

Sunnyside-Snake River Wildlife Area Management Plan

SEPA Review Period: September 9 – October 21, 2019

Date & Source	Comment	WDFW Response
<p>9/20/19 SEPA Desk</p> <p>Dale and LouAnn Schielke dahlialou@msn.com</p>	<p>Thompson Seeps ponds project needs to be actively managed for a timely project completion. The ponds at lower Thompson Seep have historically been excellent angler and hunting destinations. Beaver dams are believed to have provided the impoundments that produced the waterfowl and fish haven. However the water levels fluctuated significantly with beaver activity and subsequently dropped to the current "mudhole" levels. The area is not conducive to waterfowl and the limited remaining muddy water is infested with carp. Ducks Unlimited has produced plans for restoring the ponds with controlled water level structures. Now we just need to implement the plan.</p> <p>These ponds were once (20 plus years ago) so productive that anglers from Seattle area would come to fish them. I urge management of the project in a timely manner to restore this opportunity.</p>	<p><i>Work on the Thompson Seeps Unit is identified in the draft plan, Appendix D: Wetland Management Plan (page 160). Changes in the water regime by the irrigation district and changes over time have diminished the lakes. WDFW is working with Ducks Unlimited, the Bureau of Reclamation, and other partners to evaluate potential site improvements, and are in the preliminary stages of planning. It will take coordination, time, and funding to develop a plan and begin implementing these projects.</i></p>
<p>9/6/19 SS-SR email</p> <p>Chris Albertson Christopher. albertson@srd.edu</p>	<p>Hello,</p> <p>I received the Wildlife Area Management plan and left a voice message as well. My name is Chris Albertson and I'm a Math Teacher at Richland High School. I started an organization called Runners of the Sage www.runnersofthesage.com a couple years ago and our group has done a lot of group runs out in the Rattlesnake area. We put on events throughout the tri-cities with the goal of encouraging all to live more active, sustainable, and environmentally aware lifestyles. You can look at all we are doing on the website above.</p> <p>Our group is growing steadily and we absolutely love the Rattlesnake Slope Preserve and would like to help that area. We have an army of people willing to do work and raise funds and I would love to talk to the right people about what we are thinking. Thanks for your time</p> <p>Chris Albertson, 503-756-8621</p>	<p><i>Thank you for your interest in Rattlesnake Slope. WDFW welcomes and appreciates efforts of volunteers, and these efforts need to be coordinated with the wildlife area manager, who will be in contact with you.</i></p>

<p>SEPA Desk 10/7/19</p>	<p>TO: Scott McCorquodale, Region 3 Wildlife Program Manager; Ross Huffman, Region 3 Lands Operations Manager; Pat Kaelber, Wildlife Area Manager; Patricia Jatczak, WDFW Lands Planner; Noel Ferguson, Assistant Manager SSWMA; Cynthia Wilkerson, Lands Division Manager; Mike Ritter, District Habitat Biologist; Members of the Sunnyside-Snake River Wildlife Area Advisory Committee</p> <p>RE: Public Input - Sunnyside-Snake River Wildlife Management Plan</p> <p>I offer this letter in lieu of my personal attendance at the up-coming public meeting at the Benton County PUD October 10 and any others prior to the Public Input deadline October 21. Please log and distribute this letter formally as Public Comment under the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) toward the Sunnyside-Snake River Wildlife Management Plan.</p> <p>First, a big thanks to each of you and many others named in the production of the Draft Report. As an outdoor enthusiast and grateful resident of Washington, I observe all over the state the breadth and challenges of the lands you manage. While I am writing on specific matters below, please know that I appreciate the work you all do every day.