

ID_Number	Pool	Subarea_Name	Key_Words	Comment	Response
114	4.0	Robinson Lake	Island Restoration	Protect island.	Stabilization of the island has been added. It will be evaluated along with other stabilization work needed in the St. Paul District.
115	4.0	Robinson Lake	Dredging	Create 4' channel adjacent to shoreline.	The proposed channel appears to be primarily for recreational access purposes. If planning for future projects in the area shows a need for a channel in this location to provide habitat, it will be considered.
116	4.0	Robinson Lake	Island Restoration	Create island.	The pool plan includes consideration of island formation in Robinson Lake.
117	4.0	Peterson Lake	Sedimentation	Project is causing more filling in Peterson Lake.	A component of the project is to do post construction monitoring. Sand movement into the lake is more directly associated with the flood events that have occurred since the project was completed. More sand would have moved into the lake without the project.
118	4.0	Peterson Lake	Dredging	Keep a navigable channel for homeowners between Island View & Peterson Lake. (Homeowners on Peterson).	The proposed channel appears to be primarily for recreational access purposes. If planning for future projects in the area shows a need for a channel in this location to provide habitat, it will be considered.
119	4.0	Peterson Lake	Dredging	Increase depth (dredge) Turtle Bay.	Dredging in the location shown would not be cost effective for habitat improvement. This is due to the sand input in the area. However, dredging in adjacent protected backwaters may be considered during detailed project planning in the area.
120	4.0	Robinson Lake	Sedimentation	Reduce sediment into Robinson Lake.	Sedimentation in Robinson Lake is an ongoing process which is difficult to control using present techniques. The forecasted future for this area is that the sedimentation will continue. Even with sedimentation, the agencies responsible for making management recommendations for Robinson Lake believe the habitat being "created" by the river is desirable.  The desired future for Robinson Lake does indicate increasing water depths for overwintering fish habitat and the formation of islands. Dredging in the location indicated is primarily for recreational access.
121	4.0	Indian Slough/Big Lake	Dredging	Dredge or clear a channel so a person can get back to Big Lake through Indian Slough.	Dredging in this area would be a short-term solution to provide access. The pool plan does include consideration of using sand from the delta of Indian Slough for the construction of proposed islands in Big Lake. However, we would not expect the dredge cut to remain deep for very long after dredging.
122	4.0	Indian Slough/Big Lake	Dredging	Open up & maintain channels.	Dredging in this area would be a short-term solution to provide access. The pool plan does include consideration of using sand from the delta of Indian Slough for the construction of proposed islands in Big Lake. However, we would not expect the dredge cut to remain deep for very long after dredging.
123	4.0	Indian Slough/Big Lake	Stabilization	Protect island (to be done by winter 2002 by COE).	Island protection has been added.
502	4.0	Robinson Lake	Dredging	Needs 4 - 5' channel along shoreline.	The desired future for Robinson Lake does indicate increasing water depths for overwintering fish habitat and the formation of islands. Dredging in the location indicated is primarily for recreational access. Dredging in this location could be considered if habitat benefits for fish and wildlife could be documented.

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547	4.0	Robinson Lake	Island Restoration	Dredging along shoreline w/island creation.	The desired future for Robinson Lake does indicate increasing water depths for overwintering fish habitat and the formation of islands.
570	4.0	Zumbro River Delta	Tributaries, Stabilization	Sand deposition is occurring in lower pool 4 and all of pool 5 from the Zumbro and Chippewa Rivers - can't we stop inputs of sand by stabilizing banks of tributaries?	Sand input from the tributaries has been occurring for thousands of years. The feasibility of stabilizing large eroding sand banks on many of the tributaries has been done. This analysis showed that controlling erosion of the sand banks themselves would have very little impact on reducing the sand load of the tributary. Another consideration is the unique habitat found at the base of these sand banks. Many State endangered mussels have been found at the base of eroding sand banks on the Black River. Similar surveys are to be conducted in the near future on other tributary streams.
574	4.0	Lake Pepin	Water Level Management	Any consideration for changing water levels in Lake Pepin (either up or down)?	Water level management as a tool to restore habitat is being considered for all pools, including Pool 4 which includes Lake Pepin. Determining water level management options for all the pools will take a number of years. Information on recreational access, dredging needs, commercial and industrial user impacts, and public support needs to be collected and evaluated to determine which pools are good candidates for drawdowns. We are optimistic that water level management could eventually become a tool to improve habitat in all the pools.
575	4.0	Indian Slough/Robinson Lake	Water Level Management	Concerned about sand in Indian Slough - structure is not working and is distributing sand to Robinson Lake.	We are aware that the area immediately upstream of the Indian Slough structure is rapidly filling with sand. However, the structure is reducing movement of sand into Big Lake via Indian Slough. Last spring's second highest flood of record caused similar problems to occur in other areas as well. Robinson Lake is experiencing the same problems, and would be filling with sand regardless of the Indian Slough structure.
102	5.0	Weaver Bottoms	Recreation, Dredging	Dredging at West Newton.	Dredging for watercraft access may be pursued by the USFWS using funds received from the Flood of 2001. Dredging in this location has not been added to the pool plans since the majority of dredging will be recreation related.
103	5.0	Weaver Bottoms	Dredging	Dredge this area, Goose Lake.	Increasing the depth of water in this area is already part of the pool plan to reestablish overwintering habitat for bluegills and largemouth bass.
104	5.0	Weaver Bottoms	Dredging	If you dredge, please improve shore fishing. All the fish attracted to this area will die.	We will evaluate several dredging locations as part of any detailed project planning and will consider locating a dredge cut near the shore. We will design any project in this area to prevent winter and summer die-offs of fish.

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105	5.0	Weaver Bottoms	Island Restoration	Forest? Are those constructed islands?	The desired future includes management of the forest resources in the floodplain. Constructed island will be planted to provide a diversity of habitat for a variety of species. The decision on what will be planted, trees or grasses, will be determined during detailed project planning for an area.
106	5.0	Weaver Bottoms	Closure	Install notch similar to MN4. Should be shallower.	This recommendation will be considered during future planning efforts for this area. The potential for modifying flow in this area has been added.
107	5.0	Lower Pool 5	General, Habitat	Looks good. Would this island help straighten out seven turn at Minneiska?	The desired future shows an increase in the amount of islands in this area that are forming "naturally". The desire is to allow this natural island to continue. However, if the island that is forming today erodes away, or does not continue to "grow," we may construct additional islands in this area.  If a decision is made to construct an island in this location, it would be positioned to improve habitat conditions for fish and wildlife. During detailed planning, a hydraulic analysis may be conducted to see if additional channel maintenance benefits and navigation safety could be provided.
108	5.0	Lower Pool 5	Island Restoration	Even more islands would help.	Detailed project planning may indicate more islands are needed, or may eliminate some of the islands. The desired future map does not depict the precise location or numbers of islands to be restored.
109	5.0	Lower Pool 5	General, Habitat	This is happening by itself. Leave it alone.	The desired future shows an increase in the amount of islands in this area that are forming "naturally". The desire is to allow this natural island building to continue. However, if the island that is forming today erodes away, or does not continue to "grow," we may construct additional islands in this area.
110	5.0	Weaver Bottoms	Closure	Limit cut to 20'. It is getting bigger/faster.	We acknowledge that the size of the opening is increasing. One positive aspect of this is the delta formation occurring where the channel enters Weaver Bottoms. At this time, the agencies responsible for managing Weaver Bottoms are recommending that the delta formation and increase in the size of the opening be allowed to continue to diversify habitat in this area of Weaver Bottoms.
111	5.0	Weaver Bottoms	Island Restoration	BRING BACK MY ISLAND!	The island referred to will not be added to the pool plans. We acknowledge that the habitat diversity and fish use in this area were better with the island. However, maintenance of such a small island this close to the main channel is extremely expensive.

