

City of Windcrest



AGENDA PLANNING & ZONING COMMISSION 6:00 PM JANUARY 15, 2025

CITY COUNCIL CHAMBERS - 8601 MIDCROWN

@ 6:00 PM

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A CITY OF WINDCREST PLANNING & ZONING COMMISSION MEETING WILL BE HELD AT WINDCREST CITY HALL, 8601 MIDCROWN, WINDCREST, TEXAS ON WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 2025, STARTING AT 6:00 P.M.

THE PLANNING & ZONING COMMISSION RESERVES THE OPTION TO RECESS THE MEETING DURING THE EVENING OF WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 2025, AND TO RECONVENE THE MEETING ON THE FOLLOWING BUSINESS DAY, THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 2025, AT 6:00 P.M. AT THE WINDCREST CITY HALL, 8601 MIDCROWN, WINDCREST, TEXAS.

NOTICE OF ASSISTANCE AT THE PUBLIC MEETING

The City of Windcrest Council Chambers is wheelchair accessible, and accessible parking spaces are available. In compliance with Americans with Disabilities Act, the City of Windcrest will provide reasonable accommodations for persons attending the meeting. To better serve you, requests should be received 48 hours prior to the meeting. Please contact the City Secretary's Office, at 210-655-0022 ext. 2150 or Fax 210-655-8776, or 711 Texas Relay.

I. CALL TO ORDER

II. ROLL CALL

III. VOTE TO EXCUSE ABSENT MEMBERS

IV. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

V. CITIZENS TO BE HEARD/CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

- Citizens may address the Planning & Zoning Commission on topics not on the agenda for no more than three (3) minutes.
- Citizens shall also have the opportunity to address the Planning & Zoning Commission during consideration of posted agenda items for no more than six (6) minutes.
- A City Official may make a statement of specific factual information in response to an inquiry made by a member of the public, or a recitation of existing policy in response to an inquiry made by a member of the public.

DURING THE MEETING THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS WILL BE CONSIDERED AND THE CITY OF WINDCREST PLANNING & ZONING COMMISSION MAY TAKE ACTION ON ANY OF THE LISTED SUBJECTS.

VI. PUBLIC HEARING

OPENING OF PUBLIC HEARING

- a) The Planning and Zoning Commission will hold a public hearing to receive comments from the public to consider a request from Convergent Energy to change from "R-1" Single Family Dwelling District to "B-1" Neighborhood Business District for the following property: 8101 Eagle Crest Blvd., Windcrest, Texas - BCAD Property ID#344133

CLOSING OF PUBLIC HEARING

OPENING OF PUBLIC HEARING

- b) The Planning and Zoning Commission will hold a public hearing to receive comments from the public to consider a request from Convergent Energy to obtain a special use permit to allow a battery storage facility on a portion of 8101 Eagle Crest Blvd., Windcrest, Texas - BCAD Property ID#344133

CLOSING OF PUBLIC HEARING

VII. DISCUSSION AND ACTION

- a) The Planning and Zoning Commission will review, discuss, and may take action on providing a recommendation to the City Council regarding a request from Convergent Energy to change from "R-1" Single Family Dwelling District to "B-1" Neighborhood Business District for the following property: 8101 Eagle Crest Blvd., Windcrest, Texas - BCAD Property ID#344133
- b) The Planning and Zoning Commission will review, discuss, and may take action on providing a recommendation to the City Council regarding a request from Convergent Energy to obtain a special use permit to allow a battery storage facility at 8101 Eagle Crest Blvd., Windcrest, Texas - BCAD Property ID#344133

VIII. GENERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS & FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS REQUESTED

Per Ordinance No. 618, repealing Ordinance No. 593; Section 9: Every agenda shall include an item entry granting a member the opportunity to propose an item for consideration of future agendas for Regular or Special Meetings. Any member may request the inclusion of such items at any meeting.

IX. ADJOURNMENT

Decorum Required: Any disruptive behavior, including shouting or derogatory statements or comments may be ruled out of order by the Presiding Officer. Continuation of this type of behavior could result in a request by the Presiding Officer that the individual leave the meeting, and if refused, an order of removal.

Action by Commission Authorized: The Planning & Zoning Commission may vote and/or act upon any item within this Agenda. The Commission reserves the right to retire into executive session concerning any of the items listed on this Agenda, pursuant to and in accordance with Texas Government Code § 551.072 (Deliberations about Real Property); § 551.073 (Deliberations about Gifts & Donations); § 551.076 (Deliberations about Security Devices); §551.087 (Economic Development); §551.074 (Personnel Matters) and, § 551.071 to seek the advice of its attorney about pending or contemplated litigation, settlement offer or on a matter in which the duty of the attorney to the governmental body

under the Texas Disciplinary Rules of Professional Conduct of the State Bar of Texas conflict with the Open Meetings Act and may invoke this right where the City Attorney, the Mayor or a majority of the Body deems an executive session is necessary to allow privileged consultation between the City Attorney and the governing body, if considered necessary and legally justified under the Open Meetings Act. The attorney may appear in person or appear in executive session by conference call in accordance with applicable state law.

Executive Sessions Approved by City Attorney: This agenda has been reviewed and approved by the City's legal counsel and the presence of any subject in any Executive Session portion of the agenda constitutes a written interpretation of Texas Government Code Chapter 551 by legal counsel for the body and constitutes an opinion by the attorney that the items discussed therein may be legally discussed in the closed portion of the meeting considering available opinions of a court of record and opinions of the Texas Attorney General known to the attorney. This provision has been added to this agenda with the intent to meet all elements necessary to satisfy Texas Government Code Chapter 551.144(c) and the meeting is conducted by all participants in reliance on this opinion.

Attendance By Other Elected or Appointed Officials: It is anticipated that members of other city boards, commissions and committees may attend the meeting in numbers that may constitute a quorum of such other city boards, commissions and committees, so that notice is hereby given that the meeting is also a meeting of the other city boards, commissions and committees whose members are in attendance. The members of the other city boards, commissions and committees may participate in discussions which occur at the meeting, but no action will be taken by the other boards, commissions, and committees whose members are in attendance.

I, the undersigned authority, do hereby certify that the above Notice of Meeting of the Planning & Zoning Commission of the City of Windcrest is a true and correct copy of said Notice and was posted on the bulletin board at City Hall of said City in a convenient place to the public and said Notice was posted more than seventy-two (72) hours prior to the meeting on January 15, 2025.

BY:

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Rachel C. Dominguez". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first letters of each word being capitalized and prominent.

Rachel C. Dominguez, City Secretary



WINDCREST TEXAS

Universal Development Application

(Please use separate application for each submittal)

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| ☐ Land Use Amendment | ☐ Land Study | ☐ Replat |
| ☐ Thoroughfare Amendment | ☐ Final Plat | ☐ Amending Plat |
| ☒ Zoning Change (choose one) | ☐ Preliminary Plat | ☐ Minor Plat |
| ☒ Straight Zoning | ☐ Specific Use Permit | ☐ Vacating Plat |
| ☐ PUD (Planned Unit Development) | ☐ Conditional Use Permit | ☐ Site Plan |
| ☐ Variance | ☐ Exception | ☐ Tree Removal Permit |

Project Name: Crestview Baptist Church and BESS

Total Acres: 12.088 Survey Name: William Winford Survey Abstract No.: 798

Project Location (address): 8101 Eagle Crest Blvd, Windcrest, TX 78239

Current Zoning: R1 One Family Dwelling

Current Use: Church

of Lots/Units: 2

For Commercial/Industrial:

Proposed Zoning: B1 Neighborhood
Business District

Proposed Use: Church/Utility

Please Circle One:

Total Proposed Sq. Ft.

SF MF COMM IND OTHER

Applicant Information:

Property Owner Name: Crestview Baptist Church

Address: 8101 Eagle Crest Blvd City: Windcrest St/Zip: TX 78239

Phone: (210) 655-7451 Fax: _____ E-Mail: church@crestviewbc.org

Applicant (if different than Owner): Convergent Energy / Amanda Henry

Address: 7 Times Square City: New York St/Zip: NY 10036

Phone: [REDACTED] Fax: _____ E-Mail: [REDACTED]

Representative: Kimley Horn / Ben Sims

Address: 11700 Katy Fwy #800 City: Houston St/Zip: TX 77079

Phone: [REDACTED] Fax: _____ E-Mail: [REDACTED]

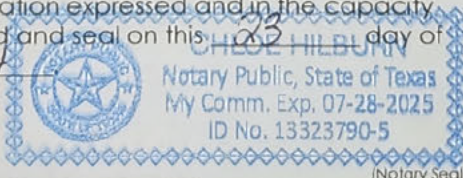
Authorization: By signing this application, you hereby grant Staff access to your property to perform work related to your application. Also, you waive the statutory time limits in accordance with Section 211, 212 and 245 of the Texas Local Government Code.

James K Palmer
Owner's Signature
JAMES K Palmer

Typed/Printed Name

Known to me to be the person whose name is subscribed to the above and foregoing instrument, and acknowledged to me that they executed the same for the purposes and consideration expressed and in the capacity herein stated. Given under my hand and seal on this 23 day of December, 2024.

[Signature]
Notary Public



City of Windcrest Use Only

Project No.: _____

Total Fees: _____

Payment Method: _____

Submittal Date: _____

Accepted by: _____



December 19, 2014

Windcrest Planning and Zoning Committee
City of Windcrest
8608 Midcrown Drive
Windcrest, TX 78239

RE: *Crestview Baptist Church - 8101 Eagle Crest Blvd*
Zoning Change Request
R1 – One Family Dwelling to B1 – Neighborhood Business District

Dear Members of the Windcrest Planning and Zoning Committee,

This letter is to act as a formal zoning change request for the property located at 8101 Eagle Crest Blvd in Windcrest, TX. The tract is currently zoned as "R1 - One Family Dwelling," and a church building is presently operating on the site.

We propose to change the property zoning to "B1 – Neighborhood Business District." This change, along with a special use permit will allow for the construction and operation of a battery storage facility alongside the existing church building. The proposed battery storage facility will provide critical resilience to the local power grid and significantly reduce maintenance costs for the local power utility company.

It's important to note that the tract in question abuts a current B1 zoned property and is located across from multiple retail establishments on the other side of the public roadway. Given its proximity to other commercially zoned properties and retail businesses, we believe that the proposed zoning change to B1 is both logical and beneficial to the community.

The existing use of the church will be preserved despite the proposed changes, ensuring that the current services provided to the community will continue uninterrupted.

In summary, the rezoning of 8101 Eagle Crest Blvd to B1 will enhance the community by reinforcing the reliability of the local power infrastructure while maintaining the existing church services. We believe this proposal aligns well with the city's development goals and provides tangible benefits to the residents of Windcrest.

We appreciate your consideration of this request and are available to address any questions or provide additional information as needed. Thank you for your time and attention to this matter.

Respectfully,
KIMLEY-HORN AND ASSOCIATES, LLC
p.p. CONVERGENT ENERGY

Benjamin Sims, P.E.
Project Manager



LEGEND

- "B1" NEIGHBORHOOD BUSINESS DISTRICT
- "B2" BUSINESS DISTRICT
- "B3" BUSINESS DISTRICT
- "O1" PROFESSIONAL OFFICE DISTRICT
- "R1" ONE FAMILY DWELLING DISTRICT
- "R2" DUPLEX AND APARTMENT DISTRICT
- "TR1" TEMPORARY ONE FAMILY DWELLING DISTRICT



VIEW TO SOUTHEAST



VIEW TO SOUTHWEST



VIEW TO NORTHEAST



VIEW TO NORTHWEST

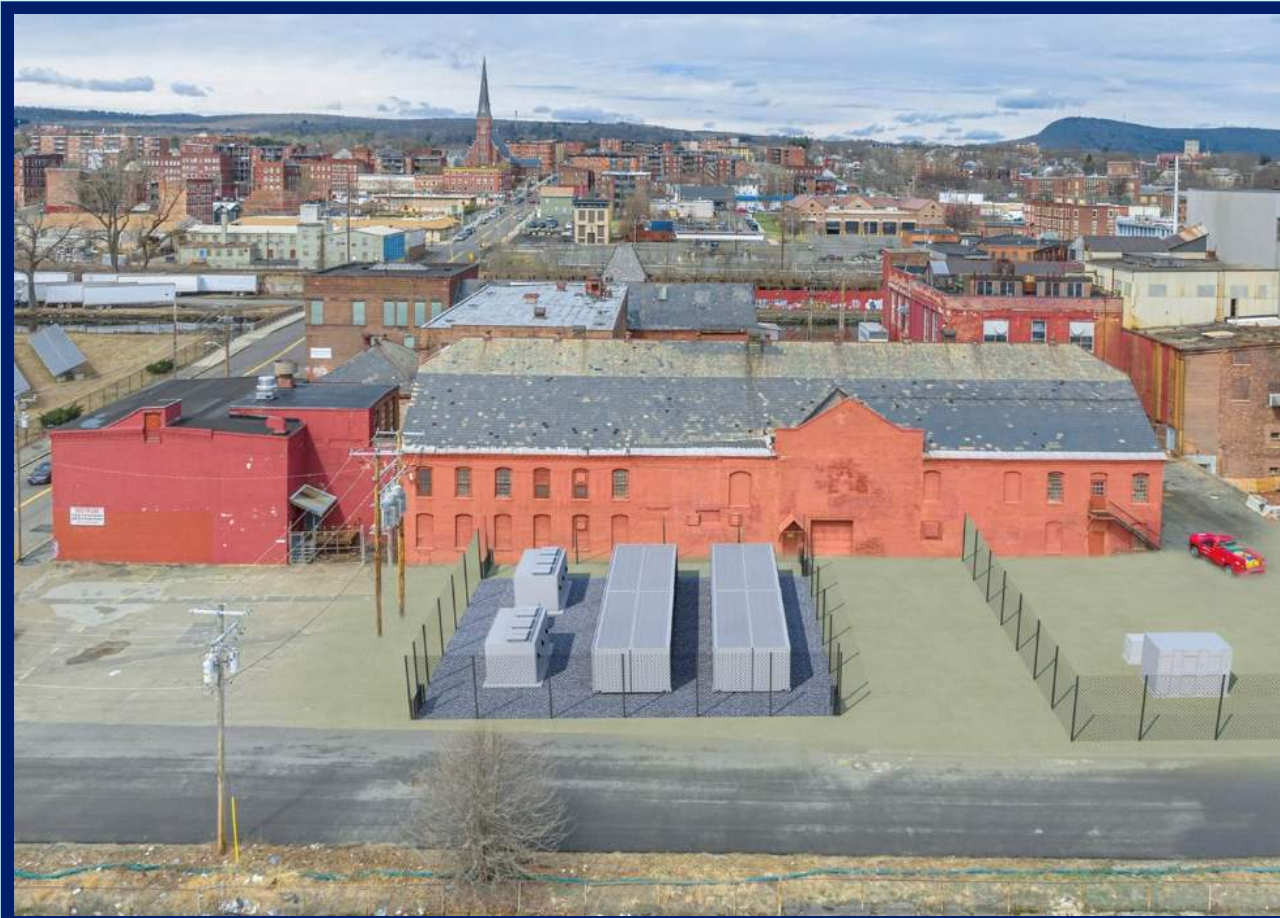
CONVERGENT

BATTERY STORAGE FACILITY

8101 Eagle Crest Blvd, Windcrest, TX 78239



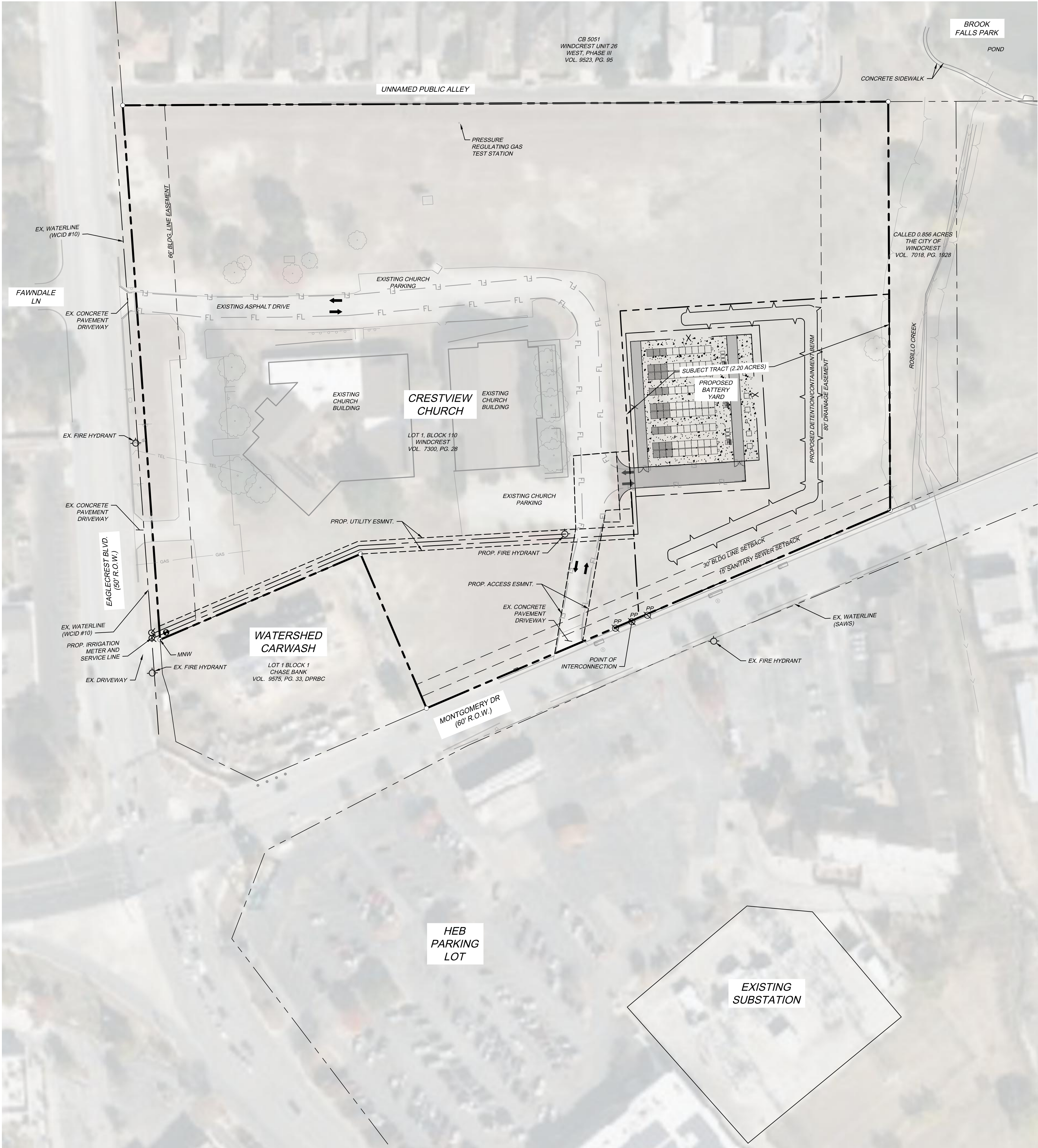
PREVIOUS PROJECTS



CONVERGENT
Kimley»Horn

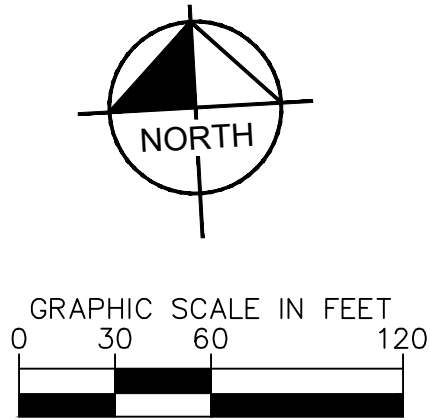


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PARKING TABULATION	
EXISTING PARKING STALLS (DEDICATED TO CHURCH)	170
REQUIRED PARKING STALLS	0

**BATTERY FACILITY WILL ONLY REQUIRE MAINTENANCE 4-5 TIMES PER YEAR AND DOES NOT REQUIRE ANY DEDICATED PARKING



WINDCREST BESS
PREPARED FOR
CONVERGENT

WINDCREST

WINDCREST BESS
PREPARED FOR
CONVERGENT

TEXAS

OVERALL SITE
PLAN

KHA PROJECT
061346202

DATE
07/12/2024

SCALE
AS SHOWN

DESIGNED BY
BJS

DRAWN BY
JO

CHECKED BY
BJS

Kimley»Horn

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117700 KATY FREEWAY, SUITE 800, HOUSTON, TX 77079
PHONE 281-597-9300
WWW.KIMLEY-HORN.COM
TBP# FIRM REGISTRATION F-328

Kimley»Horn
Exhibit: 10/17/2024
BJS

REVISIONS

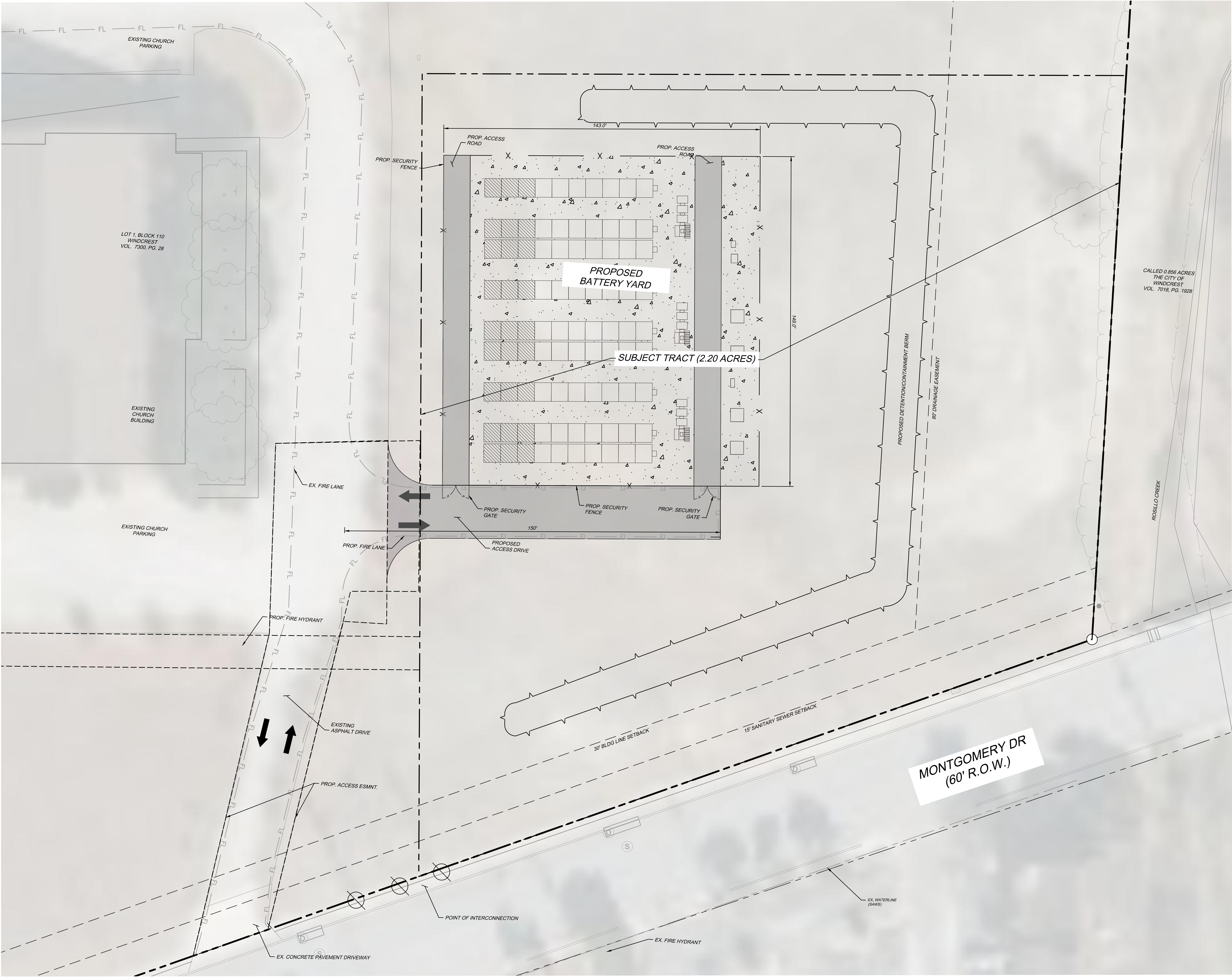
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BY

SHEET NUMBER

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No.	REVISIONS	DATE	BY

Kimley»Horn
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11700 KATY FREEWAY, SUITE 800, HOUSTON, TX 77079
PHONE 281-597-5300
WWW.KIMLEY-HORN.COM
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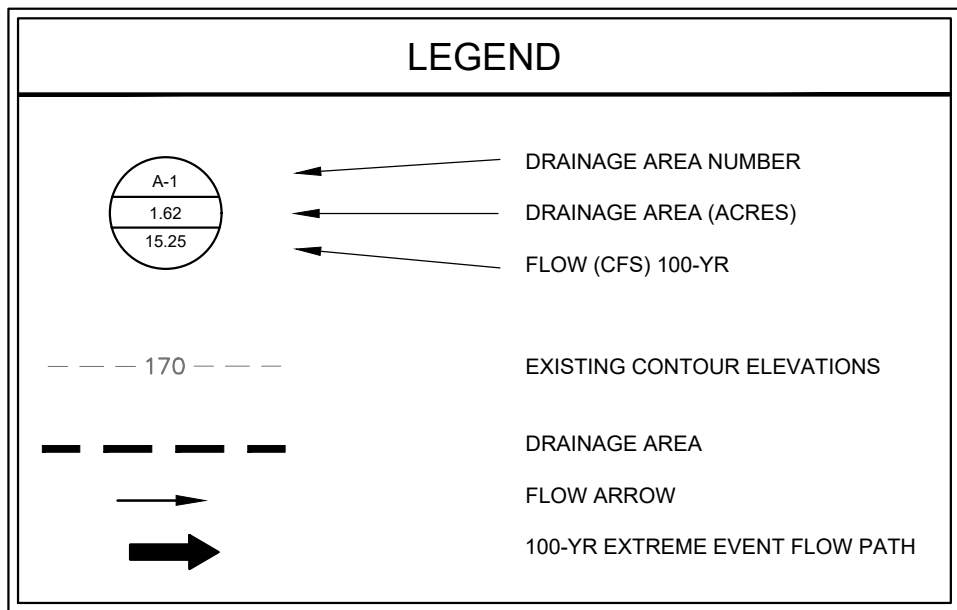
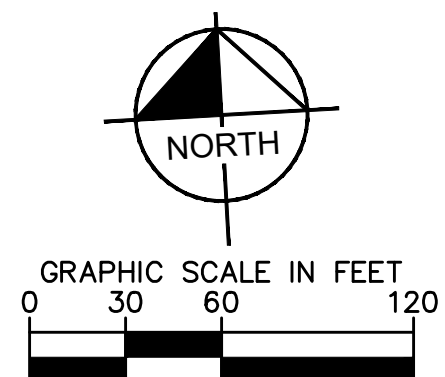
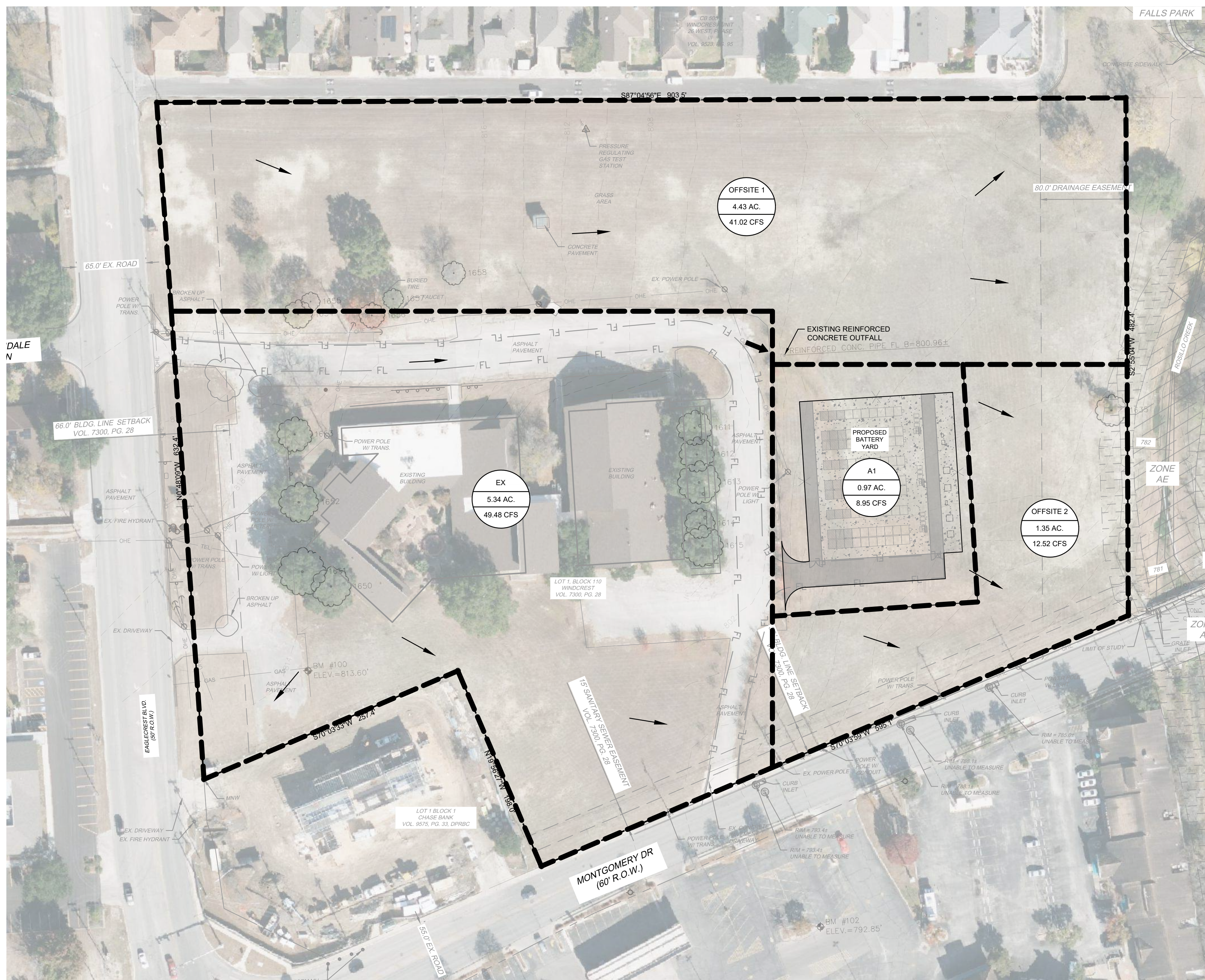
Kimley»Horn
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BJS

