	Comment	WDFW Response
1	In the Executive Summary and in the main text there is appropriate mention of the designation of Skagit Bay Important Bird Area (IBA), which includes large parts of Skagit Wildlife Area. National Audubon Society is the U.S. partner of BirdLife International for the Important Bird Area program. It should also be noted that another Important Bird Area – Samish/Padilla Bay - encompasses many WDFW acres that are part of Skagit Wildlife Area. This IBA was designated in 2012.3 Skagit Audubon	Text in the plan has been updated to include in the Executive Summary and on page 19, "another Important Bird Area, Samish/Padilla Bays, is adjacent to or encompasses some portions of the Telegraph Slough, South Padilla Bay, Samish, and Samish River Units.
2	On page 20, the photo caption "Greater yellow legs" should be "Greater Yellowlegs". Skagit Audubon	Corrected.
3	The page 90 photo of the Leque Island Unit appears to be from before the restoration project. A post-restoration picture would be more pertinent to the management plan. Skagit Audubon	The focus of this photo is on recreation activities, photographers, and not so much the restoration project. We have photos of pre-post restoration of Leque Island on page 17.
4	On p.109 under "C" there is the statement, "Samish Unit parking lot constructed (sic) will be completed fall 2023, implementation complete by 12/2024."). This needs to be updated to reflect that construction of the parking lot did not begin in 2023. Skagit Audubon	The parking lot construction should occur in summer/fall of 2024.
5	Skagit Audubon Society appreciates all the work that has gone into preparing the Draft Skagit Wildlife Area Management Plan. It lays out an ambitious and thorough program. The plan is also a welcome compilation of detailed information on the various units of this diverse	Thank you for your support.

	wildlife area. We look forward to supporting the	
	plan's implementation and participating in	
	whatever ways would be helpful.	
	Skagit Audubon	
6	Maintain and enhance the public's ability to	Trail use considerations will be evaluated during the development of the Skagit
	walk to popular viewpoints. Use trail design to	Wildlife Area Recreation plan.
	support visitation patterns favored by land	
	managers. Identify places where trail	
	connectivity and access can be improved.	
	Washington Trails Assoc.	
7	If managers propose closing trails, consider the	Trails designated as "closed" on the wildlife area may be due to the trail being
	unintended consequences including how some	impacted by salmon recovery restoration projects, e.g., dike removal. Other
	visitors may be induced to travel off trail and the	times, trail closures are used as a management tool to address public safety
	potential that users may be displaced into	issues (Samish River Unit – unit closed to non-hunting public seasonally), weed
	different areas to seek the type of experiences	spraying timeframes and overall maintenance on the trails.
	that led to the unsanctioned development of	
	other trails. – Washington Trails Assoc.	
8	We recommend replacing the "# of trails	Objective 5E has been updated to include # of trails assessed, as closure is
	closed" metric with a measurement that rates	really a management option that may occur after assessment.
	trails and other infrastructure based on a	
	particular facility's role in driving or mitigating	
	visitor impacts. – Washington Trails Assoc.	
9	Integrate the agency's direction that	The Skagit Wildlife Area Management Plan is consistent with our Wildlife Area
	"conservation includes management of human	Planning Framework. The Framework is considered a guidance document for
	use for public benefit and sustainable social	wildlife area plans.
	and economic needs" with the strategy	
	proposed in Goal 5, Draft	
	Objective E. Washington Trails Assoc.	

10	The performance metric in draft objective E only mandates tracking the number of projects organized. WTA recommends that WDFW also tracks specific accomplishments and volunteer metrics such as hours of service and number of volunteers. WTA staff would welcome the opportunity to share what we have learned about measuring volunteer accomplishments with WDFW staff, if that would be useful. Washington Trails Assoc.	Volunteer tracking is currently being monitored by CERVIS, WDFW's volunteer management platform.
11	The current task list should include actions related to volunteer coordination. Most volunteer partners will need more support from the agency than receiving "a list of priority activities on the wildlife area" (119). A plan for adding volunteer coordination capabilities should be added to this draft plan. Washington Trails Assoc.	WLA staff coordinates with the WDFW regional volunteer coordinator, building off the existing stakeholder list. This information will be added to the task list.
12	Thank you for including goal 9, which speaks to the importance of maintaining facilities and equipment. It is important to have well maintained facilities including signage. Currently this goal states a objective to "review and update information on the wildlife area webpages annually" (120). This objective could be more aspirational. We suggest that information should be reviewed quarterly if it is intended to be kept current online. Washington Trails Assoc.	The objective has been revised to include quarterly updates. In addition, the wildlife area website will be updated as needed to keep the public informed on emergent issues.
13	South Padilla Bay Unit: Discuss this planning effort with the Pacific Northwest National Scenic Trail (PNT) Administrator at the USDA Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Regional	The Bayshore Trail, located on the South Padilla Bay Unit, is outside the jurisdiction of the WLA. Skagit County manages the trail and Diking District #12 owns the trail. The focus of management on the South Padilla Bay Unit is

