

2025 Raptor Nest Survey Report

Horse Heaven Wind Project

[Redacted]

Prepared for:



Horse Heaven Wind Farm, LLC

Prepared by:



1750 S Harbor Way, Suite 400
Portland, Oregon 97201

September 2025

Confidential – Not for Distribution

This page intentionally left blank

Table of Contents

1.0	Introduction	1
2.0	Regulatory Context.....	1
3.0	Review of Existing Data.....	1
4.0	Methods.....	2
4.1	Field Surveys.....	2
4.2	Data Collection	2
5.0	Results and Discussion	4
5.1	Ferruginous Hawk Nests.....	5
5.2	Eagles and Eagle Nests.....	5
6.0	References.....	6

List of Tables

Table 1. 2025 Raptor Nest Survey Results

List of Figures

Figure 1. 2025 Raptor Nest Survey Results Ferruginous Hawk Nests

Figure 2. 2025 Raptor Nest Survey Results Non-Ferruginous Hawk Nests and Incidental Sightings

This page intentionally left blank

1.0 Introduction

Horse Heaven Wind Farm, LLC plans to develop the Horse Heaven Clean Energy Center (Project) located in Benton County, Washington, which is approximately five miles south of the Tri-Cities, Washington (Figure 1). As part of its environmental due diligence, Scout contracted Tetra Tech, Inc. (Tetra Tech) to voluntarily conduct an additional year of raptor nest surveys for the Project during the 2025 breeding season. The survey area encompassed a two-mile buffer around the proposed wind turbines and solar arrays. The purpose of the surveys was to document ferruginous hawk (*Buteo regalis*) nests and other raptor nests within the survey area to inform Project siting and compliance with the proposed mitigation measures in the Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council Final Environmental Impact Statement.

2.0 Regulatory Context

The surveys were designed in accordance with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Land-based Wind Energy Guidelines (WEG; USFWS 2012), Stage 2 of the Eagle Conservation Plan Guidance (ECPG; USFWS 2013), the April 2020 Eagle Survey Memo (USFWS 2020), and the 2024 Eagle Rule (USFWS 2024a). Raptors and other migratory birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA). Bald eagles (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) and golden eagles (*Aquila chrysaetos*) are also protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA). These acts prohibit anyone without a permit from the USFWS from “taking” any part of these birds, their eggs, or their nests. This includes removing an active nest or disturbing an adult bird so that it abandons the nest, causing the eggs or young to die.

3.0 Review of Existing Data

Prior to the 2024 surveys (Tetra Tech 2024), Tetra Tech reviewed raptor nest data from several sources including the 2023 surveys at the Project (Jansen 2023), the Washington Department Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) Priority Habitat and Species (PHS) database (WDFW 2023), and nest platform structure locations provided by WDFW prior to conducting surveys. All known nests following the conclusion of the 2024 survey, including 45 historical ferruginous hawk (*Buteo regalis*) nests identified in the PHS data and three nest platform structures designed for ferruginous hawks that had been installed by WDFW, were checked during the 2025 survey (Table 1). No known bald or golden eagle nests were identified within the survey area during the data review.

4.0 Methods

4.1 Field Surveys

Two rounds of aerial surveys were performed to facilitate a complete inventory of nest locations and accurate nest occupancy determinations. The first survey was conducted on March 27 and 28, 2025, during the early nesting period when most breeding pairs in the region exhibit nest-building or incubation behaviors. The second survey was conducted on May 2 and 3, 2025, when most raptors in the region are engaged in mid to late breeding season reproductive activities (e.g., brooding, feeding nestlings). The surveys were conducted from a Bell 206B3 Jet Ranger helicopter (JL Aviation based in Boring, Oregon). The crew consisted of a pilot and two Tetra Tech biologists for safety reasons and to minimize the chance of missing nests.

The helicopter flew north-to-south-oriented transects spaced 1-mile apart over the survey area. The helicopter deviated from the transects for closer inspection of quality nesting habitat as needed. The transects were shifted by 0.5 miles during the second round to provide more complete coverage of the survey area by increasing the overall number of transects and reducing the spacing between the transects. While searching for nests, the helicopter flew at a speed of 30 to 40 knots and an approximate altitude of 200-feet. The helicopter speed and altitude were reduced as needed for the inspection of nests and other areas of interest. Private residences and livestock were avoided or flown over at higher altitudes to minimize disturbance.

