



# Oregon

Kate Brown, Governor



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**To:** Oregon Energy Facility Siting Council

**From:** Duane Kilsdonk, Compliance Officer

**Date:** May 29, 2019

**Subject:** Leaning Juniper IIA Wind Power Facility – Annual Monitoring for Wildlife Monitoring and Mitigation Plan (Condition 87)

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## Wildlife Monitoring and Mitigation Plan Overview

Leaning Juniper IIA Wind Power Facility is a wind energy generation facility consisting of 43 wind turbines, with a peak generating capacity of 90.3 megawatts (MW). The facility is located in Gilliam County. The Council issued a site certificate for the facility in 2007.

Condition 87 of the site certificate states that, “The certificate shall conduct wildlife monitoring as described in the Wildlife Monitoring and Mitigation Plan (WMMP) that is incorporated in the Final Order on Amendment #2 for LJF as Attachment D and as amended from time to time.”

The WMMP requires that the certificate holder implement short- and long-term wildlife monitoring during facility operation. Short-term wildlife monitoring requirements include a 2-year post construction Bird and Bat Fatality Monitoring Program and a Grassland Bird Study; these wildlife monitoring activities were completed in 2012-13. On-going long-term wildlife monitoring requirements include:

- Washington Ground Squirrel Surveys (Every 3-years for operational life of facility; 2014, 2017, 2020, etc.)
- Long-Term Raptor Nesting Surveys (Every 5-years for operational life of facility; 2015, 2020, 2025, etc.)
- Wildlife Monitoring and Reporting System (Ongoing)

## **Washington Ground Squirrel Surveys**

The WMMP establishes that the certificate holder conduct long-term monitoring for areas of previous use by Washington Ground Squirrel (WGS). The most recent long-term survey was completed in 2017, as reported in 2018. In the 2017 Annual Report, the certificate holder reported that there was no WGS activity detected at any of the nine survey areas. In general, the survey areas have seen an increase in vegetative density resulting in less suitable habitat for WGS occupancy. The next WGS survey will be conducted in 2020.

## **Wildlife Monitoring and Reporting System**

Monitoring activities during 2018 for this facility include the ongoing Wildlife Monitoring and Reporting System, a program for responding to and handling avian and bat casualties found by personnel at the site during routine maintenance operations. In 2018, the certificate holder reported that one raven carcass and one horned lark carcass were incidentally observed within the facility site. The certificate holder is obligated to notify USFWS and ODFW in the event that any federal or state endangered or threatened species are killed or injured onsite.

## **Public Comments on Wildlife Monitoring Results**

Section 5 of the WMMP, Data Reporting, establishes an opportunity for the public to review and comment on monitoring results. Specifically the WMMP states, “The public will have an opportunity to receive information about monitoring results and to offer comment. Within 30 days after receiving the annual report of monitoring results, the Department will make the report available to the public on its website and will specify a time in which the public may submit comments to the Department.”

The Department received the annual monitoring results for the facility on April 25, 2019. In accordance with the terms of the WMMP, the Department provides a copy of the 2018 monitoring results for the Leaning Juniper IIA Wind Power Facility to the Council for review (attached) and posted a copy to the Department’s project website at: <http://www.oregon.gov/energy/facilities-safety/facilities/Pages/LJA.aspx> and has established 60-day timeframe to accept public comments.

Comments are due within 60-days of posting, or **July 29, 2019 at 5:00 p.m.** and may be submitted to Duane Kilsdonk at [duane.kilsdonk@oregon.gov](mailto:duane.kilsdonk@oregon.gov)

Attachments: Wildlife Monitoring and Mitigation Plan (November 6, 2015)  
2018 Wildlife Monitoring Report

# Leaning Juniper IIA and IIB Wind Projects: Ongoing Wildlife Monitoring and Mitigation Plan

NOVEMBER 6, 2015

1 This Ongoing Wildlife Monitoring and Mitigation Plan (the Plan) describes wildlife  
2 monitoring that the certificate holders shall conduct during operation of the Leaning Juniper IIA  
3 and IIB Wind Power Facilities. The ongoing monitoring objectives are to determine whether the  
4 facility causes significant fatalities of birds and bats and to determine whether the facility results  
5 in a loss of habitat quality.

