



RIVERSIDE SOLAR

Matter No. 21-00752

900-2.13 Exhibit 12

NYS Threatened and Endangered Species

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Acronym List

AES	The AES Corporation, Inc.
Application	Riverside Section 94-c Application
DBH	diameter at breast height
NCBP	Net Conservation Benefit Plan
NYCRR	New York Codes, Rules and Regulations
NYSDEC	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
NYSDPS	New York State Department of Public Service
ORES	ORES of Renewable Energy Siting
USCs	Uniform Standards and Conditions
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
WSCR	Wildlife Site Characterization Report

Glossary Terms

Applicant	Riverside Solar, LLC, a subsidiary of The AES Corporation, Inc. (AES), the entity seeking a siting permit for the Facility from the Office of Renewable Energy Siting (ORES) under Section 94-c of the New York State Executive Law.
Facility	The proposed components to be constructed for the collection and distribution of energy for the Riverside Solar Project, which includes solar arrays, inverters, electric collection lines, and the collection substation.
Facility Site	The parcels encompassing Facility components which totals 1,168 acres in the Towns of Lyme and Brownville, Jefferson County, New York (Figure 2-1).
Study Area	In accordance with the Section 94-c Regulations, the Study Area for the Facility includes a radius of five miles around the Facility Site boundary, unless otherwise noted for a specific resource study or Exhibit. The 5-mile Study Area encompasses 79,169 acres, inclusive of the 1,168-acre Facility Site.
Towns	The Towns of Lyme and Brownville, Jefferson County, New York.

Exhibit 12: NYS Threatened and Endangered Species

This Exhibit provides information required in accordance with the requirements of §900-2.13 of the Section 94-c Regulations.

12(a) Wildlife Site Characterization Report

A Wildlife Site Characterization Report (WSCR) was prepared pursuant to §900-1.3(g)(1) and was submitted to the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) and ORES of Renewable Energy Siting (ORES) on February 8, 2021. A meeting between the Applicant and associated representatives, the NYSDEC, and ORES was held virtually on March 16, 2021. At this meeting, the agencies provided feedback on the content and conclusions of the WSCR, which is discussed further below. The WSCR is included as Appendix 12-1.

12(b) Pre-application Wildlife Survey Reports

In addition to the WSCR, several preconstruction surveys were completed in support of the Riverside Section 94-c Application (Application). Survey reports identified in this Exhibit were previously provided to ORES and the NYSDEC and have been included as Appendices with this Application. Specifically, the Application includes reports for the Applicant's breeding bird surveys (Appendix 12-2) and wintering grassland raptor surveys (Appendix 12-3). Summaries of these surveys and reports are provided below. Other non-wildlife related pre-application surveys, such as wetland and stream delineations, can be found in their applicable sections within the Application.

Grassland Breeding Bird Survey

A preconstruction survey of grassland bird species was conducted by TRC on behalf of the Applicant to determine the presence and site use by state-listed grassland bird species during the breeding season (late May through July of 2020). The survey methodology followed the NYSDEC *Draft Survey Protocol for State-listed Breeding Grassland Bird Species* (NYSDEC, 2015a). A study plan for the survey was submitted on May 7, 2020 to NYSDEC for review and comment. NYSDEC comments were incorporated into a revised study plan which was approved on May 27, 2020. The revised study plan was submitted to NYSDEC on June 29, 2020.

Point count surveys were conducted at 24 survey locations (points) within the Facility Site between May 21, 2020 and July 12, 2020 (Study Period). The number of points fluctuated

during the Study Period resulting from land use shifts to agricultural production. Four rounds of point count surveys were conducted over the course of the Study Period, with each location visited between one and four times, resulting in a total of 83 point count surveys. Additionally, two rounds of evening surveys targeting Henslow's sparrow (*Ammodramus henslowii*; state-threatened), were conducted at 19 points, for a total of 38 evening surveys.

A total of 1,464 grassland bird observations of 68 species occurred within the Facility Site during the Study Period. Of these, 51 species were observed during regular (point count) surveys, and an additional 17 species were observed incidentally. The five most frequently observed species during regular surveys comprised 62.8% of all individuals observed. The most frequently observed species during surveys was the ring-billed gull (*Larus delawarensis*; 226 observations), comprising 29.7% of all birds observed. Thereafter, the most frequently observed species were the bobolink (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*), red-winged blackbird (*Agelaius phoeniceus*), savannah sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis*), and American goldfinch (*Spinus tristis*).

