Attachment 1

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND ALTERNATIVE ROUTE ANALYSIS

for the proposed

Omicron 138 kV Transmission Line Project in Bexar County, Texas

Prepared for

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

List of Tables

List of Figures

List of Appendices

Acronyms and Abbreviations

AD	*anno Domini* (after Christ)
AM Radio	Amplitude Modulation Radio
BEG	Bureau of Economic Geology
BGEPA	Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act
BMP	Best Management Practice
BP	Before present
CAS	Center for Archeological Studies
CCN	Certificate of Convenience and Necessity
City	The City of San Antonio
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHU	Critical Habitat Unit
CLF	Civilian Labor Force
CMP	Coastal Management Program
CMZ	Coastal Management Zone
CPS Energy	City Public Service Board
CR	County Road (e.g., CR 171)
CSJ	Control Section Job
DFIRM	Draft Flood Insurance Rate Map
DoD	Department of Defense
E	Endangered
EA	Environmental Assessment
EAA	Edwards Aquifer Authority
e.g.	*exempli gratia* (for example)
EMST	Ecological Mapping Systems of Texas
EOID	Element Occurrence Identification number
EOR	Element of Occurrence Record
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
ERCOT	Electric Reliability Council of Texas
ESA	Endangered Species Act
et al.	*et alia* (and others)
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FCC	Federal Communication Commission
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FPPA	Farmland Protection Policy Act
FM	Farm-to-Market Road (e.g., FM 1957)
FM Radio	Frequency Modulation Radio
FPPA	Farmland Protection Policy Act
GAT	Geologic Atlas of Texas
GIS	Geographic Information System
GLO	Texas General Land Office
Halff	Halff Associates, Inc.
HPA	High Probability Area
i.e.	*id est* (that is)
IH	Interstate Highway (e.g., IH 410)
IPaC	Information for Planning and Conservation (USFWS)

ISD	Independent School District
kcmil	thousand circular mils
KFR	Karst Fauna Region
kV	kilovolt (1,000 Volts)
LRR	Land Resource Region
LWCF	Land and Water Conservation Fund Act
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
MLRA	Major Land Resource Area
MPA	Military Protection Area
MVA	Megavolt-amperes
NCED	National Conservation Easement Database
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NESC	National Electric Safety Code
NHD	National Hydrography Dataset
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NL	Not Listed
NOI	Notice of Intent
NOT	Notice of Termination
NPS	National Parks Service
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service (an agency of the USDA)
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NWI	National Wetlands Inventory
NWP	Nationwide Permit
NWSRS	National Wild and Scenic Rivers System
OHP	Office of Historic Preservation
OTHM	Official Texas Historical Markers
PE	Proposed Endangered
PELA	Pre-existing Landing Areas
Project	Omicron 138 kV Transmission Line Project
PT	Proposed Threatened
PUC	Public Utility Commission of Texas
PURA	Public Utility Regulatory Act
ROW	Right-of-Way
RRC	Railroad Commission of Texas
SAL	State Antiquities Landmark
San Antonio	The City of San Antonio
SARA	San Antonio River Authority
SAWS	San Antonio Water System
SCS	Soil Conservation Service (agency was renamed NRCS)
Section 404	Section 404 of the Clean Water Act
SGCN	Species of Greatest Conservation Need
SH	State Highway
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
spp.	Species (plural)
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
TAC	Texas Administrative Code

TARL	Texas Archeological Research Laboratory
TASA	Texas Archeological Sites Atlas
TCEQ	Texas Commission on Environmental Quality
TDC	Texas Demographic Center
TEA	Texas Education Agency
THC	Texas Historical Commission
THSA	Texas Historical Sites Atlas
TLC	Texas Land Conservancy
TLTC	Texas Land Trust Council
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
TNRIS	Texas Natural Resources Information System
TPWC	Texas Parks and Wildlife Code
TPWD	Texas Parks and Wildlife Department
TWDB	Texas Water Development Board
TxDOT	Texas Department of Transportation
TXNDD	Texas Natural Diversity Database
US	United States
U.S.	United States
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
U.S.C.	United States Code
USCB	United States Census Bureau
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	United States Geological Survey
var.	Variation
WOTUS	Waters of the U.S.
WHAB	Wildlife Habitat Assessment
WRIP	Water Resources Integration Program

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1.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT

1.1 Scope of Project

The City of San Antonio (San Antonio or City), acting by and through City Public Service Board (CPS Energy), proposes to construct a new double-circuit 138 kilovolt (kV) transmission line. The Omicron 138 kV Transmission Line Project (Project) begins at the new CPS Energy-owned Omicron Substation, which is to be located approximately 0.35 miles west of the intersection of Farm-to-Market Road (FM) 1957 (also known as Potranco Road) and State Highway (SH) 211, to one of multiple potential endpoints located along the existing Cagnon — Howard 138 kV transmission line segment, located approximately 4.5 miles to the southeast of the Omicron Substation in Bexar County, Texas. The Omicron Substation and existing Cagnon — Howard 138 kV transmission line are shown relative to the local road network and county boundaries on **Figure 1-1**. The proposed right-of-way (ROW) necessary to safely operate the Project on private property will be approximately 100 feet in width but could be more or less depending on location, terrain, and other engineering considerations. Subject to appropriate regulatory approvals for the Project, the Project is anticipated to be in service by December 2027.

Because the Project will be constructed, owned, and operated by CPS Energy outside the municipal boundaries of San Antonio, CPS Energy will present the Public Utility Commission of Texas (PUC) with an application to amend its Certificate of Convenience and Necessity (CCN) that includes route evaluation and cost information for the Project. CPS Energy retained Halff Associates, Inc. (Halff) to prepare this Environmental Assessment and Alternative Route Analysis (EA) to support CPS Energy's CCN application to be submitted to the PUC. This report has been prepared to provide information relating to and to address the requirements of Section 37.056(c)(4)(A)-(D) of the Texas Utilities Code, PUC Procedural Rules Section 22.52(a)(4), PUC Substantive Rules Section 25.101, and the PUC CCN application form for a proposed transmission line. This report may also be used in support of local, state, or federal permitting activities that may be required for the Project.

To assist Halff in the evaluation of the Project, CPS Energy provided Halff with information regarding the need, construction practices, and ROW requirements for the Project. CPS

Energy also provided information regarding the engineering and design requirements for the EA.

Following this section describing the Project, this document includes an explanation of the EA methodology (**Section 2.0**), a description of the existing environmental and social conditions in the study area (**Section 3.0**), and an evaluation of expected environmental impacts of the primary alternative routes proposed in the CCN application (**Section 4.0**). A discussion of effort to solicit information from local, state, and federal officials and agencies (**Section 5.0**), description of the public involvement program (**Section 6.0**), a list of report preparers (**Section 7.0**) and bibliographical references used in preparing this report (**Section 8.0**) are also provided. The appendices include copies of agency correspondence (**Appendix A**), public participation meeting information (**Appendix B**), an environmental and land use constraints map (**Appendix C**), tables that include environmental data for primary alternative route and segment evaluation as well as tables that include habitable structures, electronic communication towers, parks and recreational areas, and archeological sites in the vicinity of the primary alternative routes (**Appendix D**).

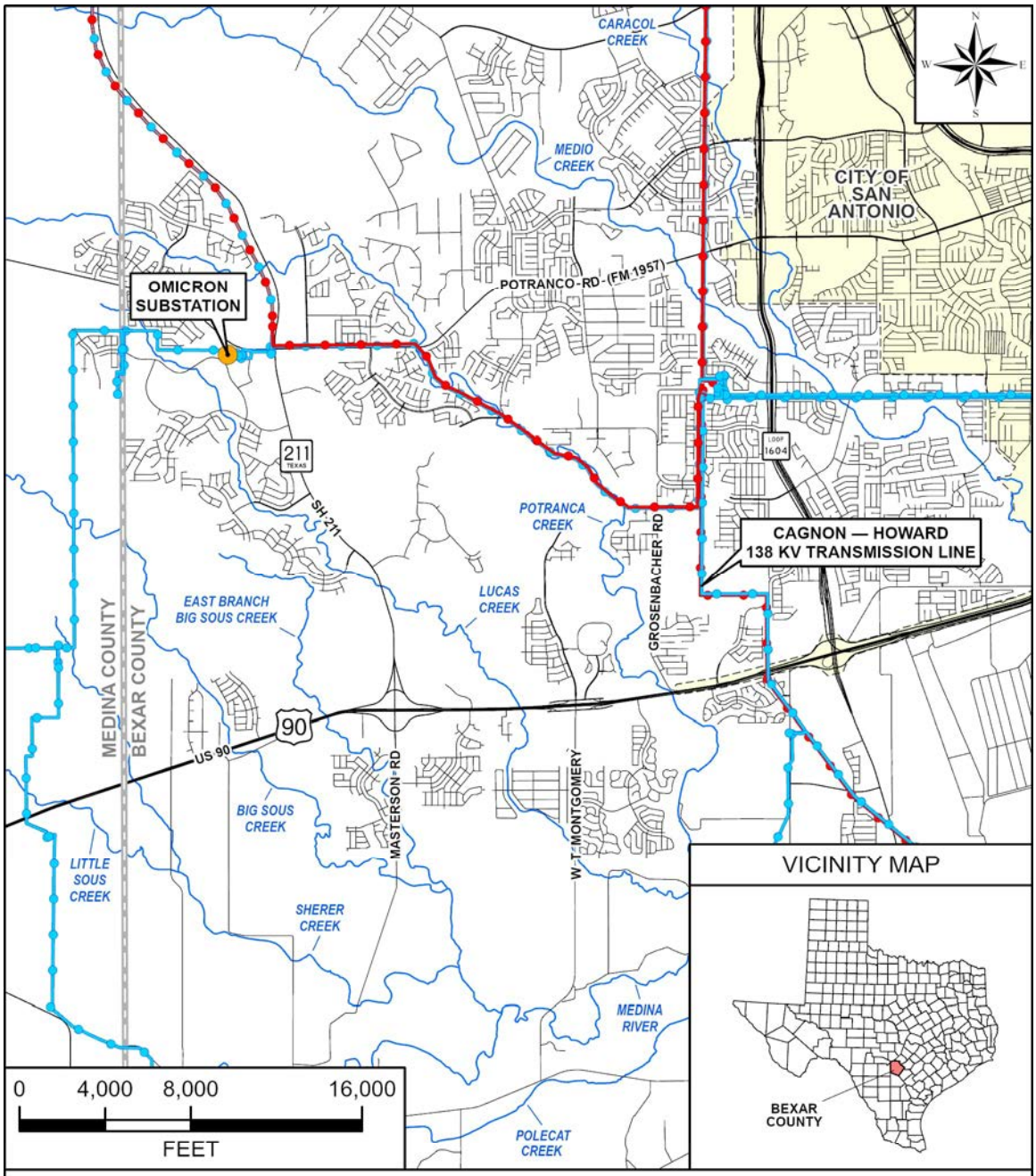

FIGURE 1-1. PROJECT LOCATION MAP

OMICRON 138 kV TRANSMISSION LINE PROJECT

OMICRON SUBSTATION

SAN ANTONIO CITY LIMIT

COUNTY BOUNDARY

EXISTING 138 kV TRANSMISSION LINE

EXISTING 345 kV TRANSMISSION LINE

ROAD

STREAM / CREEK

SOURCE: TxDOT, 2024

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1.2 Purpose and Need

The proposed Project is needed to increase the load-serving capability of the far western portion of the CPS Energy transmission system to accommodate increasing customer load growth in the area, including new large customer loads. The Electric Reliability Council of Texas (ERCOT) endorsed the Project as a needed transmission system improvement on July 26, 2024.

1.3 Description of Proposed Design

A general description of the transmission line design is provided below. Some details of the proposed installation will be determined following approval of a specific route.

1.3.1 Transmission Line Design

The Project will be operated as a 138 kV transmission line utilizing 795 thousand circular mils (kcmil) aluminum conductor, steel supported, trapezoidal wire "Drake", with two conductors per phase, one static wire on one circuit, and one optical ground wire on the other circuit. In most areas, the transmission line will be installed on new structures and within new easements. ROW widths will typically be 100 feet to accommodate constraints and to meet engineering clearance specifications.

The Project will be rated for operation at 1,848 amperes, yielding a nominal 441-megavolt ampere (MVA) capacity. The configuration of the conductor and shield wire will provide adequate clearance for operation at 138 kV, considering icing, wind and thermal conditions. The Project will be designed and constructed to meet or exceed the specifications set forth in the current edition of the National Electric Safety Code (NESC) and will comply with all applicable state and federal statutes and regulations.

1.3.2 Typical Transmission Line Structures and Easements

CPS Energy proposes to use new 138 kV double-circuit monopole structures for typical tangent, angle, and dead-end structures. The illustrative geometries of the proposed typical tangents and dead-end structures are shown on **Figures 1-2** through **1-4**. Typical 138kv monopole structure heights are between 90 feet and 120 feet. In some areas structures may be shorter than typical, taller than typical, or include the use of alternative structure types. Actual structure types may differ slightly based on newer or different designs available at the time of construction. The Project will be constructed in new ROW,

within easements typically 100 feet in width, using spans that typically range from approximately 600 to 800 feet. In some areas, easement width and span length could be more or less than the typical depending on terrain and other engineering considerations. Access easements and/or temporary construction easements may be needed in some areas.

1.3.3 Construction Schedule

Subject to appropriate regulatory approvals for the Project, CPS Energy plans to construct the Project primarily between October 2026 and November 2027. The specific construction schedule will be refined following PUC approval of the Project, as new ROW is acquired and surveyed, engineering designs are finalized, and any necessary endangered or threatened species accommodations are considered. The transmission line is proposed to be constructed by a CPS Energy contractor.

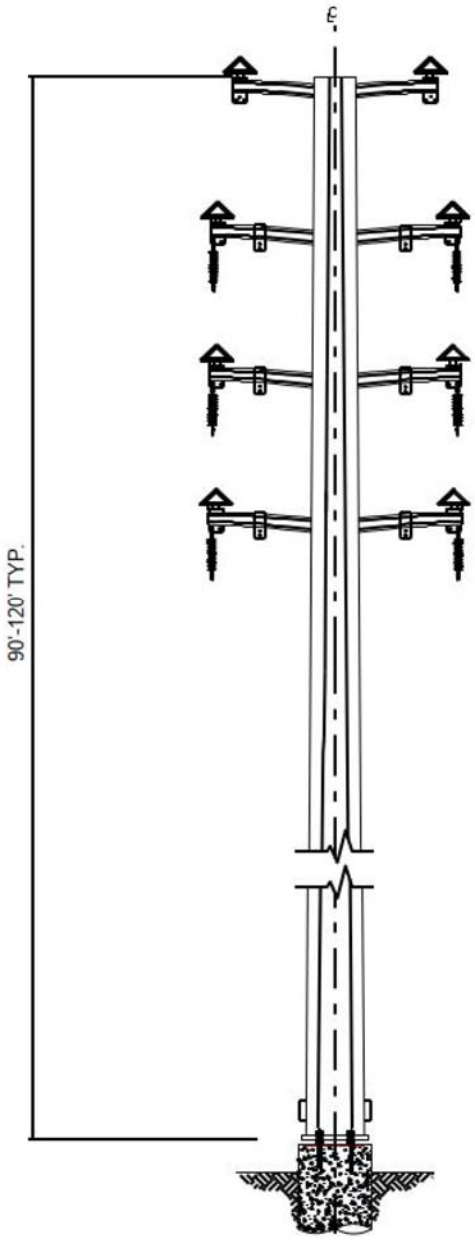

FIGURE 1-2.
TYPICAL 138 kV DOUBLE CIRCUIT TANGENT STRUCTURE
OMICRON 138 kV TRANSMISSION LINE PROJECT

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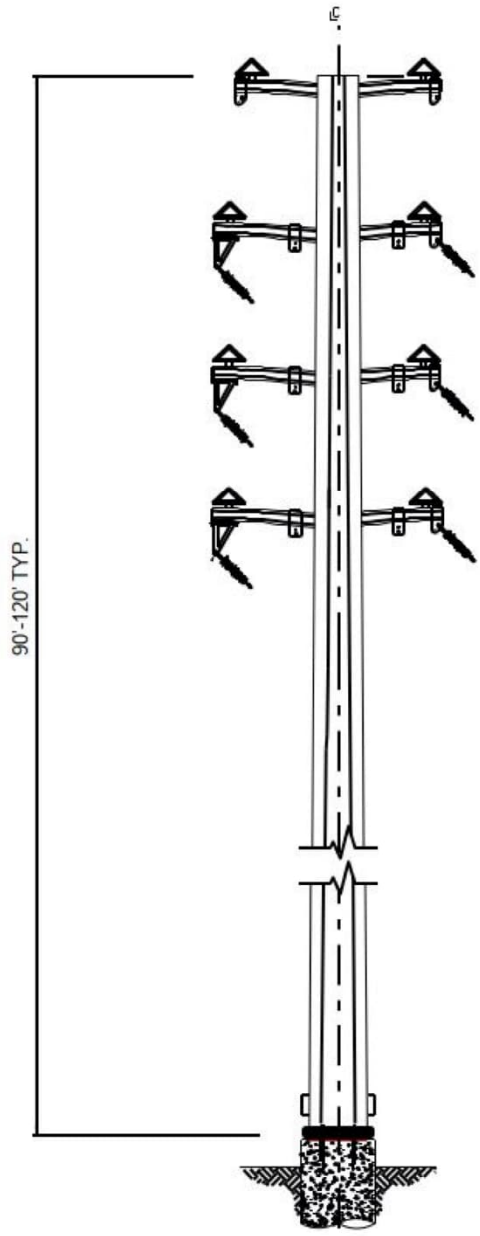

FIGURE 1-3.
TYPICAL 138 kV DOUBLE CIRCUIT RUNNING ANGLE STRUCTURE
OMICRON 138 kV TRANSMISSION LINE PROJECT

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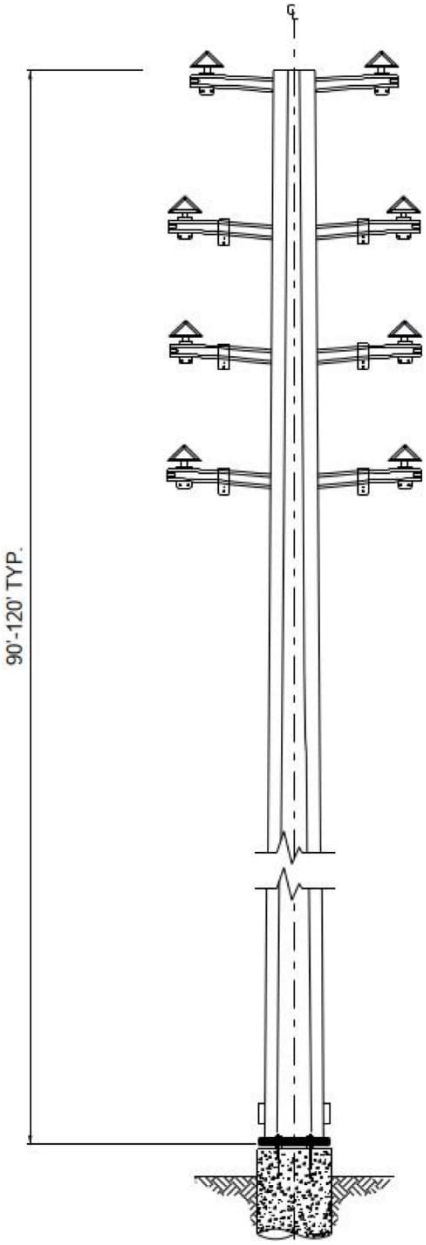

FIGURE 1-4.
TYPICAL 138 kV DOUBLE CIRCUIT DEAD-END STRUCTURE
OMICRON 138 kV TRANSMISSION LINE PROJECT

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1.4 Construction Considerations

Projects of this type require clearing, structure assembly and erection, conductor and shield wire installation, and cleanup when the Project is completed. The following criteria will be taken into consideration (these criteria are subject to potential adjustment in befitting the regulations and determinations of public agencies whose lands or managing resources may be impacted by the Project):

1.) Clearing and grading of construction areas (e.g., storage areas, set-up sites, etc.) will be minimized to the extent practicable. These areas will be graded in a manner that will minimize erosion and conform to the natural topography.

2.) Soil that has been excavated during construction and not used will be evenly backfilled onto a cleared area or removed from the site. The backfilled soil will be sloped gradually to conform to the terrain and the adjacent land. All disturbed areas, as a result of construction activity, will be restored and re-vegetated with native grasses.

3.) Soil disturbance during construction will be minimized and erosion control devices will be utilized, where necessary. The Project will comply with Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ), Bexar County, and the City of San Antonio requirements for stormwater discharges.

4.) Clearing and construction activities in the vicinity of streambeds will be performed in a manner to minimize damage to the natural condition of the area. If new service and access roads are required, construction will take place concurrently. Roads will not be constructed on unstable slopes. Side drainage ditches and culverts will be utilized to prevent soil or road erosion as required. Construction of any roads and drainage structures required for the Project will adhere to all applicable local, state, or federal permit requirements.

5.) Tension stringing of conductors may be employed to reduce the amount of vegetation clearing before final conductor locations are established.

6.) When possible, in areas of high wildlife use or in areas of known endangered or threatened species habitat, construction will be performed during seasons of low wildlife occurrence, such as between periods of peak migrations (generally spring and fall) and during nonbreeding seasons (species dependent).

7.) If any archeological materials are uncovered during construction, work will stop in the immediate area of the discovery for evaluation.

1.4.1 Clearing and ROW Preparation

Clearing plans, methods, and practices are extremely important to minimize the potential adverse effects of transmission lines on the environment. The ROW will not be clear-cut. Only trees and vegetation that may interfere with the construction, operation, and maintenance of the transmission line will be removed in accordance with the San Antonio tree ordinance requirements. Trees and brush that are removed will be mulched and spread in the ROW to help stabilize the ground and prevent erosion. CPS Energy does not intend to use herbicides in ROW clearing and preparation.

1.4.2 Structure Assembly and Erection

Survey crews will stake or otherwise mark structure locations. Construction crews will install structures by excavating holes and pouring a reinforced concrete drilled pier foundation. After the foundations have cured sufficiently, crews will set the structures and install the conductor and shield wire suspension assemblies. Since a large amount of vehicular traffic will occur during this operation, construction crews will take care to minimize impacts to the ROW by minimizing the number of pathways traveled.

1.4.3 Conductor and Shield Wire Installation

The conductors and shield wires are typically installed via a tensioning system. Conductors and shield wires are pulled by ropes and held taut by a tensioner to prevent contact with the ground and other potentially damaging objects. Temporary guard structures will be installed at points where the transmission line crosses overhead electric power lines, overhead telephone lines, roadways, or other sensitive areas. After the wire is pulled, it is placed in suspension and dead-end clamped for permanent attachment.

1.4.4 Cleanup

The cleanup operation typically involves returning disturbed areas to as close to the original contour as possible, the removal of debris, and the restoration of any items damaged by construction of the project. Upon the completion of the construction work, all scrap, trash, excavated materials, waste materials, and debris resulting from construction of the transmission line will be promptly removed. All construction equipment and materials will be removed from the site, and waste disposal will be conducted in a legal manner. All disturbed areas will be re-vegetated with native grass seed mixture.

1.5 Maintenance Considerations

Following construction, CPS Energy will periodically inspect the transmission line ROW, structures, and line to ensure the safe and reliable operation of the facilities. The completed project will require routine maintenance, including, but not limited to, the removal or pruning of trees that could pose a risk to the conductors or structures. Preservation of natural resources requires a thoughtful, comprehensive maintenance program. The following factors are key components of CPS Energy's maintenance program that will be utilized for the Project.

- Native vegetation that is important for fish and wildlife and does not pose a risk to the safe operation and maintenance of the transmission line will be permitted to grow in the ROW. Likewise, if ecologically appropriate, native grass cover and low-growing shrubs will be left in the area immediately adjacent to transmission structures. Where grading is necessary, access roads will be graded to the proper slope to prevent soil erosion.
- A cover of vegetation will be maintained within the ROW in a manner that minimizes erosion and does not interfere with the safe and reliable operation of the transmission facilities.
- If used, United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)-approved herbicides will be carefully selected to have a minimal effect on desirable indigenous plant life, and selective application will be used whenever appropriate.
- CPS Energy performs routine maintenance inspections at appropriate intervals. Routine maintenance will be performed, when possible, when access roads are firm or dry.
- Aerial and ground maintenance inspection activities of the transmission line facility will include observation of soil erosion problems, fallen timber, and conditions of the vegetation that require attention. Where necessary, based on erosion control, native shrubs or grasses may be planted.
- CPS Energy intends for the ROW to be used for compatible purposes, provided that activity does not impact public safety or hinder the safe operation and maintenance of the electric system. The results of natural resources and cultural resources assessments will be followed as necessary and appropriate during maintenance of the ROW.

1.6 Agency Actions

A portion of the Project is located within or across the ROW of a county or state-maintained road or highway. Therefore, CPS Energy will obtain the appropriate permit(s) from the controlling government entity, if necessary. Since more than one acre will be cleared or disturbed during construction, a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) will be prepared, a Notice of Intent (NOI) and Notice of Termination (NOT) will be submitted to the TCEQ, and a construction notice will be submitted by CPS Energy to San Antonio Water System (SAWS). The controls specified in each SWPPP will be monitored in the field. Permits or regulatory approvals may also be required from the TCEQ, Texas Historical Commission (THC), United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). Following the identification of environmental and ROW concerns, appropriate measures will be taken during engineering design to incorporate special provisions in construction documents, specifications, or other instructions. Following completion of the design, a preconstruction conference will be held, which will include a review of these provisions. Physical inspections of the Project will be performed to ensure all appropriate measures have been taken during construction.

Numerous federal, state, and local regulatory agencies and organizations have developed rules and regulations regarding the routing and potential impacts associated with the construction of the Project. This section describes the major regulatory agencies and additional issues that are involved in project planning and permitting of transmission lines in Texas. Halff solicited comments from various regulatory entities during the development of this document, and records of correspondence and additional discussions with these agencies and organizations are provided in **Section 5.0** and **Appendix A**.

1.6.1 Public Utility Commission of Texas

The PUC regulates CPS Energy's construction, installation, or extension of transmission lines in Texas outside of the San Antonio municipal boundaries under Sections 37.051(g) and 37.056(c)(4)(A)-(D) of the Public Utilities Regulatory Act (PURA). In addition to the specific legislative requirements in PURA, the PUC regulatory guidelines for routing transmission lines in Texas include:

- 16 Texas Administrative Code (TAC) 25.101(b)(3)(B) (including the PUC's policy of prudent avoidance)
- 16 TAC 22.52(a)(4)
- The PUC's CCN application requirements

- PUC precedent related to transmission line applications

This EA has been prepared by Halff in support of CPS Energy's CCN application for this Project to be filed at the PUC for its consideration.

1.6.2 United States Army Corps of Engineers

The USACE is directed by Congress under Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 (33 United States Code [U.S.C.] § 403) and Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. § 1344) to implement these statutes. Under Section 10, the USACE regulates all work or structures in or affecting the course, condition, or capacity of navigable waters of the United States (WOTUS). The intent of this law is to protect the navigable capacity of waters that are important to interstate commerce. Under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (Section 404), the USACE regulates the discharge of dredged and fill material into all waters of the United States, including associated wetlands. The intent of this law is to protect the waters of the United States and aquatic ecosystems from the indiscriminate discharge of material capable of causing pollution and to restore and maintain their chemical, physical, and biological integrity. The Project is located within the jurisdiction of the USACE – Fort Worth District.

Review of the National Hydrography Dataset (NHD) and National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) maps indicate surface waters of the United States, and associated areas of potential wetlands may occur within the study area. Upon PUC approval of a route, additional coordination, jurisdictional wetland verifications and permitting with the USACE – Fort Worth District for a Section 404 Permit might be required. Based on the Project footprint and construction techniques proposed, the construction of the Project will likely meet the criteria for the Nationwide Permit (NWP) No. 57 - Electricity Utility Line and Telecommunications Activities, which applies to activities associated with any cable, line, or wire for the transmission of electric energy. A Section 10 permit is not anticipated for this Project.

1.6.3 United States Fish and Wildlife Service

The USFWS is charged with the responsibility for enforcement of federal wildlife laws and providing comments on proposed construction projects with a federal nexus under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and within the framework of several federal laws including the Endangered Species Act (ESA), Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA), and

Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA). Halff reviewed the USFWS' Information for Planning and Conservation (IPaC) (Project Code: 2025- 0001317) website for federally protected species and designated critical habitats within the study area.

Because the project area is located within Karst Zones 1, 2, 3b, 4b or within a 500-foot buffer of these karst zones, a karst survey must be performed in accordance with the USFWS, Section 10(a)(1)(A) Scientific Permit Requirements for Conducting Presence/Absence Surveys for Endangered Karst Invertebrates in Central Texas. Should a karst feature be observed during the initial survey, a Section 10(a)(1)(A) permit would be required to facilitate excavation of the feature beyond reconnaissance excavation to determine the presence of suitable endangered karst invertebrate habitat. If suitable habitat exists, a presence/absence survey for karst invertebrates and subsequent report would be required by the Section 10(a)(1)(A) permit.

Upon PUC approval of a route and prior to construction, surveys will be completed as determined necessary and appropriate to identify any potentially suitable habitat for federally listed species. If suitable habitat is identified, then informal consultation with the USFWS – Austin Ecological Services Field Office might need to occur to determine the need for any required species-specific surveys and/or permitting under Section 10 of the ESA.

1.6.4 Federal Aviation Administration

According to Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) regulations, Title 14 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 77.9 the construction of a transmission line requires FAA notification if a transmission tower structure height will exceed 200 feet or the height of an imaginary surface extending outward and upward at one of the following slopes:

- A 100:1 slope for a horizontal distance of 20,000 feet from the nearest point of the nearest runway of each airport described in paragraph (d) of 14 CFR 77.9 having at least one runway longer than 3,200 feet, excluding heliports;
- A 50:1 slope for a horizontal distance of 10,000 feet from the nearest runway of a public or military airport described in paragraph (d) of 14 CFR 77.9 where its longest runway is no longer than 3,200 feet in length, excluding heliports; or
- A 25:1 slope for a horizontal distance of 5,000 feet for a heliport described in paragraph (d) of 14 CFR 77.9.

Paragraph (d) of 14 CFR 77.9 includes public-use airports listed in the Airport/Facility Directory (currently the Chart Supplement), public-use or military airports under construction, airports operated by a federal agency or the Department of Defense (DoD), or an airport or heliport with at least one FAA-approved instrument approach procedure.

Notification is not required for structures that will be shielded by existing structures of a permanent and substantial nature or by natural terrain or topographic features of equal or greater height and will be located in a congested area of a city, town, or settlement where the shielded structure will not adversely affect safety in air navigation.

The PUC CCN application also requires listing private airstrips within 10,000 feet of a primary alternative route centerline. It is not currently anticipated that any route for the Project will require FAA notification. Following PUC approval of a route, CPS Energy will make a final determination of the need for FAA notification, based on specific structure locations and design. If any of the FAA notification criteria are met for the approved route, a Notice of Proposed Construction or Alteration, FAA Form 7460-1, will be completed and submitted to the FAA Southwest Regional Office in Fort Worth, Texas, at least 30 days prior to construction. The result of this notification, and any subsequent coordination with the FAA, could include changes in line design and/or potential requirements to mark and/or light the structures.

1.6.5 Military Aviation and Installation Assurance Siting Clearinghouse

The DoD Military Aviation and Installation Assurance Siting Clearinghouse works with industry to overcome risks to national security while promoting compatible domestic energy development. Energy production facilities and transmission projects involving tall structures, such as electric transmission towers, may degrade military testing and training operations. Electromagnetic interference from electricity transmission lines can impact critical DoD testing activities. Title 16 TAC §22.52 states that upon filing of the application, the DoD shall be notified and an affidavit attesting to the notification shall also be provided with the applicant's proof of notice. The DoD shall also be provided written notice of the public meeting and if a public meeting is not held, the DoD shall be noticed of the planned filing of the application prior to the completion of the EA. On December 6, 2024, the DoD was contacted about the Project to provide notification and to solicit any input from the DoD about the Project. On January 30, 2025, the DoD was sent an invitation to the public meeting that was held for the Project. A notice of the filing of the application will be sent

to the DoD Military Aviation and Installation Assurance Siting Clearinghouse when the CCN application is filed with the PUC.

1.6.6 Texas Parks and Wildlife Department

The Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD) is the state agency with the primary responsibility for protecting the state's fish and wildlife resources in accordance with the Texas Parks and Wildlife Code (TPWC) Sections 12.0011(b), 64.003, 68.015 and 1.011. Halff solicited comment from TPWD during the scoping phase of the Project, and a copy of this EA will be submitted to TPWD when the CCN amendment application is filed with the PUC. Halff also reviewed the Texas Natural Diversity Database (TXNDD) records of state-listed species occurrences and sensitive vegetation communities. Upon PUC approval of a route, additional coordination with TPWD may be necessary to determine the need for any additional surveys, and to avoid or minimize any potential adverse impacts to sensitive habitats, threatened or endangered species, and other state regulated fish and wildlife resources.

1.6.7 Floodplain Management

Floodplain maps published by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) were reviewed to identify the mapped 100-year floodplains within the study area. The mapped 100-year floodplains are typically associated with the larger creeks and streams or within the boundaries of a river. The 100-year floodplain represents a flood event that has a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded for any given year. The construction of the proposed transmission line is not anticipated to create any significant permanent changes in the existing topographical grades and will not significantly increase the stormwater runoff within the study area due to increased areas of impermeable surfaces. Additional coordination with the study area county floodplain administrator may be required after PUC approval of a route to determine if any permits or mitigation is necessary.

1.6.8 Texas Commission on Environmental Quality

TCEQ is the state agency with the primary responsibility for protecting the state's water quality. Construction of the Project will require a Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System General Construction Permit (TXR150000) as implemented by the TCEQ under the provisions of Section 402 of the Clean Water Act and Chapter 26 of the Texas Water Code. Construction activities will be compliant with the TXR150000 permit conditions.

More than five acres of land disturbance is anticipated during construction of the Project for all primary alternative routes; therefore, the construction will be considered a "Large Construction Project" under TXR150000. A SWPPP will be developed and implemented during construction activities, a site notice will be posted, and notification sent to the Municipal Separate Sewer System Operator (if applicable). The submittal of a NOI and NOT to the TCEQ is also required for large construction projects.

1.6.9 Texas Historical Commission

Cultural resources are protected by federal and state laws if they have some level of significance under the criteria of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) (36 CFR 60) or under state guidance (13 TAC § 2.26 (7-8)). Chapter 26 of the TAC requires state agencies and political subdivisions of the state to notify the THC of ground disturbing activity on public land. Halff contacted THC to identify known cultural resource sites within the study area boundary. Halff also reviewed Texas Archeological Research Laboratory (TARL) records for known locations of cultural resource sites and the THC's online, restricted-access Texas Archeological Sites Atlas (TASA) and Texas Historical Sites Atlas (THSA) for the locations of recorded cemeteries, NRHP properties, State Antiquities Landmarks (SALs) and Official Texas Historical Markers (OTHMs). Once a route is approved by the PUC, depending on a state or federal nexus, additional coordination with the THC might be required to determine the need for archeological surveys or additional permitting requirements. CPS Energy proposes implementing an unanticipated discovery procedure during construction activities. If artifacts are discovered during construction, activities will cease near the discovery and will notify the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) for additional consultation.

1.6.10 Texas Department of Transportation

Halff notified the Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT) of the Project during the development of the EA. If the route approved by the PUC crosses or occupies TxDOT ROW, it will be constructed in accordance with the rules, regulations, and policies of TxDOT, as applicable. Best Management Practices (BMPs) will be used as required to minimize erosion and sedimentation resulting from construction. Revegetation will occur as required under the "Revegetation Special Provisions" as contained in TxDOT Form 1023 (Rev. 9-93). Traffic control measures will comply with applicable portions of the Texas Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices.

1.6.11 Texas General Land Office

The Texas General Land Office (GLO) requires a miscellaneous easement for ROWs within any state-owned riverbeds or navigable streams or tidally influenced waters. Coordination with the GLO will be completed upon PUC approval of a route.

The Texas Land Commissioner administers the Texas Coastal Management Program (CMP) under the GLO, which has the responsibility for implementing the Texas CMP. This program intends to help ensure the environmental and economic well-being of the Texas coast through proper management of coastal natural resource areas. The Texas CMP has federal and state projects and permit action review processes to evaluate consistency with the program. As specified in the Coastal Coordination Act of 1991, the CMP of the Texas GLO must develop and implement a comprehensive plan for managing natural resources within the CMP boundary along the Texas coastline. The CMP boundary, as defined by 31 TAC § 503.1, delineates the coastal zone of Texas. The Project is not located within the Coastal Management Zone (CMZ), and no permitting action will be required under this program.

1.6.12 City of San Antonio

A small portion of the Project study area is within the city limits and extra territorial jurisdiction of San Antonio; therefore, San Antonio has jurisdiction on tree mitigation according to San Antonio Unified Development Code Section 35-523. Throughout the process of designing the Project and clearing the ROW for the safe and reliable operation of the transmission line, CPS Energy will make every effort to save tree canopy and heritage trees where possible. The construction of the Project will require a tree permit from San Antonio upon approval of a route by the PUC. Furthermore, San Antonio has approval authority regarding the routing, construction, and operation of the Project within the city limits. Subsequent to the PUC's consideration of the Project need and any selection of any route having portions outside the city limits, San Antonio will consider and address any portion of the Project within the city limits.

1.6.13 Bexar County

Bexar County will require a Storm Water Quality Permit, Post Construction Permit, and Floodplain Permit for the construction of the Project, as applicable. These permits will be completed upon PUC approval of a route.

2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

2.1 Objective of Study

The objective of this EA is to develop and evaluate alternative transmission line routes that provide geographic diversity and comply with Section 37.056(c)(4)(A)-(D) of PURA, the PUC's Substantive Rules located at 16 TAC § 25.101(b)(3)(B), including the PUC's policy of prudent avoidance, the PUC's CCN application requirements, and the precedent established by the PUC for transmission line certification projects and CPS Energy's transmission line routing manual. The study methodology utilized by Halff for this EA included study area delineation based on the Project endpoints; identification and characterization of existing land use and environmental constraints; and routing opportunities located within the study area. Halff identified potentially affected resources and considered each during the route development process. Input from regulatory agencies, local officials, and the public meeting was also considered during the route development process. Modifications, deletions, and additions of preliminary alternative route segments were made while considering resource sensitivities and public input.

Feasible and geographically diverse primary alternative routes were then selected for analysis and comparison using evaluation criteria to determine potential impacts to existing land use and environmental resources. CPS Energy also will consider all of the certification criteria in PURA and the PUC Substantive Rules, engineering and construction constraints, grid reliability and security issues, and estimated costs to identify one primary alternative route that they believe best addresses the requirements of PURA and PUC Substantive Rules. This primary alternative route, as well as other primary alternative routes that provide geographic diversity and sufficient routing options, will all be submitted to the PUC in the CCN application.

2.2 Study Area Delineation

The first step in the identification of the Project was defining a study area. This area needed to encompass the Project endpoints (i.e., the future Omicron Substation and the existing Cagnon — Howard 138 kV transmission line) and be large enough to adequately develop a sufficient number of geographically diverse primary alternative routes. The purpose of delineating the study area for the Project was to establish boundaries and limits for the routing and information gathering process (i.e., identifying environmental and land

use constraints). The delineation of the study area also allowed Halff to focus its evaluation within a specific area.

Halff reviewed United States Geological Survey (USGS) 1:24,000 scale topographic maps and aerial photography (Nearmap, 2024) to develop and refine the study area boundary for the Project. Halff located and depicted the project endpoints on various maps to identify major features in or near the study area, such as FM 1957 (Potranco Road), SH 211, US 90, Loop 1604 and the Medina County/Bexar County boundary. **Figure 2-1** shows the study area boundary Halff delineated overlaid on aerial photography (Nearmap, 2024). **Figure 2-2** displays the study area boundary overlaid on a USGS topographic map (USGS, 2022a). The study area Halff developed in coordination with CPS Energy is 5.35 miles at its widest point (i.e., between east and west boundaries) and 3.37 miles long (i.e., between north and south boundaries). The study area encompasses approximately 12 square miles.

2.3 Data Collection and Constraints Mapping

After delineation of the study area, a constraints map was prepared and used to initially display resource data and constraints for the Project area. The constraints map provides a broad overview of various resource locations indicating both routing constraints and areas of potential routing opportunities.

Several methodologies were utilized to collect and review environmental and land use data, including incorporation of readily available Geographic Information System (GIS) geospatial data with associated metadata; review of maps and published literature; and review of files and records from numerous federal, state, and local agencies. Data collected for each resource area was mapped within the study area utilizing GIS layers. The conditions of the existing environment are discussed throughout **Section 3.0** of this document. **Section 5.0** and **Appendix A** provide information regarding correspondence with agencies and officials.

Maps and/or data layers reviewed include (but are not limited to) USGS 7.5-minute topographic maps, NWI maps, TxDOT county highway maps, and recent aerial photography. Recent (December 2024) aerial photography was used as the background for the environmental and land use constraint map.

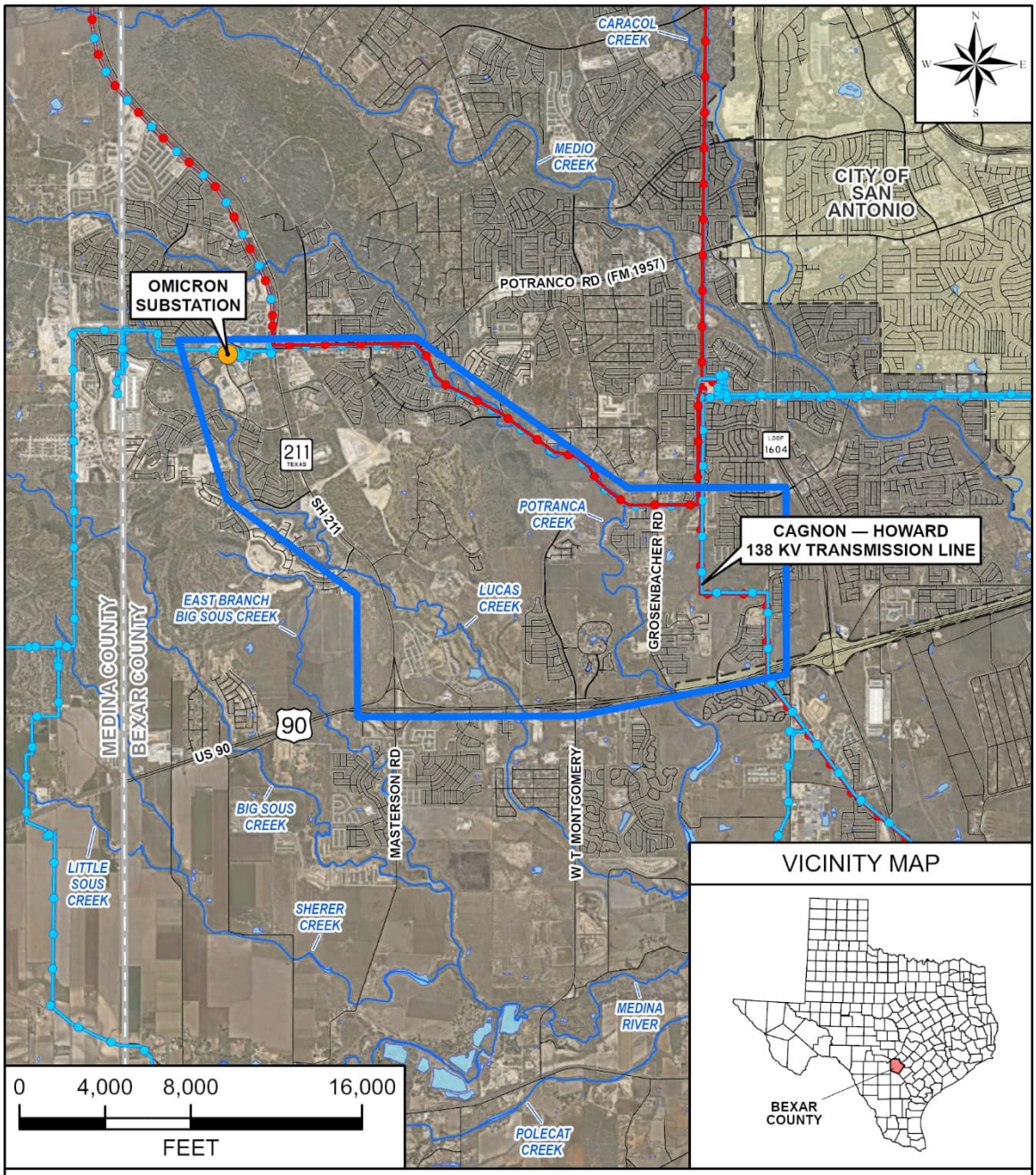

FIGURE 2-1. STUDY AREA BOUNDARY ON AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH MAP

OMICRON 138 kV TRANSMISSION LINE PROJECT

OMICRON SUBSTATION
STUDY AREA
SAN ANTONIO CITY LIMIT
COUNTY BOUNDARY
EXISTING 138 kV TRANSMISSION LINE
EXISTING 345 kV TRANSMISSION LINE
ROAD
STREAM / CREEK
WATERBODY

BASE MAP: NEARMAP, 2024

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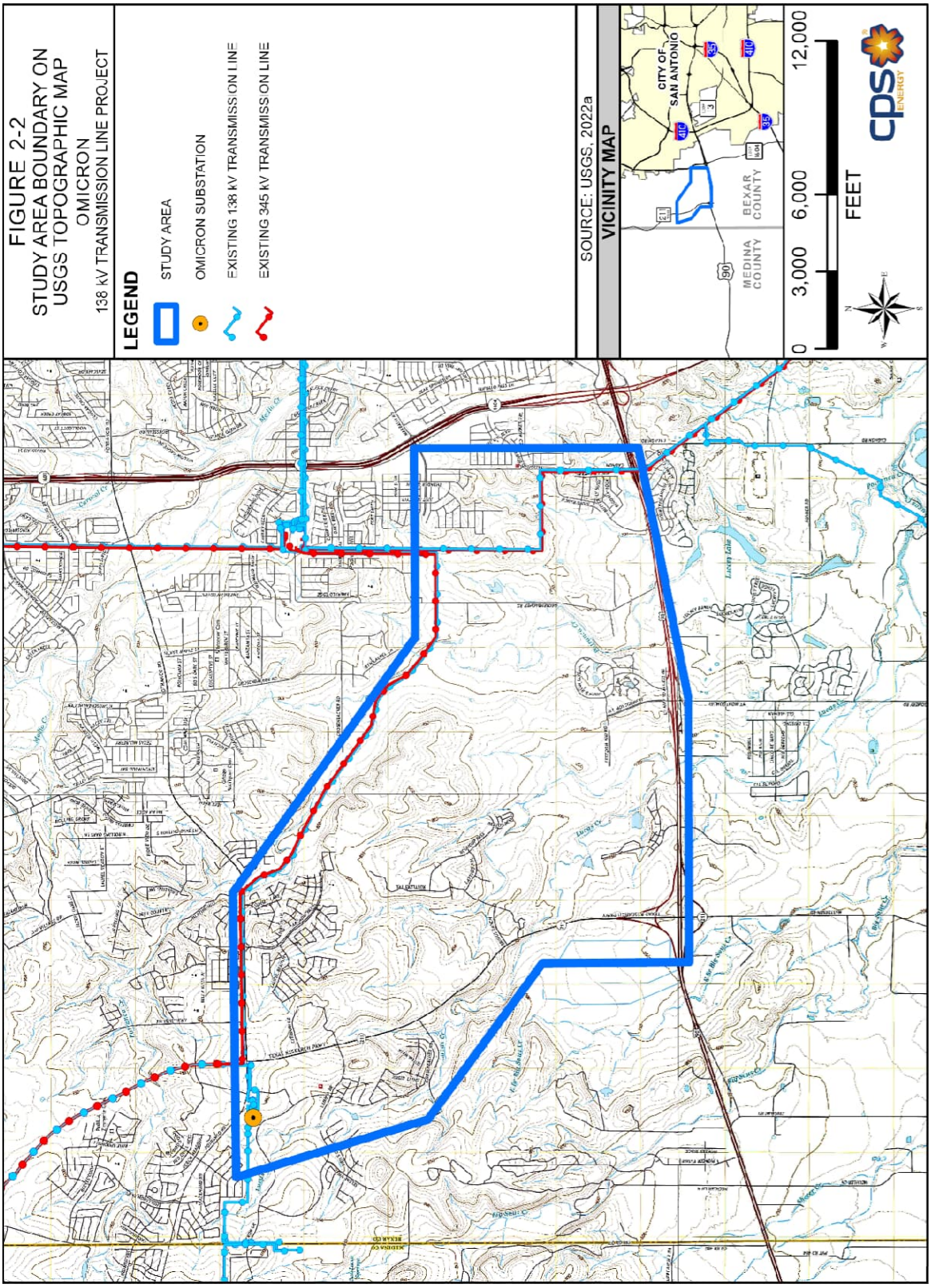
FIGURE 2-2
STUDY AREA BOUNDARY ON USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP
OMICRON
138 kV TRANSMISSION LINE PROJECT
LEGEND
STUDY AREA
OMICRON SUBSTATION
EXISTING 138 kV TRANSMISSION LINE
EXISTING 345 kV TRANSMISSION LINE
SOURCE: USGS, 2022a
VICINITY MAP
CITY OF SAN ANTONIO
BEXAR COUNTY
MEDINA COUNTY
0
3,000
6,000
12,000
FEET
cps ENERGY

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Data typically displayed on a constraints map could include, but is not limited to:

- Major roads including local, county, FM, and United States (US), SH, and Interstate Highways (IH)
- Existing transmission line and pipeline corridors.
- Airports, private airstrips, and heliports.
- Cultural resources (including OTHMs, NRHP sites, and cemeteries).
- Communication towers.
- Parks and recreational areas.
- Major political subdivision boundaries.
- Lakes, reservoirs, rivers, streams, canals, and ponds.
- Mobile irrigation systems.
- Wells (including identifiable water, oil, and gas).

2.4 Agency Consultation

In consultation with CPS Energy, Halff developed a list of federal, state, and local regulatory agencies, elected officials, and organizations to receive a consultation letter regarding the Project. The purpose of the letter was to inform the various agencies and officials of the Project and provide them with an opportunity to provide information regarding resources and potential issues within the study area. A list of agencies contacted, and a summary of responses are included in **Section 5.0**. Copies of all correspondence with the various state/federal regulatory agencies and local/county officials and departments are included in **Appendix A**.

2.5 Field Reconnaissance

A reconnaissance survey of the study area (from public viewpoints) was conducted by Halff personnel to confirm the findings of the research and data collection activities, identify changes in land use occurring after the date of the aerial photography, and to identify potential unknown constraints that may not have been previously noted in the data. Reconnaissance surveys of the study area were conducted by Halff on January 15, 2025, February 13, 2025, and April 10, 2025. CPS Energy also conducted numerous reconnaissance trips to the study area and provided information back to Halff regarding their findings.

2.6 Selection of Preliminary Alternative Route Segments

Preliminary alternative route segments were identified by Halff with input from CPS Energy by using GIS and the environmental and land use constraint map while considering resource sensitivity. The preliminary alternative route segments were developed based upon maximizing the use of opportunity areas while avoiding areas of higher environmental constraint or conflicting land uses. Existing aerial photographs and USGS topographic maps were used in conjunction with constraints superimposed in GIS to identify potential locations of preliminary alternative route segment centerlines.

The preliminary alternative route segments were presented to CPS Energy for review and comment. The preliminary alternative route segments were reviewed in accordance with PURA § 37.056 (c)(4)(A)-(D), 16 TAC § 25.101, including the PUC's policy of prudent avoidance, and consistency with CPS Energy's transmission line routing manual. It was Halff's intent to identify an adequate number of environmentally acceptable and geographically diverse preliminary alternative route segments while considering such factors as community values, recreational and park areas, historical and aesthetic values, environmental integrity, engineering constraints, costs, route length utilizing and parallel to existing compatible corridors or parallel to apparent property boundaries, and prudent avoidance. The process was iterative. CPS Energy and Halff continually reviewed the preliminary alternative route segments and made refinements as more information became available.

2.7 Public Meeting

CPS Energy and Halff ultimately identified 46 preliminary alternative route segments that were presented to the public at an open house meeting held on February 13, 2025. The 46 preliminary alternative route segments presented at the public meeting are shown on **Figure 2-3**. Following the open house public meeting, CPS Energy continued to receive feedback from mailed questionnaire responses, emails, phone calls, and additional landowner-requested meetings.

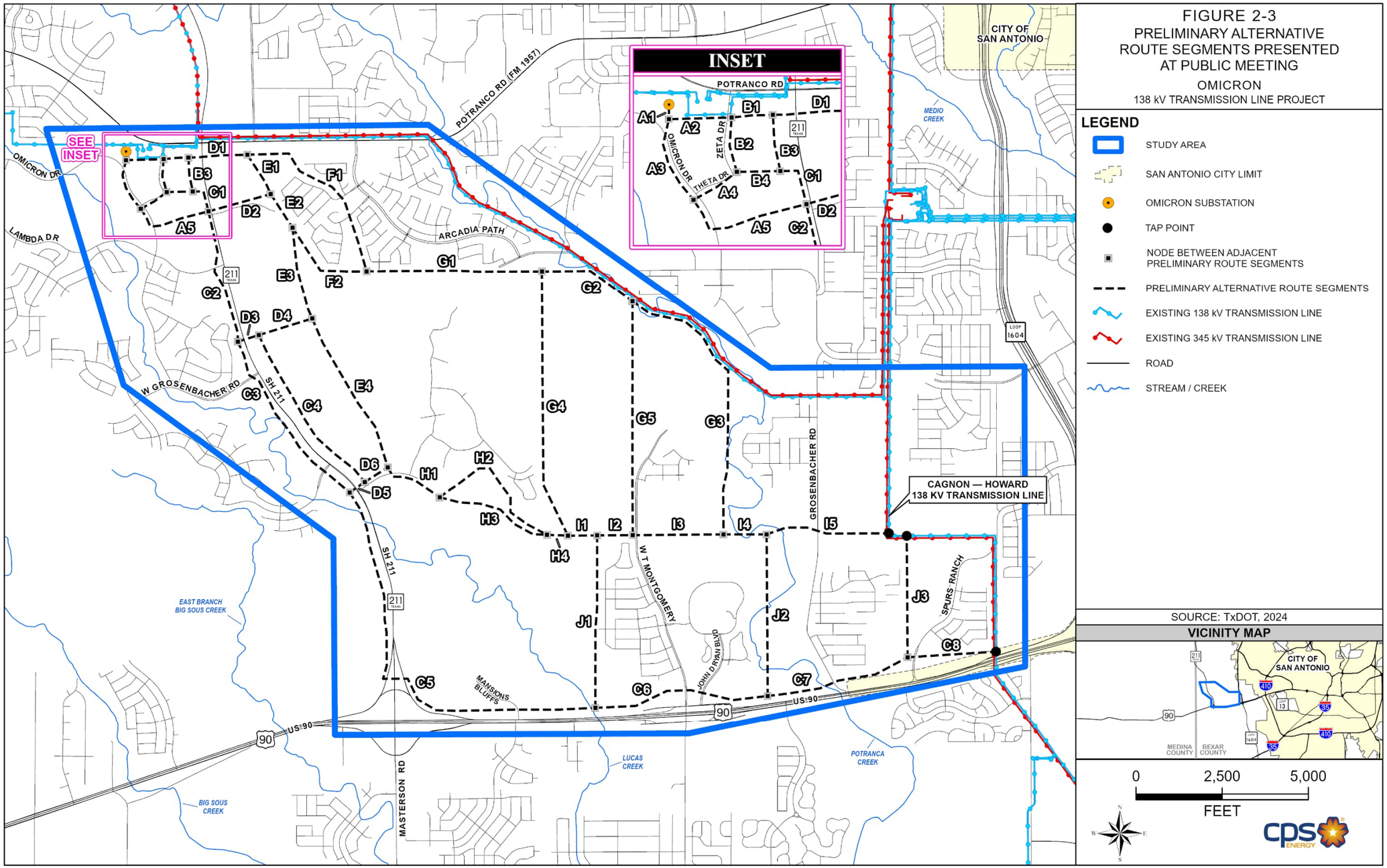

FIGURE 2-3
PRELIMINARY ALTERNATIVE ROUTE SEGMENTS PRESENTED AT PUBLIC MEETING
OMICRON
138 kV TRANSMISSION LINE PROJECT

LEGEND

- STUDY AREA
- SAN ANTONIO CITY LIMIT
- OMICRON SUBSTATION
- TAP POINT
- NODE BETWEEN ADJACENT PRELIMINARY ROUTE SEGMENTS
- PRELIMINARY ALTERNATIVE ROUTE SEGMENTS
- EXISTING 138 kV TRANSMISSION LINE
- EXISTING 345 kV TRANSMISSION LINE
- ROAD
- STREAM / CREEK

SOURCE: TxDOT, 2024

VICINITY MAP

0 2,500 5,000
FEET

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Based on input, comments, and information received by CPS Energy and Halff during and after the public open house meeting, Halff conducted an analysis of the public input received. The purpose of the public input analysis was to identify and evaluate the comments and additional information received at and following the public open house meeting. Information obtained during the analysis was used to determine any issues that would warrant modifications to the existing preliminary alternative route segments and/or the identification of new route segments that were not presented at the public meeting. A summary of the formal questionnaire responses obtained at and following the open house meeting is presented in **Section 6.0**. Copies of the public open house notice letter with map, brochure, frequently asked questions, and questionnaire provided in association with the public open house meeting are provided in **Appendix B**.

2.8 Alternative Route Selection

Halff's objective in performing the routing study for the Project was to develop and evaluate numerous primary alternative segments that would form an adequate number of overall reasonable and geographically diverse primary alternative routes that reflect all of the previously discussed routing considerations.

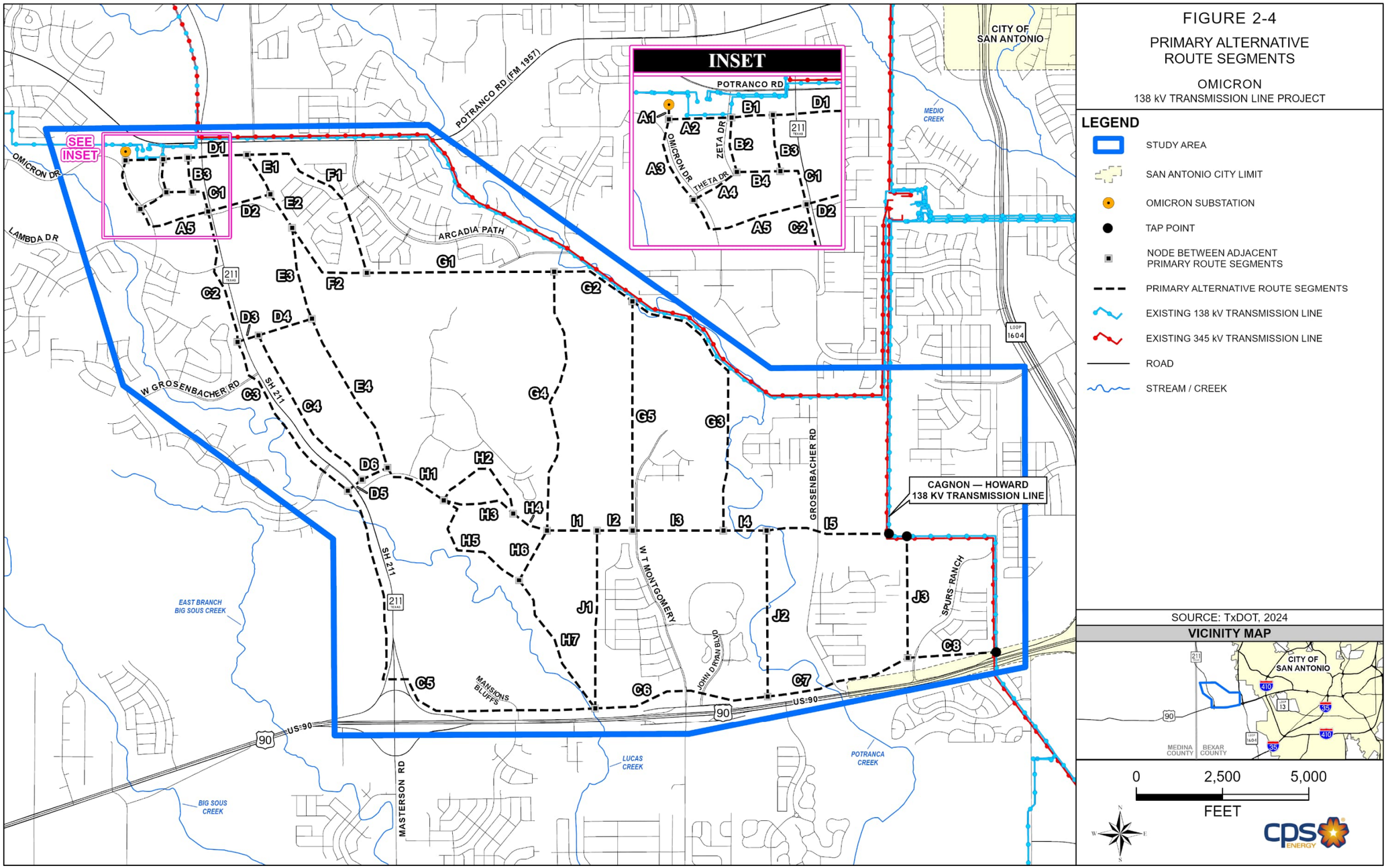
As noted previously, the study area for this Project is 5.35 miles at its widest point (i.e., between east and west boundaries) and 3.37 miles long (i.e., between north and south boundaries) and encompasses approximately 12 square miles in western Bexar County. Following the open house, it was determined that the original study area remained sufficient for development of alternative routes for the Project. Considering the distance to the Project endpoints, the amount of area encompassed, and routing constraints and opportunities (developed areas, active, ongoing development, existing transmission facilities, and current land uses, etc.) the 31 primary alternative routes evaluated in this EA represent an adequate number of reasonable, viable, geographically varied primary alternative routes for an approximately 5.51 to 7.72 mile project.

Environmental and land use criteria data was collected for all of the primary alternative segments that were used to develop the 31 primary alternative routes. Additionally, potentially directly affected landowners along all of the 49 primary alternative segments will receive formal notification regarding the Project from CPS Energy at the time of the filing of the application with the PUC. Therefore, to the extent necessary, various additional alternative routes could be formulated by different combinations of the primary

alternative segments. The 49 primary alternative segments included in the application for consideration by the PUC are depicted on **Figure 2-4** and on **Figure 3-1** located in **Appendix C** (map pocket). The primary alternative segments comprising each of the 31 primary alternative routes are presented in **Table 2-1**.

Table 2-1. Primary Alternative Route Composition and Length

Primary Alternative Route ID	Alternative Route Segment Composition	Total Length in Miles
1	A1-A2-B2-B4-C1-C2-D3-C4-D5-C5-C6-C7-C8	7.32
2	A1-A2-B1-D1-E1-E2-F2-G1-G4-H6-H7-C6-C7-C8	7.65
3	A1-A2-B1-D1-E1-E2-E3-E4-H1-H3-H4-I1-I2-I3-I4-J2-C7-C8	7.04
4	A1-A2-B1-D1-E1-E2-E3-E4-H1-H5-H7-C6-C7-C8	6.84
5	A1-A2-B1-B3-C1-C2-C3-C5-C6-C7-C8	7.16
6	A1-A2-B1-B3-C1-C2-C3-D5-D6-H1-H5-H7-C6-C7-C8	7.02
7	A1-A2-B1-B3-C1-C2-D3-D4-E4-D6-D5-C5-C6-C7-C8	7.72
8	A1-A2-B1-B3-C1-C2-D3-C4-D6-H1-H3-H4-I1-J1-C6-C7-C8	7.29
9	A1-A3-A5-D2-E2-F2-G1-G2-G5-I3-I4-J2-C7-C8	7.62
10	A1-A3-A5-C2-D3-C4-D6-H1-H5-H7-C6-C7-C8	7.02
11	A1-A3-A5-C2-D3-C4-D5-C5-C6-C7-C8-	7.36
12	A1-A3-A4-B4-C1-C2-D3-D4-E4-H1-H2-H4-I1-I2-I3-I4-J2-C7-C8	7.54
13	A1-A3-A4-B4-C1-C2-D3-C4-D5-C5-C6-C7-C8	7.40
14	A1-A2-B2-B4-C1-D2-E2-E3-E4-H1-H3-H4-I1-I2-I3-I4-I5	5.66
15	A1-A2-B1-D1-E1-E2-F2-G1-G2-G3-I4-I5	5.72
16	A1-A2-B1-D1-E1-E2-E3-E4-H1-H3-H4-I1-I2-I3-I4-I5	5.51
17	A1-A2-B1-D1-F1-G1-G2-G3-I4-I5	5.76
18	A1-A2-B1-B3-C1-D2-E2-F2-G1-G2-G5-I3-I4-I5	6.05
19	A1-A2-B1-B3-C1-C2-C3-C5-C6-J2-I5	7.45
20	A1-A2-B1-B3-C1-C2-D3-D4-E4-H1-H3-H4-I1-I2-I3-I4-I5	5.74
21	A1-A3-A5-D2-E2-F2-G1-G4-I1-I2-I3-I4-I5	6.29
22	A1-A3-A5-D2-E2-E3-E4-H1-H3-H4-I1-I2-I3-I4-I5	5.69
23	A1-A3-A5-C2-C3-D5-D6-H1-H5-H6-I1-I2-I3-I4-I5	6.15
24	A1-A3-A5-C2-D3-D4-E4-H1-H2-H4-I1-I2-I3-I4-I5	5.97
25	A1-A3-A5-C2-D3-C4-D6-H1-H3-H4-I1-I2-I3-I4-I5	5.69
26	A1-A3-A4-B4-C1-C2-D3-C4-D6-H1-H3-H4-I1-I2-I3-I4-I5	5.73
27	A1-A3-A4-B4-C1-C2-D3-C4-D6-H1-H5-H6-I1-I2-I3-I4-I5	6.16
28	A1-A2-B2-B4-C1-C2-D3-C4-D5-C5-C6-C7-J3	7.50
29	A1-A2-B1-D1-E1-E2-E3-E4-H1-H5-H7-C6-C7-J3	7.03
30	A1-A3-A5-C2-D3-C4-D6-H1-H5-H7-C6-C7-J3	7.21
31	A1-A3-A4-B4-C1-C2-D3-D4-E4-H1-H5-H7-C6-C7-J3	7.34


INSET
SEE INSET
POTRANCO RD (FM 1957)
POTRANCO RD
OMICRON DR
LAMBDA DR
ARCADIA PATH
ZETA DR
THETA DR
MEDIO CREEK
CITY OF SAN ANTONIO
LOOP 1604
W GROSENBACHER RD
SH 211
GROSENBACHER RD
CAGNON — HOWARD
138 KV TRANSMISSION LINE
W T MONTGOMERY
JOHN D RYAN BLVD
SPURS RANCH
MASTERSON RD
MANSIONS BLUFFS
US-90
EAST BRANCH BIG SOUS CREEK
BIG SOUS CREEK
LUCAS CREEK
POTRANCA CREEK
A1
A2
A3
A4
A5
B1
B2
B3
B4
C1
C2
C3
C4
C5
C6
C7
C8
D1
D2
D3
D4
D5
D6
E1
E2
E3
E4
F1
F2
G1
G2
G3
G4
G5
H1
H2
H3
H4
H5
H6
H7
I1
I2
I3
I4
I5
J1
J2
J3
FIGURE 2-4
PRIMARY ALTERNATIVE ROUTE SEGMENTS
OMICRON
138 kV TRANSMISSION LINE PROJECT
LEGEND
STUDY AREA
SAN ANTONIO CITY LIMIT
OMICRON SUBSTATION
TAP POINT
NODE BETWEEN ADJACENT PRIMARY ROUTE SEGMENTS
PRIMARY ALTERNATIVE ROUTE SEGMENTS
EXISTING 138 kV TRANSMISSION LINE
EXISTING 345 kV TRANSMISSION LINE
ROAD
STREAM / CREEK
SOURCE: TxDOT, 2024
VICINITY MAP
CITY OF SAN ANTONIO
MEDINA COUNTY
BEXAR COUNTY
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2.9 Alternative Route Evaluation

In evaluating each of the 31 primary alternative routes a variety of environmental criteria were considered. These criteria were selected because of their relevance to public and regulatory environmental concerns associated with the construction of transmission lines. In addition, engineering requirements, constructability, and long-term maintenance were considered. Many of the criteria are factors addressed by Section 37.056(c)(4)(A)-(D) of PURA, the PUC CCN application, 16 TAC § 25.101, including the PUC's policy of prudent avoidance, and consistency with CPS Energy's transmission line routing manual. The environmental criteria evaluated for this EA are presented in **Table 2-2**. The 31 primary alternative routes are shown in relation to environmental and other land use constraints on an aerial photographic base in **Figure 3-1** located in **Appendix C** (map pocket) and constitute, for the purposes of this analysis, the primary alternative routes evaluated in this EA. The analysis of each primary alternative route involved inventorying and tabulating the number or quantity of each environmental criterion located along each primary alternative route (e.g., number of habitable structures within 300 feet). The number or amount of each factor was measured by Halff using GIS layers, maps, recent aerial photography, and field verification from publicly accessible areas where practical. Potential environmental impacts are addressed in **Section 4.0** of this document.

The advantages and disadvantages of each primary alternative route were then evaluated by Halff. Specifically, Halff conducted an environmental evaluation that was a comparison of 31 primary alternative routes from a strictly environmental viewpoint based upon the measurement of land use, aesthetics, ecology, and cultural resource criteria addressed in **Section 4.0**. This information was made available to CPS Energy, along with its evaluation of engineering, construction, maintenance, operational factors, and cost to determine CPS Energy's recommendation of a route that best addresses the requirements of PURA and PUC Substantive Rules.

Table 2-2. Land Use and Environmental Evaluation Criteria

EVALUATION CRITERIA	
Land Use	
1	Length of alternative segment/route (miles)
2	Number of habitable structures[1] within 300 feet of right-of-way (ROW) centerline
3	Length of ROW using existing transmission line ROW
4	Length of ROW parallel and adjacent to existing transmission line ROW
5	Length of ROW parallel and adjacent to other existing ROW (roadways, railways, etc.)
6	Length of ROW parallel and adjacent to apparent property lines (or other natural or cultural features, etc.)
7	Sum[2] of evaluation criteria 4, 5, 6
8	Percent[2] of evaluation criteria 4, 5, 6
9	Length of ROW across parks/recreational areas[3]
10	Number of parks/recreational areas[3] within 1,000 feet of ROW centerline
11	Length of ROW across cropland
12	Length of ROW across pasture/rangeland
13	Length of ROW across land irrigated by traveling systems (rolling or pivot type)
14	Length of route across conservation easements and/or mitigation banks (Special Management Area)
15	Length of route across gravel pits, mines, or quarries
16	Length of ROW parallel to existing pipeline ROW[4]
17	Number of pipeline crossings[4]
18	Number of transmission line crossings
19	Number of IH, US and state highway crossings
20	Number of FM or RM road crossings
21	Number of FAA registered airports[5] with at least one runway more than 3,200 feet in length located within 20,000 feet of ROW centerline
22	Number of FAA registered airports[5] having no runway more than 3,200 feet in length located within 10,000 feet of ROW centerline
23	Number of private airstrips within 10,000 feet of the ROW centerline
24	Number of heliports within 5,000 feet of the ROW centerline
25	Number of commercial AM radio transmitters within 10,000 feet of the ROW centerline
26	Number of FM radio transmitters, microwave towers, and other electronic installations within 2,000 feet of ROW centerline
27	Number of identifiable existing water wells within 200 feet of the ROW centerline
28	Number of oil and gas wells within 200 feet of the ROW centerline (including dry or plugged wells)
Aesthetics	
29	Estimated length of ROW within foreground visual zone[6] of IH, US and state highways
30	Estimated length of ROW within foreground visual zone[6] of FM roads
31	Estimated length of ROW within foreground visual zone[6 & 7] of parks/recreational areas[3]
Ecology	
32	Length of ROW across upland woodlands/brushlands
33	Length of ROW across bottomland/riparian woodlands
34	Length of ROW across NWI mapped wetlands
35	Length of ROW across critical habitat of federally listed threatened or endangered species
36	Length of ROW across open water (lakes, ponds)

EVALUATION CRITERIA	
37	Number of stream and river crossings
38	Length of ROW parallel (within 100 feet) to streams or rivers
39	Length of ROW across Edwards Aquifer artesian zone
40	Length of ROW across 100-year floodplains
Cultural Resources	
41	Number of cemeteries within 1,000 feet of the ROW centerline
42	Number of recorded cultural resource sites crossed by ROW
43	Number of recorded cultural resource sites within 1,000 feet of ROW centerline
44	Number of NRHP-listed properties crossed by ROW
45	Number of NRHP-listed properties within 1,000 feet of ROW centerline
46	Length of ROW across areas of high archeological site potential

NOTES: All length measurements are shown in miles unless noted otherwise

[1]Single-family and multi-family dwellings, and related structures, mobile homes, apartment buildings, commercial structures, industrial structures, business structures, churches, hospitals, nursing homes, schools, or other structures normally inhabited by humans or intended to be inhabited by humans on a daily or regular basis within 300 feet of the centerline of a transmission project of 230-kV or less.

[2]Length of apparent property boundaries adjacent to and paralleling existing roads or highways are not "double-counted" in the sum length of ROW paralleled of criteria 4,5, and 6.

[3]Defined as parks and recreational areas owned by a governmental body or an organized group, club, or church within 1,000 feet of the primary alternative route ROW centerline.

[4]Only existing steel pipelines 6 inches and greater in diameter carrying hydrocarbons were quantified in the pipeline crossing and paralleling calculations.

[5]As listed in the Chart Supplement South Central US (FAA, 2025b formerly known as the Airport/Facility Directory South Central US) and FAA, 2025a.

[6]One-half mile, unobstructed. Lengths of ROW within the foreground visual zone of Interstates, US and state highway criteria are not "double-counted" in the length of ROW within the foreground visual zone of FM roads criteria.

[7]One-half mile, unobstructed. Lengths of ROW within the foreground visual zone of parks/recreational areas may overlap with the total length of ROW within the foreground visual zone of interstates, US and state highway criteria and/or with the total length of ROW within the foreground visual zone of FM roads criteria.

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3.0 EXISTING ENVIRONMENT

3.1 Natural Resources/Environmental Integrity

A land use constraints map was developed that identifies the locations of environmentally sensitive areas and other land use constraints, all of which are mapped on an aerial photograph base that is shown on **Figure 3-1** located in **Appendix C** (map pocket). This assessment considered various natural resources, including local physiography, geology, and soils; all surface waters, groundwater, floodplains, wetlands, and vegetation; common wildlife, and rare, state, and federally listed threatened and endangered species. Detailed descriptions of the information obtained and reviewed during the route evaluation are provided in the following sections.

3.1.1 Physiography and Geology

The study area lies within the Northern Blackland Prairie subregion the Texas Blackland Prairies (Griffith et al., 2007), which are part of the Great Plains physiographic ecoregion (or "province"). The Blackland Prairie is characterized by rolling to nearly level plains. The study area exhibits gently rolling topography, with elevations of approximately 950 feet above sea level in the northern portion gradually decreasing to around 700 feet toward the southeast. The Northern Blackland Prairie is typified by dark, rich, fine-textured, calcareous soils underlain by interbedded chalks, marls, limestones, and shales from the Cretaceous period.

Geologic units found within the study area include Pliocene epoch units such as Uvalde Gravel (T-Qu); Pleistocene epoch units such as Leona Formation (Qle) and Fluviatile Terrace Deposits (Qt); Holocene epoch units such as Alluvium (Qal); and Cretaceous epoch units, including Gulfian epoch formations like Anacacho Limestone (Kac) and the Navarro Group and Marlbrook Marl (Kknm), as well as later Cretaceous formations like Austin Chalk (Kau) and Pecan Gap Chalk (Kpg) (**Figure 3-2**; Geologic Atlas of Texas [GAT], 2014).

The Anacacho Limestone and the Navarro Group, which includes the Marlbrook Marl, are Upper Cretaceous formations characterized by alternating layers of limestone and marl, abundant in marine megafossils. The Navarro Group and Marlbrook Marl predominantly consists of gray to bluish-gray shale, brownish-yellow siltstone, and fine-grained, calcareous sandstone. Marine megafossils are common within these formations,

indicating a rich marine depositional environment during the Late Cretaceous. These geologic units constitute most of the study area. The remaining units occur primarily at the study area boundaries or in small, isolated patches within.

The study area contains four normal faults, which run approximately along the boundaries of the dominant Cretaceous formations. These faults separate the formations into east-northeast to west-southwest bands and dip to the south. Additionally, a single, unspecified fault is located in the northwestern portion of the study area.

Karst zones define areas of varying likelihood for the occurrence of federally listed karst invertebrate species (USFWS, 2024a). Karst zones are further divided into Karst Fauna Regions (KFRs), which are geographic areas delineated based on local area geology that may reduce or limit interactions between troglobite populations (USFWS, 2024a). While KFRs serve as Recovery Units for each listed karst invertebrate species, karst zones are delineated areas that inform the likelihood of rare or endangered species being present. Each karst zone is delineated within the boundaries of an established KFR, based on factors such as lithology (i.e., the general physical characteristics of rock types), the presence of cave-forming rock units, and documented occurrences of listed karst invertebrates.

KFR and zone boundary delineation is predictive and inherently imprecise due to mapping scale limitations. Many cavernous areas used to define KFR and karst zone boundaries are based on the GAT (2014) at a 1:250,000 scale, which introduces a margin of error exceeding 400 feet. Given this limitation, the USFWS recommends conducting karst feature surveys both within Karst Zones 1, 2, and 3b, as well as on properties within 500 feet of these zones, to verify the presence or absence of suitable habitat.
Presently, the San Antonio area adheres to the following karst zone definitions:

- Karst Zone 1: Areas known to contain endangered karst invertebrate species.
- Karst Zone 2: Areas having a high probability of suitable habitat for endangered or other endemic karst invertebrate species.
- Karst Zone 3a: Areas suitable for endangered karst invertebrate species but which have a low probability of containing endangered karst species because the habitat is occupied by other karst invertebrate species.

- Karst Zone 3b: Areas that have a low probability of containing endangered karst invertebrate species because they are poorly suited for karst invertebrate species.
- Karst Zone 4a: Areas suitable for karst invertebrate species but which do not contain endangered karst species because the habitat is occupied by other karst invertebrate species.
- Karst Zone 4b: Areas which do not contain karst invertebrate species.

The study area includes Karst Zones 1, 2, 3b, and 4b, as well as the Culebra Anticline KFR (**Figure 3-3**; USFWS, 2024a). Karst Zone 3b, located within the Culebra Anticline KFR, and Karst Zone 4b, located outside of the KFR, are designated across most of the study area. In contrast, Karst Zones 1 and 2 are confined to a small area in the north-northwestern portion of the study area. As a note, Karst Zone 3b includes a 500-foot buffer designed to account for potential boundary uncertainties, ensuring additional land is included in surveying efforts to address potential inaccurate boundaries and provide flexibility in defining the area. Additional information about karst habitat is discussed further in **Section 3.1.10**.

3.1.2 Soils

Soil Associations

A desktop analysis using publicly available data from the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey (NRCS, 2024) was conducted to determine mapped soil units occurring within the study area and their characteristics. In 2006, the NRCS completed its Digital General Soil Map of the United States, which consists of a broad inventory and mapping of general soil association units. Soil associations are main patterns of soils defined and delineated based on criteria, such as soil texture, parent material, slope, characteristics of horizons in the soil profile, and degree of erosion (NRCS, 2017). The NRCS project merged soil association data from myriad county soil surveys into a seamless national dataset. This soil mapping approach resolved a basic challenge in using individual county soil surveys, which often reflect different soil names for similar soils from one county to the next.

