

Restoration Plan

**Round Mountain 500 kilovolt (kV) Area Dynamic Reactive
Support Project**

Fern Road Substation



June 2023

Table of Contents

Table of Contents

1	Introduction	3
1.1	Project Description	3
1.2	Applicable Restoration Requirements.....	4
2	Impact Summary	5
3	Restoration Strategy	5
3.1	Objectives.....	6
4	Baseline Conditions	6
4.1	Blue Oak Woodland: <i>Quercus douglasii</i> Forest and Woodland Alliance.....	7
4.2	Annual Grassland: <i>Bromus tectorum-Taeniatherum caput-medusae</i> Herbaceous Semi-Natural Alliance	7
4.3	Disturbed.....	7
5	Implementation	7
5.1	Seed Source	7
5.2	Pre-construction Site Preparation.....	8
5.2.1	Preservation in Place and Selective Clearing	8
5.2.2	Procedures to Reduce Weed Encroachment	9
5.2.3	Brush and Mulch Collection	9
5.2.4	Topsoil Segregation	9
5.3	Post-Construction Site Preparation.....	10
5.3.1	Non-Native Plant Removal.....	10
5.3.2	Recountouring	11
5.3.3	Replacement of Salvaged Topsoil	11
5.3.4	Soil Decompaction	11
5.3.5	Erosion Control	11
5.4	Installation	12
5.4.1	Placement of Collected Brush and Mulch.....	12
5.4.2	Seeding	12
5.4.3	Planting of Replacement Vegetation	12
6	Maintenance	13
7	Monitoring and Reporting	13
7.1	Monitoring	13
7.1.1	Maintenance Monitoring.....	13
7.2	Reporting	14
7.2.1	Notification of Completion	14
8	References	15

Fern Road Substation Restoration Plan

Table 1 – Applicable Measures

Table 2 – Acres of Temporary Disturbance by Vegetation Community

Table 3 – Example Seed Mix

Appendix A – Plant Species Observed on or Adjacent to the Project Area

1 Introduction

The purpose of this Restoration Plan (Plan) is to comply with the habitat restoration requirements for the Fern Road Substation as described in the final Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) for the Round Mountain 500 kilovolt (kV) Area Dynamic Reactive Support Project. This Plan includes procedures for restoration activities including plant species to be planted, procedures to reduce weed encroachment, and expected timeframes for restoration and revegetation in compliance with Applicant Proposed Measure (APM) BIO-12. Restoration and revegetation methods shall be implemented within temporary disturbance areas as described herein. Compliance with applicable APMs and Mitigation Measures (MMs) within the Mitigation Monitoring, Compliance and Reporting Program (MMCRP) will reduce impacts resulting from construction.

1.1 Project Description

LS Power Grid California, LLC (LSPGC) will construct, own, operate, and maintain the Fern Road Substation (the “Project”), a component of the Round Mountain 500 kV Area Dynamic Reactive Support Project. The Project is located on approximately 40 acres directly adjacent to the Round Mountain - Table Mountain #1 and #2 500 kV transmission line corridor. The Fern Road Substation is situated approximately 2,000 feet east of Fern Road, approximately 1.6 miles northwest of the unincorporated community of Whitmore, and approximately 9.3 miles north of State Highway 44 in Shasta County, California.

The main component of the Project is a Static Synchronous Compensator (STATCOM) Substation, herein referred to as the Fern Road Substation, which would include an approximately +/-529 million volt-amperes, reactive (MVAR) dynamic reactive support facility to include a minimum of two equally sized STATCOM units. The STATCOM units would be located within the new Fern Road Substation and would be independently connected (e.g., looped-in) to Pacific Gas & Electric Company’s (PG&E’s) regional electric transmission system via the Round Mountain – Table Mountain #1 and #2 500 kV transmission lines that are located adjacent to the Project site.

The Project would require the improvement of approximately 700 feet of an existing dirt access road and extending the access road for approximately 1,000 feet so that the access road would connect to the Fern Road Substation and the temporary staging yard. The private dirt road is located along the northwestern property line and is currently used by PG&E for access to their transmission lines. The new section and improved access road would have a width of 20 feet and would be graded to accommodate construction, as well as operation and maintenance (O&M) vehicles. Site access roads would be surfaced with dust resistant base rock or gravel to maintain an all-weather roadway.