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112	5.0	Weaver Bottoms	Closure, Sedimentation	Close off to keep sand out of new cut.	<p>We have forwarded this comment to the channel maintenance team to determine if it is necessary to close off this opening for the purposes of maintaining the 9-foot channel.</p> <p>We acknowledge that the size of the opening is increasing. One positive aspect of this is the delta formation occurring where the channel enters Weaver Bottoms. At this time, the agencies responsible for managing Weaver Bottoms are recommending that the delta formation and increase in the size of the opening be allowed to continue to diversify habitat in this area of Weaver Bottoms.</p>
113	5.0	General	General	NOTE	We could not find the note to which this comment referred. If this comment was referencing a comment submitted on the comment form, please see if it is one of the comments numbered 500 or above for Pool 5.
113.5	5.0	Island 42	Habitat, Fish	Replace wing dam.	During the late 1990s, a Pool 5 Channel Management Study was completed that included the investigation of West Newton Chute. The closing dam at the head of West Newton Chute was found to have deteriorated. The head of Island 42 was also found to have eroded. An analysis was conducted that showed rebuilding the closing dam would not provide sufficient habitat improvements. However, Island 42 was stabilized to prevent the further widening of West Newton Chute. We concur with the findings of the Channel Management Study.
500	5.0	Weaver Bottoms	Closure	Close off above MN-4 cut island to keep sand from tub just above from flowing water would flow in from downstream side.	Your comment has been passed along to the Channel Management team for Pool 5.
503	5.0		Dredging	Prichards Lake is filling in.	Increasing the depth of water in this area has been added.
548	5.0		Water Level Management, Island Restoration	Maximum drawdown in 2002. Rebuild some islands and new ones during drawdown.	<p>We are planning for a potential drawdown of Pool 5; however, it will not happen in 2002. We are evaluating the results of the Pool 8 drawdown to learn more about what to expect in Pool 5. Also, we are collecting additional information needed for a drawdown which will not be complete until next year. In addition, we need to complete an extensive public review process to make sure there is support for this action. It will likely take 2 years or more to complete these steps. However, as we become more familiar and comfortable with drawdowns, we anticipate the amount of time necessary for planning will be greatly reduced.</p> <p>Your idea to build islands during a drawdown will be considered as part of the planning effort.</p>

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570.5	5.0	Zumbro River Delta	Tributaries, Stabilization	Sand deposition is occurring in lower pool 4 and all of pool 5 from the Zumbro and Chippewa Rivers - can't we stop inputs of sand by stabilizing banks of tributaries?	Sand input from the tributaries has been occurring for thousands of years. The feasibility of stabilizing large eroding sand banks on many of the tributaries has been done. This analysis showed that controlling erosion of the sand banks themselves would have very little impact on reducing the sand load of the tributary. Another consideration is the unique habitat found at the base of these sand banks. Many State endangered mussels have been found at the base of eroding sand banks on the Black River. Similar surveys are to be conducted in the near future on other tributary streams.
576	5.0		Water Level Management	Maximum drawdown in 2002. Rebuild some islands and new ones during drawdown.	We are planning for a potential drawdown of Pool 5; however, it will not happen in 2002. We are evaluating the results of the Pool 8 drawdown to learn more about what to expect in Pool 5. Also, we are collecting additional information needed for a drawdown which will not be complete until next year. In addition, we need to complete an extensive public review process to make sure there is support for this action. It will likely take 2 years or more to complete these steps. However, as we become more familiar and comfortable with drawdowns, we anticipate the amount of time necessary for planning will be greatly reduced.  Your idea to build islands during a drawdown will be considered as part of the planning effort.
577	5.0	Belvidere Slough	Water Level Management	Concerns about drawdown impacts by a landowner near Buffalo City.	We are planning for a potential drawdown of Pool 5; however, it will not happen in 2002. We are evaluating the results of the Pool 8 drawdown to learn more about what to expect in Pool 5. Also, we are collecting additional information needed for a drawdown which will not be complete until next year. In addition, we need to complete an extensive public review process to make sure there is support for this action. It will likely take 2 years or more to complete these steps.  We will add the names of individuals who attended these pool plan meetings to the mailing list that would be sent notices of public meetings for planning for water level management in Pool 5. We encourage you to attend these meetings to identify your concerns.
100	5.5	Polander Lake	Habitat, Wildlife	Either through pool planning or the "Master Plan" the closed area boundaries definitely need to be discussed & hopefully changed. Public input on this decision should be a must. Public attendance at a specific meeting for this purpose would be high.	Discussions on closed area boundaries will be part of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Comprehensive Conservation Plan to be initiated in 2002.
101	5.5	Polander Lake	General	Great idea; hope it works.	We have already seen positive habitat improvements in the area in response to the projects already implemented.
578	6.0	Trempealeau NWR	Water Level Management	I would be interested in seeing the first year study of the new <u>pool</u> system on the Tremp Wildlife Refuge.	The Corps of Engineers will prepare a project completion report 5 years after construction to evaluate the effectiveness of the project. In the interim, contact the Refuge Headquarters for available information on the monitoring of the effects of the project. 608/539-2311
64	7.0	Upper Pool 7	General	Why ?????	This suggestion has been evaluated before and has been forwarded to the Pool 7 channel management team.

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65	7.0	Upper Pool 7	Stabilization, Island Restoration	Koba Island needs riprap & repair soon, over 1 1/2 of island has eroded in past 5 years.	This island has been evaluated for protection twice; first, as part of the Bank Stabilization HREP, and then, as a potential site for protection with funding received for damage repair from the flood of 2001. Unfortunately, during both of these efforts, many sites were evaluated with only limited funding. Protection of this island is included in the pool plan and will be looked at again as funding becomes available.
66	7.0	Black River Bottoms & Delta	Tributaries, Stabilization	Stabilize large eroding banks on Black River. Establish a plan to bring about beneficial use of sand in Black River that is filling upper Lake Onalaska.	<p>Sand input from the tributaries has been occurring for thousands of years. The feasibility of stabilizing large eroding sand banks on many of the tributaries has been evaluated. This analysis showed that controlling erosion of the sand banks themselves would have very little impact on reducing the sand load of the tributary. Another consideration is the unique habitat found at the base of these sand banks. Many State endangered mussels have been found at the base of eroding sand banks on the Black River. Similar surveys are to be conducted in the near future on other tributary streams.</p> <p>Proposals for sediment traps in the Black River have been made several times in the past. While sediment traps sometimes provide habitat benefits by reducing the downstream transport of sand, the habitat benefits for this area of the Black River are questionable. However, the potential for a sediment trap for habitat purposes in specific areas may be evaluated during detailed project planning.</p>
67	7.0	Black River Bottoms & Delta	Tributaries, Stabilization	Sediment from Black River flowing down Dodge Chute is destroying thousands of acres of prime wetland habitat. Create sediment traps in key ??? of Dodge Chute.	<p>Sand input from the tributaries has been occurring for thousands of years. The feasibility of stabilizing large eroding sand banks on many of the tributaries has been evaluated. This analysis showed that controlling erosion of the sand banks themselves would have very little impact on reducing the sand load of the tributary. Another consideration is the unique habitat found at the base of these sand banks. Many State endangered mussels have been found at the base of eroding sand banks on the Black River. Similar surveys are to be conducted in the near future on other tributary streams.</p> <p>Proposals for sediment traps in the Black River have been made several times in the past. While sediment traps sometimes provide habitat benefits by reducing the downstream transport of sand, the habitat benefits for this area of the Black River are questionable. However, the potential for a sediment trap for habitat purposes in specific areas may be evaluated during detailed project planning.</p>

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68	7.0	Upper Pool 7	Sedimentation, Connectivity	Since the change in wing dam (winter landing some years ago) sediment flow into no name & Old Bullet Chute has increased. Evaluate & take corrective action.	<p>The sedimentation is also occurring at numerous locations in Pool 7. With regard to this location, the sedimentation observed may be associated with the development of scour holes downstream of the closing structures and/or the transport of sand into these areas during 1993, 1997 and 2001.</p> <p>We are also concerned about the conversion of habitat occurring in this area due to sedimentation. We will continue to look for solutions.</p>
69	7.0	Lake Onalaska Barrier Islands	Sedimentation, Connectivity	No name Chute. Evaluate to determine if the chute may not be bringing in sediment from ??????? & filling in wetlands north of Gibbs Lake.	<p>The sedimentation is also occurring at numerous locations in Pool 7. With regard to this location, the sedimentation observed may be associated with the development of scour holes downstream of the closing structures and/or the transport of sand into these areas during 1993, 1997 and 2001. However, a review of historic air photos shows that sedimentation has been occurring at an accelerated rate in this area since construction of the locks and dams.</p> <p>We are also concerned about the conversion of habitat occurring in this area due to sedimentation. We will continue to look for solutions.</p>
70	7.0	Black River Bottoms & Delta	Sedimentation	Gibbs Lake & entire wetland adversely affected by sediment from Black River down Dodge.	<p>The sedimentation occurring in this vicinity is due to more than what is being transported down Dodge Chute.</p> <p>The sedimentation is also occurring at numerous locations in Pool 7. With regard to this location, the sedimentation observed may be associated with the development of scour holes downstream of the closing structures and/or the transport of sand into these areas during 1993, 1997 and 2001. However, a review of historic air photos shows that sedimentation has been occurring at an accelerated rate in this area since construction of the locks and dams.</p> <p>We are also concerned about the conversion of habitat occurring in this area due to sedimentation. We will continue to look for solutions.</p>
71	7.0	Lake Onalaska	Stabilization	Protect island with riprap.	Additional rock protection has been added to the pool plan. The USFWS is looking to stabilize this island using funding received for the 2001 flood.
72	7.0	Lake Onalaska	Habitat, Wildlife, Island Restoration	Restore Black Deer Island. Restore series of small islands in area indicated. This would restore large resting area for migrating ducks. Wind reach is now destroying this area. This area is in the "Closed hunting area".	Restoration of an island in the area is already included.