Grassland bird observations fluctuated throughout the Study Period. The number of observations was highest on May 21, 2020 with 247 observations (n=247). Observations were lowest on June 14, 2020 (n=21). The grassland bird community observed in the study area is comprised of species widely distributed in and typical to New York State. Observed species are representative of those expected where suitable grassland habitat is present.

Two state-listed threatened species were documented during the Study Period. Northern harrier (*Circus cyaneus*) was observed on four occasions, with two observations during regular surveys and two incidentally observed outside of the prescribed survey window. Twelve observations of Henslow's sparrows were documented, including one incidental observation, during daytime surveys. Henslow's sparrows and northern harriers were also documented during evening surveys. A total of 10 observations of Henslow's sparrows were documented from the same three locations where the species was observed during daytime surveys. Northern harriers were documented during eight of the evening surveys. Observed species of special concern included the grasshopper sparrow (*Ammodramus savannarum*; 40 observations) and osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*; four observations). Evidence of probable breeding was documented for all listed species (*i.e.*, singing males, visiting probable nest sites), except northern harrier. No nests or nesting behavior were observed for any listed species, with the exception of an osprey nest.

The grassland breeding bird survey report was submitted to the NYSDEC and ORES on November 24, 2020 and is included herein as Appendix 12-2.

Wintering Grassland Raptor Surveys

On behalf of the Applicant, TRC conducted a preconstruction survey of wintering grassland raptors. The objective of the wintering grassland raptor survey was to determine the presence and site use of state-listed grassland raptors within the proposed Facility Site. Target species were the short-eared owl (*Asio flammeus*) and northern harrier. The survey methodology followed the NYSDEC *Draft Survey Protocol for State-listed Wintering Grassland Raptor Species* (NYSDEC, 2015b). A study plan for the survey was submitted to the NYSDEC on December 10, 2019 and was revised per NYSDEC's January 7, 2020 comments. The revised study plan was submitted to the NYSDEC on January 13, 2020.

Surveys were performed in the winter of 2019 and 2020 and were conducted between December 6, 2019 to March 30, 2020. Surveys were performed using both rotating stationary survey points and weekly driving surveys along roads, with short-duration counts conducted along the route in areas of grassland habitat. Stationary survey points were situated in or near grassland habitat within the Facility Site with clear visibility in all or most directions. Stationary survey points were no further than 1,000 meters apart when multiple stationary survey points were needed to cover an area of grassland habitat.

A total of four stationary survey points and one driving route consisting of eight driving survey stops were established in areas of potential habitat throughout the Facility Site. A total of 36 stationary surveys and 66 driving route survey stops were completed over nine survey events, for to a total survey effort of 61.3 stationary survey hours and 11.15 driving survey hours during the study.

A total of 29 raptor observations of eight species and one unknown buteo was recorded during the stationary surveys comprising a total of 552 use minutes. Overall mean use of the Facility Site by raptors for stationary surveys was 0.150 minutes. Thirty-nine raptor observations representing nine species, were recorded during the driving surveys, including three species not observed during stationary surveys. There were several incidental sightings of multiple species including three snowy owls (*Bubo scandiacus*), one American kestrel (*Falco sparverius*), one

bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), one merlin (*Falco columbariu*), and four unknown raptors.

Four state-listed species were observed including the bald eagle (state-threatened), northern harrier (state-threatened), sharp-shinned hawk (*Accipiter striatus*; state-species of special concern), and the short-eared owl (state-endangered). There was a total of eight bald eagle observations, eight northern harrier observations, five short-eared owl observations, and one sharp-shinned hawk observation. One active bald eagle nest was observed outside of, but within nearby vicinity of the Facility Site during the study. The nest is located approximately 0.6 miles away from the Facility Site.

Snowy owl was the most observed raptor species during the stationary surveys, accounting for 20.7% of the stationary raptor observations. Turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*) and red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*) were the most observed raptor species during the driving surveys, with 12 and 10 observations recorded, respectively. An additional 18 non-raptor avian species were documented in the Facility Site, though none were listed species.