During both aerial surveys the biologists checked the status of known raptor nests and searched for new raptor nests not previously identified. The surveyors documented all raptor nests, common raven (*Corvus corax*) nests, concentrations of eagle prey resources (e.g., herds of big game, carrion, etc.), and incidental observations of eagles and ferruginous hawks. Although not raptor nests, common raven nests were documented because they could be used by nesting raptors during subsequent breeding seasons.

During the aerial nest surveys, it was determined that a nest previously identified as a Swainson's hawk nest was being used by ferruginous hawks. Due to the rarity of ferruginous hawk nesting in the region and because the species is listed as endangered by the State of Washington, subsequent ground-based nest surveys were conducted for that nest in order to more definitively determine the nest's fate. The ground-based surveys were conducted every 7-10 days and consisted of a biologist viewing the nest from afar, so adults and young were not disturbed. The biologist spent enough time at the nest, generally between 1-3 hours, to determine nest condition and contents and to make observations, as possible, of how the adults were utilizing the surrounding landscape for foraging.

4.2 Data Collection

A tablet with ArcGIS mapping software and electronic data forms was used during the surveys to aid in navigation and record data. For each nest, the following data were collected:

- **Nest Identification Number:** Unique numeric identifier assigned to each nest site that also represents a geographical location determined by latitude and longitude coordinates.
- **Species:** If identified, the species was recorded. If the species using the nest could not be determined, it was recorded as unknown.
- **Adult Present:** Proximity of the adult to the nest (e.g., on nest, nearby, or unknown).
- **Eggs or Young:** Number of eggs or young observed. If the contents of the nest could not be seen the number of eggs and young were recorded as unknown.
- **Nest Size:** Classified as large or small. Small nests were those estimated by the biologist as less than 24 inches in diameter, comprised of smaller sticks, and with other characteristics typical of nests used by smaller raptors. Large nests were those estimated by the biologist as 24 inches or greater in diameter, comprised of larger sticks, and with other characteristics typical of nests used by ferruginous hawks and eagles.
- **Nest Substrate:** Structure in which the nest was located (e.g., broadleaf tree, cliff, artificial nest structure, etc.).
- **Nest Status:** To assess nest status, the following terms were adapted from the 2024 Eagle Rule (USFWS 2024a) and Postupalsky (1974):
 - Inactive: Defined by the absence of any adult, egg, or dependent young at the nest, or signs of building or adding to the nest in preparation for egg-laying. This term is specific to non-eagle nests.
 - In-use: The presence of eggs, dependent young, or adult on the nest, or signs of building or adding to the nest in preparation for egg-laying. This term applies to eagle and non-eagle nests.
 - Alternate: One of potentially several nests within an eagle territory that is not an in-use nest at the time of surveys. When there are no in-use nests, all nests in the territory are alternate nests. This term is specific to eagle nests.
 - Unknown: A nest not detected during the first round of surveys, which may have gone undetected or been built subsequent to the survey, or a nest that is present but for which surveyors are unable to determine status (e.g., vegetation around the nest site obscured the view of nest, etc.). This term applies to eagle and non-eagle nests.
 - No Longer Present: A nest that was located during a previous survey but has subsequently been positively ascertained to be destroyed and no evidence of the nest remains. This term applies to eagle and non-eagle nests.
 - Not Found: A previously known nest that could not be located (e.g., access limitations), but that may still exist (not the same as “No Longer Present” above). This term applies to eagle and non-eagle nests.