	Office, and contact the Pacific Northwest Trail Association. - Consider ways to protect the scenic quality of the PNT. If future land acquisitions expand the South Padilla Bay Unit look at ways to increase the amount of the PNT permanently protected by WDFW ownership. - Work with the federal government to place standardized PNT signage along the trail. - Add the PNT to the Skagit Wildlife Management plan and classify hiking along this congressional designated trail as a key public use. Washington Trails Assoc.	seasonal wetlands and agriculture providing share crops for wintering waterfowl forage.
14	The draft plan lists the Sinclair island Unit as both having "limited recreation access" and being "closed for public use" (37). It is clear that access is difficult but it is not evident whether the public is allowed to visit this unit. Unless the resources at this location are highly sensitive, WTA supports public access to the site. Would it be possible to establish a Washington Water Trail site to provide the public a legal way to visit this unit? Washington Trails Assoc.	We clarified in the plan Sinclair Island Unit is close to public use due to safety concerns.
15	The Island Unit has 5.5 miles of trail along the outside of the unit. The management plan states that "the overall future of the trail is yet to be determined" (93). WTA is interested in how WDFW proposes to maintain, develop or decommission trails across the Skagit Wildlife Area. When will this trail be evaluated and how can members of the public provide input? Washington Trails Assoc.	The Island Unit trail will be decommissioned due to the restoration project. The unit will remain open for boat in public access only.

16	Recent news has informed us that farmland in Washington state is being converted at an unprecedented rate. It is of utter importance that the wildlife area plan acknowledges the role that agriculture can play in building and maintaining habitat, but also that the wildlife plan does not threaten or result in any net loss of farmland. It is concerning to see the amount of land acquisition the Department wishes to complete, but we are also encouraged that consultation with the Ag community is included in the Plan's tasks. Washington State Senate Republican Caucus	WDFW is committed to managing agriculture lands for both commercial and wildlife values. Likely future acquisitions will include retention of agriculture lands to some degree. Currently we have a total of 585 acres of agriculture leases on the wildlife area.
17	Additionally, the SEPA checklist and the Plan	This topic is out of the scope of the management plan. If in the future
	both list restoring and improving habitat for	management actions are needed, wildlife area staff would provide support.
	Chinook and other salmonids, but it also	
	emphasizes habitat for various bird	
	populations. Some of those birds, particularly	
	cormorants, enjoy salmonids. It's important that	
	we protect the salmon smolt, both from birds	
	and from other predators such as pinnipeds.	
	There is no consideration of pinniped	
	populations in the SEPA checklist or the Plan.	
	They are a dangerous predator that may	
	become a larger presence in the Skagit Wildlife Area and should be considered.	
	Washington State Senate Republican Caucus	
18	As an Island County resident I believe that our	This comment refers to the Wiley Slough project. The dike structure at the
10	coastline maintenece is of utmost priority for	Headquarters Unit is required to meet Corps of Engineers standards. We
	the state for both wildlife and human activity.	revegetate disturbed areas with native species wherever possible.
	However, my concern with this proposal is that	1040gotato diotarboa aroas with hative species wholever possible.
	construction efforts will diminish already	
	sensitive habitats of many costal species,	
	Total indicate of many bootet opoolog,	