6 Following Amendment 2 of the original Leaning Juniper II Wind Power Facility site  
7 certificate, the single facility was divided into two separate facilities, with LJIIA and LJIIB each  
8 receiving its own site certificate. However, the site certificate holders agreed to share mitigation  
9 and environmental responsibilities. Therefore, the requirements for the facility as a whole,  
10 including both LJIIA and LJIIB, remain in this Wildlife Monitoring and Mitigation Plan  
11 (WMMP) and each individual site certificate holder remains bound by its terms.

12 Collectively, LJIIA and LJIIB ('the Facilities' or 'LJIIA/B') consists of 117 wind  
13 turbines, four non-guyed meteorological (met) towers and other related or supporting facilities as  
14 described in the site certificate. The permanent facility components occupy approximately 111  
15 acres, of which up to 52 acres is Category 5 wildlife habitat or better, based on the Oregon  
16 Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) standards (OAR 635-415-0025).<sup>1</sup>

17 Each certificate holder shall use experienced personnel to implement the ongoing  
18 monitoring required under this plan and properly trained personnel to conduct the monitoring,  
19 subject to approval by the Oregon Department of Energy (Department) as to professional  
20 qualifications. For all components of this plan except the Wildlife Monitoring and Reporting  
21 System (WMRS), each certificate holder shall hire an independent third party (not employees of  
22 the certificate holder) to perform monitoring tasks.

23 The Wildlife Monitoring and Mitigation Plan for the Facilities originally included the  
24 following components:

- 25 1) Fatality monitoring program including: (completed, Downes et al. 2013)
  - 26 a) Removal trials
  - 27 b) Searcher efficiency trials
  - 28 c) Fatality search protocol
  - 29 d) Statistical analysis
- 30 2) Raptor nesting surveys (ongoing)
- 31 3) Washington ground squirrel surveys (ongoing)
- 32 4) Grassland bird study (completed, Downes and Gritski 2014)
- 33 5) Wildlife Monitoring and Reporting System (ongoing)

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<sup>1</sup> A more complete description of the habitat areas affected by the Facilities, LJIIA and LJIIB, is provided in the Final Order on Amendment #1, Section IV.4(b), which expanded the site boundary to include LJIIB.

# Leaning Juniper IIA and IIB Wildlife Monitoring and Mitigation Plan

[NOVEMBER 6, 2015]

1 Since the original Wildlife Monitoring and Mitigation Plan was adopted on November  
2 20, 2009 (and updated in June 21, 2013), the requirements of (1) and (4) and the initial  
3 requirements of (2), (3), (5), and (6) above have been completed, as reflected and described in  
4 this Plan. This Plan reflects the ongoing, long-term monitoring and mitigation requirements for  
5 raptor nesting surveys (Section 2), Washington ground squirrel surveys (Section 3), and the  
6 Wildlife Monitoring and Reporting System (Sections 5 and 6). Section 8, Literature Cited, was  
7 added to provide references and sources for completed requirements of the Plan.

8 Based on the results of the monitoring programs, mitigation of significant impacts may be  
9 required. The selection of the mitigation actions should allow for flexibility in creating  
10 appropriate responses to monitoring results that cannot be known in advance. If the Department  
11 determines that mitigation is needed, the certificate holders shall propose appropriate mitigation  
12 actions to the Department and shall carry out mitigation actions approved by the Department,  
13 subject to review by the Oregon Energy Facility Council (Council).

## 14 1. Fatality Monitoring

15 The certificate holders conducted two years of post-construction fatality monitoring  
16 following substantial completion or commercial operations date (COD) of the Facilities  
17 reflecting operating impacts on wildlife. The results of the post-construction fatality monitoring  
18 are presented in Downes et al. (2013).

