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DOCKET NO. L-00000YY-15-0318-00171 Case No. 171

Exhibits for the Summary Testimony of Potential Party/Intervenor Christina McVie (MCV)

- Exhibit 1 – detail of Arizona’s Wildlife Linkages Assessment figure\_6\_1
- Exhibit 2 – detail of Arizona’s Wildlife Linkage Assessment Riparian Habitat Linkage Zones figure 8-2
- Exhibit 3 – detail of Arizona’s Wildlife Linkages Assessment Unique Waters figure 8-7
- Exhibit 4 – SunZia Habitat Fragmentation overlaid on Arizona’s Wildlife Linkages Assessment detail
- Exhibit 5 – AzGFD 2012 Santa Catalina/Rincon – Galiuro Wildlife Linkage Map and excerpt
- Exhibit 6 – Map of SunZia route overlaid on Pima County Conservation Lands System & Open Space
- Exhibit 7 – Map of Galiuro-Pinaleno-Dos Cabezas Wildlife Linkage and excerpt
- Exhibit 8 – Map of Ironwood Forest National Monument – Picacho Mountains – Durham-Coronado Plains Wildlife Linkage and excerpt
- Exhibit 9 – Map of SunZia route overlaid on TNC Ecoregional Assessments
- Exhibit 10 – Map of SunZia route overlaid on TNC Grassland Assessment
- Exhibit 11 – NFWF Sky Islands Grassland Business Plan Priority Map of Biological Features and excerpt
- Exhibit 12 – Map of SunZia route in relation to the 40-acre McVie Property

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Exhibit 1 – detail of Arizona’s Wildlife Linkages Assessment figure\_6\_1 accessed 10/12/2015

<http://azdot.gov/business/environmental-planning/programs/wildlife-linkages>

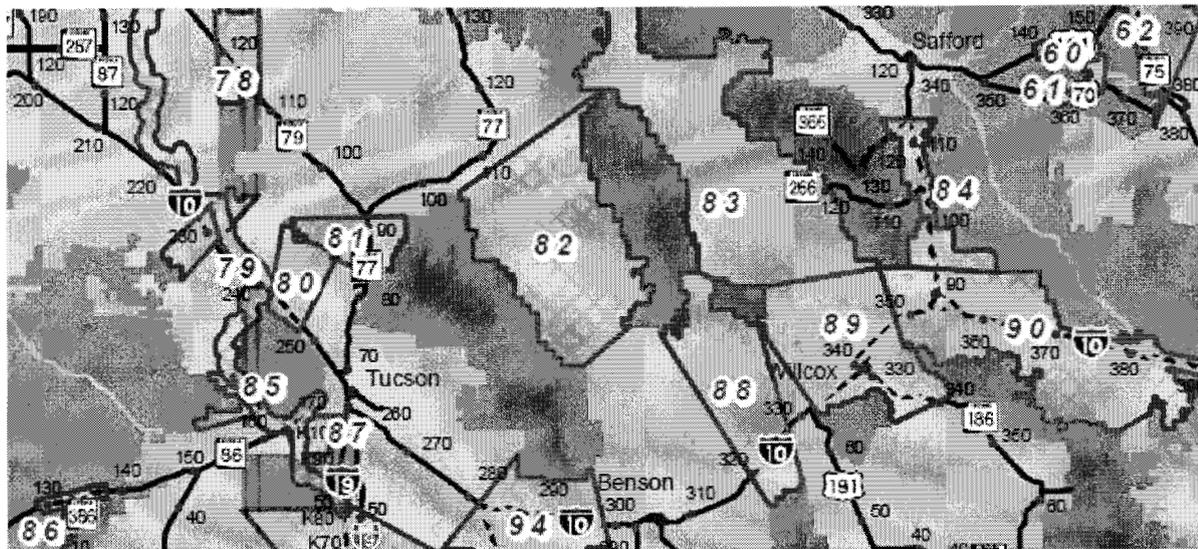
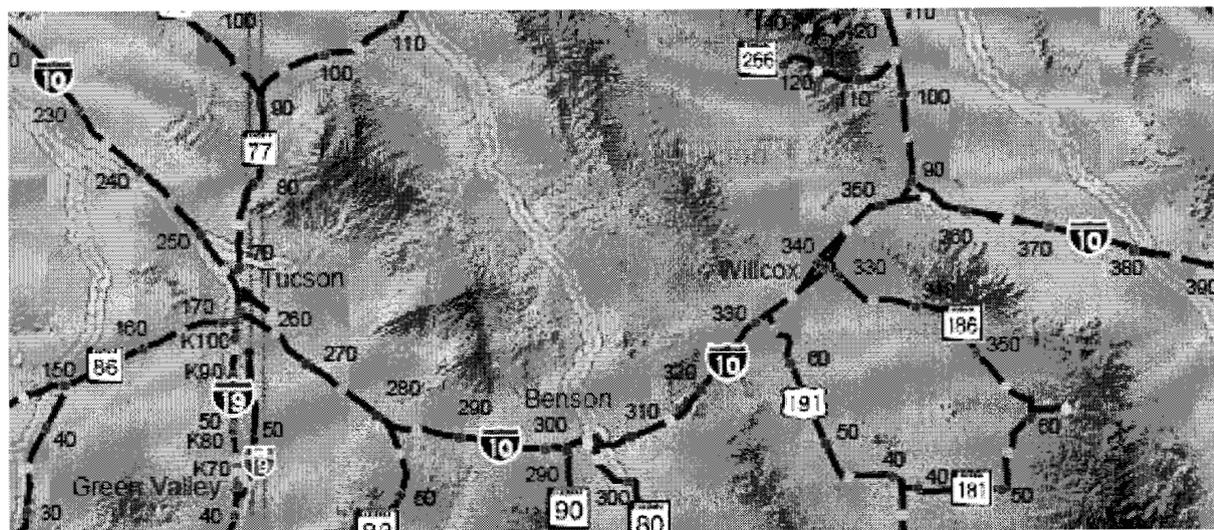


Exhibit 2 – detail of Arizona’s Wildlife Linkage Assessment Riparian Habitat Linkage Zones figure 8-2

accessed 10/12/2015 <http://azdot.gov/business/environmental-planning/programs/wildlife-linkages>

San Pedro (center) and San Simon (right) Rivers



Exhibits for the Summary Testimony of Potential Party/Intervenor Christina McVie

Exhibit 3 – detail of Arizona’s Wildlife Linkages Assessment Unique Waters figure 8-7

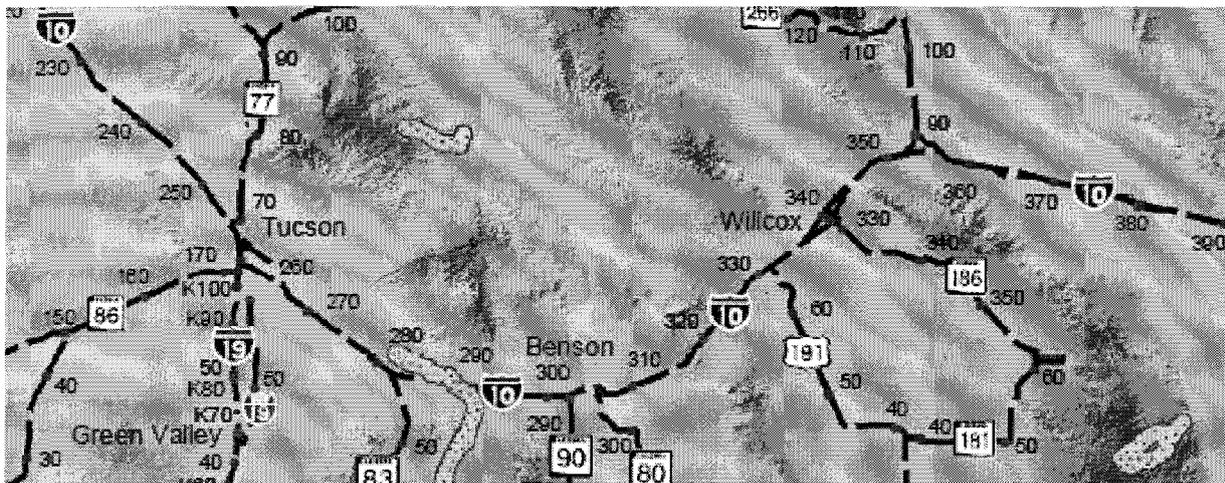
<http://azdot.gov/business/environmental-planning/programs/wildlife-linkages> and

<http://www.azdeq.gov/environ/water/permits/download/oaw.pdf> accessed 10/12/2015

There are only 22 Outstanding Arizona Waters in Arizona (outlined in red). **Buehman Canyon Creek**, from its headwaters at 32°52'0.5"/110°39'54.5" to its confluence with unnamed tributary at 32°24'31.5"/110°32'08" (approximately 9.8 river miles) is seen north of Benson, west of the San Pedro.

