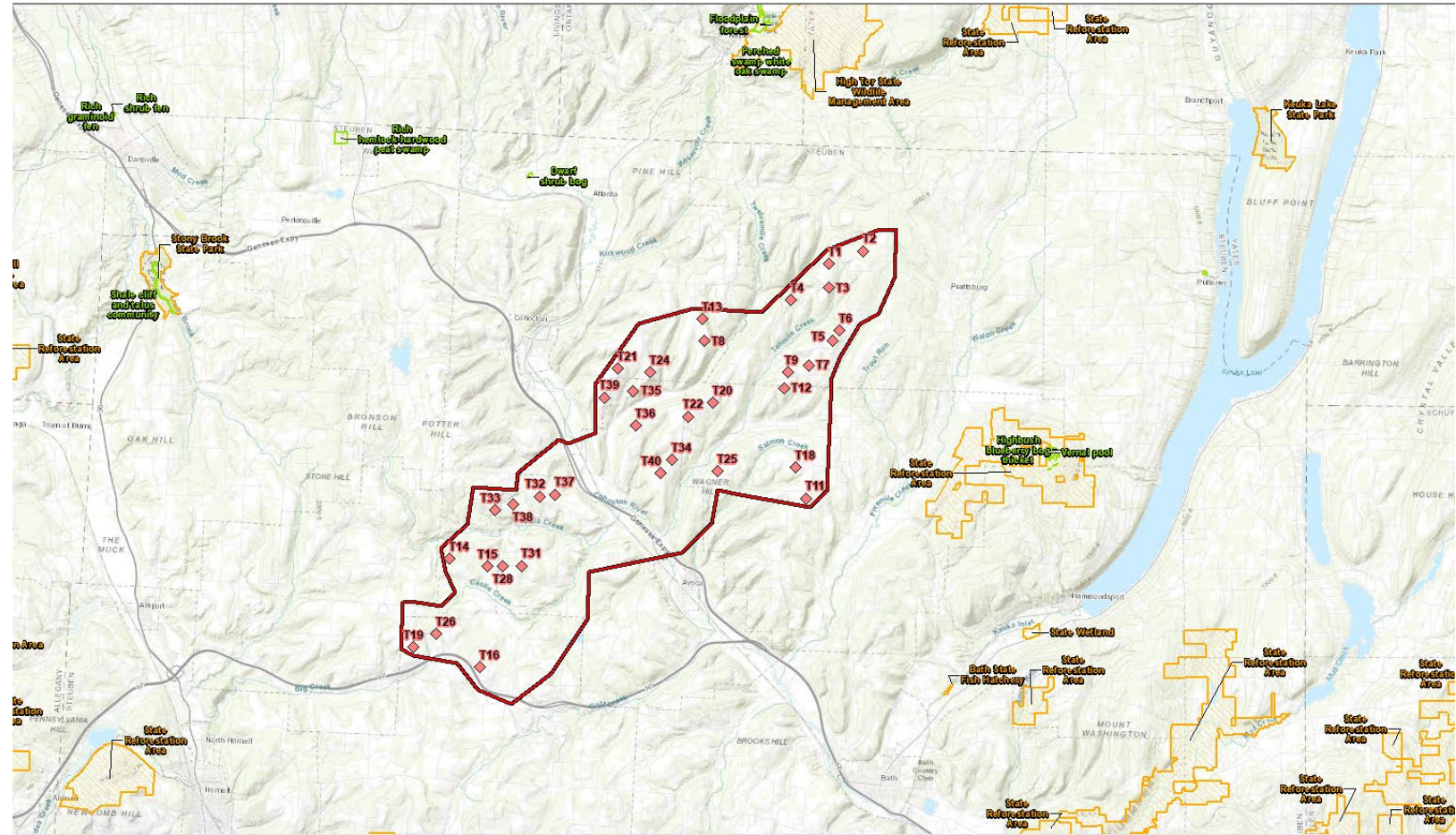


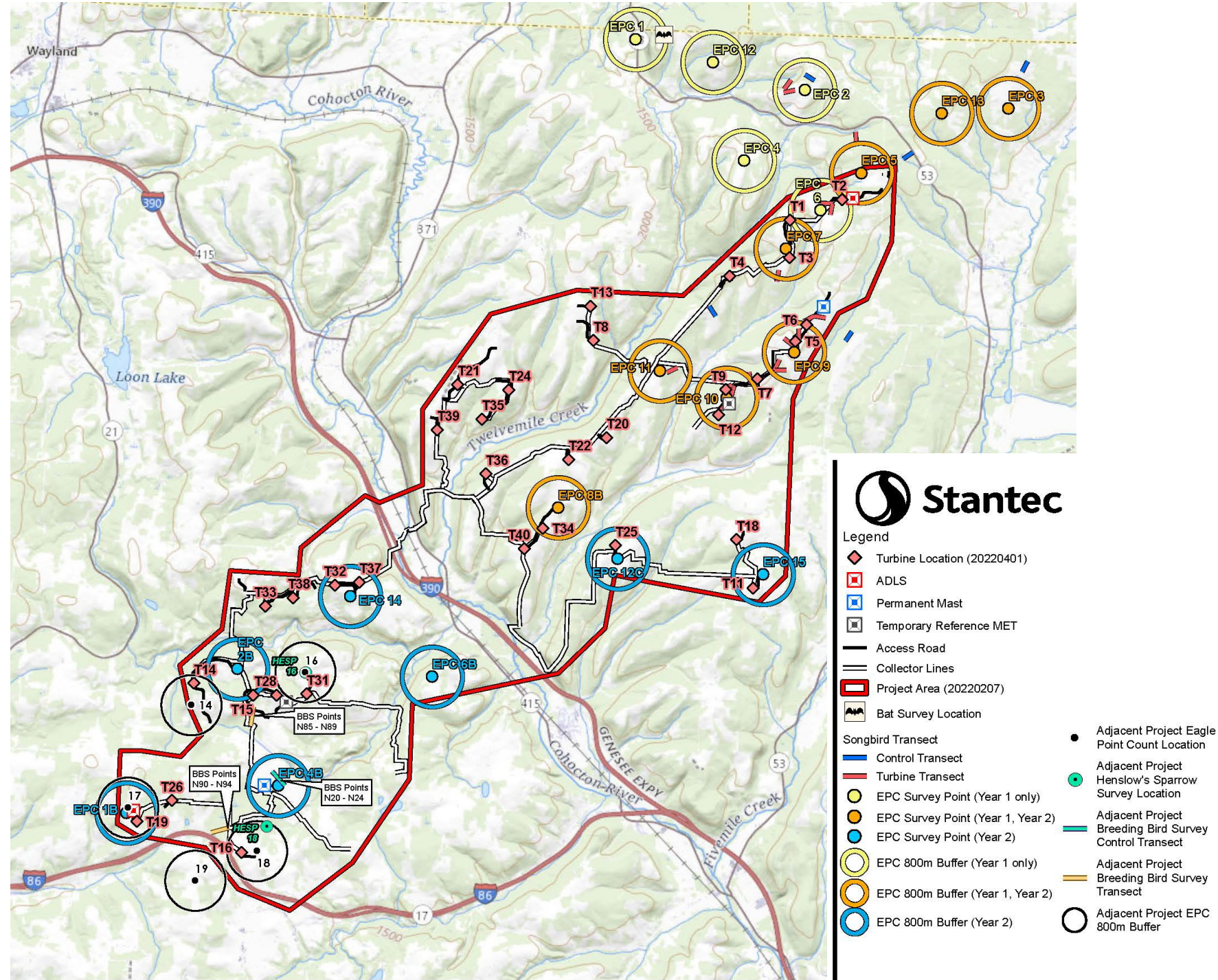
- No occupied breeding habitat of state threatened or endangered grassland birds
- No bald eagle nests within 2 miles of proposed turbines
- No proposed turbines within 2 miles of a wildlife concentration area
- No proposed turbines within 1 mile of a Wildlife Management Area
- No proposed turbines within 3 miles of a Priority Migratory Bird Stopover Site, Important Bird Area, or National Wildlife Refuge
- The state and federally threatened northern long-eared range includes all of New York
- Based on lack of summer records in vicinity of Project, occurrence likely limited to fall migration period
- Cohocton River has state threatened green floater mussel (Project will avoid impacts to the Cohocton River)

Wildlife Site Characterization



Bird & Bat Field Surveys

- One season each of breeding bird, migratory songbird, and reconnaissance surveys
- One season of breeding bird surveys at an adjacent project area overlapping with southwest half of Prattsburgh
- 2 years of eagle point count surveys