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73	7.0	Dresbach Isl/Dakota Isl./Isl. 91	Recreation, Beach	There is a lack of recreational sandbars in this reach of the river. Recreational boaters are beginning to use backwaters like Sommer Chute for recreation. You must provide adequate sandbars in main channel if you expect to keep recreational (swimming) use out of the backwaters. Recommendation - Raise entire south end of Bath Tub Island & make a recreational sandbar. The sand is readily available on the island.	The Bath Tub Island referred to is Dakota Island. Dakota Island is part of the Upper Mississippi River National Wildlife and Fish Refuge and is owned in fee title by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Public uses on the Refuge, including swimming and beach use, will be reviewed during the development of the Comprehensive Conservation Plan (CCP), scheduled to begin in 2002. Involving the public in the development of the CCP is a goal of the process. Also, sandbars are developing in several locations along the main channel just above Dresbach Island on the Wisconsin side of the main channel.
74	7.0	Dresbach Isl/Dakota Isl./Isl. 91	Sedimentation	Do not allow this to fill in & close channel.	This feature has been added.
75	7.0	Dresbach Isl/Dakota Isl./Isl. 91	Habitat	This channel open.	The desired future for this area is to maintain the same quality of habitat that was present in 1989. Maintain habitat and depth diversity has been added to the text as the desired future for this area.
76	7.0	Lake Onalaska	Sedimentation, Navigation	Do not allow this much fill in maintain navigation channel.	The increase in submersed vegetation does not represent an increase in sedimentation.
77	7.0	Lake Onalaska	Habitat, Fish	Need deep water fish habitat.	Improving habitat for fish is represented in this area.
78	7.0	Lake Onalaska	Stabilization	Protect island.	This has been added.
79	7.0	General	Habitat	Habitization & naturalization of high-energy shorelines (Brice Prairie, Rosebud Island, French Island). Encourage development of shoreline vegetation ???????? on developed shoreline.	The potential stabilization of this shoreline has been added.
80	7.0	Lake Onalaska	Habitat, Vegetation, Dredging, Recreation, Boating	Main channel from Upper Brice Prairie landing is at the point it is rapidly filling in. Dredge the area & protect island. If not done, accessing the lake from Brice Prairie will be closed. Furthering this channel provides current flow for mussing wild celery led off of south shore of Brice Prairie.	The channel recommended is primarily for recreational boat access to the main part of the lake. A limited amount of dredging has been added at the mouth of the Brice Prairie Channel due to sedimentation and to assure adequate flow remains in the channel for fishery habitat purposes. We will forward your recommendation for an access channel to the agency representatives responsible for developing recreation plans.
81	7.0	Upper Pool 7	Recreation, Beach	Put sand back on sandbars.	Pool 7 has a beach plan which identifies the beach areas that will be maintained. This plan is currently being updated.
82	7.0	Lake Onalaska Barrier Islands	Habitat, Fish, Dredging	Need deep water habitat in backwaters.	We concur. However, during development of the pool plan, we could not identify any specific areas for increasing depth without a more thorough study of the Black River Delta. We have added the need to increase the amount of deepwater habitat to the text for the Black River Delta.
83	7.0	Lake Onalaska Barrier Islands	Habitat, Wildlife	Shorebird habitat Sommers Chute delta, braided channels	Comment noted.

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84	7.0	Dresbach Isl/Dakota Isl./Isl. 91	Stabilization, Erosion	Please, I'd like to see less current, less shoreline erosion, buoys set farther away from shore. Trees falling into river. Need more wing dams to hold back current. Restore sand to shoreline. Restore sand on Dresbach/Dakota Island. Zebra mussels lesson. River seems to be cleaner, Thank You!	We have forwarded your concerns to the Channel Management Planning team for pool 7.
85	7.0	Black River Bottoms & Delta	Connectivity	Reestablish hydraulic connection of Black River to Brice Prairie channel.	This option has been evaluated several times in the past. The conclusions are that the channel would be difficult to maintain and the habitat benefits for fish and wildlife were not there. These evaluations determined that providing a connection to the Black River would destroy the bluegill overwintering habitat in Brice Prairie channel.
86	7.0	Lake Onalaska	Habitat, Fish	Reestablish deep water habitat.	This has been added.
87	7.0	Lake Onalaska	Stabilization	Stabilize barrier island end.	This has been added.
88	7.0	Lake Onalaska	Dredging	Reestablish channel & section & deep water.	This has been added.
89	7.0	Lake Onalaska	Island Restoration, Vegetation	Increase area & elevation of islands & plant.	This has been added.
90	7.0	Lake Onalaska	Dredging	Need access channel to lake.	The channel recommended is primarily for recreational boat access to the main part of the lake. A limited amount of dredging has been added at the mouth of the Brice Prairie Channel due to sedimentation and to assure adequate flow remains in the channel for fisheries habitat purposes. We will forward your recommendation for an access channel to the agency representatives responsible for developing recreation plans.
91	7.0	General	Dredging	Remember to plant native grasses on top of dredge spoil.	Revegetation of selected dredged material disposal sites is included in the pool plans. The type of vegetation will depend on site conditions and habitat goals (turtle nesting, forestry, etc.)
92	7.0	Halfway Cr./Sand Lake Coulee Cr.	Habitat, Wildlife	Wildlife passages beneath road.	The potential for providing animal passage has been added.
93	7.0	Lake Onalaska	Dredging	Need channel here, keep flow open.	This option was evaluated during planning for the Lake Onalaska HREP. A channel in this location would be detrimental to the habitat improvements for overwintering fish upstream.
94	7.0	Lake Onalaska	Habitat, Vegetation	Submersed.	This increase in submersed vegetation has been added.
95	7.0	Lake Onalaska	Habitat, Fish	Deep water habitat, basshole.	Increasing the depth of water in this area is already included in the pool plan.

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96	7.0	General	Recreation, Boat Restrictions	No Wake zones to manage boat wake/shoreline erosion.	Slow/No Wake areas are established through local government. If a No Wake zone is desired for this area, contact the township board.
97	7.0	General	Recreation, Boat Restrictions	Depth restrictions on use. Example: boat motor to 9.9hp no restrictions. Boat motors 10hp & up 3ft depth minimum for use.	Disturbance to wildlife and appropriate uses will be considered during development of the Comprehensive Conservation Plan being prepared by the USFWS. Motor size restrictions may be a local ordinance issue related to the establishment of Slow/No Wake zones.
98	7.0	General	Recreation, Boat Restrictions	Needed: more enforcement personnel for enforcement of EXISTING laws. 100' laws from docks, 100' laws on jet skis, speed limits, drinking while boating.	Boating funds are available to assist local units of government in enforcing boating regulations. Contact your local Department of Natural Resources for further information. The contact number for the Wisconsin DNR is 608-785-9000.
504	7.0	Black River Bottoms & Delta	Dredging	More depth diversity in Bullet Chute area.	We concur. However, during development of the pool plan, we could not identify any specific areas for increasing depth without a more thorough study of the Black River Delta. We have added the need to increase the amount of deep water habitat to the text for the Black River Delta.
505	7.0	Lake Onalaska	Dredging	Eight-foot channels needed at lower end of Rosebud Island.	This option was evaluated during planning for the Lake Onalaska HREP. A channel in this location would be detrimental to the habitat improvements for overwintering fish upstream.
549	7.0	Upper Pool 7	Island Restoration	Kouba Island has been slowly eroding away over the last ten years. It needs to be rebuilt and riprapped on the upper end, bringing it back to the point of the wing dam above it. It will keep the flow of water in the main channel so it does not silt in.	This island has been evaluated for protection twice; first, as part of the Bank Stabilization HREP, and then, as a potential site for protection with funding received for damage repair from the flood of 2001. Unfortunately, during both of these efforts, many sites were evaluated with only limited funding. Protection of this island is included in the pool plan and will be looked at again as funding becomes available.
567	7.0	Sand Lake Coulee	Reforestation	Restore to prairie in extreme northern portion.	This recommendation has been added.
61	8.0	Root River	Habitat, Wildlife, Water Level Management	Install pumps sufficient to control water levels west of Hwy 25 to Mound Prairie. Repair Root River dike. Maintain shorebird/wetland bird habitat.	A comprehensive study of the lower Root River valley is needed to develop management options. This study should include all stakeholders. Efforts are being made to begin that study.
62	8.0	Lower Pool 8	Habitat, Fish and Wildlife	Open up and connect Shady Maple area. It was & can be used for both ducks & fishing!	Improving habitat for fish is represented in this area. However, one of the management concerns for this area is the potential loss in habitat utilization by waterfowl which might occur if there is increased fishing activity during the waterfowl hunting season. A more detailed discussion of this potential for human uses to cause a decline in habitat use by a given species will be done as part of the USFWS Comprehensive Conservation Plan scheduled to begin in 2002.