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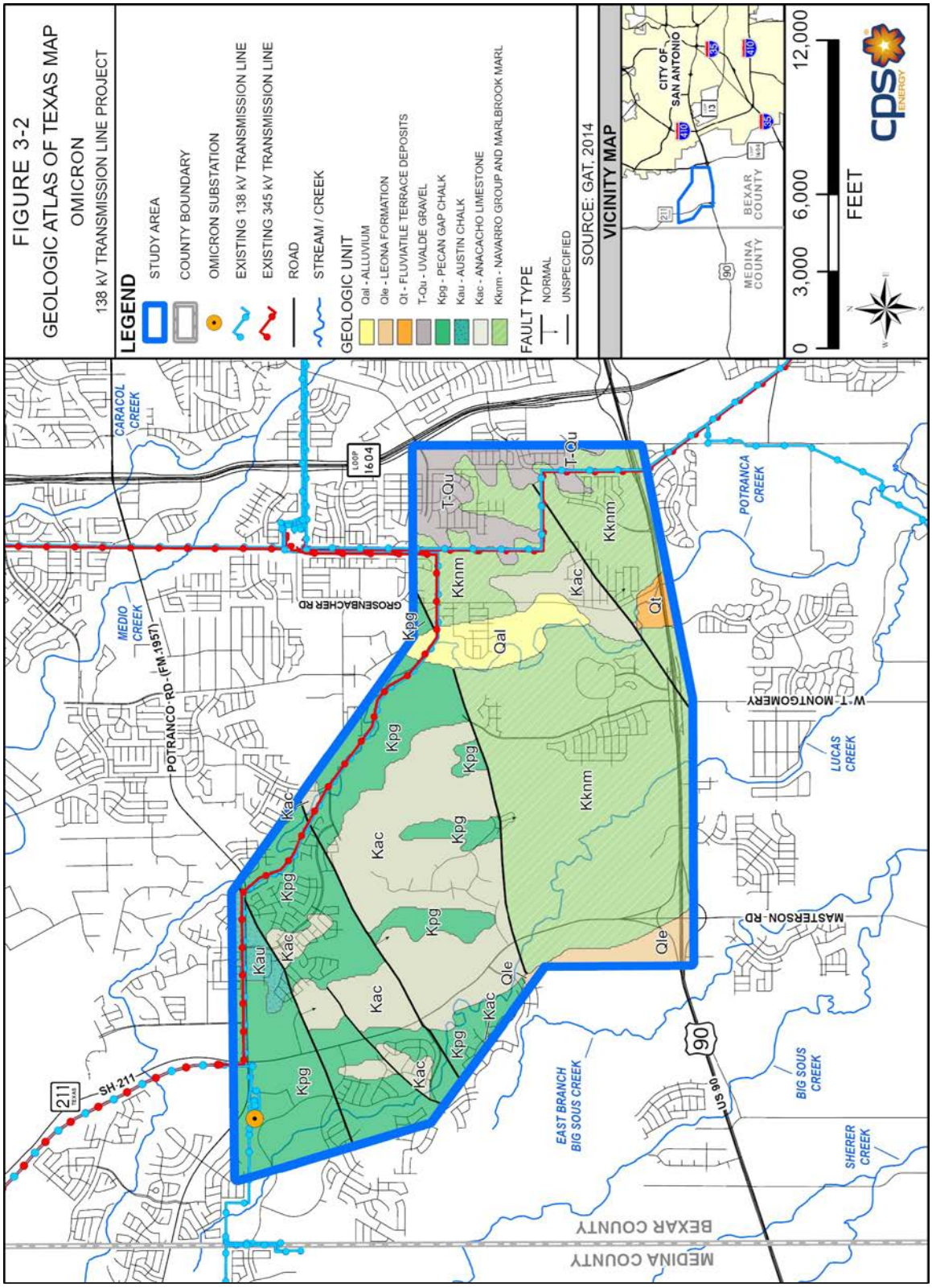
FIGURE 3-2
GEOLOGIC ATLAS OF TEXAS MAP
OMICRON
138 kV TRANSMISSION LINE PROJECT
LEGEND
STUDY AREA
COUNTY BOUNDARY
OMICRON SUBSTATION
EXISTING 138 kV TRANSMISSION LINE
EXISTING 345 kV TRANSMISSION LINE
ROAD
STREAM / CREEK
GEOLOGIC UNIT
Qal - ALLUVIUM
Qle - LEONA FORMATION
Qt - FLUVIATILE TERRACE DEPOSITS
T-Qu - UVALDE GRAVEL
Kpg - PECAN GAP CHALK
Kau - AUSTIN CHALK
Kac - ANACACHO LIMESTONE
Kknm - NAVARRO GROUP AND MARLBROOK MARL
FAULT TYPE
NORMAL
UNSPECIFIED
SOURCE: GAT, 2014
VICINITY MAP
CITY OF SAN ANTONIO
BEXAR COUNTY
MEDINA COUNTY
0
3,000
6,000
12,000
FEET
CPS ENERGY
CARACOL CREEK
MEDIO CREEK
POTRANCO RD - (FM.1957)
GROSENBACHER RD
POTRANCA CREEK
W-T-MONTGOMERY
LUCAS CREEK
MASTERSON RD
EAST BRANCH BIG SOUS CREEK
BIG SOUS CREEK
SHERER CREEK
SH 211
US 90
BEXAR COUNTY
MEDINA COUNTY
T-Qu
Kknm
Kac
Qt
Qal
Kpg
Kau
Qle

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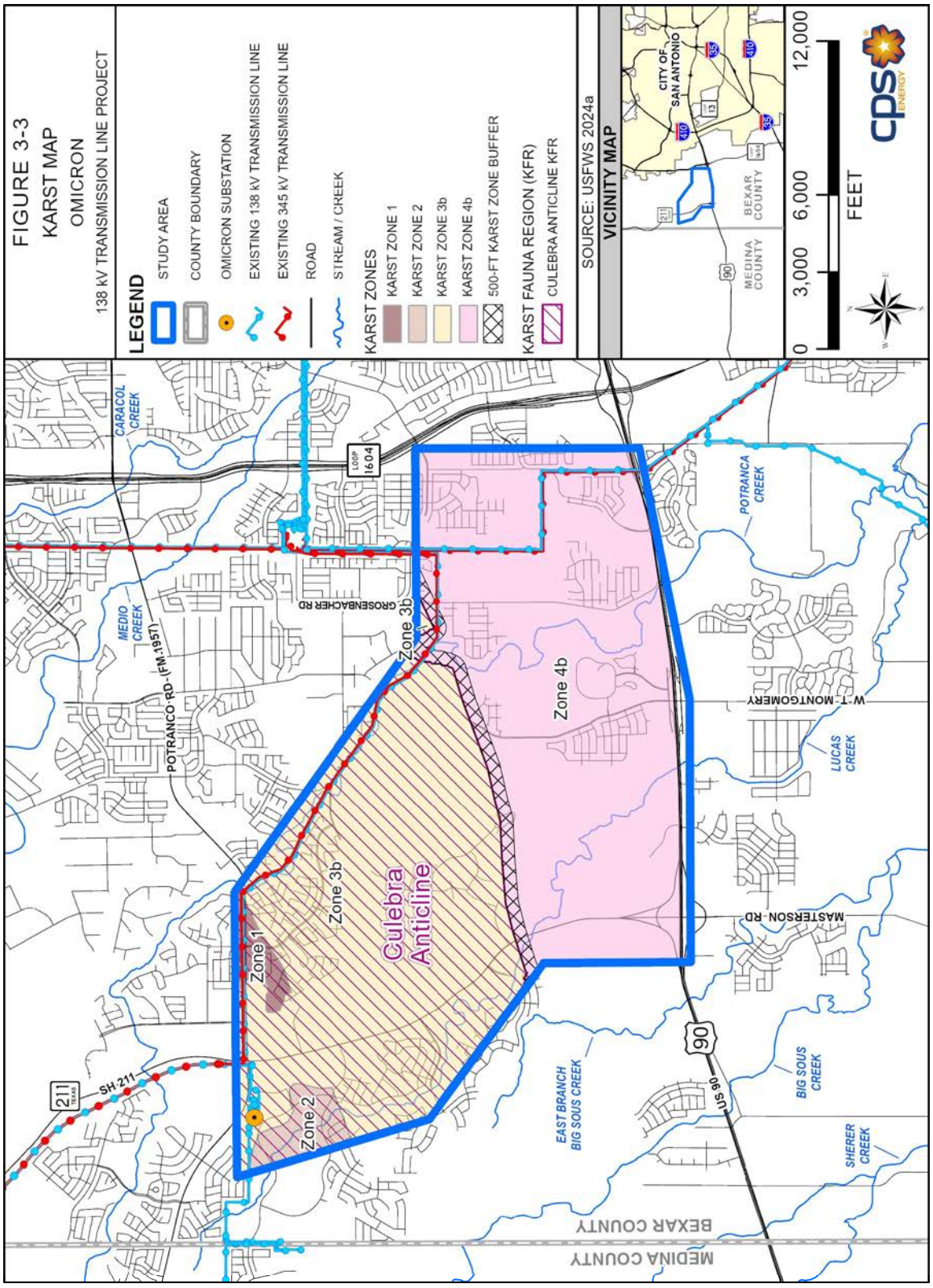
FIGURE 3-3
KARST MAP
OMICRON
138 kV TRANSMISSION LINE PROJECT
LEGEND
STUDY AREA
COUNTY BOUNDARY
OMICRON SUBSTATION
EXISTING 138 kV TRANSMISSION LINE
EXISTING 345 kV TRANSMISSION LINE
ROAD
STREAM / CREEK
KARST ZONES
KARST ZONE 1
KARST ZONE 2
KARST ZONE 3b
KARST ZONE 4b
500-FT KARST ZONE BUFFER
KARST FAUNA REGION (KFR)
CULEBRA ANTICLINE KFR
SOURCE: USFWS 2024a
VICINITY MAP
CITY OF SAN ANTONIO
BEXAR COUNTY
MEDINA COUNTY
0
3,000
6,000
12,000
FEET
cps ENERGY
CARACOL CREEK
LOOP 1604
GROSENBACHER RD
MEDIO CREEK
POTRANCO RD - (FM 1957)
POTRANCA CREEK
Zone 3b
Zone 4b
W T MONTGOMERY
LUCAS CREEK
Culebra Anticline
Zone 1
Zone 3b
Zone 2
MASTERSON RD
SH 211
211
90
US 90
EAST BRANCH BIG SOUS CREEK
BIG SOUS CREEK
SHERER CREEK
BEXAR COUNTY
MEDINA COUNTY

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A brief description of each soil association's general characteristics is provided in **Table 3-1**, and **Figure 3-4** shows the NRCS-mapped soil associations within the study area. The soil associations in the seamless NRCS map were compared graphically with the soil associations defined and mapped in the county-level soil survey for Bexar County (NRCS, 2017; Soil Conservation Service [SCS], 1973). The column on the right side of **Table 3-1** shows the names of the corresponding soil association(s) from the county soil surveys, where applicable.

Table 3-1. Soil Descriptions for Mapped Units within the Study Area

Soil Association Map Unit # - Name [1]	Study Area Percent	Description of Soil Association [2]	County Soil Survey: Soil Association Name [3]
s7185 – Stephen-Houston Black-Heiden-Eddy-Austin	17.1	Moderately deep and very shallow clayey soils over chalk and marl	Austin-Tarrant
s7221 - Lewisville-Branyon	4.7	Deep, calcareous clayey soils in old alluvium	Lewisville-Houston Black, terrace
s7300 – Rock outcrop-Eckrant	37.7	Shallow and very shallow soils over limestone	Tarrant-Brackett
s7377 - Houston Black-Heiden-Altoga	40.5	Deep clayey soils over calcareous clay and marl	Houston Black-Houston

Sources: NRCS, 2017; SCS, 1973.
Notes:
[1] Map unit # and name correspond with the number and name assigned to each association in the 2024 NRCS Digital General Soil Map of the U.S., as shown for the study area in Figure 3-4.
[2] The description used for the soil association is a composite of descriptions for the soil associations from individual county soil surveys that correspond geographically with the 2024 NRCS Digital General Soil Map.
[3] This column shows the soil association names from the county soil surveys that correspond to the 2024 NRCS Digital General Soil Map.

Four distinct soil associations were identified within the study area. Both the Rock outcrop-Eckrant and Stephen-Houston Black-Heiden-Eddy-Austin associations are classified as upland soils. In contrast, the Lewisville-Branyon and Houston Black-Heiden-Altoga associations are generally found in lower-lying areas. Soil textures across these series range from loamy to heavy clay, reflecting the diverse geologic formations across the region (NRCS, 2017; SCS, 1973). The surface geology described earlier underpins the soils observed, with soil maps generally mirroring the area's geological characteristics.

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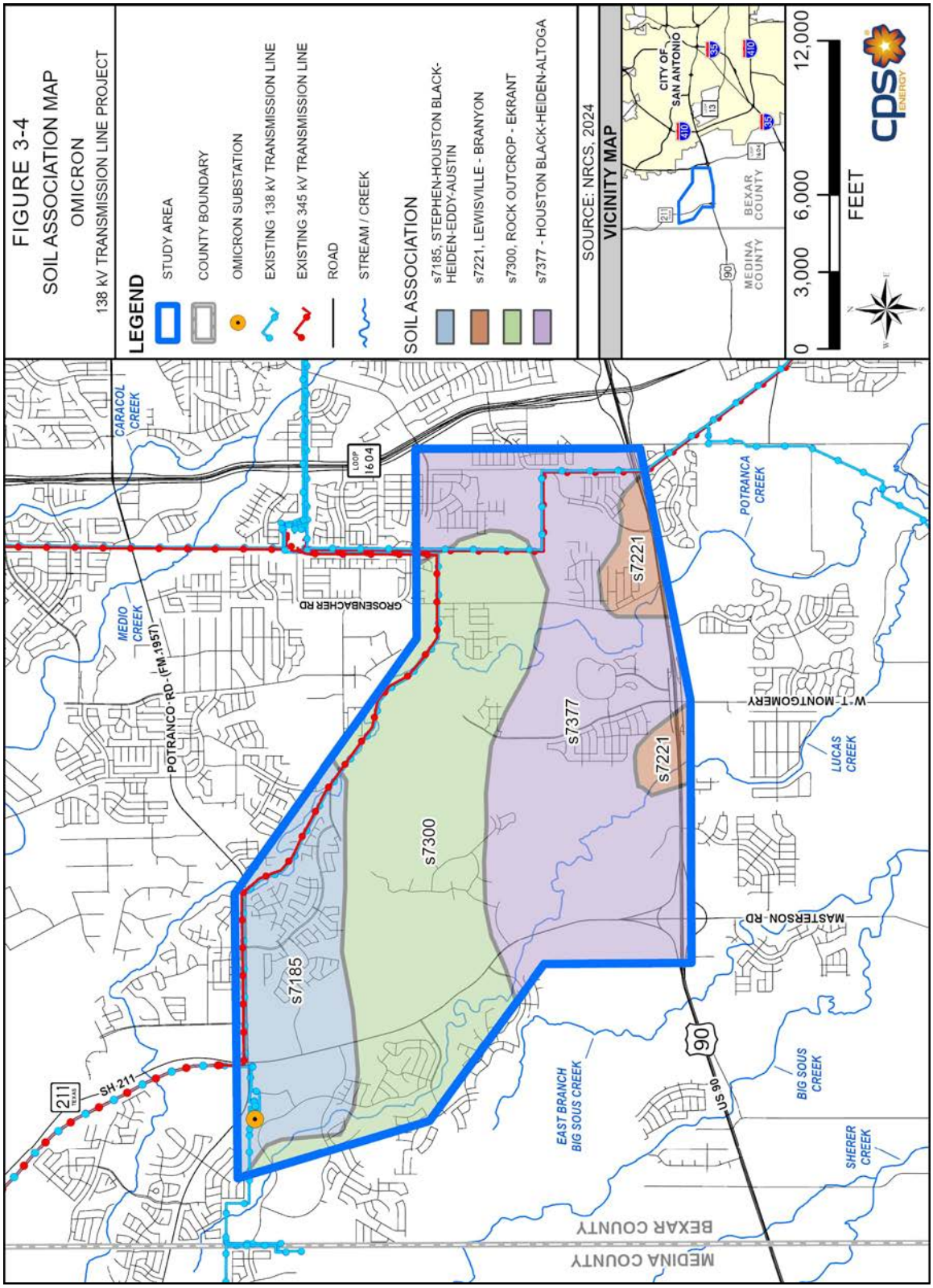
FIGURE 3-4
SOIL ASSOCIATION MAP
OMICRON
138 kV TRANSMISSION LINE PROJECT
LEGEND
STUDY AREA
COUNTY BOUNDARY
OMICRON SUBSTATION
EXISTING 138 kV TRANSMISSION LINE
EXISTING 345 kV TRANSMISSION LINE
ROAD
STREAM / CREEK
SOIL ASSOCIATION
s7185, STEPHEN-HOUSTON BLACK-HEIDEN-EDDY-AUSTIN
s7221, LEWISVILLE - BRANYON
s7300, ROCK OUTCROP - EKRANT
s7377 - HOUSTON BLACK-HEIDEN-ALTOGA
SOURCE: NRCS, 2024
VICINITY MAP
CITY OF SAN ANTONIO
BEXAR COUNTY
MEDINA COUNTY
0
3,000
6,000
12,000
FEET
CPS ENERGY
CARACOL CREEK
LOOP 1604
POTRANCO RD - (FM 1957)
MEDIO CREEK
GROSENBACHER RD
POTRANCA CREEK
W T MONTGOMERY
LUCAS CREEK
MASTERSON RD
SH 211
EAST BRANCH BIG SOUS CREEK
US 90
BIG SOUS CREEK
SHERER CREEK
BEXAR COUNTY
MEDINA COUNTY
s7185
s7300
s7377
s7221
s7221

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Prime Farmland

In the Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA), federal law defines prime farmland as "land that has the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for producing food, feed, fiber, forage, oilseed, and other agricultural crops with minimum inputs of fuel, fertilizer, pesticides, and labor..." (7 U.S. Code Section 4201(c)(1)(A)). These lands are distinguished by their soil quality, growing season, and moisture supply, which together enable the economic production of sustained high yields when managed properly, including the use of appropriate water management practices. Additionally, certain lands that do not currently meet the criteria for prime farmland, due to insufficient water management or natural moisture, may be classified as prime farmland if irrigated.

The study area includes many soil units protected by the FPPA. Soil units classified as prime farmland occupy 20.2 percent of the total study area. Soil units designated as prime farmland if irrigated occupy 0.5 percent of the study area. Soil units designated as farmland of statewide importance occupy 2.2 percent of the total study area. There are no soils classified as farmland of statewide importance if irrigated in the study area. The soil units identified in each of these prime farmland categories are shown in **Table 3-2**.

Table 3-2. Mapped Units of Prime Farmland Soils within the Study Area

Map Unit	Prime Farmland Category	Location in Study Area
Austin silty clay, 1 to 3 percent slopes (AuB)	Farmland of Statewide Importance	Southwestern portion of study area
Sunev clay loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes (VcB)	Farmland of Statewide Importance	South-central tip of study area
Houston Black clay, 0 to 1 percent slopes (HsA)	Prime Farmland	Southwestern portion of study area
Houston Black clay, 1 to 3 percent slopes (HsB)	Prime Farmland	Southeastern portion of study area
Houston Black clay, 3 to 5 percent slopes (HsC)	Prime Farmland	Southeastern portion of study area
Lewisville silty clay, 0 to 1 percent (LvA)	Prime Farmland	Eastern portion of the study area
Lewisville silty clay, 1 to 3 percent slopes (LvB)	Prime Farmland	Central portion of the study area
Anhalt clay, 0 to 2 percent slopes (Ca)	Prime Farmland if Irrigated	Northern portion of the study area
Krum clay, 1 to 5 percent (Kr)	Prime Farmland if Irrigated	Northern portion of the study area
Sources: NRCS, 2017, 2024.		

While these soils are designated for agricultural importance, it is essential to note that land use is influenced by factors beyond soil quality, such as existing development. A review of aerial photography indicates that some areas of prime farmland and farmland of

statewide importance have been developed for commercial and residential purposes, limiting their availability for agricultural use.

3.1.3 Surface Water

The study area lies within the Medina Subbasin of the San Antonio Basin (USGS, 2006; 2024b). The San Antonio Basin is relatively modest in terms of size and average annual watershed yield, with its yields further diminished by its reliance on groundwater (Texas Water Development Board [TWDB], 2021a).

A comprehensive review of aerial photographs (Nearmap, 2024), NHD (USGS, 2006; 2024a), and USFWS (2023) sources identified numerous aquatic features. The study area is intersected by 54 total streambed segments, which together form larger hydrological features. Among these, two streams—Potranca Creek and Lucas Creek—are classified as perennial and consist of 17 streambed segments that traverse the study area in a north-to-south direction. However, a review of desktop imagery suggests that these lower-order riverine systems exhibit flow variability indicative of a more intermittent regime, particularly in upper reaches and during extended dry periods. These streams, along with their extensive network of tributaries, ultimately discharge into the Medina River approximately 12 miles downstream (south) of the study area (TCEQ, 2021, 2024a; USFWS, 2023; USFWS, 2024a). The tributaries, which are composed of the remaining streambed segments, may function as intermittent and/or ephemeral streams depending on their hydrological characteristics. However, these characteristics have not yet been formally assessed through a WOTUS delineation.

State legislation in 1997 (see Texas Water Code Section 16.051) modified the state-wide water resources planning process by authorizing regional planning groups to recommend ecologically unique river and stream segments to the Texas State Legislature in regional and state water plans (TWDB, 2022a). A primary purpose for this approach is to ensure that future water impoundments do not destroy stream segments that are considered unique under specified designation criteria (see 31 TAC Section 357.8), which include biologic functions and habitat for threatened and endangered species. State designation as ecologically unique would also prevent state agencies or municipalities from acquiring property or easements that would destroy the ecological values forming the basis for the designation. Part of the process for designating ecologically unique stream segments requires regional water planning groups to coordinate with TPWD about candidate stream

segments (Freese and Nichols, Inc., and LBG - Guyton Associates, Inc., 2021; TWDB, 2022a). No stream within or immediately adjacent to the study area is designated as ecologically significant under the relevant designation criteria (TPWD, 2005).

Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act authorizes EPA to assist states, territories and authorized tribes in listing impaired waters and developing Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) for these waterbodies. A TMDL establishes the maximum amount of a pollutant allowed in a waterbody and serves as the starting point or planning tool for restoring water quality (EPA, 2023a). No streams within the study area are listed by the TCEQ under Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act as being monitored for impairment or having other water quality concerns (TCEQ, 2022; 2024a).

3.1.4 Groundwater

A review of TWDB databases and TCEQ was conducted to identify potential groundwater including the presence of two major aquifers within the study area: The Edwards Aquifer and the Trinity Aquifer, both of which are designated by the EPA as sole source aquifers (EPA, 2023b). The Edwards Aquifer, located in the Balcones Fault Zone in south-central Texas, ranges in depth from 200 to 600 feet and is characterized by highly permeable dissolved limestone. This permeability makes the aquifer's water levels and spring flows particularly sensitive to changes caused by rainfall, drought, and pumping (TWDB, 2021a). The Trinity Aquifer, which serves as the catchment area for the Edwards Aquifer, intercepts some surface flow above the Edwards Aquifer recharge zone. No minor aquifers are present within the study area (TWDB, 2021a).

Groundwater management in this region is overseen by three key regulatory entities: the Edwards Aquifer Authority (EAA), the TCEQ, and the TWDB. The EAA is tasked with regulating water use, conserving groundwater resources, and ensuring the aquifer's ability to meet both current and future water demands (EAA, 2023). The study area is located in the Edwards Aquifer artesian zone (EAA, 2024a) and District 5, 6, and 7 of the EAA (2024b) jurisdictional area. The study area is not within the regulated recharge and contributing zones of the Edwards Aquifer (EAA, 2024a). TCEQ enforces water quality regulations and prevents pollution (TCEQ, 2024b), while the TWDB provides essential data, modeling, and resource planning to support sustainable aquifer management (TWDB, 2021b). Due to the study area's location occurring outside the Edwards Aquifer

recharge, transition, and contributing zones, the Project does not need to be reviewed by the TCEQ (2024c) Edwards Aquifer Protection Program prior to the start of construction. A review of TWDB well records identified 16 groundwater wells within the study area, including public supply, irrigation, stock, and domestic wells, all of which withdraw water from the Edwards Aquifer. These wells range in depth from 478 to 1,300 feet, with several extending into the artesian zone, where confined conditions create natural pressure. While some wells are unused or plugged, others remain active, potentially influencing localized groundwater levels and connectivity between aquifer zones.

3.1.5 Floodplains

Floodplains are defined as areas located adjacent to a river, formed by the repeated overflow of the natural channel bed, and used in a general sense to mean the area most prone to flooding, mapped or not (Blanchard, 2008). A review of the FEMA digital flood insurance rate map (DFIRM) community panels depict Zone A associated with mapped Lucas Creek and Potranca Creek and their associated tributaries (FEMA, 2023), as shown on **Figure 3-1** located in **Appendix C** (map pocket). Zone A encompasses areas subject to inundation by the 1 percent annual chance (100-year) flood, where base flood elevations have not been determined, representing a significant portion of the study area. The study area also includes portions of the 100-year Zone AE (areas subject to inundation by the 1 percent annual chance flood with determined base flood elevations) and the 500-year Zone X (areas of minimal flood hazard, including the 0.2 percent annual chance flood) (FEMA, 2023).

3.1.6 Wetlands

Wetlands are areas defined by the USACE that, due to a combination of hydrologic and soil conditions, are capable of supporting hydrophytic vegetation. Wetlands are identified based on three technical parameters: hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soils, and hydrology. Within the study area data from the USFWS NWI (USFWS, 2023) identified one palustrine emergent wetland (PEM1A), two emergent wetlands with human alterations (PEM1Ah), three seasonally flooded emergent wetlands (PEM1Ch), one temporarily flooded scrub-shrub wetland (PSS1Ah), one seasonally flooded scrub-shrub wetland (PSS1Ch), and unconsolidated shore wetlands comprising of one temporarily flooded wetland (PUSA), 23 temporarily flooded wetlands with human impact (PUSAh), ten seasonally flooded wetlands (PUSCh), one temporarily flooded and excavated wetland (PUSAx), and

numerous freshwater ponds and riverine resources, the latter of which were described in **Section 3.1.3**.

3.1.7 Coastal Management Program

The PUC must comply with CMP policies when approving CCNs for electric transmission lines that are located within the CMZ under the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972. The study area is not located within the CMZ boundary as defined in 31 TAC § 503.1 and this excludes the Project from CMP conditions.

3.1.8 Vegetation

The NRCS has studied the characteristics of ecological regions for decades to better understand the biology and management of natural resources. The NRCS published a handbook in 2022 that maps general Land Resource Regions (LRRs) that share similar geology and land physiography, moisture and climate, and soils characteristics (NRCS, 2024). The study area is located within the Southwest Plateaus and Plains Range and Cotton Region as well as the Southwestern Prairies Cotton and Forage Region of the NRCS LRRs: The Southwest Plateaus and Plains Range and Cotton Region encompasses parts of west-central Texas, including areas such as the Edwards Plateau and the Texas Central Basin. This region is characterized by its diverse topography, ranging from rolling plateaus to dissected plains, and supports various land uses, including agriculture and grazing. Average annual precipitation ranges from 21 to 30 inches throughout most of the region (NRCS, 2022; 2024). The Southwestern Prairies Cotton and Forage Region extends across central Texas up through central Oklahoma and into southeast Kansas. Average annual precipitation ranges from 32 to 46 inches throughout most of the region (NRCS, 2022; 2024).

As shown in **Figure 3-5**, NRCS soil scientists have further subdivided the LRRs into more detailed Major Land Resource Areas (MLRAs). As the criteria used to define both MLRAs and the larger LRRs focus fundamentally on soils and soil-forming factors, the delineation of MLRAs is closely linked to the various soil associations that have been mapped over the past half century. This approach to the study of vegetation focuses on the land's potential for supporting natural vegetation or agricultural practices, rather than simply reporting a snapshot of vegetation as it may exist at a single point in time. The study area consists of two Major Land Resource Areas: the Edwards Plateau, Eastern Part (MLRA

81C) in the northern section, and the Texas Blackland Prairie, Northern Part (MLRA 86A) in the south and eastern portions of the study area.

The physiography of the Edwards Plateau, Eastern Part is characterized by rolling to steep topography with shallow soils over limestone bedrock, supporting trees, shrubs, and mid to tall grasses. Bedrock, primarily limestone of Cretaceous age, forms the parent material, creating stair-step topography due to alternating hard and soft beds. The Balcones Fault Zone has shaped the topography and groundwater systems, with soils predominantly classified as well-drained Inceptisols and Mollisols (NRCS, 2022; 2024). Whereas, the Texas Blackland Prairie, Northern Part features nearly level to gently rolling topography and fertile dark clay soils derived from weathered marl, chalk, and limestone of the Cretaceous period. Dominated by Vertisols, these soils exhibit high shrink-swell potential and historically supported tallgrass prairie species like big bluestem (*Andropogon gerardii*) and Indiangrass (*Sorghastrum nutans*). Much of the region is now used for agriculture and urban development (NRCS, 2022; 2024).

These MLRAs support plant community of trees, shrubs, and mid or tall grasses. Vegetation includes Ashe juniper (*Juniperus ashei*), plateau live oak (*Quercus fusiformis*), Texas red oak (*Q. buckleyi*), shin oak (*Q. sinuata* var. *breviloba*), cedar elm (*Ulmus crassifolia*), hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*), sugarberry (*C. laevigata*), pecan (*Carya illinoinensis*), evergreen sumac (*Rhus virens*), escarpment cherry (*Prunus serotina*), saw greenbrier (*Smilax bona-nox*), mescal bean (*Sophora secundiflora*), poison ivy (*Toxicodendron radicans*), twistleaf yucca (*Yucca rupicola*), elbowbush (*Forestiera pubescens*), cedar sedge (*Salvia roemeriana*), little bluestem (*Schizachyrium scoparium*), big bluestem, tall dropseed (*Sporobolus asper*), sideoats grama (*Bouteloua curtipendula*), eastern gamagrass (*Tripsacum dactyloides*), vine mesquite (*Panicum obtusum*), Neally grama (*Bouteloua uniflora*), Texas grama (*Bouteloua rigidiseta*), meadow dropseed (*Sporobolus compositus*), Texas wintergrass (*Nassella leucotricha*), curly mesquite (*Hilaria belangeri*), pellitory (*Parietaria* sp.), noseburn (*Tragi* sp.), spreading sida (*Sida abutifolia*), woodsorrel (*Oxalis* sp.), prairie clover (*Dalea* sp.), western ragweed (*Ambrosia psilostachya*), Maximilian sunflower (*Helianthus maximiliani*), gayfeather (*Liatris* sp.), rattlesnake master (*Eryngium yuccifolium*), Indian plantain (*Arnoglossum plantagineum*), and mat euphorbia (*Euphorbia* sp.) (NRCS, 2022).

The Ecoregions of Texas Level III and Level IV maps were prepared by a collaborative effort between the EPA, TCEQ, and the NRCS (Griffith et al., 2007). Under the Ecoregions of Texas, the study area is located within the Northern Blackland Prairie subregion the Texas Blackland Prairies.

The Northern Blackland Prairie ecoregion has historically been dominated by vast expanses of tallgrass prairie vegetation of little bluestem, big bluestem, Indiangrass, and tall dropseed. In more mesic areas, eastern gamagrass, and switchgrass (*Panicum virgatum*) dominate. Forbs of asters (*Aster* spp.), prairie bluet (*Stenaria nigricans*), prairie clovers, and black-eyed Susan (*Rudbeckia hirta*). Riparian forests primarily consist of bur oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*), Shumard oak (*Q. shumardii*), sugar hackberry, elm (*Ulmus* sp.), ash (*Fraxinus* sp.), eastern cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*), and pecan (*Carya* sp.). This ecoregion is heavily used for agriculture and urban/suburban development.

The TPWD Ecological Mapping Systems of Texas (EMST) GIS data were used to estimate areas of major types of existing vegetation cover within the study area (TPWD, 2014). Data were developed from satellite imagery with 10-meter by 10-meter mapping resolution collected from 2005 to 2007 and refined with *in situ* data. Using this refined imagery, TPWD created a statewide land cover data set that includes enough land cover types to provide insights for planning and management at a variety of scales (TPWD, 2014; 2024a). For this study area, EMST types were grouped into ten general land cover classes. **Table 3-3** shows the species likely to occur within cover classes as depicted on **Figure 3-6** that included more than one EMST type with the exception of Urban/Barren. The description of study area terrestrial vegetation in **Table 3-3** and in the text that follows is based on a review of reports and maps produced by TCEQ (Griffith et al., 2007). Cover types are provided in the general order as shown in **Figure 3-6**.

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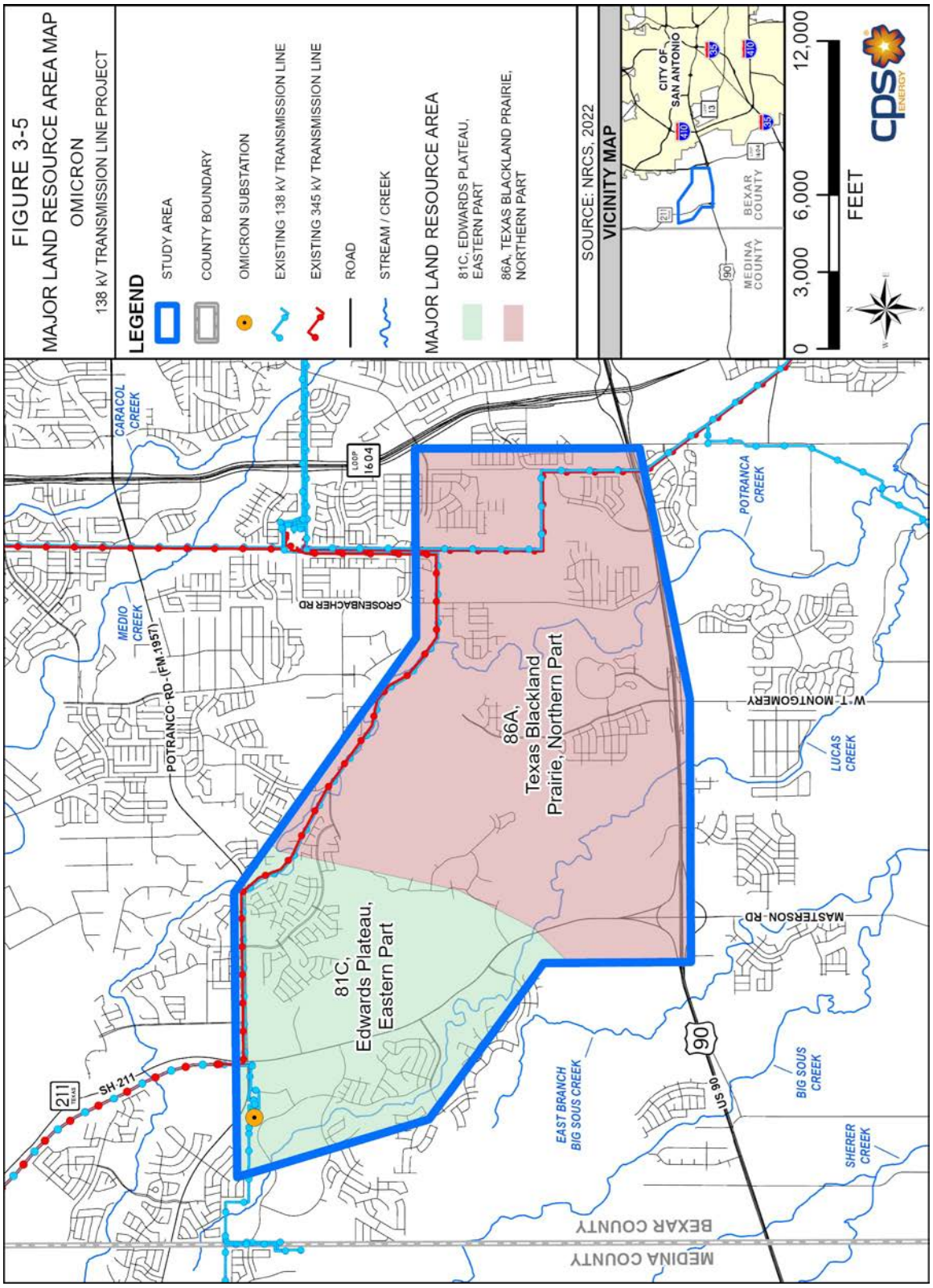
FIGURE 3-5
MAJOR LAND RESOURCE AREA MAP
OMICRON
138 kV TRANSMISSION LINE PROJECT
LEGEND
STUDY AREA
COUNTY BOUNDARY
OMICRON SUBSTATION
EXISTING 138 kV TRANSMISSION LINE
EXISTING 345 kV TRANSMISSION LINE
ROAD
STREAM / CREEK
MAJOR LAND RESOURCE AREA
81C, EDWARDS PLATEAU, EASTERN PART
86A, TEXAS BLACKLAND PRAIRIE, NORTHERN PART
SOURCE: NRCS, 2022
VICINITY MAP
CITY OF SAN ANTONIO
BEXAR COUNTY
MEDINA COUNTY
0
3,000
6,000
12,000
FEET
cps ENERGY
CARACOL CREEK
LOOP 1604
GROSENBACHER RD
MEDIO CREEK
POTRANCO RD (FM 1957)
POTRANCA CREEK
W T MONTGOMERY
LUCAS CREEK
86A, Texas Blackland Prairie, Northern Part
81C, Edwards Plateau, Eastern Part
MASTERSON RD
SH 211
211
90
US 90
EAST BRANCH BIG SOUS CREEK
BIG SOUS CREEK
SHERER CREEK
BEXAR COUNTY
MEDINA COUNTY

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Table 3-3. Plant Species within EMST Cover Classes

Common Name	Scientific Name	EMST Cover Class			
		Upland Forest/ Woodland/ Shrubland	Upland Grassland	Floodplain Forest/ Shrubland	Riparian Forest/ Shrubland
Major Associated Grasses					
Bermudagrass	*Cynodon dactylon*		x		
Buffalograss	*Bouteloua dactyloides*		x		
Buffelgrass	*Pennisetum ciliare*		x		
Bushy bluestem	*Andropogon glomeratus*			x	
Cane bluestem	*Bothriochloa barbinodis*		x		
Cedar sedge	*Carex planostachys*		x		
Creekoats	*Chasmanthium latifolium*		x	x	
Curly mesquite	*Hilaria belangeri*		x		
Eastern gamagrass	*Tripsacum dactyloides*		x	x	x
Fluffgrass	*Erioneuron pilosum*		x		
Grama	*Bouteloua* spp.		x		
Hairy grama	*Bouteloua hirsuta*		x		
Hairy tridens	*Erioneuron pilosum*	x			
Indiangrass	*Sorghastrum nutans*		x		
Johnsongrass	*Sorghum halepense*		x	x	
King Ranch bluestem	*Bothriochloa ischaemum* var. *songarica*		x		
Kleingrass	*Panicum coloratum*		x		
Lindheimer muhly	*Muhlenbergia lindheimeri*		x		x
Little barley	*Hordeum pusillum*		x	x	
Little bluestem	*Schizachyrium scoparium*		x		
Purple threeawn	*Aristida purpurea*		x		
Red grama	*Bouteloua trifida*		x		
Sawgrass	*Cladium mariscus* ssp. *jamaicense*			x	
Seep muhly	*Muhlenbergia reverchonii*		x		
Sideoats grama	*Bouteloua curtipendula*		x		
Silver bluestem	*Bothriochloa laguroides* ssp. *torreyana*		x		
Southwestern bristlegrass	*Setaria scheelei*				x
Switchgrass	*Panicum virgatum*		x	x	x
Tall grama	*Bouteloua hirsuta* var. *pectinata*		x		
Texas grama	*Bouteloua rigidiseta*		x		
Texas wintergrass	*Nassella leucotricha*		x		
Threeawn	*Aristida* spp.		x		
Virginia wildrye	*Elymus virginicus*		x	x	x
Major Associate Herbaceous and Forbs					
American water-willow	*Justicia americana*				x
Baby blue-ex	*Nemophila phacelioides*	x			

Common Name	Scientific Name	EMST Cover Class			
		Upland Forest/ Woodland/ Shrubland	Upland Grassland	Floodplain Forest/ Shrubland	Riparian Forest/ Shrubland
Bulrushes	*Schoenoplectus* spp.			x	
Carices	*Carex* spp.			x	
Cattails	*Typha* spp.			x	
Cedar sage	*Salvia roemeriana*	x			
Common broomweed	*Amphiachyris dracunculoides*		x		
Frostweed	*Verbesina virginica*		x	x	
Silver-puff	*Chaptalia texana*	x			
Smartweeds	*Polygonum* spp.			x	
Spikerush	*Eleocharis* spp.			x	
Texas lespedeza	*Lespedeza texana*	x			
Water penny	*Hydrocotyle* spp.				x
Western ragweed	*Ambrosia psilostachya*		x		
Widowstears	*Tinantia anomala*	x			
Major Associate Woody Plants					
Agarito	*Mahonia trifoliolata*	x			
American elm	*Ulmus americana*			x	
American sycamore	*Platanus occidentalis*			x	x
Arizona walnut	*Juglans major*			x	x
Ashe juniper	*Juniperus ashei*	x		x	x
Ashes	*Fraxinus* spp.			x	x
Baldcypress	*Taxodium distichum*			x	x
Black walnut	*Juglans nigra*	x			
Black willow	*Salix nigra*			x	x
Blackjack oak	*Quercus marilandica*	x			
Boxelder	*Acer negundo*				x
Brasil	*Condalia hookeri*	x			
Brickellbush	*Brickellia* spp.			x	x
Bur oak	*Quercus macrocarpa*			x	
Carolina buckthorn	*Frangula caroliniana*	x			
Cedar elm	*Ulmus crassifolia*	x		x	x
Cenizo	*Leucophyllum frutescens*	x			
Chinaberry	*Melia azedarach*			x	
Chinese tallow	*Triadica sebifera*			x	x
Chinkapin oak	*Quercus muehlenbergii*	x			x
Coastal live oak	*Quercus virginiana*	x			
Colima	*Zanthoxylum fagara*	x			
Common buttonbush	*Cephalanthus occidentalis*			x	x
Common persimmon	*Diospyros virginiana*				x
Desert willow	*Chilopsis linearis*				x
Eastern redcedar	*Juniperus virginiana*	x		x	
Narrowleaf Forestiera	*Forestiera angustifolia*	x			
Elbowbush	*Forestiera pubescens*	x			
Escarpment black cherry	*Prunus serotina* var. *eximia*	x			
False-willow	*Baccharis* spp.				x
Fragrant mimosa	*Mimosa borealis*	x			
Granjeno	*Celtis ehrenbergiana*	x			
Grape	*Vitis* spp.	x			

Common Name	Scientific Name	EMST Cover Class			
		Upland Forest/ Woodland/ Shrubland	Upland Grassland	Floodplain Forest/ Shrubland	Riparian Forest/ Shrubland
Green ash	*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*			x	x
Guajillo	*Acacia berlandieri*	x			
Gum bumelia	*Sideroxylon lanuginosum*	x			
Hackberries	*Celtis* spp.	x		x	x
Honey mesquite	*Prosopis glandulosa*	x		x	x
Huisache	*Acacia farnesiana*	x	x		
Jersey tea	*Ceanothus herbaceus*	x			
Lacey oak	*Quercus laceyi*	x			
Leatherstem	*Jatropha dioica*	x			
Little walnut	*Juglans microcarpa*			x	x
Loblolly pine	*Pinus taeda*	x			x
Lotebush	*Ziziphus obtusifolia*	x			
Macartney rose	*Rosa bracteata*	x			
Mejorana	*Salvia ballotiflora*	x			
Mesquite	*Prosopis glandulosa*	x		x	x
Mexican buckeye	*Ungnadia speciosa*	x			
Netleaf forestiera	*Forestiera reticulata*	x			
Netleaf hackberry	*Celtis laevigata* var. *reticulata*			x	x
Paper-shell pinyon	*Pinus remota*	x			
Pecan	*Carya illinoinensis*			x	
Plateau live oak	*Quercus fusiformis*	x		x	x
Post oak	*Quercus stellata*	x		x	
Prairie sumac	*Rhus lanceolata*	x			
Red buckeye	*Aesculus pavia* var. *flavescens*	x			
Red mulberry	*Morus rubra*			x	
Redberry juniper	*Juniperus pinchotii*	x			
Roemer's acacia	*Acacia roemeriana*	x			
Roosevelt-weed	*Baccharis neglecta*				x
Roughleaf dogwood	*Cornus drummondii*	x			x
Rusty blackhaw	*Viburnum rufidulum*	x			
Shumard oak	*Quercus shumardii*	x			
Silktassel	*Garrya ovata*	x			
Skunkbush sumac	*Rhus trilobata*	x			
Sugar hackberry	*Celtis laevigata*	x		x	x
Sumacs	*Rhus* spp.	x			
Sweetgum	*Liquidambar styraciflua*			x	x
Texas ash	*Fraxinus texensis*	x			x
Texas kidneywood	*Eysenhardtia texana*	x			
Texas mountain-laurel	*Sophora secundiflora*	x			
Texas oak	*Quercus buckleyi*	x			x
Texas persimmon	*Diospyros texana*	x		x	
Texas redbud	*Cercis canadensis* var. *texensis*	x			
Texas sacahuista	*Nolina texana*	x			
Turk's cap	*Malvaviscus arboreus* var. *drummondii*			x	
Vasey shin oak	*Quercus vaseyana*	x			
Virginia creeper	*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*			x	

Common Name	Scientific Name	EMST Cover Class			
		Upland Forest/ Woodland/ Shrubland	Upland Grassland	Floodplain Forest/ Shrubland	Riparian Forest/ Shrubland
Wafer-ash	*Ptelea trifoliata*			x	
Water oak	*Quercus nigra*			x	x
Western soapberry	*Sapindus saponaria* var. *drummondii*			x	x
White shin oak	*Quercus sinuata* var. *breviloba*	x			
Whitebrush	*Aloysia gratissima*				x
Winged elm	*Ulmus alata*	x			
Yaupon	*Ilex vomitoria*	x			
Major Associated Succulent or Cactus					
Lindheimer pricklypear	*Opuntia engelmannii* var. *lindheimeri*	x			
Prickly pear	*Opuntia engelmannii*	x			
Tasajillo	*Opuntia leptocaulis*	x			
Sources: TPWD, 2014, 2024a; Griffith et al., 2007.					

Upland forest/woodland/shrubland is the predominant land cover class within the study area as shown in **Figure 3-6**. This cover class is composed of eighteen EMST cover types (in order of prevalence).

1. Edwards Plateau: Ashe Juniper-Live Oak Slope Shrubland
2. Native Invasive: Mesquite Shrubland
3. Edwards plateau: Live Oak Motte and Woodland
4. Edwards Plateau: Oak - Hardwood Motte and Woodland
5. Edwards Plateau: Shin Oak Shrubland
6. South Texas: Shallow Shrubland
7. Native Invasive: Deciduous Woodland
8. Native Invasive: Huisache Woodland or Shrubland
9. Edwards Plateau: Deciduous Oak - Evergreen Motte and Woodland
10. Native Invasive: Juniper Shrubland
11. Edwards Plateau: Ashe Juniper Motte and Woodland
12. Edwards Plateau: Live Oak Slope Forest
13. Edwards Plateau: Ashe Juniper-Live Oak Shrubland
14. Post Oak Savanna: Live Oak Motte and Woodland
15. Edwards Plateau: Oak - Hardwood Slope Forest
16. Edwards Plateau: Ashe Juniper Slope Forest
17. Native Invasive: Juniper Woodland
18. Edwards Plateau: Oak - Ashe Juniper Slope Forest

Upland grassland is the second most dominant within the study area as shown in **Figure 3-6**. This cover class is composed of two EMST cover types (in order of prevalence):

1. Blackland Prairie: Disturbance or Tame Grassland
2. Edwards Plateau: Savanna Grassland

Riparian forest/shrubland is a land cover class within the study area as shown in **Figure 3-6**. This cover class is composed of four EMST cover types (in order of prevalence):

1. Edwards Plateau: Riparian Deciduous Shrubland
2. Edwards Plateau: Riparian Live Oak Forest
3. Edwards Plateau: Riparian Hardwood Forest
4. Edwards Plateau: Riparian Ashe Juniper Shrubland

Floodplain forest/shrubland is a land cover class within the study area as shown in **Figure 3-6**. This cover class is composed of five EMST cover types (in order of prevalence):

1. Edwards Plateau: Floodplain Deciduous Shrubland
2. Edwards Plateau: Floodplain Hardwood Forest
3. Edwards Plateau: Floodplain Live Oak Forest
4. Edwards Plateau: Floodplain Ashe Juniper Shrubland
5. Edwards Plateau: Floodplain Hardwood - Ashe Juniper Forest

Riparian herbaceous vegetation is a land cover class identified within the study area as shown in **Figure 3-6**. This cover class is composed of one EMST cover type. Species composition is consistent with herbaceous species listed for riparian forest/shrubland identified in **Table 3-3**.

1. Edwards Plateau: Riparian Herbaceous Vegetation

Floodplain herbaceous vegetation is a land cover class identified within the study area as shown in **Figure 3-6**. This cover class is composed of two EMST cover types (in order of prevalence) as listed below. Species composition is consistent with herbaceous species listed for floodplain forest/shrubland identified in **Table 3-3**.

1. Edwards Plateau: Floodplain Herbaceous Vegetation
2. Edwards Plateau: Floodplain Herbaceous Wetland

Open water is a land cover class identified within the study area as shown in **Figure 3-6**. In addition to large lakes, rivers, and marine water, ephemeral ponds may be mapped as

open water. Some mapped areas may support vegetation with pioneering species such as black willow (*Salix nigra*), eastern cottonwood, Chinese tallow (*Triadica sebifera*), seepweeds (*Suaeda* spp.), sea ox-eye daisy (*Borrichia frutescens*), saltwort (*Batis maritima*), rushes (*Juncus* spp.), sedges (*Carex* spp.), cattails (*Typha* spp.), and spikerushes (*Eleocharis* spp.).

Marsh is a land cover class identified as having wet or alternately wet and dry soils with herbaceous vegetation. These are often near tanks or ponds, and may contain cattails, spikerushes, bulrushes (*Schoenoplectus* spp.), other sedges, smartweeds (*Polygonum* spp.) and grasses such as Johnsongrass (*Sorghum halepense*) or Bermudagrass (*Cynodon dactylon*) as important species. Some shrubs such as common buttonbush (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*) and black willow may be important in this mapped type.

Urban/barren is the third most dominant land cover class within the study area as shown in **Figure 3-6**. This cover class is composed of three EMST cover types (in order of prevalence) as listed below. It was noted during field reconnaissance that each of the urban/barren cover classes are unrepresented on **Figure 3-6** as multiple natural land cover classes have been converted, or are actively being converted, to different types of urban development.

1. Urban Low Intensity
2. Barren
3. Urban High Intensity

Row Crops is a land cover class identified within the study area as shown in **Figure 3-6**. This type includes all cropland where fields are fallow for some portion of the year. Some fields may rotate into and out of cultivation frequently, and year-round cover crops are generally mapped as grassland.

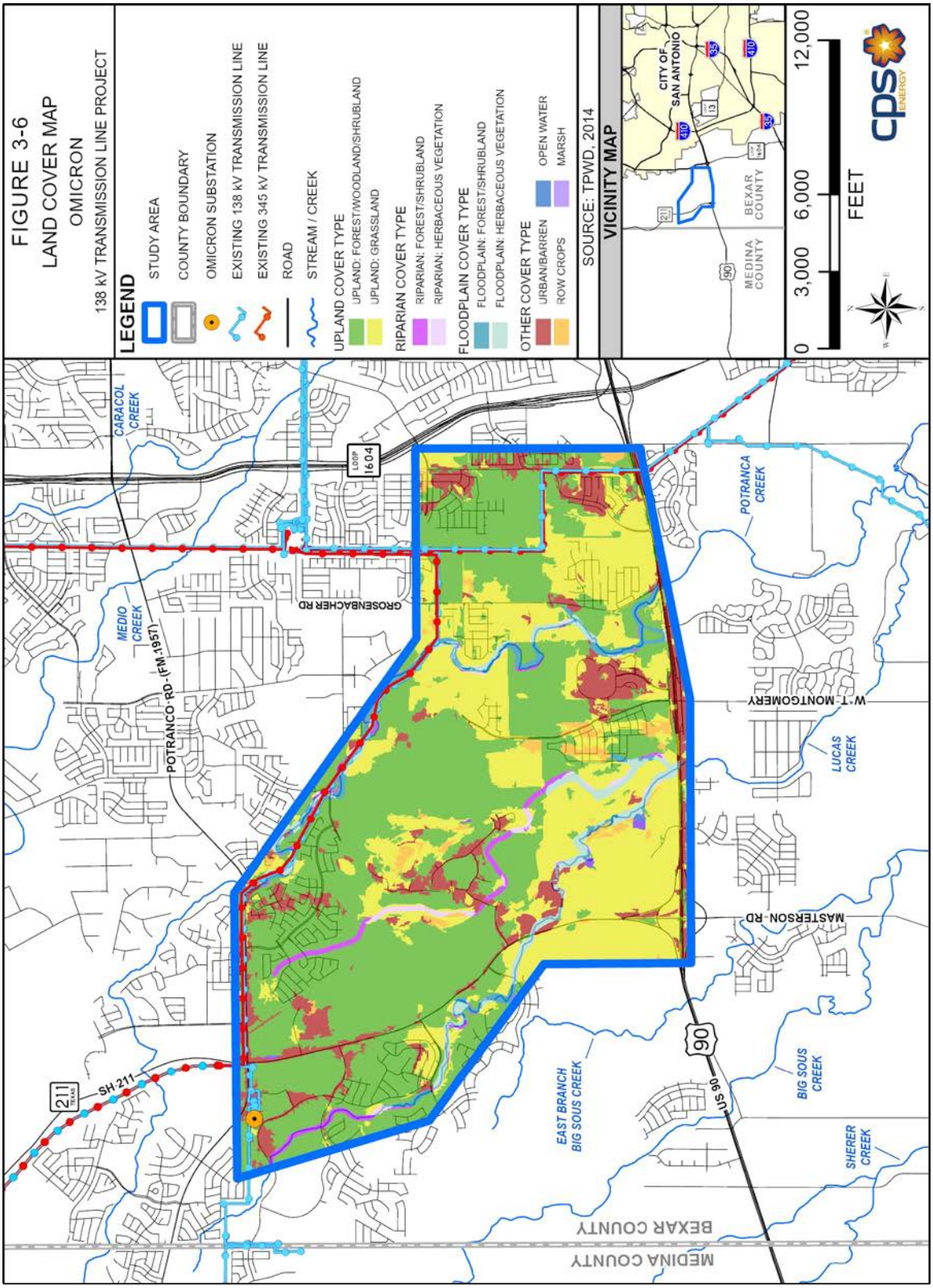
FIGURE 3-6
LAND COVER MAP
OMICRON
138 kV TRANSMISSION LINE PROJECT
LEGEND
STUDY AREA
COUNTY BOUNDARY
OMICRON SUBSTATION
EXISTING 138 kV TRANSMISSION LINE
EXISTING 345 kV TRANSMISSION LINE
ROAD
STREAM / CREEK
UPLAND COVER TYPE
UPLAND: FOREST/WOODLAND/SHRUBLAND
UPLAND: GRASSLAND
RIPARIAN COVER TYPE
RIPARIAN: FOREST/SHRUBLAND
RIPARIAN: HERBACEOUS VEGETATION
FLOODPLAIN COVER TYPE
FLOODPLAIN: FOREST/SHRUBLAND
FLOODPLAIN: HERBACEOUS VEGETATION
OTHER COVER TYPE
URBAN/BARREN
ROW CROPS
OPEN WATER
MARSH
SOURCE: TPWD, 2014
VICINITY MAP
CITY OF SAN ANTONIO
BEXAR COUNTY
MEDINA COUNTY
0
3,000
6,000
12,000
FEET
CPS ENERGY
CARACOL CREEK
LOOP 1604
GROSENBACHER RD
MEDIO CREEK
POTRANCO RD (FM 1957)
SH 211
POTRANCA CREEK
W T MONTGOMERY
LUCAS CREEK
MASTERSON RD
US 90
EAST BRANCH BIG SOUS CREEK
BIG SOUS CREEK
SHERER CREEK
BEXAR COUNTY
MEDINA COUNTY

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3.1.9 Wildlife and Fisheries

The term “wildlife” includes all animal species except those identified as protected by law, rare, and/or Species of Greatest Conservation Need (SGCN). This discussion is divided into the following vertebrate wildlife categories: amphibians and reptiles, fish, mammals, and birds. Additionally, mussels are also included within this discussion. **Tables 3-4** through **3-10** present the most common species with the potential to inhabit the study area based on ranges that intersect the study area, potential occurrence in relation to EMST vegetation types, and other species-specific habitat requirements. These tables are not all-inclusive for wildlife species that could occur in the study area.

Amphibians and Reptiles

Table 3-4 lists some of the most common amphibian and reptile species, organized by family. Most of these species are likely to occur in vegetation types associated with natural areas, including woodlands along drainages, green spaces, and landscaped vegetation within the study area. Specifically, water snakes (*Nerodia* spp.), garter snakes (*Thamnophis* spp.), and the cottonmouth (*Agkistrodon piscivorus*), as well as salamanders, frogs and toads, and turtle species, tend to occur in habitats near water and are more commonly found in the Central Texas EMST types, as well as any other vegetation type that occurs near a water source.

Table 3-4. Common Amphibian and Reptile Species with Potential to Occur in the Study Area

Common Name	Scientific Name
Frogs and Toads	
Blanchard's cricket frog	*Acris blanchardi*
Bullfrog	*Lithobates catesbeiana*
Cliff chirping frog	*Eleutherodactylus marnockii*
Couch's spadefoot	*Scaphiopus couchi*
Gray treefrog	*Hyla cinerea*
Green toad	*Anaxyrus debilis*
Green treefrog	*Hyla cinerea*
Gulf Coast toad	*Incilius nebulifer*
Rio Grande leopard frog	*Lithobates berlandieri*
Spotted chorus frog	*Pseudacris clarkii*
Western narrow-mouthed toad	*Gastrophryne olivacea*
Turtles	
Pond slider	*Trachemys scripta*

Common Name	Scientific Name
Spiny softshell	*Apalone spinifera*
Texas river cooter	*Pseudemys texana*
Lizards	
Common spotted whiptail	*Aspidoscelis gularis*
Green anole[1]	*Anolis carolinensis*
Little brown skink	*Scincella lateralis*
Mediterranean gecko[1]	*Hemidactylus turcicus*
Prairie lizard	*Sceloporus consobrinus*
Six-lined racerunner	*Aspidoscelis sexlineatus*
Texas spiny lizard	*Sceloporus olivaceus*
Snakes	
Blacknecked garter snake	*Thamnophis cryptopsis*
Blotched watersnake	*Nerodia erythrogaster*
Checkered gartersnake	*Thamnophis marcianus*
Common kingsnake	*Lampropeltis getula*
Copperhead	*Agkistrodon contortrix*
Cottonmouth	*Agkistrodon piscivorus*
Diamond-backed watersnake	*Nerodia rhombifer*
Eastern hog-nosed snake	*Heterodon platirhinos*
Gopher snake	*Pituophis catenifer*
Great Plains ratsnake	*Pantherophis emoryi*
Rough earthsnake	*Virginia striatula*
Rough greensnake	*Opheodrys aestivus*
Texas coralsnake	*Micrurus tener*
Texas ratsnake	*Pantherophis obsoleta*
Texas threadsnake	*Rena dulcis*
Western coachwhip	*Masticophis flagellum testaceus*
Western diamond-backed rattlesnake	*Crotalus atrox*
Western ribbonsnake	*Thamnophis proximus*
Source: Dixon, 2013. Note: [1] Introduced	

Fish

The study area lies within the San Antonio Basin. Aquatic habitats within the study area are shaped by Lucas Creek and Potranca Creek, along with their associated tributaries, which run longitudinally through the area. Common fish species with potential to inhabit waters in and around the study area are listed in **Table 3-5**.

Table 3-5. Common Fish Species with Potential to Occur in the Study Area

Common Name	Scientific Name
Black bullhead	*Ameiurus melas*
Black crappie	*Pomoxis nigromaculatus*
Blacktail shiner	*Cyprinella venusta*
Blue catfish	*Ictalurus furcatus*
Bluegill	*Lepomis macrochirus*
Bullhead minnow	*Pimephales vigilax*
Channel catfish	*Ictalurus punctatus*
Common carp[1]	*Cyprinus carpio*
Fathead minnow	*Pimephales promelas*
Flathead catfish	*Pylodictis olivaris*
Freshwater drum	*Aplodinotus grunniens*
Gizzard shad	*Dorosoma cepedianum*
Golden shiner[1]	*Notemigonus crysoleucas*
Grass carp[1]	*Ctenopharyngodon idella*
Green sunfish	*Lepomis cyanellus*
Largemouth bass	*Micropterus salmoides*
Longear sunfish	*Lepomis megalotis*
Longnose gar	*Lepisosteus osseus*
Orangespotted sunfish	*Lepomis humilis*
Red shiner	*Cyprinella lutrensis*
Redbreast sunfish[1]	*Lepomis auritus*
Redspotted sunfish	*Lepomis miniatus*
River carpsucker	*Carpiodes carpio*
Smallmouth buffalo	*Ictiobus bubalus*
Striped bass[1]	*Morone saxatilis*
Warmouth	*Lepomis gulosus*
Western mosquitofish	*Gambusia affinis*
White bass	*Morone chrysops*
White crappie	*Pomoxis annularis*
Yellow bullhead	*Ameiurus natalis*
Source: Thomas et. al., 2007. Note: [1] Introduced	

Mammals

Common mammalian species with the potential to inhabit the study area are listed in **Table 3-6**. The study area is located primarily within a mix of forested and rangeland environments with urbanization scattered throughout the study area. Several mammalian species can be found in vegetated or human-modified habitats. The Virginia opossum (*Didelphis virginiana*) and nine-banded armadillo (*Dasypus novemcinctus*) can be found in a variety of habitats, including all EMST vegetation types within the study area.

Bats that could occur within the study area are cave-adapted species that utilize man-made structures for roosting, such as Brazilian [Mexican] free-tailed bats (*Tadarida brasiliensis*), or are forest dwellers, such as evening bats (*Nycticeius humeralis*), that utilize trees and snags for roosting. Bats may be found in any of the EMST types, including row crops, urban low and high intensity. The riparian areas along Lucas and Potranca creeks, their related tributaries within the study area, and undeveloped properties supporting mature trees can provide suitable habitat for tree-dwelling bats.

Mexican free-tailed bats, one of the most abundant bat species in the U.S. and Mexico, including on the Edwards Plateau of Central Texas, provide important ecological and economic benefits including pest control. A primary food source of Mexican free-tailed bats is adult flying lepidopteran species, such as moths, the larvae of which are documented agricultural pests. Mexican free-tailed bats are considered a migratory species that spend summers in caves and bridges throughout Texas and beyond, and they overwinter in Mexico. Central Texas, however, is known to have large overwintering populations of Mexican free-tailed bats (Davis et. al., 1962; Spenrath and LaVal, 1974; Glass, 1982; Scales and Wilkins, 2007). Recent observations suggest that overwintering populations of Mexican free-tail bats are increasing in size (Weaver, 2012). At least one suitable bridge for roosting is present at the overpass where SH 211 crosses Lucas Creek in the western portion of the study area and another directly adjacent to the western portion of the study area where W T Montgomery crosses US 90.

Carnivores and even-toed ungulates mostly consist of habitat generalists that can also be found in all the EMST vegetation types. Rodents also occur in varying habitat types. According to Schmidly and Bradley (2016), squirrels are tree dwelling species that can be found in any of the woodland or forest vegetation types. Nutria (*Myocastor coypus*) are found in aquatic habitats and would mostly be associated with water in the Central Texas EMST types, as well as any aquatic habitats within the study area. The white-footed deermouse (*Peromyscus leucopus*) is typically found in bottomland forests and woodlands associated with drainages and would potentially be found in all the Central Texas EMST types. The North American deermouse (*Peromyscus maniculatus*) and hispid cotton rat (*Sigmodon hispidus*) are habitat generalists and may be found in vegetated areas within any of the EMST types. The eastern cottontail (*Sylvilagus floridanus*) is also a habitat generalist but typically inhabits areas with abundant brush cover. They would be expected

to occur in any of the shrubland EMST types or in brushy areas found within other EMST types.

Table 3-6. Common Mammalian Species with Potential to Occur in the Study Area

Common Name	Scientific Name
Marsupials	
Virginia opossum	*Didelphis virginiana*
Armadillos	
Nine-banded armadillo	*Dasypus novemcinctus*
Bats	
Evening bat	*Nycticeius humeralis*
Mexican free-tailed bat	*Tadarida brasiliensis*
Silver-haired bat	*Lasionycterus noctivagans*
Carnivores	
Bobcat	*Lynx rufus*
Common gray fox	*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*
Coyote	*Canis latrans*
Northern raccoon	*Procyon lotor*
Striped skunk	*Mephitis*
Even-toed Ungulates	
Feral hog[1]	*Sus scrofa*
White-tailed deer	*Odocoileus virginianus*
Rodents	
Black rat[1]	*Rattus rattus*
Eastern fox squirrel	*Sciurus niger*
Hispid cotton rat	*Sigmodon hispidus*
House mouse[1]	*Mus musculus*
North American deermouse	*Peromyscus maniculatus*
Nutria[1]	*Myocastor coypus*
Rock squirrel	*Otospermophilus variegatus*
White-footed deermouse	*Peromyscus leucopus*
Rabbits	
Eastern cottontail	*Sylvilagus floridanus*

Source: Schmidly and Bradley, 2016
Note: [1]Introduced

Birds

There are numerous year-round, summer, and winter resident, as well as migrant, avian species with potential to occur in the study area. The study area is located within the Central Flyway, a major bird migration corridor that leads to the Texas coast and

Central/South America. **Table 3-7** lists some of the most common avian species, organized by family, with the potential to occur in the study area.

Additionally, **Table 3-7** identifies the species as year-round residents or migrants and provides what season migrants may be present. All species are native and protected from take under provisions of the MBTA, except those indicated as "Introduced." Avian families most commonly found in the Central Texas EMST types, as well as any other vegetation type that occurs near ponds, wetlands, or other water sources, include swans, geese and ducks; grebes; cormorants; bitterns and herons; rails, gallinules and coots; plovers; sandpipers, phalaropes and allies; and gulls, terns and allies. Many of these species will form colonial wading bird colonies, which are considered sensitive wildlife features and tracked by TPWD. No TXNDD Element of Occurrence Records (EORs) for colonial wading bird colonies were identified within the study area. See **Section 3.1.10** for additional details regarding TXNDD EORs. Typical grassland- and savanna-associated families potentially found in the associated EMST types include New World sparrows and meadowlarks, as well as northern harrier (*Circus cyaneus*), American kestrel (*Falco sparverius*), mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), and scissor-tailed flycatcher (*Tyrannus forficatus*). Species usually associated with woodlands and forests that could potentially occur in the associated EMST types, as well as any other woodland or forest EMST types, including eagles, owls, woodpeckers, and wood warblers. Other avian families and species listed below typically occur in a variety of habitats and can be found in any of the EMST types within the study area.

Table 3-7. Common Avian Species with Potential to Occur in the Study Area

Common Name	Scientific Name	Season
Swans, Geese and Ducks		
American wigeon	*Anas americana*	Winter
Black-bellied whistling-duck	*Dendrocygna autumnalis*	Year-round
Blue-winged teal	*Anas discors*	Winter
Bufflehead	*Bucephala albeola*	Winter
Canada goose	*Branta canadensis*	Winter
Canvasback	*Aythya valisineria*	Winter
Gadwall	*Anas strepera*	Winter
Green-winged teal	*Anas crecca*	Winter
Lesser scaup	*Aythya affinis*	Winter
Mallard	*Anas platyrhynchos*	Winter
Mute swan[1]	*Cygnus olor*	Year-round

Common Name	Scientific Name	Season
Northern pintail	*Anas acuta*	Winter
Northern shoveler	*Anas clypeata*	Winter
Redhead	*Aythya americana*	Winter
Ring-necked duck	*Aythya collaris*	Winter
Ruddy duck	*Oxyura jamaicensis*	Winter
Snow goose	*Chen caerulescens*	Migration
Wood duck	*Aix sponsa*	Year-round
Grebes		
Eared grebe	*Podiceps nigricollis*	Winter
Pied-billed grebe	*Podilymbus podiceps*	Year-round
Cormorants		
Double-crested cormorant	*Phalacrocorax auritus*	Winter
Neotropic cormorant	*Phalacrocorax brasilianus*	Summer
Bitterns and Herons		
Great blue heron	*Ardea herodias*	Year-round
Great egret	*Ardea alba*	Year-round
New World Vultures		
Black vulture	*Coragyps atratus*	Year-round
Turkey vulture	*Cathartes aura*	Year-round
Osprey, Eagles, Kites and Hawks		
Bald eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	Winter
Cooper's hawk	*Accipiter cooperii*	Year-round
Northern harrier	*Circus cyaneus*	Winter
Osprey	*Pandion haliaetus*	Winter
Red-shouldered hawk	*Buteo lineatus*	Year-round
Red-tailed hawk	*Buteo jamaicensis*	Year-round
Sharp-shinned hawk	*Accipiter striatus*	Winter
Falcons		
American kestrel	*Falco sparverius*	Winter
Crested caracara	*Caracara cheriway*	Year-round
Peregrine falcon	*Falco peregrinus*	Year-round
Rails, Gallinules, and Coots		
American coot	*Fulica americana*	Year-round
Plovers		
Killdeer	*Charadrius vociferus*	Year-round
Sandpipers, Phalaropes and Allies		
Spotted sandpiper	*Actitis macularius*	Winter
Wilson's snipe	*Gallinago delicata*	Winter
Gulls, Terns and Allies		
Ring-billed gull	*Larus delawarensis*	Winter
Pigeons and Doves		
Eurasian collared-dove[1]	*Streptopelia decaocto*	Year-round
Mourning dove	*Zenaida macroura*	Year-round

Common Name	Scientific Name	Season
Rock pigeon[1]	*Columba livia*	Year-round
White-winged dove	*Zenaida asiatica*	Year-round
Cuckoos and Allies		
Greater Roadrunner	*Geococcyx californianus*	Year-round
Owls		
Barred Owl	*Strix varia*	Year-round
Eastern screech owl	*Megascops asio*	Year-round
Great horned owl	*Bubo virginianus*	Year-round
Nighthawks and Nightjars		
Common nighthawk	*Chordeiles minor*	Summer
Swifts		
Chimney swift	*Chaetura pelagica*	Summer
Hummingbirds		
Ruby-throated hummingbird	*Archilochus colubris*	Summer
Woodpeckers		
Downy woodpecker	*Dryobates pubescens*	Year-round
Ladder-backed woodpecker	*Dryobates scalaris*	Year-round
Red-bellied woodpecker	*Melanerpes carolinus*	Year-round
Tyrant Flycatchers		
Eastern phoebe	*Saynoris phoebe*	Year-round
Great-crested flycatcher	*Myiarchus crinitus*	Summer
Scissor-tailed flycatcher	*Tyrannus forficatus*	Summer
Western kingbird	*Tyrannus verticalis*	Summer
Vireos		
Red-eyed vireo	*Vireo olivaceus*	Summer
White-eyed vireo	*Vireo griseus*	Summer
Jays and Crows		
American crow	*Corvus brachyrhynchos*	Year-round
Blue jay	*Cyanocitta cristata*	Year-round
Martins and Swallows		
Barn swallow	*Hirundo rustica*	Summer
Cliff swallow	*Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*	Summer
Purple martin	*Progne subis*	Summer
Chickadees and Titmice		
Black-crested titmouse	*Baeolophus atricristatus*	Year-round
Carolina chickadee	*Poecile carolinensis*	Year-round
Wrens		
Bewick's wren	*Thryomanes bewickii*	Year-round
Carolina wren	*Thryomanes ludovicianus*	Year-round
House wren	*Troglodytes aedon*	Winter
Kinglets		
Ruby-crowned kinglet	*Regulus calendula*	Winter
Thrushes		

Common Name	Scientific Name	Season
American robin	*Turdus migratorius*	Year-round
Eastern bluebird	*Sialia sialis*	Summer
Mockingbirds and Thrashers		
Northern mockingbird	*Mimus polyglottos*	Year-round
Starlings		
European starling[1]	*Sturnus vulgaris*	Year-round
Wagtails and Pipits		
American pipit	*Anthus rubescens*	Winter
Cedar waxwing	*Bombycilla cedrorum*	Winter
Wood Warblers		
Black and white warbler	*Mniotilta varia*	Summer
Black-throated green warbler	*Setophaga virens*	Migration
Nashville warbler	*Vermivora ruficapilla*	Migration
Orange-crowned warbler	*Vermivora celata*	Winter
Yellow warbler	*Setophaga petechia*	Migration
Yellow-rumped warbler	*Setophaga coronata*	Winter
New World Sparrows		
Chipping sparrow	*Spizella passerina*	Winter
Field sparrow	*Spizella pusilla*	Winter
Lark sparrow	*Chondestes grammaus*	Year-round
Lincoln's sparrow	*Melospiza lincolnii*	Winter
Savannah sparrow	*Passerculus sandwichensis*	Winter
Song sparrow	*Melospiza melodia*	Winter
Vesper sparrow	*Pooecetes gramineus*	Winter
White-crowned sparrow	*Zonotrichia leucophrys*	Winter
White-throated sparrow	*Zonotrichia albicollis*	Winter
Cardinals and Allies		
Northern cardinal	*Cardinalis cardinalis*	Year-round
Painted bunting	*Passerina ciris*	Summer
Summer tanager	*Piranga rubra*	Summer
Blackbirds, Meadowlarks and Orioles		
Brown-headed cowbird	*Molothrus ater*	Year-round
Common grackle	*Quiscalus quiscula*	Winter
Eastern meadowlark	*Sturnella magna*	Year-round
Great-tailed grackle	*Quiscalus mexicanus*	Year-round
Orchard oriole	*Icterus spurius*	Summer
Red-winged blackbird	*Agelaius phoeniceus*	Year-round
Finches and Allies		
American goldfinch	*Spinus tristis*	Winter
House finch	*Carpodacus mexicanus*	Year-round
Lesser goldfinch	*Spinus psaltria*	Year-round
Old World Sparrows		
House sparrow [1]	*Passer domesticus*	Year-round

Common Name	Scientific Name	Season
Source: Lockwood and Freeman, 2014. Note: [1]Introduced		

Freshwater Mollusks

There are over 300 freshwater mussel species known to reside within North America, over 50 of which have been observed within Texas waters. Freshwater mussels are highly susceptible to habitat degradation and loss. Currently, fifteen native Texas mussel species are state listed as threatened. within Texas, the Asian clam (*Corbicula fluminea*), purple-nacre corbicula (*Corbicula* sp.), and zebra mussel (*Dreissena polymorpha*) are prevalent and wide-spread exotic invasive species (Howells, 2014). The study area lies within the San Antonio Basin and includes two perennial creeks, the Lucas and Potranca creeks, which intersect the study area longitudinally. **Table 3-8** provides a list of mussel species found within the San Antonio Basin (Randklev et. al., 2023) and potentially within the study area.

Table 3-8. Mussel Species with Potential to Occur in the Study Area

Common Name	Scientific Name
Asian clam	*Corbicula fluminea*
Giant floater	*Pyganodon grandis*
Lilliput	*Toxolasma parvum*
Louisiana fatmucket	*Lampsilis hydiana*
Mapleleaf	*Quadrula quadrula*
Paper pondshell	*Utterbackia imbecillis*
Pimpleback	*Cyclonaias pustulosa*
Pistolgrip	*Tritogonia verrucosa*
Pondhorn	*Uniomerus tetralasmus*
Pondmussel	*Sagittunio subrostrata*
Rock pocketbook	*Arcidens confragosus*
Round pearlshell	*Glebula rotundata*
Tampico pearly mussel	*Cyrtonaias tampicoensis*
Tapered pondhorn	*Uniomerus declivis*
Texas Lilliput	*Toxolasma texasiense*
Threeridge	*Amblema plicata*
Washboard	*Megalonaias nervosa*
Yellow sandshell	*Lampsilis teres*
Zebra mussel	*Dreissena polymorpha*
Source: Randklev et. al., 2023.	

3.1.10 Threatened and Endangered Species

The USFWS has the authority under the ESA to list and monitor species considered imperiled. The regulations implementing the ESA are codified and updated in 50 CFR Part 17 (USFWS, 1973). The federal process identifies potential candidates based on their biological vulnerability, considering many factors within the species' range and using the best available scientific data. Species listed as threatened or endangered by the USFWS receive full protection under the ESA, including a prohibition on indirect take, such as the destruction of critical habitat (i.e., areas formally designated by USFWS in the Federal Register).

In Texas, endangered species legislation established in 1973, and subsequent amendments (TPWD, 1975a; 1975b) created a state regulatory program for managing and protecting endangered (species in danger of extinction) and threatened species (likely to become endangered in the foreseeable future). Chapters 67 and 68 of the Texas Parks and Wildlife Code authorize the TPWD to create lists of threatened and endangered species and regulate their taking or possession. Under this authority, TPWD controls the taking, possession, transport, export, processing, selling, offering for sale, or shipping of threatened or endangered species.

The TPWD maintains the TXNDD to track known occurrences of threatened, endangered, and otherwise rare plant and animal species throughout Texas. The TXNDD provides information about the locations and descriptions of rare habitats and areas managed to achieve high species diversity as well as provide quality habitat for common and rare wildlife species. Typically, information obtained from the TXNDD includes a descriptive record with Element Occurrence Identification (EOID) numbers corresponding with mapped locations of all rare habitats within the study area. The TXNDD data was downloaded from TPWD TXNDD Information Request Tool in December 2024 (TPWD, 2024b). It is important to note that, because the TXNDD is based on the best data available to TPWD regarding rare species, these data cannot provide a definitive statement as to the presence, absence, or condition of special species, natural communities, or other significant features in any area. 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. Also, the data are not complete, as there are gaps in coverage due to the lack of access to land or data and a lack of staff and resources to collect and process data on all rare and significant resources.

A review of federal and state listed endangered or threatened species was conducted for Bexar County. Thirty-five federally listed and state-listed threatened, endangered, proposed endangered and proposed threatened, species were identified by USFWS as having the potential to occur in the study area, with TPWD identifying these species as having the potential to occur in Bexar County. **Table 3-9** lists these species, their habitat descriptions, and suitable habitat determinations within the study area. At this time, no designated or proposed critical habitat units (CHUs) have been identified for the ten federally listed or proposed species (6 endangered, 3 proposed endangered, and 1 proposed threatened) with potential to occur within the study area (USFWS, 2024b). Unless otherwise noted, the information below is drawn primarily from TPWD (2024a), USFWS (2023; 2024b), and NatureServe Explorer (2024) online data and publications. Thirteen federally and state-listed or proposed species are identified as having suitable habitat within the study area as demonstrated in **Table 3-9**.