The Project would also require the development of a new access road, which would provide internal access within the Fern Road Substation facility during construction and O&M. The internal access road would be located completely within the fenced Fern Road Substation facility, constructed with gravel or rock, and would loop around the substation. This new road would be approximately 20 feet wide and approximately 1,500 feet long and would include a gate at the substation’s entrance.

The Project includes a 1.4-acre temporary construction staging area located directly north of the Fern Road Substation. The staging area would be temporarily fenced and gated and would be connected to the access road via a temporary driveway. At the conclusion of construction activities, the fencing around the staging area would be removed and the site restored to its previous condition.

Preparation of the staging area at the Fern Road Substation site would involve clearing, grubbing, and limited grading. The staging area may be used as a refueling area for vehicles and construction equipment; as an equipment wash station; for assemblage; for storage of material and equipment, storage containers, construction trailers, and portable restrooms; and for parking and lighting.

1.2 Applicable Restoration Requirements

The Project will be constructed in a manner consistent with MMs and APMs contained in the MMCRP as well as regulatory requirements imposed by federal and state agencies. Measures related to the development of this Plan are listed below in **Table 1**.

Table 1 – Applicable Measures	
Measure	Description
APM-BIO-12	All areas that are temporarily disturbed by the Proposed Project activities would be restored to approximate pre-construction conditions. Areas that are disturbed by grading, augering, or equipment movement would be restored to their original contours and drainage patterns. Work areas would be decompacted, and salvaged topsoil materials would be re-spread following recontouring to aid in restoration of temporary disturbed areas. A project-specific Restoration and Revegetation Plan (Restoration Plan) would be prepared for the Proposed Project and submitted to the CPUC for approval prior to construction activities commencing. The Restoration Plan would include procedures for restoration activities, including plant species to be planted, procedures to reduce weed encroachment, and expected timeframes for restoration and revegetation. Revegetation activities would be conducted in accordance with the Proposed Project Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and APMs. Restoration could include recontouring, reseeding, and planting replacement vegetation, as appropriate. Temporarily disturbed areas would be revegetated with appropriate weed-free native seed mixes or species that are characteristic of the plant community that was disturbed.
APM-GEO-01	The following measures would be implemented during construction to minimize impacts from geological hazards and disturbance to soils: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep vehicle and construction equipment within the limits of the Project and in approved construction work areas to reduce disturbance to topsoil; • Prior to grading, salvage topsoil to a depth of six inches or to actual depth if shallower (as identified in site-specific geotechnical investigation report) to avoid mixing of soil horizons; • Avoid construction in areas with saturated soils, whenever practical, to reduce impacts to soil structure and allow safe access. Similarly, avoid topsoil salvage in saturated soils to maintain soil structure; • Keep topsoil material on-site in the immediate vicinity of the temporary disturbance or at a nearby approved work area to be used in restoration

	<p>of temporary disturbed areas. Temporary disturbance areas would be re-contoured following construction to match pre-construction grades. Areas would be allowed to re-vegetate naturally or would be reseeded with a native seed mix from a local source if necessary. On-site material storage would be sited and managed in accordance with all required permits and approvals; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep vegetation removal and soil disturbance to a minimum and limited to only the areas needed for construction. Removed vegetation would be disposed of off-site to an appropriate licensed facility or can be chipped on-site to be used as mulch during restoration.
--	--

2 Impact Summary

Project impacts are classified as temporary or permanent. Temporary impacts will result from ground disturbance associated with the temporary construction staging area and associated access road, as well as the PG&E distribution modifications. Permanent impacts will primarily result from the construction of the Fern Road Substation and permanent access roads. The Project will potentially affect approximately 13 acres with 1.6 acres being temporary impacts and 11.4 acres being permanent impacts. The exact acreage of impacts will be recalculated once construction activities have been completed. A summary of the estimated potential temporary disturbance by vegetation community is provided in **Table 2**.