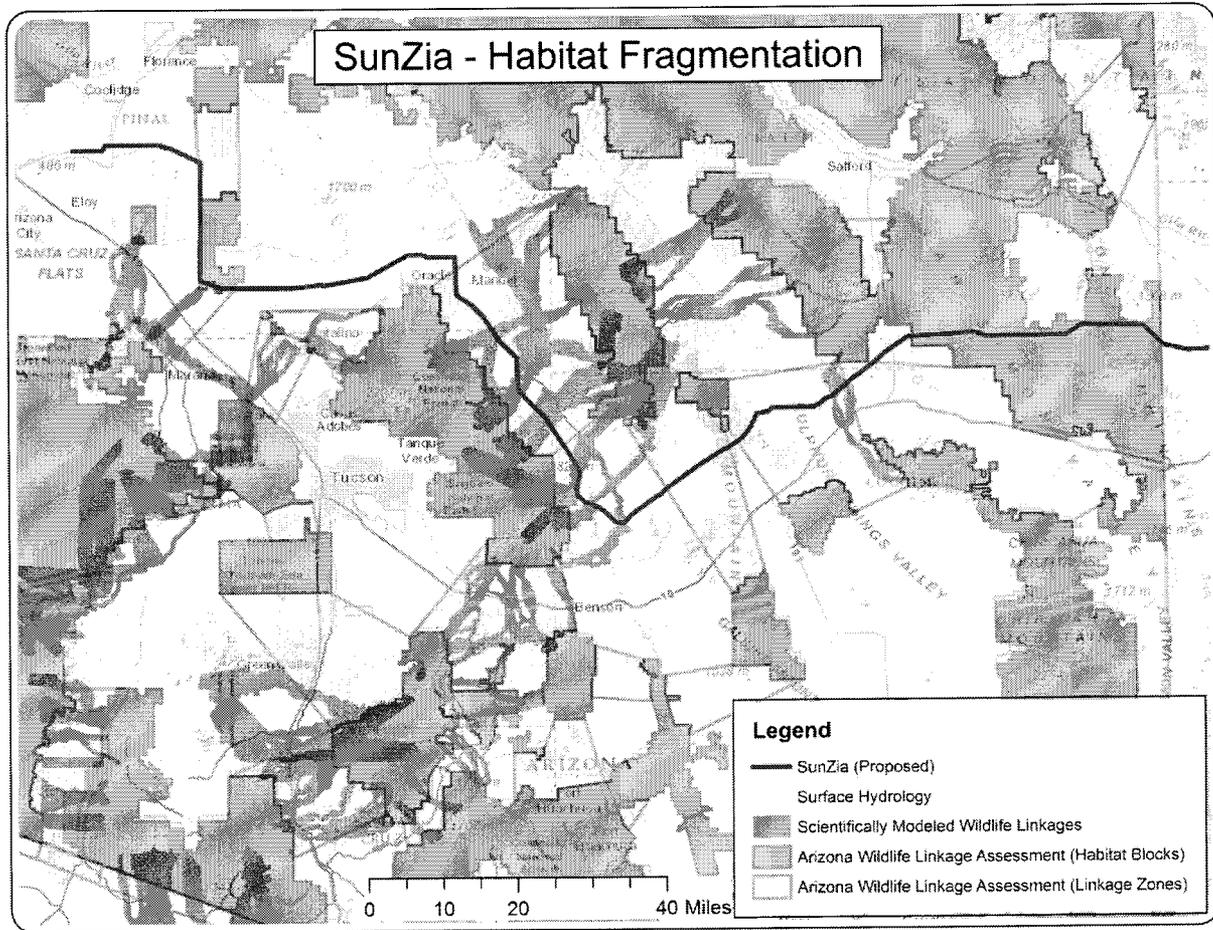
TITLE 18. ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY CHAPTER 11. DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY WATER QUALITY STANDARDS [http://www.azdeq.gov/environ/water/standards/download/SWQ\\_Standards-1-09-unofficial.pdf](http://www.azdeq.gov/environ/water/standards/download/SWQ_Standards-1-09-unofficial.pdf) accessed 10/12/2015

“Outstanding Arizona water (OAW)” means a surface water that is classified as an outstanding state resource water by the Director [of Arizona Department of Environmental Quality] under R18-11-112.



Exhibits for the Summary Testimony of Potential Party/Intervenor Christina McVie

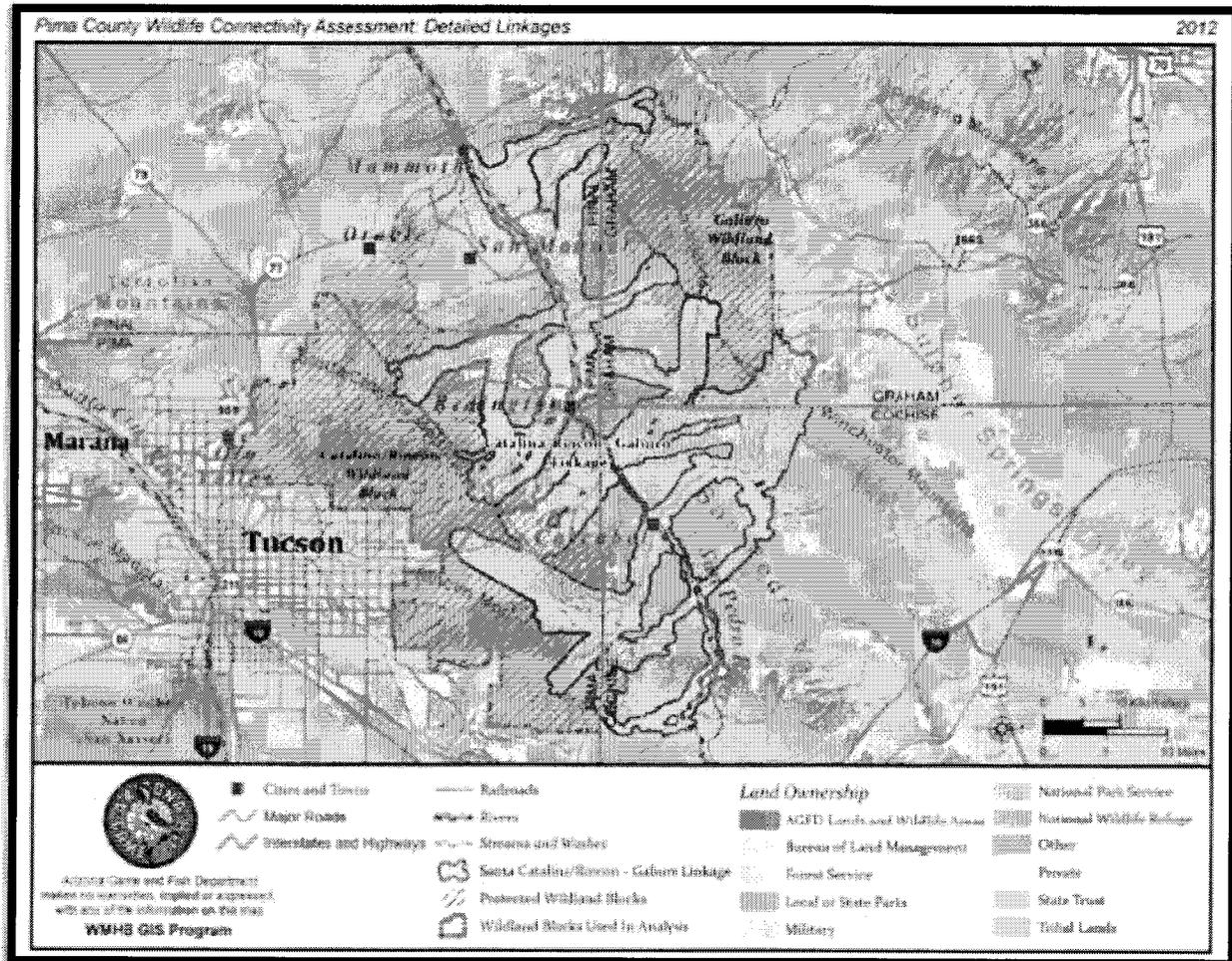
Exhibit 4 – SunZia Habitat Fragmentation overlaid on Arizona’s Wildlife Linkages Assessment detail



