

Comment

E. I. S. Draft

- 1 Data on CFS's / Updated to 1997
This... Feb 2001
it an updated flow of CFS's included
PRESENT.
- 2 Range management and/or live stock
run off data water quality.
- 3 Farm land and Pasture run off in
Routin test procedures.
- 4 Commercial Facilities
Tribal
Non-Tribal
Maintenance Impact of Recreation on
Wildlife, Fish management.
- 5 4-Years Ago most Elders & others / Not Present.
Lorin R. Janin
PO Box 353
Manderson, SD 57756
Janin - 552
hotmail.com
Feb. 15, 2001
2:30 PM/Thurs

- 1. Collection of data for the EIS stopped in 1997 to allow Reclamation's team to analyze it and prepare the EIS.
- 2. Range management (and other land uses, as well) contribute to constituents found in the Cheyenne River watershed. Reclamation sampled both the reservoir and the river, which measured the water quality of the total watershed. See p. 49 of the EIS and Appendix Q.
- 3. See the response to your comment No. 2.
- 4. To the extent that commercial facilities would be affected by the alternatives in this EIS, they can be found in "Social and Economic Conditions" in Chapters Three and Four. Impacts of all the alternatives on recreation, wildlife, and fisheries can be found in Chapter Four.
- 5. Scoping meetings were held in 1997 on the Lower Brule, Pine Ridge, and Cheyenne River Reservations, as discussed on pp. 167-168 of the EIS. Advertised beforehand, these meetings were well attended by Tribal members.

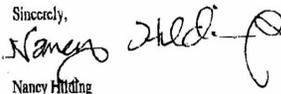
Nancy Hilding
6300 West Elm
Black Hawk, SD 57718
April 27, 2001

Kenneth Parr
U.S. Bureau of Reclamation
Rapid City Filed Office
515 9th Street, Room 101
Rapid City, SD 57701

Personal comments on the Angostura Unit DEIS:

- 1 [By failing to consider the past operation of the dam as a cumulative effect on the ongoing new operation, the DEIS provides inadequate disclosure of the impacts of the project on river and the river species.]
- 2 [I suggest you consider a new alternative, to provide better compromise for the needs of the river/river species for natural flows and the needs of the agricultural community.]
This alternative would provide for periodic flooding of the river and creation of the sand bars and scouring of the vegetation. It would thereby result in periodic shortfalls that would be experienced by the agricultural community. This might not happen every year, but more flood events and more natural flows would periodically be planned. Irrigators would be warned that shortfalls would be anticipated and could rest or otherwise plant/manage their fields during these planned natural flooding years.
- 3 [Could the "Improved Efficiencies Alternative" provide incentives for persons receiving water, to plant young cottonwoods or green ash or other vegetation that may become reduced due to proposal, on their private property, in exchange for water delivery?]

Sincerely,



Nancy Hilding

- 1. The "Stream Corridor" sections in Chapters Three and Four of the EIS analyze past operation of Angostura Dam.
- 2. Noted. Scouring and formation of sandbars presently occur in the No Action Alternative from periodic flood releases. Water saved in the Improved Efficiencies Alternative could be used to achieve the objectives you mention. Changes in land management—grazing and fire management—would also have to occur.
- 3. These incentives would not restore the cottonwood-green ash community below the dam unless present land use practices, such as grazing and fire, were changed. The EIS isn't the proper instrument to promote cottonwood and green ash reforestation; it would take a private-State-Federal partnership to accomplish the planting of young trees.