- Not Surveyed: A known nest that occurred outside of the given survey area or that could not be surveyed due to other reasons (e.g., inaccessible to helicopter, too close to a residence, nearby cattle, etc.). This term applies to eagle and non-eagle nests.
- Failed: A nest for which evidence indicates nest initiation (egg-laying), but the nest failed to produce any chicks to fledging age. This term applies to eagle and non-eagle nests.
- **Nest Condition**: To assess nest condition, the following criteria were used (Postupalsky 1974):
 - Excellent: Defined cup or nest bowl with a well-maintained rim; adult or young present.
 - Good: Nest bowl intact and rim defined; minor repair needed for nest to be used; margins of nest in loose configuration, minor slumping occurring.
 - Fair: Nest bowl intact and nest not dilapidated but needs significant repair in order to be used; material is slumping or sliding.
 - Poor: Loose structure of nest bowl still present; nest walls and side falling out; nest is in need of major repair to be used.
 - Remnant: Nest bowl not defined; scant material remaining and not usable unless fully rebuilt.
 - Unknown: The nest cannot be found, was not surveyed, or the nest is present, but because of its location, a determination cannot be made.
 - Not Applicable: Nest no longer present.

5.0 Results and Discussion

At the completion of the second survey 104 nests were known to be present within the survey area, including one in-use ferruginous hawk nest, 15 in-use red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*) nests, five in-use Swainson's hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*) nests, four in-use barn owl (*Tyto alba*) nests, four in-use great horned owl (*Bubo virginianus*) nests, three in-use prairie falcon (*Falco mexicanus*) nests, one in-use short-eared owl (*Asio flammeus*) nest, 28 in-use common raven nests, and 43 inactive nests (Table 1, Figure 1, Figure 2). Twenty-two of the historical ferruginous hawk nests were either not found (20 nests) or were not surveyed due to proximity to residences (2 nests; Table 1, Figure 1). Additionally, two inactive nests located during the first survey were no longer present during the second survey (██████████ and one previously known nest ██████████ was not surveyed during the 2025 survey effort due to its proximity to a new residence. These three nests were not characteristic of ferruginous hawk nests and not known to be used by ferruginous hawks in the past. Therefore, these nests are not included in the numbers above or shown on the figures.

In general, nests located during the 2025 survey were concentrated on cliffs and steep hillsides, on artificial nest structures, or near drainages where there is a greater abundance of trees. Of the nests

located within the survey area, 44 were in trees (43 in broadleaf trees and one in conifer trees), 30 were on cliffs, nine were on the ground, nine were on rock outcrops or rimrock, eight were on [REDACTED], three were on [REDACTED], and one was on an [REDACTED] [REDACTED] (Table 1).

5.1 Ferruginous Hawk Nests

Of the 45 known historical ferruginous hawk nests, 23 nest structures were confirmed to be present, 20 were not found, and two were not surveyed due to proximity to residential areas. Of the 23 historical ferruginous hawk nest structures confirmed to be present, seven were occupied by other species (Swainson's hawk=1 and common raven=6) and 16 were inactive (Figure 1). The 20 nests not found during the 2025 survey were also not found during the 2023 and 2024 surveys (Jansen 2023, Tetra Tech 2024). Despite the 20 nests not being found in previous survey years, Tetra Tech checked all ferruginous hawk nest locations provided by WDFW during the 2025 surveys to ensure that no ferruginous hawk nests were missed. Additionally, all three nest platform structures designed for ferruginous hawks, [REDACTED] North (Nest [REDACTED]), [REDACTED] South (Nest [REDACTED]), and [REDACTED] were inactive with no nests or nesting material present during the surveys (Table 1, Figure 1).

The in-use ferruginous hawk nest ([REDACTED]) observed during the 2025 surveys is located in the eastern portion of the Project Area. It is a previously known nest but not known to be used by ferruginous hawks in the past (Jansen 2023 and Tetra Tech 2024). The nest was classified as small and used by Swainson's hawks in 2023 and 2024 (Jansen 2023 and Tetra Tech 2024). During the first 2025 aerial survey, surveyors observed an adult ferruginous hawk briefly fly to the nest before flying away. During the second 2025 aerial survey, an adult ferruginous hawk was observed on the nest in incubating position.