10	including shorebirds which are an often overlooked part of this areas tourism.	We go The god of this plan is to entire the position of the control of the contro
19	I would like to see hunting access maintained and improved across the Skagit Wildlife area. This is one of the premier waterfowl grounds on the West side of WA.	We agree. The goal of this plan is to continue to provide waterfowl habitat and hunting opportunities on the wildlife area.
20	There are many different types of users - but there is very little reason for conflict between them. And they all have a common need - which	This comment applies to the Wiley Slough project. Construction delays and site conditions prevented public access.
	is simply "Public Access". Any project which impacts public access for as long as the current project has been and will be is not taking that into proper perspective. In fact, if you think about the underlying premise for the existence of the WDFW - it is the basic reason for its existence. Yes, I understand that some impact to public access is required from time to time - and that if there is a long duration project that providing public access during the project will (may?) have to cost more either in direct monies or in the duration of the project so be it. It is why any project is being done - to provide both better habitat -and- public access. I/we don't expect 'uninterrupted access' - but we also don't expect extended zero or even limited access. I do not agree that -any- type of access has priority over any other - but, as I said in my opening sentence - there is no reason for any	Thank you for your comment.
0.1	conflict Jim (who is a birder who co-exists with hunters without problem)	
21	The Skagit Wildlife Area's cornerstone is and has been public access for hunting. Hunting access and opportunity should be the priority in	We manage the wildlife area for all compatible uses consistent with our funding sources. The future recreation plan will address needs for balancing recreation uses across the wildlife area. Hunting will remain an important part of the plan.

	any plan. I have been hunting there for 56 years,	
	and my grandfather hunted the North Fork	
	Access area when it was private property.	
	Wildlife viewing, dog training, hiking, and other	
	activities should be allowed but only secondary	
	to hunting.	
22	We can't have a repeat of the 2023-2024 hunting	See comment #20.
	season fiasco of little/ no access to the Skagit	
	Wildlife due to construction closures. Not only	
	is unfair to the hunting community but it	
	impacts hunter safety as well. Without the	
	ability to use the headquarters boat launch and	
	forced to use the Conway launch, we had to	
	double the time spent on the river in order to	
	access traditional hunting areas. This extra time	
	on the river(probably in the dark), increases the	
	chances for trouble. Come on WDFW, keep your	
	wildlife area open for hunting season	
23	Consider the benefit of areas for dogs to run	Objective #5B is to evaluate wildlife area units and create designated dog
	free. Some area is beneficial for certain breeds	training areas where this designation would be compatible with management
	to get the exercises of full running, leaping	and habitat values. WDFW will work with the Skagit Wildlife Area Advisory
	ditches, swimming, and such. It is common for	Committee and members of the public on this topic.
	this at the Samish unit. It used to be so at the	
	Headquarters unit, but probably has become	
	less appropriate as its use has changed. Point	
	being, a variety of use-types for dogs is needed,	
	and the preservation of the few "open" areas is	
	valuable.	
24	I feel you should prioritize management for	We agree that shorebirds are an important part of this ecosystem. Our recent
	shorebirds. They are likely the most sensitive to	and planned changes around salmon and estuary restoration and waterfowl
	climate change. Your plan should detail ways to	management are anticipated to improve conditions for shorebirds. We have
	manage for shorebirds, especially those	expanded our discussion of shorebirds on pages 18, 20, and 141.
	shorebirds which forage on flooded fields,	
	brackish and fresh water edges, and vegetated	

	fields. Major improvements in habitat suitability can be achieved through things like adjusting water depth to optimal levels through managed use of floodgates, and correctly timed mowing. These techniques can be very inexpensive to implement and can make huge differences. But it requires prioritization that appears distinctly missing in your management plan. Michael Hobbs	
25	All Concerned: I believe your initial comment, "We've really worked hard on this draft" sums it up pretty well. WDFW, (appointed) commissioners, and those appointed to produce the plethora of technical documents, white papers, management regulations, AWA, copying what other states have done, while well meaning for the young pups so assigned (and not really read thoroughly by superiors, or WDFW commission members, have made it so, cumbersome and complicated that Washington sportsmen and sportswomen go into the field (confused really) NERVOUS and HESITANT that they are breaking a rule. I have a favorite rule, that I proved through my own failures. IF ITS NOT EASY, PEOPLE WILL NOT DO IT. Please make your rules and regulations simple, and people, families, will love you. Lew Kono Poulsbo	We do our best to provide clear information regarding rules on the wildlife area. Thank you for your comment.
26	In the local land use compliance section - Table 3, the shoreline designations listed for those areas in Skagit County are from our DRAFT SMP which has not been approved by Ecology or adopted at this time. Betsy Stevenson, Skagit County	Corrected.

