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BEFORE THE STATE OF WASHINGTON
ENERGY FACILITY SITE EVALUATION COUNCIL

In the Matter of the Application of:

Scout Clean Energy, LLC, for
Horse Heaven Wind Farm, LLC,
Applicant

Docket No. EF-210011

MOTION TO SUPPLEMENT THE RECORD

ATTACHMENT C

In the Matter Of:

In Re: Scout Clean Energy, LLC

JASON FIDORRA

July 20, 2023

Job Number: 995986

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I N D E X

In the Matter of the Application of: SCOUT CLEAN ENERGY,
LLC, FOR HORSE HEAVEN WIND FARM, LLC
DOCKET NO. EF-210011
July 20, 2023

T E S T I M O N Y

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1 BE IT REMEMBERED that on Thursday, July 20,
2 2023, at 9:01 a.m., at 1030 North Center Parkway,
3 Kennewick, Washington, the deposition of JASON
4 FIDORRA was taken before Dani White, Certified
5 Court Reporter. The following proceedings took
6 place:

7

8 (Exhibits 1 - 5 marked for identification.)

9

10 JASON FIDORRA, being first duly sworn to tell
11 the truth, the whole truth and
12 nothing but the truth,
13 testified as follows:

14

15 EXAMINATION

16 BY MS. VOELCKERS:

17 Q. Good morning, Mr. Fidorra. My name is Shona
18 Voelckers. I'm an attorney for the Confederated Tribes
19 and Bands of the Yakama Nation. And for the record, we
20 have your legal counsel joining us remotely today, as
21 well as counsel to other parties to the proceedings.

22 Can you please state and spell your full name
23 for the record?

24 A. It's Jason Fidorra, J-a-s-o-n F-i-d-o-r-r-a.

25 Q. Thank you.

1 This deposition is being taken under the
2 Washington State Rules of Civil Procedure. Have you
3 ever been deposed before?

4 A. No.

5 Q. Okay. I'm going to start with just some ground
6 rules for today's deposition to help us create a clean
7 and clear record together.

8 Everything we both say is being recording by our
9 court reporter so it's important that we speak clearly.
10 Instead of saying "uh-huh" or "huh-uh," please say "yes"
11 or "no" today; is that okay?

12 A. Yep. Yes.

13 Q. It is also important that we don't speak over
14 each other today. So please wait until I finish each of
15 my questions before answering, even if you think you
16 know what I'm going to ask; is that okay?

17 A. Okay.

18 Q. You have just taken an oath that requires you to
19 tell the whole truth and nothing but the truth during
20 today's deposition. Do you understand that?

21 A. Yes.

22 Q. This is the same oath that you would take if you
23 were testifying in court. Do you understand that?

24 A. Yes.

25 Q. We are here today to find out everything you

1 know about the topics we discuss so please give full and
2 complete answers. If you remember additional
3 information later on in the deposition, will you tell
4 me?

5 A. Yes.

6 Q. If I ask an unclear question, will you let me
7 know so I can rephrase the question?

8 A. Yes.

9 Q. And when I use the acronym WDFW today, I'm
10 referring to the Washington State Department of Fish and
11 Wildlife. Do you understand that?

12 A. Yes.

13 Q. When I use the term "project" today, I'm
14 referring to the Horse Heaven Wind and Solar Project.
15 Do you understand?

16 A. Yes.

17 Q. When I refer to Scout for the applicant today,
18 I'm referring to Scout Clean Energy, LLC. Do you
19 understand that?

20 A. Yes.

21 Q. When I use the acronym EFSEC or E-F-S-E-C today,
22 I'm referring to the Washington State Energy Facility
23 Site Evaluation Council. Do you understand that?

24 A. Yes.

25 Q. I'm not going to ask you anything today about

1 conversations between you and your legal counsel or
2 information that is otherwise protected by
3 attorney-client privilege. While I expect that your
4 work on the project may have involved conversations with
5 Mr. Jon Thompson, my understanding is that he represents
6 EFSEC in this proceeding and does not represent you
7 directly.

8 Therefore, any conversations between you and
9 Mr. Thompson are not protected from attorney-client
10 privilege in the same way that your direct
11 communications with WDFD's legal counsel is. Do you
12 understand that?

13 A. Yes.

14 Q. Unless an answer involves privileged
15 communications with WDFW's legal counsel, I do ask that
16 you answer every question, even if one of the attorneys
17 makes an objection. Do you understand that request?

18 A. Yes. I think.

19 Q. Is there anything unclear about that request?

20 A. I'm not sure. But, yeah, I'll do my best unless
21 directed to not respond by my legal counsel.

22 Q. Great. So unless directed to not respond by
23 your legal counsel, you understand that you need to
24 answer the questions that are asked today?

25 A. Yes.

1 Q. Great.

2 You were served with a subpoena for this
3 deposition, which includes certain sideboards on what I
4 will be asking you about today. Consistent with that
5 amended subpoena, I do not intend to ask questions about
6 your direct communications with EFSEC staff or EFSEC's
7 consultants' thought processes regarding the project.

8 I also do not intend to ask for your opinions
9 regarding the draft Environmental Impact Statement that
10 was recently issued for the project. I do plan to ask
11 about your personal scientific opinion and analysis of
12 the project itself.

13 If your legal counsel has any concerns about the
14 scope of a specific question that I ask, I ask that you
15 still answer that question and then allow legal counsel
16 to resolve any of those concerns.

17 I anticipate that between my questions and those
18 of the parties who are with us today, we will be talking
19 at least until lunch. I plan to take a break about
20 every 60 minutes, but if you need a break before then,
21 will you let me know?

22 A. Yes.

23 Q. And my only request will be that you answer the
24 most recently-asked question before taking a break. Is
25 that okay?

1 A. Yep.

2 Q. Is there any reason, medical or otherwise, why
3 you cannot give full, complete, and accurate testimony
4 during today's deposition?

5 A. No.

6 Q. Okay. I'm handing you what has been marked as
7 Exhibit 1, and it was also emailed to those -- to
8 counsel who are attending remotely as Exhibit 1.

9 Are you familiar with this document?

10 MS. VOELCKERS: Sorry. I have copies if you
11 want them.

12 MS. PERLMUTTER: That would be great, if you
13 don't mind. It would just be easier, and we can all
14 share.

15 MR. VOELCKERS: You can pass them down.

16 MR. PERLMUTTER: Awesome. Thank you so much.

17 A. Yes, I'm familiar with the document.

18 Q. (By Ms. Voelckers) How are you familiar with
19 this document?

20 A. I wrote this document.

21 Q. And what is Exhibit 1?

22 A. And this is my resume or CV, recently updated.

23 Q. And when was it last updated?

24 A. I believe for the subpoena.

25 Q. In response to the subpoena?

1 A. Yeah.

2 Q. I won't make you walk through this, this full
3 CV, but is it fair to say that Exhibit 1 includes all of
4 your professional work experience and publications?

5 A. It's probably -- so yes, but there's, you know,
6 similar publications that were excluded because they
7 just, like, for instance, the pronghorn report. I have
8 2003, but there's also 2001, 2019, '20, et cetera, which
9 I believe I also submitted for the subpoena. So there
10 are iterations of publications that also are not listed
11 here.

12 Q. Okay.

13 A. But are similar in context.

14 Q. So sitting here today, you can't think of
15 anything that was omitted that would not be, if not
16 duplicative, similar to what is in Exhibit 1?

17 A. Correct. Yep.

18 Q. In Exhibit 1, your current position is listed as
19 District Wildlife Biologist, and you provided there a
20 helpful list of what your position entails. But could
21 you explain today what types of work product you create
22 as a District Wildlife Biologist?

23 A. Yeah. A large part of my role is to conduct
24 population monitoring surveys over the geographic area
25 that's my district, which is Benton and Franklin

1 Counties. And often there's summary reports that are
2 produced from those efforts. Formal surveys may have a
3 more -- contribute to a statewide report, in which case
4 I have tried to include some of those. But then -- and
5 a lot of those, then, even if they're not authored by
6 me, I might be reviewing or contributing to -- data to
7 those reports.

8 And then other products I'm creating include, you
9 know, documents such as emails, recommendations, you
10 know, recommendations for different habitat projects, be
11 it internal comments or, you know, helping to provide
12 context to partners. And I create a lot of emails for
13 both, you know -- I provide information to both the
14 general public as well as internal staff and external
15 partners with sort of any -- sort of, you know, wildlife
16 questions that pertain to species in the district.

17 **Q. Is it fair to say that your work is an important**
18 **part of WDFW's public education of the community within**
19 **Benton and Franklin Counties?**

20 **A.** Our -- you know, we don't do as much outreach in
21 terms of education as, you know, but that is probably a
22 part that I'm not involved in as regularly.

23 But we do, you know, regularly respond to public
24 inquiries of people contacting me with questions, but we
25 don't do a lot of proactive outreach.

1 Q. So the population monitoring surveys that you
2 mention, is that more for internal purposes within WDFW
3 or external education purposes?

4 A. Maybe I misunderstood kind of the education
5 component. But, you know, we collect that data, that's
6 used in multiple ways: One is internal uses to help us
7 understand, you know, to either look at a research
8 question that we're trying to answer that will
9 contribute to conservation on the ground or to monitor a
10 population to inform how we might either use that
11 information for species listing or recovery actions.

12 And all of that is valuable to the public and
13 could be considered education, but it's information
14 that's available to the public and other partners. So,
15 you know, we're not going into schools and classrooms
16 and doing as many -- you know, I'm not doing press
17 releases about a lot of this stuff, but we are providing
18 that information to the public and other general
19 audiences. So yeah.

20 Q. And I don't want to mischaracterize what I'm
21 hearing, but is it fair to say that for internal
22 purposes, the population monitoring surveys within the
23 region is for informing WDFW's work to manage for those
24 species?

25 A. Yes, correct.

1 Q. The population monitoring survey or surveys that
2 your work -- you're conducting, is it fair to say that
3 that's not often, itself, peer-reviewed and published in
4 scholarly journals?

5 A. Correct. Yeah. Many of the documents I have
6 provided are just, you know, kind of white paper, you
7 know, just self -- self-published. Some of them are on
8 the website. Some of them are just kind of internal.
9 But yeah.

10 Q. So the work product that you are creating
11 regarding the current conditions for species and habitat
12 in Benton and Franklin County would still be considered
13 best available science?

14 A. Yes.

15 Q. In what way?

16 A. For most of our, you know, for our work we do
17 employ scientifically rigorous techniques. You know, we
18 do the best -- you know, we -- we look at potential
19 biases. We try to make, you know, estimates and apply,
20 you know, our own scrutiny to our methods.

21 Several of the documents feed into -- and, you
22 know -- and, I guess -- and in terms of best available,
23 in a lot of this information, it's probably the only
24 available science as well. And, you know, there's
25 little other information out there regarding occurrence

1 for species in Benton and Franklin County.

2 But, you know, we do have our own kind of
3 internal reviews and comments on a lot of the documents
4 that we create and feed in, you know.

5 So there is some QAQC on our, you know, collected
6 observations and then reviews of some of the, you know,
7 reports and things like that that are produced.

8 **Q. And could you -- QAQC, what does that mean?**

9 A. Oh, gosh. Quality -- is it quality -- and
10 basically what I mean is that there are some data
11 safeguards. Someone else kind of can review the data
12 and ensure quality, accuracy, and -- QAQC -- quality
13 control, I think, are the acronyms.

14 But basically, there are some guidelines that if
15 we submit an occurrence or sighting of something that,
16 you know, maybe wasn't there, we do update as stewards
17 within the agency that they're the ones that feed things
18 like the PHS, our Priority Habitats and Species
19 database. That's often used by projects and partners
20 for understanding where things are located on the
21 landscape.

22 **Q. Is it fair to say, then, WDFW has internal**
23 **standards and methodologies to ensure that there is a**
24 **certain quality of product that's created when you are**
25 **looking at something like a population monitoring**

1 survey?

2 A. Correct.

3 Q. And if you were to be provided survey results
4 from an outside entity, private or nonprofit, would you
5 look for certain standards of methodology depending on
6 the topic of the survey?

7 A. Yes. Yeah. In order to -- I mean, I guess to
8 confirm, if I was provided partner data, I would want to
9 know how it was collected and create my own sort of
10 understanding of the -- the value of that data and
11 accuracy.

12 Q. And you would want to know the method of
13 collection because you would also want to assess that
14 depending on the species itself; is that correct?

15 A. Yes.

16 Q. Different -- collecting information about
17 different species might require different methodologies?

18 A. Yep. Different methods, different annual time
19 periods, and there's a lot of, you know, variables that
20 go into detecting species.

21 Q. What do you understand the goal or purpose of
22 your work as District Wildlife Biologist to be?

23 A. I do my best to fulfill the mission of the
24 Department of Fish and Wildlife, which is to perpetuate
25 and protect wildlife populations within the state as

1 well as provide for recreational opportunity and,
2 therefore, you know, serve the public and provide the
3 best of scientific and species data that I can.

4 Q. What division and program at WDFW do you work
5 within?

6 A. I'm in the Wildlife Program, and my work spans
7 both the game division and the nongame division, which
8 we call our Diversity Division.

9 Q. Who are your direct supervisors?

10 A. My direct supervisor is Ross Huffman. He's the
11 Region 3 Wildlife Program Manager.

12 Q. Who's his supervisor?

13 A. His supervisor is Mick Cope, who is the -- I
14 believe his supervisor is Mick Cope, who's the Deputy
15 Assistant Director in the department.

16 Q. How is your position currently funded?

17 A. I -- a lot of the -- I have several different
18 funding streams, you know. We do have some money that
19 comes from -- there's the Pittman-Robertson funding,
20 which is what we call PR funding, that typically funds a
21 lot of the game work that I do. That's, you know,
22 that's...

23 And then there's -- we do have general state
24 funding that comes from the legislature. And there's
25 money that comes from personalized license plates and

1 other -- you know, I know that feeds into some of our
2 diversity funding.

3 And there's also grant funding that comes in
4 statewide or cooperative grants, SWG grants, State
5 Wildlife Grants I believe is what that means. And
6 sometimes those come in for certain projects, you know,
7 maybe like, you know, a bat survey or bumblebee survey
8 or something.

9 Some years we have a pot of money that funds --
10 so there's several various pots of money as far as I
11 understand it.

12 Q. Is any of your work funded by WDFW's contract
13 with EFSEC?

14 A. No, not that I'm aware of.

15 Q. How often do you work with Michael Ritter?

16 A. Probably on a -- we probably have meetings
17 together at least monthly. With -- with the increase in
18 applications for solar and energy development, we've had
19 more frequent meetings in the past probably two years
20 than we had prior to that.

21 Q. Are you involved in any sort of assessment or
22 response to a new energy development outside of getting
23 involved by Mr. Ritter?

24 A. No. I believe that anything that's come across
25 my desk has gone through Mike Ritter first. He's

1 usually the first to find out about it and then
2 disseminates or reaches out to internal staff as
3 necessary to gain information about a particular area.

4 And if -- if -- and if I'd ever heard about
5 something in the past, I would have directed them
6 towards Mike Ritter if they were searching for
7 information on how to do something.

8 So if some -- I don't believe this has happened,
9 but if someone reached out and said, Hey, I'm looking to
10 site this project here. Who do I get in touch with?
11 Then I would have directed them to Mike Ritter before
12 really responding so...

13 **Q. So it's fair to say that your involvement is**
14 **secondary to Mr. Ritter's involvement on projects?**

15 A. Yeah. Mike heads up the group that's the
16 primary respondent to energy development in the state.

17 **Q. And how does that internal coordination within**
18 **WDFW work?**

19 A. So typically, Mike, you know, the way it has
20 worked in the past year or so or two or -- or in the
21 past is that that work kind of comes in through our
22 Habitat Program. And Mike has now kind of taken on more
23 specifically in the past maybe two years or so, just
24 more specific to major energy projects.

25 And so whether it came in through Habitat or Mike

1 directly, you know, the Habitat Program, you know, they
2 are the ones who kind of develop the recommendations and
3 responses and the letters that go out to projects.

4 But to get information, you know, they do have
5 some of the available PHS, Priority Habitat and Species
6 database information that they can see. But oftentimes,
7 that may not possess more recent information or have
8 some historic information that may not have been
9 entered.

10 So he typically will reach out to the local
11 biologist or species expert to get feedback and comments
12 on, you know, a project or a response, just to see if we
13 have any concerns that maybe he hasn't -- wasn't, you
14 know, didn't pop up on his initial take.

15 Q. From your perspective, is it fair to say that in
16 order to fulfill his responsibilities in his role that
17 he needs to consult with local biologists and species
18 experts?

19 A. Yes.

20 Q. Within WDFW?

21 A. Yeah.

22 Q. You are welcome to hold onto that, but we also
23 don't need Exhibit 1 anymore.

24 A. I'll probably destroy it in a few minutes.

25 Q. We have to keep it, but you don't have to keep

1 it. Thank you.

2 So before talking about the project itself, I do
3 want to better understand your familiarity with the
4 Horse Heaven Hills area. Are you familiar with the
5 Horse Heaven Hills area?

6 A. Yes, though, there's -- it's hard to really
7 define where, you know -- I think the general area of --
8 the project area or the Horse Heaven Hills in general
9 throughout Benton County? Yes, I'm familiar with that
10 area.

11 Q. Okay. So I guess to drill in on that a little
12 bit. So you are familiar with the project area in terms
13 of --

14 A. Yes.

15 Q. -- you have a general idea of the boundary of
16 that project?

17 A. Yeah. Broadly.

18 Q. Okay. So if I ask are you familiar with the
19 project area and the surrounding vicinity in the Horse
20 Heaven Hills --

21 A. Yes.

22 Q. -- and were you familiar with that area before
23 you learned about the project?

24 A. Yes.

25 Q. And -- and why is that?

1 A. I -- well, I began my position in 2015. I know
2 that this project had started quite a while ago, but I
3 don't recall -- you know, my job, you know, becoming
4 familiar with the species and the landscape there was
5 really regardless of any sort of project proposal or
6 anything like that.

7 So my job was sort of to know about species and
8 distributions of species in those areas. I was doing
9 work with ferruginous hawks and other species prior to
10 becoming looped in on the project.

11 **Q. Is it fair to say that that area is an important**
12 **one for you to be aware of regardless of the project**
13 **because of the habitat that is present?**

14 A. Yes. I think -- I think because of its location
15 within Benton County, it's an area that, you know, I
16 respond to, you know, that I'm responsible for
17 understanding what's present there maybe regardless of
18 the habitat but just because it's within my Benton
19 County district.

20 **Q. What is your general understanding regarding**
21 **wildlife species and habitat in the Horse Heaven Hills**
22 **area?**

23 A. Can you repeat that?

24 **Q. What is your general understanding regarding**
25 **wildlife species and habitat in the Horse Heaven Hills**

1 area?

2 A. You know, some of my information is limited due
3 to the fact there is a lot of private land in that area.
4 And as a DFW agent, we don't have full access to always
5 do work wherever we want.

6 So a lot of my formal work has been, you know,
7 limited to selected areas due to species -- you know,
8 knowledge about what species might be there or, you
9 know, public land or public roads.

10 So in general, you know, we've done -- there's
11 some species I know a quite a bit more about than others
12 in that area because of private land restrictions and
13 just different priorities. So but in general, you know,
14 there's -- I would say I have a fairly good
15 understanding.

16 Q. And I do want to talk about specific species
17 later on, but maybe for now, just you said there is some
18 that you know more about than others. Which ones are
19 the ones that you are most familiar with?

20 A. Sure. So, you know, I have done specific work
21 with pronghorn in that area, ferruginous hawks, and
22 we're doing some more, you know, Townsend's ground
23 squirrels, although that data is also limited.

24 And then in general, you know, other, you know,
25 raptors and bird species in general are probably my more

1 direct or personal area of expertise.

2 We do a little bit with mule deer in that area.

3 And some -- I mean -- yeah. That's -- that's probably
4 most of the species that we have done a lot of direct
5 work with or that I'm most familiar with.

6 Q. And you said raptors and other bird species.

7 You submitted a number of materials in response to the
8 subpoena around the burrowing owls.

9 A. Yes.

10 Q. Have you done any work specifically in the Horse
11 Heaven Hills regarding burrowing owls?

12 A. A little bit. We have not -- there have been
13 some known burrow sites in the agricultural areas of the
14 Horse Heaven Hills from time to time. It's not an area
15 because of the private land kind of, you know -- it's
16 not an area that I have spent a lot of time surveying
17 for burrowing owls, but we do know that they exist in
18 that landscape and have documented their presence.

19 Q. So you know they exist in the landscape, but you
20 haven't been able to fully survey the area because of
21 the private landownership?

22 A. In part because of the private ownership, but
23 also we just -- it hasn't been -- you know, the agency
24 is looking at ways to increase our knowledge of
25 burrowing owls in the future. I've had a few project

1 sites, but none of them were really in the Horse Heaven
2 Hills.

3 We do have some occupancy, you know, in southern
4 Benton County, where we know of some active burrows, and
5 then closer to the ridge line in some wheat producer
6 lands, we've had -- we've responded to some sightings in
7 there as well.

8 So it's more incidental information, and so we do
9 know they are present in the landscape, but we don't
10 have a good sense of their -- we haven't done any formal
11 surveys.

12 Q. Based on what you do know, if you were able to
13 do formal surveys, would you expect to find burrowing
14 owls in the project area?

15 A. I would -- I would imagine that there would be.
16 Part of a -- one of the issues, you know, is that, you
17 know, the burrowing owls are somewhat -- their habitat
18 in terms of actual burrow sites is ephemeral. And so
19 they may be there one or two years. They may move in a
20 few years.

21 But I have seen badgers, which are one of the
22 primary burrowing creators for burrowing owls, just
23 because they dig so many holes, you know, they -- I've
24 had owls nesting in fallow wheat fields. And so, you
25 know, it doesn't take very long for owls in establish in

1 an area in -- you know, fallow wheat fields, they only
2 have about a year of -- you know, in between
3 disturbance. So, you know, they can come into an area
4 and establish a breeding site fairly rapidly.

5 So the fact that it's such a large area and
6 burrowing owls are known to reside in that vicinity,
7 yeah. There would -- I would anticipate you would be
8 likely to find some.

9 Q. What potential impacts for new solar development
10 first come to mind when you think of the Horse Heaven
11 Hills area?

12 A. With solar development, my understanding is, you
13 know, one of the impacts, from my understanding, is that
14 they've been -- the projects have typically wanted to
15 fence off areas for, I think, more for human
16 security-type situations, but that generally creates a
17 pretty impermeable, you know, obstacle for wildlife
18 movement.

19 And so Horse Heaven Hills, pronghorn are a
20 species that occupy that area. They're fairly kind of a
21 species that I could imagine having conflict with, you
22 know, extensive fencing projects. Mule deer and other
23 kind of -- you know, other big game that move through
24 the kind of habitat there.

25 The Horse Heaven Hills ridge, in general, is --

1 is an area that a lot of raptors use, both in the
2 winter -- both for breeding, you know, cliff nesting
3 birds, but also we see a lot of wintering foraging
4 raptors in that area. They'll use, you know, the ridge
5 line for uplift and things for migrating, but then the
6 big, flat, open fields on top for foraging and hunting.

7 How solar, you know, would impact them, you know,
8 it's kind of a larger, you know, impact of potential
9 foraging habitat. And then, yeah, those are some of the
10 first species that come to mind.

11 **Q. Would you have a different concern for a new**
12 **solar development in native shrub-steppe versus an area**
13 **of agricultural fields?**

14 A. Yeah. Definitely if I were to prioritize, you
15 know, some of the -- native shrub-steppe is certainly
16 one of our priority habitats in Washington and is,
17 unfortunately, becoming a rarer habitat of suitable
18 quality. So yeah, we -- I would certainly prioritize a
19 protection of shrub-steppe over agricultural lands for
20 the purpose of habitat protection or wildlife, not
21 necessarily speaking to economics or something like
22 that, but from a wildlife standpoint.

23 **Q. In your professional opinion, is it possible to**
24 **fully mitigate loss of shrub-steppe habitat?**

25 A. I imagine that it is possible. I don't know

1 that I've seen it done. You know, it's a habitat that
2 really -- it requires a lot of -- it's constantly under
3 threat, and it requires a long time to establish, to
4 reach a threshold that is suitable for some of the more
5 obligate shrub-steppe species.

6 Q. Do you know of any entity that successfully is
7 restoring shrub-steppe habitat?

8 A. I -- now, I'm -- I believe, you know, we have,
9 as an agency, have done some restoration work. I know
10 the folks with the Yakima Training Center have done some
11 restoration work. I don't know -- and I know that on
12 the Arid Lands Ecology Reserve, U.S. Fish and Wildlife,
13 tried very hard to do restoration work.

14 A lot of those projects that I have been aware of
15 have failed due to -- fire regime has been the issue
16 with the arid lands and the Yakima Training Center. You
17 know, trying to establish a healthy shrub-steppe stand,
18 that can take, from my understanding, you know, 30 years
19 to reach kind of maturity. But we are facing some fire
20 intervals that are much less than that.

21 So but I believe -- I believe there's people
22 trying or I know there's people trying. But, yeah, I
23 guess I have not personally seen a place where
24 they've -- I've seen, you know, intact shrub-steppe be
25 restored that -- you know, but I imagine that there's

1 places out there where it's happened but...

2 Q. And you mentioned the impacts of fire activity
3 on efforts to restore shrub-steppe. So is it fair to
4 say that native shrub-steppe is more fire resilient than
5 reintroduced habitat? I think I'm using the wrong
6 words.

7 Scientifically, like, is it fair to say that
8 native shrub-steppe habitat is more fire resilient than
9 reintroduced or restored habitat projects?

10 A. So I'm not sure -- I don't think that's
11 necessarily the issue, if I can just explain a little
12 bit --

13 Q. Please. Yeah.

14 A. -- about the fire ecology with the shrub-steppe.
15 So a native healthy shrub-steppe stand not only has the
16 larger typical, in our area, sagebrush, but then it's
17 those sagebrush are kind of interspersed with bunch
18 grasses or forb species that typically have a low
19 biomass and bunch grasses that kind of are more
20 clustered.

21 The issue is that we have so much now degraded
22 shrub-steppe you start to see cheatgrass and annual
23 grasses and other annual invasive forbs invade. And
24 once that happens, there's now kind of this carpet of
25 flammable material that can carry through the

1 shrub-steppe, and that's where we see a problem.

2 So it might not be that, you know, a
3 reintroduction, you know, of the restoration itself is
4 failed but that maybe, you know, it hasn't had the --
5 you know, reached that necessary climax point. Because
6 native shrub-steppe and healthy shrub-steppe also has
7 this biotic soil crust.

8 So you basically have an area that, even with
9 natural fire in the, you know, historic time, would have
10 only been able to carry so far. So you'd be limited in
11 the extent of how far the fire would burn because there
12 was just such low vegetative material but you had the
13 soil crust. You had extreme biodiversity with many
14 different species of forbs and lichens and mosses and
15 shrubs and bunch grasses.

16 But now we see more, even though there could be,
17 you know, if there's just -- yeah, the invasive species
18 of vegetation is really the issue.

19 I imagine that a restoration project that was
20 really, you know, careful and heavy-handed might be able
21 to overcome those problems and may eventually have a
22 healthy stand. But, again, you know, the ones that I
23 know of have had challenges.

24 Q. Okay. Last question on this and I'll move on,
25 but I just want to make sure I understand.

1 So if you've got a healthy stand of
2 shrub-steppe -- so I heard a third thing that you are
3 talking here, which is degraded. And I just want -- so
4 let's talk about healthy and not healthy, whether it's
5 degraded or whether it's not yet healthy.

6 You've got healthy and non-healthy shrub-steppe
7 and a fire comes through the area. What would you
8 expect to see in the difference between the healthy
9 shrub-steppe and anything less than that?

10 A. Sure. So in healthy -- in my -- you know, I'm
11 kind of thinking of a -- just an undisturbed intact
12 without invasive grasses, which is, you know, kind of
13 the ideal shrub-steppe.

14 So if a fire were to start or impact an area like
15 that, the expansion of that fire would be slow and,
16 ideally, small in terms of how far it would burn because
17 there's very -- there's a lot less vegetative material
18 to ignite, and there's these gaps in between the
19 vegetative material. You know, some of these bunch
20 grasses, you know, they space themselves out. The
21 shrubs often are spaced out a little bit more, and
22 there's not, like, this understory of flammable
23 material.

24 When you have a lot of invasive annual plants,
25 you know, your tumble mustard and cheatgrass, when we

1 see fire come into that kind of a scenario, the fire
2 typically is a complete burn until it hits the roadside
3 or, yeah, is, you know, put out or whatever.

4 Sagebrush itself is not fire tolerant. And so
5 you typically see the death of any of the shrub
6 component from that fire as well.

7 Q. Would you expect to see the healthy shrub-steppe
8 recover faster from the fire than degraded or less
9 healthy shrub-steppe?

10 A. Yeah. In that there -- in a healthy
11 shrub-steppe, you wouldn't have complete total loss of
12 all the shrubs, you know. You would anticipate that
13 there'd still be remaining seed sources for some of the
14 species; where when you have a complete burn, we see
15 almost a total loss of the shrub component.

16 Q. What potential impacts of new wind power
17 development first come to mind when you first think of
18 the Horse Heaven Hills area?

19 A. Again, some of the species that I'm more
20 familiar with, there could be potential -- there'd be
21 impacts for several of the nesting raptors species,
22 prairie falcons, ferruginous hawks, you know, and then
23 the species that we see in the winter, additional
24 raptors, migratory species, migratory raptors.

25 With wind, you know, I'm also concerned in

1 general just with nocturnal migrants, migratory species.
2 Most of the wind studies, I think the one in the initial
3 reports, you know, they often document that the number,
4 you know, the No. 1 mortality are passerine birds. You
5 know, they find a lot of -- you know, they're not these
6 giant -- they're not finding -- I mean, there's a large
7 number of small birds that are actually impacted.

8 So a lot of these are the passerines, which are
9 nocturnal migrants that migrate through the area because
10 we have, you know, this kind of concourse of where all
11 these rivering systems, these great rivers, the Columbia
12 and the Snake, are coming together. The general
13 vicinity around Tri-Cities might be, you know, an area
14 where, you know, we have a lot of passage migrants
15 coming through.

16 So these are bird species like your sparrows,
17 your blackbirds, your buntings. Some of the species of
18 concern could include things like sage thrasher,
19 sagebrush sparrow and, you know, other -- and other, you
20 know, a lot of our birds migrate in the Columbia Basin.
21 So, you know, it does include also, you know, the
22 raptors, but those are diurnal raptors. But the ones
23 that, you know, are often not thought of initially are
24 some of these other smaller ones that may not be
25 breeding in the habitat in the area but are passing

1 through in large numbers during migration, the warblers
2 and things like that.

3 You know, I know there's been some research
4 coming out, you know, wind turbines and the avoidance
5 for some species, like pronghorn. I believe one of the
6 other western states, there was a recent study that -- I
7 haven't looked into it deeply, but, you know, I'd be
8 interested more in, you know, how pronghorn may move in
9 the landscape differently with wind power.

10 And then I'm -- I would also be curious -- I'm
11 less well -- I'm less familiar with the impacts to bats
12 from wind power, but it's something that, you know, I
13 know there's a potential impact there, but I'm,
14 unfortunately, not as personally educated on those
15 impacts. But we do have other folks in the state that
16 work more on bat issues.

17 **Q. Who would be your go-to person to ask about bat**
18 **impacts?**

19 A. We do have a bat specialist, who's Abby Tobin,
20 Abigail T-o-b-i-n, and she's our statewide bat
21 specialist.

22 **Q. Okay. I would like to shift gears to the**
23 **project itself.**

24 A. Okay.

25 **Q. I think you might have mentioned this earlier,**

1 but that was more in general terms.

2 So for this project, how did you first become
3 aware of the project and when?

4 A. I'm not certain of when, though. I think it
5 probably would have been maybe five years ago or so. I
6 know there was some initial meetings with Mike Ritter
7 and some project constituents that I was either informed
8 of, there was -- quite a while ago, met with some of the
9 Scout contractors to just go over some initial thoughts
10 and concerns.

11 So Mike Ritter, I believe, would have looped me
12 in. And I don't know the actual date, but it was
13 certainly a few years before 2020. So yeah, my best
14 guess would be five years ago.

15 Q. So it's fair to say that you were involved in
16 conversations about the project before the applicant
17 applied to EFSEC?

18 A. Yes. Yeah.

19 Q. Do you remember roughly how many meetings you
20 participated with the applicant or its consultants?

21 A. Prior to the application with EFSEC?

22 Q. Yes.

23 A. I'm not certain, but I would think -- I can
24 think of maybe like two more of -- like, in the realm of
25 less than five. Two or three, I think. But they are --

1 Q. That's okay.

2 A. Not extensively, but a handful.

3 Q. A handful. Yeah. I'm not going to make you
4 walk through any of them.

5 A. Yeah.

6 Q. But do you know roughly how many meetings you
7 participated in with the applicant or their consultants
8 since the application was submitted?

9 A. Do you know when the application was submitted?

10 Q. Yes, but --

11 A. Which date are you -- I'm not sure when the
12 application was submitted.

13 Q. Okay. Do you know how many meetings you
14 participated in, roughly, with the applicant or their
15 consultants in the last two years?

16 A. I'm not sure. Again, I'm sort of, you know,
17 brought into these meetings with, you know, with Mike
18 Ritter. And sometimes I get, I believe, direct invites
19 from some of the applicants or their representatives
20 and sometimes they have been with EFSEC, and I'm not
21 sure who is on those calls. But I've probably been in
22 maybe eight or ten meetings about this project, and I
23 can't be certain that the project components were there
24 or who was there.

25 Q. Okay.

1 A. Or who initiated it.

2 Q. Is it fair to say, though, that your attendance
3 at these meetings was more in the last couple years than
4 when you initially found out about the project?

5 A. Yeah.

6 Q. And you attended meetings with EFSEC staff as
7 well as the applicant?

8 A. Yes.

9 Q. When you think of the project itself and its
10 current design -- well, are you familiar with the
11 project's general design?

12 A. Not -- I have seen some of the maps and layouts.
13 I'm not sure if they have changed recently. But I'm
14 familiar with the general project area more than the
15 actual specifics of that site.

16 Q. Have you reviewed the general location of the
17 proposed solar fields or micrositing corridors for the
18 wind turbines?

19 A. I believe I've seen some of those maps. And,
20 you know, but haven't -- I don't know that the
21 micrositing corridors -- I mean, I don't know if I've
22 seen the more recent ones with both of the layout
23 options. But I guess I'm more concerned with, you know,
24 the project layout and location or I'm more focused on
25 the general area. And I know I've seen where the solar

1 layouts are, but offhand, I don't -- I think there were
2 three, and I don't know if there's still three. So
3 yeah, I'm not maybe up-to-speed with the exact
4 locations.

5 Q. Candidly, I don't know if there's still three,
6 but I do know that there was three in the most-recently
7 submitted amended site certification site application.

8 Is it fair to say that you are focused more on
9 the cumulative or larger picture of impacts of the
10 project?

11 A. Yeah.

12 Q. And when you referred to both options, were you
13 referring to the -- what did you mean by both options?

14 A. So my understanding was there was two layouts of
15 different style of turbines that were -- wind turbines
16 that were proposed or on the table. One was a larger
17 blade rotor area but fewer number of actual structures,
18 and one had more structures of smaller size. And I -- I
19 know for a long time, a lot of the earlier maps didn't
20 have the second option, which was the fewer number of
21 structures.

22 Q. Okay. So you're familiar with the two options
23 of having fewer -- roughly 150 turbines versus more
24 roughly 240 turbines?

25 A. Uh-huh.

1 Q. Okay. Were you in any meetings where WDFW
2 voiced concerns regarding the project's design?

3 A. Yeah. In terms of the specific layouts of, you
4 know -- yeah.

5 Q. How would you characterize the applicant's
6 receptiveness to WDFW's concerns?

7 A. I don't -- I can't say I -- I don't know that I
8 can speak to that. I haven't really -- I think maybe
9 Mike may have some more of those conversations, but I
10 haven't really heard their responses.

11 Q. Is it your perception that the applicant has
12 been receptive to any recommendations to alter the
13 project design in order to avoid impacts to ferruginous
14 hawks?

15 A. Not that I'm aware of.

16 Q. Since you first learned of the project and its
17 general design, have you had concerns about potential
18 impacts to wildlife species?

19 A. Yes.

20 Q. And which species are you concerned about?

21 A. Ferruginous hawks, pronghorn, migratory -- I
22 mean, bird species sort of in general, migratory
23 species, nocturnal migrants. I think, you know, the
24 wintering or I guess -- yeah.

25 Q. We're going to talk about them more --

1 A. Those are some of the -- yeah.

2 Q. It doesn't have to be an exhaustive list right
3 this minute.

4 How have you communicated your concerns about the
5 project impacts?

6 A. Primarily, through sharing those with Mike
7 Ritter. And occasionally, you know, he'll send out a
8 document and submitting comments back to him on that, if
9 it was, you know, whether it was a wildlife, you know, a
10 wildlife report from the project or a -- the map or
11 something like that, layout. So typically, to Mike
12 Ritter.