## 19 2. Raptor Nest Surveys

20 The objectives of raptor nest surveys are: (1) to estimate the size of the local breeding  
21 populations of raptor species that nest on the ground or aboveground in trees or other  
22 aboveground nest locations in the vicinity of the facility; and (2) to determine whether operation  
23 of the facility results in a reduction of nesting activity or nesting success in the local populations  
24 of the following raptor species: Swainson's hawk, golden eagle, ferruginous hawk and burrowing  
25 owl. For each phase of LJIIA/B, the certificate holder conducted the first year of post-  
26 construction raptor nest surveys in 2011 (Downes et al. 2012), the first raptor nesting season  
27 after construction of that phase was completed. The second year of surveys was done in 2015  
28 with results presented in Gerhardt and Kronner (2015). Hereafter, the certificate holders shall  
29 conduct long-term raptor nest surveys as described below and summarized in Section 2(d). The  
30 certificate holder will share the data with state and federal biologists

### 31 (a) Survey Protocol

- 32 • *For Raptor Species that Nest Aboveground*

33 During long-term survey years, each certificate holder shall use aerial and ground surveys  
34 to evaluate nest success by gathering data on active nests, on nests with young and on young  
35 fledged. Each certificate holder will conduct aerial surveys to determine nest occupancy in late  
36 May or early June within the site and a 2-mile buffer around the site (as identified in Downes et  
37 al., 2012, Leaning Juniper II Wildlife Monitoring Report for 2011–2012). Two helicopter visits  
38 to each nest may be required to determine *occupancy*. These surveys may be coordinated with  
39 adjacent wind facilities. All nests discovered during pre-construction surveys and any nests  
40 discovered during post-construction surveys, whether active or inactive, will be given  
41 identification numbers. Nest locations will be recorded on U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute  
42 quadrangle maps. Global positioning system coordinates will be recorded for each nest.  
43 Locations of inactive nests will be recorded because they could become occupied during future

## Leaning Juniper IIA and IIB Wildlife Monitoring and Mitigation Plan

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1 years. For occupied nests, the certificate holder shall determine nesting *success* by a minimum  
2 of one ground visit to determine species, number of young and young fledged. “Nesting success”  
3 means that the young have successfully fledged (reach advanced stage of development, the  
4 young are capable of independent movements). Nests that cannot be monitored due to the  
5 landowner denying aerial or ground access will be checked from a distance where feasible.

6 *For Burrowing Owls* The certificate holders monitored burrowing owl nests in 2011 and  
7 in 2015 (Downes et al. 2012, Gerhardt and Kronner 2015). Hereafter, each certificate holder will  
8 survey burrowing owl nest sites discovered during pre- and post-construction surveys (as  
9 identified in Downes et al., 2012, Leaning Juniper II Wildlife Monitoring Report for 2011–2012)  
10 as a part of the long-term raptor nest monitoring program described above and in Section 2(d).  
11 Any nests discovered during future post-construction surveys, whether active or showing signs  
12 of intermittent use by the species will be given identification numbers and monitored. Nest  
13 locations will be recorded on U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute quadrangle maps. Global  
14 positioning system coordinates will be recorded for each nest site. Coordinates for ancillary  
15 burrows used by one nesting pair or a group of nesting pairs will also be recorded. Locations of  
16 inactive nests will be recorded because they could become occupied during future years.

### 17 (b) Analysis

18 For each phase of the facility, the certificate holders analyzed the raptor nesting  
19 data collected after two survey years to determine whether a reduction in either nesting success  
20 or nest use has occurred in the vicinity of the facility (see Gerhardt and Kronner 2015).. The  
21 number of nests and raptor species composition demonstrated natural variation within the typical  
22 range of the various species, between 2011 and 2015. The Swainson’s hawk nesting density  
23 continued to be high for a landscape dominated by natural habitats. Much of this variability can  
24 be attributed to natural conditions associated with precipitation levels, available prey base (voles,  
25 ground squirrels, and invertebrates), and interspecies (common raven) competition.

### 26 (c) Mitigation

27 The certificate holders shall propose mitigation for the affected species in consultation  
28 with the Department and ODFW and shall implement mitigation as approved by the Council (see  
29 Section 2(d)).

