Appendix T

Habitat Restoration, Revegetation, and Weed Management Plan

Habitat Restoration, Revegetation, and Weed Management Plan

Bonanza Peak Energy Project

PREPARED FOR
Bonanza Peak Solar, LLC

DATE
September 2026

REFERENCE
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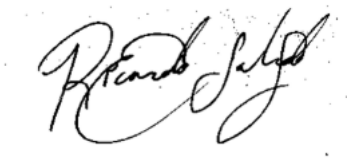


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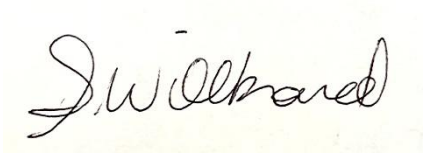
Habitat Restoration, Revegetation, and Weed Management Plan

Bonanza Peak Energy Project

0756349



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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Acronym	Description
Cal-IPC	California Invasive Plant Council
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CDFA	California Department of Food and Agriculture
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
ERM	Environmental Resources Management
gen-tie	generation-tie line
MCV	Manual of California Vegetation
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
Plan	Habitat Restoration, Revegetation, and Weed Management Plan
PLS	pure live seed
PV	photovoltaic
Project	Bonanza Peak Energy Project
REGPA	Renewable Energy General Plan Amendment
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

1. INTRODUCTION

Environmental Resources Management, Inc. (ERM) has prepared this Habitat Restoration, Revegetation, and Weed Management Plan (Plan) on behalf of Bonanza Peak Solar, LLC for the proposed Bonanza Peak Energy Project (Project). The Project consists of the construction, operations and maintenance (O&M), and decommissioning of a utility-scale solar photovoltaic (PV) energy-generating facility on private lands in southeastern Inyo County, California.

The solar generation facility, including the PV solar arrays, substation, and other electrical infrastructure, would be within a 3,382-acre Project Area, with a developed footprint not exceeding 2,400 acres in the California portion of the Project, consistent with the Inyo County Renewable Energy General Plan Amendment (REGPA; Inyo County 2015). Additional temporary and permanent disturbance associated with the generation-tie (gen-tie) line would result in a maximum total disturbance footprint of approximately 2,552 acres including disturbance in both California and Nevada portions of the Project.

This Plan describes existing vegetation communities, identifies noxious weeds, and outlines vegetation management, restoration, and monitoring measures to be implemented during Project construction and O&M. ERM has prepared the Plan to comply with applicable mitigation measures identified in the Inyo County REGPA Environmental Impact Report (EIR; Inyo County 2014), including Mitigation Measures AG-3, BIO-3, BIO-22, and CUL-1, and to support applications for Incidental Take from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW).

Habitat restoration and weed management associated with Project decommissioning are addressed in a separate cover in the Preliminary Reclamation Plan (Stantec 2026). Mitigation for permanent Project impacts will be implemented at the off-site Kingston View mitigation site; accordingly, Bonanza Peak Solar, LLC will prepare a separate Monitoring and Mitigation Plan for that site, as applicable.

2. PROJECT LOCATION

The Project would be located in the Charleston View Solar Energy Development Area, adjacent to the Nevada state line and north of Old Spanish Trail Highway. An approximately 9-mile-long, 230-kilovolt gen-tie line would traverse Bureau of Land Management-managed lands in Nye and Clark counties, Nevada and would interconnect with the existing Gridliance 230-kilovolt transmission line at the Trout Canyon Substation. This Plan only addresses habitat restoration, revegetation, and weed management for the portion of the Project in California. A map of the Project location is included in **Appendix A, Figure 1** and **Figure 2.**

3. PROJECT OVERVIEW

The Project includes PV solar arrays, Project substation, O&M facility, internal access roads, an overhead gen-tie line, and other electrical infrastructure. The Project would be within a 3,382-acre Project Area with a developed area of no greater than 2,400 acres within California in accordance with the Inyo County REGPA EIR. Additional temporary and permanent disturbance associated with the gen-tie line would result in a maximum total disturbance footprint of approximately 2,552 acres in both California and Nevada. The Project has a planned net generating capacity of up to 500 megawatts alternating current and will be built as one or more phases. A fence will be installed around all Project components with the exception of the gen-tie line. Activities associated with the Project would include vegetation clearing, grading (where necessary), pile driving, trenching, equipment installation, and facility construction. Construction is anticipated to occur over approximately 18 months, beginning as soon as April 2027. The duration of Project operation is 50 years. A map of the Project Area depicting Project components is included in **Appendix A, Figure 3**. **Appendix B** depicts the 30 percent design plans.

4. PLAN OVERVIEW

This Plan establishes technical procedures and implementation measures for vegetation restoration, revegetation, and noxious weed control in areas temporarily disturbed during Project construction and operations. The primary objectives of this Plan are to stabilize exposed soils, restore or promote native vegetation, minimize erosion, and reduce invasive species establishment. The Plan also identifies vegetation management strategies to support long-term site stability and ecological function beneath the solar arrays.

Vegetation management measures described herein include soil surface stabilization, native seed application, post-construction vegetation maintenance, and targeted weed control. Implementation of these measures is intended to facilitate successful revegetation of temporarily disturbed areas within the Project Area and to minimize the spread of noxious weed species throughout all applicable phases of Project construction and operation.

The Project has been designed to minimize permanent ground disturbance (e.g., grading); however, approximately 69 acres will be permanently graded for internal access roads, the substation, retention ponds, and the O&M building. These permanently developed areas are excluded from the scope of this Plan. Within PV solar array areas, vegetation will not be removed or graded. Instead, vegetation will be mowed or trimmed and allowed to regrow, retaining shrub bases and root structures to promote natural regrowth beneath the arrays and reduce soil disturbance. Additional temporary disturbances will occur within the Project fence line for activities such as equipment laydown, component installation, and vehicle travel. This Plan applies to all temporarily disturbed areas within the Project fence line where restoration, revegetation, or weed management is required.

5. EXISTING VEGETATION CONDITIONS

5.1 BACKGROUND

In April, May, and August 2025, Stantec biologists completed a comprehensive botanical survey for rare plants, noxious weeds, and vegetation community mapping of the Project Area (Stantec 2025a). The botanical survey area included 2,708.4 acres of contiguous parcels divided into 0.5-by 0.5-mile sections, and each section was divided into transects approximately 300 feet wide. The survey area associated with the gen-tie and access route was divided into transects, as appropriate. Stantec biologists meandered all areas on foot, ensuring as close to 100 percent visual coverage as possible; intuitive control was used to adjust meander widths as appropriate. Stantec botanists also sampled vegetation cover and mapped vegetation communities and land cover types in field maps within the survey area.

Noxious weed locations were also mapped, including general counts and phenology. For the purposes of the botanical survey, noxious weeds are defined as at least one of the following: those rated by the California Invasive Plant Council (Cal-IPC) as High on the current list (Cal-IPC 2025); species included on the California Department of Food and Agriculture's (CDFA's) Weed Pest Rating list (CDFA 2021); or species listed as a noxious weed in the California Code of Regulations (CCR) Section 4500.

The following subsections summarize the existing conditions, vegetation communities, and noxious weeds in the Project Area.

5.2 EXISTING CONDITIONS OVERVIEW

The Project Area is located within the Mojave Desert Subregion of southeastern Inyo County and supports desert shrubland and sparsely vegetated communities characteristic of low-gradient alluvial plains. Vegetation within the Project Area reflects a combination of regional desert plant assemblages and long-term anthropogenic disturbance, including historic grazing, vehicle use, altered surface hydrology, and residences and outbuildings.

Shrub-dominated communities are the most prevalent land cover and include stands of *Atriplex confertifolia* Shrubland Alliance (shadscale scrub) in the central-west portion of the Project Area and *Larrea tridentata – Ambrosia dumosa* Shrubland Alliance (creosote bush–white bursage scrub) in the east portion of the Project Area (**Appendix A, Figure 4**). The western portion of the Project Area is also interspersed with areas of low vegetative cover dominated by noxious weeds such as cheatgrass (*Bromus tectorum*) and saltlover (*Halogeton glomeratus*).

5.3 VEGETATION COMMUNITIES IDENTIFIED IN THE SURVEY AREA

Based on the *Botanical Resources Survey Report* (Stantec 2025a) for the Project, Stantec's vegetation mapping followed the Manual of California Vegetation (MCV) and identified 11 vegetation alliances, further classified into 18 associations, plus non-native and developed land cover types as shown in **Table 1** and depicted in **Appendix A, Figure 4**.