Table 3-9. Threatened and Endangered Species

Common Name	Scientific Name	Listing Status		Habitat Description	Suitable Habitat within Study Area	Determination
		USFWS[1]	TPWD			
AMPHIBIANS						
Cascade Caverns salamander	*Eurycea latitans*	-	T	This species inhabits springs, outflow channels, and subterranean voids in northern Bexar, western Comal, and southern Kendall counties. These areas are part of the southeastern Balcones Canyonlands, a subregion of the Edwards Plateau. Cascade Caverns salamanders require access to both surface and subsurface aquatic habitats year-round. These habitats must have flowing groundwater with chemical components within the natural range. Additionally, the natural physical form of spring openings, spring runs, creeks, and subterranean spaces must remain free from human-caused disturbances that could degrade or destroy these systems.	No	The study area is not located within the species known range.
San Marcos salamander	*Eurycea nana*	T	T	San Marcos salamanders inhabit areas with cobble, gravel, and boulder substrates, often covered by *Amblystegium* moss or filamentous algae. They avoid mud or silt substrates and rooted macrophytes, preferring thermally stable spring environments with water velocities around one centimeter per second. High velocities can erode their habitat, while low velocities allow sediment to fill the spaces they use. Determining subsurface habitat characteristics is challenging due to the difficulty of accessing subterranean environments.	No	The study area is not located within the species known range.
Texas salamander	***Eurycea neotenes***	**-**	**T**	**This exclusively aquatic species is only known to occur in the immediate vicinity of freshwater spring outflows. The species is primarily found under rocks and leaves and in the gravel substrates of subaquatic springs.**	**Yes**	**The study area is located within the species known range; however, there are no known freshwater spring outflows or documented EO records for this species within the study area.**
ARACHNIDS						
Cokendolpher Cave harvestman	*Texella cokendolpheri*	E	S1	A subterranean obligate, the species occurs in small isolated karstic features within the Edwards Limestone Formation. Sensitive to low humidity and temperature, it is found under large rocks in dark cool parts of caves. The species is only known to inhabit a single mile-long cave system in a highly urbanized area of Bexar County, Texas.	No	The study area is not located within the species known range.
Government Canyon Bat Cave meshweaver	***Cicurina vespera***	**E**	**S1**	**This species is endemic to Texas, where it is known to exist in only one Bexar County cave: the Government Canyon Bat Cave. This species is an obligate cave-dweller, spending all of its life within a subterranean environment. This troglobitic species requires high humidity and stable temperatures (around 22 degrees**	**Yes**	**The study area is within the known range of the species, though no known voids or EO records exist within its boundaries. However, Karst Zones 1, 2, and 3b are present, increasing the probability**

Common Name	Scientific Name	Listing Status		Habitat Description	Suitable Habitat within Study Area	Determination
		USFWS[1]	TPWD			
				Celsius).		**of species presence if a void were discovered.**
Government Canyon Bat Cave spider	***Tayshaneta microps***	**E**	**S1**	**Known from the following two caves in the Government Canyon State Natural Area, Bexar County, Texas: Government Canyon Bat Cave and Surprise Sink, this species is an obligate cave-dweller spending all of its life within these limestone features. This troglobitic species requires high humidity and stable temperatures (around 22 degrees Celsius).**	**Yes**	**The study area is within the known range of the species, though no known voids or EO records exist within its boundaries. However, Karst Zones 1, 2, and 3b are present, increasing the probability of species presence if a void were discovered.**
Madla Cave meshweaver	***Cicurina madla***	**E**	**S1**	**A subterranean obligate, the species occurs in small isolated karstic features within the Edwards Limestone Formation. Sensitive to low humidity and temperature, it is found under large rocks in dark cool parts of caves. This species is known to originate from eight or nine caves in Bexar County, spending its entire life in subterranean environments.**	**Yes**	**The study area is within the known range of the species, though no known voids or EO records exist within its boundaries. However, Karst Zones 1, 2, and 3b are present, increasing the probability of species presence if a void were discovered.**
Robber Baron Cave meshweaver	*Cicurina baronia*	E	S1	This troglobitic species inhabits the limestone caves and mesocaverns of Bexar County, Texas. The species has only been identified in two Bexar County caves: the Robber Baron Cave and another in Alamo Heights. This species likely requires high humidity (near 100 percent) and stable temperatures (around 22 degrees Celsius).	No	The study area is not located within the species known range.
BIRDS						
Golden-cheeked warbler	***Setophaga chrysoparia***	**E**	**E**	**This migratory species breeds in central Texas along the Balcones Escarpment on the eastern edge of the Edwards Plateau and ranges from southwest of Fort Worth to northeast of Del Rio. Breeding habitat consists of juniper-oak woodlands dominated by Ashe juniper and various oak (*Quercus* sp.) species and deciduous trees found in areas with steep slopes, canyon heads, draws, and adjacent ridgetops. The species is dependent on Ashe juniper (also known as cedar) for long fine bark strips, only available from mature trees, used in nest construction; nests are generally placed in upright forks of mature Ashe junipers or various deciduous species. Occupied sites usually contain junipers at least 40 years old.**	**Yes**	**Juniper-oak woodlands with sufficient canopy coverage and age are present in the study area and it is within the modeled range of the species. However, there are no EO records within the study area.**
Piping plover	*Charadrius melodus*	T	T	This migratory species overwinters in Texas, where it occurs on beaches, ephemeral sand flats, barrier islands, sand, mud, algal flats, washover passes, salt marshes, lagoons, and dunes along the Gulf Coast and adjacent offshore islands, including spoil islands in the Intracoastal Waterway. Sand	No	The study area does not contain suitable breeding and wintering habitat for the piping plover.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Listing Status		Habitat Description	Suitable Habitat within Study Area	Determination
		USFWS[1]	TPWD			
				flats appear to be preferred habitat, but algal flats appear to be the highest quality habitat because of their relative inaccessibility and their continuous availability throughout all tidal conditions.		
Rufa red knot	*Caladris canutus rufa*	T	T	The species is a winter resident and migrant in Texas. It is primarily found in marine habitats such as sandy beaches, salt marshes, lagoons, mudflats of estuaries and bays, and mangrove swamps during winter months. It primarily occurs along the Gulf coast on tidal flats and beaches and less frequently in marshes and flooded fields. It has occasionally been observed along shorelines of large lakes and freshwater marshes.	No	The study area does not contain suitable breeding and wintering habitat for the rufa red knot.
White-faced ibis	*Plegadis chihi*	-	T	The species is found in the Western Gulf Coastal Plains ecoregion of Texas. Preferred habitat includes freshwater wetlands, marshes, ponds, rivers, irrigated land, and sloughs, but it occasionally forages in brackish or saltwater marshes. It nests in marshes in low trees, on the ground in bulrushes (*Scirpus* sp.) or reeds, or on floating mats.	No	No suitable freshwater marshes, sloughs, irrigated rice fields, or brackish habitats were identified within the study area.
Wood stork	*Mycteria americana*	-	T	Prefers to nest in large tracts of bald cypress or red mangrove (*Rhizophora mangle*); forages in prairie ponds, flooded pastures or fields, ditches, and other 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.	No	No large tracts of bald cypress or red mangrove, prairie ponds, or flooded pastures or fields were identified within the study area.
Whooping crane	*Grus americana*	-	E	This migratory species breeds in the South-Central Plains of east Texas and throughout the southeastern U.S. In Texas, breeding habitat occurs between sea level and 750 feet in elevation in bottomland forests, cypress swamps, pine glades, and freshwater marshes skirting large lakes. It nests near the tops of trees that are higher than the surrounding stand, often near a clearing or the edge of a forest or woodland. It prefers to nest in pines but occasionally uses species such as bald cypress (*Taxodium distichum*), water oak (*Quercus nigra*), or cottonwood).	No	No lowland forested regions, including swamps and marshes skirting large lakes with tall trees, were identified within the study area.
Yellow-billed cuckoo	*Chordeiles minor*	T	-	In Texas, the populations of concern are found breeding in riparian areas in the Trans Pecos (know as part of the Western Distinct Population Segment [DPS]). It is the Western DPS that is on the U.S. ESA threatened list and includes the Texas counties: Brewster, Culberson, El Paso, Hudspeth, Jeff Davis, and Presidio. Riparian woodlands below 6,000 feet in elevation consisting of cottonwoods and	No	The study area is outside of the breeding and wintering habitat for the species.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Listing Status		Habitat Description	Suitable Habitat within Study Area	Determination
		USFWS[1]	TPWD			
				willows are prime habitat. This species is a long-distant migrant that summers in Texas, but winters mainly in South America. Breeding birds of the Trans Pecos populations typically arrive on their breeding grounds possibly in late April, but the peak arrival time is in May. Threats to preferred habitat include hydrologic changes that don't promote the regeneration of cottonwoods and willows, plus livestock browsing and trampling of sapling trees in sensitive riparian areas.		
Interior least tern	*Sternula antillarum athalassos*	-	E	Sand beaches, flats, bays, inlets, lagoons, islands. Subspecies is listed only when inland (more than 50 miles from a coastline); nests along sand and gravel bars within braided streams, rivers; also know to nest on man-made structures (inland beaches, wastewater treatment plants, gravel mines, etc.); eats small fish and crustaceans, when breeding forages within a few hundred feet of colony.	No	The study area is outside of the breeding and wintering habitat for the species.
CRUSTACEANS						
Peck's Cave amphipod	*Sygobromus pecki*	E	-	This species inhabits the areas where the groundwater meets the surface found in the headwaters of the Comal Spring complex and Hueco Springs fed by the Edwards Balcones Fault Zone Aquifer groundwater. This species is primarily found near or within the hollowed-out limestone spaces in underground aquifers. This species is only known to occur in four cavern areas of Bexar County, Texas: Comal Springs, Hueco Springs, Landa Park, and Panther Canyon.	No	The study area is not located within the species known range.
FISHES						
Fountain darter	*Etheostoma fonticola*	E	-	This species requires undisturbed stream floor habitats containing a mix of submergent plants, clear and clean water, invertebrates for food, constant water temperatures and adequate spring flows. The fountain darter is only found in the Comal and upper San Marcos rivers in Texas.	No	The study area is not located within the species known range.
Widemouth blindcat	***Satan eurystomus***	**PE**	**T**	**This species exists in total darkness, 900 feet below the surface under San Antonio, Texas. This species inhabits the groundwater in the Edwards Balcones Fault Zone Aquifer where it is presumed to eat invertebrates. The known range includes five artesian wells that penetrate the San Antonio Pool of the Edwards Aquifer (Edwards Limestone, Lower Cretaceous) in and around San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas.**	**Yes**	**This species is typically found at depths beyond the reach of the Project; however, the presence of wells for personal, irrigation, and public groundwater use in the study area may provide a potential conduit to the deeper aquifer where this species occurs.**
Toothless blindcat	***Trogloglanis pattersoni***	**PE**	**T**	**This species exists in total darkness, 900 feet below the surface under San Antonio, Texas. This species inhabits the groundwater in the Edwards Balcones Fault Zone Aquifer where it is presumed to scavenge food sources**	**Yes**	**This species is typically found at depths beyond the reach of the Project; however, the presence of wells for personal, irrigation, and**

Common Name	Scientific Name	Listing Status		Habitat Description	Suitable Habitat within Study Area	Determination
		USFWS[1]	TPWD			
				from invertebrates and fungus. The known range includes five artesian wells that penetrate the San Antonio Pool of the Edwards Aquifer (Edwards Limestone, Lower Cretaceous) in and around San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas.		**public groundwater use in the study area may provide a potential conduit to the deeper aquifer where this species occurs.**
FLOWERING PLANTS						
Texas wild-rice	*Zizania texana*	E	E	This species is known only from the spring-fed upper San Marcos River in Central Texas. This species is primarily found in shallow areas of the river (3 feet) and at high current velocities. Texas wild rice is more commonly associated with native species than non-native, occupying sites with moderately coarse to coarse sandy soils.	No	The study area does not fall within the known range of this species.
Bracted twistflower	*Streptanthus bracteatus*	T	S1	This species primarily exists along the boundary of Edwards or Devils River limestone formations with the Glen Rose limestone formation. Typically found on rocky hillsides and slopes, it frequently grows near Ashe juniper, Texas live oak, Texas mountain laurel, Texas red oak (*Quercus buckleyi*), and other trees. This plant often associates with shrubs, which likely serves as protection against deer herbivory rather than a requirement for shade.	No	The study area does not fall within the known range of this species.
INSECTS						
Beetle (no common name)	***Rhadine exilis***	**E**	**S1**	**Limited to only a few caves in north and northwest Bexar County, this troglobitic beetle is found in the subterranean limestone voids of 47 caves. This species likely requires high humidity (near 100 percent) and stable temperatures (around 22 degrees Celsius).**	**Yes**	**The study area is within the known range of the species, though no known voids or EO records exist within its boundaries. However, Karst Zones 1, 2, and 3b are present, increasing the probability of species presence if a void were discovered.**
Beetle (no common name)	***Rhadine infernalis***	**E**	**S1**	**Limited to only a few caves in north and northwest Bexar County, this troglobitic beetle is found in the subterranean limestone voids of 39 caves. This species likely requires high humidity (near 100 percent) and stable temperatures (around 22 degrees Celsius).**	**Yes**	**The study area is within the known range of the species, though no known voids or EO records exist within its boundaries. However, Karst Zones 1, 2, and 3b are present, increasing the probability of species presence if a void were discovered.**
Comal Springs dryopid beetle	*Stygoparnus comalensis*	E	S1	This aquatic beetle lives in and out of the bubbling, boiling spring openings found in the headwaters of the Comal Spring complex and Fern Bank Springs fed by the Edwards Aquifer groundwater. Adults inhabit the subterranean spaces associated with springs, and their association with the surface can only be hypothesized. Once at the surface, they inhabit	No	The study area is not located within the species known range.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Listing Status		Habitat Description	Suitable Habitat within Study Area	Determination
		USFWS[1]	TPWD			
				gravel and cobble-dominated substrates with aquatic vegetation and submerged wood present.		
Comal Springs riffle beetle	*Heterelmis comalensis*	E	S1	This aquatic beetle lives in and out of the bubbling, boiling spring openings found in the headwaters of the San Marcos and Comal Spring complexes that are fed by the Edwards Balcones Fault Zone Aquifer groundwater. This species is primarily found where groundwater meets the surface.	No	The study area is not located within the species known range.
Helotes mold beetle	*Batrisodes venyivi*	E	S1	Found exclusively in the dark zones of eight caves in Bexar County, Texas, these troglobitic beetles likely require high humidity (nearly 100 percent) and stable temperatures (around 22 degrees Celsius). This species is known only from Christmas Cave and Helotes Hilltop Cave.	No	The study area is not located within the species known range.
Monarch butterfly	***Danaus plexippus***	**PT**	**-**	**Found statewide. Adults are found in a variety of habitats including native prairies, pastures, open woodlands and savannas, desert scrub, roadsides, and other habitats with abundant nectar plants, including urbanized areas. Although adults may be present year-round, they are primarily encountered between March and November and are most commonly observed in the summer and fall during breeding and migration. Caterpillars are found on various species of the family Asclepiadaceae (occasionally treated as a subfamily of Apocynaceae). Common host plants in Texas include milkweeds (*Asclepias* spp.), milkvines (*Matelea* spp.), twinevine (*Funastrum* spp.), swallowworts (*Cynanchum* spp.) and anglepod (*Gonolobus suberosus* [*Matelea gonocarpus*]). Caterpillars are most frequently observed between April and September.**	**Yes**	**This species is a habitat generalist and suitable habitat may be present along vegetated roadsides and other open areas with nectar plants, species of host plants in the Asclepiadaceae family, and/or other desirable species.**
MAMMALS						
Black bear	*Ursus americanus*	-	T	Black bears inhabit forests, forested wetlands, and nearby openings. They use various dens, including fallen trees, tree cavities, hollow logs, underground sites, and dense cover, with young born in these dens. Preferring mixed deciduous-coniferous forests with thick understory, they also thrive in large hardwood swamps and pocosins on the Atlantic Coastal Plain. Southeastern bears benefit from enhancing pocosins, mature gum, oak, and disturbed habitats.	No	The study area lacks suitable forested areas and aquatic features for this species.
White-nosed coati	*Nasua narica*	-	T	This species is primarily found in woodlands, riparian corridors and canyons. Most individuals in Texas are 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	No	The study area is outside of the known range for the species.
Tricolored bat	***Perimyotis subflavus***	**PE**	**NL**	**In Texas, tricolored bats may be found year-round. In the spring, summer, and fall they primarily nest on leaves or**	**Yes**	**Trees (including riparian corridors and open woodlands), abandoned**

Common Name	Scientific Name	Listing Status		Habitat Description	Suitable Habitat within Study Area	Determination
		USFWS[1]	TPWD			
				bark of live and dead trees, or epiphytic vegetation such as Spanish moss (*Tillandsia usneoides*). They may also roost among ferns and crevices on limestone and sandstone bluffs and cliffs during this time. From late winter to early spring, they may roost in culverts, abandoned buildings, and large hollow trees. In central Texas caves serve as important roost sites. Tricolored bats typically roost alone or in small groups. During the winter they may go into periods of torpor during colder temperatures however they will emerge to feed on warm evenings. Foraging habitat consists of open woodlands, riparian corridors, and forest edge.		**buildings, and/or culverts may be present within the study area. However, there are no known caves, EO records, or modeled habitat within the study area.**
MOLLUSKS						
False spike	*Fusconaia mitchelli*	-	T	Freshwater mussel currently known from the Colorado and Brazos River basins. The species occurs in small to medium-sized streams and rivers with various substrates including mud and mixtures of sand, gravel, and cobble. It is often found in riffle and pool habitats, and host species include the red (*Cyprinella lutrensis*) and blacktail shiner (*C. venusta*).	No	The proposed study area is not located within the species' known river basins.
REPTILES						
Texas tortoise	***Gopherus berlandieri***	**-**	**T**	**The Texas tortoise lives in southern Texas and in north-east Mexico. In Mexico it inhabits semi-desert areas and in southern Texas it lives in scrub forests in humid, subtropical areas, preferring open scrub woods and well-drained, sandy soils.**	**Yes**	**Potentially suitable scrub forests are present in the study area; however, there are no EO records for the species in the study area.**
Cagle's map turtle	*Graptemys caglei*	-	T	This aquatic species prefers 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. Historical range included the Guadalupe-San Antonio rivers; believed to be currently found only in the Guadalupe and San Marcos rivers (Killebrew et. al., 2002).	No	The waterways within the study area do not have adequate flow, gravel/sand bars, riffle complexes, and/or deep pools suitable for this species. The study area is not located in the Guadalupe or San Marcos watersheds.
Texas horned lizard	***Phrynosoma cornutum***	**-**	**T**	**This lizard inhabits open arid and semiarid regions with sparse vegetation (deserts, prairies, playa edges, bajadas, dunes, foothills) with grass, cactus, or scattered brush. Soil may vary in texture from sandy to rocky.**	**Yes**	**The study area contains potentially suitable semiarid habitat; however, there are no EO records for the species in the study area.**

Source: USFWS 2024b; TPWD 2024b.
Notes: [1]Does not include species under review for federal listing or delisted species in recovery.
E = Endangered, NL = Not Listed, PE = Proposed Endangered, PT = Proposed Threatened, S1 = State Ranked as Critically Imperiled, Extremely Rare, Vulnerable to Extirpation, T = Threatened
Bold entries include federally listed species that have the potential to occur in the study area (i.e., does not include the entire county) based on the IPaC (USFWS, 2024b). State-listed entries include the entire county.

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Species of Greatest Conservation Need

Species designated as SGCN by TPWD whose geographic range includes any portion of Bexar County were reviewed. One hundred state-listed SGCN and rare species were identified by TPWD as having the potential to occur in Bexar County. Desktop review identified potential suitable habitat for 40 state-listed SGCN species within the study area (see **Table 3-10**). There are no associated EOIDs within the study area for the 40 state-listed SGCN species (TPWD, 2024b). Within the study area, suitable habitats for SGCN include both terrestrial and aquatic environments. Terrestrial habitats may consist of forested uplands, grassland uplands, wooded floodplains, riparian zones, herbaceous vegetation, and native prairie vegetation, which provide essential resources for species dependent on a mix of open spaces and cover. Aquatic habitats, particularly near the Lucas and Potranca creeks, include perennial, intermittent, and ephemeral streams and wetlands with varying substrates, such as rocky or silty clay beds, that are crucial for species requiring both terrestrial and aquatic elements for their life cycles. These habitats support species adapted to fragmented or modified landscapes, offering shelter, foraging opportunities, and breeding sites despite the urban context. However, it should be noted that these species do not receive additional protections beyond those provided under the BGEPA and the MBTA.

Table 3-10. SGCN Species with Potential Habitat in the Study Area

Common Name	Scientific Name
American bumblebee	*Bombus pensylvanicus*
Big free-tailed bat	*Nyctinomops macrotis*
Big red sage	*Salvia pentstemonoides*
Black-capped vireo	*Vireo atricapilla*
Brewer's blackbird	*Euphagus cyanocephalus*
Buckley tridens	*Tridens buckleyanus*
Cave myotis bat	*Myotis velifer*
Common nighthawk	*Chordeiles minor*
Correll's false dragon-head	*Physostegia correllii*
Eastern box turtle	*Terrapene carolina*
Eastern spotted skunk	*Spilogale putorius*
Ghost-faced bat	*Mormoops megalophylla*
Gravelbar bricklellbush	*Brickellia dentata*
Greeman's bluet	*Houstonia parviflora*
Heller's marbleseed	*Onosmodium helleri*
Hill Country wild-mercury	*Argythamnia aphoroides*
Hoary bat	*Lasiurus cinereus*
Loggerhead shrike	*Lanius ludovicianus*
Low spurge	*Euphorbia peplidion*
Narrowleaf brickellbush	*Brickellia eupatorioides* var. *gracillima*
Net-leaf bundleflower	*Desmanthus reticulatus*
No accepted common name	*Bombus variabilis*
No accepted common name	*Pygarctia lorula*
Northern bobwhite	*Colinus virginianus*

Common Name	Scientific Name
Osage Plains false foxglove	*Agalinis densiflora*
Plains spotted skunk	*Spilogale interrupta*
Plateau milkvine	*Matelea edwardsensis*
Pyrrhuloxia	*Cardinalis sinuatus*
Siler's huaco	*Manfreda sileri*
Strecker's chorus frog	*Pseudacris streckeri*
Texas almond	*Prunus minutiflora*
Texas amorpha	*Amorpha roemeriana*
Texas fescue	*Festuca versuta*
Texas seymeria	*Seymeria texana*
Threeflower penstemon	*Penstemon triflorus* var. *triflorus*
Tree dodder	*Cuscuta exaltata*
Turnip-root scurfpea	*Pediomelum cyphocalyx*
Wilson's warbler	*Cardellina pusilla*
Woodhouse's toad	Anaxyrus woodhousii
Wright's milkvetch	*Astragalus wrightii*

3.2 Human Resources/Community Values

3.2.1 Land Use

The entire study area covers approximately 12 square miles and is primarily located within the extraterritorial jurisdiction of San Antonio. A small portion of the study area along US 90 in the southeastern limits of the study area is within the City of San Antonio. The study area is located entirely within the jurisdictional boundary of Bexar County. Jurisdiction does not necessarily represent land ownership. Potential conflicts that could arise from crossing jurisdictional boundaries were evaluated in this study.

Land uses within the study area consist of a mix of urban/developed, planned land use, transportation/utility features, communication towers, and parks and recreation areas. The primary sources of land use information were obtained from interpretation of aerial photographs, USGS topographical maps, and vehicular reconnaissance surveys from accessible public viewpoints. Planned land use features were limited to known features obtained from governmental entities and mobility authorities.

Residential Areas

The urban/developed classification represents concentrations of surface disturbing land uses, which include habitable structures and other developed areas, characterized with low, medium and high intensities. The various levels of development include a mix of institutional, commercial, and/or industrial land uses. Developed low, medium, and high intensity areas were analyzed using aerial photograph interpretation and reconnaissance surveys. These classifications are described below:

- **Developed Low Intensity** areas typically include rural settings with single-family housing units.
- **Developed Medium Intensity** areas typically include single-family housing units that are grouped in residential subdivisions and might include peripheral commercial structures.
- **Developed High Intensity** includes highly developed areas where people reside or work in high numbers. Examples include apartment complexes, row houses, and commercial/industrial parks. Areas with the highest concentration of development are typically located closer to urban centers and major arterials.

The study area comprises a mix of rural and developed areas, with the highest concentration of residential subdivisions, and commercial and industrial developments located in the northwestern and southeastern portions of the study area. The habitable structures throughout the study area consist mainly of medium intensity developments. One assisted living community, Blue Skies of Texas West Campus, and two apartment complexes were identified in the southern portion of the study area along US 90 and would qualify as a high intensity development. Additional high intensity development can be found in the form of several apartment complexes located in the northwestern portion of the study area along Potranco Road (FM 1957). Habitable structures were identified using aerial photographs (Nearmap, 2024), Google Street View, and reconnaissance surveys. The PUC definition of a habitable structure was used for this EA. The PUC's Substantive Rules (16 TAC § 25.101(a)(3)) define habitable structures as "structures normally inhabited by humans or intended to be inhabited by humans on a daily or regular basis. Habitable structures include, but are not limited to, single-family and multi-family dwellings and related structures, mobile homes, apartment buildings, commercial structures, industrial structures, business structures, churches, hospitals, nursing homes, and schools."

Schools

The study area is located within the Northside Independent School District (ISD), Medina Valley ISD, and Southwest ISD. There was one Northside ISD public school and one Medina Valley ISD public school identified within the study area (Texas Education Agency [TEA], 2025).

- Dr. Caroline Wernli Elementary
- Ladera Elementary School

Planned Land Use

The planned land use component identifies objectives and/or policies regarding land use goals and plans, including conservation easements, managed lands, and proposed developments. Cities and counties typically prepare comprehensive land use plans to provide strategic direction by goals and objectives for the individual city or county. City and county websites were reviewed, and correspondence was submitted to local and county officials to identify potential planned land use conflicts. The City of San Antonio also has a Master Plan intended to provide guidance in future decisions related to land use, infrastructure improvements, transportation, and more (City of San Antonio, 2025a, 2025b). Additionally, the City of San Antonio has set up zoning districts to provide information on how a property may be developed. No Neighborhood Conservation Districts were identified within the study area, but there are platted subdivisions. Bexar County is implementing a parks master plan last updated in 2021 (Bexar County, 2025). No zoning was identified for Bexar County.

Conservation Easements

A conservation easement is a restriction that property owners voluntarily place on specified uses of their property to protect natural, productive or cultural features. The property owner retains legal title to the property and determines the types of uses to allow or restrict. The property can still be bought, sold, and inherited, but the conservation easement is tied to the land and binds all present and future owners to its terms and restrictions. Conservation easement language will vary as to the individual property owner's allowances for additional developments on the land. The land trusts facilitate the easement and ensure compliance with the specified terms and conditions.

According to a review of various non-governmental organizations (e.g., the Nature Conservancy [TNC], Texas Land Conservancy [TLC], and the National Conservation

Easement Database [NCED]), which function as land trusts and maintain databases for conservation easements within Texas indicated that no conservation easements were located within or intersecting the study area (NCED, 2025; TNC, 2025; TLC, 2025). The TNC responded to a consultation letter regarding the Project (see **Section 5.0** and **Appendix A)** that at this time they do not have any environmental concerns or impacted projects in the area.

Halff solicited comments from various regulatory entities during the development of this document, and records of correspondence and additional discussions with these agencies and organizations are provided in **Section 5.0** and **Appendix A**.

3.2.2 Agriculture

Agriculture is an important component of the economy for Bexar County, as indicated by representative agricultural statistics from the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) National Agricultural Statistics Service's 2017 and 2022 Census of Agriculture shown in **Table 3-11**. The 2022 Census of Agriculture shows that in Bexar County, the total market value for agricultural products sold increased by almost eight percent from 2017. Livestock sales accounted for 34 percent of agricultural sales, while crop sales made up 66 percent. The total number of farms decreased by 20 percent and total farm acreage decreased by 25 percent from 2017 (USDA, 2017, 2022).

Table 3-11. Agricultural Statistics for Bexar County

Statistical Category	Bexar County 2017 / 2022
Market Value of Products Sold (in $ millions)	
Crop Sales	$50.6M / $48.1M
Livestock Sales	$17.3M / $25.1M
Total Sales	$67.9M / $73.2M
Farms	
Number	2,520 / 2,107
Total Acreage	331,904 / 248,545
Source: USDA, 2017, 2022	

3.2.3 Transportation/Aviation

Transportation

Federal, state, and local roadways were identified using TxDOT county transportation maps, Texas Natural Resources Information System (TNRIS) data, and field reconnaissance surveys. The major roadway transportation system within the study area

includes US 90, SH 211, FM 1957 (Potranco Road), and multiple County Roads (CR). Numerous local public and private roadways were identified in the study area as well (TxDOT, 2018; TNRIS, 2024.

TxDOT's "Project Tracker," which contains detailed information by county for every project that is or could be scheduled for construction, was reviewed to identify any state roadway projects planned within the study area. The TxDOT Project Tracker indicated there are eleven state roadway projects planned or underway within the study area (TxDOT, 2025). **Table 3-12** summarizes the planned or underway projects within the study area. A review of the City of San Antonio Transportation and Capital Improvements did not indicate any city roadway projects planned within the study area (City of San Antonio, 2025c).

Table 3-12. TxDOT Projects within Study Area

Roadway	CSJ*	Limits	Project Description	Status
FM 1957 (Potranco Road)	2104-02-040	From Bexar / Medina County Line to SL 1604	Safety improvements projects	Construction underway or begins soon
SH 211	3544-04-010	From FM 1958 to US 90	Seal coat	Construction underway or begins soon
US 90	0024-07-066	From SH 211 to Zinsmeyer	Safety improvements projects	Construction underway or begins soon
US 90	0024-07-069	At SH 211	Safety improvements projects	Construction underway or begins soon
US 90	0024-07-063	At Montgomery Road	Safety improvements projects	Construction underway or begins soon
FM 1957 (Potranco Road)	2104-02-042	From SH 211 to Medina County Line	Seal coat	Construction begins within 4 years
SH 211	3544-04-011	From 1957 to US 90	Rehabilitation of existing road	Construction begins within 4 years
Grosenbacher Road[1]	0915-12-724	From Canthree to FM 1957 (Potranco Road)	Widen non-freeway	Construction begins within 4 years
US 90	0024-07-065	From Medina / Bexar County Line to SL 1604	Safety improvements projects	Construction begins within 4 years
FM 1957 (Potranco Road)[1]	2104-02-037	From Medina / Bexar County Line to SH 211	Widen non-freeway	Construction begins in 5 to 10 years
US 90[1]	0024-07-072	From Bexar / Medina County Line to SH 211	Convert non-freeway to freeway	Construction begins in 5 to 10 years

Source: TxDOT, 2025
Notes: *Control Section Job (CSJ) is TxDOT nomenclature for referencing project numbers.
[1]Project could alter vertical/horizontal alignment of roadway.

Railroads

No railroads were identified within the study area (TxDOT, 2018).

Aviation

Halff reviewed the San Antonio Sectional Aeronautical Chart (FAA, 2025a) and the Chart Supplement for the South Central US (formerly the Airport/Facility Directory) (FAA, 2025b) to identify FAA registered facilities within the study area subject to notification requirements listed in 14 CFR Part 77.9. Facilities subject to notification requirements listed in 14 CFR Part 77.9 include public-use airports listed in the Airport/Facility Directory (currently the Chart Supplement), public-use or military airports under construction, airports operated by a federal agency or DoD, or an airport or heliport with at least one FAA-approved instrument approach procedure.

The Chart Supplement for the South Central US used in conjunction with the San Antonio Sectional Aeronautical Chart, contains all public-use airports, seaplane bases and public-use heliports, military facilities, and selected private-use facilities specifically requested by the DoD for which a DoD Instrument Approach Procedure has been published in the US Terminal Procedures Publication.

No public-use or military FAA registered airports were identified within the study area; however, an Alert Area and Military Operations Area bisects the southeastern portion of the study area. No airports were identified within 20,000 feet of the study area boundary (FAA, 2025a).

Although pre-existing landing areas (PELAs) for air ambulance services may exist in the study area, no public-use heliports or heliports with an instrument approach procedure are listed for the study area in the Chart Supplement for the South Central US (FAA, 2025b).

In addition, Halff also reviewed the FAA database (FAA, 2025c), USGS topographic maps, recent aerial photography, and conducted field reconnaissance surveys from publicly accessible areas to identify private-use airstrips and private-use heliports not subject to notification requirements listed in 14 CFR Part 77.9. There were no private-use airstrips and no private-use heliports identified within the study area.

3.2.4 Communication Towers

Review of the Federal Communication Commission (FCC) database indicated that there are no amplitude modulation radio (AM radio) transmitters within 10,000 feet of the study area. There are four frequency modulation radio (FM radio) transmitter/microwave tower/other electronic installations identified within the study area. There are two additional FM radio transmitters/microwave towers/other electronic installations within 2,000 feet of the study area boundary (FCC, 2025; Homeland Infrastructure Foundation-Level Data [HIFLD], 2025).

3.2.5 Utility Features

Utility features reviewed include existing electric transmission lines, distribution lines, pipelines, water and gas/oil wells, and water and gas/oil storage tanks. Data sources used to identify existing electric transmission and distribution lines include utility company and regional system maps, aerial photographs, USGS topographic maps, additional available planning documents, and field reconnaissance surveys. Existing transmission lines identified within the study area include multiple transmission lines that originate from the Omicron and Cagnon Road substations, as shown on **Figure 3-1** located in **Appendix C** (map pocket). Distribution lines are common throughout the study area; however, these features were not fully mapped or inventoried.

Data was obtained from the Railroad Commission of Texas (RRC) which provided GIS data for existing oil and gas wells, pipelines, and supporting facilities (RRC, 2025). The RRC data along with aerial photograph interpretation and field reconnaissance were used to identify and map existing oil and gas related facilities. There was only one oil and gas well, a dry hole, and two natural gas pipelines identified within the study area (RRC, 2025). The first pipeline has a diameter of 6.63 inches and is located south of US 90 in the southeast section of the study area. The second pipeline has a diameter of 10.75 inches and received a permit (T-4 Permit Number: 10612) to operate on June 11, 2024. This pipeline was actively under construction during the field reconnaissance survey conducted on April 10, 2025. It is important to note that the RRC spatial data for this pipeline only showed the proposed location prior to ROW acquisition and construction. During the field reconnaissance survey, it was determined that the initial proposed location did not accurately correspond to the actual construction locations observed on-site. Therefore, the spatial data for this pipeline was updated to better reflect its true location.

Water wells were more common within the study area as shown on **Figure 3-1** located in **Appendix C** (map pocket). Within the study area, there are a total of 16 water wells, with three designated for public water supply (TWDB, 2025). There are no SAWS infrastructure projects planned within the study area (SAWS, 2025).

3.2.6 Socioeconomics

This section presents a summary of economic and demographic characteristics for Bexar County and describes the socioeconomic environment of the study area. Literature sources reviewed include publications of the United States Census Bureau (USCB), and the Texas Demographic Center (TDC).

Population Trends

Bexar County experienced a population increase between 2010 and 2020 of 17 percent (USCB, 2010a, 2020a). By comparison, the population at the state level increased by nearly 16 percent during this same time period (USCB, 2010b, 2020b).

According to TDC projections, Bexar County is projected to experience a 43 percent population growth in the next 30 years (from 2020 to 2050). By comparison, the population of Texas is expected to increase by nearly 22 percent over the next three decades. (TDC, 2022). **Table 3-13** presents the past population trends and projections for Bexar County and the state of Texas.

Table 3-13. Population Trends

State/County	Past		Projected		
	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050
Texas	25,145,561	29,145,505	31,621,474	33,772,879	35,465,604
Bexar County	1,714,773	2,009,324	2,302,829	2,599,727	2,865,834
Source: TDC, 2022; USCB, 2010a, 2010b, 2020a, 2020b.					

Employment

From 2010 to 2023, the civilian labor force (CLF) in Bexar County increased by 29 percent (231,134 people). By comparison, the CLF at the state level grew by almost 31 percent (3,649,968 people) over the same time period (USCB, 2010c, 2023). **Table 3-14** presents the CLF for Bexar County and the state of Texas for the years 2010 and 2023.

Between 2010 and 2023, Bexar County experienced a decrease in its unemployment rate from 6.9 percent in 2010, to 5.5 percent in 2023. By comparison, the state of Texas also experienced a decrease in the unemployment rate over the same period. The state's unemployment rate decreased from 7.0 percent in 2010, to 5.1 percent in 2023 (USCB, 2010c, 2023). **Table 3-14** presents the employment and unemployment data for Bexar County and the state of Texas for the years 2010 and 2023.

Table 3-14. Civilian Labor Force and Employment

State/County	2010	2023
Texas		
Civilian Labor Force	11,962,847	15,612,815
Employment	11,125,616	14,926,761
Unemployment	837,231	686,054
Unemployment Rate (Percent)	7.0	5.1
Bexar County		
Civilian Labor Force	793,358	1,024,492
Employment	738,564	968,411
Unemployment	54,794	56,081
Unemployment Rate (Percent)	6.9	5.5
Source: USCB, 2010c, 2023.		

Leading Economic Sectors

The main occupations in Bexar County in 2023 fall under the category of management, business, science, and arts, followed by sales and office occupations (USCB, 2023). **Table 3-15** presents the number of people employed in each occupation category during 2023 in Bexar County.

Table 3-15. Employment Occupations

Occupation	Bexar County
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	405,656
Service occupations	178,970
Sales and office occupations	205,953
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	94,990
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	121,695
Source: USCB, 2023.	

In 2023 the industry group that employed the highest number of people in Bexar County was educational services, health care, and social assistance (USCB, 2023). **Table 3-16**

presents the number of people employed in each of the industries in Bexar County for 2023.

Table 3-16. Industry Occupations

Occupation	Bexar County
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	6,803
Construction	82,603
Manufacturing	64,416
Wholesale trade	17,049
Retail trade	116,840
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	56,979
Information	16,774
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	80,994
Professional, scientific and management, and administrative and waste management services	128,231
Educational services and health care and social assistance	241,984
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodations and food services	104,026
Other services, except public administration	46,123
Public administration	44,442
Source: USCB, 2023.	

3.2.7 Community Values

The term “community values” is included for the evaluation of the project consistent with Section 37.056(c)(4) of the Texas Utilities Code which requires an assessment of values and resources important to the local community. At times, community values and resources could include the following:

- habitable structure locations;
- AM radio, FM radio, microwave, and other electronic installations in the study area;
- FAA-registered airstrips, private airstrips, and heliports located in the study area;
- irrigated pasture or croplands utilizing center-pivot or other traveling irrigation systems;
- approvals or permits required from other governmental agencies; and
- comments received from community leaders and members of the public.

In addition, Halff also evaluated the Project for community values and resources that might not be specifically listed by the PUC, but that might be of importance to a particular community as a whole. Although the term “community values” is not formally defined, the term “community values” may be defined as a shared appreciation of an area or other

natural resource by a national, regional, or local community. Examples of a community resource would be a park or recreational area, historical or archeological site, or a scenic vista (aesthetics). Halff mailed consultation letters to various local elected and appointed officials to identify and collect information regarding community values and community resources. **Section 5.0** and **Appendix A** provide information regarding correspondence with these agencies and officials.

3.3 Recreation and Park Areas

The PUC's CCN application specifically requires reporting of recreational and park areas owned by a governmental body or an organized group, club, or church. Federal and state database searches and county/local maps were reviewed to identify any parks and/or recreational areas within the study area. Reconnaissance surveys were also conducted to identify any additional park or recreational areas.

3.3.1 National/State/County/Local Parks

A review of federal, state, and local websites and maps, as well as a reconnaissance surveys, found twelve parks/recreation areas, ten community pools, four dog parks, three golf courses, one community garden, one shooting range, and two trail areas within the study area. There are no TPWD parks or public hunting units located within the study area (TPWD, 2024c, 2024d).

A review of the National Park Service (NPS) website did not indicate any national parks, national historic trails, national historic sites, national monuments, national memorials or national battlefields within the study area (NPS, 2025a, 2025b).

3.3.2 Wildlife Viewing Trails

Review of the TPWD Great Texas Wildlife Trails Heart of Texas East indicates that there is one wildlife viewing loop, Medina Loop, within the study area (TPWD, 2024e). However, there are no points of interest associated with the Medina Loop located within the study area. No other parks, recreation areas, scientific areas, wildlife refuges, or historic sites funded by the United States Land and Water Conservation Fund Act (LWCF) were found within the study area (LWCF Coalition, 2025). No wildlife management associations have been identified in the study area (TPWD, 2024f).

3.4 Aesthetic Values

Aesthetics are included as a factor for consideration in the evaluation of transmission facilities consistent with Section 37.056(c)(4)(A)-(D) of the Texas Utilities Code. There are currently no formal guidelines provided for managing visual resources on private, state, or county owned lands. For the purposes of this study, the term “aesthetics” is utilized by Halff to address the subjective perception of natural beauty in a landscape. This evaluation attempts to define and evaluate the scenic qualities of an area. Related literature, aerial photograph interpretation, and field reconnaissance surveys were used to describe the regional setting and to determine the landscape character types for the study area.

Consideration of the visual environment includes a determination of aesthetic values (where the major potential effect of an action on the resource is considered visual) and recreational values (where the location of a transmission line could potentially affect the scenic enjoyment of the area). Halff considered the following aesthetic values in this study, which combine to give an area its aesthetic identity:

- topographical variation (hills and valleys);
- prominence of water in the landscape (rivers and lakes);
- vegetation variety (woodlands, meadows);
- diversity of scenic elements;
- degree of human development or alteration; and
- overall uniqueness of the scenic environment compared to the larger region.

The study area retains some forested components on undeveloped parcels, near floodplains and recreational areas. However, the bulk of the study area is a balanced mixture of residential, recreation, commercial, and industry, with residential as the prevailing aesthetic. Residential, commercial and industrial land uses are adjacent to SH 211, US 90 and Potranco Road (FM 1957). Overall, the study area viewscape consists of medium intensity development in the northwest and southeast, and low intensity development in the central portion of the study area. Aerial reconnaissance shows that many remaining natural elements within the study areas are actively being cleared, continuing the urban setting trend.

Halff conducted a review of Texas scenic drive locations that are identified as having particularly strong aesthetic views or settings and found that none of these scenic drives

were located within the study area (TripAdvisor, 2025). In 1997, the THC designated Heritage Trail Regions throughout the state of Texas to create a statewide heritage tourism program centered on the original 10 scenic driving routes identified in the 1968 Texas Heritage Trails Program. These Heritage Trail Regions incorporate the historic highways, historic sites, hiking and biking paths, natural beauty, and cultural attractions unique to the 10 regions (THC, 2025a). The study area is within the Hill Country Trail Region. The suggested driving trail for this region incorporates portions of FM 1957 (Potranco Rd) and US 90, both of which are south of the study area. The nearest suggested attraction within the Hill Country Trail Region is in the City of Castroville, which is approximately 5 miles southwest of the study area along US 90 (THC, 2010). A review of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System (NWSRS) website did not indicate any wild and scenic rivers within the study area (NWSRS, 2025). No other aesthetic resources, designated as scenic views, scenic roadways, or unique visual elements, were identified from the literature review or field reconnaissance of the study area. Although some portions of the study area might be visually appealing, the aesthetic quality of the study area overall is not distinguishable from that of other nearby areas.

3.5 Historical (Cultural Resource) Values

PURA § 37.056(c)(4)(A-D) incorporates historical and aesthetic values as a consideration when evaluating proposed electric transmission facilities. The PUC's CCN application requires that known cultural resources sites within 1,000 feet of an primary alternative route be listed, mapped, and their distance from the centerline of the primary alternative route documented in the application filed for consideration. Archeological sites within 1,000 feet of a route are required to be listed and their distance from the centerline documented, but they need not be shown on maps for the protection of the site. Sources consulted to identify known sites (national, state, or local commission) must also be listed.

The THC is the state agency responsible for preservation of the state's cultural resources. The THC, working in conjunction with TARL and the Center for Archeological Studies (CAS), maintains records of previously recorded cultural resources as well as records of previous field investigations. Information from the THC's restricted-access TASA and THSA was acquired in addition to GIS shapefiles acquired from TARL, to identify and map locations of previously recorded cultural (archeological and historical) resources within the study area. TxDOT's historic bridges database was also reviewed for bridges that are listed or determined eligible for listing on the NRHP. At the national level, NPS websites

and data centers were reviewed to identify locations and boundaries for nationally designated historic landmarks, trails, and battlefield monuments.

Together, Pre- and Post-Contact sites are often referred to as cultural resources. Under the NPS standardized definitions, cultural resources include districts, sites, buildings, structures, or objects important to a culture, subculture, or community for scientific, traditional, religious, or other reasons. For this study, cultural resources have been divided into three major categories: archeological resources, historical resources, and cemeteries. These three categories correlate to the organization of cultural resource records maintained by the THC and TARL.

Archeological resources are sites where human activity has measurably altered the earth and left deposits of physical remains (e.g., burned rock middens, stone tools, petroglyphs, house foundations, trails, trash scatters). Most archeological sites in Texas are Native American (Pre-Contact), Euro/African American, or Hispanic in origin. Much of the study area has not been studied intensively for archeological resources. Therefore, high probability areas (HPAs) for Pre-Contact and Post-Contact archeological resources were determined based on proximity to perennial water sources, certain topographic features, and the presence of structures on historic maps in currently undeveloped areas.

Historical resources include standing buildings or structures (e.g., houses, barns and outbuildings), and may also include dams, canals, bridges, transportation routes, silos, etc., and districts that are non-archeological in nature and generally more than 50 years of age.

Cemeteries are locations of intentional human interment and may include large public burial grounds with multiple individuals, small family plots with only a few burials, or individual grave sites. In some instances, cemeteries may be designated as Historic Texas Cemeteries (HTCs) by the THC or recognized with an OTHM. Cemeteries may also be documented as part of the THC Record-Investigate-Protect Program.

3.5.1 Cultural Setting

The study area is within the Central Texas archeological region (Perttula, 2004), which spans from when humans first spread throughout North America (Pre-Contact Period) to the time of contact with European explorers (Contact Period). Within this framework, and

for the purpose of this project, six generalized time periods (see **Table 3-17**) established for Central Texas by Collins (2004) are synthesized to characterize the Pre-Contact and Contact cultural chronolgy of the study area. The before present (BP) intervals are based on radiocarbon dates with a cut off year of 1950.

Table 3-17. Cultural Chronology for Central Texas

Time Period	Interval (BP)	Interval (BC / AD)
European Contact	400-150 BP	AD 1550-1800
Austin and Toyah	1200-400 BP	AD 750-1550
Late Archaic	4000-1200 BP	2050 BC-AD 750
Middle Archaic	6000-4000 BP	4050-2050 BC
Early Archaic	8800-6000 BP	6850-4050 BC
Paleoindian	11,500-8800 BP	9550-6850 BC
Source: Collins, 2004.		

Paleoindian Period (11,500 to 8,800 BP)

The Paleoindian period began toward the end of the Pleistocene epoch, a period during when now-extinct megafauna such as mammoth and bison species were among the prey of early Paleoindian hunter-gatherers. The early Paleoindian period is characterized primarily by the occurrence of distinct fluted and lanceolate-shaped projectile points such as Clovis and Folsom forms. Although Clovis is often viewed as the earliest cultural horizon in North America, recent studies suggest that the first inhabitants were present in Central Texas much earlier and well prior to 11,500 BP (Dillehay et al., 2008; Waters et al., 2011; Waters and Stafford, 2007). Sites common during the early Paleoindian include kill, quarry/stone-working, cache, camp, ritual, and burial types (Bousman et al., 2004; Collins, 2004). In addition to diagnostic projectile point forms produced from high quality local cherts and exotic stone materials (e.g., obsidian), chipped stone artifacts were also produced using prismatic blade techniques.

Subsistence during Clovis times in Central Texas (11,500 to 10,900 BP) was not exclusively reliant on large herbivores such as mammoth, bison, and horse. Investigations at Gault, Kincaid Rockshelter, Pavo Real, and Wilson-Leonard indicate, for example, that smaller animals such as turtles, alligators, mice, badgers, and raccoons were also hunted (Black, 1989; Bousman et al., 2004; Collins, 1995). A variety of wild plants are presumed to have also been an important element of the Clovis diet. Subsistence strategies during the Folsom and Plainview intervals (10,900 to 8800 BP) seem to have been dependent on specialized hunting of big game such as bison. This transition in subsistence strategies

is evidenced by a tool kit comprised of fluted (Folsom) and unfluted (Midland and Plainview) points, end scrapers, and large, thin bifaces, which are thought to represent the trappings of hunters (Collins, 2004). Settlement patterns during the late Paleoindian period consist of camps, stone working, and kill sites in or near grassland habitats, owing to the notion of a focus on hunting grazing herds of bison. Due to highly mobile settlement and exploitation patterns, the geographical range of hunter-gatherers during the Paleoindian period stretches throughout North America.

Archaic Period (8,800 to 1,200 BP)

The Archaic period has been divided into three subperiods: Early (8800 to 6000 BP), Middle (6000 to 4000 BP) and Late (4000 to 1200 BP) Archaic, which are differentiated primarily by changes in paleoclimate and chipped stone technologies. The Archaic period in Central Texas is perhaps best known by the ubiquitous use of heated stones that manifest archeologically as various forms of hearths, earth ovens, scatters and middens. The accumulation of burned rock middens represents the remnants of hearths, or heating elements of earth ovens that were used primarily to transform a variety of geophytes and desert succulents into edible foods (Black and Thoms, 2014). In general, discrete cultural elements of the Archaic period are difficult to demarcate given the wide geographical distribution of sites dating to the Early, Middle and Late periods, and the stratigraphic mixing of these components due to a host of formation processes.

Early Archaic

The Early Archaic in Texas is marked by the extinction of Pleistocene megafauna and a warming climatic trend, which may have intensified the hunting and gathering of local resources. The transition to Archaic subsistence patterns is represented archeologically by a diverse material culture, which includes the application of groundstone technology (i.e., manos and metates). Chipped stone tools that are known from the Early Archaic include notched and split-stemmed Martindale and Uvalde projectile points, Clear Fork and Guadalupe bifaces or gouges thought to represent woodworking tools, and notched stones interpreted as net sinkers or bola stones. Site types containing Early Archaic components are usually campsites, represented archeologically at sites: Loeve, Wilson-Leonard, Richard Beene, Sleeper, Jetta Court, Youngsport, Camp Pearl Wheat, and Landslide.

The wide distribution of artifacts across the Edwards Plateau and adjacent regions suggests that mobility was frequent, with undefined territories composed of small nomadic bands. Early Archaic sites appear concentrated along the Balcones Escarpment, which could reflect the greater availability of water resources afforded by this feature during arid climatic intervals (McKinney, 1981; Hester, 1989). Oscillations between mesic and xeric climates could have led to marked scarcities of bison and/or antelope, causing Early Archaic peoples to rely heavily on smaller animals and plant foods.

Middle Archaic

The Middle Archaic is marked by an increase in site densities, reflecting an expanding population, and changes in settlement, technology, social organization and perhaps territorial boundaries (Black and McGraw, 1985). Subsistence strategies during this interval are thought to have focused on resources such as acorns and white-tailed deer that are prominent on the Balcones Escarpment, and portions of the live oak savanna on the Edwards Plateau. Collins (2004) subdivides the Middle Archaic into three intervals based on projectile point styles, Bell-Andice-Calf Creek, Taylor, and Nolan-Travis. Collins accredits the first two intervals to a shift in technology to accommodate specialized bison hunting weaponry. The return of bison to the region is thought to have correlated with mesic conditions during the early part of the Middle Archaic. The transition to the Nolan-Travis projectile point forms during the last interval may have been in response to the onset of extremely xeric conditions in Central Texas. The Middle Archaic also marks the waning of large, burned rock features (e.g., hearths and earth ovens) and the debut of burned rock middens. Although their exact function(s) remain unclear, the accumulation of burned rock middens is likely the product of a variety of different subsistence practices such as intensive utilization of acorns and cooking xerophytes such as sotol (Johnson and Goode, 1994). The latter plant food would have thrived during arid climatic episodes.

Late Archaic

The Late Archaic is characterized by an intensification of the subsistence patterns observed in the Middle Archaic (Hester, 1989; Collins, 1995). The xeric climate of the Late Archaic likely resulted in the spread of grasslands on the Edwards Plateau. This would have attracted bison, which may account for increasing human populations during this interval. In addition, burned rock middens peak during the Late Archaic, suggesting that the baking of succulents such as sotol and yucca remained an important element of subsistence.

The xeric conditions of the early part of the Late Archaic eventually waned and the climate gradually became more mesic over time. Johnson and Goode (1994) subdivide this interval into early (Late Archaic I) and late (Late Archaic II) subperiods based on changes in lithic technologies. Projectile points common to the Late Archaic I consist of Bulverde, Pedernales, Marshall, Montell, and Castroville styles. During the Late Archaic II, smaller expanding-stem points such as Marcos, Ensor, Frio, and Darl are common.

The shift from the broad face stylistic tradition of the Late Archaic I projectile points (e.g., Pedernales and Montell), and the similarity of Late Archaic II projectiles to dart points on the Southern Plains may indicate the influx of hunter-gatherer groups from northern areas during the late subperiod. The large cemeteries noted during this interval could also reflect the incursion of new people and perhaps Eastern religious ideologies into the Edwards Plateau (Johnson and Goode, 1994; Prewitt, 1985), and the establishment of territories during the late interval. The recovery of non-local stone artifacts from Late Archaic burials on the Edwards Plateau and stone tools made from Edwards chert from Caddo areas in northeast Texas suggests an extensive trade network of goods and ideas.

Austin and Toyah Phases (1,200 to 400 BP)

The period following the Archaic is marked by a variety of changes in material culture. This is represented by the initial appearance of bow and arrow use, followed by pottery, and perhaps marginal agriculture. Two subperiods, consisting of an early (Austin) and late (Toyah) phase are recognized on the Edwards Plateau during this interval (Prewitt, 1981). According to Collins (2004), the only significant change seen at the beginning of the Austin interval is from a prevalence of dart points (atlatl use) to that of arrow points (bow and arrow use). Based on the premise that basic hunting and gathering continued during the Austin Phase, Johnson and Goode (1994) suggested that the Late Archaic should be extended from 1200 BP to 800 BP. The Austin Phase is characterized by a distinct expanding-stemmed projectile point known as Scallorn, although Darl points are also found.

The late subperiod, or Toyah Phase, is represented by a contracting-stemmed arrow point known as Perdiz, as well as large, thin bifaces, end scrapers, prismatic blades, and pottery that is both local and imported from the Caddo area. Although the presence of pottery in this interval has been associated with horticultural practice, the stone tool kit suggests

intensive hunting of bison, deer and antelope, which dominate Toyah faunal assemblages. The Toyah culture area covers the largest geographical range in Texas and stretches from the northern perimeter of the Edwards Plateau to portions of the South Texas Plains and Gulf Prairies. The occurrence of distinctive cultural traits along a similar timeline and across a wide range begs the question of whether Toyah represents the spread of people (i.e., a single ethnic group) across the landscape or the spread of ideas and their adoption by different peoples.

European Contact Period (400 to 150 BP)

This period is marked by the initial contact between Indigenous and European cultures. Prior to the arrival of European explorers into Central Texas in the 17th century, Indigenous peoples from northern Mexico and southern Texas began migrating into the region to escape forced occupation and labor at Spanish mines, missions, and ranches. Around the same time, Spanish horses acquired by Apache bison hunters of the High Plains afforded a significant advantage over pedestrian Indigenous groups. In addition to an improved ability for long-distance travel and hunting game, mounted Apache groups forced many native groups to the east and southeast to flee, some into Central Texas (Newcomb, 1993). Due to the fragmentation of Indigenous groups resulting from Apache raids, the growth of Spanish missions, and spread of European diseases, the accounts of the first European explorers do not provide direct analogs to their lifeways but rather reflect a time of drastic cultural change (Collins, 2004). However, some Indigenous cultural patterns prevailed during the early part of European contact, which is represented archeologically by large encampments likely composed of mixed ethnic affiliations, and small band-sized residential camps. Spanish and French documents indicate continued hunting of bison, deer and antelope by Indigenous groups as well as extensive exchange of bison products.

Historical Context

Nearby Castroville, Texas, was identified as the most representative historical population center closest to the study area. Located approximately 25 miles west of downtown San Antonio in eastern Medina County, Castroville was founded by Henri Castro, who secured an empresario contract with the Republic of Texas in 1842. The following summary derived from Ochoa (2023) provides an overview of the local historic context.

On September 2, 1844, Castro set out from San Antonio with his colonists, accompanied by Texas Ranger John C. Hays and five of his rangers, to decide upon a site for settlement. The company chose a level, park-like area near a sharp bend of the Medina River covered with pecan trees. Early settlers endured Comanche and Mexican raids, droughts, a locust invasion, and a cholera outbreak.

Castro designed the town to resemble European villages, with town lots surrounded by farming plots. Streets were named for European cities and Castro's associates. By 1856, the town supported several stores, a brewery, and a gristmill, with residents raising livestock and crops sold to nearby military posts. During the Civil War, Castroville became a key stop for wagon trains heading to Mexico, contributing to its growth; by the mid-1860s, it was the twelfth largest city in Texas.

The town declined after refusing a bonus to the Southern Pacific Railroad in 1880, which led the line to bypass Castroville. It lost the county seat to Hondo in 1892 and voted to disincorporate the same year, remaining unincorporated until 1948. Despite population fluctuations, the town retained a strong agricultural economy, producing cotton, grain, and later, pecans. By the 1980s, agribusinesses processed grain for local manufacturers, and Castroville supported numerous small businesses.

Today, Castroville is recognized as both a national and Texas historic district. Many of its 97 historic buildings remain, including the Landmark Inn State Historic Site, St. Louis Catholic and Zion Lutheran churches, and Henri Castro's original homestead.

3.5.2 Records Review

A records review was conducted to determine the likelihood of impacts to cultural resources within the study area. The research was conducted using the Atlas database, which contains published and unpublished data on prior cultural resources surveys, districts and properties listed in or eligible for the NRHP, SALs, OTHMs cemeteries, and previously recorded archeological historic properties, including those listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP or SAL designation (THC, 2025b). The results of the review are summarized in **Table 3-18**.

Table 3-18. Recorded Cultural Resources within the Study Area

Archeological Sites	NRHP-Listed Resources	NRHP Determined-Eligible Resources	State Antiquities Landmarks	Cemeteries	OTHM
34	0	0	0	0	0
Source: THC, 2025b.					

A review of the Atlas conducted on March 25, 2025, revealed that the study area contains 34 previously recorded archeological sites (see **Table 3-19)**.

Table 3-19. Archeological Sites Documented in the Study Area

Site ID	Atlas Record Summary	NRHP Eligibility[1]	Year(s) Recorded
41BX1397	Lithic scatter	Ineligible	2000, 2004, 2007, 2012
41BX774	Lithic procurement site	Undetermined	1987
41BX1606	Historic farmstead	Undetermined	2004
41BX1607	Historic ranch	Undetermined	2004
41BX1608	Historic barn and cistern	Undetermined	2004
41BX1684	Lithic scatter	Ineligible	2006
41BX1710	Lithic scatter	Ineligible	2005
41BX1711	Lithic procurement site with historic component	Ineligible	2005
41BX1722	Precontact open campsite	Ineligible	2007
41BX1822	Precontact open campsite	Undetermined	2009
41BX1826	Lithic scatter and historic homestead	Undetermined	2009
41BX1827	Precontact open campsite	Undetermined	2009
41BX1828	Lithic scatter	Undetermined	2009
41BX1971	Precontact campsite	Undetermined	2013
41BX1972	Lithic scatter	Undetermined	2013
41BX1973	Lithic procurement site	Undetermined	2013
41BX1974	Lithic scatter	Undetermined	2013
41BX1975	Mid-19th to early 20th century homestead	Undetermined	2013
41BX2063	Lithic quarry/procurement site	Undetermined	2015, 2019
41BX2064	Hearth field	Undetermined	2014
41BX2278	20th century occupation and lithic scatter	Undetermined	2018
41BX2279	Unknown precontact	Undetermined	2018
41BX2280	Lithic scatter	Undetermined	2018
41BX2281	Historic farmstead and lithic scatter	Undetermined	2018
41BX2282	Lithic scatter	Undetermined	2018
41BX2409	Lithic scatter	Undetermined	2021
41BX2480	Lithic scatter	Undetermined	2022
41BX2481	Lithic scatter	Ineligible in ROW[2]	2022
41BX2482	Lithic scatter and historic scatter	Ineligible in ROW[2]	2022
41BX2491	Farmstead and historic scatter	Undetermined	2022
41BX2509	Lithic scatter and historic scatter	Undetermined	2022
41BX2608	Lithic scatter/possible open campsite	Undetermined	2024

Site ID	Atlas Record Summary	NRHP Eligibility[1]	Year(s) Recorded
41BX2609	Lithic scatter	Undetermined	2024
41BX2610	Lithic scatter/procurement site	Undetermined	2024

Source: THC, 2025b.
Notes:
[1]Eligibility status derived from Halff's review of National Register Eligibility Review form from the TASA interactive library. "Undetermined" indicates sites for which no eligibility form was on record.

[2]Indicates sites recorded for prior utility surveys that were only partially recorded within the utility ROW. Ineligibility determination is only applicable to the portion of the site recorded within the prior utility project ROW.

3.5.3 Previous Investigations

According to the Atlas, a total of 11 cultural resource surveys have been conducted within the study area, which are listed below in **Table 3-20**.

Table 3-20. Previous Archeological Investigations

Antiquities Permit Number	Investigating Firm	Sponsor Agency	Year
Info not available	AmaTerra	Infor not available	2014
3563	PBS&J	Public Utilities Commission	2004
7691	Info not available	CPS Energy	2020
6161	AmaTerra	TxDOT	2012
4091	PBS&J	City of San Antonio	2006
7541	SWCA	CPS Energy	2017
Info not available	SWCA	San Antonio Water System; USACE Fort Worth District	2011
Info not available	Info not available	TxDOT	1990
8074	Pape-Dawson	San Antonio Water System	2017
6568	Cox McLain	Bexar County Public Works	2013
7917	Pape-Dawson	San Antonio Water System	2017

Source: THC, 2025b.

3.5.4 High Probability Areas

Despite previous studies and recorded sites, the records review results do not include all possible cultural resources sites within the study area. To further assess and avoid potential impacts to cultural resources, HPAs for Pre-Contact archeological sites were defined during this study. HPAs were designated based on a review of the site and survey data within the study area, as well as soils and geologic data, and topographic variables. Within the study area, the Pre-Contact HPAs typically occur near and along larger streams. Terraces and topographic high points that would provide flats for camping and expansive landscape views as well as access to fresh water sources are also considered to have a high probability for containing Pre-Contact archeological sites. Post-Contact age resources are likely to be found near water sources.

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4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF THE PRIMARY ALTERNATIVE ROUTES

Potential impacts of the Project that could occur from, and are unique to, the construction and operation of a transmission line are discussed separately in this section of the EA. Evaluation of the potential impacts of the Project identified in **Section 3.0** was conducted by tabulating the data for each of the 46 evaluation criteria in **Table 2-2** for each primary alternative route segment and each of the primary alternative routes included in **Table 2-1**. The data tabulation for land use and environmental criteria for each primary alternative route are presented in **Table 4-1** and for each primary alternative route segment in **Table 4-2** (**Appendix D**).

4.1 Impacts on Natural Resources/Environmental Integrity

4.1.1 Physiography and Geology

Construction of the proposed transmission line is expected to have negligible effects on physiographic features, geologic features and/or natural resources of the area. The installation of pole structures would involve the excavation and/or minor disturbance of small quantities of near-surface materials. However, it is not expected to have any significant impact on the geological resources along any of the primary alternative routes.

There are no known caves within the Project study area. Karst formations have the potential to occur within the study area (see **Figure 3-3**). As such a site-specific karst survey would be conducted for the PUC approved route in accordance with the USFWS, Section 10(a)(1)(A) Scientific Permit Requirements for Conducting Presence/Absence Surveys for Endangered Karst Invertebrates in Central Texas. Surveys would include a review of available existing information on regional caves, soils, historical land use practices, topography, and geology of the Project area and vicinity. Field surveys would include a pedestrian survey to identify karst features, which includes a description and assessment of observed features. The scope of this survey would not include an evaluation of the structural development or subgrade extent of the biological content (i.e., presence/absence of endangered cave invertebrate species) of potential karst features. Surface karst features may indicate the potential presence of suitable habitat for federally listed karst invertebrates. A biologist holding a USFWS 10(a)(1)(A) permit for karst

invertebrates would be required to further investigate a feature to determine the presence of suitable habitat for listed species.

4.1.2 Soils

Potential impacts to soils from the construction, operation, and maintenance of electric transmission lines include erosion and compaction. Such impacts can be avoided by CPS Energy's implementation of appropriate mitigative measures during construction. No conversion of prime farmland soil is anticipated to occur as a result of the Project.

The highest risk for soil erosion and compaction is associated with the clearing and construction phases of the Project. In accordance with CPS Energy standard construction specifications, woody vegetation would be cleared within the ROW, to the minimum amount as necessary or practicable, to achieve conductor to ground clearance of the transmission line. Areas with vegetation removed would have the highest potential for soil erosion, and the movement of heavy equipment through the cleared ROW creates the greatest potential for soil compaction. Prior to construction, CPS Energy would develop a SWPPP to minimize potential impacts associated with soil erosion, compaction, and external ROW sedimentation. Implementation of this plan would incorporate temporary and permanent BMPs to minimize soil erosion on the ROW during rainfall events. The SWPPP would also establish criteria for mitigating soil compaction and re-vegetation to maintain soil stabilization during the construction and post construction phases. The existing herbaceous layer of vegetation would be maintained, to the extent practicable, during construction. Denuded areas would be revegetated and/or further stabilized with the implementation of permanent soil berms or interceptor slopes to stabilize disturbed areas and minimize soil erosion potential. The ROW would be inspected during and post construction to identify potential high erosion areas to ensure that best management practices are implemented and maintained.

The potential for erosion and compaction will be minimized by CPS Energy's development and implementation of a SWPPP for the Project. The magnitude of potential soil impacts is considered equivalent for all the primary alternative routes.

4.1.3 Surface Water

CPS Energy proposes to span all surface waters crossed by the primary alternative routes. Structures will be constructed outside of the ordinary high-water marks for any surface

waters. CPS Energy will limit the removal of woody vegetation as necessary to meet the necessary conductor to ground clearances. The shorter understory and herbaceous layers of vegetation will remain, where allowable, and BMPs will be implemented in accordance with the SWPPP for the Project to reduce the potential for sedimentation into surface waters. Since CPS Energy intends to span all surface waters and a SWPPP will be implemented during construction, no significant impacts to surface waters are anticipated for any of the primary alternative routes. The lengths of each primary alternative route crossing open water (i.e., lakes or ponds), number of streams and rivers crossed by each of the primary alternative routes, and lengths paralleling (within 100 feet) streams or rivers are provided in **Table 4-1** (**Appendix D**).

The length of ROW across open water crossings, based on aerial photograph interpretation, for the primary alternative routes range from zero (0) mile for Alternative Routes 19, and 28 through 31, to approximately 0.07 mile for Alternative Routes 3, 8, and 12. The number of stream and river crossings for the primary alternative routes range from five for Alternative Routes 10 and 30, to 14 for Alternative Route 17. The length of each primary alternative route parallel (within 100 feet) to streams or rivers ranges from approximately 0.02 mile for Alternative Route 27, to approximately 0.82 mile for Alternative Route 17. These calculations are based on the NHD and since the dataset's inception the hydrology of some stream features may have been altered by construction of drainage ditches, impoundments, and residential areas.

4.1.4 Groundwater

Each primary alternative route occurs entirely within the Edwards Aquifer artesian zone. The length of ROW across the Edwards Aquifer Artesian zone ranges from approximately 5.51 miles for Alternative Route 16, to approximately 7.72 miles for Alternative Route 7 (see **Table 4-1** in **Appendix D**).

During construction activities, a potential impact to groundwater resources is related to fuel and/or other chemical spills. Avoidance and minimization measures of potential contamination of water resources will be identified in the SWPPP. CPS Energy will take all necessary precautions to avoid the occurrence of these spills. If an unauthorized discharge occurs during construction, CPS Energy will comply with EAA notification requirements. The construction, operation, and maintenance of the Project are not anticipated to adversely affect groundwater resources within the study area.

4.1.5 Floodplains

The construction of any of the primary alternative routes is not anticipated to impact the overall function of any floodplains within the study area or adversely affect adjacent or downstream properties. Engineering design should alleviate the potential of construction activities to adversely impact flood channels and proper structure placement will minimize any flow impedance during a major flood event. Typically, the small footprint of pole structures, as proposed for the Project, does not significantly alter the flow of water within a floodplain.

The length of each primary alternative route ROW across FEMA-mapped 100-year floodplains ranges from approximately 0.55 mile for Alternative Route 27, to approximately 2.08 miles for Alternative Route 12 (see **Table 4-1** in **Appendix D**). CPS Energy will coordinate with the Bexar County floodplain administrator as necessary to acquire any necessary permits.

4.1.6 Wetlands

As indicated in **Table 4-1** in **Appendix D**, Alternative Routes 2, 9, 15, 17, 18, and 21 cross NWI mapped wetlands for approximately 0.07-mile. However, unmapped wetlands still have the potential to occur within the study area. Furthermore, NWI-mapped features may not represent wetlands as defined by regulatory statutes. Nonetheless, removal of vegetation in wetlands increases the potential for erosion and sedimentation, which can be detrimental to downstream plant communities and aquatic life. Wetland areas also provide habitat to numerous species and are often used as migration corridors for wildlife. Mitigation measures with BMPs will be implemented, as appropriate, in identified areas of wetland potential during construction activities to further avoid and minimize impacts to those areas. CPS Energy proposes implementing BMPs as a component of their SWPPP to prevent off-ROW sedimentation and degradation of potential wetland areas. With the use of these avoidance and minimization measures, the primary alternative routes are anticipated to have a minimal impact on potential wetlands.

The temporary and/or permanent placement of fill material within jurisdictional waterways and wetlands may require a permit from the USACE under Section 404, as outlined in **Section 1.6.2**. If necessary, CPS Energy will coordinate with the USACE – Fort Worth District prior to clearing and construction to ensure compliance with Section 404. If a

Section 404 permit is needed, it is anticipated that the Project would be authorized under a Nationwide Permit.

4.1.7 Coastal Natural Resource Areas

The study area is not located within the CMZ boundary as defined by 31 TAC § 503.1, which excludes the Project from CMP conditions.

4.1.8 Vegetation

Potential impacts to vegetation will result from clearing the ROW of woody vegetation and/or mowing/clearing of herbaceous vegetation. These activities facilitate ROW access for structure construction, line stringing, and future maintenance activities of the proposed transmission line. Impacts on vegetation will generally be limited to the transmission line ROW. Additional clearing might be necessary for temporary easements outside of the ROW to facilitate the construction of the transmission line. The clearing activities will be completed while minimizing the impacts to existing groundcover vegetation when practical. Future ROW maintenance activities might include periodic mowing and/or herbicide applications to maintain an herbaceous vegetation layer within the ROW. Clearing trees and shrubs from woodland areas typically generates a degree of habitat fragmentation. During the route development process, consideration was given to avoid wooded areas and/or to maximize the length of the routes parallel to existing linear features. Therefore, the magnitude of habitat fragmentation was minimized to the extent possible by paralleling existing linear features such as roadways and apparent property lines (or other natural or cultural features, etc.). Vegetation clearing will occur only where it is necessary to provide access, workspace, and future maintenance access to the ROW.

Each primary alternative route has a length of ROW across upland woodlands/brushlands which ranges from approximately 2.33 miles for Alternative Route 15, to approximately 4.04 miles for Alternative Route 7. Additionally, all of the primary alternative routes have a ROW length across bottomland/riparian woodlands which ranges from approximately 0.39 mile for Alternative Route 27, to approximately 1.42 miles for Alternative Route 17. The lengths of each primary alternative route crossing upland woodlands/brushlands and bottomland/riparian woodlands are provided in **Table 4-1** (**Appendix D**).

4.1.9 Wildlife

The primary impacts of construction activities on wildlife species are typically associated with temporary disturbances from construction activities, and with the removal of vegetation (habitat modification). Increased noise and equipment movement during construction might temporarily displace relatively mobile wildlife species from the immediate workspace area. These impacts are considered short-term and normal wildlife movements would be expected to resume after construction is completed. Potential long-term impacts include those resulting from habitat modifications and/or fragmentation. All the primary alternative routes cross areas of upland woodlands/brushlands, which can represent the highest degree of habitat fragmentation by converting the area within a maintained ROW to an herbaceous habitat. During route development process, disturbance to habitat and woodland habitat fragmentation was considered and minimized by paralleling existing linear features and not paralleling streams to the extent feasible.

Construction activities might impact small, immobile, or fossorial (living underground) animal species through incidental impacts or from the alteration of local habitats. Incidental impacts to these species might occur due to equipment or vehicular movement on the ROW by direct impact or due to the compaction of the soil if the species is fossorial. Potential impacts of this type are not typically considered significant and are not likely to have an adverse effect on any overall species population dynamics.

If ROW clearing occurs during bird nesting seasons, potential impacts could occur within the ROW area related to nesting birds, bird eggs, and/or nestlings. Increases in noise and equipment activity levels during construction could also potentially disturb breeding or other activities of species' nesting in areas immediately adjacent to the ROW. If ROW clearing activities are necessary during the migratory bird nesting season (March 15 to September 15), CPS Energy will comply with state (TPWC Chapter 64) and federal (MBTA) regulations regarding avian species by having a qualified biologist conduct surveys for active nests prior to vegetation clearing.

Transmission lines can also present additional hazards to birds due to electrocutions and/or collisions. Measures will be implemented to minimize this risk with transmission line engineering designs. The electrocution risk to birds will not be significant since the engineering design distance between conductors, conductor to structure, or conductor to ground wire for the proposed transmission line is greater than the wingspan of any bird

typically within the area (i.e., greater than eight feet). The risk of avian collisions with the shield wire can be minimized by installing bird flight diverters or other marking devices on the line within determined high bird use areas.

Construction of the Project is not anticipated to have significant impacts on wildlife within the study area. Direct impacts to wildlife would be associated with the loss of woodland/brushland habitat, the removal of which is addressed in the vegetation analysis above. While highly mobile animals might temporarily be displaced from habitats near the ROW during the construction phase, normal movement patterns should return after construction is complete.

4.1.10 Aquatic Resources

Potential impacts on aquatic resources would include potential effects of erosion, siltation, and sedimentation. Vegetation clearing of the ROW might result in increased suspended solids entering surface waters near the Project. Increases in suspended solids might adversely affect aquatic organisms that require relatively clear water for foraging and/or reproduction. Physical aquatic habitat loss or alteration could result wherever riparian vegetation is removed and at temporary crossings required for access. Increased levels of siltation or sedimentation might also potentially impact downstream areas primarily affecting filter feeding benthic and other aquatic invertebrates. Implementation of a SWPPP utilizing BMPs will minimize these potential impacts. No significant adverse impacts are anticipated to aquatic habitats crossed or located adjacent to the ROW of the primary alternative routes.

4.1.11 Threatened and Endangered Species

In order to assess potential impacts to threatened or endangered species, Halff utilized available information for the species under review. Known occurrence data from TXNDD for the study area and Project scoping comments from TPWD were reviewed (TPWD, 2024b). A USFWS IPaC consultation, TPWD county listings, and USFWS designated critical habitat locations were included in the review and are summarized in **Section 3.1.10** (TPWD, 2024a; TPWD, 2024b; USFWS, 2024b).

The TXNDD data provides a GIS data record of state-listed, rare, and federally threatened and endangered species and special status vegetation communities that have been documented within a given area. The absence of species within the TXNDD database is

not a substitute for a species-specific field survey. Prior to construction, a field survey would be completed of the PUC approved route to determine if suitable habitat for threatened and endangered species is present. Additional consultation with the USFWS and TPWD may be required if suitable habitat is observed during field surveys.

Threatened and Endangered Plant Species

Review of the TPWD (2024a; 2024b) and USFWS (2024b) data identified two plant species that are federally listed, candidates or proposed for federal listing, state-listed, and/or SGCN for Bexar County (see **Table 3-9** in **Section 3.1.10**).

The Texas wild-rice [*Zizania texana*] and bracted twistflower (*Streptanthus bracteatus*) are not expected to occur as they are outside of their range and habitat conditions are not present within the study area. Construction of the Project is not anticipated to have any adverse effects on federally listed threatened or endangered plant species.

Threatened and Endangered Animal Species

Review of the TPWD (2024a; 2024b) and USFWS (2024b) data identified 33 animal species that are federally- and/or state-listed or have candidate status, for Bexar County (see **Table 3-9** in **Section 3.1.10**).

As noted in **Section 4.1.1**, there are no known caves within the study area. However, Alternative Route 17 intersects Karst Zone 1, while Alternative Routes 9 through 13, 21 through 27, 30 and 31 intersect Karst Zone 2, with these intersections occurring in the northern portion of the study area (see **Figure 3-3**). Additionally, Alternative Routes 2, 3, 4, 15, 16 and 29 intersect Karst Zone 3b but are within 100 feet of Karst Zone 1, increasing the potential for encountering endangered karst invertebrates in this area. Approximately 74 percent of all the primary alternative routes intersect Karst Zones 1, 2, or are within 100 feet of Karst Zone 1, but approximately 98 percent of all the primary alternative routes total lengths are within Karst Zones 3b and 4b (see **Section 3.1.1** for a description of each karst zone). A field survey for potential suitable habitat for federally protected species would be completed after PUC approval of a route.

Federally Listed and Candidate Species

As indicated in **Table 4-1** (**Appendix D**), none of the primary alternative routes cross known critical habitat for federally listed or endangered or threatened species.

The study area is located outside of the known distributions for the San Marcos salamander (*Eurycea nana*), Cokendolpher Cave harvestman (*Texella cokendolpheri*), Robber Baron Cave meshweaver (*Cicurina baronia*), Peck's Cave amphipod (*Sygobromus pecki*), Helotes mold beetle (*Batrisodes venyivi*), Comal Springs dryopid beetle (*Stygoparnus comalensis*), Comal Springs riffle beetle (*Heterelmis comalensis*), and fountain darter (*Etheostoma fonticola*). The piping plover (*Charadrius melodus*), rufa red knot (*Caladris canutus rufa*), and yellow-billed cuckoo (*Chordeiles minor*) are not anticipated to occur within the study area due to the lack of potential suitable habitat. No impacts to these species are anticipated from the Project due to the lack of suitable habitat within the study area.

The Government Canyon Bat Cave meshweaver (*Cicurina vespera*), Government Canyon Bat Cave spider (*Tayshaneta microps*), Madla Cave meshweaver (*Cicurina madla*), and the two unnamed beetles (*Rhadine exilis* and *Rhadine infernalis*) have ranges that overlap the study area, which includes Karst Zones 1, 2, and 3b. While these species rely on cave and karst habitats, no known caves or karst features have been identified within the study area. Additionally, there are no designated CHUs for these species within the study area. However, these species may be present within the study, if a suitable cave or karst feature is discovered during site assessments. CPS Energy will conduct a site-specific karst survey following USFWS protocols prior to construction to avoid potential impacts to these cave-obligate species. If a structure is planned in a location where there is a known cave or karst feature, the structure should be relocated to another location to avoid impacts to the cave or karst feature.

The widemouth blindcat (*Satan eurystomus*) and the toothless blindcat (*Trogloglanis pattersoni*) are subterranean catfish species endemic to the Edwards Aquifer and are proposed for federal listing as endangered. These species occur at depths beyond the reach of the Project; however, the presence of water wells for personal, irrigation, and public groundwater use in the study area may provide a potential conduit to the deeper aquifer where these species occur. Furthermore, the study area falls within the known range of these species, and any activities that could impact groundwater quality or connectivity should be evaluated to avoid potential impacts.

Neither the Model C habitat model developed by Diamond et al. (2010) nor the range-wide breeding habitat model developed by Duarte et al. (2013) identified golden-cheeked

warbler (GCWA) habitat within the study area. A reconnaissance survey of the study area confirmed that Ashe juniper (*Juniperus asheii*) is largely absent in the publicly accessible portions of the study area; however, because the entire study area could not be surveyed, it is possible that some unobserved areas contain Ashe juniper. While Ashe juniper is a key component of GCWA habitat, other factors, including a mature closed-canopy woodland structure, a mix of oak species, and the presence of mature juniper with shredding bark for nesting material, are also necessary for suitable habitat. Additionally, no element occurrence (EO) records are reported by TXNDD within the study area. CPS Energy will consult with USFWS to determine appropriate mitigation and avoidance measures if suitable habitat (e.g., nesting, foraging) is confirmed in or adjacent to the ROW during field surveys.

The federally proposed endangered tricolored bat may also occur within the study area, particularly in trees, culverts, or abandoned buildings. Because tricolored bat habitat is highly adaptable and can include many types of forested communities, one must assume that suitable habitat may be removed if ROW clearing is performed. However, the current tricolored bat modeled habitat, as defined by USFWS, is not within the study area (USFWS, 2022). CPS Energy will conduct surveys for active roosting sites and coordinate with USFWS to determine any necessary avoidance or mitigation measures if these sites are identified.

The monarch butterfly, a species proposed for federal listing as threatened, may also occur within the study area as a habitat generalist. It is commonly found along vegetated roadsides and open areas with nectar plants. CPS Energy will avoid impacting this species by minimizing habitat disruption during construction.

A field survey of potential suitable habitat for federally protected species will be completed after PUC approval of a primary alternative route. CPS Energy will consult with USFWS and follow the CPS Energy Habitat Conservation Plan regarding avoidance measures and mitigation if suitable habitat for any of the listed species is identified.

State Listed Species

The white-faced ibis (*Plegadis chihi*), wood stork (*Mycteria americana*), whooping crane (*Grus americana*), interior least tern *(Sternula antillarum athalassos*), black bear (*Ursus americanus*), white-nosed coati (*Nasua narica*), Cascade Caverns salamander (*Eurycea*

latitans), false spike (*Fusconaia mitchelli*), and Cagle's map turtle (G*raptemys caglei*) are not anticipated to occur within the study area due to the lack of potential suitable habitat. No adverse impacts to these species are anticipated due to the Project.

The Texas tortoise (*Gopherus berlandieri*) may occur within the study area if suitable habitat, such as scrub forests and semi-arid regions, is available. However, no EO records are reported by TXNDD within the study area for this species. CPS Energy will conduct field surveys to identify potential habitats and implement avoidance measures to minimize disturbance. If present, these species may experience temporary disturbance during construction or harm if they have burrowed during colder months. With avoidance measures, the Project is not expected to result in significant impacts to Texas tortoise populations.

The Texas horned lizard (*Phrynosoma cornutum*) inhabits open arid and semiarid regions with sparse vegetation, including prairies, playas, dunes, and foothills, with soil textures ranging from sandy to rocky. The study area contains some semi-arid habitat suitable for this species. However, no EO records are reported by TXNDD within the study area for this species. CPS Energy will conduct field surveys to identify potential habitats and implement avoidance measures to minimize disturbance. If present, Texas horned lizards may experience temporary disturbance during construction or harm if burrowed or camouflaged within the ROW. During warmer months, when these lizards are more active and aboveground, they may be at increased risk of direct encounters with construction equipment. The Project is not expected to result in significant impacts to Texas horned lizard populations.

The Texas salamander (*Eurycea neotenes*) may occur within the study area if suitable aquatic habitats are present, particularly near spring outflows. CPS Energy proposes to span all surface waters crossed by the PUC-approved route and will implement a SWPPP to prevent sedimentation into these waters and a groundwater protection plan if groundwater is encountered during bedrock excavation, ensuring protection for aquatic species.

4.2 Impacts on Human Resources/Community Values

4.2.1 Land Use

The magnitude of potential impacts to land use resulting from the construction of a transmission line is determined by the amount of land (land use type) temporarily or permanently displaced by the actual ROW and by the compatibility of the facility with adjacent land uses. During construction, temporary impacts to land uses within the ROW might occur due to the movement of workers, equipment, and materials through the area. Construction noise and dust, as well as temporary disruptions of traffic flow, might also temporarily affect local residents and businesses in the area immediately adjacent to the ROW. Coordination between CPS Energy, their respective contractors, and landowners regarding ROW access and construction scheduling should minimize these disruptions.

The evaluation criteria used to compare potential land use impacts include overall route length, route length parallel to existing linear features (including apparent property boundaries), route proximity to habitable structures, route proximity to park and recreational areas, and route length across various land use types. An analysis of the existing land use within and adjacent to the existing and proposed ROW is required to evaluate the potential impacts.

Alternative Route Length

The length of a primary alternative route can be an indicator of the relative magnitude of land use impacts. Generally, all other factors being equal, a shorter route results in crossing less land, which can result in fewer potential impacts. The total lengths of the primary alternative routes vary from approximately 5.51 miles for Alternative Route 16, to approximately 7.72 miles for Alternative Route 7. The differences in route lengths reflect the direct or indirect pathway of each primary alternative route between the project endpoints. The length of the primary alternative routes may also reflect the effort to parallel existing linear features, such as apparent property boundaries, and the geographic diversity of the primary alternative routes. The approximate lengths for each of the primary alternative routes are presented in **Table 2-1** (**Section 2.8**) and **Table 4-1** (**Appendix D**).

Compatible ROW

PUC Substantive Rule 25.101(b)(3)(B) requires that an applicant for a CCN, and ultimately the PUC, consider whether a new transmission line is within existing compatible ROWs and/or are parallel to existing compatible ROWs, apparent property lines, or other natural or cultural features. Criteria were used to evaluate the use of existing transmission line ROW, length parallel and adjacent to existing transmission line ROW, length of route parallel to other existing linear ROWs, and length of ROW parallel and adjacent to apparent property lines.

Seventeen of the primary alternative routes (1 through 8, 14 through 20, 28 and 29) utilize a portion of an existing transmission line ROW for approximately 0.13-mile. Eighteen of the primary alternative routes parallel an existing transmission line ROW and range from approximately 0.14 mile for Alternative Routes 1 through 8, 14, 16, 19, 20, 28, and 29 to approximately 1.11 miles for Alternative Routes 15 and 17 (see **Table 4-1** in **Appendix D**).

All primary alternative routes include lengths parallel to other existing ROW (roadways, etc.) and range from approximately 0.11 mile for Alternative Routes 15 and 17, to approximately 3.58 miles for Alternative Route 13. The lengths of ROW parallel to other existing ROW for each of the primary alternative routes are presented in **Table 4-1** (**Appendix D**).

All primary alternative routes have lengths of ROW parallel and adjacent to apparent property lines. The length of primary alternative routes parallel and adjacent to apparent property lines range from 2.27 miles each for Alternative Route 23, to approximately 5.01 miles for Alternative Route 9. The lengths paralleling apparent property lines for each of the primary alternative routes are presented in **Table 4-1** (**Appendix D)**.