### 30 (d) Long-term Raptor Nest Monitoring and Mitigation Plan

31 In addition to the two years of post-construction raptor nest surveys described in Section  
32 2(a), each certificate holder shall conduct long-term raptor nest surveys at five-year intervals for  
33 the life of the facility.<sup>2</sup> The certificate holders shall conduct the first long-term raptor nest survey  
34 in 2020. In conducting long-term surveys, the certificate holders shall follow the same survey  
35 protocols as described above in Section 2(a) and in Gerhardt and Kronner (2015) unless the  
36 certificate holders propose an alternative protocol that is approved by the Department. In  
37 developing an alternative protocol, the certificate holders shall consult with ODFW.

38 Each certificate holder shall analyze the raptor nesting data collected after each year of  
39 long-term raptor nest surveys to determine whether a reduction in either nesting success or nest  
40 use has occurred in the vicinity of the facility. If the analysis indicates a reduction in nesting

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<sup>2</sup> As used in this plan, “life of the facility” means continuously until the facility site is restored and the site certificate is terminated in accordance with OAR 345-027-0110.

## Leaning Juniper IIA and IIB Wildlife Monitoring and Mitigation Plan

[NOVEMBER 6, 2015]

1 success or nest use by Swainson's hawks, golden eagles, ferruginous hawks or burrowing owls  
2 within the facility site or within 2 miles of the facility site, then the certificate holders shall  
3 propose appropriate mitigation for the affected species as described in Section 2(a) and shall  
4 implement mitigation as approved by the Council. At a minimum, if the analysis shows that any  
5 raptors of these species have abandoned a nest territory within the facility site or within ½ mile  
6 of the facility site or has not fledged any young over the two survey years within that same area,  
7 the certificate holders shall assume the abandonment or unsuccessful fledging is due to operation  
8 of the facility unless another cause can be demonstrated convincingly.

9 Any reduction in nesting success or nest use could be due to operation of the facility,  
10 operation of another wind facility in the vicinity or some other cause, including changes in land  
11 use patterns after construction of the facility. The certificate holders shall attribute the reduction  
12 to operation of LJIIA/B if the wind turbine closest to the affected nest site is an LJIIA/B turbine  
13 unless the certificate holder demonstrates, and the Department agrees, that the reduction was due  
14 to a different cause.

15 Given the low raptor nesting densities in the area and the presence of other wind energy  
16 facilities nearby, statistical power to detect a relationship between distances from a wind turbine  
17 and nesting parameters (e.g., number of fledglings per reproductive pair) will be very low.  
18 Therefore, impacts may have to be judged based on trends in the data, results from other wind  
19 energy facility monitoring studies and literature on what is known regarding the populations in  
20 the region.

### 21 3. Washington Ground Squirrel Surveys

22 For the LJIIA/B area, the certificate holders conducted surveys in 2011, the year  
23 following construction, and 2014 to collect data on Washington ground squirrel (WGS) activity  
24 within the lease boundary (Downes et al. 2012, 2014). A qualified professional biologist  
25 monitored the WGS sites in the facility identified during the pre-construction surveys (2005  
26 through 2007) and the buffer area within 500 feet in all directions from the identified WGS sites  
27 in suitable habitat. The sites include the historic areas at LJIIA/B (as identified in Downes et al.  
28 2012). Overall, WGS are active in the area but have shifted areas of occupancy from pre-  
29 construction boundaries.

30 Hereafter, the certificate holders shall conduct long-term WGS use surveys at LJII-A/B)  
31 every three years for the life of the facility (2017, 2020, 2023...). Post-construction WGS  
32 monitoring for the LJIIA/B areas will assess the status (occurrence) and use (extent) of  
33 colonies. Surveyors will conduct standard recording protocols (level of use, notes on natal sites  
34 and physical extent of the sites) during meandering pedestrian (40-60 m spacing) surveys of the  
35 identified sites and suitable habitat within 500 ft. buffer twice between late March and late  
36 May, during the active WGS periods. The biologist will also record incidental observations  
37 (including mapping and dates of observation) during other survey activities on the facility  
38 sites. These observations shall also include current land use and any land use or project-caused  
39 conditions (erosion, declines in vegetation quality) that may adversely affect WGS sites. This  
40 monitoring will be consistent with the Incidental Take Permit (ITP) application for LJIIA as set  
41 forth in Attachment E of the Final Order on the Application. These surveys may be coordinated  
42 with adjacent wind facilities to enhance data collection and analysis of WGS activity in the area.