13 Q. Have you been able to share any of your concerns
14 directly with EFSEC staff?

15 A. I believe -- yeah. In some of them we have
16 had -- I have been in meetings with Mike Ritter, where
17 we've discussed ferruginous hawks and EFSEC staff have
18 been present.

19 Q. Have you been able to share any of your concerns
20 directly with EFSEC's council?

21 A. I don't believe. To my knowledge, their counsel
22 was not present during those meetings.

23 Q. And to be clear, so I'm not asking about their
24 legal counsel. I'm asking about the council itself, the
25 council that will decide the permit.

1 Have you been able to share any of your concerns
2 directly with the council?

3 A. I'm -- I'm not sure what -- I'm sorry. What was
4 the last one? I guess I'm not sure of the difference
5 between the EFSEC staff and the EFSEC council or EFSEC.

6 Q. The council members?

7 A. The council members, yeah. I'm not sure who the
8 council members are. But we have had EFSEC staff
9 present in -- do they have staff?

10 Q. So you are not aware, as you sit here today, of
11 any opportunity that you've had to communicate directly
12 with the council members who will issue the decision on
13 the project?

14 A. I haven't -- yeah. I don't believe so in any of
15 the, like, kind of formal meetings that they've had.
16 I'm understanding of who is -- EFSEC, to me, is -- I
17 don't have a total understanding.

18 I know that EFSEC members have been present in
19 some of our meetings where we met with DFW and some of
20 the, I think, Golder or some of their -- some of their
21 other consultants. And I'm not sure the roles of who
22 everybody was in those meetings.

23 MS. VOELCKERS: We're up at 10 o'clock. I think
24 this is a good break point, if that works for you and
25 Randy.

1 THE WITNESS: Works for me.

2 MS. VOELCKERS: Does ten minutes work?

3 THE WITNESS: That's fine.

4 MS. VOELCKERS: Can we go off the record?

5 (A short recess was had.)

6 MR. VOELCKERS: Go back on the record.

7 Q. (By Ms. Voelckers) In your opinion, is the
8 project as designed -- is it designed to avoid negative
9 impacts to wildlife in the project vicinity?

10 A. From what I recall, I don't think that I'm aware
11 of them -- of seeing a design that took into account the
12 wildlife impacts yet.

13 Q. So in your opinion, then, is it fair so say that
14 it's not designed to avoid negative impacts to wildlife
15 in the project vicinity?

16 A. Yes, I think that's correct.

17 Q. And then I'm still talking about just design
18 here. We're not talking about mitigation yet.

19 The applicant has maintained throughout the
20 proceeding that the project's design complies with
21 WDFW's own guidance. Do you agree with that statement?

22 A. It -- I'm not sure -- I mean, no. I think we've
23 created -- we've provided feedback and guidance that I
24 don't think I've seen incorporated into the project
25 design yet.

1 Q. The applicant has maintained throughout the
2 proceeding that the project's design complies with best
3 available science. Do you agree?

4 A. Again, I mean, I haven't seen a layout that
5 takes into account some of the, you know, species
6 concerns that have been raised and recommendations for
7 changes so no.

8 Q. Even if I were to represent to you today that
9 the project does comply with WDFW's 2004 PHS Guidelines,
10 does that mean that the project complies with best
11 available science?

12 A. No. I think, you know, 2004, the best available
13 is going to be more recent than 2004.

14 Q. Even if the project does comply with WDFW's 2009
15 wind development guidelines, does that necessarily mean
16 that it complies with best available science?

17 A. No.

18 Q. And why not?

19 A. I think we have new information for -- since
20 2009.

21 Q. And is it fair to say that WDFW is working on
22 updating its guidance based on that new information?

23 A. Yes, I believe. So yeah -- we -- yes, we are.

24 Q. In your opinion, should any new solar or wind
25 development be approved before WDFW's formal guidelines

1 are updated?

2 A. I think that if a project takes into account the
3 information from, you know, the knowledge of the local
4 biologists and the -- our habitat group, you know, I'm
5 not sure what the -- I guess, can you repeat the
6 question?

7 Q. In your opinion, should any new solar or wind
8 development be approved before WDFW's formal guidelines
9 are updated?

10 A. Well, I think it's probably -- would be ideal to
11 wait until the guidelines are updated. I think that if
12 there's, you know, responsiveness to, you know, the best
13 available science and DFW input, you know, that we could
14 consider moving forward with a project but that it'll
15 certainly be a lot more clear and easy once those
16 guidelines are updated.

17 Q. So in the absence of those updates, it's
18 possible to move forward in response to development as
19 long as the best available science that's being
20 developed is being incorporated in the project design?

21 A. Yeah. Including recommendations for avoidance
22 and mitigation.

23 Q. Does the proposed location of the project and
24 installation of hundreds of wind turbines within this
25 portion of the Pacific Flyway pose a mortality threat

1 for migratory birds?

2 A. Yes.

3 Q. You mentioned pronghorn as one of the key
4 species of concern that come to mind. I'm handing you
5 what has been marked as Exhibit 2.

6 A. Okay.

7 MS. PERLMUTTER: Can I have a copy?

8 MS. VOELCKERS: Yep.

9 Q. (By Ms. Voelckers) Do you recognize Exhibit 2?

10 A. Yes.

11 Q. And what is Exhibit 2?

12 A. It's a summary report from the pronghorn survey
13 in 2019.

14 Q. Did you coauthor Exhibit 2?

15 A. Yes.

16 Q. Exhibit 2 references aerial surveys that were
17 conducted in February of 2019. Did you participate in
18 those aerial surveys?

19 A. Yes.

20 Q. Do you recall those surveys, as you sit here
21 today?

22 A. Yes.

23 Q. And I'm actually not going to ask you specifics
24 about the document. I think it speaks for itself, but
25 I'm asking you about your personal recollection of those

1 surveys.

2 A. Yes.

3 Q. So you participated in the aerial surveys in
4 February of 2019?

5 A. Uh-huh. Yes, I did.

6 Q. And you recall those, as you sit here today?

7 A. Yes.

8 Q. Okay. So as you sit here today, do you recall
9 personally observing pronghorn antelope in the Horse
10 Heaven Hills area?

11 A. Yes.

12 Q. In 2019?

13 A. Yes.

14 Q. Do you know if the information contained within
15 Exhibit 2 has been considered by EFSEC during its review
16 of the project application?

17 A. I do not know that.

18 Q. In your professional opinion, should the opinion
19 contained within Exhibit 2 inform EFSEC's review of the
20 project application?

21 A. Yes.

22 Q. And why is that?

23 A. Our winter surveys have shown that there's
24 aggregations of pronghorn utilizing the project area,
25 and that should be considered for siting.

1 Q. And why is that important to consider?

2 A. The pronghorn on this landscape have sort of a
3 narrow band where we've identified their use in sort of
4 that agricultural area over the crest of the Horse
5 Heaven Hills, south of the crest of the Horse Heaven
6 Hills. And fencing, in particular, could be an impact
7 to their movements in the area.

8 And then potential avoidance or movement impacts
9 might also be possible related to the wind structures.

10 Q. Could construction activities within the project
11 area also impact the pronghorn?

12 A. Yes, I would assume so.

13 Q. And why would you assume so?

14 A. I would believe that, you know, they're going
15 to, in general, avoid high activity areas with
16 construction equipment and, you know, trucks and moving.
17 So they may be displaced by high areas of activity.

18 Q. So in a layperson's terms, you wouldn't expect
19 to see them to keep walking through construction
20 activity?

21 A. Correct. Yeah.

22 Q. Or you wouldn't expect to see them within the
23 solar fields because of the fencing?

24 A. Correct.

25 Q. They would have to go around?

1 A. Yeah.

2 Q. I'll take that back and hand you what's been
3 marked as Exhibit 3. Do you recognize this document?

4 A. Yes, I do.

5 Q. What is this document?

6 A. This is the '21 summary report from our
7 pronghorn survey in the area.

8 Q. Did you coauthor Exhibit 3?

9 A. Yes.

10 Q. Is this the most recent pronghorn survey that
11 you are aware of?

12 A. No.

13 Q. What is the most recent pronghorn survey that
14 you are aware of?

15 A. This winter of 2023.

16 Q. Did you participate in aerial surveys this
17 winter of 2023?

18 A. Yes.

19 Q. Who did you participate in those surveys with?

20 A. We partnered with the Yakama Nation tribal
21 biologists with those surveys as well as other DFW
22 staff.

23 Q. So turning back to Exhibit 3, it references
24 aerial surveys that were conducted in March of 2021.
25 Did you participate in those aerial surveys?

1 A. No. The March of 2021 I believe I did not
2 participate in the actual flights due to COVID
3 restrictions, but the flights were carried out by the
4 Yakama Nation biologists.

5 Q. Okay. What was the extent of your
6 participation?

7 A. I worked to secure funding and facilitate design
8 of the surveys, the summary of the data, and writing of
9 the report.

10 Q. Were you out on the ground during the aerial
11 surveys?

12 A. No. I was also flight following, which is a
13 safety procedure, where we're monitoring the aircraft
14 from the computer. So I was in the office.

15 Q. Okay.

16 A. But I do believe we may have had ground crews
17 active in 2021.

18 Q. It just wasn't you?

19 A. Yeah. No.

20 Q. Have you personally observed pronghorn antelopes
21 in the project area since 2019?

22 A. Yes.

23 Q. When was that?

24 A. I don't recall specific dates, although, I know
25 I have seen them this past spring.

1 Q. 2023?

2 A. Of, yes, 2023.

3 Q. Do you know if the information contained within
4 Exhibit 3 has been considered by EFSEC during its review
5 of the project application?

6 A. I do not know.

7 Q. In your professional opinion, should the
8 information contained within Exhibit 3 inform EFSEC's
9 review of the project application?

10 A. Yes.

11 Q. And why is that?

12 A. Because of potential impacts to pronghorn that
13 include fencing and potential -- fencing is a barrier to
14 movement and loss of habitat -- and then potential
15 avoidance to wind structures.

16 Q. We talked earlier this morning about how
17 population monitoring surveys could be the best
18 available science. In your opinion, are these summary
19 reports coauthored by WDFW and Yakama Nation, are those
20 the best available science on the presence of pronghorn
21 antelope in the Horse Heaven Hills area?

22 A. Yes.

23 Q. And why is that?

24 A. We have conducted systematic surveys, in
25 addition to logging, you know, incidental observations

1 as well. And that data is not only the most recent and
2 up-to-date distribution information that we have, it
3 also has been verified to the extent that it should be
4 considered best available science.

5 Meaning that we are not just taking -- you know,
6 sometimes we get calls from the public that say we saw
7 something here, you know. We don't necessarily include
8 that without any sort of verification of we know this
9 was a species. And with this information, we have
10 trained biologists conducting the surveys as well. So
11 we're confident in the results.

12 Q. And if there's GPS collar data that documents
13 presence of pronghorn individuals in the area, would you
14 consider that supportive of the summary report in
15 Exhibit 2 and 3?

16 A. Yes.

17 Q. Even if it was for different years?

18 A. Yes.

19 Q. And why is that?

20 A. I think that these reports are only a snapshot.
21 We're flying these over the project area in one day.
22 Collar data, even though it's one individual, it can
23 show a more complete annual cycle or monthly seasonal
24 cycle of how an animal's using the landscape and can be
25 really informative for understanding how this population

1 uses that area.

2 Q. Do you --

3 A. Yeah.

4 Q. Do you know why previous efforts to reintroduce
5 the pronghorn antelope were unsuccessful?

6 A. I -- there is a summary report that kind of
7 highlights some of those. I was not around during those
8 reintroductions.

9 My understanding or recollection of those reports
10 is that only a small number of antelopes were
11 reintroduced, and they -- and they were in areas
12 different than the current existing area of -- I can't
13 remember where those reintroductions were, but there
14 were several -- a handful of reintroduction efforts.

15 But my recollection is that they were small
16 numbers of animals, and I'm not familiar with the
17 methods -- methodology and exactly why they did not
18 succeed but...

19 Q. Is it fair to say you are pretty familiar with
20 the current range reintroduction efforts?

21 A. Yes.

22 Q. And based on what you know about the current
23 reintroduction program, would you expect the species to
24 be negatively or positively impacted if it was -- if it
25 was confined to the reservation?

1 A. I think that would be a negative impact for the
2 population. Since we've been doing these surveys, you
3 know, the initial collar data that the tribe has shows
4 that the animals are actively using land outside of the
5 tribal reservation boundary. I would say roughly half
6 of the population, at least during our surveys, shows
7 use outside the reservation boundary.

8 Q. And is it fair to say they generally are using
9 the area east of the reservation rather than west of it?

10 A. Yes.

11 Q. And why do you think that is?

12 A. Because of the -- this is a lower elevation
13 area, you know. Our surveys are conducted in the
14 winter. Pronghorn do group up in the winter. It can be
15 a challenging time for them. Like most species, they
16 find forage. And so moving from the higher elevations
17 down to the lower elevations is something that they do
18 to avoid exposure to snow levels or find food resources.

19 Q. Based upon your professional experience and the
20 information you've been gathering, would you expect a
21 decrease in available habitat to either increase or
22 decrease the abilities for the pronghorn population to
23 persist?

24 A. I'm sorry. Can you -- based on relative to --
25 or just over time -- I'm sorry. Can you repeat the

1 question?

2 Q. Yeah. Based upon your professional experience
3 and the information available to you, would you expect a
4 decrease in available habitat to either increase or
5 decrease the ability of the pronghorn population to
6 persist?

7 A. So I'm not sure if I understand. So if there
8 was less habitat, would I anticipate the pronghorn to
9 have a less likely chance of -- would the population
10 decrease with less available habitat? Yes, I believe
11 so.

12 Q. And why is that?

13 A. You know, a habitat is kind of the basic
14 requirement for a species. Once -- now, we don't know
15 that the pronghorn have reached a maximum population.
16 So but, you know, they would certainly -- over what
17 we've seen from our counts over the past six years or
18 so, it appears to be a fairly -- we're not seeing rapid
19 growth, rapid decline. It seems somewhat stable at best
20 we can tell.

21 And so a loss of available habitat would mean
22 less potential food resources or escape cover or
23 something of that nature. That would have a negative
24 impact on individual survival.

25 Q. Well, there's still unknowns, but you know, as

1 you sit here today, that the less of available habitat
2 would have some measure of negative impact on the
3 long-term viability of the population?

4 A. Yes.

5 Q. And same question for the loss of available
6 migration corridors. Would you expect that the loss or
7 decrease in available migration corridors to either
8 increase or decrease the ability for the pronghorns to
9 persist in the long-term?

10 A. Decrease.

11 Q. And why is that?

12 A. Because loss of a corridor can effectively cut
13 off larger areas of habitat than is directly impacted by
14 simply the structure or impediment on the corridor. So
15 it's directly related to habitat availability, forage
16 availability, and, therefore, survival.

17 Q. And what are we using the term "migration" for
18 today? What do you understand that to mean?

19 A. Basically, a route at which an animal can move
20 from one area to another. You know, migration is kind
21 of a cyclical annualized cycle.

22 So we might be thinking of pronghorn leaving
23 higher -- you know, animals from higher elevation
24 annually coming down to lower elevation and returning.
25 And so the path at which those animals are able to cross

1 that landscape from their winter range to summer range
2 or breeding range to farming range or, you know,
3 whatever to kind of seasonal periods they're trying to
4 move, change habitats between.

5 Q. Are you aware that there is no mitigation
6 proposed for the project's impacts to pronghorn?

7 A. No, I'm not aware of that.

8 Q. I represent to you today that there's no
9 mitigation proposed to the impacts to pronghorn in the
10 company's mitigation plan. Does that concern you?

11 A. Yes.

12 Q. And why is that?

13 A. I mean, I think there will be impacts to
14 pronghorn. And so if there's not a -- you know, we
15 typically look at -- you know, if avoidance is not a --
16 so our first recommendation is always to avoid potential
17 impacts, minimize potential impacts. But if an impact
18 cannot be avoided or minimized, then there would be a
19 plan to mitigate potential impacts.

20 So unless the plan satisfactorily avoids impacts,
21 then there would be some mitigation ideally.

22 Q. And are you aware of any part of the project
23 design that avoids or minimizes impacts to the
24 pronghorn?

25 A. Not that I'm aware of.

1 Q. Both the applicant and EFSEC have cited a lack
2 of available data regarding pronghorn presence in the
3 project area. Are you aware of any time that WDFW
4 recommended that the applicant reach out directly to the
5 Yakama Nation of obtaining additional information?

6 A. I'm not aware of that. No.

7 Q. Are you aware --

8 A. Oh, wait. Has DFW recommended they do that? I
9 know that we've talked about -- I know that we've --
10 I -- I can't -- I don't recall specific to this project.

11 Q. Do you recall any time that WDFW recommended
12 that EFSEC staff communicate directly with the Yakama
13 Nation regarding impacts to pronghorn?

14 A. Not that I recall. Although, I'm not in a lot
15 of those -- yeah. Not that I'm aware of or not that I
16 recall.

17 Q. Mike Ritter might be the better person to ask
18 that question of?

19 A. Yeah. Yeah. Most of that goes through -- you
20 know, Mike's typically in those meetings more.

21 Q. Okay. If I represent to you that the only
22 information available to EFSEC are Exhibits 2 and 3
23 regarding the pronghorn and their presence in the
24 project area, is it your professional opinion that EFSEC
25 should obtain additional information regarding pronghorn

1 presence in the project area in order to evaluate
2 impacts?

3 A. Yes.

4 Q. And why is that?

5 A. Exhibit 2 and 3 are only winter surveys, which
6 are a snapshot of pronghorn distribution at a given
7 time. The project will have year-round impacts in that
8 area that could impact -- that could result in impacts
9 to pronghorn.

10 The documents that -- Exhibit 2 and 3 document
11 pronghorn presence in the project area, but I think that
12 that does not tell the complete story and that either
13 alternative information already does exist, including
14 some of the Yakama collar data, or could be obtained
15 through targeted studies.

16 Q. What kind of targeted studies?

17 A. I mean, there could be opportunities to look at,
18 you know, additional collar data. I'm not familiar
19 entirely with the breadth of the Yakama Nation's collar
20 data.

21 You know, unfortunately, with pronghorn, we
22 haven't done extensive research on this population, you
23 know. We are not familiar exactly where they're
24 fawning, the areas that are important to them for, you
25 know, rearing young, what the biggest threats to them

1 are on the landscape. And so there's still a lot that
2 we don't know.

3 So there's -- you know, specifically, you know,
4 while we know they're in this project area in the winter
5 and we have incidental observations that they're there
6 at other times of the year, including the spring and
7 summer, we don't know to what extent they are present
8 there. So any studies that elicit that information
9 could be valuable. But again, yeah.

10 Q. But to be clear, when you say "targeted
11 studies," you are not referring to modeling just based
12 upon the summer reports?

13 A. No. No.

14 Q. I don't have any more questions about the
15 Exhibit 3 on the pronghorn. You are welcome to hold
16 onto it, but you can put it here.

17 So we talked a little bit about the burrowing owl
18 earlier so I apologize if this is repetitive or
19 imprecise, but I want to talk a little more about that.

20 Are you -- is it fair to say that you are the
21 main WDFW biologist studying burrowing owls in Benton
22 County?

23 A. Yes.

24 Q. And in your role, have you observed any general
25 trends in the burrowing owl population in Benton County?

1 A. We don't have a lot of data specific to Benton
2 County, but across the Columbia basin, there's a clear
3 range restriction of burrowing owls that's occurred over
4 the past several decades, just looking at past
5 distribution data.

6 And we've also seen a loss locally of burrowing
7 owls in, you know, specifically, closer to the
8 Tri-Cities area, where incidental observations, you
9 know, just -- I regularly hear from folks that there
10 used to be owls all along this road and all along that
11 road and all around here and blah, blah, blah.

12 But we don't -- we know that it appears that
13 there's probably a population reduction and range
14 contraction for burrowing owls in Washington. And that
15 would -- and Benton County would likely have experienced
16 similar and included in those trends.

17 **Q. And you say "range restriction" or "range**
18 **contraction," are you referring to the same thing?**

19 A. Yeah. Just the known occupied geographic area
20 that we have burrowing owls in Washington seems to be
21 shrinking. But, yes, I mean those interchangeably, I
22 guess, range restriction or contraction.

23 **Q. I apologize. I'm just trying to understand the**
24 **term.**

25 A. Sure.

1 Q. So when you say "range restriction," is it the
2 population is shrinking or the populations range in
3 terms of, like, where they can move is being restricted?
4 What does range restriction mean?

5 A. So the geographic area that we know burrowing
6 owls are occupying and breeding seems to be shrinking.
7 Now, that means counties like Walla Walla County, we
8 don't see burrowing owls in Walla Walla County in the
9 past few decades. Lincoln County, Okanogan Valley. So
10 we're seeing this geographic shrinking of area in the
11 Columbia Basin that we know owls are present. So that
12 also likely means that the population of owls has
13 decreased.

14 Q. And do you know why that is?

15 A. There's several, probably, factors that
16 contribute to it. One would be the loss of habitat for
17 the -- so one would be persecution of fossorial mammals,
18 so burrowing mammals that owls rely upon. These are
19 things like badgers, ground squirrels, and, to a lesser
20 extent, things like coyotes and marmots. But the owls
21 nest in these burrows that are created by mammals.

22 So some of these mammals have more specific
23 habitat needs, like a lot of the ground squirrels
24 require or do better in shrub-steppe habitat. Badgers
25 and ground squirrels have been persecuted for various

1 reasons. That's -- that's one part of the equation.

2 Loss of conversion of these deep soil habitats,
3 you know. Most of the soil that's suitable for farming
4 would have been suitable for burrowing animals as well
5 so they've lost their most ideal habitat to habitat
6 conversion.

7 And then I believe that there's an aspect of the
8 nonnative vegetation, cheatgrass, you know, this denser
9 ground cover is -- likely plays a role in foraging for
10 burrowing owls. So in short, you know, it's a loss of
11 habitat in general for the burrowing owls but through
12 various means.

13 Q. But you talked earlier about burrowing, I
14 believe, in fallow wheat fields?

15 A. Yeah.

16 Q. So it's possible they can burrow in both --
17 well, so I guess I'll ask first: Is it a preferred
18 habitat for them to be in shrub-steppe?

19 A. So the owls themselves prefer short --
20 they're -- the owls need two things, from what I -- from
21 what we're seeing: They need holes in the ground and
22 they need prey. And to get prey, they need suitable
23 foraging habitat where there is pray, and then also,
24 that pray has to be accessible. So it can't be in
25 dense -- dense, tall grass and stuff like that, that

1 they're not good at foraging in.

2 I don't believe that their preferred habitat is
3 going to be a fallow wheat field. That could be a
4 population -- it could be a hazard to breeding there
5 based on when farmers come through to plant or plow.

6 So ideally, they'd be in bunch grass, grasslands,
7 or sagebrush shrub-steppe.

8 Q. But they've adapted an ability to nest in arid
9 agriculture?

10 A. Yeah. They're able to, as long as they have
11 food and burrows, it seems that they can persist.

12 Q. I apologize for this question, but they can't
13 dig their own burrows, then?

14 A. So what we typically see is that they utilize
15 a -- so typically, they -- they can modify some burrows,
16 you know, that something else has usually made for them.
17 So primarily, we see them in badger burrows or
18 coyotes' -- like, old coyote dens.

19 While they do have some ability to dig a little
20 bit, we don't -- typically, we don't see that happen in
21 the Columbia Basin. So they do need some animal to
22 start a burrow for them, basically.

23 Q. So you wouldn't find them where there's just
24 prey or forage, you need prey and burrowing holes?

25 A. Uh-huh. Yes.

1 Q. Point count surveys that were done by the
2 applicant did not record observations of burrowing owls
3 within the project area. Are surveys of 13 random
4 points used for 10-minute timed surveys a preferred
5 method for detecting burrowing owls?

6 A. No.

7 Q. And why is that?

8 A. Burrowing owls are primarily crepuscular, so
9 active in the dawn, dusk, or nocturnal. My
10 understanding was that the applicant was doing daytime
11 surveys, looking for, you know, diurnal raptors, so
12 daytime raptors. And the nature of the burrowing owl
13 really requires species-specific surveys for burrowing
14 owls.

15 Q. So is it fair to say, then, that those point
16 count surveys aren't very helpful in determining whether
17 or not to expect burrowing owls to be present in the
18 project area?

19 A. Correct. And there's documented evidence that,
20 you know, point counts in general are -- are
21 insufficient for burrowing owl detection from, you know,
22 the Breeding Bird Survey and other nationwide research
23 groups.

24 Q. Do you believe that further information is
25 needed regarding the presence of Burrowing owls within

1 the project area?

2 A. Yes.

3 Q. And why is that?

4 A. I don't think that we currently have information
5 about burrowing owls in the project area, other than
6 that they are likely to occur.

7 At minimum, you know, preconstruction -- because
8 owls can be -- burrowing owls are kind of unique in that
9 to avoid impacts to them, you -- you know, they don't
10 necessarily fly away from, you know, a truck or
11 construction activity. You know, they -- they may be
12 underground. And so knowing where -- at minimum, there
13 would need to be preconstruction surveys or monitoring
14 in impacted areas.

15 But then also to know the cumulative impacts to
16 burrowing owls, yeah, we don't have that information
17 currently so...

18 Q. What time of the year would be the best time to
19 survey -- to conduct preconstruction surveys for
20 burrowing owls?

21 A. Well, so if you're trying to understand if owls
22 are present at a site or on the landscape, the best time
23 to survey for burrowing owls is probably going to be
24 May, sometime in that window, in the spring window.
25 This is when they may be more responsive to a targeted

1 survey that might use playback, you know, broadcasting
2 an owl call and seeing if owls respond. That's one of
3 the methods that's probably most successful at
4 identifying Burrowing owl presence.

5 But a preconstruction survey is just another
6 level and something that, you know, regardless of, you
7 know, if they do -- if anyone wants to build something,
8 they might do a survey a year or two ahead of time.
9 But, you know, if you know there's owls there, you can
10 mitigate for, okay, we've lost some habitat that's
11 important to owls or we can avoid this area.

12 But, you know, a lot of these species, if you're
13 doing construction activities, you can destroy an owl
14 burrow and cause a, you know, mortality event if you
15 aren't doing, you know, preconstruction survey within a
16 few weeks of, you know, breaking ground in an area.

17 So it depends on when the construction activity
18 is, and we found that owls can be present year round in
19 the Columbia Basin.

20 So if you're looking for a population-type survey
21 or understanding the -- I don't know if that helps
22 answer the question, but a targeted owl survey would
23 probably be conducted in May, in the spring. We see
24 them present in our area at the latest returning mid-
25 April and then conducting breeding activities through

1 May and June so...

2 Q. And so understanding the goal for WDFW is to
3 avoid and minimize when possible, would it then be best
4 to do this population surveying before finalizing the
5 project design and then do site-specific surveys before
6 beginning construction?

7 A. I think if they can avoid, you know -- yes, it
8 would be ideal to avoid areas that are known to be
9 important for burrowing owls or other species.

10 But then you'd still want to do a site-specific
11 survey before construction to just -- and that could be,
12 depending on how big the area is that they're actually
13 doing -- you know, this is ground disturbance kind of
14 stuff, and that can be a walking foot survey, you don't
15 have to do playback and all that stuff, but just
16 identifying, you know, burrows that look occupied by
17 owls within the actual footprint.

18 So that's what I mean by preconstruction. Maybe
19 the word for "preconstruction" was not the standard term
20 for that but...

21 Q. I guess I'm just trying to understand. There's
22 really two tiers of information gathering that I'm
23 hearing about, and to avoid impacts of the project,
24 there isn't currently any information known about where
25 those populations might be within the project area. So

1 you would need to have further information to avoid and
2 minimize impacts through the project's design?

3 A. Correct. Correct.

4 Q. And then in order to also be protective of the
5 population, you would need to do additional site
6 specific --

7 A. Yeah.

8 Q. I don't know if it's survey or ground survey
9 but --

10 A. Maybe you call it like a sweep before you come
11 in and do ground disturbing activities, right? So...

12 Q. What time of year are burrowing owls most
13 vulnerable to disturbance?

14 A. Probably, you know, there's a couple -- it
15 depends on what you mean by "disturbance" and, probably,
16 "vulnerable."

17 I think the biggest impacts to burrowing owl
18 would be adult mortality during the breeding season
19 because then you lose, potentially, the entire nest
20 clutch and those individuals that would have perpetuated
21 the population.

22 So the breeding season for burrowing owls is --
23 probably starts in our area mid-March through -- through
24 the end of July, though, I think, young adults can even
25 stay around into August. But that's sort of a window

1 when they're conducting breeding activities there, yeah.

2 Q. The applicant has stated in both its application
3 and the proposed mitigation plan that, quote, If impacts
4 to suitable habitat cannot be avoided during final
5 design, the applicant will consult with WDFW regarding
6 the need for burrowing owl surveys prior to
7 construction.

8 Do you know who will determine whether or not
9 impacts to suitable habitat can be avoided during final
10 design?

11 A. Can you repeat that?

12 Q. Do you want me to read the whole quote or just
13 the question?

14 A. Yeah. The first part again -- yeah, the whole
15 thing.

16 Q. So the application and the mitigation plan
17 states that, quote, If impacts to suitable habitat
18 cannot be avoided during final design, the applicant
19 will consult with WDFW regarding the need for burrowing
20 owl surveys prior to construction.

21 But do you know who will determine whether or not
22 impacts to suitable habitat can be avoided?

23 A. No, I don't know who.

24 Q. Do you know how that determination would be
25 made?

1 A. Not with the information that we have right now.

2 Q. Is it not possible to determine if impacts will
3 be made to suitable habitat without gathering additional
4 information?

5 A. Yes, correct.

6 Q. The applicant's habitat management plan also
7 indicates that during construction, WDFW recommended
8 seasonal buffers from the 2004 PHS Guidelines for
9 burrowing owl nests to be observed to avoid disturbing
10 the owls, if they are present.

11 In your opinion, is avoidance of occupied nest
12 sites only during construction only adequate mitigation
13 for project impacts?

14 A. Specific -- I mean, so I think those -- those
15 buffers are kind of -- it depends upon the -- the impact
16 and the duration of what happens after. Because I think
17 those buffers are primarily, you know, meant to avoid
18 direct impact disturbance to a nest, but they aren't the
19 entire required habitat -- it doesn't buffer enough for
20 the habitat for that species.

21 So, for example, you know, if you have a buffer
22 around a nest that you're trying not to disturb, you
23 know, you might be able to get within 100 feet and not
24 disturb that nest and cause it to fail, but that species
25 needs more than that 100-foot buffer to survive and, you

1 know, in terms of habitat for foraging and all of its
2 life, you know, needs throughout the breeding season.

3 So if only adhering to the buffer, you know, they
4 need more than just that buffer, potentially. If
5 that -- does that make sense?

6 Q. Well, it sounds to me -- correct me if I'm
7 wrong, but it sounds to me like that doesn't provide
8 full mitigation to adhere to the buffers around nest
9 locations?

10 A. Right. If there is a -- yeah. A buffer around,
11 you know, that would be avoiding direct -- my -- my
12 thoughts on it would be that would avoid direct take
13 from the nest, you know, failure, causing the nest to
14 fail or whatnot, but it doesn't necessarily address
15 mitigation to impacts to habitat foraging sites and
16 other things over the project footprint. So yeah.

17 MS. VOELCKERS: I want to switch gears to the
18 ground squirrel but we're almost to a break. So if we
19 could take our break a little bit early --

20 THE WITNESS: Oh, okay.

21 MS. VOELCKERS: If that's okay with you or do
22 you want to keep going and take a later break?

23 THE WITNESS: I'm okay to keep going if
24 everybody else is.

25 Q. (By Ms. Voelckers) Okay. Is it fair to say

1 that Townsend's ground squirrel population is in
2 decline?

3 A. Yes.

4 Q. Is it a concerning decline?

5 A. From what we've seen, from what I've seen
6 locally, yes.

7 Q. And why is it concerning?

8 A. Townsend's ground squirrel is, I believe,
9 endemic to Washington in the south -- the south Columbia
10 Basin, basically. So it's a range-restricted species.
11 They've gone from, you know, five years ago being quite
12 abundant to being very difficult to find, even in
13 places, you know, where they were really abundant in the
14 past.

15 So it's been a marked decline over a very short
16 period of time for ground squirrels, and that's
17 concerning, not just for the ground squirrel, but they
18 are sort of a species -- they're kind of the basic
19 building block for a lot of the shrub-steppe ecosystem.
20 They have important roles for -- as prey for ferruginous
21 hawks, as prey -- they're primary prey for badgers.
22 Badgers, as we mentioned, are the primary habitat
23 builders for burrowing owls.

24 Ground squirrels also have some sort of role in,
25 you know, in, you know, seed dis -- you know -- I

1 don't -- they also play other roles in the ecosystem
2 themselves in the shrub-steppe. So they're sort of a
3 foundation block for some of our other species of
4 concerns. So it goes beyond just the ground squirrel
5 itself.

6 Q. And is the biggest factor in the decline of the
7 Townsend's ground squirrel in Washington State a loss of
8 shrub-steppe habitat?

9 A. I can't be -- I can't say that I fully
10 understand their decline. I think, again, there's --
11 there's certainly various aspects, and part of that
12 would be loss and conversion of deep soil habitat,
13 shrub-steppe. The ground squirrels in general seem to
14 do well when they do have sage -- the shrub component
15 provides protection from some predators, you know,
16 provide some cover, diverse forbs that allow them to
17 forage. You know, I'm not sure how the invasive -- the
18 nonnative annual plants and grasses are impacting them.
19 That's probably part of it.

20 As well as there's potentially a disease
21 component that's occurred. And there's several, several
22 factors, including direct persecution. They're very,
23 have been in the past, a common target of farmers,
24 irrigation districts, and others for poisoning,
25 shooting.

1 So there's many, many impacts that are affecting
2 the population. So it's hard for me to say which one is
3 the most important.

4 **Q. Is that information that WDFW is actively**
5 **working to develop internally?**

6 A. We -- we are -- we are certainly elevating
7 ground squirrels over the past few years as species that
8 we are trying to get more information on. We are
9 looking at -- the past several years, we've done more
10 species-specific surveys, including Townsend's ground
11 squirrel, this year. And we are actively working with
12 partners to understand ways to enhance squirrel
13 populations. We haven't solved the problem yet.

14 **Q. In your opinion, how should the applicant**
15 **mitigate for impacts to existing colonies of Townsend's**
16 **ground squirrels?**

17 A. So again, you know, the preference would be to
18 avoid and minimize impacts to existing colonies. If
19 direct impacts to a colony were to occur, I would -- I
20 would probably need to consult with other DFW staff on,
21 you know, what we found as options in the past.

22 There's -- there's a variety of things that could
23 occur, I mean, from, you know, there's places where
24 folks have tried to trap and relocate animals. That's
25 fairly intensive; not necessarily always successful. So

1 there'd be -- there'd be concerns on the direct -- the
2 direct acute population impact, you know, okay, if we're
3 going to clear this land and till this soil that has an
4 active colony, you know, how -- we're going to,
5 basically, have direct mortality of certain individuals.

6 But then you're also -- you'd want some way to
7 kind of minimize that and then recreate a suitable
8 habitat elsewhere, either on site or off site, that
9 replaced that -- the permanent or at least project life
10 loss of the habitat. So yeah.

11 If there's actually a direct take in of colonies,
12 that's harder to -- to mitigate. I don't have an exact
13 solution figured out yet, but we'd have to come up with
14 something.

15 Q. Well, stepping back to avoidance and
16 minimization, what's the best way to avoid direct take
17 of ground squirrel colonies?

18 A. To avoid permanent construction or alteration to
19 the habitat where there's known colonies present.

20 Q. And how do you determine whether there's a known
21 colony present?

22 A. Surveys.

23 Q. So we're back to needing site-specific surveys
24 in order to best inform project design?

25 A. Yes.

1 Q. And -- or to avoid impacts specifically to the
2 ground squirrels?

3 A. Correct.

4 Q. Are you aware of any successful efforts to
5 relocate ground squirrel colonies?

6 A. We have at least two partners that have been
7 working on that. WDFW and U.S. Fish and Wildlife have
8 had mixed success relocating squirrels from a golf
9 course in Grant County -- these are not Townsend's
10 ground squirrels but they are Washington ground
11 squirrels, which are closely related -- and trying to
12 establish them on Columbia National Wildlife Refuge.

13 I believe that's had mixed success in that
14 they've been able to get squirrels to stay on site and
15 breed within an enclosure, but they haven't necessarily
16 expanded beyond the enclosure. The context that U.S.
17 Fish would have more information specific to that.

18 As well with Townsend's ground squirrel in the
19 past few years, contractors for Department of Energy on
20 Central Hanford have created an enclosure and have been
21 translocating Townsend's ground squirrels from a site in
22 Benton County to the Central Hanford area, and the
23 project is probably too soon to know how they're -- what
24 success they've had. So its somewhat initial results
25 seem potentially promising, but I'm not up-to-date on

1 those results.

