HORSE PACKING SERVICES

HORSEBACK RIDING AND HORSE PACKING SERVICES			
Alternative A - Status Quo/No Action (PREFERRED)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C**	**Alternative D**
The Apgar, Lake McDonald and Many Glacier stables would provide horseback riding. Packing services to Granite Park and Sperry chalets would continue. "Drop trip" packing services would continue to be provided to back-country campsites where horse traffic is permitted. Current client-to-guide ratios, group size limits and limits on stock num-bers held at each stable	Services and upgrades would be provided as described in alternative A except that the Apgar stables would be maintained as a base for packing operations, but no trail rides would originate from that location.	In addition to continuing services and upgrades at the stables at Apgar, Lake McDonald and Many Glacier as in alternative A, guided horseback riding trips in the Two Medicine and St. Mary areas would be permitted. No facilities would be constructed or installed. All stock would be maintained outside the park and transported to and from the park to support these new	Services and upgrades would continue as in alternative A at Apgar and Many Glacier, and the Lake McDonald stables would be removed. The Lake McDonald stables site would be used for trailhead parking and a public stock-loading ramp would be installed. Rides would only be permitted to Sperry Chalet from this location.

HORSEBACK RIDING AND HORSE PACKING SERVICES			
would be maintained. Upgrades to comply with life safety, accessibility and building codes would be made as funding is available.		services. Rides would be limited to one trip per day per trail, with a total group size of 10.	Additional housing could be constructed and the corral enlarged at the Apgar stables.

TABLE 2-13 SUMMARY OF ALTERNATIVES: GUIDED BICYCLE TOURS

GUIDED BICYCLE TOURS			
Alternative A - Status Quo/No Action	**Alternative B (PREFERRED)**	**Alternative C**	**Alternative D**
Commercially guided bicycle tours would continue to be provided in the visitor service zones of all management areas except the North Fork. Services would also continue to be provided in the rustic zones of the Apgar Lookout, the 1913 Ranger Station and the Cut Bank area. Off-road bicycle use would continue to be prohibited. There would continue to be no limits on group size, number of groups per day, or number of operators.	Limits on group size and number of groups that could cross Going-to-the-Sun Road per day would be applied to current guided bicycle tour conditions. There would be an allocation system to distribute opportunities between operators.		

TABLE 2-14 SUMMARY OF ALTERNATIVES: COMMERCIAL STEP-ON GUIDE SERVICES

COMMERCIAL STEP-ON GUIDE SERVICES			
Alternative A - Status Quo/No Action	**Alternative B (PREFERRED)**	**Alternative C**	**Alternative D**
No commercial step-on guide services would occur.	Commercial step-on guide services could be provided. A step-on guide could ride along with individuals in their own vehicles and give an interpretive tour of the park. These services would be provided only in those areas of the park that are unrestricted to commercial tour operations.		

TABLE 2-15 SUMMARY OF ALTERNATIVES: GUIDED MOTORCYCLE TOURS

GUIDED MOTORCYCLE TOURS			
Alternative A - Status Quo/No Action	**Alternative B (PREFERRED)**	**Alternative C**	**Alternative D**
No guided motorcycle tours would occur.	Commercially guided motorcycle tours could be provided in visitor service zones of all management areas of the park except in the North Fork, where commercial tours are not		

GUIDED MOTORCYCLE TOURS			
	allowed except on the Camas Road. Limited group size and number of groups that could cross the Going-to-the-Sun Road per day would be established. No administrative facilities would be provided in the park.		

TABLE 2-16 SUMMARY OF ALTERNATIVES: APGAR VILLAGE DEVELOPED AREA

APGAR VILLAGE		
AREA I		
Alternative A - Status Quo/No Action	**Alternative B (PREFERRED)**	**Alternative C**
Area I would continue to provide motel-style overnight guest accommodations, and tour boat and public boat dock access. Limited employee housing would also continue to be available. Existing facilities would be upgraded to comply with basic life safety, building code and access issues. The shore of Lake McDonald in front of the Village Inn would be stabilized. Accessible trails and walks would be added.	Area I would continue to provide the services described in alternative A. Primary access into rooms at the Village Inn would shift to the parking lot side and private seating areas would be provided for each unit at the lakeside. The shoreline in front of the Village Inn would be stabilized and accessible trails and walks would be added. Parking in the Lake McDonald viewshed would be relocated and a green space developed for the public along the shoreline. Roadside parking would be formalized or relocated to off-road areas and additional oversized parking would be provided. Existing facilities would be upgraded to comply with basic life safety, building code and access issues.	Area I would continue to provide the services described in alternatives A and B, except the Village Inn would be removed and replaced with a new hotel in Area II. The Village Inn site would be rehabilitated with landscaping, trails and public seating. Parking in the Lake McDonald viewshed would be relocated and a green space developed for the public along the shoreline. Roadside parking would be formalized or relocated to off-road areas and additional oversized parking would be provided. Existing facilities would be upgraded to comply with basic life safety, building code and access issues.
AREA II		
Alternative A - Status Quo/No Action	**Alternative B (PREFERRED)**	**Alternative C**
The National Park Service would continue to endorse retail sales/services by businesses on private lands and horseback tour services. Existing facilities would be upgraded to comply with basic life safety, building code and access issues. New accessible trails and walks in the village would be developed.	Area II would continue to provide services as described in alternative A. Parking along Apgar Loop Road would be relocated to off-road areas and additional oversized parking would be provided near the public boat dock. The bicycle and pedestrian trail would be extended to the Apgar Campground. Existing facilities would be upgraded to comply with basic life safety, building code and access issues.	Area II would continue to provide services as described in alternatives A and B. Also, a new lodging facility to replace the Village Inn would be constructed and the Environmental Education Cabin would be removed (this service could be relocated to the future Discovery Center). The existing Visitor Center functions would be relocated to the future Discovery Center. Existing facilities would be upgraded to comply with basic life safety, building code and access issues.

APGAR VILLAGE		
OUTSIDE AREAS I AND II		
Services would continue.	Use would continue as in alternative A. Also, the bicycle and pedestrian trail would be extended to the Apgar Campground.	Use would continue as in alternatives A and B.

TABLE 2-17 SUMMARY OF ALTERNATIVES: LAKE MCDONALD DEVELOPED AREA

LAKE MCDONALD		
AREA I		
Alternative A - Status Quo/No Action	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C (PREFERRED)**
Area I would continue to provide current services, including hotel-style overnight guest accommodations, employee housing, retail sales, food and beverage services, boat tours and rentals, public facilities and public shuttle and tours. Existing facilities, trails and walks would be upgraded to comply with basic life safety, accessibility and building codes.	Area I would continue to provide the services described in alternative A, except most employee housing and support services would be relocated to Area II. Boys' Dormitories 1 and 2, and Jammer, Johnson and Hydro Dormitories would be removed. Remaining facilities, trails and walks would be upgraded as described in alternative A. Additional accessible trails and paths would be constructed to accommodate changing use. Cobb House Dormitory would be converted to overnight guest accommodations and Snyder Dormitory would be converted to hostel-style guest accommodations. The main entrance to the site would be modified to have a single point of access and parking along the boulevard would be restricted to improve the visitor's approach experience. Snyder Creek Bridge would be restricted to pedestrian, emergency and service use, with limited guest access. Vehicular access to the General Store and Coffee Shop via the boulevard would be eliminated. The existing indoor employee recreation facility would be converted to other visitor or management use. A new maintenance and laundry facility would be constructed at the former Johnson/Hydro Dormitory site, along with additional guest and employee parking.	Area I would provide the services described in alternative B, except that the west access road would be converted to pedestrian and bicycle use, limited service use and emergency access.
AREA II		
Alternative A - Status Quo/No Action	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C (PREFERRED)**
Area II would continue to provide cabin and motel-style overnight guest accommodations, employee housing, retail sales, food and beverage services, maintenance support and horse stables.	Area II would continue to provide the services described in alternative A. However, maintenance support services would be relocated to Area I.	Area II would continue to provide the services described in alternative B, except for Stewart Motel and the Coffee Shop. The Stewart Motel would be replaced with a new motel building for overnight guest accommodations.