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63	8.0	Lower Pool 8	Habitat, Fish	Coon Creek. Low Flow (no Current) Scum & surface growth. Low Oxygen - No FISH!	The primary reason for the poor habitat conditions for fish in this area is the discharge of the sewage treatment plant located in the backwater area.
506	8.0	Running Slough/Goose Island	Dredging, Recreation	Black River, French Slough, and Running Slough which is greatly plugged from the Mississippi main channel down through Goose Island Campground. In fact, all around Goose Island. Large spawning areas all through these areas mentioned.	These concerns/recommendations will be forwarded to the River Resources Forum of the St. Paul District in the development of future recreation plans for Pool 8.
507	8.0	Black River	Dredging, Recreation	No channel left from just above boat landing near spillway to just above condos on east side and north end of airport beach area. 1 - 2' average depth. Spawning area.	These concerns/recommendations will be forwarded to the River Resources Forum of the St. Paul District in the development of future recreation plans for Pool 8.
508	8.0		Dredging, Recreation	Filled in from 1st Nakomis prop. 1 - 2 ft. east along Clinton Street south to halfway through new span which is above water. Then scoured hole and making island in front of west Copeland Boat Landing about 1 ft. water. Silt and sand trap should be put in from Nakomis property to bridge and clean out area south through new bridge and island that is forming - blocking part of entrance to landing.	These concerns/recommendations will be forwarded to the River Resources Forum of the St. Paul District in the development of future recreation plans for Pool 8.
509	8.0	French Slough	Dredging, Recreation	Smith Slough closed with sand.	These concerns/recommendations will be forwarded to the River Resources Forum of the St. Paul District in the development of future recreation plans for Pool 8.  The sedimentation was looked at as part of the East Channel/I-90 bay habitat project. The conclusion was that although sedimentation was occurring, the impacts of the sedimentation were not severe enough from a habitat standpoint to justify action at that time. However, the sedimentation will continue to be monitored for any future negative impacts to habitat. If the sedimentation is determined to have a negative impact on habitat, a project may be identified for the area.
510	8.0	La Crosse River Valley	Dredging, Recreation	Mud flat above and below mouth of La Crosse River, about 1 ft. depth. Ticket and gift shop both sitting on mud bank.	These concerns/recommendations will be forwarded to the River Resources Forum of the St. Paul District in the development of future recreation plans for Pool 8.
559	8.0		Water Level Management, Recreation,	As a boater, [the pool 8 drawdown] really didn't affect me as much as I thought it would - (40' houseboat and two 14' fishing boats).	We are glad to hear that.
579	8.0		Water Level Management	I applaud the Corps' efforts in restoring vegetation in our area pools. I believe the drawdown in pool 8 was a success.	Thank you. We, too, are optimistic about the results of the Pool 8 drawdown, and will continue to monitor the pool to determine how long benefits persist.

ID Number	Pool	Subarea Name	Key Words	Comment	Response
580	8.0		Water Level Management	Interested in the results of the pool 8 drawdown. Is information on other drawdowns (i.e., pool 22, etc.) shared among the managing agencies?	We are continuing to monitor the results of the Pool 8 drawdown. A number of scientific publications, as well as newsletter articles and other information about the effect of the drawdown, will be produced over the next several years. Much of this information will either be presented, or referenced, on the website <a href="http://www.mvp.usace.army.mil/enviro_protection/">http://www.mvp.usace.army.mil/enviro_protection/</a>
581	8.0		Water Level Management	Need clarification on drawdown effects in different locations within the pool.	We are continuing to monitor the results of the Pool 8 drawdown. A number of scientific publications, as well as newsletter articles and other information about the effect of the drawdown, will be produced over the next several years. Much of this information will either be presented, or referenced, on the website <a href="http://www.mvp.usace.army.mil/enviro_protection/">http://www.mvp.usace.army.mil/enviro_protection/</a>
582	8.0		Water Level Management	Was the drawdown responsible for a lower catch of crappies in the upper part of the pool?	We do not know how the drawdown may have affected the crappie catch. In our judgment, other conditions such as record spring flooding and extreme water temperatures may have more of an impact on catch by affecting fish locations and fish activity. Forage fish location and their abundance will also dictate where piscivorous fish like crappie may be found. Overall, current crappie numbers provide a good fishery. However, anglers need to be aware that only slight changes in their fishing environment may cause significant changes in catch.
583	8.0		Water Level Management	<u>Drawdown of pool 8 during summer 2001.</u> I strongly support this initiative and believe the experimental effort should be continued for several more years, or at least until researchers feel comfortable with their technical studies and the data that is collected. Almost by technical definition, results of a one-season scientific experiment – during a highly unusual year of extreme prolonged flood levels followed immediately by a severe drought – within a system as highly complex and complicated as the UMRS simply CANNOT possibly provide valid technical data. It would be foolish and wasteful of taxpayer money to stop this experiment before feasibility is accurately determined. Besides, the 2001 drawdown experiment only lasted a mere 6 weeks, and not the full 3-month duration that scientists and managers requested.	You are correct; one year of evaluation is not enough to determine the effects of the drawdown. We are considering a reduced drawdown next summer, and plan to monitor the effects of both summer drawdowns for a number of years.
14	9.0	General	Habitat, Fish	Rebuild area wing dams - great habitat & increased flow in channel.	Modification and restoration of wing dams in this area will be discussed in the Channel Maintenance Structures plan for Pool 9.
15	9.0	General	Stabilization	Riprap from Lock #8, 3 miles south on west bank.	It is not necessary to riprap the entire reach indicated. We have added reference to riprapping several locations along the shoreline where necessary in the future.

ID Number	Pool	Subarea Name	Key Words	Comment	Response
16	9.0	Reno Bottoms/Minnesota Slough	Stabilization	Riprap.	Protection of this island was considered as part of the Bank Stabilization Habitat Rehabilitation and Enhancement Project. All involved in planning concurred with your recommendation, but funding constraints and land ownership issues prevented riprapping this site. The site has been added to the Upper Mississippi River Wildlife and Fish Refuge. Riprapping this head of the island has been added to the pool plan.
17	9.0	General	Stabilization, Erosion	Island erosion.	Protection of this island was considered as part of the Bank Stabilization Habitat Rehabilitation and Enhancement Project. All involved in planning concurred with your recommendation, but funding constraints prevented riprapping this site. Riprapping this head of the island has been added to the pool plan.
18	9.0	Reno Bottoms/Minnesota Slough	Dredging	Increase depth all the way to Reno Bottoms & into Minnesota Slough.	Dredging and opening up channels in this area would likely prove futile, as channel shape and size are dependent on the amount of flow the channels conduct. Flows through each of the channels entering the Reno Bottoms/Minnesota Slough area vary substantially on an annual and seasonal basis. Likewise, habitat conditions within these channels also vary on an annual and seasonal basis. Three major floods have also occurred since 1993, and much of the area is still trying to adjust to the changes that these floods produced. Variability is critical in sustaining diversity and ecological health. The Minnesota DNR annually monitors habitat conditions and fish populations in Hayshore Lake. Habitat conditions and fish populations are relatively stable and healthy. If and when conditions deteriorate enough to warrant some kind of rehabilitation, we might pursue dredging, etc.
19	9.0	General	Habitat	Rehab backwaters.	Annual and seasonal variability of hydrologic conditions creates and maintains very diverse habitats throughout the Reno Bottoms/Minnesota Slough area. This variability causes changes to specific areas that are often perceived as detrimental. However, it is this variability that maintains diversity and sustains ecological health throughout the area. Habitat rehabilitation will be considered when variability is jeopardized or limited.
20	9.0	Reno Bottoms/Minnesota Slough & Big Slough/Lansing Big Lake	General	Artesian wells.	Comment noted. If habitat improvement for fish and wildlife is considered in the vicinity of the artesian wells, options will be considered to use their water source to improve habitat.
21	9.0	Big Slough/Lansing Big Lake	Dredging	Big Slough "keep Deep" dredge low spots.	Dredging at this location was not added to the map because agency representatives believe habitat in the area is good in its present state. However, increasing depth in this area will be considered during the planning stages for any projects in the area.