2 Q. So is it fair to say that then there's a certain
3 amount of risk involved in using that as a mitigation
4 measure for a ground squirrel colony identified in the
5 Horse Heaven Hills area?

6 A. Yeah. Moving animals is always a risk and it's
7 more -- and a lot of work with a lot of risk.

8 Q. So it's fair to say a high risk?

9 A. Yeah.

10 Q. The applicant stated that special status
11 species, such as the black-tailed jackrabbit and
12 white-tailed jackrabbit were not observed during the
13 surveys of the project area. Would you expect daytime
14 surveys to detect jackrabbits?

15 A. I'm not sure exactly what survey methodology
16 they used. You could -- you could walk through an area
17 in the daytime and detect scat of jackrabbit, but I'm
18 not sure what methods they used.

19 As far as I know, there's -- I don't know the
20 best method for detecting jackrabbits. I know partners,
21 including U.S. Fish, have experimented with some
22 spotlight surveys and other methods and have had
23 challenges. Jackrabbits are primarily nocturnal in
24 terms of their movements and foraging, though, so...

25 Q. So as you sit here today, you don't know one way

1 or the other whether a spotlight survey would be more
2 effective than a daytime survey in terms of identifying
3 jackrabbit presence in the area?

4 A. I think if you were -- if you were actively
5 looking for scat of the animal in the daytime, that
6 could be sufficient. If you're only looking to detect
7 the animal itself, a nighttime survey would be more
8 likely to detect an animal.

9 Q. Is it fair to say that you would generally
10 expect to see jackrabbits more in shrub-steppe habitat
11 than areas of agricultural land?

12 A. I believe so, yes.

13 Q. And why?

14 A. From -- I have a -- I believe a lot of it would
15 have to do with cover as well as foraging opportunity.
16 I think my presumption is that jackrabbits prefer more
17 cover from the shrub overstory, and it may also relate
18 to, you know, they are foraging on different forbs and
19 things like that that aren't going to be present in
20 great numbers in some of the agricultural area.

21 Q. Are there others within WDFW that would be able
22 to speak more to the jackrabbits, whether or not they
23 would expect to see them in this area?

24 A. I don't know that there's anyone else who
25 would -- you know, that would know more about the

1 likeliness of jackrabbits in this area. We don't see a
2 lot of jackrabbits in -- in much of my district anymore.
3 But where we have had them is usually intact sagebrush
4 steppe.

5 Externally, I have a feeling some of those
6 landowners would have a lot more information on where
7 they've seen jackrabbits and if they have in the past.
8 I would probably check with -- I don't -- I don't know
9 that there's anyone else to check with at DFW.

10 **Q. Okay. That's fair.**

11 If there was -- if there were others -- if there
12 were Yakama Nation members that had the opinion that
13 jackrabbits were once plentiful in this area based upon
14 their history, would you have any reason to disbelieve
15 or dispute that?

16 A. I would be very inclined to agree with that, as
17 I think they have been more historically abundant.

18 **Q. And why do you think that?**

19 A. Even our own game reports from when jackrabbits
20 were a hunted species in Washington show that they were
21 once very numerous throughout the Columbia Basin.

22 Through -- I want to say in the -- around the
23 '70s at some point, the numbers dropped off to where
24 they closed the season and that they have not been
25 harvested since. But that -- there used to be numbers

1 in the tens of thousands or maybe hundreds of thousands
2 harvested earlier in the 1900s.

3 Q. And if you were to hear that Yakama members,
4 based upon their oral tradition, that badgers were once
5 plentiful in the Horse Heavens Hills area, would you
6 have any reason to dispute that?

7 A. No.

8 Q. Would you have reason to agree with that?

9 A. Yes.

10 Q. And why is that?

11 A. For similar -- well, no, not for similar reasons
12 because we never -- well, I don't think we were ever
13 hunting badgers or tracking them.

14 You know, there's been a lot of conversion of
15 deep soil habitats in the Columbia Basin. Badgers prey
16 primarily on ground squirrels. Ground squirrels, you
17 know, do have a soil requirement. Most of the deep soil
18 habitats that are suitable for badgers, ground squirrels
19 have been converted for agriculture. And so there's
20 been a non -- a disproportional loss of deep soil
21 habitat for species in the Columbia Basin.

22 Q. And is it fair to say these species we've been
23 talking about this morning, they really coexist together
24 in the habitat?

25 A. Yeah. Yeah. They all -- yeah. They are all --

1 yes.

2 MS. VOELCKERS: I'd like to take another break,
3 and then I think I can wrap us up before noon.

4 THE WITNESS: Okay.

5 MS. VOELCKERS: Does 10 minutes work for you?

6 THE WITNESS: Yep.

7 MS. VOELCKERS: Okay. Come back at 11 -- well,
8 let's say 11:25, 12 minutes. We can go off the record.
9 Thank you.

10 (A short recess was had.)

11 MS. VOELCKERS: We can go back on the record, if
12 you are ready.

13 THE WITNESS: Yep.

14 Q. (By Ms. Voelckers) Okay. So there are a number
15 of other species that have been identified as
16 potentially impacted by the project through this
17 application project, and I'm not going to walk through
18 every one of them. We've certainly had an opportunity
19 to hear a lot more about the raptors from Mr. Watson,
20 but I do have a few more species that I want to ask
21 about.

22 What is your understanding about the project's
23 potential impacts to the striped whipsnake?

24 A. I'm not very familiar with the species or range.
25 The PHS database or our, you know, our Priority Habitats

1 and Species database would probably have the -- the most
2 information on that species.

3 Q. Do you have an opinion today on whether
4 additional surveys or research should be conducted about
5 the project's potential impact to the striped whipsnake
6 before EFSEC concludes its review of the application?

7 A. Unfortunately, it's a species I'm not too
8 familiar with and unable to provide a useful comment.

9 Q. So you don't have an opinion one way or the
10 other today?

11 A. No.

12 Q. What is your understanding of the project's
13 potential impacts to the sagebrush lizard?

14 A. Sagebrush lizard, my -- my understanding would
15 be, you know, to potentially exist wherever there's
16 remaining intact sagebrush shrub-steppe habitat. I'd
17 imagine it might be fairly minimal in that landscape,
18 that impact, and the -- but I haven't done any -- I'm
19 not familiar with the historic records or occurrences
20 that the PHS database would have.

21 Q. So as you sit here today, you don't have an
22 opinion one way or the other about the project's
23 potential impact to the sagebrush lizard?

24 A. No.

25 Q. What is your understanding of the project's

1 potential impacts to the sagebrush sparrow?

2 A. From my understanding, you know, we don't know
3 of any -- they are fairly obligate. They require fairly
4 intact sagebrush habitat. I don't believe there's
5 existing suitable habitat in that project area;
6 although, I think that any minimizing of impacts, direct
7 impacts, to mature sagebrush would be the best way to
8 avoid impacts to the sagebrush sparrow.

9 The only other interaction would be that this is
10 one of those nocturnal migrant species. They migrate in
11 and out of Washington seasonally, and would be subject,
12 like all migratory birds, to potential collision.

13 Q. So there are potential impacts to sagebrush
14 sparrow, both through impacts to habitat as well as
15 structure strikes?

16 A. Yeah. Potentially.

17 Q. But you would need to know more information in
18 order to form an opinion about the project's impacts?

19 A. I mean, I -- I think there's -- I don't know
20 that I have any information about the nocturnal migrant
21 impacts. I don't know that that was studied by the
22 project proponents or not. I don't believe -- I don't
23 believe I've seen anything on that.

24 Q. But if that happened, say, would that be
25 important information to assess the potential impacts to

1 the project?

2 A. Overall, I think it would be important for
3 assessing the potential impacts. I think for sagebrush
4 sparrow, it would probably be a very small impact, but
5 there's certainly other species that migrate for
6 cumulative impact.

7 Q. Would you have the same response for potential
8 impacts to the sage thrasher?

9 A. Yeah. It's more likely, in my opinion, it's
10 more -- sage thrashers can tolerate somewhat maybe less
11 expansive sagebrush. So it's possible that they could
12 be -- there could be breeding habitat within the project
13 boundary, but I don't know of any recent records in that
14 area. And again, they are a nocturnal passage migrant
15 as they move further north seasonally into the Columbia
16 Basin.

17 Q. Would you need additional surveys or research
18 regarding the presence of the thrasher -- sage thrasher
19 in the project area in order to assess its impacts?

20 A. If there -- you know, if they have conducted
21 point counts in areas where this sage shrub-steppe
22 habitat existed on site, that might -- that would be
23 suitable. Whether that was conducted or not, I'm not
24 familiar with how they conducted the point counts.

25 Q. What is your understanding of the project's

1 potential impacts to the ring-necked pheasant?

2 A. I imagine there would be not -- I don't think
3 there would be substantial impacts that would supersede
4 the -- you know, any loss of kind of shrub cover or no
5 escape cover for the species out there. So potentially
6 minimal, minor impacts, but, again, kind of just I think
7 that species -- that species breeds, you know, it gets
8 minimum habitat benefit from some of the dry land wheat.
9 Less of shrub-steppe habitat and older CRP land would
10 probably have some impact or survival of broods or loss
11 of nesting habitat for pheasant up there.

12 Q. So is it your understanding that the applicant
13 has declined to follow WDFW's recommendations regarding
14 siting of wind turbines within identified ferruginous
15 hawk territories?

16 A. I'm aware we've made our recommendations, but
17 I'm not aware of what their response has been to them.

18 Q. Mr. Watson and Mr. Ritter would be the better
19 ones to ask?

20 A. Yeah. Yeah. I believe so. I mean, I guess I
21 don't know what the -- yeah. Yeah. I'm not familiar
22 with what the project's response to our recommendations
23 have been.

24 Q. Are you aware of any project designs that were
25 made in response to WDFW's recommendations?

1 A. I'm not aware of any.

2 Q. Okay.

3 A. And I have asked a number of questions of
4 Mr. Watson and Mr. Ritter already regarding ferruginous
5 hawks. So I don't have too many for you today, but I do
6 want to ask about the potential for reoccupation of
7 nests.

8 Q. So I'm going to hand you what has been marked as
9 Exhibit 4, I think. Yes.

10 Do you recognize Exhibit 4?

11 A. Yes, I do.

12 Q. And are you -- how are you familiar with
13 Exhibit 4?

14 A. Exhibit 4 is a series of emails that -- that I
15 was included on and includes a response that I wrote
16 between Michael Ritter, James Watson, and Erik Jansen
17 with the West consultants.

18 Q. Do you believe that this is a true and correct
19 copy of that email exchange?

20 A. Based on a brief review, it doesn't -- it does
21 look to be -- it looks correct.

22 Q. And then the email exchange references a hawk
23 nest that was reoccupied after a couple decades. Are
24 you aware of any other hawk nests that were reoccupied
25 after more than 20 years?

1 A. Hmm. Offhand, you know, I haven't looked
2 specifically for that in the data. I don't think that
3 it's unlikely that other territories like that exist.

4 This is -- was specifically a site that was known
5 to be occupied for a period of time, and, I think, it
6 was at least maybe 20 years or so that they were -- that
7 was not known to be occupied. And I think it's pretty
8 standard for, as a population and individuals change,
9 they -- they reoccupy old sites.

10 So I don't -- I haven't looked at all the data to
11 know if this is -- how abnormal this is in it, but I
12 don't expect that it would be the only case.

13 **Q. Do you have any other information that you can**
14 **provide about this, the nest that's referenced in this**
15 **email chain, that wasn't provided in response to the**
16 **subpoena?**

17 A. I am -- I would -- we have historic data that
18 covers all the occupied territories that's within the --
19 our -- what we call our wisdom database. And typically,
20 that -- some of that information is sensitive, but with
21 the data sharing agreement, I would be surprised if it
22 wasn't provided to the tribe or other proponents of the
23 project already.

24 But there is data out there that shows nest
25 history and occupancy for all the nests of Washington

1 that we've monitored so...

2 Q. So I'll ask it another way: You don't have any
3 additional information about this specific reoccupation
4 of the historic nest that's in addition to the email,
5 the information in the email that you sent?

6 A. Let me check for a minute.

7 Q. Yeah.

8 A. Yeah. It looks like I gave you the full history
9 or I gave Erik a full history on June 22 that I pulled
10 out of that database, and that's mostly what I know.

11 I did check that nest this spring, and it was
12 occupied again. So that -- as it says, in 2023, so
13 yeah. That's the history that I'm aware of.

14 Q. Okay. That's the most up-to-date and complete
15 information that you have?

16 A. Yes. The only -- with each year, we do have
17 data on what exactly was happening. Did they have
18 nestlings? Were they successful? Some of that
19 additional data might be in the database, but in terms
20 of occupancy, this is -- those are the years they were
21 available.

22 Q. Okay. I'll take that back. And I'm going to
23 hand you what's been marked as Exhibit 5 and ask you to
24 turn to page 11.

25 MR. HEAD: I'm sorry. I wasn't able to hear you

1 there.

2 MS. VOELCKERS: Sorry, Randy. Exhibit 5. It
3 should be the last one in my email.

4 MR. HEAD: And has he been directed to a page in
5 Exhibit 5?

6 MS. VOELCKERS: Yes, sorry. Page 11.

7 MR. HEAD: Okay.

8 Q. (By Ms. Voelckers) Actually, before we talk
9 about page 11, if we could -- have you seen this
10 document before?

11 A. I don't -- I'm not -- I'm not sure if I have
12 seen the entire document, but I think I have seen parts
13 of it.

14 Q. What is this document?

15 A. This is the Draft Wildlife and Habitat
16 Mitigation Plan for the Horse Heaven Wind Farm.

17 Q. So you've reviewed portions of the mitigation
18 plan for the project?

19 A. Yes. I believe -- through -- through, I think,
20 excerpts from Mike Ritter.

21 Q. And I'm not going to ask you about your --

22 A. I don't know if I've -- I don't know if I've
23 seen it in its entirety or not.

24 Q. So you've reviewed the portions of the
25 mitigation plan for this project that Mr. Ritter asked

1 you to look at?

2 A. Yes.

3 Q. Okay. And I'm not going to ask you for your
4 recollection of it.

5 A. Yeah.

6 Q. But I just want to make sure that we have
7 established what it is.

8 Okay. So turning to page 11 and at the end of
9 that last paragraph, if you could read the last two
10 sentences to yourself that says "As summarized."

11 A. Okay.

12 Q. So in the last two sentences, it says that,
13 quote, Replacement habitat would be provided such that
14 there would be no cumulative loss in function or value
15 or habitat from project development.

16 Based on everything that you know about the
17 project, do you agree with that statement?

18 A. No.

19 Q. And why not?

20 A. It appears that that they are looking to replace
21 habitat. So with the mitigation that's proposed in
22 these sentences basically as payment for mitigation is
23 different than actual mitigation.

24 So in my mind, to say that there's no cumulative
25 loss in function or value of habitat, you would have to

1 have that habitat in place prior to the loss of the
2 function.

3 So I don't know if that makes sense but -- but to
4 say there's no net loss, but there would be at least a
5 temporal loss, at least, from the time that money was
6 provided as mitigation and land was identified and
7 sagebrush were planted and the land was recovered, you
8 could be 30 years from having an, you know, an intact
9 sagebrush steppe ecosystem to replace what was lost.

10 Q. Even if you -- and I'm just asking your opinion,
11 not based on the rest of the document -- but even if you
12 were able to identify appropriate mitigation for the
13 project in terms of exact acreage or monetary
14 compensation, if that was how you were defining
15 mitigation, is it really possible to ensure no
16 cumulative loss in function or value of habitat from the
17 project's development as a whole?

18 A. I mean, there's -- there's certain things that
19 aren't mitigatable. You know, I don't know how to
20 replace a, you know, a -- you know, in this case, with
21 say, pronghorn. If -- and I don't know that this is the
22 case in this situation, but if there was a, you know,
23 one of the solar panels, arrays, and fencing blocked off
24 this migratory corridor, we don't have more geography to
25 expand, you know. I don't know if your, you know, you

1 can't recreate, you know, habitat attached to the
2 current population at a certain elevation that would,
3 you know, replace that habitat.

4 You know, with, say, ferruginous hawks, you know,
5 we can't create -- you know, there's nowhere to create
6 new, you know, geography to offset what might be lost,
7 right?

8 So it's unlikely we'll be reclaiming large
9 portions of, you know, agricultural land or suburban
10 area to convert it into habitat.

11 So I mean, to off -- I'm not sure -- in my
12 opinion, you know, we have -- mitigation really needs to
13 recreate something to replace what's being lost and take
14 into effect the time that there's a lag between that new
15 thing being created and what's being lost so...

16 Q. And if you can't recreate what's lost ahead of
17 the loss, then is it fair to say it's your opinion that
18 you should just avoid the impact, from a biological
19 perspective?

20 A. Yeah. For -- so yeah. If your -- if your goal
21 is to have no cumulative loss, it's -- the priority --
22 the priority is always to avoid the impact. Mitigation
23 is never the priority -- never the preferred way to deal
24 with the impact, right? We're always looking to hope to
25 avoid the impact before looking at mitigation first,

1 right? So mitigation is like the last, you know --
2 avoid, minimize, and mitigate.

3 So these unavoidable impacts, you know, there
4 is -- if they are truly unavoidable, then you're left
5 with mitigation. If they are avoidable, then we're not
6 worried about mitigation.

7 Q. Are you familiar with the proposed role of the
8 Technical Advisory Team for this project?

9 A. I've seen the term in some of these documents,
10 yes; although, to say that I understand their role would
11 be incorrect. But I have heard -- I have heard -- I've
12 seen the proposal for it.

13 Q. Is it fair to say that the proposal does not
14 well define the role of the Technical Advisory Team,
15 based upon your recollection?

16 A. Yes. I believe based -- yeah. I don't believe
17 I'm -- the role was very clear.

18 Q. Do you know why the applicant has not yet put
19 forward final designs for the specific wind turbine
20 locations?

21 A. No.

22 Q. In your experience, does a delay in siting
23 detail, such as a specific wind turbine location,
24 increase the risk of inadequate mitigation for impacts?

25 A. I think it's hard to inform mitigation plans

1 without knowing the impacts and the siting. So it's
2 hard to know what's being -- you can't talk about
3 mitigation until you know what the impacts are.

4 Q. And you can't know if you have achieved
5 avoidance without knowing the exact location of the
6 project components, correct?

7 A. Yes. Correct.

8 Q. How much more shrub-steppe habitat can we afford
9 to lose before the species that depended on it are
10 unable to survive?

11 A. I mean, I wish I knew the answer to that.
12 That's a -- that's a -- a difficult question that, you
13 know, different species are going to have different
14 thresholds. And then when you're looking at a
15 population -- I think I could talk a lot about this
16 without giving you, probably, an answer that would --
17 that would be useful for you. So I guess I don't know
18 is probably the best answer.

19 Q. Is there -- is there any additional loss that
20 would not be concerning?

21 A. No. I agree that any loss is -- is a concern.

22 Q. I know we've talked about this a lot, but if you
23 could just summarize why any further loss of
24 shrub-steppe is a concern?

25 A. Sure. We've already had disproportional loss of

1 certain shrub-steppe habitats, especially deep soil
2 habitats. It's really difficult to recreate mature
3 sagebrush in the shrub-steppe stands. So there's a time
4 lag whenever we do have a loss and restoration of
5 shrub-steppe is pretty challenging, especially in Benton
6 County, where we have really low precipitation. It's
7 harder to do than other parts of the Columbia Basin in
8 Washington, and we have a lot of species of concern that
9 are dependent upon shrub-steppe.

10 Q. In your opinion, should there be a cumulative
11 analysis of the impacts that current and proposed
12 renewable energy projects will have on shrub-steppe?

13 A. Yes.

14 Q. And why is that?

15 A. It's really hard to look at all these projects
16 and independently isolated projects. It's -- we've had
17 challenges with -- you know, there's -- there's projects
18 proposed, you know, in -- you know, we're looking at the
19 footprint of this project, but there could be a similar
20 project adjacent to this property boundary that, without
21 seeing the cumulative impacts -- let me think for a
22 second on how to respond to this.

23 We're seeing -- these projects are landscape
24 level projects that are going to impact species within
25 Washington at population levels. When you look at all

1 of the solar, all of the wind, all of the renewable
2 energies, there's -- there's -- it would be much more
3 effective to look at all these projects as a whole and
4 identify ways to maintain habitat continuity for
5 corridors and areas that we're looking for mitigation to
6 do the best -- have the best outcome.

7 And it would be great to create projects that
8 actually are a net benefit to wildlife, and I think
9 that's only possible if we're really looking at the
10 whole picture.

11 Property projects like this and neighboring
12 projects really need to be considerate at the same time
13 to be able to have space in between, basically, for
14 movement habitat.

15 Q. And when you say "neighboring," do you mean
16 immediately adjacent or within a certain regional area?

17 A. I would say that both, you know, projects that
18 may come online adjacent to this one or further down in
19 Benton County or elsewhere in, you know, even elsewhere
20 in Washington in the Columbia Basin.

21 Q. So we don't have that analysis today. So --

22 A. Yeah.

23 Q. -- what information, in your opinion, is most
24 critical for EFSEC to consider when evaluating the
25 impacts of the project as it is designed?

1 A. Can you repeat the last part of that? What...

2 Q. What information is most critical for EFSEC to
3 consider when evaluating the project as it is currently
4 designed?

5 A. I think first knowing the existing and historic
6 species distributions in the project area in order to
7 understand what the impacts would be, the proposed
8 layouts, and understanding, you know, species like
9 ferruginous hawk, state-endangered species, you know,
10 the importance of, you know, not only these recently
11 occupied sites that are within, you know, the vicinity
12 of the project, but, you know, historic breeding habitat
13 that will be critical for recovering species. So it's
14 not just, you know, what's there exactly today.

15 Because if you, like we said, if the hawks --
16 property -- territories come on and off as a population
17 and individuals move. So if you came in at any time --
18 well, anyways.

19 So species, status and distribution, and the
20 layout of the properties, those are going to be the
21 first step of understanding what's -- what's necessary
22 for mitigation.

23 Q. Will short-term monitoring accurately identify
24 the project's impacts on the species that are present?

25 A. Is this prior to development of the project or

1 postconstruction monitoring?

2 **Q. Postconstruction monitoring.**

3 A. Oh. I mean, so postconstruction monitoring, I
4 think you will be able to -- I think there's a lot of
5 flaws in -- you know, you really need to have a rigorous
6 study design for postconstruction monitoring, and
7 sometimes that's lacking.

8 But I could see, you know, we're seeing this is
9 going to have long-term impacts. I don't know if it's a
10 30-year or 50-year project life that's being proposed.
11 So I think it will be hard to tell over that 50 years
12 what the impacts will be with monitoring over one or two
13 years.

14 So the answer, I think, yes, it would be
15 difficult with a short-term monitoring.

16 **Q. As it's currently designed, do you believe that**
17 **the project will preserve and protect the quality of the**
18 **environment?**

19 A. I'm not sure if I have seen the latest design,
20 but I know that we have -- so no. Because I believe
21 we've provided recommendations to improve the design
22 so...

23 **Q. So assuming that the -- the turbine siting**
24 **corridors are consistent with the designs that you have**
25 **reviewed?**

1 A. Yeah. I haven't seen designs that took into
2 account our recommendations yet, so the designs I've
3 seen are not consistent with minimizing impacts.

4 Q. And by "recommendations," are you referring to
5 the recommendations regarding avoidance of ferruginous
6 hawk territories?

7 A. Yes, and others.

8 Q. Is it your opinion that the project will enhance
9 the public's opportunity to enjoy the aesthetic and
10 recreational benefits of air, water, and land resources?

11 A. Sorry. Can you repeat that?

12 Q. Is it your opinion that the project will enhance
13 the public's opportunity to enjoy the aesthetic and
14 recreational benefits of the air, water, and land
15 resources?

16 A. No.

17 Q. And why not?

18 A. My -- I know for some of these areas -- well,
19 it's difficult to answer as, I guess, that could be
20 defined differently by different people.

21 But, you know, to -- for folks who -- you know,
22 I'm not sure what the -- you know, I believe we have
23 some recreation area and agreements on for, you know,
24 things like hunting on some of the -- within the project
25 territory or project boundary. I'm not sure what the

1 impacts of that, those contracts, will be long-term with
2 the project or if they are compatible.

3 Beyond that and more broadly, you know, I know
4 this is an area where people regularly go for, you know,
5 observing, you know, bird watchers go out to observe
6 winter raptors, snowy owls, things like that that appear
7 in the area of the project of, you know, the potential
8 impacts to those species would be a loss and -- yeah.
9 And, you know, these would be, you know, just -- yeah.
10 I guess I'll keep it at that.

11 **Q. In your opinion, will the project result in**
12 **beneficial changes in the environment?**

13 A. Optimistically, I envision a design that could
14 create, you know -- minimize direct impacts and provide
15 the project benefits of, you know, being a -- a
16 renewable energy source that reduces carbon emissions
17 and things like that that these alternative energy
18 projects have the potential to do. And as an agency, I
19 know we are in favor of this type of a project, but
20 in -- that need to be compatible with existing habitat
21 species and land cover.

22 So I think that without alterations to the
23 designs I have seen, I would say no.

24 **Q. Do you believe that it's important for EFSEC to**
25 **hear directly from WDFW when considering the project's**

1 design?

2 A. Yes.

3 Q. And why is that?

4 A. I think we have the most-up-to-date information
5 and designs for most of the species -- the species
6 impacts that should be considered when siting these.

7 Q. Do you think that -- do you believe it is
8 important for EFSEC to hear directly from WDFW when
9 considering the project's mitigation plan?

10 A. Yes.

11 Q. And why is that?

12 A. Again, you know, we have the most-up-to-date
13 information on species occurrence and distribution and
14 status. So knowing what needs mitigated and
15 recommendations for where to mitigate would be
16 impossible without that information.

17 Q. Do you know why WDFW declined to participate
18 directly in the Horse Heaven Hills adjudication?

19 A. No, I'm not -- or I'm not aware.

20 Q. Okay.

21 A. Yeah.

22 MS. VOELCKERS: Those are my questions for this
23 morning. I would -- we can go off the record and talk
24 about a break, unless there -- you have a good idea of
25 how long you'll need.

1 (A short recess was had.)

2 MS. PERLMUTTER: We can go back on record, if
3 everyone else is ready.

4 THE WITNESS: I'm ready.
5

6 EXAMINATION

7 BY MS. PERLMUTTER:

8 Q. Hi, Mr. Fidorra. We met earlier. I'm Willa
9 Perlmutter, and I'm the attorney for the applicant, one
10 of a team of attorneys for the applicant. And the same
11 ground rules apply for when I'm questioning you as when
12 to Ms. Voelckers was questioning you.

13 I will warn you, as I told the court reporter,
14 I'm from the east coast. I tend to move a little faster
15 than people around here. If I take off and I lose you,
16 just give me a hand signal, and I'll slow down in a big
17 way.

18 And also I'd like to apologize in advance. This
19 is going to be very disjointed because I'll be handling
20 exhibits plus your prior testimony, the million emails
21 I've been getting, and then some prepared questions that
22 I had for you. But I'll keep this as short as I can.

23 So first of all, you said that you were asked
24 about whether or not the project, as you've seen it,
25 would be beneficial to the environment and you said --

1 you certainly tipped your hat to the greenhouse gas kind
2 of, what I took as climate change impact, of a wind
3 project and renewable energies. But you also said that,
4 based on what you've seen, without alterations to the
5 design, the project would not be beneficial. Am I right
6 that that's what your testimony was?

7 A. Yes.

8 Q. But you don't know if you've seen the most
9 recent draft of the application; is that correct?

10 A. Correct. Yeah. I'm not sure if I've seen it.

11 Q. And so you don't know whether or not the
12 applicant has taken into account the DFW
13 recommendations?

14 A. Correct.

15 Q. Okay. You also said that that -- that among the
16 information that it's most critical for EFSEC to
17 consider, you would include the historic breeding
18 habitat, the information about historic breeding habits
19 that would be critical for recovering the species, not
20 just what's there today, but what the historic breeding
21 habitat looked like; am I right?

22 A. Yeah. I think I said something along those
23 lines.

24 Q. So am I right in interpreting that what you were
25 saying was, essentially, that EFSEC shouldn't just be

1 looking at who's there now and what their habitat is but
2 what happened in the past before we ever got to this
3 point?

4 A. So what I meant by that -- and obviously,
5 historic is not very clear, and so I don't mean, you
6 know -- what I meant was in terms of our data, historic,
7 within the department, you know, we have sites that have
8 within the past decade or two had occupied ferruginous
9 hawk sites, for instance. When we're tasked with
10 recovering the species and everybody wants, you know,
11 the goal to, you know, recover a species, you know,
12 those sites, even though maybe this season they weren't
13 occupied, but they're still important sites to protect
14 to assume that hawks will occupy them in the future.
15 And so that's -- that's what I meant by -- by history or
16 by past.

17 Q. So let me say this back to you and make sure I
18 understand. And I understand that the data that DFW
19 has -- you do have a significant amount of historical
20 data going back, you just said, maybe as much as 20
21 years?

22 A. Yeah. Probably '60s or '70s. '70s is some of
23 the older stuff for the hawk data, I believe, but there
24 might be older.

25 Q. So but let's work with that. So is your

1 testimony, then, that if -- and let's not talk
2 specifically about the project -- but in general terms,
3 if EFSEC had information that said that a particular
4 species was not present at a project site currently but
5 60 years ago had been, that they should be looking at
6 opportunities to restore the species, even though for 60
7 years there hasn't been any evidence of occupation?

8 A. I don't know if I know -- you know, I think it
9 would depend species by species. There's been a lot of
10 change in the landscape and things over time.

11 But I guess my main point was more probably
12 specific to some of these sensitive species that are
13 restricted to only more or less finite areas, like the
14 nesting bluffs and cliffs of the Horse Heaven Hills,
15 where we have some of the recently-occupied ferruginous
16 hawk sites.

17 So -- so while some -- yeah. Well, so for some
18 other species, it's hard to, you know, those -- those
19 areas that have been historically significant to that
20 population should be considered in the future as we're
21 recovering -- going to be significant to that population
22 again.

23 Q. Let me say it even less specifically. See if we
24 can get to the same place, which is EFSEC should look at
25 something and say, hey, there's nobody there now and

1 there hasn't been anybody there of this particular
2 species for quite some time, but EFSEC should take into
3 account the possibility that, in the future, a species
4 might return?

5 A. Yeah. I think that's the goal of recovery,
6 right? So yes.

7 Q. Okay. You also -- there was some questions
8 about whether or not -- whether you would be concerned
9 with loss of habitat, and you said -- it was a wonderful
10 thing -- you said that any loss of habitat is a concern.
11 Do you remember saying that?

12 A. I remember agreeing to it, I think.

13 Q. Okay. And a loss of habitat can happen in any
14 number of a bajillion different ways. You can have a
15 loss of habitat?

16 A. Uh-huh.

17 Q. For example, you live in a house, right?

18 A. Uh-huh.

19 Q. Most the time?

20 A. Yes.

21 Q. When your house was built, that engendered a
22 loss of habitat, didn't it?

23 A. Yes.

24 Q. Okay. I'd like to -- now I really am jumping
25 around.

1 I'd like to look at Exhibit 1, which was your --
2 your -- you referred to it as a CV, I think. And it
3 looks as though prior to -- prior to March of 2015, it
4 looks as though all of your employment was for private
5 entities, not for the government; am I right?

6 A. Yeah. Private or nonprofit. Yeah.

7 Q. Okay. But not government agencies?

8 A. No. Correct.

9 Q. Yes, that's correct, not government?

10 A. Correct, not government.

11 Q. And in the course of these employments that you
12 had, you were out there doing the same kind of research
13 and studies that you currently do for WFW -- or DFW; am
14 I right?

15 A. There were similarities, yes.

16 Q. And so you were collecting data about the
17 species you were studying?

18 A. Uh-huh.

19 Q. And you were looking at population migrations
20 and density of population and the existence of habitats;
21 am I right about all those things?

22 A. Yes.

23 Q. And at the time that you were doing these, you
24 liked the work that you were doing in terms of your --
25 your -- let me say it a better way.

1 You had faith in the scientific efficacy of the
2 work that you were doing for those private and nonprofit
3 companies; am I right?

4 A. Yes.

5 Q. Okay. And certainly, pick any one of those, at
6 the time you were doing that work, you considered your
7 work the best available science, didn't you?

8 Let me say it a better way.

9 A. Right. Yes.

10 Q. You weren't out there doing your research
11 collecting your data and going, well, this stuff is
12 pretty good, but let's see what the guys at the state
13 have to say because theirs is going to be better
14 available science. You would never had said that, would
15 you?

16 A. Let's see. Who was I working for? I mean, I
17 don't -- yeah. I would not -- I don't think I would
18 have discredited, you know, any of the other guys' or
19 state agencies' data at that time.

20 Q. But you would expect them to accord respect to
21 your data as well?

22 A. I think I would expect, you know, if it was
23 collected in the -- you know, I think I would expect
24 that they would critically review my data and agree with
25 it if it held up to, you know, the accepted -- you know,

1 the scientific muster, more or less.

2 Q. Fair enough. Okay. I'm going to jump back.

3 You talked about -- oh, this was right at the
4 very beginning of your testimony, the questions about
5 whether the work that you did would be considered
6 providing education. And you said the information that
7 you relied on or that you collected is publicly
8 available and available to other partners. What do you
9 mean when you talk about other partners?

10 A. Other partners include the tribes or, I believe,
11 for all -- you know, for the data that goes into the PHS
12 database that project proponents can access, U.S. Fish
13 and Wildlife. I mean, it's available to anyone who
14 requests it, for the most part, with some sideboards on
15 sensitive data.

16 Q. And but, I guess, I'm focused on when you talked
17 about partners.

18 A. Oh --

19 Q. And that's the word you used. Who do you mean
20 when you talk about partners?

21 A. I think by partners I just meant, I guess, other
22 interested parties.

23 Q. And you said that the population surveys you
24 conducted are to inform DFW in their efforts to manage
25 species. You said the population species -- population

1 surveys are not often peer-reviewed?

2 A. Not through the typical rigorous -- what I would
3 consider the, quote, unquote, peer-reviewed of a
4 scientific journal.

5 Q. Okay. And you said there are internal standards
6 and methodologies to ensure the quality of data when
7 looking at population surveys. What are those internal
8 standards and methodologies?

9 A. Well, typically, we do have, like, a team of,
10 maybe, subject experts that might, you know -- reviewing
11 literature and stuff come up with the survey methodology
12 following that. We have, you know, folks -- you know,
13 we have trained folks in collecting the data who are
14 collecting the data. And then that data gets
15 synthesized through either a project manager or data
16 steward, who then can flag out anomalies or reach back
17 out and, you know, just basically collect -- clear up
18 any discrepancies or, you know, so as opposed to,
19 perhaps, just, you know, incidental observations
20 collected by someone in the public or something like
21 that or, you know, public reports or even, you know,
22 other reports we did.

23 But yeah, those are the, I guess, the methods
24 that we have internally.

25 Q. And when you talked about incidental

1 observations, I think you referred in your deposition to
2 the guy who calls up and said, Hey, I saw an owl?

3 A. Right. And so yeah. That would be an example
4 of something that maybe, without further information,
5 you know, we're not entering all that into our database.

6 Q. And what differentiates that from -- I know you
7 didn't do it in 2021 -- but in 2019, you flying over an
8 area and saying, Hey, we see pronghorn.

9 A. Uh-huh.

10 Q. Is there a check on -- I mean, I know -- and
11 I've reviewed the summary reports where you say we saw
12 65 pronghorn in this area. Nobody checks that, do they?
13 You just fly over and make the count and that becomes
14 the report?

15 A. Yeah. And I would say the difference there is
16 that without -- when you deal with public reports, you
17 know, we have gone out to look at follow-up on morality
18 of bald eagles that turned out to be barnyard chickens.
19 I mean, we've seen -- I've had people -- I mean, I can
20 entertain you for a while, but I won't, on some of the
21 misidentifications we've had.

22 So we, you know, have -- we have control over who
23 are the observers in our studies. And in addition to
24 that, you know, and to be fair, if the person who says
25 they've seen an owl in their yard provides photo

1 evidence or are -- you know, we do have -- we do
2 sometimes use -- there's resources like eBird out there
3 that has some data, like, you know, there's some
4 concerns on accuracy and there's, you know...

5 But so I guess -- so in my mind, there is a
6 difference in that in some way it substantiated -- we do
7 have multiple observers in the plain, and I consider
8 myself trained in the background for species
9 identification to be an authority to provide that
10 information.

11 Q. Okay. Thank you.

12 You said -- you were talking about the habitat
13 program developing recommendations and responses and the
14 ways in which you get information. And you said
15 sometimes if you don't have enough information, you
16 would typically reach out to the local biologist or
17 species expert?

18 A. So the Habitat Program -- so in this case, Mike
19 Ritter would fall into that. When the Habitat Program
20 needs more information, they would reach out to someone
21 like myself, who would be the local biologist for that
22 area.