TABLE 1 VEGETATION COMMUNITIES IN THE PROJECT AREA

MCV Code	Alliance *Association*	Sensitive (Yes/No)	Acres
Herbaceous			
22.310.00	***Chorizanthe rigida – Geraea canescens* Desert Pavement Sparsely Vegetated Alliance (Rigid Spineflower – Hairy Desert Sunflower)**	–	**65.0**
33.380.01	*Chorizanthe rigida – Geraea canescens* Desert Pavement	Yes	65.0
N/A[1]	***Halogeton glomeratus* Sparsely Vegetated Clay Flat (Saltlover Flat)**	**No**	**17.4**
41.100.00	***Sphaeralcea ambigua* Herbaceous Alliance (Desert Globemallow Herbaceous Scrub)**	**–**	**195.7**
41.100.01	*Sphaeralcea ambigua*	No	195.7
Shrub			
33.200.00	***Ambrosia salsola – Bebbia juncea* Shrubland Alliance (Cheesebush – Sweetbush Scrub)**	–	**27.9**
33.200.04	*Ambrosia salsola – Atriplex confertifolia*	No	26.3
33.200.08	*Senna armata – Ambrosia salsola*	No	1.6
33.060.00	***Atriplex canescens* Shrubland Alliance (Fourwing Saltbush Scrub)**	–	**23.7**
33.060.02	*Atriplex canescens*	No	23.7
36.320.00	***Atriplex confertifolia* Shrubland Alliance (Shadscale Scrub)**	–	**912.2**
36.320.03	*Atriplex confertifolia – Ambrosia dumosa*	No	727.7
36.320.06	*Atriplex confertifolia – Atriplex canescens*	No	61.3
36.320.07	*Atriplex confertifolia – Atriplex canescens*	Yes	123.2
36.310.00	***Ambrosia dumosa* Shrubland Alliance (White Bursage Scrub)**	–	**24.5**
36.310.01	*Ambrosia dumosa* Association	Yes	24.5
33.185.00	***Ephedra nevadensis – Lycium andersonii – Grayia spinosa* Shrubland Alliance (Nevada Joint Fir – Anderson's Boxthorn – Spiny Hop Sage Scrub)**	–	**328.0**
33.360.02	*Lycium andersonii* (provisional)	Yes	194.7
33.185.01	*Lycium cooperi* (provisional)	No	124.6
33.280.04	*Ephedra nevadensis – Lycium andersonii*	No	8.7
33.010.00	***Larrea tridentata* Shrubland Alliance (Creosote Bush Scrub)**	–	**419.9**
33.140.04	*Larrea tridentata*	No	223.4

MCV Code	Alliance *Association*	Sensitive (Yes/No)	Acres
33.010.17	*Larrea tridentata – Atriplex confertifolia*	No	182.4
33.010.19	*Larrea tridentata / Cryptogamic crust*	No	14.1
33.140.00	***Larrea tridentata – Ambrosia dumosa* Shrubland Alliance (Creosote Bush – White Bursage Scrub)**	**–**	**617.5**
33.140.42	*Larrea tridentata – Ambrosia dumosa*	No	543.4
33.140.39	*Larrea tridentata – Ambrosia dumosa - Atriplex confertifolia*	No	35.2
33.140.35	*Larrea tridentata – Ambrosia dumosa / Cryptogamic crust*	Yes	38.9
Other			
N/A	**Developed**	**–**	**76.6**
	Unpaved Road	No	72.4
	Rural	No	4.2

Source: Stantec 2025a
Notes:
[1] Vegetation community is not currently described in the MCV and therefore not included in the CDFW's Natural Community List.
– = not applicable since sensitivity is defined at the association level in this document; MCV = Manual of California Vegetation; N/A = not applicable

5.4 NOXIOUS WEED OCCURRENCE

Based on the *Botanical Resources Survey Report* (Stantec 2025a) for the Project, four non-native and noxious weed species are present within the Project Area (**Appendix A, Figure 5**). These species are listed by Cal-IPC as High, are included on the CDFA Weed Pest Rating list, and/or are listed as a noxious weed in CCR Section 4500. Noxious weeds are present in most of the Project Area, facilitated by historical and ongoing disturbance.

The most widespread and abundant noxious weed species observed in the Project Area was saltlover (*Halogeton glomeratus*) with an estimated population exceeding one million individuals. Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*) was also widely distributed, with an estimated population of approximately 200,000 individuals. In addition, two annual grasses, red brome (*Bromus rubens*) and cheatgrass (*Bromus tectorum*), were detected at lower observed densities, with estimated populations of approximately 5,000 and 3,000 individuals, respectively.

6. VEGETATION MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES

Vegetation management methods will be selected based on site-specific conditions, operational requirements, vegetation composition, terrain, and equipment accessibility. The examples below are intended to describe potential management approaches that may be used on-site.

- **Mowing**: Mowing generally refers to the use of mechanized equipment to reduce herbaceous vegetation height while retaining vegetative cover and root systems.
- **Trimming**: Trimming generally refers to selective cutting or pruning of individual shrubs, shrub branches, or localized vegetation that may interfere with equipment access, panel clearance, or site operations.
- **String Trimming/Weed-Whacking**: String trimming/weed-whacking generally refers to localized vegetation reduction around infrastructure, fence lines, equipment pads, panel supports, and other areas not readily accessible by mowing equipment.
- **Hand Weeding**: Hand weeding generally refers to manual removal of invasive or undesirable vegetation.
- **Weed Treatment**: Selective weed treatment may include mechanical or chemical treatment of invasive species as described in Section 7.4.

7. PROJECT DISTURBANCE

For purposes of this Plan, ERM has classified Project-related disturbance based on the type and permanence of vegetation and soil impacts and the appropriate post-construction management approach. Although construction activities will temporarily affect much of the Project Area, restoration needs vary depending on whether vegetation and soil are removed or retained.

Accordingly, disturbed areas are differentiated between:

- Areas requiring active restoration, where soils are disturbed and native vegetation will be reestablished through seeding and other restoration measures; and
- Areas subject to vegetation retention and management, where existing vegetation and root systems are preserved and allowed to recover passively following construction, with ongoing vegetation management to support Project operations.

The following sections describe each disturbance category and the corresponding restoration or vegetation management measures.

7.1 AREAS REQUIRING ACTIVE RESTORATION

Areas requiring restoration include locations where soil disturbance will occur during construction but where permanent roads, foundations, or infrastructure are not installed, and where vegetation is removed or soils are otherwise exposed. Examples include temporary work areas, equipment laydown areas, staging areas, turnarounds, and localized excavation areas.

Following construction, Bonanza Peak Solar, LLC and/or their contractor will restore these areas to the preconstruction contours, to the extent feasible and compatible with Project operation.

Restoration measures may include re-contouring, soil surface preparation, native seed application, and applying mulch placement to reduce erosion and promote vegetation establishment.[1] Areas within this category will be revegetated using native seed mixtures and techniques described in Section 8 of this Plan.

7.2 PERMANENTLY DEVELOPED AREAS

Permanently developed areas include internal access roads, the substation, retention ponds, the O&M building, and other infrastructure components that require long-term soil compaction, surfacing, or grading to support Project operations. Approximately 69 acres will be permanently graded for these uses.

Because these areas are not intended to be revegetated with native plant communities, they are excluded from the scope of this Plan.

7.3 VEGETATION RETENTION AND MANAGEMENT AREAS

Vegetation retention and management areas consist of PV solar array fields where existing vegetation will be retained in place rather than removed or graded. Prior to construction, Bonanza Peak Solar, LLC and/or their contractor will mow or trim vegetation within these areas, as needed, to reduce plant height and allow construction equipment to safely drive over the vegetation surface. Vegetation will not be cleared or grubbed, and shrub root systems and basal structure will be retained. Where mowing is necessary, vegetation will generally be maintained at a minimum height of approximately 6 to 12 inches, consistent with standard construction practices, to provide adequate equipment clearance while avoiding complete removal of vegetation. During construction, construction personnel will drive over existing vegetation to create temporary access routes to facilitate panel installation. No clearing or grading is required in these areas. This construction method minimizes soil disturbance and preserves shrub bases and root structures, allowing native vegetation to recover naturally following construction.

Although vegetation within solar array areas will experience temporary construction-related disturbance, these areas are not considered active restoration areas because soils remain intact and native vegetation is expected to recover naturally. Reseeding is therefore not proposed.

During O&M, these areas would transition to vegetation management areas. Bonanza Peak Solar, LLC and/or their contractor would maintain vegetation through mowing or similar methods to meet height and clearance requirements for the equipment while avoiding additional soil or root disturbance. Vegetation beneath and adjacent to solar panels can be managed using a variety of methods and equipment, including robotic mowers, push mowers, string trimmers, and other low-impact maintenance tools that can operate within confined spaces. Where mowing is necessary, vegetation will generally be maintained at a minimum height of approximately 6 to 8 inches. Vegetation management activities will typically be implemented to maintain vegetation at heights that do not interfere with solar panels, electrical equipment, routine maintenance activities, or site safety and will generally seek to keep vegetation below approximately 12 inches in height.