KHA PROJECT	061346202
DATE	07/12/2024
SCALE	AS SHOWN
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CHECKED BY	BJS

SITE PLAN

WINDCREST BESS
PREPARED FOR
CONVERGENT
WINDCREST TEXAS

SHEET NUMBER
1.1



Bexar County b,d,e Values:						
Coefficient	50% (2-year)	20% (5-year)	10% (10-year)	4% (25-year)	2% (50-year)	1% (100-year)
e	0.8262	0.8060	0.7936	0.7787	0.7675	0.7563
b (in.)	60.94	75.53	86.16	99.60	108.84	118.19
d (min)	12.42	12.50	12.62	12.85	13.02	13.38

EXISTING DRAINAGE CALCULATIONS											
				2-YEAR		10-YEAR		25-YEAR		100-YEAR	
DRAINAGE AREA	AREA (AC)	C	TC (MIN)	1-2 (IN/HR)	Q-2 (CFS)	1-10 (IN/HR)	Q-10 (CFS)	1-25 (IN/HR)	Q-25 (CFS)	1-100 (IN/HR)	Q-100 (CFS)
1	0.38	0.47	5.00	5.75	1.02	8.84	1.56	10.56	1.87	13.07	2.31

PROPOSED DRAINAGE CALCULATIONS											
				2-YEAR		10-YEAR		25-YEAR		100-YEAR	
DRAINAGE AREA	AREA (AC)	C	TC (MIN)	1-2 (IN/HR)	Q-2 (CFS)	1-10 (IN/HR)	Q-10 (CFS)	1-25 (IN/HR)	Q-25 (CFS)	1-100 (IN/HR)	Q-100 (CFS)
1	0.38	0.80	5.00	5.75	1.73	8.84	2.66	10.56	3.18	13.07	3.94

Runoff per Storm Event - Developed				
Time (min.)	I_{100}	C value	Area (ac)	Runoff (cfs)
10	10.80	0.80	0.38	3.28
15	9.41	0.80	0.38	2.83
20	8.32	0.80	0.38	2.51
30	6.83	0.80	0.38	2.06
40	5.84	0.80	0.38	1.76
50	5.13	0.80	0.38	1.54
60	4.59	0.80	0.38	1.38
70	4.17	0.80	0.38	1.25
80	3.82	0.80	0.38	1.15
90	3.54	0.80	0.38	1.07
100	3.30	0.80	0.38	0.99
110	3.10	0.80	0.38	0.93
120	2.92	0.80	0.38	0.88
130	2.76	0.80	0.38	0.83
140	2.63	0.80	0.38	0.79
150	2.50	0.80	0.38	0.75

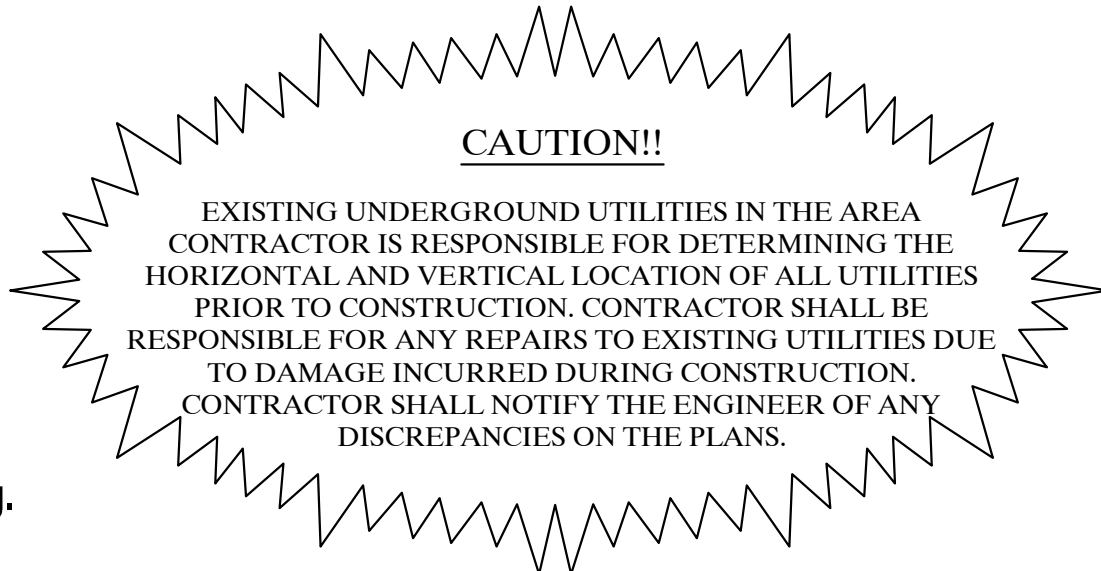
Inflow per Storm Event		
Storm Event	Runoff (cfs)	Inflow (ft ³ /s)
10	3.28	1,969
15	2.83	2,551
20	2.51	3,009
30	2.06	3,702
40	1.76	4,219
50	1.54	4,632
60	1.38	4,975
70	1.25	5,270
80	1.15	5,528
90	1.07	5,759
100	0.99	5,967
110	0.93	6,157
120	0.88	6,332
130	0.83	6,495
140	0.79	6,648
150	0.75	6,790

Outflow per Storm Event			
Storm	Time	Release	Outflow (ft ³)
10	15	2.31	1,041
15	20	2.31	1,388
20	25	2.31	1,735
30	35	2.31	2,429
40	45	2.31	3,123
50	55	2.31	3,817
60	65	2.31	4,511
70	75	2.31	5,205
80	85	2.31	5,899
90	95	2.31	6,593
100	105	2.31	7,287
110	115	2.31	7,981
120	125	2.31	8,675
130	135	2.31	9,369
140	145	2.31	10,063
150	155	2.31	10,757

Required Detention Volume				
Storm	Inflow	Outflow	Storage (ft ³)	
10	1,969	1,041	928	
15	2,551	1,388	1,163	
20	3,009	1,735	1,274	
30	3,702	2,429	1,273	
40	4,219	3,123	1,096	
50	4,632	3,817	815	
60	4,975	4,511	464	
70	5,270	5,205	65	
80	5,528	5,899	(371)	(834)
90	5,759	6,593		
100	5,967	7,287	(1,320)	
110	6,157	7,981	(1,824)	
120	6,332	8,675	(2,342)	
130	6,495	9,369	(2,872)	
140	6,647	10,063	(3,416)	
150	6,790	10,757	(3,967)	



Know what's **below**.
Call before you dig.



Kimley»» Horn

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TBPE FIRM REGISTRATION F-928

Kimley»Horn
Exhibit: 10/17/2024
BJS

KHA PROJECT	DATE	SCALE	AS SHOWN	DESIGNED BY	BJS	DRAWN BY	JO	CHECKED BY	BJS
061346202	07/12/2024								

PROPOSED DRAINAGE AREA MAP

WINDCREST BESS

PREPARED FOR
CONVERGENT

WINDCREST

SHEET NUMBER
EX.

10

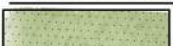
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PLANTING NOTES:

- CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR VERIFYING THE LOCATIONS OF ALL UNDERGROUND UTILITIES, PIPES, STRUCTURES, AND LINE RUNS IN THE FIELD PRIOR TO THE INSTALLATION OF ANY PLANT MATERIAL.
- IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR TO ADVISE THE LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT OF ANY CONDITION FOUND ON SITE WHICH PERMITS INSTALLATION AS SHOWN ON THESE DRAWINGS.
- ALL PLANT MATERIAL SHALL BE MAINTAINED IN A HEALTHY, GROWING CONDITION AND MUST BE REPLACED WITHIN 30 DAYS WITH PLANT MATERIAL OF THE SAME VARIETY AND SIZE IF DAMAGED, DESTROYED, OR REMOVED.
- CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR FINE GRADING AND REMOVAL OF DEBRIS PRIOR TO PLANTING IN ALL AREAS.
- FINAL FINISH GRADING SHALL BE REVIEWED AND APPROVED BY THE LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY ADDITIONAL TOPSOIL REQUIRED TO CREATE A SMOOTH CONDITION PRIOR TO PLANTING.
- CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY ALL PLANT QUANTITIES. ALL PLANT QUANTITIES ARE LISTED FOR INFORMATION PURPOSES ONLY. IT IS THE CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY TO PROVIDE FULL COVERAGE IN ALL PLANTING AREAS AS SHOWN ON THE PLANS AND SPECIFIED IN THE PLANT SCHEDULE.
- CONTRACTOR TO PROVIDE STEEL EDGING BETWEEN ALL PLANTING BEDS AND TURF AREAS UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED ON THE DRAWINGS.
- ALL PLANT MATERIAL SHALL CONFORM TO THE SPECIFICATIONS GIVEN IN THE PLANT SCHEDULE, PLANTING DETAILS, AND PLANTING SPECIFICATIONS.
- ALL PLANT MATERIAL SHALL MEET INDUSTRY STANDARDS AS INDICATED IN THE CURRENT EDITION OF THE AMERICAN STANDARD FOR NURSERY STOCK (ANSI Z60.1).
- ALL PLANT MATERIAL SUBSTITUTIONS SHALL BE APPROVED BY LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT PRIOR TO PURCHASE.
- CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL COORDINATION WITH OTHER CONTRACTORS ON SITE AS REQUIRED TO ACCOMPLISH ALL PLANTING OPERATIONS.
- PLANT MATERIAL SHALL BE PRUNED PER PLANTING SPECIFICATIONS UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED ON DRAWINGS.
- PLANTING AREAS SHALL BE KEPT FREE OF TRASH, WEEDS, DEBRIS, AND DEAD PLANT MATERIAL.
- ALL LIME STABILIZED SOIL AND INORGANIC SELECT FILL FOR BUILDING OR PAVING CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE REMOVED FROM ALL PLANTING BEDS TO A MINIMUM DEPTH OF 24". REPLACE MATERIAL REMOVED WITH IMPORTED TOPSOIL.
- TREES OVERHANGING PEDESTRIAN WALKS SHALL BE LIMBED TO A HEIGHT OF SEVEN FEET (7'). TREE OVERHANGING PUBLIC STREETS AND FIRELANES SHALL BE LIMBED TO A HEIGHT OF FOURTEEN FEET (14').
- TREES PLANTED NEXT TO ACCESSIBLE ROUTES AND ACCESSIBLE AREAS SHALL BE LIMBED TO 7'6" (80" MIN.) AFF.
- ALL PROPOSED TREES SHALL BE STAKED WITH AN AT-GRADE ROOT BALL SECURING SYSTEM AS SHOWN IN THE PLANTING DETAILS AND SPECIFICATIONS. NO ABOVE-GROUND STAKING SYSTEMS, GUY WIRES/WIRES, HOSES, STRAPS, POSTS (METAL OR WOOD) SHALL BE ALLOWED UNLESS AUTHORIZED IN WRITING BY THE LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT.
- PERMANENT IRRIGATION IS TO BE INSTALLED PER IRRIGATION PLANS.

PLANT SCHEDULE

SYMBOL	CODE	QTY	BOTANICAL / COMMON NAME	ROOT	CAL	SIZE	REMARKS
TREES							
	UC	8	ULMUS CRASSIFOLIA / CEDAR ELM	B & B	3" CAL.	12'-14' HT.	SINGLE STRAIGHT CENTRAL LEADER, FULL AND MATCHING
	JU	16	JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA / EASTERN RED CEDAR	B & B	3" CAL.	8'-10' HT.	SINGLE STRAIGHT CENTRAL LEADER, FULL AND MATCHING
ORNAMENTAL TREES							
	LN	8	LAGERSTROEMIA X 'NATCHEZ' / NATCHEZ CRAPE MYRTLE	B & B	3-1.5" CANES	8'-10' HT.	MULTI-TRUNK (3 STEMS MIN.), FULL AND MATCHING
SHRUBS							
	AD	105	ABELIA X GRANDIFLORA / DWARF ABELIA	CONT.	30" HT.	30" OC	FULL AND MATCHING
	MX	3	MISCANTHUS X 'GRACILLIMUS' / MAIDEN GRASS	CONT.	36" HT.	108" O.C.	FULL AND MATCHING
	MC	173	MUHLENBERGIA CAPILLARIS 'PLUMETASTIC' / PINK MUHLY	CONT.	18" HT.	36" OC	FULL AND MATCHING
	EA	10	ELAEAGNUS ANGUSTIFOLIA / RUSSIAN OLIVE	CONT.	36" HT.	48" O.C.	FULL AND MATCHING
	LS	59	LEUCOPHYLLUM FRUTESCENS 'SILVERADO' / TEXAS SAGE	CONT.	24" HT.	60" O.C.	FULL AND MATCHING
TURF/GRASSES							
	SOD	24,528 SF	CYNODON DACTYLON / BERMUDA GRASS	N/A	N/A	N/A	SOD TO HAVE TIGHT, SAND FILLED JOINTS AND BE FREE OF WEEDS.

Kimley»Horn

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11700 KATY FREEWAY, SUITE 800, HOUSTON, TX 77079
PHONE 281-567-5300
WWW.KIMLEY-HORN.COM
TBP# FIRM REGISTRATION F-328

Kimley»Horn
Exhibit: 07/18/2024
BDM

KHA PROJECT	061346202	DATE	JULY 2024	SCALE	AS SHOWN	DESIGNED BY	MLF	MLF	BDM
CHECKED BY		DRAWN BY							

PLANTING EXHIBIT

WINDCREST BESS
PREPARED FOR
CONVERGENT

TEXAS

SHEET NUMBER
LP 1.00

WINDCREST

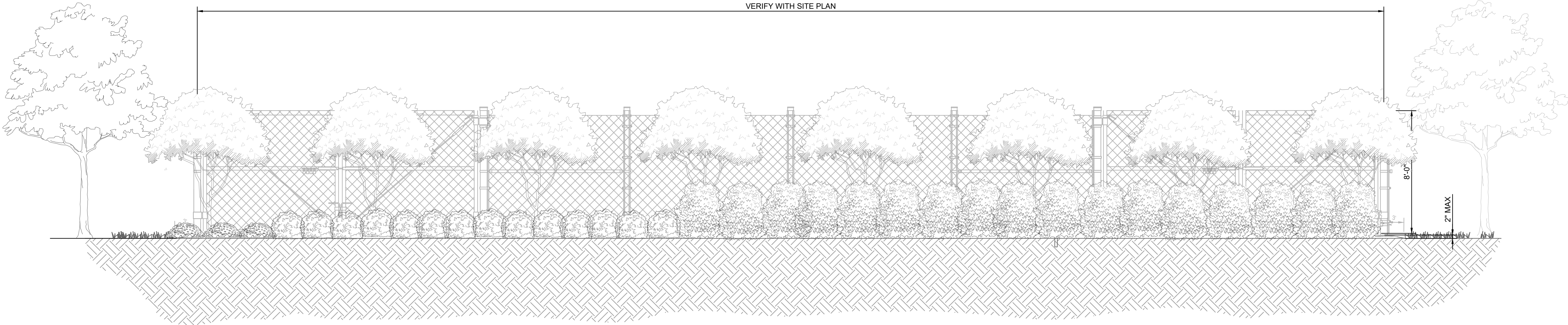
REVISIONS

DATE

BY

Plotted By: Fletcher, Megan Sheet Set: Kim Layout: LP 2.00 July 17, 2024 06:30:16pm W:\miley-horn.com\TS_SNAI\HOU_Civil\061346202-Windcrest BESS\CAD\Plan\Sheets\Landscape\LP_100.dwg

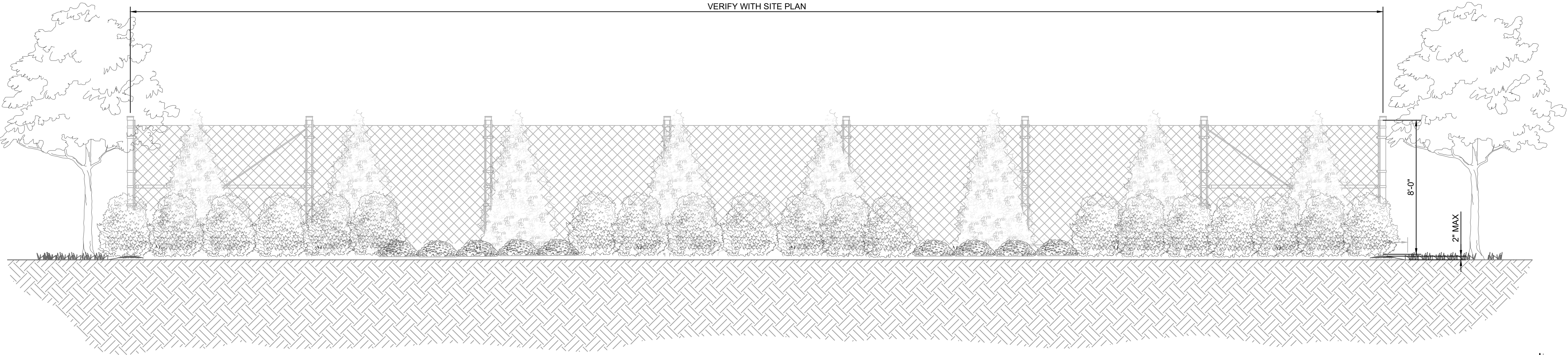
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LANDSCAPE SCREENING ELEVATION: AT TIME OF PLANTING

Scale: N.T.S.

A



LANDSCAPE SCREENING ELEVATION: AT TIME OF PLANTING

Scale: N.T.S.

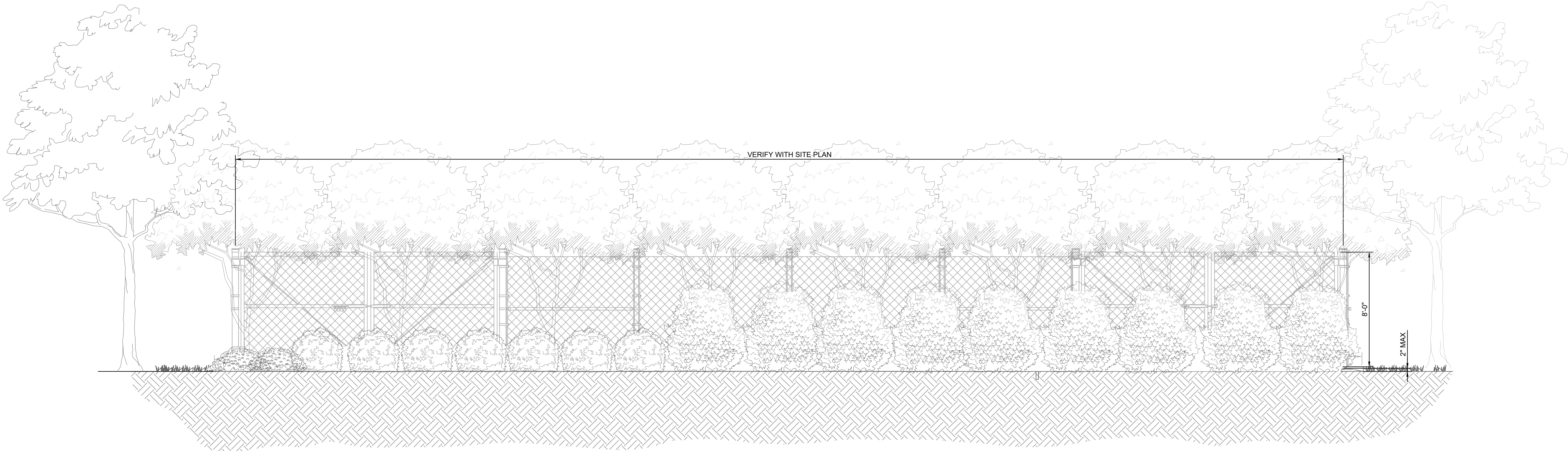
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KHA PROJECT 061346202		DATE JULY 2024		SCALE AS SHOWN		DESIGNED BY MLF		DRAWN BY MLF		CHECKED BY BDM	
LANDSCAPE SCREENING ELEVATIONS						TEXAS					
WINDCREST BESS PREPARED FOR CONVERGENT						WINDCREST					
SHEET NUMBER LP 2.00											
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						REVISIONS					
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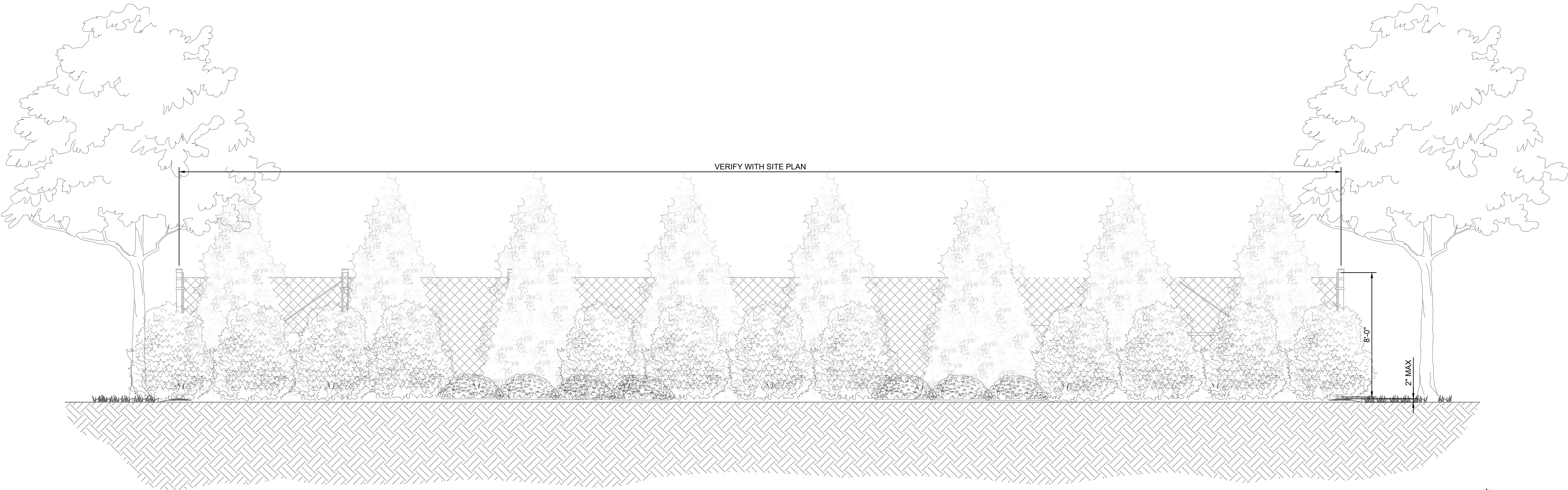
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Exhibit: 07/18/2024
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LANDSCAPE SCREENING ELEVATION: AT PLANT MATURITY
Scale: N.T.S. **B**



SHEET NUMBER
LP 2.01

WINDCREST BESS
PREPARED FOR
CONVERGENT

WINDCREST TEXAS

LANDSCAPE SCREENING
ELEVATIONS

KHA PROJECT	DATE	SCALE	AS SHOWN	DESIGNED BY	MLF	DRAWN BY	MLF	CHECKED BY	BDM
061346202	JULY 2024								

Kimley»Horn
Exhibit: 07/18/2024
BDM

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11770 KATY FREEWAY, SUITE 800, HOUSTON, TX 77079
PHONE 281-597-9300
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REVISIONS

No.

BY

DATE



AT PLANT MATURITY

Scale: N.T.S.

B



AT TIME OF PLANTING

Scale: N.T.S.

A

SHEET NUMBER LP 2.02	WINDCREST BESS PREPARED FOR CONVERGENT	TEXAS	LANDSCAPE SCREENING ELEVATIONS	KHA PROJECT 061346202	DATE JULY 2024	SCALE AS SHOWN	DESIGNED BY MLF	DRAWN BY MLF	CHECKED BY BDM	Kimley»Horn Exhibit: 07/18/2024 BDM	Kimley»Horn © 2024 KIMLEY-HORN AND ASSOCIATES, INC. 11770 KATY FREEWAY, SUITE 800, HOUSTON, TX 77079 PHONE 281-597-5300 WWW.KIMLEY-HORN.COM TBPB FIRM REGISTRATION F-328	No.	REVISIONS	DATE	BY

Protected Species Assessment Report

Windcrest BESS

Approximately 12 Acres

Bexar County, Texas

July 16, 2024



Prepared For:

Convergent Energy + Power

Prepared By:

Kimley»Horn

Dallas, Texas

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**Protected Species Assessment Report
Windcrest BESS
Approximately 12 Acres
Bexar County, Texas**

1.0 - INTRODUCTION

Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc. (Kimley-Horn) was retained by Convergent Energy + Power (Client) to perform a Protected Species Assessment which included an evaluation of potential impacts to threatened and endangered (T&E) species, migratory bird species, and bald and golden eagles on approximately 12 acres of mostly urban land in Bexar County, Texas (site or study area). The location of the study area can be seen on Figure 1 in Appendix A. The proposed project consists of a battery energy storage system. Kimley-Horn conducted a site visit at the study area on June 19, 2024, with the objective of identifying potential protected species and/or their habitats. Vegetation within the study area generally consisted of maintained field.

Site photographs depicting onsite observed conditions are provided in Appendix B. Figure 1 in Appendix B provides the general location of the site visit photographs, with the photographs labeled and corresponding to the photo numbers on the photo sheets in Appendix B.

The purpose of performing the Protected Species Assessment was to characterize the existing site conditions, observe the site for listed T&E species, migratory birds, and bald and golden eagles and their habitats, and provide an opinion regarding whether or not proposed development onsite would result in impacts to the protected species.

2.0 - BACKGROUND REGULATORY INFORMATION

Federally Listed Threatened and Endangered Species

The purpose of the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) is to protect and recover imperiled species and the ecosystems upon which they depend. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) administer the ESA. The USFWS has primary responsibility for terrestrial and freshwater organisms, while the responsibilities of NMFS are mainly marine wildlife. Under the ESA, species may be listed as threatened or endangered. “Threatened” means a species is likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future. “Endangered” means a species is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range. Under the ESA, individual species and their habitat are protected.

USFWS current policy makes it incumbent on the project proponent to ascertain the potential for impact to a T&E species for each project and then notify the USFWS for formal consultation if a proposed project “may affect” a listed species. The USFWS notes that “a qualified biologist should use the USFWS website and other current information to make this determination”. For non-federally funded projects that “may affect” or are likely to adversely affect T&E species or their habitat, a Section 10(a)(1)(B) permit would be required. The USFWS also notes that for those projects with a federal (government) nexus, it is the responsibility of the federal action agency [under Section (7)(a)] to determine if a proposed project “may affect” T&E species or their habitat. Under Section 7,

proposed endangered or threatened species must be considered in the effects analysis. This would apply if a federal nexus is identified for the project.

Section 9 of the ESA prohibits the “take” of endangered species of fish or wildlife. Take is defined as, “harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or an attempt to do the same”. Under Section 9 of the ESA, proposed endangered or threatened species on private land without a federal nexus, are not required to be considered in the effects analysis.

State-Listed Threatened and Endangered Species

Section 65.171 of the Texas Administrative Code states that no person may take, possess, propagate, transport, export, sell or offer for sale, or ship any species of fish or wildlife listed by the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD) as endangered or threatened. Sections 69.01 – 69.9 of the Texas Administrative Code provides laws and regulations pertaining to threatened or endangered plant species. Unlike the ESA, state laws make no provision for habitat protection or regulation of indirect takes, but do outlaw killing or maiming individuals of listed species and regulates other aspects such as trade and transportation. Therefore, state listed species are typically a development constraint if they are identified onsite and will be directly impacted.

Migratory Birds

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) makes it illegal for anyone to “take, possess, import, export, transport, sell, purchase, barter, or offer for sale, purchase, or barter, any migratory bird, or the parts, nests, or eggs of such a bird except under the terms of a valid permit issued pursuant to Federal regulations by the USFWS.” Typically, if active nests of bird species protected by the MBTA are identified, the USFWS recommends avoiding tree clearing or nest removal until at least the peak of the nesting season (generally March through August) has passed or until the nest is abandoned.