LAKE MCDONALD		
Existing facilities, trails and walks would be upgraded to comply with basic life safety, accessibility and building codes.	The existing Post Office building and the Girls' Dormitories 1 and 2 would be removed. The existing Coffee Shop parking area would be removed and a new, expanded parking area would be constructed between the Coffee Shop and the General Store. Remaining facilities, trails and walks would be upgraded as described in alternative A. Additional accessible hardened trails and paths would be constructed to accommodate changing facility use. A new pedestrian-oriented green space would be developed at the Coffee Shop parking areas. New public restroom facilities would be constructed at the north side of the new parking lot. The Garden Court Dormitory would be converted to overnight guest accommodations and the Coffee Shop would be modified to blend architecturally with the area. An addition would be added to the Coffee House for employee dining and a post office. A new employee housing village with employee support and recreation facilities would be constructed behind the existing Coffee Shop, and the Stewart Motel buildings would be converted to employee housing. Parking along the back of the lakeside cabin row would be eliminated and the drive restricted to pedestrian and emergency access only.	The Coffee Shop would be removed and a new restaurant with employee dining and post office constructed. Changes to vehicular and pedestrian access would be as described in alternative B, except that a new access road would be constructed, parking adjacent to guest cabin units would be formalized; and the westernmost access road (by Robert's Cabin) would be modified and converted to foot access only. New employee housing would be constructed as in alternative B, but would be sized, including parking, to accommodate all employees.

TABLE 2-18. SUMMARY OF ALTERNATIVES: RISING SUN DEVELOPED AREA

RISING SUN		
AREA I		
Alternative A - Status Quo/No Action	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C (PREFERRED)**
Area I would continue to provide both cabin and motel-style overnight guest accommodations, and employee housing. Existing facilities would be upgraded to comply with basic life safety, accessibility and building codes.	Area I would continue to provide services and upgrades described in alternative A. New employee housing with associated indoor and outdoor recreation facilities and parking would be constructed just downhill from the Lower Motel. Approximately five 2-unit cabins would be constructed at the upper loop to replace guest accommodations that would be lost at Area II and approximately three employee cabin units would be returned to the guest accommodations.	Area I would continue to provide services and upgrades described in alternative A. New employee housing with associated indoor and outdoor recreation facilities and parking would be constructed just downhill from the Lower Motel. Also, the lower motel unit would be converted to employee housing. Boat Concessioner Housing would be provided in the new housing area. Approximately ten 2-unit cabins and parking would be constructed at the upper loop to replace lost guest accommodations at Area II and at

RISING SUN		
	The bluff by the existing cabins would be stabilized, and trails and walks throughout the site would be improved for accessibility.	the Lower Motel. The main Dormitory would be converted to guest lodging. Approximately three employee cabin units would be returned to guest accommodations. The bluff by the existing cabins would be stabilized, and trails and walks throughout the site would be improved for accessibility.
AREA II		
Alternative A - Status Quo/No Action	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C (PREFERRED)**
Area II would continue to provide motel-style overnight guest accommodations, employee housing and recreation facilities, food and beverage services, retail sales and other guest support services such as public showers and tour and shuttle destinations. Existing facilities would be upgraded to comply with basic life safety, accessibility and building codes.	Area II would continue to serve the same functions identified in alternative A with similar upgrades, except guest accommodations and employee housing would be relocated from the General Store/Motel and Coffee Shop buildings to Area I. The space would be renovated for additional public showers, public laundry, overnight guest regis-tration, additional retail space and site maintenance support for the motels and cabins.	Area II would continue to serve the same functions and would complete all improvements identified in alternatives A and B. The earth berm behind the General Store would be reinforced and the intersection between the camp-ground and General Store/Motel would be improved. Tour boats that serve St. Mary Lake would be modified to improve access for the mobility-impaired public. The Coffee Shop building would be enlarged.
AREA III		
Alternative A - Status Quo/No Action	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C (PREFERRED)**
Area III would continue to be used as a public picnic area, a public boat launch, and for tour boat services and associated dock and Boat Concessioner Housing. Public restrooms would continue to be provided. Existing facilities would be upgraded to comply with basic life safety, accessibility and building codes.	Area III would continue to serve the same functions identified in alternative A with similar upgrades. However, the ticket booth would be relocated from the high water zone and employee housing in the building would be moved to Area I.	Area III would continue to serve the same functions and would complete improvements identified in alternative B.

TABLE 2-19 SUMMARY OF ALTERNATIVES: TWO MEDICINE DEVELOPED AREA

TWO MEDICINE		
AREA I		
Alternative A - Status Quo/No Action	**Alternative B (PREFERRED)**	**Alternative C**
Area I would continue to provide food and beverage services, retail sales, boat tours and rentals, and public shuttles and tours. A limited amount of employee housing would continue to be provided. No overnight guest accommodations would be provided. Existing facilities would be upgraded to comply with basic life safety, building code and access issues. The tour boats and docks serving	Area I would continue to provide services as described in alternative A with similar upgrades. The ticket booth and docks serving Two Medicine Lake would be modified for improved access for the mobility-impaired public. The viewshed of Two Medicine Lake would be improved by moving parking away from the lakefront, removing the existing restroom and replacing it with a facility in another location that is compatible with the historic character of the area. The	N/A

TWO MEDICINE		
Two Medicine Lake would be modified to provide improved access to the mobility-impaired public and the restroom would be modified for historic compatibility.	exterior and landscaping of the General Store would also be restored to reflect the historic character of the area. A new service road and service parking would be provided for the General Store, and accessible trails would be developed to provide a link between the General Store and the campground.	

TABLE 2-20 SUMMARY OF ALTERNATIVES: MANY GLACIER DEVELOPED AREA

MANY GLACIER		
AREA I		
Alternative A - Status Quo/No Action	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C (PREFERRED)**
Area I would continue to provide overnight guest accommodations and functions such as food and beverage services, retail services and visitor conveniences. Other functions such as employee housing, and public boat and vehicular tours would also continue. Existing facilities would be upgraded to comply with basic life safety, accessibility and building codes. Pedestrian circulation with access to the perimeter of the hotel and lakefront would be improved.	Area I would continue to provide functions similar to those described for alternative A with similar upgrades. To improve the visitor experience, historic features such as the stairwell in the lobby would be restored and non-historic functions would be relocated. The approach to the hotel would be landscaped, and service and pedestrian access around the hotel would be improved. Most employee housing would be removed from the hotel and the rooms converted to guest rooms. Pedestrian circulation with access to the perimeter of the hotel and lakefront would be improved.	Area I would continue to provide functions and modifications similar to those described for alternatives A and B. Also, employee recreation facilities would be removed from the hotel, further improving the visitor experience. Existing orientation information and/ or interpretive opportunities would be improved, including restoration of some guest rooms and visitor service areas to a representative historic period. Pedestrian circulation with access to the hotel perimeter and lakefront would be improved, including boat ticket booth improvements.
AREA II		
Alternative A - Status Quo/No Action	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C (PREFERRED)**
Area II would continue to provide guest parking, horseback riding and employee housing. Existing facilities would be upgraded to comply with basic life safety, accessibility and building codes. Pedestrian circulation with access between the parking area and the hotel would be improved.	Area II would continue to provide guest parking, horseback riding and employee housing with upgrades as in alternative A. Pedestrian circulation with access between parking area and the hotel would be improved.	Area II would continue to provide functions similar to those described for alternatives A and B. The Lower Dormitory would be converted to guest accommodations with improved parking. Replacement employee housing with indoor and outdoor recreation facilities would be developed in the vicinity of the Upper Dormitory.
OUTSIDE AREAS I AND II		
Alternative A - Status Quo/No Action	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C (PREFERRED)**
Tour boats and docks serving Swiftcurrent Lake and Lake Josephine would be modified to provide improved access for the mobility-impaired public.	Improvements to existing facilities and infrastructure described in alternative A would be completed. The trail around Swiftcurrent Lake, and the connecting trail between Swiftcurrent Lake and Lake Josephine would be upgraded for accessibility.	Improvements to trails and existing facilities and infrastructure described in alternatives A and B would be completed. Also, additional employee housing would be constructed either at the Swiftcurrent site or outside the park. An employee shuttle service would be provided.

MANY GLACIER		
	An information/orientation pull-off would be constructed on the Many Glacier Road. Water and sewage systems would be improved.	

