

Appendix A

Table A.1 KOREPlex Facility Project-Required Federal, State, and Local Permits and Authorizations

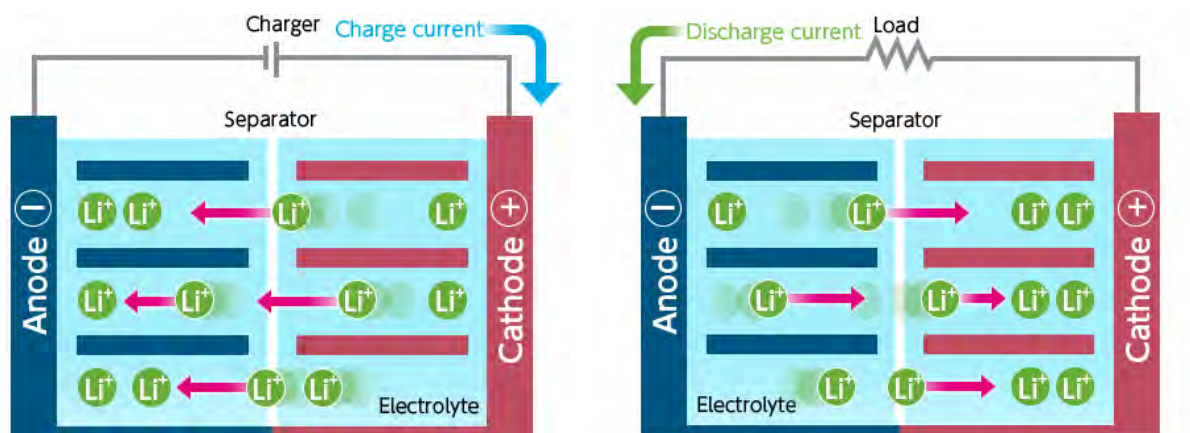
Permit/Approval	Permitting Agency or Office	Status
Migratory Bird Special-Purpose Permit	US Fish and Wildlife Service	Complete; issued September 2022; reissued April 2023.
Section 106 National Historic Preservation Act Clearance	US DOE/State Historic Preservation Office	Complete. There are no adverse impacts on properties eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Determination issued October 2022.
Minor-Source Air Permit	Maricopa County	Permit application is being prepared; anticipated for submittal in the third quarter of 2023.
Arizona Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Notice of Intent/Construction General Permit	Maricopa County	Coverage issued December 2022.
Floodplain Use Permit	Maricopa County	Issued July 2022.
Dust Control Permit	Maricopa County	Issued December 2022.
At-Risk Grading Permit	City of Buckeye	Issued December 2022.
Jurisdictional determination (Clean Water Act Section 404)	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	Corps concurred that there are no waters of the U.S. or wetlands in September 2022.
Arizona Notice of Intent to Clear Land	Arizona Department of Agriculture	Issued June 2022.
Conditional Letter of Map Revision	Federal Emergency Management Agency	Not needed for Phase 1; will prepare application in advance of Phase 2.
Local building permits (e.g., grading, building, occupancy)	City of Buckeye	In progress.
License to Construct	Roosevelt Irrigation District	Issued June 2022.
License to Construct	Buckeye Water Conservation and Drainage District	City of Buckeye to design, construct, and permit roadway and offsite water line.

APPENDIX B BATTERY BASICS

A battery cell includes electrodes (cathode and anode), the electrolyte solution, and separators. The electrolyte solution carries positively charged lithium ions between the anode and the cathode. The movement of the lithium ions across the separator creates free electrons at the anode or the cathode, depending on if the battery is charging or discharging. The movement of the free electrons creates the current that provides power. The separator blocks the flow of electrons inside the battery.

When charging, the cathode releases lithium ions to the anode. While the battery is discharging (providing an electric current), the anode releases lithium ions to the cathode, generating a flow of electrons and providing power to meet the energy demand (load) of a device.