The U.S. Department of the Interior, Office of the Solicitor, published a memorandum (M-37050) dated December 22, 2017 regarding the MBTA and how “incidental take” is viewed by the Department. The memorandum analyzes whether the MBTA prohibits the accidental or “incidental” taking or killing of migratory birds. “Incidental take” is take that results from an activity, but is not the purpose of that activity. In this memorandum, the Department of the Interior concluded that *“the MBTA’s prohibition on pursuing, hunting, taking, capturing, killing, or attempting to do the same applies only to direct and affirmative purposeful actions that reduce migratory birds, their eggs, or their nests, by killing or capturing, to human control”*. Therefore, according to the Department of the Interior, the MBTA does not prohibit “incidental take”. Courts have disagreed with respect to including or excluding “incidental take” when considering the prohibitions under the MBTA. In 2015, the Fifth Circuit in *United States v. Citgo Petroleum Corp.* issued an opinion that agreed with the Eighth and Ninth circuits that a taking is limited to deliberate acts done directly and intentionally to migratory birds. Therefore, the Fifth Circuit decided that the MBTA only prohibits intentional take and does not prohibit incidental take. This decision by the Fifth Circuit set precedent within the Fifth Circuit’s jurisdiction, including Texas.

The U.S. Department of the Interior, Office of the Solicitor, published a memorandum (M-37065) dated March 8, 2021 permanently withdrawing and revoking M-37050.

On September 29, 2021, the U.S. Department of Interior announced a series of actions to unwind the most recent rulemaking in an effort “to ensure that the MBTA conserves birds today and into the future.” On October 4, 2021, the USFWS published a final rule revoking the most recent rule enacted

by the Trump Administration that limited the scope of the MBTA. According to the Federal Register, the final MBTA revocation rule went into effect on December 3, 2021. It is our understanding that as of December 3, 2021, incidental take is enforceable under the MBTA.

In addition, on October 4, 2021, the USFWS published an Advanced Notice of Proposed Rulemaking announcing the intent to solicit public comments and information to help develop proposed regulations that would establish a permitting system to authorize the incidental take of migratory birds in certain circumstances. The USFWS issued a Director's Order establishing criteria for the types of conduct that will be a priority for enforcement activities with respect to incidental take of migratory birds. The draft rule allowing incidental take of birds covered by the MBTA was issued to the federal Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA) and is pending release.

Bald and Golden Eagles

According to the USFWS, the BGEPA prohibits anyone, without a permit issued by the Secretary of the Interior, from "taking" bald eagles, including their parts, nests, or eggs.

In addition to immediate impacts, this definition also covers "impacts that result from human-induced alterations initiated around a previously used nest site during a time when eagles are not present, if, upon the eagle's return, such alterations agitate or bother an eagle to a degree that interferes with or interrupts normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering habits, and causes injury, death or nest abandonment." The proposed regulatory changes made by the USFWS also address bald and golden eagles (discussed above). The proposal by USFWS was published in the Federal Register on June 1, 2023. The publication stated that the proposed rule was available for public comment through July 31, 2023. It is our understanding that the public comment period has closed. A search of the Federal Register yielded no updates with respect to the proposal to amend these regulations as of the date of this report.

On February 12, 2024 the USFWS published a final rule pertaining to the issuance of permits for eagle incidental take and eagle nest take in the Federal Register. The regulations have been revised to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of permitting, improve clarity for the regulated community, and increase the conservation benefit for eagles. In addition to continuing to authorize specific permits, the USFWS created general permits for certain activities under prescribed conditions, including general permit options for qualifying wind-energy generation project, power line infrastructure, activities that may disturb breeding bald eagles, and bald eagle nest take. Permit fees and permit requirements and processes were also revised. The new rule was put into effect on April 12, 2024.

Kimley-Horn conducted a preliminary review of the potential for bald and golden eagle habitat to occur on the proposed project location, or be affected by, the proposed project for the purposes of due diligence in complying with the BGEPA.

3.0 – RESOURCE REVIEW AND FIELD ASSESSMENT

3.1 – MAPPING AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The Protected Species Assessment was completed using a combination of existing information obtained from public readily available sources including reports, published literature, online databases, GIS data, and site reconnaissance.

The following data sources were used to complete this study:

- U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic mapping/data;
- Current aerial imagery;
- USFWS Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) report;
- USFWS National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) data;
- Texas Parks and Wildlife Department Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Species of Texas by County;
- Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Map Service Center and floodplain data; and
- TPWD Texas Natural Diversity Database (TXNDD).

3.2 – TOPOGRAPHY AND SURFACE WATER

The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-Minute Topographic Map (Schertz, Texas quadrangle) of the project site was reviewed to identify potentially suitable habitat for T&E species, migratory birds, and bald and golden eagles within the project site. Based on a review of the topographic map, the site elevation is depicted to range between approximately 770 to 820 feet above mean sea level. The topographic map depicts the project site as undeveloped, as evidenced by the lack of shading. No “blue-line” features were observed within the study area. A “blue-line” feature named Rosillo Creek is located to the east of the study area. No apparent freshwater pond features are located within the study area. The topographic layout of the project site is displayed on Figure 2 in Appendix A.

The National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) Map of the project site was reviewed to identify suspect wetland areas and waterbodies within the project site boundaries, which can sometimes provide suitable habitat for listed T&E species. A review of the NWI Map (Figure 3 in Appendix A), indicated no wetland and/or waterbody features within the project site.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Map Service Center portal was utilized to determine if FEMA 100-Year Floodplain is located within the study area. Based on a review of the appropriate FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), there are two FEMA flood zones within the study area: Zone AE: 100-Year Floodplain and Zone X: Area of Minimal Flood Hazard (Figure 4 in Appendix A).

3.3 – SOIL SURVEY

Figure 5 in Appendix A depicts the soil composition data for the study area. According to the Bexar County soil survey, two soil types are depicted within the study area. Table 1 below lists the soil types identified within the study area.

Table 1: NRCS Soils within Study Area	
Soil Unit ID	Soil Unit Name
AuB	Austin silty clay, 1 to 3 percent slopes
HsC	Houston Black clay, 3 to 5 percent slopes

3.4 – VEGETATION CHARACTERISTICS

According to the TPWD's Vegetation Types of Texas map, the entirety of the site is located in an area designated as “Urban” (Code 46 (reference Vegetation Types of Texas Map, Figure 6 in Appendix A)).

Based on the results of the site visit, the project site generally consists of upland vegetation. The study area can best be categorized into one distinct vegetation type: maintained field. Maintained field makes up approximately 100% of the vegetative portion of the study area and is characterized by yellow bluestem (*Bothriochloa ischaemum*), big-head rabbit-tobacco (*Evax prolifera*), Bermudagrass (*Cynodon dactylon*), and live oak (*Quercus virginiana*).

3.5 – T&E SPECIES RESOURCES

Literature and agency file searches were conducted to identify the potential occurrence of federally or state listed T&E species in the vicinity of the proposed project. Threatened and Endangered species are listed on the USFWS Austin Ecological Services Field Office's Endangered Species List by County for Texas web page (originally accessed June 2024), the USFWS Information, Planning, and Consultation System (IPaC) (accessed June 2024), and the TPWD Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Species of Texas by County web page (accessed June 2024). Additional information detailing typical habitat was obtained from the USFWS and TPWD websites (accessed June 2024). The USFWS has record of an official species request made through the USFWS' IPaC by Kimley-Horn on June 25, 2024. An official species list document date June 25, 2024 was generated by IPaC and transmitted to Kimley-Horn on behalf of the Austin Ecological Services Field Office.

The list of T&E species compiled by the USFWS on the IPaC for Bexar County, Texas includes 20 species (reference USFWS IPaC Official Species List in Appendix C). However, according to the USFWS, two of the species should only be considered for wind energy projects, one should only be considered if the project affects the Edward's Aquifer and/or recharge/contributing zones, one is a proposed endangered species, and one is a candidate species. Currently, proposed endangered and proposed threatened species are not afforded protection under Section 9 of the ESA; however, if a federal nexus is identified for the project, proposed species must be considered in the effects analysis under Section 7 of the ESA. We understand there are not known federal nexuses for the project at this time. Candidate species are not afforded protection under the ESA. Additionally, the project is not located within the Edward's Aquifer and/or recharge/contributing zone. Table 2, below, includes the species listed by the USFWS in Bexar County, Texas, their federal status, habitat descriptions, conditions, and effect determinations.

Table 2: USFWS Species Listed for Bexar County, Texas					
Species	USFWS Status	Habitat Description	Comments	Condition(s)	Findings
MAMMALS					
Tricolored Bat (<i>Perimyotis subflavis</i>)	Proposed Endangered	During the winter, are often found in caves and abandoned mines, though also known to roost in road-associated culverts. During the spring, summer, and fall they can be found in forested habitats where they roost in trees, primarily among leaves of live or recently dead deciduous hardwood trees. May also be found in Spanish moss, pine trees, and occasionally human structures.	Observed On-site: No Observed in Proximity: No Habitat present: Yes Habitat Type: Roosting	-	No effect No known federal nexus within the study area

Table 2: USFWS Species Listed for Bexar County, Texas

Species	USFWS Status	Habitat Description	Comments	Condition(s)	Findings
BIRDS					
Golden-cheeked Warbler (<i>Setophaga chrysoparia</i>)	Endangered	Typical nesting habitat is found in tall, closed canopy, dense, mature stands of Ashe juniper mixed with trees such as Texas oak, shin oak, live oak, and post oak. This type of woodland generally grows in moist areas such as steep-sided canyons, slopes, and adjacent uplands. The essential element to their nesting habitat is trees that are at least 15 feet tall with a trunk diameter of about 6 inches. Required juniper trees must have shedding bark which happens at the base of the tree around 20 years old.	Observed On-site: No Observed in Proximity: No Habitat present: No Habitat Type: N/A	-	No effect
Piping Plover (<i>Charadrius melodus</i>)	Threatened	Wintering migrant along the Texas Gulf Coast; beaches and bayside mud flats.	Observed On-site: No Observed in Proximity: No Habitat present: No Habitat Type: N/A	Wind Energy Projects	No effect
Red Knot (<i>Calidris canutus rufa</i>)	Threatened	Migrate long distances in flocks northward through the U.S. mainly April to June, southward July to October. Prefers the shoreline of coast and bays and also uses mudflats during rare inland encounters. Primarily inhabits seacoasts on tidal flats and beaches, herbaceous wetlands, and tidal flat/shore.	Observed On-site: No Observed in Proximity: No Habitat present: No Habitat Type: N/A	Wind Energy Projects	No effect
AMPHIBIANS					
San Marcos Salamander (<i>Eurycea nana</i>)	Threatened	Known to inhabit the San Marcos Springs and nearby surface and subterranean aquatic habitats. This species is primarily known from rocky habitats and submerged aquatic vegetation in and near the springs of Spring Lake, parts of Spring Lake Dam, and nearby parts of the upper San Marcos River.	Observed On-site: No Observed in Proximity: No Habitat present: No Habitat Type: N/A	-	No effect

Table 2: USFWS Species Listed for Bexar County, Texas

Species	USFWS Status	Habitat Description	Comments	Condition(s)	Findings
Texas Blind Salamander (<i>Eurycea rathbuni</i>)	Endangered	Inhabit water-filled subterranean caverns of the Edwards Aquifer in the San Marcos area.	Observed On-site: No Observed in Proximity: No Habitat present: No Habitat Type: N/A	If project impacts quality or quantity of Edwards Aquifer and surface water in recharge/contributing zones.	No effect
FISH					
Fountain Darter (<i>Etheostoma fonticola</i>)	Endangered	Inhabit springs dominated by aquatic submerged macrophytes and algal mats. This species is known to occur within the Comal Springs River system in New Braunfels and the San Marcos Springs system in San Marcos.	Observed On-site: No Observed in Proximity: No Habitat present: No Habitat Type: N/A	-	No effect
INSECTS					
[no Common Name] Beetle (<i>Rhadine exilis</i>)	Endangered	Known from 49 to 55 caves in Bexar County, Texas.	Observed On-site: No Observed in Proximity: No Habitat present: No Habitat Type: N/A	-	No effect
[no Common Name] Beetle (<i>Rhadine infernalis</i>)	Endangered	Known from 36 to 39 caves in Bexar County, Texas.	Observed On-site: No Observed in Proximity: No Habitat present: No Habitat Type: N/A	-	No effect
Comal Springs Dryopid Beetle (<i>Stygoparnus comalensis</i>)	Endangered	Inhabit subterranean spaces associated with springs issuing from the Edwards Aquifer.	Observed On-site: No Observed in Proximity: No Habitat present: No Habitat Type: N/A	-	No effect
Comal Springs Riffle Beetle (<i>Heterelmis comalensis</i>)	Endangered	Inhabits springs or seeps.	Observed On-site: No Observed in Proximity: No Habitat present: No Habitat Type: N/A	-	No effect

Table 2: USFWS Species Listed for Bexar County, Texas

Species	USFWS Status	Habitat Description	Comments	Condition(s)	Findings
Helotes Mold Beetle (<i>Batrisodes venyivi</i>)	Endangered	This species is known from caves in Bexar County.	Observed On-site: No Observed in Proximity: No Habitat present: No Habitat Type: N/A	-	No effect
Monarch Butterfly (<i>Danaus plexippus</i>)	Candidate	Inhabit prairies, meadows, grasslands, and along roadsides of North America.	Observed On-site: No Observed in Proximity: No Habitat present: Yes Habitat Type: Migratory	-	Not Afforded Protection Under the ESA
ARACHNIDS					
Cokendolpher Cave Harvestman (<i>Texella cokendolpheri</i>)	Endangered	Known from Robber Baron Cave.	Observed On-site: No Observed in Proximity: No Habitat present: No Habitat Type: N/A	-	No effect
Government Canyon Bat Cave Meshweaver (<i>Circurina vespera</i>)	Endangered	Known from one cave in Bexar County, Texas.	Observed On-site: No Observed in Proximity: No Habitat present: No Habitat Type: N/A	-	No effect
Government Canyon Bat Cave Spider (<i>Tayshaneta microps</i>)	Endangered	Known from two caves in Bexar County, Texas.	Observed On-site: No Observed in Proximity: No Habitat present: No Habitat Type: N/A	-	No effect

Table 2: USFWS Species Listed for Bexar County, Texas					
Species	USFWS Status	Habitat Description	Comments	Condition(s)	Findings
Madla Cave Meshweaver <i>(Circurina madla)</i>	Endangered	Inhabit eight caves in Bexar County, Texas.	Observed On-site: No Observed in Proximity: No Habitat present: No Habitat Type: N/A	-	No effect
Robber Baron Cave Meshweaver <i>(Circurina baronia)</i>	Endangered	Known to inhabit only Robber Baron Cave.	Observed On-site: No Observed in Proximity: No Habitat present: No Habitat Type: N/A	-	No effect
CRUSTACEANS					
Peck's Cave Amphipod <i>(Stygobromus (= Stygonectes) pecki)</i>	Endangered	Inhabits Comal Springs and Hueco Springs in Comal County.	Observed On-site: No Observed in Proximity: No Habitat present: No Habitat Type: N/A	-	No effect
FLOWERING PLANTS					
Texas Wild-rice <i>(Zizania taxana)</i>	Endangered	Inhabits the upper San Marcos River in Hays County. Prefers gravel and sand substrates overlaying black silt and clay.	Observed On-site: No Observed in Proximity: No Habitat present: No Habitat Type: N/A	-	No effect

Source: USFWS IPaC Official Species List requested and received June 25, 2024.

The lists of Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Species compiled by the TPWD for Bexar County, Texas includes 124 species (reference full list and definitions of state and federal ranks on TPWD Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Species in Bexar County in Appendix D). However, only 16 species are given a state designation of threatened or endangered. Table 3, below, includes the 16 species listed by the TPWD as threatened or endangered, their federal and state statuses (when provided), habitat descriptions, and likelihood of occurrence based on our analysis.

Table 3: TPWD List of Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Species for Bexar County, Texas

Species	USFWS Status	TPWD Status	Habitat Description	Comments	Likelihood of Occurrence
AMPHIBIANS					
Cascade Caverns Salamander (<i>Eurycea latitans</i>)	-	T	Present in karstic springs and subterranean voids within the Trinity and Edwards aquifers in Central Texas.	Observed On-site: No Observed in Proximity: No Habitat present: No Habitat Type: N/A	Low
Texas Salamander (<i>Eurycea neotenes</i>)	-	T	Lives in water-filled caves of the Edwards Aquifer near San Marcos, Texas.	Observed On-site: No Observed in Proximity: No Habitat present: No Habitat Type: N/A	Low
BIRDS					
Golden-cheeked Warbler (<i>setophaga chrysoparia</i>)	LE	E	Ashe juniper stands with various oaks (<i>Quercus spp.</i>). Edges of cedar brakes. Dependent on Ashe juniper (also known as cedar) for long bark strips, only available from mature trees, used in nest construction; nests are placed in various trees other than Ashe juniper; only a few mature junipers or nearby cedar brakes can provide the necessary nest material; forage for insects in broad-leaved trees and shrubs; nesting late March-early summer.	Observed On-site: No Observed in Proximity: No Habitat present: No Habitat Type: N/A	Low
Piping Plover (<i>Charadrius melodus</i>)	LT	T	Beaches, sandflats, and dunes along Gulf Coast beaches and adjacent offshore islands.	Observed On-site: No Observed in Proximity: No Habitat present: No Habitat Type: N/A	Low
White-faced Ibis (<i>Plegadis chihi</i>)	-	T	Prefers freshwater marshes, sloughs, and irrigated rice fields, but will attend brackish and saltwater habitats; nests in marshes, in low trees, on the ground in bulrushes or reeds, or on floating mats.	Observed On-site: No Observed in Proximity: No Habitat present: No Habitat Type: N/A	Low
Whooping Crane (<i>Grus americana</i>)	LE	E	Small ponds, marshes, and flooded grain fields for both roosting and foraging. Potential migrant via plains throughout most of state to coast; winters in coastal marshes of Aransas, Calhoun, and Refugio.	Observed On-site: No Observed in Proximity: No Habitat present: No Habitat Type: N/A	Low
Wood Stork (<i>Mycteria americana</i>)	-	T	Forages in prairie ponds, flooded pastures or fields, ditches, and other shallow standing water, including salt-water; usually roosts communally in tall snags, sometimes in association with other wading birds (i.e. active heronries); breeds in Mexico and birds move into Gulf States in search of mud flats and other wetlands, even those associated with forested areas; formerly nested in Texas, but no breeding records since 1960.	Observed On-site: No Observed in Proximity: No Habitat present: No Habitat Type: N/A	Low

Table 3: TPWD List of Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Species for Bexar County, Texas					
Species	USFWS Status	TPWD Status	Habitat Description	Comments	Likelihood of Occurrence
FISH					
Toothless Blindcat (<i>Trogloglanis pattersoni</i>)	-	T	Inhabits total darkness, 900 feet below the surface under San Antonio, Texas. Swims in the groundwater in the Edwards Balcones Fault Zone Aquifer.	Observed On-site: No Observed in Proximity: No Habitat present: No Habitat Type: N/A	Low
Widemouth Blindcat (<i>Satan eurystomus</i>)	-	T	Inhabits total darkness, 900 feet below the surface under San Antonio, Texas. Swims in the groundwater in the Edwards Balcones Fault zone Aquifer.	Observed On-site: No Observed in Proximity: No Habitat present: No Habitat Type: N/A	Low
MAMMALS					
Black Bear (<i>Ursus americanus</i>)	-	T	This species is a habitat generalist. Historically found throughout Texas. In Chisos, prefers higher elevations where pinyon-oaks predominate. Also occasionally sighted in desert scrub of the Trans-Pecos (Black Gap Wildlife Management Area) and Edwards Plateau in juniper-oak habitat. For <i>spp. luteolus</i> , prefer bottomland hardwoods, floodplain forests, upland hardwoods with mixed pine and marsh habitats. Known also to inhabit large tracts of inaccessible forested areas.	Observed On-site: No Observed in Proximity: No Habitat present: No Habitat Type: N/A	Low
White-nosed Coati (<i>Nasua narica</i>)			Woodlands, riparian corridors, and canyons. Most individuals in Texas probably transients from Mexico; diurnal and crepuscular; very sociable; forages on ground and in trees; may be susceptible to hunting, trapping, and pet trade.	Observed On-site: No Observed in Proximity: No Habitat present: No Habitat Type: N/A	Low
MOLLUSKS					
False Spike (<i>Fusconaia mitchelli</i>)	PE	T	Occurs in larger creeks and rivers in moderate to slowly flowing water with heterogenous mixtures of sand, gravel, or cobble substrates. Not known to tolerate impoundments or reservoirs. Requires flowing water with very low salinity and adequate dissolved minerals to support shell growth.	Observed On-site: No Observed in Proximity: No Habitat present: No Habitat Type: N/A	Low

Table 3: TPWD List of Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Species for Bexar County, Texas					
Species	USFWS Status	TPWD Status	Habitat Description	Comments	Likelihood of Occurrence
REPTILES					
Cagle's Map Turtle (<i>Graptemys caglei</i>)	-	T	Inhabits shallow water with swift to moderate flow and gravel or cobble bottom, connected by deeper pools with a slower flow rate and a silt or mud bottom; gravel bar riffles and transition areas between riffles and pools especially important in providing insect prey items; nests on gently sloping sand banks within 300 feet of the water's edge.	Observed On-site: No Observed in Proximity: No Habitat present: No Habitat Type: N/A	Low
Texas Horned Lizard (<i>Phrynosoma cornutum</i>)	-	T	Prefers open habitats with sparse vegetation, including grass, prairie, cactus, scattered brush or scrubby trees; deep sandy soils. Burrows into sandy soil, enters rodent burrows, or hides under rock when inactive.	Observed On-site: No Observed in Proximity: No Habitat present: No Habitat Type: N/A	Low
Texas Tortoise (<i>Gopherus belandieri</i>)	-	T	Open scrub woods, arid brush, lomas, grass-cactus association; often in areas with sandy well-drained soils. When inactive occupies shallow depressions dug at base of bush or cactus; sometimes in underground burrow or under object. Eggs are laid in nests dug in soil near or under bushes.	Observed On-site: No Observed in Proximity: No Habitat present: No Habitat Type: N/A	Low
PLANTS					
Bracted Twistflower (<i>Streptanthus bracteatus</i>)	T	T	Found in vegetation communities consisting of Ashe juniper, plateau live oak, Texas mountain laurel, Texas red oak, and other trees and shrubs along the rocky slopes of the Balcones Escarpment from Austin, in the northeast, to Garner State Park, in the west.	Observed On-site: No Observed in Proximity: No Habitat present: No Habitat Type: N/A	Low

Legend/Notes: State County list first accessed June 2024; List last updated September 1, 2023.

T = State Listed Threatened

LE = Federally Listed Endangered

LT = Federally Listed Threatened

- No Federal and/or State regulatory listing status

E = State Listed Endangered

PE = Federally Listed Endangered

Following the review of the IPaC and Bexar County TPWD list, a site visit was performed to make preliminary observations of potentially suitable habitat for listed species. No federally or state listed species were observed during field reconnaissance.

Mammals

Roosting habitat for the tricolored bat was observed within the study area. This species occurs within caves, dense growth of trees, underbrush covering a large tract, and occasionally human structures. The study area exhibited a human structure. The study area is located within known range for this species. Based on a review of the iNaturalist database, the closest recorded sighting of this species was approximately 21 miles to the northeast near San Antonio, Texas in 2021 (iNaturalist ID: 97163637). Therefore, it is Kimley-Horn's analysis that this species has potential to utilize the study area.

Habitat for the black bear was not observed within the study area. This species occurs primarily within pinyon-oaks habitat, desert scrubs, and juniper-oak habitats within Edwards Plateau. The study area did not exhibit oak forest or desert scrub habitat. The study area is located outside known range for

this species. In addition, according to TPWD no confirmed bear reports or confirmed breeding populations from 2000-2020 were recorded within Bexar County. Based on a review of the iNaturalist database, the closest recorded sighting of this species was approximately 203 miles to the east near Del Rio, Texas in 2023 (iNaturalist ID: 192510463). Therefore, it is Kimley-Horn's analysis that adverse impacts to this species would not be anticipated.

Habitat for the white-nosed coati was not observed within the study area. This species occurs primarily within woodlands, riparian corridors, and canyons, which were not observed within the study area. The study area is located outside known range for this species. Based on a review of the iNaturalist database, the closest recorded sighting of this species was approximately 354 miles to the southwest near Madera's del Carmen State Park, Mexico in 2012 (iNaturalist ID: 19015161). Therefore, it is Kimley-Horn's analysis that adverse impacts to this species would not be anticipated.

Birds

Habitat for the golden-cheeked warbler was not observed within the study area. This species is known to occur within dense mature stands of Ashe juniper mixed with various other trees. The study area did not exhibit dense mature stands of trees. The study area is located within known breeding range for this species. Based on a review of the iNaturalist database, the closest recorded sighting of this species was approximately four miles to the west near San Antonio, Texas in 2021 (iNaturalist ID: 72113201). Due to a lack of appropriate habitat, it is Kimley-Horn's analysis that adverse impacts to this species would not be anticipated.

Habitat for the piping plover and red knot was not observed within the study area. According to the IPaC, the piping plover and red knot only need to be considered for wind energy projects. The project is not a wind energy project; therefore, impacts to the piping plover and red knot are not considered further.

Habitat for the white-faced ibis was not observed within the study area. This species is known to occur within freshwater marshes, sloughs, and irrigated rice fields, which were not observed within the study area. The study area is located within known migratory range for this species. Based on a review of the iNaturalist database, the closest recorded sighting of this species was approximately five miles to the northeast near Live Oak, Texas in 2024 (iNaturalist ID: 211980714). Due to a lack of appropriate habitat, it is Kimley-Horn's analysis that adverse impacts to this species would not be anticipated.

Habitat for the whooping crane was not observed within the study area. This species is known to occur within small ponds, marshes, and flooded grain fields, which were not observed within the study area. The study area is located outside known range for this species. Based on a review of the iNaturalist database, the closest recorded sighting of this species was approximately 83 miles to the northeast near Jeddo, Texas in 2017 (iNaturalist ID: 9057627). Therefore, it is Kimley-Horn's analysis that adverse impacts to this species would not be anticipated.

Habitat for the wood stork was not observed within the study area. This species is known to occur within prairie ponds and other shallow standing water, which were not observed within the study area. The study area is located outside known range for this species. Based on a review of the iNaturalist database, the closest recorded sighting of this species was approximately 1.5 miles to the north near Windcrest, Texas in 2021 (iNaturalist ID: 152900592). Therefore, it is Kimley-Horn's analysis that adverse impacts to this species would not be anticipated.

Amphibians

Habitat for the San Marcos salamander was not observed within the study area. This species is known to occur within water-filled caverns of the Edwards Aquifer in the San Marcos area, and no cave habitat was observed within the study area. The study area is located outside known range for this species. Based on a review of the iNaturalist database, the closest recorded sighting of this species was approximately 32 miles to the northeast near Hunter, Texas in 2024 (iNaturalist ID: 202875086). Therefore, it is Kimley-Horn's analysis that adverse impacts to this species would not be anticipated.

According to the IPaC, the Texas blind salamander only needs to be considered for projects impacting the Edwards Aquifer. The project is not anticipated to impact Edwards Aquifer; therefore, impacts to the Texas blind salamander are not considered further.

Habitat for the Cascade Caverns salamander was not observed within the study area. This species is known to occur within karstic springs and subterranean voids, which were not observed within the study area. The study area is located outside known range for this species. Based on a review of the iNaturalist database, the closest recorded sighting of this species was approximately 26 miles to the northeast near San Antonio, Texas in 2012 (iNaturalist ID: 500569). Therefore, it is Kimley-Horn's analysis that adverse impacts to this species would not be anticipated.

Habitat for the Texas salamander was not observed within the study area. This species is known to occur within water-filled caverns of the Edwards Aquifer in the San Marcos area, which were not observed within the study area. The study area is located outside known range for this species. Based on a review of the iNaturalist database, the closest recorded sighting of this species was approximately 22 miles to the west near San Antonio, Texas in 2021 (iNaturalist ID: 103500034). Therefore, it is Kimley-Horn's analysis that adverse impacts to this species would not be anticipated.

Fish

Habitat for the fountain darter was not observed within the study area. This species occurs within springs dominated by aquatic submerged macrophytes and algal mats within the Comal Spring system. The study area did not exhibit aquatic habitat. The study area is located outside known range for this species. Based on a review of the iNaturalist database, the closest recorded sighting of this species was approximately 28 miles to the northeast near New Braunfels, Texas in 2018 (iNaturalist ID: 11039967). Therefore, it is Kimley-Horn's analysis that adverse impacts to this species would not be anticipated.

Habitat for the toothless blindcat was not observed within the study area. This species occurs within total darkness, 900 feet below the surface under San Antonio within groundwater in the Edwards Balcones Fault Zone Aquifer. The proposed project is not anticipated to impact groundwater. The study area is located outside known range for this species. Based on a review of the iNaturalist database, no observations have been made of this species. Therefore, it is Kimley-Horn's analysis that adverse impacts to this species would not be anticipated.