ID_Number	Pool	Subarea_Name	Key_Words	Comment	Response
22	9.0	Big Slough/Lansing Big Lake	Stabilization	Hummingbird needs riprap.	Stabilization of the points recommended has been added. The Corps of Engineers has a project in the planning stages to stabilize Hummingbird Slough.
23	9.0	General	Habitat, Fish	Big walleye.	Thanks for the tip. We are aware of the high quality walleye habitat at this location.
24	9.0	Big Slough/Lansing Big Lake	Sedimentation, Dredging	Lost at least 3' depth since the 1940's for entire complex.	Sedimentation data collected from the area indicates rates near 1 foot per year. Projects that reduce this are being looked at.
25	9.0	Big Slough/Lansing Big Lake	Stabilization	Identify spots needing shoreline protection.	The need for riprapping sections of this shoreline has been added to the pool plan.
26	9.0	Big Slough/Lansing Big Lake	Habitat, Fish	Need shore slough restoration.	Restoration of Shore Slough is included as one of the options being considered during planning of the Conway Lake/Philippi Habitat Rehabilitation and Enhancement Project.
27	9.0	Harpers Slough, Pool 9	Habitat, Fish and Wildlife	Harpers Slough Area. This area has the greatest potential of improving habitat for fish & wildlife. See the last current HREP planning and project through.	We concur. The Harpers Slough Pool 9 Habitat Rehabilitation and Enhancement Project is designed to improve habitat conditions for a variety of fish and wildlife.
28	9.0	General	Habitat	Rehab.	We are aware of the sedimentation occurring in this area. The pool plan identifies increasing water depth for this area in the desired future.
29	9.0	General	Water Level Management	No drawdown.	All of the pools in the St. Paul District are being evaluated for the potential implementation of water level management alternatives. One of the alternatives to be considered for each pool is no action, or "no drawdown."
30	9.0	Winneshiek & Big Slough	Connectivity	Need to rehab the closing dams all along here to cut off higher flows back in Winneshiek.	Increasing flows into Winneshiek and the Lansing Big Lake area are concerns of the agencies. Any projects in either of these areas will consider how best to control sedimentation and flows into the backwater complexes. Structures to regulate flow of water and sediment into these backwaters have been added to the pool plans.
31	9.0	Lake Winneshiek/Capoli Slough	Stabilization, Habitat, Vegetation	Stabilize these islands to protect emergents.	Island construction and stabilization will be considered as features for any projects in this area. Additional island protection has been added to the pool plan.
32	9.0	General	Water Level Management	Needs drawdown rotation. Each pool should be drawn down on a rotating basis; i.e., once every 3-4 years.	This recommendation will be considered during development of water level management plans for each pool.
33	9.0	General	Water Level Management	Each pool should only be drawn down when vegetation conditions indicate there is a need.	This recommendation will be considered during development of water level management plans for each pool.

ID_Number	Pool	Subarea_Name	Key_Words	Comment	Response
34	9.0	Reno Bottoms/Minnesota Slough	Habitat, Fish	Improve spillway flows opening more backwater areas, providing fishing nursery areas for fish fry.	The need to evaluate measures at the dikes and spillways for each pool is part of the overall plan.
35	9.0	Reno Bottoms/Minnesota Slough	Sedimentation, Dredging	Slough used to be deep & connected to Minnesota Slough.	Dredging and opening up channels in this area would likely prove futile, as channel shape and size are dependent on the amount of flow the channels conduct. Flows through each of the channels entering the Reno Bottoms/Minnesota Slough area vary substantially on an annual and seasonal basis. Likewise, habitat conditions within these channels also vary on an annual and seasonal basis. Three major floods have also occurred since 1993, and much of the area is still trying to adjust to the changes that these floods produced. Variability is critical in sustaining diversity and ecological health. The Minnesota DNR annually monitors habitat conditions and fish populations in Hayshore Lake. Habitat conditions and fish populations are relatively stable and healthy. If and when conditions deteriorate enough to warrant some kind of rehabilitation, we might pursue dredging, etc.
36	9.0	Walter's Lake/Bad Axe River	Habitat, Vegetation	Promote vegetation in slough and backwaters; not much here anymore.	The pool plans indicate increasing water depths and improving aquatic vegetation for this area.
37	9.0	Reno Bottoms/Minnesota Slough	Stabilization	Riprap from Dam 8, 3 miles south-west bank.	It is not necessary to riprap the entire reach indicated. We have added reference to riprapping several locations along the shoreline where necessary in the future.
38	9.0	Walter's Lake/Bad Axe River	Habitat, Fish	Deepen these lakes for winter habitat.	These features are part of the pool plan for this area.
39	9.0	Walter's Lake/Bad Axe River	Habitat, Sand Mud Bars	Sandbar & mud flats have disappeared; bring back.	We will include consideration of features to increase the area of sandbar and mud flat habitat as part of all projects.
40	9.0	Reno Bottoms/Minnesota Slough	Habitat, Vegetation, Dredging	Open up slough to this area as before. Deeper water, more vegetation.	Dredging and opening up channels in this area would likely prove futile, as channel shape and size are dependent on the amount of flow the channels conduct. Flows through each of the channels entering the Reno Bottoms/Minnesota Slough area vary substantially on an annual and seasonal basis. Likewise, habitat conditions within these channels also vary on an annual and seasonal basis. Three major floods have also occurred since 1993, and much of the area is still trying to adjust to the changes that these floods produced. Variability is critical in sustaining diversity and ecological health. The Minnesota DNR annually monitors habitat conditions and fish populations in Hayshore Lake. Habitat conditions and fish populations are relatively stable and healthy. If and when conditions deteriorate enough to warrant some kind of rehabilitation, we might pursue dredging, etc.

ID_Number	Pool	Subarea_Name	Key_Words	Comment	Response
41	9.0	Reno Bottoms/Minnesota Slough	Habitat, Fish	Hays Lake improve fishing.	The Minnesota DNR annually monitors habitat conditions and fish populations in Hays Lake. Habitat conditions and fish populations are relatively stable and healthy. Annual and seasonal variability of hydrologic conditions creates and maintains very diverse habitats throughout the Reno Bottoms/Minnesota Slough area. This variability causes changes to specific areas that are often perceived as detrimental. However, it is this variability that maintains diversity and sustains ecological health throughout the area. Habitat rehabilitation will be considered when variability is jeopardized or limited.
42	9.0	Reno Bottoms/Minnesota Slough	Habitat, Fish	Improve fisheries.	Improving fish habitat in this area has been added to the pool plan.
43	9.0	Big Slough/Lansing Big Lake	Closure, Recreation, Boating	Close off slough but still allow navigation for small boats.	This slough is partially closed now. We will continue to evaluate this structure to determine if further reduction in flow is needed.
44	9.0	Big Slough/Lansing Big Lake	Connectivity	Connect upper Iowa with old channel.	This is currently being investigated. Projected habitat changes (both positive and negative) need to be addressed.
45	9.0	Big Slough/Lansing Big Lake	Habitat	Leave Conway alone, like natural beaver dam.	A no action alternative is being considered for Conway Lake.
46	9.0	General	Dredging	Is dredge Conway prop dredge off train.	If dredging is selected as a feature of a project in Conway Lake, the contractor will be responsible for determining the best way to get the equipment into the lake.
47	9.0	Big Slough/Lansing Big Lake	General	man made ???????? Will destroy natural ?????? Wild ????????	The comment was difficult to read. We believe your comment was in favor of not constructing a project in Conway Lake. Additionally, if a project is implemented in Conway Lake, we will investigate options to make the project features "blend" into the natural environment.
48	9.0	Winneshiek & Big Slough	Stabilization	Look at avoid & minimize (Greffin) RR is dumping riprap (large rock) that is an eyesore (consider St. Paul's navigation work group to assess (Paul Machajewski) beach plan for beach.	Stabilization of the railroad track bed permit process will be evaluated. Beach plans are redone every 5 years.
49	9.0	Winneshiek & Big Slough	Stabilization, Erosion	Work with city & private property owners to shore up riverbanks; have a plan to work with. Contact John Rea (563)-538-4901.	There is a permit process that will evaluate the action for bankline stabilization. Your comment will be forwarded to the appropriate office in the Corps of Engineers.
50	9.0	Big Slough/Lansing Big Lake	Habitat, Channels	Size of new side channels.	Hummingbird Slough is being stabilized by the Corps of Engineers. The stabilization is currently scheduled for summer 2002.
51	9.0	General	Closing Dams	Closing dams.	Modification and restoration of wing dams in this area will be discussed in the Channel Maintenance Structures plan for Pool 9.

ID Number	Pool	Subarea Name	Key Words	Comment	Response
52	9.0	Big Slough/Lansing Big Lake	Recreation, Beach	Better beach.	A beach plan exists for Pool 9. These beach plans identify areas that will be maintained as recreational beach sites.
53	9.0	Winneshiek & Big Slough	Recreation, Boat Landing	Improve boat landing.	The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service maintains this landing. The landing will be renovated in 2002.
54	9.0	Lake Winneshiek/Capoli Slough	Recreation, Beach	More beaches.	A beach plan exists for Pool 9. These beach plans identify areas that will be maintained as recreational beach sites. The area indicated presently has no beaches. Projects indicated in this pool plan focus on habitat for fish and wildlife. We have forwarded your recommendation to the appropriate agency representatives on the beach plan work group.
55	9.0	Harpers Slough, Pool 9	Habitat, Fish	Could be more for fishing.	The Pool 9 Harpers Slough Habitat Rehabilitation and Enhancement Project will improve fisheries habitat in this section of Pool 9.
56	9.0	Harpers Slough, Pool 9	Unique Feature	Red-shouldered hawks (Wexford).	Comment noted.
57	9.0	Harpers Slough, Pool 9	Unique Feature	Eagles.	Comment noted.
58	9.0	Harpers Slough, Pool 9	Habitat, Wildlife	Tundra swans, snow geese CAGO.	Comment noted.
59	9.0	Harpers Slough, Pool 9	Habitat, Fish	Winter fishing.	We interpret this comment to be referencing a historic winter fishing area. Future projects in this portion of the pool will consider the restoration of overwintering habitat for fish.
60	9.0	Harpers Slough, Pool 9	Recreation, Boat Landing	Improve boat landing at Lynxville.	This landing is maintained by the Village of Lynxville.
586	9.0	Harpers Slough	Recreation, Boat Restrictions	Restrict the lower portion of pool 9 closed area from approximately the north end of Wexford Delta, south to dike and east to the main channel to canoe access only.	This proposal can be considered during development of the Comprehensive Conservation Plan being prepared by the USFWS.
1	10.0	Harpers Slough	Sedimentation	Shallow.	Increasing the depth of this area has been added.
2	10.0	Harpers Slough	Closure	Closure.	A closure was constructed at the location shown in 1997 as part of the Bank Stabilization Habitat Rehabilitation and Enhancement Project
3	10.0	Harpers Slough	Dredging	Dredge.	Dredging at this location was not added to the map because agency representatives believe habitat in the area is good in its present state. Dredging at this location could affect mussel resources in the area. However, increasing depth in this area will be discussed during the planning stages for any project in this area of Harpers Slough.