Diagram 1. Basic Lithium-Ion Battery Schematic



Batteries are designed for different applications by using various materials and chemicals for electrodes, electrolytes, and separators. Lithium-ion batteries are generally made up of a lithium-based metal-oxide cathode and a graphite-based anode. The electrolyte can be liquid, polymer, gel, or ceramic. Separators are typically a microporous polymer membrane, which allows the exchange of lithium ions but not electrons. Different materials and chemical combinations result in batteries with different performance characteristics (e.g., energy capacity, rated power capacity, storage duration, cycle life, battery life). Currently, two common chemical configurations for lithium-ion batteries are nickel-manganese-cobalt (NMC) and lithium-iron-phosphate (LFP) cells.

Factors that affect battery characteristics include the form factor (or shape) of the cell and the assembly of multiple cells into modules and battery packs. The form factor of a battery can range from a common “coin” or cylindrical shape to pouches or prismatic forms. Assemblies of multiple cells can also employ different circuit configurations. Multiple cells can be integrated into a module; multiple modules can be integrated into battery packs.

APPENDIX C SCREENING ANALYSIS FOR THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES

This analysis reviews the potential for species listed under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) to occur in the project area, along with their designated and proposed critical habitat (USFWS, 2022a). In addition, this analysis considers, pursuant to the Arizona Game and Fish Department (AGFD) Heritage Data Management System (HDMS), special-status species that have been documented as occurring within 3 miles of the project area (AGFD, 2022).

METHOD

The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) conducted an official query of the USFWS Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) online database to identify federally listed threatened or endangered species, as well as their critical habitat, that may have the potential to occur in the project area (Attachment C-1). In addition, a review of the AGFD HDMS, using the Online Environmental Review Tool, of species documented as occurring within 3 miles of the project area was conducted (Attachment C-2). The species' natural history was reviewed and assessed, including a review of habitat and life history requirements, to evaluate the potential for listed species to occur in the project area and the potential for the proposed KORE Power project to affect the species.

Potential to Occur

The potential for each of the species to occur within or near the project area was evaluated and designated as one of the following four categories:

- *Known to occur* – The species is documented to occur in the project area or vicinity.
- *May occur* – The project area is within the species' currently known range or distribution, and vegetation communities, habitats, soils, or other biotic and abiotic indicators resemble those that are known to support the lifecycle and/or natural history requirements of the species.
- *Unlikely to occur* – The project area is within the species' currently known range or distribution, but vegetation communities, soils, and other biotic and abiotic indicators do not resemble those that are known to support the lifecycle and/or natural history requirements of the species.
- *Does not occur* – The project area is not within the species' known range or distribution, and other biotic and abiotic indicators do not resemble those that are known to support the lifecycle and/or natural history requirements of the species.

Evaluation of Potential Effects

The project's potential effect on special-status species, as described in the ESA handbook for Section 7 consultation, is also considered herein. The three effects categories used in this evaluation are:

- *May affect, likely to adversely affect* – The project is likely to adversely affect a species if 1) the species is known to occur in the project area and 2) project activities would disturb areas or habitat elements that are known to be used by the species or directly affect an individual.
- *May affect, not likely to adversely affect* – The project is not likely to adversely affect a species if 1) the species may occur, but its presence has not been documented, and 2) project

activities would not result in disturbance in areas or habitat elements that are known to be used by the species.

- No effect – The project would have no effect on a species if 1) the species is considered unlikely to occur and 2) the species or its sign was not observed during surveys of the project area.

LISTED SPECIES

Table C.1 details the natural history of the federally listed species identified in the IPaC database as well as the special-status species documented to occur within 3 miles of the project area, as identified from the AGFD HDMS. The table indicates an evaluation of potential to occur in the KORE Power project area and provides an effects determination.

Federally Listed Species

Federally listed threatened and endangered species identified from the IPaC database include:

- California least tern (*Sterna antillarum browni*)
- Southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*)
- Yellow-billed cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus*)
- Yuma Ridgway's rail (*Rallus longirostris yumanensis*)
- Desert pupfish (*Cyprinodon macularius*)
- Sonoran pronghorn (*Antilocapra americana sonoriensis*)

As indicated by the screening analysis in Table C.1, none of the species have the potential to occur in the project area because no suitable habitat is available.