Habitat for the widemouth blindcat was not observed within the study area. This species occurs within total darkness, 900 feet below the surface under San Antonio within groundwater in the Edwards Balcones Fault Zone Aquifer. The proposed project is not anticipated to impact groundwater. In addition, the study area is located outside known range for this species. Based on a review of the

iNaturalist database, no observations have been made of this species. Therefore, it is Kimley-Horn's analysis that adverse impacts to this species would not be anticipated.

Insects

Habitat for *Rhadine exilis* was not observed within the study area. This species occurs within caves in Bexar County, which were not observed within the study area. The study area is located within known range for this species. Based on a review of the iNaturalist database, no research grade observations of this species have been made within the state of Texas. Due to a lack of appropriate habitat, it is Kimley-Horn's analysis that adverse impacts to this species would not be anticipated.

Habitat for the *Rhadine infernalis* was not observed within the study area. This species occurs within caves in Bexar County, which were not observed within the study area. The study area is located within known range for this species. Based on a review of the iNaturalist database, there is one observation of this species with an obscured location near north San Antonio, Texas in 2020 (iNaturalist ID: 66400083). Due to a lack of appropriate habitat, it is Kimley-Horn's analysis that adverse impacts to this species would not be anticipated.

Habitat for the Comal Springs dryopid beetle was not observed within the study area. This species occurs within subterranean spaces associated with springs issuing from Edwards Aquifer. The study area did not exhibit aquatic habitat. The study area is located within known range for this species. Based on a review of the iNaturalist database, the closest recorded sighting of this species was approximately 30 miles to the northeast near Hunter, Texas in 2009 (iNaturalist ID: 36731572). Due to a lack of appropriate habitat, it is Kimley-Horn's analysis that adverse impacts to this species would not be anticipated.

Habitat for the Comal Springs riffle beetle was not observed within the study area. This species occurs within springs and seeps, which were not observed within the study area. The study area is located within known range for this species. Based on a review of the iNaturalist database, the closest recorded sighting of this species was approximately 15 miles to the northeast near New Braunfels, Texas in 2019 (iNaturalist ID: 162128468). Due to a lack of appropriate habitat, it is Kimley-Horn's analysis that adverse impacts to this species would not be anticipated.

Habitat for the Helotes mold beetle was not observed within the study area. This species occurs within caves in Bexar County, which were not observed within the study area. The study area is located within known range for this species. Based on a review of the iNaturalist database, no observations have been made of this species. Due to a lack of appropriate habitat, it is Kimley-Horn's analysis that adverse impacts to this species would not be anticipated.

Migratory habitat for the monarch butterfly was observed within the study area. However, the monarch butterfly is a candidate species and not afforded protection under the ESA at this time. Thus, no further action is recommended for this species at this time.

Arachnids

Habitat for the Cokendolpher cave harvestman was not observed within the study area. This species occurs within the Robber Baron Cave, which is not located within the study area. The study area is located within known range for this species. Based on a review of the iNaturalist database, no observations have been made of this species. Due to a lack of appropriate habitat, it is Kimley-Horn's analysis that adverse impacts to this species would not be anticipated.

Habitat for the Government Canyon Bat Cave meshweaver was not observed within the study area. This species occurs within the Government Canyon Bat Cave, which is not located within the study area. The study area is located within known range for this species. Based on a review of the iNaturalist database, no observations have been made of this species. Due to a lack of appropriate habitat, it is Kimley-Horn's analysis that adverse impacts to this species would not be anticipated.

Habitat for the Government Canyon Bat Cave spider was not observed within the study area. This species occurs within caves in Bexar County, which were not observed within the study area. The study area is located within known range for this species. Based on a review of the iNaturalist database, no observations have been made of this species. Due to a lack of appropriate habitat, it is Kimley-Horn's analysis that adverse impacts to this species would not be anticipated.

Habitat for the Madla Cave meshweaver was not observed within the study area. This species occurs within two caves in Bexar County, which were not observed within the study area. The study area is located within known range for this species. Based on a review of the iNaturalist database, the closest recorded sighting of this species was approximately 14 miles to the northwest near San Antonio, Texas in 2020 (iNaturalist ID: 66400604). Due to a lack of appropriate habitat, it is Kimley-Horn's analysis that adverse impacts to this species would not be anticipated.

Habitat for the Robber Baron Cave meshweaver was not observed within the study area. This species occurs within Robber Baron Cave, which is not located within the study area. The study area is located within known range for this species. Based on a review of the iNaturalist database, no observations have been made of this species. Due to a lack of appropriate habitat, it is Kimley-Horn's analysis that adverse impacts to this species would not be anticipated.

Crustaceans

Habitat for the Peck's Cave amphipod was not observed within the study area. This species occurs within Comal Springs and Hueco Springs, which are not located within the study area. The study area is located within known range for this species. Based on a review of the iNaturalist database, the closest recorded sighting of this species was approximately 16 miles to the northeast near New Braunfels, Texas in 2009 (iNaturalist ID: 168747936). Due to a lack of appropriate habitat, it is Kimley-Horn's analysis that adverse impacts to this species would not be anticipated.

Flowering Plants

Habitat for Texas wild-rice was not observed within the study area. This species occurs within the upper San Marcos River in gravel and sand substrates. The study area did not exhibit aquatic habitat. The study area is located within known range for this species. Based on a review of the iNaturalist database, the closest recorded sighting of this species was approximately 35 miles to the northeast near Hunter, Texas in 2020 (iNaturalist ID: 49488366). Due to a lack of appropriate habitat, it is Kimley-Horn's analysis that adverse impacts to this species would not be anticipated.

Habitat for bracted twistflower was not observed within the study area. This species occurs on the rocky slopes of the Balcones Escarpment, and no rocky slope habitat was observed within the study area. The study area is located within known range for this species. Based on a review of the iNaturalist database, the closest recorded sighting of this species was approximately 24 miles to the west near San Antonio, Texas in 2018 (iNaturalist ID: 15821152). Due to a lack of appropriate habitat, it is Kimley-Horn's analysis that adverse impacts to this species would not be anticipated.

Mollusks

Habitat for the false spike was not observed within the study area. This species occurs within large creeks and rivers in moderate to slow flowing water, which were not observed within the study area. The study area is located outside known range for this species. Based on a review of the iNaturalist database, the closest recorded sighting of this species was approximately 43 miles to the northeast near Canyon Lake, Texas in 2022 (iNaturalist ID: 127446985). Therefore, it is Kimley-Horn's analysis that adverse impacts to this species would not be anticipated.

Reptiles

Habitat for the Cagle's map turtle was not observed within the study area. This species is known to occur within shallow water with swift to moderate flow with gravel or cobble bottom, which was not observed within the study area. The study area is located within known range for this species. Based on a review of the iNaturalist database, the closest recorded sighting of this species was approximately 19 miles to the northeast near New Braunfels, Texas in 2020 (iNaturalist ID: 41697434). Due to a lack of appropriate habitat, it is Kimley-Horn's analysis that adverse impacts to this species would not be anticipated.

Habitat for the Texas horned lizard was not observed within the study area. This species occurs in open habitats with sparse vegetation of scrubby trees and scattered brush. The study area did not exhibit sparse vegetation or scrubby brush. The study area is located within known range for this species. Based on a review of the iNaturalist database, the closest recorded and most recent sighting of this species was approximately 24 miles to the west near Helotes, Texas in 2018 (iNaturalist ID: 16680436). Due to a lack of appropriate habitat, it is Kimley-Horn's analysis that adverse impacts to this species would not be anticipated.

Habitat for the Texas tortoise was not observed within the study area. This species is known to occur within open scrub-woods, lomas, and grass-cactus associations with sandy well-drained soil, which were not observed within the study area. The study area is located within known range for this species. Based on a review of the iNaturalist database, the closest recorded sighting of this species was approximately four miles to the southwest near San Antonio, Texas in 2018 (iNaturalist ID: 15722271). Due to a lack of appropriate habitat, it is Kimley-Horn's analysis that adverse impacts to this species would not be anticipated.

Texas Natural Diversity Database

In addition to the county list, a request for a review of the TXNDD for the Schertz, Texas USGS topographic quadrangle by TPWD was submitted for known occurrences of listed species. TXNDD provided an Element Occurrences report, data files of known Element Occurrences, and County List FAQ generated on June 25, 2024 (Appendix E).

Information files were reviewed for known locations of listed species on the topographic quadrangle map representing the site and also on adjacent quadrangles (if applicable). There was one documented occurrence of a listed species within a 0.25-mile radius of the site (See Figure 1 in Appendix E). The western spotted skunk was observed to occur within the 0.25-mile buffer. However, the western spotted skunk is not federally or state protected. Thus, adverse impacts are not anticipated. Several other flora and fauna species were identified in the Element Occurrence and Source Feature Reports (Appendix E); however, the remaining species are not known to occur within

the 0.25-mile buffer and are not federally or state listed. TXNDD search results are not available for public review. Note that, given the small proportion of public versus private land in Texas, the TXNDD does not include a representative inventory of rare resources in the state. Data from the TXNDD do not provide a definitive statement as to the presence, absence, or condition of special species, natural communities, or other significant features within your project area. Absence of information in the TXNDD does not, therefore, mean absence of occurrence.

3.6 – MIGRATORY BIRD AND BALD AND GOLDEN EAGLE RESOURCES

Migratory Birds

Kimley-Horn conducted a preliminary review of the potential for migratory bird and bald and golden eagle habitat (focusing primarily on trees and shrubs for migratory birds and trees for bald and golden eagles; however, it should be noted that some birds protected under the MBTA are ground nesting) to occur on the proposed project location or be affected by the proposed project for the purposes of due diligence in complying with the MBTA. Kimley-Horn downloaded the Resource List Migratory Birds List from the IPaC online planning tool (see IPaC Resource List in Appendix F). According to this resource, there are six Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) expected to occur within the study area, the chimney swift (*Chaetura pelagica*), least tern (*Sternula antillarum antillarum*), lesser yellowlegs (*Tringa flavipes*), little blue heron (*Egretta caerulea*), pectoral sandpiper (*Calidris melanotos*), and prairie loggerhead shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus excubitorides*). The bald eagle is also listed; however, it is not a BCC but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act and is discussed further below. Table 4 below lists the BCC, the expected breeding seasons, and the “probability of presence” of these species to occur within or adjacent to the study area.

Table 4: Birds of Conservation Concern in Bexar County, Texas		
Species	Breeding Season	Probability of Presence
Chimney Swift (<i>Chaetura pelagica</i>)	Breeds March 15 to August 25	April to October
Least Tern (<i>Sternula antillarum antillarum</i>)	Breeds April 25 to September 5	August
Lesser Yellowlegs (<i>Tringa flavipes</i>)	Breeds elsewhere	January to March and August
Little Blue Heron (<i>Egretta caerulea</i>)	Breeds March 10 to October 15	Year-round
Pectoral Sandpiper (<i>Calidris melanotos</i>)	Breeds elsewhere	March and August
Prairie Loggerhead Shrike (<i>Lanius ludovicianus excubitorides</i>)	Breeds February 1 to July 31	Year-round

No BCC were observed during site reconnaissance. The site can be classified as potential low quality migratory bird nesting habitat.

Bald and Golden Eagles

Nesting habitat for bald eagles was not observed within the study area, and no bald eagles or their nests were observed within 660-feet of the study area during field reconnaissance.

3.7 – WILDLIFE UTILIZATION

Direct observation of wildlife utilization or signs of wildlife (sightings, burrows, tracks, scat, etc.) was limited to barn swallows (*Hirundo rustica erythrogaster*), common grackles (*Quiscalus quiscula*), mourning doves (*Zenaida macroura*), house sparrows (*Passer domesticus*), ducks (*Anatidae sp.*), and a domesticated cat (*Felis catus*).

4.0 - SUMMARY OF RESULTS

Based on the results of the resource review and the preliminary site visit, Kimley-Horn has concluded the following:

Threatened and Endangered Species

The list of T&E species compiled by the USFWS on the IPaC for Bexar County, Texas includes 20 species. This project is not a wind energy project; therefore, the piping plover and red knot are not required to be considered. Habitat was not observed within the study area for the golden-cheeked warbler, San Marcos salamander, Texas blind salamander, fountain darter, *Rhadine exilis*, *Rhadine infernalis*, Comal Springs dryopid beetle, Comal Springs riffle beetle, Helotes mold beetle, Cokendolpher cave harvestman, Government Canyon Bat Cave meshweaver, Government Canyon Bat Cave spider, Madla Cave meshweaver, Robber Baron Cave meshweaver, Peck's Cave amphipod, and Texas wild-rice. Habitat for the tricolored bat was observed within the study area; however, no individuals were observed. The tri-colored bat is a proposed endangered species. Currently, proposed endangered species are not afforded protection under Section 9 of the ESA; however, if a federal nexus is identified for the project, proposed species must be considered in the effects analysis under Section 7 of the ESA. We understand there are not known federal nexuses for the project at this time. The monarch butterfly was included on the USFWS species list; however, the monarch butterfly is a candidate species and candidate species are not afforded protection under the ESA. Thus, it is our analysis that the project would have no effect on federally-listed T&E species. Therefore, consultation with the USFWS is not anticipated at this time.

The list of T&E species compiled by the TPWD for Bexar County, Texas includes 124 species. Only 16 of these listed species are given a state designation of threatened or endangered. Habitat for the Cascade Caverns salamander, Texas salamander, white-faced ibis, whooping crane, wood stork, toothless blindcat, widemouth blindcat, black bear, white-nosed coati, false spike, Cagle's map turtle, Texas horned lizard, Texas tortoise, and bracted twistflower was not observed within the study area. Additionally, individual species were not identified during site reconnaissance. Thus, it is Kimley-Horn's analysis that no further action is recommended for these species at this time.

The TXNDD data documented the occurrence of one species within a 0.25-mile buffer from the study area (Appendix E). The western spotted skunk was observed within the 0.25-mile buffer but is not federally or state protected and is not afforded protection. It is our analysis that no further coordination with other agencies is required.

Migratory Birds

The IPaC resource identified six BCC that have the potential to occur within or adjacent to the study area. No BCC were observed within the study area.

The entirety of the study area can be classified as low potential quality migratory bird habitat. No nests were observed during field reconnaissance; however, a migratory bird nest survey was not conducted as part of the field reconnaissance.

As of December 3, 2021, the final MBTA revocation rule went into effect and incidental take is enforceable under the MBTA. Although not required under the MBTA, the Client may elect to have a pre-construction nest survey performed in areas to be impacted by construction activities.

Bald and Golden Eagles

Kimley-Horn downloaded and reviewed the IPaC Official Species List (Appendix C) and the IPaC Resource List (Appendix F) to check for the potential for bald and golden eagles at the study area location. Based on the reviewed documentation, the IPaC Resource List, the bald eagle and golden eagle are listed to occur within or adjacent to the study area. No eagles or their nests were identified during site reconnaissance. Therefore, no further action is recommended with respect to the BGEPA and consultation with the USFWS is not required.

5.0 – CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

It is Kimley-Horn's analysis that there is one federally listed species, the tricolored bat, with the potential to utilize the study area, however, no individuals were observed during site reconnaissance. Therefore, it is Kimley-Horn's analysis that coordination with USFWS and TPWD is not recommended at this time. Below are potential actions that can be implemented but are not required.

- No effect determinations for federally listed threatened and endangered species do not require further consultation with the USFWS. Consultation with the TPWD is required if the proposed project would likely impact individual state-listed species. State regulations do not require habitat protection for state-listed threatened and endangered species; therefore, state listed threatened and endangered species are typically only a development constraint if individual species are identified onsite and they would be impacted by the proposed development. The USFWS does not typically concur with no effect determinations. The TPWD can be consulted regarding potential impacts to state-listed species; however, this is not a requirement.

Please contact Merrit Cowden by phone at (682) 348-7289 or by email at merrit.cowden@kimley-horn.com if you have questions or need additional information.

Sincerely,

KIMLEY-HORN AND ASSOCIATES, INC.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Reese Reeder'.

Reese Reeder
Environmental Analyst

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Merrit Cowden'.

Merrit Cowden, PWS
Environmental Project Manager

DISCLAIMER

Kimley-Horn has prepared this document based on limited field observations and our interpretation, as scientists, of applicable regulations and agency guidance. While Kimley-Horn believes our interpretation to be accurate, final authority to interpret the regulations lies with the appropriate regulatory agencies. Regulatory agencies occasionally issue guidance that changes the interpretation of published regulations. Guidance issued after the date of this report has the potential to invalidate our conclusions and/or recommendations and may cause a need to reevaluate our conclusions and/or recommendations. Because Kimley-Horn has no regulatory authority, the Client understands that proceeding based solely upon this document does not protect the Client from potential sanction or fines from the applicable regulatory agencies. The Client acknowledges that they have the opportunity to submit documentation to the regulatory agencies for concurrence prior to proceeding with any work. If the Client elects not to do so, then the Client proceeds at their sole risk.

APPENDIX A

FIGURES



Legend

Study Area, ~12 acres

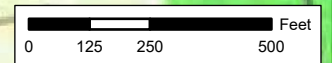


FIGURE 2	DATE: 04/22/2024 DRAWN: TMB CHECKED: MMC KHA NO.: 061346202	USGS Topographic Map Quad: Schertz, TX	Windcrest BESS Windcrest, Bexar County, Texas	Kimley»Horn This product is for informational purposes and may not have been prepared for or be suitable for legal, engineering, or survey purposes. It does not represent an on-the-ground survey and represents only the approximate relative location of property boundaries.
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Legend

- Study Area, ~12 acres
- Freshwater Pond
- Riverine

0 25 50 100 Feet

FIGURE

3

DATE: 04/22/2024
DRAWN: TMB
CHECKED: MMC
KHA NO.: 061346202

National Wetlands Inventory

Source: USFWS

Windcrest BESS

Windcrest, Bexar County, Texas



Kimley»Horn

This product is for informational purposes and may not have been prepared for or be suitable for, legal, engineering, or survey purposes. It does not represent an on-the-ground survey and represents only the approximate relative location of property boundaries.

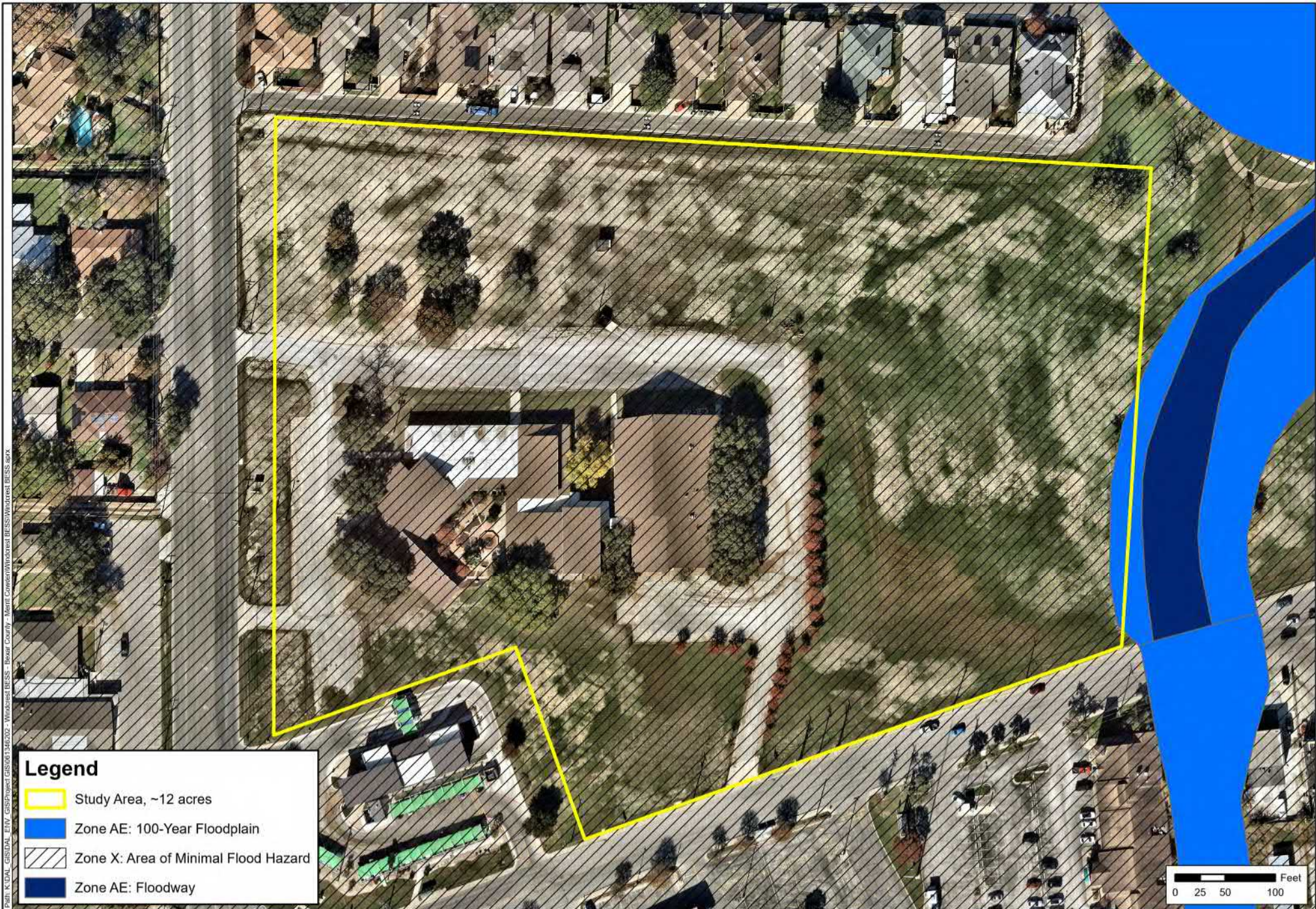


FIGURE 4	DATE: 04/22/2024
	DRAWN: TMB
	CHECKED: MMC
	KHA NO.: 061346202

FEMA Mapped Flood Hazard Layer

Source: FEMA

Windcrest BESS

Windcrest, Bexar County, Texas



Kimley»Horn

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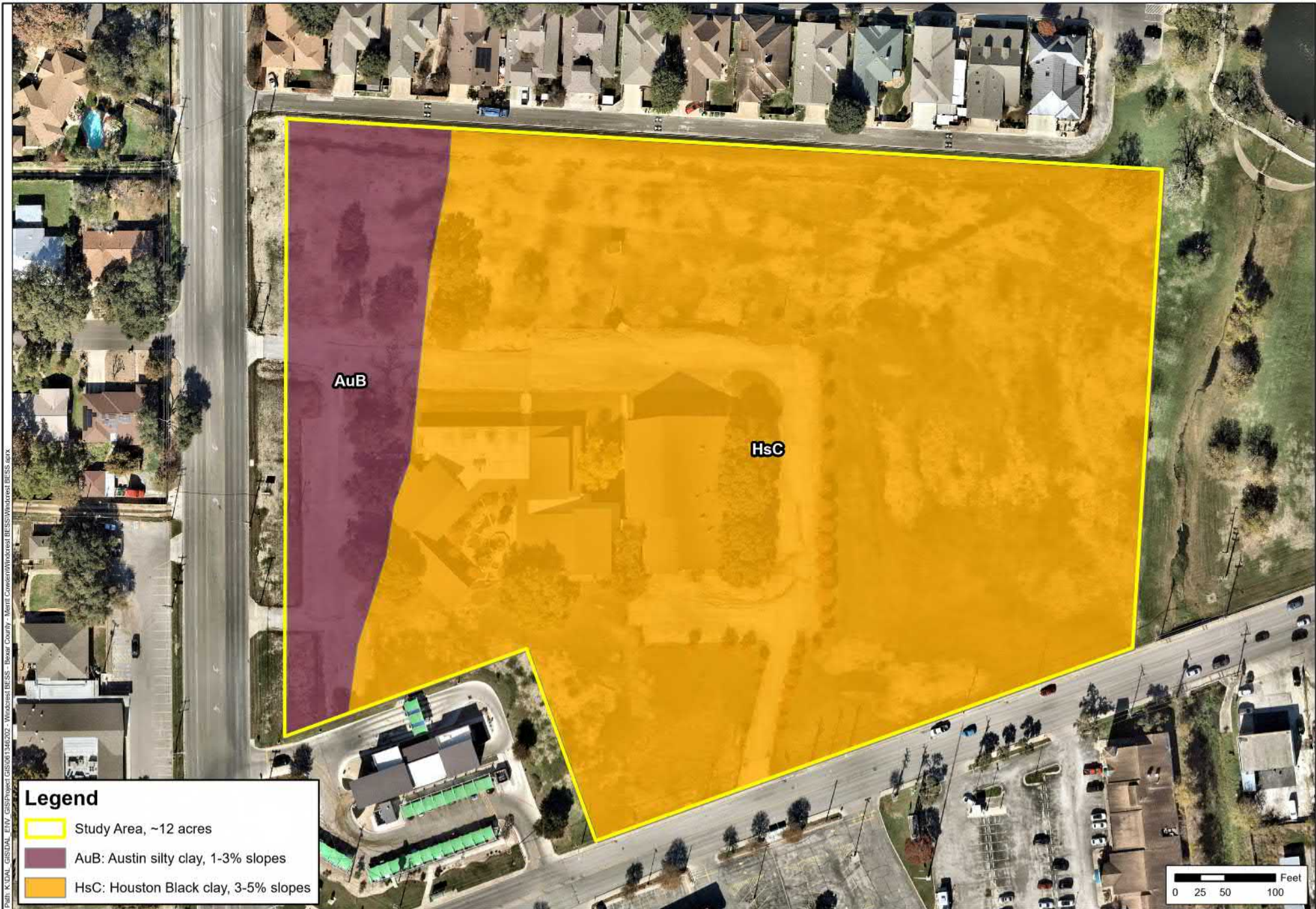


FIGURE 5	DATE: 04/22/2024
	DRAWN: TMB
	CHECKED: MMC
	KHA NO.: 061346202

Soils Map
Source: USDA NRCS

Windcrest BESS
Windcrest, Bexar County, Texas

This product is for informational purposes only and may not have been prepared for or be suitable for legal, engineering, or survey purposes. It does not represent an on-the-ground survey and represents only the approximate relative location of property boundaries.



FIGURE 6	DATE: 06/24/2024
	DRAWN: RMR
	CHECKED: MMC
	KHA NO.: 061346202

Vegetation Types of
Texas Map

Source: TPWD

Windcrest BESS

Windcrest, Bexar County, Texas



Kimley»Horn

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APPENDIX B

PHOTO LOCATION MAP AND SITE VISIT PHOTOGRAPHS

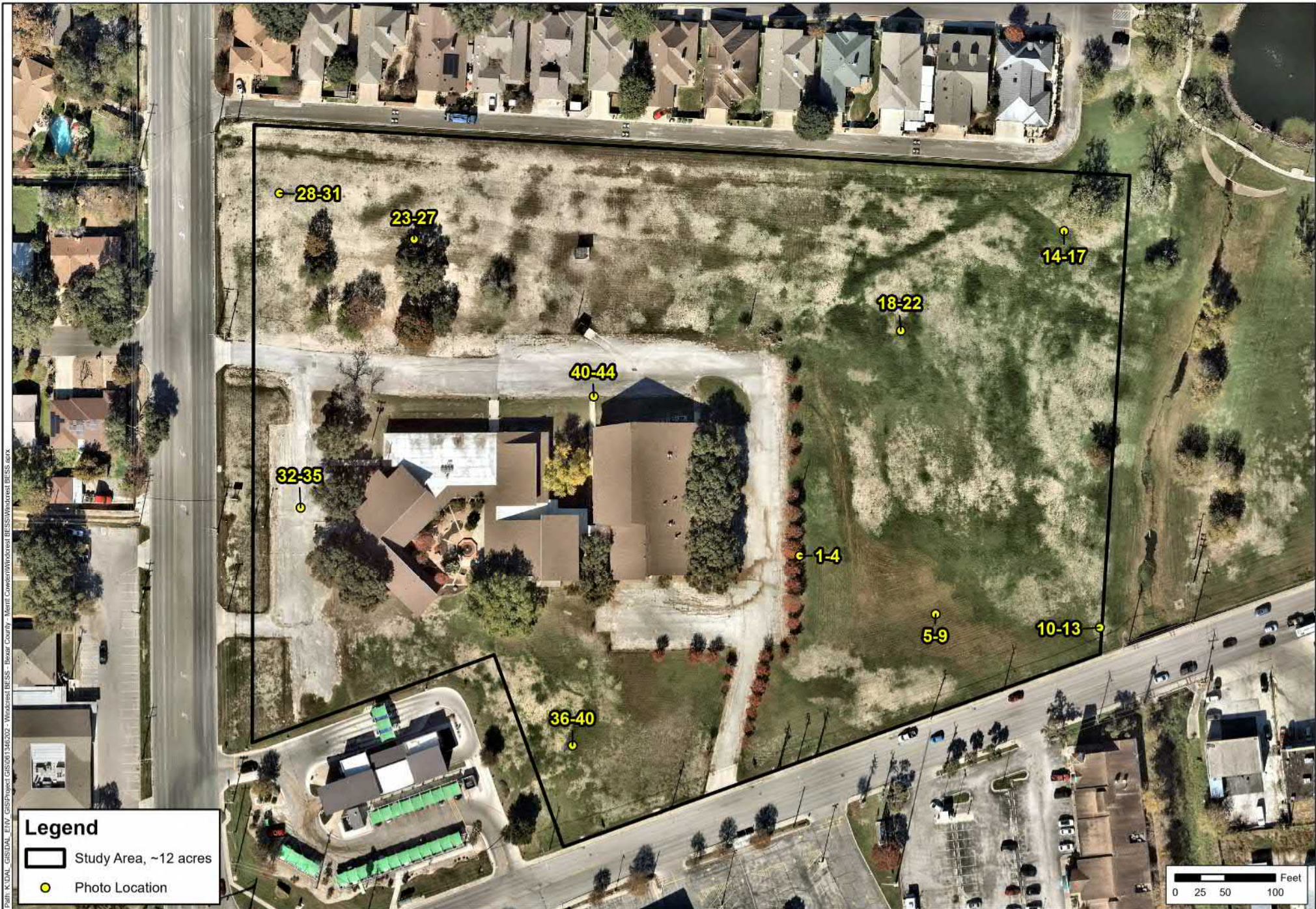


FIGURE 1	DATE: 06/24/2024
	DRAWN: RMR
	CHECKED: MMC
	KHA NO.: 061346202

Photo Location Map

Source: Nearmap 2023

Windcrest BESS

Windcrest, Bexar County, Texas



Kimley»Horn

This product is for informational purposes only and may not have been prepared for or be suitable for legal, engineering, or survey purposes. It does not represent an on-the-ground survey and represents only the approximate relative location of property boundaries.