[1] Bonanza Peak Solar, LLC and/or their contractor would assess ungraded areas disturbed only by overland travel on a case-by-case basis to determine if restoration is needed for recovery of the area.

Vegetation may be retained at greater heights where operational and safety requirements allow, particularly for native shrubs that do not impede access, equipment function, or panel clearance. Vegetation management in these areas focuses on maintaining site stability, preserving the long-term viability of existing native shrubs and other vegetation, and minimizing the establishment or spread of invasive species.

8. VEGETATION MANAGEMENT

8.1 AREAS REQUIRING ACTIVE RESTORATION

8.1.1 SEQUENCING AND COORDINATION WITH CONSTRUCTION

Restoration implementation will be tied directly to construction sequencing to minimize the duration of soil exposure. Areas of temporary disturbance will be restored on a rolling basis, as various activities are completed. Restoration actions will be initiated once the following are confirmed: (1) ground disturbance is complete and no re-entry by heavy equipment is anticipated; (2) temporary fencing, exclusion fencing, and access controls are established or removed consistent with the construction plan; and (3) biological compliance conditions for the area (survey clearance, buffers, and work limits) are in effect.

Restoration will not be implemented in a manner that conflicts with construction traffic control or safety requirements. Where practical, stabilization will occur within the first appropriate window after construction completion of a given area, and no later than the onset of the next erosion-risk season for exposed soils, unless construction phasing requires continued use of the area (Stantec 2025b).

8.1.2 STABILIZATION AND SEEDING

Following the completion of construction activities, Bonanza Peak Solar, LLC and/or their contractor will remove all construction material, equipment, and debris from the work location and dispose of it in a licensed landfill. Bonanza Peak Solar, LLC and/or their contractor will then evaluate post-construction conditions to identify the extent and precise limits of disturbance requiring restoration. The evaluation will focus on areas where site conditions are degraded due to staging, erosion, earthmoving, soil compaction, or other construction-related activities.

Based on the results of this evaluation, Bonanza Peak Solar, LLC and/or their contractor will implement appropriate restoration measures, which may include recontouring to restore preconstruction grades, slope stabilization, decompaction of soils to restore preconstruction soil structure, noxious weed control, and reestablishment of native vegetation. Bonanza Peak Solar, LLC and/or their contractor will add weed-free topsoil, where necessary, to replace lost or degraded soil material and support revegetation. Bonanza Peak Solar, LLC and/or their contractor will reseed disturbed areas requiring active restoration with a native seed mix sourced from a nursery specializing in locally adapted native plants, as described in Section 8.1.2.

8.1.2.1 SEEDING METHODS

Bonanza Peak Solar, LLC and/or their contractor will seed disturbed areas requiring active restoration with a seed mix approved by Inyo County, CDFW, and/or USFWS, as appropriate, representing the native grasses/forbs identified at the Project Area and/or species abundant in the region. The proposed seed mix is provided in **Table 2**. This seed mix may be adjusted, as needed, based on vendor availability of component species. The appropriateness and feasibility of including locally occurring rare plant species in restoration efforts will be evaluated separately, and any

required rare plant mitigation and monitoring will be addressed through a separate mitigation and monitoring plan, as applicable.

TABLE 2 REPRESENTATIVE NATIVE SEED MIX FOR ACTIVE REVEGETATION

Species	Scientific Name	Functional Group	Target Proportion (%)	Target PLS Rate (lbs/ac)
Creosote bush	*Larrea tridentata*	Shrub	25	1.0
White bursage	*Ambrosia dumosa*	Subshrub	20	0.8
Shadscale	*Atriplex confertifolia*	Shrub	10	0.5
Desert senna	*Senna armata*	Perennial forb	10	0.5
Desert globemallow	*Sphaeralcea ambigua*	Perennial forb	10	0.5
Desert marigold	*Baileya multiradiata*	Perennial forb	5	0.25
Indian ricegrass	*Achnatherum hymenoides*	Perennial grass	10	0.35
Big galleta	*Pleuraphis rigida*	Perennial grass	10	0.35
Total	—	—	100	4.25

Notes:
This table represents a general native seed mix for active revegetation. Inclusion of rare plant species, if required, would be evaluated separately based on feasibility, seed availability, and regulatory agency direction.
lbs/ac = pounds per acre; PLS = pure live seed

8.1.2.2 SEEDBED PREPARATION

Prior to seeding, Bonanza Peak Solar, LLC and/or their contractor will prepare disturbed surfaces to promote effective seed-to-soil contact while maintaining surface stability. Seedbed preparation may include shallow scarification or surface roughening within the disturbed footprint to create microsites that facilitate seed retention and infiltration. Preparation will be limited to the upper soil surface avoid disturbance of deeper soil layers. Bonanza Peak Solar, LLC and/or their contractor will not conduct seedbed preparation where surface stability could be compromised or where additional soil disturbance could increase erosion risk (Stantec 2025b).

8.1.2.3 SEEDING APPLICATION AND TIMING

Bonanza Peak Solar, LLC and/or their contractor will conduct seeding using a combination of methods which may include drill seeding, hydroseeding, and/or broadcast seeding, depending on site conditions, accessibility, and the specific characteristics of areas requiring restoration. Bonanza Peak Solar, LLC and/or their contractor will select application methods to minimize additional soil disturbance while maximizing seed retention and contact with the soil surface. In sloped areas, erosion control materials such as jute or coir mats and/or netting free of monofilament will be used, as appropriate, to assist with surface stabilization.

Bonanza Peak Solar, LLC and/or their contractor will schedule seeding, to the extent practicable, to coincide with seasonal precipitation patterns typical of desert environments. Following hand broadcast seeding, a thin layer of mulch will be applied to reduce seed loss from wind, retain soil moisture, and improve the potential for successful seed germination and establishment. Where hydroseeding is utilized, Bonanza Peak Solar, LLC and/or their contractor will include an appropriate hydro mulch in the application to achieve the same objectives. Supplemental irrigation is not proposed under this Plan.

Seeding success will be evaluated in consideration of precipitation timing and magnitude. Given the variable and episodic nature of desert rainfall, lack of immediate germination will not, by itself, be considered an indicator of seeding failure.

8.1.2.4 MAINTENANCE

Regular maintenance is essential to control noxious weed species, manage fuel loads, and maintain defensible space within the Project Area. Once native grasses are established, periodic mowing will be used to maintain a low, diffuse vegetation structure, reduce the accumulation and continuity of fine fuels, and limit the spread of non-native annual grasses. Bonanza Peak Solar, LLC and/or their contractor will conduct mowing in a manner that retains vegetative cover and supports natural regrowth. Where mowing is necessary to accommodate equipment access and operational safety requirements, vegetation will generally be maintained at a minimum height of approximately 6 to 8 inches. Native shrubs that do not interfere with access, equipment operation, or panel clearance may be retained at greater heights to preserve their ecological function and long-term viability. Vegetation management will be implemented in a manner that maintains site stability, supports native plant communities, and minimizes the establishment or spread of invasive species.

8.2 VEGETATION RETENTION AND MANAGEMENT AREAS

Within PV solar array areas, existing shrub vegetation will be retained in place but managed (e.g., mowed and weed whacked) to prevent interference with solar panels, electrical equipment, and maintenance access. Vegetation within these areas will not be cleared or graded; instead, root systems and shrub bases will be preserved to support post-construction regrowth compatible with Project operations. Additional details on managing the vegetation retention areas follows.

8.2.1 INITIAL VEGETATION MANAGEMENT DURING CONSTRUCTION

Prior to construction, Bonanza Peak Solar, LLC and/or their contractor will mow or trim vegetation within PV solar array areas, as necessary, to reduce plant height and allow construction equipment to safely traverse the site without grading or soil disturbance. Initial mowing will generally be conducted to a height of approximately 6 to 12 inches, which is sufficient to allow vehicle access while retaining viable shrub bases and grass crowns.

During construction, construction personnel will drive over existing vegetation to create temporary access routes over crushed vegetation. No clearing or grading will be conducted in these areas. This approach minimizes soil disturbance, preserves root structures, and allows native vegetation to recover naturally following construction.

8.2.2 VEGETATION MANAGEMENT DURING OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

Following construction, PV solar array areas will function as vegetation management areas. Native vegetation regrowth is expected to be limited in stature due to prior mowing and site conditions; however, Bonanza Peak Solar, LLC and/or its contractor will conduct periodic vegetation management to ensure vegetation does not encroach upon solar panels, electrical equipment, or restrict O&M access.