Exhibits for the Summary Testimony of Potential Party/Intervenor Christina McVie

Exhibit 5 – AzGFD 2012 Santa Catalina/Rincon – Galiuro Wildlife Linkage accessed 10/12/2015

[http://www.azgfd.gov/w\\_c/documents/SantaCatalinaRinconGaliuro\\_LinkageDesign\\_lowres.pdf](http://www.azgfd.gov/w_c/documents/SantaCatalinaRinconGaliuro_LinkageDesign_lowres.pdf)



Excerpted from the report:

Habitat loss and fragmentation are the leading threats to biodiversity, both globally and in Arizona. These threats can be mitigated by conserving well-connected networks of wild areas where natural ecological and evolutionary processes operate over large spatial and temporal scales. Large wildland blocks connected by corridors can maintain top-down regulation by large predators, natural patterns of gene flow, pollination, dispersal, energy flow, nutrient cycling, inter-specific competition, and mutualism. Corridors allow ecosystems to recover from natural disturbances such as fire or flood, and to respond to human-caused disturbance such as climate change and invasions by exotic species. A healthy ecosystem has a direct impact on the economy of an area as well.

Species selected are sensitive to habitat loss and fragmentation, and represent the range of habitat and movement requirements of wildlife found in the region. For example, species such as mule deer are

averse to crossing roads. Mountain lion require very large areas to ensure population viability and successful dispersal, and Gila monster and desert tortoise require specialized habitats for survival.

18 Species modeled: Badger, Lowland Leopard Frog HDMS/SDCP, Desert Box Turtle HDMS/SDCP, Black Bear, Sonoran Desert Toad, Giant Spotted Whiptail HDMS/SDCP, Black-tailed Jackrabbit, Gila Monster HDMS, Coues' White-tailed Deer, Sonoran Desert Tortoise HDMS, Desert Bighorn Sheep, Sonoran Whipsnake, Jaguar HDMS, Javelina, Kit Fox, Mountain Lion, Mule Deer, and White-nosed Coati.

HDMS = Species in which element occurrence data is collected as part of Arizona's Heritage Data Management System managed by the Arizona Game and Fish Department. Element occurrence data, or data of breeding importance to a species, is collected and managed as part of Heritage Data Management System for animal and plant species of concern in Arizona, for management actions on the ground. SDCP = Species which were specifically identified as Priority Vulnerable, or federally listed as threatened or endangered, or other special status as recognized by the Pima County Sonoran Desert Conservation Plan [Science Technical Advisory Committee].

The Santa Catalina/Rincon – Galiuro linkage currently contains few obstacles to wildlife movement. The San Pedro River Valley, in which this linkage passes through, is a relatively pristine place. Utility transmission lines are a particular threat to this area, due to the large amounts of riparian habitat within the linkage, and the numerous birds that live and breed here. This area remains permeable to a wide variety of wildlife species, and that permeability should be maintained into the future. It is important to consider this linkage design for any future projects that may threaten wildlife movement in the future.

In 2001, Pima County's Maeveen Marie Behan Conservation Lands System (CLS) was created based on comprehensive scientific and planning input (Pima County 2011). The CLS represents the conservation reserve design of the widely-acclaimed Pima County Sonoran Desert Conservation Plan (SDCP) and was adopted into Pima County's Comprehensive Plan to provide sustainable development guidelines (Pima County 2009). It is noteworthy to point out that in implementing the CLS, the County's evaluation of comprehensive plan amendments and land uses requiring rezoning must consider potential effects to Critical Landscape Connections/CLS designated areas where preserving and enhancing wildlife movement is a primary concern.

To aid the implementation of the SDCP, a committee appointed by the Pima County Board of Supervisors developed a Conservation Bond Program which recommended the acquisition of certain properties to conserve community open space and important habitat within the CLS. This \$174 million bond package was approved by Pima County voters in 2004 by an overwhelming majority (Pima County 2011).

In 2006, Pima County voters approved a sales tax increase that allowed the formation of the Regional Transportation Authority of Pima County (RTA) to address transportation planning across Pima County (Regional Transportation Authority 2011). As part of that approval, county voters specifically ear-marked \$45 million to be used to incorporate wildlife linkage conservation into transportation projects.

Arizona's statewide wildlife linkage planning efforts began in 2004 when federal, state, municipal, academic, and non-governmental biologists, and land managers participated in a workshop to map important habitat blocks, linkages, and potential threats to connectivity across the state. This workshop was convened by the Arizona Wildlife Linkages Workgroup, a collaboration that included the Arizona

Game and Fish Department (AGFD), Arizona Department of Transportation, Federal Highways Administration, Northern Arizona University (NAU), Sky Islands Alliance, US Bureau of Land Management, US Fish and Wildlife Service, US Forest Service, and the Wildlands Network, and resulted in Arizona's Wildlife Linkages Assessment (AWLA; Arizona Wildlife Linkages Workgroup 2006).

The statewide assessment was followed by an effort to map wildlife linkages and potential barriers within individual Arizona counties. Beginning in 2008 the AGFD partnered with county planners to organize workshops which gathered stakeholders with backgrounds in planning, wildlife conservation, transportation, academia and government.

Continuing with the statewide strategy to identify and prioritize linkages at the county level for GIS modeling of wildlife connectivity, AGFD received funding from the Regional Transportation Authority of Pima County. This funding allowed AGFD to assemble current knowledge of wildlife linkages and barriers to wildlife movement across Pima County and to help build collaborative partnerships with local jurisdictions for eventual implementation efforts. To accomplish these tasks, AGFD joined with partner organizations (please see Acknowledgments for a list of members of the Pima County Wildlife Connectivity Workgroup) to initiate the Pima County Wildlife Connectivity Assessment.

[http://www.azgfd.gov/w\\_c/conn\\_Pima.shtml](http://www.azgfd.gov/w_c/conn_Pima.shtml)

The Santa Catalina/Rincon – Galiuro linkage area in Pima County lies at the crossroads of two major ecoregions; the Apache Highlands, which create the mountainous sky islands, and the Sonoran Desert, which extends west and south into Mexico.

Two wildland blocks exist here: the Santa Catalina and Rincon Mountains (Catalina/Rincon), and the Galiuro Mountains (Galiuro). These wildland blocks are separated by various topographic features, including the flat lands of San Pedro Valley between the Catalina/Rincon and Galiuro wildland blocks. Man-made features separating the blocks include: gravel roads, and the farming communities Cascabel and Redington.