01



02



03



04



05



06

Photos were taken on 06/19/2024



07



08



09



10



11



12

Photos were taken on 06/19/2024



13



14



15



16



17



18

Photos were taken on 06/19/2024



19



20



21



22



23 (2)



24

Photos were taken on 06/19/2024



25



26



27



28



29



30

Photos were taken on 06/19/2024



31



32



33



34



35



36

Photos were taken on 06/19/2024



37



38



39



40



41



42

Photos were taken on 06/19/2024



43



44

APPENDIX C

USFWS IPAC OFFICIAL SPECIES LIST



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Austin Ecological Services Field Office

1505 Ferguson Lane

Austin, TX 78754-4501

Phone: (512) 937-7371



In Reply Refer To:

06/25/2024 21:17:35 UTC

Project Code: 2024-0108754

Project Name: Windcrest BESS

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location or may be affected by your proposed project

To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, proposed and candidate species, as well as proposed and final designated critical habitat, that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project. The species list fulfills the requirements of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Please feel free to contact us if you need more current information or assistance regarding the potential impacts to federally proposed, listed, and candidate species and federally designated and proposed critical habitat. Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. This verification can be completed formally or informally as desired. The Service recommends that verification be completed by visiting the IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through the IPaC system by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

The purpose of the Act is to provide a means whereby threatened and endangered species and the ecosystems upon which they depend may be conserved. Under sections 7(a)(1) and 7(a)(2) of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 *et seq.*), Federal agencies are required to utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered species and to determine whether projects may affect threatened and endangered species and/or designated critical habitat.

A Biological Assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having similar physical impacts) that are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2) (c)). For projects other than major construction activities, the Service suggests that a biological

evaluation similar to a Biological Assessment be prepared to determine whether the project may affect listed or proposed species and/or designated or proposed critical habitat. Recommended contents of a Biological Assessment are described at 50 CFR 402.12.

If a Federal agency determines, based on the Biological Assessment or biological evaluation, that listed species and/or designated critical habitat may be affected by the proposed project, the agency is required to consult with the Service pursuant to 50 CFR 402. In addition, the Service recommends that candidate species, proposed species and proposed critical habitat be addressed within the consultation. More information on the regulations and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or license applicants, can be found in the "Endangered Species Consultation Handbook" at: <https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/endangered-species-consultation-handbook.pdf>

Migratory Birds: In addition to responsibilities to protect threatened and endangered species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), there are additional responsibilities under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA) to protect native birds from project-related impacts. Any activity, intentional or unintentional, resulting in take of migratory birds, including eagles, is prohibited unless otherwise permitted by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)). For more information regarding these Acts see <https://www.fws.gov/program/migratory-bird-permit/what-we-do>.

The MBTA has no provision for allowing take of migratory birds that may be unintentionally killed or injured by otherwise lawful activities. It is the responsibility of the project proponent to comply with these Acts by identifying potential impacts to migratory birds and eagles within applicable NEPA documents (when there is a federal nexus) or a Bird/Eagle Conservation Plan (when there is no federal nexus). Proponents should implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize the production of project-related stressors or minimize the exposure of birds and their resources to the project-related stressors. For more information on avian stressors and recommended conservation measures see <https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/threats-birds>.

In addition to MBTA and BGEPA, Executive Order 13186: *Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds*, obligates all Federal agencies that engage in or authorize activities that might affect migratory birds, to minimize those effects and encourage conservation measures that will improve bird populations. Executive Order 13186 provides for the protection of both migratory birds and migratory bird habitat. For information regarding the implementation of Executive Order 13186, please visit <https://www.fws.gov/partner/council-conservation-migratory-birds>.

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. The Service encourages Federal agencies to include conservation of threatened and endangered species into their project planning to further the purposes of the Act. Please include the Consultation Code in the header of this letter with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project that you submit to our office.

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List

OFFICIAL SPECIES LIST

This list is provided pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, and fulfills the requirement for Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary of the Interior information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of a proposed action".

This species list is provided by:

Austin Ecological Services Field Office

1505 Ferguson Lane

Austin, TX 78754-4501

(512) 937-7371

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: 2024-0108754
Project Name: Windcrest BESS
Project Type: New Constr - Above Ground
Project Description:
Project Location:

The approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <https://www.google.com/maps/@29.51184955,-98.37016020869368,14z>



Counties: Bexar County, Texas

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT SPECIES

There is a total of 20 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species. Note that 3 of these species should be considered only under certain conditions.

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries¹, as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

See the "Critical habitats" section below for those critical habitats that lie wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

-
1. [NOAA Fisheries](#), also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

MAMMALS

NAME	STATUS
Tricolored Bat <i>Perimyotis subflavus</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/10515	Proposed Endangered

BIRDS

NAME	STATUS
Golden-cheeked Warbler <i>Setophaga chrysoparia</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/33	Endangered
Piping Plover <i>Charadrius melodus</i> Population: [Atlantic Coast and Northern Great Plains populations] - Wherever found, except those areas where listed as endangered. There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. This species only needs to be considered under the following conditions: Wind Energy Projects Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6039	Threatened
Rufa Red Knot <i>Calidris canutus rufa</i> There is proposed critical habitat for this species. This species only needs to be considered under the following conditions: Wind Energy Projects Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1864	Threatened

AMPHIBIANS

NAME	STATUS
San Marcos Salamander <i>Eurycea nana</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6374	Threatened
Texas Blind Salamander <i>Eurycea rathbuni</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. This species only needs to be considered under the following conditions: Effects to water quality and quantity in the Edwards Aquifer and to surface waters in the recharge and contributing zones of the Edwards Aquifer must be considered if they adversely affect water quality and quantity in Texas blind salamander habitat Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5130	Endangered

FISHES

NAME	STATUS
Fountain Darter <i>Etheostoma fonticola</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5858	Endangered

INSECTS

NAME	STATUS
[no Common Name] Beetle <i>Rhadine exilis</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6942	Endangered
[no Common Name] Beetle <i>Rhadine infernalis</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3804	Endangered
Comal Springs Dryopid Beetle <i>Stygoparnus comalensis</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7175	Endangered
Comal Springs Riffle Beetle <i>Heterelmis comalensis</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3403	Endangered
Helotes Mold Beetle <i>Batrisodes venyivi</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1149	Endangered
Monarch Butterfly <i>Danaus plexippus</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743	Candidate

ARACHNIDS

NAME	STATUS
Cokendolpher Cave Harvestman <i>Texella cokendolpheri</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/676	Endangered
Government Canyon Bat Cave Meshweaver <i>Cicurina vespera</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7037	Endangered
Government Canyon Bat Cave Spider <i>Tayshaneta microps</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/553	Endangered
Madla Cave Meshweaver <i>Cicurina madla</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2467	Endangered
Robber Baron Cave Meshweaver <i>Cicurina baronia</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2361	Endangered

CRUSTACEANS

NAME	STATUS
Peck's Cave Amphipod <i>Stygobromus</i> (= <i>Stygonectes</i>) <i>pecki</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8575	Endangered

FLOWERING PLANTS

NAME	STATUS
Texas Wild-rice <i>Zizania texana</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/805	Endangered

CRITICAL HABITATS

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA UNDER THIS OFFICE'S JURISDICTION.

YOU ARE STILL REQUIRED TO DETERMINE IF YOUR PROJECT(S) MAY HAVE EFFECTS ON ALL ABOVE LISTED SPECIES.

IPAC USER CONTACT INFORMATION

Agency: Private Entity
Name: Reese Reeder
Address: 13455 Noel Road
Address Line 2: Two Galleria Office Tower
City: Dallas
State: TX
Zip: 75240
Email: reese.reeder@kimley-horn.com
Phone: 9727701300

APPENDIX D

TPWD ANNOTATED COUNTY LIST OF RARE SPECIES

Last Update: 9/1/2023

BEXAR COUNTY

AMPHIBIANS

Cascade Caverns salamander *Eurycea latitans*

Aquatic; springs, streams and caves with rocky or cobble beds.

Federal Status:	State Status: T	SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y	Global Rank: G3	State Rank: S2

eastern tiger salamander *Ambystoma tigrinum*

Terrestrial adults generally occur under cover objects or in burrows surrounding a variety of lentic freshwater habitats, such as ponds, lakes, bottomland wetlands, or upland ephemeral pools. The specific terrestrial habitats are also varied and the occurrence of this species seems to be more closely associated with sandy, loamy or other soils which have easy burrowing properties, rather than any particular ecological system type. Requires fishless breeding pools for successful reproduction.

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G5	State Rank: S3

Strecker's chorus frog *Pseudacris streckeri*

Terrestrial and aquatic: Wooded floodplains and flats, prairies, cultivated fields and marshes. Likes sandy substrates.

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G5	State Rank: S3

Texas salamander *Eurycea neotenes*

Aquatic; springs, streams and caves with rocky or cobble beds.

Federal Status:	State Status: T	SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y	Global Rank: G1G2	State Rank: S1S2

Valdina Farms sinkhole salamander *Eurycea troglodytes*

Aquatic; springs, streams and caves with rocky or cobble beds.

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: N
Endemic: Y	Global Rank: G3	State Rank: S3S4

Woodhouse's toad *Anaxyrus woodhousii*

Terrestrial and aquatic: A wide variety of terrestrial habitats are used by this species, including forests, grasslands, and barrier island sand dunes. Aquatic habitats are equally varied.

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G5	State Rank: SU

ARACHNIDS

Braken Bat Cave meshweaver *Cicurina venii*

Small, eyeless, or essentially eyeless spider; karst features in north and northwest Bexar County

Federal Status: LE	State Status:	SGCN: Y
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DISCLAIMER

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BEXAR COUNTY

ARACHNIDS

Endemic: Y Global Rank: G1 State Rank: S1

Cokendolpher Cave harvestman *Texella cokendolpheri*

Small, eyeless harvestman; karst features in north and northwest Bexar County

Federal Status: LE State Status: SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y Global Rank: G1 State Rank: S1

Government Canyon Bat Cave meshweaver *Cicurina vespera*

Small, eyeless, or essentially eyeless spider; karst features in north and northwest Bexar County

Federal Status: LE State Status: SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y Global Rank: G1 State Rank: S1

Government Canyon Bat Cave spider *Neoleptoneta microps*

Small, eyeless, or essentially eyeless spider; karst features in north and northwest Bexar County

Federal Status: LE State Status: SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y Global Rank: G1 State Rank: S1

Madla Cave meshweaver *Cicurina madla*

Small, eyeless, or essentially eyeless spider; karst features in north and northwest Bexar County

Federal Status: LE State Status: SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y Global Rank: G1 State Rank: S1

No accepted common name *Tartarocreagris amblyopa*

Habitat description is not available at this time.

Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y Global Rank: G1G2 State Rank: S1

No accepted common name *Tartarocreagris reyesi*

Habitat description is not available at this time.

Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y Global Rank: GNR State Rank: S1

Reddell's Cave Millipede *Speodesmus reddelli*

Habitat description is not available at this time.

Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y Global Rank: GNR State Rank: S3

Robber Baron Cave meshweaver *Cicurina baronia*

DISCLAIMER

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BEXAR COUNTY

ARACHNIDS

Small, eyeless, or essentially eyeless spider; karst features in north and northwest Bexar County

Federal Status: LE	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y	Global Rank: G1	State Rank: S1

ARTHROPODS

Ivy's Cave Millipede *Speodesmus ivyi*

Habitat description is not available at this time.

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y	Global Rank: GNR	State Rank: S2

Sickled Cave Millipede *Speodesmus falcatus*

Habitat description is not available at this time.

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y	Global Rank: GNR	State Rank: S2

BIRDS

bald eagle *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*

Found primarily near rivers and large lakes; nests in tall trees or on cliffs near water; communally roosts, especially in winter; hunts live prey, scavenges, and pirates food from other birds

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G5	State Rank: S3B,S3N

black-capped vireo *Vireo atricapilla*

Oak-juniper woodlands with distinctive patchy, two-layered aspect; shrub and tree layer with open, grassy spaces; requires foliage reaching to ground level for nesting cover; return to same territory, or one nearby, year after year; deciduous and broad-leaved shrubs and trees provide insects for feeding; species composition less important than presence of adequate broad-leaved shrubs, foliage to ground level, and required structure; nesting season March-late summer

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G5	State Rank: S3B

chestnut-collared longspur *Calcarius ornatus*

Occurs in open shortgrass settings especially in patches with some bare ground. Also occurs in grain sorghum fields and Conservation Reserve Program lands

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G5	State Rank: S3

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BEXAR COUNTY

BIRDS

Franklin's gull

Leucophaeus pipixcan

The county distribution for this species includes geographic areas that the species may use during migration. Time of year should be factored into evaluations to determine potential presence of this species in a specific county. This species is only a spring and fall migrant throughout Texas. It does not breed in or near Texas. Winter records are unusual consisting of one or a few individuals at a given site (especially along the Gulf coastline). During migration, these gulls fly during daylight hours but often come down to wetlands, lake shore, or islands to roost for the night.

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G5	State Rank: S2N

golden-cheeked warbler

Setophaga chrysoparia

Ashe juniper in mixed stands with various oaks (*Quercus* spp.). Edges of cedar brakes. Dependent on Ashe juniper (also known as cedar) for long fine bark strips, only available from mature trees, used in nest construction; nests are placed in various trees other than Ashe juniper; only a few mature junipers or nearby cedar brakes can provide the necessary nest material; forage for insects in broad-leaved trees and shrubs; nesting late March-early summer.

Federal Status: LE	State Status: E	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G2	State Rank: S2S3B

lark bunting

Calamospiza melanocorys

Overall, it's a generalist in most short grassland settings including ones with some brushy component plus certain agricultural lands that include grain sorghum. Short grasses include sideoats and blue grama, sand dropseed, prairie junegrass (*Koeleria*), buffalograss also with patches of bluestem and other mid-grass species. This bunting will frequent smaller patches of grasses or disturbed patches of grasses including rural yards. It also uses weedy fields surrounding playas. This species avoids urban areas and cotton fields.

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G5	State Rank: S4B

mountain plover

Charadrius montanus

The county distribution for this species includes geographic areas that the species may use during migration. Time of year should be factored into evaluations to determine potential presence of this species in a specific county. Breeding: nests on high plains or shortgrass prairie, on ground in shallow depression; nonbreeding: shortgrass plains and bare, dirt (plowed) fields; primarily insectivorous.

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G3	State Rank: S2

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BEXAR COUNTY

BIRDS

piping plover

Charadrius melodus

The county distribution for this species includes geographic areas that the species may use during migration. Time of year should be factored into evaluations to determine potential presence of this species in a specific county. Beaches, sandflats, and dunes along Gulf Coast beaches and adjacent offshore islands. Also spoil islands in the Intracoastal Waterway. Based on the November 30, 1992 Section 6 Job No. 9.1, Piping Plover and Snowy Plover Winter Habitat Status Survey, algal flats appear to be the highest quality habitat. Some of the most important aspects of algal flats are their relative inaccessibility and their continuous availability throughout all tidal conditions. Sand flats often appear to be preferred over algal flats when both are available, but large portions of sand flats along the Texas coast are available only during low-very low tides and are often completely unavailable during extreme high tides or strong north winds. Beaches appear to serve as a secondary habitat to the flats associated with the primary bays, lagoons, and inter-island passes. Beaches are rarely used on the southern Texas coast, where bayside habitat is always available, and are abandoned as bayside habitats become available on the central and northern coast. However, beaches are probably a vital habitat along the central and northern coast (i.e. north of Padre Island) during periods of extreme high tides that cover the flats. Optimal site characteristics appear to be large in area, sparsely vegetated, continuously available or in close proximity to secondary habitat, and with limited human disturbance.

Federal Status: LT

State Status: T

SGCN: Y

Endemic: N

Global Rank: G3

State Rank: S2N

Sprague's pipit

Anthus spragueii

The county distribution for this species includes geographic areas that the species may use during migration. Time of year should be factored into evaluations to determine potential presence of this species in a specific county. Habitat during migration and in winter consists of pastures and weedy fields (AOU 1983), including grasslands with dense herbaceous vegetation or grassy agricultural fields.

Federal Status:

State Status:

SGCN: Y

Endemic: N

Global Rank: G3G4

State Rank: S3N

western burrowing owl

Athene cunicularia hypugaea

Open grasslands, especially prairie, plains, and savanna, sometimes in open areas such as vacant lots near human habitation or airports; nests and roosts in abandoned burrows

Federal Status:

State Status:

SGCN: Y

Endemic: N

Global Rank: G4T4

State Rank: S2

white-faced ibis

Plegadis chihi

The county distribution for this species includes geographic areas that the species may use during migration. Time of year should be factored into evaluations to determine potential presence of this species in a specific county. Prefers freshwater marshes, sloughs, and irrigated rice fields, but will attend brackish and saltwater habitats; currently confined to near-coastal rookeries in so-called hog-wallow prairies. Nests in marshes, in low trees, on the ground in bulrushes or reeds, or on floating mats.

Federal Status:

State Status: T

SGCN: Y

Endemic: N

Global Rank: G5

State Rank: S4B

whooping crane

Grus americana

The county distribution for this species includes geographic areas that the species may use during migration. Time of year should be factored into evaluations to determine potential presence of this species in a specific county. Small ponds, marshes, and flooded grain fields for both roosting and foraging. Potential migrant via plains throughout most of state to coast; winters in coastal marshes of Aransas, Calhoun, and Refugio counties.

Federal Status: LE

State Status: E

SGCN: Y

Endemic: N

Global Rank: G1

State Rank: S1S2N

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BEXAR COUNTY

BIRDS

wood stork *Mycteria americana*

The county distribution for this species includes geographic areas that the species may use during migration. Time of year should be factored into evaluations to determine potential presence of this species in a specific county. Prefers to nest in large tracts of baldcypress (*Taxodium distichum*) or red mangrove (*Rhizophora mangle*); forages in prairie ponds, flooded pastures or fields, ditches, and other shallow standing water, including salt-water; usually roosts communally in tall snags, sometimes in association with other wading birds (i.e. active heronries); breeds in Mexico and birds move into Gulf States in search of mud flats and other wetlands, even those associated with forested areas; formerly nested in Texas, but no breeding records since 1960.

Federal Status:	State Status: T	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G4	State Rank: SHB,S2N

CRUSTACEANS

Cascade Cave amphipod *Stygobromus dejectus*

Subaquatic crustacean; subterranean obligate; in pools

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y	Global Rank: G1G2	State Rank: S1

Ezell's Cave amphipod *Stygobromus flagellatus*

Known only from artesian wells

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y	Global Rank: G2G3	State Rank: S3

No accepted common name *Mexiweckelia hardeni*

Habitat description is not available at this time.

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y	Global Rank: G2G3	State Rank: S2

No accepted common name *Speocirolana hardeni*

Habitat description is not available at this time.

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G2G3	State Rank: S2

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BEXAR COUNTY

FISH

Guadalupe bass *Micropterus treculii*

Endemic to the streams of the northern and eastern Edwards Plateau including portions of the Brazos, Colorado, Guadalupe, and San Antonio basins; species also found outside of the Edwards Plateau streams in decreased abundance, primarily in the lower Colorado River; two introduced populations have been established in the Nueces River system. A pure population was re-established in a portion of the Blanco River in 2014. Species prefers lentic environments but commonly taken in flowing water; numerous smaller fish occur in rapids, many times near eddies; large individuals found mainly in riffle tail races; usually found in spring-fed streams having clear water and relatively consistent temperatures.

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y	Global Rank: G3	State Rank: S3

river darter *Percina shumardi*

In Texas limited to eastern streams including Red River southward to the Neches River, and a disjunct population in the Guadalupe and San Antonio river systems east of the Balcones Escarpment. Confined to large rivers and lower parts of major tributaries; usually found in deep chutes and riffles where current is swift and bottom composed of coarse gravel or rock.

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic:	Global Rank: G5	State Rank: S4

Texas shiner *Notropis amabilis*

In Texas, it is found primarily in Edwards Plateau streams from the San Gabriel River in the east to the Pecos River in the west. Typical habitat includes rocky or sandy runs, as well as pools.

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G4	State Rank: S4

toothless blindcat *Trogloglanis pattersoni*

Restricted to five artesian wells penetrating the San Antonio Pool of the Edwards Aquifer; found at depths of 305-582 m.

Federal Status:	State Status: T	SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y	Global Rank: G1G2	State Rank: S1

widemouth blindcat *Satan eurystomus*

Restricted to five artesian wells penetrating the San Antonio Pool of the Edwards Aquifer; found at depths of 305-582 m.

Federal Status:	State Status: T	SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y	Global Rank: G1G2	State Rank: S1

INSECTS

American bumblebee *Bombus pensylvanicus*

Habitat description is not available at this time.

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic:	Global Rank: G3G4	State Rank: SNR

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BEXAR COUNTY

INSECTS

Helotes mold beetle

Batrisodes venyivi

Small, eyeless mold beetle; karst features in northwestern Bexar County and northeastern Medina County

Federal Status: LE

State Status:

SGCN: Y

Endemic: Y

Global Rank: G1

State Rank: S1

Manfreda giant-skipper

Stallingsia maculosus

Most skippers are small and stout-bodied; name derives from fast, erratic flight; at rest most skippers hold front and hind wings at different angles; skipper larvae are smooth, with the head and neck constricted; skipper larvae usually feed inside a leaf shelter and pupate in a cocoon made of leaves fastened together with silk

Federal Status:

State Status:

SGCN: Y

Endemic: N

Global Rank: G1

State Rank: S1

No accepted common name

Pygarctia lorula

Habitat description is not available at this time.

Federal Status:

State Status:

SGCN: Y

Endemic: Y

Global Rank: G2G3

State Rank: S2?

No accepted common name

Dichopetala catinata

Habitat description is not available at this time.

Federal Status:

State Status:

SGCN: Y

Endemic:

Global Rank: GNR

State Rank: SNR

No accepted common name

Dichopetala seeversi

Habitat description is not available at this time.

Federal Status:

State Status:

SGCN: Y

Endemic:

Global Rank: GNR

State Rank: SNR

No accepted common name

Nectopsyche texana

Riparian, Riverine

Federal Status:

State Status:

SGCN: Y

Endemic:

Global Rank: G1G3

State Rank: S2?

No accepted common name

Bombus variabilis

Habitat description is not available at this time.

Federal Status:

State Status:

SGCN: Y

Endemic:

Global Rank: G1G2

State Rank: SNR

No accepted common name

Megachile parksi

Habitat description is not available at this time.

Federal Status:

State Status:

SGCN: Y

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BEXAR COUNTY

INSECTS

Endemic: Global Rank: GH State Rank: SNR

No accepted common name *Batrisodes shadeae*

This species was recently described from a single cave in Bexar Co., Texas (Chandler et al., 2009).

Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: Y
Endemic: Global Rank: G1 State Rank: SNR

No accepted common name *Lymantes nadineae*

Habitat description is not available at this time.

Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y Global Rank: GNR State Rank: S2

No accepted common name *Cotalpa conclamara*

Habitat description is not available at this time.

Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: Y
Endemic: Global Rank: GNR State Rank: SNR

No accepted common name *Cotinis boylei*

Habitat description is not available at this time.

Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: Y
Endemic: Global Rank: GNR State Rank: SNR

No accepted common name *Rhadine exilis*

Small, essentially eyeless ground beetle; karst features in north and northwest Bexar County

Federal Status: LE State Status: SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y Global Rank: G3 State Rank: S1

No accepted common name *Rhadine infernalis*

Small, essentially eyeless ground beetle; karst features in north and northwest Bexar County

Federal Status: LE State Status: SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y Global Rank: G2G3 State Rank: S1

No accepted common name *Rhadine bullis*

Habitat description is not available at this time.

Federal Status: State Status: SGCN: Y
Endemic: Global Rank: GNR State Rank: SNR

MAMMALS

big brown bat *Eptesicus fuscus*

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BEXAR COUNTY

MAMMALS

Any wooded areas or woodlands except south Texas. Riparian areas in west Texas.

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G5	State Rank: S5

big free-tailed bat *Nyctinomops macrotis*

Habitat data sparse but records indicate that species prefers to roost in crevices and cracks in high canyon walls, but will use buildings, as well; reproduction data sparse, gives birth to single offspring late June-early July; females gather in nursery colonies; winter habits undetermined, but may hibernate in the Trans-Pecos; opportunistic insectivore

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G5	State Rank: S3

black bear *Ursus americanus*

Generalist. Historically found throughout Texas. In Chisos, prefers higher elevations where pinyon-oaks predominate; also occasionally sighted in desert scrub of Trans-Pecos (Black Gap Wildlife Management Area) and Edwards Plateau in juniper-oak habitat. For ssp. luteolus, bottomland hardwoods, floodplain forests, upland hardwoods with mixed pine; marsh. Bottomland hardwoods and large tracts of inaccessible forested areas.

Federal Status:	State Status: T	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G5	State Rank: S3

black-tailed prairie dog *Cynomys ludovicianus*

Dry, flat, short grasslands with low, relatively sparse vegetation, including areas overgrazed by cattle; live in large family groups

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G4	State Rank: S3

cave myotis bat *Myotis velifer*

Colonial and cave-dwelling; also roosts in rock crevices, old buildings, carports, under bridges, and even in abandoned Cliff Swallow (*Hirundo pyrrhonota*) nests; roosts in clusters of up to thousands of individuals; hibernates in limestone caves of Edwards Plateau and gypsum cave of Panhandle during winter; opportunistic insectivore.

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G4G5	State Rank: S2S3

eastern red bat *Lasiurus borealis*

Red bats are migratory bats that are common across Texas. They are most common in the eastern and central parts of the state, due to their requirement of forests for foliage roosting. West Texas specimens are associated with forested areas (cottonwoods). Also common along the coastline. These bats are highly mobile, seasonally migratory, and practice a type of "wandering migration". Associations with specific habitat is difficult unless specific migratory stopover sites or wintering grounds are found. Likely associated with any forested area in East, Central, and North Texas but can occur statewide.

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G3G4	State Rank: S4

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BEXAR COUNTY

MAMMALS

eastern spotted skunk

Spilogale putorius

Generalist; open fields prairies, croplands, fence rows, farmyards, forest edges & woodlands. Prefer wooded, brushy areas & tallgrass prairies. S.p. ssp. interrupta found in wooded areas and tallgrass prairies, preferring rocky canyons and outcrops when such sites are available.

Federal Status:

State Status:

SGCN: Y

Endemic: N

Global Rank: G4

State Rank: S1S3

hoary bat

Lasiurus cinereus

Hoary bats are highly migratory, high-flying bats that have been noted throughout the state. Females are known to migrate to Mexico in the winter, males tend to remain further north and may stay in Texas year-round. Commonly associated with forests (foliage roosting species) but are found in unforested parts of the state and lowland deserts. Tend to be captured over water and large, open flyways.

Federal Status:

State Status:

SGCN: Y

Endemic: N

Global Rank: G3G4

State Rank: S3

long-tailed weasel

Mustela frenata

Includes brushlands, fence rows, upland woods and bottomland hardwoods, forest edges & rocky desert scrub. Usually live close to water.

Federal Status:

State Status:

SGCN: Y

Endemic: N

Global Rank: G5

State Rank: S5

mountain lion

Puma concolor

Generalist; found in a wide range of habitats statewide. Found most frequently in rugged mountains & riparian zones.

Federal Status:

State Status:

SGCN: Y

Endemic: N

Global Rank: G5

State Rank: S2S3

northern yellow bat

Lasiurus intermedius

Occurs mainly along the Gulf Coast but inland specimens are not uncommon. Prefers roosting in spanish moss and in the hanging fronds of palm trees. Common where this vegetation occurs. Found near water and forages over grassy, open areas. Males usually roost solitarily, whereas females roost in groups of several individuals.

Federal Status:

State Status:

SGCN: Y

Endemic: N

Global Rank: G5

State Rank: S4

swamp rabbit

Sylvilagus aquaticus

Primarily found in lowland areas near water including: cypress bogs and marshes, floodplains, creeks and rivers.