23 Q. And are you --

24 A. Within -- yeah.

25 Q. Sorry. Just what I promised I wouldn't do.

1 **Are you a species expert?**

2 A. I think for certain species, yes, but I can't be
3 an expert on everything.

4 **Q. Would it be fair to call you a generalist?**

5 A. Yeah. Yeah. Over -- well, I'd say my primary
6 expertise through my career is focused more on bird
7 species, but that -- I'm becoming more and more of a
8 expert on the species I get involved with here. Over
9 the past eight years or so would add pronghorn and, you
10 know, mule deer to some of those.

11 **Q. In fact, let's go to that. You said that the**
12 **species that you could imagine having conflict with --**
13 **you could imagine certain species having conflict with**
14 **extensive fencing projects, and you said mule deer and**
15 **other big game that move through the habitat.**

16 A. Yes. Pronghorn, mule deer, and other species.

17 **Q. And this is going to sound like a stupid**
18 **question and it's actually not, I tell you. Do you use**
19 **the phrase "big game" as a term of art? When you talk**
20 **about big game, what do you mean?**

21 A. So most of that -- so big game in this area
22 probably doesn't include many other species that would
23 be in the project area. Mule deer, pronghorn, elk would
24 be included in that. I mean, big game, you know, in the
25 agency we have -- you know, you need a big game license

1 to harvest certain species. Game, typically, refers to
2 huntable wildlife.

3 So I would be corrected in saying that pronghorn
4 technically aren't. But they are a game species, but we
5 don't have a season. So anyways, we're kind of
6 nitpicking there.

7 But I guess I was just, for more of a general --
8 more a general term of describing some of the --

9 Q. Let me --

10 A. -- larger species.

11 Q. Sorry. I apologize.

12 Let me say this as somebody who doesn't hunt:
13 When you talk about big game, would it be fair to say
14 those are animals -- large animals that people hunt?

15 A. Yes.

16 Q. Okay. And even though there's no pronghorn
17 season here, there are other places in the west where we
18 do, in fact, hunt pronghorn?

19 A. Correct.

20 Q. Okay.

21 A. Yeah.

22 Q. And just to touch on one thing, you said you did
23 imagine it's possible to fully mitigate for shrub-steppe
24 habitat?

25 A. I -- I --

1 Q. I understand --

2 A. I think. Yeah. At certain -- depending on the
3 context, I think -- I like to -- yes, I think that it's
4 possible to -- you know, we have to do better than we
5 have -- better than I've seen in other places, but I
6 imagine that it's possible.

7 Q. And, in fact, this was pretty interesting to me,
8 you talked about ideal shrub-steppe and, specifically,
9 the way fire would have an impact on shrub-steppe
10 restoration. Do you remember that discussion?

11 A. Yeah.

12 Q. Okay. So you would agree with me that fire is a
13 threat to the habitat, to shrub-steppe habitat?

14 A. Yes.

15 Q. And, in fact, would you also agree -- I hope you
16 would -- that fire has become an increasingly great
17 threat, an increasingly dire threat to this habitat?

18 A. Yes, correct.

19 Q. You said that you hadn't looked into it deeply,
20 but there has been a study someplace about how pronghorn
21 move differently around wind power?

22 A. Yeah. I believe one of the tribal biologists
23 sent me that in the past, who I work with the pronghorn
24 on. I know that -- and I -- you know, to be -- but,
25 yes, I did say that.

1 Q. Do you know where that study was conducted?

2 A. Yeah. I -- offhand, no. But I believe it was
3 one of the other western states that -- possibly Wyoming
4 or Montana.

5 Q. Okay.

6 A. But I would be happy to provide some of that
7 if...

8 Q. You said that you, quite a while ago, you met
9 with Scout's contractors to go over thoughts and
10 concerns. Were those your thoughts and concerns or
11 theirs?

12 A. I know -- oh, I mean, I think they were some
13 initial -- I think it was one of the first meetings I
14 had was with some of their consultants, just wondering
15 what kind of wildlife concerns we had.

16 Q. Again, I just want to make sure I understand the
17 direction of information flow here. The Scout
18 consultants were asking you what your concerns were
19 about the wildlife in the project area?

20 A. Oh, gosh. I don't really recall. You know, if
21 you're referring to -- some of the early -- there's
22 certainly been meetings where that's happened, I
23 believe. Okay.

24 Yeah. I don't recall exactly what the original
25 meetings were around. I believe they had to do with

1 Scout wondering -- yeah, asking for some initial
2 concerns, yes.

3 Q. Try it again from a different direction, which
4 is that your recollection is that the consultants for
5 Scout were coming to you to say, We're looking at this
6 project, tell us what worries you about it?

7 A. Yeah. That's -- it's most likely the case.
8 That's typically how these initial consultants that get
9 brought in, how they start.

10 Q. Okay. So we'll let that go.

11 You said from what you recalled, you were unaware
12 of seeing a design for the project that took into
13 account the wildlife impacts; is that right?

14 A. Yes.

15 Q. Okay. But there may be such a design that you
16 just haven't seen?

17 A. Yes.

18 Q. Okay. I kind of hate to open this can of worms,
19 but in response to questions, you were asked whether it
20 would be best for EFSEC to wait until the guidelines
21 were updated before doing any permitting. You waited a
22 very long time before you answered that question. Can
23 you elaborate on where you were going?

24 MS. VOELCKERS: Object to form.

25 Q. (By Ms. Perlmutter) You can answer.

1 A. Okay.

2 MR. HEAD: Yeah, you can answer the question.

3 A. Oh, okay. Yeah. I'm not familiar with what --
4 where our agency is on reviewing these -- all of the --
5 the guidelines. The guidelines will hopefully
6 standardize this type of process.

7 If the information that's going to be presented
8 in those guidelines can be presented -- my hesitancy was
9 not knowing -- not knowing about our timeline with these
10 guidelines, not being sure where our agency is on them.
11 And if we have all the information that's being -- you
12 know, if we can take all that information into account
13 and provide those recommendations, then I could foresee
14 a way that there wouldn't be a need to necessarily wait,
15 as long as, you know, presumably, if what we're talking
16 about and recommending now will be included in those
17 guidelines in the future.

18 Q. Am I correct in understanding that the
19 guidelines that are under review now are an updating of
20 earlier guidelines?

21 A. I'm not currently involved in those guidelines,
22 and I'm not sure what their -- what's being done.

23 Q. You would say -- you said that it would be best
24 to know where the burrowing owl -- where burrowing owls
25 are located during the project design. Do you remember

1 saying that? You talked about the various times where
2 you would need to --

3 A. Yeah.

4 Q. Do you know whether the applicant has
5 information about where the burrowing owl is located at
6 this point?

7 A. I do not know if they have information.

8 Q. And you talked about buffers, the possibility of
9 using buffers to avoid nest sites during project
10 construction. And you said that the buffers would avoid
11 direct takes from the nest, but that they didn't address
12 other things. And you specifically referenced habitat
13 and foraging sites, you said, and other things. Besides
14 habitat and foraging sites, what did you mean?

15 A. Well, I guess habitat kind of encapsulates
16 everything, but there would also be maybe a, you know --
17 so other things -- there's going to be movements, right?
18 So in and out. So whether that's migratory or
19 postbreeding movements, you know, the animal will have
20 to move through space.

21 Whether or not that's -- I mean, that might be
22 habitat, but it might be through stuff that we consider
23 not habitat typically for this species.

24 And then the -- yeah. So that probably --
25 habitat kind of encapsulates all that, and subsequently,

1 you've got your foraging and things like that. But,
2 yeah, I think that's suffice.

3 Q. And with regard -- you were talking specifically
4 about, I think, the Townsend's ground squirrels, and you
5 said you couldn't fully understand their decline. And
6 you said there were a number of factors, which makes
7 sense.

8 And one of those things that you talked about was
9 loss or conversion of deep soil habitat and
10 shrub-steppe. Am I right in understanding that a big
11 contributor to that is the conversion of land to
12 agricultural land?

13 A. Yeah. Historically, yes.

14 Q. Does DFW play any role in determining when land
15 can be converted to agricultural land?

16 A. I'm not sure. I don't know. I'm not aware.

17 Q. Do you know whether DFW makes recommendations
18 for conditions of conversion of land to agricultural
19 land?

20 A. I -- I'm not aware. I'm not sure.

21 Q. Okay. And can I also -- would I be correct also
22 in believing that that loss in conversion of deep soil
23 habitat, that also might be the result of residential
24 development?

25 A. Yes.

1 Q. Okay. And does DFW play any role determining
2 when land can be developed for residences?

3 A. Yes, and -- well, as far I -- yes. I do know
4 that -- I do know that we provide comment on anything
5 that comes under like the SEPA or that type of thing.

6 Again, this mostly goes through our Habitat
7 Program, and as a wildlife biologist, they may tap me
8 for specific things. So unfortunately, I'm not the best
9 person to ask about how -- some of this. So I'm not
10 totally sure, but I have been brought in a couple of
11 times when they were looking to build a development and
12 to ask about impacts and things there.

13 Q. Does DFW put conditions on the development of
14 residential properties?

15 A. I know that we make recommendations. I don't
16 know to what role they are considered conditions.

17 Q. And you stated that with ferruginous hawks,
18 there's nowhere to create new geography to offset what's
19 going to be lost. And you said it's unlikely that you
20 will be able to reclaim lost sections -- areas that were
21 lost to agriculture; is that right?

22 A. Yeah. Yeah. Well, yes.

23 Q. And you also said that it's unlikely we'll be
24 able to reclaim lost habitat that was lost to suburban
25 development; is that right?

1 A. Correct.

2 Q. Okay.

3 A. Typically, we don't see that reverting to
4 shrub-steppe.

5 Q. That's -- as a homeowner, that would be a bad
6 thing. Okay.

7 You talked about documented -- you talked about
8 bird fatalities, bird strike fatalities. And am I right
9 that the majority of those bird fatalities in the U.S.,
10 in the western U.S., is to horned larks?

11 A. I believe there was a -- I think it was a -- one
12 of the project reports that had summarized some of that.
13 I don't know if it was west, but I think I remember
14 seeing a document that they had summarized strike
15 fatalities. And I don't know over the geography, but
16 horned larks was certainly one of the higher species
17 I've seen in those lists.

18 Q. And I don't mean in any way to minimize bird
19 fatalities. I truly don't, but would you agree with me
20 that as far as horned larks are concerned, it's a pretty
21 widespread species?

22 A. Yeah. It's geography widely distributed, yes.

23 Q. And it's a robust species?

24 A. Meaning they're...

25 Q. Meaning that there's -- that it's a species that

1 doesn't necessarily have threats to the overall survival
2 of the species?

3 A. They're currently not listed. Now, in general,
4 the main -- I don't know the subspecies, but the
5 subspecies we have in the Columbia Basin is not under
6 any, that I'm aware of, listing concern.

7 Now, there are horned larks in western Washington
8 and Oregon that are state endangered.

9 Q. But around here --

10 A. But here, we're dealing with the more abundant
11 common subspecies that is not of conservation risk.

12 Q. And the --

13 A. Currently.

14 Q. And the population is pretty stable around here?

15 A. I don't have information on that.

16 Q. Okay. Certainly, you'd agree with me that
17 siting decisions are part of the design for a project
18 like this?

19 A. Yeah.

20 Q. And -- and are you aware of the extent to which
21 this project is intentionally sited on agricultural
22 land?

23 A. I -- yes -- I mean, can you repeat the question?

24 Q. Yeah. Well, let me take it back.

25 The siting decisions have an impact on -- or

1 siting decisions affect the extent to which the habitats
2 are impacted, right?

3 A. Yes.

4 Q. And we've already talked about the impact of
5 agricultural lands on local habitat. Are you aware of
6 the extent to which the Scout project, the project we
7 are talking about, is intentionally sited on
8 agricultural lands specifically for the purpose of
9 minimizing habitat impacts?

10 A. I don't know the exact numbers, but I am aware
11 that most of the project boundary is in agriculture.

12 Q. Okay. Let's talk about pronghorns for a minute.
13 And I just have to say, in 40 years of practicing law,
14 this is the first time I've ever heard the word
15 "ungulate" as part of my professional activities.

16 So in Washington state, pronghorns are not a
17 species of concern; am I right?

18 A. That is difficult to answer.

19 Q. Are they listed by the Washington PHS program?

20 A. No.

21 Q. Okay. Do they have a federal classification?

22 A. No.

23 Q. Is there a state classification?

24 A. They are classified as a game species with no
25 open season.

1 Q. Okay. But, again, we've talked about the fact
2 that they're pretty commonly hunted elsewhere?

3 A. Yeah. Yeah.

4 Q. And there have been attempts to reintroduce
5 pronghorn, right?

6 A. Correct.

7 Q. And I think your testimony was that they've been
8 partly successful but not completely successful?

9 A. Prior efforts, to my knowledge, were completely
10 unsuccessful. There -- well, okay. Wait.

11 Prior to -- so at some point, early efforts were,
12 to my knowledge, completely unsuccessful. There have
13 been recent efforts, like by two tribes in Washington,
14 that have appeared to have been tentatively successful.

15 Q. And the failure, that could be the result of the
16 severity of winters?

17 A. It could be, yeah, a factor.

18 Q. And disease could be a factor?

19 A. Potentially, but I don't know that that -- I
20 don't know that that was the case in these.

21 Q. Okay.

22 A. But yeah.

23 Q. Maybe?

24 A. Could be.

25 Q. And predation?

1 A. Yes.

2 Q. Yes, that could be a factor as well?

3 A. Yes, that could be a factor.

4 Q. Okay. We talked about burrowing owls and the
5 bird survey data that was conducted.

6 A. Uh-huh.

7 Q. And Ms. Voelckers asked you about 13 random
8 points in 10-minute durations. Do you know for a fact
9 that that's what the burrowing owl survey at the site
10 consisted of?

11 A. No, I'm not familiar with that.

12 Q. Okay. And if I told you it was more points and
13 more duration, that would increase your faith in the --
14 in the result of the surveys?

15 A. Unfortunately, not for burrowing owls. Assuming
16 that they were doing diurnal bird point counts, which
17 are pretty much the standard, those have proven to be
18 really difficult to detect owls in general and burrowing
19 owls.

20 Q. And you said that that's the standard approach?

21 A. That's what I assume, when someone says a point
22 count, what we're talking about because those are the
23 common diurnal birds survey method.

24 Q. Did DFW ever recommend species surveys --
25 species-specific surveys for burrowing owls?

1 A. I'm not sure.

2 Q. Okay. We're getting close.

3 A. I'm doing fine. You're doing great.

4 Q. What did you do to prepare for the deposition
5 today?

6 A. Showered.

7 Q. Okay. I can't speak for everybody in the room,
8 but that's a start.

9 A. There was a list of documents that were to be
10 prepared earlier that was part of the subpoena that were
11 prepared and sent, reviewed some of those documents and,
12 otherwise, just had a good breakfast and came with good
13 intentions.

14 Q. Did you meet with anybody to talk about your
15 deposition?

16 A. No.

17 Q. Did you talk about your deposition with anybody
18 beforehand?

19 A. There were people that I mentioned to that I had
20 a deposition. That included family and staff members at
21 DFW. Legal counsel was involved throughout, like, the
22 understanding of the deposition.

23 Q. Okay. I won't ask you any more about your
24 communications with them.

25 When did you first become involved in the

1 project?

2 A. There was a meeting in Pasco with the -- and,
3 again, I'm not familiar with the date. I think I said
4 it was about five years ago, but it -- gosh. It --
5 that's my best guess. And there were -- yeah, so five
6 years ago maybe.

7 Q. And have you worked on it consistently since
8 then?

9 A. As Mike Ritter's reached out, I've provided
10 input or feedback as available. Consistently, I mean, I
11 would say there'd be at least year gaps in between
12 talking about the project with anyone.

13 Q. Have you ever communicated -- you talked about
14 the communications with the consultants for the
15 applicant.

16 A. Yes.

17 Q. And you said you met with them possibly even a
18 couple of times?

19 A. Yeah. Yep. I believe that West representatives
20 came to Pasco, and we met in one of those first
21 meetings.

22 Q. And have you had other meetings with the
23 consultants from West?

24 A. Yes, I believe they've been on some of the more
25 recent calls.

1 Q. And other than this document that was introduced
2 as Exhibit 4, which was this email string, have you had
3 any written communications with representatives of the
4 applicant?

5 A. I don't -- there may -- well, I don't think so,
6 but there could have been in the past, especially
7 recently. I did a search for any of the applicants and
8 I -- generally, that all goes through Mike Ritter.

9 Q. Okay. And how often have you spoken with
10 Mr. Ritter on issues specific to the project?

11 A. Over the years, it's kind of ebbed and flowed.
12 You know, there was -- it kind of comes in and, you
13 know, there might be one or two meetings here, and then
14 we might not meet for a year about it.

15 I would say, you know, as comments become due,
16 we've probably had more frequent meetings, but a couple
17 times a year is probably about accurate.

18 Q. Have you spoken with him about the striped
19 whipsnake with regards to the project?

20 A. Not to my recollection.

21 Q. And what about the burrowing owl?

22 A. It's possible that I could have mentioned them
23 as a species of concern in the area.

24 Q. What would you have said to him?

25 A. You know --

1 MR. HEAD: I'm just going to object to the
2 extent it calls for him to speculate.

3 Q. (By Ms. Perlmutter) You can answer the
4 question.

5 A. So if someone -- if anyone were to ask me about
6 burrowing owls in this area, my response would be that
7 they're probably present. We don't know a lot about
8 them in the area. They're probably not, you know, super
9 abundant but that they're likely to occur. And that's
10 probably what I would have told Mike, if he asked me.

11 Q. Have you spoken with Mr. Ritter about the
12 prairie falcon?

13 A. I believe, yes, that was probably a species I
14 mentioned in -- at one point with Mike.

15 Q. And, again, let's do it this way. If somebody
16 were to ask you about the impact on the prairie falcon,
17 what do you think you would have told him?

18 A. That there are certain areas, especially some of
19 the cliffs towards the west side of the project siting,
20 that are known prairie falcon nest sites. And that the
21 species also uses it for foraging in some of the more
22 open areas, but I don't know of any -- I personally
23 offhand don't know of any nest sites within the project
24 boundary for -- well, I probably would check the
25 database before answering that. But yeah.

1 Q. And you've talked sort of obliquely about a
2 decline in the ferruginous hawk population. Do you know
3 when that decline started?

4 A. I don't offhand. Jim Watson would have a lot
5 more information, including historical information, to
6 go off on that. Yeah.

7 Q. Okay. Do you know what specifically has caused
8 the decline in ferruginous hawk populations in the area?

9 A. Right. My, you know, again, it's going to be a
10 multi -- a few different factors coming together.
11 Our -- my understanding is that loss of foraging habitat
12 or prey base is -- is one of the major contributing
13 factors as well as disturbance in habitat loss around,
14 you know, nesting areas and disturbance around nesting
15 areas.

16 Q. As part of your responsibilities, have you
17 identified the ferruginous hawk nests that are closest
18 to the project?

19 A. I'm familiar with the locations that are both
20 within the project boundary and in the vicinity.

21 Q. And when you define vicinity -- when you talk
22 about vicinity, give me a rough idea of how you define
23 that.

24 A. The eastern Benton County or -- and the Horse
25 Heaven Hills area of Benton County.

1 Q. And how many ferruginous hawk nests are there in
2 that area?

3 A. Now, nest is -- is kind of a tricky word for
4 this because there are many nests built by ferruginous
5 hawks. Some of them remain intact on the landscape and
6 would be considered a nest, even though it may not be
7 occupied that year.

8 In the Horse Heaven Hills, we, you know, we
9 typically identify them as -- as historic territories or
10 as territories.

11 Q. Understood.

12 A. So...

13 Q. So how many -- can you say how many occupied
14 nests there are in that area?

15 A. In 20 -- well, since we're at July, there's
16 probably 0 occupied nests right now. Most of the young
17 would have fledged.

18 But, you know, if you were to put a time,
19 probably you're looking at, you know, a time period --
20 you know, in the past -- our last year of doing surveys
21 was 2021. So I don't have really much data since then.

22 Q. Does DFW track anthropogenic -- anthropogenic
23 impacts on ferruginous hawks?

24 A. I know we've been involved in studies in the
25 past, and I believe we are doing some new work

1 currently.

2 Jim Watson has identified, through doing some
3 satellite telemetry work, some impacts and potential
4 impacts, but I'm less integrated in some of that
5 research so...

6 So in short, I think we have, but we are not
7 doing -- to say we're tracking impacts, yeah, I'm not
8 sure.

9 Q. Do you know how many -- let's just talk about
10 the last 20 years, say -- do you know how many
11 ferruginous hawks have been killed with -- by collisions
12 with vehicles?

13 A. I don't know.

14 Q. You would expect it might happen?

15 A. I expect it could have happened, yeah.

16 Q. And what about collisions with buildings?

17 A. Possible but -- yeah -- I mean, of course, it's
18 possible. I would anticipate it. I don't anticipate it
19 to be very high, but it's possible.

20 Q. But you don't know what the number is?

21 A. I don't know.

22 Q. Same question about electrocution and power
23 lines.

24 A. I anticipate that it's a potential cause of
25 mortality, but I don't have data on the numbers.

1 Q. Same question about poisoning?

2 A. Potentially, yeah. You know, it's a potential
3 risk, especially with persecution of ground squirrels.
4 I think that's not as common anymore, but I'm sure it's
5 still an avenue for mortality.

6 Q. In other words, farmers poison the squirrels and
7 the ferruginous hawks eat the poisonous squirrels?

8 A. I don't know that farmers -- I know that
9 there's -- there's folks who, at least -- in -- that
10 could be a potential -- could be a potential cause. I
11 don't know that farmers specifically but landowners.

12 Q. For the record --

13 A. Irrigation districts, other folks have issue
14 with ground squirrels at certain population thresholds.

15 Q. For the record, I can say my father probably
16 never has poisoned a squirrel, but given the chance, he
17 would do it in a nanosecond.

18 Is reduced nest occupancy -- and we're talking
19 about ferruginous hawks -- is that attributable to human
20 impacts?

21 A. Reduced nest occupancy could be -- I mean,
22 that's presumably related to a decline in breeding
23 adults. If that's attributable to -- yeah. I mean, I
24 would say -- yeah, in general, I think the decline of
25 ferruginous hawks has had to do with a lot of

1 anthropogenic, you know, impacts.

2 Q. And those are some the things that we just
3 talked about?

4 A. Some of the ones you talked about, and I'm sure
5 there's more that we haven't covered.

6 Q. But there are other factors that can also affect
7 the population, correct?

8 A. Yeah.

9 Q. Drought, for example?

10 A. Yep.

11 Q. Disease?

12 A. Yes.

13 Q. Predation?

14 A. Uh-huh.

15 Q. Again, agriculture.

16 A. Which is anthropogenic. And some of these are
17 related to anthropogenic, you know, issues as well,
18 predation, particularly, bringing in ravens and
19 predators. You know, ravens are more tied with
20 anthropogenic structures, right? So some of it, even
21 though you may think of predation as natural, is
22 actually, maybe, a human-caused problem.

23 Q. That makes sense.

24 Climate change?

25 A. Yeah, eventually. Fire related to climate

1 change.

2 Q. And am I correct that there's been residential
3 development in the Horse Heaven Hills area?

4 A. Yes.

5 Q. Are you familiar with the County Heights
6 development in the Badger Canyon territory?

7 A. I'm not familiar with the specific Badger -- or
8 the County Heights, but I do know that I'm familiar with
9 the Badger area, and I know there are houses being built
10 there.

11 Q. Okay. And what about the Claude Felter West and
12 Claude Felter territories?

13 A. Yeah. I'm, again, familiar with that general
14 vicinity, yeah. And there's been a lot of development
15 in a lot of the Tri-Cities that is encroaching in that
16 area.

17 Q. When you said development, we're talking about
18 residential development?

19 A. Residential. Yeah.

20 Q. Okay. What about Sheep Canyon territory?

21 A. That one, I mean, Sheep Canyon, I'm trying to
22 remember which one that is. I think it's in that
23 Badger -- south of the Badger -- Badger Road area, but
24 presumably in that same south -- south Tri-Cities, south
25 Richland, south Kennewick kind of area. But we are

1 seeing a lot of development in those areas.

2 Q. And would you expect that that development would
3 cause impacts to the ferruginous hawk population?

4 A. Potentially. Yeah.

5 Q. And those impacts might include nest
6 abandonments?

7 A. Most of the nests in that area are on, you know,
8 fairly steep slopes. I don't know, you know, depending
9 on where -- what activities are happening there,
10 obviously, more dogs, more cats, things like that on the
11 landscape can impact, you know, their -- their
12 reproductive success, their occupancy.

13 A lot of that may have a greater impact on some
14 of the foraging habitat. It's hard to say how sensitive
15 they would be at an actual nest site to abandon due
16 to -- due to buildings in the vicinity. But I can
17 perceive that human-associated increases in the area
18 could lead to abandonment.

19 Q. I would like to talk for a minute about
20 artificial nesting platforms, ANPs. Are those a good
21 thing?

22 A. Oh. There's probably -- I believe -- my
23 response to -- in short, there's situations where they
24 may be beneficial, and there's situations where they may
25 be detrimental, and there's situations where they may

1 not make any difference. And sussing them out -- that
2 out is the challenge.

3 Q. What are the factors that go into whether
4 they're beneficial or detrimental?

5 A. So one of the detrimental aspects is going to be
6 the -- you know, ferruginous hawks also have nest
7 competition and predators, like ravens.

8 And so artificial structures can increase species
9 like, you know, red tail hawks are -- sometimes use
10 these platforms too. So they, you know, compete for
11 nesting sites with ferruginous hawks. So you may
12 inadvertently increase nest predators in the area, not
13 that there's anything intrinsically wrong with red
14 tails.

15 But ravens, on the other hand, are a known nest,
16 you know, nest predators. They're also nest
17 competitors. They're really keen on artificial
18 structures. So you may inadvertently increase the raven
19 population through -- through platforms designed for
20 hawks.

21 Beneficial, I think -- was that the other part?

22 Q. Yeah.

23 A. Where they may be beneficial is where you're
24 going to have otherwise suitable foraging habitat free
25 from, you know -- you know, so you have a prey base,

1 suitable foraging habitat, and all that you're missing
2 on that landscape is a structure for nesting.

3 Now, with a structure for -- you know, I don't
4 know a lot. You know, we've put some platforms out in
5 the past, but I don't know that we've studied the nest
6 success, juvenile nest success. Because even though
7 these platforms may be -- they may nest on a platform,
8 when these young fledge, what happens to them, you know.
9 Are they just sitting out in the open and getting hit by
10 coyotes.

11 So there's a lot of questions about those
12 platforms that are going to differ from a steep cliff
13 nest site or these rim rock sites where, if you try to
14 get to some of these nests, you almost need to repel
15 down to them. So, you know, there's multiple concerns
16 and things that happen with nest platforms.

17 Q. And historically, DFW has actually installed
18 some artificial nesting platforms?

19 A. Yes.

20 Q. And it's my understanding that there were two
21 ANPs installed within the project lease boundary. Are
22 you familiar with those?

23 A. Yes. Well, there's -- there's been few in the
24 past. A few years ago, we did install a handful.

25 Q. Do you know whether the applicant was notified

1 that those were going in?

2 A. I don't know that they were. I don't think they
3 were at the time.

4 Q. And why not?

5 A. Because I don't usually have conversations with
6 the applicant.

7 Q. Does DFW monitor the ANPs?

8 A. We -- we try to. We are trying to look and see
9 if they've had any success. I can't remember this year
10 if I did get out to all of them or not. But there's --
11 in the past, we've tried to get to most of them since
12 they have been installed.

13 Q. What happens to the monitoring data?

14 A. If we were to detect a ferruginous hawk
15 occupancy, that would go into our -- basically get
16 submitted into our wisdom database and creates a new
17 ferruginous hawk nest territory and information that
18 would all, eventually, feed the PHS.

19 At the sites I've been monitoring, we haven't
20 seen any ferruginous hawk occupancy. And so we haven't
21 been collecting those -- that data in -- in anywhere
22 that's more than -- yeah. I guess that data hasn't been
23 compiled somewhere.

24 Q. What other conservation measures does DFW take
25 for ferruginous hawks, other than ANPs and habitat

1 enforcement programs?

2 A. Yeah. So -- sorry. Habitat --

3 Q. Enhancement programs.

4 A. Yeah. So right now, we're trying to -- we're
5 working on looking at some of those methodologies now.
6 I've got a -- you know, so in our area, I'm not aware of
7 any measures that we've been taking in addition to those
8 currently.

9 But I know that we're -- since the species has
10 gotten -- well, the species has continued to decline.
11 There's certainly a need for that. I don't know that
12 we've figured out the next steps.

13 Q. Okay. Have you reviewed the Yakama Nation
14 pronghorn telemetry data?

15 A. Not -- I haven't had access to that in entirety.

16 Q. Okay.

17 A. I have seen some presentations by tribe
18 biologists and have some data that was sent from off
19 reservation animals, but I don't know its completeness
20 or...

21 Q. Okay. Do unfenced wind facilities obstruct
22 pronghorn movement?

23 A. Currently, I'm not aware, but I would be curious
24 to look at some of the recent research on, you know, if
25 there's avoidance, you know, yeah. Where we're seeing

1 these animals -- yeah, I guess I don't know.

2 Q. Okay. And certainly, allowing unrestricted
3 movement would be beneficial to the species, you'd agree
4 with me on that?

5 A. Yes. Yeah.

6 Q. And would you also agree that fencing individual
7 solar arrays -- so fencing each individual array would
8 be beneficial to the species?

9 A. Do you mean that fencing -- so as opposed to
10 fencing the entire solar project?

11 Q. Correct.

12 A. Yeah. Where you can break up the fencing and
13 the slits allow for some kind of passage in between
14 could be beneficial, depending on how big those gaps
15 are.

16 Q. Am I right that heavy vehicle use on interstates
17 is an issue for pronghorns?

18 A. Yes.

19 Q. And have you looked the telemetry data for
20 pronghorns near the interstate?

21 A. So we -- well, I haven't -- so no, I haven't.
22 I'm not sure -- well, yeah. No, I have not.

23 Q. Okay. And it's the same for you haven't looked
24 at the telemetry data near residential areas?

25 A. No, I have not.

1 Q. Correct, you have not?

2 A. Correct. I have not.

3 Q. Okay. Are you able at this point to determine,
4 based on the telemetry data, the level of pronghorn use
5 in the areas of each solar array compared to the
6 landscape generally?

7 A. So again, I really haven't had access to the
8 telemetry data.

9 Q. Am I right that pronghorns compete for forage
10 with other species?

11 A. It's -- in this land -- in general, probably.
12 In this -- probably to some level.

13 Q. Are you familiar or do you have an understanding
14 of the extent to which pronghorn compete for forage with
15 other species on Yakama Nation land?

16 A. That I'm, yeah, I'm not very familiar with.

17 Q. Well, let me ask: Is it possible that if
18 pronghorn find greater competition for forage with
19 another species, they would simply -- they would be
20 able -- they might be able to move to another area?

21 A. Yes.

22 MS. PERLMUTTER: Okay. If we can just take a
23 break.

24 I have no further questions.

25 MS. VOELCKERS: While I'm sorry that did go a

1 little bit longer than expected, I do have some
2 questions to clear up some, I think, muddy waters. But
3 if you need a break --

4 THE WITNESS: I'm okay, if everyone else is.

5 MS. VOELCKERS: Randy?

6 MR. HEAD: Do you have an idea of how long it
7 might take? I mean --

8 MS. VOELCKERS: I have eight questions --

9 MR. HEAD: Pardon me?

10 MS. VOELCKERS: Eight question.

11 MR. HEAD: Let's do it.

12 MS. VOELCKERS: Okay. I know this is not ideal.
13 You've been sitting here a really long time.

14

15 FURTHER EXAMINATION

16 BY MS. VOELCKERS:

17 Q. With all respect, is it fair to say that you are
18 not WDFW's main ferruginous hawk expert?

19 A. Yes.

20 Q. That's Jim Watson, correct?

21 A. Correct.

22 Q. So if one of your answers today contradicts an
23 answer from Mr. Watson, how should we weigh that
24 conflict?

25 A. I would defer to Jim Watson.

1 Q. On anything that you have been asked about
2 today? Regarding ferruginous hawk.

3 A. With respect --

4 Q. Sorry. Would you defer to him on everything
5 you've been asked today about ferruginous hawks?

6 A. Yes.

7 Q. When you were using the word "diurnal survey"
8 today, what did you mean by diurnal survey.

9 A. A survey in the daytime, specifically targeting
10 birds that are active in the daytime.

11 Q. And so to be clear, that's not the preferred
12 method for detecting burrowing owls, correct?

13 A. Correct.

14 Q. When did you last review the design for the
15 project's micrositing corridors?

16 A. I'm not familiar with the micrositing corridors.

17 Q. Okay. Let's -- so how are -- so when I say
18 "micrositing corridors," I'm just referring to the
19 general areas where turbines might be placed within the
20 project.

21 A. Okay.

22 Q. Do you understand that to be what I mean now?

23 A. Sure.

24 Q. Okay. So when I say "micrositing corridors,"
25 have you reviewed the general areas where those

1 micrositing corridors are within the project footprint?

2 A. I've seen the, like, a PDF map of it. But
3 haven't specifically, you know, dove into, you know,
4 other than the -- other than the proximity to
5 ferruginous hawk nests, haven't looked in detail of the
6 microsittings.

7 Q. You haven't looked at the exact detail, but when
8 we were talking about project design today or the
9 current project design, were you referring to that PDF
10 that we reviewed of the project, including those
11 corridors that were identified?

12 A. Yes.

13 Q. Okay. Was that PDF part of the application or
14 where was that PDF located?

15 A. I -- there's been -- yeah, it was in documents
16 provided from the -- from the project. I don't know. I
17 haven't -- I don't know what's in the application versus
18 what's been submitted as, like, maybe the draft EIS or
19 other PDFs sent me that were probably shared with Mike
20 Ritter.

21 Q. But it's safe to say that it was shared by the
22 applicant within the last six months -- sorry -- within
23 the last eight months?

24 A. Yeah. Probably, yes, I believe so.

25 Q. And to be clear, you are not advocating that

1 EFSEC require project applicants to restore all historic
2 species within a project area; is that correct?

3 A. Correct.

4 Q. But where species are the subject of
5 reintroduction or recovery efforts, if EFSEC is tasked
6 with approving environmental projects, EFSEC should
7 consider the historic presence of those species; is that
8 a fair statement?

9 A. Yes.

10 Q. You were asked today by myself and
11 Ms. Perlmutter about prior conversations that you had
12 with Mr. Ritter as well as the applicant and the
13 consultants. Is it fair to say that your answers today
14 regarding prior discussions do not represent an exact
15 recollection regarding the specific statements?

16 A. Yeah. In fact, I hope that was somewhat clear.
17 I don't have much recollection of those early
18 conversations.

19 Q. So you weren't speaking today about exact
20 statements that you recall, as you sit here today?

21 A. Correct.

22 Q. And you were asked questions about the
23 applicant's intentions in designing the project. Are
24 you privy to the applicant's motives or intentions?

25 A. No.

1 MS. VOELCKERS: Okay. I don't have any further
2 questions today.

3 MR. HEAD: No questions from me.

4 If there's nothing further, we'll reserve
5 signature.

6 MS. FOSTER: I do apologize, Mr. Fidorra. I
7 think I do have three questions for you.

8 THE WITNESS: Okay.

9

10 EXAMINATION

11 BY MS. FOSTER:

12 Q. A quick introduction. My name is Aziza Foster.
13 I'm an attorney. I represent Benton County. All of the
14 rules that have applied earlier still apply today.

15 Like I say, I should have three quick questions
16 for you specifically regarding Ms. Perlmutter's
17 questioning regarding agriculture in Benton County.

18 Are you familiar with Benton County's
19 comprehensive plan in land use designations?

20 A. No.

21 Q. So if I represented to you that the Horse Heaven
22 Wind Farm Project is located within the Growth
23 Management Agricultural District, would you have any
24 reason to dispute that?

25 A. I would not.

1 Q. Okay. And then if I represented to you that
2 none of the developments that Ms. Perlmutter asked you
3 about are located within the Growth Management
4 Agricultural District, would you have any reason to
5 dispute that?

6 A. I would not.

7 MS. FOSTER: Okay. That's all I have for you.
8 Thank you.

9 MS. VOELCKERS: I believe we can go off the
10 record, then.

11 THE REPORTER: Ms. Perlmutter, did you want to
12 order a copy of the transcript?

13 MS. PERLMUTTER: Yes, I do. Thank you.

14 (DEPOSITION CONCLUDED AT 1:19 P.M.)

15 (SIGNATURE RESERVED.)

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19 perjury that I have read the foregoing deposition and
20 that the testimony contained therein is a true and
correct transcript of my testimony, noting the
corrections above.

21 JASON FIDORRA

22 Date

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7 residing at Yakima, reported the within and foregoing
8 deposition; said deposition being taken before me on the
9 date herein set forth; that pursuant to RCW 5.28.010 the
10 witness was first by me duly sworn; that said
11 examination was taken by me in shorthand and thereafter
12 under my supervision transcribed; and that same is a
13 full, true, and correct record of the testimony of said
14 witness, including all questions, answers, and
15 objections, if any, of counsel.

