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April 14, 2016

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Mail Code: DHAC, PJ-12 888 First Street, N.E. Washington, D.C. 20426

RE: Priest Rapids Hydroelectric Project No. 2114-217

License Compliance Filing – Article 411 Transmission Line Avian Collision Protection Plan 2015 Annual Report

Dear Secretary Bose,

Public Utility District No. 2 of Grant County, Washington (Grant PUD) respectfully submits to the Federal Energy Commission Regulatory Commission (FERC) its 2015 Transmission Line Avian Collision Protection Plan Annual Report.

On April 15, 2010, Grant PUD filed its Transmission Line Avian Collision Protection Plan (Plan) with FERC. On August 24, 2010, FERC issued an approving and modifying Order. Per the Plan, Grant PUD is required to install bird flight diverters (BFDs) upon ten transmission line spans from 2011 – 2015, conduct avian surveys from 2011 – 2016 and every fifteen years thereafter, and provide annual reports to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) and FERC by April 17 of each reporting year.

The Plan identified ten transmission line spans located within five different transmission line corridors for avian interaction studies and line marking. In 2010, Grant PUD proposed to install BFDs all on these transmission line spans to be in accordance with the guidelines set forth in "Suggested Practices for Avian Protection on Power Lines: The State of the Art in 2006," by the Edison Electric Institute and the Avian Power Line Interaction Committee (APLIC), or as such publication may be updated from time to. In 2012, APLIC updated its suggested practices.

In review of the APLIC publication released in 2012 (APLIC 2012), Grant PUD determined that that two of its three Midway transmission line spans were in accordance with the APLIC 2012 guidelines. The Midway transmission line spans are the interior spans of a five-span transmission line cluster thereby reducing avian collision potential due to the line configuration. As a result, Grant PUD proposed to its consulting parties – USFWS and WDFW – to not install BFDs on the two Midway transmission line spans. In addition, Grant PUD proposed to remove the overhead ground wires on one de-energized span, which will also reduce avian collision potential. Discussion of these proposals occurred over a number of occasions with the consulting parties; formal approval for these proposals were sought and received during

Bose (LA 411 annual report) April 14, 2016 Page 2 of 2

the consulting parties' review of the 2012 annual report in which the proposal was included. The USFWS and WDFW concurred with both of Grant PUD's proposals. On December 23, 2013, Grant PUD submitted an amendment request to FERC for License Article 411 be modified to reflect the agency-approved and APLIC-compliant avian collision minimization options for the four transmission line spans previously identified in the 2010 FERC Order. On May 6, 2014, FERC issued an order approving the Grant PUD's proposed modifications to not install BFDs on the two Midway transmission line spans.

FERC staff with any questions should contact Tom Dresser at 509-754-5088, ext. 2312 or by email at tdresse@gcpud.org.

Respectfully,

Ross Hendrick

License Compliance Manager

Enclosures: Final 2015 Transmission Line Avian Collision Protection Plan Report

Cc: Jessica Gonzales, USFWS

Steve Lewis, USFWS Patrick Verhey, WDFW

Priest Rapids Project – FERC No. 2114

Transmission Line Collision Protection Plan

2015 Annual Report

License Article 411

Prepared by:



Environmental Assessment Services, LLC Richland, Washington

For:

Grant County Public Utility District

Executive Summary

On August 24, 2010, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) issued the order modifying and approving the Transmission Line Avian Collision Protection Plan (Plan) pursuant to Article 411 of the license for the Priest Rapids Project No. 2114 (Project). Per FERC's approval of the Plan, Public Utility District No. 2 of Grant County, Washington (Grant PUD) is required to ensure that 10 of its transmission line spans are compliant with the guidelines set forth in "Suggested Practices for Avian Protection on Power Lines: The State of the Art in 2006" or an updated publication. In 2010, Grant PUD proposed to install bird flight diverters (BFDs) upon ten transmission line spans within five transmission line corridors from 2011–2015, conduct avian surveys from 2011–2016 and every 15 years thereafter, and provide annual reports to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, and FERC by April 17 of each report year.

Pursuant to the Plan, Grant PUD scheduled the installation of BFDs upon the overhead ground wires (OHGW) at the following corridors and years: 1) South Moran Slough (2011), 2) North Moran Slough (2012), 3) Wanapum Switchyard (2013), 4) Wanapum-Columbia/Moses Coulee (2014), and Midway/Columbia River (2015).

Avian surveys have been conducted seasonally each year at all five transmission line corridors to record avian interactions within 0.25 miles of each of the transmission lines. The Wanapum-Columbia/Moses Coulee transmission line corridor was generally characterized as a raptor location, having a high number (>10) of ledges and alcoves on the cliffs. The South Moran Slough, North Moran Slough, Wanapum Switchyard, and the Midway/Columbia River corridors were all generally characterized as waterfowl locations with open water, nesting habitat, and brood cover.

A total of 60 avian interaction surveys were conducted during 2015 and included a total of 8,077 bird observations. At least fifty-four different bird species were identified during 2015, including one species, American White Pelican (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*), is listed as endangered by the State of Washington.

Bird flight behaviors recorded at the South Moran Slough, North Moran Slough, Wanapum Switchyard, and Wanapum-Columbia corridors were examined for differences associated with BFD installations. At the South Moran Slough and Wanapum-Columbia corridors, the unaltered flight behavior of passerine species was significantly increased ($\alpha=0.05$) after BFDs were installed. No statistical differences were detected in the pre-BFD-installed and post-BFD-installed bird flight behavior data for birds of prey at all sites. A lack of flight behavior difference with birds of prey could reveal that these species already observed the OHGWs prior to BFD installation. Whereas for wading birds, such as herons, observations of unaltered flight behavior significantly decreased ($\alpha=0.05$). A decrease in the frequency of unaltered flights for wading birds suggests that the BFDs are increasing the visual profile of the static wires and as a result, the birds are altering their flight in order to avoid the lines.