Federal Status:

State Status:

SGCN: Y

Endemic: N

Global Rank: G5

State Rank: S5

tricolored bat

Perimyotis subflavus

Forest, woodland and riparian areas are important. Caves are very important to this species.

Federal Status:

State Status:

SGCN: Y

Endemic: N

Global Rank: G3G4

State Rank: S2

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BEXAR COUNTY

MAMMALS

western hog-nosed skunk *Conepatus leuconotus*

Habitats include woodlands, grasslands & deserts, to 7200 feet, most common in rugged, rocky canyon country; little is known about the habitat of the ssp. *telmalestes*

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G4	State Rank: S4

western spotted skunk *Spilogale gracilis*

Brushy canyons, rocky outcrops (rimrock) on hillsides and walls of canyons. In semi-arid brushlands in U.S., in wet tropical forests in Mexico. When inactive or bearing young, occupies den in rocks, burrow, hollow log, brush pile, or under building.

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G5	State Rank: S5

white-nosed coati *Nasua narica*

Woodlands, riparian corridors and canyons. Most individuals in Texas probably transients from Mexico; diurnal and crepuscular; very sociable; forages on ground and in trees; omnivorous; may be susceptible to hunting, trapping, and pet trade

Federal Status:	State Status: T	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G5	State Rank: S1

MOLLUSKS

false spike *Fusconaia mitchelli*

Occurs in small streams to medium-size rivers in habitats such as riffles and runs with flowing water. Is often found in stable substrates of sand, gravel, and cobble (Howells 2010; Randklev et al. 2012; Sowards et al. 2013; Tsakiris and Randklev 2016). [Mussels of Texas 2019]

Federal Status: PE	State Status: T	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: GNR	State Rank: S1

mimic cavesnail *Phreatodrobia imitata*

Subaquatic; only known from two wells penetrating the Edwards Aquifer

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y	Global Rank: G1	State Rank: S1

No accepted common name *Phreatodrobia conica*

Habitat description is not available at this time.

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y	Global Rank: G1	State Rank: S2

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BEXAR COUNTY

REPTILES

Cagle's map turtle

Graptemys caglei

Aquatic: shallow water with swift to moderate flow and gravel or cobble bottom, connected by deeper pools with a slower flow rate and a silt or mud bottom; gravel bar riffles and transition areas between riffles and pools especially important in providing insect prey items; nests on gently sloping sand banks within ca. 30 feet of waters edge.

Federal Status:	State Status: T	SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y	Global Rank: G3	State Rank: S1

eastern box turtle

Terrapene carolina

Terrestrial: Eastern box turtles inhabit forests, fields, forest-brush, and forest-field ecotones. In some areas they move seasonally from fields in spring to forest in summer. They commonly enters pools of shallow water in summer. For shelter, they burrow into loose soil, debris, mud, old stump holes, or under leaf litter. They can successfully hibernate in sites that may experience subfreezing temperatures.

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G5	State Rank: S3

plateau spot-tailed earless lizard

Holbrookia lacerata

Terrestrial: Habitats include moderately open prairie-brushland regions, particularly fairly flat areas free of vegetation or other obstructions (e.g., open meadows, old and new fields, graded roadways, cleared and disturbed areas, prairie savanna, and active agriculture including row crops); also, oak-juniper woodlands and mesquite-prickly pear associations (Axtell 1968, Bartlett and Bartlett 1999).

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y	Global Rank: GNR	State Rank: S2

prairie skink

Plestiodon septentrionalis

The prairie skink can occur in any native grassland habitat across the Rolling Plains, Blackland Prairie, Post Oak Savanna and Pineywoods ecoregions.

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G5	State Rank: S2

slender glass lizard

Ophisaurus attenuatus

Terrestrial: Habitats include open grassland, prairie, woodland edge, open woodland, oak savannas, longleaf pine flatwoods, scrubby areas, fallow fields, and areas near streams and ponds, often in habitats with sandy soil.

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G5	State Rank: S3

Tamaulipan spot-tailed earless lizard

Holbrookia subcaudalis

Terrestrial: Habitats include moderately open prairie-brushland regions, particularly fairly flat areas free of vegetation or other obstructions (e.g., open meadows, old and new fields, graded roadways, cleared and disturbed areas, prairie savanna, and active agriculture including row crops); also, oak-juniper woodlands and mesquite-prickly pear associations (Axtell 1968, Bartlett and Bartlett 1999).

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: GNR	State Rank: S2

Texas garter snake

Thamnophis sirtalis annectens

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BEXAR COUNTY

REPTILES

Terrestrial and aquatic: Habitats used include the grasslands and modified open areas in the vicinity of aquatic features, such as ponds, streams or marshes. Damp soils and debris for cover are thought to be critical.

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y	Global Rank: G5T4	State Rank: S1

Texas horned lizard *Phrynosoma cornutum*

Terrestrial: Open habitats with sparse vegetation, including grass, prairie, cactus, scattered brush or scrubby trees; soil may vary in texture from sandy to rocky; burrows into soil, enters rodent burrows, or hides under rock when inactive. Occurs to 6000 feet, but largely limited below the pinyon-juniper zone on mountains in the Big Bend area.

Federal Status:	State Status: T	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G4G5	State Rank: S3

Texas indigo snake *Drymarchon melanurus erebennus*

Terrestrial: Thornbush-chaparral woodland of south Texas, in particular dense riparian corridors. Can do well in suburban and irrigated croplands. Requires moist microhabitats, such as rodent burrows, for shelter.

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G5T4	State Rank: S4

Texas tortoise *Gopherus berlandieri*

Terrestrial: Open scrub woods, arid brush, lomas, grass-cactus association; often in areas with sandy well-drained soils. When inactive occupies shallow depressions dug at base of bush or cactus; sometimes in underground burrow or under object. Eggs are laid in nests dug in soil near or under bushes.

Federal Status:	State Status: T	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G4	State Rank: S2

timber (canebrake) rattlesnake *Crotalus horridus*

Terrestrial: Swamps, floodplains, upland pine and deciduous woodland, riparian zones, abandoned farmland. Limestone bluffs, sandy soil or black clay. Prefers dense ground cover, i.e. grapevines, palmetto.

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G4	State Rank: S4

western box turtle *Terrapene ornata*

Terrestrial: Ornate or western box turtles inhabit prairie grassland, pasture, fields, sandhills, and open woodland. They are essentially terrestrial but sometimes enter slow, shallow streams and creek pools. For shelter, they burrow into soil (e.g., under plants such as yucca) (Converse et al. 2002) or enter burrows made by other species.

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G5	State Rank: S3

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BEXAR COUNTY

REPTILES

western hognose snake *Heterodon nasicus*

Terrestrial: Shortgrass or mixed grass prairie, with gravel or sandy soils. Often found associated with draws, floodplains, and more mesic habitats within the arid landscape. Frequently occurs in shrub encroached grasslands.

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G5	State Rank: S4

western rattlesnake *Crotalus viridis*

Terrestrial: Dry desert and prairie grasslands, shrub desert rocky hillsides; edges of arid and semi-arid river breaks.

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G5	State Rank: S5

PLANTS

awnless lestdaisy *Chaetopappa imberbis*

In woodlands on lomas of Carrizo sand (TEX-LL specimens Carr 23875, 12507). Flowering and fruiting during Mar - May.

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y	Global Rank: G3	State Rank: S3

big red sage *Salvia pentstemonoides*

Moist to seasonally wet, steep limestone outcrops on seeps within canyons or along creek banks; occasionally on clayey to silty soils of creek banks and terraces, in partial shade to full sun; basal leaves conspicuous for much of the year; flowering June-October

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y	Global Rank: G1	State Rank: S1

bigflower cornsalad *Valerianella stenocarpa*

Usually along creekbeds or in vernal moist grassy open areas (Carr 2015).

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y	Global Rank: G3	State Rank: S3

bracted twistflower *Streptanthus bracteatus*

Shallow, well-drained gravelly clays and clay loams over limestone in oak juniper woodlands and associated openings, on steep to moderate slopes and in canyon bottoms; several known soils include Tarrant, Brackett, or Speck over Edwards, Glen Rose, and Walnut geologic formations; populations fluctuate widely from year to year, depending on winter rainfall; flowering mid April-late May, fruit matures and foliage withers by early summer

Federal Status: T	State Status: T	SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y	Global Rank: G1	State Rank: S1

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BEXAR COUNTY

PLANTS

bristle nailwort	<i>Paronychia setacea</i>	
Flowering vascular plant endemic to eastern southcentral Texas, occurring in sandy soils		
Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y	Global Rank: G3	State Rank: S2
Buckley tridens	<i>Tridens buckleyanus</i>	
Occurs in juniper-oak woodlands on rocky limestone slopes; Perennial; Flowering/Fruiting April-Nov		
Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y	Global Rank: G3G4	State Rank: S3S4
Burridge greenthread	<i>Thelesperma burridgeanum</i>	
Sandy open areas; Annual; Flowering March-Nov; Fruiting March-June		
Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y	Global Rank: G3	State Rank: S3
Correll's false dragon-head	<i>Physostegia correllii</i>	
Wet, silty clay loams on streamsides, in creek beds, irrigation channels and roadside drainage ditches; or seepy, mucky, sometimes gravelly soils along riverbanks or small islands in the Rio Grande; or underlain by Austin Chalk limestone along gently flowing spring-fed creek in central Texas; flowering May-September		
Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G2	State Rank: S2
Elmendorf's onion	<i>Allium elmendorffii</i>	
Grassland openings in oak woodlands on deep, loose, well-drained sands; in Coastal Bend, on Pleistocene barrier island ridges and Holocene Sand Sheet that support live oak woodlands; to the north it occurs in post oak-black hickory-live oak woodlands over Queen City and similar Eocene formations; one anomalous specimen found on Llano Uplift in wet pockets of granitic loam; Perennial; Flowering March-April, May		
Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y	Global Rank: G2	State Rank: S2
Glass Mountains coral-root	<i>Hexalectris nitida</i>	
Apparently rare in mixed woodlands in canyons in the mountains of the Brewster County, but encountered with regularity, albeit in small numbers, under <i>Juniperus ashei</i> in woodlands over limestone on the Edwards Plateau, Callahan Divide and Lampasas Cutplain; Perennial; Flowering June-Sept; Fruiting July-Sept		
Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G3	State Rank: S3
gravelbar brickellbush	<i>Brickellia dentata</i>	
Essentially restricted to frequently-scoured gravelly alluvial beds in creek and river bottoms; Perennial; Flowering June-Nov; Fruiting June-Oct		
Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y	Global Rank: G3G4	State Rank: S3S4

DISCLAIMER

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BEXAR COUNTY

PLANTS

Greenman's bluet *Houstonia parviflora*

Grass pastures. Feb- Apr. (Correll and Johnston 1970).

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y	Global Rank: G3	State Rank: S3

hairy sycamore-leaf snowbell *Styrax platanifolius ssp. stellatus*

Rare throughout range, in habitats similar to those of var. *platanifolius* - usually in oak-juniper woodlands on steep rocky banks and ledges along intermittent or perennial streams, rarely far from some reliable source of moisture; Perennial; Flowering April-Oct; Fruiting May-Sept

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y	Global Rank: G3T3	State Rank: S3

Heller's marbleseed *Onosmodium helleri*

Occurs in loamy calcareous soils in oak-juniper woodlands on rocky limestone slopes, often in more mesic portions of canyons; Perennial; Flowering March-May

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y	Global Rank: G3	State Rank: S3

Hill Country wild-mercury *Argythamnia aphoroides*

Mostly in bluestem-grama grasslands associated with plateau live oak woodlands on shallow to moderately deep clays and clay loams over limestone on rolling uplands, also in partial shade of oak-juniper woodlands in gravelly soils on rocky limestone slopes; Perennial; Flowering April-May with fruit persisting until midsummer

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y	Global Rank: G2G3	State Rank: S3

low spurge *Euphorbia peplidion*

Occurs in a variety of vernal-moist situations in a number of natural regions; Annual; Flowering Feb-April; Fruiting March-April

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y	Global Rank: G3	State Rank: S3

narrowleaf brickellbush *Brickellia eupatorioides var. gracillima*

Moist to dry gravelly alluvial soils along riverbanks but also on limestone slopes; Perennial; Flowering/Fruiting April-Nov

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y	Global Rank: G5T3	State Rank: S3

net-leaf bundleflower *Desmanthus reticulatus*

Mostly on clay prairies of the coastal plain of central and south Texas; Perennial; Flowering April-July; Fruiting April-Oct

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y	Global Rank: G3	State Rank: S3

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BEXAR COUNTY

PLANTS

Osage Plains false foxglove *Agalinis densiflora*

Most records are from grasslands on shallow, gravelly, well drained, calcareous soils; Prairies, dry limestone soils; Annual; Flowering Aug-Oct

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G3	State Rank: S2

Parks' jointweed *Polygonella parksii*

Mostly found on deep, loose, whitish sand blowouts (unstable, deep, xeric, sandhill barrens) in Post Oak Savanna landscapes over the Carrizo and Sparta formations; also occurs in early successional grasslands, along right-of-ways, and on mechanically disturbed areas; flowering June-late October or September-November

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y	Global Rank: G2	State Rank: S2

Plateau loosestrife *Lythrum ovalifolium*

Banks and gravelly beds of perennial (or strong intermittent) streams on the Edwards Plateau, Llano Uplift and Lampasas Cutplain; Perennial; Flowering/Fruiting April-Nov

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G3G4	State Rank: S3S4

plateau milkvine *Matelea edwardsensis*

Occurs in various types of juniper-oak and oak-juniper woodlands; Perennial; Flowering March-Oct; Fruiting May-June

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y	Global Rank: G3	State Rank: S3

sandhill woollywhite *Hymenopappus carrizoanus*

Disturbed or open areas in grasslands and post oak woodlands on deep sands derived from the Carrizo Sand and similar Eocene formations; flowering April-June

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y	Global Rank: G2	State Rank: S2

Siler's huaco *Manfreda sileri*

Rare in a variety of grasslands and shrublands on dry sites; Perennial; Flowering April-July; Fruiting June-July

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G3	State Rank: S3

South Texas rushpea *Caesalpinia phyllanthoides*

Tamaulipan thorn shrublands or grasslands on very shallow sandy to clayey soils over calcareous sandstone and caliche; flowering in spring, sometimes later in growing season, perhaps in response to rainfall

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G2?	State Rank: S1

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BEXAR COUNTY

PLANTS

sycamore-leaf snowbell

Styrax platanifolius ssp. *platanifolius*

Rare throughout range, usually in oak-juniper woodlands on steep rocky banks and ledges along intermittent or perennial streams, rarely far from some reliable source of moisture; Perennial; Flowering April-May; Fruiting May-Aug.

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y	Global Rank: G3T3	State Rank: S3

Texas almond

Prunus minutiflora

Wide-ranging but scarce, in a variety of grassland and shrubland situations, mostly on calcareous soils underlain by limestone but occasionally in sandier neutral soils underlain by granite; Perennial; Flowering Feb-May and Oct; Fruiting Feb-Sept

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y	Global Rank: G3G4	State Rank: S3S4

Texas amorphia

Amorpha roemeriana

Juniper-oak woodlands or shrublands on rocky limestone slopes, sometimes on dry shelves above creeks; Perennial; Flowering May-June; Fruiting June-Oct

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G3	State Rank: S3

Texas fescue

Festuca versuta

Occurs in mesic woodlands on limestone-derived soils on stream terraces and canyon slopes; Perennial; Flowering/Fruiting April-June

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G3	State Rank: S3

Texas peachbush

Prunus texana

Occurs at scattered sites in various well drained sandy situations; deep sand, plains and sand hills, grasslands, oak woods, 0-200 m elevation; Perennial; Flowering Feb-Mar; Fruiting Apr-Jun

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y	Global Rank: G3G4	State Rank: S3S4

Texas seymeria

Seymeria texana

Found primarily in grassy openings in juniper-oak woodlands on dry rocky slopes but sometimes on rock outcrops in shaded canyons; Annual; Flowering May-Nov; Fruiting July-Nov

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y	Global Rank: G3	State Rank: S3

threeflower penstemon

Penstemon triflorus ssp. *triflorus*

Occurs sparingly on rock outcrops and in grasslands associated with juniper-oak woodlands (Carr 2015).

Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y
Endemic: Y	Global Rank: G3T3	State Rank: S3

DISCLAIMER

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BEXAR COUNTY

PLANTS

tree dodder	<i>Cuscuta exaltata</i>		
Parasitic on various Quercus, Juglans, Rhus, Vitis, Ulmus, and Diospyros species as well as Acacia berlandieri and other woody plants; Annual; Flowering May-Oct; Fruiting July-Oct			
Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y	
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G3	State Rank: S3	
turnip-root scurfpea	<i>Pediomelum cyphocalyx</i>		
Grasslands and openings in juniper-oak woodlands on limestone substrates on the Edwards Plateau and in north-central Texas (Carr 2015).			
Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y	
Endemic: Y	Global Rank: G3G4	State Rank: S2S3	
woolly butterfly-weed	<i>Gaura villosa ssp. parksii</i>		
Flats and hills of red sand of Rio Grande Plains (Raven and Gregory 1972). April-Oct.			
Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y	
Endemic: Y	Global Rank: G5T3	State Rank: S3	
Wright's milkvetch	<i>Astragalus wrightii</i>		
On sandy or gravelly soils; Flowering/fruiting: April and May			
Federal Status:	State Status:	SGCN: Y	
Endemic: Y	Global Rank: G3	State Rank: S3	

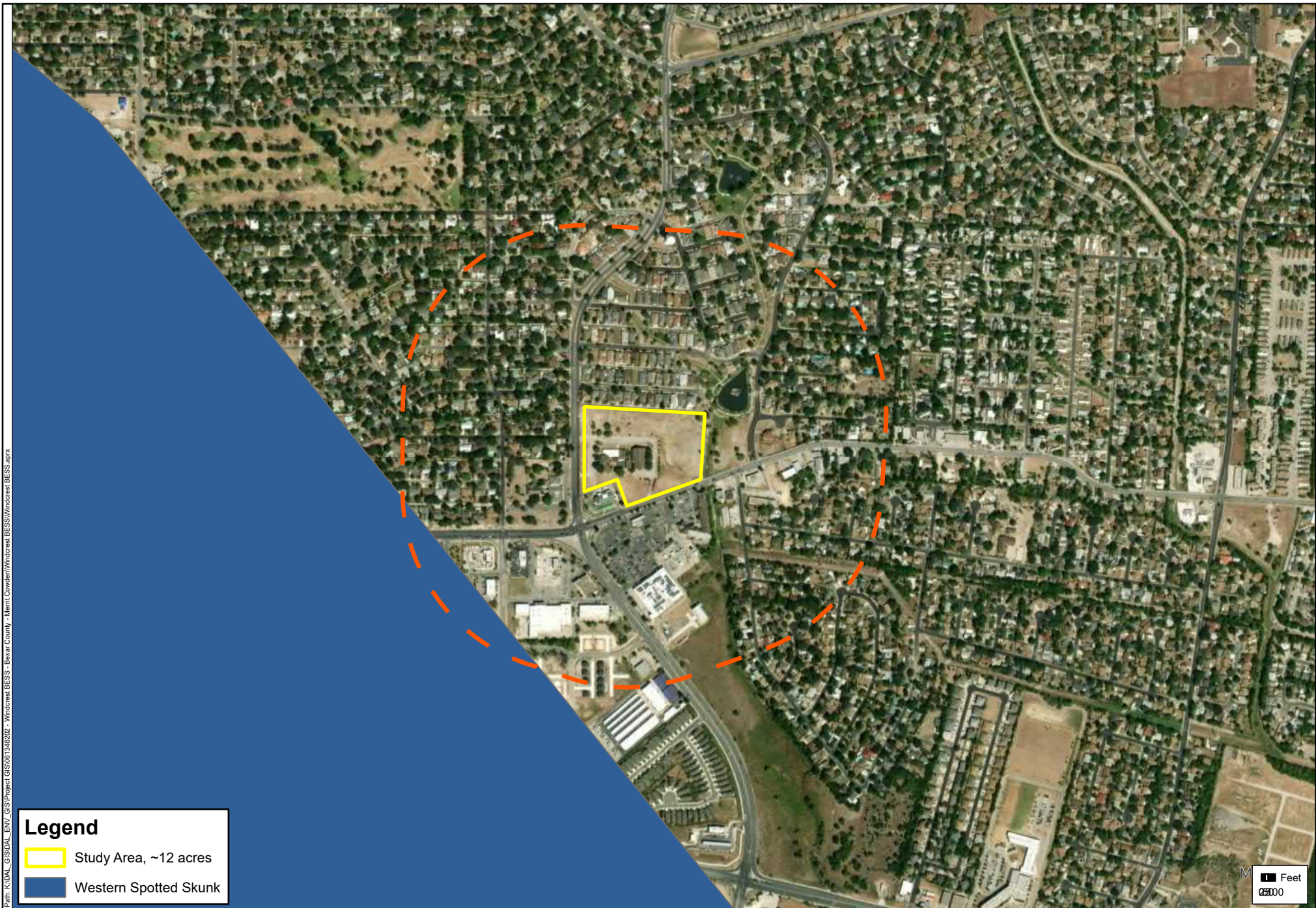
DISCLAIMER

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APPENDIX E

TXNDD MAP AND DATA

Path: K:\DAL_GIS\DAL_ENV\GIS\project\GIS061346202 - Windcrest BESS - Bexar County - Merritt Cowden\Windcrest BESS\Windcrest BESS.aprx



Legend

- Study Area, ~12 acres
- Western Spotted Skunk

FIGURE

1

DATE:	06/27/2024
DRAWN:	RMR
CHECKED:	MMC
KHA NO.:	061346202

Element Occurrence Map

Source: TPWD

Windcrest BESS

Windcrest, Bexar County, Texas

Kimley»Horn

This product is for informational purposes only and may not have been prepared for, or be suitable for, legal, engineering, or survey purposes. It does not represent an on-the-ground survey and represents only the approximate relative location of property boundaries.

Element Occurrence Record

Scientific Name: *Matelea edwardsensis*

EO ID: 10168

Common Name: plateau milkvine

Global Rank: G3

State Rank: S3

Identification Confirmed: Y - Yes

TX Protection Status:

Federal Protection Status:

Survey Information:

All fields in this report must be reviewed to understand this record. Some data may be duplicated across multiple fields.

First Observation: 1964

Survey Date: 1964

Last Observation: 1964-05-09

EO Data:

Comments: Complete specimen citation: In stony, gravelly soil along Cibolo Creek, about 1 mi NW of Selma, with *M. reticulata*, 9 May 1964, D. S. Correll & C. E. Smith 29540 (TEX-LL).

Habitat Description: In stony, gravelly soil along creek, with *M. reticulata*.

References:

Correll, D.S. and C.E. Smith (29540). 1964. Specimen No. none. TEX-LL.

Specimens:

Correll, D.S. and C.E. Smith (29540). 1964. Specimen No. none. TEX-LL. (S64CORTXTXUS)

Source Feature Data:

EO ID: 10168

Source Feature ID: 24139

Observation Date:

Observer:

Observation Data:

Element Occurrence Record

Scientific Name: *Micropterus treculii*

EO ID: 2186

Common Name: Guadalupe bass

Global Rank: G3

State Rank: S3

Identification Confirmed: Y - Yes

TX Protection Status:

Federal Protection Status:

Survey Information:

All fields in this report must be reviewed to understand this record. Some data may be duplicated across multiple fields.

First Observation:

Survey Date:

Last Observation: 1977-04

EO Data: SPECIMENS COLLECTED FROM THIS LOCALITY

Comments: ENDEMIC TO SEVERAL RIVERS OF EASTERN EDWARDS PLATEAU, COMMON IN PREFERRED HABITAT

Habitat Description: CLEAR, SMALL STREAM; LIMESTONE ROCK AND GRAVEL SUBSTRATE; RIFFLES AND POOLS

References:

EDWARDS, ROBERT J. 1980. THE ECOLOGY AND GEOGRAPHIC VARIATION OF THE GUADALUPE BASS (MICROPTERUS TRECVLI). PhD. DISSERTATION, ZOOLOGY DEPARTMENT, UT-AUSTIN.

LEE, DAVID S. ET AL. 1980. ATLAS OF NORTH AMERICAN FRESHWATER FISHES. N.C. STATE MUSEUM OF NAT. HIST., GREENSBORO, NC.

Specimens:

Source Feature Data:

EO ID: 2186

Source Feature ID: 2186

Observation Date:

Observer:

Observation Data:

Element Occurrence Record

Scientific Name: *Spilogale putorius*

EO ID: 12661

Common Name: eastern spotted skunk

Global Rank: G4

State Rank: S1S3

Identification Confirmed: Y - Yes

TX Protection Status:

Federal Protection Status:

Survey Information:

All fields in this report must be reviewed to understand this record. Some data may be duplicated across multiple fields.

First Observation: 1988-08-16

Survey Date: 1988-08-16

Last Observation: 1988-08-16

EO Data: 16 August 1988: Skin, skull, and body skeleton of one male preserved specimen.

Comments:

Habitat

Description:

References:

Ferguson, Adam. 2014. Texas Skunk Record Database regarding five species of skunk in Texas.

Van Gelder, Richard G. 1959. A taxonomic revision of the spotted skunks (Genus *Spilogale*). Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History 117(5):229-392.

Specimens:

Biodiversity Research and Teaching Collections, Texas A & M University, College Station, TX; J. W. Dragoo (#unknown), Catalog #57880, Special #JWD 440, 16 August 1988, TCWC.

Source Feature Data:

EO ID: 12661

Source Feature ID: 28210

Observation Date: 1988-08-16

Observer: J. W. Dragoo

Observation Data: Skin, skull, and body skeleton of one male preserved specimen deposited at the Biodiversity Research and Teaching Collections, Texas A & M University.

APPENDIX F

USFWS IPAC RESOURCE LIST AND MIGRATORY BIRDS

IPaC resource list

This report is an automatically generated list of species and other resources such as critical habitat (collectively referred to as *trust resources*) under the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) jurisdiction that are known or expected to be on or near the project area referenced below. The list may also include trust resources that occur outside of the project area, but that could potentially be directly or indirectly affected by activities in the project area. However, determining the likelihood and extent of effects a project may have on trust resources typically requires gathering additional site-specific (e.g., vegetation/species surveys) and project-specific (e.g., magnitude and timing of proposed activities) information.

Below is a summary of the project information you provided and contact information for the USFWS office(s) with jurisdiction in the defined project area. Please read the introduction to each section that follows (Endangered Species, Migratory Birds, USFWS Facilities, and NWI Wetlands) for additional information applicable to the trust resources addressed in that section.

Project information

NAME

Windcrest BESS

LOCATION

Bexar County, Texas



DESCRIPTION

None

Local office

Austin Ecological Services Field Office

☎ (512) 937-7371

1505 Ferguson Lane
Austin, TX 78754-4501

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

Endangered species

This resource list is for informational purposes only and does not constitute an analysis of project level impacts.

The primary information used to generate this list is the known or expected range of each species. Additional areas of influence (AOI) for species are also considered. An AOI includes areas outside of the species range if the species could be indirectly affected by activities in that area (e.g., placing a dam upstream of a fish population even if that fish does not occur at the dam site, may indirectly impact the species by reducing or eliminating water flow downstream). Because species can move, and site conditions can change, the species on this list are not guaranteed to be found on or near the project area. To fully determine any potential effects to species, additional site-specific and project-specific information is often required.

Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act **requires** Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of such proposed action" for any project that is conducted, permitted, funded, or licensed by any Federal agency. A letter from the local office and a species list which fulfills this requirement can **only** be obtained by requesting an official species list from either the Regulatory Review section in IPaC (see directions below) or from the local field office directly.

For project evaluations that require USFWS concurrence/review, please return to the IPaC website and request an official species list by doing the following:

1. Log in to IPaC.
2. Go to your My Projects list.
3. Click PROJECT HOME for this project.
4. Click REQUEST SPECIES LIST.

Listed species¹ and their critical habitats are managed by the [Ecological Services Program](#) of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the fisheries division of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA Fisheries²).

Species and critical habitats under the sole responsibility of NOAA Fisheries are **not** shown on this list. Please contact [NOAA Fisheries](#) for [species under their jurisdiction](#).

-
1. Species listed under the [Endangered Species Act](#) are threatened or endangered; IPaC also shows species that are candidates, or proposed, for listing. See the [listing status page](#) for more information. IPaC only shows species that are regulated by USFWS (see FAQ).
 2. [NOAA Fisheries](#), also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of

Commerce.