Vegetation management within PV array areas will consist primarily of mowing or trimming, performed in a manner that avoids additional soil disturbance (Table 3). Vegetation beneath and adjacent to solar panels can be managed using a variety of methods and equipment, including robotic mowers, push mowers, string trimmers, and other low-impact maintenance tools that can operate within confined spaces. In these areas, shrub and forb species (whether retained or established through active restoration as described in Section 8.1) are not intended to be mowed on a frequent or continuous basis. Vegetation management in these areas will be conducted as needed for operational safety, fire protection, or access requirements and will be based on site conditions, vegetation growth rates, seasonal factors, and rainfall. During operations, mowing is anticipated to occur periodically, generally no more than approximately quarterly, with the objective of maintaining vegetation at heights that do not interfere with solar panels, electrical equipment, routine maintenance activities, or site safety. Where mowing is necessary, vegetation will generally be maintained at a minimum height of approximately 6 to 8 inches. Vegetation management activities will typically be implemented to maintain vegetation at heights that do not interfere with solar panels, electrical equipment, routine maintenance activities, or site safety and will generally seek to keep vegetation below approximately 12 inches in height. Vegetation that does not interfere with operations, maintenance activities, equipment clearance, or site safety may be retained at greater heights. In particular, native shrubs are not intended to be routinely maintained at the minimum mowing height and will be allowed to recover and persist between vegetation management events where compatible with Project operations, such that they can continue to provide the structure and ecological functions characteristic of shrub communities. Native shrubs characteristic of the existing vegetation communities, including creosote bush, white bursage, shadscale, fourwing saltbush, and other locally occurring species, may persist throughout the vegetation retention and management areas where compatible with operational and safety requirements.

TABLE 3 MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES

Management Zone	Vegetation Objective	Potential Techniques
Beneath solar panels	Maintain operational clearance while retaining vegetative cover	Mowing, trimming, string trimming
Between panel rows	Retain shrub and herbaceous cover where compatible with operations	Mowing, selective trimming
Internal access roads	Maintain access and fire protection	Mowing, trimming, weed treatment

Management Zone	Vegetation Objective	Potential Techniques
Fence lines and infrastructure	Maintain access and prevent vegetation interference	String trimming, mowing, hand weeding
Temporary restoration areas	Re-establish native vegetation communities	Seeding, weed control, adaptive management

Notes:
Final vegetation management methods may vary by location based on final engineering design, vegetation conditions, operational requirements, fire protection requirements, and agency-approved management practices.

8.2.3 INSPECTIONS AND WEED MANAGEMENT

Because desert shrubs are slow-growing, Bonanza Peak Solar, LLC and/or their contractor will monitor shrub vegetation every other year following construction to ensure vegetation does not block access or encroach on infrastructure. Inspection frequency may be increased during periods of rapid vegetation growth or following above-average precipitation.

Russian thistle and other tumbleweed species have the potential to accumulate along perimeter fences and infrastructure during the dry season. To address this risk, Bonanza Peak Solar, LLC and/or their contractor will conduct monthly inspections during the dry season (generally late spring through fall) and quarterly inspections during the remainder of the year to identify and remove tumbleweed accumulations, as needed, to reduce fire risk and prevent interference with facility operations.

8.3 NOXIOUS WEED CONTROL

8.3.1 WEED MANAGEMENT MEASURES

8.3.2 EDUCATION

Bonanza Peak Solar, LLC and/or their contractor will train Project and contractor staff on noxious weed awareness, identification, and prevention measures. Training will include distribution of noxious weed identification materials, including a concise field manual describing key weed species of concern, procedures for reporting and confirming any new noxious weed infestations, and applicable prevention measures. Training materials will be designed to be easily carried in a field vest or vehicle.

The weed awareness materials will be provided to all personnel and contractors who patrol or inspect Project features, perform vegetation management or maintenance activities, or are otherwise involved in ground-disturbing activities within the Project Area.

Bonanza Peak Solar, LLC and/or their contractor will also train Project personnel and contractors on measures to prevent the introduction and spread of noxious weeds, including requirements to inspect and clean vehicles and equipment prior to entering and exiting the Project Area, as applicable. Training will emphasize avoidance of transporting soil, plant material, or weed seeds between work areas and compliance with Project weed prevention protocols.

8.3.3 NOXIOUS WEED PREVENTION MEASURES

The following preventive measures will be used to prevent the spread of noxious weeds from outside the Project Area and from one area of the Project to another. These measures are consistent with the Inyo County REGPA EIR.

- The area of vegetation and/or ground disturbance will be limited to the absolute minimum and motorized ingress and egress will be limited to defined routes.
- Project vehicles will be stored onsite in designated areas to minimize the need for multiple washings of vehicles that re-enter the Project site.
- Vehicle and equipment wash and inspection stations will be maintained at Project entry points. Prior to entering or re-entering the Project Area, vehicles and equipment will be inspected for accumulated soil, vegetation, seeds, and other plant material on tires, wheel wells, undercarriages, tracks, and other surfaces. As necessary, material will be removed through brushing, scraping, compressed air, pressure washing, or other appropriate cleaning methods before the vehicle or equipment is allowed to enter the Project Area, thereby reducing the potential for noxious weed introduction and spread.
- Bonanza Peak Solar, LLC and/or their contractor will use soil, seed, straw, hay bales, or other erosion control materials that have been certified weed-free during Project activities.
- Native vegetation will be re-established as quickly as practicable on disturbed sites.
- Bonanza Peak Solar, LLC and/or their contractor will monitor weeds and quickly implement control measures to ensure early detection and eradication of weed invasions.

8.3.4 NOXIOUS WEED TREATMENT MEASURES

The following noxious weed treatment measures will be implemented in areas where noxious weed infestations are identified:

- Prior to clearing and grading operations, Bonanza Peak Solar, LLC and/or their contractor will pre-treat noxious weed infestations. The weed control measures implemented at these locations may include the application of herbicide or mechanical measures (see Section 8.3.4.1 and Section 8.2.4.2 for additional detail on these methods). The weed control measure chosen will be the best method available for the time, location, and species of weed, as Bonanza Peak Solar, LLC and/or their contractor will determine in consultation with USFWS, CDFW, and Inyo County.
- Bonanza Peak Solar, LLC and/or their contractor will revegetate the Project Area with a native seed mix after ground disturbance activities conclude. The seed mix will limit the ability for noxious/invasive species to grow once the native community is established. As discussed in Section 8.1, Project Area stabilization and revegetation may be utilized immediately following construction to decrease erosion potential and limit spread of noxious weeds.
- Recorded noxious weed infestations in the Project Area will be marked for immediate treatment or removal. Operations staff will document infestations during normal operations, maintenance activities, and during regular vegetation monitoring efforts as further described in Section 9.

8.3.4.1 MECHANICAL REMOVAL

Mechanical measures will include a combination of hand weeding, shoveling, mowing and/or cutting. The weed control measure chosen will be the best method available for the time, location, and species of weed. After Bonanza Peak Solar, LLC and/or their contractor removes noxious weeds, they will properly contain and dispose of them at an off-site location approved by Inyo County, CDFW, and/or USFWS, as appropriate. Bonanza Peak Solar, LLC and/or their contractor will conduct mechanical treatments prior to seed maturation if needed. In addition, Bonanza Peak Solar, LLC and/or their contractor may conduct subsequent reseeding where necessary, to re-establish a desirable vegetative cover that will stabilize the soil and slow the potential of reinvasion of noxious weeds.

8.3.4.2 CHEMICAL REMOVAL

Bonanza Peak Solar, LLC and/or their contractor may use herbicide application where appropriate, and in consultation with the CDFW, USFWS, and Inyo County, to control noxious weeds. Herbicides, if used, will be selected based on target species, site conditions, and applicable regulatory requirements.

Bonanza Peak Solar, LLC and/or its contractor may only use herbicides registered with the California Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR). Any dyes included in herbicide applications will be EPA-registered and approved for use in California. All herbicides will be applied in accordance with label instructions and applicable DPR regulations. Herbicide label information will be made available to CDFW and/or USFWS upon request.

Herbicide applications will be conducted by a licensed and qualified applicator in accordance with all applicable federal, state, and local requirements. Application methods may include vehicle-mounted sprayers in accessible areas and hand-held equipment, such as backpack sprayers, for treatment of small or isolated weed infestations. Application equipment will be calibrated and maintained to ensure proper application rates and minimize off-target effects.

To reduce the potential for herbicide drift, applications will be conducted only under appropriate weather conditions and in accordance with label requirements. No herbicide applications will occur when sustained wind speeds exceed 5 miles per hour. Applicators will use equipment and techniques designed to minimize drift and prevent impacts to adjacent sensitive resources.