Table 2 – Acres of Temporary Disturbance by Vegetation Community	
Vegetation Community or Land Cover	Temporary Disturbance Area (approximate)
Blue Oak Woodland: <i>Quercus douglasii</i>	1.4 acres
Annual Grassland: <i>Bromus tectorum-Taeniatherum caput-medusae</i>	0.1 acre
Disturbed	0.1 acre
Total	1.6 acres

3 Restoration Strategy

All temporary Project disturbance areas requiring treatment will be treated as restoration areas. The term restoration as used in this Plan reflects areas where LSPGC will implement restoration activities in accordance with the APMs listed in **Table 1** above.

LSPGC's approach to minimize impacts to sensitive resources due to construction of the Project is to restore temporarily impacted areas as required by the Project's restoration requirements, SWPPP, and IS/MND. Temporary impacts in areas dominated by non-native species will be restored with appropriate native species or species that are characteristic of the plant community that was disturbed once initial treatments have been completed.

3.1 Objectives

The objective of this Plan is to outline the methods for restoration of all areas temporarily disturbed by the Project. The goal of the restoration efforts is to minimize Project impacts by ensuring that the Project's temporary disturbance areas are recontoured and revegetated to achieve post-construction conditions that are similar to pre-construction conditions.

4 Baseline Conditions

Documenting baseline conditions is an important component of the restoration program, as the procedures and specifications for the restoration will be based on this data. Baseline condition (pre-impact) data will be collected for temporary impact areas. Pre-impact data for the Project site will consist of identifying the vegetation community (native species, non-native species, native cover, non-native cover); presence of special-status species; soils present; slope aspect(s); any observed disturbance from previous or historic activities; and photographs.

The Project area supports native and non-native vegetation communities that have been disturbed by grazing and has disturbed areas associated with the construction and maintenance of the existing 500 kV transmission lines, Fern Road, and private roads. Vegetation community types are based on field observations and descriptions in the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Manual of California Vegetation Online (CNPS, 2021). Natural communities were evaluated using NatureServe's Heritage Methodology, the same system used to assign global and state rarity ranks for plant and animal species in the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB). Sensitive natural communities are natural communities with ranks of S1, S2 or S3. The natural communities observed in the Project area are ranked S4 and SNA (semi-natural stands dominated by non-native species). No sensitive natural communities are present in the area.

The Project area is dominated by blue oak woodland: *Quercus douglasii* forest and woodland alliance (S4), annual grassland: *Bromus tectorum-Taeniatherum caput-medusae* herbaceous semi-natural alliance (SNA), with some seasonal wetlands: Baltic and Mexican rush marshes: *Juncus arcticus* (var. *balticus*, *mexicanus*) herbaceous alliance (S4), and disturbed areas (**Table 2**). All components of the Project would be located in blue oak woodland, annual grassland and disturbed land cover types. **Appendix A** includes all plant species that were observed in the Project area during surveys performed for the Proponent's Environmental Assessment (PEA).

4.1 Blue Oak Woodland: *Quercus douglasii* Forest and Woodland Alliance

This habitat includes both hardwoods and conifers and comprises the majority of the Project and temporary impact areas. Blue oak is the dominant tree species with a gray pine (*Pinus sabiniana*) and buckeye (*Aesculus californica*) subcomponent. Associated shrub species include poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*), buck brush (*Ceanothus cuneatus*), and whiteleaf manzanita (*Arctostaphylos viscida*). The ground cover consists of forbs (predominantly big heron bill [*Erodium botrys*], common buttercup [*Ranunculus californicus*], and rose clover [*Trifolium hirtum*]); and annual grasses (predominantly bulbous bluegrass [*Poa bulbosa*], seaside barley [*Hordeum marinum*], and medusa head [*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*]).

4.2 Annual Grassland: *Bromus tectorum*-*Taeniatherum caput-medusae* Herbaceous Semi-Natural Alliance

Annual grassland exists under the PG&E-owned powerlines and is a result of ongoing vegetation management. Non-native annual grasses such as seaside barley, medusa head, and bulbous bluegrass are the dominant grass species and big heron bill, yellow star thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*), and butter n' eggs (*Triphysaria eriantha*) are the dominant forb species in this habitat.