TABLE 2-21. SUMMARY OF ALTERNATIVES: SWIFTCURRENT DEVELOPED AREA

SWIFTCURRENT		
AREA I		
Alternative A - Status Quo/No Action	**Alternative B (PREFERRED)**	**Alternative C**
Area I would continue to provide motel-style overnight guest accommodations. Existing facilities would be upgraded to comply with basic life safety, accessibility and building codes.	Convert Motels 1, 2 and 3 to employee housing. Construct one additional motel building for employee housing, recreation, laundry and housekeeping. An outdoor employee recreation area would be provided. Vehicular circulation and parking would be reconfigured and the existing trailhead would be relocated to the main parking lot to separate the employee housing area from visitor activities. Trails to Area III would be constructed.	Area I would continue to provide services and upgrades as described in alternative A. Area I would continue to provide motel-style overnight guest accommodations. One additional motel building with a housekeeping/ laundry and maintenance facility would be constructed.
AREA II		
Alternative A - Status Quo/No Action	**Alternative B (PREFERRED)**	**Alternative C**
Area II would continue to provide cabins for overnight guest accommodations, employee housing and public shower/laundry facilities. Existing facilities would be upgraded to comply with basic life safety, accessibility and building codes.	Area II would continue to provide services and upgrades as described in alternative A, except existing employee cabins would be converted to guest use; the employee Bath House and Motel 4 would be removed and replaced with cabin guest accommodations. Additional cabins would be constructed to infill existing incomplete cabin rings. The public shower facility would be modified to increase shower capacity. Pedestrian circulation would be reconfigured to improve separation from vehicular traffic. Vehicular circulation in the cabin areas would be converted to a one-way loop to better separate employees and visitors. Parking would be removed from within cabin rings to areas alongside the roadway.	Area II would continue to provide cabin-style overnight guest accommodations, employee housing and public shower/laundry facilities. The area west of the loop road would be dedicated to guest accommodations and additional cabins would be constructed to infill existing incomplete cabin rings. Cabin parking would be relocated outside of the rings. Public shower would be modified to increase shower capacity. The area east of the loop road would be dedicated to employee housing. The employee bath house would be removed and replaced with an employee cabin ring. Motel 4 would be converted to employee housing. Additional employee housing would be constructed adjacent to Motel 4, along with indoor and outdoor recreation facilities and employee showers and laundry facilities. Existing facilities would be upgraded to comply with basic life safety, accessibility and building codes.

SWIFTCURRENT		
AREA III		
Alternative A - Status Quo/No Action	**Alternative B (PREFERRED)**	**Alternative C**
Area III would continue to provide public services such as food and beverage service, retail sales, public restrooms, pay telephones, and shuttle and tour stop. Existing facilities would be upgraded to comply with basic life safety, accessibility and building codes.	Area III would continue to provide services and upgrades as described in alternative A. Vehicular circulation and parking would be reconfigured for better flow. Additional guest and employee parking would be provided with new viewing area. A new trailhead would replace the existing one at the northwest corner of Area I.	Area III would continue to provide services and upgrades as described in alternative A. Vehicular circulation and parking would be reconfigured for better flow. Additional guest and employee parking would be provided.

SUMMARIES OF IMPACTS

See definitions of thresholds in Chapter 4.

TABLE 2-22 SUMMARY OF IMPACTS: GRANITE PARK CHALET

GRANITE PARK CHALET			
Impact	**Alternative A - Status Quo/No Action**	**Alternative B (PREFERRED)**	**Alternative C**
Water Quality	Continued minor, adverse, localized, long-term impacts	Minor, positive, localized, long-term impacts	Minor, positive, localized, long-term impacts
Floodplains	No effect	No effect	No effect
Soils	No additional effects. Continued cumulative, minor, adverse, site-specific, long-term impacts.	Minor, positive, site-specific, long-term impacts	Minor, positive, site-specific, long-term impacts
Vegetation	No additional effects. Continued cumulative, minor, adverse, site-specific, long-term impacts	Minor, positive, site-specific, long-term impacts and minor, adverse, site-specific, long-term impacts	Minor, positive, site-specific, long-term impacts and minor, adverse, site-specific, long-term impacts
Wildlife, Including Aquatic Resources	No additional effect. Continued cumulative, minor, adverse, site-specific, long-term impacts	Negligible, additional adverse, site-specific, long-term impacts and minor, positive, site-specific, long-term impacts	Minor, additional adverse, site-specific, long-term impacts and minor, positive, site-specific, long-term impacts
Threatened and Endangered Species	No additional effect. Continued cumulative, minor, long-term, adverse impacts.	Moderate short-term, adverse impacts; minor, negative impacts	Moderate short-term, adverse impacts; minor, negative impacts
Natural Sound	No additional effect. Minor, adverse, short-term, localized impacts during construction and waste removal. Minor, long-term, adverse.	Minor, adverse, short-term, localized impacts during construction	Minor, adverse, short-term, localized impacts during construction
Air Quality	No effect	Negligible, adverse, short-term, localized impacts during construction	Negligible, adverse, short-term, localized impacts during construction
Historic Resources	No effect	Minor, adverse, short-term, site-specific impacts during construction	Minor, adverse, short-term, site-specific impacts during construction
Archeological and Ethnographic Resources	No effect	No effect	No effect

GRANITE PARK CHALET			
Impact	**Alternative A - Status Quo/No Action**	**Alternative B (PREFERRED)**	**Alternative C**
Visual Resources	No effect	Negligible, adverse, short-term, site-specific impacts during construction	Negligible, adverse, short-term, site-specific impacts during construction
Regional and Local Communities	No effect	Negligible, short-term, positive impacts during construction	Negligible, short-term, positive impacts during construction
Blackfeet Tribe and Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes	No effect	No effect	No effect
Visitor Use and Experience	No effect	Major long-term, positive impacts	Major long-term, positive impacts
Energy Consumption	No effect	Negligible, long-term, site-specific decrease	Minor, long-term, site-specific decrease
Landowners In and Adjacent to Park Boundaries	No effect	No effect	No effect

TABLE 2-23 SUMMARY OF IMPACTS: SPERRY CHALET

SPERRY CHALET			
Impact	**Alternative A - Status Quo/No Action**		
Water Quality	No additional effect		
Floodplains	No effect		
Soils	No additional effect		
Vegetation	No additional effect		
Wildlife, Including Aquatic Resources	No additional effect		
Threatened and Endangered Species	No additional effect		
Natural Sound	No additional effect		
Air Quality	No additional effect		
Historic Resources	No effect		
Archeological and Ethnographic Resources	No effect		
Visual Resources	No additional effect		
Regional and Local Communities	No additional effect		
Blackfeet Tribe and Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes	No effect		
Visitor Use and Experience	No additional effect		
Energy Consumption	No additional effect		
Landowners In and Adjacent to Park Boundaries	No effect		

TABLE 2-24 SUMMARY OF IMPACTS: BOAT RENTALS AND EQUIPMENT RENTALS

BOAT RENTALS AND EQUIPMENT RENTALS			
Impact	**Alternative A - Status Quo/No Action**		
Water Quality	No additional effect		
Floodplains	No effect		
Soils	No additional effect		
Vegetation	No additional effect		
Wildlife, Including Aquatic Resources	No additional effect		
Threatened and Endangered Species	No additional effect		
Natural Sound	No additional effect		
Air Quality	No effect		
Historic Resources	No effect		

BOAT RENTALS AND EQUIPMENT RENTALS			
Impact	**Alternative A - Status Quo/No Action**		
Archeological and Ethnographic Resources	No effect		
Visual Resources	No additional effect		
Regional and Local Communities	No additional effect		
Blackfeet Tribe and Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes	No additional effect		
Visitor Use and Experience	No additional effect		
Energy Consumption	No additional effect		
Landowners In and Adjacent to Park Boundaries	No effect		

TABLE 2-25 SUMMARY OF IMPACTS: GUIDED BACKPACKING SERVICES

GUIDED BACKPACKING SERVICES			
Impact	**Alternative A – Status Quo/No Action**		
Water Quality	No additional effect		
Floodplains	No effect		
Soils	No additional effect		
Vegetation	No additional effect		
Wildlife, Including Aquatic Resources	No additional effect		
Threatened and Endangered Species	No additional effect		
Natural Sound	No additional effect		
Air Quality	No effect		
Historic Resources	No effect		
Archeological and Ethnographic Resources	No effect		
Visual Resources	No additional effect		
Regional and Local Communities	No additional effect		
Blackfeet Tribe and Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes	No additional effect		
Visitor Use and Experience	No additional effect		
Energy Consumption	No additional effect		
Landowners In and Adjacent to Park Boundaries	No effect		