The following species are potentially affected by activities in this location:

Mammals

NAME	STATUS
Tricolored Bat <i>Perimyotis subflavus</i> Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/10515	Proposed Endangered

Birds

NAME	STATUS
Golden-cheeked Warbler <i>Setophaga chrysoparia</i> Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/33	Endangered
Piping Plover <i>Charadrius melodus</i> This species only needs to be considered if the following condition applies: Wind Energy Projects There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6039	Threatened
Rufa Red Knot <i>Calidris canutus rufa</i> Wherever found This species only needs to be considered if the following condition applies: Wind Energy Projects There is proposed critical habitat for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1864	Threatened

Amphibians

NAME	STATUS
------	--------

San Marcos Salamander *Eurycea nana*

Threatened

Wherever found

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6374>

Texas Blind Salamander *Eurycea rathbuni*

Endangered

Wherever found

This species only needs to be considered if the following condition applies:

- Effects to water quality and quantity in the Edwards Aquifer and to surface waters in the recharge and contributing zones of the Edwards Aquifer must be considered if they adversely affect water quality and quantity in Texas blind salamander habitat

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5130>

Fishes

NAME

STATUS

Fountain Darter *Etheostoma fonticola*

Endangered

Wherever found

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5858>

Insects

NAME

STATUS

[no Common Name] Beetle *Rhadine exilis*

Endangered

Wherever found

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6942>

[no Common Name] Beetle *Rhadine infernalis*

Endangered

Wherever found

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3804>

Comal Springs Dryopid Beetle *Stygoparnus comalensis* Endangered

Wherever found

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7175>

Comal Springs Riffle Beetle *Heterelmis comalensis* Endangered

Wherever found

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3403>

Helotes Mold Beetle *Batrisodes venyivi* Endangered

Wherever found

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1149>

Monarch Butterfly *Danaus plexippus* Candidate

Wherever found

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743>

Arachnids

NAME

STATUS

Cokendolpher Cave Harvestman *Texella cokendolpheri* Endangered

Wherever found

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/676>

Government Canyon Bat Cave Meshweaver *Cicurina* Endangered

vespera

Wherever found

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7037>

Government Canyon Bat Cave Spider *Tayshaneta microps* Endangered

Wherever found

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/553>

Madla Cave Meshweaver *Cicurina madla* Endangered

Wherever found

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2467>

Robber Baron Cave Meshweaver *Cicurina baronia* Endangered

Wherever found

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2361>

Crustaceans

NAME

STATUS

Peck's Cave Amphipod *Stygobromus (=Stygonectes) pecki* Endangered

Wherever found

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8575>

Flowering Plants

NAME

STATUS

Texas Wild-rice *Zizania texana* Endangered

Wherever found

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/805>

Critical habitats

Potential effects to critical habitat(s) in this location must be analyzed along with the endangered species themselves.

There are no critical habitats at this location.

You are still required to determine if your project(s) may have effects on all above listed species.

Bald & Golden Eagles

Bald and golden eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act¹ and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act².

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to bald or golden eagles, or their habitats³, should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described in the links below.

Specifically, please review the "[Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles](#)".

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Eagle Management <https://www.fws.gov/program/eagle-management>
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds <https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incidental-take-migratory-birds>
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds <https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/nationwide-standard-conservation-measures.pdf>
- Supplemental Information for Migratory Birds and Eagles in IPaC <https://www.fws.gov/media/supplemental-information-migratory-birds-and-bald-and-golden-eagles-may-occur-project-action>

There are likely bald eagles present in your project area. For additional information on bald eagles, refer to [Bald Eagle Nesting and Sensitivity to Human Activity](#)

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, see the PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY below to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Bald Eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1626	Breeds Sep 1 to Jul 31

Probability of Presence Summary

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read ["Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles"](#), specifically the FAQ section titled "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

Probability of Presence (■)

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. (A year is represented as 12 4-week months.) A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort (see below) can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score. One can have higher confidence in the presence score if the corresponding survey effort is also high.

How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:

1. The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.
2. To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is $0.25/0.25 = 1$; at week 20 it is $0.05/0.25 = 0.2$.
3. The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

To see a bar's probability of presence score, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

Breeding Season (■)

Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

Survey Effort (|)

Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps. The number of surveys is expressed as a range, for example, 33 to 64 surveys.

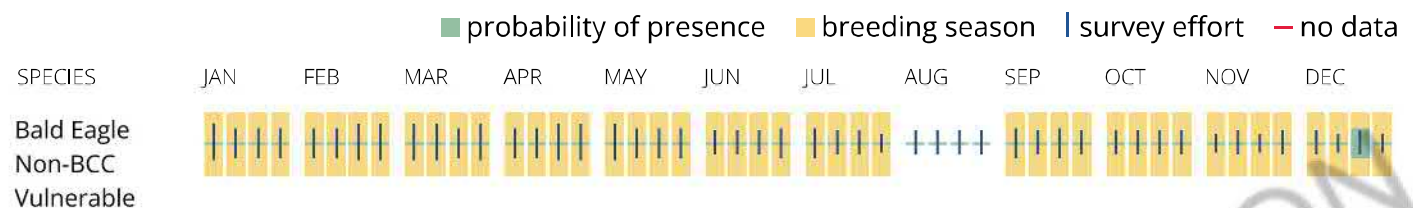
To see a bar's survey effort range, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

No Data (—)

A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

Survey Timeframe

Surveys from only the last 10 years are used in order to ensure delivery of currently relevant information. The exception to this is areas off the Atlantic coast, where bird returns are based on all years of available data, since data in these areas is currently much more sparse.



What does IPaC use to generate the potential presence of bald and golden eagles in my specified location?

The potential for eagle presence is derived from data provided by the [Avian Knowledge Network \(AKN\)](#). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of [survey, banding, and citizen science datasets](#) and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) which your project intersects, and that have been identified as warranting special attention because they are a BCC species in that area, an eagle ([Eagle Act](#) requirements may apply). To see a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, please visit the [Rapid Avian Information Locator \(RAIL\) Tool](#).

What does IPaC use to generate the probability of presence graphs of bald and golden eagles in my specified location?

The Migratory Bird Resource List is comprised of USFWS [Birds of Conservation Concern \(BCC\)](#) and other species that may warrant special attention in your project location.

The migratory bird list generated for your project is derived from data provided by the [Avian Knowledge Network \(AKN\)](#). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of [survey, banding, and citizen science datasets](#) and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) which your project intersects, and that have been identified as warranting special attention because they are a BCC species in that area, an eagle ([Eagle Act](#) requirements may apply), or a species that has a particular vulnerability to offshore activities or development.

Again, the Migratory Bird Resource list includes only a subset of birds that may occur in your project area. It is not representative of all birds that may occur in your project area. To get a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, please visit the [Rapid Avian Information Locator \(RAIL\) Tool](#).

What if I have eagles on my list?

If your project has the potential to disturb or kill eagles, you may need to obtain a permit to avoid violating the [Eagle Act](#) should such impacts occur. Please contact your local Fish and Wildlife Service Field Office if you have questions.

Migratory birds

Certain birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act¹ and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act².

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to migratory birds, eagles, and their habitats³ should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described in the links below. Specifically, please review the ["Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles"](#).

1. The [Migratory Birds Treaty Act](#) of 1918.
2. The [Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act](#) of 1940.

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Eagle Management <https://www.fws.gov/program/eagle-management>
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds
<https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incidental-take-migratory-birds>
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds <https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/nationwide-standard-conservation-measures.pdf>
- Supplemental Information for Migratory Birds and Eagles in IPaC
<https://www.fws.gov/media/supplemental-information-migratory-birds-and-bald-and-golden-eagles-may-occur-project-action>

The birds listed below are birds of particular concern either because they occur on the [USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern](#) (BCC) list or warrant special attention in your project location. To learn more about the levels of concern for birds on your list and how this list is generated, see the FAQ [below](#). This is not a list of every bird you may find in this location, nor a guarantee that every bird on this list will be found in your project area. To see exact locations of where birders and the general public have sighted birds in and around your project area, visit the [E-bird data mapping tool](#) (Tip: enter your location, desired date range and a species on your list). For projects that occur off the Atlantic Coast, additional maps and models detailing the relative occurrence and abundance of bird species on your list are available. Links to additional information about Atlantic Coast birds, and other important information about your migratory bird list, including how to properly interpret and use your migratory bird report, can be found [below](#).

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, see the PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY below to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

NAME

BREEDING SEASON

Bald Eagle *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*

Breeds Sep 1 to Jul 31

This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1626>

Chimney Swift *Chaetura pelagica*

Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 25

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Least Tern *Sternula antillarum antillarum*

Breeds Apr 25 to Sep 5

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Lesser Yellowlegs *Tringa flavipes*

Breeds elsewhere

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9679>

Little Blue Heron *Egretta caerulea*

Breeds Mar 10 to Oct 15

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA

Pectoral Sandpiper *Calidris melanotos*

Breeds elsewhere

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Prairie Loggerhead Shrike *Lanius ludovicianus excubitorides*

Breeds Feb 1 to Jul 31

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8833>

Probability of Presence Summary

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read ["Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles"](#), specifically the FAQ section titled "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

Probability of Presence (■)

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. (A year is represented as 12 4-week months.) A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort (see below) can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score. One can have higher confidence in the presence score if the corresponding survey effort is also high.

How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:

1. The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.
2. To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is $0.25/0.25 = 1$; at week 20 it is $0.05/0.25 = 0.2$.
3. The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

To see a bar's probability of presence score, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

Breeding Season (■)

Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

Survey Effort (|)

Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps. The number of surveys is expressed as a range, for example, 33 to 64 surveys.

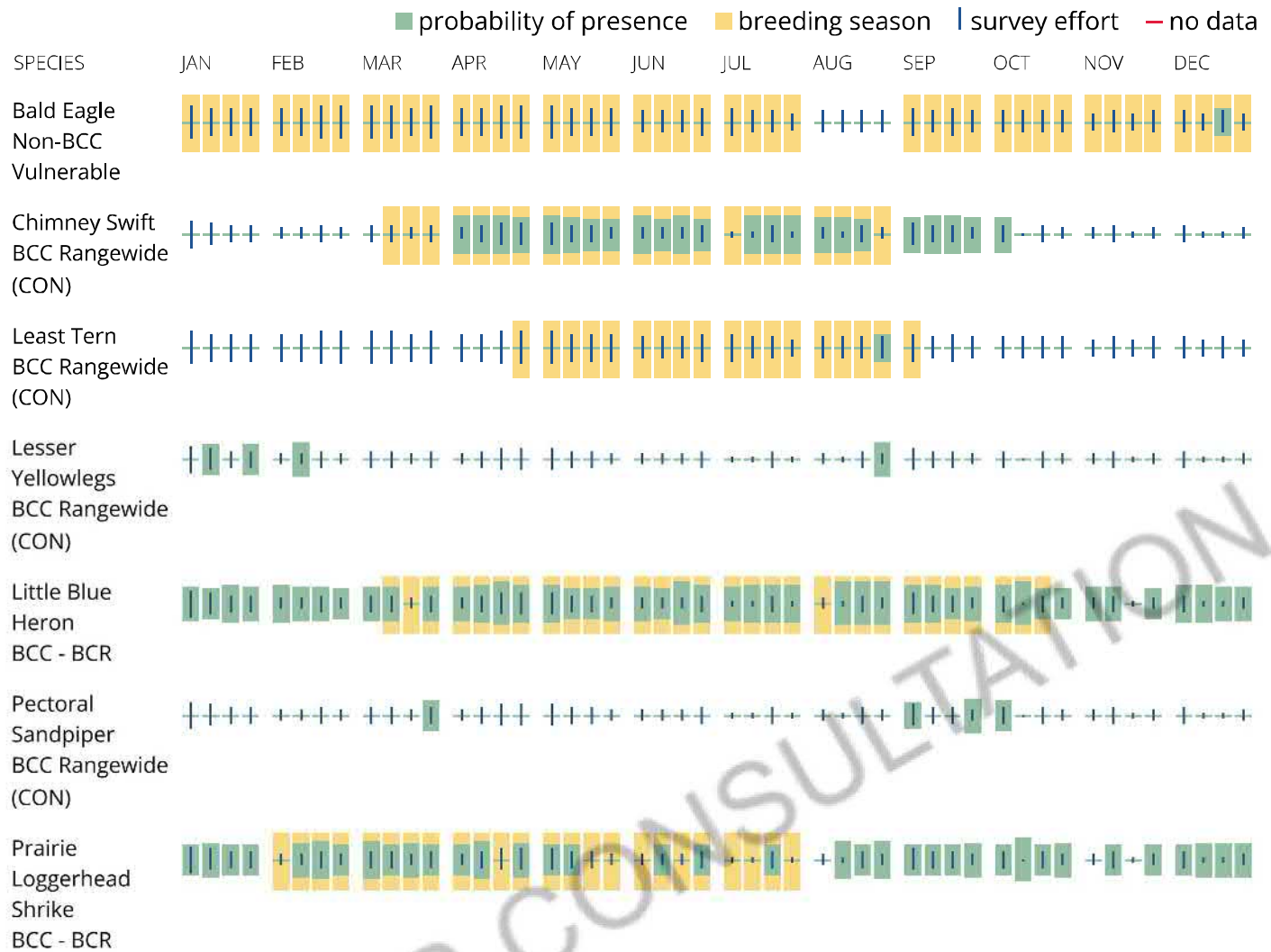
To see a bar's survey effort range, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

No Data (—)

A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

Survey Timeframe

Surveys from only the last 10 years are used in order to ensure delivery of currently relevant information. The exception to this is areas off the Atlantic coast, where bird returns are based on all years of available data, since data in these areas is currently much more sparse.



Tell me more about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds.

[Nationwide Conservation Measures](#) describes measures that can help avoid and minimize impacts to all birds at any location year round. Implementation of these measures is particularly important when birds are most likely to occur in the project area. When birds may be breeding in the area, identifying the locations of any active nests and avoiding their destruction is a very helpful impact minimization measure. To see when birds are most likely to occur and be breeding in your project area, view the Probability of Presence Summary. [Additional measures](#) or [permits](#) may be advisable depending on the type of activity you are conducting and the type of infrastructure or bird species present on your project site.

What does IPaC use to generate the list of migratory birds that potentially occur in my specified location?

The Migratory Bird Resource List is comprised of USFWS [Birds of Conservation Concern \(BCC\)](#) and other species that may warrant special attention in your project location.

The migratory bird list generated for your project is derived from data provided by the [Avian Knowledge Network \(AKN\)](#). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of [survey, banding, and citizen science datasets](#) and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid

cell(s) which your project intersects, and that have been identified as warranting special attention because they are a BCC species in that area, an eagle ([Eagle Act](#) requirements may apply), or a species that has a particular vulnerability to offshore activities or development.

Again, the Migratory Bird Resource list includes only a subset of birds that may occur in your project area. It is not representative of all birds that may occur in your project area. To get a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, please visit the [Rapid Avian Information Locator \(RAIL\) Tool](#).

What does IPaC use to generate the probability of presence graphs for the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The probability of presence graphs associated with your migratory bird list are based on data provided by the [Avian Knowledge Network \(AKN\)](#). This data is derived from a growing collection of [survey, banding, and citizen science datasets](#).

Probability of presence data is continuously being updated as new and better information becomes available. To learn more about how the probability of presence graphs are produced and how to interpret them, go the Probability of Presence Summary and then click on the "Tell me about these graphs" link.

How do I know if a bird is breeding, wintering or migrating in my area?

To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating or year-round), you may query your location using the [RAIL Tool](#) and look at the range maps provided for birds in your area at the bottom of the profiles provided for each bird in your results. If a bird on your migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it, if that bird does occur in your project area, there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?

Migratory birds delivered through IPaC fall into the following distinct categories of concern:

1. "BCC Rangewide" birds are [Birds of Conservation Concern](#) (BCC) that are of concern throughout their range anywhere within the USA (including Hawaii, the Pacific Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands);
2. "BCC - BCR" birds are BCCs that are of concern only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA; and
3. "Non-BCC - Vulnerable" birds are not BCC species in your project area, but appear on your list either because of the [Eagle Act](#) requirements (for eagles) or (for non-eagles) potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities (e.g. offshore energy development or longline fishing).

Although it is important to try to avoid and minimize impacts to all birds, efforts should be made, in particular, to avoid and minimize impacts to the birds on this list, especially eagles and BCC species of rangewide concern. For more information on conservation measures you can implement to help avoid and minimize migratory bird impacts and requirements for eagles, please see the FAQs for these topics.

Details about birds that are potentially affected by offshore projects

For additional details about the relative occurrence and abundance of both individual bird species and groups of bird species within your project area off the Atlantic Coast, please visit the [Northeast Ocean Data Portal](#). The Portal also offers data and information about other taxa besides birds that may be helpful to

you in your project review. Alternately, you may download the bird model results files underlying the portal maps through the [NOAA NCCOS Integrative Statistical Modeling and Predictive Mapping of Marine Bird Distributions and Abundance on the Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf](#) project webpage.

Bird tracking data can also provide additional details about occurrence and habitat use throughout the year, including migration. Models relying on survey data may not include this information. For additional information on marine bird tracking data, see the [Diving Bird Study](#) and the [nanotag studies](#) or contact [Caleb Spiegel](#) or [Pam Loring](#).

What if I have eagles on my list?

If your project has the potential to disturb or kill eagles, you may need to [obtain a permit](#) to avoid violating the Eagle Act should such impacts occur.

Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report

The migratory bird list generated is not a list of all birds in your project area, only a subset of birds of priority concern. To learn more about how your list is generated, and see options for identifying what other birds may be in your project area, please see the FAQ "What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location". Please be aware this report provides the "probability of presence" of birds within the 10 km grid cell(s) that overlap your project; not your exact project footprint. On the graphs provided, please also look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical bar) and for the existence of the "no data" indicator (a red horizontal bar). A high survey effort is the key component. If the survey effort is high, then the probability of presence score can be viewed as more dependable. In contrast, a low survey effort bar or no data bar means a lack of data and, therefore, a lack of certainty about presence of the species. This list is not perfect; it is simply a starting point for identifying what birds of concern have the potential to be in your project area, when they might be there, and if they might be breeding (which means nests might be present). The list helps you know what to look for to confirm presence, and helps guide you in knowing when to implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize potential impacts from your project activities, should presence be confirmed. To learn more about conservation measures, visit the FAQ "Tell me about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds" at the bottom of your migratory bird trust resources page.

Facilities

National Wildlife Refuge lands

Any activity proposed on lands managed by the [National Wildlife Refuge](#) system must undergo a 'Compatibility Determination' conducted by the Refuge. Please contact the individual Refuges to discuss any questions or concerns.

There are no refuge lands at this location.

Fish hatcheries

There are no fish hatcheries at this location.

Wetlands in the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI)

Impacts to [NWI wetlands](#) and other aquatic habitats may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, or other State/Federal statutes.

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local [U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District](#).

This location did not intersect any wetlands mapped by NWI.

NOTE: This initial screening does **not** replace an on-site delineation to determine whether wetlands occur. Additional information on the NWI data is provided below.

Data limitations

The Service's objective of mapping wetlands and deepwater habitats is to produce reconnaissance level information on the location, type and size of these resources. The maps are prepared from the analysis of high altitude imagery. Wetlands are identified based on vegetation, visible hydrology and geography. A margin of error is inherent in the use of imagery; thus, detailed on-the-ground inspection of any particular site may result in revision of the wetland boundaries or classification established through image analysis.

The accuracy of image interpretation depends on the quality of the imagery, the experience of the image analysts, the amount and quality of the collateral data and the amount of ground truth verification work conducted. Metadata should be consulted to determine the date of the source imagery used and any mapping problems.

Wetlands or other mapped features may have changed since the date of the imagery or field work. There may be occasional differences in polygon boundaries or classifications between the information depicted on the map and the actual conditions on site.

Data exclusions

Certain wetland habitats are excluded from the National mapping program because of the limitations of aerial imagery as the primary data source used to detect wetlands. These habitats include seagrasses or submerged aquatic vegetation that are found in the intertidal and subtidal zones of estuaries and nearshore coastal waters. Some deepwater reef communities (coral or tubercid worm reefs) have also been excluded from the inventory. These habitats, because of their depth, go undetected by aerial imagery.

Data precautions

Federal, state, and local regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over wetlands may define and describe wetlands in a different manner than that used in this inventory. There is no attempt, in either the design or products of this inventory, to define the limits of proprietary jurisdiction of any Federal, state, or local government or to establish the geographical scope of the regulatory programs of government agencies. Persons intending to engage in activities involving modifications within or adjacent to wetland areas should seek the advice of appropriate Federal, state, or local agencies concerning specified agency regulatory programs and proprietary jurisdictions that may affect such activities.

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

1.295 ACRES

BEING A 2.195 ACRE (95,596 SQUARE FEET) TRACT OF LAND SITUATED IN THE CITY OF WINDCREST, BEXAR COUNTY, TEXAS AND BEING A PORTION OF LOT 1, BLOCK 110 DESCRIBED IN THE SUBDIVISION TO WINDCREST, RECORDED IN VOLUME 7300, PAGE 28, DEED AND PLAT RECORDS, BEXAR COUNTY, TEXAS, BEING MORE PARTICULARLY DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:

COMMENCING AT A NAIL WITH WASHER MARKING THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF LOT 1, BLOCK 1 OF CHASE BANK PLAT RECORDED IN VOLUME 9575, PAGE 33, DEED AND PLAT RECORDS, BEXAR COUNTY, TEXAS;

THENCE, ALONG THE NORTH LINE OF SAID LOT 1, BLOCK 1 AND THE SOUTH LINE OF SAID LOT 1, BLOCK 110, NORTH 70°03'33" EAST, A DISTANCE OF 257.39 FEET TO THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF SAID LOT 1, BLOCK 1 AND THE INTERIOR CORNER OF SAID LOT 1, BLOCK 110;

THENCE, ALONG THE EAST LINE OF SAID LOT 1, BLOCK 1 AND THE WEST LINE OF SAID LOT 1, BLOCK 110, SOUTH 19°56'27" EAST, A DISTANCE OF 198.00 FEET TO A POINT IN THE NORTHWESTERLY LINE OF MONTGOMERY DRIVE (60' WIDE) RIGHT OF WAY, THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF SAID LOT 1, BLOCK 1 AND THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF SAID LOT 1, BLOCK 110;

THENCE, ALONG THE NORTHWESTERLY LINE OF SAID MONTGOMERY DRIVE AND THE SOUTH LINE OF SAID LOT 1, BLOCK 110, NORTH 70°03'59" EAST, A DISTANCE OF 272.62 FEET TO THE SOUTHWEST CORNER, AND **POINT OF BEGINNING** OF THE HEREIN DESCRIBED TRACT;

THENCE, OVER AND ACROSS SAID LOT 1, BLOCK 110, THE FOLLOWING TWO (2) COURSES AND DISTANCES:

1. NORTH 00°17'53" WEST, A DISTANCE OF 362.67 FEET TO A POINT FOR THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF THE HEREIN DESCRIBED TRACT;
2. NORTH 89°36'50" EAST, A DISTANCE OF 318.07 FEET TO A POINT IN THE WEST LINE OF A CALLED 0.856 ACRE TRACT DESCRIBED IN A WARRANTY DEED TO THE CITY OF WINDCREST, RECORDED IN VOLUME 7018, PAGE 1928, OFFICIAL PUBLIC RECORDS, BEXAR COUNTY TEXAS, FOR THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF THE HEREIN DESCRIBED TRACT;

THENCE, ALONG THE WEST LINE OF SAID 0.856 ACRE TRACT, SOUTH 02°55'04" WEST, A DISTANCE OF 255.18 FEET TO A POINT IN THE NORTHWESTERLY LINE OF SAID MONTGOMERY DRIVE, FOR THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF THE HEREIN DESCRIBED TRACT;

THENCE, ALONG THE NORTHWESTERLY LINE OF SAID MONTGOMERY DRIVE, SOUTH 70°03'59" WEST, A DISTANCE OF 322.51 FEET TO THE **POINT OF BEGINNING** AND CONTAINING 95,596 SQUARE FEET OR 2.195 ACRES.

James Janisse
10/15/24



JAMES JANISSE
REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL
LAND SURVEYOR NO. 6663
10101 REUNION PLACE, SUITE 400
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS 78216
PH. [REDACTED]

**EXHIBIT OF A
2.195 ACRE
SPECIAL USE PERMIT**
WILLIAM WINFORD SURVEY,
ABSTRACT NO. 798
CITY OF WINDCREST, BEXAR
COUNTY, TEXAS

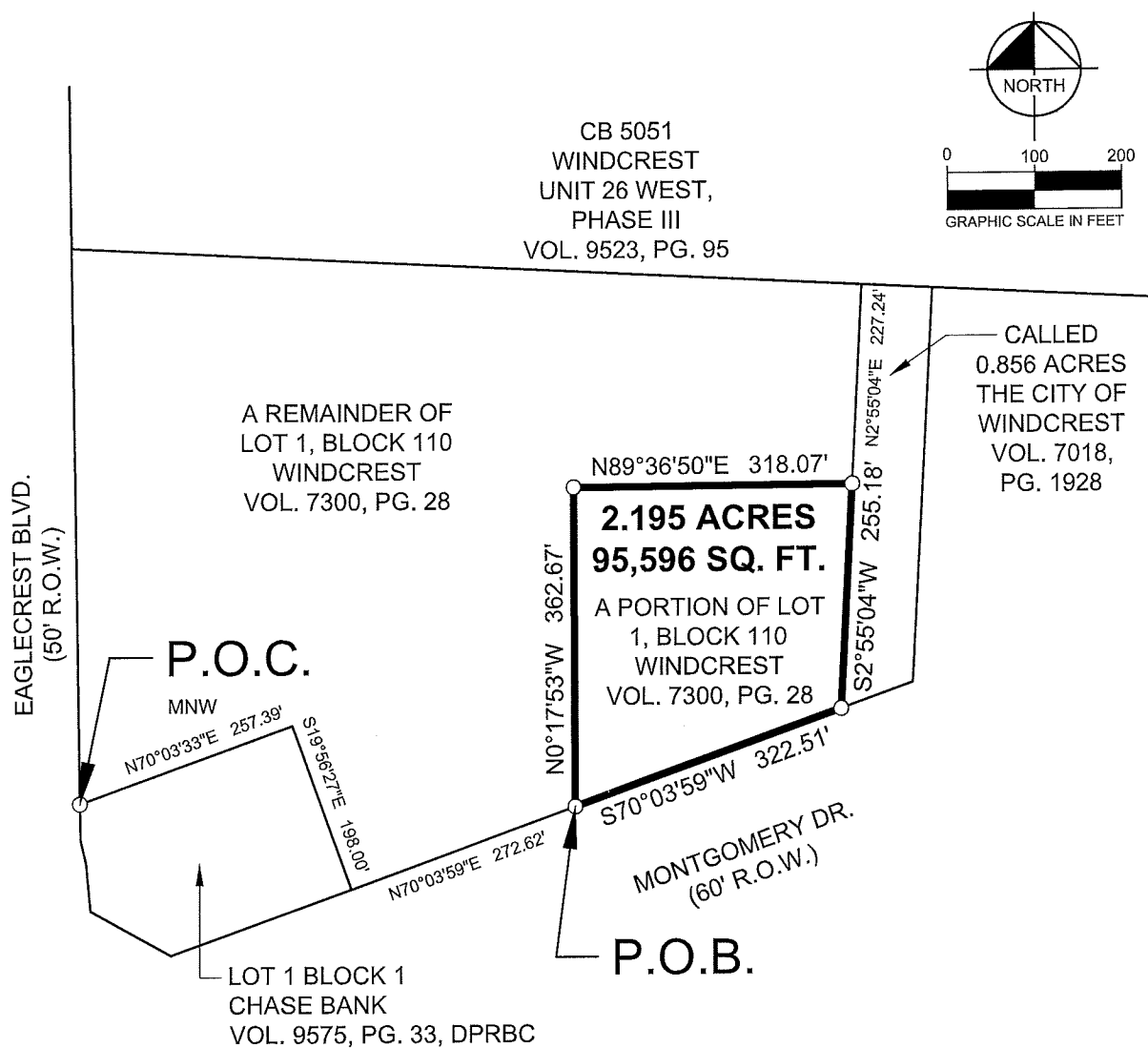
Kimley»Horn

10101 Reunion Place, Suite 400
San Antonio, Texas 78216

FIRM # 10163973

Tel. No. (210) 541-9166
www.kimley-horn.com

Scale	Drawn by	Checked by	Date	Project No.	Sheet No.
N/A	SAB	JLJ	Oct. 2024	061346202	1 OF 2



LEGEND:

DRBC = DEED RECORDS OF BEXAR COUNTY
OPRBC = OFFICIAL PUBLIC RECORDS BEXAR COUNTY
DPRBC = DEED AND PLAT RECORDS BEXAR COUNTY
POC = POINT OF COMMENCEMENT
POB = POINT OF BEGINNING
MNW = MAG NAIL W/ WASHER FOUND

GEODETIC NOTE: THE BEARINGS, DISTANCES, AREAS AND COORDINATES SHOWN HEREON ARE TEXAS STATE COORDINATE SYSTEM GRID, SOUTH CENTRAL ZONE (FIPS 4204) (NAD'83), AS DETERMINED BY THE GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM (GPS). THE UNIT OF LINEAR MEASUREMENT IS U.S. SURVEY FEET.

SURVEYORS CERTIFICATION: THIS IS A LEGAL DESCRIPTION BASED ON A FIELD SURVEY BY KIMLEY-HORN PERSONNEL. NO TITLE RESEARCH WAS PROVIDED IN THE PREPARATION OF THIS EXHIBIT. NO IMPROVEMENTS ARE SHOWN. ALL EXISTING EASEMENTS MAY NOT BE SHOWN. THIS IS NOT A LAND TITLE SURVEY.