4.3 Disturbed

Disturbed areas are those that have been temporarily changed from their natural state by human influence and include disturbed vegetation during construction of the Project.

5 Implementation

This section describes general methods that will be used to restore vegetation communities and habitats impacted by the Project. Restoration of temporary disturbance areas following construction will occur as soon as practical after completion of construction activities in the affected area. Plan implementation will require the following steps, to be carried out by a Restoration Contractor appointed by LSPGC:

- Site-specific restoration planning
- Site preparation
- Installation
- Maintenance

5.1 Seed Source

Seed may be obtained from local commercial vendors. Seed would comply with U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) rules and regulations under the Federal Seed Act. Purity and germination

rates would be warranted by the seed supplier (e.g., all seed mixtures will be certified “weed free”). All seed would be furnished in sealed standard containers.

Seed that has become wet, moldy, or otherwise damaged in transit would not be used and would be rejected and removed from site. If sufficient seed cannot be obtained for a particular species or vegetation community, seed will be substituted with seed of a native species with a comparable function or species that are characteristic of the plant community that was disturbed.

An example native seed mix is provided in **Table 4** below; the species are listed for reference only and the actual palette used will be based on native species or other species that currently occur on the Project site, including grasses and forbs. It is expected that grasses and shrubs will naturally colonize the restored sites from adjacent, undisturbed areas.

Final determinations on the appropriate seed mix in a given location will be made during the restoration planning process. However, initial planning for the purposes of seed acquisition will be based on the vegetation data collected for the Project as it corresponds to vegetation macrogroups created for the purpose of developing seed mixes.

Table 3 – Example Seed Mix	
Common Name	Scientific Name
Big Heron Bill	<i>Erodium botrys</i>
Common Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus californicus</i>
Bulbous Bluegrass	<i>Poa bulbosa</i>
Seaside Barley	<i>Hordeum marinum</i>
Medusa Head	<i>Taeniatherum caput-medusae</i>

5.2 Pre-construction Site Preparation

Some actions taken at the onset of construction-related ground disturbance are intended to facilitate the post-construction restoration process. These treatments will occur during initial site preparation.

5.2.1 Preservation in Place and Selective Clearing

Where feasible, plants will be preserved in place if the remaining portion of the site can accommodate the required Project activities. Selective clearing may be used to preserve the roots and some or all of the main stem of a plant, while removing a portion of the plant’s aboveground growth.

5.2.2 Procedures to Reduce Weed Encroachment

This Plan focuses on native species restoration and reducing weed encroachment to ensure that the restored areas are restored with native plant species or species that are characteristic of the plant community that was disturbed. LSPGC and the Restoration Contractor will be responsible for control of non-native species introduced by Project construction activities as detailed in this Plan.

Measures to reduce the encroachment of weed species include:

- APM BIO-12 - Temporarily disturbed areas would be revegetated with appropriate weed-free native seed mixes or species that are characteristic of the plant community that was disturbed.
- APM BIO-13 - All vehicles would be cleaned prior to arrival on the Proposed Project site to avoid spread of noxious weeds and non-native invasive plant species.

As described in **Section 5.2.4** below, topsoil that is infested with weeds would not be salvaged for reuse in order to prevent additional weed encroachment. In addition, only native material and species that are characteristic of the existing plant communities will be collected as brush and mulch to be utilized in the revegetation process as described in **Section 5.4.1**.

5.2.3 Brush and Mulch Collection

Materials that result from grubbing, clearing, and trimming efforts may be gathered and stockpiled within the Project area. This includes materials such as brush, shrubs, bunch-grasses, dead woody materials, and vegetative mulch. These materials may be used as mulch for disturbed areas during restoration efforts. Using these materials as mulch can facilitate revegetation and site functioning at restoration sites by (1) capturing and stabilizing windblown soil and seed; (2) providing shade, cover, and increased moisture for seedlings and seed germination; (3) providing perching and burrowing sites for animals and insects, and (4) discouraging recreational use. Alternatively, LSPGC may remove materials from grubbing, clearing, and trimming efforts and use weed-free mulch from commercial sources.