The Catalina/Rincon and Galiuro wildland blocks represent large conservation investments that protect habitat for different wildlife species in the linkage planning area. Connectivity between these wildland blocks helps to provide the contiguous habitat necessary to sustain viable populations of sensitive and far ranging species in the Apache Highlands and Sonoran Desert, and provide the chance for important focal species, such as desert bighorn sheep, to expand their range to historically used habitats. Maintaining connectivity is paramount in sustaining this unique area's diverse natural heritage.

This linkage between the Santa Catalina and Rincon Mountains, and Galiuro Mountains is a relatively undeveloped and intact landscape. However, barriers to wildlife connectivity still exist:

**Redington/Cascabel Road:** An animal moving terrestrially between the Catalina/Rincon and Galiuro wildland blocks eventually must cross Redington/Cascabel Roads... Redington/Cascabel Roads are currently gravel... this transportation route has been considered for major transportation projects in the past, such as the I-10 bypass (Arizona Department of Transportation 2008).

**Stream Impediments:** The San Pedro River's riparian habitat is crucial for many species of wildlife, and represents a rare commodity in the arid southwest. The Nature Conservancy (2012) states, "The San Pedro River's cottonwood-shaded corridor provides critical stopover habitat for millions of migrating birds each year. It is one of only two major rivers that flow north out of Mexico into the United States

and is one of the last large undammed rivers in the Southwest." Threats to this riparian habitat include groundwater withdrawal and damage from off-highway vehicles (Tucson Audubon Society 2012).

Utility Infrastructure: The San Pedro Valley has been considered as a preferred Route for the SunZia Southwest Transmission Project (U.S. Bureau of Land Management 2012). Utility infrastructure can be a particular threat in the San Pedro Valley due to the numerous bird species that depend on the San Pedro riparian corridor. The Tucson Audubon Society in partnership with the Arizona Game and Fish Department have designated the Lower San Pedro River as an [Global] Important Bird Area, highlighting the importance of this area for a variety of bird species (Tucson Audubon Society 2012).

Riparian systems are one of the rarest habitat types in North America. **In the arid Southwest, about 80% of all animals use riparian resources and habitats at some life stage** (emphasis added), and more than 50% of breeding birds nest chiefly in riparian habitats (Krueper 1996). They are of particular value in lowlands (below 5,000 feet) as a source of direct sustenance for diverse animal species (Krueper 1993). For example, the San Pedro River (see Figure 19 below), and entire San Pedro River Valley, has been called, "One of the last great places..." by The Nature Conservancy (2012), and which also stated about the area's biodiversity, "The San Pedro River basin is home to 84 species of mammals, 14 species of fish, and 41 species of reptiles and amphibians." The San Pedro River riparian habitat is crucial for numerous species of birds, including many that are federally listed as candidate, threatened, or endangered, such as the western yellow-billed cuckoo and southwestern willow flycatcher (Tucson Audubon Society 2012).

Fortunately, the San Pedro River is one of the last undammed rivers in the Southwest.

Guidelines and Recommendations for Mitigating Stream Impediments - excerpted

Retain natural fluvial processes – Maintaining or restoring natural timing, magnitude, frequency, and duration of surface flows is essential for sustaining functional riparian ecosystems (Shafroth et al. 2002; Wissmar 2004).

Maintain or improve native riparian vegetation –Large mesquite bosques should receive highest priority for conservation protection because of their rarity in the region; **mesquite, netleaf hackberry, elderberry, and velvet ash trees should not be cut** (Stromberg 1992; Wilbor 2005). (emphasis added)

Eradicate non-native invasive plants and animals.

Where possible, **protect or restore a continuous strip of native vegetation at least 200 m wide along each side of the channel.** (emphasis added) Buffer strips can protect and improve water quality, provide habitat and connectivity for a disproportionate number of species (compared to upland areas), and provide numerous social benefits including improving quality of life for residents and increasing nearby property values (Fisher and Fischenich 2000; Parkyn 2004; Lee et al. 2004)... Buffers of sufficient width protect edge sensitive species from negative impacts like predation and parasitism. We therefore recommend buffer strips on each side of the channel at least 200 m wide measured perpendicular to the channel starting from the annual high water mark.

Impacts of Utility Infrastructure on Wildlife

A recently published review paper by the United States Geological Survey (Lovich and Ennen 2011) concluded, "...it appears that insufficient evidence is available to determine whether solar energy

development, as it is envisioned for the desert Southwest, is compatible with wildlife conservation". While this study reveals a void of scientific studies quantifying the effects of this relatively new form of energy development on wildlife, some of the known primary impacts of this form of development (i.e. habitat conversion, fragmentation, and disturbance) have been studied extensively elsewhere and have been shown to affect habitat quantity, quality, and connectivity. The expansion of renewable energy development in the West will also spur new development and retrofit of energy transmission infrastructure. For example, the SunZia Southwest Transmission Project, sponsored by numerous energy organizations, proposes to develop approximately 460 miles of two 500-kilovolt transmission lines from Arizona to New Mexico. The proposed right-of-way corridors may be up to 1,000 feet wide (U.S. Bureau of Land Management 2009). A portion of this proposed project runs through Pima County (AGFD 2012b).

Specifically, one of the proposed routes, and the U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM) preferred alternative for the SunZia Southwest Transmission Project, travels through the San Pedro Valley and this linkage design... This proposed route **threatens habitat connectivity for numerous wildlife species here, particularly that of the many bird species which depend on the mature riparian habitat** along the San Pedro River (see Appendix D at the end of this report for a list of birds which have element occurrence data within the linkage design as recorded by Arizona's Heritage Data Management System). (emphasis added)

Existing utility infrastructure in the Linkage Design: Some small above ground utility lines were observed within the linkage design during field observations. However, these transmission lines are much smaller in size than the SunZia two 500-kilovolt transmission lines proposed for construction through this area. The current utility infrastructure that exists within the linkage design may have little effect on the wildlife species that occur here. However, future large-scale utility infrastructure projects, like the proposed SunZia Southwest Transmission Project, **may have numerous negative impacts on wildlife in the San Pedro Valley. Large-scale utility infrastructure projects would threaten wildlife connectivity in this linkage, specifically for the numerous rare bird species that use the area for reproduction** (see Appendix D at the end of this report). (emphasis added)

We provide the following recommendations from the Arizona Game and Fish Department (2009a) as a baseline for mitigating existing utility infrastructure, and the construction of utility infrastructure within the linkage design. However, **the construction of large-scale utility infrastructure, like that proposed by the SunZia Southwest Transmission Project, may be devastating to the area's wildlife, regardless of the mitigation measures implemented.** (emphasis added)

