

BY ELECTRONIC FILING

April 27, 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. 2114-182 License Compliance Filing
Article 414 - 2015 Bald Eagle Perch/Roosting Protection Plan 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 Bald Eagle Perch/Roosting Protection Plan Annual Report.

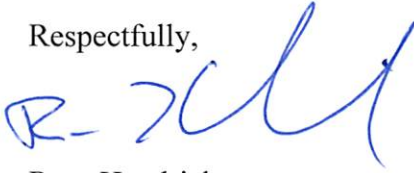
On April 10, 2009, Grant PUD filed its Bald Eagle Perch/Roosting Protection Plan (Plan) with FERC. FERC issued an Order on January 19, 2010 approving the Plan pursuant to Article 414 of the Priest Rapids Project. Per FERC's approval of the Plan, Grant PUD is required to provide annual reports to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW), the Wanapum and FERC by April 30 of each year.

The 2015 Bald Eagle Perch/Roosting Protection Plan Annual Report includes information collected from a total of 11 project-wide surveys, distributed throughout the project. A total of 374 eagle observations were documented. Grant PUD has identified a suitable location that will receive a number of plantings that will benefit eagle perch and roosting habitat. Plantings are scheduled to occur in 2016, the specifics of which will be included in the 2017 report. All plantings will be administered in compliance with Grant PUD Cultural Resources Department and Wanapum approved methods.

Bose (LA 414 Compliance filing)
April 27, 2016
Page 2 of 2

Consistent with the License and modifying and approving Order, the enclosed document has been provided to the USFWS, WDFW and the Wanapum.

Respectfully,



Ross Hendrick
License Compliance Manager

Cc: Jessica Gonzales – USFWS
Steve Lewis – USFWS
Patrick Verhey – WDFW
Alyssa Buck - Wanapum

**Priest Rapids Hydroelectric Project No. 2114
2016 Annual Report for the Bald Eagle Perch/Roost Protection Plan
Pursuant FERC Article 414**

Grant County Public Utility District No. 2
P.O. Box 878
Ephrata, WA 98823

April 2016

Executive Summary

On January 19, 2010, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) approved the bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) perch/roost protection plan pursuant to Article 414 of the license for the Priest Rapids Hydroelectric Project No. 2114 (Project). Within this 2016 annual report, the Public Utility District No. 2 of Grant County, WA (Grant PUD) is reporting its progress on the implementation activities related to this plan for the period from March 16, 2015 to March 15, 2016. The 2016 annual report presents results from daytime eagle-use surveys, communal roost site surveys, nest occupancy and productivity surveys, perch/roost tree protection efforts, and provides an update on riparian planting efforts.

A total of 374 eagle observations were made during the project-wide surveys, distributed throughout the project (Table 1; Figure 1). The surveys on January 6-7, and January 28, 2016 both yielded the greatest Project-wide survey count of 74 total eagles. Of the 374 eagle observations, only 5 were observed during the three 2015 recreation-season eagle surveys (June 1 – Sept. 30).

Two existing bald eagle nests were monitored during the 2015 reporting year. The nest within The Cove produced a bald eagle that fledged on June 23, 2015, however, was found deceased on July 8, 2015 near the nesting tree. Grant PUD promptly notified USFWS and was instructed on the appropriate methods of handling and disposal. Productivity of the existing nest on Goose Island was unknown due to the foliage obstructing the view, though the nest was documented as occupied. The new A-6 nest was successful in producing a bald eagle that fledged on July 1, 2015. The Crescent Bar nest was determined to be unoccupied after four surveys between March 26 and April 23 could not identify any eagles in or around it.

A total of three communal roost sites were documented during the 2016 reporting period surveys. The communal roost site with the greatest eagle use was at Scammon Landing, where seven eagles were documented. The other two communal roost areas were located at Frenchman Coulee within the Wanapum Reservoir and Goose Island within the Priest Rapids Reservoir where five and three eagles were documented, respectively.