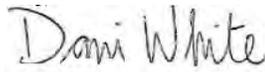
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4 IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have set my hand this 24th
5 day of July, 2023.

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2:18



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Qualifications Summary

- Sixteen years of experience in wildlife research and conservation
- Project management; study design; supervision, recruitment, and training of staff
- Waterbird, shorebird, waterfowl, big game, passerine, and butterfly ID and survey experience
- Fosters positive relationships with coworkers, partners, & landowners
- Strong GIS/GPS proficiency; Software | MS Excel/Access, R, ArcGIS, MARK...
- Excellent color vision, hearing, and physically fit
- Extensive watercraft and aircraft survey experience

Professional Experience

District Wildlife Biologist | *WA Dept of Fish & Wildlife*, Mar 2015 – present

Fulfill WDFW's mission to protect wildlife populations and promote sustainable wildlife recreation across Benton and Franklin Counties and statewide. Develop and conduct aerial surveys for wildlife including ungulates, pronghorn, pelicans; and ground based surveys for raptors, owls, mammals, butterflies, and a variety of species of conservation need. Collect and analyze data to create summary and technical reports. Apply data and literature review in making management recommendations including hunting season changes, species listing changes, or species conservation strategies. Independently trap and band waterfowl, doves, and burrowing and screech owls for research projects. Inspect and sample harvest of cougars, goat and rams. Conduct community outreach through professional presentations, talks, youth events, and tours. Represent WDFW interests and provide technical advice in conservation groups and teams including federal, private, and tribal partners (e.g., Arid Lands Initiative, Sage Grouse Working Group, Burrowing Owl partners). Serve as Immobilization Drug Coordinator and conduct immobilization of wildlife in coordination with law enforcement as needed. Represent the Wildlife Program in District Team meetings and served as chair and safety officer. Directly supervise the Regional Private Lands Biologist and District Conflict Specialist and help set local priorities and resolve complex issues in these programs. Also supervises 2 seasonal technicians. Conduct hiring, training, onboarding, and annual reviews of staff. Organize and train large groups of volunteers for wildlife surveys and habitat work. Provide timely response to various public questions related to hunting or injured/nuisance wildlife.

Received the Region 3 "Extra Mile Award 2016" for exemplary response to an avian disease outbreaks, and the Region 3 "Public Engagement Award 2021" for repeated news interviews and outreach events over the year.

Wildlife Biologist | *Cooper, Beauchesne, & Assoc.*, May-Sept 2013; June-Aug 2014

Completed field work to assess impacts of management actions and proposed construction projects for hydropower and pipeline projects. Collected data for population and survival estimates through helicopter surveys for waterfowl, land bird point counts, shorebird counts, nest monitoring, radio tracking, and big game and amphibian surveys. I led teams comprised of biologists and stakeholders including First Nations Tribes.

Environmental Technician | *EDM International, CA*, Spring & Fall 2014

Complete surveys for migratory birds as part of a collision impact study for energy sector client. Collect data in carcass surveys under high tension power lines. Estimate scavenger rates using camera traps and data entry/management. Species identification of birds and feathers. Work long hours in extremely hot climates (110°F) while collecting accurate data.

Environmental Technician | *Environmental Remediation & Recovery*, Oct 2013 – Jan 2014

Complete riparian restoration projects for steelhead and water quality monitoring.

Avian Biologist | *Audubon Pennsylvania*, Feb 2013 – May 2013

USFWS approved monitor for endangered piping plovers on Army Corps projects; Lead bander at station for migrant passerines; Combined results from surveys and literature review with Nature Serve's Climate Change Vulnerability Index to assess the sensitivity of water birds in PA to climate change; coordinated volunteer events; wrote press releases; and trained volunteers.

Research and Teaching Assistant | *University of Florida*, Aug 2010 – Aug 2012

Designed & implemented a project to assess importance of constructed wetlands to waterbirds. I managed and analyzed satellite telemetry data for >80 tagged birds; supervised and trained 3 technicians; delineated wetlands and conducted spatial analysis of home-ranges in ArcView; and synthesized research for peer-reviewed journals and Master's thesis. Instructed students on the use of equipment and techniques common to wildlife studies: radio telemetry, bird banding, camera traps, point-counts, mammal trapping, veg sampling, spot light, playback surveys, etc.

Wildlife Biologist | *Biodiversity Research Institute, Louisiana*, May - Aug 2010

Assisted with federal Natural Resource Damage Assessment during the BP Gulf Oil Spill. Developed plans and protocols for impact assessment and waterbird study; Surveyed waterbirds from boat and helicopter and deployed satellite transmitters; Cooperated with multiple government agencies; Responsible for coordination of crew, boats, and captains; Managed telemetry data in ArcGIS and prepared survival analysis in program MARK.

Wildlife Biologist | *University of Florida*, Jan – May 2010

Surveyed wading birds in Everglades from airboat and small plane; Monitored nesting colonies; Assisted in research assessing the impacts of alligator density and fire management on wader ecology; Extensive airboat operation and trailering of boats

Institute for Wildlife Studies, San Clemente Island, CA: 2005 – 2009

Project Manager | 2007 – 2009. Coordinated the release of captive-bred loggerhead shrikes to augment the critically endangered wild population. I developed annual work plans & managed day-to-day project operation; Supervised a staff of 5; Coordinated with multiple stakeholders to set & achieve goals in recovery, predator control, restoration, and military operations; Prepared weekly & annual technical reports for Navy and USFWS; Data management, analysis, and research; Maintained budget; Developed 2 new reintroduction methods that greatly reduced project cost and labor.

Crew Leader | 2006 - 2007. Assisted in daily project operation plus site safety officer.

Avian Biologist | 2005 – 2006. Field duties for all positions: Surveyed for shrikes and habitat for release sites; behavior observation; nest searching; re-sight surveys; nest camera installation; aviary construction; data entry; vehicle maintenance; hiking long distances over difficult terrain

Wildlife Biologist | *Smithsonian Migratory Bird Center*, Jan – Aug 2009

Collected population data on birds in Jamaica, West Indies and Hubbard Brook, NH. Daily fieldwork: nest searching, territory mapping, predator and prey censuses, mist-netting, bleeding/banding adults and nestlings, vegetation surveys, and nest camera installation.

Wildlife Technician Intern | *Balcones Canyonlands NWR*, May 2003 – May 2004

Surveyed endangered bird species at Balcones Canyonlands NWR, TX; monitored birds, herps, and invertebrate populations; trapped cowbirds; survey/remove oak wilt; native grass identification and seed collection; conducted prescribed burns; led public tours.

GIS Intern | *Pymatuning Laboratory of Ecology, PA*, Jan – May 2003

Established a site specific protocol for monitoring salamander species. Drafted a monitoring report and designed maps for public display of research areas using GPS and ArcGIS software

Birding Guide | *Eagle Eye Tours / Audubon Society, Central America*, 2013 & 2014.

Education

- M.S. *Wildlife Ecology and Conservation, University of Florida*, GPA: 3.9 2012**
Thesis: Movement patterns and the relative importance of constructed and natural wetlands to great egrets in the southeast U.S.
- B.S. *Environmental Science, Allegheny College*, GPA: 3.7 2003**
Thesis: Lake Pleasant threats: heavy metal mobilization through soils treated with de-icing salts.
Study Abroad | *Semester At Sea program, University of Pittsburgh*, 2002

Select Publications & Presentations

- Fidorra, J.C. et al. 2023.** Pronghorn abundance in south-central Washington: Summary Report. WDFW.
- Fidorra, J.C. et al. 2015.** Selection of constructed and natural wetlands by foraging great egrets at multiple geographic spatial scales. *The Condor: Ornithological Applications* (118).
- Fidorra, J.C. et al. in prep.** Multiple movement strategies within a population: local and long-distance movement patterns of great egrets. Target journal: *Waterbirds*
- Sargent, S. and **Fidorra, J.C.** 2013. Climate Change Vulnerability of Waterbirds in Pennsylvania. Final Report for grant agreement with WRCP. Audubon PA. 48pp.
- Bradley JE, Stahl JT, **Fidorra J.C.** 2011. Recent additions to the avifauna of San Clemente Island, including the first record of the bluethroat in California. *Western Birds* 42(3).
- Fidorra, J. C. et al. 2009.** San Clemente Loggerhead Shrike Release Program - 2008 Final Report. U.S. Navy, Natural Resources Mgmt Branch, Southwest Div., Nav. Fac. Eng. Cmd, San Diego, Ca. 78pp.
- North American Ornithological Conference; Vancouver, Canada (2012)
Poster Presentation: How important are constructed wetlands to foraging great egrets?
- Waterbird Society Meeting; Annapolis, MD (2011)
Paper Presentation: Local and long range movements of 2 populations of great egrets.
- American Ornithologists' Union Meeting; Jacksonville, FL (2011)
Poster Presentation: How important are agricultural impoundments to foraging great egrets?
- International Wildlife Reintroduction Conference; Chicago, IL (2008)
Poster Presentation: The San Clemente loggerhead shrike recovery program: Maximizing survival through experimentation and adaptation in release techniques.
- California Channel Islands Symposium; Ventura, CA (2008)
Paper Presentation: A comparison of release techniques for captive-reared loggerhead shrikes.
- North American Ornithological Conference; Veracruz, Mexico (2006)
Poster Presentation: Evaluating the efficacy of two soft-release techniques for captive reared loggerhead shrike adults on San Clemente Island, Ca.

Additional Training & Experience

- Excellent identification of birds by sight and sound
Driver's License and clean record (4wd +manual)
Water Egress/ Ditching Aircraft Training
DOI Motorboat Operators Federal Certification - MOCC
Interagency Aviation Training Certification (plane/helicopter A101, 105, 106, 108, 113)
Adult CPR/AED Training Certification
Audubon Society Board Member – 2017 to Present
Washington Ornithological Society Board of Directors – 2020 to Present

Summary Report 2019
Pronghorn antelope abundance survey in south-central
Washington

Yakama Nation Wildlife
Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife



Photo by Mark Vekasy

Jason Fidorra - Wildlife Biologist, WDFW

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Rich Harris – Section Manager, WDFW

February 28, 2019



SUMMARY

By the start of the 20th century, pronghorn antelope were extirpated from Washington. The Yakama tribe reintroduced pronghorn onto the Yakama Reservation in Washington, releasing 198 animals from 2011 to 2019. These pronghorn dispersed from their release locations and increased in abundance (Oyster et al. 2015, 2017). We conducted a third biennial aerial survey on February 6-7, 2019 in parts of Benton, Klickitat, and Yakima counties in south-central Washington, including the Yakama Reservation and private lands. The objective of the survey was to obtain a minimum population estimate for pronghorn. We counted a total of 225 pronghorn from the air and an additional 23 from ground counts, for a total minimum population estimate of 248 pronghorn. The true abundance is likely to be greater as shallow snow conditions made detecting pronghorn and ground travel difficult. However, this remains a relatively small population and there is currently no legal harvest of the species in areas under the auspices of the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife or Yakama Nation. The Yakama Nation and WDFW have been developing plans regarding future management for this herd.

INTRODUCTION

Paleontological and archeological evidence indicates that pronghorn antelope (*Antilocapra americana*) were historically present in Washington but were never abundant relative to other ungulates in the area (Lyman 2007). Pronghorn were extirpated from Washington by the beginning of the 20th century (Taylor and Shaw 1929). In the winter of 2011, 99 pronghorn were translocated onto the Yakama Reservation from central Nevada (Yakama Nation 2011). Surveys of this population occurred in Feb 2015 and March 2017. These surveys indicated that the population was slowly growing and that about half of the population spent winters on the reservation and the other half on private lands (Oyster et al. 2015, 2017). In

October 2018 and January 2019, two more releases added 50 and 49 pronghorn, respectively, to augment the growing herd.

The objective of the 2019 pronghorn survey was to reassess the status of the population and provide a minimum population estimate to guide management of pronghorn in the future for both the Yakama Nation and WDFW.

STUDY AREA

The survey took place in portions of Benton, Klickitat, and Yakima counties in southcentral Washington (Fig. 1). The dominant habitat types include dryland wheat agriculture, Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) land, grazed rangeland, and shrub-steppe communities of sagebrush and bunch grass, and degraded steppe invaded by cheatgrass (*Bromus tectorum*). A large area of irrigated agriculture in southern Benton County was excluded from the survey area this year as past surveys and GPS collar data indicated very rare use of this cover type by pronghorn in Washington.



Figure 1. The survey area (red) including portions of Benton, Klickitat, and Yakima counties.

METHODS

Surveys were conducted February 6-7, 2019. We flew parallel strip transects in a north-south direction (Fig. 2). Transects were established prior to the survey in ArcGIS 10.4 (Environmental Systems Research Institute, Inc., Redlands, CA). Transects were spaced at 1.6 km apart on the Yakama Reservation and 2 km apart off the reservation. Transects with narrower spacing were selected based on higher perceived pronghorn abundance and because terrain and vegetation on the Yakama Reservation (uneven, characterized by shrubs) make pronghorn

detection more difficult compared to the typically flat terrain containing agricultural fields. Unlike past surveys, Benton County transects were not spaced at 3km due to perceived limits to detection distance. By removing the irrigated portion of the survey area we could cover more transects over the smaller survey area with similar flight time as previous surveys.

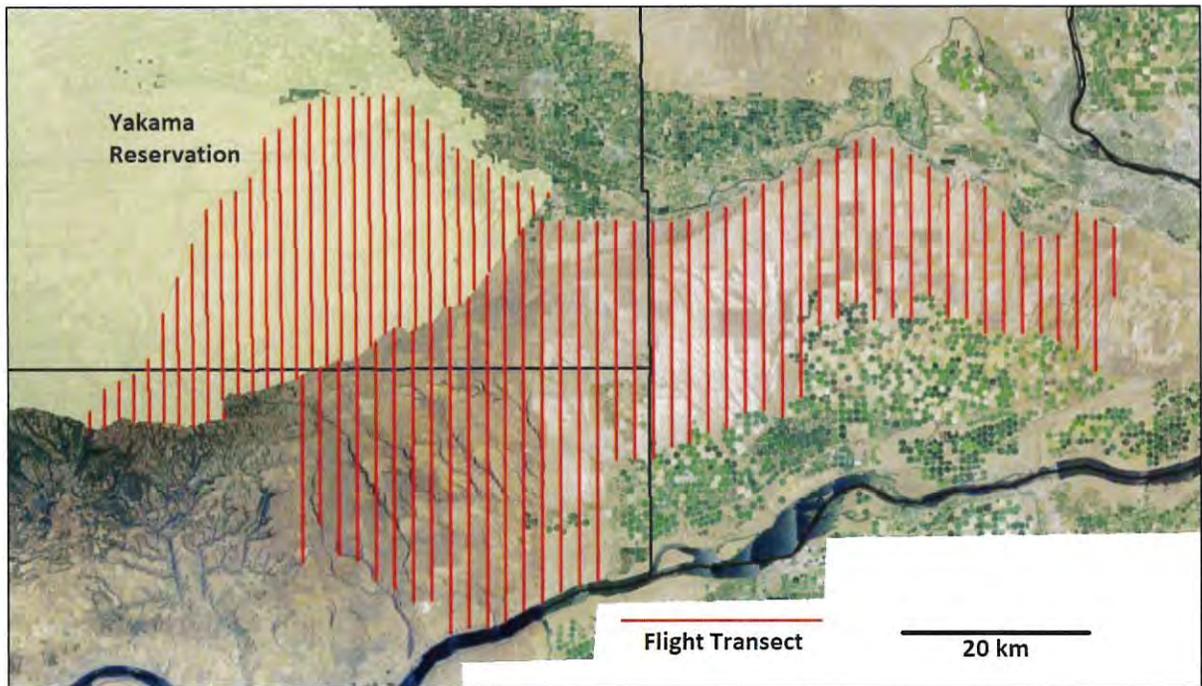


Figure 2. Transects flown in search of pronghorn in south-central WA, February 2019.

We conducted aerial surveys in a Cessna 182 fixed-wing aircraft at an approximate speed of 80—90 knots and at 100—150 meters above ground level. A ground survey crew of 2-3 vehicles coordinated by the Safari Club International (SCI) was actively searching for pronghorn concurrently with the aerial survey. When the ground crew detected a pronghorn group, they relayed the location to the aerial crew. If possible, the aerial crew obtained a count of that group from the plane. In addition, Yakama Nation biologists used recent collar GPS data to help locate groups on the reservation. We had two observers in the plane, plus the pilot in the front left seat. The main duty of the pilot was flight safety and remaining near the transect line; however, we

included any pronghorn he detected in our count as well.

We began our survey at the western-most transect in Klickitat County and continued east through the first day just past Prosser, WA. The transects over the Yakama Reservation were flown the start of day two, with the rest of Benton County completed on day two starting around 1300 hrs. When we observed a pronghorn group we left the transect and recorded: (1) a waypoint for time and location, (2) the total number of pronghorn, (3) the observer that detected the pronghorn, (4) pronghorn activity (standing, moving, bedded), and (5) the number of identified bucks. Buck, does, and fawns are not as easily distinguished during the winter as other times of year and this data was incidental.

RESULTS

Snow covered the ground of the entire survey area, but was shallow enough that wheat stubble, shrubs, and tumbleweeds could be seen (Appendix A). This created a high contrast pattern across the landscape, which made detection of pronghorn very challenging from the air. Cold overnight temperatures (-5°F/-20°C) between survey days also caused a two hour flight delay in starting the plane on day two. We surveyed for about 5.5 hours in Klickitat/Yakima counties, 5 hours in Benton County, and 3.5 hours over the Yakama Reservation (Table 1).

Table 1: Survey dates and flight details of aerial pronghorn surveys in south-central WA.

Year	Date	Vendor	Aircraft	Flight time	Comments
2015	Feb 25-26	Inter-State	Cessna 182	10.4hrs	
2017	Mar 16-17	Baker	Cessna 182	15.9hrs	Weather delay to Mar.
2019	Feb 6-7	Inter-State	Cessna 182	13.9hrs	

We detected a total of 248 pronghorn in 8 groups (Figure 3; Figure 4). Mean group size was 31.0 with group sizes ranging from of 3 to 97. Of the total observed, 178 animals were on the

Yakama Reservation and 70 were in Benton County. No animals were observed during flights in Klickitat or Yakima counties outside of the Yakama Reservation. One group of 13 pronghorn observed from the ground on the Reservation were not located during the flight. Ground observations on the Yakama Reservation further confirmed an additional 10 animals in a large group that was underestimated during the flight. Ground crews in Benton County located a group that was missed by the plane during transects. The plane returned to search that area on day two and located one group of 32 animals that would have otherwise been missed. Two additional groups reported in Benton County from the ground were presumed to be part of a large group later counted during the flight survey.

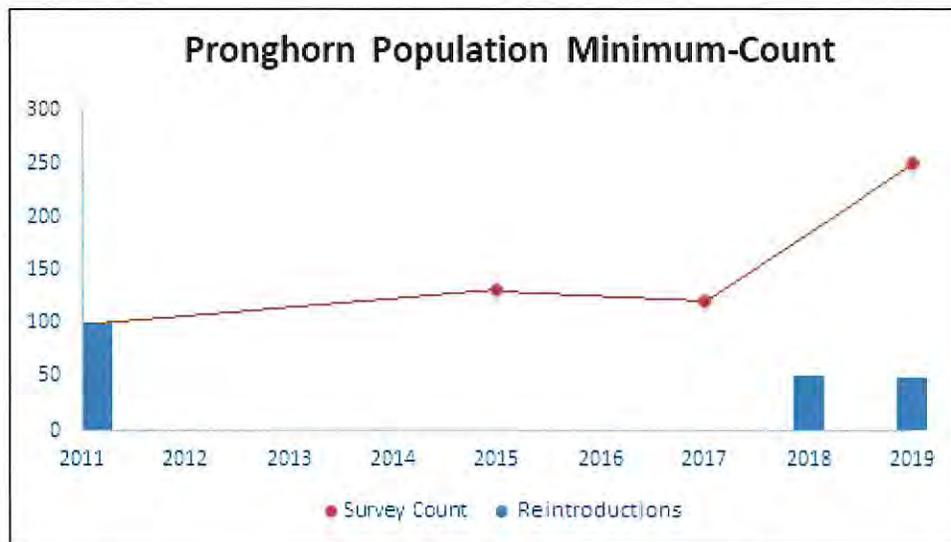


Figure 3. South-central Washington pronghorn population based on counts from survey efforts compared to the total number of introduced individuals.

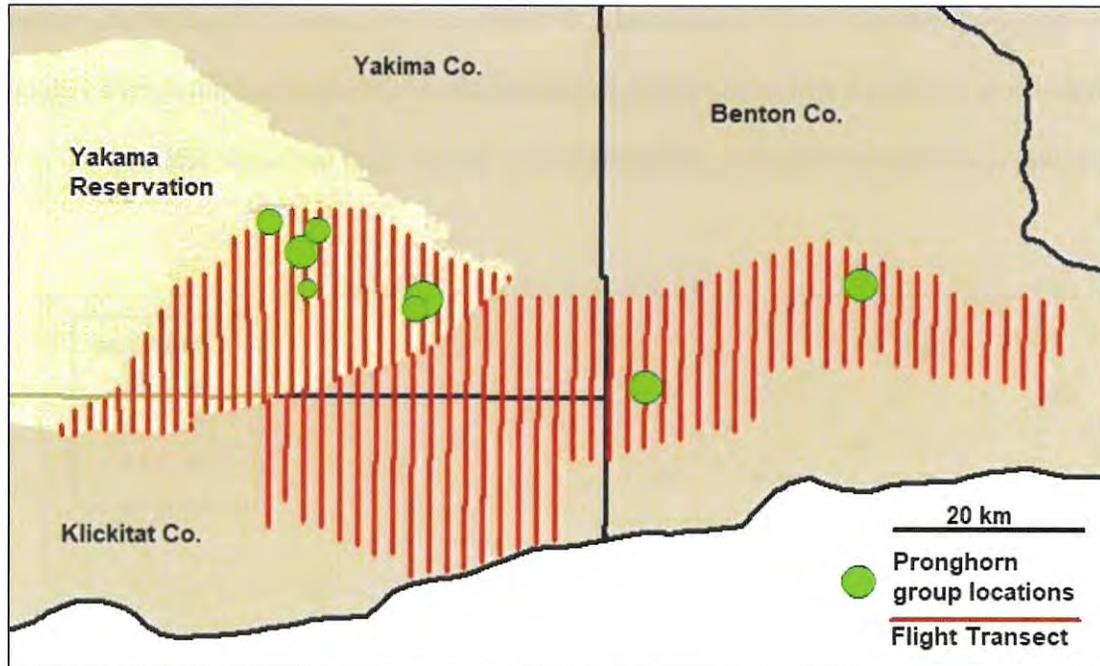


Figure 4. Pronghorn group locations during 2019 flight survey.

DISCUSSION

Survey Methods

This survey occurred in winter as pronghorn form large groups during winter months that are easier to spot than smaller groups (Figure 5; Oyster 2014). When temperatures warm and new vegetation begins growing, pronghorn split up into smaller groups (O’Gara and Yoakum 2004, Bernt 1976), which has occurred by mid-March in this area (Oyster et al. 2017).

While past survey recommendations suggest pronghorn surveys should be conducted during December or January, scheduling delays placed the survey in early February. As animals were still in large groups, we feel this was a suitable timeframe. However, atypical snow cover appeared the week of the survey and caused spotting pronghorn to be surprisingly challenging. Flight observers missed large groups during initial passes even when they knew pronghorn were

in the area from ground reports or collar data. If possible, future surveys should avoid similar shallow snow conditions that create a high contrast landscape of snow and uncovered vegetation that make it particularly difficult to differentiate pronghorns from landscape features.

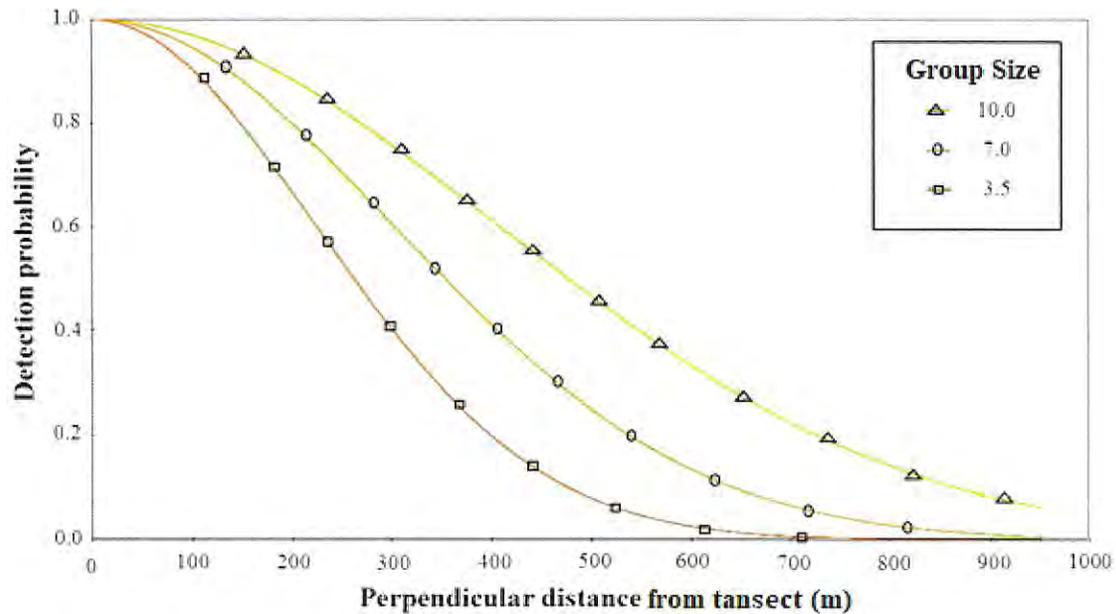


Figure 5. Detection function curves for three different pronghorn group sizes in western Kansas, summer 2012. Adapted from Oyster (2014).

We decreased the spacing of transects within Benton County from 3km (used in 2017) to 2km, and thus covered more transects than earlier. However, the total flight time in 2019 did not increase from 2017 because we reduced the total survey area by excluding irrigated agriculture. We do not recommend a transect spacing greater than 2km as searching beyond 1000m was difficult at our elevation and detection probability is decreased (Figure 5; Oyster 2014).

Pronghorn does and fawns are not easily distinguished during this time of year because fawns are nearly full-grown. Yearling bucks are also difficult to distinguish from does and fawns because their horns (~ 7 inches) are only about as long as their ears (5-6 inches), and their dark

cheek patches are only about 50% the size they attain during the pre-rut and rut (O'Gara and Yoakum 2004). Furthermore, classifying animals from the air would increase risk from low level maneuvering and pushing of animals across the landscape that could contact fences or roadways. Therefore, we did not attempt to estimate buck:doe ratios from our survey in 2019.

We benefited from SCI ground crews during survey efforts as 32 animals would otherwise have been missed. Groundwork by Yakama Nation staff added one additional group of 13, plus a more accurate count of a large group which added another 10 animals to the survey. During winter when pronghorn assemble in large groups, missing a group would have a large impact on the count estimate. We recommend continuing ground survey efforts during the flight and increasing scouting 1-2 days before the survey as well. This will also benefit efforts should fog or snow impact visibility in future surveys.

Pronghorn Population

The 248 pronghorn observed during the survey were all detected on the second day so there was very little chance for double counting due to movement. The population of pronghorn in the survey area continues to grow from reintroduction efforts and successful reproduction. Yakama Nation staff have confirmed fawning by monitoring VHF-collared females in spring. We counted 127 more pronghorn than in 2017, over which time 99 animals were released in reintroduction efforts.

This count is a minimum and it is very likely that more animals exist in this landscape. A group of 38 pronghorn counted in Benton County was located in an area where 45 pronghorn were seen the week prior. It seems possible that part of this group was missed during the flight. Detection was challenging with the contrasting snow conditions and it would have been very difficult to detect small groups during the flight (Appendix A). In addition, pronghorn may have

been in areas outside our survey boundary. Reports of up to 25 animals west of Hwy 97 on the Yakama Reservation were made in June 2018 but were not searched for during the survey.

CONCLUSION

Biennial survey flights have been a positive cooperative undertaking and should be a continued priority for the WDFW, Yakama Tribe, and SCI partners. The population appears to be growing naturally but is still fairly small and considered sensitive to adult mortality. The Yakama Nation and WDFW are currently both developing plans regarding future management for this herd.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We thank SCI members for coordinating and conducting ground surveys, including Deb Barret, Doug Barret, and Joe Greenhaw. Seth Hulett (WDFW) also provided assistance on the ground. We thank Inter-State Aviation and Brian Elfers for safe and effective flying. Casey Heemsah (YN) and Don Hand (WDFW) were effective observers during the aerial survey. We are grateful to Paul Whelan (WDFW) and Yakama Dispatch for flight following during the survey.

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- Yakama Nation. 2011. Pronghorn Antelope (wa'wataw) on the Yakama Reservation. Online <https://www.ynwildlife.org/pronghorn.php>. Accessed Feb 2019.

Appendix A. Photos of pronghorn and/or typical terrain and snow cover during flight survey in Benton County, February 2019.

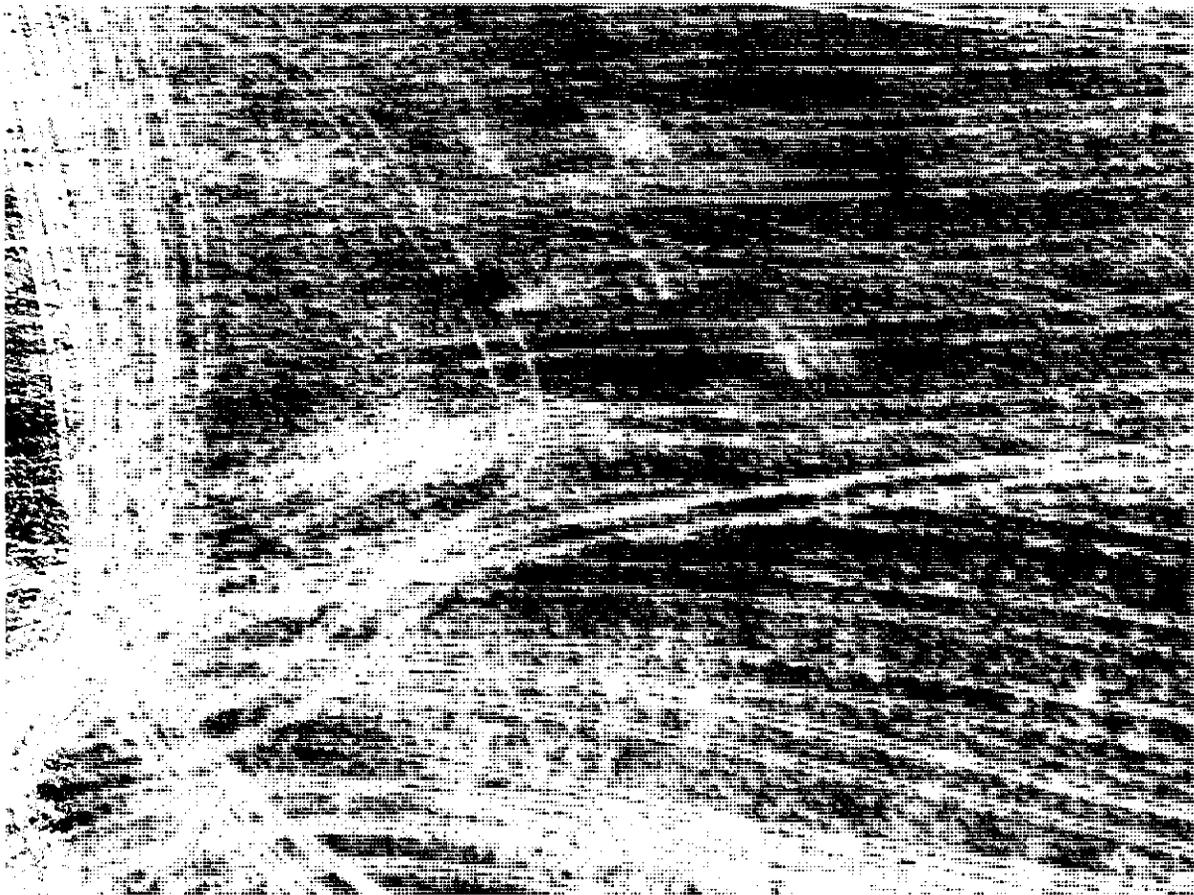


Figure A1. Group of 38 pronghorn standing in agricultural field.

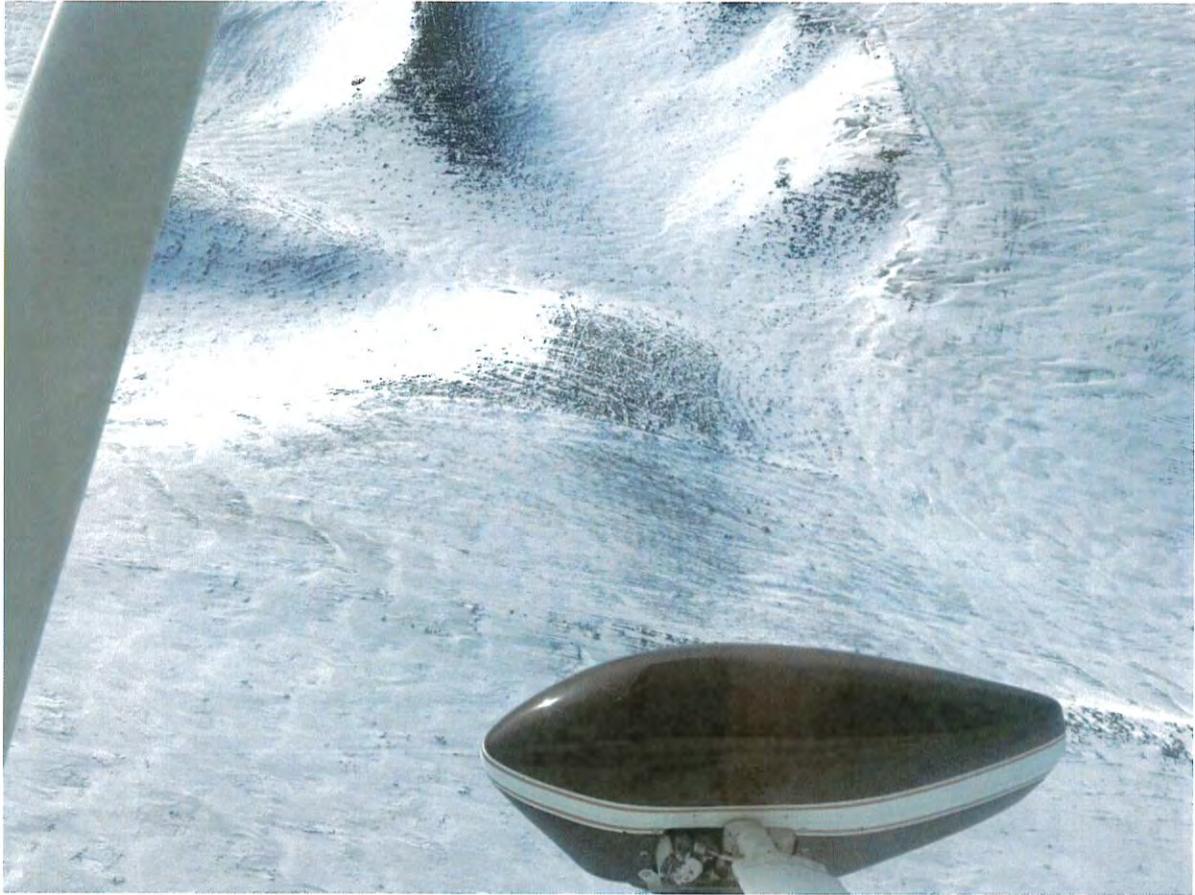


Figure A2. Contrasting pattern of snow and vegetation during flight (no pronghorn in pic).



Figure A3. Complex and contrasting visual patterns by snow cover in Benton County.



Figure A4. Group of 25+ pronghorn (circled) viewed from plane (top), zoomed in (bottom).

Summary Report 2021

Pronghorn antelope abundance survey in south-central Washington

Yakama Nation Wildlife

Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife



Photo by Mark Vekasy

Jason Fidorra - Wildlife Biologist, WDFW

T.C. Peterson – Range Biologist, YNWP

July 6, 2021



lands (Oyster et al. 2015, 2017; Fidorra et al. 2019).

The objective of the 2021 pronghorn survey was to reassess the status of the population and provide a minimum population estimate to guide management of pronghorn in the future for both the Yakama Nation and WDFW.

STUDY AREA

The survey took place in portions of Benton, Klickitat, and Yakima counties in southcentral Washington (Fig. 1). The dominant habitat types include dryland wheat agriculture, Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) land, grazed rangeland, and shrub-steppe communities of sagebrush and bunch grass, and degraded steppe invaded by cheatgrass (*Bromus tectorum*). A large area of irrigated agriculture in southern Benton County was excluded from the survey area this year as past surveys and GPS collar data indicated very rare use of this cover type by pronghorn in Washington.