Following the second 2025 aerial survey, Tetra Tech conducted weekly ground-based nest visits at [REDACTED] from May 22 to July 17, 2025 to document adult behavior and the nest outcome. The nest was considered to have successfully fledged two young during the 2025 breeding season. During the nest check conducted on July 10 the surveyor observed two young estimated to be approximately five weeks (~35 days) old. Although no adults or young were observed during the next nest check on July 17, it is likely that that the young fledged based on their estimated age when last observed on July 10. On average ferruginous hawk young fledge between 38 to 50 days matching the timeline above (Cornell 2025). This was the first documented in-use ferruginous hawk nest in the survey area since 2019.

5.2 Eagles and Eagle Nests

No eagle nests were observed during the surveys, but one adult bald eagle was observed flying near the eastern edge of the survey area near the Columbia River (Figure 2). Big game, livestock, and other small mammal species can be an important food source for eagles and other raptor species, especially in the winter when prey is less available (O'Connell and Katzner et al. 2020). Incidental concentrations of eagle prey resources observed during the surveys consisted of one pronghorn

(*Antilocapra americana*) herd with six individuals, observed in the eastern portion of the Project Area (Figure 2).

6.0 References

- Cornell Lab of Ornithology. 2025. All About Birds. Cornell Lab of Ornithology, Ithaca, New York. <https://www.allaboutbirds.org> Accessed on September 10, 2025.
- Jansen, E. W. 2023. Raptor Nest Surveys for the Horse Heaven Clean Energy Center, Benton County, Washington, Prepared for Horse Heaven Wind Farm, LLC., Boulder Colorado. Prepared by Western EcoSystems Technology, Inc. (WEST), Corvallis, Oregon. August 3, 2023.
- Katzner, T. E., M. N. Kochert, K. Steenhof, C. L. McIntyre, E. H. Craig, and T. A. Miller. 2020. Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*), version 2.0. In *Birds of the World* (P. G. Rodewald and B. K. Keeney, Editors). Cornell Lab of Ornithology, Ithaca, NY, USA. <https://doi.org/10.2173/bow.goleag.02>
- O'Connell, M.P. and M.N. Kochert. 2013. Interactions Between a Group of Golden Eagles and a Herd of North American Elk. *Journal of Raptor Research* 47(4), 416-418, (1 December 2013). <https://doi.org/10.3356/JRR-13-00027JRR-12-03.1>
- Postupalsky, S. 1974. Raptor reproductive success: some problems with methods, criteria, and terminology. *Raptor Research Report* 2: 21-31.
- Tetra Tech. 2024. 2024 Raptor Nest Survey Report Horse Heaven Wind Project. July 30, 2024. Prepared for Horse Heaven Clean Energy Center. July 2024.
- USFWS (United States Fish and Wildlife Service). 2012. Land-based Wind Energy Guidelines. March 2012.
- USFWS. 2013. Eagle Conservation Plan Guidance. Module 1 – Land-based Wind Energy, Version 2. April 2013.
- USFWS. 2020. Memorandum: Eagle Surveys, From Assistant Director for Migratory Birds dated April 21, 2020. Available online at: <https://www.fws.gov/birds/management/managed-species/eagle-management.php>.
- USFWS. 2024a. Permits for Incidental Take of Eagles and Eagle Nests. *Federal Register* Vol 89. No. 29. Pp. 9920-9965. February 12, 2024. Available online at: <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-02-12/pdf/2024-02182.pdf>
- USFWS. 2024b. Eagle Permit Eligibility Map for Wind. February 07, 2024. Available online at: <https://www.fws.gov/media/eagle-permit-eligibility-map-wind>
- WDFW (Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife). 2023. Priority Habitat and Species. June 2023. <https://wdfw.wa.gov/publications/00165>

WDFW. 2024. Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species: Ferruginous Hawk. January 2024. <https://wdfw.wa.gov/publications/02511>