Table of Contents

1.0	Introd	uction		1
2.0	Mater	ials and	cription of the behavior data recorded during avian interaction ys	
	2.1	Bird F	light Diverter Installation	1
	2.2	Avian	Surveys	1
		2.2.1	Site Information Data	2
		2.2.2	Avian Location Types	2
		2.2.3	Avian Interaction Survey Data	2
		2.2.4	Avian Interaction Statistical Analyses	4
3.0	Result	ts and D	viscussion	4
	3.1	Bird F	light Diverter Installation	4
	3.2	Avian	Surveys	4
		3.2.1	Site Information Data & Avian Location Types	4
		3.2.2	Avian Interaction Surveys	7
4.0	Ackno	owledge	ments	.15
List o	f Literat	ure		.16
I ist o	f Table	c		
Table		A desc	1 0	3
Table	2	The bi	ard flight diverter installation completion dates for transmission lin	ne
Table	3	funnel	, and large migratory flights for the five transmission line	
Table	4	Open	water habitat waterfowl characterization data for the four waterfox	wl
Table	5			
Table	6		cover habitat characterization data for the four waterfowl nission line corridors.	6
Table	7		survey dates conducted during 2015 at the five transmission line ors with respect to survey period and daytime period	6
Table	8		pecies identified during the 2015 avian interaction surveys with the nd federal listing statuses.	

Table 9	Summary of bird observations at each transmission line corridor during 2015
Table 10	Summary of bird observations for each survey period during 201510
Table 11	Flight distribution of birds intersecting the transmission line spans presented by bird category during 201511
Table 12	Bird flight behaviors observed during 2015
Table 13	Seasons of available data for 2015 statistical comparison
Table 14	Comparison of pre-BFD installation and post-BFD installation bird flight behavior data at South Moran Slough (2011 through 2015)13
Table 15	Comparison of pre-BFD installation and post-BFD installation bird flight behavior data at North Moran Slough (2011 through 2015)13
Table 16	Comparison of pre-BFD installation and post-BFD installation bird flight behavior data at the Wanapum Switchyard (2011 through 2015)14
Table 17	Comparison of pre-BFD installation and post-BFD installation bird flight behavior data at Wanapum-Columbia (2011 through 2015)14
Table 18	Trends in Total Number of Bird Observations (2011 through 2015)15
List of Appe	ndices
Appendix A	Article 411 Survey Forms

1.0 Introduction

On August 24, 2010, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) issued the order modifying and approving the Transmission Line Avian Collision Protection Plan (Plan) pursuant to Article 411 of the license for the Priest Rapids Project No. 2114 (Project)¹. FERC's approval of the Article 411 requires the Public Utility District No. 2 of Grant County, Washington (Grant PUD) to is required to insure that 10 of its transmission line spans are compliant with the guidelines set forth in "Suggested Practices for Avian Protection on Power Lines: The State of the Art in 2006" or an updated publication. In 2010, Grant PUD proposed to install bird flight diverters (BFDs) upon ten transmission line spans within five transmission line corridors from 2011–2015, conduct avian surveys from 2011–2016 and every 15 years thereafter, and provide annual reports to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW), and FERC by April 17 of each report year.

In 2001, Grant PUD assessed the potential for avian collisions with its transmission system. Avian surveys were conducted at a total of 28 transmission line corridors and included substations and switchyards (Framatome ANP 2003). In general, the primary source of birds collisions within the transmission system are birds colliding with the overhead ground wires (OHGW), and the installation of BFDs upon the OHGWs have reduced bird collisions in the range of 57-89% (Koops and De Jong 1982; Koops 1987).

Within the approved Plan, Grant PUD committed to mark five 230 kV transmission line corridors with BFDs and install BFDs upon OHGW and any guy wires associated with the ten transmission line spans within the five transmission line corridors. Grant PUD determined that it was not necessary to mark the transmission lines (T-lines); because, the 230 kV T-lines are thicker and have a line diameter equal to or greater than one inch in diameter (APLIC 1994, 2012). Additionally, most BFDs and devices cannot be installed on energized conductors with voltages over 230 kV (APLIC 1994).

2.0 Materials and Methods

2.1 Bird Flight Diverter Installation

Pursuant to the Plan, Grant PUD scheduled the BFD installation upon the OHGW at the following corridors and years: 1) South Moran Slough (2011), 2) North Moran Slough (2012), 3) Wanapum Switchyard (2013), 4) Wanapum-Columbia/Moses Coulee (2014), and Midway/Columbia River downriver from Priest Rapids Dam (2015). All outages were scheduled to occur during the months of September and October for the marking years.

2.2 Avian Surveys

Pursuant to the approved Plan, avian surveys were conducted at the five corridors (South Moran South, North Moran Slough, Wanapum Switchyard, Wanapum-Columbia/Moses Coulee, and Midway/Columbia River downriver from Priest Rapids Dam). The transmission line corridor surveys recorded data in three categories: 1) Site Information, 2) Avian Location Type, and 3) Avian Interaction Survey to incorporate information within 0.25 miles of the transmission lines. See Appendix A for the datasheets used to record the data.

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¹ 132 FERC ¶ 62,127 (2010)

2.2.1 Site Information Data

The Site Information included the following data:

- Date
- Surveyor
- Site Name
- Survey Period: Spring Migration (February–March); Nesting (April–May); Summer (July–August); Fall/Winter (Mid-September–November)
- Day Time Period: AM (survey started at civil twilight), Mid-Day, PM (survey concluded at civil twilight)
- Survey Start Time
- Survey End Time
- Bird Flight Diverter Status (Installed or Not Installed)
- Raptor Perches (Present/Absent)
- Large Migratory Flights (Present/Absent)
- Geographic Funnel (Present/Absent). River valleys and canyons are examples of geographic funnels.