ID_Number	Pool	Subarea_Name	Key_Words	Comment	Response
4	10.0	Harpers Slough	Stabilization	Riprap points so don't lose points of islands.	Stabilization of the points recommended has been added.
5	10.0	Harpers Slough	Forest Management	Unique stand of old oak timber needs protecting.	We concur that the old stand of oak needs to be maintained, and we are looking at options to develop other areas of the forest into oak. The area indicated will be considered for stabilization if island erosion becomes severe.
6	10.0	Harpers Slough	Sedimentation	Filling in of sediment keeps flow out of Harpers Slough.	Increasing the depth of this area has been added, and we will investigate methods for reducing the amount of sediment entering this area when a project is initiated for this section of Harpers Slough.
7	10.0	General	Habitat, Fish	Paint Creek Area has potential area for improved winter habitat for fish. Diversion of part of stream and dredging of part of area would accomplish restoration.	Features to improve the area for winter fish habitat have been added.
8	10.0	McGregor Lake/East Channel	Habitat, Channels	Needs snag removal.	Snags and woody structure are important fish habitat components and loafing structure for wildlife. We do not plan to remove the snags, since this activity would not significantly improve habitat. We acknowledge that removal of these snags would improve navigation in the area during low water.
9	10.0	McGregor Lake/East Channel	Sedimentation, Dredging	Used to be a running slough. Very shallow.	Increasing the depth of this slough and providing flow into it have been added. These habitat improvement measures will be evaluated during detailed project planning for the area.
10	10.0	Gerndt Lake/Wisconsin River Delta North	Sedimentation	Silted in.	One of the recommended cuts is included in the pool plan. Additional increases in depth will be considered during project planning.
11	10.0	Gerndt Lake/Wisconsin River Delta North	General, Correction	This is Gerndt Lake, not...	The area referenced is correctly named, although the arrow did not point directly at Gerndt Lake. The Sub-area name includes the area bounded by the East and Main Channels and the Wisconsin River which includes Gerndt Lake.
12	10.0	Glen Lake/Wisconsin River Delta South	Stabilization	This island needs riprap.	Protection of this island (Wyalusing Daymark) was considered as part of the Bank Stabilization Habitat Rehabilitation and Enhancement Project. All involved in planning concurred with your recommendation, but funding constraints prevented riprapping this site. The site has been added to the pool plan.
13	10.0	Bagley Bottoms/Jay Lake	Closure	Partial closure.	The closure has been added.

ID_Number	Pool	Subarea_Name	Key_Words	Comment	Response
501	10.0	Harpers Slough	Connectivity	When the State bought the Nobles Island, they built up the road (due to flooding) and covered up three tubes that kept the current flowing. The slough has a spring at the upper end and has always been a spawning bed and feeding bed for several species of fish. There now is about 3 feet of silt on bottom. Also, the body of water the artesian well discharges into from Nobles Island.	Increasing water depths in this bay has been added to the pool plan. The possibility of managing flows into the area has also been added.
511	10.0	Harpers Slough	Dredging	The backwaters from Nobles Island Access to the channel on the "S" curve need to be dredged and rebuilt.	This appears to be a recreational access recommendation. We could find no reason to incorporate this suggestion into the pool plan, but we have forwarded the recommendation to the River Resources Forum for consideration in any recreation plans being developed for Pool 10.
557	10.0		Pool Regulation	I was born and raised in Prairie du Chien, WI, and was a resident until entering the military service in 1944. My father has owned property on the Ambro Island since the year 1938. My family has owned and maintained a cottage on the above mentioned property since the early 1940's. We have endured and survived at least three severe floods in 1965, 1993, and 2001. We have cleaned our property and cottage after each flood without any aid from the Federal, State, or local governments. My clean-up expense after the 2001 flood was approximately \$3,000. I feel that if there had been better river stage forecasts that I could have saved about \$2,000 of that expense. The day-to-day forecasts were not very accurate. I also feel that if the Corps of Engineers would provide the Weather Bureau with present and proposed gate positions at all of the Mississippi River dams, that more accurate river forecasts could be determined and provided to the affected public. I believe that better coordination between the St. Paul and Rock Island Corps is needed on gate positions.	<p>Congress has given the responsibility of forecasting flood stages to the National Weather Service (NWS). The Corps is not permitted to furnish forecast information to the public that it provides internally for operation of its structures. However, the Corps provides its unsteady flow model results to the NWS every day during the flood season. The NWS uses this information as appropriate in its own models to arrive at an official forecast.</p> <p>The Corps operates the gates at the dams every day with the goal of having pool inflow and outflow be the same. The St. Paul District provides this flow information to the Rock Island District daily.</p>
558	10.0		Pool Regulation	It would help a great deal if we could control the water better. There seems to be a problem at Guttenberg and Dubuque as to how they are handling the water as pool 10 is getting more than their fair share of flooding. The banks and lakes are being destroyed in this pool. We never should have received the water level reached this year.	The St. Paul District sends Pool 10 flow information to the Rock Island District daily. With regard to flooding, the locks and dams do not have the capability to provide flood control of any significant magnitude. Operation of Lock and Dam 10 during the 2001 flood had no impact on flooding in Pool 10 because the flows greatly exceeded the operational capability of the dam.
560	10.0	Harpers Slough	Recreation	The county DNR does an excellent job of maintaining Nobles Access.	Thank you.
561	10.0	Ambrough Slough/Gremore Lake	Recreation	Another area that should be looked at is the "Slow No Wake" zones.	Slow/No Wake areas are established through local government. If a No Wake zone is desired for this area, contact the township board.

ID_Number	Pool	Subarea_Name	Key_Words	Comment	Response
562	10.0	Ambrough Slough/Gremore Lake	Recreation	One area DNR warden is not enough coverage to patrol this restriction. Our local warden is a good man, and does the best that he can, considering the area that he patrols. I believe that when the local water reaches a stage of 13 feet, there should be a "Slow No Wake" enforced especially in the area of buildings. At a local stage of 13.2, water is over the Ambro Road. At this stage, a considerable amount of damage is initiated by the waves from boat traffic. I would suggest that if the DNR cannot provide "Slow No Wake" enforcement, that funds be provided to the Crawford County Sheriff's Dept. to provide enforcement, as is done in La Crosse County.	Boating funds are available to assist local units of government in enforcing boating regulations. Contact your local Department of Natural Resources for information on how to apply for these funds.
568	10.0	Ambrough Slough/Gremore Lake	Reforestation	Several years ago, the DNR tried to manage a forest in a swamp on the east side of the Ambro Road. There were many mature, and over mature trees removed to provide daylight to the swamp. Before the trees were removed, they provided their own windbreak. Since the trees were removed, many more mature trees were blown over because of the loss of wind protection. Growth of new trees has been practically non-existent because of recent floods. As I have stated in my previous letters, "You cannot manage a forest in a swamp."	The harvest of the trees in this area was part of a forest management plan to improve the health of the forest. We concur that the growth of new trees has been hampered due to the several floods that have had an impact on this area over the past few years. The poor reproduction of trees is common throughout the St. Paul District and is one of the key issues of the pool plans. Forests have been successfully managed in many floodplains throughout the Nation, and we will continue to manage the forest resources of the Upper Mississippi River through a variety of techniques.
571	10.0	Harpers Slough	Stabilization	The tops of many islands need restructuring with riprap, as we are losing them due to high water and erosion.	Stabilization of several islands has been added in the Harpers Slough area. We also will evaluate alternatives for diversifying the floodplain forest community. One of the alternatives under consideration is the "raising" of islands with material dredged from adjacent backwaters.
124	11.0	Turkey River Bottoms	Tributary, Delta	Needs major plan.	Several potential habitat improvement measures have been proposed for this area. They include reestablishment of floodplain forests and prairies, development of moist soil units, and dredging of backwater lakes.
125	11.0	Grant River Delta	Tributary, Delta	Grant plat river deltas need project.	Several potential habitat improvement measures have been proposed for this area. They include island construction, increasing the depths of backwaters, and increasing the coverage of aquatic vegetation.
512	All		Fishway	Has installing fish ladders into the spillways been given any consideration?	Yes, fish passage through the dams is receiving considerable attention. An experimental project is being considered at Lock and Dam 3, and options for other dams have also been discussed. Considerable information needs to be collected on cost, potential benefits, movement of exotic species, and other issues that may be associated with fish ladders.
513	All		Fishway	Use caution regarding the movement of exotic species through fish ladders.	Excellent comment that we are taking to heart.