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1.0 Introduction

On January 19, 2010, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) approved the bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) perch/roost protection plan pursuant to Article 414 of the license for the Priest Rapids Project No. 2114 (Project)¹. FERC's approval of Article 414 requires the Public Utility District No. 2 of Grant County, Washington (Grant PUD) to file an annual progress report to FERC, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), and the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW), and that the annual report shall cover the dates of March 16 through March 15 of the following year.

Activities related to the bald eagle perch/roost protection plan were implemented in coordination with other plans required by the license for the Project during the 2016 reporting period (March 16, 2015–March 15, 2016). This includes the Wildlife Habitat Management Plan (Article 409); Wildlife Habitat Monitoring and Information and Education Plan (Article 410); Transmission Line Avian Collision Protection Plan (Article 411); Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Plant Monitoring Plan (Article 413); Programmatic Agreement (Article 416); the Memorandum of Agreement between Grant PUD and the Wanapum (Article 417); Priest Rapids Recreation Resource Management Plan (Article 418); the Shoreline Management Plan (Article 419); and the provisions of the Historic Properties Management Plan.

2.0 Material and Methods

The following sections depict the materials and methods used during the 2016 reporting year for eagle-use surveys.

2.1 Eagle Surveys

Grant PUD conducted daytime eagle-use surveys, communal roost tree surveys, and nest surveys from March 16, 2015 to March 15, 2016.

2.1.1 Day-Use Surveys

A total of 11 daytime eagle-use surveys were conducted within the Project to document areas of eagle use (Table 1). These surveys were boat-based and each survey was composed of a single and complete pass of Wanapum and Priest Rapids reservoirs. Three surveys occurred during the summer recreational time period of June 1–September 30, 2015, and eight surveys occurred during the winter migration period (i.e., November 1, 2015–March 15, 2016). Eagle-use surveys recorded the date, weather conditions, surveyors, specific reservoir (i.e. Wanapum or Priest Rapids), survey start time, and survey end time. Additionally, each eagle observation had the following data recorded:

- 1). observation time;
- 2). number observed;
- 3). species (i.e., bald, golden, unknown);
- 4). maturity (i.e., mature, juvenile, unknown);
- 5). Geographic Positioning System (GPS) point (NAD 84, Decimal Degrees);
- 6). location description;
- 7). perch structure/soaring (i.e., on ground, perch pole, tree, rock, cliff, soaring,); and
- 8). observation notes.

¹ 130 FERC ¶ 62,054 (2010)

Eagle species were identified as bald, golden, or unknown. Eagle maturity status was identified as either: mature, juvenile, or unknown. Bald eagles exhibiting a white head and tail were classified as mature. Juvenile bald eagles were classified by variable amounts of white on their belly, back, and wings. Golden eagles (*Aquila chrysaetos*) exhibiting a solid brown body, black tail, and golden feathering on their nape and upperwing coverts were classified as mature. Juvenile golden eagles were classified by a dark body with white bases on their outer secondary feathers and inner primary feathers with a tail that might be white with a thick or black terminal band (Alsop 2001).

2.1.2 Communal Roost Site Surveys

Grant PUD conducted three eagle communal roost surveys during the 2016 reporting period. Communal roost site eagle surveys were initiated 30 minutes before sunset and continued till twilight. Communal roost sites are defined as trees with three or more eagles perched in them. Trees that were classified as communal roost sites had the following data recorded: date, survey start time, time of sunset, time of civil twilight, observation time, count of eagles, species, GPS point, location description, and a date/time stamped photograph when possible.

2.1.3 Nest Surveys

Eagle nest surveys of known nests were performed to monitor nest occupancy, activity, and productivity in a manner consistent with WDFW protocols. In general, the methodologies for eagle nest surveys are as follows:

- 1). Nest occupancy surveys were conducted during the last week of February through the first week of March in good weather;
- 2). A minimum of three hours were spent at each known nest site in the morning hours unless eagle occupancy was established at arrival.
- 3). If eagle occupancy was established at arrival, the information was recorded, and the surveyor vacated the area to avoid disturbing the nesting pair of eagles.
- 4). If nest occupancy was not determined on the first survey, a second nest occupancy survey was conducted.