2.2.2 Avian Location Types

The Avian Location Types were classified at Raptor Locations or Waterfowl Locations. Raptor Locations noted the presence of ledges and alcoves on cliffs as not applicable (N/A), Low (0-5), Moderate (6-10), or High (>10). The presence or absence of updrafts and thermals were also recorded for Raptor Locations.

Waterfowl Locations Types recorded data on open water, nesting habitat, and brood cover. Open water data were recorded as present or absent. Nesting habitat data were recorded as present or absent during the nesting survey period only. Nesting habitat data were not applicable during the other survey periods. Brood cover data were recorded as present or absent during the Nesting and Summer Survey Periods. Brood cover data were not applicable during the other survey periods.

2.2.3 Avian Interaction Survey Data

The avian interaction survey collected data within 0.25 miles of the transmission line spans. The avian interaction survey recorded data for observation time, bird category, number of birds, listing status, vertical plane interaction, weather, and behavior. The survey time lengths were two hours during the nesting, summer, and fall/winter survey periods and three hours for the spring migration survey period. Observation time was recorded as military time. Bird categories were recorded as the following: A) Birds of Prey, B) Waterfowl, C) Wading Birds (herons), D) Shorebirds (plovers, sandpipers), E) Aerialists (pelicans, gulls, terns), F) Fowl-Like Birds, G) Passerine (songbirds, etc.), H) Misc. Non-Passerine Birds (doves, swifts, hummingbirds, woodpeckers, kingfishers). Listing status included any state or federal listing status for the particular bird species. The vertical plane interaction data were recorded in the following four vertical zones: 1) N/A (Did Not Intersect T-Line), 2) below transmission lines, 3) between

transmission lines and OHGWs, and 4) above OHGWs. The vertical plane distance was recorded as the following: N/A (Did Not Intersect T-Line), 0–10 ft, 11–25 ft, 26–50 ft, 51–100 ft, and >101 ft. Weather data included notes relating to cloud cover, precipitation, wind speed. Behavior data were recorded as Unaltered Flight, Flight Among Wires, Altered Flight, Abrupt Altered Flight, Flushed, Perched on Tower, Perched on Wire, Perched on Other, On Water/Ground (Table 1; Framatome ANP 2003).

Table 1 A description of the behavior data recorded during avian interaction surveys.

Unaltered Flight	Flight above or below (but not among) the transmission lines that includes no observable alterations in flight altitude, direction, speed or other flight characteristic that could be construed as a response to the transmission line structures, wires, or OHGW.
Flight Among Lines	Flight between transmission line wires, OHGW, or both that exhibited no observable alterations in flight altitude, direction, speed or other flight characteristic that could be construed as a response to the transmission line structures, wires, or OHGW.
Altered Flight	Any change in flight altitude, direction, speed, or other flight characteristic in apparent response to a transmission line structure, wire, or OHGW. The behavior occurs as the bird approaches the structure, wire or OHGW giving the individual the time necessary to make a relatively minor flight adjustment and avoid the structure.
Abrupt Altered Flight	Any change in flight altitude, direction, speed, or other flight characteristic in apparent response to a transmission line structure, wire, or OHGW occurring in very close proximity to a transmission line structure and involving a rapid and/or major flight adjustment to avoid the structure.
Flushed	Rapid take off from vegetative cover, water, or ground that was construed as being a direct result of disturbance (usually by the observer, but also including passing vehicles).
Perched on Tower	Perching on any transmission line tower, OHGW support, or structure that supports a wire, including those associated with a substation or switchyard.
Perched on Wire	Perching on any wire associated with the transmission line, substations, or switchyards, or adjacent distribution lines including OHGW or support (guy) wires.
Perched on Other	Perching on vegetation, fences or posts, autos and other machinery, cliffs, distribution poles, or any other man-made structures.
On Water/Ground	Stationary or moving on the ground, or on water (e.g., loafing, foraging on the surface, diving, or swimming).

2.2.4 Avian Interaction Statistical Analyses

Statistical comparisons [two-tailed Student's t-Test ($\alpha \le 0.05$)] of altered and unaltered bird flight behavior were performed for pre-BFD and post-BFD treatment groups when conditions were the following:

- 1). at least three altered flight or unaltered flight observations per treatment group,
- 2). at least 20 total bird observations for a given bird category within both the pre-BFD and post-BFD treatment groups, and
- 3). at least three seasons of both pre-BFD and post-BFD treatment group surveys.

For treatment groups and bird categories that satisfied the above conditions, the number of birds that exhibited altered flight and unaltered flight were divided by the total numbers of birds observed for their respective bird category for each survey period and the aforementioned statistical comparisons were performed.

3.0 Results and Discussion

3.1 Bird Flight Diverter Installation

A complete list of BFD installation progress is presented in Table 2. BFDs installation upon the OHGW's at South Moran Slough was completed on October 10, 2011. The North Moran Slough was completed on November 9, 2012. The Wanapum Switchyard corridor BFD's were installed on September 30, 2013. The Wanapum-Columbia/Moses Coulee BFD's were installed on October 03, 2014.

Table 2 The bird flight diverter installation completion dates for transmission line corridors.