Overall, raptor use of the Facility Site was observed throughout the Facility Site, though observed raptor activity was noticeably higher in the western portion of the Facility Site and noticeably lower in the month of December. Observations were recorded at all four stationary locations and seven) of eight driving route stops. Several state-listed species were documented within the Facility Site including wintering grassland raptors. Roosting behavior was not observed for northern harrier. Observations of short-eared owl included activity which may be consistent with roosting behavior, though no roost sites were confirmed.

The wintering grassland raptor survey report was submitted to the NYSDEC and ORES on November 24, 2020 and is included herein as Appendix 12-3.

12(c) ORES Determination on Occupied Habitat

The copy of ORES determination to §900-1.3(g)(7) as to the existence of occupied habitat at the Facility Site, dated June 25, 2021 is included as Appendix 12-4. A pre-application consultation letter was received from ORES dated December 10, 2020. A meeting between the Applicant and associated representatives, the NYSDEC, and ORES was held virtually on March 16, 2021 to discuss the WSCR and this preapplication consultation letter. On behalf of the Applicant, on April 1, 2021, TRC provided a response to ORES Pre-application Consultation regarding the

estimate of occupied habitat for state-listed species. On April 7, 2021 ORES responded to TRC's memo, asking for further clarification on the Applicant's justification for determining areas of occupied habitat. On May 4, 2021, TRC responded to ORES questions and provided clarification on the estimated occupied habitat and estimate of take (see Appendix 12-6). On May 27, 2021, ORES provided a determination of occupied habitat, incidental take and net conservation benefit letter. On June 11, 2021, the Applicant responded to ORES via email with questions as to how ORES calculated the occupied habitat acreages. On June 25, 2021 ORES responded with a revised determination of occupied habitat, incidental take, and net conservation benefit letter (Appendix 12-4).

The June 25, 2021 determination on occupied habitat, incidental take, and net conservation benefit letter indicated the following:

- The majority of the Facility Site is within 5 miles of a northern long-eared bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*) hibernaculum.
- The Facility Site is within 2.5 miles of Indiana bat (*Myotis sodalis*) maternity roost sites.
- There is an active bald eagle nest located 0.6 mile south of the Facility Site boundary.
- The Facility Site contains:
 - 168 acres of occupied wintering short-eared owl and northern harrier habitat, and
 - 376 acres of occupied breeding northern harrier and Henslow's sparrow habitat.
- There are not any other known state-listed species occurrences within the Facility Site.

12(d) Avoidance and Minimization Measures in Facility Design

The avoidance and/or minimization of Facility related impacts to NYS-listed species will be accomplished through continued careful site design, best management practices, and construction monitoring. Site design practices avoid sensitive habitats by siting solar arrays primarily in active agricultural fields where disturbance to grassland species is already high, minimizing construction disturbances to the extent practicable, adhering to designated construction limits and species-specific time of year restrictions (as applicable), and avoiding off-limit sensitive areas (i.e., active roost or nest sites). Avoidance and minimization measures that will allow for avoidance of take of several of the listed species with potential to occur in the Facility Site are discussed below. Unfortunately, even with avoidance and minimization

measures, there will be potential adverse impacts to habitat for several species. These adverse impacts are summarized by the species impacted within an assessment of the acreage in Table 12-1 below.

Table 12-1. Avoidance and Minimization Efforts for Listed-Species within the Facility Site

Species	State Status	Avoidance/ Minimization Measures	Estimated "Take" (Occupied Habitat Acreage)
Northern long-eared bat (<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>)	Threatened	Tree clearing during the winter (November 1 to March 31). Facility construction will adhere to the Uniform Standards and Conditions (USCs) (§900-6.4(o)(4)(iii))	None
Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>)	Endangered	Tree clearing during the winter (November 1 to March 31). Facility construction will adhere to the USC (§900-6.4(o)(4)(iv)).	None
Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>)	Threatened	Avoidance of known nests; distance and visual buffers from nest. Facility construction will adhere to the USCs (§900-6.4(o)(6)(i) and (ii)).	None
Henslow's sparrow (<i>Ammodramus henslowii</i>)	Threatened	Refer to the Net Conservation Benefit Plan (NCBP) – Appendix 12-5 for avoidance and minimization measures for these species.	Breeding habitat (376 acres) ¹
Short-eared owl (<i>Asio flammeus</i>)	Endangered		Wintering habitat (168 acres) ²
Northern harrier (<i>Circus cyaneus</i>)	Threatened		Breeding habitat (376 acres); Wintering habitat (168 acres)
Osprey (<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>)	Special concern	Avoidance of nest.	N/A
Sharp-shinned hawk (<i>Accipiter striatus</i>)	Special concern	Sited the Facility in open fields to the greatest extent practicable.	N/A
Grasshopper sparrow (<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>)	Special concern	Species will benefit from the NCBP.	N/A
<p>1. Henslow's sparrow breeding habitat overlaps with northern harrier breeding habitat. 2. Northern harrier wintering habitat overlaps with short-eared owl wintering habitat.</p>			