In addition, any evidence of new nesting activity was documented and will be monitored as per the occupancy protocols above.

2.2 Eagle, Perch Tree, Roost Time, and Nest Protection Efforts

Grant PUD implements measures to protect eagle perch, roost, and nesting trees through wire exclusion and site management plans. Eagle roost and nest trees are wrapped with exclusion wire to protect the trees from beaver damage. The installation of exclusion wire on eagle day-use perch trees is prioritized according to nearby beaver activity, nearby nesting eagles, the tree species, or the trees that are identified as communal roost trees. Grant PUD also collaborates with WDFW and the USFWS to develop a site management plan for an active bald eagle nest sited on Grant-PUD-owned property. As part of managing and supporting eagles that nest within or adjacent to the Project, Grant PUD maintains 17 perch, roost, and nesting structures located throughout the Project.

2.3 Riparian Plantings

Grant PUD identified 23 potential riparian planting areas intended to provide future eagle perch and roost trees in the Article 414 Plan approved by FERC. During the initial cultural assessment

with the Wanapum and the Licensee's Cultural Resources Department, 10 of the original 23 riparian planting sites were removed from consideration due to their cultural significance (Turner 2011). In 2015, Grant PUD continued cultural assessment at the remaining 13 potential riparian planting areas with Grant PUD's Cultural Resources Department and the Wanapum and found a suitable location that is scheduled to receive a number of plantings occurring in 2016 that will provide future perch and roosting habitat. Additionally, Grant PUD continues to explore planting locations that will be compatible with Memorandum of Agreement between Grant PUD and the Wanapum (Article 417) and the provisions of the Historic Properties Management Plan.

3.0 Results and Discussion

The following sections detail the results from the 2016 reporting year.

3.1 Eagle Surveys

Grant PUD conducted daytime eagle-use surveys, communal roost tree surveys, and nest surveys from March 16, 2015 to March 15, 2016 (Table 1).

3.1.1 Day-Use Surveys

Grant PUD performed 11 Project-wide, day-use eagle surveys between June 1, 2014 and March 15, 2015. A total of 374 eagles were observed during the 11 surveys (Table 1). A map showing Project-wide distribution of the eagle observations is presented in Figure 1. A total of 351 eagles were identified as bald eagles, while the remaining 23 were documented as golden eagles. The surveys on January 6-7, and January 28, 2016 yielded the greatest Project-wide survey count of 74 eagles each. The lowest single-day, project-wide survey counts recorded were on September 30, 2015 when no eagles were observed. Cumulatively, the 374 eagles counted during the 2016 reporting period was more than the 365 counted during the 2015 reporting period (Broadhead 2015) and 292 eagles counted during the 2014 reporting period (Keeler 2014). Table 2 provides a year-to-year comparison of day-use survey results across the annual monitoring periods following licensing in 2008.

Eagle use during the summer recreation period (i.e., June–September) was low and sparse (Table 1). A total of five eagles were observed during the three 2015 recreation season eagle surveys. The breeding adults were observed in or near nests, perched in thick-canopy, shaded trees or at known foraging areas. Two juvenile bald eagles were observed within the Project during the recreation season surveys.

Table 1 The Priest Rapids Project eagle survey counts conducted for June 1, 2015 – March 15, 2016.

Reservoir	Date	Bald Eagles		Golden Eagles		Reservoir Sum	Survey Sum
		Mature	Juvenile	Mature	Juvenile		
Priest Rapids	7/15/2015	1	0	0	0	1	4
Wanapum		1	2	0	0	3	
Priest Rapids	8/11/2015	0	0	0	0	0	1
Wanapum	8/12/2015	1	0	0	0	1	
Priest Rapids	9/30/2015	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wanapum		0	0	0	0	0	
Priest Rapids	11/3/2015	0	1	0	0	1	12
Wanapum		8	1	2	0	11	
Priest Rapids	12/14/2015	6	5	0	0	11	36
Wanapum		14	11	0	0	25	
Priest Rapids	1/6/2016	21	16	4	0	41	74
Wanapum	1/7/2016	16	17	0	0	33	
Priest Rapids	1/21/2016	10	12	0	0	22	67
Wanapum		21	21	3	0	45	
Priest Rapids	1/28/2016	11	6	1	0	18	74
Wanapum		20	33	3	0	56	
Priest Rapids	2/4/2016	9	8	1	0	18	62
Wanapum		21	16	6	1	44	
Priest Rapids	2/24/2016	7	2	1	0	10	26
Wanapum		14	2	0	0	16	
Priest Rapids	3/10/2016	4	2	0	0	6	18
Wanapum		8	4	0	0	12	
Column Totals		193	159	3	1	374 *	374