Date of Completion	Span of BFD Installation	Corridor
8/30/2011	Priest Rapids - Midway 230kV Line #3 between Structures #211 and #212	South Moran Slough
9/12/2011	Priest Rapids - Midway 230kV Line #1 between Structures #11 and #12	South Moran Slough
10/10/2011	Priest Rapids - Midway 230kV Line #2 between Structures #111 and #112	South Moran Slough
11/9/2012	Priest Rapids 230kV Line between Structures #76 and #77	North Moran Slough
9/30/2013	Wanapum-Priest Rapids 230kV Line, Structures #1 and #2	Wanapum Switchyard
10/3/2014	Wanapum-Columbia 230kV Line, Structures #132 and #133	Wanapum-Columbia / Moses Coulee

3.2 Avian Surveys

3.2.1 Site Information Data & Avian Location Types

The five transmission line corridors were characterized by site information and avian location descriptions. The transmission line corridor site information data of avian location type, raptor perch presence/absence, geographic funnel presence/absence, and large migratory flight presence/absence were presented in Table 3. The Wanapum-Columbia/Moses Coulee transmission line corridor was the only raptor location, and the site was characterized as having a high number (>10) of ledges and alcoves on the cliffs with intermittent updrafts present on warm sunny days. The South Moran Slough, North Moran Slough, Wanapum Switchyard, and the Midway/Columbia River corridors were all characterized as waterfowl locations. The waterfowl site characterization data of open water, nesting habitat, and brood cover were presented in Table 4, Table 5, and Table 6, respectively. The surveys conducted during 2015 were presented for all five transmission line corridors survey sites with respect to the survey season and daytime period as shown in Table 7. During 2015, the spring migration surveys were performed March 11-29,

the nesting season surveys were conducted May 4-29, the summer season surveys were conducted between July 8 and August 26, and the fall/winter season surveys were conducted between September 23 and October 28 (Table 7).

Table 3 Avian location type and site descriptive data of raptor perches, geographic funnel, and large migratory flights for the five transmission line corridors.

Corridor	Avian Location Type	Raptor Perches	Geographic Funnel	Large Migratory Flights
South Moran Slough	Waterfowl	Present	Absent	Absent
North Moran Slough	Waterfowl	Present	Absent	Absent
Wanapum Switchyard	Waterfowl	Absent	Absent	Absent
Wanapum-Columbia/Moses Coulee	Raptor	Present	Present	Absent
Midway/Columbia River downriver from Priest Rapids Dam	Waterfowl	Absent	Present	Absent

Table 4 Open water habitat waterfowl characterization data for the four waterfowl transmission line corridors.

	Open Water						
Corridor	Spring Migration	Nesting	Summer	Fall/Winter			
South Moran Slough	Present	Present	Present	Present			
North Moran Slough	Present	Present	Present	Present			
Wanapum Switchyard	Present	Present	Absent	Absent			
Midway/Columbia River	Duranut	D	D	D			
downriver from Priest	Present	Present	Present	Present			

Table 5 Nesting habitat characterization data for the four waterfowl transmission line corridors.

	Nesting Habitat					
Corridor	Spring Migration	Nesting	Summer	Fall/Winter		
South Moran Slough	N/A	Present	N/A	N/A		
North Moran Slough	N/A	Present	N/A	N/A		
Wanapum Switchyard	N/A	Present	N/A	N/A		
Midway/Columbia River	NT/A	D	NT/A	NT/A		
downriver from Priest	N/A	Present	N/A	N/A		

Table 6 Brood cover habitat characterization data for the four waterfowl transmission line corridors.

	Brood Cover					
Corridor	Spring Migration	Nesting	Summer	Fall/Winter		
South Moran Slough	N/A	Present	Present	N/A		
North Moran Slough	N/A	Present	Present	N/A		
Wanapum Switchyard	N/A	Present	Present	N/A		
Midway/Columbia River downriver from Priest	N/A	Present	Present	N/A		

Table 7 Avian survey dates conducted during 2015 at the five transmission line corridors with respect to survey period and daytime period.

Survey Period	Corridor	AM	Mid-Day	PM
	South Moran Slough	3/24/2015	3/23/2015	3/23/2015
	North Moran Slough	3/29/2015	3/24/2015	3/24/2015
Spring Migration	Wanapum Switchyard	3/26/2015	3/26/2015	3/29/2015
	Wanapum-Columbia	3/12/2015	3/12/2015	3/11/2015
	Midway	3/25/2015	3/25/2015	3/25/2015
	South Moran Slough	5/6/2015	5/6/2015	5/28/2015
	North Moran Slough	5/8/2015	5/8/2015	5/27/2015
Nesting	Wanapum Switchyard	5/5/2015	5/4/2015	5/4/2015
	Wanapum-Columbia	5/7/2015	5/7/2015	5/8/2015
	Midway	5/19/2015	5/19/2015	5/29/2015
	South Moran Slough	7/9/2015	7/15/2015	8/26/2014
	North Moran Slough	7/16/2015	7/23/2015	8/12/2015
Summer	Wanapum Switchyard	7/15/2015	7/8/2015	7/29/2015
	Wanapum-Columbia	7/23/2015	7/16/2015	8/5/2015
	Midway	7/8/2015	7/9/2015	7/28/2015
	South Moran Slough	9/24/2015	9/23/2015	10/8/2015
	North Moran Slough	9/30/2015	9/24/2015	10/14/2015
Fall/Winter	Wanapum Switchyard	10/1/2015	10/7/2015	10/21/2015
	Wanapum-Columbia	10/7/2015	10/1/2015	10/28/2015
	Midway	9/23/2015	9/30/2015	10/15/2015

3.2.2 Avian Interaction Surveys

A total of 60 avian interaction surveys were conducted during 2015 at the five transmission line corridors. Fifty-four different bird species were identified during 2015, and their state and federal listing statuses is presented in Table 8. The American white pelican (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*) was the only species observed that currently has a state and/or federal Threatened or Endangered species listing status (Table 8). A total of 8,077 bird observations were recorded during the 2015 survey period. Bird observations were summarized by corridor (Table 9) and survey period (Table 10). Passerine species continue to be the most abundant birds for all sites. In 2015, the most abundant passerines were the European starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*; n = 2,284) and the redwinged blackbird (*Agelaius phoeniceus*; n = 1,107). The American Kestrel (*Falco sparverius*; n = 18) was the most abundant bird of prey species. Mallard ducks (*Anas platyrhynchos*; n = 379) were the most abundant waterfowl species. American white pelicans (n = 128) were the most abundant aerialists observed during 2015. Northern flickers (*Colaptes auratus*; n = 76) were the most common non-passerine bird species.