#### Recommendations and Guidelines for Mitigating Utility Infrastructure

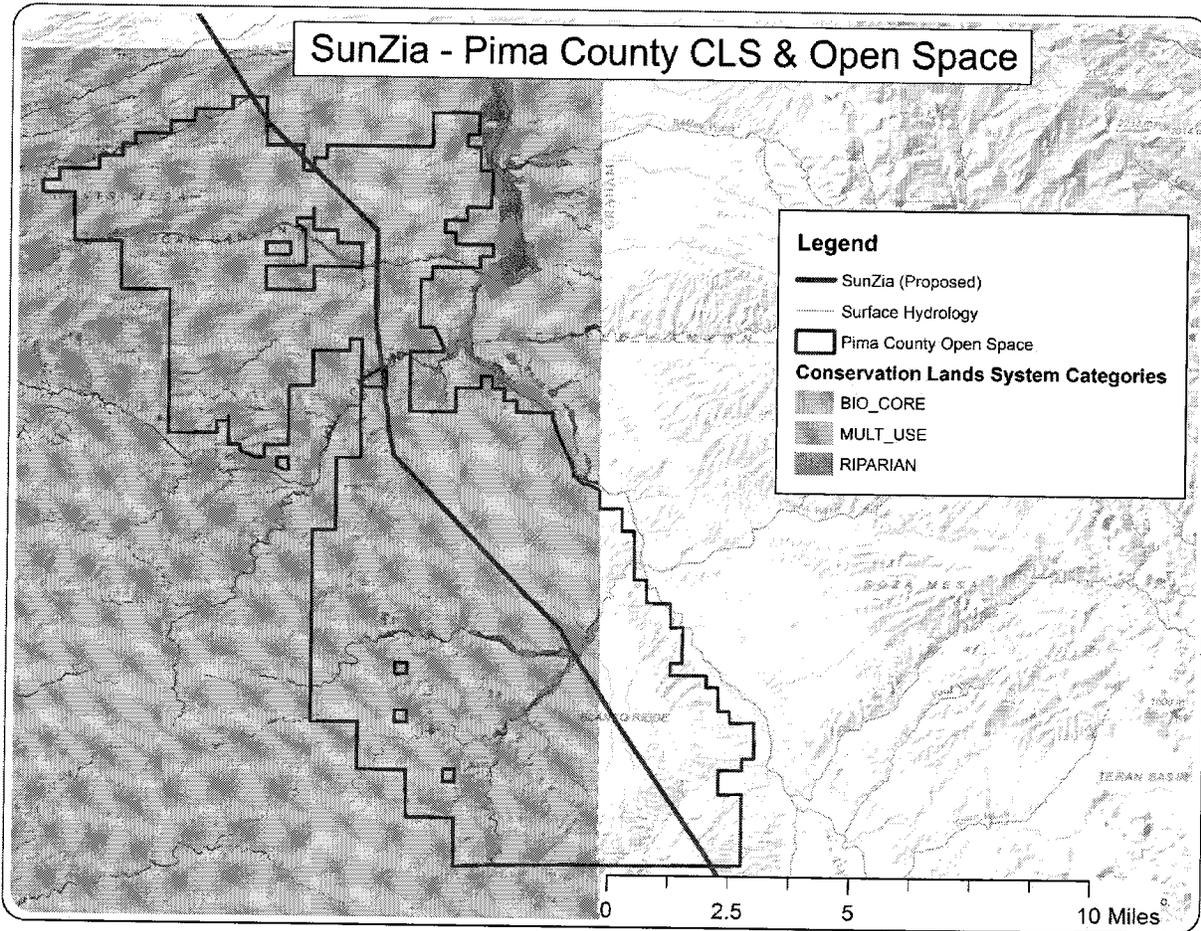
- 1) To prevent avian collisions and electrocutions, bury all connecting power lines associated with the solar development, unless burial of the lines would result in greater impacts to biological or archeological resources.
- 2) Follow existing disturbed areas during installation to minimize habitat alterations. In low areas where the power line crosses drainages, the soil should be compacted to reduce the potential for erosion.
- 3) Trenching and backfilling crews should be close together to minimize the amount of open trenches at any given time.
- 4) Ideally, trenching should occur during the cooler months (October – March) when wildlife are less active. However, there may be exceptions (e.g. critical wintering areas) that need to be assessed on a site-specific basis.
- 5) Avoid leaving trenches open overnight as they can be effective traps for wildlife. Where trenches cannot be back-filled immediately,

escape ramps should be constructed at least every 45 meters. Escape ramps can be short lateral trenches or wooden planks sloping to the surface. The slope should be less than 45 degrees (1:1). 6) Trenches that have been left open overnight should be inspected daily, prior to work beginning, and any animals removed. Prior to backfilling, the trenches should be inspected and any animals removed. A monitoring schedule should be developed for each segment of the underground power line installation to ensure minimizing potential impacts to wildlife. 7) All above-ground lines, transformers, or conductors should fully comply with the Avian Power Line Interaction Committee (APLIC) 2006 Standards to prevent avian fatality, including use of various bird deterrents and avian protection devices. These are available online:

[http://www.aplic.org/uploads/files/2643/SuggestedPractices2006\(LR-2\).pdf](http://www.aplic.org/uploads/files/2643/SuggestedPractices2006(LR-2).pdf).

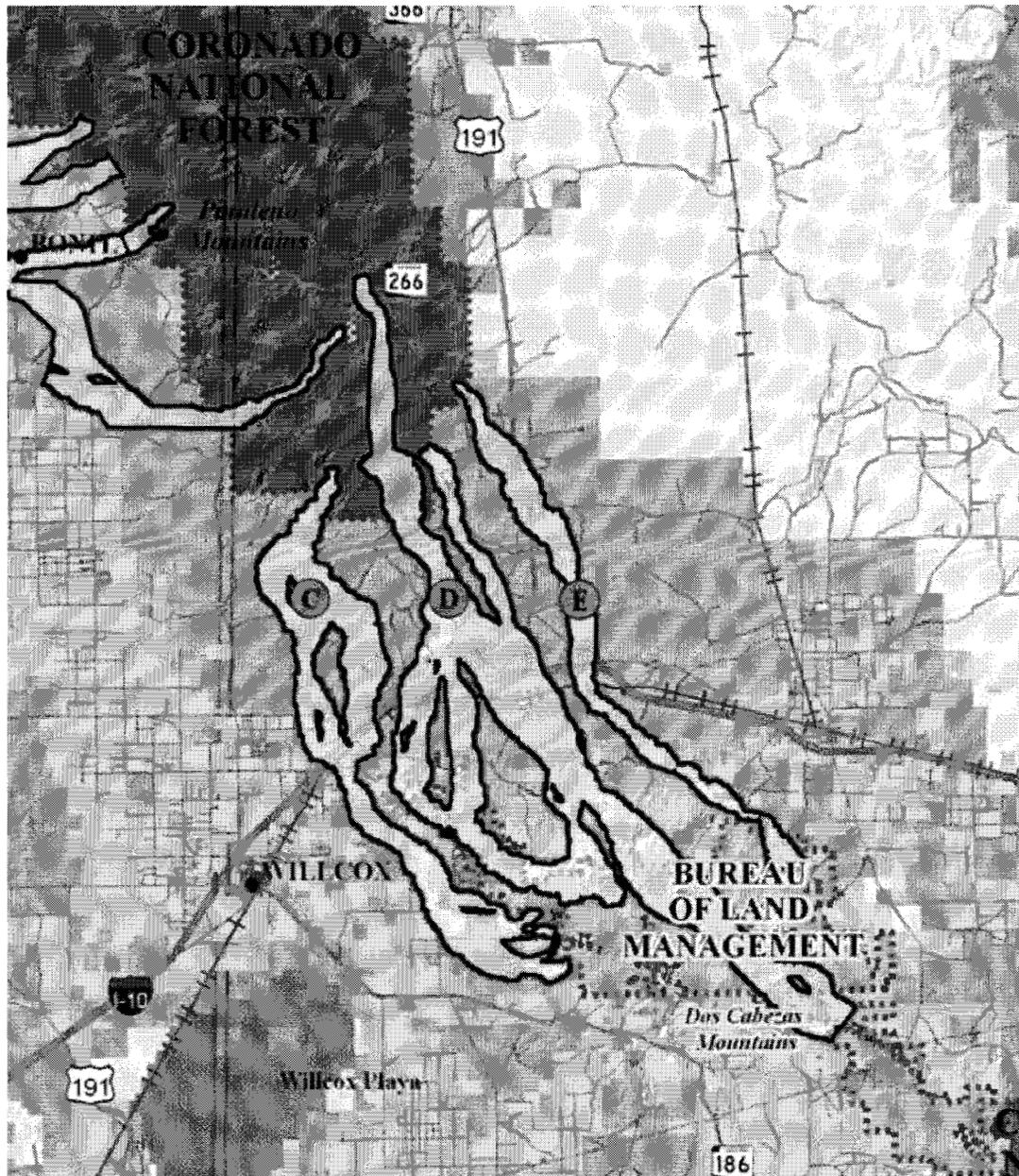
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Exhibit 6 – Map of SunZia route overlaid on Pima County Conservation Lands System & Open Space