Typically, a more representative account for the consideration of whether a new transmission line route is parallel to existing compatible ROWs, apparent property lines, or other natural or cultural features is demonstrated with the percentage of the total route length parallel to any of these existing linear features. This percentage can be calculated for each primary alternative route by adding up the total length parallel to existing transmission lines, other existing ROW, and apparent property lines and then dividing the result by the total length of the route. It should also be noted that if a segment parallels more than one existing linear corridor it was only tabulated once for this calculation. For

example, if a segment parallels both an apparent property line and a roadway, only the longest distance will be included in the total length and percentage evaluation criteria. All of the primary alternative routes parallel existing linear features for some portion of their lengths. The percentage of the primary alternative routes paralleling existing linear features ranges from 46 percent for Alternative Routes 3 and 4, to 79 percent for Alternative Route 18 (see **Table 4-1** in **Appendix D**).

Developed and Residential Areas

Typically, one of the most important measures of potential land use impacts is the number of habitable structures located in the vicinity of each primary alternative route. Based on directions provided by the PUC, habitable structure identification is included with the CCN application. Halff determined the number and distance of habitable structures located within 300 feet of the centerline of each primary alternative route through the use of GIS software, interpretation of aerial photography and verification during reconnaissance surveys, where practical. To account for photographic interpretation limitations such as shadows, tree canopies, and horizontal accuracy of the photography, Halff identified all habitable structures within a measured distance of 320 feet of the centerline of each primary alternative route.

Due to the nature of the study area, all 31 of the primary alternative routes have habitable structures located within 300 feet of their centerlines. Alternative Routes 25, 26, and 27 have the least number of habitable structures located within 300 feet of their centerline at 36 each. Alternative Route 17 has the most habitable structures located within 300 feet of its centerline at 230. The number of habitable structures located within 300 feet of each of the primary alternative route centerlines are documented in **Table 4-1** (**Appendix D**).

General descriptions of the habitable structures located within 300 feet of each of the primary alternative route centerlines and the closest distance from those segments are documented in **Table 4-3** (**Appendix D**) and identified on **Figure 3-1** located in **Appendix C** (map pocket). It is evident on aerial photography that several route segments are proximal to high-density residential neighborhoods that are in varying stages of development. Habitable structure measurements reflect conditions that were confirmed from public ROW as of April 10, 2025. It is recognized that as additional homes are constructed in these areas, as well as in other planned developments, additional habitable structures may ultimately be within 300 feet of many route segments.

Habitable structures are clustered throughout the study area, and habitable structures in **Table 4-2** are consistent with this distribution as some segments have little or no spatial relationship to a habitable structure, whereas several segments have many. In some instances, a segment utilizes open space parallel to a roadway or property boundary but may have a residential subdivision on the other side of the road or property (e.g., Segments E2, F2, G1, and J1). In some cases, routing constraints restricted options to undeveloped areas, often floodplains, where residential subdivisions bordered one or both sides of the segment (e.g., Segments F1, G3, and H2). Those portions of the study area that were more rural may have structures with several other attendant structures (e.g., sheds, outbuildings) detached from the habitable structure. Halff was overinclusive in including these structures if they could meet the definition of a habitable structure (i.e., intended to be inhabited on a daily or regular basis).

Lands with Conservation Easements

As discussed in **Section 3.2.1**, there are no known conservation easements within or intersecting the study area. Therefore, the Project will not have an impact on lands with conservation easements.

4.2.2 Agriculture

Impacts on agricultural land uses can generally be ranked by degree of potential impact, with the least potential impact occurring in areas where cultivation is not the primary use (pastureland/rangeland), followed by cultivated croplands, which have a higher degree of potential impact. Most existing agricultural land uses may be resumed within the ROW following construction. None of the primary alternative routes cross any length of cropland. The Project will have no significant impact on cropland.

All 31 primary alternative routes cross some length of pastureland/rangeland; however, because the ROW for this Project will not be fenced or otherwise separated from adjacent lands, there will be no significant long-term displacement of farming or grazing activities. Alternative route lengths crossing pastureland areas range from approximately 0.21-mile for Alternative Route 15, to approximately 1.80 miles for Alternative Route 8.

None of the primary alternative routes cross lands with known mobile irrigation systems (rolling or pivot type). The lengths of each of the primary alternative routes crossing

cropland, pastureland/rangeland, and land with known mobile irrigation systems are presented in **Table 4-1** (**Appendix D**).

4.2.3 Transportation/Aviation

Transportation Features

Potential impacts to transportation could include temporary disruption of traffic or conflicts with future proposed roadways and/or utility improvements. Traffic disruptions would include those associated with the movement of equipment and materials to the ROW, and slightly increased traffic flow and/or periodic congestion during the construction phase of the Project. In the less developed portions of the study area, these impacts are typically considered minor, temporary, and short-term. In the more developed portions of the study area, the temporary impacts to traffic flow can be significant during construction but would be temporary and short-term. As mentioned in **Section 3.2.3**, there are eleven state roadway projects planned or underway within the study area. The Project is not expected to have any significant impacts on these roadway projects. CPS Energy will coordinate with the appropriate agencies to address any traffic flow impacts or necessary permits.

All of the primary alternative routes cross SH 211 for a portion of their lengths. Alternative Routes 1, 7, 11, 13, and 28 cross SH 211 three times. The remaining 26 primary alternative routes cross SH 211 only once (see **Table 4-1** in **Appendix D**). Additionally, none of the primary alternative routes cross any FM or RM roads.

Aviation Facilities

According to FAA regulations, Title 14 CFR Part 77, the construction of a transmission line requires FAA notification if tower structure heights exceed the height of an imaginary surface extending outward and upward at a slope of 100:1 for a horizontal distance of 20,000 feet from the nearest point of the nearest runway of a public or military airport having at least one runway longer than 3,200 feet. The FAA also requires notification if tower structure heights exceed a 50:1 slope for a horizontal distance of 10,000 feet from the nearest runway of a public or military airport where no runway is longer than 3,200 feet in length, and if tower structure heights exceed a 25:1 slope for a horizontal distance of 5,000 feet for heliports.

There are no public FAA registered airports with at least one runway longer than 3,200 feet located within 20,000 feet of the ROW centerline for any of the primary alternative

routes. There are no FAA registered airport having no runway longer than 3,200 feet located within 10,000 feet of any of the ROW centerline for any of the primary alternative routes. Additionally, there were no private airstrips identified within 10,000 feet of the ROW centerline for any of the primary alternative routes, nor were there any heliports identified within 5,000 feet. Although there may be PELAs designated within the study area.

Following PUC approval of a route for the proposed transmission line, CPS Energy will make a final determination of the need for FAA notification, based on specific route location and structure design of the approved route. The result of this notification, and any subsequent coordination with the FAA, could include changes in the line design and/or potential requirements to mark the conductors and/or light the structures.

4.2.4 Communication Towers

All known facilities, including fifth generation, licensed with the FCC have been identified. No commercial AM radio transmitters were identified within 10,000 feet of the ROW centerline for any of the primary alternative routes. The number of FM radio transmitters, microwave towers, and other electronic communication facilities located within 2,000 feet of each of the primary alternative route ROW centerlines ranges from three each for 24 of the primary alternative routes, while the remaining seven primary alternative routes (2, 3, 4, 15, 16, 17, and 29) have four. None of the primary alternative routes are anticipated to have a substantial impact on electronic communication facilities or operations in the study area.

The number of electronic communication facilities located within 2,000 feet of the ROW centerline of the primary alternative routes is presented in **Table 4-1** (**Appendix D**). General descriptions of the electronic communication facilities located within 2,000 feet of the primary alternative route centerlines and the closest distance from those segments were measured using GIS software and aerial photograph interpretation (see **Table 4-4** in **Appendix D**) and displayed on **Figure 3-1** located in **Appendix C** (map pocket).

4.2.5 Utility Features

Utility features include existing electric transmission lines, distribution lines, water wells, pipelines, and oil and gas wells. Numerous water wells were identified within the study area and are mapped on **Figure 3-1** located in **Appendix C** (map pocket). The number of identifiable existing water wells within 200 feet of the ROW centerline of the primary

alternative routes is zero (0) for Alternative Routes 14 through 27 and two for Alternative Routes 1 through 13 and 28 through 31 which is presented in **Table 4-1** (**Appendix D**). None of the water wells located within 200 feet of the primary alternative routes are public supply water wells. If these utility features are crossed by or are in close vicinity to the primary alternative route centerline approved by the PUC, CPS Energy will coordinate with the appropriate entities to obtain necessary permits or permission as required.

All of the primary alternative routes cross an existing 345 kV transmission line once. This crossing is located just prior to the multiple potential alternative project endpoints along the existing Cagnon — Howard 138 kV transmission line.

The number of identifiable oil and gas wells or associated facilities within 200 feet of the ROW centerline of the primary alternative routes is zero (0) for 24 of the 31 primary alternative routes and one for Alternative Routes 1, 5, 7, 11, 13, 19, and 28. All of the primary alternative routes cross a 10.75-inch natural gas pipeline once. Additionally, there are six primary alternative routes (2, 9, 15, 17, 18 and 21) that have a portion of their length parallel and adjacent to this 10.75-inch natural gas pipeline. The length of ROW parallel and adjacent to the 10.75-inch natural gas pipeline ranges from zero (0) mile for 25 of the primary alternative routes, to approximately 1.47 miles for Alternative Routes 9, 15, and 18.

Furthermore, there is no primary alternative route that crosses any gravel pits, mines, or quarries (see **Table 4-1** in **Appendix D**). If additional unidentified utility features are crossed by or are in close vicinity to the primary alternative route approved by the PUC, CPS Energy will coordinate with appropriate entities to obtain necessary permits or permission as required.

4.2.6 Socioeconomics

Construction and operation of the Project is not anticipated to result in a significant change in the population or employment rate within the study area. For this Project, some short-term employment would be generated. CPS Energy normally uses contract labor supervised by each entity's respective employees during the clearing and construction phases of transmission line projects. Construction workers for the Project would likely commute to the work site on a daily or weekly basis instead of permanently relocating to the area. The temporary workforce increase would likely result in an increase in local retail

sales due to purchases of lodging, food, fuel, and other merchandise for the duration of construction activities. No additional CPS Energy staff would be required for line operations and maintenance.

4.2.7 Community Values

Adverse effects upon community values are defined as aspects of the Project that would significantly and negatively alter the use, enjoyment, or intrinsic value attached to an important area or resource by a community. This definition assumes that community concerns are applicable to this specific project's location and characteristics, and do not include objections to electric transmission lines in general.

Potential impacts on community resources can be classified into direct and indirect effects. Direct effects are those that would occur if the location and construction of a transmission line results in the removal or loss of public access to a valued resource. Indirect effects are those that would result from a loss in the enjoyment or use of a resource due to the characteristics (primarily aesthetic) of the proposed transmission line, structures, or ROW.

4.3 Impacts on Recreation and Park Areas

Potential impacts on parks or recreation areas include the disruption or preemption of recreation activities. As previously mentioned in **Section 3.3.1**, multiple parks or recreational areas meeting the definition set forth in the PUC application were identified within the study area.

There are 11 primary alternative routes that cross a portion of a park or recreation area. The length of ROW across parks or recreation areas ranges from 0 (zero) mile for 20 primary alternative routes to approximately 0.70 mile for Alternative Route 17. Additionally, all 31 primary alternative routes are located within 1,000 feet of parks and recreation areas and range from four for Alternative Routes 15 and 18, to 14 for Alternative Route 11. However, no substantial impacts to the use of the parks and recreation areas located within the study area are anticipated from any of the primary alternative routes. Also, no adverse impacts are anticipated for any other potential fishing or hunting areas from any of the primary alternative routes.

The length of each primary alternative route across parks and recreation areas, as well as the number of parks and recreations areas within 1,000 feet of the primary alternative routes, are presented in **Table 4-1** (**Appendix D**). General descriptions of the parks and recreation areas located within 1,000 feet of the primary alternative route centerlines and the closest distance from those segments were measured using GIS software and aerial photograph interpretation (see **Table 4-5** in **Appendix D**). All known park or recreational area locations are shown in **Figure 3-1** located in **Appendix C** (map pocket).

4.4 Impacts on Aesthetic Values

Aesthetic impacts, or impacts to visual resources, exist when the ROW, lines and/or structures of a transmission line system create an intrusion into, or substantially alter the character of the existing view. The significance of the impact is directly related to the quality of the view, in the case of natural scenic areas, or to the importance of the existing setting in the use and/or enjoyment of an area, in the case of valued community resources and recreational areas.

Construction of the Project could have both temporary and permanent aesthetic impacts. Temporary impacts would include views of the actual assembly and erection of the tower structures. If wooded areas are cleared, the brush and wood debris could have an additional negative temporary impact on the local visual environment. Permanent impacts from the Project would involve the views of the cleared ROW, tower structures, and lines from public viewpoints including roadways, recreational areas, and scenic overlooks.

The study area is located within the Texas Hill Country. However, there are no designated landscapes protected by legislation, and most forms of development exist within the study area. Potential visibility impacts were evaluated by estimating the length of each primary alternative route that would fall within the foreground visual zones (one-half mile with unobstructed views) of major highways, FM roads, and parks or recreational areas. The primary alternative route lengths within the foreground visual zone of major highways, FM roads, and parks or recreational areas were tabulated (see **Table 4-1** in **Appendix D**) and are discussed below.

All of the primary alternative routes have a portion of the route located within the foreground visual zone of major highways (SH 211 and US 90). Lengths range from approximately one mile for Alternative Route 17, to 7.72 miles for Alternative Route 7.

Alternative Route 17 is the only route with a portion (approximately 0.53 mile) of the route located within the foreground visual zone of FM 1957 (Potranco Road). All of the primary alternative routes have a portion of the route located within the foreground visual zone of parks or recreational areas. Length ranges from approximately 4.83 miles for Alternative Route 18, to approximately 7.65 miles for Alternative Route 2.

Overall, the character of the study area maintains a suburban feel characteristic of the Texas Hill Country region. The residential and commercial developments within the study area have already impacted the aesthetic quality within the region from public viewpoints. The construction of any of the primary alternative routes is not anticipated to significantly impact on the aesthetic quality of the landscape.

4.5 Impacts on Historical (Cultural Resource) Values

Methods for identifying, evaluating, and mitigating impacts on cultural resources have been established for federal projects or permitting actions, primarily for purposes of compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). Similar methods are often used when considering cultural resources affected by state-regulated undertakings. In either case, this process generally involves identification of significant (i.e., national- or state-designated) cultural resources within a Project's study area, determining the potential impacts of the Project on those resources, and implementing measures to avoid, minimize, or mitigate those impacts.

Impacts associated with the construction, operation, and maintenance of transmission lines can affect cultural resources either directly or indirectly. Construction activities associated with any proposed project can adversely impact cultural resources if those activities alter the integrity of key characteristics that contribute to a property's significance as defined by the standards of the NRHP or the Antiquities Code of Texas. These characteristics might include location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association for architectural and engineering resources or archeological information potential for archeological resources.

4.5.1 Direct Impacts

Typically, direct impacts could be caused by the actual construction of the line or through increased vehicular and pedestrian traffic and excavation for towers during the construction phase. If construction is required near historic structures, landscapes, or

districts, proper mitigation and avoidance measures would avoid adversely impacting such features during construction of a transmission line. Additionally, an increase in vehicular and/or pedestrian traffic might damage surficial or shallowly buried sites. Excavation for transmission structures could impact shallow or deeply buried archeological sites. Direct impacts might also include isolation of a cultural resource from or alteration of its surrounding environment.

4.5.2 Indirect Impacts

Indirect impacts include those effects caused by the Project that are farther removed in distance or that occur later in time but are reasonably foreseeable. These indirect impacts might include introduction of visual or audible elements that are out of character with the resource or its setting. Indirect impacts might also occur as a result of alterations in the pattern of land use, changes in population density, accelerated growth rates, or increased pedestrian or vehicular traffic. Absent best management practices, proper mitigation, and avoidance measures, historic buildings, structures, landscapes, and districts are among the types of resources that could be adversely impacted by the indirect impact of a transmission line.

The preferred form of mitigation for direct and indirect impacts on cultural resources is avoidance through project modifications. Additional mitigation measures for direct impacts might include implementing a program for data recovery excavations if an archeological site cannot be avoided. Indirect impacts on historic properties and landscapes can be lessened through careful design and landscaping considerations, such as using vegetation screens or berms, if practicable. Additionally, relocation might be possible for some structures.

4.5.3 Summary of Cultural Resource Impacts

A review of the THC, NPS, and TxDOT data, as described in **Section 3.5**, indicated that there are 25 archeological sites recorded within 1,000 feet of the 31 primary alternative route centerlines. There are no NRHP-listed resources, cemeteries, OTHMs, or SALs within this same vicinity (see **Table 4-1** in **Appendix D**). The distance of each recorded site located within 1,000 feet of the primary alternative route centerlines were measured using GIS software and aerial photography interpretation. The cultural resources recorded within 1,000 feet of each primary alternative route centerline and the closest distance from those segments are documented in **Table 4-6** (**Appendix D**) and summarized below.

Of the 25 archeological sites recorded within 1,000 feet of the primary alternative routes, seven are crossed by the primary alternative routes. Alternative Routes 1, 5, 6, 7, 11, 13, 19, 23, and 28 cross Site 41BX1826 which is described as lithic scatter and historic homestead with undetermined NRHP eligibility. Alternative Routes 9, 15, 17, and 18 cross Site 41BX2063 which is described as lithic quarry and procurement site with undetermined NRHP eligibility. Alternative Routes 15 and 17 cross Site 41BX2064 which is described as a hearth field with undetermined NRHP eligibility. Alternative Routes 2 and 21 cross Site 41BX2279 which is described as unknown precontact with undetermined NRHP eligibility. Alternative Routes 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 19, 28, 29, 30, and 31 cross Site 41BX2282 which is described as lithic scatter with undetermined NRHP eligibility. Alternative Routes 2, 4, 6, 10, 29, 30, and 31 cross Site 41BX2609 which is described as lithic scatter with undetermined NRHP eligibility. Alternative Route 8 crosses Site 41BX2610 which is described as lithic scatter/procurement site with undetermined NRHP eligibility.

Alternative Routes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 28, and 29 are within 1,000 feet of Site 41BX1397 which is described as lithic scatter with ineligible NRHP eligibility. Of these 17 primary alternative routes, Alternative Routes 2, 3, 4, 15, 16, 17, and 29 are nearest, approximately 415 feet from Site 41BX1397.

Alternative Routes 9, 15, 17, and 18 are within 1,000 feet of Site 41BX1607 which is described as a historic ranch with undetermined NRHP eligibility. Of these four primary alternative routes, Alternative Routes 15 and 17 are nearest, approximately 45 feet from Site 41BX1607.

All primary alternative routes are within 1,000 feet of Site 41BX1684 which is described as lithic scatter with ineligible NRHP eligibility. Of the 31 primary alternative routes, Alternative Routes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 28, and 29 are nearest, approximately 355 feet from Site 41BX1684.

Alternative Routes 28, 29, 30, and 31 are within 1,000 feet of Site 41BX1711 which is described as a lithic procurement site with historic component and ineligible NRHP eligibility. All four primary alternative routes are approximately 900 feet from Site 41BX1711.

Alternative Routes 5, 6, 19, and 23 are within 1,000 feet of Site 41BX1822 which is described as a precontact open campsite with undetermined NRHP eligibility. All four primary alternative routes are approximately 555 feet from Site 41BX1822.

Alternative Routes 8, 10, 25, 26, 27, and 30 are within 1,000 feet of Site 41BX1826 (information regarding the primary alternative routes that cross this site are provided above) which is described as lithic scatter and historic homestead with undetermined NRHP eligibility. All six primary alternative routes are approximately 385 feet from Site 41BX1826.

Alternative Routes 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 19, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, and 30 are within 1,000 feet of Site 41BX1827 which is described as a precontact open campsite with undetermined NRHP eligibility. Of these 15 primary alternative routes, Alternative Routes 5, 6, 19, and 23 are nearest, approximately 290 feet from Site 41BX1827.

Alternative Routes 9, 15, 17, and 18 are within 1,000 feet of Site 41BX1971 which is described as a precontact campsite with undetermined NRHP eligibility. All four primary alternative routes are approximately 270 feet from Site 41BX1971.

Alternative Routes 2, 9, 15, 17, 18, and 21 are within 1,000 feet of Site 41BX1972 which is described as lithic scatter with undetermined NRHP eligibility. Of these six primary alternative routes, Alternative Routes 9, 15, 17, and 18 are nearest, approximately 945 feet from Site 41BX1972.

Alternative Routes 3, 12, 14, 16, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, and 27 are within 1,000 feet of Site 41BX2063 (information regarding the primary alternative routes that cross this site are provided above) which is described as lithic quarry and procurement site with undetermined NRHP eligibility. All 12 primary alternative routes are approximately 920 feet from Site 41BX2063.

Alternative Routes 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, and 31 are within 1,000 feet of Site 41BX2278 which is described as 20th century occupation and lithic scatter with undetermined NRHP eligibility. Of these 20 primary alternative

routes, Alternative Routes 3, 8, 12, 14, 16, 20, 22, 24, 25, and 26 are nearest, approximately 315 feet from Site 41BX2278.

Alternative Routes 3, 8, 12, 14, 16, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, and 27 are within 1,000 feet of Site 41BX2279 (information regarding the primary alternative routes that cross this site are provided above) which is described as unknown precontact with undetermined NRHP eligibility. Of these 12 primary alternative routes, Alternative Routes 3, 8, 12, 14, 16, 20, 22, 24, 25, and 26 are nearest, approximately 505 feet from Site 41BX2279.

Alternative Routes 2, 3, 8, 12, 14, 16, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, and 27 are within 1,000 feet of Site 41BX2280 which is described as lithic scatter with undetermined NRHP eligibility. Of these 14 primary alternative routes, Alternative Routes 3, 8, 12, 14, 16, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, and 27 are nearest, approximately 660 feet from Site 41BX2280.

Alternative Routes 9 and 18 are within 1,000 feet of Site 41BX2281 which is described as a historic farmstead and lithic scatter with undetermined NRHP eligibility. Both primary alternative routes are approximately 270 feet from Site 41BX2281.

Alternative Routes 1, 5, 7, 11, 13, 19, and 28 are within 1,000 feet of Site 41BX2409 which is described as lithic scatter with undetermined NRHP eligibility. All seven primary alternative routes are approximately 215 feet from Site 41BX2409.

Alternative Routes 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 19, 28, 29, 30, and 31 are within 1,000 feet of Site 41BX2480 which is described as lithic scatter with undetermined NRHP eligibility. All 15 primary alternative routes are approximately 160 feet from Site 41BX2480.

Alternative Routes 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 19, 28, 29, 30, and 31 are within 1,000 feet of Site 41BX2481 which is described as lithic scatter with ineligible in ROW NRHP eligibility. All 15 primary alternative routes are approximately 160 feet from Site 41BX2481.

Alternative Routes 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 19, 28, 29, 30, and 31 are within 1,000 feet of Site 41BX2482 which is described as lithic scatter and historic scatter with ineligible

in ROW NRHP eligibility. All 15 primary alternative routes are approximately 155 feet from Site 41BX2482.

Alternative Routes 3, 9, 12, and 19 are within 1,000 feet of Site 41BX2491 which is described as a farmstead and historic scatter with undetermined NRHP eligibility. All four primary alternative routes are approximately 70 feet from Site 41BX2491.

Alternative Routes 2 and 21 are within 1,000 feet of Site 41BX2509 which is described as a lithic scatter and historic scatter with undetermined NRHP eligibility. Both primary alternative routes are approximately 330 feet from Site 41BX2509.

Alternative Routes 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, and 31 are within 1,000 feet of Site 41BX2608 which is described as lithic scatter with undetermined NRHP eligibility. Of these 18 primary alternative routes, Alternative Routes 3, 8, 14, 16, 20, 22, 25, and 26 are nearest, approximately 345 feet from Site 41BX2608.

Alternative Routes 1, 5, 7, 8, 11, 13, 19, 23, 27 and 28 are within 1,000 feet of Site 41BX2609 (information regarding the primary alternative routes that cross this site are provided above) which is described as lithic scatter with undetermined NRHP eligibility. Of these ten primary alternative routes, Alternative Route 8 is nearest, approximately 295 feet from Site 41BX2609.

Although portions of the study area have been previously surveyed for cultural resources, the potential for undiscovered cultural resources does exist along all primary alternative routes. To assess this potential, a review of site and survey data within the study area, as well as soils and geologic data, and topographic variables was undertaken by a professional archeologist to identify areas along the primary alternative routes where unrecorded archeological resources have a higher probability to occur. These HPAs were identified near and along streams and water sources, terraces, topographic high points, near previously recorded sites, and particularly where previous surveys have not been conducted. To facilitate the data evaluation each HPA was mapped using GIS and the length of HPA tabulated.

Each primary alternative route has a length of ROW across HPAs for cultural resources which ranges from approximately 3.28 miles for Alternative Route 21, to approximately 6.11 miles for Alternative Route 12 (see **Table 4-1** in **Appendix D**).

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5.0 AGENCY CORRESPONDENCE

A list of federal, state, and local regulatory agencies elected officials and organizations was developed to receive a consultation letter regarding the Project. The purpose of the letter was to inform the various agencies and officials of the Project and provide them with an opportunity to provide information regarding resources and potential issues within the study area. Various federal, state and local agencies and officials that may have potential concerns and/or regulatory permitting requirements for the Project were contacted. Halff utilized websites and telephone confirmations to identify local officials. Copies of all correspondence with the various state/federal regulatory agencies and local/county officials and departments are included in **Appendix A**.

Federal, state and local agencies/officials contacted are listed below.

Federal

- Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)
- Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) – Region 6
- United States Department of Defense (DoD) Military Aviation and Installation Siting Clearinghouse
- Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) – San Antonio Service Center
- United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) – Fort Worth District
- United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) – Region 6
- United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) – Austin Ecological Services Field Office

State

- Railroad Commission of Texas (RRC)
- Texas Agricultural Land Trust
- Texas Cave Management Association
- Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ)
- Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT) – Aviation Division, Environmental Affairs Division, Planning and Programming, and San Antonio District Engineer
- Texas General Land Office (GLO)
- Texas Historical Commission (THC)
- Texas Land Trust Council (TLTC)

- Texas Land Conservancy (TLC)
- Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD)
- Texas Water Development Board (TWDB)
- The Nature Conservancy (TNC) – Texas Chapter

Local Agencies/Officials

- Alamo Area Council of Governments
- Alamo Soil and Water Conservation District – Chairman and Area 3 Representative
- Bexar County Judge and Commissioners Court Precinct 1
- Bexar County Economic and Community Development
- Bexar County Manager
- Bexar County Floodplain Development Services Engineer
- Bexar County Historical Commission
- Bexar County Public Works
- City of San Antonio Mayor
- City of San Antonio Economic Development Department
- City of San Antonio Department of Planning and Community Development
- Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) Development and Business Services Center – City of San Antonio
- City of San Antonio Public Works Department Environmental Management and Development Services
- City of San Antonio Parks and Recreation Department Edwards Aquifer Protection Program
- City of San Antonio Transportation Department
- Edwards Aquifer Authority (EAA) – Districts 5, 6, and 7
- Medina Valley Independent School District (ISD)
- Northside ISD
- Southwest ISD
- San Antonio River Authority (SARA)
- San Antonio Water System (SAWS) Resource Compliance Division and President, Chief Executive Officer
- World Heritage Office – City of San Antonio

In addition to letters sent to the agencies listed, Halff also requested and reviewed TXNDD EORs from TPWD (TPWD, 2024b). Halff also requested and reviewed previously recorded archeological site information from TARL and reviewed the THC's TASA for additional cultural resource information. As of the date of this document, written responses to letters sent in relation to the study area that were received are listed and summarized below.

Federal

The FAA responded by email on January 24, 2025, stating that if CPS Energy is planning to sponsor any construction or alterations which may affect navigable airspace, an FAA Form 7460-1 must be filed electronically via a website listed on the attached letter.

FEMA responded by email on February 5, 2025, requesting the community floodplain administrator be contacted for the review and possible permit requirements for the Project.

The United States DoD Military Aviation and Installation Siting Clearinghouse responded by email on December 9, 2024, expressing gratitude for the opportunity to review the Project. A follow-up email was received on January 27, 2025, stating the Project, as proposed, will have minimal impact on military operations conducted in the area. Furthermore, it stated only an informal review was conducted and the DoD is not bound by this conclusion. The DoD requested that Project Number 2024-12-T-DEV-05 be provided in the comments section in the filing of the Obstruction Evaluation Airport Airspace Analysis (OE/AAA) process, to expediate the process.

The USACE Regulatory Division responded by email on December 11, 2024, stating the Project has been assigned a regulatory project manager and Project Number SWF-2024-00590 for all future correspondence. They also noted that it is unlawful to start work without a Department of the Army permit if one is required. The USACE sent a follow-up email dated December 12, 2024, stating that they were unable to determine if a USACE permit would be required from the information provided. The USACE stated they would close the current request and re-open it when additional information is received.

State

The TCEQ responded by email on January 7, 2025, stating that the Project would need to conform with the requirements of the Clean Air Act due to Bexar County being located within a designated nonattainment area.

The GLO responded with a letter dated December 13, 2024, stating that it did not appear that the GLO will have any environmental issues or land use constraints at this time. Additionally, the GLO requested further coordination if the PUC approved route would cross any streambeds or Permanent School Fund lands which would a require an easement from their agency.

The THC responded by email on January 3, 2025, stating that most of the study area has not been previously surveyed to modern archeological standards in Texas. Many archaeological sites have been recorded within the study area, many of which lack designations for the NRHP or as a SAL. They recommended that a professional archaeologist search for previously recorded historical properties and identify high-probability areas for the archaeological survey. Furthermore, the THC stated that if any portion of the Project crosses lands or waters owned or controlled by the State of Texas or any political subdivision thereof, or has the potential to affect a SAL, those areas will also be subject to the Antiquities Code of Texas. Consequently, a Texas Antiquities Permit will be required before conducting a survey across these lands.

The TPWD's Wildlife Habitat Assessment (WHAB) program sent an automated response email on December 6, 2024, acknowledging receipt of notification about the Project. No additional responses have been received.

The TNC sent an email on December 20, 2024, acknowledging notification of the Project. They stated that at this time they had no concerns about potential impacts on their projects or the environment.

The RRC sent an email on December 30, 2024, acknowledging notification of the Project and request for information. They provided links to online RRC GIS resources that feature oil, gas, and pipeline data and information about permitting.

Local Agencies/Officials

Bexar County Public Works responded by email on December 12, 2024, stating that there are no zoning or land use regulations in effect for the Project outside of the City of San Antonio Military Protection Area (MPA). Additionally, Permit Verification Guidelines were attached to the response.

A representative from the City of San Antonio's Development Services Department responded by email on December 17, 2024, advising that golden-cheeked warbler habitat could be present. The letter also indicated that the Project overlaps with the Extraterritorial Jurisdiction (ETJ) MPA and that the Project would need to comply with the associated regulations for the MPA. Furthermore, the Project is within the San Antonio ETJ and therefore the City would enforce subdivision regulations, the tree ordinance, sign code, irrigation permits, etc.

Media Valley ISD responded by email on January 2, 2025, requesting additional information on the Project as multiple existing and proposed campus sites could be affected by the Project.

The SARA responded by email on December 13, 2024, stating that it is not aware of any existing or past environmental concerns at the proposed Omicron Substation location or the study area. Additionally, they stated that there are floodplain restrictions associated with Potranca and Lucas Creek.

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6.0 PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

CPS Energy hosted a public open house meeting within the study area to solicit comments, concerns and input from residents, landowners, public officials, and other interested parties. The purpose of this meeting was to:

- Promote a better understanding of the Project, including the purpose, need, potential benefits and impacts, and the PUC CCN application approval process.
- Inform the public with regard to the routing procedure, schedule, and decision-making process.
- Ensure that the decision-making process adequately identifies and considers the values and concerns of the public and community leaders.

The public meeting was held on February 13, 2025, from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. at Ladera Elementary School Cafeteria, 14750 West Grosenbacher Road in San Antonio, Texas. Invitation letters were sent to landowners who owned property within 300 feet of a preliminary alternative route segment. CPS Energy mailed 634 invitation letters to landowners on January 30, 2025. Each landowner that received an invitation letter also received a map of the study area depicting the preliminary alternative route segments (see **Appendix B**). An advertisement for the open house was also published in the San Antonio Express News on February 2 and February 9, 2025, and in La Prensa on February 2 and February 9, 2025 (see **Appendix B**).

At the meeting, engineers, GIS analysts, biologists, project managers, and regulatory professionals from CPS Energy and Halff were available to answer questions regarding the Project. Manned information stations were set up that provided typical 138 kV pole types, a list of agencies contacted, land-use and environmental criteria for transmission lines, and an environmental and land use constraints map on aerial photograph base. The station displays shown at the public meeting are available in **Appendix B**. CPS Energy also provided three GIS interactive stations operated by a Halff GIS analysts. These GIS computer stations allowed attendees to view more-detailed digital maps of the preliminary alternative route segments and submit comments digitally and spatially. The information station format is advantageous because it facilitates one-on-one discussions and encourages personalized landowner interactions.

Each individual in attendance was offered the opportunity to sign their name on the sign-in sheet and given three handouts. The first handout was an information brochure that provided general information about the Project. The second handout was a questionnaire that solicited comments on the Project and an evaluation of the information presented at the public meeting. Individuals were asked to fill out the questionnaire after visiting the information stations and speaking with Halff and CPS Energy personnel. The third handout was a Frequently Asked Questions document providing an overview of the Project as well as a description of the regulatory process. Copies of the brochure, questionnaire, and Frequently Asked Questions are located in **Appendix B**.

A total of nine individuals signed in as attendees at the public meeting and thirteen questionnaire responses were submitted at or after the public meeting. For the respondents that attended the public meeting, results of the completed questionnaires supported that the need for the Project had been adequately explained and that the exhibits and explanations of the need for the Project were helpful. Likewise, the respondents indicated that the information presented was helpful to them in understanding the Project.

The questionnaire requested input from the respondents regarding a list of 13 factors that are taken into consideration when identifying and evaluating proposed transmission line projects (see a complete list of the criteria on the questionnaire in **Appendix B**). They were asked to rank each of these criteria, with **1** being the most important factor and **5** being the least important factor. Of those attendees that ranked the criteria, the five criteria that were ranked by the respondents as being the most important are listed in descending order:

- Impact to residences: 6 (60 percent)
- Impact to business: 1 (10 percent)
- Parallel to property lines: 1 (10 percent)
- Total project cost: 1 (10 percent)
- Impact to streams/floodplains: 1 (10 percent)

Respondents were asked if there are other factors that should be considered when identifying and evaluating a proposed transmission line project. Written responses included:

- Economic impacts on property owners, businesses, and the city
- Impacts on wildlife
- Opinions of property owners
- Utilizing undeveloped land versus developed land and existing ROW
- Increased traffic

When asked which of the situations applied to them, responses were as follows:

- Nine indicated that the proposed transmission line project is near their home/business
- Seven indicated that the proposed transmission line project crosses their property

Respondents were also asked if there was any other information, they would like the Project Team to know or take into consideration when evaluating the Project, responses included:

- Requests to not use Segment I5.
- Concerns were raised regarding Segments I1, I2, H1, H2, and H3 potentially diminishing the value of their planned development. The developer spent additional funds to avoid the presence of overhead electric lines along their planned parkway road. They are also worried about the visibility of Segments G4 and G5 from their development. As a result, they have requested that the approved route for the Project follows the existing transmission lines located within a floodplain or runs alongside US 90.
- General concerns about potential damage to the environment.
- Requests to prioritize the use of already developed land to minimize the clearing of vegetation.

6.1 Post Open House

After the open house meeting on February 13, 2025, CPS Energy staff communicated with various landowners, landowner groups, and property developers within the study area. The purpose of these meetings was generally to inform the landowners or their

representatives about the Project, the transmission line routing process, the PUC process, and to gather information from the landowners or their representatives about potential routing constraints on their property and issues/concerns the landowners had about potential route segment locations. Information received by CPS Energy staff resulted in modifications to some of the preliminary alternative route segments as well as the identification of new alternative route segments, which are described in detail below. The preliminary alternative segments shown at the open house meeting are presented in **Figure 2-3**. The primary alternative route segments resulting from the segment revisions described below are shown in **Figure 2-4** and **Figure 3-1** located in **Appendix C** (map pocket).

6.2 Segment Modifications

Segment D5 was modified by shifting it to the northwest to avoid a previously unknown constraint. As a result of shifting Segment D5, Segments C3, C4, C5 and D6 and two nodes were modified (see **Figure 6-1**).

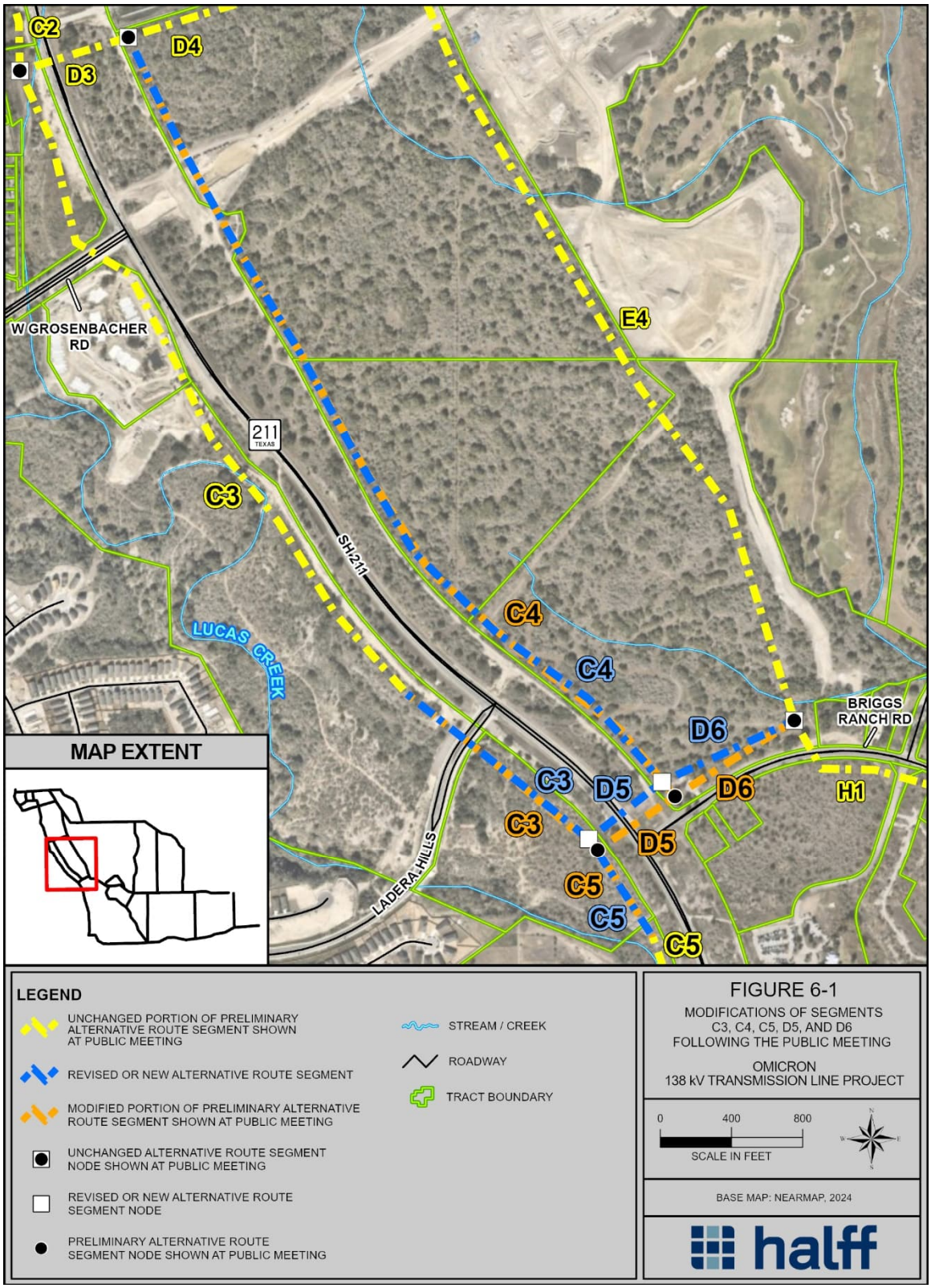
Segments F1, F2 and G1 were shifted slightly to the south to better parallel apparent property boundaries. As a result, of shifting Segments F1, F2 and G1, one node was modified (see **Figure 6-2**).

Segment G4 was modified by shifting the segment to the east to better reflect the apparent property boundaries of a planned residential development in response to landowner concerns. As a result of shifting Segment G4, Segments G1, G2, H4 and I1 and two nodes were modified (see **Figure 6-3**).

Segments H3, H4, I1, I2, and I3 were modified to better reflect the location of a planned residential development roadway in response to landowner concerns. As a result of these adjustments, Segments H1, H2, G3, G5, I4, I5, J1, and J2 were also modified along with seven nodes (see **Figure 6-4**).

6.3 Segment Additions

Segments H5, H6, and H7 were added to increase geographic diversity and offer additional alternative route segments in response to landowner concerns regarding planned development in the area (see **Figure 6-5**).


C2
D3
D4
E4
W GROSENBACHER RD
211 TEXAS
C3
SH 211
LUCAS CREEK
C4
C4
BRIGGS RANCH RD
D6
C3
D5
D6
H1
C3
D5
LADERA HILLS
C5
C5
C5
MAP EXTENT
LEGEND
UNCHANGED PORTION OF PRELIMINARY ALTERNATIVE ROUTE SEGMENT SHOWN AT PUBLIC MEETING
REVISED OR NEW ALTERNATIVE ROUTE SEGMENT
MODIFIED PORTION OF PRELIMINARY ALTERNATIVE ROUTE SEGMENT SHOWN AT PUBLIC MEETING
UNCHANGED ALTERNATIVE ROUTE SEGMENT NODE SHOWN AT PUBLIC MEETING
REVISED OR NEW ALTERNATIVE ROUTE SEGMENT NODE
PRELIMINARY ALTERNATIVE ROUTE SEGMENT NODE SHOWN AT PUBLIC MEETING
STREAM / CREEK
ROADWAY
TRACT BOUNDARY
FIGURE 6-1
MODIFICATIONS OF SEGMENTS C3, C4, C5, D5, AND D6 FOLLOWING THE PUBLIC MEETING
OMICRON 138 kV TRANSMISSION LINE PROJECT
0
400
800
SCALE IN FEET
BASE MAP: NEARMAP, 2024
halff

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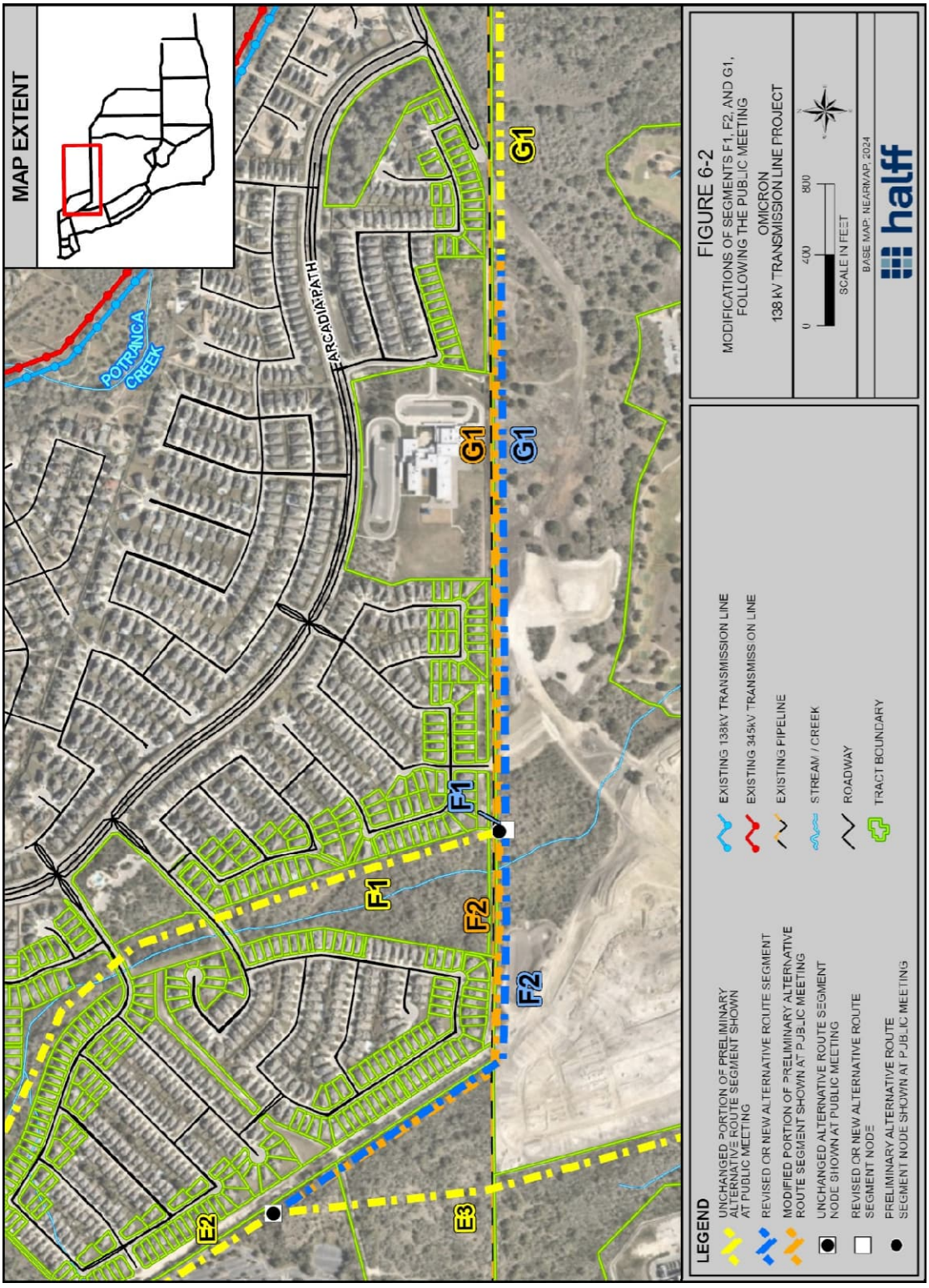
MAP EXTENT
POTRANCA CREEK
ARCADIA PATH
F1
F2
G1
E2
E3
LEGEND
UNCHANGED PORTION OF PRELIMINARY ALTERNATIVE ROUTE SEGMENT SHOWN AT PUBLIC MEETING
REVISED OR NEW ALTERNATIVE ROUTE SEGMENT
MODIFIED PORTION OF PRELIMINARY ALTERNATIVE ROUTE SEGMENT SHOWN AT PUBLIC MEETING
UNCHANGED ALTERNATIVE ROUTE SEGMENT NODE SHOWN AT PUBLIC MEETING
REVISED OR NEW ALTERNATIVE ROUTE SEGMENT NODE
PRELIMINARY ALTERNATIVE ROUTE SEGMENT NODE SHOWN AT PUBLIC MEETING
EXISTING 138kV TRANSMISSION LINE
EXISTING 345kV TRANSMISS ON LINE
EXISTING PIPELINE
STREAM / CREEK
ROADWAY
TRACT BOUNDARY
FIGURE 6-2
MODIFICATIONS OF SEGMENTS F1, F2, AND G1, FOLLOWING THE PUBLIC MEETING
OMICRON
138 kV TRANSMISSION LINE PROJECT
0
400
800
SCALE IN FEET
BASE MAP: NEARMAP, 2024
halff

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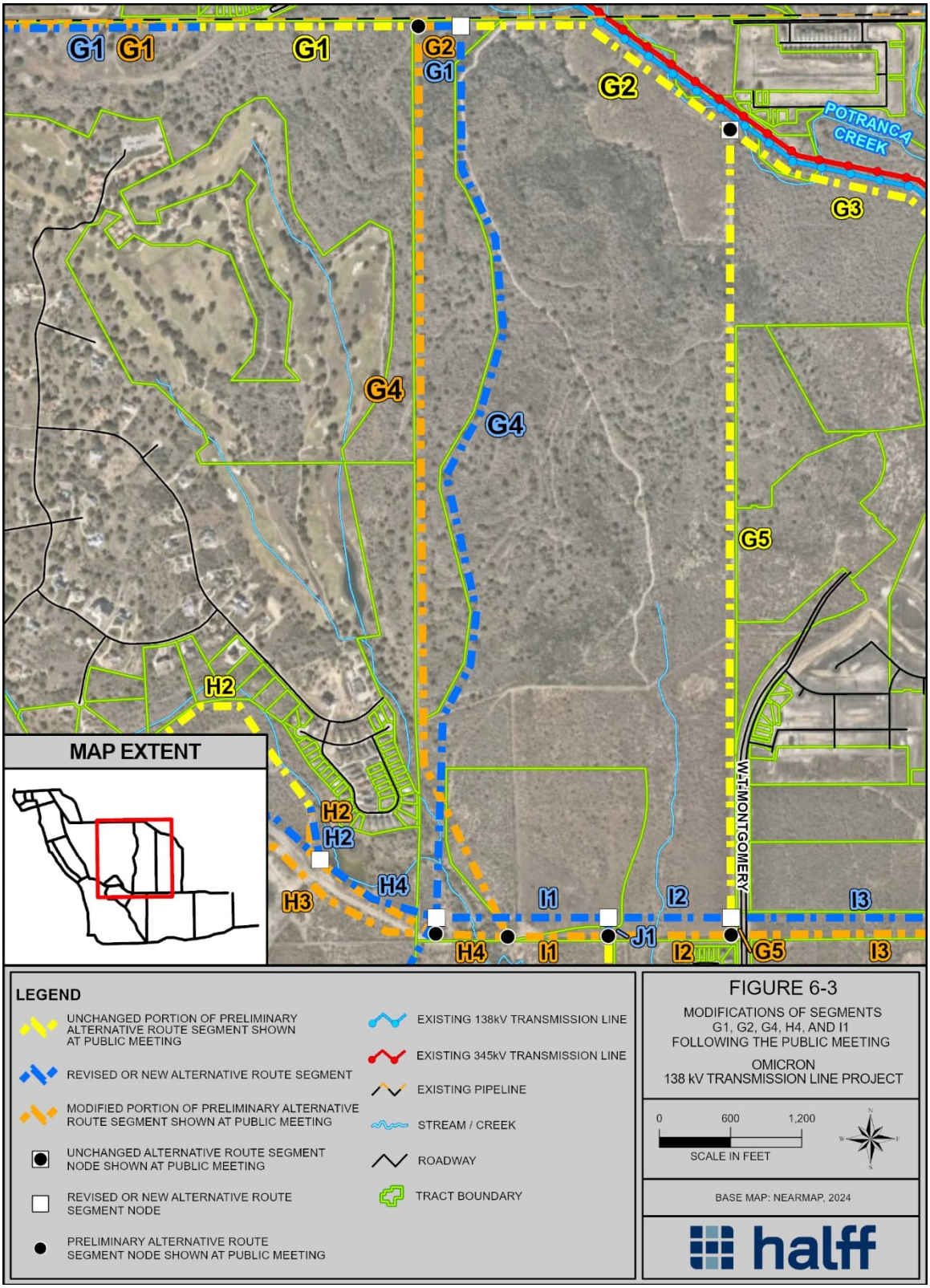
G1
G1
G1
G2
G1
G2
POTRANCA CREEK
G3
G4
G4
G5
H2
MAP EXTENT
H2
H2
H3
H4
I1
I2
I3
W-T-MONTGOMERY
H4
I1
J1
I2
G5
I3
LEGEND
UNCHANGED PORTION OF PRELIMINARY ALTERNATIVE ROUTE SEGMENT SHOWN AT PUBLIC MEETING
REVISED OR NEW ALTERNATIVE ROUTE SEGMENT
MODIFIED PORTION OF PRELIMINARY ALTERNATIVE ROUTE SEGMENT SHOWN AT PUBLIC MEETING
UNCHANGED ALTERNATIVE ROUTE SEGMENT NODE SHOWN AT PUBLIC MEETING
REVISED OR NEW ALTERNATIVE ROUTE SEGMENT NODE
PRELIMINARY ALTERNATIVE ROUTE SEGMENT NODE SHOWN AT PUBLIC MEETING
EXISTING 138kV TRANSMISSION LINE
EXISTING 345kV TRANSMISSION LINE
EXISTING PIPELINE
STREAM / CREEK
ROADWAY
TRACT BOUNDARY
FIGURE 6-3
MODIFICATIONS OF SEGMENTS G1, G2, G4, H4, AND I1 FOLLOWING THE PUBLIC MEETING
OMICRON 138 kV TRANSMISSION LINE PROJECT
0
600
1,200
SCALE IN FEET
BASE MAP: NEARMAP, 2024
halff

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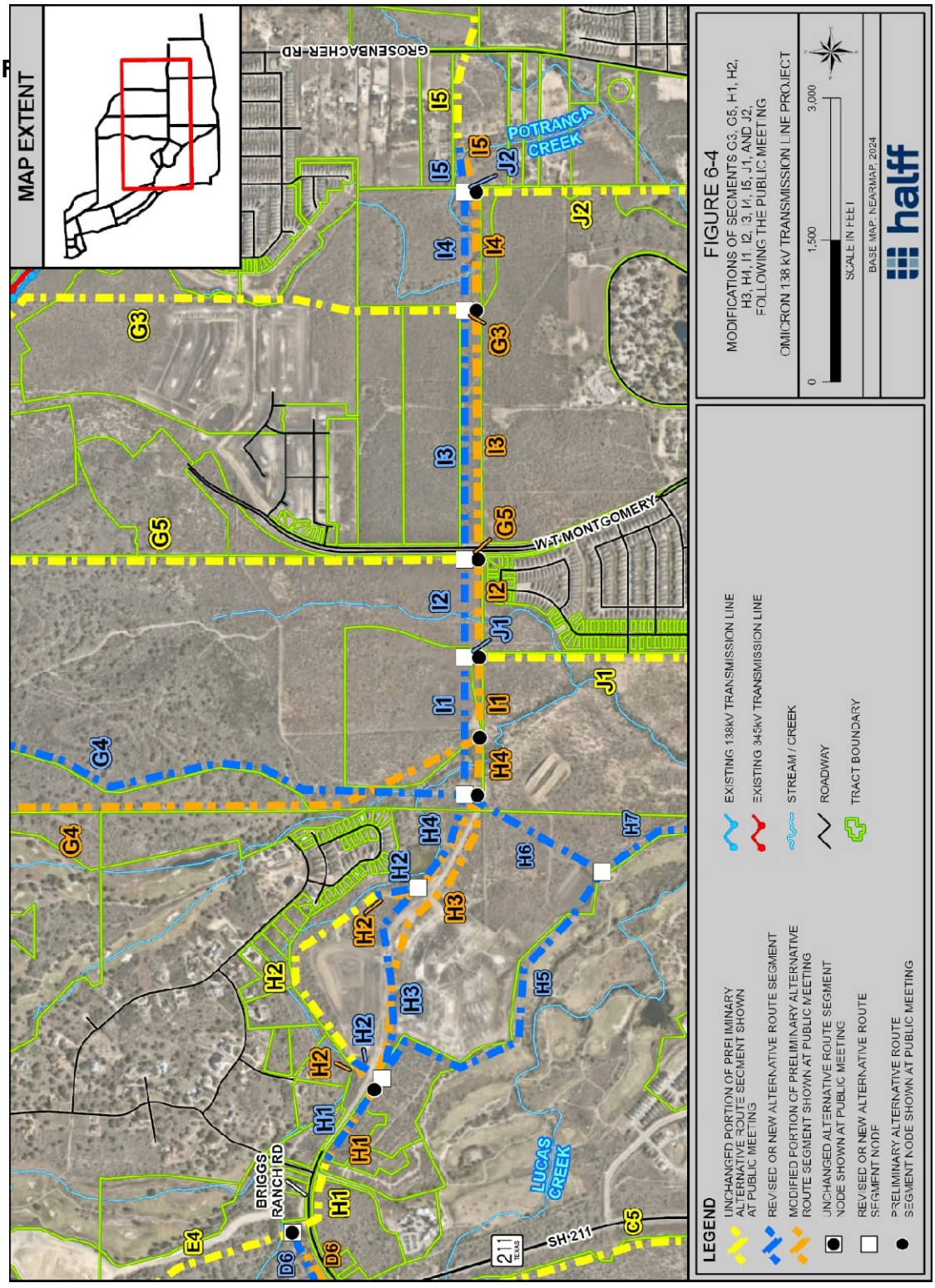
MAP EXTENT
GROSENBACHER RD
POTRANCA CREEK
W-T-MONTGOMERY
BRIGGS RANCH RD
LUCAS CREEK
SH-211
FIGURE 6-4
MODIFICATIONS OF SEGMENTS G3, G5, H1, H2, H3, H4, I1, I2, I3, I4, I5, J1, AND J2, FOLLOWING THE PUBLIC MEETING
OMICRON 138 kV TRANSMISSION LINE PROJECT
0
1,500
3,000
SCALE IN FEET
BASE MAP - NEARMAP, 2024
halff
LEGEND
UNCHANGED PORTION OF PRELIMINARY ALTERNATIVE ROUTE SEGMENT SHOWN AT PUBLIC MEETING
REVISED OR NEW ALTERNATIVE ROUTE SEGMENT
MODIFIED PORTION OF PRELIMINARY ALTERNATIVE ROUTE SEGMENT SHOWN AT PUBLIC MEETING
UNCHANGED ALTERNATIVE ROUTE SEGMENT NODE SHOWN AT PUBLIC MEETING
REVISED OR NEW ALTERNATIVE ROUTE SEGMENT NODE
PRELIMINARY ALTERNATIVE ROUTE SEGMENT NODE SHOWN AT PUBLIC MEETING
EXISTING 138kV TRANSMISSION LINE
EXISTING 345kV TRANSMISSION LINE
STREAM / CREEK
ROADWAY
TRACT BOUNDARY

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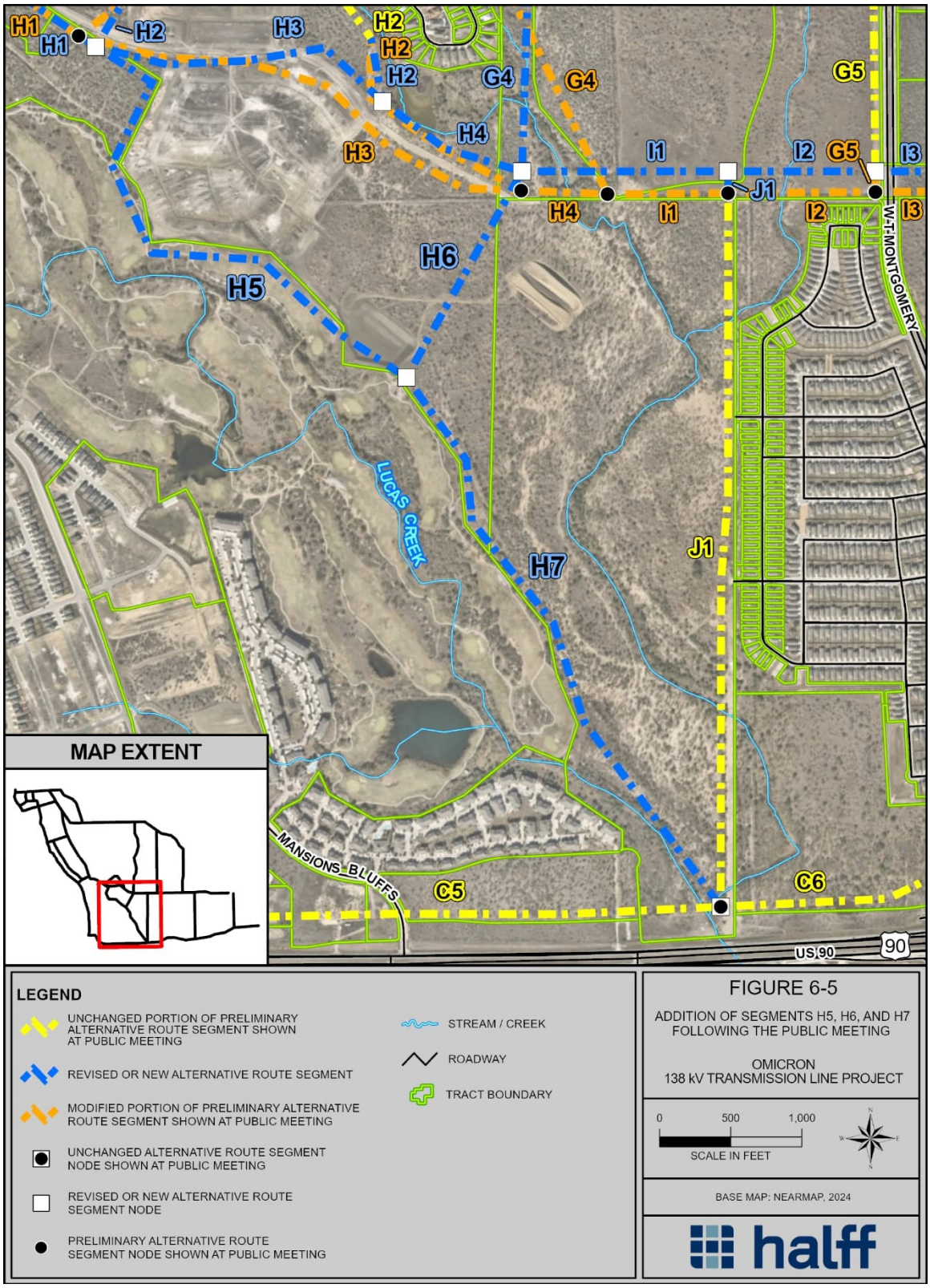
H1
H2
H3
G4
G5
I1
I2
I3
J1
H4
H5
H6
H7
W-T-MONTGOMERY
LUCAS CREEK
MANSIONS BLUFFS
C5
C6
US 90
90
MAP EXTENT
LEGEND
UNCHANGED PORTION OF PRELIMINARY ALTERNATIVE ROUTE SEGMENT SHOWN AT PUBLIC MEETING
REVISED OR NEW ALTERNATIVE ROUTE SEGMENT
MODIFIED PORTION OF PRELIMINARY ALTERNATIVE ROUTE SEGMENT SHOWN AT PUBLIC MEETING
UNCHANGED ALTERNATIVE ROUTE SEGMENT NODE SHOWN AT PUBLIC MEETING
REVISED OR NEW ALTERNATIVE ROUTE SEGMENT NODE
PRELIMINARY ALTERNATIVE ROUTE SEGMENT NODE SHOWN AT PUBLIC MEETING
STREAM / CREEK
ROADWAY
TRACT BOUNDARY
FIGURE 6-5
ADDITION OF SEGMENTS H5, H6, AND H7 FOLLOWING THE PUBLIC MEETING
OMICRON
138 kV TRANSMISSION LINE PROJECT
0
500
1,000
SCALE IN FEET
BASE MAP: NEARMAP, 2024
halff

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7.0 LIST OF PREPARERS

Halff prepared this EA for CPS Energy; **Table 7-1** provides a list of the project team with primary responsibilities for the preparation of this document.

Table 7-1. List of Preparers

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Map Name	Year
Culebra Hill	2022
La Coste	2022
La Coste NE	2022
Macdona	2022

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San Antonio, Texas 78206

Ms. Earthea Nance
Regional Administrator
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
1201 Elm Street, Suite 500
Dallas, Texas 75270

Austin Ecological Services Field Office
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
1505 Ferguson Lane
Austin, Texas 78754

STATE

Ms. Arabela Beaer
Atlas Coordinator The University of Texas Texas Archeological Research Laboratory
1 University Station, R7500
Austin, Texas 78712

Ms. Karen Sanchez
Legal Assistant
Railroad Commission of Texas
P.O. Box 12967
Austin, Texas 78711

Mr. Chad Ellis
Chief Executive Director
Texas Agricultural Land Trust
P.O. Box 6152
San Antonio, Texas 78209

Mr. Joe Ranzau, President
Texas Cave Management Association
2186 Jackson Keller Street, Suite 533
San Antonio, Texas 78214

Ms. Kelly Keel, Executive Director
Texas Commission on Environmental Quality
P.O. Box 13087 (MC 109)
Austin, Texas 78711

Mr. Dan Harmon
Aviation Division Director
Texas Department of Transportation
6230 East Stassney Lane
Austin, Texas 78744

Mr. Doug Booher
Environmental Affairs Division Director
Texas Department of Transportation
6230 East Stassney Lane
Austin, Texas 78744

Mr. Humberto Gonzalez, Jr., Director
Planning and Programming
Texas Department of Transportation
6230 East Stassney Lane
Austin, Texas 78744

Mr. Charles Benavidez, P.E.
San Antonio District Engineer
Texas Department of Transportation
4615 NW Loop 410
San Antonio, Texas 78229

Dr. Dawn Buckingham
Commissioner
Texas General Land Office
1700 North Congress Avenue
Austin, Texas 78701

Mr. Joseph Bell, Executive Director
Texas Historical Commission
P.O. Box 12276
Austin, Texas 78711

Omicron 138 kV Transmission Line Project in Bexar County, Texas

Federal, State and Local Agencies/Officials Contact List

State – Continued

Mr. Mark Steinbach, Executive Director
Texas Land Conservancy
P.O. Box 162481
Austin, Texas 78716

Ms. Lori Olson
Texas Land Trust Council
P.O. Box 2677
Wimberley, Texas 78676

Habitat Assessment Program
Texas Parks and Wildlife Department
4200 Smith School Road
Austin, Texas 78744

Mr. Tony Franklin, Field Representative
Area 3 Alamo SWCD
Texas State Soil and Water Conservation Board
1497 Country View Lane
Temple, Texas 76504

Mr. David Firgens
Manager, Team 5 - Central
Texas Water Development Board
1700 North Congress Avenue
Austin, Texas 78701

Ms. Kaitlin O'Brien-Friesenhahn, Manager
Conservation Easement Program, Texas Chapter
The Nature Conservancy
2632 Broadway 201S
San Antonio, Texas 78215

Ms. Suzanne Scott
State Director, Texas Chapter
The Nature Conservancy
200 East Grayson, Suite 202
San Antonio, Texas 78215

LOCAL

The Honorable Rob Kelly, Chairman
Alamo Area Council of Governments
2700 NE Loop 410, Suite 101
San Antonio, Texas 78217

Mr. Gary Schott, Chairman
Alamo Soil and Water Conservation District
727 East Cesar E. Chavez Boulevard, Room A507
San Antonio, Texas 78206

The Honorable Peter Sakai
Bexar County Judge
Bexar County
101 West Nueva, 10th Floor
San Antonio, Texas 78205

Mr. David Marquez
Executive Director of Economic and Community Dev.
Bexar County
101 West Nueva, Suite 944
San Antonio, Texas 78205

Mr. David Smith
Bexar County Manager
Bexar County
101 West Nueva, 10th Floor
San Antonio, Texas 78205

Mr. Robert Brach, P.E.
Bexar County Floodplain Dev. Services Engineer
Bexar County Public Works Department
100 Dolorosa Street
San Antonio, Texas 78205

Ms. Belinda Gavallos, Commission Chair
Bexar County Historical Commission
100 Dolorosa Street
San Antonio, Texas 78205

The Honorable Ron Nirenberg
Mayor of San Antonio
City of San Antonio
P.O. Box 839966
San Antonio, Texas 78283

Ms. Brenda Hicks-Sorensen
Director
Economic Development Department
City of San Antonio
100 West Houston Street, 18th Floor
San Antonio, Texas 78205

Ms. Bridgett White, Director
Department of Planning and Community Developement
City of San Antonio
P.O. Box 839966
San Antonio, Texas 78283

Ms. Susan Courage
Edwards Aquifer Protection Program
Parks and Recreation
City of San Antonio
500 Old Historic Old Highway 90 West
San Antonio, Texas 78227

Omicron 138 kV Transmission Line Project in Bexar County, Texas

Federal, State and Local Agencies/Officials Contact List

Local – Continued

Ms. Shannon Shea Miller, Director
Office of Historic Preservation Development and
Business Services Center
City of San Antonio
P.O. Box 839966
San Antonio, Texas 78283

Mr. John Cantu, Manager
Environmental Management
City of San Antonio
P.O. Box 839966
San Antonio, Texas 78283

Mr. Razi Hosseini, P.E., R.P.L.S.
Development Services
Public Works Department
P.O. Box 839966
San Antonio, Texas 78283

Mr. Logan Sparrow
Development Services
Public Works Department
P.O. Box 839966
San Antonio, Texas 78283

Ms. Catherine Hernandez, Director
Transportation Department
City of San Antonio
P.O. Box 839966
San Antonio, Texas 78283

Ms. Colleen Swain, Director
World Heritage Office
City of San Antonio
P.O. Box 839966
San Antonio, Texas 78283

Mr. Randall Perkins, Board Member
Edwards Aquifer Authority - District 5
900 East Quincy
San Antonio, Texas 78215

Ms. Deborah Carington
Board Member
Edwards Aquifer Authority - District 6
900 East Quincy
San Antonio, Texas 78215

Mr. Enrique Valdivia, Chairman
Board Member
Edwards Aquifer Authority - District 7
900 East Quincy
San Antonio, Texas 78215

Dr. Scott Caloss
Superintendent
Medina Valley Independent School District
8449 FM 471 S.
Castroville, Texas 78009

Dr. John M. Craft
Superintendent
Northside Independent School District
5900 Evers Road
San Antonio, Texas 78238

Mr. Shaun Donovan, Manager
Environmental Sciences
San Antonio River Authority
100 East Guenther Street
San Antonio, Texas 78204

Mr. Robert Puente
President, Chief Executive Officer
San Antonio Water System
P.O. Box 2449
San Antonio, Texas 78298

Mr. Andrew Wiatrek, Manager
Resource Compliance Division
San Antonio Water System
P.O. Box 2449
San Antonio, Texas 78298

Dr. Jeanette Ball
Superintendent
Southwest Independent School District
11914 Dragon Lane
San Antonio, Texas 78252

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halff

December 6, 2024
AVO 55396.005

Mr. Rob Lowe
Southwest Region Regional Administrator
Federal Aviation Administration
10101 Hillwood Parkway
Fort Worth, Texas 76177

Re: CPS Energy's Proposed Omicron 138 kV Transmission Line Project in Bexar County, Texas

Dear Mr. Lowe:

CPS Energy is evaluating the construction of a new double-circuit 138 kilovolt (kV) transmission line in Bexar County, Texas. The proposed 138 kV transmission line will extend from the CPS Energy Omicron Substation, located approximately 0.35 mile west of the intersection of Farm-to-Market Road (FM) 1957 (also known as Potranco Road) and State Highway 211, to one of multiple potential endpoints located along the existing Cagnon—Howard 138 kV transmission line segment located approximately 4.5 miles to the southeast of the Omicron Substation. Please refer to the attached map depicting the project study area.

On behalf of CPS Energy, Halff is preparing an environmental assessment and alternative route analysis, to support CPS Energy's application to amend its Certificate to Convenience and Necessity with the Public Utility Commission of Texas. Halff is currently gathering data on the existing environment and identifying environmental and land use constraints within the project study area that will be used in the alternative route analysis and creation of an environmental and land use constraints map.

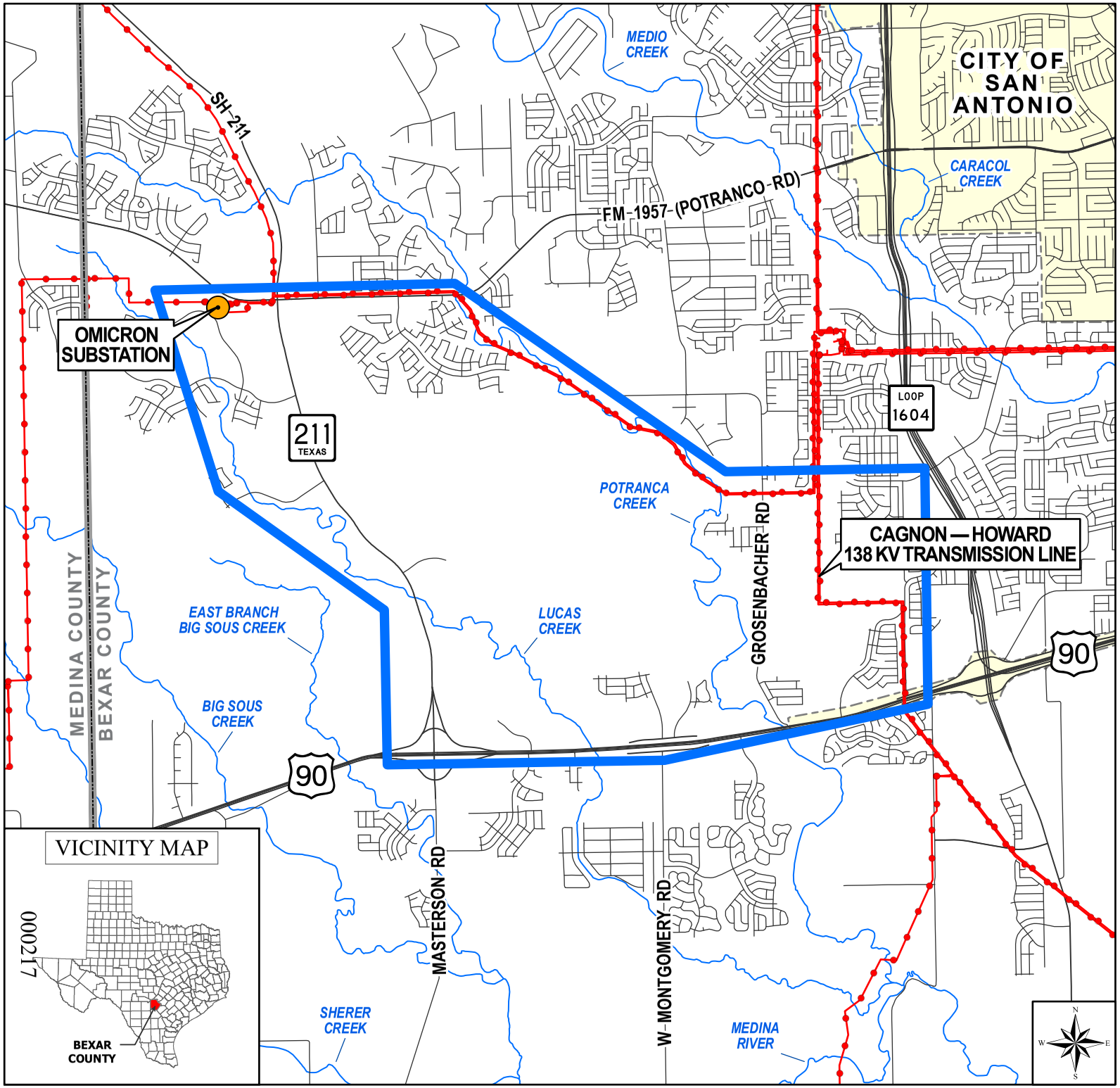
Halff is requesting that your agency/office provide information concerning environmental and land use constraints or other issues of interest to your agency/office within the project study area. Your comments will be an important consideration in the assessment of potential impacts. Upon review of the proposed project, CPS Energy will determine the need for other approvals and/or permits. If your jurisdiction has approvals and/or permits that would apply to this project, please identify them in response to this inquiry. If permits are required from your office, CPS Energy will contact your office following completion of this study.

Thank you for your assistance with this transmission line project. If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact me at (214) 346-6357 or jurbanovsky@halff.com. Your earliest reply will be appreciated.

Sincerely,

Jody Urbanovsky

Mr. Jody Urbanovsky, Project Manager
Attachment – Project Study Area Map



OMICRON
138 kV TRANSMISSION LINE PROJECT
STUDY AREA MAP

LEGEND

- STUDY AREA
- OMICRON SUBSTATION
- COUNTY BOUNDARY
- SAN ANTONIO CITY LIMITS
- EXISTING TRANSMISSION LINE
- CREEK / RIVER
- ROADWAY

Notes:

1. Some legend symbols are enlarged for easier identification.

2. Data is for display purposes only. All features and boundaries have been approximated based on information gathered from review of public resources and from field reconnaissance.

Date Created: 11/21/2024

LOCATION MAP

MICO, LEON VALLEY, SAN ANTONIO, MEDINA COUNTY, BEXAR COUNTY, CASTROVILLE, MACDONA, LYTLE, DEVINE, ATASCOSA COUNTY, ESPEY

0 5,000 10,000
FEET

cps ENERGY halff

000217

From: Pond Berenice (FAA) <Berenice.Pond@faa.gov>
Sent: Friday, January 24, 2025 3:12 PM
To: Jody Urbanovsky
Cc: 9-AJO-AWA-OEGroup (FAA)
Subject: Ex: 2024-12-6 Halff - CPS Energy
Attachments: 2024-12-6 Halff - CPS Energy Response.pdf; 2024-12-6 - Halff - CPS Energy.pdf

Hello,

I've attached the response to your correspondence. Have a great day!

Respectfully,

Berenice Pond
Berenice Pond
Administrative Specialist
Office of the Regional Administrator
FAA, Southwest Region, ASW-2
817-222-5004
berenice.pond@faa.gov

Achiever | Competition | Maximizer | Input | Relator

If I bought you a smile, would you wear it?

U.S. Department of Transportation
Federal Aviation Administration

Southwest Region

10101 Hillwood Parkway
Fort Worth, TX 76177

January 24, 2025

Jody Urbanovsky
1201 N. Bowser Road
Richardson, TX 75081

Dear Mr. Urbanovsky:

This is in response to your December 6, 2024, correspondence concerning the construction of a new double-circuit 138 kilovolt (kV) transmission line in Bexar County, Texas. The proposed 138 kV transmission line will extend from the CPS Energy Omicron Substation, located approximately 0.35 mile west of the intersection of Farm-to-Market Road (FM) 1957 (also known as Potranco Road) and State Highway 211, to one of multiple potential endpoints located along the existing Cagnon-Howard 138 kV transmission line segment located approximately 4.5 miles to the southeast of the Omicron Substation. You requested information regarding environmental and land use constraints within the study area.

As set forth in Title 14 of the Code of Federal Regulations Part 77, Objects that Affect the Navigable Airspace, the prime concern of the Federal Aviation Administration is the effect of certain proposed construction on the safe and efficient use of the navigable airspace.

To accomplish this mission, aeronautical studies are conducted based on information provided by sponsors on FAA Form 7460-1, Notice of Proposed Construction or Alteration. If your organization is planning to sponsor any construction or alterations that may affect navigable airspace, you must file FAA Form 7460-1 electronically via: https://oeaaa.faa.gov/oeaaa/external/portal.jsp.

For additional information and assistance, please feel free to contact the Obstruction Evaluation Group via email, OEGroup@faa.gov, at 10101 Hillwood Parkway, Fort Worth, Texas, 76177, or (817) 222-5954.

Sincerely,

ROBERT R LOWE

Digitally signed by ROBERT R LOWE
Date: 2025.01.24 14:28:51 -06'00'

Rob Lowe
Regional Administrator,
Southwest Region
CC: Obstruction Evaluation Group, AJV-A520

halff

December 6, 2024
AVO 55396.005

Mr. Tony Robinson
Region 6 Administrator
Federal Emergency Management Agency - Region VI
800 North Loop 288
Denton, Texas 76209

Re: CPS Energy's Proposed Omicron 138 kV Transmission Line Project in Bexar County, Texas

Dear Mr. Robinson:

CPS Energy is evaluating the construction of a new double-circuit 138 kilovolt (kV) transmission line in Bexar County, Texas. The proposed 138 kV transmission line will extend from the CPS Energy Omicron Substation, located approximately 0.35 mile west of the intersection of Farm-to-Market Road (FM) 1957 (also known as Potranco Road) and State Highway 211, to one of multiple potential endpoints located along the existing Cagnon—Howard 138 kV transmission line segment located approximately 4.5 miles to the southeast of the Omicron Substation. Please refer to the attached map depicting the project study area.

On behalf of CPS Energy, Halff is preparing an environmental assessment and alternative route analysis, to support CPS Energy's application to amend its Certificate to Convenience and Necessity with the Public Utility Commission of Texas. Halff is currently gathering data on the existing environment and identifying environmental and land use constraints within the project study area that will be used in the alternative route analysis and creation of an environmental and land use constraints map.

Halff is requesting that your agency/office provide information concerning environmental and land use constraints or other issues of interest to your agency/office within the project study area. Your comments will be an important consideration in the assessment of potential impacts. Upon review of the proposed project, CPS Energy will determine the need for other approvals and/or permits. If your jurisdiction has approvals and/or permits that would apply to this project, please identify them in response to this inquiry. If permits are required from your office, CPS Energy will contact your office following completion of this study.

Thank you for your assistance with this transmission line project. If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact me at (214) 346-6357 or jurbanovsky@halff.com. Your earliest reply will be appreciated.

Sincerely,

Jody Urbanovsky

Mr. Jody Urbanovsky, Project Manager
Attachment – Project Study Area Map

From:	Dracoulis, Danielle <danielle.dracoulis@fema.dhs.gov>
Sent:	Wednesday, February 5, 2025 1:26 PM
To:	Jody Urbanovsky
Cc:	rbrach@bexar.org
Subject:	FW: RA # 25-2-130190 IMS Item logged for action to Mitigation
Attachments:	25-2-130190_CPS Energy Proposed Transmission Line Project.pdf; IMS# 130190 CPS Energy.pdf

Attached please find formal response from FEMA Region 6.
Thank you!

Danielle Dracoulis
Program Support Assistant
| Mitigation Division | Region 6
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
800 North Loop 288 | Denton, TX 76209-3698
Phone: (940) 231-6845 | Email: Danielle.dracoulis@fema.dhs.gov

FEMA

The best teams are made up of nobodies, who love everybody, and serve anybody and don't care about becoming somebody.

U. S. Department of Homeland Security
FEMA Region 6
800 North Loop 288
Denton, TX 76209-3698

FEMA

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY
REGION VI
MITIGATION DIVISION

RE: CPS Energy Open House – Omicron New 138kV Transmission Line Project

NOTICE REVIEW/ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTATION

☐ We have no comments to offer. ☒ We offer the following comments:

WE WOULD REQUEST THAT THE COMMUNITY FLOODPLAIN ADMINISTRATOR BE CONTACTED FOR THE REVIEW AND POSSIBLE PERMIT REQUIREMENTS FOR THIS PROJECT. IF FEDERALLY FUNDED, WE WOULD REQUEST PROJECT TO BE IN COMPLIANCE WITH EO11988 & EO 11990.