</p> <p>My comments today are focused on the worsening condition of habitat, vegetation, access and safety in wetland areas of the SSR-WMA. Since I began frequenting the units of the SS-WMA in 1992 I have witnessed a steady decline in the overall quality of these four crucial vectors of public lands management. While I am not familiar with every waterbody in this WMA, I am intimately familiar with a number of them listed here: Glover Unit (51 Acres); Bos Lake; Giffen Lake; Vance-Ferry Road Unit; Morgan Lake; Bridgeman Pond; Johnson Wetland</p> <p>These units in particular, as you have articulated on p. 160 of the Draft Plan, suffer from unrestrained infill of cattails and other aggressive aquatic vegetation in their wetland assets. I am not a biologist but I observe, in wetlands such as Morgan Lake and Bridgeman Pond, a dramatic loss of open-water acreage. As a waterfowler I perceive that this loss means migratory waterfowl have fewer open-water resting options adjacent to the Yakima River and probably a less-than-ideal nesting</p>	<p><i>Thank you for the support of the wildlife area management plan. Weeds, encroachment, and reduction of habitat and recreational opportunities are of concern to WDFW. Wildlife area managers will implement the Weed Management Plan (Appendix B) and the Wetlands Management Plan (Appendix D) of the management plan to tackle some of these concerns.</i></p> <p><i>Appendix D of the management plan is the "Sunnyside-Snake River Wetland Management Plan". This plan will be updated by mid-2020, and will focus on the Windmill, Bailie, Mesa Lake, Sunnyside, and Byron units. It will include a treatment plan and implementation schedule.</i></p>
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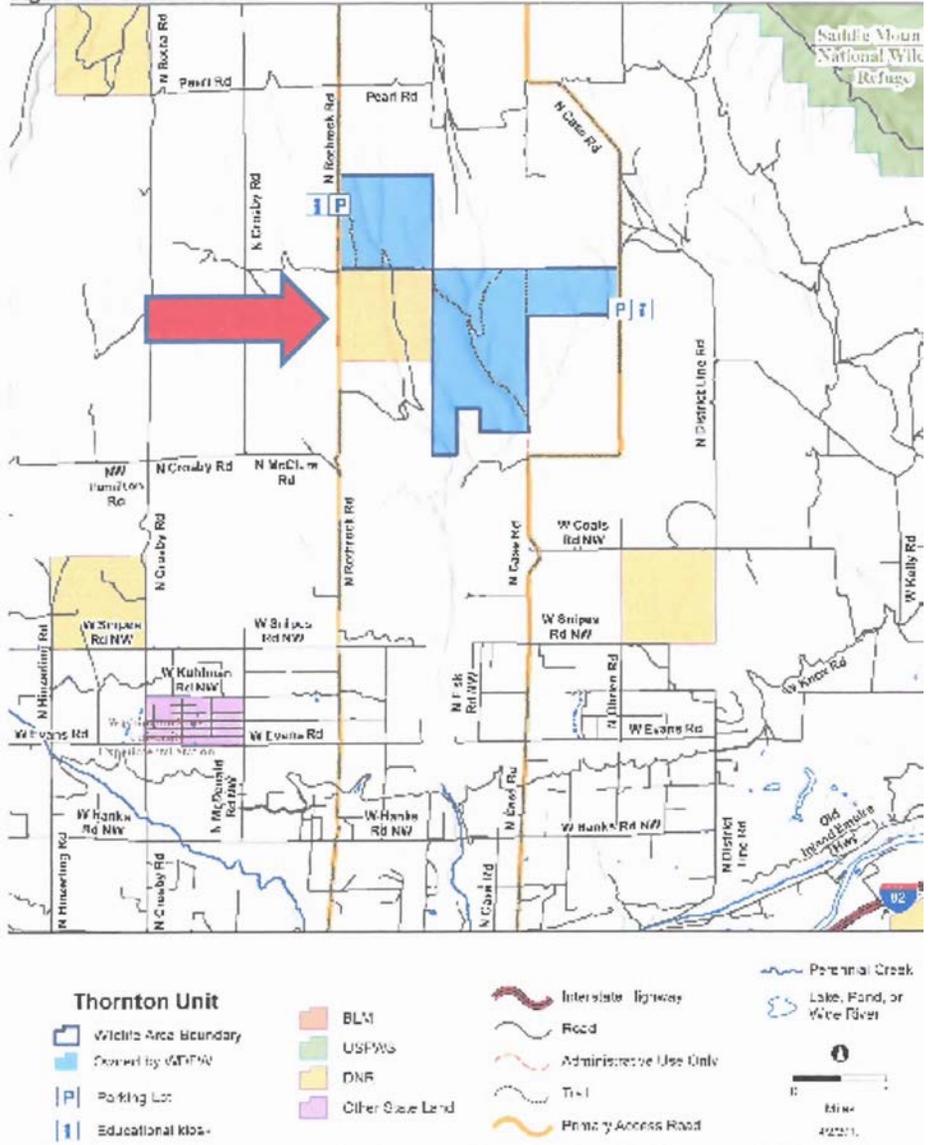
	<p>situations for local populations.</p> <p>Several years ago on these units, the density of the aquatic vegetation came to occlude what I consider, reasonable access for even ‘very physically fit’ hunters. The impenetrable margins of these waters increases loss of downed birds, and risks of injury and drowning. The SS-WMA use to be a great place to introduce young hunters to waterfowling - but now there are much safer (if farther) places to go in the state for that. All of these lakes are soft-bottom – due to St. Helens ash, farming and local geology – this makes wading treacherous and it’s only compounded with 20-50 yards of thick cattails and rushes to open water. Small, non-motorized watercraft are not a viable option due to the distances from parking areas and then through entangle vegetation to access open water. Even engineered canals and flood- gate mechanisms have become choke with aquatics.</p> <p>I was hopeful a few seasons ago when I saw an amphibious weed-control machine parked on the southeast side of Morgan Lake – but no significant impact was made with that or other machines.</p> <p>Just downstream, the Johnson Wetland has not received Fall/Winter ‘flood’ water in its nice, broad basin, despite the WMA reportedly having unlimited access to Yakima District irrigation water (D-SSR-- WAMP, p.29). This alone seems like it is such a simple thing to improve conditions for wildlife and quality hunting.</p> <p>As you state in the Draft Report – these units are very popular and receive significant pressure of public use. I urge you to escalate the management of aquatic vegetation and percentage of open water as a highest, impactful priority in the Plan. I don’t favor aerial spraying – but controlled burning, mechanical removal or other diligent management to maintained balance habitat, access and safety – along with adequate budget allocations will make these assets better and safer all around.</p> <p>With enthusiasm and confidence in all of you, Sincerely Richard Larson 2847 NE 178th Street, Lake Forest Park Washington 9815</p>	<p><i>The Marsh Master is one of the tools used for weed control and beaver management. It is used on many wetland areas across the wildlife area.</i></p> <p><i>WDFW has identified where water is being held up and not getting to the Johnson wetland. The updated wetland management plan (Appendix D) will provide treatment details.</i></p>