Exhibits for the Summary Testimony of Potential Party/Intervenor Christina McVie

Exhibit 7 – Map of Galiuro-Pinaleno-Dos Cabezas Wildlife Linkage and excerpt accessed 10/12/2015  
[http://corridordesign.org/dl/linkages/reports/Galiuro-Pinaleno-DosCabezas\\_LinkageDesign.pdf](http://corridordesign.org/dl/linkages/reports/Galiuro-Pinaleno-DosCabezas_LinkageDesign.pdf)



Excerpted from the report:

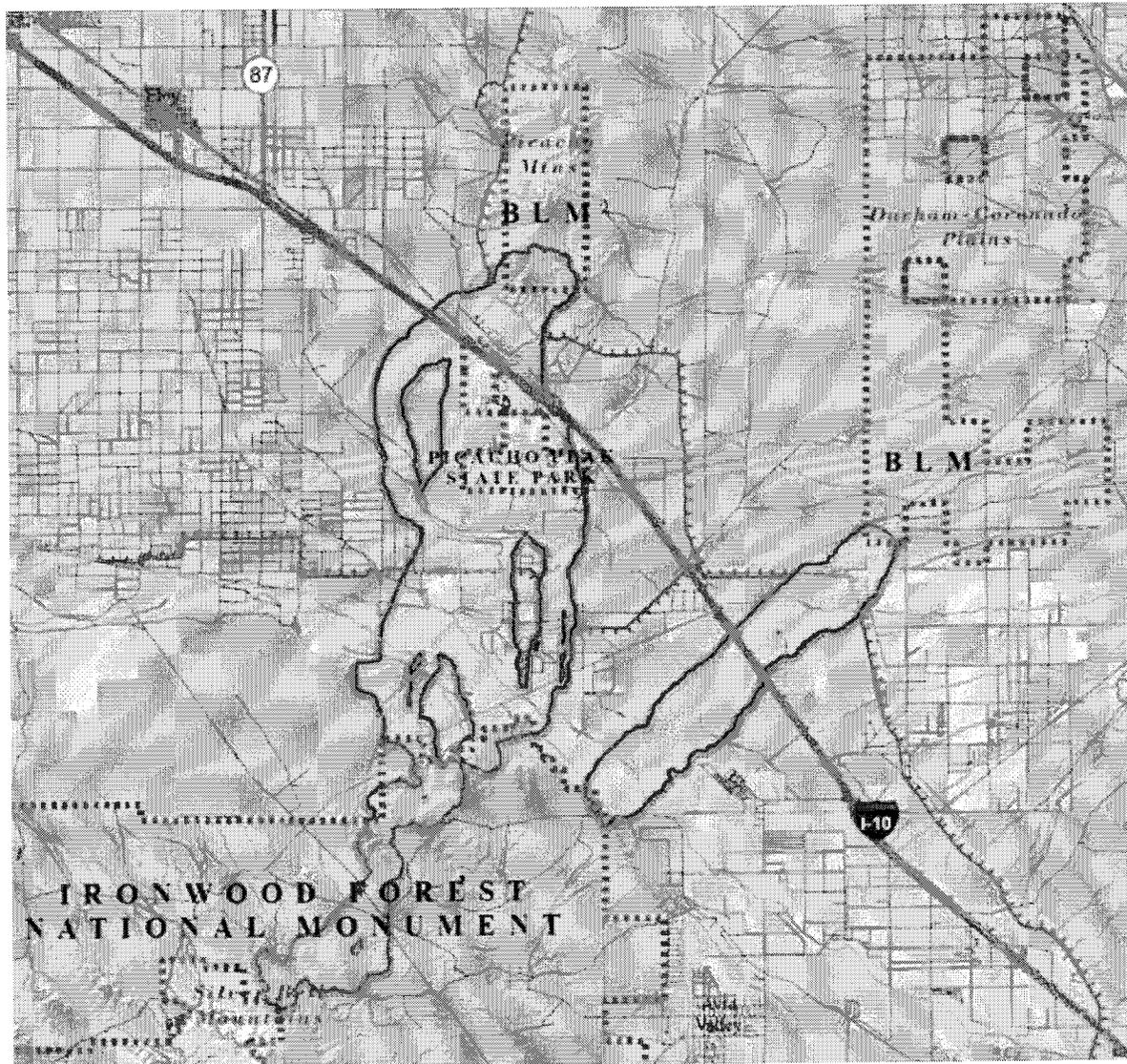
Beier et al's Galiuro-Pinaleno-Dos Cabezas linkage planning area lies within Madrean Archipelago of southeastern Arizona. This ecoregion is a unique ecological zone lying south of the Rocky Mountains and north of the Sierra Madre Occidental. Natural communities here range from desert grasslands in the

lowlands to coniferous forests in the higher elevations. The isolated mountain ranges separated by valleys are known as "sky islands." The linkage planning area includes three of these sky islands, separated by valleys, farmlands, highways, Interstate 10, and the town of Willcox. In addition to the sky islands, [the Willcox] playa is important wildlife habitat, especially for waterfowl and migratory birds. It attracts over 500 species of birds, including tens of thousands of Sandhill Cranes, and a similar number of tourists for an annual birding festival. The Linkage Design incorporates and connects important habitat for threatened or endangered species ... [and] far-ranging mammals such as mule deer, badger, and mountain lion... [that] move long distances to gain access to suitable foraging or breeding sites, and would benefit significantly from corridors that link large areas of habitat (Turner et al. 1995). Less-mobile species such as javelina also need corridors to maintain genetic diversity, allow populations to shift their range in response to climate change, and promote recolonization after fire or epidemics. The Pinaleños-Dos Cabezas Linkage has three strands... strand C provides habitat for badger and pronghorn... Strand D provides habitat for black bear, bobcat, jaguar, javelina, wolf, mountain lion, and mule deer... Strand E provides habitat for kit fox.

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Exhibit 8 – Map of Ironwood Forest National Monument – Picacho Mountains – Durham-Coronado Plains Wildlife Linkage and excerpt

[http://corridordesign.org/dl/linkages/reports/Ironwood-Picacho\\_LinkageDesign.pdf](http://corridordesign.org/dl/linkages/reports/Ironwood-Picacho_LinkageDesign.pdf) accessed 10/12/2015



Excerpted from the report:

The Ironwood-Picacho region provides significant ecological, educational, recreational, and spiritual values of protected wildlands. Our Linkage Design represents an opportunity to protect a functional landscape-level connection. If implemented, our plan would not only permit movement of individuals

and genes between the Ironwood National Monument, Picacho Mountains, and desert BLM wildland blocks, but should also conserve large-scale ecosystem processes that are essential to the continued integrity of existing conservation investments by the US Forest Service, Arizona State Parks, Bureau of Land Management, Arizona Game and Fish Department, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and other conservancy lands.