Figure 1. The survey area (red) including portions of Benton, Klickitat, and Yakima counties.

METHODS

Surveys were conducted March 2-3, 2021. Due to COVID-19 restrictions at the time, WDFW staff were not able to participate in flight surveys and Yakama Biologists conducted all sections of the survey. We flew parallel strip transects in a north-south direction (Fig. 2). Transects were established prior to the survey in ArcGIS 10.4 (Environmental Systems Research Institute, Inc., Redlands, CA). Transects were spaced at 1.6 km apart on the Yakama Reservation and 2 km apart off the reservation. Transects with narrower spacing were selected based on higher perceived pronghorn abundance and because terrain and vegetation on the Yakama

through the Yakama Reservation the first day just past Mabton, WA. The remaining transects in Klickitat County were flown at the start of day two along with Benton County. When we observed a pronghorn group we left the transect and recorded: (1) a waypoint for time and location, (2) the total number of pronghorn, (3) the observer that detected the pronghorn, (4) pronghorn activity (standing, moving, bedded), and (5) the number of identified bucks. Buck, does, and fawns are not as easily distinguished during the winter as other times of year and this data was incidental.

RESULTS

The survey was completed on March 2-3, 2021 with the exception of the 5 eastern transects in Benton County which were not completed due to running out of daylight on the second day. The ground cover of the survey area was clear of snow except small patches of snow in the upper elevation transects in Klickitat County and on the Yakama Reservation (Appendix A). It was sunny with little cloud cover on both survey days, making the detection of pronghorn easy to distinguish from the plane. On the first day we surveyed the Yakama Reservation plus 4 transects in Klickitat/Yakima. On day 2 we finished Klickitat/Yakima and moved to as much of Benton that could be completed before running out of daylight. Including refuel stops, the Yakama Reservation took 4.75hrs to survey, Klickitat/Yakima took 5.75hrs, and we spent 3.5hrs in Benton before running out of light to complete the final 5 transects. Commute time from Pullman added an additional ~2hrs (Table 1).

Table 1: Survey dates and flight details of aerial pronghorn surveys in south-central WA.

Year	Date	Vendor	Aircraft	Flight time	Comments
2015	Feb 25-26	Inter-State	Cessna 182	10.4hrs	
2017	Mar 16-17	Baker	Cessna 182	15.9hrs	Weather delay to Mar.
2019	Feb 6-7	Inter-State	Cessna 182	13.9hrs	
2021	Mar 2-3	Inter-State	Cessna 182	16.2hrs	Did not fly 5 of the transects

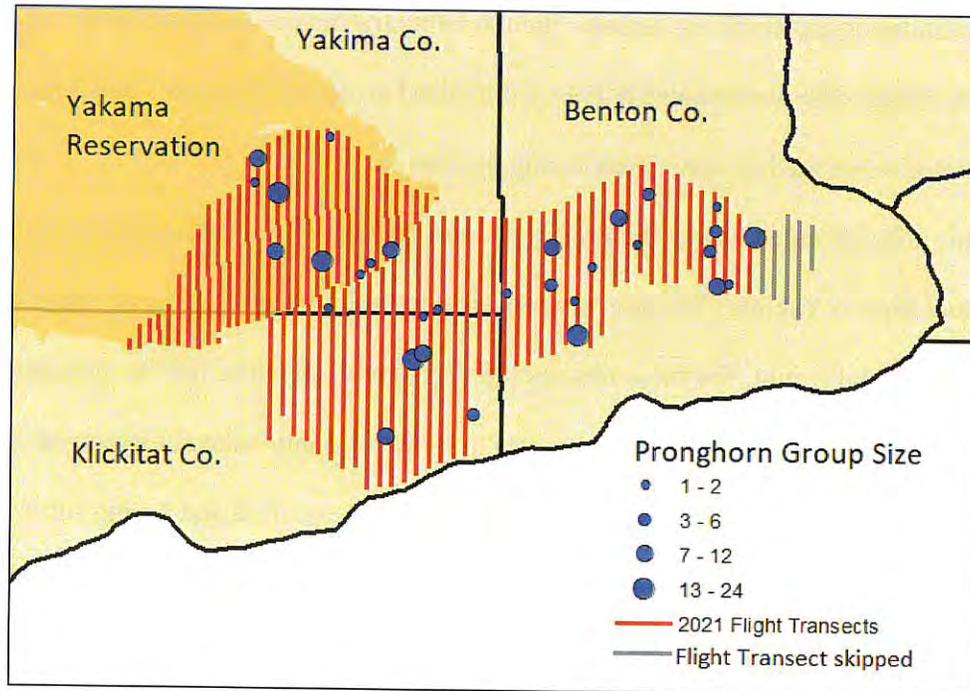


Figure 4. Pronghorn group locations during 2021 flight survey.

DISCUSSION

Survey Methods

This survey is intended to occur in winter as pronghorn form large groups during winter months that are easier to spot than smaller groups (Figure 5; Oyster 2014). When temperatures warm and new vegetation begins growing, pronghorn split up into smaller groups (O’Gara and Yoakum 2004, Bernt 1976), which has occurred by mid-March in this area (Oyster et al. 2017). Weather pushed back surveys from February to early March this year, but the generally mild winter resulted in most large groups having broken up by the survey time. In the Feb 2019 survey, pronghorn were detected in 8 groups ranging from of 3 to 97 pronghorn with a mean group size of 31.0. This year, 34 groups were detected with an average size of 7.4 pronghorn ranging from 1 to 24 animals. Past survey recommendations suggest pronghorn surveys should

Pronghorn does and fawns are not easily distinguished during this time of year because fawns are nearly full-grown. Yearling bucks are also difficult to distinguish from does and fawns because their horns (~ 7 inches) are only about as long as their ears (5-6 inches), and their dark cheek patches are only about 50% the size they attain during the pre-rut and rut (O'Gara and Yoakum 2004). Furthermore, classifying animals from the air would increase risk from low level maneuvering and pushing of animals across the landscape that could contact fences or roadways. Therefore, we did not attempt to estimate buck:doe ratios from our survey in 2021.

We benefited from SCI and Yakama ground crews during survey efforts as 34 animals would have otherwise been missed from the air. We recommend continuing ground survey efforts during the flight and increasing scouting 1-2 days before the survey as well.

Pronghorn Population

The 250 pronghorn observed during the survey represent a minimum population count for south-central Washington. This population is considered a closed population with no known movements across the Columbia River to the south where populations reside in Oregon, or east to populations reintroduced in North-central WA by the Collville Tribe. The 2021 count is comparable to the 2019 count (248 pronghorn). Shortly after the Feb 2019 survey, heavy snowfall and cold temperatures in February and March 2019 resulted in a severe mortality event especially amongst the 50 newly introduced pronghorn released in January 2019. Over 80% of these newly relocated animals were believed to have perished following the survey. Therefore, the relatively stable counts between 2019 and 2021 despite this known mortality event between counts indicate this small population is moderately resilient and continues to grow and sustain itself through natural recruitment, to an extent. No further reintroductions are currently planned by the Yakama Tribe.

This count is a minimum and it is likely that more animals exist in this landscape.

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- Yakama Nation. 2011. Pronghorn Antelope (wa’wataw) on the Yakama Reservation. Online



Very little snow even at higher elevations on Yakama Reservation.



From: "Fidorra, Jason C (DFW)" <Jason.Fidorra@dfw.wa.gov>
To: Erik Jansen <ejansen@west-inc.com>, "Ritter, Michael W (DFW)" <Michael.Ritter@dfw.wa.gov>
Cc: "Watson, James W (DFW)" <James.Watson@dfw.wa.gov>
Subject: RE: Updated FEHA Nest Data
Date: Mon, 26 Jun 2023 21:14:29 +0000
Importance: Normal
Attachments: FEHA_Nest_Platforms_for_WSDM.xlsx
Inline-Images: ~WRD2182.jpg

Erik,

PHS doesn't include platform locations so they won't have any information for you regarding that. Attached are the coordinates of the nest platforms installed in Benton County in 2019. I don't have any consolidated records of platforms that have been installed by other entities, individuals, or power companies but know that some of these may also exist in the landscape.

I haven't seen your platform proposal yet. Overall prey and adult mortality have been more closely linked with the population challenges in WA. But platforms might provide benefit in some situations. Sounds like you might be looking outside of Benton County for that, maybe even Washington?

Jason

From: Erik Jansen <ejansen@west-inc.com>
Sent: Thursday, June 22, 2023 5:20 PM
To: Ritter, Michael W (DFW) <Michael.Ritter@dfw.wa.gov>
Cc: Fidorra, Jason C (DFW) <Jason.Fidorra@dfw.wa.gov>; Watson, James W (DFW) <James.Watson@dfw.wa.gov>
Subject: Re: Updated FEHA Nest Data

External Email

Thank you kindly for the information Mike, Jim, and Jason - I appreciate your time and input.

That is great news about the resuscitation of the Franklin County territory. With young to boot. We saw the same interruptive pattern at the Coyote Canyon tree nest that was occupied 2017-2019, but had Swainson's hawk and owls in it 2022 and 2023. This year seems like a much later year, chronologically, for ferruginous hawk arrival.

Mike, apologies for passing along incorrect intel. The information about the Benton County nest was likely miscommunicated from those who heard the testimony.

Jason, the Benton County platform we saw this year is at the head of the Badger Canyon Territory, up the hill from the windmill that used to be at Badger Spring, **SWLD** south of the red-tailed hawk nest. We didn't see this platform during 2022 surveys, likely because we were focused on historical nest sites lower in the canyon; sparse stick material was scattered over the platform when we flew 5/15/23 and did not show signs of nest tending or occupancy.

I'd like to better understand where platforms are for a number of reasons: 1) First, so WEST can go into raptor nest surveys better informed and avoid playing hide-and-go-seek with WDFW. Scout has committed to 5 years of post-construction aerial surveys, pending the outcome of this Project, which would result in a 10 year dataset (5 yr pre, 5 yr

Watson-001105

post). I'd like to make every year as meaningful as possible, especially as it relates to modifications to construction or operation of the Project. 2) Secondly, as you've likely read in the updated HMP, Scout would like to engage in a voluntary platform program that would install and monitor platforms in core breeding areas throughout the hawks range. Combined with PHS nest data, knowing where platforms are would help identify in-fill areas where landowners can be engaged. This platform idea is in addition to the compensatory habitat mitigation requirements and not in lieu of.

I'm uncertain how to go about synching these data with WDFW to achieve items one and two, above. I made a fresh request to PHS in August 2022 but was apparent the database was outdated. I recently emailed with Lori Guggenmos in Lacey about another project and it seemed like she had her hands full with a big office move and was short-staffed so I don't want to bother her again. How do you recommend I proceed? It is certainly not urgent but a future plan would be helpful (who is the POC, timing, etc).

Thanks again, Erik

On Thu, Jun 22, 2023 at 12:48 PM Ritter, Michael W (DFW) <Michael.Ritter@dfw.wa.gov> wrote:

In my deposition I referenced a nest in Franklin county that was reoccupied after many years of nothing.

From: Fidorra, Jason C (DFW) <Jason.Fidorra@dfw.wa.gov>
Sent: Thursday, June 22, 2023 12:45 PM
To: Erik Jansen <ejansen@west-inc.com>
Cc: Ritter, Michael W (DFW) <Michael.Ritter@dfw.wa.gov>; Watson, James W (DFW) <James.Watson@dfw.wa.gov>
Subject: RE: Updated FEHA Nest Data

I'm not certain which Benton county territory was discussed. But I am aware of one territory in Franklin County that was found active in 2021 surveys (and remains active 2022 and 2023) and successfully produced young. The last time an active nest was located in that area was 1996. Prior to that it was 1986 and 1987, and before that 1978. Often there were many years of surveys between these occupied dates that confirmed the site was unoccupied. It's not uncommon for a site to come on and off line over time.

Regarding nest platforms- there were 7 platforms erected in 2019 in Benton Co and 1 in Franklin, and several in Walla Walla Co. I haven't confirmed use of the platforms in Benton Co by FEHA yet, but other raptors have used some.

From: Watson, James W (DFW) <James.Watson@dfw.wa.gov>
Sent: Thursday, June 22, 2023 10:52 AM
To: Erik Jansen <ejansen@west-inc.com>
Cc: Ritter, Michael W (DFW) <Michael.Ritter@dfw.wa.gov>; Fidorra, Jason C (DFW) <Jason.Fidorra@dfw.wa.gov>
Subject: RE: Updated FEHA Nest Data

Hi Erik,

In regard to your questions in the thread below, I'll answer the last question in regard to ANP in Washington. The discrepancy between PHS and the Status Update is due to the fact that only platforms with confirmed use by ferruginous hawks are entered into PHS (constitutes a very small percentage of those that have been erected since the 1980s). Hope that clarifies but let me know if not. -Jim

Jim Watson
Wildlife Research Scientist, WDFW
7759 Wilderness Drive

Concrete, WA 98237

Desk: 360-853-8031

Cell: 360-708-2853

From: Ritter, Michael W (DFW) <Michael.Ritter@dfw.wa.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, June 21, 2023 12:33 PM
To: Fidorra, Jason C (DFW) <Jason.Fidorra@dfw.wa.gov>; Watson, James W (DFW) <James.Watson@dfw.wa.gov>
Subject: FW: Updated FEHA Nest Data

Could one or both of you respond to Erik's request?

Thanks.

From: Erik Jansen <ejansen@west-inc.com>
Sent: Wednesday, June 21, 2023 12:26 PM
To: Ritter, Michael W (DFW) <Michael.Ritter@dfw.wa.gov>
Subject: Re: Updated FEHA Nest Data

External Email

Mike -

I would like to revisit my email to you from 2.5 weeks ago. Are you able to provide any comment or guidance on the two items that I raised below?

Thank you, Erik

On Mon, Jun 5, 2023 at 4:41 PM Erik Jansen <ejansen@west-inc.com> wrote:

Mike,

I've been told through your deposition for Horse Heaven there are new FEHA nest data available. Specifically you mentioned a territory that became occupied after many years of unoccupancy in Benton County. Are these data available through you or via request from the PHS Program?

During this year's survey we also found an artificial nest platform (ANP) in the middle of the Horse Heaven project that the landowner says was erected by WDFW around 20-21 during the pandemic, when we were not surveying. Can you please supply more information about this structure and any other data about ANP in Washington? WDFW PHS data from 2022 identifies 16 structures but the Status Update states over 28 structures - please advise how to proceed to obtain the most accurate and updated data available.

Thanks much, Erik

Erik Jansen
Wildlife Biologist

Watson-001107


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**APPENDIX L: DRAFT WILDLIFE AND HABITAT MITIGATION PLAN
(NEW)**



Draft Wildlife and Habitat Mitigation Plan

Horse Heaven Wind Farm

Benton County, Washington

Prepared for:
Horse Heaven Wind Farm, LLC

Prepared by:



19803 North Creek Parkway
Bothell, WA 98011

Submitted February 2021
Revised February 2022
Revised December 2022

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Attachment A Ferruginous Hawk Nests and Distances to Project Infrastructure
Attachment B Representative Photographs from Proposed Easement Area

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ALI	Arid Lands Initiative
Applicant	Horse Heaven Wind Farm, LLC
ASC	Application for Site Certification
BCC	Benton County Code
BESS	battery energy storage system
CRP	Conservation Reserve Program
EFSEC	Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council
FWHCA	fish and wildlife habitat conservation area
GE	General Electric
GMA	Growth Management Act
HCA	Habitat Concentration Area
HMP	Wildlife and Habitat Mitigation Plan
km	kilometer
LCP	Least-Cost Path
Micrositing Corridor	Wind Energy Micrositing Corridor
MW	megawatt
MWac	megawatts output as alternating current
O&M	operation and maintenance
PHS	Priority Habitats and Species
Project	Horse Heaven Wind Farm
PV	photovoltaic
RCW	Revised Code of Washington
SCA	Site Certification Agreement
SEPA	State Environmental Policy Act
Turbine	wind turbine generator
WAC	Washington Administrative Code
WDFW	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
WHCWG	Wildlife Habitat Connectivity Working Group

1 INTRODUCTION

The Horse Heaven Wind Farm (Project) is a renewable energy generation facility that would have an energy injection capacity of up to 1,150 megawatts (MW) using a combination of wind and solar facilities as well as battery energy storage systems (BESS). Horse Heaven Wind Farm, LLC (the Applicant) proposes to construct wind turbine generators (Turbines) at a subset of 244 locations and up to three solar arrays, with all possible Turbine locations and solar array extent reviewed in the analysis of potential resource impacts in the Project's Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council (EFSEC) Application for Site Certification (ASC) and this Draft Wildlife and Habitat Mitigation Plan (HMP). Although all 244 Turbine locations and all three solar arrays are analyzed to conservatively assess potential impacts from the Project, not all Turbines and solar arrays will be constructed and in fact, under a mitigation agreement with the Department of Defense, the Project would be restricted to 235 Turbines. As described in the EFSEC ASC, the Project is considering two general Turbine options comprising four different Turbine technologies to facilitate flexible Turbine siting: Turbine Option 1 consists of up to 244 General Electric 2.82-MW or 3.03-MW Turbines, and Turbine Option 2 consists of up to 150 General Electric 5.5-MW or Siemens Gamesa 6.0-MW Turbines.

Power generated by the Project would be transmitted to existing Bonneville Power Administration transmission lines via two interconnections. Other Project components would include up to two BESS, underground and limited overhead electrical collection lines, underground communication lines, new Project substations, access roads, operation and maintenance (O&M) facilities, meteorological towers, control houses, and temporary construction yards. The Project would likely be built using a phased approach, with two phases currently under consideration. The EFSEC ASC describes the following example phased approach: Phase 1 could consist of 650 MW, with 350 MW generated via wind plus 300 MWac (megawatts output as alternating current) generated via solar; Phase 2 could consist of 500 MW, with either 250 MW generated via wind plus 250 MWac generated via solar or 500 MW generated via wind. Construction of the two Project phases would last approximately 11 months each, for a total of approximately 22 months of construction activity for the full 1,150-MW capacity build-out.

The HMP evaluated impacts at various spatial scales, which included the following three primary areas: the Project Lease Boundary, Wind Energy Micrositing Corridor (Micrositing Corridor), and Solar Siting Areas. The Project Lease Boundary (i.e., the extent of parcels in which the Applicant has executed a lease to construct Turbines, solar arrays, and associated facilities) encompasses approximately 72,428 acres and contains the Project's Micrositing Corridor (i.e., the area in which the Turbines and supporting facilities would be sited during the final design) and the Solar Siting Areas (i.e., three areas under consideration for siting of the proposed solar arrays during the final design) (see Figure 3.4-1 of the EFSEC ASC). The Micrositing Corridor and the Solar Siting Areas are larger than the Project's final footprint to allow minor rerouting to optimize the design and to avoid resources that may be discovered during the final design and pre-construction process.

2 REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES

The HMP was developed to meet the regulatory standards described in the regulations and guidelines summarized in this section.

2.1 EFSEC

Energy facilities subject to review by EFSEC include thermal electrical generation, pipelines, electrical transmission lines, petroleum refineries, petroleum storage, and alternative energy electrical generation (wind, solar, geothermal, landfill gas, wave or tidal action, and biomass). However, alternative energy facilities (of any size) are not required to enter the EFSEC process in Washington; the applicant may opt in to the EFSEC process, or may choose to permit the project at the local level. For the proposed Project, the Applicant has elected to be sited under EFSEC jurisdiction.

Once an alternative energy facility has elected EFSEC permitting, EFSEC coordinates all evaluation and licensing steps for siting certain energy facilities in Washington. EFSEC specifies the conditions of construction and operation. If approved, a Site Certification Agreement (SCA) is issued in lieu of other individual state or local agency permits. Chapter 80.50 of the Revised Code of Washington (RCW) includes the laws EFSEC must follow in siting and regulating major energy facilities. Title 463 of the Washington Administrative Code (WAC) sets forth the regulations establishing how EFSEC functions under state and federal law.

EFSEC is responsible for evaluating applications under the Washington State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA; see Section 2.3) and to ensure that environmental and socioeconomic impacts are considered before a site is approved. After evaluating an application, EFSEC submits a recommendation to the Governor. If EFSEC determines that constructing and operating the facility will produce minimal adverse effects on the environment, ecology of the land and wildlife, and ecology of the state waters and aquatic life, and meets its construction and operation standards, then it recommends that a SCA be approved and signed by the Governor. The SCA lists the conditions the applicant must meet during construction and while operating the facility. WAC 463-60-332 outlines how potential impacts to habitat, vegetation, fish, and wildlife must be addressed in the EFSEC ASC. This information has been prepared and presented in Section 3.4 of the ASC. This HMP has been prepared pursuant to WAC 463-60-332(3), which requires that the EFSEC ASC include a detailed mitigation plan. In addition, this HMP describes how the Project follows the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) Wind Power Guidelines (WDFW 2009), as applicable, and Policy M-5002, pursuant to WAC 463-60-332(4).

2.2 Benton County Critical Areas Ordinance

Under Washington State's Growth Management Act (GMA), all cities and counties are directed to adopt critical areas regulations. Counties and cities are required to include the best available science in developing policies and development regulations to protect the functions and values of critical areas (RCW 36.70A.172). Benton County's Critical Areas Ordinance was developed to comply with the requirements of the GMA, and was most recently updated on August 21, 2018, consistent with the GMA periodic review requirement in RCW 36.70A.130.

Benton County's regulations regarding critical areas are established in Title 15 of the Benton County Code (BCC). Title 15 defines critical areas as including any of the following areas or ecosystems: (1) wetlands (see Chapter 15.04 BCC); (2) critical aquifer recharge areas (see Chapter 15.06 BCC); (3) frequently flooded areas (see Chapter 15.08 BCC); (4) geologically hazardous areas (see Chapter 15.12 BCC); and (5) fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas (FWHCA; see Chapter 15.14 BCC).

Per BCC 15.14.010, FWHCAs include the following: (1) areas where federal or state designated endangered, threatened, and sensitive species have a primary association¹, (2) state priority habitats and areas associated with state priority species, (3) habitats and species of local importance as designated by Benton County (i.e., shrub-steppe habitat), (4) waters of the state, (5) naturally occurring ponds under 20-acres and their submerged aquatic beds that provide fish or wildlife habitat, (6) lakes, ponds, streams, and rivers planted with native fish populations, (7) Washington State Wildlife Areas, and (8) Washington State Natural Area Preserves and Natural Resource Conservation Areas (Benton County 2018). Information provided in Section 3.4 of the EFSEC ASC submitted for this Project, as well as this HMP, addresses the requirement per BCC 15.14.030 for the Applicant to provide a habitat assessment and discuss the habitat avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures proposed for the Project.

As described in Section 3.4 of the EFSEC ASC, the Project would include disturbance in areas considered FWHCAs as defined by the BCC Critical Area Ordinance (i.e., primarily shrub-steppe and associated wildlife species). This HMP addresses mitigation for these impacts.

2.3 SEPA

SEPA is the state interdisciplinary policy that identifies and analyzes environmental impacts associated with state governmental decisions, including permits to construct energy facilities. The applicable SEPA statutes and regulations include RCW Ch. 43.21C, Washington Environmental Policy Act, WAC Ch. 197-11, Washington State Department of Ecology SEPA Rules, and Section 6.35 of the BCC, which establish requirements for compliance with SEPA. As the Applicant has elected to be sited under EFSEC jurisdiction, as discussed above, EFSEC will serve as the lead agency for SEPA review. Section 3.4 of the ASC addresses potential impacts to plants and animals. This HMP, in addition to the analysis provided in Section 3.4 of the Project's EFSEC ASC and the analysis presented by EFSEC in its Environmental Impact Statement, supports the finding that, with the implementation of proposed mitigation, probable significant adverse environmental impacts can be reduced to a level of non-significance as defined and understood in SEPA.

2.4 WDFW Wind Guidelines

The Project and this HMP have been developed consistent with WAC 463-60-332 and WAC 365-195-900 through 365-195-925, including adherence to WDFW Wind Power Guidelines as applicable. WDFW published the Wind Power Guidelines in 2009 to provide consistent statewide guidance for the development of land-based wind energy projects that avoid, minimize and mitigate impacts to fish and wildlife habitats in Washington State (WDFW 2009). The guidelines are intended to provide permitting agencies and wind project developers with an overview of the considerations made by WDFW in the review of wind energy project proposals. The permitting authority (e.g., EFSEC) is responsible for SEPA review before issuing a project permit. However, WDFW is considered an agency with environmental expertise through SEPA and provides review and comments on environmental documents. The Applicant used the Wind Power Guidelines to develop this HMP where applicable, including the mitigation considerations listed below summarizing the criteria for the habitat selected to replace the functions and values of habitat impacted by the Project (i.e., replacement habitat):

¹ Primary association area—The area used on a regular basis by, in close association with, or is necessary for the proper functioning of the habitat of a critical species. Regular basis means that the habitat area is normally, or usually known to contain a critical species, or based on known habitat requirements of the species, the area is likely to contain the critical species. Regular basis is species and population dependent. Species that exist in low numbers may be present infrequently yet rely on certain habitat types (Benton County 2018).

- Like-kind (e.g., shrub-steppe for shrub-steppe, grassland for grassland) and/or of equal or higher habitat value than the impacted area, noting that an alternative ratio may be negotiated for replacement habitat that differs from impacted habitat;
- Given legal protection (through acquisition in fee, a conservation easement, or other enforceable means);
- Protected from degradation, including development, for the life of the project to improve habitat function and value over time;
- In the same geographical region as the impacted habitat; and
- At some risk of development or habitat degradation and the mitigation results in a net habitat benefit.

2.5 WDFW M-5002 Policy

WDFW established Policy M-5002 requiring or recommending mitigation in 1999. This policy applies to all habitat protection assignments where WDFW is issuing or commenting on environmental protection permits, documents, or violation settlements; or when seeking commensurate compensation for impacts to fish and wildlife resources resulting from oil or other toxic spills. The Applicant reviewed Policy M-5002 to support the development of this HMP, including the following considerations:

- The goal is to achieve no loss of habitat functions and values. Mitigation credits and debits will be based on a scientifically valid measure of habitat function, value, and area. Ratios will be greater than 1:1 to compensate for temporal losses, uncertainty of performance, and differences in functions and values.
- On-site in-kind mitigation is preferred.
- Mitigation plans will include the following: baseline data, estimate of impacts, mitigation measures, goals and objectives, detailed implementation plan, adequate replacement ratio, performance standards to measure whether goals are being reached, maps and drawings of proposal, as-built drawings, operation and maintenance plans (including who will perform), monitoring and evaluation plans (including schedules), contingency plans, including corrective actions that will be taken if mitigation developments do not meet goals and objectives, and any agreements on performance bonds or other guarantees that the proponent will fulfill mitigation, operation and maintenance, monitoring, and contingency plan.
- Mitigation measures will be completed before or during project construction.
- Mitigation site will be protected for the life of the project.
- Mitigation banking may be an acceptable form of mitigation.

3 AGENCY CONSULTATION HISTORY

Coordination on the project began with WDFW in 2017 and over time additional agencies and parties have joined the discussions. Table 1 briefly summarizes that coordination, including meeting dates, topics discussed, and key decisions or agreements made.

Table 1. Summary of Agency Consultation History

Meeting Date	Parties Present	Topics Discussed	Key Decisions or Agreements
September 19, 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> USFWS WDFW Scout Tetra Tech WEST 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project kick-off Wildlife and habitat survey approach 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recommendations were made regarding wildlife and habitat survey methods.
January 28, 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> USFWS WDFW Scout Tetra Tech WEST Lower Columbia Audubon Society 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update on project layout Summary of wildlife and habitat surveys completed to date 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WDFW noted setback recommendations that may be appropriate during construction during the nesting/fledging season for the ferruginous hawk nest observed near the Project that was occupied all 3 years it was surveyed (2017-2019). WDFW concurred that, based on survey data and lack of irrigated agriculture and wetland resources, sandhill cranes do not occupy the Project Lease Boundary but instead typically fly high above the Project and use the area north of the Project for foraging, loafing, and roosting. WDFW noted that eastside (interior) grasslands have a 1:1 mitigation ratio for permanent impact.
January 27, 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WDFW Scout Tetra Tech WEST 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update on project changes, addition of solar and BESS Summary of habitat, rare plant, and avian surveys 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WDFW noted that the Project was well sited given the level of existing disturbance (e.g., agricultural activity and presence of non-native species) in the area, and identified minimization measures related to fencing that could further reduce potential impacts.
November 2, 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EFSEC WDFW Scout Tetra Tech 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wildlife and habitat surveys Habitat impacts Further avoidance and minimization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WDFW said wildlife and habitat surveys were done well; no comments. WDFW reviewed habitat impact tables and thought they looked good.

Meeting Date	Parties Present	Topics Discussed	Key Decisions or Agreements
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WDFW expressed concerns about Sheep and Weber Canyon. • WDFW recommended also looking at off-site mitigation options; Scout requested locations or ideas.
November 16, 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EFSEC • WDFW • Scout • Tetra Tech • WEST • Golder 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wildlife and habitat surveys • Habitat impact table • Impacts to ferruginous hawk • Impacts to big game 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WDFW reaffirmed agreement with habitat impacts. • WDFW requested further minimization in canyon by reducing or moving Turbines and lines to reduce canyon crossings. • WDFW recommended avoidance buffers around ferruginous hawk nests during construction; noted that the agency is working on updated guidance on how to address ferruginous hawk for all projects. • WDFW noted that pronghorn are not regulated by the agency and recommended that EFSEC consult with the Yakama Nation regarding that species, since the herd was reintroduced by them.
November 30, 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EFSEC • WDFW • Scout • Tetra Tech • WEST • Stoel Rives • Golder 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project impacts • Avoidance and minimization • Mitigation (options and ratios) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scout provide an update on potentially implementing additional minimization measures through changes to project design. • WDFW agreed with the mitigation options presented in the draft HMP.
December 14, 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WDFW • Scout • Tetra Tech • WEST 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crossing of canyons by collector lines • Ferruginous hawk buffers • Pronghorn • Mitigation memo 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All agreed to memorialize approach to minimize impacts to canyons in the revised HMP. • Scout noted that implementing 10 kilometer buffers would be problematic; Golder proposed concepts for use of the buffers in the EIS analysis. • Group requested presentation from WDFW on the origins of the buffers. • Scout noted that an updated pronghorn memo had been provided, with up to date information from the Yakama Nation; EFSEC and Golder had no questions.

Meeting Date	Parties Present	Topics Discussed	Key Decisions or Agreements
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mitigation memo was not discussed in detail pending future discussions between WDFW and EFSEC.
January 6, 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EFSEC WDFW Scout Tetra Tech WEST Stoel Rives Golder 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ferruginous hawk buffers (presentation by Jim Watson, WDFW) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General discussion about utility of proposed buffers and timing of updated guidance from WDFW.
January 20, 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EFSEC Washington Attorney General's Office WDFW Scout Tetra Tech WEST Stoel Rives Golder 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pronghorn memo Mitigation ratios and approach Landscape level analysis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No comments on pronghorn memo received. WDFW confirmed agreement with mitigation ratios and approaches presented in draft HMP. EFSEC presented recommended approach to characterizing mitigation in the documents, which included a criteria-based approach, rather than showing specific sites; WDFW concurred with this approach. WDFW provided a verbal summary of landscape level analysis they had prepared.

EFSEC – Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council; Scout – Scout Clean Energy, LLC; Tetra Tech – Tetra Tech, Inc.; USFWS – U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; WDFW – Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife; WEST – Western Ecosystems Technology, Inc.

4 HABITAT MAPPING

The Applicant used a combination of field survey data and desktop resources to map habitat within the Project Lease Boundary from 2017 through 2021, as described in Section 3.4.1.1 of the EFSEC ASC (Chatfield and Brown 2018a, 2018b; Tetra Tech 2021a; USFWS 2018; USGS 2016; Yang et al. 2018). Subsequent to submittal of the EFSEC ASC, additional habitat surveys were conducted within portions of the Project Lease Boundary that had not previously been surveyed (Tetra Tech 2021b). In general, habitat types and subtypes were adapted from habitat descriptions in the Wildlife Wind Power Guidelines (WDFW 2009) and *Wildlife-habitat Relationships in Oregon and Washington* (Johnson and O’Neil 2001), with some modifications as described below. Descriptions of habitat types and subtypes mapped within the Project Lease Boundary are provided in Section 3.4.1.1 of the EFSEC ASC as well as the survey reports prepared for the Project (Tetra Tech 2021a, b). Table 2 provides a crosswalk between habitats mapped at the Project and WDFW Habitat Types and Classifications (WDFW 2009).

Vegetation within the majority of the Project Lease Boundary has been degraded due to historical and current agriculture and grazing activity, and non-native invasive grasses and forbs are prevalent throughout the Project Lease Boundary.

Table 2. Project Habitat Type and Subtype Crosswalk with WDFW Habitat Type and Classification

Project Habitat Type	Project Habitat Subtype	WDFW Habitat Type	WDFW Classification
Agricultural land		Croplands	Class IV
Developed/disturbed		Urban and Mixed Environs	
Grassland	Eastside (interior) grassland	Eastside (Interior) Grasslands	Class III
	Non-native grassland		
	Planted grassland	Conservation Reserve Program Lands	
Shrubland	Rabbitbrush shrubland	Shrub-steppe	Class II
	Sagebrush shrub-steppe		
	Dwarf shrub-steppe		

Of the eight upland habitat subtypes mapped within the Project Lease Boundary, two were not readily classified into either WDFW (2009) or Johnson and O’Neil (2001) habitat types or subtypes: non-native grassland and rabbitbrush shrubland. Non-native grassland was considered eastside (interior) grassland (Class III) WDFW habitat because these areas were dominated by non-native grassland and forb species. The non-native grasslands mapped at the Project likely provide lower functional value to wildlife than typical eastside (interior) grassland due to the presence of invasive species (e.g., several areas field-mapped as non-native grassland habitat in 2020 consisted of vast areas dominated by dense cover of cereal rye [*Secale cereale*], a Class C noxious weed [BCNWCB 2020; WSNWCB 2020]). Non-native grassland was classified as eastside (interior) grassland because the definition for eastside (interior) grassland in the Wildlife Wind Power Guidelines (WDFW 2009) provided the best fit for classification of this habitat type.

Planted grassland and rabbitbrush shrubland are potentially Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) land because these areas appeared to have been planted with non-native grasses, native grasses, and/or native shrubs in formerly agricultural areas. That would make the habitat value of those areas the functional equivalent of typical CRP lands. Despite that, rabbitbrush shrubland that was observed in areas that appeared to have been planted was included as a Class II habitat type. It is unknown whether rabbitbrush was planted in those areas or established naturally. Rubber rabbitbrush (*Ericameria nauseosa*) is an early seral species that readily colonizes disturbed sites, such as areas disturbed by overgrazing or fire or abandoned agricultural lands (Faber et al. 2013; Tirmenstein 1999; USDA 2017).

Sagebrush shrub-steppe and dwarf shrub-steppe were considered shrub-steppe (Class II) WDFW habitat because they were dominated by native shrubs such as big sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata*) and rock buckwheat (*Eriogonum sphaerocephalum*). Lithosol soils were not observed in the sagebrush shrub-steppe habitat mapped within the Project Lease Boundary, but were observed within the mapped dwarf shrub-steppe habitat, indicating a likely increased length of time for restoration following disturbance (WDFW 2009).

5 PROJECT IMPACTS

5.1 Landscape-Level Impacts

The following desktop resources were used to characterize how the Project may affect landscape-scale habitat connectivity and wildlife movement:

- Arid Lands Initiative (ALI) Spatial Conservation Priorities in the Columbia Plateau Ecoregion (ALI 2014);
- Priority Core Areas and Priority Linkage Areas (Great Northern Landscape Conservation Cooperative 2015); and
- Washington Wildlife Habitat Connectivity Working Group (WHCWG) Washington Connected Landscapes Project: Analysis of the Columbia Plateau Ecoregion (WHCWG 2012).

Each of these data sources identify landscape-level areas of importance to wildlife in the region, using a combination of data layers and key ecological attributes. These areas are generally described as:

- Priority Core Areas – Set of noncontiguous polygons selected by modeling where local protection and restoration actions can best contribute overall conservation goals (ALI 2014).
- Priority Linkages – Areas within the Columbia Plateau Ecoregion identified as important for maintaining movement opportunities for organisms or ecological processes (e.g., for animals to move to find food, shelter, or access to mates). In the WHCWG (2012) report, these are corridors identified by the models as important for wildlife movement between Habitat Concentration Areas (HCA).
- Linkage Network – System of habitats and areas important for connecting them. For the WHCWG linkage priorities, linkage networks represent the area encompassed by the combination of HCAs and modeled Priority Linkages that connect them (WHCWG 2012).