Herbicides will be transported, stored, and handled in accordance with applicable laws, regulations, and label requirements. The licensed applicator will inspect herbicide containers and application equipment regularly for leaks and will supervise mixing, handling, and application activities to ensure compliance with all safety and environmental protection requirements.

Herbicide Spills and Cleanup

Bonanza Peak Solar, LLC and/or their contractor will develop a Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan that incorporates reasonable precautions to be taken to avoid spills of potentially hazardous materials. In the event of a spill, cleanup will be immediate. Herbicide contractors will be responsible for keeping spill kits in their vehicles and in herbicide storage areas to allow for quick and effective response to spills.

Response to an herbicide spill will vary depending on the material spilled and the size/location of the spill. The order of priorities after discovering a spill is first to protect the safety of personnel and the public, second to minimize damage to the environment, and last to conduct cleanup and remediation activities.

9. PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

9.1 REFERENCE SITE

Bonanza Peak Solar, LLC and/or their contractor will establish a reference site to provide a benchmark for evaluating revegetation success. Reference conditions may be based on either (1) an undisturbed reference site located within or adjacent to the Project Area footprint, or (2) documented pre-construction conditions within areas of the Project Area that will be temporarily disturbed. In either case, reference conditions will be representative of similar soil type, elevation, slope, and ecological setting as the areas subject to revegetation under this Plan.

Prior to construction, Bonanza Peak Solar, LLC and/or their contractor will document the reference site through baseline photographs and a qualitative assessment of dominant species, vegetative cover, and soil stability. These observations will serve as the standard for comparison during post-construction monitoring to evaluate revegetation progress and overall site recovery.

9.2 PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

Vegetation retention and management areas (Section 8.2) are intended to preserve existing native shrub communities rather than establish new vegetation through active restoration. Existing native shrub communities will be retained within vegetation retention and management areas, and vegetation management activities will be conducted such that shrubs are allowed to recover following mowing and continue to provide the structure and ecological functions characteristic of shrub communities, except where necessary to meet operational, maintenance, equipment clearance, or site safety requirements.

Success of the active restoration areas (Section 8.1) will be measured by whether revegetated areas demonstrate vegetative cover and species composition trending toward conditions observed at the reference site. Following initial revegetation, disturbed areas should demonstrate vegetative cover and species composition trending toward conditions observed at the reference site. If vegetative cover is substantially lower than the reference site (generally less than 50 percent of reference site cover) or if visible soil erosion is present, supplemental seeding will be applied. Monitoring will occur during the first growing season and again prior to the second growing season to allow for natural establishment. If seeded vegetation does not appear to be establishing by the second spring after construction, adaptive management measures will be considered (see Section 11). Weed management will rely primarily on prevention, monitoring, and targeted treatment rather than broad-scale revegetation or soil manipulation.

10. MONITORING

10.1 REVEGETATION MONITORING

Ongoing monitoring is critical to the success of revegetation and vegetation management following construction and throughout operation of the facility. Bonanza Peak Solar, LLC and/or its contractor will monitor revegetated areas for vegetation response and germination during the spring and fall of the year immediately following construction, as conditions allow. Monitoring will take into account the timing and magnitude of precipitation, recognizing that seed germination and establishment in desert environments are episodic and highly dependent on adequate rainfall.

If limited or no germination is observed during the first monitoring year due to insufficient precipitation, this condition will not, by itself, be considered revegetation failure. In such cases, revegetated areas may continue to be monitored into subsequent growing seasons to allow for germination during periods of more favorable rainfall. Reseeding of revegetated areas that exhibit reduced germination or cover, relative to reference conditions, may be implemented as necessary and when climatic conditions are suitable to support successful establishment, to ensure sufficient vegetative cover for erosion control.

If seeded vegetation does not appear to be establishing by the second spring after restoration is completed, Bonanza Peak Solar, LLC and/or their contractor may consider further adaptive management in coordination with Inyo County, CDFW, and USFWS, as appropriate. Adaptive management actions may include reevaluating seeding timing, seed mix composition, or application methods, as feasible and warranted based on site conditions.

10.2 DESERT SHRUB MONITORING

Because desert shrubs are slow-growing, Bonanza Peak Solar, LLC and/or its contractor will monitor shrub vegetation on a biennial basis for the duration of Project operations to ensure vegetation does not block access or encroach upon Project infrastructure. Monitoring will focus on identifying shrub growth that could interfere with solar panels, electrical equipment, or O&M access, and will inform the need for vegetation management actions, as appropriate.

10.3 NOXIOUS WEED MONITORING

During and following construction, Bonanza Peak Solar, LLC and/or their contractor will monitor and manage noxious weed populations within the Project Area as part of ongoing vegetation management and O&M activities. Given that noxious weeds are already present in the region (**Appendix A, Figure 5**), monitoring efforts will focus on identifying new infestations, expansions beyond previously documented extents, and larger or concentrated infestations that could adversely affect native vegetation, restoration efforts, fire risk, or Project operations.

Noxious weeds observed in previously uninfested areas , or existing infestations that have increased in density or extent relative to baseline conditions, will be documented and prioritized for treatment. Operations staff will monitor noxious weeds during routine O&M inspections and will implement control measures in accordance with applicable state regulations and the weed management measures described in this Plan.

Weed control measures may include mechanical removal and/or targeted herbicide application, as appropriate (see Section 8.3.4), with a focus on treating infestations during pre-senescence periods to limit seed production and further spread. Weed management actions will be implemented to contain infestations, reduce propagation, and prevent the establishment of new noxious weed populations within the Project Area, rather than to eliminate all existing weeds.

11. ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT AND CORRECTIVE ACTIONS

If the performance standards described in Section 8 are not met, adaptive management measures will be implemented to address observed deficiencies. Corrective actions may include additional stabilization treatments, targeted reseeding, supplemental watering, or focused weed control measures. Adaptive management decisions will be informed by site conditions, precipitation patterns, and botanical survey guidance, and will be implemented in a manner that minimizes additional soil disturbance. Broad-scale reworking of soils will be avoided unless necessary to address persistent erosion or invasive species establishment. The application of adaptive management under this Plan is intended to be responsive and site-specific, allowing restoration and weed management measures to be adjusted based on observed outcomes without expanding the scope of disturbance or introducing unnecessary intervention.

12. BIOLOGICAL PROTECTION MEASURES

All vegetation management and weed control activities conducted during operations will comply with applicable biological protection measures, including avoidance and minimization requirements related to sensitive species and habitat protection. Activities will be coordinated with qualified environmental personnel, as needed, to ensure compliance with Project permits. Vegetation management methods will be adjusted in coordination with the appropriate regulatory agencies, as necessary, to avoid impacts to sensitive biological resources while maintaining operational standards.

13. REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A FIGURES

APPENDIX CONTENTS LIST

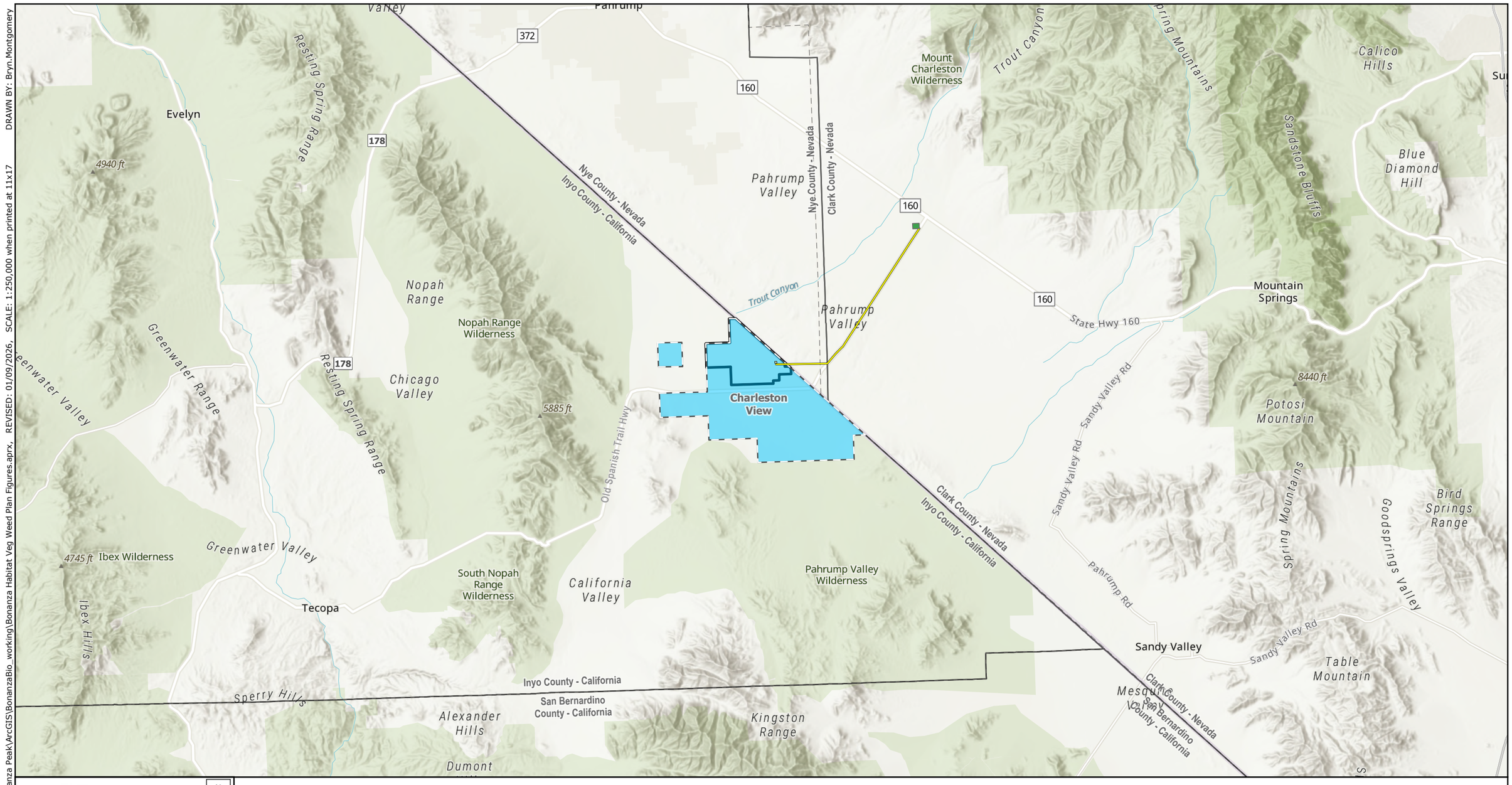
Figure 1 – Project Vicinity

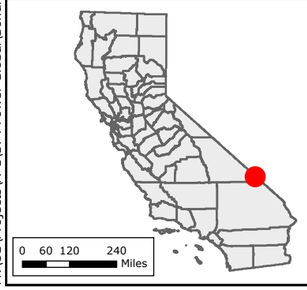
Figure 2 – Project Location

Figure 3 – Project Components

Figure 4 – Vegetation Communities within the Project Area

Figure 5 – Noxious Weeds within the Project Area





Legend

- Gen-tie Alignment
- Project Substation
- Trout Canyon Substation
- Project Area
- Charleston View Solar Energy Development Area

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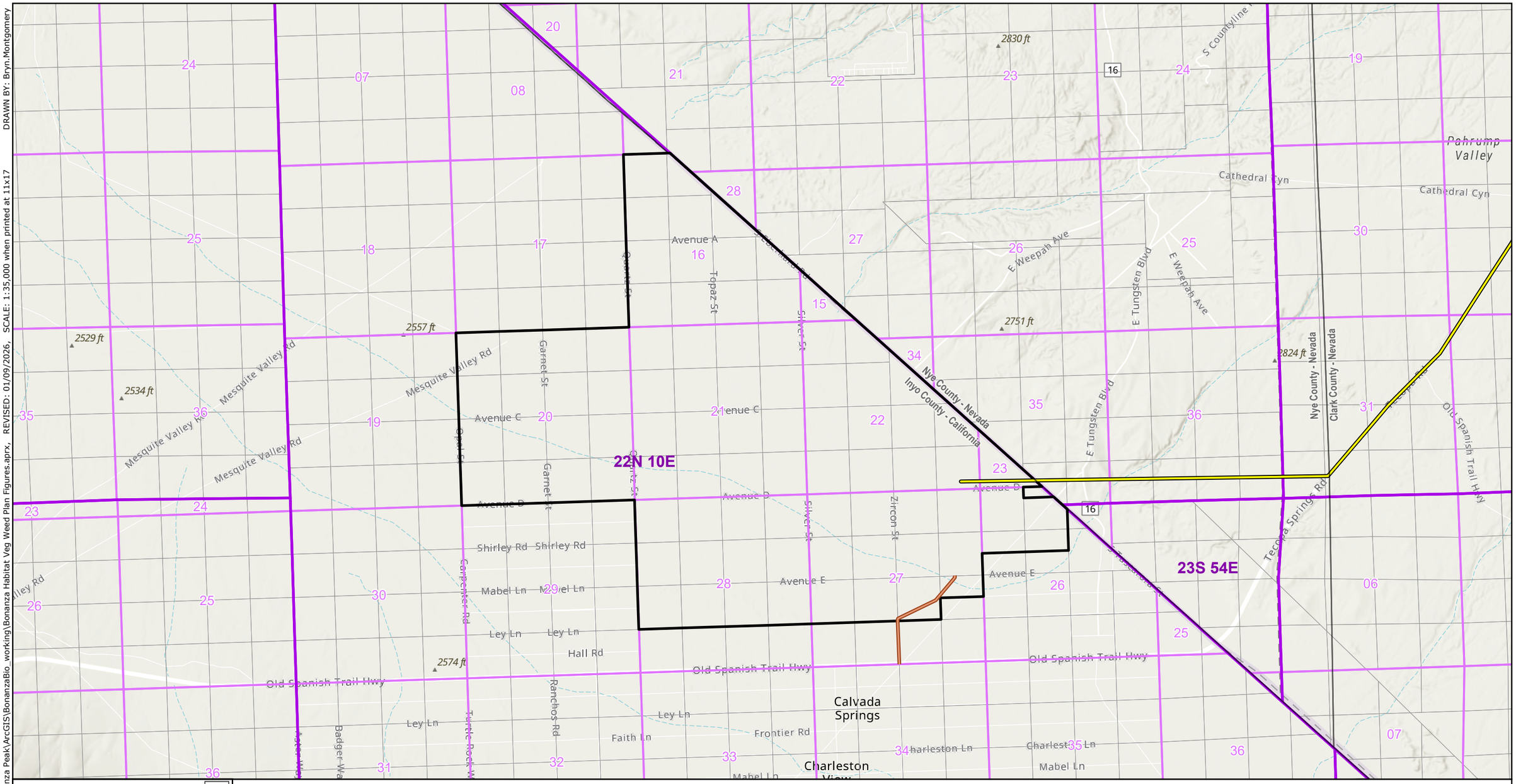
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Figure 1
Project Location
Bonanza Peak Energy Project
Bonanza Peak Solar, LLC
Calvada Springs, CA

ERM

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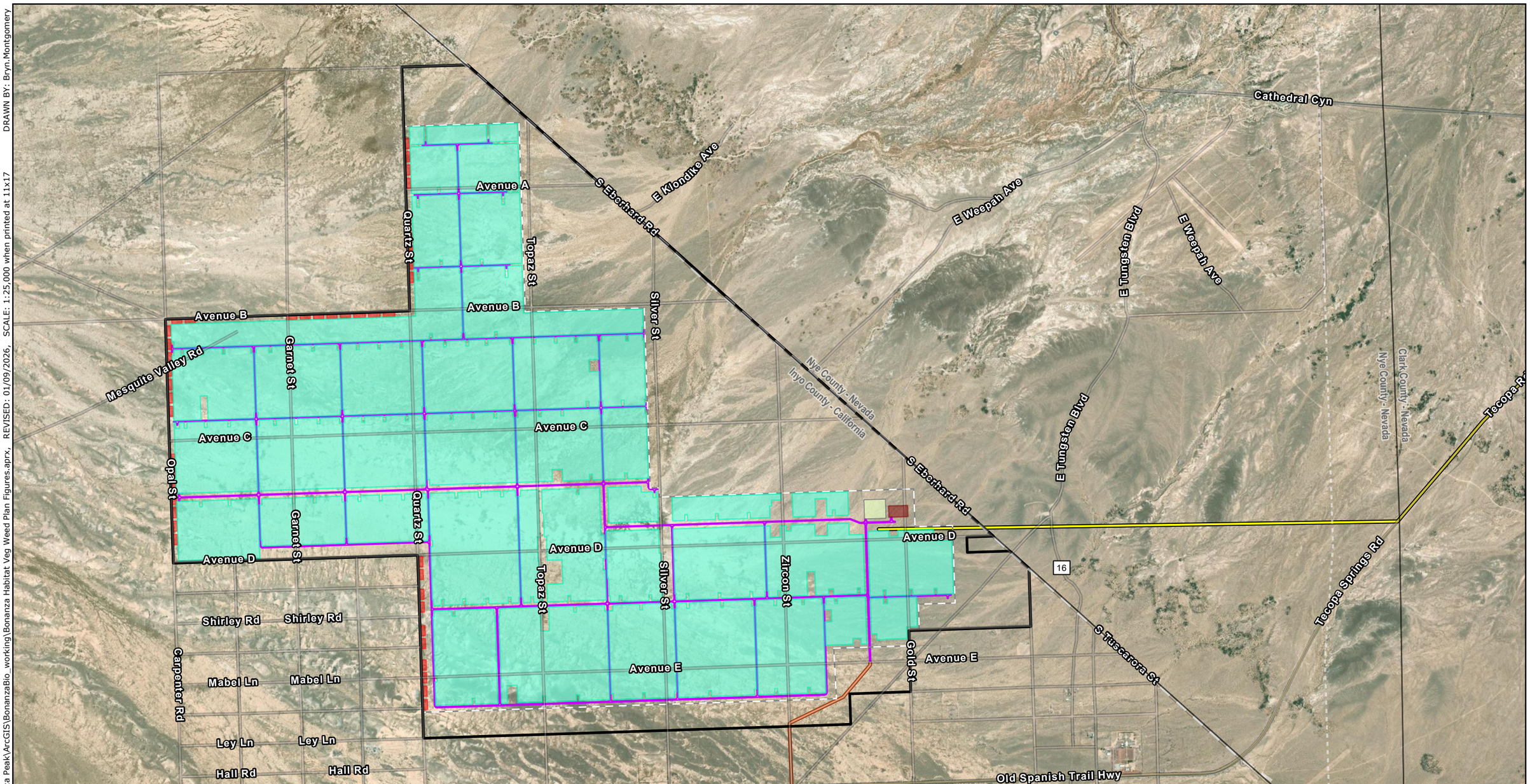