Bats

As noted in the WSCR and the ORES determination on occupied habitat, the Facility is within 5 miles of a northern long-eared bat hibernaculum and within 2.5 miles of Indiana bat maternity roost sites. The majority of the Facility Site is open fields however, there is some tree clearing (138.3 acres) associated with the Facility. Tree clearing was avoided and/or minimized whenever possible when siting the Facility.

Additionally, Facility construction shall adhere to the USCs (see §900-6.4(o)(4)) as outlined below for the two listed bat species.

No tree clearing activities will occur at any time within 150 feet of any known northern long-eared bat maternity roosts, 500 feet of any known Indiana bat maternity roosts, or within 0.25 mile of any known northern long-eared bat or Indiana bat hibernaculum. All tree clearing activities (except for hazard tree removal to protect human life or property) occurring within 1.5 miles of a northern long-eared maternity roost site, 2.5 miles of an Indiana bat maternity roost site or 5 miles of a hibernaculum site (but not within 150 feet/500 feet of maternity roosts or 0.25 of hibernacula), shall be conducted during the hibernation season (between November 1 and March 31) without further restrictions, unless otherwise approved by ORES¹. This limitation does not include trees less than or equal to four inches in diameter at breast height (DBH) for both bat species, or locations above 300 meters in elevation for Indiana bats.

For Indiana bats and northern long-eared bats from April 1 to October 31, tree clearing within 2.5 miles of a maternity roost site or hibernaculum site is limited to trees less than or equal to 4 inches in DBH or locations above 300 meters in elevation.

No Facility components are sited within 150 feet of any known northern long-eared bat maternity roosts, within 500 feet of any known maternity roosts, or within 0.25 mile of any known northern long-eared bat or Indiana bat hibernaculum.

Indiana bat maternity roost data buffer locations were provided by the NYSDEC on September 15, 2021. Currently, the 2.5-mile radius buffer of a known Indiana bat maternity roost that

¹ If the Facility was only located within northern long-eared bat occupied habitat, certain tree clearing restrictions could be followed from April 1 to October 31 (see USC§900-6.4(o)(4)(iii)(c)), however, because the Facility also overlaps with Indiana bat occupied habitat the stricter requirement will be followed.

overlaps with portions of the Facility contains less than 35 percent forested habitat (approximately 27 percent), of which approximately 511 acres is forested habitat that is unsuitable roosting habitat for bats (e.g., evergreen forest, per National Land Cover Database [NLCD] data). Tree clearing of 57.18 acres at the Facility Site within that 2.5-mile radius will only reduce the forested cover by 2 percent of the existing forested cover. Of that 57.18 acres to be cleared, approximately 23 acres is unsuitable bat roosting habitat since it is evergreen forest (per NLCD data). Therefore, tree clearing is not anticipated to have a significant impact on Indiana bat habitat. A break down of this NLCD Analysis is included in Table 12-2 below.

Table 12-2. Forest Cover Analysis within 2.5 Miles of Known Indiana Bat Maternity Roost¹

Existing²		
	Acres	Percentage
Total acreage within 2.5 miles	12,813.23	100%
Total <i>Deciduous Forest</i> within 2.5 miles	1,647.33	12.86%
Total <i>Mixed Forest</i> within 2.5 miles	79.42	0.62%
Total <i>Woody Wetlands</i> within 2.5 miles	1,269.94	9.91%
Total <i>Evergreen Forest</i> within 2.5 miles	511.57	3.99%
Total Forest³ within 2.5 miles	3,508.26	27.38%
Proposed		
	Acres	Percentage
Total Forested Acreage to be removed within the 2.5 mile overlap due to the Project	57.18	0.45%
New Forested Acreage within 2.5 mile	3,451.08	26.93%
¹ 2.5 mile radius of Indiana bat maternity roost data was provided by NYSDEC on September 15, 2021. ² Land cover data and acreages comes from NLCD 2019 data. ³ Total Forest includes Deciduous Forest, Mixed Forest, Woody Wetlands, and Evergreen Forest NLCD cover types.		