The bird interaction behavior data were presented in with respect to their flight across the transmission lines (i.e., above the OHGW, between OHGW and the T-Lines, or below T-Lines; Table 11). Of the 8,077 observations made during 2015, no bird collisions were documented; however, a number of altered flight patterns were documented (Table 12).

Table 13 illustrates the number of seasons currently available for comparing changes in bird responses (altered or unaltered flight patterns) that may be associated with installing BFDs on the transmission lines. Based on these minimum sample size criteria, statistical comparisons of the bird flight behavior data were available at South Moran Slough (Table 14), North Moran Slough (Table 15), Wanapum Switchyard (Table 16), and the Wanapum-Columbia (Table 17) sites. Table 14 and Table 17 documented similar significant (α = 0.05) bird behaviors for passerines species after BFDs were installed at the South Moran Slough and Wanapum-Columbia corridors. At both corridors, the unaltered flight behavior significantly increased for passerine species after BFDs were installed. No statistical differences were detected in the pre-BFD and post-BFD bird flight behavior data for birds of prey at all sites. A lack of flight behavior difference with birds of prey could reveal that these species already observed the OHGWs prior to BFD installation. Birds of prey (i.e., raptors) and passerine birds (i.e., songbirds) are reported to have the keenest sight of all birds, and they can resolve details at distances 2.5-3 times the distance that humans can (Gill 2007).

Whereas for wading birds, such as herons, observations of unaltered flight behavior significantly decreased ($\alpha = 0.05$; Table 15). A decrease in the frequency of unaltered flights for wading birds suggests that the BFDs are increasing the visual profile of the static wires and as a result, the birds are altering their flight in order to avoid the lines.

In 2015, the numbers of observed birds increased in excess of 8,000 birds, which is similar to bird counts observed in 2011 (Table 18). Previously, a marked decline in the total number of bird observed was noted at all five sites from 2011-2014.

Table 8 Bird species identified during the 2015 avian interaction surveys with their state and federal listing statuses.

Bird Category	Species	State Listing	Federal Listing
	American Kestrel		
	Bald Eagle	Sensitive	Species of Concern
	Great Horned Owl		
Birds of Prey	Northern Harrier		
	Osprey	Monitored	
	Red-Tailed Hawk		
	Turkey Vulture	Monitored	
	American Coot		
	Bufflehead		
	Canada Goose		
	Common Goldeneye		
	Common Merganser		
Waterfami	Double-Crested Cormorant		
Waterfowl	Gadwall		
Waterio Wi	Green-Winged Teal		
	Mallard		
	Northern Pintail		
	Pied-Billed Grebe		
	Wood Duck		
	Black-Crowned Night Heron	Monitored	
Wading Bird	Great Blue Heron	Monitored	
	Great Egret	Monitored	
	American White Pelican	Endangered	
Aerialists	California Gull		
	Ring-Billed Gull		
Fowl-Like Birds	California Quail		
	American Crow		
	American Goldfinch		
	American Magpie		
	American Robin		
	Bank Swallow		
	Barn Swallow		
	Black-Billed Magpie		
	Brewer's Blackbird		
	Brown-Headed Cowbird		
	Bullock's Oriole		
	Cedar Waxwing		
Passerines	Cliff Swallow		
	Common Raven		
	Eastern Kingbird		
	European Starling		
	Horned Lark		
	House Finch		
	Lark Sparrow		
	Lazuli Bunting		
	Red-Winged Blackbird		
	Tree Swallow		
	Western Kingbird		
	Western Meadowlark		
	White-Crowned Sparrow		
	Belted Kingfisher		
Non-Passerines	Common Nighthawk		
Misc.	Mourning Dove		
	Northern Flicker		

Table 9 Summary of bird observations at each transmission line corridor during 2015.