Critical Habitat

There are no proposed or designated critical habitats in or near the project area. The nearest critical habitat is for the yellow-billed cuckoo and more than 35 miles to the north-northwest on the Hassayampa River (USFWS, 2022b). Thus, the project would have no effect on proposed or designated critical habitat for threatened or endangered species.

Candidate Species

One candidate species was identified in the IPaC database, monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*). As discussed in Table C.1, monarch butterflies utilize several species of milkweed (*Asclepias* spp.). If USFWS decides to list this species in the future, further studies may be recommended to determine if the butterfly's host plant, milkweed, is found in the project area.

Special-Status Species

The AGFD HDMS indicates that the following species have been documented within 3 miles of the project vicinity:

- Western burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia hypugaea*)
- Southwestern willow flycatcher
- Yellow-billed cuckoo
- Yuma Ridgway's rail

Three of these species are federally listed under the ESA and already considered in this analysis. Western burrowing owls are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA). They occur in open, well-drained grasslands, deserts, prairies, and agricultural lands where the species is often associated with burrowing mammals.

Prior to construction in the project area, a survey would be conducted to facilitate permitted removal of the species and avoid the potential for “take.”⁹ The USFWS recommends conducting surveys 90 days before construction is anticipated to begin. If the species is found within the proposed construction area, relocation efforts would be conducted by a federally permitted biologist.

The surveys will follow the protocol outlined in the AGFD *Burrowing Owl Project Clearance Guidance for Landowners* (Guidance; 2009). This entails walking a grid with 30-foot-wide transects to cover 100 percent of the project area. If observed, burrows would be listed as

1. Active (owl seen at the site)
2. Possibly active or satellite burrow
3. Likely inactive

The biologist would make note of individuals seen and the locations where owls commonly perch and/or hide. A memo would be prepared following the survey, summarizing the areas surveyed and noting if burrows, sign, and/or owls were found.

In accordance with the *Guidance*, the following table outlines the potential results and corresponding actions:

Season for Initial Survey	Result	Action
Fall or Winter	No burrows detected	None
	Unoccupied burrows found	Implement conservation measures and conduct a second survey 90 days prior to grading
	Occupied burrows or owls found	Implement conservation measures and survey 30 days prior to grading
Spring or Summer	No burrows detected	None
	Unoccupied burrows found	Implement conservation measures and conduct a second survey 30 days prior to grading
	Occupied burrows or owls found	Implement appropriate conservation measures

If owls or burrows are detected, project-specific conservation measures would be recommended. Potential conservation measures could include:

1. Collapsing unoccupied burrows of suitable dimensions by a permitted individual
2. Identifying open space areas to be protected as a buffer around occupied and suitable owl burrows
3. Passive exclusion of owls
4. Capture, translocation, and/or 60-day rehabilitation of owls and collapse of recently vacated burrows by a permitted individual

⁹ The MBTA defines “take” as to “pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect” (50 CFR Section 10.12).

CONCLUSION

As indicated by the screening analysis, no threatened or endangered species have the potential to occur in the project area because no suitable habitat is available. In addition, there are no proposed or designated critical habitats in or near the project area. Thus, the project would have no effect on federally listed threatened or endangered species or their critical habitat. Pre-construction surveys for western burrowing owl would be conducted as part of the project. If detected, project-specific conservation measures would be identified and implemented in accordance with the *Guidance*.