ID_Number	Pool	Subarea_Name	Key_Words	Comment	Response
514	All		Flood control	During the spring flood seasons, there are various reasons for them. Of course, excessive rainfall, the depth of frost in the ground, the amount of snow, and rate of melting, and ice jams downstream of tributaries. I feel that at least one of these problems could be avoided, or at least somewhat relieved, if the Corps of Engineers could provide an ice-breaker downstream of the tributaries, starting at either the Illinois or Wisconsin River moving north.	We concur that there are many reasons for flooding. As far as ice jams are concerned, various methods have been tried, such as using dynamite and controlling flows. A method that has had some limited positive results is adding water in order to lift the ice and get the ice moving. Using vessels to break ice in Lake Pepin has been tried in the past with limited success. One of the many constraints associated with the use of an icebreaker at the tributaries is ice in the locks. The lock gates are inoperable with ice in the chamber, so removal or melting of the ice would be necessary for the vessel to lock through. We doubt that the effort would be worth the cost, and it may not solve the ice jam problem.
515	All		General	I thought [the meeting] very interesting, and glad the public has some input as to restoring the Mississippi River, as we have used her and abused her for a number of years.	Thank you very much for your attendance and support. We concur, and that is the goal of the pool plan.
516	All		General	Thank you for your efforts and sincerely hope to have our resources rebuilt and preserved for our next generations to come.	We concur, and that is the goal of the pool plans.
517	All		General	Your plan seems to be one of replacing what has been lost. Would it not be better to protect what we still have, then replace what has been lost? Otherwise, you will never complete the job.	We concur. Both are needed.
518	All		General	These plans are very important for presenting a united community vision to funding sources and for incorporation into the FWS CCP and the Nav Study.	We concur.
519	All		General	Keep up the good work and thanks for asking for the public input!!	Thank you.
520	All		General, Erosion	Force Corps of Engineers to keep dredge spoil tubes a minimum of 30 yards back from natural shoreline.	This will be brought to the River Resources Forum, the group that oversees Corps dredging.
521	All		General	How will projects be prioritized?	This is the next big step. At this time, no decision has been made on how this will be done.
522	All		General	What is the difference between a project and a technique?	We are unsure of the circumstances where possible confusion occurred. However, we will use the following example to demonstrate the difference. An island in the Mississippi River is eroding. River managers and the public decide that it is important the island remains. The "project" will be island stabilization. How is the island stabilized? Here are a few ways for stabilization to occur: revegetate the shoreline through plantings (willow); place rock groins (rock placed perpendicular to the shoreline at periodic intervals); place on-shore rock (parallel to the shoreline); or place offshore rock mounds (parallel to the shoreline). This is a short list of "techniques" that can be used to complete the island stabilization "project."

ID_Number	Pool	Subarea_Name	Key_Words	Comment	Response
523	All		General, Navigation	How is the Corps of Engineers involved in this study and how will things such as the Nav Study use the information?	They are part of the work group and they head the River Resources Forum. Also, when the pool plans are finalized, agencies involved will present it to the Corps.
524	All		General, Construction	Do more work in the winter.	Comment noted.
525	All		General	Need to develop a method to keep the public informed on the process - how were public comments addressed and used; what are the next steps? Public comments should also be forwarded beyond the local managers to agency heads, etc. There needs to be continuity for public involvement.	We agree and are working on it now.
526	All		General	There is too much focus on vegetation. When do we get to the specifics of management for fish and wildlife species?	The management of fish and wildlife on the Mississippi River is very important. Length limits, bag restrictions and season lengths are specific actions available to managers. While these tools are important, managers also need to concentrate efforts on habitat. Without an adequate quantity of quality habitat, fish and wildlife will not produce manageable populations. Vegetation is a very specific habitat component and provides the food, cover and structure needed for numerous fish and wildlife species. Additional habitat needs for a variety of fish and wildlife are very difficult to "map". These include proximity to nesting habitat, ability to get to critical habitats for animals that migrate, current velocity, habitat type, etc. The specific needs for many species will be taken into consideration during specific project planning.
527	All		General	Will these pool plans have a strong marriage to the Nav Study?	The Corps of Engineers is considering ways to integrate these pool plans into aspects of the Navigation Studies.
528	All		General	Have any decisions been made yet on how to accomplish the desired future conditions?	Some of the potential measures to achieve the desired future are illustrated on the maps and/or discussed in the pool plans (i.e., island construction, dredging, etc.) While we have identified tools, or techniques, for reaching the desired future, the reality is that agency and public support is essential. The other factor is to obtain adequate funding through a variety of sources to maintain what we have and construct what we need for a healthy river.
529	All		General	Field level managers need to <u>ensure</u> that the public's comments reach the higher level decision-makers in the agencies.	Work group members will facilitate the upward reporting of these comments to senior leaders within their respective agencies.
530	All		General, Navigation	Keeping the barges moving is an absolute must.	Congress has designated the Mississippi River as a nationally significant ecosystem and a nationally significant navigation system. Nothing in these plans will change that.

ID Number	Pool	Subarea Name	Key Words	Comment	Response
531	All		Exotic Species	Exotic species should also include the consideration of diseases to plants and animals in and outside the river floodplain.	We concur.
532	All		General, Public Involvement	One way to get more public input is to be more specific on the purpose of the meeting. Mention specific sites to include attendance, interest, and input.	We concur.
533	All		General, Public Involvement	Provide an update (yearly?) of where, how, how much money has been spent, activities, etc. A summary should be made of how the tax dollars have been spent from all sources on the river in one location.	This is one public involvement technique that we are currently evaluating.
534	All		General, Public Involvement	Use the Upper Miss Basin Stakeholder Network as a method to communicate with the public on the pool planning process.	We will consider this approach and continue to look for additional ways to get the word out.
535	All		Exotic Species	Concerned about river currents and zebra mussels.	Although we are not sure of your specific concern regarding river currents, several of the management techniques proposed in the pool plans address habitat degradation linked to the movement of water. Zebra mussels and control of other exotic species are being addressed in the pool plans.
536	All		Tributary, Delta	The mouths of streams as they enter the pool need to be addressed (tributary delta areas).	Comment noted.
537	All		Habitat, Fish, Navigation	Wing dams may be helping some very important species. Wing dams are desirable because of the fish they support. Notching wing dams is cost effective.	The wing dams in several pools have already been evaluated for modification to improve habitat conditions. This evaluation will eventually be conducted for all of the pools. As of 2001, wing dam modifications for habitat have been done in Pools 5 and 8.
538	All		General	How are these projects going to be financed?	The pool plans were developed with the thought that multiple funding sources could be used for implementation. Federal and State agencies would take the lead, but other funding sources will also be encouraged. These could include local governments, non-government and private organizations. To fully implement this plan, considerably more funding will be required than what has been directed to natural resource habitat projects in the past.
539	All		General, Public Involvement	There are lots of education issues that need to be addressed along with funding for this effort.	Concur.
540	All		Recreation, Beach	Are sandbars being maintained and kept clean? Use education to help address this problem.	Recreational Beach Plans have been developed for many pools, but not all of them. These plans have been used to secure Federal and State funding for recreational beach management in the 1990's.

ID_Number	Pool	Subarea_Name	Key_Words	Comment	Response
541	All		Recreation, Boating	Many people don't recognize the dangers of the river - they need to be informed.	We concur.
542	All		General	Who will be in charge of further development and administration of the pool plans?	Responsibility for the pool plans will be through the Fish and Wildlife Work Group of the St. Paul District's River Resources Forum. Continued public input and involvement will be a key aspect of keeping the pool plans up to date.
543	All		General	I sincerely appreciate the recent efforts of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the U.S. Army COE, and other cooperating state and federal agencies as they seek public input to develop common goals and objectives for the protection and restoration of the Upper Mississippi River System (UMRS) ecosystem. I also appreciate and support stronger collaboration with various nonprofit organizations and members of the public to accomplish identified milestones.	We concur, and the pool plans are built upon these goals.
544	All		General	I wholeheartedly agree with, and support, the strategy for operation and maintenance of the UMRS ecosystem, including the tools or measures, and the goals and benefits, that are described and elaborated upon in chapter 4 of "A River That Works and a Working River." In brief, the essential components that I believe federal and state agencies should follow to improve the UMRS are: 1. Improve water quality for all public uses. 2. Reduce erosion and sediment impacts by targeting new programs and initiatives at tributary watersheds. 3. Return the floodplain to a natural state to allow channel meanders and nurture habitat diversity. 4. Provide for seasonal flood pulse effects and periodic low flows to improve nutrient base, plant growth and natural succession of plant communities. 5. Restore aquatic habitats and add recreational benefits by connecting backwaters to main channel. 6. Open side channels, and create new islands, shoals and sandbar habitats. 7. Manage channel maintenance and disposal of sediments to support all other ecosystem objectives. 8. Control the spread of exotic species using physical barriers or other means. 9. Improve population of specific native fish species by providing passageways at lock and dams.	We concur. The document you referred to is the basis for the plan to tie into a systemic approach for ecosystem management.
545	All		General, Habitat, Fish and Wildlife	Enhanced vegetation management, deeper water in backwaters, and restoring and protecting islands in lower pools. I support ongoing and future efforts that address these needs.	Thank you.