Table 1. 2025 Raptor Nest Survey Results

Nest ID	Species	First Survey Nest Status	Second Survey Nest Status	Size	First Survey Nest Condition	Second Survey Nest Condition	Nest Substrate	Pertinent Survey Notes
█	Barn owl	In-use	In-use	Small	Excellent	Excellent	Cliff	
█	Barn owl	In-use	Not Found	Small	Excellent	Not Applicable	Cliff	Scrape nest. Nest was not found during the second survey, possibly due to visual challenges. Scrape nests have minimal nesting material and are difficult to see. Nest may have been obscured by cliff wall, overhangs, or the angle of observation.
█	Barn owl	In-use	Not Found	Small	Excellent	Not Applicable	Cliff	
█	Barn owl	Unknown	In-use	Small	Unknown	Excellent	Cliff	
█	Common Raven	In-use	In-use	Large	Excellent	Excellent	Cliff	Although the nest was being used by common ravens, it is a previously known ferruginous hawk nest.
█	Common Raven	In-use	In-use	Small	Excellent	Unknown	Broadleaf tree	
█	Common Raven	In-use	In-use	Large	Excellent	Excellent	Broadleaf tree	Although the nest was being used by common ravens, it is a previously known ferruginous hawk nest.
█	Common Raven	In-use	In-use	Large	Excellent	Excellent	Broadleaf tree	Although the nest was being used by common ravens, it is a previously known ferruginous hawk nest.
█	Common Raven	In-use	In-use	Large	Excellent	Excellent	Broadleaf tree	Although the nest was being used by common ravens, it is a previously known ferruginous hawk nest.
█	Common Raven	Inactive	In-use	Large	Fair	Excellent	Cliff	Although the nest was being used by common ravens, it is a previously known ferruginous hawk nest.
█	Common Raven	Inactive	In-use	Small	Good	Excellent	Cliff	
█	Common Raven	Inactive	In-use	Small	Good	Excellent	Conifer tree	
█	Common Raven	Inactive	In-use	Large	Fair	Excellent	Cliff	Although the nest was being used by common ravens, it is a previously known ferruginous hawk nest.
█	Common Raven	In-use	In-use	Small	Excellent	Excellent	Cliff	
█	Common Raven	Inactive	In-use	Small	Good	Excellent	Broadleaf tree	
█	Common Raven	Inactive	In-use	Small	Excellent	Excellent	Cliff	
█	Common Raven	Inactive	In-use	Small	Good	Excellent	Cliff	Fresh greenery observed in the nest during the first survey
█	Common Raven	Inactive	In-use	Small	Good	Excellent	Windmill	
█	Common Raven	In-use	In-use	Small	Excellent	Excellent	Broadleaf tree	
█	Common Raven	Inactive	In-use	Small	Poor	Excellent	Cliff	
█	Common Raven	Inactive	In-use	Small	Good	Excellent	Utility structure	
█	Common Raven	Inactive	In-use	Small	Good	Excellent	Broadleaf tree	
█	Common Raven	In-use	Inactive	Small	Unknown	Good	Broadleaf tree	
█	Common Raven	In-use	In-use	Small	Excellent	Excellent	Cliff	
█	Common Raven	In-use	In-use	Small	Excellent	Excellent	Cliff	
█	Common Raven	Inactive	In-use	Small	Excellent	Excellent	Cliff	
█	Common Raven	Unknown	In-use	Small	Unknown	Excellent	Utility structure	
█	Common Raven	Unknown	In-use	Small	Unknown	Excellent	Utility structure	
█	Common Raven	Unknown	In-use	Small	Unknown	Excellent	Utility structure	
█	Common Raven	Unknown	In-use	Small	Unknown	Excellent	Utility structure	
█	Common Raven	Unknown	In-use	Small	Unknown	Excellent	Cliff	
█	Common Raven	Unknown	In-use	Small	Unknown	Excellent	Broadleaf tree	