5.2.4 Topsoil Segregation

The practice of salvaging and stockpiling topsoil is intended to preserve the microbial network within the soil and retain the native seed bank and organic material important to nutrient cycles within the soil. Most seeds, nutrients, organic matter, and soil crust microbes are located within the top two to four inches of soil. This treatment is most appropriate at sites with native vegetation in which severe disturbance to the soil will occur, such as grading or excavating, and the protection of existing soil is not feasible.

LSPGC proposes to salvage, stockpile, and reuse soil in temporary impact areas where blading will occur and where it is feasible to do so, and where topsoil salvage will clearly contribute to the successful establishment of vegetation. Where blading will occur, LSPGC and construction personnel will consult to determine whether soil salvage is feasible and beneficial.

Criteria for potentially suitable sites for topsoil salvage include the following:

- Location is a previously undisturbed area.
- Construction activities such as underground trenching, heavy grading, or other excavation activities where natural soil horizons are substantially disrupted.
- No post-construction activities are planned that would cause future disturbance to the site.
- Salvaging can be implemented safely and feasibly (topographic limitations).
- Stockpile locations would be identified in safe locations and restricted to existing approved disturbance areas and in compliance with other environmental and visual restrictions.

Limiting factors for topsoil salvage include:

- Areas with slopes greater than 25 percent, or other topographic or safety constraints.
- Sites with cultural or sensitive biological resources where ground-disturbing activities will be limited.
- Areas infested with high densities of weeds.
- Sparsely vegetated areas where little native seed bank exists.
- Locations with minimal suitable topsoil (thin or rocky soils).

Generally, topsoil segregation would be accomplished through the following process:

- Where gravel and surface rock occur, they will be scraped and stored in piles for later use as mulch.
- In locations where gravels are too small or sparse to be collected separately from topsoil, they will be collected during topsoil salvage.
- Gravel and rock stockpiles will be stored within the boundaries of a Project work area.
- Following removal of aboveground vegetation and rock material, the top six inches (or to actual depth if shallower) of soil will be scraped from the surface and stored within the Project area.
- Small plant materials may be included in the salvaged topsoil to provide organic matter and carbon that could assist in maintaining microbial and fungal functions and other soil organisms during stockpile storage.
- Topsoil will be stockpiled in shallow, uncompacted piles less than two feet tall along the edges of the staging and construction areas.
- If cover is required for dust control, silt fencing or other breathable material will be used.

5.3 Post-Construction Site Preparation

5.3.1 Non-Native Plant Removal

Non-native plant removal prior to restoration will be completed consistent with site-specific and species-specific determinations. This section provides a general summary of non-native plant management as it relates to restoration.

Prior to seeding and plant installation, the Restoration Contractor will remove any non-native plants from the restoration site that were determined to have been introduced as a result of Project construction and are not characteristic of the plant community that was disturbed. Methods to be employed include hand-pulling, mechanical removal, or herbicide application. Plant materials containing viable seed will be immediately bagged, removed from the site and disposed of at an approved location. Rhizomatous species will be treated with herbicide to ensure that plants cannot re-sprout. All herbicides will be applied in a manner to minimize or avoid drift or transport of chemical away from target plants and in accordance with all state and federal regulations and manufacturer's instructions by a Licensed Qualified Applicator under the direction of a Pest Control Advisor.

5.3.2 Recountouring

If necessary, temporary impact areas that are disturbed by Project construction activities will be recountoured to restore the original land contour and slope grade of the adjacent areas to the extent feasible to restore a natural appearance. Recountouring will take place as soon as feasible after the cessation of construction activities. Decompaction will be implemented as needed to facilitate revegetation of the recountoured slopes. Where topsoil segregation has been implemented, initial recountouring will be accomplished with subsoil.

5.3.3 Replacement of Salvaged Topsoil

After initial recountouring has been completed with subsoil materials, salvaged topsoil, small rocks, and gravel will be spread over the restoration site. Larger rocks may be replaced to provide vertical structure.