20 Species modeled: Badger, Bighorn Sheep, Black-tailed Jackrabbit, Javelina, Mule Deer, Cactus Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl, Roadrunner, Bee species, Hawkmoth, Ironwood Tree, Palo Verde, Sonoran Desert Toad, Black-tailed Rattlesnake, Chuckwalla, Desert Iguana, Sonoran Desert Tortoise, Lyre Snake, Sonoran Whipsnake, Tiger Rattlesnake, Tucson Shovel-nosed Snake

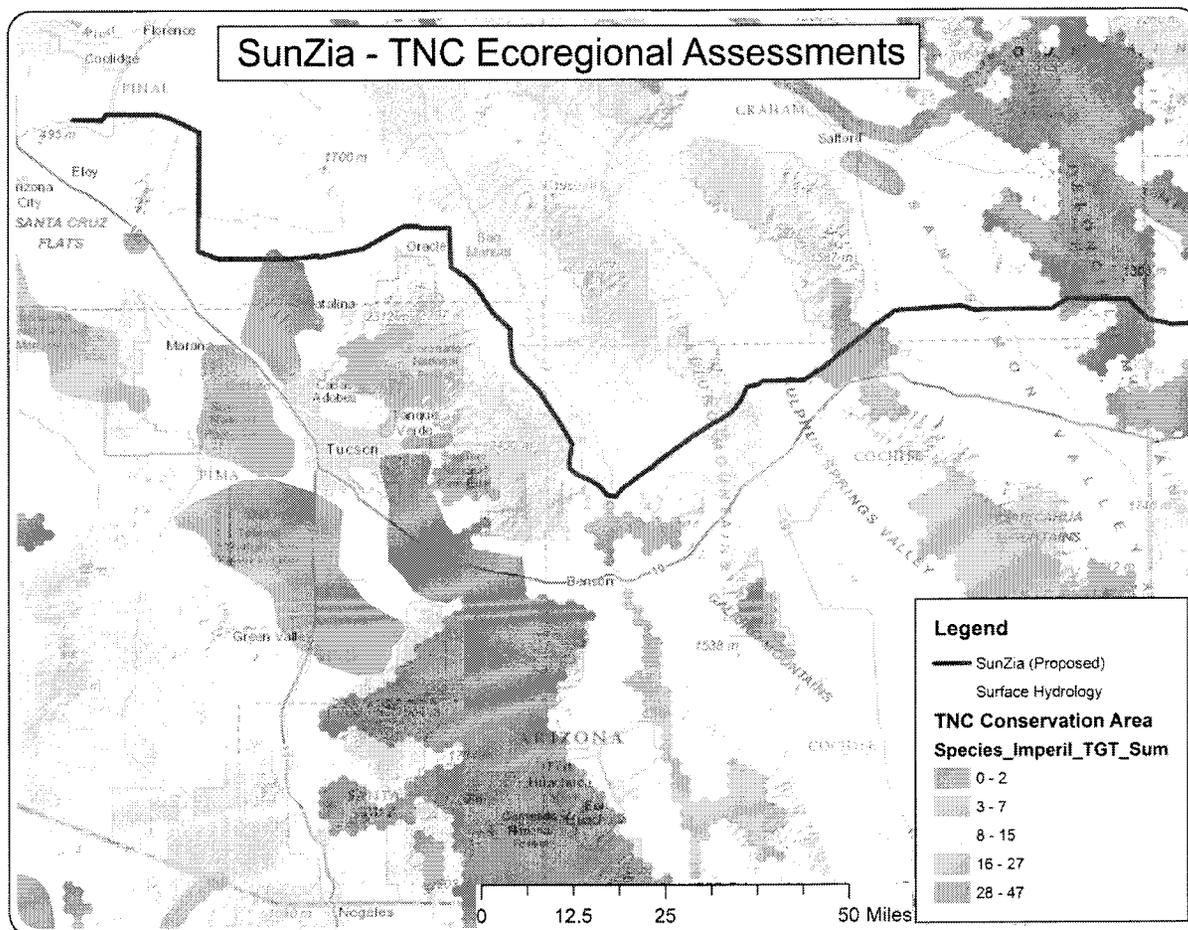
Mule deer, mountain lion, and badger move long distances to gain access to suitable foraging or breeding sites, and would benefit significantly from corridors that link large areas of habitat (Turner et al. 1995). Less-mobile species and habitat specialists such as black-tailed jackrabbits, tiger rattlesnakes, and Sonoran desert toads also need corridors to maintain genetic diversity, allow populations to shift their range in response to climate change, and promote recolonization after fire or epidemics.

The Ironwood-Picacho-BLM Linkage Planning area lies within the 55-million acre Sonoran Desert Ecoregion of southern Arizona, southeastern California, and northwestern Sonora, Mexico. This ecoregion is the most tropical of North America's warm deserts (Marshall et al. 2000). Bajadas sloping down from the mountains support forests of ancient saguaro cacti, paloverde, and ironwood; creosotebush and bursage desert shrub dominate the lower desert (The Nature Conservancy 2006). The Sonoran Desert Ecoregion is home to more than 200 threatened species, and its uniqueness lends to a high proportion of endemic plants, fish, and reptiles (Marshall et al. 2000; The Nature Conservancy 2006). More than 500 species of birds migrate through, breed, or permanently reside in the ecoregion, which are nearly two-thirds of all species that occur from northern Mexico to Canada (Marshall et al. 2000). The Sonoran Desert Ecoregion's rich biological diversity prompted Olson and Dinerstein (1998) to designate it as one of 233 of the earth's most biologically valuable ecoregions, whose conservation is critical for maintaining the earth's biodiversity. Mountain lions have been documented traveling between the Picacho Mountains and the Catalina Mountains (K. Nicholson & P. Krausman, University of Arizona, personal communication).

Within the Sonoran Desert Ecoregion, the Linkage Planning Area includes three wildland blocks: Ironwood National Monument, the Picacho Mountains, and a block of Sonoran desert we call Durham-Coronado Plains<sup>2</sup>. All 3 areas are administered by the Bureau of Land Management. The eastern strand between Ironwood Forest National Monument and the BLM-administered Durham-Coronado Plain is approximately 15 km (9 miles) long and 2 km (1¼ miles) wide. This corridor crosses the Santa Cruz River and Los Robles Wash northeast of Ironwood, passes north of Pinal Air Park and Saguaro Power plant, and joins the BLM desert block near Desert Peak. This route is primarily composed of creosotebush-white bursage desert scrub and paloverde-mixed cacti desert scrub, but also includes riparian woodland and shrubland. This linkage provides live-in and pass-through habitat for species dependent on desert vegetation and/or flatter topography, such as Tucson shovel-nosed, badger, blacktailed jackrabbit, javelina, and Sonoran desert toad.