Notes:

*Wanapum Reservoir had 255 documented observations; Priest Rapids Pool had 119 documented observations.

Table 2 The Priest Rapids Project annual eagle survey results from 2009 – 2016.

Reservoir	Date	Bald Eagles		Golden Eagles			Unknown	Reservoir Sum	Survey Sum
		Mature	Juvenile	Mature	Juvenile	Unknown			
Priest Rapids	2009-2010 ¹	15	8	4	3	0	3	33	81
Wanapum		19	24	2	2	1	0	48	
Priest Rapids	2010-2011	44	51	16	3	0	0	116	361
Wanapum		118	95	29	3	0	0	245	
Priest Rapids	2011-2012	54	77	2	1	0	0	134	374
Wanapum ¹		102	118	13	5	0	2	240	
Priest Rapids	2012-2013	29	70	1	0	0	0	100	318
Wanapum		82	133	2	1	0	0	218	
Priest Rapids	2013-2014	60	45	3	2	0	0	110	292
Wanapum		84	74	19	5	0	0	182	
Priest Rapids	2014-2015	63	90	0	0	0	0	153	365
Wanapum		96	95	20	1	0	0	212	
Priest Rapids	2015-2016	63	53	3	0	0	0	119	374
Wanapum		129	106	19	1	0	0	255	
Annual Averages	PRD	52	64	4	1	0	0	122	347
	WAN	102	104	17	3	0	1	225	

Notes:
¹Eagle Surveys reported in 2010 were based on surveys made two days (February 25, 2010 and March 4, 2010), and are not included in averages. Survey protocols modified following 2009-2010 period.