County Contact:
Robert Brach, Floodplain Administrator
(210) 335-1243
rbrach@bexar.org

REVIEWER:

Charles Cook
Floodplain Management and Insurance Branch
Mitigation Division
Charles.Cook4@fema.dhs.gov
(940) 898-5400 DATE: February 5, 2025

January 30, 2025

Dear Landowner:

We invite you to attend an open house to learn about a proposed new transmission line project in your area. The Omicron New 138kV Transmission Line Project involves the proposed construction of approximately 5-9 miles of new transmission infrastructure in western Bexar County.

The proposed transmission line project will extend the transmission line from the Omicron Substation to the existing Cagnon—Howard 138kV transmission line.

At the Open House, you may learn more about the project need, what this project consists of, as well as the transmission line routes that we are currently evaluating. We welcome your questions, comments, and input regarding this project. CPS Energy team members directly involved with the project will be present to answer your questions and receive feedback you provide. The Open House will have an informal "come and go" format with information stations addressing specific areas of the proposed project.

CPS Energy Open House
Omicron New 138kV Transmission Line Project

February 13, 2025
6-8 PM
Ladera Elementary School Cafeteria
14750 W. Grosenbacher
San Antonio, TX 78245

A brochure describing the proposed project, and a map of the study area, is included in this packet. Additional information will also be available at www.cpsenergy.com/infrastructure. Scroll down to the "Omicron New 138kV Transmission Line Project."

We look forward to meeting you, receiving feedback you provide, and answering your questions. Thank you in advance for taking the time to join us.

Sincerely,

Oscar Luevanos
Project Manager II, CPS Energy
S&T Regulatory Support

RA # 25-2-130190

Date Rec'd: 2/5/25		
Rec'd by: Maria		
	Action	Info
RA		
Deputy RA		
XA		
Analyst		
RES		
REC		
MIT	✓	
MSD		
NP		
Grants		
File		
Suspense Date: 2/19/25		

30 de enero de 2025

Estimado Propietario:

Lo invitamos a asistir a una reunión pública para informarse sobre un nuevo proyecto de línea de transmisión propuesto en su área. El Proyecto de la Nueva Línea de Transmisión de 138kV Omicron implica la construcción propuesta de aproximadamente 5-9 millas de nueva infraestructura de transmisión en el oeste del Condado de Bexar.

El proyecto de línea de transmisión propuesto ampliará la línea de transmisión desde la subestación Omicron hasta la línea de transmisión de 138 kV Cagnon-Howard existente.

En la Reunión Pública podrá obtener más información sobre la necesidad del proyecto, en qué consiste y las rutas de las líneas de transmisión que estamos evaluando actualmente. Agradeceremos sus preguntas, comentarios y aportaciones sobre este proyecto. Los miembros del equipo de CPS Energy directamente implicados en el proyecto estarán presentes para responder a sus preguntas y recibir sus comentarios. La Reunión Pública tendrá un formato informal de "entrada por salida" con estaciones de información que abordarán áreas específicas del proyecto propuesto.

Reunión Pública de CPS Energy
Proyecto de Nueva Línea de Transmisión de 138kV Omicron

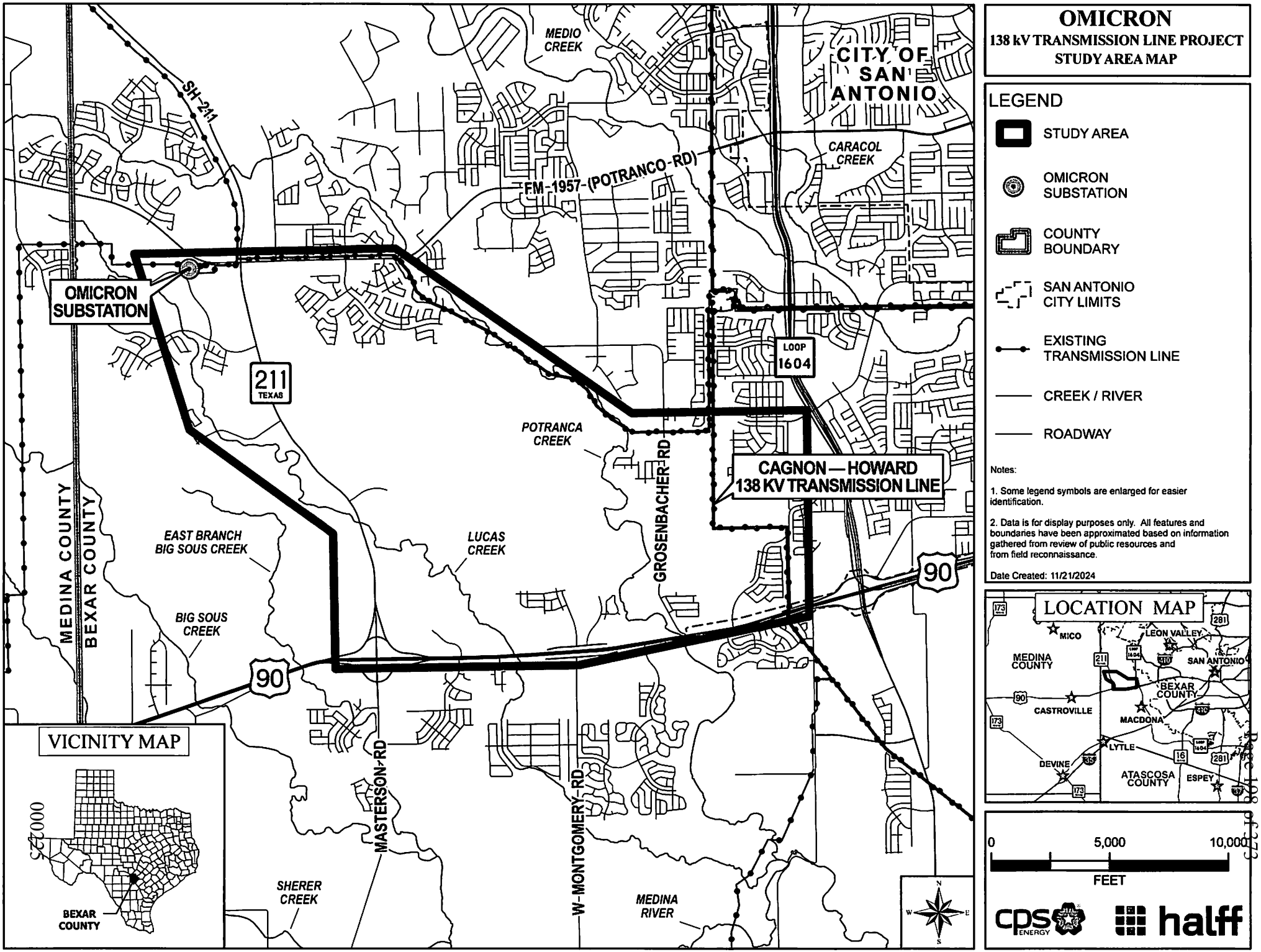
13 de febrero de 2025
6-8 PM
Cafetería de la Escuela Primaria Ladera
14750 W. Grosenbacher
San Antonio, TX 78245

En este paquete se incluye un folleto que describe el proyecto propuesto y un mapa del área de estudio. También habrá información adicional disponible en www.cpsenergy.com/infrastructure. Baje hasta la sección "Omicron New 138kV Transmission Line Project."

Esperamos conocerlo, recibir sus comentarios y responder a sus preguntas. Gracias de antemano por dedicarnos su tiempo.

Atentamente,

Oscar Luevanos
Director de Proyectos II, CPS Energy
S&T Regulatory Support


OMICRON
138 kV TRANSMISSION LINE PROJECT
STUDY AREA MAP
LEGEND
STUDY AREA
OMICRON SUBSTATION
COUNTY BOUNDARY
SAN ANTONIO CITY LIMITS
EXISTING TRANSMISSION LINE
CREEK / RIVER
ROADWAY
Notes:
1. Some legend symbols are enlarged for easier identification.
2. Data is for display purposes only. All features and boundaries have been approximated based on information gathered from review of public resources and from field reconnaissance.
Date Created: 11/21/2024
OMICRON SUBSTATION
CAGNON — HOWARD 138 KV TRANSMISSION LINE
CITY OF SAN ANTONIO
MEDIO CREEK
CARACOL CREEK
FM-1957-(POTRANCO-RD)
SH-211
LOOP 1604
211 TEXAS
90
POTRANCA CREEK
GROSENBACHER-RD
MEDINA COUNTY
BEXAR COUNTY
EAST BRANCH BIG SOUS CREEK
LUCAS CREEK
BIG SOUS CREEK
MASTERSON-RD
W-MONTGOMERY-RD
SHERER CREEK
MEDINA RIVER
VICINITY MAP
BEXAR COUNTY
LOCATION MAP
MICO
LEON VALLEY
SAN ANTONIO
CASTROVILLE
MACDONA
LYTLE
DEVINE
ATASCOSA COUNTY
ESPEY
0
5,000
10,000
FEET
cps ENERGY
halff

halff

December 6, 2024
AVO 55396.005

Military Aviation and Installation Assurance Siting Clearinghouse
U.S. Department of Defense
3400 Defense Pentagon, Room 5C646
Washington, DC 20301

CERTIFIED MAIL: 7021 1970 0001 4745

Re: CPS Energy's Proposed Omicron 138 kV Transmission Line Project in Bexar County, Texas

To Whom It May Concern:

CPS Energy is evaluating the construction of a new double-circuit 138 kilovolt (kV) transmission line in Bexar County, Texas. The proposed 138 kV transmission line will extend from the CPS Energy Omicron Substation, located approximately 0.35 mile west of the intersection of Farm-to-Market Road (FM) 1957 (also known as Potranco Road) and State Highway 211, to one of multiple potential endpoints located along the existing Cagnon—Howard 138 kV transmission line segment located approximately 4.5 miles to the southeast of the Omicron Substation. Please refer to the attached map depicting the project study area.

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Halff is requesting that your agency/office provide information concerning environmental and land use constraints or other issues of interest to your agency/office within the project study area. Your comments will be an important consideration in the assessment of potential impacts. Upon review of the proposed project, CPS Energy will determine the need for other approvals and/or permits. If your jurisdiction has approvals and/or permits that would apply to this project, please identify them in response to this inquiry. If permits are required from your office, CPS Energy will contact your office following completion of this study.

Thank you for your assistance with this transmission line project. If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact me at (214) 346-6357 or jurbanovsky@halff.com. Your earliest reply will be appreciated.

Sincerely,

Jody Urbanovsky

Mr. Jody Urbanovsky, Project Manager
Attachment – Project Study Area Map

From: OSD Pentagon OUSD A-S Mailbox ASD EIE-RP-SC <osd.pentagon.ousd-a-s.mbx.asd-eie-rp-sc@mail.mil>
Sent: Monday, December 9, 2024 4:26 PM
To: Jody Urbanovsky
Cc: OSD Pentagon OUSD A-S Mailbox ASD EIE-RP-SC
Subject: RE: CPS Energy's Proposed Omicron 138 kV Transmission Line Project in Bexar County, Texas

Good afternoon Mr. Urbanovsky,

Your Informal Review request for the Omicron 138 kV Transmission Line Project has been received. We will begin processing the request shortly.

Thank you for the opportunity to review the project.

Very Respectfully,

The Clearinghouse
Military Aviation and Installation Assurance Siting Clearinghouse
Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Energy Resilience and Optimization)
Email: osd.pentagon.ousd-a-s.mbx.asd-eie-rp-sc@mail.mil

From: Jody Urbanovsky <jurbanovsky@halff.com>
Sent: Friday, December 6, 2024 2:26 PM
To: OSD Pentagon OUSD A-S Mailbox ASD EIE-RP-SC <osd.pentagon.ousd-a-s.mbx.asd-eie-rp-sc@mail.mil>
Subject: CPS Energy's Proposed Omicron 138 kV Transmission Line Project in Bexar County, Texas

To whom it may concern,
Please see the attached formal letter and study area map for the referenced transmission line project in Bexar County, Texas. Please also see the attached KMZ for the project study area and the completed Informal Review Request Form. A hard copy of the attached letter with the study area map has been sent by certified mail consistent to Oncor company protocols. If you have any questions, please don't hesitate to let me know. Thanks, and have a great day.
-Jody

Jody Urbanovsky
Project Manager

Halff
O: 214.346.6357
E: jurbanovsky@halff.com

We improve lives and communities
by turning ideas into reality.

From:	Townes, Daniel W CTR OSD OUSD A-S (USA) <daniel.w.townes.ctr@mail.mil>
Sent:	Monday, January 27, 2025 8:45 PM
To:	Jody Urbanovsky
Cc:	Beard, Robbin E CIV OSD OUSD A-S (USA)
Subject:	Response Letter for the Omicron 138kV Transmission Line Project
Attachments:	IR - Omicron 138kV Transmission Line Project - Response Letter.pdf

Good evening Jody Urbanovsky,

Attached is the Informal Review Response Letter for the Omicron 138kV Transmission Line Project.

Thank you for the opportunity to review your project.

Respectfully,

Dan Townes
Military Aviation and Installation Assurance Siting Clearinghouse
Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Energy Resilience and Optimization)
Desk: 571-372-8414 (*temporarily unavailable*)
NIPR: daniel.w.townes.ctr@mail.mil

ENERGY, INSTALLATIONS
AND ENVIRONMENT

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
3400 DEFENSE PENTAGON
WASHINGTON, DC 20301-3400

January 27, 2025

Jody Urbanovsky
CPS Energy c/o Halff
1201 N. Bowser Road
Richardson, TX 75081

Dear Jody Urbanovsky,

As requested, the Military Aviation and Installation Assurance Siting Clearinghouse coordinated within the Department of Defense (DoD) an informal review of the Omicron 138kV Transmission Line Project. The results of our review indicated that the transmission line project, located in Bexar County, TX, as proposed, will have minimal impact on military operations conducted in the area.

Please note that this informal review by the DoD Military Aviation and Installation Assurance Siting Clearinghouse does not constitute an action under 49 United States Code Section 44718 and that the DoD is not bound by the conclusion arrived at under this informal review. To expedite our review in the Obstruction Evaluation Airport Airspace Analysis (OE/AAA) process, please add the project number (2024-12-T-DEV-05) in the comments section of the filing. If you have any questions, please contact me at robbin.e.beard.civ@mail.mil.

Sincerely,

Robbin Beard
Deputy Director
Military Aviation and Installation
Assurance Siting Clearinghouse

halff

December 6, 2024
AVO 55396.005

Ms. Jennifer Walker, Chief
Evaluation Branch Regulatory Division
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
P.O. Box 17300
Fort Worth, Texas 76102

Re: CPS Energy's Proposed Omicron 138 kV Transmission Line Project in Bexar County, Texas

Dear Ms. Walker:

CPS Energy is evaluating the construction of a new double-circuit 138 kilovolt (kV) transmission line in Bexar County, Texas. The proposed 138 kV transmission line will extend from the CPS Energy Omicron Substation, located approximately 0.35 mile west of the intersection of Farm-to-Market Road (FM) 1957 (also known as Potranco Road) and State Highway 211, to one of multiple potential endpoints located along the existing Cagnon—Howard 138 kV transmission line segment located approximately 4.5 miles to the southeast of the Omicron Substation. Please refer to the attached map depicting the project study area.

On behalf of CPS Energy, Halff is preparing an environmental assessment and alternative route analysis, to support CPS Energy's application to amend its Certificate to Convenience and Necessity with the Public Utility Commission of Texas. Halff is currently gathering data on the existing environment and identifying environmental and land use constraints within the project study area that will be used in the alternative route analysis and creation of an environmental and land use constraints map.

Halff is requesting that your agency/office provide information concerning environmental and land use constraints or other issues of interest to your agency/office within the project study area. Your comments will be an important consideration in the assessment of potential impacts. Upon review of the proposed project, CPS Energy will determine the need for other approvals and/or permits. If your jurisdiction has approvals and/or permits that would apply to this project, please identify them in response to this inquiry. If permits are required from your office, CPS Energy will contact your office following completion of this study.

Thank you for your assistance with this transmission line project. If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact me at (214) 346-6357 or jurbanovsky@halff.com. Your earliest reply will be appreciated.

Sincerely,

Jody Urbanovsky

Mr. Jody Urbanovsky, Project Manager
Attachment – Project Study Area Map

From: Gray, Natasha A CIV USARMY CESWF (USA) <Natasha.A.Gray@usace.army.mil>
Sent: Wednesday, December 11, 2024 11:21 AM
To: Jody Urbanovsky
Cc: Sewell, Valerie A CIV USARMY CESWF (USA)
Subject: SWF-2024-00590 (Omicron 138 kV Transmission Line)

Dear Mr. Urbanovsky:

Thank you for your letter received December 6, 2024, concerning a proposal for the construction of a new double-circuit 138 kilovolt transmission line located in Bexar County, Texas. The project has been assigned Project Number SWF-2024-00590, please include this number in all future correspondence concerning this project.

Ms. Valerie Sewell has been assigned as the regulatory project manager for your request and will be evaluating it as expeditiously as possible.

You may be contacted for additional information about your request. For your information, please refer to the Fort Worth District Regulatory Division homepage at http://www.swf.usace.army.mil/Missions/regulatory and particularly guidance on submittals at https://swf-apps.usace.army.mil/pubdata/environ/regulatory/introduction/submital.pdf and mitigation at https://www.swf.usace.army.mil/Missions/Regulatory/Permitting/Mitigation that may help you supplement your current request or prepare future requests.

If you have any questions about the evaluation of your submittal or would like to request a copy of one of the documents referenced above, please refer to our website at http://www.swf.usace.army.mil/Missions/Regulatory or contact Ms. Valerie Sewell by telephone (817) 886-1782, or by email valerie.sewell@usace.army.mil, and refer to your assigned project number. Please note that it is unlawful to start work without a Department of the Army permit if one is required.

Please help the regulatory program improve its service by completing the survey on the following website: http://corpsmapu.usace.army.mil/cm_apex/f?p=regulatory_survey

Brandon W. Mobley
Chief, Regulatory Division

Please assist us in better serving you by completing the survey at the following website:
https://regulatory.ops.usace.army.mil/customer-service-survey/

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, FORT WORTH DISTRICT
P. O. BOX 17300
FORT WORTH, TEXAS 76102-0300

December 12, 2024

Regulatory Division

SUBJECT: Project Number SWF-2024-00590, Omicron 138 kV Transmission Line

Ms. Jody Urbanovsky
Halff and Associates
1201 N. Bowser Road
Richardson, Texas 75081
jurbanovsky@halff.com

Ms. Urbanovsky:

This letter in is regard to information received December 12, 2024, concerning a request for information for a proposal by the CPS to conduct an environmental assess and alternative route analysis for the Omicron 138 kV Transmission Line in Bexar County, Texas. This project has been assigned Project Number SWF-2024-00590. Please include this number in all future correspondence concerning this project.

We have reviewed this project in accordance with Section 404 of the Clean Water Act and Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899. Under Section 404, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) regulates the discharge of dredged and fill material into waters of the United States, including wetlands. Our responsibility under Section 10 is to regulate any work in, or affecting, navigable waters of the United States. Any such discharge or work requires Department of the Army authorization in the form of a permit.

We are unable to determine from the information provided whether Department of the Army authorization will be required. Please provide the following:

- A detailed project description and complete information of the project and methodologies planned for construction and demolition including location where debris will be taken. The location of permanent and temporary impacts should be provided on Attachment D
- Please provide coordinates in digital degrees for all aquatic features, acre and linear feet where applicable, feature type and a kmz file including delineated features and project boundary.
- A Delineation of Aquatic Resource Report that covers the entire project site. This report should include maps with the project boundary delineated, photos and wetland delineation data forms where applicable. This report should be completed by a biologist certified in wetland delineation and knowledgeable of 404 permitting processes.
- A desktop cultural resources report and if submitted to THC, please include the tracking number and copy of the email sent to THC. If the Texas Antiquities Code

applies, please provide documentation. If required by USACE archeologist a detailed cultural resources investigation may be needed and the scope of work should be discussed with the USACE archeologist prior to conducted a detailed survey. If there is another federal agency acting as Lead Agency such as HUD or TXDOT (acting for Federal Agency, EPA, NPS, DOE, etc.)

- Adequate T&E species list and information for the project area should be provided with the PCN level of project information provided.
- Please submit a preliminary construction document(s) with a cross section and plan view of the project where water features are being crossed or impacted.
- If an Approved or Preliminary Jurisdictional Determination is requested, please submit the appropriate request form for these found on our website.

Please note that there is confusion in the interpretation of Waters of the United States, and we want to confirm that **not all ephemeral streams, ditches,s wales and culverts are excluded**. They may serve as surface connectors to wetlands and must be included in all Delineation of Aquatic Resource Reports. These reports should be Step 2 of applicant's processes, with Step 1 being the definition of the project boundary, description and identification of the applicant. It is highly recommended that the applicant submit full NWP template information for all projects. Templates can be found on our website. Our office will be requiring this level of information for all future submittals because of confusion observed in the field by various applicants statewide and the delays insufficient information produces. This confusion increases the applicant's risk of compliance enforcement violations. Jurisdictional Determinations can only be made by USACE and/or with USACE-EPA coordination where wetlands are concerned.

In addition, please note that there are several potential triggers that USACE looks for when an aquatic resource is affected that will trigger a Pre-construction Notification submittal including but not limited to the following: 1) Presence of aquatic resources (Delineation Report needed) and type of permit required if any, 2) General Condition 18: Endangered or Threatened Species or Proposed Habitat and 3) General Condition 20: Cultural Resources, 4) General Condition 23: Mitigation, and 5) Condition 31: Activities Affecting Structures or Works Built by the United States (such as 408 areas). All of these potential triggers should be addressed in your applications.

We also highly encourage all applicants to be present on any conference call and USACE will strive to include the applicant on email correspondence with consultants so that adequate communication is ensured and provided for all parties. Please ensure that your submittals contain full name, company, mailing address with zip code, phone number and email of the project's applicant, which should not be same as the consultant. We need this information for our database. Please also include title (Mr. or Ms.), first and last name, email and business phone number of the main consultant as well.

If a Department of the Army permit is required, the project may be authorized by one or more general permits such as Nationwide Permits that can be found on our website. For work to be authorized by a general permit it must comply with the specifications and conditions of the

applicable permit. Projects that would not meet the specifications and conditions of a general permit may require authorization by individual permit.

We encourage you to avoid and minimize adverse impacts to streams, wetlands, and other waters of the United States in planning this project. Please forward your response to us as soon as possible so that we may continue our evaluation of your request. If we do not receive the requested information within 30 days of the date of this letter, we will consider your application administratively withdrawn. If withdrawn, you may re-open your application at a later date by submitting the requested information.

I have attached a map showing various mapped projects within or neighboring your submitted project boundary. As to your specific request for PRM (Permittee-Responsible Mitigation), most of these are not mapped and I can not provide more helpful information. This project will most likely need a Nationwide Permit (NWP) 57 for Electric Utility Line and Telecommunications Activities.

Please note that it is unlawful to start work without a Department of the Army permit when one is required.

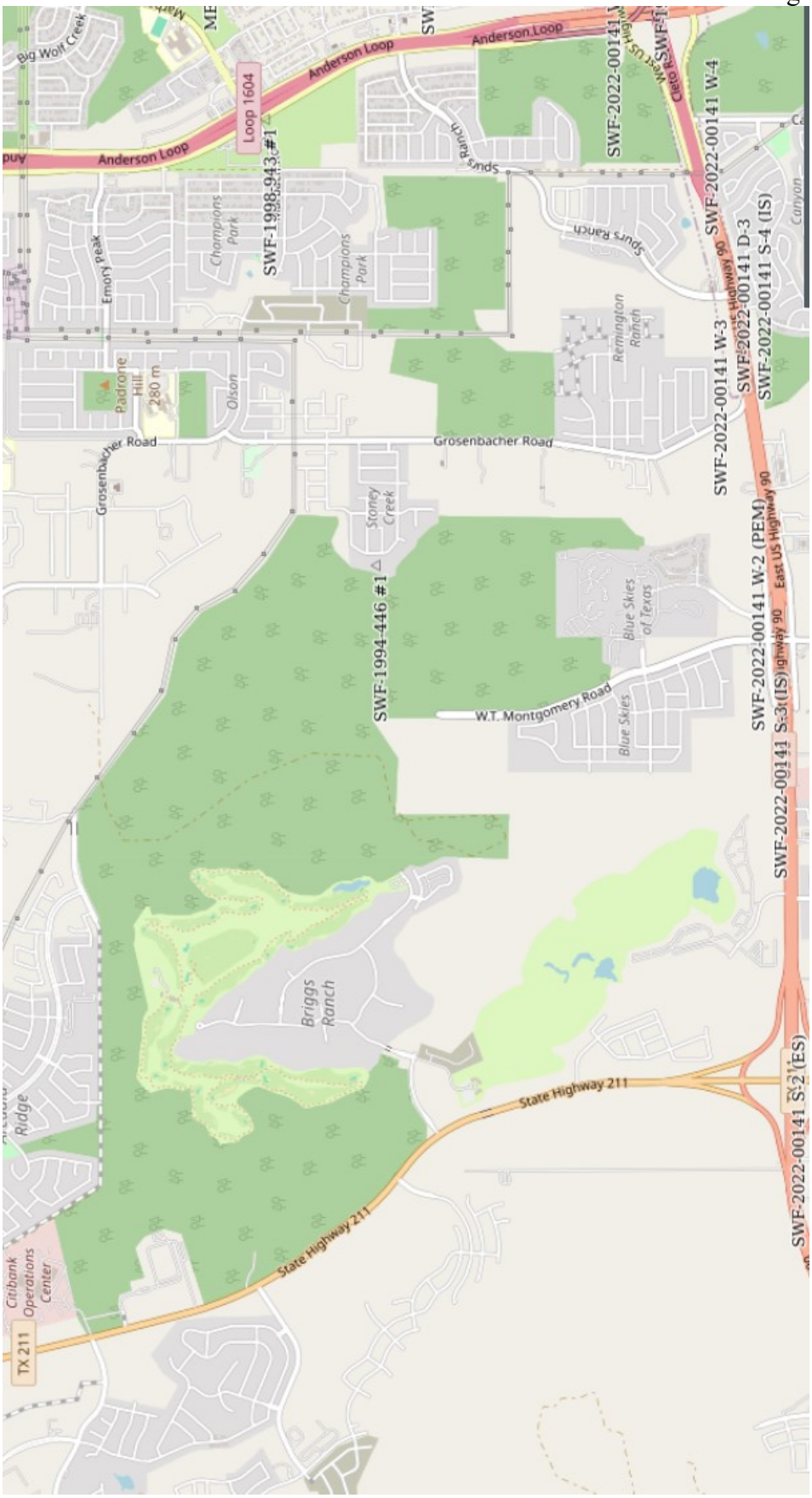
You may be contacted for additional information about your request. For your information, please refer to the Fort Worth District Regulatory Division homepage at http://www.swf.usace.army.mil/Missions/regulatory and particularly guidance on submittals at http://media.swf.usace.army.mil/pubdata/environ/Regulatory/introduction/submital.pdf, and mitigation at http://www.swf.usace.army.mil/Missions/Regulatory/Permitting/Mitigation that may help you supplement your current request or prepare future requests.

If you have any questions about the evaluation of your submittal or would like to request a copy of one of the documents referenced above, please contact Ms. Valerie Sewell at the address above, by telephone (817) 886-1782, or by email valerie.sewell@usace.army.mil, and refer to your assigned project number.

Sincerely,

Valerie Sewell
Project Manager

Attachment:
Map of Related Project Numbers
NWP 57 Application Form


Big Wolf Creek
Anderson Loop
Loop 1604
SWF-1998-943 #1
Champions Park
Emory Peak
Padrone Hill
280 m
Olson
Grosenbacher Road
Stoney Creek
SWF-1994-446 #1
SWF-2022-00141 W-4
SWF-2022-00141 W-3
SWF-2022-00141 D-3
SWF-2022-00141 S-4 (IS)
SWF-2022-00141 W-2 (PEM)
SWF-2022-00141 S-3 (IS)
SWF-2022-00141 S-2 (ES)
East US Highway 90
Spurs Ranch
Remington Ranch
Blue Skies of Texas
W.T. Montgomery Road
Briggs Ranch
State Highway 211
TX 211
Citibank Operations Center

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)
Fort Worth District

Nationwide Permit (NWP) Pre-Construction Notification (PCN) Template

This template integrates requirements of the Nationwide Permit Program within the Fort Worth District, including General and Regional Conditions. Please consult instructions included at the end prior to completing this template.

Contents

DESCRIPTION OF NWP 57 – ELECTRIC UTILITY LINE AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS ACTIVITIES

Activities required for the construction, maintenance, repair, and removal of electric utility lines, telecommunication lines, and associated facilities in waters of the United States, provided the activity does not result in the loss of greater than 1/2-acre of waters of the United States for each single and complete project.

Electric utility lines and telecommunication lines: This NWP authorizes discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States and structures or work in navigable waters for crossings of those waters associated with the construction, maintenance, or repair of electric utility lines and telecommunication lines. There must be no change in pre-construction contours of waters of the United States. An “electric utility line and telecommunication line” is defined as any cable, line, fiber optic line, or wire for the transmission for any purpose of electrical energy, telephone, and telegraph messages, and internet, radio, and television communication.

Material resulting from trench excavation may be temporarily sidecast into waters of the United States for no more than three months, provided the material is not placed in such a manner that it is dispersed by currents or other forces. The district engineer may extend the period of temporary side casting for no more than a total of 180 days, where appropriate. In wetlands, the top 6 to 12 inches of the trench should normally be backfilled with topsoil from the trench. The trench cannot be constructed or backfilled in such a manner as to drain waters of the United States (e.g., backfilling with extensive gravel layers, creating a french drain effect). Any exposed slopes and stream banks must be stabilized immediately upon completion of the electric utility line or telecommunication line crossing of each waterbody.

Electric utility line and telecommunications substations: This NWP authorizes the construction, maintenance, or expansion of substation facilities associated with an electric utility line or telecommunication line in non-tidal waters of the United States, provided the activity, in combination with all other activities included in one single and complete project, does not result in the loss of greater than 1/2-acre of waters of the United States. This NWP does not authorize discharges of dredged or fill material into non-tidal wetlands adjacent to tidal waters of the United States to construct, maintain, or expand substation facilities.

Foundations for overhead electric utility line or telecommunication line towers, poles, and anchors: This NWP authorizes the construction or maintenance of foundations for overhead electric utility line or telecommunication line towers, poles, and anchors in all waters of the United States, provided the foundations are the minimum size necessary and separate footings for each tower leg (rather than a larger single pad) are used where feasible.

Access roads: This NWP authorizes the construction of access roads for the construction and maintenance of electric utility lines or telecommunication lines, including overhead lines and substations, in non-tidal waters of the United States, provided the activity, in combination with all other activities included in one single and complete project, does not cause the loss of greater than 1/2-acre of non-tidal waters of the United States. This NWP does not authorize discharges of dredged or fill material into non-tidal wetlands adjacent to tidal waters for access roads. Access roads must be the minimum width necessary (see Note 2, below). Access roads must be constructed so that the length of the road minimizes any adverse effects on waters of the United States and must be as near as possible to pre-construction contours and elevations (e.g., at grade corduroy roads or geotextile/gravel roads). Access roads constructed above pre-construction contours and elevations in waters of the United States must be properly bridged or culverted to maintain surface flows.

This NWP may authorize electric utility lines or telecommunication lines in or affecting navigable waters of the United States even if there is no associated discharge of dredged or fill material (see 33 CFR part 322). Electric utility lines or telecommunication lines constructed over section 10 waters and electric utility lines or telecommunication lines that are routed in or under section 10 waters without a discharge of dredged or fill material require a section 10 permit.

This NWP authorizes, to the extent that Department of the Army authorization is required, temporary structures, fills, and work necessary for the remediation of inadvertent returns of drilling fluids to waters of the United States through sub-soil fissures or fractures that might occur during horizontal directional drilling activities conducted for the purpose of installing or replacing electric utility lines or telecommunication lines. These remediation activities must be done as soon as practicable, to restore the affected waterbody. District engineers may add special conditions to this NWP to require a remediation plan for addressing inadvertent returns of drilling fluids to waters of the United States during horizontal directional drilling activities conducted for the purpose of installing or replacing electric utility lines or telecommunication lines.

This NWP also authorizes temporary structures, fills, and work, including the use of temporary mats, necessary to conduct the electric utility line activity. Appropriate measures must be taken to maintain normal downstream flows and minimize flooding to the maximum extent practicable, when temporary structures, work, and discharges of dredged or fill material, including cofferdams, are necessary for construction activities, access fills, or dewatering of construction sites. Temporary fills must consist of materials, and be placed in a manner, that will not be eroded by expected high flows. After construction, temporary fills must be removed in their entirety and the affected areas returned to pre-construction elevations. The areas affected by temporary fills must be revegetated, as appropriate.

Notification: The permittee must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer prior to commencing the activity if: (1) a section 10 permit is required; or (2) the discharge will result in the loss of greater than 1/10-acre of waters of the United States. (See general condition 32.) (Authorities: Sections 10 and 404)

Note 1: Where the electric utility line is constructed, installed, or maintained in navigable waters of the United States (i.e., section 10 waters) within the coastal United States, the Great Lakes, and United States territories, a copy of the NWP verification will be sent by the Corps to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), National Ocean Service (NOS), for charting the electric utility line to protect navigation.

Note 2: For electric utility line or telecommunications activities crossing a single waterbody more than one time at separate and distant locations, or multiple waterbodies at separate and distant locations, each crossing is considered a single and complete project for purposes of NWP authorization. Electric utility line and telecommunications activities must comply with 33 CFR 330.6(d).

Note 3: Electric utility lines or telecommunication lines consisting of aerial electric power transmission lines crossing navigable waters of the United States (which are defined at 33 CFR part 329) must comply with the applicable minimum clearances specified in 33 CFR 322.5(i).

Note 4: Access roads used for both construction and maintenance may be authorized, provided they meet the terms and conditions of this NWP. Access roads used solely for construction of the electric utility line or telecommunication line must be removed upon completion of the work, in accordance with the requirements for temporary fills.

Note 5: This NWP authorizes electric utility line and telecommunication line maintenance and repair activities that do not qualify for the Clean Water Act section 404(f) exemption for maintenance of currently serviceable fills or fill structures.

Note 6: For overhead electric utility lines and telecommunication lines authorized by this NWP, a copy of the PCN and NWP verification will be provided by the Corps to the Department of Defense Siting Clearinghouse, which will evaluate potential effects on military activities.

Note 7: For activities that require pre-construction notification, the PCN must include any other NWP(s), regional general permit(s), or individual permit(s) used or intended to be used to authorize any part of the proposed project or any related activity, including other separate and distant crossings that require Department of the Army authorization but do not require pre-construction notification (see paragraph (b)(4) of general condition 32). The district engineer will evaluate the PCN in accordance with Section D, “District Engineer’s Decision.” The district engineer may require mitigation to ensure that the authorized activity results in no more than minimal individual and cumulative adverse environmental effects (see general condition 23).

Part I: NWP Conditions and Requirements Checklist

To ensure compliance with the General Conditions (GC), in order for an authorization by a NWP to be valid, please answer the following questions:

1. Navigation (Applies to Section 10 waters [i.e. navigable waters of the U.S.], see instruction 4 for link to list):
   a. Does the project cause more than a minimal adverse effect on navigation?
      ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A
   b. Does the project require the installation and maintenance of any safety lights and signals prescribed by the U.S. Coast Guard on authorized facilities in navigable waters of the U.S.?
      ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A
   c. Does the Applicant understand and agree that if future operations by the U.S. require the removal, relocation, or other alteration of the structure or work herein authorized, or if, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Army or his authorized representative, said structure or work shall cause unreasonable obstruction to the free navigation of the navigable waters, the Applicant will be required, upon due notice from the USACE, to remove, relocate, or alter the structural work or obstructions caused thereby, without expense to the U.S.; and no claim shall be made against the U.S. on account of any such removal or alteration?
      ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A

   If you answered yes to question a. or b. above, or if you answered no to question c. above, please explain how the project would be in compliance with this GC or be aware that the project would require an individual permit application:

2. Aquatic Life Movements:
   a. Does the project substantially disrupt the necessary life cycle movements of those species of aquatic life indigenous to the waterbody, including those species that normally migrate through the area? ☐ Yes ☐ No
   b. Is the project's primary purpose to impound water? ☐ Yes ☐ No
   c. Will culverts placed in streams be installed to maintain low flow conditions to sustain the movement of those aquatic species? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A

   If you answered yes to question a. or b. above, or if you answered no to question c. above, please explain how the project would be in compliance with this GC or be aware that the project would require an individual permit application:

3. Spawning Areas:
   a. Does the project avoid spawning areas during the spawning season to the maximum extent practicable? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A
   b. Does the project result in the physical destruction (e.g., through excavation, fill, or downstream smothering by substantial turbidity) of an important spawning area?
      ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A

   If you answered no to question a. above, or if you answered yes to question b. above, please explain how the project would be in compliance with this GC or be aware that the project would require an individual permit application:

4. Migratory Bird Breeding Areas:
   a. Does the project avoid waters of the U.S. that serve as breeding areas for migratory birds to the maximum extent practicable? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A

   If you answered no to question a. above, please explain how the project would be in compliance with this GC or be aware that the project would require an individual permit application:

5. Shellfish Beds:
   a. Does the project occur in areas of concentrated shellfish populations? ☐ Yes ☐ No

   If you answered yes to question a. above, please explain how the project would be in compliance with this GC or be aware that the project would require an individual permit application:

6. Suitable Material:
   a. Does the project use unsuitable material (e.g., trash, debris, car bodies, asphalt, etc.)? ☐ Yes ☐ No
   b. Is the material used for construction or discharged in a water of the U.S. free from toxic pollutants in toxic amounts (see Section 307 of the Clean Water Act)? ☐ Yes ☐ No

   If you answered yes to question a. above, or if you answered no to question b. above, please explain how the project would be in compliance with this GC or be aware that the project would require an individual permit application:

7. Water Supply Intakes:
   a. Does the project occur in the proximity of a public water supply intake? ☐ Yes ☐ No

   If you answered yes to question a. above, please explain how the project would be in compliance with this GC or be aware that the project would require an individual permit application:

8. Adverse Effects From Impoundments:
   a. Does the project create an impoundment of water? ☐ Yes ☐ No
   b. If you answered yes to question a. above, are the adverse effects (to the aquatic system due to accelerating the passage of water, and/or restricting its flow) minimized to the maximum extent practicable? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A

   If you answered no to question b. above, please explain how the project would be in compliance with this GC or be aware that the project would require an individual permit application:

9. Management of Water Flows:
   a. Does the project maintain the pre-construction course, condition, capacity, and location of open waters to the maximum extent practicable, for each activity, including stream channelization and storm water management activities? ☐ Yes ☐ No
   b. Will the project be constructed to withstand expected high flows? ☐ Yes ☐ No
   c. Will the project restrict or impede the passage of normal or high flows? ☐ Yes ☐ No

   If you answered no to question a. or b. above, or if you answered yes to question c. above, please explain how the project would be in compliance with this GC or be aware that the project would require an individual permit application:

10. Fills Within 100-Year Floodplains:
    a. Does the project comply with applicable FEMA-approved state or local floodplain management requirements? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A

    If you answered no to question a. above, please explain how the project would be in compliance with this GC or be aware that the project would require an individual permit application:

11. Equipment:
    a. Will heavy equipment working in wetlands or mudflats be placed on mats, or other measures be taken to minimize soil disturbance? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A

If you answered no to question a. above, please explain how the project would be in compliance with this GC or be aware that the project would require an individual permit application:

12. Soil Erosion and Sediment Controls:
    a. Will the project use appropriate soil erosion and sediment controls and maintain them in effective operating condition throughout construction? ☐ Yes ☐ No
    b. Will all exposed soil and other fills, as well as any work below the ordinary high water mark, be permanently stabilized at the earliest practicable date? ☐ Yes ☐ No
    c. Be aware that if work will be conducted within waters of the U.S., Applicants are encouraged to perform that work during periods of low-flow or no-flow.

    If you answered no to question a. or b. above, please explain how the project would be in compliance with this GC or be aware that the project would require an individual permit application:

13. Removal of Temporary Fills:
    a. Will temporary fills be removed in their entirety and the affected areas returned to pre-construction elevations? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A
    b. Will the affected areas be revegetated, as appropriate? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A

    If you answered no to question a. or b. above, please explain how the project would be in compliance with this GC or be aware that the project would require an individual permit application:

14. Proper Maintenance:
    a. Will any authorized structure or fill be properly maintained, including maintenance to ensure public safety? ☐ Yes ☐ No

    If you answered no to question a. above, please explain how the project would be in compliance with this GC or be aware that the project would require an individual permit application:

15. Single and Complete Project:
    a. Does the Applicant certify that the project is a "single and complete project" as defined below? ☐ Yes ☐ No

    Single and complete project:
    Single and complete linear project: A linear project is a project constructed for the purpose of getting people, goods, or services from a point of origin to a terminal point, which often involves multiple crossings of one or more waterbodies at separate and distant locations. The term "single and complete project" is defined as that portion of the total linear project proposed or accomplished by one owner/developer or partnership or other association of owners/developers that includes all crossings of a single water of the United States (i.e., a single waterbody) at a specific location. For linear projects crossing a single or multiple waterbodies several times at separate and distant locations, each crossing is considered a single and complete project for purposes of NWP authorization. However, individual channels in a braided stream or river, or individual arms of a large, irregularly shaped wetland or lake, etc., are not separate waterbodies, and crossings of such features cannot be considered separately.

    Single and complete non-linear project: For non-linear projects, the term "single and complete project" is defined at 33 CFR 330.2(i) as the total project proposed or accomplished by one owner/developer or partnership or other association of owners/developers. A single and complete non-linear project must have independent utility (see definition of "independent utility").

Single and complete non-linear projects may not be "piecemealed" to avoid the limits in a NWP authorization.

Independent utility: Defined as a test to determine what constitutes a single and complete non-linear project in the Corps regulatory program. A project is considered to have independent utility if it would be constructed absent the construction of other projects in the project area. Portions of a multi-phase project that depend upon other phases of the project do not have independent utility. Phases of a project that would be constructed even if the other phases were not built can be considered as separate single and complete projects with independent utility.

16. Wild and Scenic River:
There are no Wild and Scenic Rivers within the geographic boundaries of the Fort Worth District. Therefore, this GC does not apply.

17. Tribal Rights:
a. Will the project or its operation impair reserved tribal rights, including, but not limited to, reserved water rights and treaty fishing and hunting rights? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A

If you answered yes to question a. above, please explain how the project would be in compliance with this GC or be aware that the project would require an individual permit application:

18. Endangered Species (see also Box 8 in Part III):
a. Is the project likely to directly or indirectly jeopardize the continued existence of a threatened or endangered species or a species proposed for such designation, as identified under the Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA), or will the project directly or indirectly destroy or adversely modify the critical habitat of such species? ☐ Yes ☐ No
b. Might the project affect any listed species or designated critical habitat? ☐ Yes ☐ No
c. Is any listed species or designated critical habitat in the vicinity of the project? ☐ Yes ☐ No
d. If the project "may affect" a listed species or critical habitat, has Section 7 or Section 10(a) ESA consultation addressing the effects of the proposed activity been completed? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A

If you answered yes to question a. or b. or c. above, or if you answered no to question d. above, please explain how the project would be in compliance with this GC or be aware that the project would require an individual permit application:

19. Migratory Birds and Bald and Golden Eagles:
a. Does the project have the potential to impact nests, nesting sites, or rookeries of migratory birds, bald or golden eagles? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A

If you answered yes to question a. above, you are responsible for contacting the appropriate local office of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to obtain any "take" permits required under the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's regulations governing compliance with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act or the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act.

20. Historic Properties (see also Box 9 in Part III):
a. Does the project have the potential to cause effects to any historic properties listed, determined to be eligible for listing on, or potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, including previously unidentified properties? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A

If you answered yes to question a. above, please explain how the project would be in compliance with this GC or be aware that the project would require an individual permit application:

21. Discovery of Previously Unknown Remains and Artifacts:
If you discover any previously unknown historic, cultural or archeological remains and artifacts while accomplishing the activity authorized by this permit, *you must immediately notify the district engineer of what you have found, and to the maximum extent practicable, avoid construction activities that may affect the remains and artifacts until the required coordination has been completed*. The district engineer will initiate the Federal, Tribal and state coordination required to determine if the items or remains warrant a recovery effort or if the site is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

22. Designated Critical Resource Waters:
a. Will the project impact critical resource waters, which include NOAA-designated marine sanctuaries, National Estuarine Research Reserves, state natural heritage sites, and outstanding national resource waters or other waters officially designated by a state as having particular environmental or ecological significance and identified by the district engineer after notice and opportunity for public comment? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If you answered yes to question a. above, be aware that discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the U.S. are not authorized by NWP 57 for any activity within, or directly affecting, critical resource waters, including wetlands adjacent to such waters.

23. Mitigation (see also Box 10 in Part III):
a. Will the project include appropriate and practicable mitigation necessary to ensure that adverse effects on the aquatic environment are minimal? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If you answered no to question a. above, please include an explanation in Box 10 of why no mitigation would be necessary in order to be in compliance with this GC or be aware that the project would require an individual permit application.

24. Safety of Impoundment Structures:
a. Has the impoundment structure been safely designed to comply with established state dam safety criteria or has it been designed by qualified persons? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A

If you answered yes to question a. above, non-federal applicants may be required to provide documentation that the design has been independently reviewed by similarly qualified persons with appropriate modifications to ensure safety. If you answered no, please include an explanation in Box 10 of why the structure is exempt from state dam safety criteria or be aware that the project may require an individual permit application.

25. Water Quality (see also Box 11 in Part III):
a. If in Texas, does the project comply with the conditions of the TCEQ water quality certification for NWP 57? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A
b. If in "Indian Country," does the project comply with the conditions of the EPA water quality certification for NWPs? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A
c. If in Louisiana, does the project comply with the conditions of the LDEQ water quality certification for NWP 57? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A
If you answered no to question a., b., or c. above, please be aware that the project would require an individual permit application.

26. Coastal Zone Management:
The Fort Worth District does not cover any Coastal Zone; therefore, this GC does not apply.

27. Regional and Case-By-Case Conditions:
See the Regional Conditions checklist to ensure compliance with this GC.

28. Use of Multiple Nationwide Permits:
a. Does the project use more than one NWP for a single and complete project? ☐ Yes ☐ No
b. If you answered yes to question a. above, be aware that unless the project's acreage loss of waters of the U.S. authorized by the NWPs is below the acreage limit of the NWP with the highest specified acreage limit, no NWP can be issued and the project would require an individual permit application.

If you answered yes to question a. above, please explain how the project would be in compliance with this GC and what additional NWP number you intend to use:

29. Transfer of Nationwide Permit Verifications:
a. Does the Applicant agree that if he or she sells the property associated with the nationwide permit verification, the Applicant may transfer the nationwide permit verification to the new owner by submitting a letter to the appropriate USACE district office to validate the transfer?
☐ Yes ☐ No

30. Compliance Certification:
a. Does the Applicant agree that if he or she receives the NWP verification from the USACE, they must submit a signed certification regarding the completed work and any required mitigation (the certification form will be sent by the USACE with the NWP verification letter)?
☐ Yes ☐ No

31. Activities Affecting Structure or Works Built by the United States
a. Does the project temporarily or permanently alter and/or occupy a USACE federally authorized Civil Works project? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If you answered yes to question a. above, notification is required in accordance with general condition 32, for any activity that requires permission from the Corps. The district engineer may authorize activities under these NWPs only after a statement confirming that the project proponent has submitted a written request for section 408 permission from the Corps office having jurisdiction over that USACE project.

32. Pre-Construction Notification:
a. Reason for notification:
☐ Require a Section 10 permit.
☐ The loss of waters of the U.S. exceeds 1/10 acre.
☐ Potential endangered species.
☐ Potential historic properties.
☐ Required by Texas or Louisiana Regional Conditions.
☐ Other:
b. Does the Applicant agree that he or she will not begin the project until either:
1) He or she is notified in writing by the district engineer that the activity may proceed under the NWP with any special conditions imposed by the district or division engineer; or
2) 45 calendar days have passed from the district engineer's receipt of the complete PCN and the prospective permittee has not received written notice from the district or division engineer. However, if the permittee was required to notify the Corps pursuant to general condition 18 that listed species or critical habitat might be affected or in the vicinity of the project, or to notify the Corps pursuant to general condition 20 that the activity may have the potential to cause effects to historic properties, the permittee cannot begin the activity until receiving written notification from the Corps that there is "no effect" on listed species or "no

potential to cause effects" on historic properties, or that any consultation required under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (see 33 CFR 330.4(f)) and/or Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation (see 33 CFR 330.4(g)) has been completed. ☐ Yes ☐ No

c. Does the Applicant agree that if the district or division engineer notifies the Applicant in writing that an individual permit is required within 45 calendar days of receipt of a complete PCN, the Applicant cannot begin the activity until an individual permit has been obtained? ☐ Yes ☐ No

To ensure compliance with the NWP 57-specific requirements please answer the first question regarding all electric utility line and telecommunications activities and then answer the other questions as they apply to your project.

All electric utility line and telecommunications activities:

1. Does the project cause the loss of greater than 1/2-acre non-tidal waters of the U.S. at any crossing considered a single and complete project? ☐ Yes ☐ No

   If you answered yes to question 1. above, be aware that the project would not be authorized by a NWP 57 and would require an individual permit application.

2. Does the project involve a change in pre-construction contours? ☐ Yes ☐ No

   If you answered yes to question 2. above, be aware that the project would not be authorized by a NWP 57 and may require an individual permit application.

3. Is each activity/crossing considered a single and complete project and have independent utility? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A

   If you answered no to question 3. above, be aware that the project may require an individual permit application.

4. a. Will any temporary structures, fills, and work necessary to construct the project meet the criteria for maintaining flows, minimizing flooding, and withstanding high flows? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A

   b. Will temporary structures and fills be removed in their entirety and the affected areas be returned to pre-construction elevations and revegetated, as appropriate? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A

   If you answered no to question a. or b. above, be aware that the project would not be authorized by a NWP 57 and would require an individual permit application.

5. a. Does the project involve leaving sidecasts from trench excavation in waters of the U.S. for more than three months? ☐ Yes ☐ No

   b. Does the project involve placing sidecasts from trench excavation in waters of the U.S. in such a manner that the sidecasts are dispersed by current or other forces? ☐ Yes ☐ No

   If you answered yes to question a. above, be aware that the district engineer may extend the period of temporary side casting for no more than a total of 180 days, where appropriate, and otherwise an individual permit application may be required. If you answered yes to question b. above, be aware that the project would not be authorized by a NWP 57 and may require an individual permit application.

6. In wetlands, does the project involve backfilling the top 6 to 12 inches of the trench with topsoil from the trench? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A

If you answered no to question 6. above, please explain how the project would be in compliance with this requirement and be aware that the project may not be authorized by a NWP 57 and may require an individual permit application:

7. Does the project include activities that drain a water of the U.S., such as drainage tile or french drains? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If you answered yes to question 7. above, be aware that the project is not considered a "utility line" and would not be authorized by a NWP 57 and may require an individual permit application.

8. Does the project involve constructing or backfilling a trench in such a manner as to drain waters of the U.S. (e.g., backfilling with extensive gravel layers, creating a french drain effect?
☐ Yes ☐ No

If you answered yes to question 8. above, be aware that the project would not be authorized by a NWP 57 and may require an individual permit application.

9. Will the project, upon completion of the utility line crossing of each waterbody, immediately stabilize exposed slopes and stream banks? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A

If you answered no to question 9. above, be aware that the project would not be authorized by a NWP 57 and may require an individual permit application.

Foundations for overhead electric utility line or telecommunication line towers, poles, and anchors:

10. If the project includes construction or maintenance of foundations for overhead utility line towers, poles, and/or anchors in waters of the U.S., are these the minimum size necessary and are separate footings for each tower leg (rather than a larger single pad) used where feasible?
☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A

If you answered no to question 10. above, be aware that the project would not be authorized by a NWP 57 and may require an individual permit application.

Access Road(s):

11. Will the access road(s) be used for the construction and maintenance of utility lines, including overhead power lines and utility line substations, and, for a single and complete project, cause the loss of no greater than 1/2-acre of non-tidal waters of the U.S.? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A

If you answered no to question 11. above, be aware that the project would not be authorized by a NWP 57 and may require an individual permit application.

12. a. Will the access road(s) in waters of the U.S. be the minimum width necessary? ☐ Yes ☐ No
b. Will the access road be constructed so that the length of the road minimizes any adverse effects on waters of the U.S.? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If you answered no to question a. or b. above, be aware that the project would not be authorized by a NWP 57 and may require an individual permit application.

13. a. Will the access road(s) be as near as possible to pre-construction contours and elevations (e.g., at grade corduroy road or geotextile/gravel road) so as to minimize any adverse effects on waters of the U.S.? ☐ Yes ☐ No
b. Will access roads constructed above pre-construction contours and elevations in waters of the U.S. be properly bridged or culverted to maintain surface flows? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If you answered no to question a. or b. above, be aware that the project may not be authorized by a NWP 57 and may require an individual permit application.

14. Will access roads used solely for construction of the utility line be removed upon completion of the work, in accordance with the requirement for temporary fills? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If you answered no to question 14. above, be aware that the project may not be authorized by a NWP 57 and may require an individual permit application.

REGIONAL CONDITIONS CHECKLIST

To ensure compliance with the Regional Conditions within the Fort Worth District, in the State of Texas, in order for an authorization by a NWP to be valid, please answer the following questions (for projects in Texas only):

1. Does the project involve a discharge into any of the following habitat types?:

☐ Pitcher plant bogs ((*Sarracenia* spp.) and/or sundews (*Drosera* spp.) and/or Bald Cypress/Tupelo swamps ((*Taxodium distichum*) and/or water tupelo (*Nyssa aquatica*))?
☐ Karst Zones 1 and 2 located in Bexar, Travis and Williamson Counties (see https://www.fws.gov/southwest/es/AustinTexas/Maps_Data.html).
☐ Caddo Lake and associated areas that are designated as "Wetland of International Importance" under the Ramsar Convention (see http://caddolakedata.us/media/145/1996caddolakeramsar.pdf or http://caddolakedata.us/media/144/1996caddolakeramsar.jpg).
☐ Reaches of rivers (and their adjacent wetlands) that are included in the Nationwide Rivers Inventory (see https://www.nps.gov/subjects/rivers/nationwide-rivers-inventory.htm)/

If you answered yes to any of the above choices, notification of the District Engineer is required in accordance with NWP GC 32, and the USACE will coordinate with other resource agencies as specified in NWP GC 32(d).

2. Is the activity located at a site approved as a compensatory mitigation site (either permittee-responsible, mitigation bank and/or in lieu fee) under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act and/or Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899?
☐ Yes ☐ No

If you answered yes to question 2. above, notification of the District Engineer is required in accordance with NWP GC 32.

To ensure compliance with the Regional Conditions within the Fort Worth District, in the State of Louisiana, in order for an authorization by a NWP to be valid, please answer the following questions (for projects in Louisiana only):

1. Does the activity cause the permanent loss of greater than 1/2 acre of seasonally inundated cypress swamp and/or cypress-tupelo swamp? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If you answered yes to question 1. above, be aware that the project would not be authorized by a NWP 57 and would require an individual permit application.

2. Does the activity cause the permanent loss of greater than 1/2 acre of pine savanna and/or pitcher plant bogs? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If you answered yes to question 2. above, be aware that the project would not be authorized by a NWP 57 and would require an individual permit application.

3. Has the activity been determined to have an adverse impact upon a federal or state designated rookery and/or bird sanctuary? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If you answered yes to question 3. above, be aware that the project would not be authorized by a NWP 57 and would require an individual permit application.

4. To the best of the applicant's knowledge, is any excavated and/or fill material to be placed within wetlands free of contaminants? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A

   If you answered no to question 4. above, be aware that the project would not be authorized by a NWP 57 and would require an individual permit application.

5. Regional Condition 5 applies to work within the Louisiana Coastal Zone and/or the Outer Continental Shelf off Louisiana, and therefore does not apply in the USACE Fort Worth District. Work in these areas may require coordination with the USACE Galveston or New Orleans districts.

6. Does the activity adversely impact a designated Natural and Scenic River, a state or federal wildlife management area, and/or refuge? ☐ Yes ☐ No

   If you answered yes to question 6. above, notification of the District Engineer is required in accordance with NWP GC 32.

7. For activities involving the installation of a culvert, will the culvert be sufficiently sized to maintain expected high water flows, and installed at a sufficient depth to maintain low flows to sustain the movement of aquatic species? ☐ Yes ☐ No

   If you answered no to question 7. above, be aware that the project would not be authorized by a NWP 57 and would require an individual permit application.

8. NWP GC 18(g) provides links to information about threatened and endangered species and their critical habitat from FWS and NMFS. Within the State of Louisiana, additional information regarding the state protection status of rare, threatened and endangered species and compliance with state threatened and endangered species laws and regulations can be obtained from LDWF at their world wide web pages at https://www.wlf.louisiana.gov/page/request-wildlife-diversity-project-review-or-digital-data. Proponents of regulated activities are reminded that NWPs only authorize activities from the perspective of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and state permits, approvals and authorizations may also be required.

Additional Discussion:

Part II: Project Information (*Project No. SWF-*)

Box 1. Project Name:		Applicant Name/Person of Contact
Applicant Title		Applicant Company, Agency, etc.
Mailing Address		Applicant's internal tracking number (if any)
Work Phone with area code	Cell Phone with area code	E-mail Address
Relationship of applicant to property: ☐ Owner ☐ Purchaser ☐ Lessee ☐ Other:		
Application is hereby made for verification that subject regulated activities associated with subject project qualify for authorization under a USACE nationwide permit or permits as described herein. I certify that I am familiar with the information contained in this application, and that to the best of my knowledge and belief, such information is true, complete, and accurate. I further certify that I possess the authority to undertake the proposed activities. I hereby grant to the agency to which this application is made the right to enter the above-described location to inspect the proposed, in-progress, or completed work. I agree to start work only after all necessary permits have been received.		
Signature of applicant		Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

Box 2. Authorized Agent/Operator Name and Signature: (If an agent is acting for the applicant during the permit process)	
Agent/Operator Title	Agent/Operator Company, Agency, etc.
Mailing Address	Agent's internal tracking number (if any)
E-mail Address	
Work Phone(s) with area code	Cell Phone with area code
I hereby authorize the above-named agent to act in my behalf as my agent in the processing of this application and to furnish, upon request, supplemental information in support of this permit application. I understand that I am bound by the actions of my agent, and I understand that if a federal or state permit is issued, I, or my agent, must sign the permit.	
Signature of applicant	Date (mm/dd/yyyy)
I certify that I am familiar with the information contained in this application, and that to the best of my knowledge and belief, such information is true, complete, and accurate.	
Signature of authorized agent	Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

Box 3. Name of property owner, if other than applicant: ☐ Multiple Current Owners (If multiple current property owners, check here and include a list as an attachment)	
Owner Title	Owner Company, Agency, etc.
Mailing Address	
Work Phone with area code	Home Phone with area code

Box 4. Project location, including street address, city, county, state, and zip code where proposed activity will occur:
Nature of Activity (Description of project; include all features; see instructions):
Project Purpose (Description of the reason or purpose of the project; see instructions):
Has a delineation of waters of the U.S., including wetlands, been completed? (see instructions) ☐ Yes, Attached ☐ No If a delineation has been completed, has it been verified in writing by the USACE? ☐ Yes, Date of approved or preliminary jurisdictional determination (mm/dd/yyyy): USACE project: ☐ No
Are color photographs of the existing conditions available? ☐ Yes, Attached ☐ No Are aerial photographs available? ☐ Yes, Attached ☐ No
☐ Multiple Single and Complete Crossings (If multiple single and complete crossings, check here and complete the table in Attachment D)
Waterbody(ies) (if known; otherwise enter “an unnamed tributary to”): Tributary(ies) to what known, downstream waterbody(ies):
Latitude & longitude (Decimal Degrees):
USGS Quad map name(s):
Watershed(s) and other location descriptions, if known:
Directions to the project location:

Part III: Project Impacts and Mitigation

Box 5. Reason(s) for Discharge into waters of the U.S.:
Type(s) of material being discharged and the amount of each type in cubic yards:
Total surface area (in acres) of wetlands or other waters of the U.S. to be filled:

Indicate the proposed impacts to waters of the U.S. in ACRES (for all aquatic resources) and LINEAR FEET (for rivers and streams) and identify the impact(s) as permanent and/or temporary for each waterbody type listed below. For projects with multiple single and complete crossings, the table below should indicate the *cumulative totals* of those single and complete crossings that require notification as outlined in Part I, GC question 32, and would not determine the threshold for whether a project qualifies for a NWP. The table below is intended as a tool to summarize impacts by resource type for planning compensatory mitigation and does not replace the summary table of single and complete crossings in Attachment D for those projects with multiple single and complete crossings.

	Permanent			Temporary		
Waterbody Type	Acres	Linear feet in length	Linear feet in width	Acres	Linear feet in length	Linear feet in width
Emergent wetlands						
Scrub-shrub wetlands						
Forested wetlands						
Perennial streams						
Intermittent streams						
Ephemeral streams						
Impoundments						
Other:						
Total:						

Potential indirect and/or cumulative impacts of proposed discharge (if any):

Required drawings (see instructions):
Vicinity map: ☐ Attached
To-scale plan view drawing(s): ☐ Attached
To-scale elevation and/or cross section drawing(s): ☐ Attached

Is any portion of the work already complete? ☐ Yes ☐ No
If yes, describe the work:

Box 6. Authority: (see instructions)
Is Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act for projects affecting navigable waters applicable? (see Fort Worth District Navigable Waters list) ☐ Yes ☐ No

Is Section 404 of the Clean Water Act applicable? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Box 7. Larger Plan of Development:
This information is not applicable for Nationwide Permit 57.

Box 8. Federally Threatened or Endangered Species (see instructions)
Please list any federally-listed (or proposed) threatened or endangered species or critical habitat potentially affected by the project (use scientific names (i.e., genus species), if known):
Have surveys, using U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) protocols, been conducted? ☐ Yes, Report attached ☐ No (explain):
If a federally-listed species would potentially be affected, please provide a description and a biological evaluation. ☐ Yes, Report attached ☐ Not attached
Has Section 7 consultation been initiated by another federal agency? ☐ Yes, Initiation letter attached ☐ No
Has Section 10 consultation been initiated for the proposed project? ☐ Yes, Initiation letter attached ☐ No
Has the USFWS issued a Biological Opinion? ☐ Yes, Report attached ☐ No If yes, list date Opinion was issued (mm/dd/yyyy):

Box 9. Historic properties and cultural resources
Please list any historic properties listed (or eligible to be listed) on the National Register of Historic Places which the project has the potential to affect:
Has an archaeological records search been conducted? ☐ Yes, Report attached ☐ No (explain):
Are any cultural resources of any type known to exist on-site? ☐ Yes ☐ No
Has an archaeological pedestrian survey been conducted for the site? ☐ Yes, Report attached ☐ No (explain):
Has Section 106 or SHPO consultation been initiated by another federal or state agency? ☐ Yes, Initiation letter attached ☐ No
Has a Section 106 MOA been signed by another federal agency and the SHPO? ☐ Yes, Attached ☐ No If yes, list date MOA was signed (mm/dd/yyyy):

Box 10. Proposed Conceptual Mitigation Plan Summary (see instructions)
Measures taken to avoid and minimize impacts to waters of the U.S. (if any):
Applicant proposes combination of one or more of the following mitigation types: ☐ Mitigation Bank ☐ On-site ☐ Off-site (Number of sites:) ☐ None
Applicant proposes to purchase mitigation bank credits: ☐ Yes ☐ No Mitigation Bank Name: Number of Credits:

Indicate in ACRES (for all aquatic resources) and LINEAR FEET (for rivers and streams) the total quantity of waters of the U.S. proposed to be created, restored, enhanced, and/or preserved for purposes of providing compensatory mitigation. Indicate mitigation site type (on- or off-site) and number. Indicate waterbody type (non-forested wetland, forested wetland, perennial stream, intermittent stream, ephemeral stream, impoundment, other) or non-jurisdictional (uplands[1]).

Mitigation Site Type and Number	Waterbody Type	Created	Restored	Enhanced	Preserved
e.g., On-site 1	*Forested wetland*	*0.5 acre*			
e.g., Off-site 1	*Intermittent stream*		*500 LF*	*1000 LF*	
	Totals:				

[1] For uplands, please indicate if designed as an upland buffer.

Summary of Mitigation Work Plan (Describe the mitigation activities listed in the table above):

If no mitigation is proposed, provide a detailed explanation of why no mitigation would be necessary to ensure that adverse effects on the aquatic environment are minimal:

Has a conceptual mitigation plan been prepared in accordance with the USACE regulations and guidelines?
☐ Yes, Attached ☐ No (explain):

Mitigation site(s) latitude & longitude (Decimal Degrees):	USGS Quad map name(s):

Other location descriptions, if known:

Directions to the mitigation location(s):

Box 11. Water Quality Certification (see instructions):
For Texas:
Does the project meet the conditions of the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) Clean Water Act Section 401 certification for NWP 57? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Does the project include soil erosion control and sediment control Best Management Practices (BMPs)?
☐ Yes ☐ No
List the BMPs for soil erosion control and sediment control to be used, or explain why they aren't necessary for the project:

Does the project include controls for post-construction total suspended solids control?
☐ Yes ☐ No
List the controls for post-construction total suspended solids control, or explain why it isn't necessary for the project:

For Louisiana:

Does the project meet the conditions of the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ) Clean Water Act Section 401 certification for NWP 57? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Is fill placed in a manner which would avoid impeding natural watercourses?
☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A

For Tribal Lands ("Indian Country"):

Does the project meet the conditions of the EPA water quality certification for NWPs?
☐ Yes ☐ No

Box 12. List of other certifications or approvals/denials received from other federal, state, or local agencies for work described in this application:

Agency	Approval Type[2]	Identification No.	Date Applied	Date Approved	Date Denied

[2] Would include but is not restricted to zoning, building, and floodplain permits.

Part IV: Attachments

	Included
A. Delineation of Waters of the U.S., Including Wetlands	☐
B. Color Photographs	☐
C. Summary Table of Single and Complete Crossings	☐
D. Required Drawings/Figures	☐
E. Threatened or Endangered Species Reports and/or Letters	☐
F. Historic Properties and Cultural Resources Reports and/or Letters	☐
G. Conceptual Mitigation Plan	☐
H. Other:	☐

End of Template

Attachment D: Summary Table of Single and Complete Crossings

Waterbody ID[1]	Latitude and Longitude (Decimal Degrees)	Resource Type[2]	Acres in Project Area	Impact Type[3]	Average Length of Impact	Average Width of Impact	Acres of Impact	Cubic Yards of Material to be Discharged	Reasons for PCN[4]

[1] Waterbody ID may be the name of a feature or an assigned label such as "W-1" for a wetland.

[2] Resource Types: EW – Emergent Wetland, SW – Scrub/Shrub Wetland, FW – Forested wetland, PS – Perennial Stream, IS – Intermittent Stream, I – Impoundment

[3] Impact Types: D/P – Direct* and Permanent, D/T – Direct and Temporary, I/P – Indirect** and Permanent, I/T – Indirect and Temporary

* Direct impacts are here defined as those adverse effects caused by the proposed activity, such as discharge or excavation.

** Indirect impacts are here defined as those adverse effects caused subsequent to the proposed activity, such as flooding or effects of drainage on adjacent waters of the U.S.

[4] Reasons for PCN requirement:

A – Requires a Section 10 permit.
B – The loss of waters of the U.S. exceeds 1/10 acre.
C – Potential endangered species.
D – Potential historic properties.
E – Required by Texas or Louisiana Regional Conditions.
F – Other

Instructions: [please do not include these pages when submitting template]

1) The Fort Worth District accepts paperless/electronic submittals as the primary means of accepting applications. All initial application materials should be sent to CESWF-Permits@usace.army.mil.

2) Complete Part I of the template first to determine if the project meets the conditions and requirements of NWP 57, including the General and Regional Conditions as well as the notification requirements. Additional information on the general conditions is available at the following website:

   http://www.swf.usace.army.mil/Missions/Regulatory/Permitting/GeneralPermits.aspx

3) Boxes 1 to 3: Provide contact information for the Applicant, Agent, Owner, etc.

4) Box 4:

   a. Nature of Activity: Describe the overall activity or project. Give appropriate dimensions of structures such as wingwalls, dikes (identify the materials to be used in construction, as well as the methods by which the work is to be done), or excavations (length, width, and height). Indicate whether discharge of dredged or fill material is involved. Also, identify any structure to be constructed on a fill, piles, or float-supported platforms. The written descriptions and illustrations are an important part of the application. Please describe, in detail, what you wish to do. If more space is needed, attach a separate sheet marked "Box 4 Nature of Activity."

   b. Proposed Project Purpose: Describe the purpose and need for the proposed project. What will it be used for and why? Also include a brief description of any related activities to be developed as the result of the proposed project.

   c. Delineation of waters of the U.S.:

      Waters of the U.S. are defined under 33 CFR part 328.3 (a) as:
      (1) All waters which are currently used, or were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, including all waters which are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide;
      (2) All interstate waters including interstate wetlands;
      (3) All other waters such as intrastate lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams), mudflats, sandflats, wetlands, sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes, or natural ponds, the use, degradation or destruction of which could affect interstate or foreign commerce including any such waters:
         (i) Which are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes; or
         (ii) From which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce; or
         (iii) Which are used or could be used for industrial purposes by industries in interstate commerce;
      (4) All impoundments of waters otherwise defined as waters of the U.S. under the definition;
      (5) Tributaries of waters identified in paragraphs (a) (1) through (4) of this section;
      (6) The territorial seas;
      (7) Wetlands adjacent to waters (other than waters that are themselves wetlands) identified in paragraphs (a) (1) through (6) of this section.

      In addition, 33 CFR part 328.3 (b) states: The term wetlands means those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas.

Under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act and Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act, the ordinary high water mark, as well as any adjacent wetlands, demarcate the limits of non-tidal waters of the U.S. Wetlands are identified and delineated using the methods and criteria established in the USACE *Wetlands Delineation Manual* (1987 Manual) (i.e., occurrence of hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soils, and wetland hydrology) as well as any applicable interim regional supplements.

Applicants should follow the USACE Fort Worth District procedures for jurisdictional determinations found at the following website:

https://www.usace.army.mil/Missions/Civil-Works/Regulatory-Program-and-Permits/juris_info/

d. Multiple Waters of the U.S.: If the project impacts multiple waters of the U.S., include information for each water in the table in Attachment D.

5) Box 5:

Required drawings (see examples in separate file): Submit one legible copy of all drawings (8 1/2 x 11-inch or 11 x 17-inch) with a 1-inch margin around the entire sheet. The title box shall contain the title of the proposed project, date, and sheet number.

i. Vicinity map: Cover an area large enough so the project can be easily located; include arrow marking the project area, identifiable landmarks (e.g., named waterbody, county, city), name or number of roads, north arrow, and scale.
ii. Plan view: Include features such as existing bank lines, ordinary high water mark line(s), average water depth around the activity, dimensions of the proposed project, dimensions of any structures immediately adjacent to the proposed activity, north arrow, and scale.
iii. Elevation and/or cross-section views: Include features such as water elevation as shown on plan view drawing, existing and proposed ground level, dimensions of the proposed project, dimensions of any structures immediately adjacent to the proposed activity, and scale.

6) Box 6: A list of navigable waters in the Fort Worth District can be found at the following website:

https://swf-apps.usace.army.mil/pubdata/environ/regulatory/introduction/navlist.pdf

Under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, the USACE regulates the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the U.S. More information on regulated activities can be found at the following website:

http://www.swf.usace.army.mil/Missions/Regulatory/RegulatedActivities.aspx

7) Box 8: Information on federally threatened or endangered species may be found on the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service website and the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department website. Include an attachment if additional space is required for listing species or critical habitat potentially affected by the project.

https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/report/species-listings-by-state?stateAbbrev=TX&stateName=Texas&statusCategory=Listed

https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/report/species-listings-by-state?stateAbbrev=LA&stateName=Louisiana&statusCategory=Listed

http://www.tpwd.state.tx.us/huntwild/wild/species/endang/index.phtml

http://www.tpwd.state.tx.us/landwater/land/maps/gis/ris/endangered_species/index.phtml

8) Box 10: When completing this box, be aware that the USACE will consider if the project has been designed to avoid and minimize adverse effects, both temporary and permanent, to waters of the U.S. to the maximum extent practicable at the project site when determining appropriate and practicable mitigation necessary to ensure that adverse effects to the aquatic environment

are minimal. The USACE may also require compensatory mitigation at a minimum one-for-one ratio for losses of wetlands, streams, and open waters to ensure that the project results in minimal adverse effects on the aquatic environment. See the USACE Fort Worth District Regulatory Branch website for a mitigation plan template and requirements.

http://www.swf.usace.army.mil/Missions/Regulatory/Permitting/Mitigation.aspx

9) Box 11: Projects in Texas should meet the conditions of the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) Clean Water Act Section 401 certification for NWP 57. The TCEQ conditions of Section 401 certification for NWP 57 as well as a description of Best Management Practices can be found at the following website:

http://www.swf.usace.army.mil/Portals/47/Users/053/21/821/NWP%202017%20Texas%20401cert.pdf

Projects in Louisiana require water quality certification from the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ). LDEQ has issued water quality certification for NWP 57 without conditions. Information about water quality certification from LDEQ can be found at the following website:

http://www.swf.usace.army.mil/Portals/47/Users/053/21/821/NWP2017Louisiana401cert.pdf?ver=2017-03-24-115120-290

10) Attachments: Check the boxes in Part IV for those attachments that are included and place a cover sheet or tab with each attachment behind the last page of the template. If Attachment D is not needed, discard this page, but if more room is necessary, include an additional table.

halff

December 6, 2024
AVO 55396.005

Mr. Jacob Bailey, District Conservationist
San Antonio Service Center
USDA - Natural Resources Conservation Services
727 E. Cesar E Chavez Boulevard, Room A507
San Antonio, Texas 78206

Re: CPS Energy's Proposed Omicron 138 kV Transmission Line Project in Bexar County, Texas

Dear Mr. Bailey:

CPS Energy is evaluating the construction of a new double-circuit 138 kilovolt (kV) transmission line in Bexar County, Texas. The proposed 138 kV transmission line will extend from the CPS Energy Omicron Substation, located approximately 0.35 mile west of the intersection of Farm-to-Market Road (FM) 1957 (also known as Potranco Road) and State Highway 211, to one of multiple potential endpoints located along the existing Cagnon—Howard 138 kV transmission line segment located approximately 4.5 miles to the southeast of the Omicron Substation. Please refer to the attached map depicting the project study area.

On behalf of CPS Energy, Halff is preparing an environmental assessment and alternative route analysis, to support CPS Energy's application to amend its Certificate to Convenience and Necessity with the Public Utility Commission of Texas. Halff is currently gathering data on the existing environment and identifying environmental and land use constraints within the project study area that will be used in the alternative route analysis and creation of an environmental and land use constraints map.

Halff is requesting that your agency/office provide information concerning environmental and land use constraints or other issues of interest to your agency/office within the project study area. Your comments will be an important consideration in the assessment of potential impacts. Upon review of the proposed project, CPS Energy will determine the need for other approvals and/or permits. If your jurisdiction has approvals and/or permits that would apply to this project, please identify them in response to this inquiry. If permits are required from your office, CPS Energy will contact your office following completion of this study.

Thank you for your assistance with this transmission line project. If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact me at (214) 346-6357 or jurbanovsky@halff.com. Your earliest reply will be appreciated.

Sincerely,

Jody Urbanovsky

Mr. Jody Urbanovsky, Project Manager
Attachment – Project Study Area Map

halff

December 6, 2024
AVO 55396.005

Ms. Earthea Nance
Regional Administrator
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
1201 Elm Street, Suite 500
Dallas, Texas 75270

Re: CPS Energy's Proposed Omicron 138 kV Transmission Line Project in Bexar County, Texas

Dear Ms. Nance:

CPS Energy is evaluating the construction of a new double-circuit 138 kilovolt (kV) transmission line in Bexar County, Texas. The proposed 138 kV transmission line will extend from the CPS Energy Omicron Substation, located approximately 0.35 mile west of the intersection of Farm-to-Market Road (FM) 1957 (also known as Potranco Road) and State Highway 211, to one of multiple potential endpoints located along the existing Cagnon—Howard 138 kV transmission line segment located approximately 4.5 miles to the southeast of the Omicron Substation. Please refer to the attached map depicting the project study area.

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Sincerely,

Jody Urbanovsky

Mr. Jody Urbanovsky, Project Manager
Attachment – Project Study Area Map

halff

December 6, 2024
AVO 55396.005

Austin Ecological Services Field Office
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
1505 Ferguson Lane
Austin, Texas 78754

Re: CPS Energy's Proposed Omicron 138 kV Transmission Line Project in Bexar County, Texas

To Whom It May Concern:

CPS Energy is evaluating the construction of a new double-circuit 138 kilovolt (kV) transmission line in Bexar County, Texas. The proposed 138 kV transmission line will extend from the CPS Energy Omicron Substation, located approximately 0.35 mile west of the intersection of Farm-to-Market Road (FM) 1957 (also known as Potranco Road) and State Highway 211, to one of multiple potential endpoints located along the existing Cagnon—Howard 138 kV transmission line segment located approximately 4.5 miles to the southeast of the Omicron Substation. Please refer to the attached map depicting the project study area.

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Thank you for your assistance with this transmission line project. If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact me at (214) 346-6357 or jurbanovsky@halff.com. Your earliest reply will be appreciated.

Sincerely,

Jody Urbanovsky

Mr. Jody Urbanovsky, Project Manager
Attachment – Project Study Area Map

halff

December 6, 2024
AVO 55396.005

Ms. Arabela Beaer
Atlas Coordinator The University of Texas
Texas Archeological Research Laboratory
1 University Station, R7500
Austin, Texas 78712

Re: CPS Energy's Proposed Omicron 138 kV Transmission Line Project in Bexar County, Texas

Dear Ms. Baer:

CPS Energy is evaluating the construction of a new double-circuit 138 kilovolt (kV) transmission line in Bexar County, Texas. The proposed 138 kV transmission line will extend from the CPS Energy Omicron Substation, located approximately 0.35 mile west of the intersection of Farm-to-Market Road (FM) 1957 (also known as Potranco Road) and State Highway 211, to one of multiple potential endpoints located along the existing Cagnon—Howard 138 kV transmission line segment located approximately 4.5 miles to the southeast of the Omicron Substation. Please refer to the attached map depicting the project study area.

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Thank you for your assistance with this transmission line project. If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact me at (214) 346-6357 or jurbanovsky@halff.com. Your earliest reply will be appreciated.

Sincerely,

Jody Urbanovsky

Mr. Jody Urbanovsky, Project Manager
Attachment – Project Study Area Map

halff

December 6, 2024
AVO 55396.005

Ms. Karen Sanchez
Legal Assistant
Railroad Commission of Texas
P.O. Box 12967
Austin, Texas 78711

Re: CPS Energy's Proposed Omicron 138 kV Transmission Line Project in Bexar County, Texas

Dear Ms. Sanchez:

CPS Energy is evaluating the construction of a new double-circuit 138 kilovolt (kV) transmission line in Bexar County, Texas. The proposed 138 kV transmission line will extend from the CPS Energy Omicron Substation, located approximately 0.35 mile west of the intersection of Farm-to-Market Road (FM) 1957 (also known as Potranco Road) and State Highway 211, to one of multiple potential endpoints located along the existing Cagnon—Howard 138 kV transmission line segment located approximately 4.5 miles to the southeast of the Omicron Substation. Please refer to the attached map depicting the project study area.

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Thank you for your assistance with this transmission line project. If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact me at (214) 346-6357 or jurbanovsky@halff.com. Your earliest reply will be appreciated.

Sincerely,

Jody Urbanovsky

Mr. Jody Urbanovsky, Project Manager
Attachment – Project Study Area Map

From:	Leslie Savage <Leslie.Savage@rrc.texas.gov>
Sent:	Monday, December 30, 2024 4:18 PM
To:	Jody Urbanovsky
Subject:	CPS Energy Proposed Omicron 138 kV Transmission Line Project
Attachments:	2024-12-30- CPS Omicron 138 kV Project-RRC response-signed.pdf

Response attached

Leslie Savage, P.G.
Chief Geologist | Oil and Gas Division
Railroad Commission of Texas
512-463-7308
Take our Customer Service Survey

RAILROAD COMMISSION OF TEXAS
OIL AND GAS DIVISION

December 30, 2024

CPS Energy
C/O Halff
ATTN: Jody Urbanovsky, Project Manager (via email jurbanovsky@halff.com)

Re: Request for Information
CPS Energy's Proposed Omicron 138 kV Transmission Line Project
Bexar County, Texas

We have received your letter dated December 6, 2024, informing us of the referenced project and requesting any information we believe should be considered regarding the siting and potential environmental effects from the construction of the proposed transmission line.

Information is available on the Railroad Commission's Geographic Information System concerning existing oil and gas well and pipeline locations. You may access this information at http://www.rrc.state.tx.us/about-us/resource-center/research/gis-viewers/. You may access information concerning oil and gas drilling permits and pipeline permitting at https://rrc.texas.gov/about-us/resource-center/research/online-research-queries/. Information regarding surface mining operations can be found at https://rrc.texas.gov/surface-mining/.

Please contact me at 512-658-6211 or at Leslie.savage@rrc.texas.gov if you have any questions or need additional information.