Bird Category	Species	Midway	North Moran Slough	South Moran Slough	Wanapum Switchyard	Wanapum- Columbia	Grand Total
	American Kestrel				14	4	18
	Bald Eagle	1				_	1
	Great Horned Owl	2				2	2
Birds of Prey	Misc. Hawk	3	0	2	1	2	5
Birds of Prey	Northern Harrier Osprey	5	8	3 4	1		12
	Red-Tailed Hawk	1	1	+	2	8	11
	Turkey Vulture	1		1		0	1
	Unknown			1		2	2
Birds of Prey Total	Cimilowii	10	9	8	17	18	62
	American Coot		13	78			91
	Bufflehead	2	2				4
	Canada Goose	160	27	9		28	224
	Common Goldeneye		1				1
	Common Merganser	75	2	11			88
	Double-Crested	24					24
	Cormorant	24					24
Waterfowl	Gadwall		4				4
	Green-Winged Teal		10				10
	Mallard	130	192	48	9		379
	Misc. Duck	5	24	125			154
	Northern Pintail		2	<u> </u>			2
	Pied-Billed Grebe		9	29	1		38
	Unknown	11		44			55
	Wood Duck		4	5			9
Waterfowl Total	DII- C. 137.1:	407	290	349	9	28	1,083
	Black-Crowned Night	1	45				46
Wading Birds	Heron	20	10	20			5 0
wading birds	Great Blue Heron	20	18	20			58
	Great Egret Misc. Heron		1	1			1
Wading Birds Total	Misc. Heron	21	64	21			106
Shorebirds Total		0	0	0	0	0	0
Sholedhus Iolai	American White Pelican	116	12	U	U	U	128
Aerialists	California Gull	6	12	1			7
	Misc. Gull	38	31	8			77
	Ring-Billed Gull	7	31	-			7
Aerialists Total	9	167	43	9	0	0	219
Fowl-Like Birds	California Quail	2	7	7	2		18
Fowl-Like Birds To	tal	2	7	7	2	0	18
	American Crow	21	9	5	3	7	45
	American Goldfinch	4				1	5
	American Magpie	5	9	2	46		62
	American Robin	25	19	27	27	49	147
	Bank Swallow	21	20	341		4	386
	Barn Swallow		30	6	6		42
	Black-Billed Magpie	10	48	11	100		169
	Brewer's Blackbird			117	12		129
	Brown-Headed Cowbird	49			15		64
	Bullock's Oriole	23		6	1		30
	Cedar Waxwing	20					20
	Cliff Swallow	13	147	242	46	65	513
D '	Common Raven	9		22	1	6	16
Passerines	Eastern Kingbird	19	6	23	5	25	53
	European Starling	10	13	1,830	416	25	2,284
	Horned Lark	12	10	1	1	505	13
	House Finch	1	10	1	1	505	517
	Lark Sparrow	1			1	3	6
	Lazuli Bunting	2	-	1	1	2	1 12
	Misc. Sparrow Misc. Swallow		6 72	1	1	3	12 72
	Red-Winged Blackbird	68		445	43	3	
	Tree Swallow	00	548	15	43	3	1,107 15
	Unknown	86	90	76	98	241	591
	Western Kingbird	18	70	16	14	23	71
	Western Meadowlark	5		17	6		28
	White-Crowned Sparrow		5	2	0	1	8
		412	1,035	3,183	840	936	6,406
Passerines Total	White Crowned Sparrow				0-10	730	8
Passerines Total)	6			U
	Belted Kingfisher		19	6	3		44
Non-Passerines	Belted Kingfisher Common Nighthawk	18	19	4	3		44 1
	Belted Kingfisher Common Nighthawk Misc. Woodpecker		19	4	3 1 4		1
Non-Passerines	Belted Kingfisher Common Nighthawk Misc. Woodpecker Mourning Dove	18	19	9	1 4	5	1 35
Non-Passerines Misc.	Belted Kingfisher Common Nighthawk Misc. Woodpecker Mourning Dove Northern Flicker	18 4 8	19 18 13	9 30	1 4 20	5	1 35 76
Misc. Non-Passerines Tota	Belted Kingfisher Common Nighthawk Misc. Woodpecker Mourning Dove Northern Flicker	18 4 8 30	19 18 13 52	9 30 49	1 4 20 28	5	1 35 76 164
Non-Passerines Misc.	Belted Kingfisher Common Nighthawk Misc. Woodpecker Mourning Dove Northern Flicker	18 4 8	19 18 13	9 30	1 4 20		1 35 76

Table 10 Summary of bird observations for each survey period during 2015.

Bird Category	Species	Fall/Winter	Nesting	Spring Migration	Summer	Grand Total
	American Kestrel	7		2	9	18
	Bald Eagle			1		1
	Great Horned Owl				2	2
Birds of Prey	Misc. Hawk	5				5
Birds of Prey	Northern Harrier	5	5	1	1	12
	Osprey Red-Tailed Hawk	2 4	3	2	4	10
	Turkey Vulture	1	3	3	1	11
	Unknown	1			2	2
irds of Prey Total	Ulikilowii	24	12	7	19	62
mus of Frey Total	American Coot	76	2	13	19	91
	Bufflehead	70	2	2		4
	Canada Goose	7	32	31	154	224
	Common Goldeneye	,		1	10.	1
	Common Merganser	51	12	1	24	88
	Double-Crested		2.1			
	Cormorant		21		3	24
Waterfowl	Gadwall	2		2		4
	Green-Winged Teal	1			9	10
	Mallard	94	114	59	112	379
	Misc. Duck	153			1	154
	Northern Pintail		2			2
	Pied-Billed Grebe	27	-	2	9	38
	Unknown				55	55
	Wood Duck	9				9
Vaterfowl Total		420	185	111	367	1,083
	Black-Crowned Night	17	17	2	10	46
	Heron					
Wading Birds	Great Blue Heron	6	18	6	28	58
	Great Egret	1				1
	Misc. Heron			_	1	1
Vading Birds Total		24	35	8	39	106
horebirds Total	1	0	0	0	0	0
Aerialists	American White Pelican	4	54		70	128
	California Gull	7.			7	7
	Misc. Gull	76			1	77
' 1' 4 TP 4 1	Ring-Billed Gull	7	<i></i>		70	7
Aerialists Total	California Ossail	87	54	2	78	219
Fowl-Like Birds owl-Like Birds Tota	California Quail	6	3	2	7	18
OWFLIKE DITUS TOE	American Crow	6	14	2 14	5	45
	American Goldfinch	12	2	17	3	5
	American Magpie	62			3	62
	American Robin	77	25	22	23	147
	Bank Swallow	,,	376	10	23	386
	Barn Swallow		2.0	10	42	42
	Black-Billed Magpie		24	85	60	169
	Brewer's Blackbird		12	117		129
	Brown-Headed Cowbird	15	6		43	64
	Bullock's Oriole		19		11	30
	Cedar Waxwing				20	20
	Cliff Swallow		212	168	133	513
	Common Raven	7	6	1	2	16
Passerines	Eastern Kingbird		10		43	53
	European Starling	1,479	1	22	782	2,284
	Horned Lark		13			13
	House Finch	490	6	12	9	517
	Lark Sparrow			2	4	6
	Lazuli Bunting		1			1
	Misc. Sparrow	1			11	12
	Misc. Swallow				72	72
	Red-Winged Blackbird	116	260	323	408	1,107
	Tree Swallow		15			15
	Unknown	411			180	591
	Western Kingbird		9		62	71
	Western Meadowlark		6	21	1	28
	White-Crowned Sparrow	8	1.017	707	1.01.4	8
asserines Total	D t 117' C1	2,678	1,017	797	1,914	6,406
	Belted Kingfisher	7		1	4.4	8
Non-Passerines	Common Nighthawk				44	44
Misc.	Misc. Woodpecker				1	1
	Mourning Dove	1	5	4	29	35
	Northern Flicker	56	5	4	11	76
Von-Passerines Tota		64	10	5	85	164
Inknown		12 12			7	19
Inknown Total						19

Table 11 Flight distribution of birds intersecting the transmission line spans presented by bird category during 2015.