REFERENCES

- Arizona Game and Fish Department. 2001. *Cyprinodon macularis*. Unpublished abstract compiled and edited by the Heritage Data Management System, Arizona Game and Fish Department, Phoenix, AZ, 3 pp.
- Arizona Game and Fish Department. 2002a. *Empidonax traillii extimus*. Unpublished abstract compiled and edited by the Heritage Data Management System, Arizona Game and Fish Department, Phoenix, AZ, 6 pp.
- Arizona Game and Fish Department. 2002b. *Antilocapra americana sonoriensis*. Unpublished abstract compiled and edited by the Heritage Data Management System, Arizona Game and Fish Department, Phoenix, AZ, 7 pp.
- Arizona Game and Fish Department. 2006. *Rallus longirostris yumanensis*. Unpublished abstract compiled and edited by the Heritage Data Management System, Arizona Game and Fish Department, Phoenix, AZ, 11 pp.
- Arizona Game and Fish Department. 2009. *Burrowing Owl Project Clearance Guidance for Landowners*. Arizona Burrowing Owl Working Group, Arizona Game and Fish Department, Phoenix, AZ, 9 pp. Available: https://s3.amazonaws.com/azgfd-portal-wordpress/PortallImages/files/wildlife/nongame/eagles/BurrowingOwlClearanceProtocol_2009.pdf.
- Arizona Game and Fish Department. 2011. *Coccyzus americanus occidentalis*. Unpublished abstract compiled and edited by the Heritage Data Management System, Arizona Game and Fish Department, Phoenix, AZ, 6 pp.
- Arizona Game and Fish Department. 2022. *Online Environmental Review Tool*. Heritage Data Management System and Project Evaluation Program Internet Web Site. Available: <http://ert.azgfd.gov/content/map>. Accessed: June 1, 2022.
- Morris, G.M., C. Kline, and S.M. Morris. 2015. Status of *Danaus plexippus* population in Arizona. In *Journal of Lepidopterists' Society*, 69(2):91–107.
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2022a. *Trust Resources List*. Information, Planning, and Conservation System. Available: <http://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/>. Accessed: May 23 and 24, 2022.
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2022b. *Critical Habitat for Threatened and Endangered Species*. Available: <https://fws.maps.arcgis.com/home/webmap/viewer.html?webmap=9d8de5e265ad4fe09893cf75b8dbfb77>. Accessed: June 2, 2022.
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2022c. *California Least Tern* (*Sterna antillarum browni*). Available: <https://www.fws.gov/species/california-least-tern-ster-na-antillarum-browni>. Accessed: June 2, 2022.

Table C.1. Screening Analysis for Special-Status Species

Common Name (Species)	Status ^a	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence	Effects Analysis
Birds				
California least tern (<i>Sterna antillarum browni</i>)	E	<p>Range. California least tern occurs along the Pacific coast from San Francisco to Baja California. Breeding individuals have occasionally been documented in Arizona in Mohave, Maricopa, and Pima County.</p> <p>Habitat. Least terns are shorebirds that require bare or sparsely vegetated sandbars, gravel pits, or exposed flats along the shorelines of inland rivers, lakes, reservoirs, or drainage systems. Least tern also requires surface water and prey fishes.</p> <p>Elevation. < 2000 feet in AZ (USFWS, 2022c).</p>	<p>Does not occur.</p> <p>The project area does not have the perennial surface water required for foraging and fishing.</p>	<p>No effect.</p> <p>The project area does not contain suitable habitat for this species.</p>
Southwestern willow flycatcher (<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i>)	E	<p>Range. Southwestern willow flycatcher occurs in the U.S. southwest. The species breeds locally along the Colorado River in the Grand Canyon and Little Colorado River headwaters, very locally along the middle Gila, Salt, and Verde River; in the middle to lower San Pedro River; and in the upper San Francisco River near Alpine.</p> <p>Habitat. The species is a riparian obligate that prefers a dense canopy cover, a large volume of foliage, and surface water during midsummer.</p> <p>Elevation. 75 to 9,180 feet in Arizona (AGFD, 2002a).</p> <p>Critical Habitat. Final designated.</p>	<p>Does not occur.</p> <p>This species was detected on the Gila River within 3 miles of the project area (AGFD, 2022); however, the project area does not have the suitable riparian woodland habitat preferred by this species.</p>	<p>No effect.</p> <p>The project area does not contain suitable habitat for this species.</p>
Western burrowing owl (<i>Athene cunicularia hypugaea</i>)	SS	<p>Range: The distribution of breeding for burrowing owl covers much of central and western U.S., extending up to southern Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba and down to northern Mexico. Wintering takes place in the southwestern U.S., northwestern and southern Mexico, and the western portions of Central America to El Salvador, with year-round populations occurring between breeding and wintering distributions.</p> <p>Habitat: True to their name, burrowing owls live in burrows. However, wintering owls have been observed retreating into tufts of vegetation, even when burrows were available. Suitable habitat throughout their breeding range typically includes open, treeless areas within grassland, steppe, and desert biomes. They generally inhabit gently sloping areas, characterized by low,</p>	<p>May occur.</p> <p>This species was detected within 3 miles of the project area, which contains habitat favorable to the owl (AGFD, 2022),</p>	<p>May affect, unlikely to adversely affect.</p> <p>With implementation of the <i>Guidance</i> and project-specific conservation measures, if needed, the project would not adversely affect this species.</p>