Regards,

Leslie Savage

Leslie Savage, P.G.
Chief Geologist
Oil & Gas Division

halff

December 6, 2024
AVO 55396.005

Mr. Chad Ellis
Chief Executive Director
Texas Agricultural Land Trust
P.O. Box 6152
San Antonio, Texas 78209

Re: CPS Energy's Proposed Omicron 138 kV Transmission Line Project in Bexar County, Texas

Dear Mr. Ellis:

CPS Energy is evaluating the construction of a new double-circuit 138 kilovolt (kV) transmission line in Bexar County, Texas. The proposed 138 kV transmission line will extend from the CPS Energy Omicron Substation, located approximately 0.35 mile west of the intersection of Farm-to-Market Road (FM) 1957 (also known as Potranco Road) and State Highway 211, to one of multiple potential endpoints located along the existing Cagnon—Howard 138 kV transmission line segment located approximately 4.5 miles to the southeast of the Omicron Substation. Please refer to the attached map depicting the project study area.

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Thank you for your assistance with this transmission line project. If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact me at (214) 346-6357 or jurbanovsky@halff.com. Your earliest reply will be appreciated.

Sincerely,

Jody Urbanovsky

Mr. Jody Urbanovsky, Project Manager
Attachment – Project Study Area Map

halff

December 6, 2024
AVO 55396.005

Mr. Joe Ranzau, President
Texas Cave Management Association
2186 Jackson Keller Street, Suite 533
San Antonio, Texas 78214

Re: CPS Energy's Proposed Omicron 138 kV Transmission Line Project in Bexar County, Texas

Dear Mr. Ranzau:

CPS Energy is evaluating the construction of a new double-circuit 138 kilovolt (kV) transmission line in Bexar County, Texas. The proposed 138 kV transmission line will extend from the CPS Energy Omicron Substation, located approximately 0.35 mile west of the intersection of Farm-to-Market Road (FM) 1957 (also known as Potranco Road) and State Highway 211, to one of multiple potential endpoints located along the existing Cagnon—Howard 138 kV transmission line segment located approximately 4.5 miles to the southeast of the Omicron Substation. Please refer to the attached map depicting the project study area.

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Thank you for your assistance with this transmission line project. If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact me at (214) 346-6357 or jurbanovsky@halff.com. Your earliest reply will be appreciated.

Sincerely,

Jody Urbanovsky

Mr. Jody Urbanovsky, Project Manager
Attachment – Project Study Area Map

halff

December 6, 2024
AVO 55396.005

Ms. Kelly Keel, Executive Director
Texas Commission on Environmental Quality
P.O. Box 13087 (MC 109)
Austin, Texas 78711

Re: CPS Energy's Proposed Omicron 138 kV Transmission Line Project in Bexar County, Texas

Dear Ms. Keel:

CPS Energy is evaluating the construction of a new double-circuit 138 kilovolt (kV) transmission line in Bexar County, Texas. The proposed 138 kV transmission line will extend from the CPS Energy Omicron Substation, located approximately 0.35 mile west of the intersection of Farm-to-Market Road (FM) 1957 (also known as Potranco Road) and State Highway 211, to one of multiple potential endpoints located along the existing Cagnon—Howard 138 kV transmission line segment located approximately 4.5 miles to the southeast of the Omicron Substation. Please refer to the attached map depicting the project study area.

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Thank you for your assistance with this transmission line project. If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact me at (214) 346-6357 or jurbanovsky@halff.com. Your earliest reply will be appreciated.

Sincerely,

Jody Urbanovsky

Mr. Jody Urbanovsky, Project Manager
Attachment – Project Study Area Map

From: NEPA <NEPA@tceq.texas.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, January 7, 2025 1:30 PM
To: Jody Urbanovsky
Subject: DOUBLE CIRCUIT 138kV TRANSMISSION LINE NEPA Response Letter
Attachments: NEPA_Response Letter_Bexar County_01.07.2025.pdf

Dear Jody,

Attached is the NEPA review by TCEQ for the proposed project "DOUBLE CIRCUIT 138kV TRANSMISSION LINE" in Bexar County.

Please feel free to contact us if you require additional information.

Have a great day!

Stefania Muñoz
Information Specialist II
External Relations Division
Texas Commission on Environmental Quality
Ph: 512-239-5538
stefania.munoz@tceq.texas.gov

National Environmental Policy Act
www.tceq.texas.gov/permitting/nepa

How's our Customer service? Please fill out our **Customer Satisfaction Survey**.

From: Juliana Sampson
Sent: Tuesday, December 17, 2024 9:37 AM
To: NEPA NEPA@tceq.texas.gov Juliana.Sampson@tceq.texas.gov
Subject: Physical NEPA Documents (12/17)

Good morning,

Attached are scanned NEPA documents we've received at the office.

Have a great day!

Juliana Sampson
Pollution Prevention and Recycling Specialist
External Relations Division
Texas Commission on Environmental Quality
(512) 239-2619
juliana.sampson@tceq.texas.gov

How's our Customer service? Please fill out our **Customer Satisfaction Survey**

TEXAS COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Protecting Texas by Reducing and Preventing Pollution

January 7, 2025

Jody Urbanovsky
Project Manager
Halff
1201 N. Bowser Road
Richardson, TX 75081

Via: **E-mail**

Re: **TCEQ NEPA Request #2025-069. DOUBLE CIRCUIT 138kV TRANSMISSION LINE. Bexar County.**

Dear Mr. Urbanovsky,

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) has reviewed the above-referenced project and offers the following comments:

The proposed action is located in Bexar County, which is designated nonattainment for the 2015 eight-hour ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) with a classification of serious; therefore, federal Clean Air Act, §176(c) general conformity requirements apply. Per federal general conformity regulations at 40 CFR §93.153, a conformity demonstration may be required when the total projected direct and indirect volatile organic compounds (VOC) and nitrogen oxides (NO_X) emissions—precursor pollutants that lead to the formation of ozone—from an applicable federal action are equal to or exceed the *de minimis* emissions level of 50 tons per year for ozone NAAQS serious nonattainment areas.

For emissions analyses conducted to determine general conformity applicability, the TCEQ recommends using a methodology consistent with the requirements at 40 CFR §93.159.

We recommend the environmental assessment address actions that will be taken to prevent surface and groundwater contamination.

Any debris or waste disposal should be at an appropriately authorized disposal facility.

Thank you for the opportunity to review this project. If you have any questions, please contact the agency NEPA coordinator at (512) 239-5538 or NEPA@tceq.texas.gov

Sincerely,

Ryan Vise,
Division Director
External Relations

halff

December 6, 2024
AVO 55396.005

Mr. Dan Harmon
Aviation Division Director
Texas Department of Transportation
6230 East Stassney Lane
Austin, Texas 78744

Re: CPS Energy's Proposed Omicron 138 kV Transmission Line Project in Bexar County, Texas

Dear Mr. Harmon:

CPS Energy is evaluating the construction of a new double-circuit 138 kilovolt (kV) transmission line in Bexar County, Texas. The proposed 138 kV transmission line will extend from the CPS Energy Omicron Substation, located approximately 0.35 mile west of the intersection of Farm-to-Market Road (FM) 1957 (also known as Potranco Road) and State Highway 211, to one of multiple potential endpoints located along the existing Cagnon—Howard 138 kV transmission line segment located approximately 4.5 miles to the southeast of the Omicron Substation. Please refer to the attached map depicting the project study area.

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Thank you for your assistance with this transmission line project. If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact me at (214) 346-6357 or jurbanovsky@halff.com. Your earliest reply will be appreciated.

Sincerely,

Jody Urbanovsky

Mr. Jody Urbanovsky, Project Manager
Attachment – Project Study Area Map

halff

December 6, 2024
AVO 55396.005

Mr. Doug Booher
Environmental Affairs Division Director
Texas Department of Transportation
6230 East Stassney Lane
Austin, Texas 78744

Re: CPS Energy's Proposed Omicron 138 kV Transmission Line Project in Bexar County, Texas

Dear Mr. Booher:

CPS Energy is evaluating the construction of a new double-circuit 138 kilovolt (kV) transmission line in Bexar County, Texas. The proposed 138 kV transmission line will extend from the CPS Energy Omicron Substation, located approximately 0.35 mile west of the intersection of Farm-to-Market Road (FM) 1957 (also known as Potranco Road) and State Highway 211, to one of multiple potential endpoints located along the existing Cagnon—Howard 138 kV transmission line segment located approximately 4.5 miles to the southeast of the Omicron Substation. Please refer to the attached map depicting the project study area.

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Sincerely,

Jody Urbanovsky

Mr. Jody Urbanovsky, Project Manager
Attachment – Project Study Area Map

halff

December 6, 2024
AVO 55396.005

Mr. Humberto Gonzalez, Jr., Director
Planning and Programming
Texas Department of Transportation
6230 East Stassney Lane
Austin, Texas 78744

Re: CPS Energy's Proposed Omicron 138 kV Transmission Line Project in Bexar County, Texas

Dear Mr. Gonzalez:

CPS Energy is evaluating the construction of a new double-circuit 138 kilovolt (kV) transmission line in Bexar County, Texas. The proposed 138 kV transmission line will extend from the CPS Energy Omicron Substation, located approximately 0.35 mile west of the intersection of Farm-to-Market Road (FM) 1957 (also known as Potranco Road) and State Highway 211, to one of multiple potential endpoints located along the existing Cagnon—Howard 138 kV transmission line segment located approximately 4.5 miles to the southeast of the Omicron Substation. Please refer to the attached map depicting the project study area.

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Sincerely,

Jody Urbanovsky

Mr. Jody Urbanovsky, Project Manager
Attachment – Project Study Area Map

halff

December 6, 2024
AVO 55396.005

Mr. Charles Benavidez, P.E.
San Antonio District Engineer
Texas Department of Transportation
4615 NW Loop 410
San Antonio, Texas 78229

Re: CPS Energy's Proposed Omicron 138 kV Transmission Line Project in Bexar County, Texas

Dear Mr. Benavidez:

CPS Energy is evaluating the construction of a new double-circuit 138 kilovolt (kV) transmission line in Bexar County, Texas. The proposed 138 kV transmission line will extend from the CPS Energy Omicron Substation, located approximately 0.35 mile west of the intersection of Farm-to-Market Road (FM) 1957 (also known as Potranco Road) and State Highway 211, to one of multiple potential endpoints located along the existing Cagnon—Howard 138 kV transmission line segment located approximately 4.5 miles to the southeast of the Omicron Substation. Please refer to the attached map depicting the project study area.

On behalf of CPS Energy, Halff is preparing an environmental assessment and alternative route analysis, to support CPS Energy's application to amend its Certificate to Convenience and Necessity with the Public Utility Commission of Texas. Halff is currently gathering data on the existing environment and identifying environmental and land use constraints within the project study area that will be used in the alternative route analysis and creation of an environmental and land use constraints map.

Halff is requesting that your agency/office provide information concerning environmental and land use constraints or other issues of interest to your agency/office within the project study area. Your comments will be an important consideration in the assessment of potential impacts. Upon review of the proposed project, CPS Energy will determine the need for other approvals and/or permits. If your jurisdiction has approvals and/or permits that would apply to this project, please identify them in response to this inquiry. If permits are required from your office, CPS Energy will contact your office following completion of this study.

Thank you for your assistance with this transmission line project. If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact me at (214) 346-6357 or jurbanovsky@halff.com. Your earliest reply will be appreciated.

Sincerely,

Jody Urbanovsky

Mr. Jody Urbanovsky, Project Manager
Attachment – Project Study Area Map

halff

December 6, 2024
AVO 55396.005

Dr. Dawn Buckingham
Commissioner
Texas General Land Office
1700 North Congress Avenue
Austin, Texas 78701

Re: CPS Energy's Proposed Omicron 138 kV Transmission Line Project in Bexar County, Texas

Dear Commissioner Buckingham:

CPS Energy is evaluating the construction of a new double-circuit 138 kilovolt (kV) transmission line in Bexar County, Texas. The proposed 138 kV transmission line will extend from the CPS Energy Omicron Substation, located approximately 0.35 mile west of the intersection of Farm-to-Market Road (FM) 1957 (also known as Potranco Road) and State Highway 211, to one of multiple potential endpoints located along the existing Cagnon—Howard 138 kV transmission line segment located approximately 4.5 miles to the southeast of the Omicron Substation. Please refer to the attached map depicting the project study area.

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Sincerely,

Jody Urbanovsky

Mr. Jody Urbanovsky, Project Manager
Attachment – Project Study Area Map

TEXAS GENERAL LAND OFFICE
COMMISSIONER DAWN BUCKINGHAM, M.D.

December 13, 2024

Jody Urbanovsky
Halff Associate, Inc.
1201 North Bowser Road
Richardson, TX 75081-2275

Re: CPS Energy's Proposed Omicron 138 kV Transmission Line Project in Bexar County, Texas

Dear Mr. Urbanovsky:

On behalf of Commissioner Buckingham, I would like to thank you for your letter concerning the above- referenced project.

Using your map depicting the project's study area, it does not appear that the General Land Office will have any environmental issues or land use constraints at this time.

When a final route for this proposed project has been determined, please contact me and we can assess the route to determine if the project will cross any streambeds or Permanent School Fund (PSF) land that would require an easement from our agency.

In the interim, if you would like to speak to me further about this project, I can be reached by email at jeff.burroughs@glo.texas.gov or by phone at (512) 463-7845.

Again, thank you for your inquiry.

Sincerely,

Jeff Burroughs
Manager, Right-of-Way Department
Leasing Operations

1700 North Congress Avenue, Austin, Texas 78701-1495
P.O. Box 12873, Austin, Texas 78711-2873
512-463-5001 glo.texas.gov

halff

December 6, 2024
AVO 55396.005

Mr. Joseph Bell, Executive Director
Texas Historical Commission
P.O. Box 12276
Austin, Texas 78711

Re: CPS Energy's Proposed Omicron 138 kV Transmission Line Project in Bexar County, Texas

Dear Mr. Bell:

CPS Energy is evaluating the construction of a new double-circuit 138 kilovolt (kV) transmission line in Bexar County, Texas. The proposed 138 kV transmission line will extend from the CPS Energy Omicron Substation, located approximately 0.35 mile west of the intersection of Farm-to-Market Road (FM) 1957 (also known as Potranco Road) and State Highway 211, to one of multiple potential endpoints located along the existing Cagnon—Howard 138 kV transmission line segment located approximately 4.5 miles to the southeast of the Omicron Substation. Please refer to the attached map depicting the project study area.

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Thank you for your assistance with this transmission line project. If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact me at (214) 346-6357 or jurbanovsky@halff.com. Your earliest reply will be appreciated.

Sincerely,

Jody Urbanovsky

Mr. Jody Urbanovsky, Project Manager
Attachment – Project Study Area Map

From: noreply@thc.state.tx.us
Sent: Friday, January 3, 2025 1:12 PM
To: Jody Urbanovsky; reviews@thc.state.tx.us
Subject: Omicron 138 kV Transmission Line Project

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
real places telling real stories

Re: Project Review under the Antiquities Code of Texas
THC Tracking #202504173
Date: 01/03/2025
Omicron 138 kV Transmission Line Project
.35 miles W. of inter. FM 1957 and SH 211

Description: Construction of new double-circuit 138 kV transmission line, extending from CPS Energy substation to existing Cagnon-Howard transmission line segment.

Dear Jody Urbanovsky:
Thank you for your submittal regarding the above-referenced project. This response represents the comments of the Executive Director of the Texas Historical Commission (THC), pursuant to review under the Antiquities Code of Texas.

The review staff, led by Caitlin Brashear and Emily Dylla, has completed its review and has made the following determinations based on the information submitted for review:

We have the following comments: Our records indicate most of the Study Area has not been previously surveyed to modern archeological standards in Texas. Many archeological sites have been recorded within the Study Area, many of which lack designations for the National Register of Historic Places or as State Antiquities Landmarks. We recommend having a professional archeologist conduct a desktop review of the Study Area, to identify areas with elevated potential for precontact or historical period archeological sites. If any portion of the project should cross lands or waters owned or controlled by the State of Texas or any political subdivision thereof or have the potential to affect a State Antiquities Landmark, those areas will also be subject to the

Antiquities Code of Texas, and a Texas Antiquities Permit will be required before conducting survey across these lands. Once the route has been finalized and all regulatory jurisdictions have been established, please submit a scope of work meeting all applicable state and federal requirements for our review.

We look forward to further consultation with your office and hope to maintain a partnership that will foster effective historic preservation. Thank you for your cooperation in this review process, and for your efforts to preserve the irreplaceable heritage of Texas. If the project changes, or if new historic properties are found, please contact the review staff. If you have any questions concerning our review or if we can be of further assistance, please email the following reviewers: caitlin.brashear@thc.texas.gov, emily.dylla@thc.texas.gov.

This response has been sent through the electronic THC review and compliance system (eTRAC). Submitting your project via eTRAC eliminates mailing delays and allows you to check the status of the review, receive an electronic response, and generate reports on your submissions. For more information, visit http://thc.texas.gov/etrac-system.

Sincerely,

for Joseph Bell, State Historic Preservation Officer
Executive Director, Texas Historical Commission

Please do not respond to this email.

halff

December 6, 2024
AVO 55396.005

Mr. Mark Steinbach, Executive Director
Texas Land Conservancy
P.O. Box 162481
Austin, Texas 78716

Re: CPS Energy's Proposed Omicron 138 kV Transmission Line Project in Bexar County, Texas

Dear Mr. Steinbach:

CPS Energy is evaluating the construction of a new double-circuit 138 kilovolt (kV) transmission line in Bexar County, Texas. The proposed 138 kV transmission line will extend from the CPS Energy Omicron Substation, located approximately 0.35 mile west of the intersection of Farm-to-Market Road (FM) 1957 (also known as Potranco Road) and State Highway 211, to one of multiple potential endpoints located along the existing Cagnon—Howard 138 kV transmission line segment located approximately 4.5 miles to the southeast of the Omicron Substation. Please refer to the attached map depicting the project study area.

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Thank you for your assistance with this transmission line project. If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact me at (214) 346-6357 or jurbanovsky@halff.com. Your earliest reply will be appreciated.

Sincerely,

Jody Urbanovsky

Mr. Jody Urbanovsky, Project Manager
Attachment – Project Study Area Map

halff

December 6, 2024
AVO 55396.005

Ms. Lori Olson, Executive Director
Texas Land Trust Council
P.O. Box 2677
Wimberley, Texas 78676

Re: CPS Energy's Proposed Omicron 138 kV Transmission Line Project in Bexar County, Texas

Dear Ms. Olson:

CPS Energy is evaluating the construction of a new double-circuit 138 kilovolt (kV) transmission line in Bexar County, Texas. The proposed 138 kV transmission line will extend from the CPS Energy Omicron Substation, located approximately 0.35 mile west of the intersection of Farm-to-Market Road (FM) 1957 (also known as Potranco Road) and State Highway 211, to one of multiple potential endpoints located along the existing Cagnon—Howard 138 kV transmission line segment located approximately 4.5 miles to the southeast of the Omicron Substation. Please refer to the attached map depicting the project study area.

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Sincerely,

Jody Urbanovsky

Mr. Jody Urbanovsky, Project Manager
Attachment – Project Study Area Map

halff

December 6, 2024
AVO 55396.005

Habitat Assessment Program
Texas Parks and Wildlife Department
4200 Smith School Road
Austin, Texas 78744

Re: CPS Energy's Proposed Omicron 138 kV Transmission Line Project in Bexar County, Texas

To Whom It May Concern:

CPS Energy is evaluating the construction of a new double-circuit 138 kilovolt (kV) transmission line in Bexar County, Texas. The proposed 138 kV transmission line will extend from the CPS Energy Omicron Substation, located approximately 0.35 mile west of the intersection of Farm-to-Market Road (FM) 1957 (also known as Potranco Road) and State Highway 211, to one of multiple potential endpoints located along the existing Cagnon—Howard 138 kV transmission line segment located approximately 4.5 miles to the southeast of the Omicron Substation. Please refer to the attached map depicting the project study area.

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Sincerely,

Jody Urbanovsky

Mr. Jody Urbanovsky, Project Manager
Attachment – Project Study Area Map

From:	WHAB <WHAB@tpwd.texas.gov>
Sent:	Friday, December 6, 2024 1:28 PM
To:	Jody Urbanovsky
Cc:	WHAB
Subject:	TPWD has received your project review request

This is an automated message to inform you that the Wildlife Habitat Assessment (WHAB) program has received your email. Please note that responses to requests for project review generally take **approximately 45 days** to complete, and project schedules should accommodate the review timeline. Responses may be delayed due to workload and lack of staff. If you wish to speak to the biologist who will review your project, please visit https://tpwd.texas.gov/huntwild/wild/wildlife_diversity/habitat_assessment/media/whab-map-2020.jpg for a staff directory by area of responsibility. Thank you.

halff

December 6, 2024
AVO 55396.005

Mr. Tony Franklin, Field Representative
Area 3 Alamo SWCD
Texas State Soil and Water Conservation Board
1497 Country View Lane
Temple, Texas 76504

Re: CPS Energy's Proposed Omicron 138 kV Transmission Line Project in Bexar County, Texas

Dear Mr. Franklin:

CPS Energy is evaluating the construction of a new double-circuit 138 kilovolt (kV) transmission line in Bexar County, Texas. The proposed 138 kV transmission line will extend from the CPS Energy Omicron Substation, located approximately 0.35 mile west of the intersection of Farm-to-Market Road (FM) 1957 (also known as Potranco Road) and State Highway 211, to one of multiple potential endpoints located along the existing Cagnon—Howard 138 kV transmission line segment located approximately 4.5 miles to the southeast of the Omicron Substation. Please refer to the attached map depicting the project study area.

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Sincerely,

Jody Urbanovsky

Mr. Jody Urbanovsky, Project Manager
Attachment – Project Study Area Map

halff

December 6, 2024
AVO 55396.005

Mr. David Firgens
Manager, Team 5 - Central
Texas Water Development Board
1700 North Congress Avenue
Austin, Texas 78701

Re: CPS Energy's Proposed Omicron 138 kV Transmission Line Project in Bexar County, Texas

Dear Mr. Firgens:

CPS Energy is evaluating the construction of a new double-circuit 138 kilovolt (kV) transmission line in Bexar County, Texas. The proposed 138 kV transmission line will extend from the CPS Energy Omicron Substation, located approximately 0.35 mile west of the intersection of Farm-to-Market Road (FM) 1957 (also known as Potranco Road) and State Highway 211, to one of multiple potential endpoints located along the existing Cagnon—Howard 138 kV transmission line segment located approximately 4.5 miles to the southeast of the Omicron Substation. Please refer to the attached map depicting the project study area.

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Sincerely,

Jody Urbanovsky

Mr. Jody Urbanovsky, Project Manager
Attachment – Project Study Area Map

halff

December 6, 2024
AVO 55396.005

Ms. Kaitlin O'Brien-Friesenhahn, Manager
Conservation Easement Program, Texas Chapter
The Nature Conservancy
2632 Broadway 201S
San Antonio, Texas 78215

Re: CPS Energy's Proposed Omicron 138 kV Transmission Line Project in Bexar County, Texas

Dear Ms. O'Brien-Friesenhahn:

CPS Energy is evaluating the construction of a new double-circuit 138 kilovolt (kV) transmission line in Bexar County, Texas. The proposed 138 kV transmission line will extend from the CPS Energy Omicron Substation, located approximately 0.35 mile west of the intersection of Farm-to-Market Road (FM) 1957 (also known as Potranco Road) and State Highway 211, to one of multiple potential endpoints located along the existing Cagnon—Howard 138 kV transmission line segment located approximately 4.5 miles to the southeast of the Omicron Substation. Please refer to the attached map depicting the project study area.

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Sincerely,

Jody Urbanovsky

Mr. Jody Urbanovsky, Project Manager
Attachment – Project Study Area Map

From: Kaitlin O'Brien-Friesenhahn <k.friesenhahn@TNC.ORG>
Sent: Friday, December 20, 2024 9:15 AM
To: Jody Urbanovsky
Subject: CPS Energy's Proposed Omicron Transmission Line Project, Bexar Co.

Good morning Jody,

I received your letter regarding the transmission line project on Potranco Road/Hwy 211. At this time TNC does not have any environmental concerns or impacted projects in the area. We appreciate the notice and please let me know if I may be of further assistance.

Hope you have a wonderful holiday.

Best regards,

Kaitlin O'Brien-Friesenhahn
Conservation Easement Program Manager
k.friesenhahn@tnc.org
+1 210 639 9955

The Nature Conservancy
San Antonio Office
2632 Broadway 201S
San Antonio, TX 78215
United States

nature.org/texas

halff

December 6, 2024
AVO 55396.005

Ms. Suzanne Scott
State Director, Texas Chapter
The Nature Conservancy
200 East Grayson, Suite 202
San Antonio, Texas 78215

Re: CPS Energy's Proposed Omicron 138 kV Transmission Line Project in Bexar County, Texas

Dear Ms. Scott:

CPS Energy is evaluating the construction of a new double-circuit 138 kilovolt (kV) transmission line in Bexar County, Texas. The proposed 138 kV transmission line will extend from the CPS Energy Omicron Substation, located approximately 0.35 mile west of the intersection of Farm-to-Market Road (FM) 1957 (also known as Potranco Road) and State Highway 211, to one of multiple potential endpoints located along the existing Cagnon—Howard 138 kV transmission line segment located approximately 4.5 miles to the southeast of the Omicron Substation. Please refer to the attached map depicting the project study area.

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Sincerely,

Jody Urbanovsky

Mr. Jody Urbanovsky, Project Manager
Attachment – Project Study Area Map

halff

December 6, 2024
AVO 55396.005

The Honorable Rob Kelly, Chairman
Alamo Area Council of Governments
2700 NE Loop 410, Suite 101
San Antonio, Texas 78217

Re: CPS Energy's Proposed Omicron 138 kV Transmission Line Project in Bexar County, Texas

Dear Judge Kelly:

CPS Energy is evaluating the construction of a new double-circuit 138 kilovolt (kV) transmission line in Bexar County, Texas. The proposed 138 kV transmission line will extend from the CPS Energy Omicron Substation, located approximately 0.35 mile west of the intersection of Farm-to-Market Road (FM) 1957 (also known as Potranco Road) and State Highway 211, to one of multiple potential endpoints located along the existing Cagnon—Howard 138 kV transmission line segment located approximately 4.5 miles to the southeast of the Omicron Substation. Please refer to the attached map depicting the project study area.

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Jody Urbanovsky

Mr. Jody Urbanovsky, Project Manager
Attachment – Project Study Area Map

halff

December 6, 2024
AVO 55396.005

Mr. Gary Schott, Chairman
Alamo Soil and Water Conservation District
727 East Cesar E. Chavez Boulevard, Room A507
San Antonio, Texas 78206

Re: CPS Energy's Proposed Omicron 138 kV Transmission Line Project in Bexar County, Texas

Dear Mr. Schott:

CPS Energy is evaluating the construction of a new double-circuit 138 kilovolt (kV) transmission line in Bexar County, Texas. The proposed 138 kV transmission line will extend from the CPS Energy Omicron Substation, located approximately 0.35 mile west of the intersection of Farm-to-Market Road (FM) 1957 (also known as Potranco Road) and State Highway 211, to one of multiple potential endpoints located along the existing Cagnon—Howard 138 kV transmission line segment located approximately 4.5 miles to the southeast of the Omicron Substation. Please refer to the attached map depicting the project study area.

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Sincerely,

Jody Urbanovsky

Mr. Jody Urbanovsky, Project Manager
Attachment – Project Study Area Map

halff

December 6, 2024
AVO 55396.005

The Honorable Peter Sakai
Bexar County Judge
Bexar County
101 West Nueva, 10th Floor
San Antonio, Texas 78205

Re: CPS Energy's Proposed Omicron 138 kV Transmission Line Project in Bexar County, Texas

Dear Judge Sakai:

CPS Energy is evaluating the construction of a new double-circuit 138 kilovolt (kV) transmission line in Bexar County, Texas. The proposed 138 kV transmission line will extend from the CPS Energy Omicron Substation, located approximately 0.35 mile west of the intersection of Farm-to-Market Road (FM) 1957 (also known as Potranco Road) and State Highway 211, to one of multiple potential endpoints located along the existing Cagnon—Howard 138 kV transmission line segment located approximately 4.5 miles to the southeast of the Omicron Substation. Please refer to the attached map depicting the project study area.

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Thank you for your assistance with this transmission line project. If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact me at (214) 346-6357 or jurbanovsky@halff.com. Your earliest reply will be appreciated.

Sincerely,

Jody Urbanovsky

Mr. Jody Urbanovsky, Project Manager
Attachment – Project Study Area Map

halff

December 6, 2024
AVO 55396.005

Mr. David Marquez
Executive Director of Economic and Community Development
Bexar County
101 West Nueva, Suite 944
San Antonio, Texas 78205

Re: CPS Energy's Proposed Omicron 138 kV Transmission Line Project in Bexar County, Texas

Dear Mr. Marquez:

CPS Energy is evaluating the construction of a new double-circuit 138 kilovolt (kV) transmission line in Bexar County, Texas. The proposed 138 kV transmission line will extend from the CPS Energy Omicron Substation, located approximately 0.35 mile west of the intersection of Farm-to-Market Road (FM) 1957 (also known as Potranco Road) and State Highway 211, to one of multiple potential endpoints located along the existing Cagnon—Howard 138 kV transmission line segment located approximately 4.5 miles to the southeast of the Omicron Substation. Please refer to the attached map depicting the project study area.

On behalf of CPS Energy, Halff is preparing an environmental assessment and alternative route analysis, to support CPS Energy's application to amend its Certificate to Convenience and Necessity with the Public Utility Commission of Texas. Halff is currently gathering data on the existing environment and identifying environmental and land use constraints within the project study area that will be used in the alternative route analysis and creation of an environmental and land use constraints map.

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Thank you for your assistance with this transmission line project. If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact me at (214) 346-6357 or jurbanovsky@halff.com. Your earliest reply will be appreciated.

Sincerely,

Jody Urbanovsky

Mr. Jody Urbanovsky, Project Manager
Attachment – Project Study Area Map

halff

December 6, 2024
AVO 55396.005

Mr. David Smith
Bexar County Manager
Bexar County
101 West Nueva, 10th Floor
San Antonio, Texas 78205

Re: CPS Energy's Proposed Omicron 138 kV Transmission Line Project in Bexar County, Texas

Dear Mr. Smith:

CPS Energy is evaluating the construction of a new double-circuit 138 kilovolt (kV) transmission line in Bexar County, Texas. The proposed 138 kV transmission line will extend from the CPS Energy Omicron Substation, located approximately 0.35 mile west of the intersection of Farm-to-Market Road (FM) 1957 (also known as Potranco Road) and State Highway 211, to one of multiple potential endpoints located along the existing Cagnon—Howard 138 kV transmission line segment located approximately 4.5 miles to the southeast of the Omicron Substation. Please refer to the attached map depicting the project study area.

On behalf of CPS Energy, Halff is preparing an environmental assessment and alternative route analysis, to support CPS Energy's application to amend its Certificate to Convenience and Necessity with the Public Utility Commission of Texas. Halff is currently gathering data on the existing environment and identifying environmental and land use constraints within the project study area that will be used in the alternative route analysis and creation of an environmental and land use constraints map.

Halff is requesting that your agency/office provide information concerning environmental and land use constraints or other issues of interest to your agency/office within the project study area. Your comments will be an important consideration in the assessment of potential impacts. Upon review of the proposed project, CPS Energy will determine the need for other approvals and/or permits. If your jurisdiction has approvals and/or permits that would apply to this project, please identify them in response to this inquiry. If permits are required from your office, CPS Energy will contact your office following completion of this study.

Thank you for your assistance with this transmission line project. If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact me at (214) 346-6357 or jurbanovsky@halff.com. Your earliest reply will be appreciated.

Sincerely,

Jody Urbanovsky

Mr. Jody Urbanovsky, Project Manager
Attachment – Project Study Area Map

halff

December 6, 2024
AVO 55396.005

Mr. Robert Brach, P.E.
Bexar County Floodplain Development Services Engineer
Bexar County Public Works Department
100 Dolorosa Street
San Antonio, Texas 78205

Re: CPS Energy's Proposed Omicron 138 kV Transmission Line Project in Bexar County, Texas

Dear Mr. Brach:

CPS Energy is evaluating the construction of a new double-circuit 138 kilovolt (kV) transmission line in Bexar County, Texas. The proposed 138 kV transmission line will extend from the CPS Energy Omicron Substation, located approximately 0.35 mile west of the intersection of Farm-to-Market Road (FM) 1957 (also known as Potranco Road) and State Highway 211, to one of multiple potential endpoints located along the existing Cagnon—Howard 138 kV transmission line segment located approximately 4.5 miles to the southeast of the Omicron Substation. Please refer to the attached map depicting the project study area.

On behalf of CPS Energy, Halff is preparing an environmental assessment and alternative route analysis, to support CPS Energy's application to amend its Certificate to Convenience and Necessity with the Public Utility Commission of Texas. Halff is currently gathering data on the existing environment and identifying environmental and land use constraints within the project study area that will be used in the alternative route analysis and creation of an environmental and land use constraints map.

Halff is requesting that your agency/office provide information concerning environmental and land use constraints or other issues of interest to your agency/office within the project study area. Your comments will be an important consideration in the assessment of potential impacts. Upon review of the proposed project, CPS Energy will determine the need for other approvals and/or permits. If your jurisdiction has approvals and/or permits that would apply to this project, please identify them in response to this inquiry. If permits are required from your office, CPS Energy will contact your office following completion of this study.

Thank you for your assistance with this transmission line project. If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact me at (214) 346-6357 or jurbanovsky@halff.com. Your earliest reply will be appreciated.

Sincerely,

Jody Urbanovsky

Mr. Jody Urbanovsky, Project Manager
Attachment – Project Study Area Map

From: Brach, Robert G. <RBrach@bexar.org>
Sent: Thursday, December 12, 2024 6:47 PM
To: Jody Urbanovsky
Cc: Ayala, Rachel; Reinhardt, Art; Lemus, Stephanie E.; Gruenburg, Cate
Subject: Proposed Omicron 138kV Transmission Line Project in Bexar County - Bexar County Response on Zoning, Land Use and Permitting
Attachments: BEXAR COUNTY_Zoning_Halff Project AVO 55396_005 - Proposed Omicron 138 kV Transmission Line Project in Bexar County.pdf

Hi Jody,

Please find the attached letter regarding your request on Zoning, Land Use, and Permitting requirements for the Proposed Omicron 138kV Transmission Line Project in Bexar County.

Have a great Christmas,

Bob

From: Reinhardt, Art <Art.Reinhardt@bexar.org>
Sent: Thursday, December 12, 2024 5:04 PM
To: Brach, Robert G. <RBrach@bexar.org>; Lemus, Stephanie E. <Stephanie.Lemus@bexar.org>
Cc: Ayala, Rachel <Rachel.Ayala@bexar.org>
Subject: FW: Halff Associates letter

Please see the attached letter. Thanks.

PUBLIC WORKS

ART REINHARDT, PE, CFM
Director of Public Works/County Engineer
County of Bexar | 1948 Probandt St, San Antonio, Texas 78214
210.335.6782 | art.reinhardt@bexar.org

-----Original Message-----
From: Gruenburg, Cate <cate.gruenburg@bexar.org>
Sent: Thursday, December 12, 2024 4:51 PM
To: Reinhardt, Art <Art.Reinhardt@bexar.org>; Guerrero, Andrea <Andrea.Guerrero@bexar.org>

Cc: Ayala, Rachel <Rachel.Ayala@bexar.org>; Sanchez, Danesa S. <danesa.sanchez@bexar.org>
Subject: Halff Associates letter

Hello-
Please see attached and forward as necessary.
Thanks,
Cate

COUNTY OF BEXAR

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

1948 Probandt
San Antonio, Texas 78214-1240
Main 210-335-6700

December 12, 2024

RE: Zoning & Permitting Requirements in Unincorporated Bexar County
For properties located within Proposed Omicron 138 kV Transmission Line Project in Bexar County

To Jody Urbanovsky
jurbanovsky@halff.com
Halff Project No. AVO 55396.005

This correspondence is in response to your request on December 6th 2024 regarding the zoning, land use, and permitting related to the above referenced project crossing multiple properties located within the unincorporated area of Bexar County.

Outside of the City of San Antonio's Military Protection Area (MPA), there are no zoning or land use regulations in effect for these parcels. Inside the City of San Antonio's Military Protection Area, there are Land Use restrictions in place. Please contact the City of San Antonio's Development Services Department for information within the MPA.

This letter does not release the project from obligations to comply with any and all state or local regulations, deed, plat or neighborhood restrictions or from responsibility for obtaining any and all permits from the appropriate regulatory agency for any construction on or modification of the property described herein such as building permits from the Fire Marshal's Office for public use buildings, site development permits when more than one acre of land is disturbed, flood development permits if the property contains a portion of the 1% (100 year) floodplain, or On-site Sewage Facility (OSSF) permits for the installation of an on-site sewage disposal system.

Attached are Permit Verification Guidelines that provides additional detail to the information listed above.

A separate response from Environmental Services will address the environmental and cultural assessment portion of your request. The City of San Antonio's Historical Department may also be of assistance in this matter.

If you have any questions, please call me at 210-335-6700.

Sincerely,

Robert Brach, PE
Development Services Engineer

COUNTY OF BEXAR

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
1948 Probandt St
San Antonio, Texas 78214-1240
Main: 210-335-6700

Verification #:

Admin Use Only
Project is Authorized for Fire Marshal Office to issue permits for the permit type noted below.

Signature:_____

Title:_____

Date:_____

PUBLIC WORKS PERMITS AND VERIFICATION PROCESS

A completed **Public Works Permits and Verification Process** form is required to be received by the Bexar County Fire Marshal Office (FMO) before a Fire Marshal Permit is issued. **Supplemental Permit Information** may also be required depending on the permit application type. The applicant will submit the project information requested below to Public Works at BPA.Permit@bexar.org for review and approval. Once approved, Public Works will notify the FMO and contact provided via email.

PROJECT INFORMATION	
Permit Application Type to be submitted to FMO (Select One)	☐ **BSP** - Building Permit (Vertical Construction) ☐ **FO** - Foundation Only (includes building pad preparation – No Vertical Construction) ☐ **CO** - Change of Occupancy (no site work – required when structure uses OSSF) ☐ **COSW** - Change of Occupancy (with site work)
Project Name & Contact Information	Project Name:_____ Contact Name:_____ Phone:_____ Email:_____
Additional Required Supporting Documents	☐ Project Narrative (detail work to be performed & any required Supplemental Permit Information) ☐ Site Plan (show proposed building location and site improvements) ☐ CPS Address Verification Letter

SUPPLEMENTAL PERMIT INFORMATION		
Document Type	**Required For**	**Description**
Storm Water Quality (SWQ) Permit	BSP, FO, COSW	Provide issued SWQ Permit or explanation why site is exempt in the Project Narrative. Permitted Activities should match activities noted in the Project Narrative and Site Plan.
Post Construction (PC) Permit	BSP, FO, COSW	Provide issued PC Permit or PC Worksheet if a PC Permit is not required. Impervious cover on Site Plan should match Permit or Worksheet calculation.
Drainage Report	BSP, FO, COSW	Provide updated Drainage Report using Atlas 14 in accordance with IB570 when: 1) Use was unknown at the time of subdivision plat review; 2) Use has changed since plat was reviewed; 3) Providing a drainage system not previously identified; or 4) Updated report requested by City of San Antonio (COSA) Public Works (see below). Ensure existing on-site drainage system and receiving drainage system from site is capable to handle new flow.

SUPPLEMENTAL PERMIT INFORMATION

Document Type	Required For	Description
Right-of-Way (ROW) Permit	BSP, FO, COSW	Provide issued or copy of submitted application for ROW permit for utility connections, turn lanes, median openings, permanent driveway, sidewalk improvements; or other work in the ROW as required in TIA mitigation approval letter or add explanation in Project Narrative on why a ROW permit is not required. (Note: Temporary Construction Access Permit must be issued if SWQ Permit is not required).
On-Site Sewage Facility (OSSF) Permit	BSP, FO, CO, COSW	Provide issued License to Operate or SP Permit # if property will have an OSSF (septic tank or aerobic treatment system). If unsure License to Operate is current, contact Environmental Services Department. Ensure no conflict between improvements on Site Plan and location of OSSF treatment, and wastewater disposal area is compatible with new use.
Floodplain Permit	BSP, FO, COSW	Required if property contains or is within 100-ft of a mapped FEMA floodplain. Ensure work activities on the Floodplain Permit are consistent with Project Narrative and Site Plan.
Subdivision Plat	BSP, FO, CO, COSW	Provide **one** of the following: 1) Recorded Subdivision Plat showing current property line location 2) Certificate of Determination finding a Subdivision Plat is Not Required 3) Documentation that meets criteria of COSA IB529 2, 3, or 4 (see pages 2 and 3 of IB529) 4) First review comments for the proposed subdivision plat currently under review from Bexar County If the site had been previously issued a Building Permit and subdivision plat was NOT recorded, a Recorded Plat is required. Otherwise, provide review information related to items 1, 2, or 3 above, or a Bexar County Letter of Certification, or the Streets and Drains and Floodplain subdivision plat review comments to verify site layout does not conflict with proposed easements or ROW dedications.
Military Limited Lighting or COSA Certificate of Compatibility (COC)	BSP, FO, CO, COSW	**If within COSA Military Protection Area**, provide the COSA COC. Otherwise, provide explanation in Project Narrative on why site is exempt or exterior lighting photometric plan/supporting documents that comply with the Bexar County Military Protection Lighting Court Order.
COSA Public Works Storm Water	BSP, FO, COSW	**If within COSA Extraterritorial Jurisdiction (ETJ)**, attach COSA Public Works Storm Water stamped and signed site plan showing impervious cover, updated storm water report if required, and approved on-site detention pond design or copy of the receipt if Fee in-lieu-of (FILO) on-site detention is paid. **COSA Storm Water Approval Stamp**

COUNTY OF BEXAR
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
1948 Probandt
San Antonio, Texas 78214
Main 210-335-6700
E-mail: BPA.Permt@bexar.org

PUBLIC WORKS PERMITS VERIFICATION GUIDELINES

Contact the Bexar County Fire Marshal Office (FMO) to determine which Permit you will need from the FMO: Building Permit (Vertical Construction); Foundation Only (includes building pad preparation – No Vertical Construction; or Change of Occupancy. For Change of Occupancy, note if you are improving or altering the existing site improvements (site work).

If the project is for new construction located within the City of San Antonio (COSA) Extraterritorial Jurisdiction (ETJ) (see: https://opendata-cosagis.opendata.arcgis.com/datasets/8f0ecc2ec2af46a789a154e36cccf54b/explore), the Permit Verification Form will need documentation that COSA has reviewed the proposed improvements as noted in B and C in the COSA Permits and Platting Location section below before submitting the Form to Bexar County Public Works.

If you plan to start site clearing and grading that does not include building pad preparation or site work that does not require a FMO permit, we recommend you schedule a code consultation with the BCFMO before starting work to address any fire code issues that may need to be addressed during this phase of construction. The appropriate permits listed in paragraphs A – F on page 2 must be obtained as noted on page 2, as well as any applicable City permit if located within a City ETJ. A copy of the issued Storm Water Quality Permit will be forwarded to the FMO.

In general, the process is as follows:

0. Schedule an appointment to submit the building permit application and electronic plan files to the Fire Marshal Office (FMO). The FMO permit review may occur before or during the Permit Verification process. The building permit issuance in step 4 will not occur until the FMO receives a signed Permit Verification Form from Public Works. (See: https://www.bexar.org/643/Permits-Applications).
1. Obtain COSA documentation noted in the next section.
2. Submit Bexar County Permit Verification Form to Bexar County Public Works.
3. Permit Verification Form signed by Bexar County Public Works and e-mailed to FMO and applicant.
4. Permit Review/Issuance by Bexar County Fire Marshal.
5. Construction and Inspection.
6. Certification and Food Service Permits.
7. Permit Renewal and Maintenance.

COSA Permits and Platting Location: 1901 S Alamo St San Antonio 78204 **Contact: 210-207-1111**

A. Platting – City Development Services Staff will decide if a subdivision plat is required. Either a subdivision plat or a Certificate of Determination (COD) will be required. The use, if specified on the COD, must match the proposed use of the proposed structure (i.e. a COD for residential use will not apply to a commercial building).

B. City Storm Water – COSA Public Works requires a determination if detention is required. If detention is not required or provided, the city will determine a fee in lieu of detention (FILO) to pay for the new square footage of impervious cover (i.e. building footprints, asphalt, sidewalks, concrete pads, etc.). If detention is required or provided, the city will review and approve the Storm Water Detention design. A COSA storm water representative will sign and stamp the Permit Verification Form and site plan that shows the areas of impervious cover (existing and proposed). If a FILO is paid, provide a copy of Storm Water Regional Storm Water application form with the Permit Verification Form. If detention is required, provide a PDF of construction documents approved by the City. See the following link for additional information:
https://www.sanantonio.gov/TCI/Services/Storm-Water-Plan-Review/Regional-Storm-Water Management-Program

C. Military Protection Area Certificate of Compliance (MPACOC) – COSA will verify the Land Use, outdoor lighting, building heights, sound attenuation measures, and Edwards Aquifer compliance where applicable. See the following links for more information: https://gis.sanantonio.gov/proposedannexation/viewer/view.html and https://www.sanantonio.gov/Planning/PlanningUrbanDesign/Annexation#233951381-areas-near-military-bases

D. Tree, Outdoor Sign, and Irrigation permits are also required in the ETJ from COSA. **(Not applicable to this process).**

Bexar County Public Works and Environmental Services Permits
Location: 1948 Probandt San Antonio Texas 78214 Main Contact: Luz Gonzales (luz.gonzales@bexar.org) 210-335-0030

Submit the selected Permit Verification Form to Bexar County Public Works via e-mail to BPA.permit@bexar.org or in person at 1948 Probandt. For the narrative describing proposed work, examples of proposed work are: 1) site clearing, grading, underground and offsite utilities, and foundation; 2) new building with interior finish out; 3) new shell building; 4) tenant finish out; 5) remodel of existing structure; 6) cell tower; 7) change of occupancy; or any combination of the previous items. Bexar County will review the submitted documents as noted on the selected Permit Verification Form. If you are not familiar with the requirements of IB570 as it relates to the drainage review, (see: https://docsonline.sanantonio.gov/FileUploads/DSD/IB570.pdf). To avoid delays to your project, we recommend submitting the applicable permit applications listed on page 2 as soon as possible.

COUNTY OF BEXAR
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

1948 Probandt
San Antonio, Texas 78214
Main 210-335-6700

Summary of Bexar County Permits

A. **Storm Water Quality (SWQ) Permit** – (Permit Cost: $500) A Bexar County Storm Water Quality Permit is required when one (1) or more acres of soil are being disturbed on the site or as part of Common Plan of Development. You need an issued SWQ Permit before disturbing soil on a site and Public Works signs the Permit Verification Form when applicable. Submittal requirements are (see: https://www.bexar.org/2059/Storm-Water-Quality-Site-Development-Per):
   1. Application (signed)
   2. Fee
   3. Copy of Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) *(Can be a hard copy or PDF with hard copy of site plan)*

   Review time: First Submittals 30 days; Resubmittals 15 days. ***(E-mail questions to SWQ@bexar.org)***

B. **Post Construction Permit** – (Permit Cost $50 or $250; Please reference Mitigation Worksheet) – Submit this permit application concurrent with the Storm Water Quality Permit. A Bexar County Post Construction Permit is required when one (1) or more acres of soil is being disturbed on the site or as part of Common Plan of Development. The review verifies when mitigation is required based on the amount of impervious cover greater than the target impervious cover shown for the proposed improvement.
   Submittal requirements are (see: https://www.bexar.org/2147/Post-Construction-Permits):
   1. Application (signed)
   2. Mitigation Worksheet
   3. Fee (check mitigation worksheet)
   4. Supporting documentation for mitigation if mitigation is required

   Review time: Concurrent with Storm Water Quality Permit. ***(E-mail questions to SWQ@bexar.org)***

C. **Right-of-Way permits (ROW)** – (Permit cost: Varies) A Bexar County Right-of-Way permit is required for all work within a county maintained right of way. You must have an issued ROW permit before starting work in the ROW.
   (see: https://www.bexar.org/1493/Right-of-Way-Permits).
   Review time: 15 -30 days. ***(E-mail questions to ROW.permit@bexar.org)***

D. **On Site Sewage Facility (OSSF) Permit** – (Permit cost: contact to verify) An OSSF permit is required for sites that are not serviced by public sanitary sewer. If no water service is available, provide information about restroom provisions for employees. An OSSF permit must be submitted (if new construction) or renewed (if existing construction).
   Review time: 30 days. ***(Questions: Mike Lara @ mikel@bexar.org; 210-335-0295)***

E. **Floodplain Permit** – (Permit cost: $50.00) A Bexar County Floodplain Development Permit is required for any property that is encumbered or within 100 feet of a FEMA designated 1% (100yr) floodplain. Floodplain permits are issued after the applicable Permits A-D listed above have been issued. You must have an issued permit before starting work.
   (see: https://www.bexar.org/1492/Flood-Development-Permits).
   Review time: First submittals: 30 days; Resubmittals: 15 days. ***(E-mail questions to floodplain@bexar.org)***

F. **Subdivision plats** – if a subdivision plat is required but not recorded, County Development Services Staff must complete at LEAST one review of the plat materials to verify that no conflicts exist between the proposed buildings and easements shown on the plat. If a conflict exists, a revised site plan or plat will be required. https://www.bexar.org/1443/Subdivision-Plats#:~:text=Subdivision%20plats%20are%20required%20any,authority%20(Commissioners%20Court%20or%20Executive
   Typical review time: First submittals: 30 days; Resubmittals: 15 days. ***(E-mail questions to plat@bexar.org)***

G. **Military Limited Lighting Regions (MLLR)** - Bexar County Development Services will review exterior lighting design plans for the proposed development outside of the COSA Military Protection Area. You may find the limits of the MLLR along with the requirements in the most recent court order (see: https://www.bexar.org/DocumentCenter/View/38849/Lighting-Court-Order-Military-Lighting-Regions-MLR---1--2). Identify if Option A or Option B will be reviewed. For a review, submit the following to BPA.permit@bexar.org: 1) Site Plan dimensioning location and orientation of Luminar location(s) in relation to nearest property line; 2) Table listing Luminar type, mounting height, color temperature, lumens per light and total lumens proposed for site; 3) Manufacturer Specification Sheets for each lighting fixture; 4) Photometric plan clearly identifying property boundary and Maximum Vertical Illuminance value at the property line; 5) Additional data explaining any alterations to the proposed lighting fixtures; 6) Total value of total lumens on the inside surfaces of the virtual enclosure and how the value was derived (Option B);7) Engineer Certification Lighting Plan Complies with Bexar County Outdoor Lighting Court Order (Option B). An accepted lighting plan is required before Public Works signs the Permit Verification Form.
   Review time: 7-14 days. ***(E-mail questions to bpa.permit@bexar.org)***

H. **Fire Marshal Building Permit** – (Permit cost: contact to verify) A building permit is required in the unincorporated areas of the county any time an individual, company, corporation, or group of individuals acting as an organization constructs, builds, or erects a new building to be used for commercial, public accessible, or multi-family residential purposes; OR a pre-built building is located on a piece of property; OR anytime an existing building undergoes a "substantial improvement". This does not apply to single family residential homes (including duplexes and triplexes)
   (see: https://www.bexar.org/643/Permits-Applications).
   (Questions: William McLain @ william.mclain@bexar.org or David Duggan @ david.duggan@bexar.org; 210-335-0300)

I. **Food Service Establishment (FSE) Permits:**
   1. Application and Fee
   2. Website: https://www.bexar.org/3217/Food-Service-Establishment-Health-Inspec

(Questions: Kailey Mendez @ Healthpermits@bexar.org; 210-335-3045)

City of San Antonio Guidance

Storm Water Review Process

The submittal will require the following items:

1. Impervious cover exhibit.
2. FILO form
3. Site plan
4. Storm water report: This development must follow the new criteria of the City of San Antonio Unified Development Code. If there is an increase in impervious cover of more than 100 sq. ft, an adverse impact analysis (hydrologic and hydraulic) are required. To determine a significant adverse impact for the purposes of this section, the following criteria will be used to determine the area for adverse impact to the receiving storm water facilities ending at the point where one of the following criteria is met:

   A. For natural or constructed open channels
   - To the nearest downstream RSWF, or
   - To the nearest floodplain with an ultimate analysis accepted by the city, or
   - To the confluence of all affected watersheds from the development or MDP, or
   - To a point where the watershed of interest represents 10% of the drainage area or
   - The receiving stream or to the confluence with a larger watershed that has an area greater than 10 square miles.
   - For storm drain systems to the outfall into an open channel

   B. For streets to the nearest storm drain system or stream with adequate capacity.

   C. For lots less than three (3) acres in size, adverse impact analyses need only extend to where tributary drainage areas equal one hundred (100) or more acres.

This is not submitted through COSA BuildSA. Email PWDSWFILO@sanantonio.gov with all items listed above or a link to upload the files. Once a complete package is received, a reviewer will be assigned.

COSA Military Protection Area
Certificate of Compatibility Process

Submit a Certificate of Determination application in COSA BuildSA. Be sure to use the address followed by Certificate of Compatibility for the title to ensure the application is assigned to the correct reviewer. The application will be reviewed for compatibility with the current Land Use. An electrical reviewer will verify the exterior lighting complies with the City Military Light Overlay District Ordinance (MLOD). This process usually only takes a day or two. Please ensure the requirements below are uploaded to the application.

MLOD Comments:

All new exterior lighting shall comply with the Military Light Overlay District. Project is in: MLOD-X/MLRX.

The link below will take you to the MLOD ordinance – please provide required items listed below.

Link: Unified Development Code 35.339.04

The requirements to comply with the MLOD are as follows:

1. Provide the mounting height of the fixture. See Light Fixture Schedule on sheet E5, fixture heights are shown.

2. Provide a Letter of Certification from the designer, architect, or engineer.

3. Provide one (1) of the following:

   A. Exterior fixture spec sheets with B.U.G. ratings highlighted and in compliance with the zone specified above. Fixtures must comply with Table 339.04-1 Maximum Allowable B.U.G. Ratings for Non-Residential; or

   B. A photometric plan that complies with Table 339.04-2 Allowed Total Initial Site Lumens. This chart specifies Allowed Base Lumens per Square Foot and Allowed Base Lumens per Site; with site being defined as the site of the luminaire and not the overall site. A photometric allows the use of Table 339.04-4 Additional Allowances for Certain Non-Residential Uses. If using additional allowances specify which allowances are being used and where they are located on the plan.

TIPS:

- For the title of the record use the address followed by Certificate of Compatibility
- The application is going to request specific documents that are not needed. Upload a blank document if you encounter this request OR upload the COC documents listed above and identify the document being uploaded in the description field in BuildSA for the file being uploaded to alert the reviewer what file to review.

For any questions in regards to the address assignment, please contact Addressing at (210) 353-2331.
Request is sent at: addressing@cpsenergy.com

August 29, 2018

Att: Dustan DeWinne,

Please be informed that CPS Energy has your physical address listed as **14207 Potranco Rd, San Antonio, TX 78253,** CB 4349 LOT 2 BLK 45. This address was assigned to this property by CPS Energy.

CPS Energy is the addressing agent for Bexar County and is complying with the Bexar County Roads and Addressing Standards Ordinance passed by Commissioners Court on September 14, 1996. This ordinance was adopted in conjunction with the Bexar Metro 911 Emergency Systems to ensure your proper location for emergencies such as fire, police, ambulance or power outage. Also, the importance of this change is to provide proper sequence of numbering to expedite assistance when needed.

If you have any questions regarding this matter, please contact Norma Renteria-Sanchez at (210) 353-2331 in Accounts and Addressing Unit.

Sincerely,

Norma Renteria-Sanchez
GIS Landbase Specialist II
Accounts & Addressing

nrs

halff

December 6, 2024
AVO 55396.005

Ms. Belinda Gavallos
Commission Chair
Bexar County Historical Commission
100 Dolorosa Street
San Antonio, Texas 78205

Re: CPS Energy's Proposed Omicron 138 kV Transmission Line Project in Bexar County, Texas

Dear Chairwoman Gavallos:

CPS Energy is evaluating the construction of a new double-circuit 138 kilovolt (kV) transmission line in Bexar County, Texas. The proposed 138 kV transmission line will extend from the CPS Energy Omicron Substation, located approximately 0.35 mile west of the intersection of Farm-to-Market Road (FM) 1957 (also known as Potranco Road) and State Highway 211, to one of multiple potential endpoints located along the existing Cagnon—Howard 138 kV transmission line segment located approximately 4.5 miles to the southeast of the Omicron Substation. Please refer to the attached map depicting the project study area.

On behalf of CPS Energy, Halff is preparing an environmental assessment and alternative route analysis, to support CPS Energy's application to amend its Certificate to Convenience and Necessity with the Public Utility Commission of Texas. Halff is currently gathering data on the existing environment and identifying environmental and land use constraints within the project study area that will be used in the alternative route analysis and creation of an environmental and land use constraints map.

Halff is requesting that your agency/office provide information concerning environmental and land use constraints or other issues of interest to your agency/office within the project study area. Your comments will be an important consideration in the assessment of potential impacts. Upon review of the proposed project, CPS Energy will determine the need for other approvals and/or permits. If your jurisdiction has approvals and/or permits that would apply to this project, please identify them in response to this inquiry. If permits are required from your office, CPS Energy will contact your office following completion of this study.

Thank you for your assistance with this transmission line project. If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact me at (214) 346-6357 or jurbanovsky@halff.com. Your earliest reply will be appreciated.

Sincerely,

Jody Urbanovsky

Mr. Jody Urbanovsky, Project Manager
Attachment – Project Study Area Map

halff

December 6, 2024
AVO 55396.005

The Honorable Ron Nirenberg
Mayor of San Antonio
City of San Antonio
P.O. Box 839966
San Antonio, Texas 78283

Re: CPS Energy's Proposed Omicron 138 kV Transmission Line Project in Bexar County, Texas

Dear Mayor Nirenberg:

CPS Energy is evaluating the construction of a new double-circuit 138 kilovolt (kV) transmission line in Bexar County, Texas. The proposed 138 kV transmission line will extend from the CPS Energy Omicron Substation, located approximately 0.35 mile west of the intersection of Farm-to-Market Road (FM) 1957 (also known as Potranco Road) and State Highway 211, to one of multiple potential endpoints located along the existing Cagnon—Howard 138 kV transmission line segment located approximately 4.5 miles to the southeast of the Omicron Substation. Please refer to the attached map depicting the project study area.

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Sincerely,

Jody Urbanovsky

Mr. Jody Urbanovsky, Project Manager
Attachment – Project Study Area Map

halff

December 6, 2024
AVO 55396.005

Ms. Brenda Hicks-Sorensen, Director
Economic Development Department
City of San Antonio
P.O. Box 839966
San Antonio, Texas 78283

Re: CPS Energy's Proposed Omicron 138 kV Transmission Line Project in Bexar County, Texas

Dear Ms. Hicks-Sorensen:

CPS Energy is evaluating the construction of a new double-circuit 138 kilovolt (kV) transmission line in Bexar County, Texas. The proposed 138 kV transmission line will extend from the CPS Energy Omicron Substation, located approximately 0.35 mile west of the intersection of Farm-to-Market Road (FM) 1957 (also known as Potranco Road) and State Highway 211, to one of multiple potential endpoints located along the existing Cagnon—Howard 138 kV transmission line segment located approximately 4.5 miles to the southeast of the Omicron Substation. Please refer to the attached map depicting the project study area.

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Sincerely,

Jody Urbanovsky

Mr. Jody Urbanovsky, Project Manager
Attachment – Project Study Area Map

halff

December 6, 2024
AVO 55396.005

Ms. Bridgett White, Director
Department of Planning and Community Development
City of San Antonio
P.O. Box 839966
San Antonio, Texas 78283

Re: CPS Energy's Proposed Omicron 138 kV Transmission Line Project in Bexar County, Texas

Dear Ms. White:

CPS Energy is evaluating the construction of a new double-circuit 138 kilovolt (kV) transmission line in Bexar County, Texas. The proposed 138 kV transmission line will extend from the CPS Energy Omicron Substation, located approximately 0.35 mile west of the intersection of Farm-to-Market Road (FM) 1957 (also known as Potranco Road) and State Highway 211, to one of multiple potential endpoints located along the existing Cagnon—Howard 138 kV transmission line segment located approximately 4.5 miles to the southeast of the Omicron Substation. Please refer to the attached map depicting the project study area.

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Thank you for your assistance with this transmission line project. If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact me at (214) 346-6357 or jurbanovsky@halff.com. Your earliest reply will be appreciated.

Sincerely,

Jody Urbanovsky

Mr. Jody Urbanovsky, Project Manager
Attachment – Project Study Area Map

halff

December 6, 2024
AVO 55396.005

Ms. Susan Courage
Edwards Aquifer Protection Program
City of San Antonio Parks and Recreation Department
500 Historic Old Highway 90 West
San Antonio, Texas 78227

Re: CPS Energy's Proposed Omicron 138 kV Transmission Line Project in Bexar County, Texas

Dear Ms. Courage:

CPS Energy is evaluating the construction of a new double-circuit 138 kilovolt (kV) transmission line in Bexar County, Texas. The proposed 138 kV transmission line will extend from the CPS Energy Omicron Substation, located approximately 0.35 mile west of the intersection of Farm-to-Market Road (FM) 1957 (also known as Potranco Road) and State Highway 211, to one of multiple potential endpoints located along the existing Cagnon—Howard 138 kV transmission line segment located approximately 4.5 miles to the southeast of the Omicron Substation. Please refer to the attached map depicting the project study area.

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Thank you for your assistance with this transmission line project. If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact me at (214) 346-6357 or jurbanovsky@halff.com. Your earliest reply will be appreciated.

Sincerely,

Jody Urbanovsky

Mr. Jody Urbanovsky, Project Manager
Attachment – Project Study Area Map

halff

December 6, 2024
AVO 55396.005

Ms. Shannon Shea Miller, Director
Office of Historic Preservation Development and Business Services Center
City of San Antonio
P.O. Box 839966
San Antonio, Texas 78283

Re: CPS Energy's Proposed Omicron 138 kV Transmission Line Project in Bexar County, Texas

Dear Ms. Miller:

CPS Energy is evaluating the construction of a new double-circuit 138 kilovolt (kV) transmission line in Bexar County, Texas. The proposed 138 kV transmission line will extend from the CPS Energy Omicron Substation, located approximately 0.35 mile west of the intersection of Farm-to-Market Road (FM) 1957 (also known as Potranco Road) and State Highway 211, to one of multiple potential endpoints located along the existing Cagnon—Howard 138 kV transmission line segment located approximately 4.5 miles to the southeast of the Omicron Substation. Please refer to the attached map depicting the project study area.

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Sincerely,

Jody Urbanovsky

Mr. Jody Urbanovsky, Project Manager
Attachment – Project Study Area Map

halff

December 6, 2024
AVO 55396.005

Mr. John Cantu, Manager
Environment al Management
City of San Antonio Public Works Department
P.O. Box 839966
San Antonio, Texas 78283

Re: CPS Energy's Proposed Omicron 138 kV Transmission Line Project in Bexar County, Texas

Dear Mr. Cantu:

CPS Energy is evaluating the construction of a new double-circuit 138 kilovolt (kV) transmission line in Bexar County, Texas. The proposed 138 kV transmission line will extend from the CPS Energy Omicron Substation, located approximately 0.35 mile west of the intersection of Farm-to-Market Road (FM) 1957 (also known as Potranco Road) and State Highway 211, to one of multiple potential endpoints located along the existing Cagnon—Howard 138 kV transmission line segment located approximately 4.5 miles to the southeast of the Omicron Substation. Please refer to the attached map depicting the project study area.

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Thank you for your assistance with this transmission line project. If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact me at (214) 346-6357 or jurbanovsky@halff.com. Your earliest reply will be appreciated.

Sincerely,

Jody Urbanovsky

Mr. Jody Urbanovsky, Project Manager
Attachment – Project Study Area Map

halff

December 6, 2024
AVO 55396.005

Mr. Razi Hosseini, P.E., R.P.L.S,
Director/City Engineer
City of San Antonio Public Works Department
P.O. Box 839966
San Antonio, Texas 78283

Re: CPS Energy's Proposed Omicron 138 kV Transmission Line Project in Bexar County, Texas

Dear Mr. Hosseini:

CPS Energy is evaluating the construction of a new double-circuit 138 kilovolt (kV) transmission line in Bexar County, Texas. The proposed 138 kV transmission line will extend from the CPS Energy Omicron Substation, located approximately 0.35 mile west of the intersection of Farm-to-Market Road (FM) 1957 (also known as Potranco Road) and State Highway 211, to one of multiple potential endpoints located along the existing Cagnon—Howard 138 kV transmission line segment located approximately 4.5 miles to the southeast of the Omicron Substation. Please refer to the attached map depicting the project study area.

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Thank you for your assistance with this transmission line project. If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact me at (214) 346-6357 or jurbanovsky@halff.com. Your earliest reply will be appreciated.

Sincerely,

Jody Urbanovsky

Mr. Jody Urbanovsky, Project Manager
Attachment – Project Study Area Map

halff

December 6, 2024
AVO 55396.005

Mr. Logan Sparrow
Development Services
City of San Antonio Public Works Department
P.O. Box 839966
San Antonio, Texas 78283

Re: CPS Energy's Proposed Omicron 138 kV Transmission Line Project in Bexar County, Texas

Dear Mr. Sparrow:

CPS Energy is evaluating the construction of a new double-circuit 138 kilovolt (kV) transmission line in Bexar County, Texas. The proposed 138 kV transmission line will extend from the CPS Energy Omicron Substation, located approximately 0.35 mile west of the intersection of Farm-to-Market Road (FM) 1957 (also known as Potranco Road) and State Highway 211, to one of multiple potential endpoints located along the existing Cagnon—Howard 138 kV transmission line segment located approximately 4.5 miles to the southeast of the Omicron Substation. Please refer to the attached map depicting the project study area.

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Thank you for your assistance with this transmission line project. If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact me at (214) 346-6357 or jurbanovsky@halff.com. Your earliest reply will be appreciated.

Sincerely,

Jody Urbanovsky

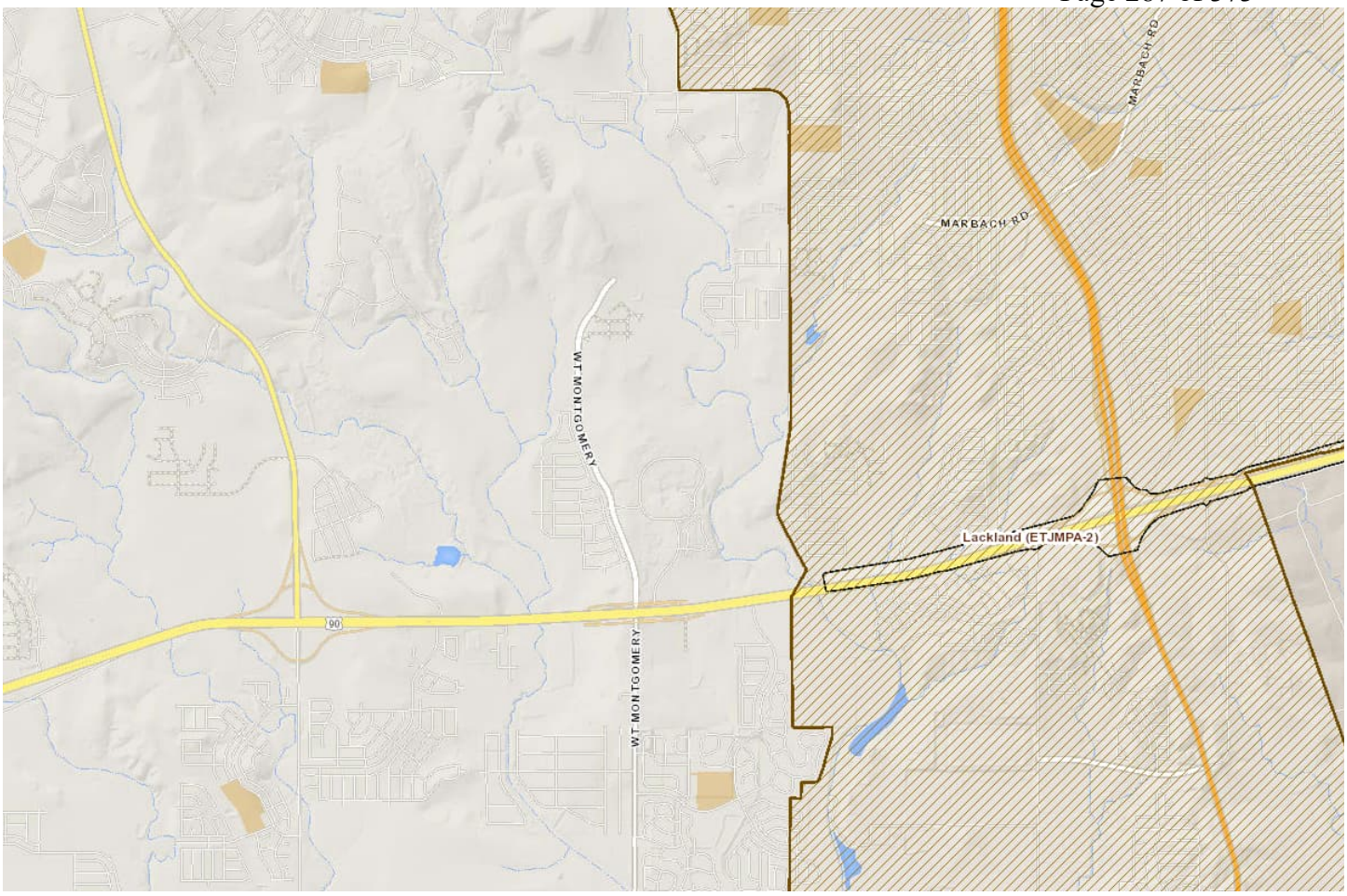
Mr. Jody Urbanovsky, Project Manager
Attachment – Project Study Area Map

From: Logan Sparrow (DSD) <Logan.Sparrow@sanantonio.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, December 17, 2024 9:02 AM
To: Jody Urbanovsky
Subject: 138 kV Transmission Line

Good morning,

I am in receipt of your letter dated 12/6/2024 requesting input on the above-referenced project. The project area is outside of City Limits, so zoning does not apply. Please be aware that the area is noted to be within the area of presumed Golden Cheeked Warbler habitat.

The area is also within the Extraterritorial Jurisdiction Military protection Area (ETJ-MPA), as shown below. While the addition of utility infrastructure is not a “primary use,” please be aware that any uses established in the area must comply with the ETJMPA regulations, which can be found in Article IX of the UDC.



While not inside city limits, it is located within our ETJ. Within the ETJ, COSA still enforces: Subdivision regulations (platting, MDP, etc), the Tree Ordinance (and associate permitting), Sign Code (Chapter 28), and irrigation permits, among others.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have questions.

Logan Sparrow, AICP
Interim Assistant Director, Land Development
City of San Antonio, Development Services Department
210.207.8691 (office) | Logan.Sparrow@sanantonio.gov

CITY OF SAN ANTONIO TEXAS
DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

"Partnering with our community to build and maintain a safer San Antonio"

Please take a moment and tell us how we are doing by taking our survey

halff

December 6, 2024
AVO 55396.005

Ms. Catherine Hernandez, Director
Transportation Department
City of San Antonio
P.O. Box 839966
San Antonio, Texas 78283

Re: CPS Energy's Proposed Omicron 138 kV Transmission Line Project in Bexar County, Texas

Dear Ms. Hernandez:

CPS Energy is evaluating the construction of a new double-circuit 138 kilovolt (kV) transmission line in Bexar County, Texas. The proposed 138 kV transmission line will extend from the CPS Energy Omicron Substation, located approximately 0.35 mile west of the intersection of Farm-to-Market Road (FM) 1957 (also known as Potranco Road) and State Highway 211, to one of multiple potential endpoints located along the existing Cagnon—Howard 138 kV transmission line segment located approximately 4.5 miles to the southeast of the Omicron Substation. Please refer to the attached map depicting the project study area.

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Thank you for your assistance with this transmission line project. If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact me at (214) 346-6357 or jurbanovsky@halff.com. Your earliest reply will be appreciated.

Sincerely,

Jody Urbanovsky

Mr. Jody Urbanovsky, Project Manager
Attachment – Project Study Area Map

halff

December 6, 2024
AVO 55396.005

Ms. Colleen Swain, Director
World Heritage Office
City of San Antonio
P.O. Box 839966
San Antonio, Texas 78283

Re: CPS Energy's Proposed Omicron 138 kV Transmission Line Project in Bexar County, Texas

Dear Ms. Swain:

CPS Energy is evaluating the construction of a new double-circuit 138 kilovolt (kV) transmission line in Bexar County, Texas. The proposed 138 kV transmission line will extend from the CPS Energy Omicron Substation, located approximately 0.35 mile west of the intersection of Farm-to-Market Road (FM) 1957 (also known as Potranco Road) and State Highway 211, to one of multiple potential endpoints located along the existing Cagnon—Howard 138 kV transmission line segment located approximately 4.5 miles to the southeast of the Omicron Substation. Please refer to the attached map depicting the project study area.

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Sincerely,

Jody Urbanovsky

Mr. Jody Urbanovsky, Project Manager
Attachment – Project Study Area Map

halff

December 6, 2024
AVO 55396.005

Mr. Randall Perkins
Board Member
Edwards Aquifer Authority - District 5
900 East Quincy
San Antonio, Texas 78215

Re: CPS Energy's Proposed Omicron 138 kV Transmission Line Project in Bexar County, Texas

Dear Mr. Perkins:

CPS Energy is evaluating the construction of a new double-circuit 138 kilovolt (kV) transmission line in Bexar County, Texas. The proposed 138 kV transmission line will extend from the CPS Energy Omicron Substation, located approximately 0.35 mile west of the intersection of Farm-to-Market Road (FM) 1957 (also known as Potranco Road) and State Highway 211, to one of multiple potential endpoints located along the existing Cagnon—Howard 138 kV transmission line segment located approximately 4.5 miles to the southeast of the Omicron Substation. Please refer to the attached map depicting the project study area.

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Sincerely,

Jody Urbanovsky

Mr. Jody Urbanovsky, Project Manager
Attachment – Project Study Area Map

halff

December 6, 2024
AVO 55396.005

Ms. Deborah Carington
Board Member
Edwards Aquifer Authority - District 6
900 East Quincy
San Antonio, Texas 78215

Re: CPS Energy's Proposed Omicron 138 kV Transmission Line Project in Bexar County, Texas

Dear Ms. Carington:

CPS Energy is evaluating the construction of a new double-circuit 138 kilovolt (kV) transmission line in Bexar County, Texas. The proposed 138 kV transmission line will extend from the CPS Energy Omicron Substation, located approximately 0.35 mile west of the intersection of Farm-to-Market Road (FM) 1957 (also known as Potranco Road) and State Highway 211, to one of multiple potential endpoints located along the existing Cagnon—Howard 138 kV transmission line segment located approximately 4.5 miles to the southeast of the Omicron Substation. Please refer to the attached map depicting the project study area.

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Sincerely,

Jody Urbanovsky

Mr. Jody Urbanovsky, Project Manager
Attachment – Project Study Area Map

halff

December 6, 2024
AVO 55396.005

Mr. Enrique Valdivia, Chairman
Edwards Aquifer Authority - District 7
900 East Quincy
San Antonio, Texas 78215

Re: CPS Energy's Proposed Omicron 138 kV Transmission Line Project in Bexar County, Texas

Dear Mr. Valdivia:

CPS Energy is evaluating the construction of a new double-circuit 138 kilovolt (kV) transmission line in Bexar County, Texas. The proposed 138 kV transmission line will extend from the CPS Energy Omicron Substation, located approximately 0.35 mile west of the intersection of Farm-to-Market Road (FM) 1957 (also known as Potranco Road) and State Highway 211, to one of multiple potential endpoints located along the existing Cagnon—Howard 138 kV transmission line segment located approximately 4.5 miles to the southeast of the Omicron Substation. Please refer to the attached map depicting the project study area.

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Mr. Jody Urbanovsky, Project Manager
Attachment – Project Study Area Map

halff

December 6, 2024
AVO 55396.005

Dr. Scott Caloss
Superintendent
Medina Valley Independent School District
8449 FM 471 S.
Castroville, Texas 78009

Re: CPS Energy's Proposed Omicron 138 kV Transmission Line Project in Bexar County, Texas

Dear Dr. Caloss:

CPS Energy is evaluating the construction of a new double-circuit 138 kilovolt (kV) transmission line in Bexar County, Texas. The proposed 138 kV transmission line will extend from the CPS Energy Omicron Substation, located approximately 0.35 mile west of the intersection of Farm-to-Market Road (FM) 1957 (also known as Potranco Road) and State Highway 211, to one of multiple potential endpoints located along the existing Cagnon—Howard 138 kV transmission line segment located approximately 4.5 miles to the southeast of the Omicron Substation. Please refer to the attached map depicting the project study area.

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Thank you for your assistance with this transmission line project. If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact me at (214) 346-6357 or jurbanovsky@halff.com. Your earliest reply will be appreciated.

Sincerely,

Jody Urbanovsky

Mr. Jody Urbanovsky, Project Manager
Attachment – Project Study Area Map

From: Jody Urbanovsky
Sent: Friday, January 3, 2025 11:45 AM
To: Rafael Barajas
Subject: RE: see attached letter

Rafael,
Please give me a call and I can help answer any questions you might have regarding this project.
Thanks,
Jody

Jody Urbanovsky
Project Manager

Halff
O: 214.346.6357
E: jurbanovsky@halff.com

We improve lives and communities
by turning ideas into reality.

From: Rafael Barajas <rafael.barajas@mvisd.org>
Sent: Friday, January 3, 2025 11:31 AM
To: Jody Urbanovsky <jurbanovsky@halff.com>
Subject: Fwd: see attached letter

Good morning,

I was forwarded this letter from our superintendent's office and I would like to request additional information on the project. We have a number of campuses (existing and future campus sites) that may be affected by the area of study.

Thank you,

Rafael Barajas | Director of Construction

Medina Valley Independent School District
8752 FM 471 South, LaCoste, TX 78039
rafael.barajas@mvisd.org
(830) 931-2243 x 4111 | www.mvisd.com

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Lori Gill** <lori.gill@mvisd.org>
Date: Wed, Dec 11, 2024 at 10:27 AM
Subject: see attached letter
To: Scott Caloss <scott.caloss@mvisd.org>, Crystal Hermesch <crystal.hermesch@mvisd.org>, Rafael Barajas <rafael.barajas@mvisd.org>

Lori Gill Reeve | Administrative Assistant to Superintendent/Board
Medina Valley Independent School District
8449 FM 471 S, Castroville, TX 78009
lori.reeve@mvisd.org
(830) 931-2243 x 1105
www.mvisd.com

halff

December 6, 2024
AVO 55396.005

Dr. Scott Caloss
Superintendent
Medina Valley Independent School District
8449 FM 471 S.
Castroville, Texas 78009

Re: CPS Energy's Proposed Omicron 138 kV Transmission Line Project in Bexar County, Texas

Dear Dr. Caloss:

CPS Energy is evaluating the construction of a new double-circuit 138 kilovolt (kV) transmission line in Bexar County, Texas. The proposed 138 kV transmission line will extend from the CPS Energy Omicron Substation, located approximately 0.35 mile west of the intersection of Farm-to-Market Road (FM) 1957 (also known as Potranco Road) and State Highway 211, to one of multiple potential endpoints located along the existing Cagnon—Howard 138 kV transmission line segment located approximately 4.5 miles to the southeast of the Omicron Substation. Please refer to the attached map depicting the project study area.

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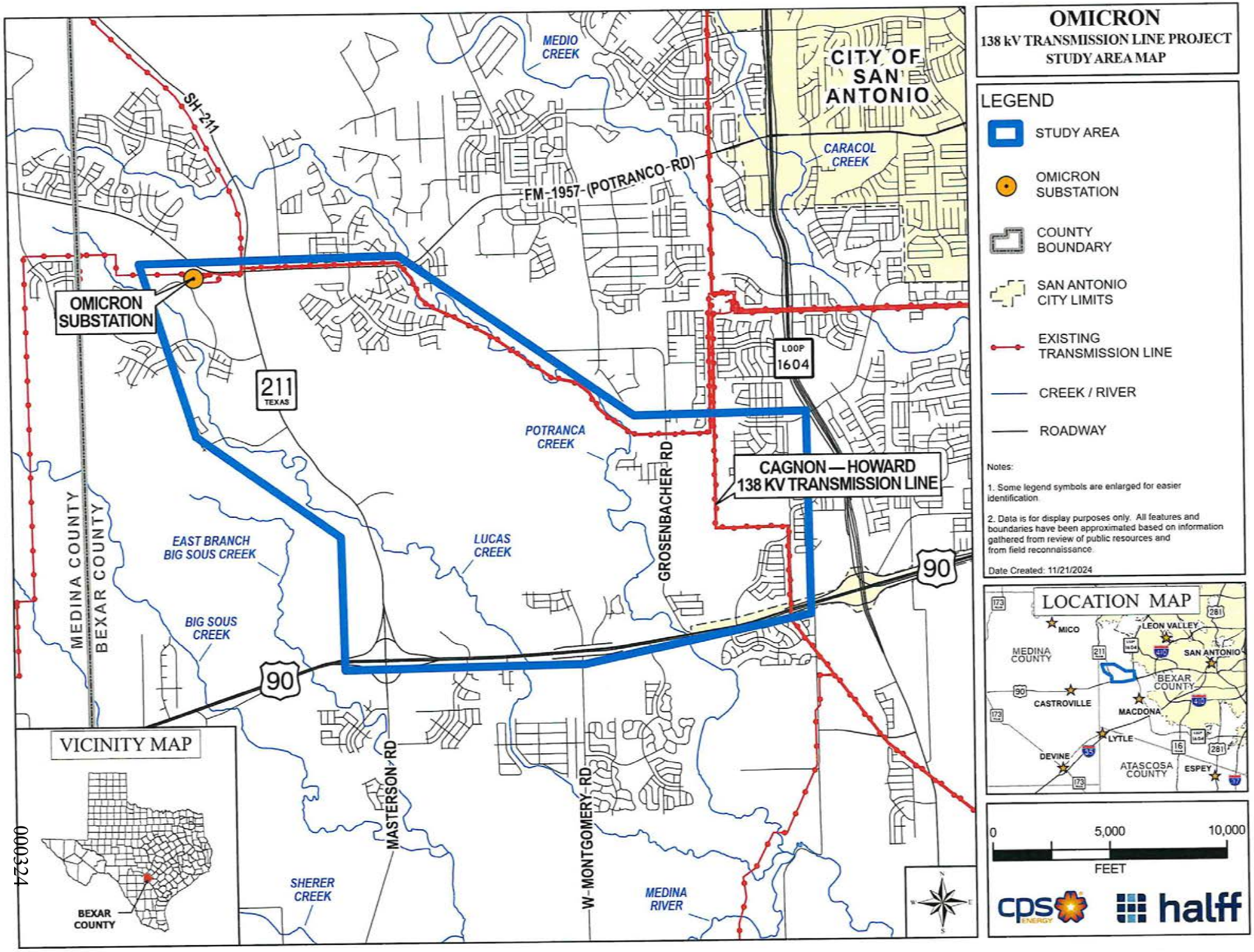
Sincerely,

Jody Urbanovsky

Mr. Jody Urbanovsky, Project Manager
Attachment – Project Study Area Map



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halff

December 6, 2024
AVO 55396.005

Dr. Scott Caloss
Superintendent
Medina Valley Independent School District
8449 FM 471 S.
Castroville, Texas 78009

Re: CPS Energy's Proposed Omicron 138 kV Transmission Line Project in Bexar County, Texas

Dear Dr. Caloss:

CPS Energy is evaluating the construction of a new double-circuit 138 kilovolt (kV) transmission line in Bexar County, Texas. The proposed 138 kV transmission line will extend from the CPS Energy Omicron Substation, located approximately 0.35 mile west of the intersection of Farm-to-Market Road (FM) 1957 (also known as Potranco Road) and State Highway 211, to one of multiple potential endpoints located along the existing Cagnon—Howard 138 kV transmission line segment located approximately 4.5 miles to the southeast of the Omicron Substation. Please refer to the attached map depicting the project study area.