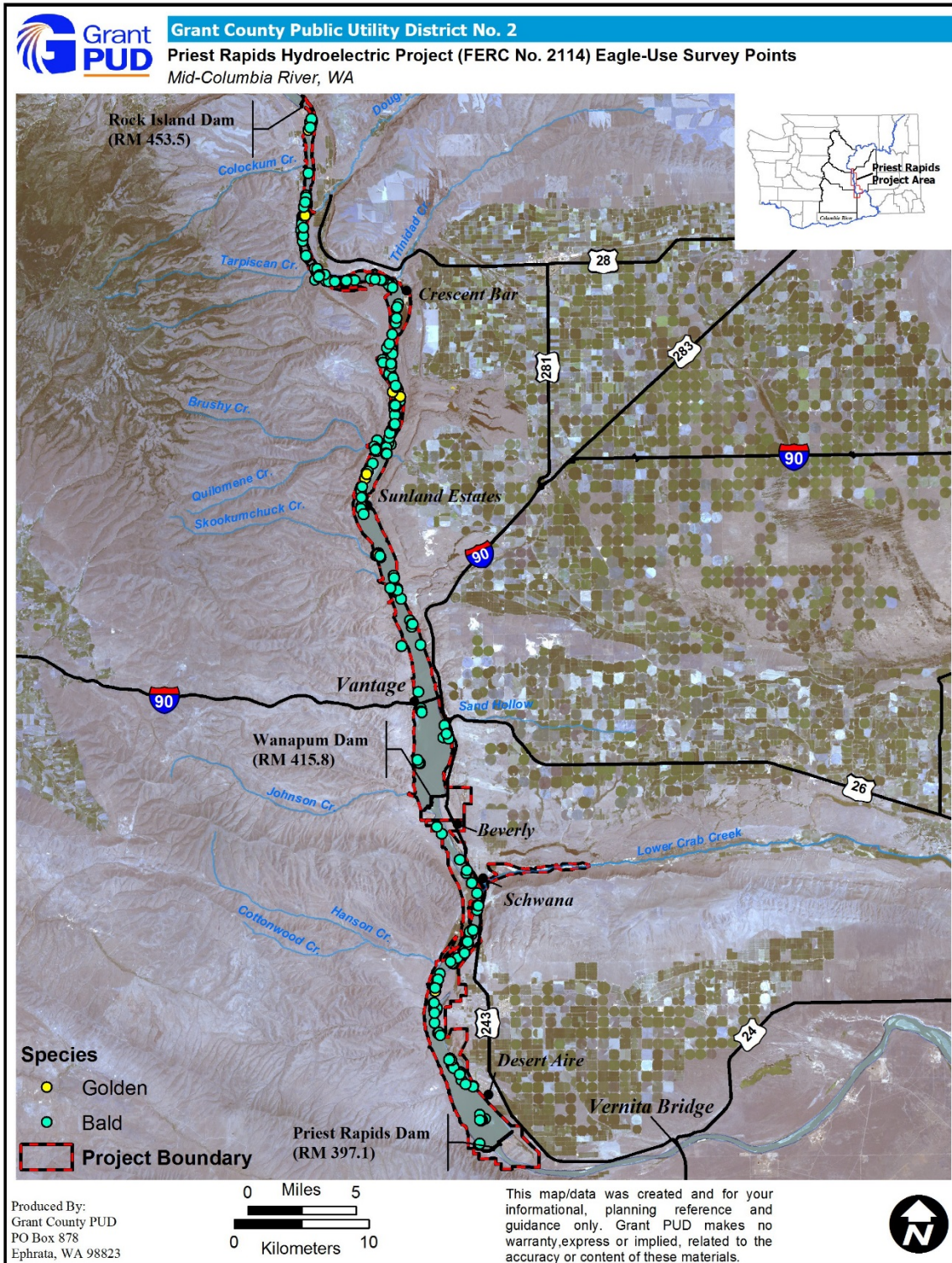


Figure 1 2015 – 2016 eagle use observations within the Priest Rapids Project, mid-Columbia River, WA.

3.1.2 Communal Roost Surveys

A total of three communal roost surveys were conducted for the 2016 report period during the peak of eagle use. The communal roost surveys occurred on December 9, 2015 on Priest Rapids reservoir and January 28, 2016 and February 3, 2016 on the Wanapum reservoir. A group of three eagles were documented roosting at Goose Island located in the Priest Rapids reservoir. Five eagles were documented roosting at Frenchman Coulee, and seven were documented at Scammon Landing in the Wanapum reservoir. No new communal roost sites were documented during these surveys.

3.1.3 Nest Survey Results

Two previously documented bald eagle nests, identified as WDFW Bald Eagle Nest Territory 1703 (Wanapum Pool Right Bank/Johnson Creek/Getty's Cove (The Cove)) and Bald Eagle Nest Territory 1820 (Priest Rapids Pool/Goose Island), were monitored during the 2016 reporting period. The nest within Territory 1703 has produced a juvenile bald eagle in four of the last five years (2010-2014). The nest fledged one young on June 23, 2015. On June 29, 2015 the fledgling was documented as sitting in the nest with its beak open for a prolonged period of time. On July 8, 2015 the fledgling was found dead near the nest in the latter stages of decomposition. Grant PUD staff contacted USFWS enforcement personnel and were instructed to dispose of the carcass (see Appendix A for more details). Grant PUD staff completed requisite reporting and disposed of the carcass. The nest was checked again in early March of 2016, and the nest is again occupied with incubation behavior observed. Monitoring results for the 2016 nesting season will be presented in the 2017 reporting period report.