Nest ID	Species	First Survey Nest Status	Second Survey Nest Status	Size	First Survey Nest Condition	Second Survey Nest Condition	Nest Substrate	Pertinent Survey Notes
█	Ferruginous hawk	Unknown	In-use	Large	Excellent	Excellent	Broadleaf tree	An incubating adult observed on the nest during the second aerial survey. Following the completion of the aerial surveys, the nest was monitored from the ground and determined to have fledged
█	Great horned owl	In-use	In-use	Small	Excellent	Excellent	Cliff	
█	Great horned owl	In-use	In-use	Small	Excellent	Excellent	Cliff	
█	Great horned owl	In-use	In-use	Small	Excellent	Excellent	Broadleaf tree	
█	Great horned owl	Unknown	In-use	Small	Unknown	Excellent	Broadleaf tree	
█	Prairie falcon	Inactive	In-use	Small	Poor	Excellent	Cliff	
█	Prairie falcon	In-use	Not Found	Small	Excellent	Not Applicable	Cliff	Nest was not found during the second survey round due to obscure cliff face.
█	Prairie falcon	Unknown	In-use	Small	Unknown	Excellent	Cliff	
█	Red-tailed hawk	In-use	In-use	Small	Excellent	Excellent	Broadleaf tree	
█	Red-tailed hawk	In-use	In-use	Small	Excellent	Excellent	Broadleaf tree	
█	Red-tailed hawk	Unknown	In-use	Small	Excellent	Excellent	Broadleaf tree	
█	Red-tailed hawk	Inactive	In-use	Small	Good	Excellent	Broadleaf tree	
█	Red-tailed hawk	In-use	Inactive	Small	Excellent	Excellent	Cliff	
█	Red-tailed hawk	In-use	In-use	Small	Excellent	Excellent	Broadleaf tree	
█	Red-tailed hawk	In-use	In-use	Small	Excellent	Excellent	Broadleaf tree	
█	Red-tailed hawk	In-use	In-use	Small	Good	Excellent	Broadleaf tree	During the first survey, adult near nest. During the second survey adult flushed from nest, no eggs or young present
█	Red-tailed hawk	Inactive	In-use	Small	Good	Excellent	Utility structure	
█	Red-tailed hawk	In-use	Not Surveyed	Small	Excellent	Not Applicable	Broadleaf tree	During the second survey the nest was not surveyed due to nearby horses.
█	Red-tailed hawk	In-use	In-use	Small	Excellent	Excellent	Broadleaf tree	
█	Red-tailed hawk	In-use	Not Surveyed	Small	Excellent	Not Applicable	Broadleaf tree	During the second survey, nest not surveyed due to nearby horses
█	Red-tailed hawk	In-use	In-use	Small	Excellent	Excellent	Broadleaf tree	
█	Red-tailed hawk	Unknown	In-use	Small	Unknown	Excellent	Cliff	
█	Red-tailed hawk	Unknown	In-use	Small	Unknown	Excellent	Utility structure	
█	Short-eared owl	In-use	In-use	Small	Excellent	Excellent	Rock outcrop	Two owlets were observed in the nest during the second survey
█	Swainson's hawk	Inactive	In-use	Large	Good	Excellent	Broadleaf tree	Although the nest was being used by Swainson's hawks, it is a previously known ferruginous hawk nest.
█	Swainson's hawk	Inactive	In-use	Small	Poor	Excellent	Broadleaf tree	
█	Swainson's hawk	Inactive	In-use	Small	Fair	Excellent	Broadleaf tree	
█	Swainson's hawk	Unknown	In-use	Small	Unknown	Excellent	Broadleaf tree	
█	Swainson's hawk	Unknown	In-use	Small	Unknown	Excellent	Broadleaf tree	
█	Ferruginous hawk	Inactive	Inactive	Large	Remnant	Remnant	Rock outcrop	
█	Ferruginous hawk	Inactive	Inactive	Large	Remnant	Remnant	Rock outcrop	