TABLE 2-26 SUMMARY OF IMPACTS: GUIDED DAY HIKING SERVICES (CULTURAL HISTORY/NATURAL HISTORY/RECREATIONAL)

GUIDED DAY HIKING SERVICES (CULTURAL HISTORY/NATURAL HISTORY/RECREATIONAL)			
Impact	**Alternative A - Status Quo/No Action**	**Alternative B (PREFERRED)**	
Water Quality	Continued negligible, adverse, localized, long-term impacts	Negligible, adverse, localized, long-term impacts	
Floodplains	No effect	No effect	
Soils	Continued minor, adverse, localized, long-term impacts	Negligible, adverse, localized, long-term impacts	
Vegetation	Continued negligible, adverse, localized, long-term impacts	Negligible, adverse, localized, long-term impacts	
Wildlife, Including Aquatic Resources	Continued minor, adverse, localized, long-term impacts	Minor, adverse, localized, long-term impacts	

GUIDED DAY HIKING SERVICES (CULTURAL HISTORY/NATURAL HISTORY/RECREATIONAL)			
Impact	**Alternative A - Status Quo/No Action**	**Alternative B (PREFERRED)**	
Threatened and Endangered Species	No additional effect. Continued minor, cumulative, adverse impacts.	No additional effect. Continued minor cumulative, adverse impacts.	
Natural Sound	No additional effect	No additional effect	
Air Quality	No effect	No effect	
Historic Resources	No effect	No effect	
Archeological and Ethnographic Resources	No effect	No effect	
Visual Resources	No additional effect	No additional effect	
Regional and Local Communities	No effect	Negligible, long-term, positive impacts	
Blackfeet Tribe and Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes	No effect	No effect	
Visitor Use and Experience	No effect	Minor long-term, positive impacts	
Energy Consumption	No effect	No effect	
Landowners In and Adjacent to Park Boundaries	No effect	No effect	

TABLE 2-27 SUMMARY OF IMPACTS: GUIDED UNDERWATER DIVING TOURS

GUIDED UNDERWATER DIVING TOURS			
Impact	**Alternative A - Status Quo/No Action**	**Alternative B (PREFERRED)**	
Water Quality	No effect	Negligible, adverse, long-term, localized impacts	
Floodplains	No effect	No effect	
Soils	No effect	No effect	
Vegetation	No effect	Negligible, adverse, site-specific, long-term impacts	
Wildlife, Including Aquatic Resources	No effect	Minor, adverse, localized, long-term impacts	
Threatened and Endangered Species	No effect	Minor, negative impacts and moderate, short-term, negative impacts	
Natural Sound	No effect	No effect	
Air Quality	No effect	No effect	
Historic Resources	No effect	No effect	
Archeological and Ethnographic Resources	No effect	No effect	
Visual Resources	No effect	No effect	
Regional and Local Communities	No effect	Negligible to minor, long-term, positive impacts	
Blackfeet Tribe and Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes	No effect	Potential moderate, positive, long-term, regional impacts	
Visitor Use and Experience	No effect	Negligible to moderate, positive, long-term impacts	
Energy Consumption	No effect	No effect	
Landowners In and Adjacent to Park Boundaries	No effect	No effect	

TABLE 2-28 SUMMARY OF IMPACTS: GUIDED RAFTING

GUIDED RAFTING			
Impact	**Alternative A - Status Quo/No Action**		
Water Quality	No additional effect		
Floodplains	No effect		
Soils	No additional effect		
Vegetation	No additional effect		
Wildlife, Including Aquatic Resources	No additional effect		
Threatened and Endangered Species	No additional effect		
Natural Sound	No additional effect		
Air Quality	No effect		
Historic Resources	No effect		
Archeological and Ethnographic Resources	No effect		
Visual Resources	No additional effect		
Regional and Local Communities	No additional effect		
Blackfeet Tribe and Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes	No additional effect		
Visitor Use and Experience	No additional effect		
Energy Consumption	No additional effect		
Landowners In and Adjacent to Park Boundaries	No effect		

TABLE 2-29 SUMMARY OF IMPACTS: FIREWOOD SALES

FIREWOOD SALES			
Impact	**Alternative A - Status Quo/No Action**	**Alternative B (PREFERRED)**	
Water Quality	No effect	No effect	
Floodplains	No effect	No effect	
Soils	No effect	Negligible, adverse, site-specific, long-term impacts if new facilities are constructed	
Vegetation	Continued minor, positive, site-specific, long-term impacts	Continued minor, positive, site-specific, long-term impacts	
Wildlife, Including Aquatic Resources	Continued negligible, positive, site-specific, long-term impacts	Negligible, positive, site-specific, long-term impacts	
Threatened and Endangered Species	Negligible long-term, positive impacts	Negligible, long-term, positive impact	
Natural Sound	No effect	No effect	
Air Quality	No additional effect	Minor, short-term, adverse impact	
Historic Resources	No effect	No effect	
Archeological and Ethnographic Resources	No effect	No effect	
Visual Resources	No effect	No effect	
Regional and Local Communities	No effect	Negligible, positive, long-term impacts	
Blackfeet Tribe and Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes	No effect	No effect	
Visitor Use and Experience	No effect	Negligible, positive, long-term and minor, negative, short-term impacts	
Energy Consumption	No effect	No effect	
Landowners In and Adjacent to Park Boundaries	No effect	No effect	

TABLE 2-30 SUMMARY OF IMPACTS: PUBLIC SHOWERS

PUBLIC SHOWERS			
Impact	**Alternative A - Status Quo/No Action**	**Alternative B (PREFERRED)**	
Water Quality	No effect	Negligible, adverse, site-specific, short-term if new facilities are constructed	
Floodplains	No effect	No effect	
Soils	No effect	Negligible, adverse, site-specific, short-term impact if new facilities are constructed	
Vegetation	No effect	Minor, adverse, site-specific, long-term impacts	
Wildlife, Including Aquatic Resources	No additional effect	No additional effect	
Threatened and Endangered Species	No additional effect	No additional effect	
Natural Sound	No effect	Minor, adverse, short-term, localized impacts during construction	
Air Quality	No effect	Negligible, adverse, short-term, localized impacts during construction	
Historic Resources	No effect	No effect	
Archeological and Ethnographic Resources	No effect	No effect	
Visual Resources	No effect	Negligible, adverse, short-term, site-specific impacts during construction	
Regional and Local Communities	No effect	Negligible, positive, short-term, regional impact	
Blackfeet Tribe and Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes	No effect	No effect	
Visitor Use and Experience	No effect	Negligible to moderate, positive, long-term, site-specific impacts	
Energy Consumption	No effect	Negligible, short-term, increase during construction	
Landowners In and Adjacent to Park Boundaries	No effect	No effect	

TABLE 2-31 SUMMARY OF IMPACTS: BOAT TOURS AND TRANSPORTATION (BOAT TAXI)

BOAT TOURS AND TRANSPORTATION (BOAT TAXI)			
Impact	**Alternative A - Status Quo/No Action**	**Alternative B (PREFERRED)**	
Water Quality	Continued negligible, adverse, localized, long-term impacts from turbidity; minor adverse impacts from point source pollution	Negligible, adverse, localized, long-term impacts	
Floodplains	No effect	No effect	
Soils	Continued negligible to minor, adverse, site-specific, long-term impacts	Minor, adverse, site-specific, long-term impacts	
Vegetation	No additional effect	No additional effect	
Wildlife, Including Aquatic Resources	Continued minor, adverse, localized, long-term impacts	Minor, adverse, localized, long-term impacts	
Threatened and Endangered Species	No additional effect	Long-term, positive impact from educational opportunities. Minor to moderate, localized, adverse effects from additional boats and docks.	