# Leaning Juniper IIA and IIB Wildlife Monitoring and Mitigation Plan

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## 1 4. Grassland Bird Study

2 The grassland bird study was a 2-year, post-construction evaluation of grassland bird use  
3 in the Facility area. Parts of the Facility occupy native habitat suitable for various ground-nesting  
4 bird species that nest in grassland or open low shrub habitat. The objective of the post-  
5 construction grassland bird study is to determine if there are noticeable changes in the presence  
6 and overall use by special status grassland bird species compared to pre-construction data  
7 collected in 2006.

### 8 (a) Study Area

9 The study areas were located within the LJIIA/B area and covered approximately 1,362  
10 acres.<sup>3</sup> The study areas were selected because they are somewhat removed from human activity  
11 (except low traffic use on facility access roads and one county road) and contain a large area of  
12 grassland/shrub-steppe habitat (mapped as habitat sub-type “SSB”) that is not proposed to be  
13 altered during project construction or operations.

### 14 (b) Survey Protocol

15 The certificate holders conducted the first year of post-construction grassland surveys in  
16 2011, the first spring following the beginning of commercial operation of the facility (Downes et  
17 al. 2012). The certificate holders conducted a second year of grassland surveys in 2014.  
18 Findings of the grassland bird study were presented Downes and Gritski (2014).

### 19 (c) Data Analysis and Reporting

20 After the first survey year (2011), the certificate holders submitted a preliminary  
21 summary report to the Department (Downes et al. 2012). After the second survey year (2014),  
22 the certificate holders submitted a more comprehensive final report (Downes and Gritski 2014).  
23 Overall, no noticeable change in presence and overall use by special status grassland birds was  
24 observed when compared to pre-construction findings.

## 25 5. Wildlife Monitoring and Reporting System

26 The Wildlife Monitoring and Reporting System (WMRS) is an on-going monitoring  
27 program to report avian and bat casualties found by maintenance personnel during operation of  
28 the facility. It consists of weekly Environmental Coordinator (EC) Inspections of selected  
29 turbines conducted during both spring and fall migration seasons, monthly SPCC Turbine  
30 Checks of every turbine, and Incidental Observations with discovery of bird and bat carcasses  
31 and injured wildlife incidental to operations and maintenance. The certificate holders’  
32 maintenance personnel will be trained in the methods needed to carry out this program.

33 All avian and bat carcasses discovered by the certificate holders’ maintenance personnel  
34 will be reported to the on-site EC for same day data recording (species, location, date,  
35 conditions) and for photo documentation. This information will be processed within WRMS and  
36 reviewed by the certificate holders biologists for confirmation of information and identification.  
37 If the carcass is suspected to be an eagle or a state or federally- listed endangered or threatened

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<sup>4</sup>The certificate holders may establish a Technical Advisor Committee (TAC) but are not required to do so. If the certificate holders establish a TAC, the TAC may offer comments to the Council about the results of the monitoring required under this plan.

# Leaning Juniper IIA and IIB Wildlife Monitoring and Mitigation Plan

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1 species, the certificate holders will contact ODFW and US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)  
2 to report and coordinate collection. The certificate holder will secure the carcass (e.g., cover with  
3 a container) until, if appropriate, collection is completed. The certificate holders will not handle  
4 or transport any bat or bat carcass without a state or federal scientific collection or special use  
5 permit (SPUT).

## 6 **6. Data Reporting**

7 Each certificate holder will report wildlife monitoring data and analysis to the  
8 Department. Monitoring data include fatality monitoring program data; raptor nest survey data;  
9 WGS survey data, incidental observation, and assessment reports; grassland bird study data; and  
10 WMRS (specifically eagles or state and federally-listed endangered or threatened species) data.  
11 The certificate holders may include the reporting of wildlife monitoring data and analysis in the  
12 annual report required under OAR 345-026-0080 or submit this information as a separate  
13 document at the same time the annual report is submitted. In addition, the certificate holder shall  
14 provide to the Department any data or record generated in carrying out this monitoring plan upon  
15 request by the Department.