5.3.4 Soil Decompaction

Soils in restoration areas that are compacted or become compacted as a result of Project construction activities will be loosened as needed prior to seeding or planting. Appropriate locations for soil decompaction will be identified by LSPGC and the Restoration Contractor. Decompaction is only anticipated in locations subject to grading and would not occur in areas where vehicle use was limited to drive-and-crush.

Decompaction will occur prior to the restoration installation activities. Decompaction can be achieved by loosening the soil using a backhoe, equipment with ripping teeth, a disk harrow, or manually using shovels. The soil at rooting depth will be loosened generally to a depth of up to six inches unless otherwise specified, but loosening may need to occur at a greater depth depending on the existing soil conditions. Following loosening, the soil will be track-walked or texturized to create a surface suitable for hydroseeding and planting. For some sites, decompaction may be limited by the SWPPP requirements.

5.3.5 Erosion Control

LSPGC will maintain erosion control best management practices within restoration sites in compliance with SWPPP requirements. To prevent sediment from leaving the restoration areas or rills from forming, LSPGC will ensure the proper remedial measures are in place. This may include

hydroseeding and/or installation of erosion control measures such as silt fencing, straw or coir wattles, hay bales, and jute netting. LSPGC will make every effort to integrate SWPPP treatments with restoration site preparation.

5.4 Installation

Installation of restoration treatments will be conducted after the completion of construction activities, in accordance with the Project's SWPPP. The SWPPP requires prompt stabilization of the site. In some cases, seasonal considerations may result in the delay of a particular treatment until favorable conditions. The following methods may be used depending on site conditions (e.g., not all of these methods are appropriate for drive-and-crush areas).

5.4.1 Placement of Collected Brush and Mulch

Following construction, LSPGC and the Restoration Contractor will determine the best locations to place previously collected brush and mulch on the restoration sites, if applicable. Prior to use, windrowed brush and mulch may be chipped or shredded to a large particle size (one to three inches). To prevent possible spread of non-native invasive species, only native material and species that are characteristic of the plant community that was disturbed will be collected as brush and mulch and reapplied to the restoration sites.

5.4.2 Seeding

Seeding will be completed following site preparation activities and any applicable non-native plant removal. To the extent possible, seeding will be conducted when atmospheric moisture levels are high (generally between the months of October and February). Revegetation within restoration areas will be accomplished through application of an appropriate seed mix via imprint seeding, hydroseeding, or broadcast seeding. The seeding method implemented at each restoration site will be determined by the Restoration Contractor.

5.4.3 Planting of Replacement Vegetation

Planting of replacement vegetation may not be necessary, but if it is determined by LSPGC and the Restoration Contractor that replacement plants are needed, planting should occur after imprint seeding or hydroseeding when feasible to avoid damage to the replacement vegetation. If planting must occur before hydroseeding, plants would be covered, if possible, to avoid coating the plants with the slurry.

All replacement vegetation brought from offsite will be inspected prior to planting to ensure they are healthy; free of weeds, pests, and disease; and the proper size. Replacement vegetation will be installed in areas determined to be feasible and appropriate by LSPGC and the Restoration Contractor. During transport from the nursery or storage facility to the planting site, the plant material will be handled carefully (i.e., the plants will not be dropped, tossed, or otherwise roughly handled). Upon plant delivery, replacement vegetation will be stored in a designated temporary storage location that is within a developed or disturbed area approved by LSPGC. Plants will be

protected from herbivory, vandalism, or theft, as well as maintained (watered) while they are in temporary storage before planting.

Plants will typically be installed on five-foot centers for shrub species or in a similar density to pre-construction conditions, with closer spacing for herbaceous perennials and wider spacing for larger shrubs or trees (although final spacing may vary upon container size used and species to be planted).

6 Maintenance

Maintenance will begin with implementation of the restoration work at each of the Project's temporary disturbance areas and will continue for up to two growing seasons following completion of initial restoration activities. Maintenance tasks may include supplemental watering, erosion control, abatement of weeds, and signage and vehicle control. Temporary fencing may be installed to exclude cattle from restoration areas. Environmental conditions will be monitored, and adaptive measures may be applied as necessary. Adaptive management can include modifications to methods already in use, such as providing supplemental plantings and altering the frequency of irrigation.