Common Name (Species)	Status ^a	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence	Effects Analysis
		sparse vegetation. Often associated with high densities of burrowing mammals such as prairie dogs. Critical Habitat. N/A		
Yellow-billed cuckoo (<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>)	T	Range: The yellow-billed cuckoo's range is from Canada to South America, including southern, central, and northeastern Arizona. The highest concentrations in Arizona are along the Agua Fria, San Pedro, upper Santa Cruz, and Verde River drainages, along with Cienega Creek and Sonoita Creek. Habitat: The species prefers habitats with streamside cottonwood, willow groves, and mesquite bosques for migrating and breeding. A dense understory of foliage appears to be an important factor in nest site selection. Elevation. 90 to 6,710 feet in AZ (AGFD, 2011). Critical Habitat: Final designated.	Does not occur. This species was detected on the Gila River within 3 miles of the project area (AGFD, 2022); however, the project area does not have the suitable riparian woodland habitat preferred by this species.	No effect. The project area does not contain suitable habitat for this species
Yuma Ridgway's rail (<i>Rallus longirostris yumanensis</i>)	E	Range. Yuma Ridgway's rail occurs from the Gulf of California in Mexico to the Virgin River and Las Vegas area in Nevada and northern Arizona. In Arizona, it may be found along the Colorado River as far north as Lake Mead, the Virgin River, Bill Williams River, lower Gila River from an area near Phoenix to the Colorado River, and the lower Salt and Verde River. Habitat. The species is a riparian obligate that breeds in freshwater marshes. It prefers tall, dense cattail and bulrush stands with consistent standing water. Elevation. Below 1,500 feet (AGFD, 2006) Critical habitat. None designated	Does not occur. This species was detected on the Gila River within 3 miles of the project area (AGFD, 2022); however, the project area does not have tall cattail stands or the perennial water preferred by this species.	No effect. The project area does not contain suitable habitat for this species
Fishes				
Desert pupfish (<i>Cyprinodon macularius</i>)	E	Range. Two subspecies are recognized: desert pupfish (<i>C.m. macularis</i>) and Quitobaquito pupfish (<i>C.m. eremus</i>). There are no natural populations of the first subspecies remaining in Arizona. One natural population of the second still occurs at Quitobaquito Spring and a pond in Pima County. Reintroductions have been made in Pima, Pinal, Maricopa, Graham, Cochise, La Paz, and Yavapai County, Arizona. Habitat. The species occupies the shallow waters of springs, streams, and marshes. Often associated with areas with soft substrates and clear water. Elevation. Below 4,920 feet (AGFD 2001). Critical habitat. Final designated	Does not occur. Other than a depression to capture agricultural flows, the project area does not have the perennial surface water needed to support fish species.	No effect. The project area does not contain suitable habitat for this species