The nests within WDFW Bald Eagle Nest Territory 1820 were Nest 1 (1820-1) for 2010, Nest 2 (1820-2) for 2011, and Nest 3 (1820-3) for 2012. Nest 1820-1 was unsuccessful in 2010, and the top of the nest tree broke off in January 2011 which ultimately destroyed Nest 1820-1. Nest 1820-2 was first documented on March 3, 2011, and the nest was not successful in 2011. In 2012, the eagles built Nest 1820-3; however, the eagles continued to nest in Nest 1820-2. The productivity of the Nest 1820-2 was unknown in 2012. Adults were seen incubating in March 2013 and 2014 on Nest 1820-3, but nest success was unknown due to nest location and tree foliage limiting observations. Spring 2015 surveys documented Nest 1820-3 active with an adult incubating (see Appendix A for more details). However, productivity of the nest was unknown due to the foliage obstructing the view.

In 2015 two new, potential eagle nests were documented during surveys conducted in March on the Wanapum reservoir. One potential, new nest site is located just north and east of Crescent Bar in a ponderosa pine tree above a basalt cliff face on the right bank of the Columbia River. The basalt cliff is referred to locally as the A-6 wall, so Grant PUD staff are referring to the potential new nest at this location as the A-6 nest. The A-6 nest was successful in producing a juvenile bald eagle that fledged on July 1, 2015 (see Appendix A for more details).

The second potential new nest is located on Crescent Bar Island on the west bank of the island adjacent the golf course. The potential Crescent Bar nest was monitored extensively for occupancy after the initial sighting on March 4, 2015. No further activity was observed.

3.2 Eagle Perch Tree, Roost Tree, and Nest Protection Efforts

During the 2016 reporting period, Grant PUD did not wrap any trees for beaver protection. Grant PUD proactively and aggressively wrapped trees during the 2010-2012 reporting periods and did

not discover a need for tree wrapping during the 2016 reporting period, however, additional surveys will be conducted during the summer of 2016 to assess the need for repairs to existing wraps and/or wrap new trees.

Grant PUD continued its implementation of the 2012–2016 bald eagle site management plan for the Grant PUD-owned property known as The Cove. The site management plan was produced as a separate document that was jointly developed by the USFWS, WDFW, and Grant PUD, thus the site management plan was not presented in this report. An updated plan will be drafted, reviewed and finalized in 2016, with implementation starting in January 1, 2017.

3.3 Riparian Plantings

Grant PUD has identified a suitable location that will receive a number of plantings that will benefit eagle perch and roosting habitat. Plantings are scheduled to occur in 2016, the specifics of which will be included in the 2017 report. All plantings will be administered in compliance with Grant PUD Cultural Resources Department and Wanapum approved methods.

4.0 Summary

The numbers of bald eagles using the Project have increased over the last decade. The greatest documented use during the year has occurred in the later part of January to February. Golden eagles continue to be present in the Project, but not in large numbers.

The 2016 reporting period is the first to document new nest locations. Existing nest 1703-2 (located at The Cove) fledged one young bald eagle in June 2015, however was found deceased on July 8, 2015. The bald eagles nesting on Goose Island (Nest 1820-3) continue to show signs of nesting with unknown success due to observation and access challenges associated with nest location and tree foliage surrounding the nest. The A-6 nest was successful in 2015 producing a bald eagle that fledged in July of 2015, while the Crescent Bar nest was determined to be unoccupied. Grant PUD plans to continue monitoring the active bald eagle nests within the Project through 2016.

Grant PUD plans to direct future tree protection and planting efforts in areas of eagle nesting, roosting, foraging areas, and daytime perching as needed. Future tree protection efforts are planned to be directed in response to beaver activity at known areas of eagle use. Grant PUD will continue to collaborate with the Wanapum and Cultural Resources Department in the selection of future planting areas and methodologies.