BOAT TOURS AND TRANSPORTATION (BOAT TAXI)			
Impact	**Alternative A - Status Quo/No Action**	**Alternative B (PREFERRED)**	
Natural Sound	No additional effect	No additional effect	
Air Quality	Continued negligible, adverse, localized, long-term impacts	Negligible, adverse, localized, long-term impacts	
Historic Resources	No effect	No effect	
Archeological and Ethnographic Resources	No effect	No effect	
Visual Resources	No additional effect	No additional effect	
Regional and Local Communities	No effect	Negligible, long-term, positive impacts	
Blackfeet Tribe and Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes	No effect	No effect	
Visitor Use and Experience	No effect	Negligible and minor, positive, long-term impacts	
Energy Consumption	No additional effect	Negligible, long-term increase	
Landowners In and Adjacent to Park Boundaries	No effect	No effect	

TABLE 2-32 SUMMARY OF IMPACTS: GUIDED INTERPRETIVE MOTOR VEHICLE TOURS AND PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

GUIDED INTERPRETIVE MOTOR VEHICLE TOURS AND PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION			
Impact	**Alternative A - Status Quo/No Action**	**Alternative B (PREFERRED)**	
Water Quality	No effect	No effect	
Floodplains	No effect	No effect	
Soils	No effect	No effect	
Vegetation	Continued minor, positive, widespread, long-term impacts	Minor, positive, widespread, long-term impacts	
Wildlife, Including Aquatic Resources	No additional effect	No additional effect	
Threatened and Endangered Species	No additional effect	No additional effect	
Natural Sound	No additional effect	No additional effect	
Air Quality	Continued minor, positive, widespread, long-term impacts	Continued minor, positive, widespread, long-term impacts	
Historic Resources	No effect	No effect	
Archeological and Ethnographic Resources	No effect	No effect	
Visual Resources	No effect	No effect	
Regional and Local Communities	No effect	Negligible to minor, long-term, positive impacts	
Blackfeet Tribe and Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes	No effect	Potential moderate, positive, long-term, regional impacts	
Visitor Use and Experience	No effect	Negligible to moderate, positive, long-term impacts	
Energy Consumption	No additional effect	Negligible, long-term decrease	
Landowners In and Adjacent to Park Boundaries	No effect	No effect	

TABLE 2-33 SUMMARY OF IMPACTS: HORSEBACK RIDING AND HORSE PACKING SERVICES

HORSEBACK RIDING AND HORSE PACKING SERVICES				
Impact	**Alternative A – Status Quo/No Action (PREFERRED)**	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C**	**Alternative D**
Water Quality	Continued minor to moderate, adverse, widespread, long-term impacts	Minor to moderate, adverse, widespread, long-term impacts	Minor to moderate, adverse, widespread, long-term impacts	Minor to moderate, adverse, localized, long-term impacts; minor, positive, widespread, long-term impact in the Lower McDonald Creek drainage
Floodplains	No effect	No effect	No effect	No effect
Soils	Continued minor, adverse, localized, long-term impacts from trail use; minor, adverse, site-specific, long-term impacts from soil contamination at stables	Continued minor, adverse, localized, long-term impacts from trail use; minor, adverse, site-specific, long-term impacts from soil contamination at stables	Continued minor, adverse, localized, long-term impacts from trail use; minor, adverse, site-specific, long-term impacts from soil contamination at stables	Continued minor, adverse, localized, long-term impacts from trail use; minor, positive, site-specific, long-term impacts at Lake McDonald stables; minor, adverse, site-specific, long-term impacts at Apgar stables
Vegetation	Continued moderate, negative, long-term localized impacts	Moderate, negative, long-term localized impacts	Moderate, negative, long-term localized impacts	Moderate, negative, long-term localized impacts and negligible to minor, positive, site-specific, long-term impacts
Wildlife, Including Aquatic Resources	Continued cumulative minor to moderate, adverse, localized, long-term impacts	Minor to moderate, adverse, localized, long-term impacts	Minor to moderate, adverse, localized, long-term impacts	Minor to moderate, adverse, localized, long-term impacts
Threatened and Endangered Species	Minor to moderate, adverse impacts	Continued cumulative adverse impacts; minor to moderate, positive long-term impacts at Apgar	Continued cumulative, minor to moderate, adverse impacts at Two Medicine and St. Mary	Continued cumulative, minor to moderate, positive long-term impacts at Lake McDonald; negligible, positive, long-term impact for the gray wolf
Natural Sound	Continued negligible, negative, localized, long-term impacts	Negligible, negative, localized, long-term impacts	Negligible, negative, localized, long-term impacts	Negligible, negative, localized, long-term impacts
Air Quality	No effect	Negligible, adverse, localized, long-term impacts	No effect	No effect
Historic Resources	No effect	No effect	No effect	No effect
Archeological and Ethnographic Resources	No effect	No effect	No effect	No effect
Visual Resources	No additional effect	No additional effect	No additional effect	No additional effect
Regional and Local Communities	No effect	No effect	Negligible, positive, long-term, regional impacts	Moderate, positive, short-term, regional impacts at the Apgar stables; minor, long-term, positive impacts
Blackfeet Tribe and Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes	No effect	No effect	Potential moderate, positive, long-term, regional impacts	No effect

HORSEBACK RIDING AND HORSE PACKING SERVICES				
Impact	**Alternative A – Status Quo/No Action (PREFERRED)**	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C**	**Alternative D**
Visitor Use and Experience	Negligible, positive, long-term and moderate, negative, short-term impacts	No effect	Moderate, positive, long-term impacts	Moderate, positive, long-term impacts
Energy Consumption	No effect	No effect	No effect	No effect
Landowners In and Adjacent to Park Boundaries	No effect	No effect	No effect	No effect

TABLE 2-34 SUMMARY OF IMPACTS: EMERGENCY ROAD SERVICES

EMERGENCY ROAD SERVICES			
Impact	**Alternative A - Status Quo/No Action**		
Water Quality	No additional effect		
Floodplains	No effect		
Soils	No additional effect		
Vegetation	No effect		
Wildlife, Including Aquatic Resources	No additional effect		
Threatened and Endangered Species	No additional effect		
Natural Sound	No additional effect		
Air Quality	No additional effect		
Historic Resources	No effect		
Archeological and Ethnographic Resources	No effect		
Visual Resources	No effect		
Regional and Local Communities	No additional effect		
Blackfeet Tribe and Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes	No effect		
Visitor Use and Experience	No additional effect		
Energy Consumption	No effect		
Landowners In and Adjacent to Park Boundaries	No effect		

TABLE 2-35 SUMMARY OF IMPACTS: GUIDED CROSS-COUNTRY SKIING AND SNOWSHOEING

GUIDED CROSS-COUNTRY SKIING AND SNOWSHOEING			
Impact	**Alternative A - Status Quo/No Action**		
Water Quality	No additional effect		
Floodplains	No effect		
Soils	No effect		
Vegetation	No additional effect		
Wildlife, Including Aquatic Resources	No additional effect		
Threatened and Endangered Species	No additional effect		
Natural Sound	No additional effect		
Air Quality	No effect		
Historic Resources	No effect		
Archeological and Ethnographic Resources	No effect		
Visual Resources	No additional effect		

GUIDED CROSS-COUNTRY SKIING AND SNOWSHOEING			
Impact	**Alternative A - Status Quo/No Action**		
Regional and Local Communities	No additional effect		
Blackfeet Tribe and Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes	No effect		
Visitor Use and Experience	No additional effect		
Energy Consumption	No effect		
Landowners In and Adjacent to Park Boundaries	No effect		

TABLE 2-36 SUMMARY OF IMPACTS: GUIDED BICYCLE TOURS

GUIDED BICYCLE TOURS			
Impact	**Alternative A - Status Quo/No Action**	**Alternative B (PREFERRED)**	
Water Quality	No effect	No effect	
Floodplains	No effect	No effect	
Soils	No effect	No effect	
Vegetation	No effect	No effect	
Wildlife, Including Aquatic Resources	No additional effect	No additional effect	
Threatened and Endangered Species	No additional effect	No additional effect	
Natural Sound	No additional effect	No additional effect	
Air Quality	No effect	No effect	
Historic Resources	No effect	No effect	
Archeological and Ethnographic Resources	No effect	No effect	
Visual Resources	No effect	No effect	
Regional and Local Communities	Negligible, positive, long-term impact	Negligible, positive, long-term impact	
Blackfeet Tribe and Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes	No effect	No effect	
Visitor Use and Experience	No effect	Negligible to minor, positive, long-term	
Energy Consumption	No effect	No effect	
Landowners In and Adjacent to Park Boundaries	No effect	No effect	