Common Name (Species)	Status ^a	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence	Effects Analysis
Invertebrates				
Monarch butterfly (<i>Danaus plexippus plexippus</i>)	C	<p>Range. Monarch butterfly occurs throughout western North America; many overwinter in California, from Mendocino County to Baja California. Monarch butterflies are found in Arizona throughout the year, although the location varies by season and elevation; some even overwinter in the lower deserts.</p> <p>Habitat. Monarch butterflies are closely tied to milkweed species, many of which occur in mid-elevation mountains in Arizona.</p> <p>Elevation. Elevation varies by season (Morris et al., 2015). Critical Habitat. None designated.</p>	<p>Unlikely to occur.</p> <p>Monarch butterflies are closely tied to milkweed species; it is unlikely that any would be found in the project area, which supports limited native vegetation.</p>	<p>No effect.</p> <p>It is unlikely that milkweed species occur in the project area. Monarchs are currently a candidate species and do not receive protection under the ESA.</p>
Mammals				
Sonoran pronghorn (<i>Antilocapra americana sonoriensis</i>)	EXPN	<p>Range. Historically, Sonoran pronghorn were thought to have ranged from Hermosillo, Mexico, to southern Arizona. They are now restricted to the Cabeza Prieta National Wildlife Refuge, Oregon Pipe National Monument, Luke Air Force Barry M. Goldwater Gunnery Range, and the Tohono O'odham Indian Reservation. They are also found in northwestern Sonora, Mexico.</p> <p>Habitat. The species' habitat is within the Basin and Range physiographic province, which is characterized by broad alluvial valleys that have been separated by mountain ranges. The valleys are flat and filled with alluvium. They support a range of Sonoran Desert plants; pronghorn are found within the Arizona Upland and Lower Colorado subdivisions of the Lower Sonoran Desert.</p> <p>Elevation. 400–1,600 feet (AGFD, 2002b).</p> <p>Critical habitat. None designated.</p>	<p>Does not occur.</p> <p>Historic range may have included the project area; however, the current range is restricted to an area in the extreme southwestern part of Arizona.</p>	<p>No effect.</p> <p>The species does not occur in the project area.</p>

^a Status Definitions:

E – Endangered. Any species that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range. Endangered species are protected by the take prohibitions of Section 9 under the ESA. Take is defined by the ESA as “harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to engage in any such conduct.”

T – Threatened. Any species that is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future. Threatened species are protected by the take prohibitions of Section 9, consistent with any protective regulations finalized under Section 4(d) of the ESA.

C – Candidate. Any species for which the USFWS has adequate information on its biological status and threats to propose it as endangered or threatened under the ESA but for which development of a proposed listing regulation is precluded by other higher-priority listing activities. Candidate species are not protected by the take prohibitions of Section 9 of the ESA.

EXPN – Experimental Non-essential Population. A population that has been established within its historical range under Section 10(j) of the ESA to aid recovery of the species. The USFWS has determined a non-essential population is not necessary for the continued existence of the species. For the purposes of consultation, non-essential experimental populations are treated as threatened species on National Wildlife Refuge and National Park land (require consultation

under Section 7[a][2] of the ESA) and as a proposed species on private land (no Section 7[a][2] requirements, but federal agencies must not jeopardize their existence (Section 7[a][4]).

SS – Special-Status Species. *For this analysis, this species is listed under the MBTA. The MBTA makes it illegal to take, possess, import, export, transport, sell, purchase, barter, or offer for sale any migratory bird or the parts, nests, or eggs of such a bird except under the terms of a valid permit issued pursuant to federal regulations.*

ATTACHMENT C-1 USFWS INFORMATION FOR PLANNING AND CONSULTATION TOOL



United States Department of the Interior



FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Arizona Ecological Services Field Office

9828 North 31st Ave

#c3

Phoenix, AZ 85051-2517

Phone: (602) 242-0210 Fax: (602) 242-2513

<http://www.fws.gov/southwest/es/arizona/>

http://www.fws.gov/southwest/es/EndangeredSpecies_Main.html

In Reply Refer To:

May 19, 2022

Project Code: 2022-0044661

Project Name: KORE Power, Inc

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

To Whom It May Concern:

The Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) is providing this list under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*). The list you have generated identifies threatened, endangered, proposed, and candidate species, and designated and proposed critical habitat, that *may* occur within the One-Range that has been delineated for the species (candidate, proposed, or listed) and its critical habitat (designated or proposed) with which your project polygon intersects. These range delineations are based on biological metrics, and do not necessarily represent exactly where the species is located. Please refer to the species information found on ECOS to determine if suitable habitat for the species on your list occurs in your project area.