Connectivity along the east/west ridgeline to the north of the Project and the north/south corridor to the west of Interstate 82 has been avoided or minimized by designing the Project to avoid impacts to Priority Linkages. Along the northern ridgeline, Turbines and associated roads have been set back and do not overlap with Priority Core Areas or High/Very High Linkage Areas (see Figure 1). Spacing between Turbines along a string will be approximately 0.25 mile from the tower base and the perpendicular distance between strings will be much greater (approximately 0.5 to 1 mile), which would maintain open areas of habitat (agriculture, grassland, and shrub-steppe), facilitate wildlife movement, and maintain habitat connectivity. A small portion of the eastern solar array overlaps with, but does not substantially encroach into, a Linkage Area and thus would not impede species movement or habitat connectivity within the Linkage Area.

The two solar arrays located on the west side of the Project area do not overlap with a Priority Core Area or High Linkage Area. Wind turbines and associated infrastructure (with the exception of O&M buildings/substations) will remain unfenced, resulting in reduced habitat fragmentation and facilitate open movement of terrestrial wildlife species. By designing the Project in a manner that avoids or minimizes disturbances in modeled corridor areas, terrestrial wildlife corridors within the Horse Heaven Hills will be maintained.

The Project is not located within a migration route for big game species (WDFW 2020a). Although the Project provides low habitat value to mule deer (due to the extent of agricultural and developed land, which covers 75 percent of the Project Lease Boundary), one Least-Cost Path (LCP) modeled by the WHCWG (2012, 2013) passes through the Project along a north-south route west of and parallel to Highway 395. This LCP connects HCAs at the Hanford Site and Rattlesnake Hills in Washington to an HCA in Oregon between Pendleton and Heppner. This LCP falls outside the Solar Arrays but passes through the Micrositing Corridor. WDFW is currently working to further identify migratory corridors through research of mule deer movement; however, these are currently prioritized in the East Slope Cascades and East Columbia Gorge Mule Deer Management Zones and not the Columbia Plateau Mule Deer Management Zone (WDFW 2020b), where the Project occurs.

As the Project is not located within a migration route for big game species, impacts to big game migration routes are not anticipated from the Project. Although the Micrositing Corridor overlaps with one LCP modeled by WHCWG (2012, 2013), the Project Lease Boundary in general provides low-value habitat to mule deer and is unlikely to support large migrations of mule deer despite this modeled linkage. The modeled LCP that passes through the Project does not overlap with the fenced solar arrays (or the larger Solar Siting Areas), which are primarily located on agricultural and disturbed lands. This LCP is designated as low centrality; centrality is a measure of how important a habitat area or linkage is for keeping the overall connectivity network connected (WHCWG 2013). Therefore, construction and operation of the Project are not anticipated to constitute a barrier to deer movement.

5.2 Habitat Impacts

Construction and operation of the Project would result in both permanent and temporary impacts to wildlife habitat, as well as modifications to habitat within the solar array fencelines. Areas of permanent impacts include locations of permanent infrastructure (e.g., Turbines, meteorological towers, BESS, substations, permanent access roads, and O&M facilities), and areas of temporary impacts include locations that would be disturbed during construction and revegetated following construction outside the solar array fencelines (e.g., locations of underground collection and communication lines and temporary construction yards) (see Table 2.1-1 in Section 2 of the EFSEC ASC). Temporary impacts associated with solar facilities include a 10-foot construction buffer along the outside of the solar fencelines. Where not permanently impacted due to permanent infrastructure (i.e., graveled interior access roads, inverter pads, and tracker system support posts), habitat within the solar array fencelines would be revegetated with low-growing vegetation following construction and would remain available to wildlife such as small mammals, birds, reptiles, and invertebrates in a modified condition.

Table 3 provides the estimated acres of impact to wildlife habitat from construction and operation of the Project, including the acres of temporary and permanent impacts within the Micrositing Corridor and Solar Siting Areas, and acres of habitat modification within the Solar Siting Areas.² Table 3 conservatively includes the acres of impact to each habitat subtype under Turbine Option 1, which represents the estimated maximum acreage of impact (from the greatest number of Turbines and associated roads and collector lines) and thus would result in the maximum estimated acreage of mitigation (calculated in Section 7.3.1). If Turbine Option 2 is selected, impacts on habitat and thus the mitigation need would be reduced within the Micrositing Corridor. Impacts from the solar arrays and

² Acreages in Table 3 reflect additional habitat mapping conducted for the Project subsequent to submittal of the ASC; therefore, the habitat subtypes and acres of impacts to habitat subtypes in Table 3 do not match Table 3.4-14 of the ASC.

associated infrastructure would not vary based on Turbine options, but would be reduced if one or more of the Solar Siting Areas is not developed.

Table 3 lists the acres of Project impact by impact type and habitat subtype; where these impacts result in the need for mitigation (i.e., outside of agricultural and developed land), these values are again listed in Section 7.3.1 where they are multiplied by their respective mitigation ratios to determine the mitigation need by habitat type and subtype.

The vast majority (79 percent) of habitat proposed to be permanently impacted within the Micrositing Corridor is agricultural land, followed by planted grassland, rabbitbrush shrubland, non-native grassland, sagebrush shrub-steppe, developed/disturbed, eastside (interior) grassland, and dwarf shrub-steppe, (Table 3). The vast majority (84 percent) of habitat proposed to be modified within the solar array fencelines is agricultural land, followed by rabbitbrush shrubland, planted grassland, eastside (interior) grassland, non-native grassland, sagebrush shrub-steppe, and developed/disturbed (Table 3).

Habitat proposed to be impacted within the northern and western Solar Siting Areas is almost entirely agricultural and disturbed land, with small amounts of planted and non-native grassland and sagebrush shrub-steppe, while just over half of the habitat within the eastern Solar Siting Area is agricultural and disturbed land with the remaining habitat consisting of rabbitbrush shrubland, eastside (interior), planted, and non-native grassland, and sagebrush shrub-steppe habitat (e.g., see Figure 5 in Tetra Tech 2021b). Section 7.4 and Table 4 summarize the proposed mitigation acres needed to offset the loss or modification of habitat by the Project.

Renewable energy facilities (i.e., wind and solar) have been built and proposed throughout the Columbia Plateau in Washington, including in Benton County (EFSEC 2021; Erickson et al. 2003; *Yakima Herald* 2019) for decades. Therefore, the Project has the potential to contribute to cumulative impacts on wildlife and habitat. Cumulative impacts are the comprehensive effect on the environment that results from the incremental impact of a project when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions (USFWS 2012). The Project is sited primarily on agricultural land, has minimized impacts to shrub-steppe to the extent feasible, and is sited outside of locations identified as key to the ALI and identified in the WHCWG. As summarized in Section 7.4, unavoidable impacts to habitat (including shrub-steppe habitat) will be mitigated appropriately through either a conservation easement, payment to WDFW, or a payment to a local land trust or conservation organization as discussed with WDFW. Thus, replacement habitat would be provided such that there would be no cumulative loss in function or value of habitat from Project development.

Table 3. Estimated Impacts on Habitat Types from Construction and Operation of the Project

Habitat Type	Habitat Subtype	Micrositing Corridor		Solar Siting Areas		
		Temporary Impact (Acres) ^{1/}	Permanent Impact (Acres) ^{1/}	Temporary Impact (Acres) ^{2/}	Permanent Impact (Acres) ^{2/}	Modified Habitat Impact (Acres) ^{2/}
Agricultural land		2,269	252	55	237	5,314
Developed/disturbed		21	2	0.01	--	--
Grassland	Eastside (Interior) grassland	15	--	2	5	68
	Non-native grassland	136	11	1	2	23
	Planted grassland	259	21	4	12	204
Shrubland	Dwarf shrub-steppe	9	1	--	--	--
	Rabbitbrush shrubland	141	11	13	38	668
	Sagebrush shrub-steppe	31	1	0.1	--	0.2
Total^{3/}		2,881	299	76	294	6,276

Notes:

- 1/ Overlapping permanent disturbance is subtracted from temporary impact corridors/areas (e.g., temporary impact area around a Turbine does not include the Turbine foundation and graveled areas); those are included only in the permanent impact column.
- 2/ Temporary impacts associated with solar facilities include a 10-foot construction buffer along the outside of the solar fencelines. Permanent impacts include the solar inverters and new access roads within the solar siting areas. Modified impacts are associated with the solar arrays and include those areas within the solar fencelines that are outside areas of permanent impact. Following construction, low growing vegetation would be planted under and between the solar arrays; therefore, these impacts would be considered a modification of habitat versus a temporary or permanent impact.
- 3/ Totals may not sum exactly due to rounding.

5.3 Federal or State Listed Species Impacts

No federally listed species occur in the Project area. There are two state listed species that have been observed either during project-related surveys or as documented in WDFW Priority Habitats and Species (PHS) data: ferruginous hawk (*Buteo regalis*) and Townsend’s ground squirrel (*Urocitellus townsendii*).

5.3.1 Ferruginous Hawk

Surveys conducted in 2017 to 2019 documented nine ferruginous hawk nests within 2 miles of proposed Turbines. The methods and results of those surveys are summarized in Attachment A. Two of the nine nests were occupied at least once during the 3-year survey period; one was also considered active and the other was considered inactive (due to the lack of eggs or young present). The remaining seven nests were unoccupied, in poor condition, and would require substantial repair for nesting. The unoccupied nests were dilapidated and comprised scattered sticks and nest material, which suggests the nests were not used for one or more nesting periods prior to the 2017 surveys.

The linear distance from all nests to the nearest Turbine ranged between 1,115 and 4,708 feet. One of the occupied/active nests is located a linear distance of 2,795 feet (0.53 mile; ground distance 2,806 feet) to Turbine 116 with an elevation difference of 245 feet from nest to the Turbine. The second nest, which was occupied/inactive in 2017, is a linear distance of 4,708 feet (0.89 mile; ground distance 4,743 feet) to Turbine 49 with an elevation difference of approximately 580 feet. More detail about nest locations and topography between Turbines and the nests is provided in Attachment A.

To avoid disturbance to nesting ferruginous hawks and their prey base, WDFW recommends spatial and temporal buffers around active nests (Attachment A; WDFW 2005). Around all active nests, WDFW recommends avoiding human access and ground-based activities within 820 feet of the nest between March 1st and May 30th, and preventing prolonged activities lasting greater than 0.5 hour within 3,280 feet of a nest between March 1 and August 15 (WDFW 2005). The Project would implement those avoidance and minimization criteria as necessary, depending on nest location and status and distance from Project infrastructure. Additional minimization measures are listed in Section 7.2. In addition, a process for assessing the relative impacts on nesting ferruginous hawks from habitat removal or modification by the Project, as well as a mitigation approach to offset these effects, is described in Section 7.4.

5.3.2 Townsend's Ground Squirrel

Based on modeling from the WHCWG (2013) for Townsend's ground squirrel, there are several HCAs surrounding the Project. These HCAs are limited to the escarpment, northwest of the Project Lease Boundary, where Turbines have been excluded, the southcentral portion of the Project Lease Boundary, and areas west of Highway 82 (Figure 2). HCAs were modeled as High and Medium concentration by the WHCWG. Of the 244 proposed Turbine locations, none are located in High concentration areas, but 6 locations (2 percent) are within the Medium concentration area, just west of the eastern solar array. Only a very small portion of the eastern solar array encroaches on an existing (Medium concentration) HCA, and security fencing would be permeable to Townsend's ground squirrel, meaning that ground squirrels would be able to access revegetated habitat within the solar array.

6 SCIENTIFIC BASIS

WDFW (2009) defines permanent impacts to habitat as those impacts that are anticipated to persist and cannot be restored within the life of the Project, which may include "new permanent roads, operations and maintenance facilities, Turbine pads, impervious and/or areas devoid of native vegetation resulting from project operations." Areas that would be revegetated under the solar arrays following construction of the Project would not be impervious, would not be devoid of native vegetation, or otherwise built up, and would be restored within the life of the Project; therefore, these areas are generally not considered permanently impacted habitat. Following completion of construction, areas under the solar arrays would be revegetated with low-growing vegetation (see Appendix N to the EFSEC ASC, the Revegetation and Noxious Weed Management Plan).

A recent study demonstrated that successful revegetation under solar panels is possible, even with native grass species adapted to full-sun conditions (Beatty et al. 2017). This study demonstrated that revegetation under solar panels was able to "achieve ground cover sufficient to control erosion and begin to restore wildlife habitat" (Beatty et al. 2017). A recent study in Oregon (Hassanpour Adeh et al. 2018) quantified changes to the microclimatology, soil moisture, water usage, and biomass productivity due to the presence of solar panels. In this study, areas under photovoltaic (PV) panels maintained higher soil moisture, showed a significant increase in late season biomass (90 percent more biomass), and were significantly more water efficient (328 percent more efficient), although caution should be used in applying these results from west of the Cascade Mountains to the drier Columbia Plateau (Hassanpour Adeh et al. 2018). Hernandez et al. (2020) evaluated the seed bank survival of two desert annual plant congeners, one rare (Barstow woolly sunflower [*Eriophyllum mohavense*]) and one common (Wallace's woolly daisy [*E. wallacei*]) in the Western Mojave Desert and found that seed bank survival across both species was significantly greater in shade (10 percent) microhabitats compared to runoff (5 percent) and control microhabitats (3 percent), possibly related to the shade microhabitats receiving less photosynthetically active radiation and having

lower soil moisture and temperatures. Similarly, pre- and post-construction biological monitoring data at a PV solar facility in California indicated similar to higher vegetation productivity on-site compared to reference sites (Sinha et al. 2018). As a result, areas under solar panels that would be revegetated are generally considered modified rather than temporarily or permanently impacted.

As described above, habitat within the solar array fencelines would remain available to wildlife such as small mammals, birds, reptiles, and invertebrates in a modified condition. Limited research is available regarding the effects of PV array development (including the effects of fencing and shading) on residual wildlife habitat value; however, preliminary studies indicate residual habitat value remains for various species of birds, and the value may differ based on restoration and vegetation management practices. For example, DeVault et al. (2014) studied avian abundance at PV array fields and paired airport grassland areas using transect surveys. The results indicated that airport grasslands generally had greater species diversity and PV arrays generally had more total birds observed; however, overall bird mass was comparable at airport grasslands and PV arrays, suggesting more smaller birds tended to use the PV arrays than the airport grasslands. Similarly, Visser et al. (2018) measured bird abundance and diversity at a PV array facility in South Africa using point counts within and outside the facility. The primary conclusion of the study was that bird diversity and density were higher outside of the facility, but the facility was not absent of birds. Visser et al. (2018) found that the bird community inside the facility comprised birds that were generalist species or those that use grassland habitat. Thus, the species composition appeared to be associated with a change from a shrub/woodland habitat to a grassland habitat within the facility. This limited research demonstrates that while bird species use may change at PV arrays, use of the area is not eliminated; instead, the modified habitat supports a modified avifaunal community.

Similarly, post-construction biological monitoring data at a PV solar facility in California documented the presence of dozens of wildlife species, including California horned lark (*Eremophila alpestris actia*), ferruginous hawk, loggerhead shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*), prairie falcon, black-tailed jackrabbit, California ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*), San Joaquin kit fox (*Vulpes macrotis mutica*), and coast range fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis bocourtii*) (Sinha et al. 2018). This California site was reseeded with native flora species to allow vegetation to grow beneath the solar panels, creating new habitats, providing sources of food for various wildlife species, and providing dust control (Sinha et al. 2018). The results of monitoring indicated that, although solar facility construction activities do involve short-term disturbance, responsibly developed solar facilities can provide shelter, protection, and stable use of land to support biodiversity (Sinha et al. 2018).

7 MITIGATION MEASURES

7.1 Avoidance and Minimization

The following avoidance and minimization measures were either applied during Project development or are proposed for Project construction and operations:

- To minimize impacts to wildlife, baseline studies were conducted at the Project consistent with the WDFW Wind Power Guidelines (WDFW 2009), the USFWS' 2012 Final Land-Based Wind Energy Guidelines (USFWS 2012), the 2013 USFWS Eagle Conservation Plan Guidance Module 1 – Land Based Wind Energy (USFWS 2013), and the USFWS 2016 Eagle Rule Revision (USFWS 2016). In order to minimize impacts to and avoid wildlife resources, the Applicant used the results of these baseline studies to inform the layout design.

- Project facilities were sited on previously disturbed (e.g., cultivated cropland) areas as feasible to avoid impacts to native habitats and associated wildlife species.
- The Project will use industry standard best management practices to minimize impacts to vegetation, waters, and wildlife.
- To the extent feasible, the solar array fencelines have been designed to enclose smaller solar arrays within the Solar Siting Areas rather than enclosing each entire Solar Siting Area, which will minimize habitat fragmentation and allow wildlife passage through the Solar Siting Areas. Fencing will be designed to be at least 4 inches above ground and will not have razor wire at the top. Consistent with recommended mitigation measure Spec-13 in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EFSEC 2022), the fencing will not be barbed wire.
- The Project was sited outside of wetlands and waters to the extent feasible to avoid and minimize impacts to these resources as described in Section 3.3 and Section 3.5 of the EFSEC ASC, which will also avoid impacts to fish and minimize impacts to wildlife species that use these habitats.
- If the final design results in impacts to waters of the state that cannot be avoided, the Applicant will work with EFSEC and WDFW to confirm whether a Hydraulic Project Approval is required, and will prepare an application accordingly.
- During construction, WDFW-recommended seasonal buffers (per Larsen et al. 2004) for ferruginous hawk nests would be observed to avoid disturbing nesting ferruginous hawks.
- Consistent with recommended mitigation measure Spec-4 in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EFSEC 2022), during construction, WDFW-recommended seasonal buffers (per Larsen et al. 2004) for burrowing owl nests would be observed to avoid disturbing nesting burrowing owls, if present. If impacts to potentially suitable habitat cannot be avoided during final design, the Applicant will consult with WDFW regarding the need for burrowing owl surveys prior to construction, including surveys to determine habitat suitability for burrowing owls, and surveys for breeding owls if suitable habitat is present.
- The Applicant does not anticipate using pesticides during Project construction or operation; if unforeseen circumstances arise that require the use of pesticides, the Applicant will consult with WDFW and EFSEC regarding use of pesticides to avoid and minimize impacts to burrowing owl (per Larsen et al. 2004).
- The Applicant would minimize bird and bat collision with Project infrastructure by implementing down-shield lighting (e.g., for permanent lighting at the substations and O&M facilities) that will be sited, limited in intensity, and hooded in a manner that prevents the lighting from projecting onto any adjacent properties, roadways, and waterways; lighting will be motion activated where practical (i.e., excluding security lighting);
- All permanent meteorological towers would be designed as free-standing (i.e., un-guyed) to minimize collision risk for wildlife.
- The Applicant would acquire any necessary federal approvals as described in Section 2.23 of the EFSEC ASC. The Applicant will continue ongoing coordination with the USFWS regarding an eagle take permit for incidental take of bald and golden eagles, and will continue to evaluate eagle risk to determine if an eagle take permit is appropriate considering the use of the Project by bald and golden eagles. The Applicant does not plan to pursue an eagle take permit for the anticipated Phase 1 of the Project but will re-evaluate eagle risk and whether there is a need for an eagle take permit for the anticipated Phase 2 of the Project.

- The Applicant will limit construction disturbance by flagging any sensitive areas (e.g., wetlands,) and will conduct ongoing environmental monitoring during construction to ensure flagged areas are avoided.
- The Applicant has prepared a Bird and Bat Conservation Strategy that describes the surveys conducted, avoidance and minimization, and potential impacts to birds and bats and their habitat as a result of construction and operation of the Project (see Appendix M to the EFSEC ASC).
- The Applicant will conduct 2 years of standardized post-construction fatality monitoring to assess impacts of Turbine operation on birds and bats. Proposed post-construction fatality monitoring is described in the Applicant's Bird and Bat Conservation Strategy (Appendix M to the EFSEC ASC).

7.2 Ferruginous Hawk Avoidance and Minimization Measures

As discussed in Section 3.4.3 of the EFSEC ASC as well as in related responses to data requests submitted to the EFSEC, a number of minimization and avoidance measures were implemented early in the Project design phase to reduce impacts to ferruginous hawk and other raptor species. Considerations to the Project design included the following:

- Land leases along the Columbia River with private landowners were dropped from consideration to avoid development in proximity to suitable raptor nesting habitat along the cliffs adjacent to the river.
- In accordance with project-specific guidance provided by WDFW, Turbines nearest to Nest 03 were repositioned to be more than 0.5 mile away from the nest, which exceeded the 0.25-mile setback recommendation (M. Ritter, pers comm).
- Collection lines were co-located along existing roads and proposed access roads to reduce disturbance to raptor foraging habitat and interactions with aboveground electrical lines and poles.
- Project infrastructure was sited in previously disturbed areas to the extent feasible to avoid impacts to suitable ferruginous hawk foraging habitat in shrub-steppe and grassland habitats.
- Overhead electrical infrastructure will conform with Avian Power Line Interaction Committee suggested practices for reducing avian electrocution (APLIC 2006).
- All permanent meteorological towers will be unguyed to minimize collision risk for ferruginous hawks and other raptors.
- Development in and near draws and canyons was minimized to the extent practicable to reduce impacts to suitable raptor foraging and nesting habitat. For example, based on consultations with WDFW and EFSEC, collector lines originally planned to cross Webber and Sheep Canyons will be relocated south to near or above the head of the canyons.
- The Project will implement spatial and seasonal restrictions on ground-disturbing activities during construction, per WDFW recommendations (Larson et al. 2004; WDFW 2005).
- The Project will avoid the application of pesticide and rodenticides during the construction and operation.

7.3 Restoration

As described in the Revegetation and Noxious Weed Management Plan (Appendix N to the EFSEC ASC), temporarily disturbed areas and areas under the solar arrays would be revegetated following completion of construction with native or non-invasive, non-persistent non-native plant species. Example seed mixes

consisting of native species are provided in the Revegetation and Noxious Weed Management Plan. Revegetation would begin as soon as feasible following completion of construction. Seeding would be done in a timely manner and within the appropriate season to facilitate germination. Site preparation, seeding techniques, and example seed mixes are described in the Revegetation and Noxious Weed Management Plan, along with success criteria, monitoring, and reporting. The Revegetation and Noxious Weed Management Plan also provides the methods, monitoring, and reporting associated with preventing the introduction and controlling the spread of noxious weeds from construction and operation of the Project.

7.4 Compensatory Mitigation

After avoidance and minimization measures have been implemented, some impacts to wildlife habitat would remain. This section describes compensatory mitigation proposed to account for the effects of unavoidable impacts to habitat, in compliance with the regulations and guidelines described in Section 2.

7.4.1 Habitat Mitigation Calculation

Table 4 provides the estimated maximum number of acres of each habitat type and subtype proposed to be impacted by the Project under Turbine Option 1 that would result in the need for mitigation (i.e., excluding impacts to agricultural and disturbed land that are shown above in Table 3), and the resulting acres of mitigation needed based on the approach described in this HMP. In Table 4, the acres of impact are multiplied by the appropriate mitigation ratio, depending on impact type and duration as well as habitat subtype, in order to determine the mitigation need by habitat type and subtype. The acreages shown in the table will be revised, once final Project design is known. The temporary and permanent impact mitigation ratios shown in Table 4 are consistent with the WDFW (2009) Wind Power Guidelines because these impact types match the definitions provided in WDFW (2009). The habitat mitigation ratios were developed for modified habitat, through coordination with EFSEC and WDFW, in the absence of solar development guidelines and considering that revegetated habitat under solar arrays does not meet the definition of temporary or permanent impacts from WDFW (2009).

Table 4 summarizes Project impacts by impact type for habitat subtypes that result in the need for mitigation, for the purpose of calculating the maximum mitigation need for the Project. See Table 3 in Section 5.2 for a full tabulation of all Project impacts.

Table 4. Estimated Project Impacts on Habitat Subtypes and Associated Mitigation Need

Habitat Type	Habitat Subtype ^{1/}	WDFW (2009) Classification	Impact (Acres)	Mitigation Ratio ^{2/}	Mitigation (Acres)
Temporary Impacts Only^{3/,4/,5/}					
Grassland	Eastside (interior) grassland	Class III	16	0.1:1	2
	Non-native grassland		137	0.1:1	14
	Planted grassland		263	0.1:1	26
Shrubland	Rabbitbrush shrubland	Class II	155	0.5:1	78
	Dwarf shrub-steppe		9	1:1	9
	Sagebrush shrub-steppe		32	0.5:1	16
Permanent Impacts Only^{3/,4/}					
Grassland	Eastside (interior) grassland	Class III	5	1:1	5
	Non-native grassland		13	1:1	13
	Planted grassland		32	1:1	32
Shrubland	Rabbitbrush shrubland	Class II	49	2:1	98
	Dwarf shrub-steppe		1	2:1	2
	Sagebrush shrub-steppe		1	2:1	2
Modified Habitat Only^{4/}					
Grassland	Eastside (interior) grassland	Class III	68	0.5:1	34
	Non-native grassland		23	0.5:1	11
	Planted grassland		204	0.5:1	102
Shrubland	Rabbitbrush shrubland	Class II	668	0.5:1	334
Total^{6/}					779

Notes:

- 1/ Only impacted subtypes that result in the need for mitigation are shown.
- 2/ Temporary and permanent impact mitigation ratios are consistent with the WDFW (2009) Wind Power Guidelines; modified habitat mitigation ratios were developed for this Project in the absence of solar development guidelines and considering revegetated habitat under solar arrays does not meet the definition of temporary or permanent impacts from WDFW (2009).
- 3/ Overlapping permanent disturbance is subtracted from temporary impact areas (e.g., temporary impact area around a Turbine does not include the Turbine foundation and graveled areas); those are included only in the permanent impact calculations.
- 4/ Temporary impacts associated with solar facilities include a 10-foot construction buffer along the outside of the solar fencelines. Permanent impacts include the solar inverters and new access roads within the Solar Siting Areas. Modified impacts include those areas associated with the solar arrays. Following construction, low-growing vegetation would be planted under the solar arrays; therefore, these impacts would be considered a modification of habitat versus a temporary or permanent impact.
- 5/ Per WDFW (2009), for temporary impacts, a reduced mitigation ratio may be considered if restoration results in a higher level of habitat function than pre-project conditions. This reduced ratio may be applied as a credit to subsequent Project phases following determination that revegetated result in a higher level of habitat function compared to pre-Project conditions.
- 6/ Totals may not sum exactly due to rounding.

For most habitat subtypes, the mitigation ratio for modified habitat is less than the replacement ratio for permanent impacts but greater than the ratio for temporary impacts for each habitat subtype given that the function and value of these habitat subtypes will be reduced somewhat following construction of the solar arrays but not eliminated as described in Section 6.0. Therefore, revegetation of areas within the solar array fenceline outside of permanent impact areas (e.g., roads) in combination with the compensatory mitigation will result in no loss of functions and values of habitat overall.

7.4.2 Mitigation Siting Criteria

The total acreage and habitat types needed to offset Project impacts are estimated in Section 7.4.1 and Table 4. That mitigation is intended to offset the impacts from habitat loss or modification, as described in Section 5.2. In order to ensure that the mitigation also adequately addresses potential landscape-level impacts, including those to ferruginous hawk or other PHS species, the location of the mitigation area will be critical. The mitigation siting criteria in this section guided a search for mitigation land that would appropriately offset any loss of function or value to habitat from the Project.

Mitigation for the Project must meet the following criteria:

Criteria 1 – Habitat Mitigation Ratios and Acreages

Mitigation ratios and acreages shown in Table 4 will be generally met, knowing that at least the following will occur:

- Ratios and acreage for permanent habitat loss will be met.
- Ratios and acreages for temporary loss and habitat modification of habitat classified as Class II will be met.
- All other ratios and acreages are flexible provided that the total acreage is met and any portions of the mitigation area that are Class IV habitat will be enhanced to at least Class III habitat.

Criteria 2 – Ferruginous Hawk Nesting and Foraging Habitat

Mitigation will address the relative impact that the Project may have on ferruginous hawk nesting and foraging habitat. Removal of foraging habitat within core use areas (~3.2 kilometers/ ~2 miles) and home ranges (~10 kilometers/~6.2 miles) of occupied ferruginous hawk nests will be addressed by completing mitigation similarly within a core use area or home range on an occupied nest. Mitigation actions do not have to be inside the same core use area or home ranges where the habitat loss is occurring, but must be within the core use area or home range of a ferruginous hawk nest that is known to have been active within the last three breeding seasons. When selecting the location of potential mitigation areas, areas of prey concentration or at least habitat that is suitable for prey species will be considered.

Criteria 3 – Landscape Habitat Connectivity

The Applicant will complete mitigation in a location that meaningfully contributes to landscape-scale habitat connectivity, including, but not limited to, one or more of the following:

- A location deemed important in statewide connectivity and linkage studies such as those completed by the WHCWG and the ALI; or
- A location that is adjacent to other federal, state, or privately protected lands that are managed for conservation purposes, in order to increase the overall size of those protected habitat blocks and create a buffer against unprotected areas; or
- A location that is adjacent to notable landscape features (e.g., ridgelines, draws) that are important for wildlife movement but are not at risk of development, in order to increase the overall size of those protected habitat blocks and create a buffer against unprotected areas.

7.4.3 Mitigation Options

The Applicant proposes three potential mitigation options including (1) acquisition of a conservation easement to protect and enhance a compensatory habitat mitigation area, (2) mitigation fee with WDFW, and (3) payment to provide option with a local land trust or conservation organization, as available. In

addition, the Applicant would also consider alternative mitigation pathways if available in the future. The Applicant may use one option or a combination of options to mitigate for habitat impacts, and will determine the combination of the mitigation options that best correlate to the impacted areas in consultation with WDFW and the affected landowners, subject to EFSEC's approval. The final mitigation approach will offer enough suitable habitat to meet the regulatory requirements described in Section 2. The duration of all three mitigation options will be for the life of the Project.

Option 1 – Conservation Easement

Option 1 may include a conservation easement on habitat that will provide functions and values for native vegetation and wildlife with an emphasis on mitigating those functions and values being impacted by the Project. The actual mitigation acres may be adjusted to account for these functions and values. For example, fewer acres of mitigation land may be required if that land is higher functioning (e.g., provides higher quality habitat, supports WDFW priority species) relative to the Project site or provides a beneficial expansion of high-value habitat (e.g., adjacent to existing or assumed future protected land).

The mitigation areas may be onsite (i.e., within the Project Lease Boundary). For example, areas of sagebrush shrub-steppe and grassland initially proposed for Turbine locations have been avoided in the current layout, including areas of sagebrush shrub-steppe habitat subtype that were avoided due to their designation as WDFW PHS locations and critical areas (e.g., see Figures 3.4-1 and 3.4-4 of the EFSEC ASC). Sufficient acreage of like-kind habitat may be available within the Project Lease Boundary to mitigate for Project impacts and achieve no loss of habitat functions and values. This option would meet the criteria for replacement habitat outlined by WDFW (2009), including that it is like-kind, would be given legal protection as well as protection from degradation for the life of the Project, is in the same geographical region as the impacted habitat, and is at some risk of development given the wind resource at these locations that resulted in the preliminary design of the Turbine arrays.

If Option 1 is pursued, potential enhancements to provide habitat uplift may be appropriate depending on the mitigation area selected for conservation easement; enhancements could include weed control, seeding, planting, and/or other appropriate measures to ensure habitat functions and values are improved over time. The mitigation area could be managed by the Applicant or a designated conservation partner to ensure the habitat is protected from degradation for the life of the Project.

Option 2 – Mitigation Payment to WDFW

Option 2 is based on the mitigation "by fee" option outlined in WDFW (2009), which states that the wind project developer, the permitting authority, and WDFW can identify an appropriate annual fee for the life of the Project to mitigate the Project's impacts on habitat. Alternatively, a "lump-sum" upfront payment could be applied in lieu of annual fees and be determined by the number of acres of impact taking into consideration the duration of impact. The fee (annual or lump sum) would be determined by estimating the cost of placing a conservation easement and managing the mitigation area, as described in Option 1, over a number of acres and in a location sufficient to meet the mitigation ratios and other criteria summarized in Sections 7.4.1 and 7.4.2. Effectively, the fee would be the equivalent of the cost to acquire an easement and manage the conservation easement acres (Table 4) for the duration of the Project.

The payment would be used primarily to support "stewardship" (management, monitoring, restoration, protection from degradation [WDFW 2009]) of high-value habitat in the same ecological region as the Project. The stewardship funds could be applied to strategically important habitat acquired by WDFW throughout Washington. The annual fees or lump sum payment could be deposited into a dedicated WDFW account and may also be used for acquisition. The payment could be calculated by determining

the cost per acre of obtaining a conservation easement and multiplying this by the acres of mitigation needed; the resulting value would be a payment amount equivalent to the cost of mitigating via a conservation easement. The determined cost per acre of a conservation easement may also take into consideration the cost of habitat enhancements, and maintenance and monitoring costs for the life of the Project.

Option 3 – Mitigation Payment to Local Conservation Entity

Option 3 may include a payment to a local land trust or conservation organization (e.g., Friends of Badger Mountain, Tapteal Greenway [Land Trust Alliance 2021; Ritter 2021]) and/or local tribes (i.e., Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Nez Perce Tribe, and the Wanapum Tribe) to support an ongoing or planned conservation project that benefits the types of habitats impacted by the Project. The identification of potential locations for mitigation in this option may consider areas identified for conservation and/or restoration by local tribes. The payment amount would be determined using similar methods as described for Option 2 (mitigation fee with WDFW), and could be used towards the acquisition and conservation of a property of the size described above to meet the Project mitigation need, or could be used to provide uplift to a larger area and/or at an existing conservation easement. The payment amount would be derived as described under Option 2, based on the acreage estimated in Option 1. The conservation project would be determined through coordination between the Applicant, EFSEC, WDFW, and the land trust or conservation organization or tribe.

Prior to construction, the Applicant would update or supplement this HMP to identify the selected mitigation option based on coordination with stakeholders, availability of mitigation opportunities, and the final layout and final habitat mapping, which will affect the quantity and habitat subtypes of impacted areas and thus the mitigation need. Additional details to be provided include a description of the baseline conditions at the mitigation area(s), including maps, mitigation measures (e.g., noxious weed control), and a description of how these mitigation measures have taken into consideration the probability of success, and ongoing management practices that will protect habitat and species, including a maintenance program.

7.4.4 Proposed Easement Area to Fulfill Mitigation Option 1

The Applicant has acquired an option for a conservation easement for up to 779 acres of habitat within an approximately 802-acre area in the northeastern corner of the Project Lease Boundary (Figure 3). The easement area straddles South Finley Road in an area initially proposed for wind turbine generator locations but has since been removed from Turbine siting consideration, and the Project has subsequently been designed to avoid impacts in this area. The portion of this easement area northeast of South Finley Road encompasses a predominant hill called The Butte, which contains relatively steep topography compared to the surrounding area.

This easement area meets the criteria for replacement habitat outlined by WDFW (2009), including that it is like-kind, would be given legal protection as well as protection from degradation for the life of the Project, is in the same geographical region as the impacted habitat, and is at some risk of development given that the wind resources in this area are high and it is in the Project Lease Boundary.

The easement area also meets the habitat mitigation ratios and acreages, protects ferruginous hawk foraging habitat, and includes a ridgeline location modeled as a wildlife linkage area by the WHCWG. More specifically the easement area meets the Mitigation Siting Criteria outlined in Section 7.4.2 in the following ways:

Criteria 1 – Habitat Mitigation Ratios and Acreages

The following four habitat subtypes were documented within the easement area:

- Agricultural land
- Developed/disturbed
- Non-native grassland
- Sagebrush shrub-steppe

Table 5 provides the acres, and Figure 3 provides the locations of each habitat subtype mapped within the easement area; however, note that the extent of the final easement area may be adjusted based on ongoing WDFW and landowner negotiations. Photos of the area can be found in Attachment B.

Habitat quality for three of these habitat subtypes (i.e., agricultural land, developed/disturbed, and non-native grassland) was determined to be low based on 1) the lack of vegetation (e.g., developed lands), 2) the low cover of native species, and/or 3) the high cover of non-native species. Habitat quality for sagebrush shrub-steppe within the easement area ranged from relatively low to relatively moderate-to-high quality, based on the relative abundance of big sagebrush and other shrubs (e.g., rabbitbrush), the abundance of non-native species (e.g., cereal rye and cheatgrass), as well as the size of contiguous sagebrush shrub-steppe habitat. Habitat quality of sagebrush shrub-steppe habitat was observed to be relatively moderate-to-high quality in the northeastern and central portion of the easement area due to the relatively high abundance of sagebrush (approximately 20 to 50 percent cover), relatively low cover of non-native species (less than 50 percent cover), and the large size of the contiguous patch of sagebrush shrub-steppe habitat. Habitat quality of sagebrush shrub-steppe habitat was observed to be relatively low in the western portion of the easement area due to the relatively low abundance of sagebrush (approximately 5 percent cover) and relatively high abundance (greater than 50 percent cover) of non-native grasses and forbs.

Table 4 (in Section 7.4.1) outlines the mitigation ratios and acres needed to offset the loss of functions and values for each impact type and habitat subtype. Table 5 summarizes the mitigation need and illustrates the actual mitigation acreage that will be realized in the easement area.