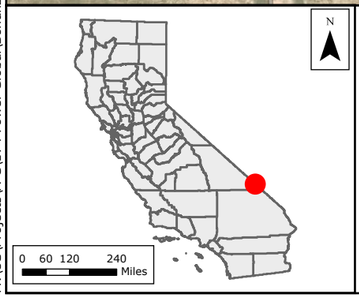
Legend

- Site Access Route
- Gen-tie Alignment
- Project Area
- PLSS Township
- PLSS Section
- PLSS Intersected

Figure 2
Project Location
Bonanza Peak Energy Project
Bonanza Peak Solar, LLC
Calvada Springs, CA

ERM





Legend

- Site Access Route
- Gen-tie Alignment
- Project Area
- Project Substation
- O&M Building
- Solar Array
- Perimeter Fencing
- Retention Basins
- Internal Access Roads

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Miles

Figure 3
Project Components
Bonanza Peak Energy Project
Bonanza Peak Solar, LLC
Calvada Springs, CA

ERM

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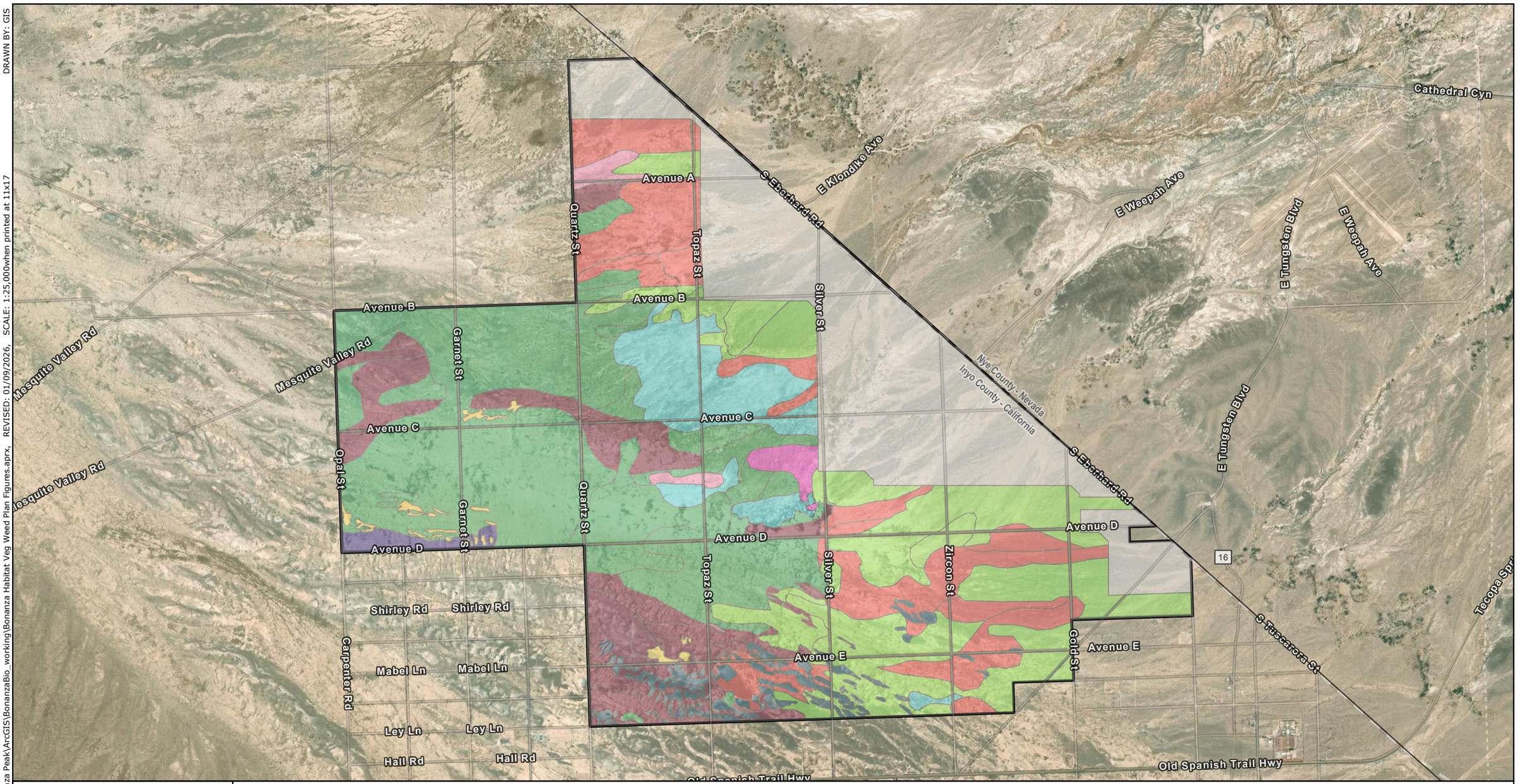
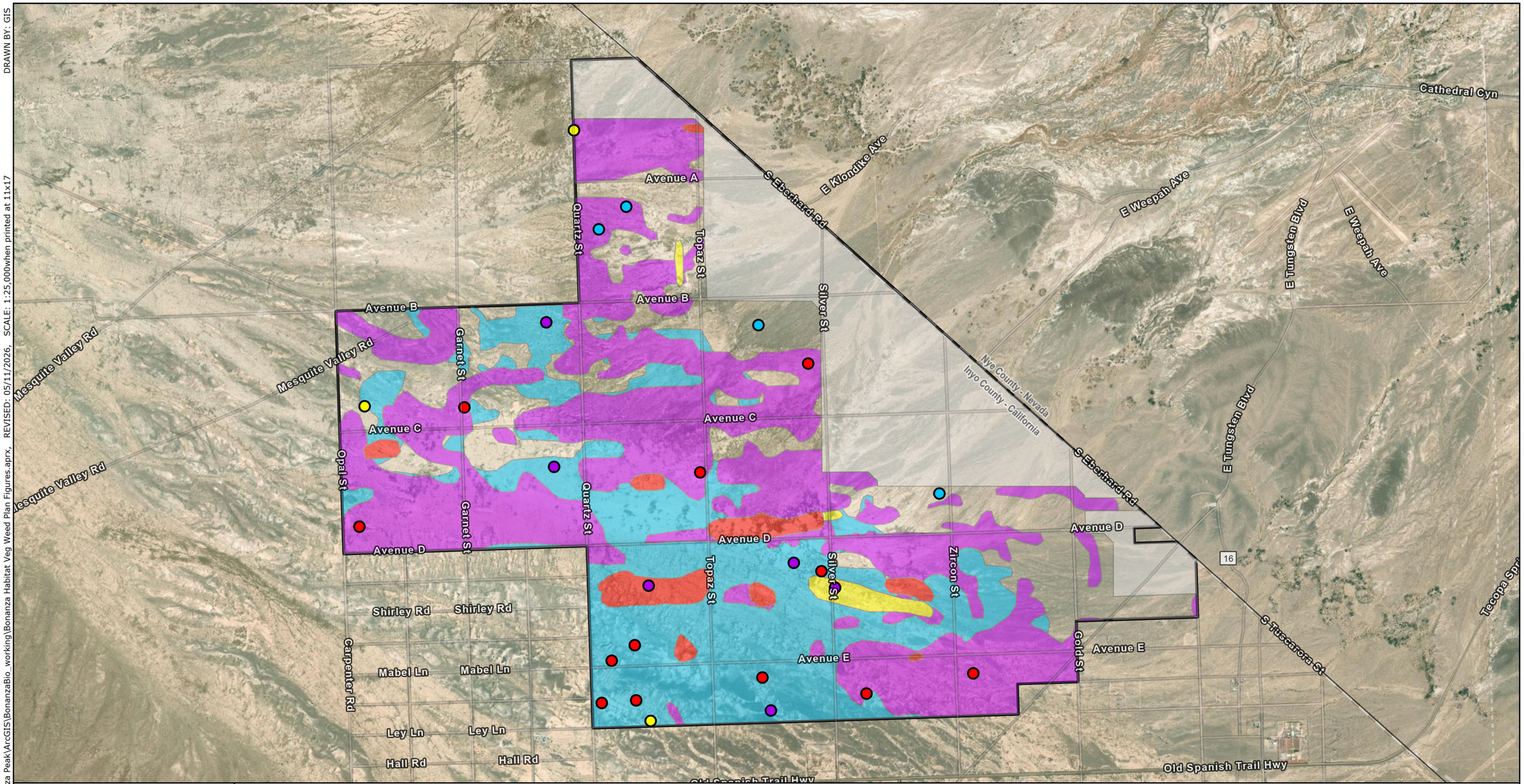