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SS-SR email	<p>Greetings,</p> <p>I have been asked by many citizens of Yakima County “why the state agencies don’t have to control noxious weeds... “</p> <p>I would like to discuss with the powers that be, scotch thistle and houndstongue control efforts in the lower Yakima valley, and need to know who to contact.</p> <p>Also some discussion of toxic plant controls, such as Poison Hemlock which isn’t on the County’s designation to control, however we ask landowners to be diligent in preventing the spread of it if possible. It is along the Yakima river system and directly borders pastures and croplands posing potential risk to livestock and farm employees working near it.</p> <p>Any information you can provide as to contacts for regions in the Yakima valley is greatly appreciated.</p> <p>Have a wonderful week, Susan, Maintenance & Outreach Specialist Yakima County Noxious Weed Control Board Cell (509)945-3357 Office: (509)574-2180 Email susan.bird@co.yakima.wa.us</p>	<p><i>This request has been responded to through email with a link to the Weed Management Plan of the draft Sunnyside-Snake River Wildlife Area Management plan, as well as forwarded to the wildlife area manager for a direct response.</i></p>
<p>10/10/19 at the Public Meeting</p> <p>Hard copy presented to staff</p>	<p>To: Pat Kaebler, Sunnyside Snake River Wildlife Area Manager CC: Cynthia Wilkerson, Lands Division Manager Kelly Susewinde, Director, Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife October 10, 2019</p> <p>Area Manager Kaebler,</p> <p>I am representing the Lower Columbia Basin Audubon Society (LCBAS) with support from Yakima Valley and North Central Washington Audubon chapters that participated in a six year long Sagebrush Songbird Survey. We want to congratulate the Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife for its ambitious work in the preparation of this DRAFT 2019 Sunnyside-Snake River Wildlife Area Management Plan. We support the Agency's mission conserving our state's natural habitats and wildlife and the roles that wildlife areas play in conservation as well as recreation for the benefits of all state residents.</p> <p>Audubon recognizes that riparian and wetland habitats, though small in acreage in the Sunnyside-Snake River Wildlife Area, are critical for the maintenance of many species. We support the agency in maintaining</p>	<p><i>Thank you for the support of the wildlife area management plan and WDFW’s efforts to maintain and enhance habitat in this wildlife area. We look forward to seeing the results of the sagebrush songbird survey.</i></p>

	<p>and enhancing riparian and wetland buffers on the river systems, and, providing public access when appropriate. We also support the partnerships to accomplish restorations.</p> <p>Our comments will address primarily shrub steppe habitat and species because we just completed our community science fieldwork for the Sagebrush Songbird Survey. Audubon has invested six years and tens of thousands of fieldwork hours by hundreds of volunteers gathering data in order to survey the Columbia Plateau shrub steppe for obligate songbirds. The Sagebrush Songbird Survey is a partnership between Audubon and WDFW. The results will be available through the WDFW Wildlife Program, Science Division in 2020. Meanwhile, we offer comments based on our field experience over the years in and around the Sunnyside-Snake River Wildlife Area.</p> <p>We support WDFW management objectives to maintain, enhance and restore shrub steppe habitat. We surveyed on four of the Sunnyside-Snake River units (Hope Valley, Rattlesnake, Thornton, and Windmill).</p> <p>Our comments focus on the value of the Thornton Unit.</p> <p>Page 42—44 Thornton Unit. This area has some of the best shrub steppe habitat in the Sunnyside-Snake River Wildlife Areas. We would like to see even more contiguous quality shrub steppe habitat for this unit. As noted in the plan, the presence of breeding Sagebrush Sparrows indicates the need for large contiguous patches of habitat. In our survey data for the area, we found this species present as well as another Priority Habitat Species, the Sage Thrasher. The adjacent DNR parcel (10 North 25 East Section 15) would be a valuable addition. It would form a connection between the northern and central WDFW parcels. Adding section 15 is valuable for habitat connectivity, climate refugia, breeding sites, as well as migration stopover sites.