7 Monitoring and Reporting

7.1 Monitoring

LSPGC or the Restoration Contractor will perform periodic monitoring to assess site stabilization and restoration progress within Project areas. Assessments during monitoring may include observing seed germination, evaluating restoration progress including volunteer recruitment of native species, determining percent cover and percent site stabilization, determining whether any erosion problems require correction, and other performance indicators described in **Section 7.1.1**.

The monitoring period will commence after installation and will continue annually for up to two growing seasons after completion of initial restoration activities. Monitoring will be performed to assess maintenance activities and evaluate the need for remedial measures.

Monitoring will be conducted by qualified staff with experience identifying native and non-native plants present in habitats similar to the Project area. Maintenance monitoring may be performed at any time and could be conducted by other personnel (e.g., LSPGC's Restoration Contractor). Maintenance monitoring may also occur in response to heavy rainfall, fire, or other similar events.

7.1.1 Maintenance Monitoring

Maintenance monitoring will be focused on the potential need for remedial actions to address problems that could influence plant growth or affect soil stabilization. LSPGC will perform maintenance monitoring as needed. The frequency of visits may be adjusted based on the season

(e.g., more weed growth occurs in spring), restoration activity (e.g., replacement vegetation installation), and the needs of the site. Assessments may include evaluation of soil moisture, container plant health, replacement vegetation growth, seed germination, irrigation system function or the need for supplemental watering, volunteer recruitment of native species, presence/absence of non-native plant species, presence of significant disease or pest problems, general site maintenance, and any erosion problems.

7.2 Reporting

7.2.1 Notification of Completion

LSPGC will notify CPUC when the restoration effort is complete. The notification would be submitted electronically and may be accompanied by a brief letter report summarizing key work performed, seeding efforts, maintenance activities and remedial actions (if applicable), and representative photographs.

For Project restoration areas that experience post-restoration disturbance outside LSPGC's control (e.g., non-Project vehicle use, livestock grazing, or land use conversion for non-Project purposes), it may not be feasible to reestablish vegetation. Some areas that have received all appropriate treatments and multiple years of adaptive management measures may not become completely restored. In such situations, LSPGC and the Restoration Contractor will consider applying alternate stabilization measures (e.g., mulching, pervious stone surface, etc.) in accordance with the General Stormwater Permit provisions, and LSPGC's restoration requirements would be deemed complete.

8 References

California Native Plant Society (CNPS). 2021. Manual of California Vegetation Online.
Retrieved: March 15, 2021. <https://vegetation.cnps.org/>.

KP Environmental, Inc. 2022. Proponent's Environmental Assessment for LS Power Grid
California, LLC's Round Mountain 500 kV Area Dynamic Reactive Support Project.
1532 Pages

APPENDIX A

Plant Species Observed on or Adjacent to the Proposed Project Site

Plant Species Observed in the Project Area	
Common Name	Scientific Name
Trees	
Buckeye	<i>Aesculus californica</i>
Gray pine	<i>Pinus sabiniana</i>
Blue oak	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>
Black oak	<i>Quercus kelloggii</i>
Interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>
Shrubs and Vines	
Whiteleaf manzanita	<i>Arctostaphylos viscida</i>
Buck brush	<i>Ceanothus cuneatus</i>
Western redbud	<i>Cercis occidentalis</i>
Fragrant sumac	<i>Rhus aromatica</i>
Himalayan blackberry	<i>Rubus armeniacus</i>
Parish's purple nightshade	<i>Solanum parishii</i>
Poison oak	<i>Toxicodendron diversilobum</i>
California wild grape	<i>Vitis californica</i>
Herbs	
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>
Short podded lotus	<i>Acmispon brachycarpus</i>
Onion	<i>Allium sp. (not rare)</i>
Fiddleneck	<i>Amsinckia menziesii</i>
California pipevine	<i>Aristolochia californica</i>
Purple milkweed	<i>Asclepias cordifolia</i>
Dwarf athysanus	<i>Athysanus pusillus</i>
Wild oats	<i>Avena fatua</i>
Little rattlesnake grass	<i>Briza minor</i>
Elegant brodiaea	<i>Brodiaea elegans</i>
Ripgut brome	<i>Bromus diandrus</i>
Yellow mariposa	<i>Calochortus superbus</i>
Hairy star tulip	<i>Calochortus tolmiei</i>
Chaparral false bindweed	<i>Calystegia occidentalis ssp. occidentalis</i>
Narrow leaved owl's clover	<i>Castilleja attenuata</i>
Yellow star thistle	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>
Common chickweed	<i>Cerastium fontanum subsp. vulgare</i>