TABLE 2-37 SUMMARY OF IMPACTS: GUIDED PHOTOGRAPHY AND ART SEMINARS

GUIDED PHOTOGRAPHY AND ART SEMINARS			
Impact	**Alternative A - Status Quo/No Action**		
Water Quality	No additional effect		
Floodplains	No effect		
Soils	No additional effect		
Vegetation	No additional effect		
Wildlife, Including Aquatic Resources	No additional effect		
Threatened and Endangered Species	No additional effect		
Natural Sound	No additional effect		
Air Quality	No effect		
Historic Resources	No effect		
Archeological and Ethnographic Resources	No effect		
Visual Resources	No additional effect		

GUIDED PHOTOGRAPHY AND ART SEMINARS			
Impact	**Alternative A - Status Quo/No Action**		
Regional and Local Communities	No effect		
Blackfeet Tribe and Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes	No additional effect		
Visitor Use and Experience	No additional effect		
Energy Consumption	No effect		
Landowners In and Adjacent to Park Boundaries	No effect		

TABLE 2-38 SUMMARY OF IMPACTS: CATERED MEAL SERVICE

CATERED MEAL SERVICE			
Impact	**Alternative A**		
Water Quality	No additional effect		
Floodplains	No effect		
Soils	No additional effect		
Vegetation	No additional effect		
Wildlife, Including Aquatic Resources	No additional effect		
Threatened, Endangered and Sensitive Species	No additional effect		
Natural Sound	No additional effect		
Air Quality	No effect		
Historic Resources	No effect		
Archeological and Ethnographic Resources	No effect		
Visual Resources	No additional effect		
Regional and Local Communities	No effect		
Blackfeet and Salish-Kootenei Tribes	No effect		
Visitor Use and Experience	No additional effect		
Energy Consumption	No additional effect		
Landowners In and Adjacent to Park Boundaries	No effect		

TABLE 2-39 SUMMARY OF IMPACTS: COMMERCIAL STEP-ON GUIDE SERVICE

COMMERCIAL STEP-ON GUIDE SERVICE			
Impact	**Alternative A - Status Quo/No Action**	**Alternative B (PREFERRED)**	
Water Quality	No effect	No effect	
Floodplains	No effect	No effect	
Soils	No effect	No effect	
Vegetation	No effect	No effect	
Wildlife, Including Aquatic Resources	No effect	No effect	
Threatened and Endangered Species	No effect	No effect	
Natural Sound	No effect	No effect	
Air Quality	No effect	No effect	
Historic Resources	No effect	No effect	
Archeological and Ethnographic Resources	No effect	No effect	
Visual Resources	No effect	No effect	
Regional and Local Communities	No effect	Negligible to minor, positive, long-term, regional impacts	

COMMERCIAL STEP-ON GUIDE SERVICE			
Impact	**Alternative A - Status Quo/No Action**	**Alternative B (PREFERRED)**	
Blackfeet Tribe and Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes	No effect	Potential moderate, positive, long-term, regional impacts	
Visitor Use and Experience	No effect	Minor, positive, long-term impacts	
Energy Consumption	No effect	No effect	
Landowners In and Adjacent to Park Boundaries	No effect	No effect	

TABLE 2-40 SUMMARY OF IMPACTS: GUIDED MOTORCYCLE TOURS

GUIDED MOTORCYCLE TOURS			
Impact	**Alternative A - Status Quo/No Action**	**Alternative B (PREFERRED)**	
Water Quality	No effect	No effect	
Floodplains	No effect	No effect	
Soils	No effect	No effect	
Vegetation	No effect	No effect	
Wildlife, Including Aquatic Resources	No additional effect	No additional effect	
Threatened and Endangered Species	No additional effect	No additional effect	
Natural Sound	No additional effect	No additional effect	
Air Quality	No effect	No effect	
Historic Resources	No effect	No effect	
Archeological and Ethnographic Resources	No effect	No effect	
Visual Resources	No effect	No effect	
Regional and Local Communities	No effect	No effect	
Blackfeet Tribe and Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes	No effect	No effect	
Visitor Use and Experience	No effect	Minor, negative, long-term	
Energy Consumption	No effect	No effect	
Landowners In and Adjacent to Park Boundaries	No effect	No effect	

TABLE 2-41 SUMMARY OF IMPACTS: APGAR VILLAGE DEVELOPED AREA

APGAR VILLAGE			
Impact	**Alternative A- Status Quo/No Action**	**Alternative B (PREFERRED)**	**Alternative C**
Water Quality	Minor to negligible, adverse, localized, long-term impacts	Minor, adverse, localized, long-term impacts	Minor, adverse, localized, long-term impacts and minor, positive, localized, long-term impacts
Floodplains	Negligible, site-specific, long-term, positive impacts	Negligible, site-specific, long-term, positive impacts	Negligible, site-specific, long-term, positive impacts
Soils	Minor, positive, site-specific, long-term impact	Minor, positive, site-specific, long-term impacts; negligible and minor, adverse, site-specific, long-term impacts	Minor, positive, site-specific, long-term impacts; minor, adverse, site-specific, long-term impacts
Vegetation	Negligible to minor, adverse, site-specific, long-term impacts	Minor, adverse, site-specific, long-term impacts and minor-positive, site-specific, long-term impacts	Minor and moderate, adverse, site-specific, long-term impacts and minor, positive, site-specific, long-term impacts

APGAR VILLAGE			
Impact	**Alternative A- Status Quo/No Action**	**Alternative B (PREFERRED)**	**Alternative C**
Wildlife, Including Aquatic Resources	Minor, adverse, localized, short-term impacts	Moderate, positive, site-specific, long-term impacts and minor, adverse, localized, long-term impacts. Minor to moderate, negative, long-term impacts	Moderate, positive, site-specific, long-term impacts; minor, adverse, localized, long-term impacts. Minor to moderate, negative, long-term impacts
Threatened and Endangered Species	Negligible to minor short-term, adverse impacts; and negligible to minor long-term impacts	Negligible to minor, short term impacts, moderate adverse impacts and negligible to minor, short-term and long-term, adverse impacts	Negligible to minor, short term impacts and moderate adverse impacts and negligible to minor, short-term , adverse impacts; minor, long-term impact
Natural Sound	Minor, adverse, short-term, localized impact	Minor, adverse, short-term and long-term, localized impact	Minor, adverse, short-term and long-term, localized impact
Air Quality	Negligible, adverse, short-term, localized impacts	Negligible, adverse, long-term, localized impacts	Negligible, adverse, long-term, localized impacts
Historic Resources	No effect	No effect	No effect
Archeological and Ethnographic Resources	No effect	No effect	No effect
Visual Resources	Minor, adverse, short-term, site-specific impacts	Moderate, positive, site-specific, long-term impacts	Major, positive, site-specific, long-term impacts
Regional and Local Communities	Negligible positive, short-term, impact	Negligible, positive, short-term, regional impact; negligible to minor, adverse, short-term, regional impact; negligible to minor, long-term, positive impacts	Moderate, positive, short-term, regional impact; negligible to minor, adverse, short-term, regional impact; negligible to minor, long-term, positive impacts
Blackfeet Tribe and Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes	No effect	No effect	No effect
Visitor Use and Experience	Negligible, short-term, negative impacts from construction; minor long-term, positive impacts	Moderate and negligible, long-term, positive and moderate, negative, long-term impacts on visitor experience; local, short-term, negative impact from construction	Major long-term, positive impact on overall visitor experience; major long-term, negative impact on some visitors
Energy Consumption	Negligible, short-term increase in parkwide energy consumption	Negligible, long-term increase in parkwide energy consumption	Negligible, long-term increase in parkwide energy consumption
Landowners In and Adjacent to Park Boundaries	Minor, adverse, short-term, site-specific impacts	Minor, adverse, long-term site-specific impacts	Minor, adverse, long-term site-specific impacts and major, positive, long-term impacts on landowners of the property behind the existing Village Inn

TABLE 2-42 SUMMARY OF IMPACTS: LAKE MCDONALD DEVELOPED AREA

LAKE MCDONALD			
Impact	**Alternative A- Status Quo/No Action**	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C (PREFERRED)**
Water Quality	Minor to negligible, adverse, localized, long-term impacts	Minor, adverse, localized, long-term impacts	Minor, adverse, localized, long-term impacts
Floodplains	No effect	Negligible, localized, long-term, positive impacts	Negligible, localized, long-term, positive impacts
Soils	Negligible, adverse, site-specific, short-term impact	Minor, positive, site-specific, long-term impacts and minor, adverse, site-	Minor, positive, site-specific, long-term impacts and minor, adverse, site-