</p> <p>The DNR parcel shares a common 2-mile border with the WDFW Thornton Unit. Audubon is currently working up a Trust Land Transfer parcel nomination with our local chapter, Lower Columbia Basin Audubon Society. We will work with WDFW and any other partners to develop a proposal or method of acquiring this section of land for addition to the Thornton Unit. We suggest immediate acquisition of the Conservation Reserve Plan portion of the Section 15, and acquisition of other two-thirds portion at the end of the current</p>	<p><i>We appreciate your interest in the Thornton Unit. The Thornton Unit does have excellent shrubsteppe habitat, and it is important to WDFW to maintain it. The adjacent parcel (10 North 25 East Section 15) is already state land, owned by Department of Natural Resources (DNR), so it does provide that connection between the northern and central WDFW parcels for habitat connectivity, climate refugia, breeding sites, as well as migration stopover site.</i></p> <p><i>WDFW follows a set of principles and strategic acquisition priorities (https://wdfw.wa.gov/about/wdfw-lands/land-acquisitions#acquisition-priorities) when considering purchasing new lands. WDFW's rigorous review process is</i></p>
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	<p>private grazing lease. We suggest talking to the lessee to see if they want out of the lease early.</p> <p>We request that WDFW explore disposition options for Vance-Ferry Unit to include a DNR exchange, as well as using potential disposition funds for additional Thornton acquisition. (Page 101, Table 9,10.D).</p> <p>We request that you please add language for acquisition to the primary management section for Thornton:</p> <p>We recommend moving Section 15 ownership and management from DNR to WDFW. This section has high wildlife values for birds, and for elk and upland bird hunting. WDFW is the only state agency that manages exclusively for wildlife values rather than multi-uses that can degrade the habitat.</p> <p>Thornton contains four of the six systems of concern:</p> <p>Columbia Basin Foothill and Canyon Dry Grassland (Critically imperiled-imperiled), Inter-Mountain Basins Big Sagebrush Steppe (imperiled). Columbia Plateau Steppe and Grassland (Imperiled) North American Arid West Emergent Marsh (Imperiled)</p> <p>Thank you for the opportunity to make comments for this important public process.</p> <p>Kathy Criddle Lower Columbia Basin Audubon Society Board Member & Sagebrush Songbird Survey Volunteer</p>	<p><i>designed to determine which properties will best meet the state's conservation goals and recreational priorities. For this reason, the process is employed even in situations when property owners seek to donate their land.</i></p> <p><i>WDFW will discuss with DNR ways to ensure that grazing is conducted in accordance with the state ecosystem standards for grazing, found in chapter 4, Laws of 1993 sp. sess. ecosystem standards.</i></p> <p><i>WDFW does have an objective to determine how to manage the Vance Ferry Road Unit. We will edit Vance-Ferry Unit objective 10.D to include "long-term management".</i></p>
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Figure 11: Thornton Unit