- Additional seasons of eagle point count data from the adjacent project area
- A spring, summer, and fall bat acoustic survey

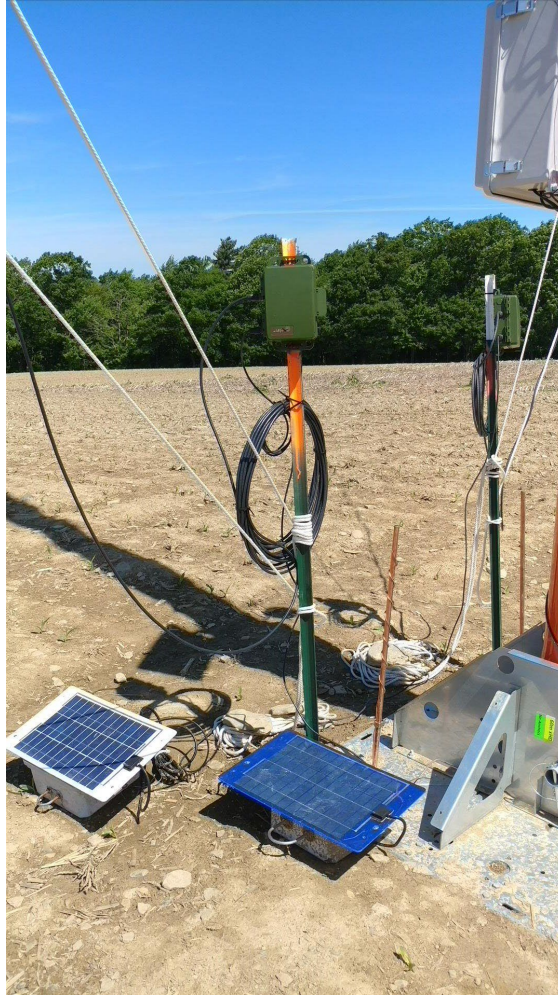


Field Survey Results - Birds

- No federally endangered or threatened bird species observed during field surveys
- One state endangered species: golden eagle (rare occurrence as migrant); and two state threatened species: bald eagle (passing through mainly during migration) and northern harrier (migrant and winter resident)
- Project is coordinating with agencies to determine the need for any minimization or mitigation measures for state-listed bird species



Field Survey Results - Bats



- No northern long-eared bats recorded during acoustic surveys
- No project components or tree clearing within 150 feet of a known northern long-eared bat maternity roost or within 0.25 miles of a known hibernaculum
- Project is developing a Net Conservation Benefit Plan to minimize and mitigate potential impacts to northern long-eared bat, including curtailment of turbines during peak periods of risk and mitigation to potentially identify new roost in state conservation priority areas