List of Literature

- Alsop, F. J. III, 2001. Smithsonian Handbooks Birds of North America: Western Region. DK Publishing, Inc. New York, NY.
- Broadhead, C. 2015. Priest Rapids Hydroelectric Project No. 2114. 2013 Annual Report for the Bald Eagle Perch/Roost Protection Plan Pursuant FERC Article 414. Public Utility District No. 2 of Grant County. Ephrata, WA.
- Keeler, C. 2014. Priest Rapids Hydroelectric Project No. 2114. 2013 Annual Report for the Bald Eagle Perch/Roost Protection Plan Pursuant FERC Article 414. Public Utility District No. 2 of Grant County. Ephrata, WA.
- Public Utility No 2 of Grant County, Washington. 2014. Priest Rapids Hydroelectric Project No. 2114. 2014 Annual Report for the Bald Eagle Perch/Roost Protection Plan Pursuant FERC Article 414. Public Utility District No. 2 of Grant County. Ephrata, WA.
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- Turner, B. 2013. Priest Rapids Hydroelectric Project No. 2114. 2013 Annual Report for the Bald Eagle Perch/Roost Protection Plan Pursuant FERC Article 414. Public Utility District No. 2 of Grant County. Ephrata, WA.
- Turner, B. 2012. Priest Rapids Hydroelectric Project No. 2114. 2012 Annual Report for the Bald Eagle Perch/Roost Protection Plan Pursuant FERC Article 414. Public Utility District No. 2 of Grant County. Ephrata, WA.
- Turner, B. 2011. Priest Rapids Hydroelectric Project No. 2114. 2011 Annual Report for the Bald Eagle Perch/Roost Protection Plan Pursuant FERC Article 414. Public Utility District No. 2 of Grant County. Ephrata, WA.
- Turner, B. 2010. Priest Rapids Hydroelectric Project No. 2114. 2010 Annual Report for the Bald Eagle Perch/Roost Protection Plan Pursuant FERC Article 414. Public Utility District No. 2 of Grant County. Ephrata, WA.
- Western Forestry and Conservation Association (WFCA). 2010. Restoration of Disturbed Sites with Native Plants: An Integrated Approach. June 14–17, 2010. Wenatchee, WA.

Appendix A
Bald Eagle Nest Survey Reports

Bald Eagle Territory # 1703
Wanapum Pool Right Bank



Nest #	Zapped	Nest Description
1703-2	No	Bald Eagle Nest at The Cove LAT 46.8803LONG -119.9927 Legal Description: T16-ON R23-OE S18

Bald Eagle Territory # 1820
 Priest Pool – Goose Island



Nest #	Zapped	Nest Description
1820-2	No	Bald Eagle Nests on Priest Pool – Goose Island LAT 46.6622LONG -119.9912 Legal Description: T14-ON R23-OE S34
1820-3	No	

Bald Eagle Nest A6 Wanapum Pool

Year 2015 Nest A6 Early Season Observation 1 Adult, Incubating Late Season Observation 60: Successful. 1 Young Season Summary 1 Young Observer/Affiliation Joe LeMoine/ GCPUD

2015 Occupancy/Productivity Observations

Please use the codes at the bottom of the page to record nest observations in the spaces below. Blank lines are for new nests. Locations of new nest locations can be reported using GPS coordinates and datum, or shown on the reverse map or a separate custom map.

Observer/Affiliation Craig Broadhead / GCPUD Observer/Affiliation _____

Observer/Affiliation Joe LeMoine/ GCPUD Observer/Affiliation _____

Early Season Surveys Nest Occupancy Surveys: February 21 - March 5 in Good Weather Nest Productivity Surveys: April 7 - 21										Late Season Surveys Nest Productivity Surveys: June 15 - 25										
NEST #	Date (MM / DD)	NEST COND	#DET	LIFESTAGE 1-4			BEHAVIOR 1-4			OCCOBS	Date (MM / DD)	NEST COND	#DET	LIFESTAGE 1-4			BEHAVIOR 1-4			PRODOBS
A6	3 26	N	2	A	E		I				7 1	N	2	A	FL			F		

- Use the Following Space to:
- (1) Describe new nests (please provide tree species and/or nest type and location, nest height, aspect, landowner information, directions to the site, etc.)
 - (2) Update and expand on descriptions of previously reported nests.
 - (3) Note other conditions that don't fit into the form, such as occupancy by another species.