<p>10/21/19 SEPA Desk</p>	<p>To: Pat Kaebler, Sunnyside Snake River Wildlife Area Manager CC: Cynthia Wilkerson, Lands Division Manager Kelly Susewinde, Director, Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife October 21, 2019 Area Manager Kaebler, Audubon Washington with our 25 affiliated chapters and 33,000 members congratulate the Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife for its ambitious work in the preparation of a DRAFT 2019 Sunnyside-Snake River Wildlife Area Management Plan. We support the Agency’s mission conserving our state’s natural habitats and wildlife and the roles that wildlife areas play in conservation as well as recreation for the benefits of all state residents.</p> <p>Audubon recognizes riparian and wetland habitats, though small in acreage in Sunnyside-Snake River Wildlife Area, are critical for the maintenance of many species. We support the agency in maintaining and enhancing riparian and wetland buffers on the river systems, and, providing public access when appropriate. We also support the partnerships to accomplish restorations.</p> <p>Our comments will address primarily shrub steppe habitat and species because we just completed our community science fieldwork for the Sagebrush Songbird Survey. Audubon has invested five years and tens of thousands of fieldwork hours by hundreds of volunteers gathering data in order to survey the Columbia Plateau shrub steppe for obligate songbirds. The Sagebrush Songbird Survey is a partnership between Audubon and WDFW. Results will be available through the WDFW Wildlife Program, Science Division in 2020. Meanwhile, we offer comments based on our field experience over the years in and around the Sunnyside-Snake River Wildlife Area.</p> <p>We support WDFW management objectives to maintain, enhance and restore shrub steppe habitat. We surveyed on four Sunnyside-Snake River units (Hope Valley, Rattlesnake, Thornton, and Windmill).</p> <p>Our comments focus on the value of the Thornton Unit.</p>	<p>Note: <i>The first part of this response is identical to the response to the letter above dated 10/10/2019.</i></p> <p><i>Thank you for the support of the wildlife area management plan and WDFW’s efforts to maintain and enhance habitat in this wildlife area. We look forward to seeing the results of the sagebrush songbird survey.</i></p> <p><i>We appreciate your interest in the Thornton Unit. The Thornton Unit does have excellent shrubsteppe habitat, and it is important to WDFW to maintain it. The adjacent parcel (10 North 25 East Section 15) is already state land, owned by Department of Natural Resources (DNR), so it does provide that connection between the northern and central WDFW parcels for habitat connectivity, climate refugia, breeding sites, as well as migration stopover site.</i></p> <p><i>WDFW follows a set of principles and strategic acquisition priorities (https://wdfw.wa.gov/about/wdfw-lands/land-acquisitions#acquisition-priorities) when considering purchasing new lands. WDFW’s rigorous review process is designed to determine which properties will best meet the state’s conservation goals and</i></p>
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	<p>Page 42—44 Thornton Unit. This area has some of the best shrub steppe habitat in the Sunnyside-Snake River Wildlife Areas. We would like to see even more contiguous quality shrub steppe habitat for this unit. As noted in the plan, the presence of breeding Sagebrush Sparrows indicates the need for large contiguous patches of habitat. In our survey data for the area, we found this species present as well as another PHS species, the Sage Thrasher. The adjacent DNR parcel (10 North 25 East Section 15) would be a valuable addition. It would form a connection between the northern and central WDFW parcels. Adding section 15 is valuable for habitat connectivity, climate refugia, breeding sites, as well as migration stopover sites.</p> <p>The DNR parcel shares a common 2-mile border with the WDFW Thornton Unit. Audubon is currently working up a Trust Land Transfer parcel nomination with our local chapter, Lower Columbia Audubon Society. We will work with WDFW and any other partners to develop a proposal or method of acquiring this section of land for addition to the Thornton Unit. We suggest immediate acquisition of the Conservation Reserve Plan portion of the Section 15, and acquisition of other two-thirds portion at the end of the current private grazing lease. We suggest talking to the lessee to see if they want out of the lease early.