16 The certificate holders shall notify USFWS and ODFW immediately if any federal or  
17 state endangered or threatened species are killed or injured on the facility site.

18 The public will have an opportunity to receive information about monitoring results and  
19 to offer comment. Within 30 days after receiving the final versions of reports that are required  
20 under this plan, the Department will make the reports available to the public on its website and  
21 will specify a time in which the public may submit comments to the Department.<sup>4</sup>

## 22 **7. Amendment of the Plan**

23 This Wildlife Monitoring and Mitigation Plan may be amended from time to time by  
24 agreement of the certificate holders and the Council. Such amendments may be made without  
25 amendment of the site certificate. The Council authorizes the Department to agree to  
26 amendments to this Plan and to mitigation actions that may be required under this Plan. The  
27 Department shall notify the Council of all amendments and mitigation actions, and the Council  
28 retains the authority to approve, reject, or modify any amendment of this Plan or mitigation  
29 action agreed to by the Department.

## 30 **8. Literature Cited (Documents cited are available on the Oregon Department of Energy 31 web site)**

32 Downes, S., B. Gritski, B. Anderson, and S. Zielin. 2012. Leaning Juniper II Wind Power  
33 Facility Wildlife Monitoring Study Annual Report, March 2011—July 2012. Prepared for  
34 Leaning Juniper II, LLC, Portland, Oregon. Prepared by Northwest Wildlife Consultants,  
35 Inc. dated October 23, 2012.

36 Downes, S., B. Gritski, and S. Woods. 2013. Leaning Juniper II Wind Power Facility Wildlife  
37 Fatality Monitoring Study January 2011-July 2013. Prepared for Iberdrola Renewables,  
38 Portland, Oregon. Prepared by Northwest Wildlife Consultants, Inc., Pendleton, Oregon  
39 dated November 27, 2013.

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<sup>4</sup>The certificate holders may establish a Technical Advisor Committee (TAC) but are not required to do so. If the certificate holders establish a TAC, the TAC may offer comments to the Council about the results of the monitoring required under this plan.

## **Leaning Juniper IIA and IIB Wildlife Monitoring and Mitigation Plan**

[NOVEMBER 6, 2015]

- 1 Downes, S. and B. Gritski. 2014. Leaning Juniper II Wind Power Facility 2014 Wildlife  
2 Monitoring. Prepared for Iberdrola Renewables, Portland, Oregon. Prepared by  
3 Northwest Wildlife Consultants, Inc., Pendleton, Oregon dated December 8, 2014.
- 4 Gerhardt R. and K. Kronner. 2015. Leaning Juniper II Wind Power Facility Raptor Nest  
5 Survey 2015. Report prepared by Northwest Wildlife Consultants, Inc. dated September  
6 15, 2015 Leaning Juniper Wind Power II (LJWPPII), LLC. 2013. Leaning Juniper IIA and  
7 IIB Wind Project: Wildlife Monitoring and Mitigation Plan. June 21, 2013. Oregon  
8 Energy Facility Siting Council of the State of Oregon, Final Order on Amendment #2-  
9 Attachment D. Second Amended Site Certificate for the Leaning Juniper II Wind Power  
10 Facility

**Leaning Juniper Wind Power II, LLC**  
**1125 NW Couch, Suite 700**  
**Portland, OR 97209**

LJWaOPSDoc39

April 25, 2019

Duane Kilsdonk  
Senior Compliance Officer  
Oregon Department of Energy  
550 Capitol St. NE  
Salem, OR 97301

Re: 2018 Annual Report for Leaning Juniper II A

Dear Mr. Kilsdonk,

Leaning Juniper Wind Power, II LLC (“LJII”), a wholly owned subsidiary of Avangrid Renewables, LLC (Formerly Iberdrola Renewables, LLC “AR”) provides this annual report in compliance with Site Certificate Condition No. 21. Enclosed with this submittal is supporting material, including the compliance matrix which satisfies condition 20.