Fern Road Substation Restoration Plan

Plant Species Observed in the Project Area	
Common Name	Scientific Name
Soaproot	<i>Chlorogalum pomeridianum</i>
Graceful clarkia	<i>Clarkia gracilis</i>
Purple clarkia	<i>Clarkia purpurea</i>
Common cryptanth	<i>Cryptantha intermedia</i>
Dogtail grass	<i>Cynosurus echinatus</i>
Queen anne's lace	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Royal larkspur	<i>Delphinium variegatum</i>
Blue dicks	<i>Dichelostemma capitatum</i>
Fork toothed ookow	<i>Dichelostemma congestum</i>
Mosquito bill	<i>Dodecatheon hendersonii</i>
Medusa head	<i>Taeniatherum caput-medusae</i>
Big heron bill	<i>Erodium botrys</i>
Yellow monkey flower	<i>Erythranthe guttata</i>
Italian rye grass	<i>Festuca perennis</i>
Wall bedstraw	<i>Galium parisiense</i>
Bird's eyes	<i>Gilia tricolor</i>
Spikeweed	<i>Hemizonia fitchii</i>
Seaside barley	<i>Hordeum marinum</i>
Wire rush	<i>Juncus balticus</i>
Goldfields	<i>Lasthenia californica</i>
Shining pepper grass	<i>Lepidium nitidum</i>
True baby stars	<i>Leptosiphon bicolor</i>
Caraway leaved lomatium	<i>Lomatium caruifolium</i>
Lupine	<i>Lupinus bicolor</i>
Watson's wild cucumber	<i>Marah watsonii</i>
Lemon scented tarweed	<i>Madia citriodora</i>
Q tips	<i>Micropus californicus</i>
Coyote mint	<i>Monardella villosa</i>
Interwoven navarretia	<i>Navarretia intertexta</i>
Marigold navarretia	<i>Navarretia tagetina</i>
Yellow parentucelia	<i>Parentucellia viscosa</i>
Indian warrior	<i>Pedicularis densiflora</i>
Mistletoe	<i>Phoradendron leucarpum</i>
California plantain	<i>Plantago erecta</i>
Ribwort	<i>Plantago lanceaolata</i>
Bulbous blue grass	<i>Poa bulbosa</i>
Annual beard grass	<i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i>
Field buttercup	<i>Ranunculus arvensis</i>

Fern Road Substation Restoration Plan

Plant Species Observed in the Project Area	
Common Name	Scientific Name
Common buttercup	<i>Ranunculus californicus</i>
Curly doc	<i>Rumex crispus</i>
Purple sanicle	<i>Sanicula bipinnatifida</i>
Field madder	<i>Sherardia arvensis</i>
Silvery false lupin	<i>Thermopsis californica var. argentata</i>
Common fringe pod	<i>Thysanocarpus curvipes</i>
Fremont's star lily	<i>Toxicoscordion fremontii</i>
Field hedge parsley	<i>Torilis arvensis</i>
Rabbitfoot clover	<i>Trifolium arvense</i>
Dwarf sac clover	<i>Trifolium depauperatum</i>
Small hop clover	<i>Trifolium dubium</i>
Rose clover	<i>Trifolium hirtum</i>
Subterranean clover	<i>Trifolium subterraneanum</i>
Butter n' eggs	<i>Triphysaria eriantha</i>
White hyacinth	<i>Triteleia hyacinthina</i>
Hairy vetch	<i>Vicia villosa</i>
Narrow leaved mule ears	<i>Wyethia angustifolia</i>