If at any time during the life of the Facility, an active New York State threatened or endangered bat species maternity colony roost tree (or structure) is discovered within the Facility Site, the New York State Department of Public Service (NYS DPS) and ORES shall be notified within 24 hours of discovery (during construction) and 48 hours of discovery (during operation), and the colony site will be marked. A 500-foot radius around the colony will be posted and avoided until notice to continue construction, ground clearing, grading, non-emergency maintenance or restoration activities, as applicable, at that site is granted by NYSDPS or ORES. A re-evaluation

of the potential impacts of the Facility on listed bat species shall be provided to the NYSDPS and ORES.

Based on the factors considered herein, the Facility has minimized and avoided impacts to the northern long-eared bat or Indiana bat.

Bald Eagle

As noted in the wintering grassland raptor survey report, the WSCR, and ORES determination on occupied habitat, there is an active bald eagle nest within 0.6 mile of the Facility Site. The 2015 NYSDEC Conservation Plan for Bald Eagles in New York State states that new construction is not recommended within 0.25 mile of a nest if there is no visual buffer, and recommends new construction be sited no closer than 660 feet of a nest. The 2007 United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) National Bald Eagle Management Guidelines also recommends maintaining a buffer of at least 330 feet between new construction project activities and the nest if the new construction is not visible from the nest. If the new construction will be visible from the nest than the USFWS recommends maintaining a 660-foot buffer. Construction proposed at the Facility is beyond these distance thresholds to any known nest locations, and therefore will avoid impacts to nesting bald eagles. The majority of the Facility Site is open fields however, there is some tree clearing (138.3 acres) associated with the Facility. Based on the factors considered herein, the Facility is unlikely to disturb nesting bald eagles.

If, at any time during construction and operation of the Facility, an active bald eagle nest or roost is identified within the Facility Site, the NYSDPS and ORES shall be notified within 48 hours of discovery and prior to any disturbance of the nest or immediate area. An area 0.25 mile in radius for nests without a visual buffer, and 660 feet in radius for nests with a visual buffer from the nest tree shall be posted and avoided to the maximum extent practicable until notice to continue construction at that site is granted by NYSDPS and ORES. Tree removal will not occur:

- Within 660 feet from an active nest during breeding season (January 1 – September 30);
- Within 0.25 mile from an important winter roost during the wintering period (December 1 – March 31); or
- Of overstory trees within 330 feet of an active nest at any time.

Threatened and Endangered Grassland Birds

The Facility has been designed to avoid impacts to ecologically sensitive features to the maximum extent practicable. The Facility layout has been designed to avoid and minimize impacts to wetland and forest habitats. However, impacts to agricultural areas, which constitute the majority of habitat available for grassland birds, are unavoidable. The Applicant has made a concerted effort to co-locate Facility components, where feasible, to reduce the Facility footprint.

The Facility is expected to result in unavoidable adverse impacts to occupied habitat for three state-listed threatened or endangered species: northern harrier, short-eared owl, and Henslow's sparrow. Therefore, a Net Conservation Benefit Plan (NCBP) has been developed and is further discussed in Section 12 (f) and included as Appendix 12-5. The avoidance and minimization measures for these grassland bird species, including species of special concern such as the grasshopper sparrow, are outlined in this NCBP.

12(e) De Minimis Impact Submission for Threatened and Endangered Grassland Bird Species

The Facility was not determined to have only a de minimis impact to NYS threatened or endangered grassland birds or their habitat, as it does not meet the below criteria, therefore this section is not applicable.