Type and Proximity of Transmission Line	Vertical Plane (ft)	Birds of Prey	Waterfowl	Wading Birds	Shorebirds	Aerialists	Fowl- like Birds	Passerines	Non- Passerine Misc.	Unknown	Grand Total
	>101	1	1			13		9	21		45
	0-10	7	47	4		12		297	7		374
Above OHGW	11-25	6	99	8		24		220	4	1	362
	26-50	5	87	1		14		73	4	3	187
	51-100	2	43	8		24		2	1	1	81
Above OHGW Total		21	277	21	0	87	0	601	37	5	1,049
	>101	1	54	4		33	5	107	1		205
	0-10		5	7				107	5		124
Below T-Lines	11-25	1	23	4		2		355	1		386
	26-50	4	22	6		3		522	14	2	573
	51-100	8	167	20		17		1,190	38	5	1,445
Below T-Lines Total		14	271	41	0	55	5	2,281	59	7	2,733
Between	0-10	5	14	4		14		897	4		938
Detween	11-25	1	7					424	8	3	443
Between Total		6	21	4	0	14		1,321	12	3	1,381
Did Not Intersect N/A		21	514	40		63	13	2,203	56	4	2,914
Did Not Intersect Total		21	514	40	0	63	13	2,203	56	4	2,914
Grand Total		62	1,083	106	0	219	18	6,406	164	19	8,077

Table 12 Bird flight behaviors observed during 2015.

Bird Category	Abrupt Altered Flight	Altered Flight	Flight Among Wires	Flushed	Perched on Other	Perched on Tower		Unaltered Flight	On Ground/Water	Grand Total
Birds of Prey			2	1	5	4	7	43		62
Waterfowl	7	40		33	7			582	414	1,083
Wading Birds				6	11			82	7	106
Shorebirds										0
Aerialists	2	24	1	13				123	56	219
Fowl-Like Birds				2	2				14	18
Passerines	29	136	351	269	588	1,008	401	3,615	9	6,406
Non-Passerine Misc.	1	4	2	1	34	5	2	115		164
Unknown	3							16		19
Grand Total	42	204	356	325	647	1,017	410	4,576	500	8,077

Table 13 Seasons of available data for 2015 statistical comparison.

Corridor	# Seasons of Pre-BFD data	# Seasons of Post-BFD data	Installation Year	Statistical Comparison
South Moran Slough	3	17	2011	2012
North Moran Slough	7	13	2012	2013
Wanapum Switchyard	11	9	2013	2014
Wanapum-Columbia	15	5	2014	2015
Midway	20	0	Scheduled for 2015	Scheduled for 2016

Table 14 Comparison of pre-BFD installation and post-BFD installation bird flight behavior data at South Moran Slough (2011 through 2015).

	Pre-	BFD Obser	vation Sumr	nary	Post-	BFD Obser	vation Sum	mary	Altered	Behavior S	tatistics	Unaltered Behavior Statistics		
Bird Category	# Seasons	# alt (0.96%)	# unalt (17.87%)	Total Obs.	# Seasons	# alt (3.49%)	# unalt (41.49%)	Total Obs.	P(T<=t)	df	Significant	P(T<=t)	df	Significant
A: Birds of Prey	3	2	8	20	17	7	26	42				0.13	3	no
B: Waterfowl	3	4	43	110	17	28	318	964	0.606	17	no	0.65	3	no
C: Wading Birds	3	1	7	8	17	14	44	75						
D: Shorebirds	3	0	1	3	17	0	1	1						
E: Aerialists	3	0	2	2	17	1	31	33						
F: Fowl-Like Birds	3	0	0	0	17	0	0	24						
G: Passerine Birds	3	14	309	2,004	17	137	2,997	7,184	0.875	4	no	0.03	8	yes
H: Non-Passerine Misc.	3	0	19	30	17	3	85	126				0.88	6	no
Total		21	389	2,177		190	3,502	8,449						

Table 15 Comparison of pre-BFD installation and post-BFD installation bird flight behavior data at North Moran Slough (2011 through 2015).

	Pre-	BFD Obser	vation Sum	mary	Post	-BFD Obser	vation Sum	mary	Altered	Behavior S	tatistics	Unaltere	d Behavior	Statistics
Bird Category	# Seasons	# alt (2.07%)	# unalt (37.28%)	Total Obs.	# Seasons	# alt (4.35%)	# unalt (62.96%)	Total Obs.	P(T<=t)	df	Significant	P(T<=t)	df	Significant
A: Birds of Prey	7	0	30	43	13	0	30	42				0.560	13	no
B: Waterfowl	7	40	468	530	13	92	867	1,157	0.429	8	no	0.848	9	no
C: Wading Birds	7	7	44	53	13	9	59	96	0.217	14	no	0.001	15	yes
D: Shorebirds	7	0	7	8	13	0	1	3						
E: Aerialists	7	3	30	38	13	6	62	68	0.346	7	no	0.562	9	no
F: Fowl-Like Birds	7	0	0	0	13	0	0	9						
G: Passerine Birds	7	21	676	2,728	13	59	1,376	2,435	0.204	14	no	0.818	9	no
H: Non-Passerine Misc.	7	0	21	23	13	3	53	78				0.152	9	no
Total		71	1,276	3,423		169	2,448	3,888						

Table 16 Comparison of pre-BFD installation and post-BFD installation bird flight behavior data at the Wanapum Switchyard (2011 through 2015).