**Facility Status – Condition 21 (b)(i)**

Leaning Juniper II A had incidents of fire on June 13<sup>th</sup>, 2018, July 17, 2018 and August 2, 2018. The June 13<sup>th</sup> incident was a turbine fire at turbine K2. The fire was contained within the turbine. The July 17<sup>th</sup> incident was a one to two-acre grassfire that was extinguished within hours after starting around 11:30 am. The third incident on August 2<sup>nd</sup> was a turbine fire at Z2, it started at approximately 4:30pm. The fire spread in high winds to approximately 2,000 acres and was contained within about four hours. There was no injury and no damage to crops or cattle in the area. LJII notified the Oregon Department of Energy within 72 hours of these incidents.

**Reliability and Efficiency of Power Production – Condition 21 (b)(ii)**

Provided separately under confidential cover.

**Fuel Use – Condition 21 (b)(iii)**

Not applicable. Leaning Juniper II A is not a thermal power plant.

**Status of Surety Information – Condition 21 (b)(iv)**

Bond Number K08640609, issued by Westchester Fire Insurance Company remained in full force and effect for all of 2018. Effective as of February 15, 2018, the bond was increased from \$11,429,000 to \$11,577,000 (see attached LJW 2018 Continuation Certificate and Increase Rider).

## **Monitoring Report – Condition 21 (b)(v)**

### **Wildlife**

No wildlife monitoring was completed or required in 2018. As outline in the Wildlife Monitoring and Mitigation Plan (“WMMP”), LJII completed avian and bat fatality monitoring from 2011 to 2013. Washington ground squirrel monitoring occurs every 3 years after project operation and surveys were completed in 2014 and 2017. Raptor nest monitoring was completed in 2011 and 2015. Results from these surveys are available in past annual reports.

### **Wildlife Monitoring and Reporting System**

In 2018, one raven carcass and one horned lark carcass was incidentally observed within the facility site.

### **Revegetation**

Conditions for revegetation monitoring were satisfied in 2015. No revegetation monitoring was conducted in 2018.

### **Habitat Mitigation**

LJII holds the legal rights for a 92-acre Habitat Mitigation Area (“HMA”). This HMA covers the facilities impacts for both LJII A and LJII B and the habitat impacts from the final as-built facilities.

In 2015, ODFW and ODOE concurred that the trajectory of vegetation in the HMA was improving following the institution of grazing restrictions. Therefore, the monitoring methods were amended at that time to consist of 1) continuing monitoring of wildfire activity, 2) assessing general vegetation conditions within the HMA using photo-monitoring points and a meandering pedestrian survey of the HMA, 3) documenting noxious weed populations and 4) providing recommendations for weed control. This changed was documented in the 2015 HMA monitoring report. LJII will use these modified methods until 2021, when the grazing restrictions with the landowner expire.

### **2018**

HMA photo-monitoring was conducted in June 2018. Monitoring results indicated that the HMA continues to exhibit growth of native shrub recruits, growth and seed production of desired bunchgrasses, and improved habitat structure. The 2018 HMA monitoring report was provided to ODOE and ODFW on July 24, 2018; no comments were received. See enclosed HMA monitoring report.

## **Compliance Report – Condition 21 (b)(vi)**

Leaning Juniper II A had no instances of noncompliance in 2018.

**Facility Modification Report – Condition 21 (b)(vii)**

There are no facility modifications for Leaning Juniper II A to report for 2018. Turbine Z2 will be decommissioned.

**Nongenerating Facility Carbon Dioxide Emissions – Condition 21 (b)(viii)**

Not applicable. Leaning Juniper II A is not a nongenerating facility that emits carbon dioxide.

Please feel free to contact me at (503)796-7245 with any questions or requests for additional information.

Regards,

Cameron Turner  
Asset Manager



Enclosed:

- Leaning Juniper II A\_Compliance Matrix\_2019(Op yr 2018)
- LJW 2018 Continuation Certificate and Increase Rider
- Mason, Bruce, & Girard Inc. June 28, 2018, Leaning Juniper IIA and IIB: 2018 (Year 8) Habitat Mitigation Area Photo-Monitoring and Reporting.

Provided Separately:

- Leaning Juniper IIA Reliability and Efficiency of Power Production (Confidential)