ID Number	Pool	Subarea Name	Key Words	Comment	Response
546	All		General	Desired future habitat conditions for Pools 8, 9 and 10. <u>Mississippi</u> River as described in the Draft Fish & Wildlife Work Group Plans. I have an appreciation for the unique attributes, opportunities and constraints involved in protecting and improving the natural resources within each of these pools. Furthermore, I have confidence in, and fully support the professional biologists and managers who will be carrying out the projects that were described in these handout materials.	Thank you.
550	All		General, Observations	I have used <u>our</u> river for over fifty years and it saddens me to see her going downhill. What was once beautiful islands are now a bunch of dead snags with roots exposed on every bank.	We agree and are trying to change it.
551	All		General, Observations	I realize that you might consider me an <u>old</u> man at age 74, but I have been around this river all my life, and the items that I have brought up have mostly been agreed upon among my peers.	We do not consider you old. We need your long-term insight on how the river habitat has changed over time.
552	All		General, Policy	Long-term management of the Upper Miss River and in particular this refuge must contain a balance of efforts and resources towards environmental and commercial use. The (our) river is suffering from severe degradation as a result of channel maintenance, only for the benefit of commercial navigation. This must stop. The future of the UMR&WR is at stake. I believe this refuge is a nationally significant resource that is suffering from under funding, transient leadership, and severe conflict over the dual mandate for continued commercial navigation expansion and a wildlife refuge. This pool planning study and its results should be part of the navigational study currently under way.	We totally agree, and we are trying to reverse the loss of habitat with programs such as the Environmental Management Program habitat restoration projects. These pool plans will give us a goal to work toward.
553	All		General, Policy	There are far too many agencies that attempt to control the existence and operation of the river. No one agency appears to have control, and some of the rules and regulations border on being ridiculous. The residents and property owners are at a loss as to where some of the rules came from and which agency has the authority to implement them. The majority of the people have no idea what most of the rules are. This makes it very difficult to know when permits are needed for property work, and which agency has the authority to approve or disapprove the requests.	There is no doubt that multiple jurisdictions exist on the Mississippi River. This will not change anytime soon. Federal, State and local units of government all have roles and responsibilities. We agree this can be confusing. There may be ways to ease confusion. It may be practical to develop some sort of "Agency Guide" that describes their river responsibilities.

ID_Number	Pool	Subarea_Name	Key_Words	Comment	Response
554	All		General, Policy	The Wisconsin use of Federal funds is not being properly used. More of the funds should be used for manual labor, rather than studies, newspaper reports, aquatic education, etc. If manual labor would be used properly, backwaters and sloughs could be kept clean of debris and fallen trees, etc, and provide more oxygen in the backwaters. Another reason that I believe that the DNR should have more manual labor employees is that several years ago a good amount of money was spent on a boat dock at the DNR Ambro Boat Landing. Since the latest flood, the dock has receded and come to rest on dry land, and cannot be used. Manual labor would keep it afloat.	As you have stated, there are numerous ways Federal funds are spent. We suggest you communicate with your local DNR office, discuss what is occurring, and find ways you can be involved. For Pool 10, the local fisheries biologist may be contacted at 608-326-8818.  The Ambrough Slough Backwater Complex, and Gremore Lake, will be the site of an Environmental Management Program Habitat Rehabilitation Project scheduled to begin construction in 2002. The project includes dredging in Tilmont, Upper Doubles, Big Missouri, Gremore and Spring Lakes. A partial closure will be constructed at the entrance of Black or Dark Slough to reduce sediment input and water velocities in lower Ambrough Slough. Also, a culvert will be placed from Ambrough Slough to Gremore Lake to improve overwintering habitat for fish in Gremore Lake.
555	All		General, Policy	More State funding for natural resource management needs to be spent on the Mississippi River.	Each of the States uses a different mix of funding sources for management of the Mississippi River. One difficult challenge in competing for limited State funds is that the majority of the river is managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or the Corps of Engineers. Securing substantial increases in State funding for Mississippi River management without direct ownership and management control of the resource is difficult, given the number of State owned and managed resources elsewhere in a State. However, we will continue to explore avenues for increasing State and Federal funding for management of the river's resources.
556	All		General, Policy	Need a strategy to communicate with the public what is going on with river management.	This is a recognized need and one that is being worked on from many different directions. The agencies are currently working on a public involvement plan for the Environmental Management Program, St. Paul District Corps of Engineers and other programs. Our desire is to have a series of comprehensive meetings all along the river to update citizens on what is happening and what is being planned.
563	All		Recreation	Pay attention to recreational comments. There are lots of recreational users - admittedly of varying interests and persuasions.	Recreational comments have been forwarded to the appropriate points of contact for all of the agencies and to the St. Paul District's River Resources Forum.
564	All		Recreation	Interested in having recreation management included as a component of the pool plans. Many of the backwaters are no longer accessible for recreational use because they are filling in with sediment.	Recreational comments have been forwarded to the appropriate points of contact for all of the agencies and to the St. Paul District's River Resources Forum.
565	All		Recreation	How much habitat is destroyed through recreational use? How much education is needed to address these problems? The Recreational Work Group could be encouraged to finish the recreational management planning effort.	Some studies looking at the impact of recreational traffic on river habitat have been done. We concur that more education is needed about the potential for recreational use to affect habitat.

ID_Number	Pool	Subarea_Name	Key_Words	Comment	Response
566	All		Recreation	Slow/No Wake zones are needed in more areas.	Slow/No Wake areas are established through local government. If a No Wake zone is desired for an area, contact the township board.
569	All		Reforestation	Taking agricultural lands out of production causes a concentration of agricultural activities in other areas and "forces" an increase in intensive farming practices to meet demand.	As managers of river resources, we will strive to be cognizant of the broad range of impacts resulting from land use changes within the river floodplain, and factor this information into these decisions.
572	All		Stabilization	Concerned with the amount of riprap used because it's a barrier to animal movement.	We agree there is potential to overuse rock riprap. The agencies are seeking improved techniques which stabilize shorelines while minimizing site impacts to wildlife and fish.
573	All		Stabilization	Old riprap is gone in many places, causing shoreline erosion. The eroded banks need to be protected.	Shoreline erosion is widespread along the Upper Mississippi River. Stabilization of the highest priority areas is a part of the pool plans.
584	All		Water Level Management	Drop level of river in the winter and then excavate material out with equipment.	The Corps currently maintains water levels on the high end of their operating band during the winter. Overwintering fish, particularly bluegill and bass, require adequate depth, oxygen and water temperatures for survival. By keeping water levels as high as possible, these species have a greater chance of survival. Also furbearers, like muskrat, would be negatively affected by dropping water levels in the winter.
585	All		Water Level Management	Rotating annual drawdowns within various pools of the UMRS – once every three years, or perhaps every second year. Preliminary data from a weekly shorebird survey conducted on pool 8 over 15 weeks during summer 2001 suggests that the 2,000 acres of newly exposed sediments attracted significant numbers of shorebirds to the area that likely would not have stopped on the UMRS in non-drawdown years. Southward shorebird migration begins close to the 4th of July and lasts nearly to November. Twenty-three shorebird species were observed using new habitats on pool 8 in 2001 despite only a brief 6 weeks of drawdown duration this year. Research projects at various locations throughout the mid-continent indicate that shorebird populations are dwindling steadily and rather rapidly, and also that suitable habitat for shorebird refueling stops during their extremely long migrations is also being lost at an increasing rate. Using a system of annually rotated pool drawdowns to expose sediments that have been submerged and unavailable since the 1930's can potentially have a dramatic positive impact on shorebird populations. Pools throughout the UMRS (pools 1-10 and beyond) should be evaluated for inclusion in such a rotational drawdown system. Ongoing technical studies of annual drawdowns at pool 8 (and/or other pools) can provide answers to the intriguing questions involved with this form of natural resource management in support of a natural flowing river and biodiversity.	A rotational drawdown program is something to consider. As we continue to experiment with drawdowns in other pools, our understanding of the benefits and impacts will improve. We will use this information when considering the variety of options available for water level management.