	Pre-	BFD Obser	vation Sum	mary	Post	-BFD Obser	vation Sum	mary	Altered	Behavior S	tatistics	Unaltered Behavior Statistics		
Bird Category	# Seasons	# alt (3.86%)	# unalt (51.96%)	Total Obs	# Seasons	# alt (0.48%)	# unalt (57.81%)	Total Obs.	P(T<=t)	df	Significant	P(T<=t)	df	Significant
	# Seasons	(3.80%)	(31.90%)	Total Obs.	# Seasons	(0.48%)	(37.81%)	Total Obs.	P(1<=t)	uı	Significant	P(1<=t)	u1	Significant
A: Birds of Prey	11	2	53	106	9	0	11	24				0.737	10	no
B: Waterfowl	11	4	186	193	9	0	17	17				0.363	5	no
C: Wading Birds	11	0	0	0	9	0	0	0						
D: Shorebirds	11	0	0	0	9	0	0	0						
E: Aerialists	11	0	0	0	9	0	0	0						
F: Fowl-Like Birds	11	0	13	19	9	0	0	2						
G: Passerine Birds	11	73	764	1,643	9	5	900	1,557	0.271	10	no	0.626	17	no
H: Non-Passerine Misc.	11	1	60	110	9	3	34	64				0.438	10	no
Total		80	1,076	2,071		8	962	1,664						

Table 17 Comparison of pre-BFD installation and post-BFD installation bird flight behavior data at Wanapum-Columbia (2011 through 2015).

	Pre-	BFD Obser	vation Sum	nary	Post	BFD Obser	vation Sum	mary	Altered	Behavior S	tatistics	Unaltered Behavior Statistics		
Bird Category	# Seasons	# alt (0.20%)	# unalt (46.85%)	Total Obs.	# Seasons	# alt (5.48%)	# unalt (69.37%)	Total Obs.	P(T<=t)	df	Significant	P(T<=t)	df	Significant
A: Birds of Prey	15	0	42	64	5	0	14	20				0.357	10	no
B: Waterfowl	15	0	0	0	5	0	28	28						
C: Wading Birds	15	0	0	0	5	0	0	0						
D: Shorebirds	15	0	0	0	5	0	0	0						
E: Aerialists	15	0	0	0	5	0	0	0						
F: Fowl-Like Birds	15	0	0	30	5	0	0	1						
G: Passerine Birds	15	3	606	1,304	5	56	666	967	0.619	6	no	0.009	13	yes
H: Non-Passerine Misc.	15	0	52	96	5	0	1	6		·				
Total		3	700	1,494		56	709	1,022						

Table 18 Trends in Total Number of Bird Observations (2011 through 2015).

Corridor	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Grand Total
Midway	2,148	883	1,101	783	1,051	5,966
North Moran Slough	2,687	1,498	680	946	1,505	7,316
South Moran Slough	2,429	2,066	1,150	1,355	3,628	10,628
Wanapum Switchyard	834	1,015	459	531	899	3,738
Wanapum-Columbia	669	390	267	203	994	2,523
Grand Total	8,767	5,852	3,657	3,818	8,077	30,171

4.0 Acknowledgements

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Appendix A Article 411 Survey Forms

Article 411 Transmission Line Collision Protection Plan Survey Site Description Survey Form

Date:	Surveyor:
Site: Wanapum – Columbia (Span 1) Type D1 Towers, 3 T-Lines 2 OHGW's	☐ Wanapum Switchyard (Span 2) Type A2 Tangent & DS Towers, 3 T-Lines 2 OHGW's
☐ North Moran Slough (Span 3) Type TR1 & Tangent A1 Towers, 3 T-Lines 2 OHGW's	South Moran Slough (Span 4, 6, and 8) Type A1 Tangent Towers, 3 T-Lines/Span 1 OHGW/Span
☐ Priest – Midway (Span 5, 7, and 9) Type B2 Special Towers, 3 T-Lines/Span 2 OHGW's/Span	Midway – Frenchman (Span 10) Type SC Special Towers, 3 T-Lines 2 OHGW's
Survey Period Spring Migration (Feb – Mar) Summer (July – Aug)	☐ Nesting (April – May) ☐ Fall/Winter (Mid-Sept – Nov)
Day Time Period ☐ AM ☐ Mid-Day ☐ PM	Start Time: End Time:
Bird Flight Diverters Installed?	
Miscellaneous Information (Presence/Abs Raptor Perches Large Migratory Flights Geographic Funnel (i.e., Canyons/Valleys)	ence)
Avian Locati	on Type:
Raptor Location Type	☐ Waterfowl Location Type
Ledges & Alcoves on Cliffs N/A Low (0-5) Moderate (6-10) High (>10) Updrafts/Thermals Present Absent	Open Water Present Absent Nesting Habitat (Nesting Survey Only) Present Absent N/A Brood Cover (Nesting/Summer Survey) Present Absent N/A

Article 411 Transmission Line Collision Protection Plan Survey Avian Survey Form

Time	Bird Category	Species	n	Listing Status	Vertical Plane	Below T-Lines, Between T- Lines & OHGW, Above OHGW	Weather	Behavior

Observation Range: Within 0.25 Miles of Transmission Line

Time: (Military). Survey Each Site 2 Hours. In Spring, Survey 3+ Hours.

Bird Category: A) Birds of Prey, B) Waterfowl, C) Wading Birds (herons), D) Shorebirds (plovers, sandpipers), E) Aerialists (pelicans, gulls, terns), F) Fowl-Like Birds,

G) Passerine (songbirds), H) Misc. Non-Passerine Birds (doves, swifts, hummingbirds, woodpeckers, nightjars, kingfishers)

n: Count of Birds

Listing Status: State Listed, Federally Listed, Both

Vertical Plane: N/A (Did Not Intersect T-Line), 0-10 ft, 11-25 ft, 26-50 ft, 51-100 ft, >101 ft.

Weather: Cloud Cover, Precipitation, Wind Speed & Direction

Behavior: Unaltered Flight, Flight Among Wires, Altered Flight, Abrupt Altered Flight, Flushed, Perched on Tower, Perched on Wire, Perched on Other, On Water/Ground

Page __ of __