EXHIBIT OF A 2.195 ACRE SPECIAL USE PERMIT WILLIAM WINFORD SURVEY, ABSTRACT NO. 798 CITY OF WINDCREST, BEXAR COUNTY, TEXAS

Kimley»Horn

10101 Reunion Place, Suite 400
San Antonio, Texas 78216 FIRM # 10193973

Tel. No. (210) 541-9166
www.kimley-horn.com

Scale	Drawn by	Checked by	Date	Project No.	Sheet No.
1" = 200'	SAB	JLJ	Oct. 2024	061346202	2 OF 2



WINDCREST

TEXAS

Universal Development Application

(Please use separate application for each submittal)

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| ☐ Land Use Amendment | ☐ Land Study | ☐ Replat |
| ☐ Thoroughfare Amendment | ☐ Final Plat | ☐ Amending Plat |
| ☐ Zoning Change (choose one) | ☐ Preliminary Plat | ☐ Minor Plat |
| ☐ Straight Zoning | ☒ Specific Use Permit | ☐ Vacating Plat |
| ☐ PUD (Planned Unit Development) | ☐ Conditional Use Permit | ☐ Site Plan |
| ☐ Variance | ☐ Exception | ☐ Tree Removal Permit |

Project Name: Windcrest BESS

Total Acres: 12.088 Survey Name: William Winford Survey Abstract No.: 798

Project Location (address): 8101 Eagle Crest Blvd, Windcrest, TX 78239

Current Zoning: R1 One Family Dwelling Current Use: Church

Proposed Zoning: R1 One Family Dwelling Proposed Use: Electrical

of Lots/Units: 1

Please Circle One:

SF MF COMM IND OTHER

For Commercial/Industrial:

Total Proposed Sq. Ft. _____

Applicant Information:

Property Owner Name: Crestview Baptist Church

Address: 8101 Eagle Crest Blvd City: Windcrest St/Zip: TX 78239

Phone: (210) 655-7451 Fax: _____ E-Mail: church@crestviewbc.org

Applicant (if different than Owner): Convergent Energy / Amanda Henry

Address: 7 Times Square City: New York St/Zip: NY 10036

Phone: [REDACTED] Fax: _____ E-Mail: [REDACTED]

Representative: Kimley Horn / Ben Sims

Address: 11700 Katy Fwy #800 City: Houston St/Zip: TX 77079

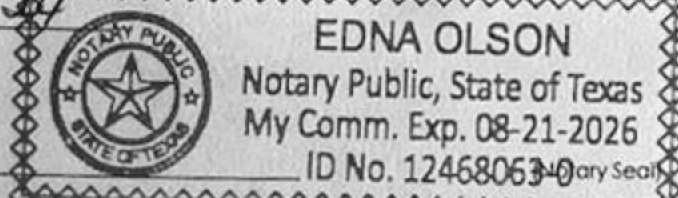
Phone: [REDACTED] Fax: _____ E-Mail: [REDACTED]

Authorization: By signing this application, you hereby grant Staff access to your property to perform work related to your application. Also, you waive the statutory time limits in accordance with Section 211, 212 and 245 of the Texas Local Government Code.

James K Palmer
Owner's Signature
Typed/Printed Name

Known to me to be the person whose name is subscribed to the above and foregoing instrument, and acknowledged to me that they executed the same for the purposes and consideration expressed and in the capacity herein stated. Given under my hand and seal on this 17th day of October, 2024.

Edna Olson
Notary Public



City of Windcrest Use Only

Project No.: _____

Total Fees: _____

Payment Method: _____

Submittal Date: _____

Accepted by: _____

24-Windcrest-CEP-ERP
Revision Number 0

Convergent Energy + Power Windcrest Energy Storage 1 Emergency Response Plan

October 17, 2024

Revision Status

Rev	Date	Description	Prepared	Checked	Approved
A	10/17/2024	DRAFT	AH		

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1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this document is to detail the proper emergency responses to potential events at 8101 Eagle Crest Blvd., Windcrest, TX 78239 (herein referred to as the Facility), a 9.95MW/ 39.8MWh MW Battery Energy Storage System (BESS). The Facility is located in Windcrest, TX and is interconnected to CPS Energy at 34.5 kV The Facility is remotely monitored and operated by Convergent.

The following sections are included in this document:

- Site Description
- Convergent Response Plan
- Emergency Contacts
- Failure and Hazard Risk Analysis
- Battery System Information
- Firefighting and Post-Fire Considerations

This document shall be active through the life of the Facility, including commissioning, normal operations, and through the decommissioning of the Facility.

The Convergent Network Operations Center (NOC) provides 24-hour remote monitoring of the Facility. Convergent will coordinate all emergency responses as it pertains to the Facility and will directly contact local emergency responders, including the Windcrest Fire Department. The CPS Energy control room will also be notified in the event of an emergency but is not expected to perform any actions unless specifically requested by Convergent.

In the event of an Emergency please call the Convergent NOC at [REDACTED]

Convergent will periodically update this document to incorporate input from stakeholders, federal, county, and local requirements, and Facility updates. Appropriate parties will be notified of any revisions to this document.

2 DEFINITIONS

AC - Alternating Current

DC – Direct Current

BESS – Battery Energy Storage System

BMS – Battery Management System

BOP – Balance of Plant

Convergent – Convergent Energy & Power, Owner of Facility

ERT – Emergency Response Team

Facility – Windcrest Energy Storage 1

FDS – Fire Detection System

FSS – Fire Suppression System

ELM - BESS Integrator

GOAB – Group-Operated Air-Break

IEC – International Electrotechnical Commission

IEEE – Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers

NEC – National Electric Code

NEMA – National Electrical Manufacturers Association

NFPA – National Fire Protection Association

NOC – Convergent Network Operations Center

OSHA – Occupational Safety and Health Administration

PCB – Polychlorinated Biphenyls

PPE – Personal Protective Equipment

SCBA – Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus

SOC – State of Charge

SOH – State of Health

“Surrounding Area” – Immediate area 6’ around fence line perimeter

UL – Underwriter Laboratories

3 SITE DESCRIPTION

3.1 Facility Description

The Facility is located at 8101 Eagle Crest Blvd., Windcrest, TX 78239 with a nameplate rating of 9.95MW/ 39.8MWh MW. There is one (1) Point of Interconnection located at [location] within the Facility. The Facility is unmanned and remotely monitored and operated via a SCADA system that communicates all necessary data to the NOC. The BESS is in stand-by mode except when charging, discharging, or off-line for maintenance.

A single-line drawing of the facility is provided in Figure 1 below.

Figure 1: Facility Single Line Drawing

3.2 BESS Description

The BESS is comprised of [QTY and description of battery modules] per [QTY and description of ENCLOSURES] BESS enclosures connected to [BRAND SPECIFIC INVERTER DETAILS] inverters manufactured by [MANUFACTURER]. The [SYSTEM DESCRIPTION], containing all the battery modules, associated HVAC, and do not permit human occupancy. The [SYSTEM] inverters are power conversion systems (or “PCS”) containing an inverter close-coupled with a transformer.

3.3 Balance of Plant Description

The Balance of Plant (BOP) includes but is not limited to all Facility equipment not directly integrated into the BESS System, including step-up transformer(s), interconnection equipment, mounting hardware and fence.

3.3.1 Fire Protection Description

[Integrator specific fire suppression system description]

The FDS and FSS are described in more detail in Section 8.

When the FSS is engaged, it will automatically notify the Convergent NOC. The NOC will activate the Convergent Emergency Response Team (ERT) and contact the Windcrest Fire Department Fire Department to respond to the event.

3.4 Facility Layout

[SITE SPECIFIC FACILITY LAYOUT DETAILING LOCATION OF ALL EQUIPMENT AND CONNECTIONS]

Figure 2: Facility Layout

3.4.1 Facility Lighting and Security

[Facility specific lighting and security camera description] The Facility is secured by a perimeter fence with a [lock type] for emergency access inside the fence line. Entrance to the Facility should only be made if a rescue is needed.

No individual shall be permitted to enter the Facility without the express consent of Convergent.

3.5 Site Access Route

The Facility is accessed via [EGRESS ROUTE]. Emergency Responders shall access the Facility as shown below in Figure 3.

Figure 3: Facility Access Route

The access road to the Facility shall always be maintained to guarantee accessibility for emergency personnel, especially during inclement weather.

4 CONVERGENT ORGANIZATION & RESPONSE PLAN

4.1 Asset Operations Organizational Structure

Convergent Emergency Response Team (ERT) shall manage and control the facilities remotely by monitoring and operating of both the BESS and interconnection equipment including all emergency alarms. A full Convergent ERT contact list is provided in Section 5.1, Table 1.

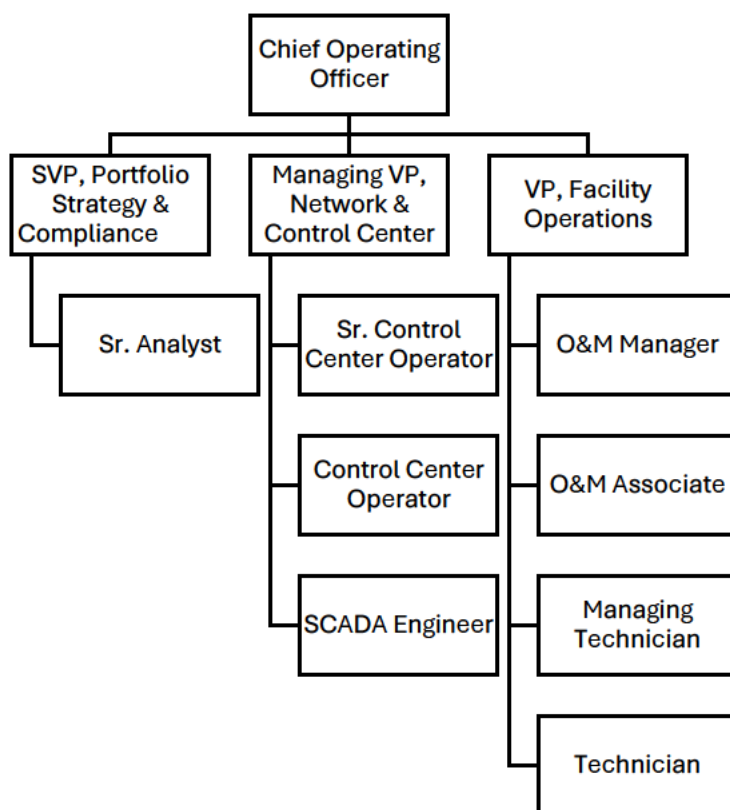


Figure 4: Convergent Asset Operations Organizational Chart

4.2 Emergency Response

The NOC is responsible for the receipt of alarms. Most alarms are non-emergency equipment issues, and only require the NOC to interface with the Manager of Field Operations and Engineering for resolution. In the event of an Emergency the NOC shall activate Emergency Response Team (ERT). The ERT is headed by the executive managers and will coordinate all aspects of the response. The CIO will work with the NOC to place the Facility in a safe condition and monitor the situation. The CIO and NOC will contact the appropriate emergency responders for assistance and provide guidance. The NOC will also maintain communication with the interconnected utility, interfacing with their control room. The COO, Project Execution and Operations team will leverage their technical experience and familiarity with the Facility to support the NOC and Emergency Responders. The COO will also coordinate communication with the appropriate Original Equipment Manufacturers and BESS Integrator. The CEO will be responsible for all outside communication with business partners and the media.

Specific emergency response procedures are detailed in the Procedures. When following a procedure circle the step when you reach it, read the step and perform the action, then slash through the circle and proceed to the next step after completion.

- Procedure A: NOC - Fire Emergency
- Procedure B: Emergency Responder – Fire Emergency
- Procedure C: Facility Emergency Shutdown
- Procedure D: Medical Emergency
- Procedure E: Chemical Spill
- Procedure F: Unauthorized Access
- Procedure G: Facility Evacuation

Convergent will provide training for local emergency responders pertaining to emergencies with the Facility. This training will be administered in collaboration with the BESS Integrator. The ERP will be reviewed annually and revised as needed, all revisions will be provided to local authorities. Refreshers will be offered annually to Windcrest Fire Department Fire Department.

5 EMERGENCY CONTACTS

5.1 Convergent Contact List

In the event of an Emergency call the Convergent NOC at [REDACTED] The NOC is a 24-hour manned hotline and will respond to all calls. The NOC is responsible for interfacing internally with the appropriate parties and activating the ERT. This list provides additional contacts for information purposes. Secondary Contacts are provided when applicable and should only be used when the Primary Contact is unavailable.

Table 1: Convergent Contact List

Position	Primary Contact	Secondary Contact
Control Center	[REDACTED]	N/A
If a Control Center Operator is unreachable, the following individuals should be contacted in list order.		
Control Center	[REDACTED]	N/A
VP of Network & Control Center Operations	Tim Reaves [REDACTED]	Erik Rosario [REDACTED]
VP of Facility Operations (Emergency Coordinator)	Isaiah Hilferty [REDACTED]	Adam Ware [REDACTED]
EVP Project Execution	Joe Busch [REDACTED]	Mario Titolo [REDACTED]
Project Manager	Evan Kaplan [REDACTED]	N/A
VP Engineering	Simi Falase [REDACTED]	Michel Menezes [REDACTED]
Chief Operating Officer (COO)	Don Jenkins [REDACTED]	N/A
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Frank Genova [REDACTED]	Johannes Rittershausen [REDACTED]

5.2 Local Emergency Contact List

The following list represents the local emergency responders' direct lines nearest the Facility. The NOC shall use these lines to ensure the proper parties are reached. Personnel physically at the Facility may also use 911, however direct lines should be the primary method of reaching emergency responders. Numbers are only included when applicable.

Table 2: Local Emergency Contact List

Local Entity	Primary Contact	Secondary Contact
Police	TBD	911
Fire	TBD	911
Utility Control Room Contact	TBD	N/A
Hospital	TBD	TBD
Walk-In Clinic	TBD	TBD
County Emergency Management Office	TBD	N/A

6 SYSTEM SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS

The BESS safety features and Battery Management Systems (BMS) work together to help protect against common industrial battery failure modes due to abuse, damage or other external factors. These protections are evaluated with a comprehensive Safety Risk Assessment for the equipment and designed to meet applicable UL, NEC, and NFPA standards.

The Li-ion batteries are sourced from Tier-1 suppliers with products that have a track record of utilizing technology and components that renders the likelihood of a safety event low. Such an event could be isolated by the module cabinets, rack assemblies, and steel shell of the storage unit. However, the system design accounts for enough separation from the adjacent cabinets and intentional setback from native fuels to provide a buffer for minimizing the likelihood of engaging materials beyond the site boundaries.

A key aspect in battery safety is adhering to the recommended operating practices. If safe operating limits are exceeded, the BMS are designed to isolate the affected batteries and racks from the system. The BMS continues to monitor operating conditions and will return the battery to service when conditions warrant availability.

Potential hazard sources are identified and discussed as follows.

6.1 Voltage

Both AC and DC voltage may present within the Facility and BESS is expected to operate in the range of 500VDC to 1500VDC. BOP equipment is expected to operate in the range of 480VAC to 12.47kVAC. The National Fire Protection Agency's (NFPA) standard 70E on electrical safety in the workplace establishes a limited approach boundary for unqualified workers at 5.0'. This boundary is observed in the system design to prevent those who are unable to avoid hazards from coming within arm's reach of the exposed electrical conductors. It should be noted that non-contact electrical detectors cannot be used to determine what equipment may be energized. Also, operating any E-Stops and disconnects in an emergency may not discharge the BESS, emergency responders should assume electrical conductors remain hazardous.

6.2 Arc-Flash

High string voltage affects both the potential for shock and the potential for arc flash/blast, which results from components of an electric arc (e.g. vaporized copper) and depends greatly on the equipment and environment involved in the arc. The Facility includes industry accepted controls in order to prevent injury from arc flash include increasing separation between positive and negative conductors, regular maintenance to prevent equipment failure, and providing arc-rated PPE for electrical workers. All workers will follow nationally accepted standards and best work practices.

6.3 Thermal Runaway

Thermal runaway is a process where self-heating in a battery cell can exceed the rate of cooling thereby causing internal temperatures to increase beyond normal operating limits. Under these conditions, battery cells may experience melting, off-gassing/venting, and in extreme cases, fire. Thermal runaway events can occur due to mechanical or electrical abuse as well as manufacturing defects or metallic dendrites that form an internal short over time. The BESS is designed and supplied with various devices and/or mechanisms to prevent, detect, and minimize the impact of thermal runaway. For instance, 24/7 system monitoring, along with automatic detection and isolation at the cell level is included to prevent a thermal runaway event from taking place. In addition, the system is designed with barriers and controls in place, such that thermal runaway cannot propagate from one stack to adjacent stacks.

6.4 Fire

Lithium ion batteries contain flammable liquid electrolyte that may vent, ignite, and produce sparks when subjected to high temperatures ($> 150^{\circ}\text{C}$ (302°F)), when damaged, or abused (e.g., mechanical damage or electrical overcharging). Materials within a battery energy storage system, including plastics, electrolyte, wire insulation, thermal insulation and others may be flammable, acting as a potential fuel source during a fire. Without proper ventilation a combination of gasses can build up in an enclosed space spreading the fire.

The BESS has been designed with integral exhaust ventilation in addition to smoke and automatic fire detection systems to help mitigate and contain potential fires. All material components of the system are also appropriately rated, sized and protected to prevent overheating or mechanical damage that could lead to a fire hazard.

6.5 Toxicity

Any contact by personnel with battery electrolyte or battery emissions may be irritating to skin, eyes, and mucous membranes. In the event of a battery fire, irritating, corrosive, and/or toxic gases such as toxic hydrogen fluoride gas could be produced which may cause dizziness or suffocation to personnel close by. The use of a positive pressure breathing apparatus and SCBA gear is recommended for emergency response personnel whenever responding to battery system fires.

6.6 Deflagration

Deflagration is a very rare but potential risk with battery systems. The BESS Cabinet features [system specific deflagration information].

7 BATTERY INFORMATION

The BESS is comprised of [QTY and description of battery modules] per four [QTY and description of battery ENCLOSURES] enclosures connected to [QTY and description of inverters] manufactured by [MANUFACTURER]. All units have been designed with protections and a safety approach to energy storage. Each component configuration and system conform to industry standards and certification requirements.

7.1 [BESS Enclosure] Specifications

Figure 5: [Integrator Specific BESS Enclosure]

Figure 6: BESS Enclosure Design

Figure 7: BESS Enclosure Front Face Design Detail

7.1.1 Battery Cell Protection

- Each cell has Safety Function layer that maintains electrical separation even if the polymer separator is damaged.
- Each cell has an overcharge safety device designed to prevent current flow once activated. The fuses are designed to cut the current path when abnormally high current flows.
- Cell vents are used for controlled release under abnormal conditions or abuse.

7.1.2 Battery Module Protection

- Tested to applicable UL Standards to demonstrate resistance to thermal runaway.
- Monitoring system provides multiple measurements of voltage and temperature.
- Properly rated fuses that are designed to clear on an overcurrent condition.
- Integrated Manual Service Disconnect (MSD) to help to isolate faults within a string. Also helps to preserve that the PPE required is no greater than HRC Level 2.

7.1.3 String Level Protection

- [Integrator specific protection details]

7.2 Inverter Unit Specifications

Each [INVERTER] Is an outdoor rated, [Inverter Rating] Power Conversion unit, consisting of a power transformer ([xx] kV-[xxx]V) close coupled with a DC-AC inverter system capable of sub-second response times and fault detection. Specifications are given below.

Figure 8: Inverter Unit

7.3 Standards and Compliance Lists

7.3.1 Energy Storage System

UL 9540 - Energy Storage Systems and Equipment

IEC 62933 - Series Electrical energy storage (EES) systems

IEC 61000-6-2: Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 6-2: Generic standards - Immunity for industrial environments

UL 9540A* - Test Method for Evaluating Thermal Runaway Fire Propagation in ESS

NFPA 855 - Standard for the Installation of Stationary Energy Storage Systems (system adaptations in process)

7.3.2 Batteries / Battery Racks

UL 1642 - Standard for Lithium Batteries

UL 1973 - Standard for Batteries for Use in Stationary, Vehicle Auxiliary Power and Light Electric Rail (LER) Applications

IEC 62133 - Secondary cells and batteries containing alkaline or other non-acid electrolytes – Safety

IEC 62619 - Safety requirements for secondary lithium cells and batteries, for use in industrial applications

7.3.3 Inverters

IEEE Std 1547 Series – Standard for Interconnecting Distributed Resources with Electric Power Systems

UL 1741SA - Standard for Inverters, Converters, Controllers and Interconnection System Equipment

IEC 62477-1 - Safety requirements for power electronic converter systems and equipment - Part 1: General

IEC 61000-6-2: Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 6-2: Generic standards - Immunity for industrial environments

7.3.4 Supplemental Information

- * Battery manufacturer has completed Cell and Module testing
- Fire Risk Assessment (FRA) has been completed for similar projects

7.4 Battery Management System (BMS)

Battery Monitoring System (BMS) is integrated into the BESS and will disconnect electrical equipment or place it in a safe operating condition if potentially hazardous temperatures or other conditions such as short circuits, overvoltages, overcurrents, etc. are detected. BMS is designed to monitor, relay, and balance battery cell voltages, currents and temperatures. System has the ability to isolate affected modules from the rest of the system and communicate directly with the NOC.

8 BATTERY FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEMS

8.1 Fire Detection System

Figure 9: Cabinet Interior Fire System Components

Figure 10: Cabinet Exterior Fire System Components

8.1.1 Smoke Detection

[Integrator specific smoke detection system description]

8.1.2 Horn/Strobe

[Integrator specific exterior alarm system description]

8.2 Fire Suppression System (FSS)

Figure 11: Fire Suppression Clean Agent Details

8.3 Deflagration System

[Integrator specific deflagration system description]

Figure 12: Deflagration System Design

PROCEDURE A: NOC - FIRE EMERGENCY

- 1) Upon notification of a Fire Emergency the NOC shall:
 - a) TRIP the plant by remotely opening [Recloser/Breaker] to disconnect from [CPS ENERGY] power
 - b) Call the Windcrest Fire Department Emergency Dispatch [**phone number in bold**] and read the following to the dispatch:
 - i) This is the Convergent NOC. There is a Fire at [Facility Name] at [Facility Location]
 - ii) The Facility is accessed via [Egress Route] at the [any specific descriptors to help locate facility]
 - iii) **DO NOT ENTER THE FACILITY**
 - iv) **DO NOT ATTEMPT TO SAVE BURNING EQUIPMENT**
 - v) **ASSUME ALL EQUIPMENT IS ENERGIZED**
 - c) Activate Convergent ERT
 - i) Contact ERT personnel and communicate the following:
 - (1) There is a Fire at [Facility Name] at [Facility Location]. [Local] Fire Department has been Dispatched.
 - ii) Dispatch Convergent representative to site
 - d) Notify the [CPS ENERGY] control room at [**number**] and request they open their recloser.
 - e) Continuously monitor the security cameras until emergency responders arrive
 - i) Note any observed hazards for communication to emergency responders
 - f) Establish communication with emergency responders at site and read the following instructions:
 - i) **DO NOT ENTER THE FACILITY**
 - ii) **DO NOT ATTEMPT TO SAVE BURNING EQUIPMENT**
 - iii) **ASSUME ALL EQUIPMENT IS ENERGIZED**
 - iv) **MAINTAIN A PERIMETER WATCH AND KEEP BYSTANDERS AWAY**
 - g) Emergency Responders shall stay onsite to monitor the Facility until Convergent representatives arrive to relieve them.
 - h) Obtain site status report from Convergent representative onsite
 - i) Confirm Facility has been tripped offline
 - ii) Have any injuries occurred as a result of the emergency
 - iii) What equipment has been damaged
 - iv) Is Facility secured
 - v) Does current condition of Facility pose any hazards to the public

PROCEDURE B: EMERGENCY RESPONDER - FIRE EMERGENCY

- a) Upon arrival at the Facility, call the Convergent NOC at 917-508-0275 and confirm:
 - i) the recloser is open, and
 - ii) they have arrived at the correct facility
- b) Emergency responders will receive the following instruction from the NOC:
 - i) DO NOT ENTER THE FACILITY**
 - ii) DO NOT ATTEMPT TO SAVE BURNING EQUIPMENT**
 - iii) ASSUME ALL EQUIPMENT IS ENERGIZED**
 - iv) MAINTAIN A PERIMETER WATCH AND KEEP BYSTANDERS AWAY**
 - (1) Refer to Figure B-1 for the Facility perimeter and personnel rally point.
- c) Maintain a fire watch until a Convergent representative arrives to relieve
 - i) Look out for high voltage, exposed wires, moving parts, and other hazards.
 - ii) Monitor for potential reignition and toxic fumes in the air.
 - iii) The use of a positive pressure breathing apparatus is recommended for emergency response personnel whenever responding to battery system fires.

Figure B-1: Facility Layout and Rally Point

PROCEDURE C: FACILITY EMERGENCY SHUTDOWN

- 1) In the event of a power system failure within the Facility, or on the [CPS ENERGY] power grid, or at the direction of the [CPS ENERGY] control room, Convergent will:
 - a) Note the status of the Facility in the NOC turnover log
 - b) Obtain communication with [CPS ENERGY] by calling **[phone number in bold]** and report facility conditions. Coordinate with the [CPS ENERGY] control room to ensure:
 - iv) that the system shuts down in a controlled manner, and
 - i) that grid support or stability is minimally affected.
 - c) Ready Facility equipment for re-start while awaiting re-connection or permission to reconnect.
 - i) Obtain permission from [CPS ENERGY] to re-establish connection, and
 - ii) Re-start Facility equipment
 - d) Operate the Facility equipment in accordance with [CPS ENERGY]

Specific details pertaining to the Facility operations, including equipment isolation procedure in a shut-down, will be provided in the **Facility Operations and Maintenance Procedures**. Impact to the grid will be kept to a minimum during an emergency shutdown.

PROCEDURE D: MEDICAL EMERGENCY

In the event of a medical emergency within the Facility, the NOC should be notified. Depending on the severity, local emergency responders will be requested. See Section 5.2, Table 2 for contact information of medical emergency responders.

All personnel onsite will have access to this Procedure.

If the event of an emergency the injured or sick party shall be taken to:

[Hospital Name]

[Hospital Address]

Phone: (---) -----

Please refer to Figure D-1 for directions to the facility.

Figure D-1: Route to Hospital Map

For non-emergency treatment the injured or sick party shall be taken to:

[Occupational Clinic Name]

[Occupational Clinic Address]

Phone: (---)-----

Please refer to Figure D-2 for directions to the facility.

Figure D-2: Route to Occupational Clinic

PROCEDURE E: CHEMICAL SPILL

The purpose of this section is to define practices and procedures for the prevention, containment, and cleanup of accidental discharges of hazardous substances during the project. Chemical spills can potentially come from two major sources: transformer oil or HVAC condensate. It should be noted that all electrical insulating oil used at the site is free of PCBs. Spills could also come from any construction materials typically found on any construction site, such as lubricating fluids, diesel fuel, gasoline, etc. Spills are highly unlikely and remote monitoring and periodic inspections during routine maintenance of the Facility are adequate to recognize them in a timely manner. The batteries utilize immobilized electrolytes, therefore spill due to electrolyte leakage is highly unlikely and not considered due to NFPA guidance.

Construction best practices will be the first line of defense when preventing chemical spills. In the event that a chemical spill does occur, the sequence of reporting will be as follows:

1. Upon notification of a spill, all project activity shall be immediately suspended
 - a. All necessary equipment and personnel will be diverted to spill control and containment.
2. Workers shall notify the Site Superintendent or Designated Site Safety Representative.
3. The Site Superintendent or Designated Site Safety Representative will immediately notify the NOC - [REDACTED] - regardless of the size of the spill.
4. Convergent and the relevant subcontractor will jointly determine the nature of the spill, its size, direction of travel, if anyone has been injured as a result of the spill and whether it requires immediate notification to regulatory agencies.
5. Convergent will have primary responsibility for notifying the regulatory agencies if needed. The relevant subcontractor will have follow-up responsibility to verify that the notification is made in a timely manner.
6. A Spill Incident Report will be submitted to the NOC within 48 hours of the incident.

PROCEDURE F: UNAUTHORIZED ACCESS

- 1) The NOC continuously remotely monitors the Facility via security cameras
 - a) If an individual requires Facility access without prior NOC approval they shall call the NOC - [REDACTED] to request access.
 - b) If the NOC suspects the presence of unauthorized individuals;
 - i) Trespassing individuals will be asked to leave the Facility
 - ii) The NOC will contact Local law enforcement for assistance [Phone to Police] as necessary.

PROCEDURE G: FACILITY EVACUATION

- 1) In the event of any emergency:
 - a) All personnel must **evacuate the Facility**
 - b) Proceed to the **rally point** following the evacuation route, Figure G-1.
 - i) This route is subject to revision based on input from the local AHJs.

Figure G-1: Facility Evacuation Route

- c) The **most senior person** shall establish contact with the NOC by calling [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
 - i) The NOC will establish contact with the Windcrest Fire Department Fire Department for support.
- d) The most senior person shall take attendance at the rally point and inform the NOC.
- e) All personnel shall remain at the rally point until an all-clear signal is given.

APPENDIX A: FACILITY SITE PLAN

APPENDIX B: BATTERY ENCLOSURE SPECIFICATIONS

APPENDIX C: INVERTER UNIT SPECIFICATIONS

APPENDIX D: FIRE SUPPRESSANT SPECIFICATIONS

APPENDIX E: BATTERY MODULE SAFETY DATA SHEET

APPENDIX F: FIRE SUPPRESSANT SAFETY DATA SHEET