Nest Condition: N = New; R = Repaired; U = Disrepair; RM = Remnant

Lifestage: A = Adult; S = Subadult; J = Juvenile; N = Nestling; D = Downy; F = Feathered; FL = Fledgling; E = Egg

Behavior: BG = Begging; BR = Brooding; CP = Copulating; CS = Courtship; D = Defensive; F = Flying; H = Hunting; I = Incubating; N = Nest Building; P = Perching; PN = Perched in Nest; T = Tending Young; V = Vocalizing

- Occupancy Observation (OCCOBS) Code**
- 1 Occupancy Unknown (visit during nonbreeding season)
 - 2 Occupied, adult/subadult pair
 - 3 Occupancy Unknown (repaired nest considered occupied by Postupalsky)
 - 4 Single bird/nest unrepaired, or pair not near known nest site
 - 5 Occupied, activity unknown
 - 6 Occupied, active (breeding)
 - 7 Occupied, inactive
 - 8 Unoccupied (no birds, nest unrepaired)

- Productivity Observation (PRODOBS) Code**
- 50 Productivity unsuccessful or nest empty
 - 60 Productivity successful, # of young known
 - 70 Productivity successful, # of young unknown
 - 80 Productivity unknown, adult obstructing view
- OCCOBS/PRODOBS Code**
- 9 Destroyed
 - 10 Not located
 - 11 Not checked

Bald Eagle Nest-A6
Wanapum Pool



Nest #	Nest Description
A-6	Lat 47.2250 Long -120.0829

From: Craig Broadhead [mailto:/O=GCPUDXCH/OU=EXCHANGE ADMINISTRATIVE GROUP /CN=RECIPIENTS/CN=E69882658B8C4C16B9847733D84E0F97-CRAIG BROADHEA]
Sent: Wednesday, July 08, 2015 4:43 PM
To: Verhey, Patrick M (DFW); Lewis, Stephen
Cc: John Monahan; Tom Dresser
Subject: Eagle mortality notification

Patrick / Steve – to follow up on the notification phone calls I just made, I wanted to send an email with a few more details on the juvenile eagle mortality at The Cove. John was at The Cove today, smelled something dead, which turned out to be the assumed juvenile from the nest at The Cove. For background and chronology, see below.

- June 18, juvenile was observed standing on the edge of the nest, flapping, looking close to fledging. No adults were present.
- June 23, juvenile was observed flying around The Cove, landing and perching in several different trees, and looking healthy. No adults present. This was our officially recorded fledging date.
- July 29, juvenile was still in the area, sitting in the nest. No flight observed.
- Today – juvenile found dead approximately 650 feet east of the nest site. I collected the eagle, and we have it in a freezer in our lab.

The Cove was not re-opened to public use after the 23. The area has remained closed to public access. The eagle was found in an area with no overhead power lines, so electrocution is likely ruled out as cause of death. The eagle is very decomposed, and a necropsy is likely not an option at this stage. We can only speculate that the extreme heat and duration of elevated temperatures may have had something to do with the death.

Please let me know what other documentation you need from us, and we will also go through our permits and make sure everything is followed. Steve mentioned he would check from the USFWS side on what we should do with the carcass. Thanks to you both, and call me with any questions.

Craig D. Broadhead
Senior Biologist – Wildlife and Vegetation Management

Grant County Public Utility District
(509)754-5088 Ext#3342
Cell: (509)312-0375

From: Craig Broadhead
Sent: Thursday, July 09, 2015 8:24 AM
To: Tom Dresser; John Monahan
Subject: Eagle

Tom/John – per the conditions of our MBTA permit, I just spoke with Eric Marek, USFWS Office of Law Enforcement. He is the Supervisor for Agents in Washington State. I reported our dead juvenile, and the circumstances. As the death is not caused by electrocution, he didn't feel it warranted any further follow-up besides reporting right now as a general mortality. Based on the extreme state of decomposition, he also gave me permission to throw it away with no need to send it in.

Do you know if we have an account already with the on-line mortality reporting system? If no, I'll easily set it up. Thanks!

Craig D. Broadhead
Senior Biologist – Wildlife and Vegetation Management
Grant County Public Utility District
(509)754-5088 Ext#3342
Cell: (509)312-0375