</p> <p>We request that WDFW explore disposition options for Vance-Ferry Unit to include a DNR exchange, as well as using potential disposition funds for additional Thornton acquisition. (Page 101, Table 9, 10.D).</p> <p>Please add language for acquisition to the primary management section for Thornton:</p> <p>We recommend moving Section 15 ownership and management from DNR to WDFW. This section has high wildlife values for birds, and for elk, mule deer, and upland bird hunting. WDFW is the only state agency that manages exclusively for wildlife values rather than multi-uses that can degrade the habitat. Thornton contains four of the six systems of concern: Columbia Basin Foothill and Canyon Dry Grassland (Critically imperiled-imperiled), Inter-Mountain Basins Big Sagebrush Steppe (imperiled). Columbia Plateau Steppe and Grassland (Imperiled)</p>	<p><i>recreational priorities. For this reason, the process is employed even in situations when property owners seek to donate their land.</i></p> <p><i>WDFW will discuss with DNR ways of maintaining or improving the DNR land to benefit species in this important shrubsteppe habitat.</i></p> <p><i>WDFW does have an objective to determine the management of the Vance Ferry Road Unit. We will edit Vance-Ferry Unit objective 10.D to include “long-term management”.</i></p> <p><i>The PHS species sagebrush sparrow and sage thrasher are listed in the species section (Table 11, p. 115).</i></p>
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	<p>North American Arid West Emergent Marsh (Imperiled)</p> <p>Page 110-111, Table 10. Ecological systems of concern on the Sunnyside-Snake River Wildlife Area (2015 Rocchio) PHS species include Sagebrush Sparrow, Sage Thrasher. Potential artificial platform nest installation for Ferruginous Hawks (Page 120-121).</p> <p>Wildlife Area wide comments: We question the proposal to “Develop a protocol for nuisance Beavers on the wildlife areas by 2020”. It is unclear what is intended. We would not support a program to simply remove beavers from the landscape. Beaver presence and replanting of beavers in watersheds to create wetlands is an accepted strategy to address climate change in the western United States.</p> <p>Page 14, paragraph 1. Wildlife Area Vision: We support the intent but ask that non-consumptive use be equal to consumptive use (aka hunting and fishing). There is a generational shift toward birding and other non-consumptive activities as documented by the 2016 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation: National Overview.</p> <p>Page 14, Paragraph 2: Please add Thornton Unit to list of five priority units. Rationale: Exceptional habitat for multiple values, bird watching and elk hunting, is worthy of extra attention and financial support.</p> <p>Page 22, Primary management objectives I-82 Ponds: We support coordination with the Yakima Basin Integrated Plan in restoring floodplain functions.</p>	<p>Responses to unique comments: <i>The PHS species sagebrush sparrow and sage thrasher are listed in the species section (Table 11, p. 115). Appendix A has a table showing the relationship between terrestrial Species of Greatest Conservation Need and the Ecological Systems of Concern.</i></p> <p><i>Wildlife biologists and wildlife area managers are exploring the most effective places to install platform nests for the ferruginous hawk. This would be in areas where there is little or no natural nesting sites.</i></p> <p><i>Beaver can be beneficial or can be a nuisance, depending on the situation and the management objective. The intent of developing the beaver protocol is so staff have a set of rules and guidance to help determine how to manage beavers in various situations.</i></p> <p><i>The Vision for the wildlife area does describe types of non-consumptive activities such as birding and hiking because we did not want to use the words “non consumptive”. We can put them on equal par by removing the words “as well as” and replacing it with “and”.</i></p> <p><i>We will add Thornton to the list of priority units based on its exceptional habitat and recreational/educational opportunities.</i></p>