LAKE MCDONALD			
Impact	**Alternative A- Status Quo/No Action**	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C (PREFERRED)**
		specific, long-term impacts	specific, long-term impacts
Vegetation	Negligible to minor, adverse, site-specific, long-term impacts	Minor, adverse, site-specific, long-term impacts	Minor, adverse, site-specific, long-term impacts
Wildlife, Including Aquatic Resources	Minor, adverse, localized, short-term impacts	Minor and minor to moderate, adverse, localized, long-term impacts	Minor and minor to moderate, adverse, localized, long-term impacts
Threatened and Endangered Species	Minor short-term, adverse impacts and minor long-term, adverse impact	Minor, short-term adverse impacts; negligible long-term, positive impact; minor long-term adverse impacts; minor and minor to moderate adverse short-term and long-term impacts	Minor, short-term adverse impacts; negligible long-term, positive impact; minor long-term adverse impacts; minor and minor to moderate adverse short-term and long-term impacts
Natural Sound	Minor, adverse, short-term, localized impact	Minor, adverse, short-term and long-term, localized impact	Minor, adverse, short-term and long-term, localized impact
Air Quality	Negligible, adverse, short-term, localized impacts	Negligible, adverse, long-term, localized impacts	Negligible, adverse, long-term, localized impacts
Historic Resources	Moderate to major, positive, long-term, site-specific impacts	Moderate to major, positive, long-term, site-specific impacts on historic buildings and potential moderate to major, adverse, site-specific, long-term impacts on historic district	Moderate to major, positive, long-term, site-specific impacts on historic buildings and potential moderate to major, adverse, site-specific, long-term impacts on historic district
Archeological and Ethnographic Resources	Moderate to major, long-term, site-specific positive impacts	Moderate to major, long-term, site-specific positive impacts; moderate long-term, site-specific, adverse impacts.	Moderate to major, long-term, site-specific positive impacts; moderate long-term, site-specific, adverse impacts
Visual Resources	Minor, adverse, short-term, site-specific impacts	Moderate, positive, site-specific, long-term, adverse impacts and moderate, adverse, site-specific, long-term impacts	Major, positive, site-specific, long-term impacts and moderate, adverse, site-specific, long-term impacts
Regional and Local Communities	Minor positive, short-term, impact	Minor, positive, short-term, regional impact; negligible to minor, adverse, short-term, regional impact; minor and negligible to minor, long-term, positive impacts	Minor, positive, short-term, regional impact; negligible to minor, adverse, short-term, regional impact; minor and negligible to minor, long-term, positive impacts
Blackfeet Tribe and Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes	No effect	No effect	No effect
Visitor Use and Experience	Negligible short-term, negative impacts from construction; moderate long-term, positive impacts	Negligible short-term, negative impacts from construction; major long-term, positive impact; negligible, negative impact from reduction in rooms	Negligible short-term, negative impacts from construction; major long-term, positive impact by separating employee/guest areas
Energy Consumption	Negligible, short-term increase in parkwide energy consumption	Negligible, long-term increase in parkwide energy consumption	Negligible, long-term increase in parkwide energy consumption
Landowners In and Adjacent to Park Boundaries	Minor, adverse, short-term, site-specific impacts	Minor, adverse, short-term, site-specific impacts	Minor, adverse, short-term, site-specific impacts

TABLE 2-43 SUMMARY OF IMPACTS: RISING SUN DEVELOPED AREA

RISING SUN			
Impact	**Alternative A- Status Quo/No Action**	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C (PREFERRED)**
Water Quality	Minor to negligible, adverse, localized, long-term impacts	Negligible, adverse, localized, long-term impacts	Negligible, adverse, localized, long-term and minor, positive, localized, long-term impacts
Floodplains	Moderate, localized, long-term, adverse impact	Moderate, localized, long-term, adverse impact	Moderate, localized, long-term, adverse impact
Soils	Negligible, adverse, site-specific, short-term impact	Negligible and minor, adverse, site-specific, long-term impacts and minor, positive, site-specific, long-term impacts	Negligible and minor, adverse, site-specific, long-term impacts and minor, positive, site-specific, long-term impacts
Vegetation	Negligible to minor, adverse, site-specific, long-term impacts	Minor, adverse, site-specific, long-term impacts	Minor, adverse, site-specific, long-term impacts
Wildlife, Including Aquatic Resources	Minor, adverse, localized, short-term impacts	Minor to moderate, adverse, localized, long-term impacts	Minor to moderate, adverse, localized, long-term impacts
Threatened and Endangered Species	Minor short-term, adverse impacts	Minor short-term, adverse impacts and minor to moderate, long-term, localized, adverse impacts; negligible short-term adverse impacts; minor to moderate, adverse, short-term impacts during spring or fall; moderate short-term, adverse impacts in winter	Minor short-term, adverse impacts, minor to moderate long-term, localized, adverse impacts and negligible, short-term, adverse impacts in summer; minor to moderate adverse, short-term impacts in spring or fall; moderate short-term impacts in winter
Natural Sound	Minor, adverse, short-term, localized impact	Minor, adverse, short-term and long-term, localized impact	Minor, adverse, short-term and long-term, localized impact
Air Quality	Negligible, adverse, short-term, localized impacts	Negligible, adverse, long-term, localized impacts	Negligible, adverse, long-term, localized impacts
Historic Resources	Moderate to major, positive, long-term, site-specific impacts	Moderate to major, positive, long-term, site-specific impacts	Moderate to major, positive, long-term, site-specific impacts
Archeological and Ethnographic Resources	Negligible to minor, long-term, positive, site-specific	Negligible to minor, long-term, positive, site-specific	Negligible to minor, long-term, positive, site-specific
Visual Resources	Minor, adverse, short-term, site-specific impacts	Moderate, adverse, site-specific, long-term impacts	Moderate, adverse, site-specific, long-term impacts
Regional and Local Communities	Negligible positive, short-term, impact	Minor, positive, short-term, regional impact; negligible to minor, adverse, short-term, regional impact; negligible to minor, long-term, positive impacts	Minor, positive, short-term, regional impact; negligible to minor, adverse, short-term, regional impact; negligible to minor, long-term, positive impacts
Blackfeet Tribe and Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes	No effect	No effect	No effect
Visitor Use and Experience	Negligible short-term, negative impacts from construction; negligible long-term, positive impacts from improvements	Negligible short-term, negative impacts from construction; minor long-term, positive impacts; moderate long-term, positive impact	Negligible short-term, negative impacts from construction; minor long-term, positive impacts; moderate long-term, positive impact
Energy Consumption	Negligible, short-term increase in parkwide energy consumption	Negligible, long-term increase in parkwide energy consumption	Negligible, long-term increase in parkwide energy consumption
Landowners In and Adjacent to Park Boundaries	No effect	No effect	No effect

TABLE 2-44 SUMMARY OF IMPACTS: TWO MEDICINE DEVELOPED AREA

TWO MEDICINE			
Impact	**Alternative A - Status Quo/No Action**	**Alternative B (PREFERRED)**	
Water Quality	Minor to negligible, adverse, localized, short-term impacts	Minor, adverse, localized, long-term impacts	
Floodplains	Moderate, localized, long-term	Moderate, localized, long-term	
Soils	Negligible, adverse, site-specific, short-term impact	Negligible long-term, site-specific adverse impact from ground disturbance; minor, positive, site-specific, long-term impact from soil restoration	
Vegetation	Negligible to minor, adverse, site-specific, long-term impacts	Negligible and minor, adverse, site-specific, long-term impacts and minor-positive, site-specific, long-term impacts	
Wildlife, Including Aquatic Resources	Minor, adverse, localized, short-term impacts	Minor, adverse, localized, long-term impacts; negligible, negative, long-term impacts	
Threatened and Endangered Species	Minor to negligible, short-term, localized, adverse impacts	Minor to negligible and negligible, short-term and long-term, localized adverse impacts	
Natural Sound	Minor, adverse, short-term, localized impact	Minor, adverse, short-term, localized impact; negligible, negative, long-term impacts	
Air Quality	Negligible, adverse, short-term, localized impacts	Negligible, adverse, short-term, localized impacts	
Historic Resources	Moderate, positive, long-term, site-specific impacts	Moderate to major, positive, long-term, site-specific impacts	
Archeological and Ethnographic Resources	Minor, long-term, positive	Minor, long-term, positive	
Visual Resources	Negligible to minor, adverse, short-term, site-specific impacts	Moderate, positive, site-specific, long-term impacts	
Regional and Local Communities	Negligible positive, short-term, impact	Negligible, positive, short-term, regional impact; negligible to minor, adverse, short-term, regional impact; negligible to minor, long-term, positive impacts	
Blackfeet Tribe and Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes	No effect	No effect	
Visitor Use and Experience	Negligible short-term, negative impacts from construction; negligible long-term, positive impacts	Negligible short-term, negative impacts from construction; moderate mid-term, negative impacts; minor to major long-term, positive impacts	
Energy Consumption	Negligible, short-term increase in parkwide energy consumption	Negligible, short-term increase in parkwide energy consumption	
Landowners In and Adjacent to Park Boundaries	No effect	No effect	

