

## Christine Barkhurst

For Willapa Bay you have been handling this five year extension request. I am using my Husband's email because my cell phone has failed. ATandT was vandalized so cannot get a new one. I am Christine W. Barkhurst. While I agree with my husband's comments, I am making my comments on birds of the nearshore land. Swallows, hermit thrush, are gone! Plenty before spraying began. Thrush sang every evening, now NEVER! Our family frequented Willapa Bay Area, especially Nemah, since late 1970s. These and other birds were numerous. When we retired in 2002, we moved here full time in a house we built. Our yard and long driveway were covered with birds. When Spruce and later alder seeds fell, birds were all over them. Now alder seeds cover the ground and vehicles heavily. Not one junco! Unreal. Swallows were thick over the Nemah Flats, eating brine flies and getting mud for their nests. After imazamox began, now zero! Swallows built a nest in barn eaves and fought each year with starlings over it. Now no fights, nest never used. All this coincides with onset of imazamox in 2014 and 2015. No Eelgrass, no insects, no birds! Your EIS was defective in not predicting this, and not even addressing the loss of herring spawning beds, which it did not map and to this day does not inventory spawning mass. You apparently rely upon WDFW to advise on above critical habitat issues, they do not, as we all know. Everywhere else on Coast, just not Willapa Bay where you spray. No baseline, no monitoring, no problem!!! Your EIS clearly did not baseline key elements such as ESA and species of concern. ESA Orca, marbled murrelet, and green Sturgeon are or were here and or fed by our food chain. You apparently rely upon WDFW, now independently evaluated by Ruckelhouse as " dysfunctional". They never baselined Herring spawning mass, and never check it going forward, except for the one South of Nahcotta. 90% loss/ failure there! You cannot continue to remove Eelgrass on this missing foundation. You must charter a real Environmental Impact statement group, including public impacted by these losses, restore what is lost, and utilizing good oceanography which now exists to guide restoration, and see if there is any location where Eelgrass could be removed without the losses staring us in the face right now. Chemical experience and currents tell us the past approach after chemical application only passes inspections that do not take place. The birds have not survived the previous " no baseline, no monitoring, no problem" approach.