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Sincerely,

Jody Urbanovsky

Mr. Jody Urbanovsky, Project Manager
Attachment – Project Study Area Map

halff

December 6, 2024
AVO 55396.005

Dr. John M. Craft
Superintendent
Northside Independent School District
5900 Evers Road
San Antonio, Texas 78238

Re: CPS Energy's Proposed Omicron 138 kV Transmission Line Project in Bexar County, Texas

Dear Dr. Craft:

CPS Energy is evaluating the construction of a new double-circuit 138 kilovolt (kV) transmission line in Bexar County, Texas. The proposed 138 kV transmission line will extend from the CPS Energy Omicron Substation, located approximately 0.35 mile west of the intersection of Farm-to-Market Road (FM) 1957 (also known as Potranco Road) and State Highway 211, to one of multiple potential endpoints located along the existing Cagnon—Howard 138 kV transmission line segment located approximately 4.5 miles to the southeast of the Omicron Substation. Please refer to the attached map depicting the project study area.

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Sincerely,

Jody Urbanovsky

Mr. Jody Urbanovsky, Project Manager
Attachment – Project Study Area Map

halff

December 6, 2024
AVO 55396.005

Mr. Shaun Donovan, Manager
Environmental Sciences
San Antonio River Authority
100 East Guenther Street
San Antonio, Texas 78204

Re: CPS Energy's Proposed Omicron 138 kV Transmission Line Project in Bexar County, Texas

Dear Mr. Donovan:

CPS Energy is evaluating the construction of a new double-circuit 138 kilovolt (kV) transmission line in Bexar County, Texas. The proposed 138 kV transmission line will extend from the CPS Energy Omicron Substation, located approximately 0.35 mile west of the intersection of Farm-to-Market Road (FM) 1957 (also known as Potranco Road) and State Highway 211, to one of multiple potential endpoints located along the existing Cagnon—Howard 138 kV transmission line segment located approximately 4.5 miles to the southeast of the Omicron Substation. Please refer to the attached map depicting the project study area.

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Sincerely,

Jody Urbanovsky

Mr. Jody Urbanovsky, Project Manager
Attachment – Project Study Area Map

From: Shaun Donovan <sdonovan@sariverauthority.org>
Sent: Friday, December 13, 2024 8:01 AM
To: Jody Urbanovsky
Subject: Omicron 138kV Transmission Line

Good Morning Jody,

The River Authority is not aware of any existing or past environmental concerns at the proposed Omicron Substation location or the outlined study area. There are obviously floodplain restrictions associated with Potranca and Lucas Creek that we're sure Halff is aware of.

As always, this response is based off of River Authority records and does not indicate that there are no environmental concerns present in the study area.

I hope you're enjoying the holiday season!

-Shaun

Shaun Donovan (he/him/his) FP-C, PMP | **Manager, Environmental Sciences**
100 E. Guenther St., San Antonio, TX 78204 | W (210) 302-3258 C (210)639-8437 | sdonovan@sariverauthority.org

halff

December 6, 2024
AVO 55396.005

Mr. Robert Puente
President, Chief Executive Officer
San Antonio Water System
P.O. Box 2449
San Antonio, Texas 78298

Re: CPS Energy's Proposed Omicron 138 kV Transmission Line Project in Bexar County, Texas

Dear Mr. Puente:

CPS Energy is evaluating the construction of a new double-circuit 138 kilovolt (kV) transmission line in Bexar County, Texas. The proposed 138 kV transmission line will extend from the CPS Energy Omicron Substation, located approximately 0.35 mile west of the intersection of Farm-to-Market Road (FM) 1957 (also known as Potranco Road) and State Highway 211, to one of multiple potential endpoints located along the existing Cagnon—Howard 138 kV transmission line segment located approximately 4.5 miles to the southeast of the Omicron Substation. Please refer to the attached map depicting the project study area.

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Sincerely,

Jody Urbanovsky

Mr. Jody Urbanovsky, Project Manager
Attachment – Project Study Area Map

halff

December 6, 2024
AVO 55396.005

Mr. Andrew Wiatrek, Manager
Resource Compliance Division
San Antonio Water System
P.O. Box 2449
San Antonio, Texas 78298

Re: CPS Energy's Proposed Omicron 138 kV Transmission Line Project in Bexar County, Texas

Dear Mr. Wiatrek:

CPS Energy is evaluating the construction of a new double-circuit 138 kilovolt (kV) transmission line in Bexar County, Texas. The proposed 138 kV transmission line will extend from the CPS Energy Omicron Substation, located approximately 0.35 mile west of the intersection of Farm-to-Market Road (FM) 1957 (also known as Potranco Road) and State Highway 211, to one of multiple potential endpoints located along the existing Cagnon—Howard 138 kV transmission line segment located approximately 4.5 miles to the southeast of the Omicron Substation. Please refer to the attached map depicting the project study area.

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Sincerely,

Jody Urbanovsky

Mr. Jody Urbanovsky, Project Manager
Attachment – Project Study Area Map

halff

December 6, 2024
AVO 55396.005

Dr. Jeanette Ball
Superintendent
Southwest Independent School District
11914 Dragon Lane
San Antonio, Texas 78252

Re: CPS Energy's Proposed Omicron 138 kV Transmission Line Project in Bexar County, Texas

Dear Dr. Ball:

CPS Energy is evaluating the construction of a new double-circuit 138 kilovolt (kV) transmission line in Bexar County, Texas. The proposed 138 kV transmission line will extend from the CPS Energy Omicron Substation, located approximately 0.35 mile west of the intersection of Farm-to-Market Road (FM) 1957 (also known as Potranco Road) and State Highway 211, to one of multiple potential endpoints located along the existing Cagnon—Howard 138 kV transmission line segment located approximately 4.5 miles to the southeast of the Omicron Substation. Please refer to the attached map depicting the project study area.

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Sincerely,

Jody Urbanovsky

Mr. Jody Urbanovsky, Project Manager
Attachment – Project Study Area Map

January 30, 2025

Dear Landowner:

We invite you to attend an open house to learn about a proposed new transmission line project in your area. The Omicron New 138kV Transmission Line Project involves the proposed construction of approximately 5-9 miles of new transmission infrastructure in western Bexar County.

The proposed transmission line project will extend the transmission line from the Omicron Substation to the existing Cagnon—Howard 138kV transmission line.

At the Open House, you may learn more about the project need, what this project consists of, as well as the transmission line routes that we are currently evaluating. We welcome your questions, comments, and input regarding this project. CPS Energy team members directly involved with the project will be present to answer your questions and receive feedback you provide. The Open House will have an informal "come and go" format with information stations addressing specific areas of the proposed project.

CPS Energy Open House
Omicron New 138kV Transmission Line Project

February 13, 2025
6-8 PM
Ladera Elementary School Cafeteria
14750 W. Grosenbacher
San Antonio, TX 78245

A brochure describing the proposed project, and a map of the study area, is included in this packet. Additional information will also be available at www.cpsenergy.com/infrastructure. Scroll down to the "Omicron New 138kV Transmission Line Project."

We look forward to meeting you, receiving feedback you provide, and answering your questions. Thank you in advance for taking the time to join us.

Sincerely,

Oscar Luevanos
Project Manager II, CPS Energy
S&T Regulatory Support

30 de enero de 2025

Estimado Propietario:

Lo invitamos a asistir a una reunión pública para informarse sobre un nuevo proyecto de línea de transmisión propuesto en su área. El Proyecto de la Nueva Línea de Transmisión de 138kV Omicron implica la construcción propuesta de aproximadamente 5-9 millas de nueva infraestructura de transmisión en el oeste del Condado de Bexar.

El proyecto de línea de transmisión propuesto ampliará la línea de transmisión desde la subestación Omicron hasta la línea de transmisión de 138 kV Cagnon-Howard existente.

En la Reunión Pública podrá obtener más información sobre la necesidad del proyecto, en qué consiste y las rutas de las líneas de transmisión que estamos evaluando actualmente. Agradeceremos sus preguntas, comentarios y aportaciones sobre este proyecto. Los miembros del equipo de CPS Energy directamente implicados en el proyecto estarán presentes para responder a sus preguntas y recibir sus comentarios. La Reunión Pública tendrá un formato informal de “entrada por salida” con estaciones de información que abordarán áreas específicas del proyecto propuesto.

Reunión Pública de CPS Energy
Proyecto de Nueva Línea de Transmisión de 138kV Omicron

13 de febrero de 2025
6-8 PM
Cafetería de la Escuela Primaria Ladera
14750 W. Grosenbacher
San Antonio, TX 78245

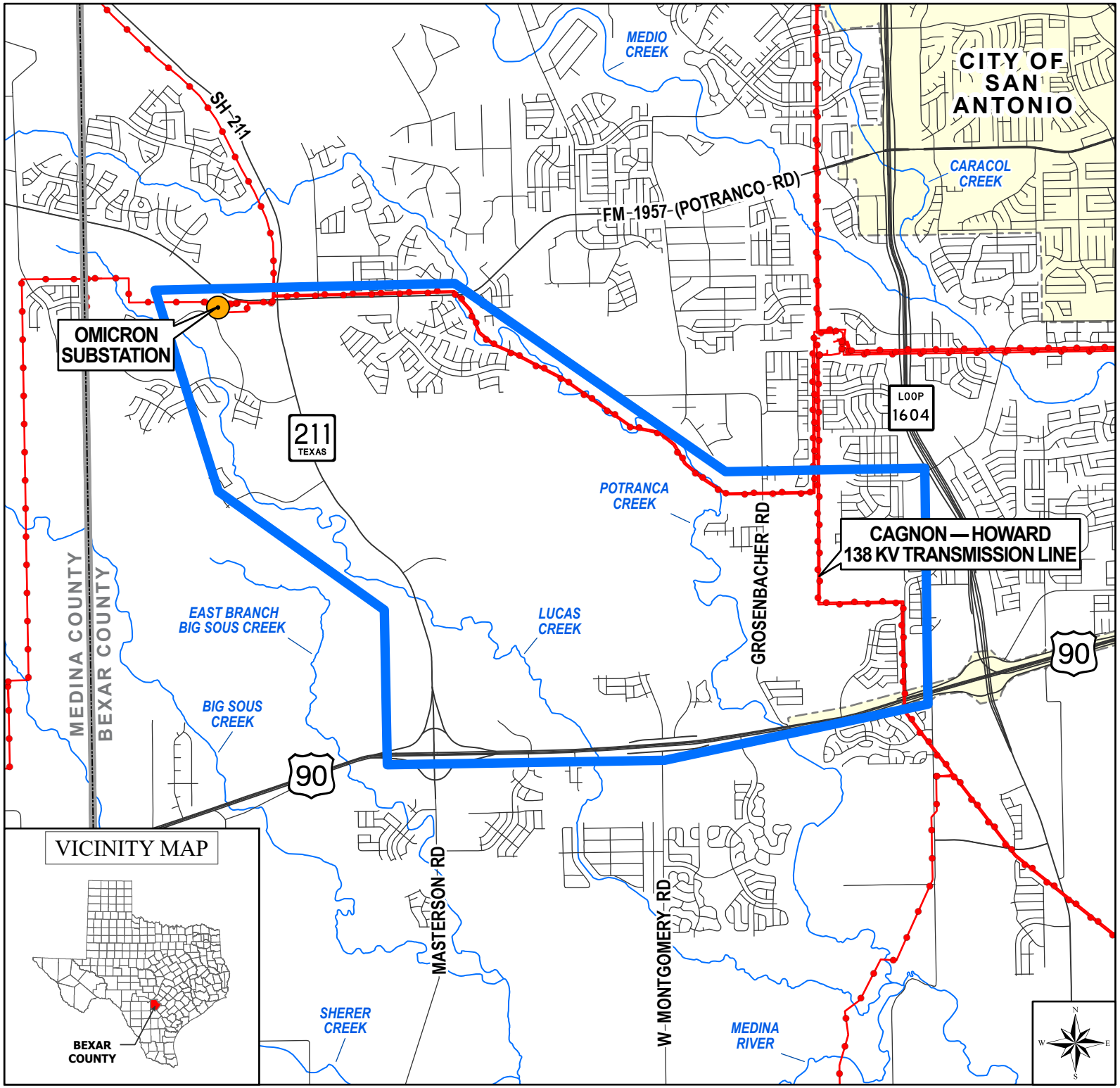
En este paquete se incluye un folleto que describe el proyecto propuesto y un mapa del área de estudio. También habrá información adicional disponible en www.cpsenergy.com/infrastructure. Baje hasta la sección “Omicron New 138kV Transmission Line Project.”

Esperamos conocerlo, recibir sus comentarios y responder a sus preguntas. Gracias de antemano por dedicarnos su tiempo.

Atentamente,

Oscar Luevanos
Director de Proyectos II, CPS Energy
S&T Regulatory Support

OMICRON
138 kV TRANSMISSION LINE PROJECT
STUDY AREA MAP



LEGEND

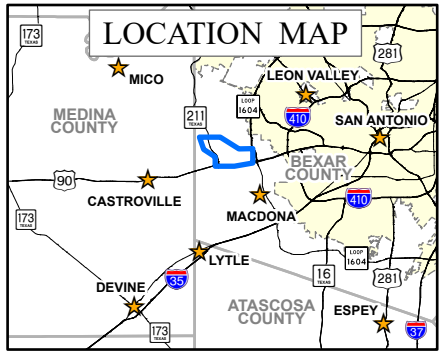
- STUDY AREA
- OMICRON SUBSTATION
- COUNTY BOUNDARY
- SAN ANTONIO CITY LIMITS
- EXISTING TRANSMISSION LINE
- CREEK / RIVER
- ROADWAY

Notes:

1. Some legend symbols are enlarged for easier identification.

2. Data is for display purposes only. All features and boundaries have been approximated based on information gathered from review of public resources and from field reconnaissance.

Date Created: 11/21/2024



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FEET

cps ENERGY halff

Ad Number: 34365976-01
Insertion Number: N/A
Size: 6 Col x 9.75 in
Color Type: P
Advertiser: CPS Energy
Agency: KGB Texas
Section-Page-Zone(s): A-5-All
Description: English - Omicron Transmission Li...

San Antonio Express-News
Sunday, February 2, 2025

Ad Number: 34365976-01
Insertion Number: N/A
Size: 6 Col x 9.75 in
Color Type: P
Advertiser: CPS Energy
Agency: KGB Texas
Section-Page-Zone(s): A-11-All
Description: English - Omicron Transmission Li...

PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW TRANSMISSION LINE

CPS Energy will host an open house regarding the proposed construction of a new transmission line in the western area of Bexar County.

Thursday, February 13, 2025
6:00 PM – 8:00 PM

Ladera Elementary School Cafeteria
14750 W. Grosenbacher
San Antonio, TX 78245

CPS Energy representatives will be available to receive comments and answer questions from area residents. This event will have an informal "come and go" type format consisting of information stations addressing specific areas of the project. Attendees are encouraged to review each station and ask questions.

This event is free and open to the public.

For more information, please contact
Oscar Luevanos, Project Manager II,
CPS Energy at (210) 353-6673.

CPS ENERGY

San Antonio Express-News
Sunday, February 9, 2025

LEGAL NOTICE

Application has been made with the Texas Alcoholic Beverage Commission for a BQ (Off Premise)

by Selenita Grocery & Market LLC DBA Carniceria El Guero

to be located at 23345 Mathis Rd Sandy Oaks Elmendorf, Tx 78112, Bexar County

Members of llc are:

Jackeline Salinas and Maximiliano Salinas

PROPUESTA DE CONSTRUCCIÓN DE UNA NUEVA LÍNEA DE TRANSMISIÓN

CPS Energy organizará una reunión pública sobre la propuesta de construcción de una nueva línea de transmisión en el área oeste del condado de Bexar.

Jueves, 13 de febrero de 2025
6:00 PM – 8:00 PM

Cafetería de la Escuela Primaria Ladera
14750 W. Grosenbacher
San Antonio, TX 78245

Los representantes de CPS Energy estarán disponibles para recibir comentarios y responder a las preguntas de los residentes del área. Este evento tendrá un formato informal de "entrada por salida" que consistirá en estaciones de información que abordarán áreas específicas del proyecto. Se anima a los asistentes a visitar cada una de las estaciones y hacer preguntas.

Este evento es gratuito y abierto al público.

Para obtener más información, póngase en contacto con **Oscar Luevanos, Director de Proyectos II, CPS Energy** en **(210) 353-6673**.

CPS ENERGY

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Texas Alcoholic Beverage Commission

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CPS ENERGY

INTRODUCTION
CPS ENERGY

CPS ENERGY

Established in 1860, CPS Energy is the nation's largest community-owned, natural gas and electric company, providing safe, reliable, and competitively priced service to 950,129 electric and 389,116 natural gas customers in San Antonio and portions of seven adjoining counties. We are among the top public power wind energy buyers in the nation and number one in Texas for solar generation.

For more information, visit cpsenergy.com.

PURPOSE, NEED & SCOPE

The Electric Reliability Council of Texas (ERCOT) endorsed this project as a needed transmission system improvement on the CPS Energy system on July 26, 2024.

SCOPE:

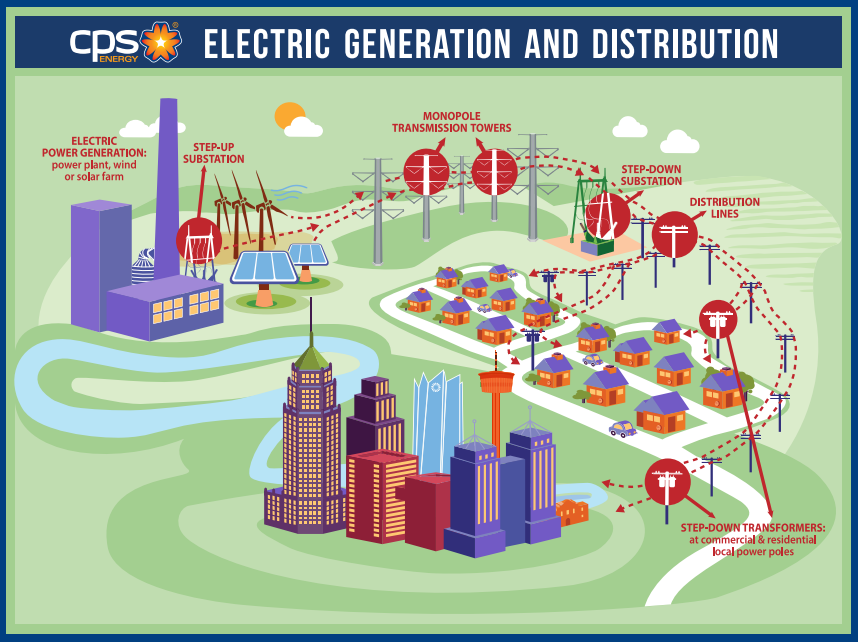
CPS Energy proposes to construct an approximate five-mile 138kV transmission line extension to a new substation (Omicron) in the western part of Bexar County. The line extension will loop into the existing Cagnon to Howard Rd 138kV transmission line.

PURPOSE & NEED:

The proposed project is needed to increase the load-serving capability of the far western portion of the CPS Energy transmission system to accommodate increasing customer load growth in the area, including new large customer loads.

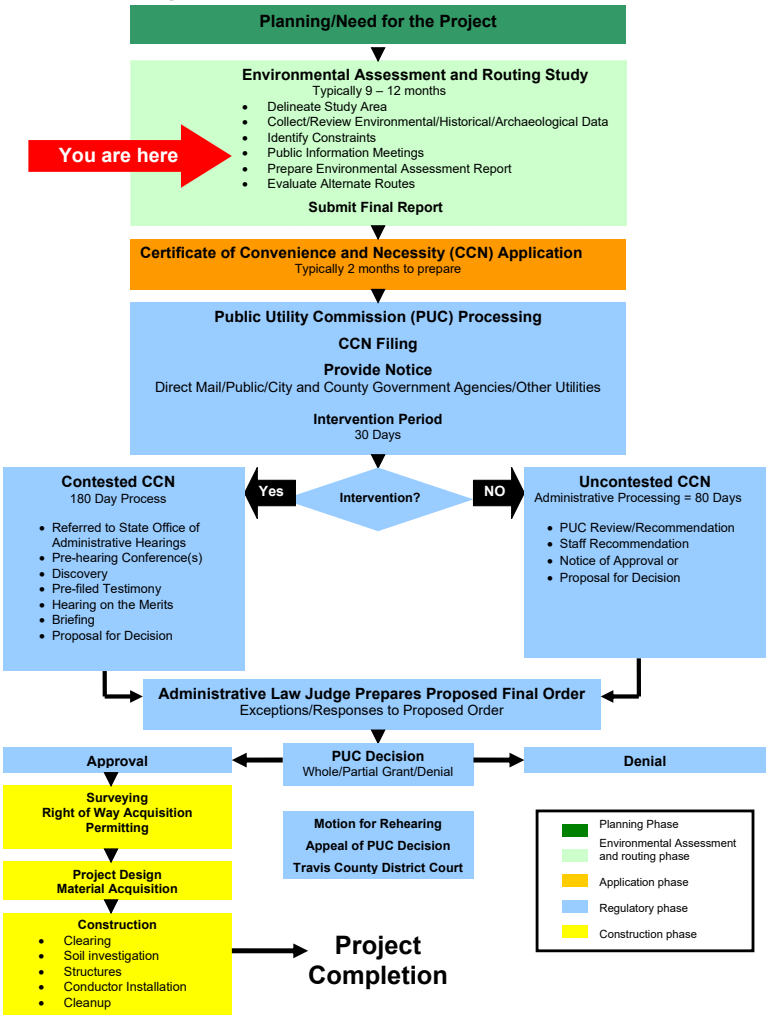
CPS ENERGY

GENERATION TO CUSTOMER DIAGRAM



CCN PROCESS

Licensing Process for New Transmission Facilities



CCN PROCESS HIGHLIGHTS

Application & Notification

- CPS Energy submits Application to the Public Utility Commission of Texas (PUC) to Amend CPS Energy's Certificate of Convenience and Necessity (CCN)
- CPS Energy provides notice to:
  - Landowners (as listed on the county tax rolls) whose property is crossed
  - Landowners who own habitable structures within 300 feet of segment (as listed on the county tax rolls)
  - Texas Parks & Wildlife
  - Department of Defense
  - Municipalities within five miles
  - Other Electric Utilities within five miles
  - Bexar County
  - Office of Public Utility Counsel
- CPS Energy publishes notice of the filed application in a newspaper of general circulation in Bexar County within a week of filing the application

PUC Public Participation

- Landowners and other potentially impacted persons have 30 days to file a request to participate (intervene) in the PUC proceeding
- If no parties intervene, the PUC staff conduct a review and issue a recommendation.
- If parties intervene, testimony may be filed, and an administrative hearing is held. After the hearing process, an Administrative Law Judge (ALJ) will prepare a recommendation to the PUC (a Proposal for Decision). The ALJ will consider the following when making a ruling:
  - Community values, recreational and park areas, historical and aesthetic values, environmental integrity, and other factors associated with the need for the project
  - Engineering constraints, costs, and moderation of impact on affected community and landowners

PUC Decision

- Within approximately 6 months of the application filing (if contested) the governor- appointed PUC Commissioners will approve the application, deny the application, or approve the application with modifications. The PUC's approval will extend to the overall project need.

CPS ENERGY

ANTICIPATED TIMELINE

Gather information and land use data
In progress

Send letters to landowners
- Complete
January 2025

Hold Open House
February 2025

Complete Environmental Analysis and Routing Assessment
Estimated May 2025

Submit CCN application to The Public Utility Commission of Texas (PUC) and notify directly affected landowners and required entities
Estimated June 2025

Receive CPS Energy Ruling from the PUC regarding project
Estimated January 2026

Start construction
Estimated October 2026

Complete construction
Estimated November 2027

CPS ENERGY

TRANSMISSION FACTS

- Typical 138kV Monopole Heights are 90'-120' but could be as high as 170' depending on terrain and span length.
- Typical 138kV Span Lengths are 600'-1,000' depending on route variables.
- Typical 138kV Pole Foundation Diameter is 8'-12'

CPS ENERGY

TYPICAL 138kV TRANSMISSION POLES

CPS ENERGY

STAGES OF CONSTRUCTION

Easement is cleared enough to access pole locations

Foundation-reinforcing cage is assembled

Foundation is drilled and poured

Transmission structure is installed

Conductors are pulled into place

Right-of-way is cleaned up

CPS ENERGY

ACQUISITION ELEMENTS

- Mail "Bill of Rights" letter to affected landowners
- Contact property owner
- Obtain permission to conduct survey(s)
- Survey establishes boundaries of easement (Simultaneously perform environmental/cultural surveys)
- Easement area is defined/described by a Registered Professional Land Surveyor
- Value of Easement established by an independent appraiser
- Negotiate with property owner for Easement or right-of-way for utility use

CPS ENERGY

RIGHT-OF-WAY TERMS TO KNOW

EASEMENT:

A right created by grant, reservation, agreement, or implication, which one party has in another party's land.

SURVEY:

The measurement of the boundaries of a parcel of land, its area, and sometimes its topography.

APPRAISAL:

The act or process of developing an opinion of value; an opinion of value.

NEGOTIATION:

The process by which two or more parties resolve differences to reach a mutually acceptable agreement.

EMINENT DOMAIN:

A governmental right to acquire private property for public use by condemnation, and the payment of just compensation.

FAIR MARKET VALUE:

The price that would be negotiated between a willing seller and a willing buyer in a reasonable time, usually arrived at by comparable sales in the same area.

STATE OF TEXAS LANDOWNER BILL OF RIGHTS:

Property owner rights that apply to any attempt by the government or a private entity to take your property, as prescribed in Texas Government Code Sec. 402.031 and Chapter 21 of the Texas Property Code.

CPS ENERGY

TYPICAL TRANSMISSION EASEMENTS

Clearing around transmission poles

Clearing along route

CPS ENERGY

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

- An Environmental Assessment is prepared to address land use, visual resources, socioeconomic elements, biological/ ecological resources, geology and soils, hydrology, and cultural resources within the regional study area and along the routes.

- Halff professionals with expertise in different environmental disciplines (wildlife biology, plant ecology, land use/planning, and archaeology) evaluate the routes based upon environmental and land use conditions present along the route, augmented by aerial photograph interpretation and field surveys from public rights-of-way, where possible, and the general routing methodology used by Halff and other environmental criteria.

CPS ENERGY

LOCAL, STATE & FEDERAL AGENCIES CONTACTED/NOTIFIED

FEDERAL

Federal Aviation Administration
Federal Emergency Management Agency
U.S. Department of Agriculture - National Resources Conservation Services
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
U.S. Department of Defense Military Aviation and Installation Assurance Siting Clearinghouse
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
U.S. Fish Wildlife Service
U.S. Congressmen

STATE

Texas State Senate
Texas House Representative(s)
Railroad Commission of Texas
Texas Commission on Environmental Quality
Texas Department of Transportation
Texas General Land Office
Texas Historical Commission
Texas Parks and Wildlife Department
Texas Water Development Board

LOCAL

City of San Antonio - Economic Development Department
City of San Antonio - Department of Planning
City of San Antonio - Parks and Recreation Department
City of San Antonio - Public Works Department City of San Antonio - Transportation
City of San Antonio Office of Historic Preservation Development and Business Services Center
City of San Antonio - MayorAlamo Area Council of Governments
Alamo Soil and Water Conservation District
San Antonio World Heritage Office
San Antonio Water System
Edwards Aquifer Authority
San Antonio River Authority
Bexar County Judge
Bexar County Commissioners
Bexar County Economic Development
Bexar County Floodplain Development Services
Bexar County Historical Commission
Bexar County Manager
Medina Valley Independent School District (ISD)
Northside ISD
Southwest ISD

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION

The Nature Conservancy
Texas Land Trust Council
Texas Land Conservancy
Texas Agricultural Land Trust
Texas Cave Management Association

CPS ENERGY

LAND USE & ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION CRITERIA

EVALUATION CRITERIA

Land Use

1 Length of alternative route (miles)
2 Number of habitable structures[1] within 300 feet of the route centerline
3 Length of ROW using existing transmission line ROW
4 Length of ROW parallel and adjacent to existing transmission line ROW
5 Length of ROW parallel and adjacent to other existing ROW (roadways)
6 Length of ROW parallel and adjacent to apparent property lines[2] (or other natural or cultural features, etc.)
7 Sum of evaluation criteria 4, 5, and 6
8 Percent of evaluation criteria 4, 5, and 6
9 Length of ROW across parks/recreational areas[3]
10 Number of additional parks/recreational areas[3] within 1,000 feet of ROW centerline
11 Length of ROW across cropland
12 Length of ROW across pasture/rangeland
13 Length of ROW across land irrigated by traveling systems (rolling or pivot type)
14 Length of route across conservation easements and/or mitigation banks (Special Management Area)
15 Length of route across gravel pits, mines, or quarries
16 Length of ROW parallel and adjacent to pipelines[4]
17 Number of pipeline crossings[4]
18 Number of transmission line crossings
19 Number of interstate, U.S. and state highway crossings
20 Number of FM or RM road crossings
21 Number of FAA registered public/military airports[5] with at least one runway more than 3,200 feet in length located within 20,000 feet of ROW centerline
22 Number of FAA registered public/military airports[5] having no runway more than 3,200 feet in length located within 10,000 feet of ROW centerline
23 Number of private airstrips within 10,000 feet of the ROW centerline
24 Number of heliports within 5,000 feet of the ROW centerline
25 Number of commercial AM radio transmitters within 10,000 feet of the ROW centerline
26 Number of FM radio transmitters, microwave towers, and other electronic installations within 2,000 feet of ROW centerline
27 Number of identifiable existing water wells within 200 feet of the ROW centerline
28 Number of oil and gas wells within 200 feet of the ROW centerline (including dry or plugged wells)

Aesthetics

29 Estimated length of ROW within foreground visual zone[6] of IH, US and state highways
30 Estimated length of ROW within foreground visual zone[6] of FM/RM roads
31 Estimated length of ROW within foreground visual zone[6,7] of parks/recreational areas[3]

Ecology

32 Length of ROW through upland woodlands/brushlands
33 Length of ROW through bottomland/riparian woodlands
34 Length of ROW across National Wetlands Institute (NWI) mapped wetlands
35 Length of ROW across critical habitat of federally listed endangered or threatened species
36 Length of ROW across open water (lakes, ponds)
37 Number of stream and river crossings
38 Length of ROW parallel (within 100 feet) to streams or rivers
39 Length of ROW across Edwards Aquifer Contributing Zone
40 Length of ROW across FEMA mapped 100-year floodplain

Cultural Resources

41 Number of cemeteries within 1,000 feet of the ROW centerline
42 Number of recorded cultural resource sites crossed by ROW
43 Number of additional recorded cultural resource sites within 1,000 feet of ROW centerline
44 Number of NRHP listed properties crossed by ROW
45 Number of additional NRHP listed properties within 1,000 feet of ROW centerline
46 Length of ROW across areas of high archaeological site potential

Notes: All length measurements are shown in miles unless noted otherwise.

[1] Single-family and multi-family dwellings, and related structures, mobile homes, apartment buildings, commercial structures, industrial structures, business structures, churches, hospitals, nursing homes, schools, or other structures normally inhabited by humans or intended to be inhabited by humans on a daily or regular basis within 300 feet of the centerline of a transmission project of 230 kV or more.
[2] Apparent property boundaries created by existing roads, highways, or railroad ROWs are not "double-counted" in the length of ROW parallel to apparent property boundaries criteria.
[3] Defined as parks and recreational areas owned by a governmental body or an organized group, club, or church within 1,000 feet of the centerline of the project.
[4] Only steel pipelines six inches and greater in diameter carrying petrochemicals were quantified in the pipeline crossing and paralleling calculations.
[5] As listed in the Chart Supplement South Central US (FAA 2024b formerly known as the Airport/Facility Directory South Central US) and FAA 2024a.
[6] One-half mile, unobstructed. Lengths of ROW within the visual foreground zone of interstates, US and state highway criteria are not "double-counted" in the length of ROW within the visual foreground zone of FM roads criteria.
[7] One-half mile, unobstructed. Lengths of ROW within the visual foreground zone of parks/recreational areas may overlap with the total length of ROW within the visual foreground zone of interstates, US and state highway criteria and/or with the total length of ROW within the visual foreground zone of FM roads criteria.

CPS ENERGY

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PRELIMINARY

ENVIRONMENTAL AND LAND USE CONSTRAINTS MAP

NORTH PANEL

OMICRON 138 kV TRANSMISSION LINE PROJECT

PRELIMINARY

cps energy

MAP FEATURES

- STUDY AREA BOUNDARY
- CITY BOUNDARY
- TRACT BOUNDARY
- PARK / RECREATIONAL AREA
- FLOODPLAIN
- CREEK / STREAM
- RAILROAD*
- PUBLIC ROAD
- RAILROAD COMMISSION PIPELINE 8" OR GREATER
- RAILROAD COMMISSION PIPELINE LESS THAN 8"
- EXISTING 138 kV TRANSMISSION LINE
- EXISTING 345 kV TRANSMISSION LINE
- PRELIMINARY ALTERNATIVE ROUTE LINK
- NODE BETWEEN ADJACENT ROUTE LINKS
- OMICRON SUBSTATION
- ALTERNATIVE PROJECT ENDPOINT
- TRAVELING IRRIGATION
- RAILROAD COMMISSION WELL DATA
- TEXAS WATER DEVELOPMENT BOARD GROUNDWATER WELL DATA
- AIRPORT / AIRSTRIP*
- HELIPORT*
- HISTORICAL MARKER*
- NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SITE*
- CEMETERY
- COMMUNICATION TOWER
- SCHOOL

Notes:

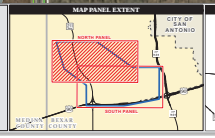
1. Some legend symbols are enlarged for easier identification.
2. Aerial photography is from the most recent available database (NearMap, 2024).
3. Sensitive cultural resource data are not shown on this map as these data are not to be reproduced, distributed, or released to the public.
4. Data are for display purposes only. All features and boundaries have been approximated based on information gathered from review of public resources and from field reconnaissance. Railroad Commission of Texas GIS data was last updated on November 11, 2024.
5. This map contains county appraisal district data. Property lines shown are approximate and are not verified by field survey. Property data prepared by Refined Land with alternative route links location furnished by Halff.
6. Legend items indicated by (*) represent features that were researched, verified, and recorded but are otherwise beyond the map extents, and cannot be located on the map.

Date Last Updated: 2/4/2025

SCALE IN MILES: 0 0.05 0.1

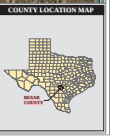
SCALE IN FEET: 0 200 400 800

MAP PANEL EXTENT



STUDY AREA VICINITY MAP

COUNTY LOCATION MAP



halff

PRELIMINARY

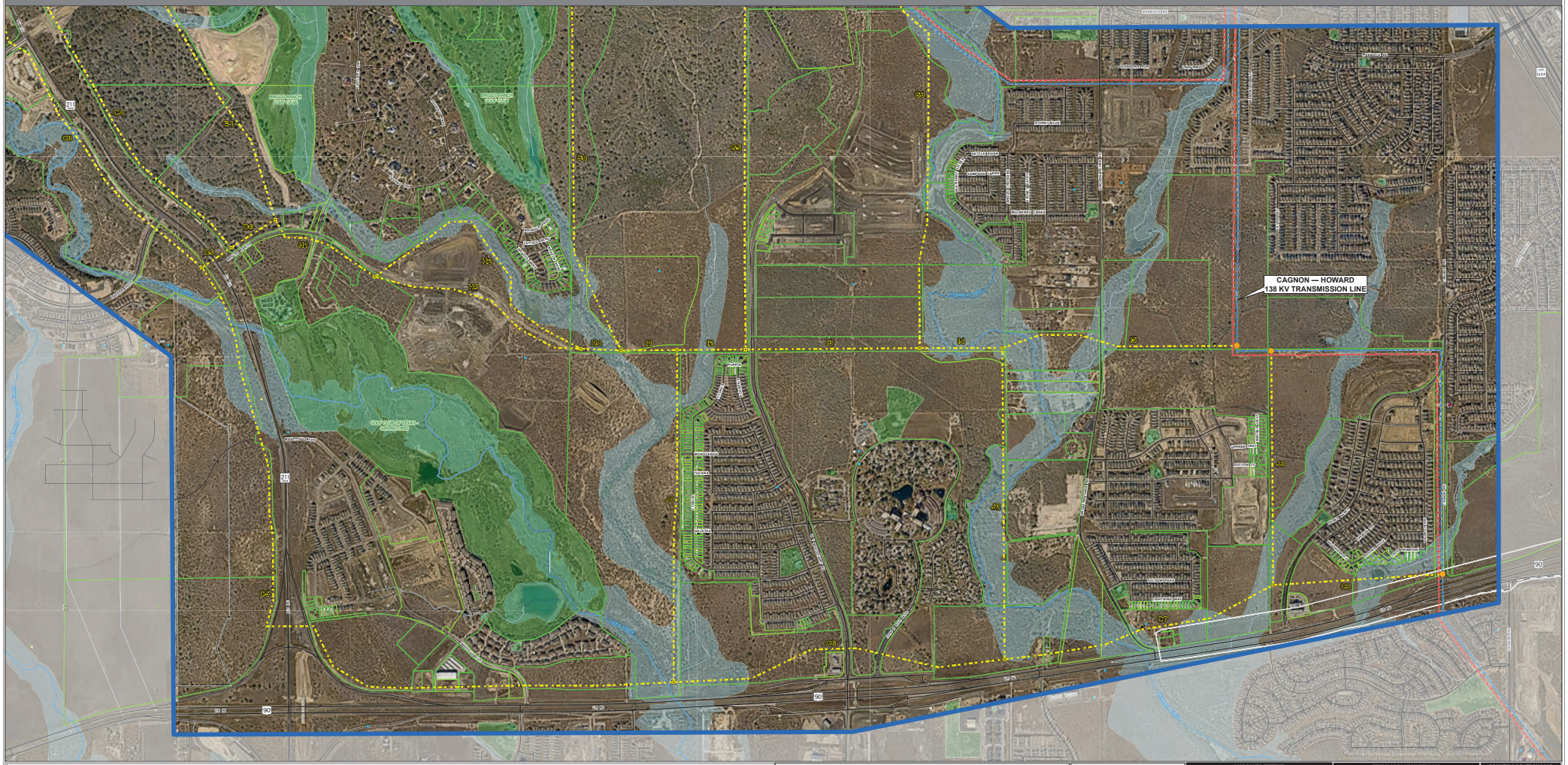
ENVIRONMENTAL AND LAND USE CONSTRAINTS MAP

SOUTH PANEL

OMICRON 138 kV TRANSMISSION LINE PROJECT

PRELIMINARY

cps energy



MAP FEATURES

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- CITY BOUNDARY
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- FLOODPLAIN
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Date Last Updated: 2/4/2025

SCALE IN MILES: 0 0.05 0.1

SCALE IN FEET: 0 200 400 800

MAP PANEL EXTENT

STUDY AREA VICINITY MAP

COUNTY LOCATION MAP

Who is CPS Energy?

Established in 1860, CPS Energy is the nation's largest community-owned provider of electric and natural gas services. We provide safe, reliable, and competitively priced services to **950,129** electric and **389,116** natural gas customers in San Antonio and portions of seven adjoining counties. Our customers' combined energy bills rank among the lowest of the nation's 20 largest cities while generating $9 billion in revenue for the City of San Antonio over the last 80 years.

Our Vision 2027 strategic plan is designed to guide CPS Energy through rapid transformational change in our city. As a trusted and reliable community partner, we continuously focus on job creation, economic development, and educational investment. We are powered by our skilled workforce, whose commitment to the community is demonstrated through our employees' volunteerism, our community engagement efforts and programs aimed at bringing value and assistance to our customers.

For more information, visit **cpsenergy.com**.

How can you follow the progress of this project?

The CPS Energy project team will post project information on the CPS Energy website at cpsenergy.com/infrastructure.

Who can answer your questions?

The website will include regular updates on the project as steps are completed.

Also, you may write, call or email to:

CPS Energy
Oscar Luevanos, Project Manager II
Omicron New
Transmission Line Project
Mail Code RT0801
500 McCullough Ave.
San Antonio, Texas 78215
(210) 353-4504
OmicronProject@CPSEnergy.com

OMICRON

NEW TRANSMISSION LINE PROJECT

Typical Transmission Structure

INFORMATION ABOUT THE OMICRON NEW TRANSMISSION LINE PROJECT

What is the Omicron New Transmission Line Project?

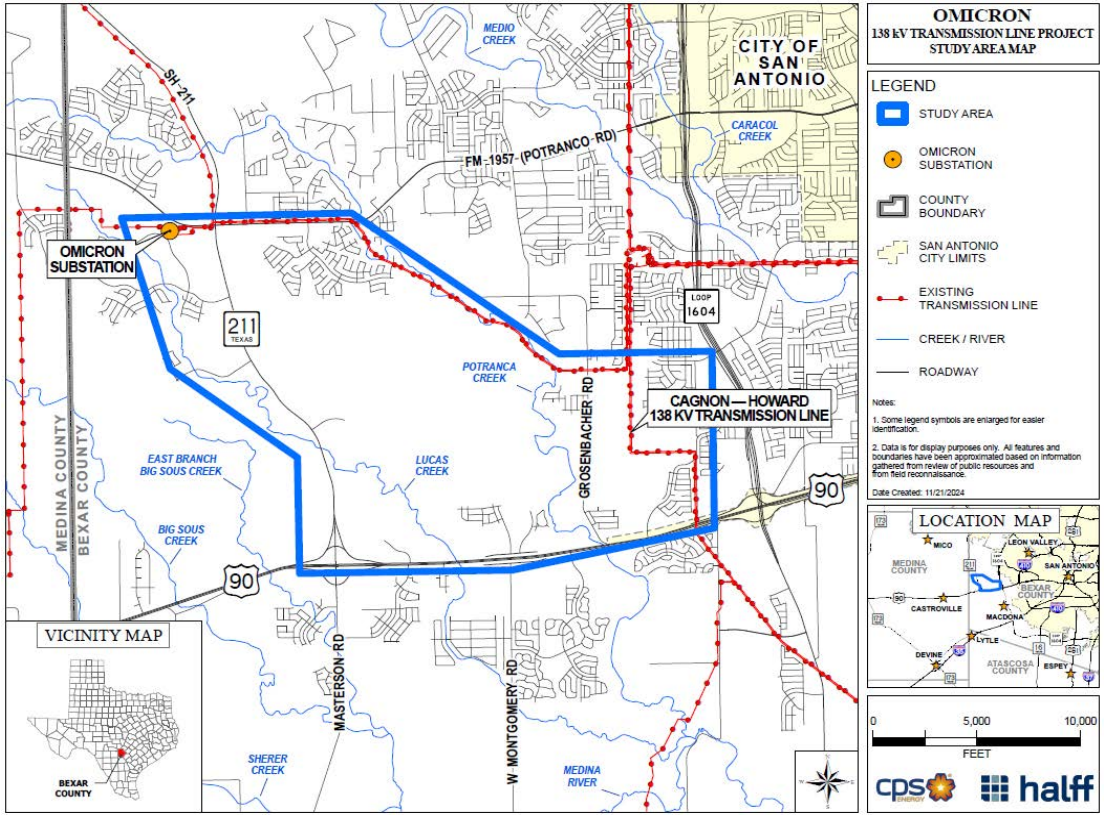
CPS Energy is proposing to construct approximately 5 to 9 miles of new transmission infrastructure in western Bexar County. Transmission lines consist of specially designed structures composed of various material (wood, concrete, steel, etc.) and wires that move electricity long distances at high voltages from station to station.

How might this project affect you?

CPS Energy is evaluating multiple geographically diverse transmission line options for the project. Your input and feedback are important to our evaluation of alternatives.

Why is this project needed?

The new transmission line is needed to increase the resiliency and reliability of Texas' electric grid by adding another transmission pathway to increase support of the accelerating load growth in the San Antonio area.



Study Area Map

¿Quién es CPS Energy?

Fundada en 1860, CPS Energy es el proveedor comunitario de servicios de electricidad y gas natural más grande del país. Brindamos servicios seguros, fiables y a precios competitivos a **950,129** clientes de electricidad y **389,116** de gas natural en San Antonio y partes de siete condados adyacentes. Las facturas de energía combinadas de nuestros clientes se encuentran entre las más bajas de las 20 ciudades más grandes del país y generaron $9 mil millones en ingresos para la Ciudad de San Antonio durante los últimos 80 años.

Nuestro plan estratégico Visión 2027 está diseñado para guiar a CPS Energy a través de un rápido cambio transformacional en nuestra ciudad. Como socio comunitario fiable y de confianza nos centramos continuamente en la creación de empleo, el desarrollo económico y la inversión en educación. Somos impulsados por nuestra fuerza laboral calificada, cuyo compromiso con la comunidad se demuestra a través del voluntariado de nuestros empleados, nuestros esfuerzos y programas de participación comunitaria destinados a aportar valor y asistencia a nuestros clientes.

Para más información, visite **cpsenergy.com**.

¿Cómo puede seguir el progreso de este proyecto?

El equipo del proyecto de CPS Energy publicará información sobre el proyecto en el sitio web de CPS Energy: cpsenergy.com/infrastructure.

¿Quién puede responder a sus preguntas?

El sitio web incluirá actualizaciones periódicas sobre el proyecto a medida que se vayan completando los pasos.
También puede escribir, llamar o enviar un correo electrónico a:

CPS Energy
Oscar Luevanos, Director de Proyectos II
Omicron
Proyecto de la nueva línea
de transmisión
Código postal RT0801
500 McCullough Ave.
San Antonio, Texas 78215
(210) 353-4504
OLuevanos@CPSEnergy.com

OMICRON

PROYECTO DE LA NUEVA LÍNEA DE TRANSMISIÓN

Estructura de Transmisión Típica

INFORMACIÓN SOBRE EL PROYECTO DE LA NUEVA LÍNEA DE TRANSMISIÓN DE OMICRON

¿Qué es el proyecto de la Nueva Línea de Transmisión Omicron?

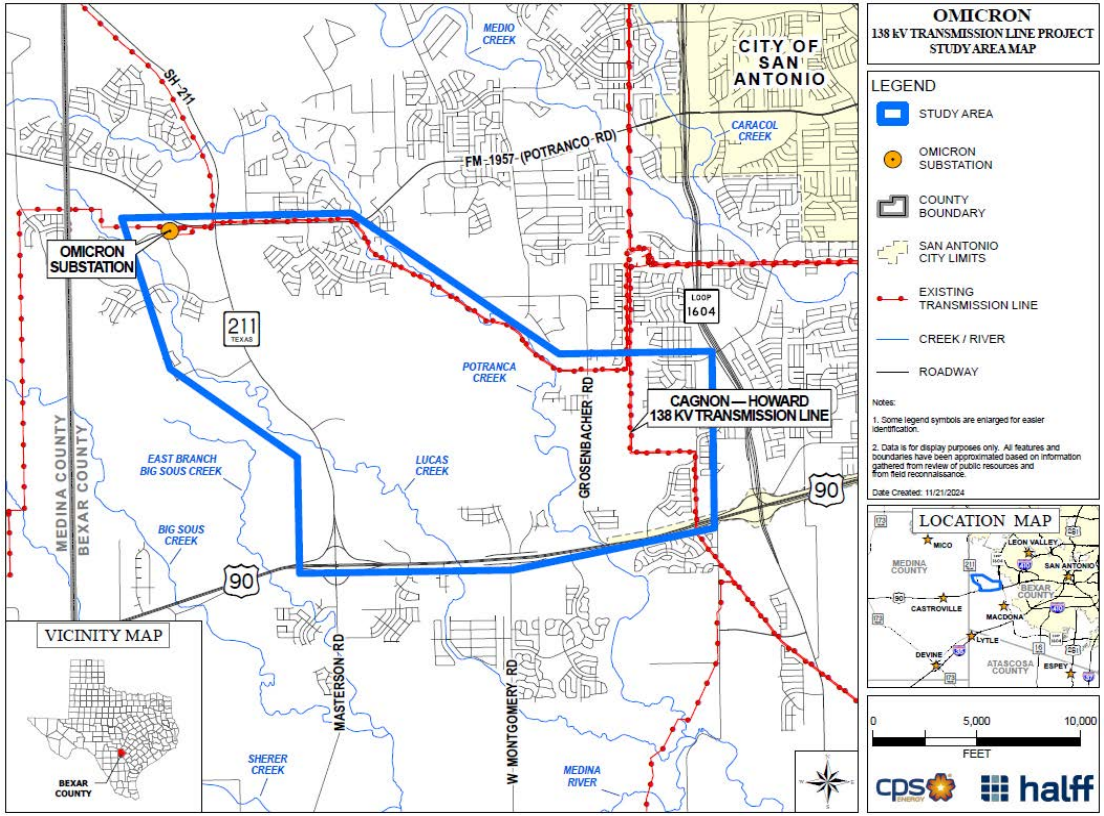
CPS Energy propone construir aproximadamente de 5 a 9 millas de nueva infraestructura de transmisión en el oeste del condado de Bexar. Las líneas de transmisión consisten en estructuras especialmente diseñadas compuestas de diversos materiales (madera, concreto, acero, etc.) y cables que trasladan electricidad largas distancias a altos voltajes de estación a estación.

¿Cómo puede afectarle este proyecto?

CPS Energy está evaluando múltiples opciones de líneas de transmisión geográficamente diversas para el proyecto. Su opinión y comentarios son importantes para nuestra evaluación de alternativas.

¿Por qué es necesario este proyecto?

La nueva línea de transmisión es necesaria para aumentar la resiliencia y fiabilidad de la red eléctrica de Texas mediante la adición de otra vía de transmisión para aumentar el apoyo a la aceleración del crecimiento de la carga en el área de San Antonio.



Mapa del Área de Estudio

Omicron New 138kV Transmission Line Project
Questionnaire

Your feedback is important to us.

Please take a moment to respond to the following questions so we may evaluate public comments.

1. Did you attend the Omicron New 138kV Transmission Line Project Open House?
   Yes No

2. Do you understand the need for the Omicron New 138kV Transmission Line Project?
   Strongly Agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly Disagree

3. If you attended the Open House or have reviewed the project information from the website, have your questions about the Omicron New 138kV Transmission Line Project been answered?
   Strongly Agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly Disagree

4. If you answered "Disagree" or "Strongly Disagree" to Question 3, and you still have questions about the project that have not been answered to your satisfaction, would you like for someone from the project team to contact you to discuss the project with you further?
   Yes No

5. Were the exhibits at the Open House helpful to you? If not, do you have suggestions for improvements?
   Strongly Agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly Disagree

Suggestions for Improvement:

_____

_____

6. Below is a list of factors that CPS Energy, and its consultants consider when identifying and evaluating alternative transmission line route segments. Please rank your top five factors below from most important (1) to least important (5).

_____ Impact to residences

_____ Proximity to schools, churches, cemeteries

_____ Proximity to parks/recreational areas

_____ Proximity to archaeological/historical sites

_____ Impact to woodlands/grasslands/wetlands

_____Parallel existing roadways/highways

_____ Parallel existing transmission lines

_____ Impact to businesses

_____ Impact to streams/floodplains

_____ Impact to trees and other vegetation

_____ Visibility of structures

_____ Parallel property lines

_____ Total project cost

Continued ⟶

7. Are there any other factors that you feel should be considered when identifying and evaluating alternative transmission line segments? _____

_____

8. Following your review of the Land Use and Environmental Constraints map at the Open House or from the project website, please indicate any features that should be added which were not identified in the appropriate location or that were not included on the map.

_____

_____

9. Please check all that apply:

☐ A potential transmission segment or segments are near my home/business.

List segment(s): _____

☐ A potential transmission segment or segments cross my property.

List segment(s): _____

☐ Other. Please specify _____

10. Is there any other information you would like the Project Team to know, or take into consideration, when evaluating the project?

_____

_____

You may submit this form to the welcome table at the Open House, via mail or email to the following:

CPS Energy
Oscar Luevanos
Mail Drop RT0801
500 McCullough
San Antonio, TX 78215

Email:
OmicronProject@cpsenergy.com

Please provide your name and contact information below. (Optional)

Name:_____

Address:_____

City_____State_____Zip_____

Telephone:_____

Email:_____

Proyecto de la Nueva Línea de Transmisión de 138 kV de Omicron

Cuestionario

Sus comentarios son importantes para nosotros.

Por favor, tome un momento para responder las siguientes preguntas para que podamos evaluar los comentarios del público.

1. ¿Asistió a la Reunión Pública sobre el Proyecto de la Nueva Línea de Transmisión de 138 kV de Omicron?
   Sí No

2. ¿Comprende la necesidad del Proyecto de la Nueva Línea de Transmisión de 138 kV de Omicron?
   Totalmente de Acuerdo De Acuerdo Neutral En Desacuerdo Totalmente en Desacuerdo

3. Si asistió a la reunión pública o ha consultado la información sobre el proyecto en la página web, ¿tuvo respuestas a sus preguntas sobre el Proyecto de la Nueva Línea de Transmisión de 138 kV de Omicron?
   Totalmente de Acuerdo De Acuerdo Neutral En Desacuerdo Totalmente en Desacuerdo

4. Si su respuesta fue "En Desacuerdo" o "Totalmente en Desacuerdo" en la Pregunta 3, y aún tiene preguntas sobre el proyecto que no han sido aclaradas satisfactoriamente para usted, ¿le gustaría que alguien del equipo del proyecto se comunique con usted para discutir el proyecto con usted más a fondo?
   Sí No

5. ¿Le resultaron útiles las exposiciones de la Reunión Pública? Si no fue así, ¿tiene sugerencias de mejora?
   Totalmente de Acuerdo De Acuerdo Neutral En Desacuerdo Totalmente en Desacuerdo

Sugerencias de Mejora:

_____

_____

6. A continuación, se muestra una lista de factores que CPS Energy y sus consultores consideran al identificar y evaluar segmentos de rutas de líneas de transmisión alternativos. Por favor, clasifique sus cinco factores principales a continuación, del más importante (1) al menos importante (5).

_____ Impacto en viviendas

_____ Impacto en los negocios

_____ Proximidad a escuelas, iglesias, cementerios

_____ Impacto en arroyos/llanuras aluviales

_____ Proximidad a parques/áreas de recreación

_____ Impacto en árboles y otra vegetación

_____ Proximidad a sitio arqueológico/histórico

_____ Visibilidad de estructuras

_____ Impacto en bosques, pastizales/humedales

_____ Líneas de propiedad paralelas

_____ Proximidad a carreteras/autopistas existentes

_____ Costo total del proyecto

_____ Proximidad a líneas de transmisión existentes

Continuación ⟶

7. ¿Existen otros factores que, en su opinión, deberían tenerse en cuenta a la hora de identificar y evaluar líneas de transmisión alternativas? _____

_____

8. Luego de su revisión del mapa de Uso del Terreno y de las Restricciones Ambientales en la Reunión Pública o en el sitio web del proyecto, por favor, indique las características que deben añadirse que no se identificaron en la ubicación adecuada o no se incluyeron mapa. _____

_____

9. Marque todo lo que corresponda:

☐ Hay uno o varios segmentos de transmisión potenciales cerca de mi hogar/negocio.

Enumere el segmento o segmentos: _____

Un segmento o segmentos de transmisión potencial atraviesan mi propiedad.

☐ Enumere el segmento(s): _____

☐ Otro. Por favor, especifique: _____

10. ¿Hay alguna otra información que le gustaría que el Equipo del Proyecto conociera o tuviera en cuenta a la hora de evaluar el proyecto? _____

_____

_____

Puede enviar este formulario a la mesa de bienvenida en la Reunión Pública, por correo o correo electrónico a:

Dirección:

CPS Energy
Oscar Luevanos
Buzón de Correo RT0801
500 McCullough
San Antonio, TX 78215

Correo Electrónico:
OmicronProject@cpsenergy.com

Por favor, proporcione su nombre e información de contacto a continuación.
(Opcional)

Nombre:_____

Dirección:_____

Ciudad_____Estado_____

Código Postal_____

Teléfono:_____

Correo Electrónico:_____

Omicron New 138kV Transmission Line Project
Frequently Asked Questions

Project Overview

What is the Omicron New 138kV Transmission Line Project?
CPS Energy is proposing to build approximately 5-9 miles of new double circuit 138kV transmission infrastructure in southwest Bexar County. Transmission lines consist of specially designed structures composed of various material (wood, concrete, steel, etc.) and wires that move electricity long distances at high voltages from station to station.

Why is this new transmission line needed in this area?
The new transmission line will increase the resiliency and reliability of Texas' electric grid by adding another electric transmission pathway between generation resources and the accelerating load growth in San Antonio and surrounding areas.

What is a transmission line?
The proposed transmission line consists of specially designed steel structures and wires that move electricity long distances at high voltages between station endpoints.

How does electricity get delivered to homes and businesses?
Typically, electricity is generated from remotely located electric power plants (including wind and solar farms) and then travels from those remote generating sources to substations closer to population centers through a system of high-voltage transmission lines. Once at a substation, the electricity is reduced to a voltage level that is appropriate for distribution to customers. Electricity then travels from the substation through the network of distribution lines, supplying electricity to homes and businesses.

When does construction begin?
Construction of the Omicron New 138kV Transmission Line Project is anticipated to begin in October 2026.

Transmission Line Routes

Who selects the final transmission line route?
After determining the project is needed, the Public Utility Commission of Texas (PUC) utilizes an established regulatory process to evaluate and approve the route to be constructed following its review of the data presented by the applicants in their application; recommendations from the PUC staff of experts; and the views and concerns of affected landowners and other interested parties.

Will landowners receive notice of the PUC proceeding?
Yes. All landowners who are crossed by a potential transmission line route, or who own a habitable structure within 300 feet of the centerline of a potential transmission line route, will be mailed a notice from the CPS Energy that an application has been filed at the PUC requesting approval to construct and operate the project. CPS Energy will also publish notice of the Certificate of Convenience and Necessity (CCN) application filing in the newspaper and update the project webpage at cpsenergy.com/infrastructure (search Omicron) announcing the filing of the application. The mailed notice packet will include the Docket Number used for tracking documents filed at the PUC along with forms for interested persons to provide public comment on the project or to participate in the PUC proceeding and other important information regarding the PUC regulatory process. If the PUC issues a final order approving the project and the route to be constructed, each landowner will receive a notice of the outcome.

Can landowners or other interested persons participate in the PUC proceeding?
Yes. Landowners or other persons impacted by the potential transmission line route may file a public comment regarding the project or request to participate in the PUC proceeding. A person participating in the PUC proceeding is generally referred to as an "intervenor" during the proceeding and must follow the specified responsibilities to maintain intervenor status throughout the regulatory process.

Environmental

Will it be necessary to remove trees and other vegetation to construct the project?
Yes, some removal of trees and other vegetation is often required to safely and reliably construct and operate transmission lines. CPS Energy will work with landowners and communities to responsibly comply with tree preservation requirements and minimize the impact where necessary to operate the transmission line infrastructure safely and reliably.

Will the project impact endangered species in the area?
CPS Energy will conduct studies set forth by the PUC's ordering decision to mitigate impact to endangered wildlife and plant species to the extent any such impacts are implicated by the construction of the project.

Continued ⟶

Infrastructure

What will the transmission line poles look like?
CPS Energy anticipates using galvanized steel tubular monopole structures, although other types of structures may be used when the circumstances warrant.

Will the transmission lines create electric and magnetic fields (EMF) for people living nearby?
Transmission lines are designed to operate safely for people living, working, and recreating nearby and are not anticipated to result in any adverse EMF effects for people near them. For more information on EMF, please visit:
https://www.niehs.nih.gov/health/topics/agents/emf

Real Property

What rights do landowners have when a utility acquires the necessary transmission line right of way?
Landowners whose property will be crossed by the approved transmission line route, or from whom the land for the substation site will be acquired, have rights that are generally set out in The Texas Landowner Bill of Rights, published by the Attorney General of Texas. A copy may be found at https://www.texasattorneygeneral.gov/sites/default/files/files/divisions/general-oag/landowners-bill-of-rights-24.pdf. Interested landowners are encouraged to review that document to become more familiar with their rights under the law. Affected landowners will receive a copy of The Texas Landowner Bill of Rights from the Applicants by US Mail before an easement is negotiated.

How will landowners along the chosen transmission route be affected?
CPS Energy will purchase a property right known as an easement for the length of the transmission line from existing property owners. In accordance with the terms of the easement, vegetation growing under the transmission line will be trimmed, and in some cases cleared to allow for the line construction. The easement document will also address issues such as roadways, fencing, access and notice rights, and other matters regarding CPS Energy's construction, operation, and maintenance of the transmission line facilities.

How does CPS Energy arrive at values for property rights acquired from landowners?
CPS Energy will evaluate property value using industry standard practices and offers landowners fair market value for property rights to be acquired. CPS Energy will evaluate property value using industry standard practices and offers landowners fair market value for property rights to be acquired.

Does CPS Energy have the power of "eminent domain" to acquire property rights?
Eminent domain authority is available to CPS Energy to acquire private property rights for public use. However, it is used as a last resort.

Next Steps

What happens after the Open House?
CPS Energy's project team will evaluate all project information, including public input received. The project team will then meet to identify an adequate number of alternative transmission routes, including identification of which route best meet all applicable regulatory criteria. The project team will identify potential transmission line routes based on consideration of community values, recreational and park areas, historical and aesthetic values, environmental integrity, engineering, design, construction, operations and maintenance, and estimated cost.

When will CPS Energy file the CCN Application?
The anticipated date to file the CCN application is June 2025. Updates will be posted on the project webpage at cpsenergy.com/infrastructure (search Omicron). Affected landowners will be notified when the application is filed.

Proyecto de la Nueva Línea de Transmisión de 138kV de Omicron

Preguntas Más Frecuentes

Resumen del Proyecto

¿Qué es el Proyecto de la Nueva Línea de Transmisión de 138kV Omicron?
CPS Energy propone construir aproximadamente 5 millas de nueva infraestructura de transmisión de 138kV de doble circuito en el suroeste del condado de Bexar. Las lineas de transmision consisten en estructuras especialmente diseñadas compuestas de varios materiales (madera, concreto, acero, etc.) y alambres que mueven electricidad largas distancias a altos voltajes de estacion a estacion.

¿Por qué es necesaria esta nueva línea de transmisión en esta área?
La nueva línea de transmisión aumentará la resiliencia y fiabilidad de la red eléctrica de Texas mediante la adición de otra vía de transmisión eléctrica entre los recursos de generación y el crecimiento acelerado de la carga en San Antonio y sus alrededores.

¿Qué es una línea de transmisión?
La línea de transmisión propuesta consiste en estructuras de acero y cables especialmente diseñados para transportar electricidad largas distancias a altos voltajes entre estaciones.

¿Cómo llega la electricidad a los hogares y los negocios?
Normalmente, la electricidad se genera en plantas eléctricas situadas en lugares remotos (incluyendo parques eólicos y solares) y luego viaja desde esas fuentes de generación remotas hasta las subestaciones situadas más cerca de los centros de población a través de un sistema de alta tensión. Una vez en la subestación, la electricidad se reduce a un nivel de tensión adecuado para su distribución a los clientes. Luego, la electricidad viaja desde la subestación a través de la red de líneas de distribución, suministrando electricidad a hogares y negocios.

¿Cuándo comienza la construcción?
Se prevé que la construcción del Proyecto de la Nueva Línea de Transmisión de 138 kV de Omicron comience en octubre de 2026.

¿Cuándo trabajarán los equipos en este proyecto de transmisión?
En circunstancias normales, el trabajo se realizará de lunes a viernes, de 7 a.m. a 5 p.m. Los fines de semana se trabajará según sea necesario. Tenga en cuenta que el trabajo se realizará dentro de las servidumbres de transmisión.

Rutas de Líneas de Transmisión

¿Quién selecciona la ruta definitiva de la línea de transmisión?
Tras determinar que el proyecto es necesario, la Comisión de Servicios Públicos de Texas (PUC) utiliza un proceso regulatorio establecido para evaluar y aprobar qué ruta debe construirse tras su revisión de los datos presentados por los solicitantes en su solicitud; las recomendaciones del personal de expertos de la PUC; y las opiniones y preocupaciones de los propietarios afectados y otras partes interesadas.

¿Recibirán los propietarios notificación del procedimiento de la PUC?
Sí. CPS Energy enviará por correo a todos los propietarios de terrenos atravesados por el trazado de una posible línea de transmisión, o que posean una estructura habitable a menos de 300 pies de la línea central del trazado de una posible línea de transmisión, un aviso de que se ha presentado una solicitud ante la PUC pidiendo la aprobación para construir y operar el proyecto. CPS Energy también publicará un aviso de la presentación de la solicitud de Certificado de Conveniencia y Necesidad (CCN) en el periódico y actualizará la página web del proyecto en cpsenergy.com/infrastructure (busque Omicron) anunciando la presentación de la solicitud. El paquete de notificación enviado por correo incluirá el número de expediente utilizado para el seguimiento de los documentos presentados ante la PUC, junto con formularios para que las personas interesadas puedan hacer comentarios públicos sobre el proyecto o participar en el procedimiento de la PUC y otra información importante sobre el proceso regulador de la PUC. Si la PUC emite una orden final aprobando el proyecto y la ruta a construir, cada propietario recibirá una notificación del resultado.

¿Pueden los propietarios u otras personas interesadas participar en el procedimiento de la PUC?
Sí. Los propietarios de tierras u otras personas afectadas por el posible trazado de la línea de transmisión pueden presentar un comentario público sobre el proyecto o solicitar participar en el procedimiento de la PUC. Una persona que participa en el procedimiento de la PUC generalmente se denomina "interviniente" durante el procedimiento y debe seguir las responsabilidades especificadas para mantener la condición de interviniente durante todo el proceso regulador.

Medio Ambiente

¿Será necesario eliminar árboles y otra vegetación para construir el proyecto?
Sí, a menudo es necesario eliminar algunos árboles y otra vegetación para construir y operar las líneas de transmisión de forma segura y fiable. CPS Energy trabajará con los propietarios de tierras y las comunidades para cumplir de forma responsable con los requisitos de preservación de árboles y minimizar el impacto en los árboles y otra vegetación, retirando árboles y otra vegetación solo cuando sea necesario para operar la infraestructura de la línea de transmisión de forma segura y fiable.

Continuación ⟶

¿Impactará el proyecto a las especies en peligro de extinción en el área?
CPS Energy llevará a cabo los estudios establecidos en la decisión de la PUC para mitigar el impacto sobre las especies silvestres y plantas en peligro de extinción en la medida en que dicho impacto se vea afectado por la construcción del proyecto.

Infraestructura

¿Cómo serán los postes de la línea de transmisión?
CPS Energy prevé utilizar estructuras monoposte tubulares de acero galvanizado, aunque podrán utilizarse otros tipos de estructuras cuando las circunstancias lo justifiquen.

¿Las líneas de transmisión crearán campos eléctricos y magnéticos (EMF) para las personas que viven cerca?
Las líneas de transmisión están diseñadas para funcionar de forma segura para las personas que viven, trabajan y se recrean en las proximidades y no se prevé que provoquen ningún efecto EMF adverso para las personas que se encuentren cerca de ellas. Para más información sobre los (EMF), visite: **https://www.niehs.nih.gov/health/topics/agents/emf**

Bienes Inmuebles

¿Qué derechos tienen los propietarios de terrenos cuando una compañía de servicios públicos adquiere el derecho de paso necesario para la línea de transmisión?
Los propietarios cuya propiedad será atravesada por la ruta aprobada de la línea de transmisión, o de quienes se adquirirá el terreno para el sitio de la subestación, tienen derechos muy específicos que generalmente se establecen en la Declaración de Derechos de los Propietarios de Texas (The Texas Landowner Bill of Rights), publicada por el Procurador General de Texas. Se puede encontrar una copia en: **https://www.texasattorneygeneral.gov/sites/default/files/files/divisions/general-oag/landowners-bill-of-rights-24.pdf** Se recomienda a los propietarios
interesados que consulten este documento para conocer mejor los derechos que les otorga la ley. Los propietarios afectados recibirán una copia de la Declaración de Derechos de los Propietarios de Texas de CPS Energy por correo postal antes de que se negocie una servidumbre.

¿Cómo se verán afectados los propietarios de terrenos a lo largo de la ruta de transmisión elegida?
CPS Energy comprará a los propietarios existentes un derecho de propiedad conocido como servidumbre para la longitud de la línea de transmisión. De acuerdo con los términos de la servidumbre, se podará la vegetación que crezca bajo la línea de transmisión y, en algunos casos, se despejará para permitir la construcción de la línea.
El documento de servidumbre también abordará cuestiones como las carreteras, el cercado, los derechos de acceso y notificación y otros asuntos relacionados con la construcción, operación y mantenimiento de las instalaciones de la línea de transmisión por parte de CPS Energy.

¿Cómo calcula CPS Energy el valor de los derechos de propiedad adquiridos a los propietarios?
CPS Energy evaluará el valor de la propiedad utilizando las prácticas estándar del sector y ofrecerá a los propietarios un valor justo de mercado por los derechos de propiedad que se adquieran.

¿Tiene CPS Energy el poder de "dominio eminente" para adquirir derechos de propiedad?
CPS Energy tiene autoridad de dominio eminente para adquirir derechos de propiedad privada para uso público. Sin embargo, se utiliza como último recurso.

Siguientes Pasos

¿Qué ocurre después de la Reunión Pública?
El equipo del proyecto de CPS Energy evaluará toda la información del proyecto, incluidas las aportaciones públicas recibidas. Después, el equipo del proyecto se reunirá para identificar un número adecuado de rutas de transmisión alternativas, incluida la identificación de la ruta que mejor cumpla todos los criterios normativos aplicables. El equipo del proyecto identificará las posibles rutas de las líneas de transmisión teniendo en cuenta los valores de la comunidad, las áreas recreativas y de parques, los valores históricos y estéticos, la integridad medioambiental, la ingeniería, el diseño, la construcción, las operaciones y el mantenimiento, y el costo estimado.

¿Cuándo presentará CPS Energy la solicitud de CCN?
La fecha prevista para presentar la solicitud de CCN es junio de 2025. Las actualizaciones se publicarán en la página web del proyecto en cpsenergy.com/infrastructure (busque Omicron). Se notificará a los propietarios afectados cuando se presente la solicitud.

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Appendix D - Table 4-1. Environmental Data for Primary Alternative Route Evaluation

	Primary Alternative Route ID	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Land Use Evaluation Criteria															
1	Length of primary alternative route (miles)	7.32	7.65	7.04	6.84	7.16	7.02	7.72	7.29	7.62	7.02	7.36	7.54	7.40	5.66
2	Number of habitable structures[1] within 300 feet of right-of-way (ROW) centerline	74	177	91	79	81	70	76	155	173	62	73	88	73	48
3	Length of ROW using existing transmission line ROW	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13
4	Length of ROW parallel and adjacent to existing transmission line ROW	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14
5	Length of ROW parallel and adjacent to other existing ROW (roadways, railways, etc.)	3.43	0.31	0.21	0.41	3.00	1.41	2.40	2.19	0.60	1.96	3.55	0.85	3.58	0.31
6	Length of ROW parallel and adjacent to apparent property lines (or other natural or cultural features, etc.)	3.63	4.30	3.08	3.04	2.78	2.52	3.52	3.03	5.01	3.44	3.70	3.72	3.78	2.96
7	Sum[2] of evaluation criteria 4, 5, 6	4.45	4.44	3.22	3.18	4.09	3.34	4.32	3.79	5.29	3.63	4.38	3.88	4.46	3.10
8	Percent[2] of evaluation criteria 4, 5, 6	61%	58%	46%	46%	57%	48%	56%	52%	69%	52%	60%	51%	60%	55%
9	Length of ROW across parks/recreational areas[3]	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.43	0.09	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Number of parks/recreational areas[3] within 1,000 feet of ROW centerline	12	8	10	8	12	9	13	9	11	11	14	11	13	5
11	Length of ROW across cropland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	Length of ROW across pasture/rangeland	1.20	1.13	1.30	1.18	1.39	1.37	1.26	1.80	1.08	1.18	1.20	1.34	1.20	0.58
13	Length of ROW across land irrigated by traveling systems (rolling or pivot type)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Length of route across conservation easements and/or mitigation banks (Special Management Area)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Length of route across gravel pits, mines, or quarries	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Length of ROW parallel to existing pipeline ROW[4]	0.00	1.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Number of pipeline crossings[4]	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
18	Number of transmission line crossings	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
19	Number of IH, US and state highway crossings	3	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	3	1
20	Number of FM or RM road crossings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Number of FAA registered airports[5] with at least one runway more than 3,200 feet in length located within 20,000 feet of ROW centerline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Number of FAA registered airports[5] having no runway more than 3,200 feet in length located within 10,000 feet of ROW centerline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Number of private airstrips within 10,000 feet of the ROW centerline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Number of heliports within 5,000 feet of the ROW centerline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Number of commercial AM radio transmitters within 10,000 feet of the ROW centerline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Number of FM radio transmitters, microwave towers, and other electronic installations within 2,000 feet of ROW centerline	3	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
27	Number of identifiable existing water wells within 200 feet of the ROW centerline	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0
28	Number of oil and gas wells within 200 feet of the ROW centerline (including dry or plugged wells)	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Aesthetics Evaluation Criteria															
29	Estimated length of ROW within foreground visual zone[6] of IH, US and state highways	7.32	4.23	4.86	6.24	7.16	6.41	7.72	5.96	3.37	6.41	7.36	5.17	7.40	3.25
30	Estimated length of ROW within foreground visual zone[6] of FM roads	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	Estimated length of ROW within foreground visual zone[6 & 7] of parks/recreational areas[3]	7.16	7.65	6.93	6.84	7.00	7.02	7.56	7.25	6.40	7.02	7.20	7.43	7.24	5.55
Ecology Evaluation Criteria															
32	Length of ROW across upland woodlands/brushlands	3.72	3.14	2.90	2.64	3.31	2.83	4.04	3.37	2.72	2.92	3.47	3.18	3.61	3.01
33	Length of ROW across bottomland/riparian woodlands	0.74	0.97	1.25	0.84	0.80	0.74	0.87	0.81	1.32	0.68	0.74	1.28	0.74	0.61
34	Length of ROW across NWI mapped wetlands	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35	Length of ROW across critical habitat of federally listed threatened or endangered species	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
36	Length of ROW across open water (lakes, ponds)	0.03	0.05	0.07	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.07	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.07	0.03	0.04
37	Number of stream and river crossings	7	10	12	7	9	7	10	8	11	5	7	13	7	9
38	Length of ROW parallel (within 100 feet) to streams or rivers	0.12	0.32	0.10	0.19	0.23	0.31	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.21	0.12	0.37	0.12	0.11
39	Length of ROW across Edwards Aquifer artesian zone	7.32	7.65	7.04	6.84	7.16	7.02	7.72	7.29	7.62	7.02	7.36	7.54	7.40	5.66
40	Length of ROW across 100-year floodplains	1.19	1.34	1.63	1.18	1.27	1.13	1.32	1.27	1.78	1.06	1.19	2.08	1.19	0.76
Cultural Resources Evaluation Criteria															
41	Number of cemeteries within 1,000 feet of the ROW centerline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42	Number of recorded cultural resource sites crossed by ROW	2	3	0	2	2	3	2	2	1	2	2	0	2	0
43	Number of recorded cultural resource sites within 1,000 feet of ROW centerline	10	12	8	9	11	12	10	14	7	10	9	7	9	7
44	Number of NRHP-listed properties crossed by ROW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45	Number of NRHP-listed properties within 1,000 feet of ROW centerline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46	Length of ROW across areas of high archeological site potential	4.83	5.42	5.86	5.54	4.57	5.37	5.31	5.91	4.99	5.36	4.59	6.11	4.65	3.85

NOTES: All length measurements are shown in miles unless noted otherwise.

1. Single-family and multi-family dwellings, and related structures, mobile homes, apartment buildings, commercial structures, industrial structures, business structures, churches, hospitals, nursing homes, schools, or other structures normally inhabited by humans or intended to be inhabited by humans on a daily or regular basis within 300 feet of the centerline of a transmission project of 230-kV or less.
2. Length of apparent property boundaries adjacent to and paralleling existing roads or highways are not “double-counted” in the sum length of ROW paralleled of criteria 4,5, and 6.
3. Defined as parks and recreational areas owned by a governmental body or an organized group, club, or church within 1,000 feet of the primary alternative route ROW centerline.
4. Only existing steel pipelines six inches and greater in diameter carrying hydrocarbons were quantified in the pipeline crossing and paralleling calculations.
5. As listed in the Chart Supplement South Central US (FAA, 2025b formerly known as the Airport/Facility Directory South Central US) and FAA, 2025a.
6. One-half mile, unobstructed. Lengths of ROW within the foreground visual zone of Interstates, US and state highway criteria are not “double-counted” in the length of ROW within the foreground visual zone of FM roads criteria.
7. One-half mile, unobstructed. Lengths of ROW within the foreground visual zone of parks/recreational areas may overlap with the total length of ROW within the foreground visual zone of interstates, US and state highway criteria and/or with the total length of ROW within the foreground visual zone of FM roads criteria.

Appendix D - Table 4-1. Environmental Data for Primary Alternative Route Evaluation

	Primary Alternative Route ID	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Land Use Evaluation Criteria															
1	Length of primary alternative route (miles)	5.72	5.51	5.76	6.05	7.45	5.74	6.29	5.69	6.15	5.97	5.69	5.73	6.16	7.50
2	Number of habitable structures[1] within 300 feet of right-of-way (ROW) centerline	138	53	230	138	55	39	145	47	41	50	36	36	36	53
3	Length of ROW using existing transmission line ROW	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13
4	Length of ROW parallel and adjacent to existing transmission line ROW	1.11	0.14	1.11	0.42	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14
5	Length of ROW parallel and adjacent to other existing ROW (roadways, railways, etc.)	0.11	0.21	0.11	0.39	3.00	0.61	0.32	0.43	1.42	0.82	1.76	1.79	1.79	3.43
6	Length of ROW parallel and adjacent to apparent property lines (or other natural or cultural features, etc.)	3.01	2.51	2.92	4.36	3.68	2.73	4.50	3.04	2.27	3.07	2.91	2.99	3.19	4.30
7	Sum[2] of evaluation criteria 4, 5, 6	4.08	2.65	3.99	4.78	4.99	3.03	4.50	3.04	2.95	3.23	3.10	3.18	3.38	5.12
8	Percent[2] of evaluation criteria 4, 5, 6	71%	48%	69%	79%	67%	53%	71%	53%	48%	54%	54%	55%	55%	68%
9	Length of ROW across parks/recreational areas[3]	0.00	0.00	0.70	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.43	0.00
10	Number of parks/recreational areas[3] within 1,000 feet of ROW centerline	4	5	6	4	12	5	6	7	8	7	8	7	7	12
11	Length of ROW across cropland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	Length of ROW across pasture/rangeland	0.21	0.61	0.32	0.41	0.76	0.67	0.52	0.58	0.76	0.64	0.60	0.61	0.61	1.35
13	Length of ROW across land irrigated by traveling systems (rolling or pivot type)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Length of route across conservation easements and/or mitigation banks (Special Management Area)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Length of route across gravel pits, mines, or quarries	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Length of ROW parallel to existing pipeline ROW[4]	1.47	0.00	1.23	1.47	0.00	0.00	1.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Number of pipeline crossings[4]	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
18	Number of transmission line crossings	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
19	Number of IH, US and state highway crossings	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
20	Number of FM or RM road crossings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Number of FAA registered airports[5] with at least one runway more than 3,200 feet in length located within 20,000 feet of ROW centerline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Number of FAA registered airports[5] having no runway more than 3,200 feet in length located within 10,000 feet of ROW centerline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Number of private airstrips within 10,000 feet of the ROW centerline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Number of heliports within 5,000 feet of the ROW centerline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Number of commercial AM radio transmitters within 10,000 feet of the ROW centerline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Number of FM radio transmitters, microwave towers, and other electronic installations within 2,000 feet of ROW centerline	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
27	Number of identifiable existing water wells within 200 feet of the ROW centerline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
28	Number of oil and gas wells within 200 feet of the ROW centerline (including dry or plugged wells)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Aesthetics Evaluation Criteria															
29	Estimated length of ROW within foreground visual zone[6] of IH, US and state highways	1.44	3.11	1.00	1.58	6.32	3.33	1.62	3.28	3.66	3.38	3.28	3.33	3.67	7.20
30	Estimated length of ROW within foreground visual zone[6] of FM roads	0.00	0.00	0.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	Estimated length of ROW within foreground visual zone[6 & 7] of parks/recreational areas[3]	5.13	5.40	5.18	4.83	7.30	5.63	6.18	5.58	6.04	5.86	5.58	5.62	6.05	7.35
Ecology Evaluation Criteria															
32	Length of ROW across upland woodlands/brushlands	2.33	2.75	2.47	2.84	3.72	3.31	2.98	2.76	2.73	2.89	3.03	3.17	3.22	3.77
33	Length of ROW across bottomland/riparian woodlands	1.22	0.60	1.42	0.68	1.22	0.58	0.69	0.61	0.44	0.64	0.44	0.44	0.39	0.78
34	Length of ROW across NWI mapped wetlands	0.07	0.00	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35	Length of ROW across critical habitat of federally listed threatened or endangered species	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
36	Length of ROW across open water (lakes, ponds)	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.00
37	Number of stream and river crossings	12	9	14	8	10	10	12	9	9	10	7	7	7	7
38	Length of ROW parallel (within 100 feet) to streams or rivers	0.43	0.10	0.82	0.13	0.23	0.11	0.15	0.11	0.13	0.37	0.12	0.12	0.02	0.23
39	Length of ROW across Edwards Aquifer artesian zone	5.72	5.51	5.76	6.05	7.45	5.74	6.29	5.69	6.15	5.97	5.69	5.73	6.16	7.50
40	Length of ROW across 100-year floodplains	1.53	0.76	1.44	0.91	1.53	0.77	0.84	0.76	0.63	1.22	0.63	0.63	0.55	1.25
Cultural Resources Evaluation Criteria															
41	Number of cemeteries within 1,000 feet of the ROW centerline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42	Number of recorded cultural resource sites crossed by ROW	2	0	2	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
43	Number of recorded cultural resource sites within 1,000 feet of ROW centerline	7	7	7	7	12	7	7	6	10	6	8	8	9	11
44	Number of NRHP-listed properties crossed by ROW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45	Number of NRHP-listed properties within 1,000 feet of ROW centerline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46	Length of ROW across areas of high archeological site potential	4.07	4.14	4.46	3.51	4.68	4.38	3.28	3.61	4.15	4.33	3.96	4.02	4.44	5.02

NOTES: All length measurements are shown in miles unless noted otherwise.