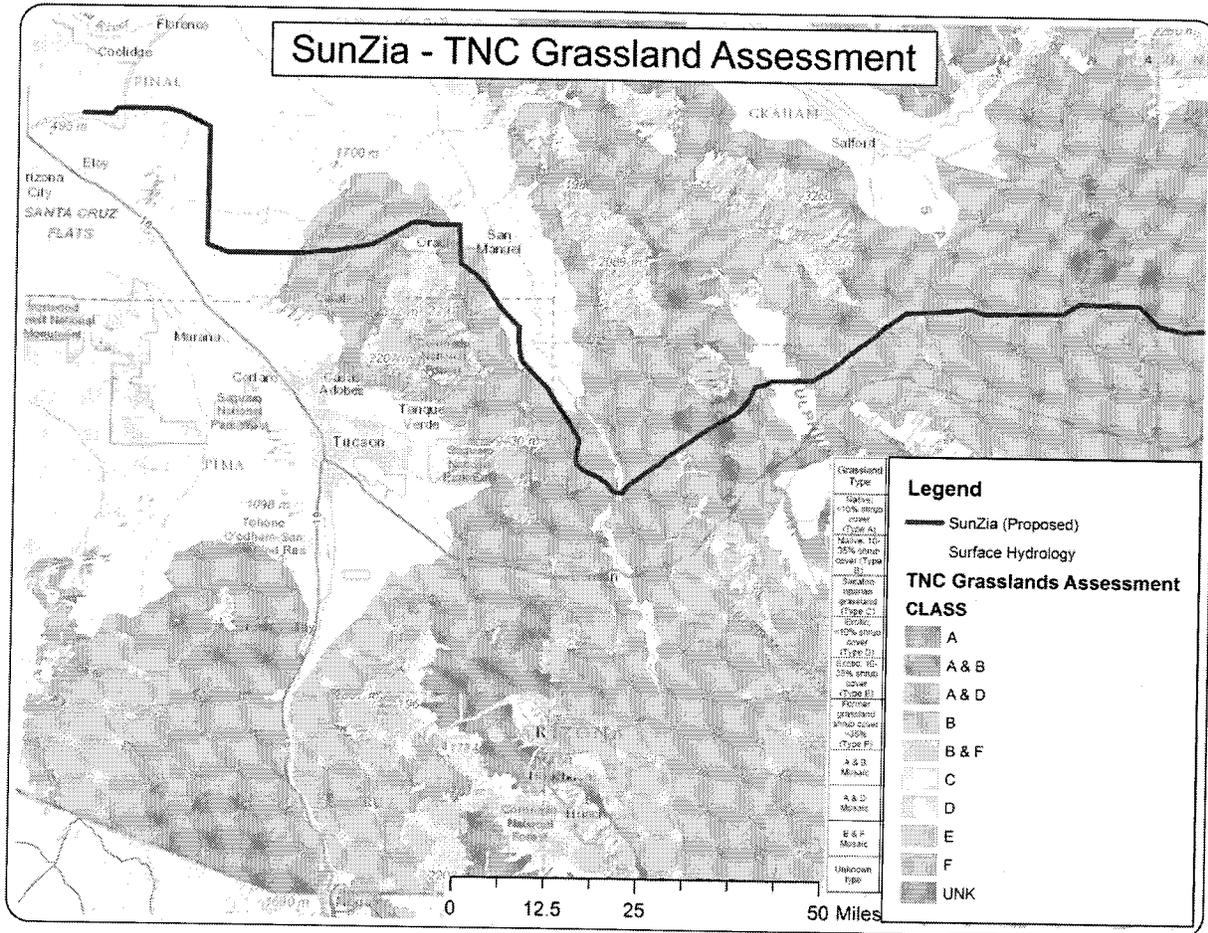
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Exhibit 9 – Map of SunZia route overlaid on TNC Ecoregional Assessments



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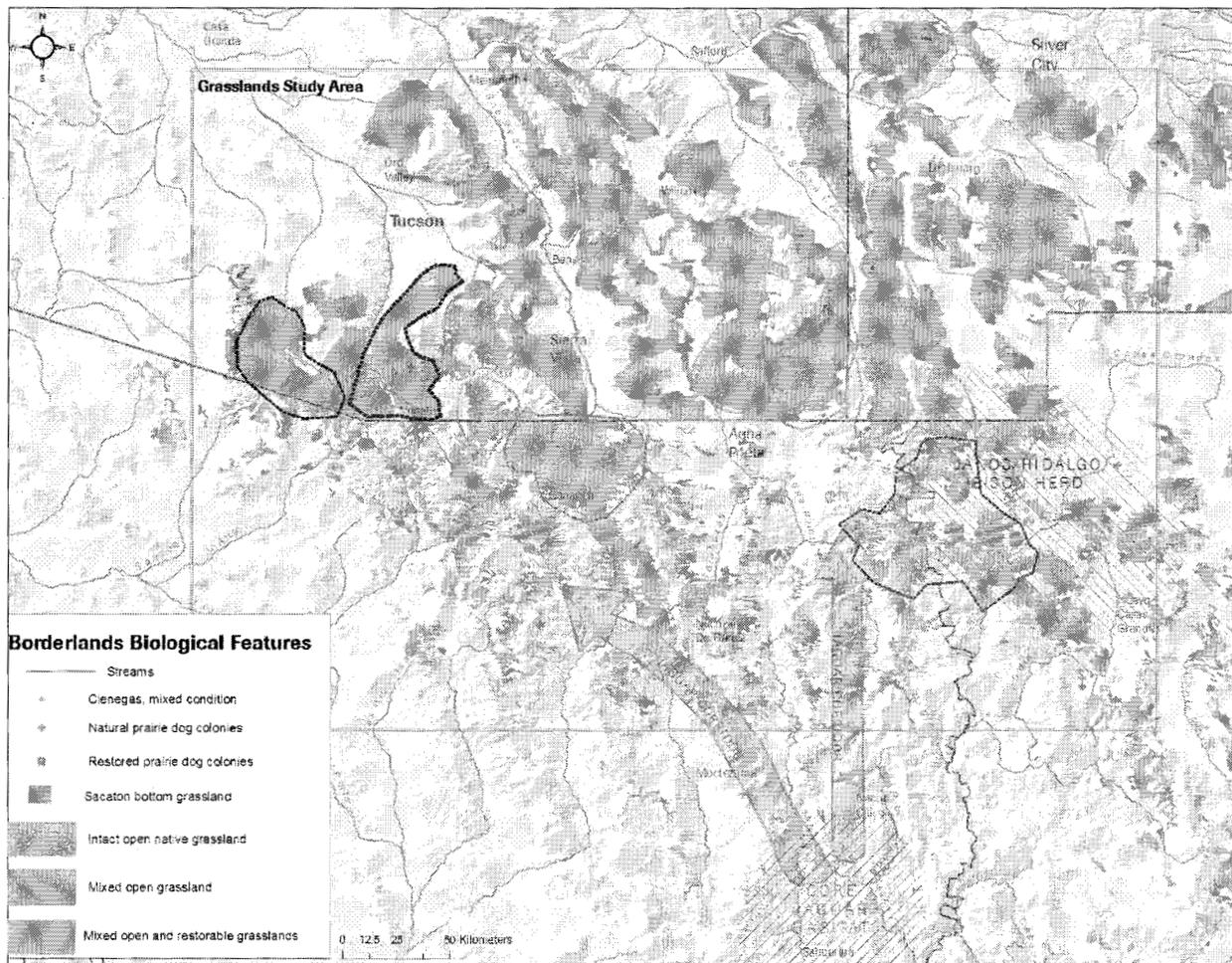
Exhibit 10 – Map of SunZia route overlaid on TNC Grassland Assessment



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Exhibit 11 – NFWF Sky Islands Grassland Business Plan Priority Map of Biological Features and excerpt

Accessed 10/12/2015 <http://www.nfwf.org/skyisland/Pages/home.aspx> and  
[http://www.nfwf.org/skyisland/Documents/Sky\\_Island\\_Grass\\_Biz\\_Plan.pdf](http://www.nfwf.org/skyisland/Documents/Sky_Island_Grass_Biz_Plan.pdf)



Excerpted from the report:

In the border region between Mexico, Arizona and New Mexico, a little known landscape supports a unique mix of temperate and subtropical ecosystems, the likes of which are found nowhere else in the United States. The Sky Islands are an area of more than 40 separate mountain ranges isolated by what was once a sea of more than 13 million acres of grassland. It is one of America's hotspots for wildlife diversity, hosting more than twice as many mammal species as Yellowstone National Park and supporting the nation's highest diversity of reptiles, bees, and ants. Additionally, these grasslands are a

key connecting landscape between the Sierra Madre Occidental Mountains in Mexico and the Rocky Mountains to the North and between the Sonoran and Chihuahuan desert to the East and West.

National Fish & Wildlife Foundation's Sky Islands Grasslands Conservation Program seeks to restore high quality grasslands, ecosystem functioning, and self-sustaining populations of native species by protecting land, restoring habitat, and addressing species-specific threats. The program was established to help achieve conservation goals for several key species that represent healthy functioning of grasslands and associated cienegas: black-tailed prairie dog, jaguar, pronghorn, Chiricahua leopard frog (found nowhere else on earth), and Baird's sparrow.

Exhibits for the Summary Testimony of Potential Party/Intervenor Christina McVie

Exhibit 12 – Map of SunZia route in relation to the 40-acre McVie Property