28	The fish-distribution maps in this plan only show presence in the Skagit, Samish, and Sauk Rivers. Publishing these maps could be confusing to the public since they omit all other fish-bearing streams in the map extent. Betsy Stevenson, Skagit County Overall, the management plan presents well and is well written. Our Natural Resources team looks forward to having the final plan available as a great reference document. Betsy	The following information will be added to the plan, page 143, contact WDFW for the most recent distribution information, the Salmonscape link has been provided: https://apps.wdfw.wa.gov/salmonscape/map.html. Thank you for your compliment.
29	I have reviewed the WDFW draft Skagit Wildlife Area 10 year plan, and have several suggestions from the perspective of a bird and wildlife photographer. I regularly visit many Skagit Wildlife Areas (on foot and by kayak), and have done so for the last 15 to 20 years. Here are several improvements that could be made for birders and wildlife photographers: Provide permanent and dedicated blinds for bird and wildlife viewing (vs. hunting) at popular viewing locations; for example: a. Headquarters unit, b. North Fork access area, c. Samish unit (i.e., West 90), d. Samish River unit (SW corner, so as to not disturb hunters) Keith Williamson	Headquarters unit has the only "wildlife viewing" blind. WDFW staff are eager to work with Skagit Audubon and the Skagit Wildlife Area Advisory Committee to improve wildlife viewing on the wildlife area (objective 5A).
30	Provide adequate parking areas at two key locations for bird and wildlife viewing: North Fork access area (i.e., end of Rawlins Road), Samish River unit (particularly its west side).	North Fork access, we do not own the property on Rawlins Rd. Additional property in this area would need to be acquired to provide parking.

	Keith Williamson	Regarding the Samish River Unit we have a Recreation Conservation Office, State Lands Development grant in hand to provide parking should be improved
		by the summer/fall of 2024.
31	To help pay for these blinds and parking areas, find some way to solicit funds from the (large and growing) birding and wildlife photography communities.	This comment is beyond the scope of this plan. Birders are encouraged to purchase Duck Stamp/ federal migratory bird permit.
	Keith Williamson	
32	Provide a hand launch capability (e.g., kayak launch) at either: Jensen access location in Skagit Farm unit, and/or North Fork access area (i.e., end of Rawlins Road). Keith Williamson	The North Fork Access Area has no onsite parking to support a designated hand launch. Jensen Access Area has designated parking and a launch site. We do not own the dike on Jensen Access Area and are not able to make improvements.
33	I have concerns on proposals to change Johnson/DeBay's Slough Unit. Over the years I have seen it as an important night roost for trumpeter and tundra swans, which is excellent as that was its intent when purchased. Now there is a consideration to change the areapossibly to accommodate young salmon. The waters are too warm for salmon! If the areas is opened up to cool waters it will impact not only the swans but other fish and wildlife that already exists. It would impact a local dairy farm (swans are somewhat dairy dependent) that is next to the reserve by requiring a buffer. Our local farmers should not be impacted and should a buffer ever be required than compensation would be needed. There are many great projects happening for salmon restoration but DeBay's really needs to be	A feasibility study is a process that assesses whether habitat restoration is possible and beneficial at a given location. In this case, WDFW is looking not only the impacts to juvenile salmon, but also the impacts to swans and other species who currently use this site. We hope that the feasibility study will give us information about what actions can be taken on WDFW lands to make ecosystem processes more functional and improve habitat. Once the feasibility study is completed, management actions will be assessed at that time. The property was purchased to serve as a night roost for swans, and that important feature will be heavily weighted in the decision-making process. WDFW will work with the local community and neighbors to understand their concerns and suggestions prior to implementation and strive to prevent any negative impacts to neighboring properties.

WDFW Response to public comments received during public review of the Skagit Wildlife Area Management Plan Draft under the Sta	te
Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) from March 20, 2024 until April 22, 2024 – DNS 24-015.	