Nest ID	Species	First Survey Nest Status	Second Survey Nest Status	Size	First Survey Nest Condition	Second Survey Nest Condition	Nest Substrate	Pertinent Survey Notes
█	Ferruginous hawk	Inactive	Inactive	Large	Remnant	Remnant	Ground	
█	Ferruginous hawk	Inactive	Inactive	Large	Remnant	Remnant	Ground	
█	Ferruginous hawk	Inactive	Inactive	Large	Remnant	Remnant	Ground	
█	Ferruginous hawk	Inactive	Inactive	Large	Poor	Poor	Rock outcrop	
█	Ferruginous hawk	Inactive	Inactive	Large	Poor	Poor	Ground	
█	Ferruginous hawk	Inactive	Inactive	Large	Poor	Poor	Rimrock	
█	Ferruginous hawk	Inactive	Inactive	Large	Poor	Poor	Ground	
█	Ferruginous hawk	Inactive	Inactive	Large	Fair	Fair	Rimrock	
█	Ferruginous hawk	Inactive	Inactive	Large	Fair	Fair	Rimrock	
█	Ferruginous hawk	Inactive	Inactive	Large	Poor	Poor	Ground	
█	Ferruginous hawk	Inactive	Inactive	Large	Remnant	Remnant	Rock outcrop	
█	Ferruginous hawk	Inactive	Inactive	Large	Remnant	Remnant	Ground	
█	Ferruginous hawk	Inactive	Inactive	Large	Poor	Poor	Rock outcrop	
█	Unknown	Inactive	Inactive	Small	Fair	Good	Broadleaf tree	
█	Unknown	Inactive	Inactive	Small	Poor	Fair	Broadleaf tree	Nest is characteristic of a Swainson's hawk nest
█	Unknown	Inactive	Inactive	Small	Good	Good	Broadleaf tree	
█	Unknown	Inactive	Inactive	Small	Good	Good	Broadleaf tree	
█	Unknown	Inactive	Inactive	Small	Fair	Fair	Broadleaf tree	
█	Unknown	Inactive	Inactive	Small	Good	Good	Cliff	During the first survey a barn owl was observed within the vicinity of the nest
█	Unknown	Inactive	Inactive	Small	Fair	Fair	Cliff	
█	Unknown	Inactive	Inactive	Small	Good	Good	Cliff	
█	Unknown	Inactive	Inactive	Small	Good	Good	Cliff	
█	Unknown	Inactive	Inactive	N/A	N/A	N/A	Artificial Nest Structure	No nest or nesting material observed on nest platform during either survey round
█	Unknown	Inactive	Inactive	N/A	N/A	N/A	Artificial Nest Structure	No nest or nesting material observed on nest platform during either survey round
█	Unknown	Inactive	Inactive	Small	Fair	Fair	Ground	
█	Unknown	Inactive	Inactive	N/A	N/A	N/A	Artificial Nest Structure	No nest or nesting material observed on nest platform during either survey round
█	Unknown	Inactive	Inactive	Small	Fair	Good	Broadleaf tree	New nesting material observed in the nest during the second survey; Nest is characteristic of a Swainson's hawk nest. No nearby adults observed
█	Unknown	Inactive	Inactive	Small	Poor	Good	Cliff	New nesting material observed in the nest during the second survey; Nest is characteristic of a Swainson's hawk nest. No nearby adults observed
█	Unknown	Inactive	Inactive	Small	Good	Good	Broadleaf tree	

Nest ID	Species	First Survey Nest Status	Second Survey Nest Status	Size	First Survey Nest Condition	Second Survey Nest Condition	Nest Substrate	Pertinent Survey Notes
█	Ferruginous hawk	Not Found	Not Found	Large	N/A	N/A	N/A	
█	Ferruginous hawk	Not Surveyed	Not Surveyed	Large	N/A	N/A	N/A	Nest not surveyed during either survey rounds due to horses in the vicinity in residential area
█	Ferruginous hawk	Not Surveyed	Not Surveyed	Large	N/A	N/A	N/A	Nest was not surveyed during either survey due to proximity to residential area
█	Unknown	Not Surveyed	Not Surveyed	N/A	N/A	N/A	Conifer tree	Nest was not surveyed during either survey round due to nearby people and houses
█	Unknown	Inactive	No Longer Present	Small	Remnant	N/A	Broadleaf tree	
█	Unknown	Inactive	No Longer Present	Small	Fair	N/A	Broadleaf tree	Tree branches supporting the nest appear to have been cut down between the first and second survey round.

1. Previously known non-ferruginous hawk nests surveyed in surveyed in 2024 by Tetra Tech (Tetra Tech 2024).
 2. Previously known ferruginous hawk nests provided by WDFW (WDFW 2023).
 3. Nest platform structure designed for ferruginous hawks that had been installed by WDFW.

Figures

Figures Are Redacted Due to Sensitive Information