1. Single-family and multi-family dwellings, and related structures, mobile homes, apartment buildings, commercial structures, industrial structures, business structures, churches, hospitals, nursing homes, schools, or other structures normally inhabited by humans or intended to be inhabited by humans on a daily or regular basis within 300 feet of the centerline of a transmission project of 230-kV or less.
2. Length of apparent property boundaries adjacent to and paralleling existing roads or highways are not “double-counted” in the sum length of ROW paralleled of criteria 4,5, and 6.
3. Defined as parks and recreational areas owned by a governmental body or an organized group, club, or church within 1,000 feet of the primary alternative route ROW centerline.
4. Only existing steel pipelines six inches and greater in diameter carrying hydrocarbons were quantified in the pipeline crossing and paralleling calculations.
5. As listed in the Chart Supplement South Central US (FAA, 2025b formerly known as the Airport/Facility Directory South Central US) and FAA, 2025a.
6. One-half mile, unobstructed. Lengths of ROW within the foreground visual zone of Interstates, US and state highway criteria are not “double-counted” in the length of ROW within the foreground visual zone of FM roads criteria.
7. One-half mile, unobstructed. Lengths of ROW within the foreground visual zone of parks/recreational areas may overlap with the total length of ROW within the foreground visual zone of interstates, US and state highway criteria and/or with the total length of ROW within the foreground visual zone of FM roads criteria.

Appendix D - Table 4-1. Environmental Data for Primary Alternative Route Evaluation

Primary Alternative Route ID		29	30	31
Land Use Evaluation Criteria				
1	Length of primary alternative route (miles)	7.03	7.21	7.34
2	Number of habitable structures[1] within 300 feet of right-of-way (ROW) centerline	58	41	41
3	Length of ROW using existing transmission line ROW	0.13	0.00	0.00
4	Length of ROW parallel and adjacent to existing transmission line ROW	0.14	0.00	0.00
5	Length of ROW parallel and adjacent to other existing ROW (roadways, railways, etc.)	0.41	1.96	1.05
6	Length of ROW parallel and adjacent to apparent property lines (or other natural or cultural features, etc.)	3.71	4.12	4.09
7	Sum[2] of evaluation criteria 4, 5, 6	3.85	4.30	4.25
8	Percent[2] of evaluation criteria 4, 5, 6	55%	60%	58%
9	Length of ROW across parks/recreational areas[3]	0.43	0.43	0.43
10	Number of parks/recreational areas[3] within 1,000 feet of ROW centerline	8	11	9
11	Length of ROW across cropland	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	Length of ROW across pasture/rangeland	1.34	1.33	1.37
13	Length of ROW across land irrigated by traveling systems (rolling or pivot type)	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Length of route across conservation easements and/or mitigation banks (Special Management Area)	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Length of route across gravel pits, mines, or quarries	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Length of ROW parallel to existing pipeline ROW[4]	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Number of pipeline crossings[4]	1	1	1
18	Number of transmission line crossings	1	1	1
19	Number of IH, US and state highway crossings	1	1	1
20	Number of FM or RM road crossings	0	0	0
21	Number of FAA registered airports[5] with at least one runway more than 3,200 feet in length located within 20,000 feet of ROW centerline	0	0	0
22	Number of FAA registered airports[5] having no runway more than 3,200 feet in length located within 10,000 feet of ROW centerline	0	0	0
23	Number of private airstrips within 10,000 feet of the ROW centerline	0	0	0
24	Number of heliports within 5,000 feet of the ROW centerline	0	0	0
25	Number of commercial AM radio transmitters within 10,000 feet of the ROW centerline	0	0	0
26	Number of FM radio transmitters, microwave towers, and other electronic installations within 2,000 feet of ROW centerline	4	3	3
27	Number of identifiable existing water wells within 200 feet of the ROW centerline	2	2	2
28	Number of oil and gas wells within 200 feet of the ROW centerline (including dry or plugged wells)	0	0	0
Aesthetics Evaluation Criteria				
29	Estimated length of ROW within foreground visual zone[6] of IH, US and state highways	6.12	6.29	6.43
30	Estimated length of ROW within foreground visual zone[6] of FM roads	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	Estimated length of ROW within foreground visual zone[6 & 7] of parks/recreational areas[3]	7.03	7.21	7.34
Ecology Evaluation Criteria				
32	Length of ROW across upland woodlands/brushlands	2.69	2.97	3.13
33	Length of ROW across bottomland/riparian woodlands	0.88	0.72	0.85
34	Length of ROW across NWI mapped wetlands	0.00	0.00	0.00
35	Length of ROW across critical habitat of federally listed threatened or endangered species	0.00	0.00	0.00
36	Length of ROW across open water (lakes, ponds)	0.00	0.00	0.00
37	Number of stream and river crossings	7	5	8
38	Length of ROW parallel (within 100 feet) to streams or rivers	0.29	0.31	0.31
39	Length of ROW across Edwards Aquifer artesian zone	7.03	7.21	7.34
40	Length of ROW across 100-year floodplains	1.24	1.11	1.25
Cultural Resources Evaluation Criteria				
41	Number of cemeteries within 1,000 feet of the ROW centerline	0	0	0
42	Number of recorded cultural resource sites crossed by ROW	2	2	2
43	Number of recorded cultural resource sites within 1,000 feet of ROW centerline	10	11	9
44	Number of NRHP-listed properties crossed by ROW	0	0	0
45	Number of NRHP-listed properties within 1,000 feet of ROW centerline	0	0	0
46	Length of ROW across areas of high archeological site potential	5.73	5.55	5.78

[END OF TABLE 4-1]

NOTES: All length measurements are shown in miles unless noted otherwise.

1. Single-family and multi-family dwellings, and related structures, mobile homes, apartment buildings, commercial structures, industrial structures, business structures, churches, hospitals, nursing homes, schools, or other structures normally inhabited by humans or intended to be inhabited by humans on a daily or regular basis within 300 feet of the centerline of a transmission project of 230-kV or less.
2. Length of apparent property boundaries adjacent to and paralleling existing roads or highways are not “double-counted” in the sum length of ROW paralleled of criteria 4,5, and 6.
3. Defined as parks and recreational areas owned by a governmental body or an organized group, club, or church within 1,000 feet of the primary alternative route ROW centerline.
4. Only existing steel pipelines six inches and greater in diameter carrying hydrocarbons were quantified in the pipeline crossing and paralleling calculations.
5. As listed in the Chart Supplement South Central US (FAA, 2025b formerly known as the Airport/Facility Directory South Central US) and FAA, 2025a.
6. One-half mile, unobstructed. Lengths of ROW within the foreground visual zone of Interstates, US and state highway criteria are not “double-counted” in the length of ROW within the foreground visual zone of FM roads criteria.
7. One-half mile, unobstructed. Lengths of ROW within the foreground visual zone of parks/recreational areas may overlap with the total length of ROW within the foreground visual zone of interstates, US and state highway criteria and/or with the total length of ROW within the foreground visual zone of FM roads criteria.

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Appendix D - Table 4-2. Environmental Data for Primary Alternative Route Segment Evaluation

	Primary Alternative Route Segment	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5
Land Use Evaluation Criteria															
1	Length of primary alternative route segment (miles)	0.05	0.21	0.30	0.17	0.44	0.14	0.18	0.19	0.14	0.17	0.75	1.05	0.99	2.34
2	Number of habitable structures[1] within 300 feet of right-of-way (ROW) centerline	0	2	1	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	18	13	0	13
3	Length of ROW using existing transmission line ROW	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Length of ROW parallel and adjacent to existing transmission line ROW	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Length of ROW parallel and adjacent to other existing ROW (roadways, railways, etc.)	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.03	0.11	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.39	0.60	0.94	1.69
6	Length of ROW parallel and adjacent to apparent property lines (or other natural or cultural features, etc.)	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.04	0.27	0.06	0.10	0.18	0.14	0.17	0.23	0.08	0.92	1.30
7	Sum[2] of evaluation criteria 4, 5, 6	0.00	0.14	0.21	0.04	0.27	0.06	0.10	0.18	0.14	0.17	0.39	0.60	0.94	1.80
8	Percent[2] of evaluation criteria 4, 5, 6	0%	68%	71%	21%	62%	42%	52%	95%	100%	100%	52%	57%	95%	77%
9	Length of ROW across parks/recreational areas[3]	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00
10	Number of parks/recreational areas[3] within 1,000 feet of ROW centerline	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	7
11	Length of ROW across cropland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	Length of ROW across pasture/rangeland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.04	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.19	0.00	0.15
13	Length of ROW across land irrigated by traveling systems (rolling or pivot type)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Length of route across conservation easements and/or mitigation banks (Special Management Area)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Length of route across gravel pits, mines, or quarries	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Length of ROW parallel to existing pipeline ROW[4]	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Number of pipeline crossings[4]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
18	Number of transmission line crossings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Number of IH, US and state highway crossings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
20	Number of FM or RM road crossings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Number of FAA registered airports[5] with at least one runway more than 3,200 feet in length located within 20,000 feet of ROW centerline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Number of FAA registered airports[5] having no runway more than 3,200 feet in length located within 10,000 feet of ROW centerline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Number of private airstrips within 10,000 feet of the ROW centerline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Number of heliports within 5,000 feet of the ROW centerline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Number of commercial AM radio transmitters within 10,000 feet of the ROW centerline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Number of FM radio transmitters, microwave towers, and other electronic installations within 2,000 feet of ROW centerline	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0
27	Number of identifiable existing water wells within 200 feet of the ROW centerline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Number of oil and gas wells within 200 feet of the ROW centerline (including dry or plugged wells)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Aesthetics Evaluation Criteria															
29	Estimated length of ROW within foreground visual zone[6] of IH, US and state highways	0.05	0.21	0.30	0.17	0.44	0.14	0.18	0.19	0.14	0.17	0.75	1.05	0.99	2.34
30	Estimated length of ROW within foreground visual zone[6] of FM roads	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	Estimated length of ROW within foreground visual zone[6 & 7] of parks/recreational areas[3]	0.05	0.21	0.30	0.17	0.44	0.14	0.18	0.19	0.14	0.17	0.75	1.05	0.99	2.18
Ecology Evaluation Criteria															
32	Length of ROW across upland woodlands/brushlands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.07	0.11	0.17	0.12	0.17	0.59	0.44	0.78	1.19
33	Length of ROW across bottomland/riparian woodlands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.36
34	Length of ROW across NWI mapped wetlands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35	Length of ROW across critical habitat of federally listed threatened or endangered species	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
36	Length of ROW across open water (lakes, ponds)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
37	Number of stream and river crossings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
38	Length of ROW parallel (within 100 feet) to streams or rivers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.11	0.00	0.10
39	Length of ROW across Edwards Aquifer artesian zone	0.05	0.21	0.30	0.17	0.44	0.14	0.18	0.19	0.14	0.17	0.75	1.05	0.99	2.34
40	Length of ROW across 100-year floodplains	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.47
Cultural Resources Evaluation Criteria															
41	Number of cemeteries within 1,000 feet of the ROW centerline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42	Number of recorded cultural resource sites crossed by ROW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
43	Number of recorded cultural resource sites within 1,000 feet of ROW centerline	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	0	0	3	2	8
44	Number of NRHP-listed properties crossed by ROW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45	Number of NRHP-listed properties within 1,000 feet of ROW centerline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46	Length of ROW across areas of high archeological site potential	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.18	0.10	0.06	0.00	0.55	0.75	0.90	1.25

NOTES: All length measurements are shown in miles unless noted otherwise

1. Single-family and multi-family dwellings, and related structures, mobile homes, apartment buildings, commercial structures, industrial structures, business structures, churches, hospitals, nursing homes, schools, or other structures normally inhabited by humans or intended to be inhabited by humans on a daily or regular basis within 300 feet of the centerline of a transmission project of 230-kV or less.
2. Length of apparent property boundaries adjacent to and paralleling existing roads or highways are not "double-counted" in the sum length of ROW paralleled of criteria 4, 5, and 6.
3. Defined as parks and recreational areas owned by a governmental body or an organized group, club, or church within 1,000 feet of the primary alternative route segment ROW centerline.
4. Only existing steel pipelines six inches and greater in diameter carrying hydrocarbons were quantified in the pipeline crossing and paralleling calculations.
5. As listed in the Chart Supplement South Central US (FAA, 2025b formerly known as the Airport/Facility Directory South Central US) and FAA, 2025a.
6. One-half mile, unobstructed. Lengths of ROW within the foreground visual zone of Interstates, US and state highway criteria are not "double-counted" in the length of ROW within the foreground visual zone of FM roads criteria.
7. One-half mile, unobstructed. Lengths of ROW within the foreground visual zone of parks/recreational areas may overlap with the total length of ROW within the foreground visual zone of interstates, US and state highway criteria and/or with the total length of ROW within the foreground visual zone of FM roads criteria.

Appendix D - Table 4-2. Environmental Data for Primary Alternative Route Segment Evaluation

	Primary Alternative Route Segment	C6	C7	C8	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	E1	E2	E3	E4	F1
Land Use Evaluation Criteria															
1	Length of primary alternative route segment (miles)	0.97	0.81	0.49	0.32	0.35	0.12	0.31	0.10	0.16	0.25	0.22	0.52	0.93	1.06
2	Number of habitable structures[1] within 300 feet of right-of-way (ROW) centerline	1	19	21	5	8	8	0	0	0	8	28	8	0	164
3	Length of ROW using existing transmission line ROW	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Length of ROW parallel and adjacent to existing transmission line ROW	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Length of ROW parallel and adjacent to other existing ROW (roadways, railways, etc.)	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Length of ROW parallel and adjacent to apparent property lines (or other natural or cultural features, etc.)	0.46	0.29	0.00	0.17	0.27	0.01	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.28	0.51	0.46
7	Sum[2] of evaluation criteria 4, 5, 6	0.46	0.29	0.00	0.17	0.27	0.01	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.28	0.51	0.46
8	Percent[2] of evaluation criteria 4, 5, 6	48%	36%	0%	54%	76%	8%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	54%	55%	44%
9	Length of ROW across parks/recreational areas[3]	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.70
10	Number of parks/recreational areas[3] within 1,000 feet of ROW centerline	3	3	1	0	1	1	0	2	2	1	1	0	2	3
11	Length of ROW across cropland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	Length of ROW across pasture/rangeland	0.27	0.37	0.34	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.11
13	Length of ROW across land irrigated by traveling systems (rolling or pivot type)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Length of route across conservation easements and/or mitigation banks (Special Management Area)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Length of route across gravel pits, mines, or quarries	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Length of ROW parallel to existing pipeline ROW[4]	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Number of pipeline crossings[4]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
18	Number of transmission line crossings	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Number of IH, US and state highway crossings	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Number of FM or RM road crossings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Number of FAA registered airports[5] with at least one runway more than 3,200 feet in length located within 20,000 feet of ROW centerline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Number of FAA registered airports[5] having no runway more than 3,200 feet in length located within 10,000 feet of ROW centerline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Number of private airstrips within 10,000 feet of the ROW centerline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Number of heliports within 5,000 feet of the ROW centerline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Number of commercial AM radio transmitters within 10,000 feet of the ROW centerline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Number of FM radio transmitters, microwave towers, and other electronic installations within 2,000 feet of ROW centerline	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
27	Number of identifiable existing water wells within 200 feet of the ROW centerline	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Number of oil and gas wells within 200 feet of the ROW centerline (including dry or plugged wells)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aesthetics Evaluation Criteria															
29	Estimated length of ROW within foreground visual zone[6] of IH, US and state highways	0.97	0.81	0.49	0.32	0.35	0.12	0.31	0.10	0.16	0.25	0.22	0.52	0.93	0.28
30	Estimated length of ROW within foreground visual zone[6] of FM roads	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.53
31	Estimated length of ROW within foreground visual zone[6 & 7] of parks/recreational areas[3]	0.97	0.81	0.49	0.32	0.35	0.12	0.31	0.10	0.16	0.25	0.22	0.52	0.93	1.06
Ecology Evaluation Criteria															
32	Length of ROW across upland woodlands/brushlands	0.47	0.16	0.05	0.13	0.07	0.06	0.22	0.04	0.14	0.00	0.05	0.46	0.72	0.48
33	Length of ROW across bottomland/riparian woodlands	0.17	0.17	0.04	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.08	0.33
34	Length of ROW across NWI mapped wetlands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35	Length of ROW across critical habitat of federally listed threatened or endangered species	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
36	Length of ROW across open water (lakes, ponds)	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
37	Number of stream and river crossings	0	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	4
38	Length of ROW parallel (within 100 feet) to streams or rivers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.38
39	Length of ROW across Edwards Aquifer artesian zone	0.97	0.81	0.49	0.32	0.35	0.12	0.31	0.10	0.16	0.25	0.22	0.52	0.93	1.06
40	Length of ROW across 100-year floodplains	0.21	0.38	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.08	0.00
Cultural Resources Evaluation Criteria															
41	Number of cemeteries within 1,000 feet of the ROW centerline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42	Number of recorded cultural resource sites crossed by ROW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
43	Number of recorded cultural resource sites within 1,000 feet of ROW centerline	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
44	Number of NRHP-listed properties crossed by ROW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45	Number of NRHP-listed properties within 1,000 feet of ROW centerline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46	Length of ROW across areas of high archeological site potential	0.50	0.79	0.49	0.16	0.02	0.09	0.31	0.01	0.16	0.25	0.07	0.34	0.93	1.00

NOTES: All length measurements are shown in miles unless noted otherwise

1. Single-family and multi-family dwellings, and related structures, mobile homes, apartment buildings, commercial structures, industrial structures, business structures, churches, hospitals, nursing homes, schools, or other structures normally inhabited by humans or intended to be inhabited by humans on a daily or regular basis within 300 feet of the centerline of a transmission project of 230-kV or less.
2. Length of apparent property boundaries adjacent to and paralleling existing roads or highways are not “double-counted” in the sum length of ROW paralleled of criteria 4, 5, and 6.
3. Defined as parks and recreational areas owned by a governmental body or an organized group, club, or church within 1,000 feet of the primary alternative route segment ROW centerline.
4. Only existing steel pipelines six inches and greater in diameter carrying hydrocarbons were quantified in the pipeline crossing and paralleling calculations.
5. As listed in the Chart Supplement South Central US (FAA, 2025b formerly known as the Airport/Facility Directory South Central US) and FAA, 2025a.
6. One-half mile, unobstructed. Lengths of ROW within the foreground visual zone of Interstates, US and state highway criteria are not “double-counted” in the length of ROW within the foreground visual zone of FM roads criteria.
7. One-half mile, unobstructed. Lengths of ROW within the foreground visual zone of parks/recreational areas may overlap with the total length of ROW within the foreground visual zone of interstates, US and state highway criteria and/or with the total length of ROW within the foreground visual zone of FM roads criteria.

Appendix D - Table 4-2. Environmental Data for Primary Alternative Route Segment Evaluation

	Primary Alternative Route Segment	F2	G1	G2	G3	G4	G5	H1	H2	H3	H4	H5	H6	H7	I1
Land Use Evaluation Criteria															
1	Length of primary alternative route segment (miles)	0.54	1.03	0.48	1.56	1.47	1.26	0.37	0.61	0.41	0.21	0.73	0.31	0.84	0.27
2	Number of habitable structures[1] within 300 feet of right-of-way (ROW) centerline	51	56	1	1	6	4	1	14	0	0	0	0	1	0
3	Length of ROW using existing transmission line ROW	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Length of ROW parallel and adjacent to existing transmission line ROW	0.00	0.00	0.28	0.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Length of ROW parallel and adjacent to other existing ROW (roadways, railways, etc.)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.28	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Length of ROW parallel and adjacent to apparent property lines (or other natural or cultural features, etc.)	0.33	1.03	0.20	0.54	1.21	0.95	0.32	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.53	0.00
7	Sum[2] of evaluation criteria 4, 5, 6	0.33	1.03	0.48	1.18	1.21	0.95	0.32	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.53	0.00
8	Percent[2] of evaluation criteria 4, 5, 6	61%	100%	100%	76%	82%	75%	84%	42%	0%	0%	27%	0%	63%	0%
9	Length of ROW across parks/recreational areas[3]	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.43	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Number of parks/recreational areas[3] within 1,000 feet of ROW centerline	1	2	0	1	1	0	2	2	1	0	1	1	2	0
11	Length of ROW across cropland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	Length of ROW across pasture/rangeland	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.23	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15
13	Length of ROW across land irrigated by traveling systems (rolling or pivot type)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Length of route across conservation easements and/or mitigation banks (Special Management Area)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Length of route across gravel pits, mines, or quarries	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Length of ROW parallel to existing pipeline ROW[4]	0.24	1.03	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Number of pipeline crossings[4]	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Number of transmission line crossings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Number of IH, US and state highway crossings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Number of FM or RM road crossings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Number of FAA registered airports[5] with at least one runway more than 3,200 feet in length located within 20,000 feet of ROW centerline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Number of FAA registered airports[5] having no runway more than 3,200 feet in length located within 10,000 feet of ROW centerline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Number of private airstrips within 10,000 feet of the ROW centerline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Number of heliports within 5,000 feet of the ROW centerline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Number of commercial AM radio transmitters within 10,000 feet of the ROW centerline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Number of FM radio transmitters, microwave towers, and other electronic installations within 2,000 feet of ROW centerline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Number of identifiable existing water wells within 200 feet of the ROW centerline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Number of oil and gas wells within 200 feet of the ROW centerline (including dry or plugged wells)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aesthetics Evaluation Criteria															
29	Estimated length of ROW within foreground visual zone[6] of IH, US and state highways	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.37	0.11	0.10	0.00	0.44	0.00	0.52	0.00
30	Estimated length of ROW within foreground visual zone[6] of FM roads	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	Estimated length of ROW within foreground visual zone[6 & 7] of parks/recreational areas[3]	0.54	1.03	0.36	1.10	1.47	0.16	0.37	0.61	0.41	0.21	0.73	0.31	0.84	0.26
Ecology Evaluation Criteria															
32	Length of ROW across upland woodlands/brushlands	0.30	0.44	0.14	0.85	1.15	0.63	0.18	0.03	0.19	0.11	0.20	0.17	0.16	0.03
33	Length of ROW across bottomland/riparian woodlands	0.09	0.00	0.26	0.54	0.18	0.01	0.00	0.07	0.01	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.06
34	Length of ROW across NWI mapped wetlands	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35	Length of ROW across critical habitat of federally listed threatened or endangered species	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
36	Length of ROW across open water (lakes, ponds)	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
37	Number of stream and river crossings	1	0	2	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
38	Length of ROW parallel (within 100 feet) to streams or rivers	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.32	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.00
39	Length of ROW across Edwards Aquifer artesian zone	0.54	1.03	0.48	1.56	1.47	1.26	0.37	0.61	0.41	0.21	0.73	0.31	0.84	0.27
40	Length of ROW across 100-year floodplains	0.09	0.00	0.31	0.70	0.20	0.08	0.00	0.46	0.01	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.34	0.08
Cultural Resources Evaluation Criteria															
41	Number of cemeteries within 1,000 feet of the ROW centerline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42	Number of recorded cultural resource sites crossed by ROW	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
43	Number of recorded cultural resource sites within 1,000 feet of ROW centerline	0	1	3	3	5	3	0	3	3	4	3	4	5	3
44	Number of NRHP-listed properties crossed by ROW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45	Number of NRHP-listed properties within 1,000 feet of ROW centerline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46	Length of ROW across areas of high archeological site potential	0.29	0.41	0.48	1.56	1.18	1.15	0.31	0.61	0.41	0.21	0.73	0.31	0.84	0.27

NOTES: All length measurements are shown in miles unless noted otherwise

1. Single-family and multi-family dwellings, and related structures, mobile homes, apartment buildings, commercial structures, industrial structures, business structures, churches, hospitals, nursing homes, schools, or other structures normally inhabited by humans or intended to be inhabited by humans on a daily or regular basis within 300 feet of the centerline of a transmission project of 230-kV or less.
2. Length of apparent property boundaries adjacent to and paralleling existing roads or highways are not “double-counted” in the sum length of ROW paralleled of criteria 4, 5, and 6.
3. Defined as parks and recreational areas owned by a governmental body or an organized group, club, or church within 1,000 feet of the primary alternative route segment ROW centerline.
4. Only existing steel pipelines six inches and greater in diameter carrying hydrocarbons were quantified in the pipeline crossing and paralleling calculations.
5. As listed in the Chart Supplement South Central US (FAA, 2025b formerly known as the Airport/Facility Directory South Central US) and FAA, 2025a.
6. One-half mile, unobstructed. Lengths of ROW within the foreground visual zone of Interstates, US and state highway criteria are not “double-counted” in the length of ROW within the foreground visual zone of FM roads criteria.
7. One-half mile, unobstructed. Lengths of ROW within the foreground visual zone of parks/recreational areas may overlap with the total length of ROW within the foreground visual zone of interstates, US and state highway criteria and/or with the total length of ROW within the foreground visual zone of FM roads criteria.

Appendix D - Table 4-2. Environmental Data for Primary Alternative Route Segment Evaluation

	Primary Alternative Route Segment	I2	I3	I4	I5	J1	J2	J3
Land Use Evaluation Criteria								
1	Length of primary alternative route segment (miles)	0.20	0.50	0.24	0.68	0.98	0.91	0.67
2	Number of habitable structures[1] within 300 feet of right-of-way (ROW) centerline	8	3	0	8	91	6	0
3	Length of ROW using existing transmission line ROW	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Length of ROW parallel and adjacent to existing transmission line ROW	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Length of ROW parallel and adjacent to other existing ROW (roadways, railways, etc.)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.44	0.00	0.00
6	Length of ROW parallel and adjacent to apparent property lines (or other natural or cultural features, etc.)	0.00	0.49	0.01	0.46	0.39	0.74	0.67
7	Sum[2] of evaluation criteria 4, 5, 6	0.00	0.49	0.01	0.46	0.83	0.74	0.67
8	Percent[2] of evaluation criteria 4, 5, 6	0%	98%	4%	67%	85%	81%	100%
9	Length of ROW across parks/recreational areas[3]	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Number of parks/recreational areas[3] within 1,000 feet of ROW centerline	0	1	2	1	1	4	1
11	Length of ROW across cropland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	Length of ROW across pasture/rangeland	0.17	0.00	0.03	0.05	0.44	0.03	0.49
13	Length of ROW across land irrigated by traveling systems (rolling or pivot type)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Length of route across conservation easements and/or mitigation banks (Special Management Area)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Length of route across gravel pits, mines, or quarries	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Length of ROW parallel to existing pipeline ROW[4]	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Number of pipeline crossings[4]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Number of transmission line crossings	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
19	Number of IH, US and state highway crossings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Number of FM or RM road crossings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Number of FAA registered airports[5] with at least one runway more than 3,200 feet in length located within 20,000 feet of ROW centerline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Number of FAA registered airports[5] having no runway more than 3,200 feet in length located within 10,000 feet of ROW centerline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Number of private airstrips within 10,000 feet of the ROW centerline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Number of heliports within 5,000 feet of the ROW centerline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Number of commercial AM radio transmitters within 10,000 feet of the ROW centerline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Number of FM radio transmitters, microwave towers, and other electronic installations within 2,000 feet of ROW centerline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Number of identifiable existing water wells within 200 feet of the ROW centerline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Number of oil and gas wells within 200 feet of the ROW centerline (including dry or plugged wells)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aesthetics Evaluation Criteria								
29	Estimated length of ROW within foreground visual zone[6] of IH, US and state highways	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.45	0.46	0.37
30	Estimated length of ROW within foreground visual zone[6] of FM roads	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	Estimated length of ROW within foreground visual zone[6 & 7] of parks/recreational areas[3]	0.10	0.50	0.24	0.68	0.95	0.91	0.67
Ecology Evaluation Criteria								
32	Length of ROW across upland woodlands/brushlands	0.00	0.45	0.01	0.34	0.21	0.28	0.10
33	Length of ROW across bottomland/riparian woodlands	0.03	0.00	0.20	0.10	0.31	0.53	0.08
34	Length of ROW across NWI mapped wetlands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35	Length of ROW across critical habitat of federally listed threatened or endangered species	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
36	Length of ROW across open water (lakes, ponds)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
37	Number of stream and river crossings	1	0	2	2	3	2	1
38	Length of ROW parallel (within 100 feet) to streams or rivers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10
39	Length of ROW across Edwards Aquifer artesian zone	0.20	0.50	0.24	0.68	0.98	0.91	0.67
40	Length of ROW across 100-year floodplains	0.05	0.00	0.22	0.20	0.38	0.57	0.18
Cultural Resources Evaluation Criteria								
41	Number of cemeteries within 1,000 feet of the ROW centerline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42	Number of recorded cultural resource sites crossed by ROW	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
43	Number of recorded cultural resource sites within 1,000 feet of ROW centerline	1	1	0	0	7	1	1
44	Number of NRHP-listed properties crossed by ROW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45	Number of NRHP-listed properties within 1,000 feet of ROW centerline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46	Length of ROW across areas of high archeological site potential	0.20	0.14	0.24	0.48	0.98	0.91	0.67

[END OF TABLE 4-2]

NOTES: All length measurements are shown in miles unless noted otherwise

1. Single-family and multi-family dwellings, and related structures, mobile homes, apartment buildings, commercial structures, industrial structures, business structures, churches, hospitals, nursing homes, schools, or other structures normally inhabited by humans or intended to be inhabited by humans on a daily or regular basis within 300 feet of the centerline of a transmission project of 230-kV or less.
2. Length of apparent property boundaries adjacent to and paralleling existing roads or highways are not “double-counted” in the sum length of ROW paralleled of criteria 4, 5, and 6.
3. Defined as parks and recreational areas owned by a governmental body or an organized group, club, or church within 1,000 feet of the primary alternative route segment ROW centerline.
4. Only existing steel pipelines six inches and greater in diameter carrying hydrocarbons were quantified in the pipeline crossing and paralleling calculations.
5. As listed in the Chart Supplement South Central US (FAA, 2025b formerly known as the Airport/Facility Directory South Central US) and FAA, 2025a.
6. One-half mile, unobstructed. Lengths of ROW within the foreground visual zone of Interstates, US and state highway criteria are not “double-counted” in the length of ROW within the foreground visual zone of FM roads criteria.
7. One-half mile, unobstructed. Lengths of ROW within the foreground visual zone of parks/recreational areas may overlap with the total length of ROW within the foreground visual zone of interstates, US and state highway criteria and/or with the total length of ROW within the foreground visual zone of FM roads criteria.

Table 4-3. Habitable Structures in the Vicinity of the Primary Alternative Routes

Habitable Structure	Distance[1]	Direction[2]	Description	Segment	Primary Alternative Route
1	290	N	Commercial	A2	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 28, 29
	155	W	Commercial	A3	9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 30, 31
2	180	E	Commercial	B2	1, 14, 28
	50	N	Commercial	A2	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 28, 29
3	85	S	Commercial	B1	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 29
4	195	S	Commercial	D1	2, 3, 4, 15, 16, 17, 29
	210	S	Commercial	B3	5, 6, 7, 8, 18, 19, 20
	210	S	Commercial	B1	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 29
5	190	N	Commercial	D1	2, 3, 4, 15, 16, 17, 29
6	215	S	Commercial	D1	2, 3, 4, 15, 16, 17, 29
7	185	S	Commercial	D1	2, 3, 4, 15, 16, 17, 29
8	100	S	Commercial	D1	2, 3, 4, 15, 16, 17, 29
	180	SE	Commercial	E1	2, 3, 4, 15, 16, 29
	180	SE	Commercial	F1	17
9	170	S	Commercial	F1	17
10	185	S	Commercial	F1	17
11	155	S	Commercial	F1	17
12	160	S	Commercial	F1	17
13	230	SW	Commercial	F1	17
14	220	SW	MFR[4]	F1	17
15	205	SW	SFR[3]	F1	17
16	285	SW	SFR	F1	17
17	245	SW	SFR	F1	17
18	195	SW	SFR	F1	17
19	115	SW	SFR	F1	17
20	80	SW	SFR	F1	17
21	155	SW	SFR	F1	17
22	190	SW	SFR	F1	17
23	215	SW	SFR	F1	17
24	235	SW	SFR	F1	17
25	275	SW	SFR	F1	17
26	270	SW	SFR	F1	17
27	260	SW	SFR	F1	17
28	265	SW	SFR	F1	17
29	295	SW	SFR	F1	17
30	320	SW	SFR	F1	17
31	140	SW	SFR	F1	17
32	120	SW	SFR	F1	17

Notes:
1 To account for photographic interpretation limitations such as shadows, tree canopies, and horizontal accuracy of the aerial photography, Halff identified all habitable structures within a measured distance of 320 feet of the primary alternative route centerlines.
2 Direction represents the distance beginning from the habitable structure towards the nearest primary alternative route centerline.
3 Denotes single-family residence.
4 Denotes multi-family residence.

Table 4-3. Habitable Structures in the Vicinity of the Primary Alternative Routes

Habitable Structure	Distance[1]	Direction[2]	Description	Segment	Primary Alternative Route
33	120	SW	SFR	F1	17
34	110	SW	SFR	F1	17
35	95	SW	SFR	F1	17
36	110	SW	SFR	F1	17
37	125	SW	SFR	F1	17
38	160	SW	SFR	F1	17
39	180	SW	SFR	F1	17
40	205	SW	SFR	F1	17
41	215	SW	SFR	F1	17
42	295	SW	SFR	F1	17
43	240	SW	SFR	F1	17
44	180	SW	SFR	F1	17
45	145	SW	SFR	F1	17
46	140	SW	SFR	F1	17
47	120	SW	SFR	F1	17
48	65	SW	SFR	F1	17
49	295	SW	SFR	F1	17
50	285	SW	SFR	F1	17
51	275	SW	SFR	F1	17
52	260	SW	SFR	F1	17
53	235	SW	SFR	F1	17
54	300	SW	SFR	F1	17
55	250	SW	SFR	F1	17
56	195	SW	SFR	F1	17
57	125	NE	SFR	F1	17
58	105	NE	SFR	F1	17
59	120	NE	SFR	F1	17
60	120	NE	SFR	F1	17
61	110	NE	SFR	F1	17
62	100	NE	SFR	F1	17
63	105	NE	SFR	F1	17
64	75	NE	SFR	F1	17
65	80	NE	SFR	F1	17
66	80	NE	SFR	F1	17
67	80	NE	SFR	F1	17
68	80	NE	SFR	F1	17
69	90	NE	SFR	F1	17
70	90	NE	SFR	F1	17

Notes:
1 To account for photographic interpretation limitations such as shadows, tree canopies, and horizontal accuracy of the aerial photography, Halff identified all habitable structures within a measured distance of 320 feet of the primary alternative route centerlines.
2 Direction represents the distance beginning from the habitable structure towards the nearest primary alternative route centerline.
3 Denotes single-family residence.
4 Denotes multi-family residence.

Table 4-3. Habitable Structures in the Vicinity of the Primary Alternative Routes

Habitable Structure	Distance[1]	Direction[2]	Description	Segment	Primary Alternative Route
71	105	NE	SFR	F1	17
72	130	NE	SFR	F1	17
73	125	NE	SFR	F1	17
74	130	NE	SFR	F1	17
75	125	NE	SFR	F1	17
76	135	NE	SFR	F1	17
77	135	NE	SFR	F1	17
78	125	NE	SFR	F1	17
79	115	NE	SFR	F1	17
80	130	NE	SFR	F1	17
81	100	NE	SFR	F1	17
82	95	NE	SFR	F1	17
83	120	NE	SFR	F1	17
84	185	NE	SFR	F1	17
85	230	NE	SFR	F1	17
86	275	NE	SFR	F1	17
87	320	NE	SFR	F1	17
88	310	NE	SFR	F1	17
89	270	NE	SFR	F1	17
90	285	NE	SFR	F1	17
91	290	NE	SFR	F1	17
92	320	NE	SFR	F1	17
93	275	NE	SFR	F1	17
94	290	NE	SFR	F1	17
95	240	NE	SFR	F1	17
96	315	NE	SFR	F1	17
97	275	NE	SFR	F1	17
98	235	NE	SFR	F1	17
99	285	NE	SFR	F1	17
100	245	NE	SFR	F1	17
101	310	NE	SFR	F1	17
102	265	NE	SFR	F1	17
103	265	NE	SFR	F1	17
104	250	NE	SFR	F1	17
105	225	NE	SFR	F1	17
106	185	NE	SFR	F1	17
107	140	NE	SFR	F1	17
108	295	E	SFR	F1	17

Notes:
1 To account for photographic interpretation limitations such as shadows, tree canopies, and horizontal accuracy of the aerial photography, Halff identified all habitable structures within a measured distance of 320 feet of the primary alternative route centerlines.
2 Direction represents the distance beginning from the habitable structure towards the nearest primary alternative route centerline.
3 Denotes single-family residence.
4 Denotes multi-family residence.

Table 4-3. Habitable Structures in the Vicinity of the Primary Alternative Routes

Habitable Structure	Distance[1]	Direction[2]	Description	Segment	Primary Alternative Route
109	235	E	SFR	F1	17
110	185	E	SFR	F1	17
111	300	E	SFR	F1	17
112	250	E	SFR	F1	17
113	195	E	SFR	F1	17
114	200	E	SFR	F1	17
115	205	E	SFR	F1	17
116	210	E	SFR	F1	17
117	210	E	SFR	F1	17
118	215	E	SFR	F1	17
119	230	E	SFR	F1	17
120	235	E	SFR	F1	17
121	255	E	SFR	F1	17
122	275	E	SFR	F1	17
123	300	E	SFR	F1	17
124	310	SW	SFR	D2	9, 14, 18, 21, 22
	305	SW	SFR	E1	2, 3, 4, 15, 16, 29
	310	SW	SFR	E2	2, 3, 4, 9, 14, 15, 16, 18, 21, 22, 29
125	245	SW	SFR	D2	9, 14, 18, 21, 22
	240	SW	SFR	E1	2, 3, 4, 15, 16, 29
	245	SW	SFR	E2	2, 3, 4, 9, 14, 15, 16, 18, 21, 22, 29
126	200	SW	SFR	D2	9, 14, 18, 21, 22
	200	SW	SFR	E1	2, 3, 4, 15, 16, 29
	195	SW	SFR	E2	2, 3, 4, 9, 14, 15, 16, 18, 21, 22, 29
127	230	W	SFR	D2	9, 14, 18, 21, 22
	230	W	SFR	E1	2, 3, 4, 15, 16, 29
	205	SW	SFR	E2	2, 3, 4, 9, 14, 15, 16, 18, 21, 22, 29
128	235	W	SFR	D2	9, 14, 18, 21, 22
	235	W	SFR	E1	2, 3, 4, 15, 16, 29
	190	SW	SFR	E2	2, 3, 4, 9, 14, 15, 16, 18, 21, 22, 29
129	255	W	SFR	D2	9, 14, 18, 21, 22
	255	W	SFR	E1	2, 3, 4, 15, 16, 29
	180	SW	SFR	E2	2, 3, 4, 9, 14, 15, 16, 18, 21, 22, 29
130	310	W	SFR	D2	9, 14, 18, 21, 22
	310	W	SFR	E1	2, 3, 4, 15, 16, 29
	205	SW	SFR	E2	2, 3, 4, 9, 14, 15, 16, 18, 21, 22, 29
131	175	SW	SFR	E2	2, 3, 4, 9, 14, 15, 16, 18, 21, 22, 29
132	185	SW	SFR	E2	2, 3, 4, 9, 14, 15, 16, 18, 21, 22, 29

Notes:
1 To account for photographic interpretation limitations such as shadows, tree canopies, and horizontal accuracy of the aerial photography, Halff identified all habitable structures within a measured distance of 320 feet of the primary alternative route centerlines.
2 Direction represents the distance beginning from the habitable structure towards the nearest primary alternative route centerline.
3 Denotes single-family residence.
4 Denotes multi-family residence.

Table 4-3. Habitable Structures in the Vicinity of the Primary Alternative Routes

Habitable Structure	Distance[1]	Direction[2]	Description	Segment	Primary Alternative Route
133	190	SW	SFR	E2	2, 3, 4, 9, 14, 15, 16, 18, 21, 22, 29
134	185	SW	SFR	E2	2, 3, 4, 9, 14, 15, 16, 18, 21, 22, 29
135	205	SW	SFR	E2	2, 3, 4, 9, 14, 15, 16, 18, 21, 22, 29
136	190	SW	SFR	E2	2, 3, 4, 9, 14, 15, 16, 18, 21, 22, 29
137	200	SW	SFR	E2	2, 3, 4, 9, 14, 15, 16, 18, 21, 22, 29
138	185	SW	SFR	E2	2, 3, 4, 9, 14, 15, 16, 18, 21, 22, 29
139	190	SW	SFR	E2	2, 3, 4, 9, 14, 15, 16, 18, 21, 22, 29
140	195	SW	SFR	E2	2, 3, 4, 9, 14, 15, 16, 18, 21, 22, 29
141	200	SW	SFR	E2	2, 3, 4, 9, 14, 15, 16, 18, 21, 22, 29
142	185	SW	SFR	E2	2, 3, 4, 9, 14, 15, 16, 18, 21, 22, 29
143	305	S	SFR	F2	2, 9, 15, 18, 21
	305	S	SFR	E3	3, 4, 14, 16, 22, 29
	200	SW	SFR	E2	2, 3, 4, 9, 14, 15, 16, 18, 21, 22, 29
144	245	S	SFR	F2	2, 9, 15, 18, 21
	245	S	SFR	E3	3, 4, 14, 16, 22, 29
	170	SW	SFR	E2	2, 3, 4, 9, 14, 15, 16, 18, 21, 22, 29
145	225	SW	SFR	F2	2, 9, 15, 18, 21
	225	SW	SFR	E3	3, 4, 14, 16, 22, 29
	185	SW	SFR	E2	2, 3, 4, 9, 14, 15, 16, 18, 21, 22, 29
146	270	SW	SFR	F2	2, 9, 15, 18, 21
	270	SW	SFR	E3	3, 4, 14, 16, 22, 29
	255	SW	SFR	E2	2, 3, 4, 9, 14, 15, 16, 18, 21, 22, 29
147	320	SW	SFR	E2	2, 3, 4, 9, 14, 15, 16, 18, 21, 22, 29
148	290	SW	SFR	F2	2, 9, 15, 18, 21
	290	SW	SFR	E3	3, 4, 14, 16, 22, 29
	290	SW	SFR	E2	2, 3, 4, 9, 14, 15, 16, 18, 21, 22, 29
149	225	SW	SFR	F2	2, 9, 15, 18, 21
	225	SW	SFR	E3	3, 4, 14, 16, 22, 29
	225	SW	SFR	E2	2, 3, 4, 9, 14, 15, 16, 18, 21, 22, 29
150	180	SW	SFR	F2	2, 9, 15, 18, 21
	200	W	SFR	E3	3, 4, 14, 16, 22, 29
	200	W	SFR	E2	2, 3, 4, 9, 14, 15, 16, 18, 21, 22, 29
151	195	SW	SFR	F2	2, 9, 15, 18, 21
	250	W	SFR	E3	3, 4, 14, 16, 22, 29
	255	W	SFR	E2	2, 3, 4, 9, 14, 15, 16, 18, 21, 22, 29
152	255	SW	SFR	F2	2, 9, 15, 18, 21
153	285	SW	SFR	F2	2, 9, 15, 18, 21
154	235	SW	SFR	F2	2, 9, 15, 18, 21

Notes:
1 To account for photographic interpretation limitations such as shadows, tree canopies, and horizontal accuracy of the aerial photography, Halff identified all habitable structures within a measured distance of 320 feet of the primary alternative route centerlines.
2 Direction represents the distance beginning from the habitable structure towards the nearest primary alternative route centerline.
3 Denotes single-family residence.
4 Denotes multi-family residence.

Table 4-3. Habitable Structures in the Vicinity of the Primary Alternative Routes

Habitable Structure	Distance[1]	Direction[2]	Description	Segment	Primary Alternative Route
155	190	SW	SFR	F2	2, 9, 15, 18, 21
156	170	SW	SFR	F2	2, 9, 15, 18, 21
157	175	SW	SFR	F2	2, 9, 15, 18, 21
158	170	SW	SFR	F2	2, 9, 15, 18, 21
159	170	SW	SFR	F2	2, 9, 15, 18, 21
160	170	SW	SFR	F2	2, 9, 15, 18, 21
161	175	SW	SFR	F2	2, 9, 15, 18, 21
162	180	SW	SFR	F2	2, 9, 15, 18, 21
163	175	SW	SFR	F2	2, 9, 15, 18, 21
164	165	SW	SFR	F2	2, 9, 15, 18, 21
165	160	SW	SFR	F2	2, 9, 15, 18, 21
166	160	SW	SFR	F2	2, 9, 15, 18, 21
167	170	SW	SFR	F2	2, 9, 15, 18, 21
168	160	SW	SFR	F2	2, 9, 15, 18, 21
169	160	SW	SFR	F2	2, 9, 15, 18, 21
170	160	SW	SFR	F2	2, 9, 15, 18, 21
171	150	SW	SFR	F2	2, 9, 15, 18, 21
172	145	SW	SFR	F2	2, 9, 15, 18, 21
173	145	S	SFR	F2	2, 9, 15, 18, 21
174	125	S	SFR	F2	2, 9, 15, 18, 21
175	135	S	SFR	F2	2, 9, 15, 18, 21
176	150	S	SFR	F2	2, 9, 15, 18, 21
177	150	S	SFR	F2	2, 9, 15, 18, 21
178	125	S	SFR	F2	2, 9, 15, 18, 21
179	115	S	SFR	F2	2, 9, 15, 18, 21
180	115	S	SFR	F2	2, 9, 15, 18, 21
181	150	S	SFR	F2	2, 9, 15, 18, 21
182	245	S	SFR	F2	2, 9, 15, 18, 21
183	295	S	SFR	F2	2, 9, 15, 18, 21
184	295	S	SFR	F2	2, 9, 15, 18, 21
185	310	S	SFR	F2	2, 9, 15, 18, 21
186	310	S	SFR	F2	2, 9, 15, 18, 21
187	315	S	SFR	F2	2, 9, 15, 18, 21
188	315	S	SFR	F2	2, 9, 15, 18, 21
189	260	W	SFR	F1	17
190	195	W	SFR	F1	17
191	135	W	SFR	F1	17
192	75	W	SFR	F1	17

Notes:
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2 Direction represents the distance beginning from the habitable structure towards the nearest primary alternative route centerline.
3 Denotes single-family residence.
4 Denotes multi-family residence.

Table 4-3. Habitable Structures in the Vicinity of the Primary Alternative Routes

Habitable Structure	Distance[1]	Direction[2]	Description	Segment	Primary Alternative Route
193	90	W	SFR	F1	17
194	95	W	SFR	F1	17
195	90	W	SFR	F1	17
196	110	W	SFR	F1	17
197	105	W	SFR	F1	17
198	105	W	SFR	F1	17
199	100	W	SFR	F1	17
200	100	W	SFR	F1	17
201	75	W	SFR	F1	17
202	235	W	SFR	F1	17
203	295	W	SFR	F1	17
204	245	W	SFR	F1	17
205	295	W	SFR	F1	17
206	265	W	SFR	F1	17
207	250	W	SFR	F1	17
208	300	W	SFR	F1	17
209	135	W	SFR	F1	17
210	220	W	SFR	F1	17
211	265	W	SFR	F1	17
212	320	W	SFR	F1	17
213	290	W	SFR	F1	17
214	235	W	SFR	F1	17
215	180	W	SFR	F1	17
216	70	W	SFR	F1	17
217	70	W	SFR	F1	17
218	85	W	SFR	F1	17
219	85	W	SFR	F1	17
220	90	W	SFR	F1	17
221	85	W	SFR	F1	17
222	80	W	SFR	F1	17
223	85	W	SFR	F1	17
224	80	W	SFR	F1	17
225	270	S	SFR	F2	2, 9, 15, 18, 21
	90	W	SFR	F1	17
	270	S	SFR	G1	2, 9, 15, 17, 18, 21
226	235	SW	SFR	F2	2, 9, 15, 18, 21
	125	W	SFR	F1	17
	220	S	SFR	G1	2, 9, 15, 17, 18, 21

Notes:
1 To account for photographic interpretation limitations such as shadows, tree canopies, and horizontal accuracy of the aerial photography, Halff identified all habitable structures within a measured distance of 320 feet of the primary alternative route centerlines.
2 Direction represents the distance beginning from the habitable structure towards the nearest primary alternative route centerline.
3 Denotes single-family residence.
4 Denotes multi-family residence.

Table 4-3. Habitable Structures in the Vicinity of the Primary Alternative Routes

Habitable Structure	Distance[1]	Direction[2]	Description	Segment	Primary Alternative Route
227	235	SW	SFR	F2	2, 9, 15, 18, 21
	160	W	SFR	F1	17
	190	S	SFR	G1	2, 9, 15, 17, 18, 21
228	190	SW	SFR	F2	2, 9, 15, 18, 21
	125	W	SFR	F1	17
	160	S	SFR	G1	2, 9, 15, 17, 18, 21
229	250	SW	SFR	F2	2, 9, 15, 18, 21
	215	W	SFR	F1	17
	175	S	SFR	G1	2, 9, 15, 17, 18, 21
230	295	SW	SFR	F2	2, 9, 15, 18, 21
	270	W	SFR	F1	17
	180	S	SFR	G1	2, 9, 15, 17, 18, 21
231	185	S	SFR	G1	2, 9, 15, 17, 18, 21
232	245	W	SFR	F1	17
233	300	W	SFR	F1	17
234	245	W	SFR	F1	17
235	245	W	SFR	F1	17
236	245	W	SFR	F1	17
237	245	W	SFR	F1	17
238	190	S	SFR	G1	2, 9, 15, 17, 18, 21
239	190	S	SFR	G1	2, 9, 15, 17, 18, 21
240	195	S	SFR	G1	2, 9, 15, 17, 18, 21
241	190	S	SFR	G1	2, 9, 15, 17, 18, 21
242	185	S	SFR	G1	2, 9, 15, 17, 18, 21
243	175	S	SFR	G1	2, 9, 15, 17, 18, 21
244	220	S	SFR	G1	2, 9, 15, 17, 18, 21
245	310	S	SFR	G1	2, 9, 15, 17, 18, 21
246	310	S	SFR	G1	2, 9, 15, 17, 18, 21
247	260	S	SFR	G1	2, 9, 15, 17, 18, 21
248	205	S	SFR	G1	2, 9, 15, 17, 18, 21
249	110	S	SFR	G1	2, 9, 15, 17, 18, 21
250	115	S	SFR	G1	2, 9, 15, 17, 18, 21
251	135	S	SFR	G1	2, 9, 15, 17, 18, 21
252	120	S	SFR	G1	2, 9, 15, 17, 18, 21
253	120	S	SFR	G1	2, 9, 15, 17, 18, 21
254	105	S	SFR	G1	2, 9, 15, 17, 18, 21
255	105	S	SFR	G1	2, 9, 15, 17, 18, 21
256	170	S	SFR	G1	2, 9, 15, 17, 18, 21

Notes:
1 To account for photographic interpretation limitations such as shadows, tree canopies, and horizontal accuracy of the aerial photography, Halff identified all habitable structures within a measured distance of 320 feet of the primary alternative route centerlines.
2 Direction represents the distance beginning from the habitable structure towards the nearest primary alternative route centerline.
3 Denotes single-family residence.
4 Denotes multi-family residence.

Table 4-3. Habitable Structures in the Vicinity of the Primary Alternative Routes

Habitable Structure	Distance[1]	Direction[2]	Description	Segment	Primary Alternative Route
257	240	S	SFR	G1	2, 9, 15, 17, 18, 21
258	295	S	SFR	G1	2, 9, 15, 17, 18, 21
259	270	S	SFR	G1	2, 9, 15, 17, 18, 21
260	270	S	SFR	G1	2, 9, 15, 17, 18, 21
261	130	S	Educational	G1	2, 9, 15, 17, 18, 21
262	235	S	SFR	G1	2, 9, 15, 17, 18, 21
263	245	S	SFR	G1	2, 9, 15, 17, 18, 21
264	265	S	SFR	G1	2, 9, 15, 17, 18, 21
265	275	S	SFR	G1	2, 9, 15, 17, 18, 21
266	285	S	SFR	G1	2, 9, 15, 17, 18, 21
267	305	S	SFR	G1	2, 9, 15, 17, 18, 21
268	315	S	SFR	G1	2, 9, 15, 17, 18, 21
269	265	S	SFR	G1	2, 9, 15, 17, 18, 21
270	175	S	SFR	G1	2, 9, 15, 17, 18, 21
271	105	S	SFR	G1	2, 9, 15, 17, 18, 21
272	110	S	SFR	G1	2, 9, 15, 17, 18, 21
273	115	S	SFR	G1	2, 9, 15, 17, 18, 21
274	110	S	SFR	G1	2, 9, 15, 17, 18, 21
275	125	S	SFR	G1	2, 9, 15, 17, 18, 21
276	125	S	SFR	G1	2, 9, 15, 17, 18, 21
277	145	S	SFR	G1	2, 9, 15, 17, 18, 21
278	160	S	SFR	G1	2, 9, 15, 17, 18, 21
279	185	S	SFR	G1	2, 9, 15, 17, 18, 21
280	205	S	SFR	G1	2, 9, 15, 17, 18, 21
281	225	S	SFR	G1	2, 9, 15, 17, 18, 21
282	250	S	SFR	G1	2, 9, 15, 17, 18, 21
283	310	S	SFR	G1	2, 9, 15, 17, 18, 21
284	320	S	SFR	G1	2, 9, 15, 17, 18, 21
285	270	S	SFR	G1	2, 9, 15, 17, 18, 21
286	285	S	SFR	G1	2, 9, 15, 17, 18, 21
287	295	SW	Commercial	G5	9, 18
	295	SW	Commercial	G3	15, 17
	290	SW	Commercial	G2	9, 15, 17, 18
288	240	N	Commercial	D2	9, 14, 18, 21, 22
289	310	E	SFR	C2	1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31
290	240	E	SFR	C2	1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31
291	175	E	SFR	C2	1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31

Notes:
1 To account for photographic interpretation limitations such as shadows, tree canopies, and horizontal accuracy of the aerial photography, Halff identified all habitable structures within a measured distance of 320 feet of the primary alternative route centerlines.
2 Direction represents the distance beginning from the habitable structure towards the nearest primary alternative route centerline.
3 Denotes single-family residence.
4 Denotes multi-family residence.

Table 4-3. Habitable Structures in the Vicinity of the Primary Alternative Routes

Habitable Structure	Distance[1]	Direction[2]	Description	Segment	Primary Alternative Route
292	130	E	SFR	C2	1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31
293	110	E	SFR	C2	1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31
294	80	E	SFR	C2	1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31
295	75	E	SFR	C2	1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31
296	75	E	SFR	C2	1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31
297	275	E	SFR	C2	1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31
298	295	E	SFR	C2	1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31
299	240	SE	SFR	C3	5, 6, 19, 23
	150	E	SFR	C2	1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31
	240	SE	SFR	D3	1, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 20, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31
300	210	E	SFR	C3	5, 6, 19, 23
	180	E	SFR	C2	1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31
	210	E	SFR	D3	1, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 20, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31
301	160	E	SFR	C3	5, 6, 19, 23
	160	E	SFR	C2	1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31
	160	E	SFR	D3	1, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 20, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31
302	155	E	SFR	C3	5, 6, 19, 23
	155	E	SFR	C2	1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31
	155	E	SFR	D3	1, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 20, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31
303	165	NE	SFR	C3	5, 6, 19, 23
	170	NE	SFR	C2	1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31
	170	NE	SFR	D3	1, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 20, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31
304	170	NE	SFR	C3	5, 6, 19, 23
	180	NE	SFR	C2	1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31
	180	NE	SFR	D3	1, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 20, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31
305	175	NE	SFR	C3	5, 6, 19, 23
	205	NE	SFR	C2	1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31
	205	NE	SFR	D3	1, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 20, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31
306	190	NE	SFR	C3	5, 6, 19, 23

Notes:
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2 Direction represents the distance beginning from the habitable structure towards the nearest primary alternative route centerline.
3 Denotes single-family residence.
4 Denotes multi-family residence.

Table 4-3. Habitable Structures in the Vicinity of the Primary Alternative Routes

Habitable Structure	Distance[1]	Direction[2]	Description	Segment	Primary Alternative Route
	270	N	SFR	C2	1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31
	270	N	SFR	D3	1, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 20, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31
307	255	NE	SFR	C3	5, 6, 19, 23
308	265	E	SFR	C3	5, 6, 19, 23
309	285	E	SFR	C3	5, 6, 19, 23
310	295	E	SFR	C3	5, 6, 19, 23
311	315	E	SFR	C3	5, 6, 19, 23
312	265	S	Commercial	H1	3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31
313	280	SW	SFR	H2	12, 24
314	230	SW	SFR	H2	12, 24
315	250	SW	SFR	H2	12, 24
316	240	SW	SFR	H2	12, 24
317	230	SW	SFR	H2	12, 24
318	240	SW	SFR	H2	12, 24
319	230	SW	SFR	H2	12, 24
320	255	SW	SFR	H2	12, 24
321	265	SW	SFR	H2	12, 24
322	255	SW	SFR	H2	12, 24
323	260	W	SFR	H2	12, 24
324	260	W	SFR	H2	12, 24
325	255	W	SFR	H2	12, 24
326	290	W	SFR	H2	12, 24
327	235	E	SFR	G4	2, 21
328	220	E	SFR	G4	2, 21
329	240	E	SFR	G4	2, 21
330	270	E	SFR	G4	2, 21
331	290	E	SFR	G4	2, 21
332	320	E	SFR	G4	2, 21
333	285	N	SFR	I2	3, 12, 14, 16, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27
334	260	N	SFR	I2	3, 12, 14, 16, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27
335	265	N	SFR	I2	3, 12, 14, 16, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27
336	295	N	SFR	I2	3, 12, 14, 16, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27
337	270	N	SFR	I2	3, 12, 14, 16, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27
338	310	NE	SFR	I3	3, 9, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27
	310	NE	SFR	G5	9, 18
	270	N	SFR	I2	3, 12, 14, 16, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27
339	280	NE	SFR	I3	3, 9, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27

Notes:
1 To account for photographic interpretation limitations such as shadows, tree canopies, and horizontal accuracy of the aerial photography, Halff identified all habitable structures within a measured distance of 320 feet of the primary alternative route centerlines.
2 Direction represents the distance beginning from the habitable structure towards the nearest primary alternative route centerline.
3 Denotes single-family residence.
4 Denotes multi-family residence.

Table 4-3. Habitable Structures in the Vicinity of the Primary Alternative Routes

Habitable Structure	Distance[1]	Direction[2]	Description	Segment	Primary Alternative Route
	280	NE	SFR	G5	9, 18
	255	N	SFR	I2	3, 12, 14, 16, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27
340	285	N	SFR	I3	3, 9, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27
	285	N	SFR	G5	9, 18
	280	N	SFR	I2	3, 12, 14, 16, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27
341	220	W	SFR	J1	8
342	200	W	SFR	J1	8
343	155	W	SFR	J1	8
344	135	W	SFR	J1	8
345	155	W	SFR	J1	8
346	135	W	SFR	J1	8
347	140	W	SFR	J1	8
348	155	W	SFR	J1	8
349	160	W	SFR	J1	8
350	135	W	SFR	J1	8
351	135	W	SFR	J1	8
352	150	W	SFR	J1	8
353	135	W	SFR	J1	8
354	130	W	SFR	J1	8
355	135	W	SFR	J1	8
356	130	W	SFR	J1	8
357	145	W	SFR	J1	8
358	130	W	SFR	J1	8
359	140	W	SFR	J1	8
360	155	W	SFR	J1	8
361	135	W	SFR	J1	8
362	145	W	SFR	J1	8
363	130	W	SFR	J1	8
364	150	W	SFR	J1	8
365	155	W	SFR	J1	8
366	140	W	SFR	J1	8
367	130	W	SFR	J1	8
368	135	W	SFR	J1	8
369	155	W	SFR	J1	8
370	160	W	SFR	J1	8
371	145	W	SFR	J1	8
372	135	W	SFR	J1	8
373	165	W	SFR	J1	8

Notes:
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3 Denotes single-family residence.
4 Denotes multi-family residence.

Table 4-3. Habitable Structures in the Vicinity of the Primary Alternative Routes

Habitable Structure	Distance[1]	Direction[2]	Description	Segment	Primary Alternative Route
374	160	W	SFR	J1	8
375	150	W	SFR	J1	8
376	160	W	SFR	J1	8
377	180	W	SFR	J1	8
378	165	W	SFR	J1	8
379	180	W	SFR	J1	8
380	165	W	SFR	J1	8
381	185	W	SFR	J1	8
382	175	W	SFR	J1	8
383	180	W	SFR	J1	8
384	195	W	SFR	J1	8
385	180	W	SFR	J1	8
386	185	W	SFR	J1	8
387	205	W	SFR	J1	8
388	180	W	SFR	J1	8
389	195	W	SFR	J1	8
390	185	W	SFR	J1	8
391	175	W	SFR	J1	8
392	180	W	SFR	J1	8
393	200	W	SFR	J1	8
394	200	W	SFR	J1	8
395	240	W	SFR	J1	8
396	265	W	SFR	J1	8
397	315	W	SFR	J1	8
398	285	W	SFR	J1	8
399	285	W	SFR	J1	8
400	285	W	SFR	J1	8
401	285	W	SFR	J1	8
402	285	W	SFR	J1	8
403	285	W	SFR	J1	8
404	285	W	SFR	J1	8
405	285	W	SFR	J1	8
406	290	W	SFR	J1	8
407	290	W	SFR	J1	8
408	290	W	SFR	J1	8
409	290	W	SFR	J1	8
410	290	W	SFR	J1	8
411	285	W	SFR	J1	8

Notes:
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2 Direction represents the distance beginning from the habitable structure towards the nearest primary alternative route centerline.
3 Denotes single-family residence.
4 Denotes multi-family residence.

Table 4-3. Habitable Structures in the Vicinity of the Primary Alternative Routes

Habitable Structure	Distance[1]	Direction[2]	Description	Segment	Primary Alternative Route
412	285	W	SFR	J1	8
413	285	W	SFR	J1	8
414	285	W	SFR	J1	8
415	285	W	SFR	J1	8
416	285	W	SFR	J1	8
417	285	W	SFR	J1	8
418	285	W	SFR	J1	8
419	285	W	SFR	J1	8
420	285	W	SFR	J1	8
421	285	W	SFR	J1	8
422	290	W	SFR	J1	8
423	290	W	SFR	J1	8
424	295	W	SFR	J1	8
425	295	W	SFR	J1	8
426	300	W	SFR	J1	8
427	305	W	SFR	J1	8
428	305	W	SFR	J1	8
429	310	W	SFR	J1	8
430	315	W	SFR	J1	8
431	315	W	SFR	J1	8
432	130	S	SFR	I5	14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27
433	110	S	SFR	I5	14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27
434	245	S	SFR	I5	14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27
435	285	S	SFR	I5	14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27
436	215	S	SFR	I5	14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27
437	265	S	SFR	I5	14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27
438	265	S	SFR	I5	14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27
439	290	S	SFR	I5	14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27
440	235	W	SFR	J2	3, 9, 12, 19
441	205	W	SFR	J2	3, 9, 12, 19
442	170	W	SFR	J2	3, 9, 12, 19
443	260	W	SFR	J2	3, 9, 12, 19
444	100	W	SFR	J2	3, 9, 12, 19
445	115	W	SFR	J2	3, 9, 12, 19
446	235	SW	SFR	C5	1, 5, 7, 11, 13, 19, 28

Notes:
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2 Direction represents the distance beginning from the habitable structure towards the nearest primary alternative route centerline.
3 Denotes single-family residence.
4 Denotes multi-family residence.

Table 4-3. Habitable Structures in the Vicinity of the Primary Alternative Routes

Habitable Structure	Distance[1]	Direction[2]	Description	Segment	Primary Alternative Route
447	290	SW	SFR	C5	1, 5, 7, 11, 13, 19, 28
448	310	SW	SFR	C5	1, 5, 7, 11, 13, 19, 28
449	270	S	Commercial	C5	1, 5, 7, 11, 13, 19, 28
450	270	S	Commercial	C5	1, 5, 7, 11, 13, 19, 28
451	265	S	Commercial	C5	1, 5, 7, 11, 13, 19, 28
452	255	S	Commercial	C5	1, 5, 7, 11, 13, 19, 28
453	120	S	Commercial	C5	1, 5, 7, 11, 13, 19, 28
454	315	S	MFR	C5	1, 5, 7, 11, 13, 19, 28
455	310	S	MFR	C5	1, 5, 7, 11, 13, 19, 28
456	310	S	MFR	C5	1, 5, 7, 11, 13, 19, 28
457	315	S	MFR	C5	1, 5, 7, 11, 13, 19, 28
458	320	S	MFR	C5	1, 5, 7, 11, 13, 19, 28
459	255	NE	MFR	H7	2, 4, 6, 10, 29, 30, 31
460	145	N	Commercial	C6	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 19, 28, 29, 30, 31
461	95	S	SFR	C7	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 28, 29, 30, 31
462	315	S	SFR	C7	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 28, 29, 30, 31
463	310	S	SFR	C7	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 28, 29, 30, 31
464	310	S	SFR	C7	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 28, 29, 30, 31
465	285	S	SFR	C7	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 28, 29, 30, 31
466	285	S	SFR	C7	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 28, 29, 30, 31
467	290	S	SFR	C7	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 28, 29, 30, 31
468	290	S	SFR	C7	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 28, 29, 30, 31
469	270	S	SFR	C7	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 28, 29, 30, 31
470	260	S	SFR	C7	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 28, 29, 30, 31
471	250	S	SFR	C7	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 28, 29, 30, 31
472	255	S	SFR	C7	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 28, 29, 30, 31
473	240	S	SFR	C7	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 28, 29, 30, 31
474	230	S	SFR	C7	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 28, 29, 30, 31
475	215	S	SFR	C7	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 28, 29, 30, 31
476	225	S	SFR	C7	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 28, 29, 30, 31
477	205	S	SFR	C7	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 28, 29, 30, 31

Notes:
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4 Denotes multi-family residence.

Table 4-3. Habitable Structures in the Vicinity of the Primary Alternative Routes

Habitable Structure	Distance[1]	Direction[2]	Description	Segment	Primary Alternative Route
478	210	S	SFR	C7	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 28, 29, 30, 31
479	240	S	SFR	C7	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 28, 29, 30, 31
480	285	N	Commercial	C8	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13
481	290	S	SFR	C8	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13
482	265	S	SFR	C8	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13
483	200	S	SFR	C8	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13
484	155	S	SFR	C8	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13
485	130	S	SFR	C8	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13
486	125	S	SFR	C8	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13
487	210	S	SFR	C8	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13
488	225	S	SFR	C8	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13
489	255	S	SFR	C8	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13
490	285	S	SFR	C8	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13
491	315	S	SFR	C8	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13
492	250	S	SFR	C8	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13
493	310	S	SFR	C8	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13
494	210	S	SFR	C8	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13
495	240	S	SFR	C8	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13
496	290	S	SFR	C8	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13
497	275	S	SFR	C8	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13
498	290	S	SFR	C8	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13
499	270	S	SFR	C8	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13
500	290	S	SFR	C8	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13

[END OF TABLE 4-3]

Notes:
1 To account for photographic interpretation limitations such as shadows, tree canopies, and horizontal accuracy of the aerial photography, Halff identified all habitable structures within a measured distance of 320 feet of the primary alternative route centerlines.
2 Direction represents the distance beginning from the habitable structure towards the nearest primary alternative route centerline.
3 Denotes single-family residence.
4 Denotes multi-family residence.

Appendix D

Table 4-4. Electronic Communication Towers in the Vicinity of the Primary Alternative Routes

Facility ID	Installation Type	Licensee	Segment	Distance (ft)	Direction to Segment	Primary Alternative Routes
AM Installations Within 10,000 ft						
Facility ID	**Installation Type**	**Licensee**	**Segment**	**Distance (ft)**	**Direction to Segment**	**Primary Alternative Routes**
FM Installations Within 2,000 ft						
Tower 1	FM	AF GROUP LLC	A1	870	W	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31
			A2	340	S	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 28, 29
			A3	940	SW	9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 30, 31
			A4	1330	S	12, 13, 26, 27, 31
			A5	1835	S	9, 10, 11, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 30
			B1	405	SE	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 29
			B2	405	SE	1, 14, 28
			B3	990	E	5, 6, 7, 8, 18, 19, 20
			B4	1330	S	1, 12, 13, 14, 26, 27, 28, 31
			C1	1670	SE	1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14, 18, 19, 20, 26, 27, 28, 31
			D1	990	E	2, 3, 4, 15, 16, 17, 29
Facility ID	**Installation Type**	**Licensee**	**Segment**	**Distance (ft)**	**Direction to Segment**	**Primary Alternative Routes**
Other Electronic Installations Within 2,000 ft						
Tower 1	Cellular	AT&T Mobility Spectrum LLC	A1	870	W	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31
			A2	340	S	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 28, 29
			A3	940	SW	9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 30, 31
			A4	1330	S	12, 13, 26, 27, 31
			A5	1835	S	9, 10, 11, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 30
			B1	405	SE	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 29
			B2	405	SE	1, 14, 28
			B3	990	E	5, 6, 7, 8, 18, 19, 20
			B4	1330	S	1, 12, 13, 14, 26, 27, 28, 31
			C1	1670	SE	1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14, 18, 19, 20, 26, 27, 28, 31
			D1	990	E	2, 3, 4, 15, 16, 17, 29

Appendix D

Table 4-4. Electronic Communication Towers in the Vicinity of the Primary Alternative Routes

Facility ID	Installation Type	Licensee	Segment	Distance (ft)	Direction to Segment	Primary Alternative Routes
Tower 2	Unknown	Unknown	A1	825	W	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31
			A2	160	S	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 28, 29
			A3	845	W	9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 30, 31
			A4	1165	S	12, 13, 26, 27, 31
			A5	1645	S	9, 10, 11, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 30
			B1	305	SE	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 29
			B2	305	SE	1, 14, 28
			B3	990	E	5, 6, 7, 8, 18, 19, 20
			B4	1165	S	1, 12, 13, 14, 26, 27, 28, 31
			C1	1560	SE	1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14, 18, 19, 20, 26, 27, 28, 31
			D1	990	E	2, 3, 4, 15, 16, 17, 29
Tower 3	Microwave	CPS Energy	A1	955	W	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31
			A2	205	S	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 28, 29
			A3	985	W	9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 30, 31
			A4	1175	S	12, 13, 26, 27, 31
			A5	1725	S	9, 10, 11, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 30
			B1	240	SE	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 29
			B2	240	SE	1, 14, 28
			B3	865	E	5, 6, 7, 8, 18, 19, 20
			B4	1175	S	1, 12, 13, 14, 26, 27, 28, 31
			C1	1505	SE	1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14, 18, 19, 20, 26, 27, 28, 31
			D1	865	E	2, 3, 4, 15, 16, 17, 29
Tower 4	Unknown	Unknown	D1	2000	S	2, 3, 4, 15, 16, 17, 29
			E1	2000	S	2, 3, 4, 15, 16, 29
			F1	1855	S	17
Source: FCC, 2025.						

[END OF TABLE 4-4]

Table 4-5. Parks and Recreational Areas in the Vicinity of the Primary Alternative Routes

Name	Owner/Organization	Description	Segment	Distance (ft)	Direction to Segment	Primary Alternative Route
Lucille & George Ensley Nature Trail	University of Texas System	Unpaved walking trails	A3	710	NE	9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 30, 31
			A4	870	E	12, 13, 26, 27, 31
			A5	870	E	9, 10, 11, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 30
Hidden Bluffs at TRP Community Park and Pool	Texas Research Park HOA	Community pool and playground for HOA residents	A5	730	NE	9, 10, 11, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 30
Ladera Playground	Ladera Master Community, Inc.	Playground with picnic area	C2	970	NE	1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31
			C3	775	E	5, 6, 19, 23
			D3	970	NE	1, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 20, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31
Lucas Creek Trail System	LADERA I LLC	Unpaved walking trails	C3	0	-	5, 6, 19, 23
			C4	510	NE	1, 8, 10, 11, 13, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30
			C5	985	E	1, 5, 7, 11, 13, 19, 28
			D5	985	E	1, 6, 7, 11, 13, 23, 28
Golf Club of Texas - San Antonio	Golf Club of Texas Partners, LLC	Membership-based golf course	C3	990	NW	5, 6, 19, 23
			C4	950	NW	1, 8, 10, 11, 13, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30
			C5	435	W	1, 5, 7, 11, 13, 19, 28
			D5	935	NW	1, 6, 7, 11, 13, 23, 28
			D6	890	NW	6, 7, 8, 10, 23, 25, 26, 27, 30
			E4	930	N	3, 4, 7, 12, 14, 16, 20, 22, 24, 29, 31
			H1	530	N	3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31
			H2	530	N	12, 24
			H3	525	N	3, 8, 14, 16, 20, 22, 25, 26
			H5	0	-	4, 6, 10, 23, 27, 29, 30, 31
			H6	50	NE	2, 23, 27
			H7	50	NE	2, 4, 6, 10, 29, 30, 31
Villages of Briggs Ranch Apartments Dog Park and Pet Spa	BT-JV PBR LLC	Dog park and pet wash station for apartment residents	C5	430	S	1, 5, 7, 11, 13, 19, 28
			C6	885	SE	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 19, 28, 29, 30, 31
			H7	390	NE	2, 4, 6, 10, 29, 30, 31
			J1	795	E	8
Villages of Briggs Ranch Apartments Splash Park	BT-JV PBR LLC	Splash pad for apartment residents	C5	485	S	1, 5, 7, 11, 13, 19, 28
Villages of Briggs Ranch Apartments Pool	BT-JV PBR LLC	Community pool, grill, and outdoor seating for apartment residents	C5	525	S	1, 5, 7, 11, 13, 19, 28

Table 4-5. Parks and Recreational Areas in the Vicinity of the Primary Alternative Routes

Name	Owner/Organization	Description	Segment	Distance (ft)	Direction to Segment	Primary Alternative Route
Whisper Falls Community Center	Whisper Falls HOA	Community pool, gym, playground, splash pad, basketball court, and outdoor seating for HOA residents	C5	550	N	1, 5, 7, 11, 13, 19, 28
Park at Briggs Ranch Apartments Pool	BT-JV PBR LLC	Community pool and outdoor seating for apartment residents	C5	975	S	1, 5, 7, 11, 13, 19, 28
Life Center Christian Fellowship Sports Fields	Life Center Christian Fellowship; Life Chapel, Inc.	Playground, pavilion, soccer field, and baseball field	C6	530	N	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 19, 28, 29, 30, 31
			C7	925	NE	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 28, 29, 30, 31
			J2	925	NE	3, 9, 12, 19
Eleven West Apartments Pool	BES ELEVEN WEST FUND XIII LLC ET AL	Community pool, grill, and outdoor seating for apartment residents	C6	670	N	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 19, 28, 29, 30, 31
			C7	705	N	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 28, 29, 30, 31
			J2	705	N	3, 9, 12, 19
Harlach Farms Playground and Pool	Harlach Farms HOA	Community pool, playground, and outdoor seating for HOA residents	C7	555	SE	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 28, 29, 30, 31
West Pointe Gardens Amenity Center and Park	WPGL, LLC	Basketball court, tennis court, playground, and picnic tables for HOA residents	C8	855	S	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13
			J3	660	W	28, 29, 30, 31
Arcadia Ridge HOA Amenity Center and Trail Area	Arcadia Ridge HOA	Unpaved walking trail, community pool, and playground for HOA residents	D2	940	SW	9, 14, 18, 21, 22
			E1	875	SW	2, 3, 4, 15, 16, 29
			E2	940	SW	2, 3, 4, 9, 14, 15, 16, 18, 21, 22, 29
			F1	0	-	17
			F2	100	S	2, 9, 15, 18, 21
			G1	95	S	2, 9, 15, 17, 18, 21
Briggs Ranch Golf Club	Hana Golf, LLC	Membership-based golf course	D6	705	SW	6, 7, 8, 10, 23, 25, 26, 27, 30
			E4	180	SW	3, 4, 7, 12, 14, 16, 20, 22, 24, 29, 31
			G1	590	N	2, 9, 15, 17, 18, 21
			G4	545	E	2, 21
			H1	705	SW	3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31
			H2	740	SW	12, 24
Esperanza Pool	Lynd Living Esperanza Apartments, LLC	Community Pool with outdoor seating for apartment residents	F1	515	SW	17
Esperanza Dog Park	Lynd Living Esperanza Apartments, LLC	Dog park with pet wash station for apartment residents	F1	545	SW	17

Table 4-5. Parks and Recreational Areas in the Vicinity of the Primary Alternative Routes

Name	Owner/Organization	Description	Segment	Distance (ft)	Direction to Segment	Primary Alternative Route
Blue Skies of Texas Driving Range and Putting Green	BST Senior Living West, Inc.	Driving range and putting green for retirement community residents	G3	780	N	15, 17
			I3	710	N	3, 9, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27
			I4	780	N	3, 9, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27
Blue Skies of Texas Recreation Complex	BST Senior Living West, Inc.	Sport courts for playing pickleball, tennis, basketball, and bocce for retirement community residents	J2	695	E	3, 9, 12, 19
Iglesia Comunidad Cristiana Recreational Area	Iglesia Comunidad Cristiana	Playground and picnic area	I4	710	SW	3, 9, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27
			I5	275	S	14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27
			J2	710	SW	3, 9, 12, 19

[END OF TABLE 4-5]

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Appendix D

Table 4-6. Archeological Sites in the Vicinity of the Primary Alternative Routes

Site Trinomial	Distance in Feet from Centerline	Primary Alternative Routes[1]
41BX1397	415	2, 3, 4, 15, 16, 17, 29
	445	5, 6, 7, 8, 18, 19, 20
	805	1, 14, 28
41BX1607	45	15, 17
	115	9, 18
41BX1684	355	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 28, 29
	665	9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 30, 31
41BX1711	900	28, 29, 30, 31
41BX1822	555	5, 6, 19, 23
41BX1826	**0**	**1, 5, 6, 7, 11, 13, 19, 23, 28**
	385	8,10, 25, 26, 27, 30
41BX1827	290	5, 6, 19, 23
	850	1, 8, 10, 11, 13, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30
	930	7
41BX1971	270	9, 15, 17, 18
41BX1972	945	9, 15, 17, 18
	995	2, 21
41BX2063	**0**	**9, 15, 17, 18**
	920	3, 12, 14, 16, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27
41BX2064	**0**	**15, 17**
41BX2278	315	3, 8, 12, 14, 16, 20, 22, 24, 25, 26
	550	2, 23, 27
	690	4, 6, 10, 29, 30, 31
	885	21
41BX2279	**0**	**2, 21**
	505	3, 8, 12, 14, 16, 20, 22, 24, 25, 26
	535	23, 27
41BX2280	660	3, 8, 12, 14, 16, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27
	760	2
41BX2281	270	9, 18
41BX2282	**0**	**1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 19, 28, 29, 30, 31**
41BX2409	215	1, 5, 7, 11, 13, 19, 28
41BX2480	160	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 19, 28, 29, 30, 31
41BX2481	160	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 19, 28, 29, 30, 31
41BX2482	155	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 19, 28, 29, 30, 31
41BX2491	70	3, 9, 12, 19
41BX2509	330	2, 21
41BX2608	345	3, 8, 14, 16, 20, 22, 25, 26
	670	4, 6, 10, 23, 27, 29, 30, 31
	690	12, 24
41BX2609	**0**	**2, 4, 6, 10, 29, 30, 31**
	295	8
	700	1, 5, 7, 11, 13, 19, 28
	730	23, 27
41BX2610	**0**	**8**

Note: Bold entries will be crossed by 100-foot-wide ROW.
[1.] Nearest alternate route segment to sensitive cultural resource sites are not provided for protection of the sites.

[END OF TABLE 4-6]

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