Figure 4
Vegetation Communities within the Project Area
Bonanza Peak Energy Project
Bonanza Peak Solar, LLC
Calvada Springs, CA

ERM

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Legend

Project Area

Noxious Weeds

- *Bromus rubens* (red brome)
- *Bromus tectorum* (cheat grass)
- *Halogeton glomeratus* (saltlover)
- *Salsola tragus* (Russian thistle)

- *Bromus rubens* (red brome)
- *Bromus tectorum* (cheat grass)
- *Halogeton glomeratus* (saltlover)
- *Salsola tragus* (Russian thistle)

Not Surveyed

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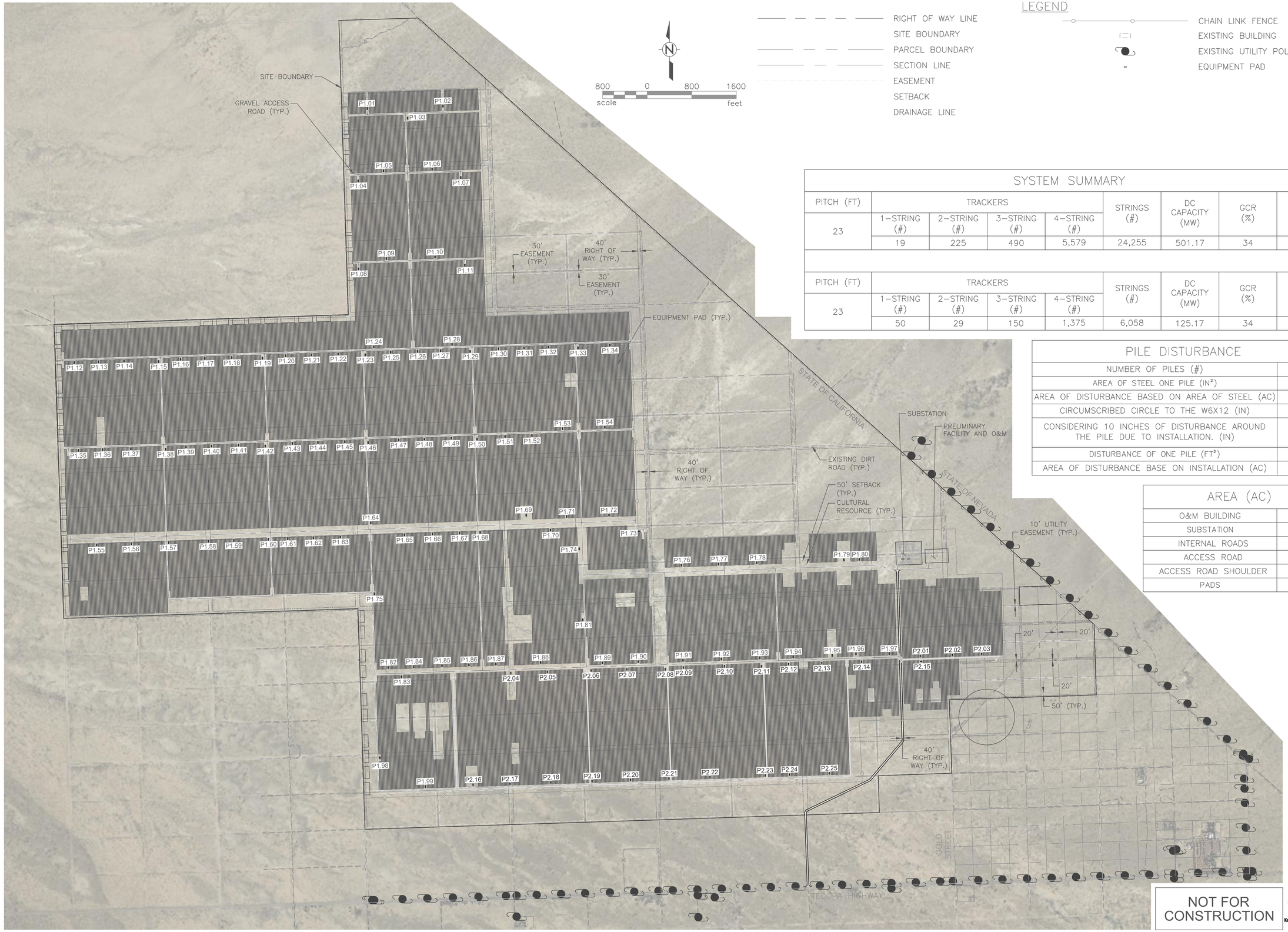
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Figure 5
Noxious Weeds within the Project Area
Bonanza Peak Energy Project
Bonanza Peak Solar, LLC
Calvada Springs, CA

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APPENDIX B 30 PERCENT DESIGN PLANS



LEGEND

- RIGHT OF WAY LINE
- SITE BOUNDARY
- PARCEL BOUNDARY
- SECTION LINE
- EASEMENT
- SETBACK
- DRAINAGE LINE
- CHAIN LINK FENCE
- EXISTING BUILDING
- EXISTING UTILITY POLE
- EQUIPMENT PAD

SYSTEM SUMMARY

PITCH (FT)	TRACKERS				STRINGS (#)	DC CAPACITY (MW)	GCR (%)	MOD (#)
	1-STRING (#)	2-STRING (#)	3-STRING (#)	4-STRING (#)				
23	19	225	490	5,579	24,255	501.17	34	703,395

PITCH (FT)	TRACKERS				STRINGS (#)	DC CAPACITY (MW)	GCR (%)	MOD (#)
	1-STRING (#)	2-STRING (#)	3-STRING (#)	4-STRING (#)				
23	50	29	150	1,375	6,058	125.17	34	175,682

PILE DISTURBANCE

NUMBER OF PILES (#)	129,169
AREA OF STEEL ONE PILE (IN^2)	3.55
AREA OF DISTURBANCE BASED ON AREA OF STEEL (AC)	0.07
CIRCUMSCRIBED CIRCLE TO THE W6X12 (IN)	7.24
CONSIDERING 10 INCHES OF DISTURBANCE AROUND THE PILE DUE TO INSTALLATION. (IN)	10
DISTURBANCE OF ONE PILE (FT^2)	0.55
AREA OF DISTURBANCE BASE ON INSTALLATION (AC)	1.62

AREA (AC)

O&M BUILDING	2.32
SUBSTATION	4.42
INTERNAL ROADS	44.21
ACCESS ROAD	4
ACCESS ROAD SHOULDER	0.61
PADS	2.12

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ENGINEER: AZTEC TYPSA

DEVELOPER: 174 POWER GLOBAL

CONTRACTOR

REVISIONS

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	DRW	CK	APV
0	9/17/25	30% CONCEPTUAL DESIGN	CRK	MJS	MCF
1	11/07/25	30% CONCEPTUAL DESIGN UPDATE	IP	MJS	MCF

SCALE: 1"=800'

SIZE: 22"x34"

PROJECT#: AZENE2518-01

PROJECT: BONANZA PEAK SOLAR
INYO COUNTY, CHARLESTON VIEW, CALIFORNIA 92389

TITLE: SITE LAYOUT 01

SHEET: PV02.01

REV: 1

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