TABLE 2-45 SUMMARY OF IMPACTS: MANY GLACIER DEVELOPED AREA

MANY GLACIER			
Impact	**Alternative A - Status Quo/No Action**	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C (PREFERRED)**
Water Quality	Negligible to minor, adverse, localized, long-term impact	Minor, adverse, localized, long-term impact	Minor, adverse, localized, long-term impact
Floodplains	No effect	No effect	No effect
Soils	Negligible, adverse, site-specific, short-term impact	Negligible to minor, adverse, site-specific, long-term impact	Negligible and minor, adverse, site-specific, long-term impact
Vegetation	Negligible to minor, adverse, site-specific, long-term impacts	Negligible and minor, adverse, site-specific, long-term impacts and minor, positive, site-specific, long-term impacts	Negligible and minor, adverse, site-specific, long-term impacts and minor, positive, site-specific, long-term impacts
Wildlife, Including Aquatic Resources	Minor, adverse, localized, long-term impacts	Minor to moderate, adverse, localized, long-term impacts	Minor to moderate, adverse, localized, long-term impacts
Threatened and Endangered Species	Minor long-term, localized, adverse impacts on some species; minor to negligible, short-term, adverse impacts	Minor long-term, localized, adverse impacts on some species. During construction, minor to negligible, short-term, adverse impacts; negligible short-term, adverse impacts in summer; minor to moderate short-term, adverse impacts in spring and fall; moderate to major short-term, adverse impacts in winter; negative, minor to moderate, long-term	Minor long-term, localized, adverse impacts on some species. During construction, minor to negligible, short-term, adverse impacts; negligible short-term, adverse impacts in summer; minor to moderate short-term, adverse impacts in spring and fall; moderate to major short-term, adverse impacts in winter; negative, minor to moderate, long-term
Natural Sound	Minor, adverse, short-term, localized impact	Minor, adverse, short-and long-term, localized impact	Minor, adverse, short and long-term, localized impact
Air Quality	Negligible, adverse, short-term, localized impacts	Negligible, adverse, short-term, localized impacts	Negligible, adverse, short-term, localized impacts
Historic Resources	Moderate to major, positive, long-term, site-specific impacts	Moderate to major, positive, long-term, site-specific impacts	Moderate to major, positive, long-term, site-specific impacts on historic buildings and potential, minor, adverse, site-specific, long-term impacts on historic district
Archeological and Ethnographic Resources	Positive and negative impacts	Negligible to minor, adverse and minor, positive, long-term impacts	Minor, adverse, long-term impacts
Visual Resources	Minor, adverse, short-term, site-specific impacts	Moderate, positive, site-specific, long-term impacts and minor, adverse, site-specific, long-term impacts	Moderate, positive, site-specific, long-term impacts and moderate, adverse, site-specific, long-term impacts
Regional and Local Communities	Minor positive, short-term, impact	Minor, positive, short-term, regional impact; negligible to minor, adverse, short-term, regional impact; negligible to minor, long-term, positive impacts	Minor, positive, short-term, regional impact; negligible to minor, adverse, short-term, regional impact; negligible to minor, long-term, positive impacts
Blackfeet Tribe and Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes	No effect	No effect	No effect
Visitor Use and Experience	Localized, minor to moderate, adverse impacts during construction; major long-term, positive impact	Moderate, negative long-term impacts on wildlife and moderate, positive, long-term impacts	Major, long-term, positive impacts on visitors; negative, moderate, long-term impacts on wildlife

MANY GLACIER			
Impact	**Alternative A - Status Quo/No Action**	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C (PREFERRED)**
Energy Consumption	Negligible, short-term increase in parkwide energy consumption	Negligible, short-term increase in parkwide energy consumption	Negligible, long-term increase in parkwide energy consumption
Landowners In and Adjacent to Park Boundaries	No effect	No effect	No effect

TABLE 2-46 SUMMARY OF IMPACTS: SWIFTCURRENT DEVELOPED AREA

SWIFTCURRENT			
Impact	**Alternative A - Status Quo/No Action**	**Alternative B (PREFERRED)**	**Alternative C**
Water Quality	Minor to negligible, adverse, localized, long-term impacts	Minor to negligible, adverse, localized, long-term impacts	Minor to negligible, adverse, localized, long-term impacts
Floodplains	No effect	No effect	No effect
Soils	Negligible, adverse, site-specific, short-term impact	Minor, adverse, site-specific, long-term impact	Minor, adverse, site-specific, long-term impact
Vegetation	Negligible to minor, adverse, site-specific, long-term impacts	Minor to moderate, adverse, site-specific, long-term impacts	Minor to moderate, adverse, site-specific, long-term impacts
Wildlife, Including Aquatic Resources	Minor to negligible, adverse, localized, short-term impacts	Minor to moderate, adverse, localized, long-term impacts	Minor to moderate, adverse, localized, long-term impacts
Threatened and Endangered Species	Minor short-term, adverse impacts	Minor short-tem, adverse impacts; negligible short-term, adverse impacts in summer; minor to moderate short-term, adverse impacts in spring/fall; moderate to major short-term, adverse impacts in winter; negligible to minor, localized impacts; negative, minor to moderate, long-term	Minor short-tem, adverse impacts; negligible short-term, adverse impacts in summer; minor to moderate short-term, adverse impacts in spring/fall; moderate to major short-term, adverse impacts in winter; negative, minor to moderate, long-term
Natural Sound	Minor, adverse, short-term, localized impact	Minor, adverse, short-term and long-term, localized impact	Minor, adverse, short-term and long-term, localized impact
Air Quality	Negligible, adverse, short-term, localized impacts	Negligible, adverse, long-term, localized impacts	Negligible, adverse, long-term, localized impacts
Historic Resources	Moderate to major, positive, long-term, site-specific impacts	Moderate to major, positive, long-term, site-specific impacts on historic buildings and potential minor to moderate, adverse, site-specific, long-term impacts on historic district	Moderate to major, positive, long-term, site-specific impacts on historic buildings and potential minor to moderate, adverse, site-specific, long-term impacts on historic district
Archeological and Ethnographic Resources	Negligible to minor, positive, site-specific, long-term	Negligible to minor, positive, site-specific, long-term	Negligible to minor, positive, site-specific, long-term
Visual Resources	Minor, adverse, short-term, site-specific impacts	Moderate, adverse, site-specific, long-term impacts	Moderate, adverse, site-specific, long-term impacts
Regional and Local Communities	Negligible positive, short-term, impact	Minor, positive, short-term, regional impact; negligible to minor, adverse, short-term, regional impact; negligible to minor, long-term, positive impacts	Minor, positive, short-term, regional impact; negligible to minor, adverse, short-term, regional impact; negligible to minor, long-term, positive impacts
Blackfeet Tribe and Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes	No effect	No effect	No effect

SWIFTCURRENT			
Impact	**Alternative A - Status Quo/No Action**	**Alternative B (PREFERRED)**	**Alternative C**
Visitor Use and Experience	Negligible short-term, negative impacts during construction; minor long-term, positive impacts from overall improvements	Moderate, negative and positive, long-term impacts	Minor, positive, long-term impacts
Energy Consumption	Negligible, short-term increase in parkwide energy consumption	Negligible, long-term increase in parkwide energy consumption	Negligible, long-term increase in parkwide energy consumption
Landowners In and Adjacent to Park Boundaries	No effect	No effect	No effect

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