Table 5. Acres of Each Habitat Type Mapped within the Easement Area Compared to Mitigation Need

Habitat Type	Habitat Subtype	WDFW (2009) Habitat Classification	Mitigation Acres Needed	Mitigation Acres in Easement Area
Grassland	Eastside Interior Grassland	I	41	0
	Nonnative Grassland		38	1
	Planted Grassland		160	0
Shrubland	Rabbitbrush shrubland	II	510	0
	Dwarf shrub-steppe		11	0
	Sagebrush shrub-steppe		18	678
Disturbed	Agricultural land	IV	0	109
	Developed/disturbed		0	14
Total^{1/}			779	802

^{1/}Total may not sum exactly due to rounding error.

The habitat that is being lost or modified by Project-related activities comprises primarily rabbitbrush shrubland (66%) and planted grassland (21%). The mitigation of that habitat loss or modification, by the protection of much more ecologically valuable sagebrush shrub-steppe habitat, provides a tangible conservation lift. Those areas will be further enhanced through management of noxious weeds, particularly around access points and around the edges where adjacent land uses may create points of infestation. The easement area also includes over 100 acres of agricultural land that presents an opportunity for additional revegetation to a more native land cover type, which would further increase the ecological value. Because the easement area has a high proportion of sagebrush shrub-steppe, it meets the terms outlined in Mitigation Criteria 1 in Section 7.4.2, effectively mitigating the loss of rabbitbrush shrubland and planted grassland with sagebrush shrub-steppe habitat.

Criteria 2 – Ferruginous Hawk Nesting and Foraging Areas

A historical ferruginous hawk nest is located on the southern edge of the easement area (Figure 4). It was last documented as active in 1986. At least one other ferruginous hawk nest is within 10 miles of the easement area (see Figure 1 in Attachment A). Since the easement area is primarily sagebrush shrub-steppe habitat, it provides suitable foraging habitat for ferruginous hawk and other raptor species using the northwest-southeast ridgeline. The location of the easement area on the ridgeline increases its value as raptor foraging habitat and makes it more likely that ferruginous hawks, and potentially other raptors, would nest there in the future.

Criteria 3 – Landscape Habitat Connectivity

The WHCWG modeled a Priority Linkage Area with medium linkage centrality through nearly the entirety of the easement area (ALI 2014; Great Northern Landscape Conservation Cooperative 2015; Figure 4). The easement area is approximately 10 miles east of a least-cost pathway for mule deer. Based on WHCWG habitat models, habitat quality within the easement area is moderate to high for mule deer (WHCWG 2012). The easement area is approximately 6 miles northeast of an HCA for Townsend’s ground squirrel, which is located south of the Project (Figure 2). Habitat quality within the easement area

is primarily high for Townsend's ground squirrel, with some areas of low and moderate quality habitat (WHCWG 2012).

In addition to its location within a modeled linkage area, the easement area is located on a notable ridgeline. This is the primary reason the location is modeled as a movement corridor for wildlife by the WHCWG. Inclusion of the ridgeline increases the ecological value of the easement area for that reason.

7.4.5 Fee-simple Contribution to Local Organization

To align with Option 3, in 2021 Scout Clean Energy made a \$25,000 donation to Friends of Badger Mountain for the purpose of conserving land on Little Badger Mountain and Candy Mountain, to further the Ridges to River initiative to protect regional natural resources and provide access to the public. The \$25,000 dollar donation facilitated an additional \$25,000 matching gift from Challenge Match and a \$4,000 match gift from CoBank. Collectively the \$54,000 was pooled and used to purchase land that includes shrub-steppe habitat. Lands purchased and protected in perpetuity provide habitat for the species that reside in Horse Heaven Project region. Ongoing enhancement and management by Friends of Badger Mountain will ensure that habitat quality is improved over time.

7.4.6 Implementation Schedule

This HMP would be implemented concurrently with Project construction and continue through the life of the Project. Prior to construction, the Applicant would provide documentation of the conservation easement. During construction, the Applicant would initiate baseline surveys to inform any mitigation treatments (e.g., noxious weed control, seeding, etc.). Prior to operation, the Applicant would initiate any mitigation treatments, which could continue, as needed, through Project operation.

7.5 Voluntary Mitigation Measures

7.5.1 Ferruginous Hawk Artificial Nesting Platforms

The Applicant has voluntarily proposed to install and monitor up to 10 artificial nesting platforms (nesting platform) to mitigate for the potential direct and indirect effects from Project operation on ferruginous hawks. Nest platforms have been demonstrated as an effective mitigation and habitat enhancement tool that provide supplemental nesting substrates in areas where nests have been destroyed or substrates were not available (Tigner et al. 1996; Wallace et al. 2016). Successful nesting has occurred at nesting platforms throughout eastern Washington that were installed by WDFW and the Washington Department of Transportation to enhance nesting opportunities (Hayes and Watson 2021). Long-term ferruginous hawk population trends in Washington have been shown to benefit from the use of nesting platforms in population viability simulations (Jansen and Swanson 2022). The Applicant is currently identifying potential candidate sites to install nesting platforms. Candidate sites will be selected that maximize the potential for nest occupancy and will consider the following coarse-scale site selection criteria (Migaj et al. 2011):

- $\geq 50\%$ shrub-steppe / grassland land cover within 3.2 kilometers (km) of the center of the parcel,
- ≥ 5 km from proposed Project Turbines and operational turbines,
- ≥ 1 km from primary or secondary paved roads,
- ≥ 800 meters from historical nests,
- ≥ 400 meters from lakes and ponds or other perennial water sources, and
- \geq medium relative probability of nest site selection.

Once potential candidate sites are identified, final site selection will be coordinated with the landowners and in consultation with WDFW.

8 MONITORING AND REPORTING

8.1 Conservation Easement

For Option 1 (Conservation Easement), the Applicant would hire a qualified investigator (botanist, wildlife biologist, or revegetation specialist) to conduct a comprehensive monitoring program for the mitigation area, as appropriate. For Option 2 (Mitigation Fee with WDFW), the annual or lump-sum fee would cover the costs for WDFW to monitor and report, as needed, on stewardship activities. For Option 3 (Mitigation Payment to Local Conservation Entity), part of the payment would fund a stewardship endowment that would cover costs for the land trust, conservation organization, or tribe to monitor and report on how they have implemented the funding to meet the mitigation needs of the Project. The purpose of this monitoring is to evaluate on an ongoing basis the protection of the habitat quality and the results of any habitat enhancements.

For Option 1, the investigator would monitor the habitat mitigation area for the life of the Project beginning in the year following the initial planting/seeding as applicable. Monitoring would occur annually during the first 5 years following initial treatment, as applicable, then occur every 2 years until year 10 (i.e., in years 7 and 9), then every 5 years thereafter. The Applicant would identify appropriate monitoring actions for the Conservation Easement and any habitat treatments that are implemented in consultation with WDFW. Depending upon specific habitat treatments implemented, the investigator may carry out the following monitoring procedures:

1. Assess vegetation cover (species, structural stage, etc.) and progress toward meeting the success criteria (see Section 9 of this HMP);
2. Record environmental factors (such as precipitation at the time of surveys and precipitation levels for the year);
3. Record any wildfire that occurs within the mitigation area and any remedial actions taken to restore habitat quality in the damaged area;
4. Assess the success of the weed control program and recommend remedial action, if needed; and
5. Assess the survival rate and growth of any planted/seeded species.

The investigator would visit identified monitoring locations within planted areas, as applicable. The mitigation area would be compared to baseline conditions to determine the success of any treatments, and may also be compared to reference sites at the Project to demonstrate how the mitigation achieves equivalent or greater habitat quality than the areas impacted. Prior to construction and after the mitigation option(s) has been selected, the Applicant would update or supplement this HMP to include additional monitoring details such as monitoring locations as applicable.

8.2 Ferruginous Hawk Artificial Nesting Platforms

Similar to monitoring at the committed easement areas, the Applicant would hire a qualified investigator to conduct effectiveness monitoring at nesting platforms, as appropriate. The objective of monitoring would be to document the annual nest status of nesting platforms and whether any maintenance issues or other corrective measures are needed. To determine the success of ferruginous hawk nesting attempts, each nesting platform would be monitored three times annually, spaced evenly apart during the nesting

period between April 1st and August 1st. Survey frequency is intended to document the range of potential nesting activity in a particular year, including territory occupancy and nesting status per USFWS (2013) criteria. The nesting platform would be observed with binoculars or a spotting scope from a minimum distance of 200 m and limited to less than 30 minutes to avoid disturbing nesting hawks. This assumes that direct observation of the nest contents, or at least any adult or young at the nest, will be possible. Whether the nesting platform is being occupied by a ferruginous hawk, other bird species, or is inactive would be recorded per methods outlined in Pagel et al. (2010). Maintenance issues would be identified during each monitoring year and corrective action(s) would be identified, depending on the condition of the nesting platform. The interval and duration of annual monitoring will be every year for 3 years following the installation of nesting platforms and every 5 years thereafter for the life of the Project. Results of the monitoring efforts will be summarized and submitted to the Technical Advisory Committee and EFSEC after each monitoring year.

9 SUCCESS CRITERIA

Ultimately mitigation must achieve no loss of functions and values of fish and wildlife habitat. This will be demonstrated by tracking the quantity and quality of mitigation provided for the duration of the Project, relative to the quantity and quality of habitat lost during Project construction and operations. Mitigation for the quantity of habitat impacts of the Project will be considered successful if the Applicant documents, through monitoring and reporting, the protection and enhancement of sufficient habitat to meet the habitat replacement requirements as described in Sections 2 and 7.4.1. For Options 2 and 3, mitigation would be considered successful if the Applicant provided adequate funding for WDFW or a third-party conservation organization to protect and manage sufficient habitat to meet the habitat replacement requirements described in Sections 2 and 7.4.

Quality of habitat in all committed easement areas will be measured relative to habitat conditions at the Project site, prior to construction, and relative to baseline conditions in the mitigation area. If habitat quality in the mitigation area is higher than that being lost at the Project site, the Applicant will at least maintain the habitat condition for the duration of the Project. If the habitat condition in the mitigation area is the same or lower than the Project site, the Applicant will enhance the habitat in the mitigation area so that the habitat quality exceeds that at the Project site. Success criteria for nesting platforms would include maintaining the platforms in a condition that provides the opportunity for ferruginous hawk to occupy the platform. Annual monitoring of the platforms would ensure the condition of the platforms is maintained as functional nesting substrates.

In all cases, the Applicant may choose to use, for comparison, an agreed upon reference site to establish what is ecologically possible in the region. This will help account for variability in the timing and amount of precipitation, average winter and summer temperature, and other localized factors that influence habitat conditions over time.

10 WASHINGTON ADMINISTRATIVE CODE COMPLIANCE

Compliance with the WAC is shown in Table 6.

Table 6. Washington Administrative Code 463-60-332(3) Requirements Matrix

Requirement	Section(s) where addressed
(3) Mitigation plan. The application shall include a detailed discussion of mitigation measures, including avoidance, minimization of impacts, and mitigation through compensation or preservation and restoration of existing habitats and species, proposed to compensate for the impacts that have been identified. The mitigation plan shall also:	Entire
(a) Be based on sound science	Throughout (e.g., see Sections 6.0 and 7.4.1)
(b) Address all best management practices to be employed and setbacks to be established	Sections 7.1 and 7.2
(c) Address how cumulative impacts associated with the energy facility will be avoided or minimized	Sections 5.2 and 7.4
(d) Demonstrate how the mitigation measures will achieve equivalent or greater habitat quality, value and function for those habitats being impacted, as well as for habitats being enhanced, created or protected through mitigation actions	Sections 5.0 and 7.4
(e) Identify and quantify level of compensation for impacts to, or losses of, existing species due to project impacts and mitigation measures, including benefits that would occur to existing and new species due to implementation of the mitigation measures;	Sections 7.4.1 through 7.4.3
(f) Address how mitigation measures considered have taken into consideration the probability of success of full and adequate implementation of the mitigation plan	Section 7.0
(g) Identify future use of any manmade ponds or structures created through construction and operation of the facility or associated mitigation measures, and associated beneficial or detrimental impacts to habitats, fish and wildlife	Not Applicable
(h) Discuss the schedule for implementation of the mitigation plan, prior to, during, and post construction and operation	7.4.4
(i) Discuss ongoing management practices that will protect habitat and species, including proposed monitoring and maintenance programs	Sections 7.3, 7.4.3, and 8.0
(j) Mitigation plans should give priority to proven mitigation methods. Experimental mitigation techniques and mitigation banking may be considered by the council on a case-by-case basis. Proposals for experimental mitigation techniques and mitigation banking must be supported with analyses demonstrating that compensation will meet or exceed requirements giving consideration to the uncertainty of experimental techniques, and that banking credits meet all applicable state requirements.	Not Applicable

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FIGURES

**Horse Heaven
Wind Project**



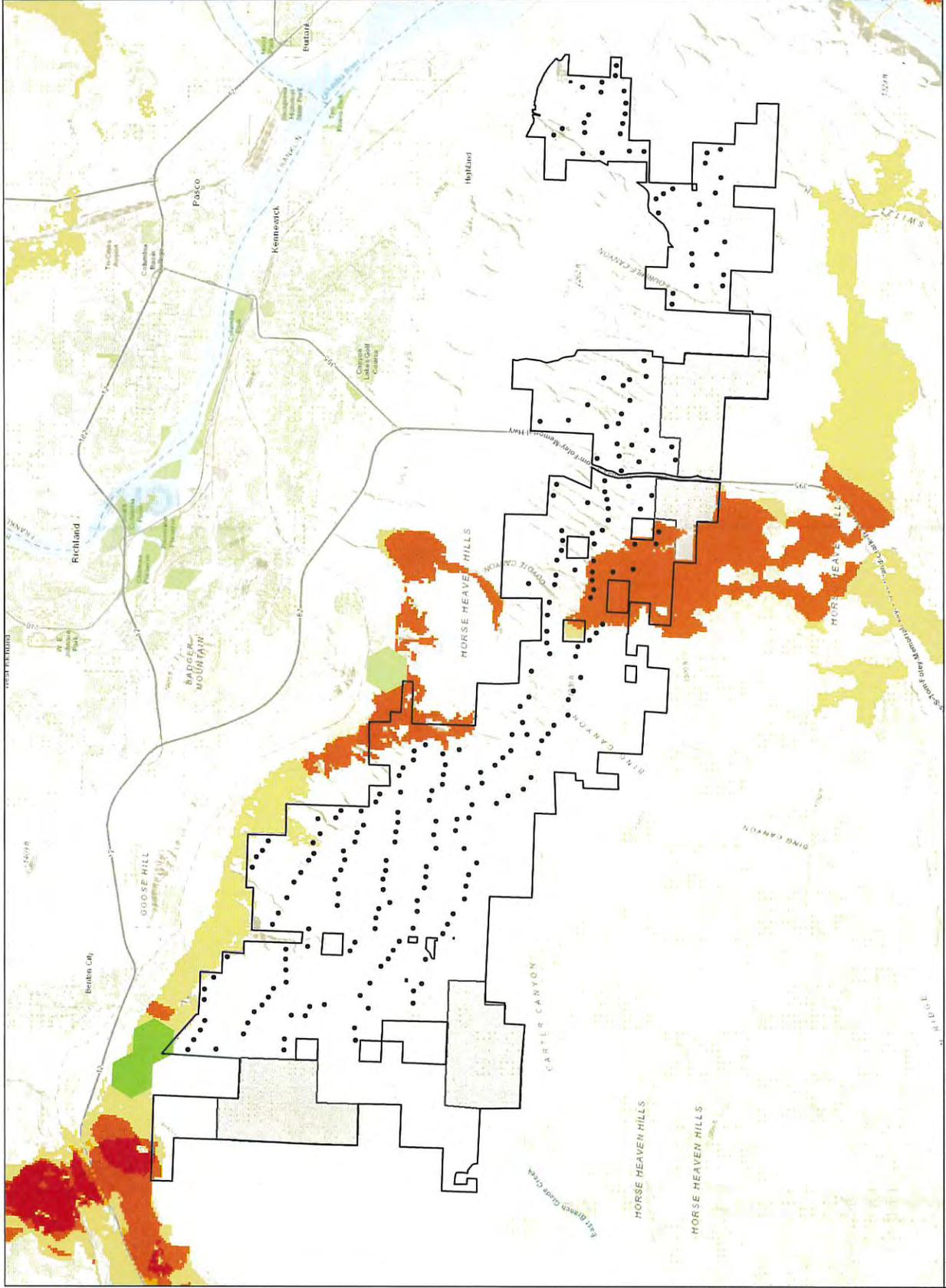
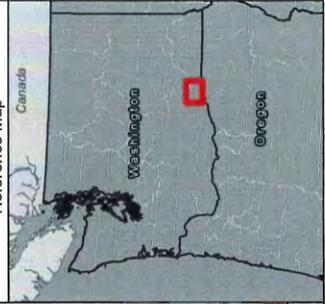
**Figure 1
ALI Shared Priority Area
Model Results
BENTON COUNTY, WA**

- Option 1 Turbine Layout
- ▭ Project Lease Boundary
- ▭ Solar Siting
- Priority Core**
- Contribution of Priority Area to under-represented targets
- Low
- Medium-low
- WHCWG Linkages**
- Lineage Centrality Cumulative Rating
- High Linkage Centrality
- Very High Linkage Centrality
- Number of Overlapping WHCWG Focal Species Networks**
- 4-5 Overlapping Focal Species Networks
- 6-9 Overlapping Focal Species Networks

NOTE: Turbine Layout Option 1 is provided as submitted with Application for Site Certification (February 2021). Infrastructure locations subject to change pending ongoing discussions with ETSEC.



Reference Map



NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

1:140,000 WGS 1984 UTM Zone 11N

**Horse Heaven
Wind Project**



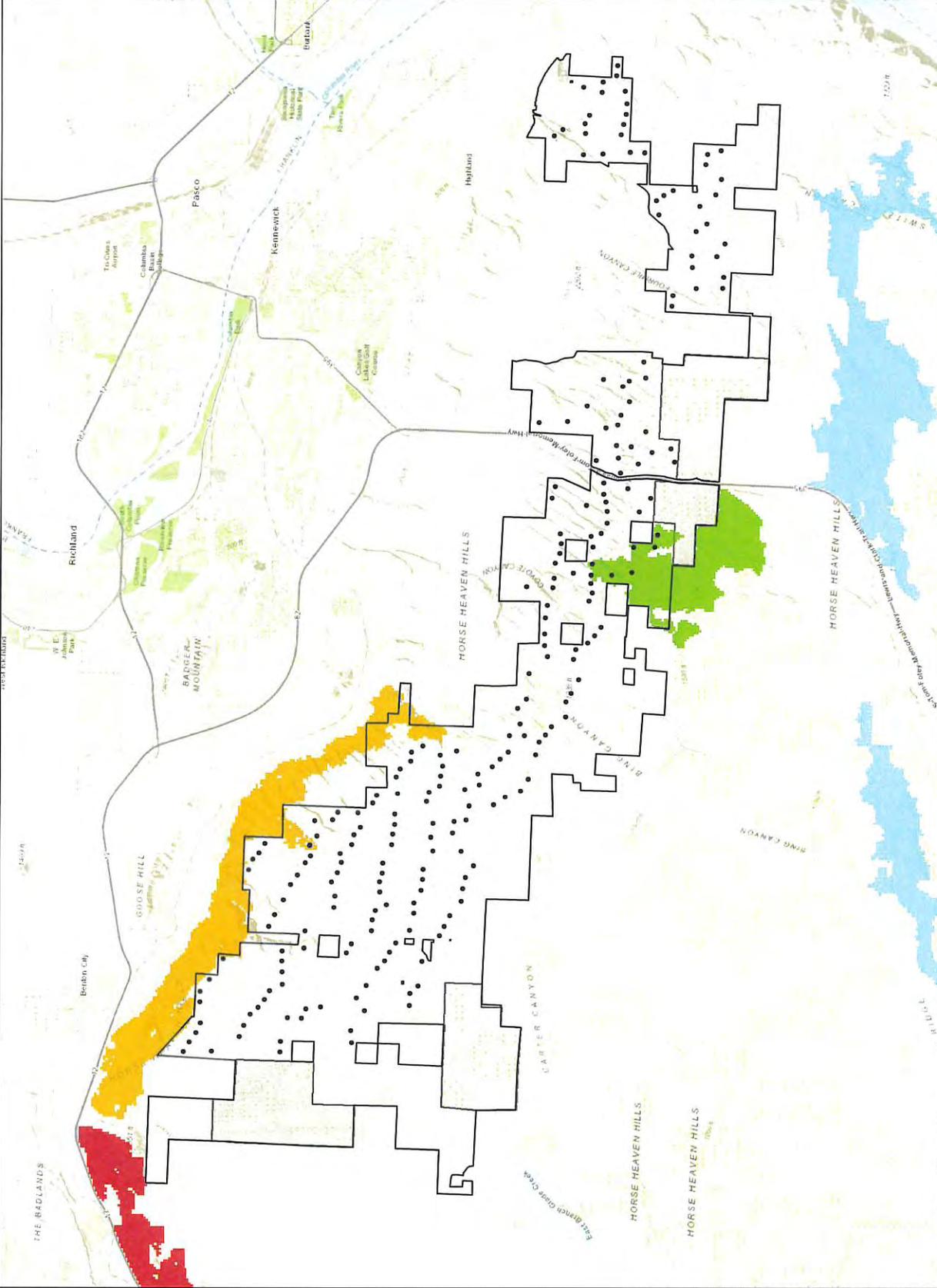
**Figure 2
Townsend's Ground Squirrel
Habitat Concentration Areas
as Modeled by the WHCWG**

- Option 1 Turbine Layout
 - ▭ Project Lease Boundary
 - ▭ Solar Siting Area
- Habitat Concentration Area**
- Highest
 - Very High
 - High
 - Medium
 - Low

NOTE: Turbine Layout Option 1 is provided as submitted with Application for Site Certification and is not intended to be a final project design. The project is subject to change pending ongoing discussions with EFSEC.



Reference Map



1:140,000 WGS 1984 UTM Zone 11N

0 0.5 1 2 3 4 Miles

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

Figure 4 contains confidential information and is being provided under separate cover.

**ATTACHMENT A
FERRUGINOUS HAWK NESTS AND DISTANCES
TO PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE**



ENVIRONMENTAL & STATISTICAL CONSULTANTS

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Phone: 541-230-1790 • www.west-inc.com • Fax: 307-637-6981

DATE: November 23, 2021
TO: David Kobus, Senior Project Manager, Scout Clean Energy
FROM: Erik Jansen, Wildlife Biologist, Western EcoSystems Technology, Inc.
RE: WDFW Data Request for Ferruginous Hawk Nests and Distances to Project Infrastructure Received From the Washington Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council on November 18, 2021.

Objective

The objective of the assessment was to measure the distance from the nearest Wind Turbine (Turbine) or access road to the nearest ferruginous hawk nest identified during 2017–2019 raptor nest surveys located within 2-miles of the Horse Heaven Clean Energy Center (HHCEC or Project), Benton County, Washington. This assessment also outlines minimization and avoidance measures as described in the Project's Application for Site Certification (ASC) that have been implemented in the Project design to minimize impacts to ferruginous hawk and other nesting raptors.

Methods

Using the Turbine and road layout submitted in the HHCEC ASC, the linear and ground distance from a ferruginous hawk nest to the nearest Turbine or road was measured in Google Earth. The linear distance is defined as the straight-line distance whereas the ground distance accounts for changes in topography. Elevation (above sea level) for both nest and nearest Turbine/road were calculated in Google Earth.

WEST included all occupied and unoccupied ferruginous hawk nests documented during 2017–2019 aerial surveys and located within two miles of the currently proposed Turbines or roads. Survey methods are described in the technical reports (Jansen 2017, Jansen and Brown 2018, Chatfield 2019a-b, Jansen et al. 2019).

WEST categorized territory occupancy and nest status using definitions originally proposed by Postupalsky (1974) and largely followed today (USFWS 2013). Nests were classified as occupied if any of the following were observed at the nest structure: (1) an adult in an incubating position; (2) eggs; (3) nestlings or fledglings; (4) presence of an adult (sometimes sub-adults); (5) a newly constructed or refurbished stick nest in the area where territorial behavior of a raptor had been observed earlier in the breeding season; or (6) a recently repaired nest with fresh sticks (clean breaks) or fresh boughs on top, and/or droppings and/or molted feathers on its rim or underneath. Occupied nests were further classified as active if an egg (s) or young were observed or an adult was clearly in an incubating position. Nests were classified as inactive if no eggs or young were present. Nests not meeting the above criteria for "Occupied" during at least two consecutive surveys were classified as "Unoccupied."

Although the majority of the nests were unoccupied during the three survey years, ferruginous hawks typically construct robust stick nests on the ground or rock outcroppings that can be differentiated from other raptor species. The robust construction and nest location on the ground results in long persistence times of the nest on the landscape, even when the nest has been unoccupied for many years. To assist in determining territory occupancy and nesting status, the nest condition was classified as good, fair or poor which was defined as: good = in excellent condition with very well-defined bowl, no sagging, possible to use immediately or currently in use; fair = in generally good condition with fairly well-defined bowl, minor sagging, may require some repair or addition to use immediately; and poor = dilapidated nest that is sloughing or sagging and would require substantial rebuilding to be usable during the nesting period (Appendix A).

Results

Surveys conducted in 2017–2019 documented nine ferruginous hawk nests within 2 miles of proposed Turbines (Table 1). Two of the nine nests (Nest 03 and Nest 08) were occupied at least once during the three-year survey period (Figure 1 and Figure 2). Nest 03 had an adult sitting in the nest incubating or contained eggs during the second aerial survey during all three-survey years. Nest 08 had an adult standing on the rim of the nest during the first aerial survey in 2017, which suggests territory occupancy, but follow-up surveys in 2017–2019 resulted in no sign of active nesting or nest tending. The remaining seven nests were in poor condition and would require substantial repair for nesting. The inactive nests were dilapidated and comprised of scattered sticks and nest material, which suggests the nests were not used for one or more nesting periods prior to 2017 surveys.

The linear distance from all nests to the nearest Turbine ranged between 1,115 – 4,708 feet (ft). The occupied/active Nest 03 is located a linear distance of 2,795 ft (0.53 mi; ground distance 2,806 ft) to Turbine 116 with an elevation difference of 245 ft from nest to the Turbine. The sloping topography between Nest 03, which is in a tree located at the bottom of Coyote Canyon, and Turbine 116, which is located on the adjacent ridge to the southwest, reduces but not eliminates the line-of-sight from the nest to the proposed Turbine (Figure 3). Nest 08 which was occupied/inactive in 2017 is located a linear distance of 4,708 ft (0.89 mi; ground distance 4,743 ft) to Turbine 49 with an elevation difference of approximately 580 feet. The nest is located on a steep, southeast facing cliff within Badger Canyon that obstructs the line-of sight to Project infrastructure located to the west (Figure 4). The nest (Nest 10) nearest to a Turbine, was unoccupied and inactive and in poor condition during all survey years (Table 1). In all cases, roads were located further away from the nest than Turbines.

To avoid disturbance to nesting ferruginous hawks and their prey base, the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) recommends spatial and temporal buffers around active nests (Appendix B; WDFW 2005). Around all active nests, WDFW recommends avoiding human access and ground-based activities within 820 ft of the nest between March 1 – May 30, and preventing prolonged activities lasting greater than 0.5 hrs within 3,280 ft of a nest between March 1 – August 15 (WDFW 2005). Based on the nesting status of Nest 03, ground-disturbing activities lasting greater than 0.5 hrs should be prevented within 3,280 ft of the nest between March 1 – August 15; affecting construction activity around proposed Turbine 116 (Figure 3). Nest 08 is

located greater than the maximum disturbance buffer from Turbine 49 and other proposed infrastructure.

As discussed in Section 3.4.3 of the Project ASC as well as in related responses to data requests submitted to the Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council (EFSEC), a number of minimization and avoidance measures were implemented early in the Project design phase to reduce impacts to ferruginous hawk and other raptor species. Considerations to the Project design included:

- Land leases along the Columbia River with private landowners were dropped from consideration to avoid development in proximity to suitable raptor nesting habitat along the cliffs adjacent to the River.
- In accordance with guidance provided by WDFW, Turbines nearest to Nest 03 were repositioned more than 0.5 miles away from the nest, which exceeded the 0.25 mile set-back recommendation (M. Ritter, pers comm).
- Collection lines were co-located along existing roads and proposed access roads to reduce disturbance to raptor foraging habitat and interactions with aboveground electrical lines and poles.
- Project infrastructure was sited in previously disturbed areas to the extent feasible to avoid impacts to suitable ferruginous hawk foraging habitat in shrub-scrub and grassland habitats.
- Overhead electrical infrastructure will conform with Avian Power Line Interaction Committee suggested practices for reducing avian electrocution (APLIC 2006).
- All permanent meteorological towers will be unguied to minimize collision risk for ferruginous hawks and other raptors.
- Development in and near draws and canyons was minimized to the extent practicable to reduce impacts to suitable raptor foraging and nesting habitat.
- The Project will implement spatial and seasonal restrictions on ground disturbing activities, per WDFW recommendations (Larson et al. 2004, WDFW 2005).
- The Project will avoid the application of pesticide and rodenticides during the construction and operation of the HHCEC (WDFW 2005).

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Table 1. Status of ferruginous hawk nests and distance to nearest disturbance within 2-miles* of the Horse Heaven Clean Energy Center, Benton County, Washington.

Nest ID	Territory Occupancy / Nest Status	2019 Nest Condition	Distance to Turbine (ft)	Closest Turbine #	Landscape Context
03	2017: Occupied / Active ¹ 2018: Occupied / Active 2019: Occupied / Active	Good	Linear: 2,795 Ground: 2,806	116	<i>Tree nest along Coyote Creek Rd.</i> Nest Elevation: 1,366 ft Turb Elevation: 1,611 ft
08	2017: Occupied / Inactive ² 2018: Unoccupied / Inactive 2019: Unoccupied / Inactive	Good	Linear: 4,708 Ground: 4,743	49	<i>Badger Canyon</i> Nest Elevation: 1,162 ft Turb Elevation: 1,745 ft
10	2017: Unoccupied / Inactive 2018: Unoccupied / Inactive 2019: Unoccupied / Inactive	Poor	Linear: 1,115 Ground: 1,127	19	<i>Sheep Canyon</i> Nest Elevation: 1,379 ft Turb Elevation: 1,541 ft
11	2017: Unoccupied / Inactive 2018: Unoccupied / Inactive 2019: Unoccupied / Inactive	Poor	Linear: 4,621 Ground: 4,635	18	<i>Sheep County</i> Nest Elevation: 994 ft Turb Elevation: 1,346 ft
13	2017: Unoccupied / Inactive 2018: Unoccupied / Inactive 2019: Unoccupied / Inactive	Poor	Linear: 2,266 Ground: 2,278	05	<i>Unnamed Canyon; nest fragments</i> Nest Elevation: 895 ft Turb Elevation: 1,115 ft
15	2017: Unoccupied / Inactive 2018: Unoccupied / Inactive 2019: Unoccupied / Inactive	Poor	Linear: 4,082 Ground: 4,083	05	<i>Webber Canyon</i> Nest Elevation: 1,012 ft Turb Elevation: 1,115 ft
16	2017: Unoccupied / Inactive 2018: Unoccupied / Inactive 2019: Unoccupied / Inactive	Poor	Linear: 2,025 Ground: 2,036	09	<i>Webber Canyon</i> Nest Elevation: 1,249 ft Turb Elevation: 1,454 ft
17	2017: Unoccupied / Inactive 2018: Unoccupied / Inactive 2019: Unoccupied / Inactive	Poor	Linear: 4,348 Ground: 4,374	09	<i>Webber Canyon</i> Nest Elevation: 987 ft Turb Elevation: 1,454 ft
30	2017: Not Located 2018: Unoccupied / Inactive 2019: Unoccupied / Inactive	Poor	Linear: 1,688 Ground: 1,710	28	<i>Webber Canyon</i> Nest Elevation: 1,169 ft Turb Elevation: 1,475 ft

¹ Nest 03: 2017-2019 = Adult in incubating posture during second survey; 2018: Adult on eggs observed second survey; 2019: Adult in incubating posture during second survey.

² Nest 08: 2017 = Adult standing on nest rim during first survey and absent second survey with no sign of nesting.

* Nest 04 and Nest 22 in 2017-2018 and 2018-2019 survey reports are >2 miles from Project Turbines and roads.

Figure contains confidential information and is being provided under separate cover

Figure 1. Ferruginous hawk nests documented 2017–2019 and associated WDFW disturbance avoidance buffers at active nests located within 2-miles of the Horse Heaven Clean Energy Center, Benton County Washington.

Figure contains confidential information and is being provided under separate cover

Figure 2. Unoccupied/Inactive ferruginous hawk nests documented 2017–2019 within Webber Canyon and Sheep Canyon at the Horse Heaven Clean Energy Center, Benton County Washington.

Figure contains confidential information and is being provided under separate cover

Figure 3. Ferruginous hawk Nest 03 documented as occupied/active during raptor nest surveys conducted 2017-2019 within 2-miles of the Horse Heave Clean Energy Center, Benton County Washington. WDFW (2006) disturbance buffers are shown.

Figure contains confidential information and is being provided under separate cover

Figure 4. Ferruginous hawk Nest 08 documented as occupied/inactive in 2017 and associated WDFW disturbance avoidance buffer at the Horse Heave Clean Energy Center, Benton County Washington.

Appendix A. Examples of ferruginous hawk nest conditions



Example of a ferruginous hawk nest in good condition. Fresh nest material has been added and the nest may be used with very little repair, if any.



Example of a ferruginous hawk nest in poor condition. Substantial repair is needed prior to nesting. On the spectrum of poor nest conditions, this example is “higher quality” relative to other poor condition nests in the Horse Heaven Hills that were highly dilapidated and only remnants or a faint ring of sticks were present.

Appendix B. Recommended protective buffers for specified activities (WDFW 2005).

Activities	Buffer Width (ft) ^a	Buffer Around	Timing	Comments
Avoid all human access & ground-based activities	820	Active nests	1 March - May 30 ^c	Delay construction and development until after young have dispersed, which generally occurs about a month after fledging
Prevent prolonged activities (>0.5 hrs)	3,280	Active nests	1 March - August 15 ^c	Ferruginous hawk's breeding season
Avoid development, rodenticide and pesticide application	1,300	major prey concentrations	year round ^b	Prey concentrations include ground squirrel colonies

^a Buffers should be tailored to the individual hawks involved, based on factors such as line-of-sight distance between nest and activity, nest structure security, disturbance history, observed responses, and nest elevation in relation to the activity.

^b Permanent buffer.

^c Seasonal buffer to minimize disturbance during critical periods.

**ATTACHMENT B
REPRESENTATIVE PHOTOGRAPHS FROM
PROPOSED EASEMENT AREA**



Photo 1. Shrub-steppe in South Central Location

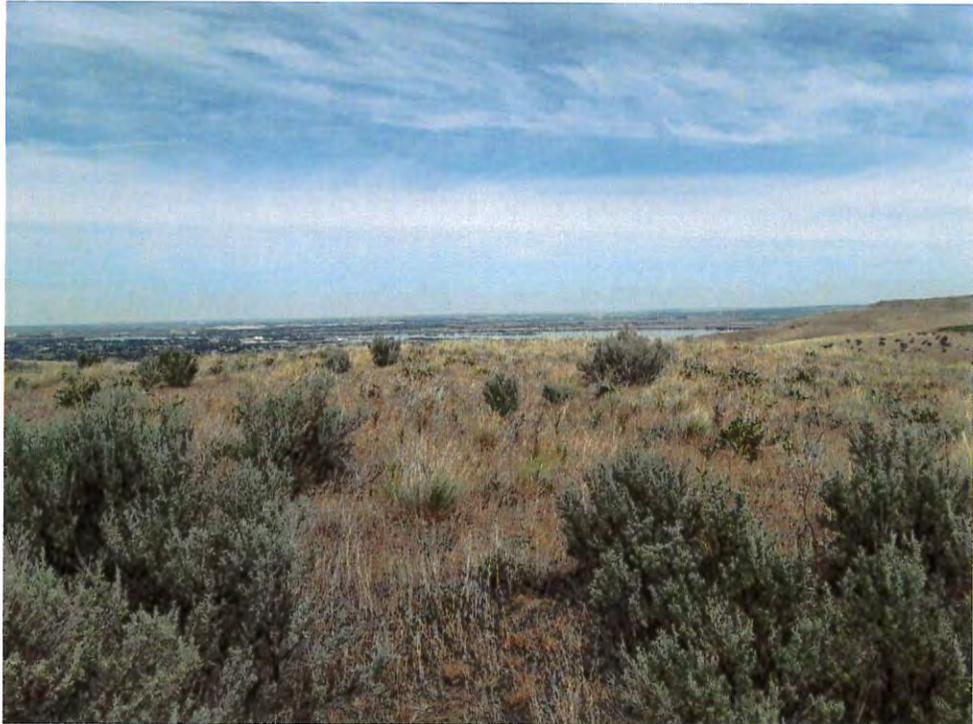


Photo 2. Shrub-steppe in Southwestern Corner



Photo 3. Non-native Grasslands in Southwestern Corner



Photo 4. Shrub-steppe in South Central Location



Photo 5. Grassland in Southeastern Corner