(1) Not Present Based on Survey

For a Facility to be determined to have only de minimis impacts to NYS threatened or endangered grassland birds or their habitat, the applicant shall submit a demonstration that the Facility has been designed to meet one or more of the following criteria, as applicable, including that the Facility has been designed such that the only impact would be to occupied habitat identified based on records greater than 5 years old from the time of the WSCR, but for which the Applicant conducted appropriate surveys as approved by ORES that demonstrate that the species is not present at the Facility Site. The Facility does not meet these criteria.

(2) No Recent Confirmed Nesting or Roosting Location

For a Facility to be determined to have only de minimis impacts to NYS threatened or endangered grassland birds or their habitat, the applicant shall submit a demonstration that the

Facility has been designed to meet one or more of the following criteria, as applicable, including that construction of the Facility within each mapped area of listed bird occupied habitat (based on the documented area of species; use prior to addition of buffers) will only impact grasslands less than 25 acres in size and will not include recent (i.e., less than 5 years) confirmed nesting or roosting location. This category does not apply to this Facility.

(3) Delisted or Down-listed Species

For a Facility to be determined to have only de minimis impacts to NYS threatened or endangered grassland birds or their habitat, the applicant shall submit a demonstration that the Facility has been designed to meet one or more of the following criteria, as applicable, including that the Facility has been designed such that the only impacts would be to occupied habitat identified by NYS threatened or endangered species for which the NYSDEC has issued a Notice of Adoption of regulations delisting or down-listing to special concern.

The species for which impacts will occur to occupied habitat based on the Facility have not been issued a Notice of Adoption of regulations delisting or down-listing to special concern.

Therefore, this section does not apply. However, it is important to note that on October 25, 2019, the northern harrier was pre-proposed for down-listing by the NYSDEC under Part 182 of 6 New York Codes, Rules and Regulations (NYCRR) from threatened to special concern. Additionally, bald eagles are pre-proposed for down-listing from threatened to special concern, and osprey and sharp-shinned hawk are both pre-proposed for delisting from special concern to off list. There is currently no timeline for regulatory changes to be made to the list of endangered species.

12(f) Net Conservation Benefit Plan

Based on the occupied habitat determination, the Facility will adversely impact (“take”) state-listed threatened or endangered grassland bird habitat. Therefore, pursuant to a NCBP has been prepared in compliance with section 900-6.4(o) and is included as Appendix 12-5. The purpose of the NCBP is to describe proposed mitigation actions to be undertaken to offset impacts resulting from Facility development such that a net conservation benefit is achieved for each listed species impacted. The NCBP demonstrates a result in a positive benefit on each of the affected species and provides a consideration of potential minimization and mitigation measures, along with a consideration of potential sites for mitigation measures for each of the

affected species. The NCBP includes the identification and detailed description of the mitigation actions that will be undertaken by the Applicant to achieve a net conservation benefit to the affected species. As physical mitigation will be performed, a letter or other indication of the Applicant's financial and technical capability and commitment to fund and execute such management, maintenance and monitoring for the life of the facility/term of the siting permit is also included in the NCBP.

Conclusions

Through correspondence with the NYNHP, NYSDEC, and USFWS, it was determined that the Facility Site has the potential to support the following listed species: the northern long-eared bat, Indiana bat, bald eagle, Henslow's sparrow, short-eared owl, and northern harrier. BBS and WRS were conducted, and a NCBP was written at the request of ORES for the short-eared owl, northern harrier, and Henslow's sparrow. Sensitive habitats are avoided by siting solar arrays primarily in agricultural fields, minimizing construction disturbances, adhering to designated construction limits and species-specific time of year restrictions, and avoiding off-limit sensitive areas. The Facility has been designed to comply with 19 NYCRR § 900-2.13 and the USCs and impacts related to NYS threatened and endangered species have been avoided and minimized to the maximum extent practicable.

References

NYSDEC. 2015. Conservation Plan for Bald Eagles in New York State. March 2016. Available at: https://www.dec.ny.gov/docs/wildlife_pdf/nybaldeagleplan.pdf

NYSDEC. 2019. List of Endangered, Threatened, and Special Concern Fish & Wildlife Species of New York State. Available at: <https://www.dec.ny.gov/animals/7494.html>

USFWS. 2007. National Bald Eagle Management Guidelines. May 2007. Available at: <https://www.fws.gov/pacific/ecoservices/documents/NationalBaldEagleManagementGuidelines.pdf>