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<p>6003 contain specific language prohibiting grazing in wildlife areas. Rationale: Grazing spreads cheat grass and other invasives degrading habitat and making it more wildfire prone. DNR is designated to manage state lands for multiple uses including grazing.</p> <p>Page 79. Table 5 Research and Studies Add Sagebrush Songbird Survey to table. Researcher: WDFW, Audubon Date: 2015-2019 Description: Columbia Plateau shrub steppe avian obligate songbird occurrence study</p> <p>Page 79-81. Recreation Audubon supports the Rattlesnake Target Range, recognizing a need for safe practice sites during the wildfire season. For wildfire prevention, we suggest no shooting within Wildlife Areas in the fire season other than at formally designated and maintained target ranges. We base this proposal on our survey sites burned by range fires started by stray bullets.</p> <p>Page 88. Wildlife Area goals, objectives and performance measures Audubon understands that objectives are dependent on funding. Audubon proposes full funding for WDFW's budget as a 2020 legislative priority. Management objectives priorities for Audubon: Statewide goal to maintain or improve the ecological integrity of priority sites and systems.</p> <p>Page 91. Table 9. 1. H: Objective H Identify upland areas with high potential for habitat improvement and develop action items by 2021. Rationale: Important for climate change refugia.</p> <p>Page 95. Table 9. 4. B: Maintain and improve upland bird habitat and nesting cover.</p>	<p><i>All state public land used for grazing and agriculture must be managed in keeping with the ecosystem standards developed for this purpose, found in chapter 4, Laws of 1993 sp. sess. ecosystem standards.</i></p> <p><i>WDFW will discuss with DNR ways to ensure that grazing is conducted in accordance with the state ecosystem standards for grazing, found in , found in chapter 4, Laws of 1993 sp. sess. ecosystem standards.</i></p> <p><i>Thank you, we will add the study to the table.</i></p> <p><i>The Rattlesnake Mountain Shooting Facility is open year-round for shooting practice. It is the only place where target shooting is allowed on the Sunnyside-Snake River Wildlife Area.</i></p> <p><i>We will add the objective to the climate change section on Table 17.</i></p>
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<p>Rationale: The North American bird population has drastically declined in the past half-century. Nesting habitat is a critical component for recovery. Citation: Kenneth Rosenberg, Dokter Adriaan et al. The Decline of North American Avifauna. Science Vol. 366, Issue 6461 October 2019. Pages 120-124.</p> <p>Page 130. Table 14 Fires greater than 50 acres. Audubon supports the use of prescribed fire as pioneered effectively at WDFW Sinlahekin Wildlife Area by former Area Manager, Dale Swedburg.</p> <p>Page 132-5. Species of concern with high vulnerability to Climate Change. Audubon supports WDFW efforts to make the goals and objectives of the Wildlife Area Management Plan climate resilient.</p> <p>Thank you for the opportunity to make comments for this important public process.</p> <p><i>Christi Norman</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Christi Norman, Audubon Washington, Program Manager -Jim Castle, President, Lower Columbia Basin Audubon Society -Andy Stepniewski, Conservation Chair, Yakima Valley Audubon Society -Art Campbell, President, North Central Audubon -Judy Hallisey, President, Kittitas Audubon Society -Marie Dymkoski, President, Palouse Audubon Society -Lindell Haggin, Treasurer, Spokane Audubon Society -Sam Merrill, Conservation Chair, Black Hills Audubon -Janet Strong, President, Grays Harbor Audubon -Cindy Easterson, President, Pilchuck Audubon -Dan Streiffert, Conservation Chair, Rainier Audubon -Kurt Kirkland, Conservation Chair, Tahoma Audubon -Steve Pudiacombe, President, Willapa Hills Audubon Society 	<p><i>Wildlife area staff are working with the burn team to identify some controlled burn projects.</i></p>
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