The purpose of the Act is to provide a means whereby threatened and endangered species and the habitats upon which they depend may be conserved. Under sections 7(a)(1) and 7(a)(2) of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 *et seq.*), Federal agencies are required to utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of Federal trust resources and to determine whether projects may affect federally listed species and/or designated critical habitat. A Biological Assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having similar physical impacts) that are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2)(c)). For projects other than major construction activities, the Service suggests that a biological evaluation similar to a Biological Assessment be prepared to determine whether the project may affect listed or proposed species and/or designated or proposed critical habitat. Recommended contents of a Biological Assessment are described at 50 CFR 402.12.

If the Federal action agency determines that listed species or critical habitat *may be affected* by a federally funded, permitted or authorized activity, the agency must consult with us pursuant to 50

CFR 402. Note that a "may affect" determination includes effects that may not be adverse and that may be beneficial, insignificant, or discountable. An effect exists even if only one individual or habitat segment may be affected. The effects analysis should include the entire action area, which often extends well outside the project boundary or "footprint." For example, projects that involve streams and river systems should consider downstream affects. If the Federal action agency determines that the action may jeopardize a *proposed* species or may adversely modify *proposed* critical habitat, the agency must enter into a section 7 conference. The agency may choose to confer with us on an action that may affect proposed species or critical habitat.

Candidate species are those for which there is sufficient information to support a proposal for listing. Although candidate species have no legal protection under the Act, we recommend that they be considered in the planning process in the event they become proposed or listed prior to project completion. More information on the regulations (50 CFR 402) and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or license applicants, can be found in our Endangered Species Consultation Handbook at: <http://www.fws.gov/endangered/esa-library/pdf/TOC-GLOS.PDF>.

We also advise you to consider species protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) (16 U.S.C. 703-712) and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (Eagle Act) (16 U.S.C. 668 *et seq.*). The MBTA prohibits the taking, killing, possession, transportation, and importation of migratory birds, their eggs, parts, and nests, except when authorized by the Service. The Eagle Act prohibits anyone, without a permit, from taking (including disturbing) eagles, and their parts, nests, or eggs. Currently 1,026 species of birds are protected by the MBTA, including the western burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia hypugaea*). Protected western burrowing owls can be found in urban areas and may use their nest/burrows year-round; destruction of the burrow may result in the unpermitted take of the owl or their eggs.

If a bald eagle or golden eagle nest occurs in or near the proposed project area, our office should be contacted for Technical Assistance. An evaluation must be performed to determine whether the project is likely to disturb or harm eagles. The National Bald Eagle Management Guidelines provide recommendations to minimize potential project impacts to bald eagles (see <https://www.fws.gov/birds/management/project-assessment-tools-and-guidance/guidance-documents/eagles.php> and <https://www.fws.gov/birds/management/managed-species/eagle-management.php>).

The Division of Migratory Birds (505/248-7882) administers and issues permits under the MBTA and Eagle Act, while our office can provide guidance and Technical Assistance. For more information regarding the MBTA, BGEPA, and permitting processes, please visit the following web site: <https://www.fws.gov/birds/management.php>. Guidance for minimizing impacts to migratory birds for communication tower projects (e.g. cellular, digital television, radio, and emergency broadcast) can be found at <https://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/pdf/management/usfwscommtowerguidance2016update.pdf>.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) may regulate activities that involve streams (including some intermittent streams) and/or wetlands. We recommend that you contact the

Corps to determine their interest in proposed projects in these areas. For activities within a National Wildlife Refuge, we recommend that you contact refuge staff for specific information about refuge resources, please visit <https://www.fws.gov/southwest/refuges/> to locate the refuge you would be working in or around.

If your action is on tribal land or has implications for off-reservation tribal interests, we encourage you to contact the tribe(s) and the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) to discuss potential tribal concerns, and to invite any affected tribe and the BIA to participate in the section 7 consultation. In keeping with our tribal trust responsibility, we will notify tribes that may be affected by proposed actions when section 7 consultation is initiated. For more information, please contact our Tribal Coordinator, John Nystedt, at 928/556-2160 or John_Nystedt@fws.gov.

We also recommend you seek additional information and coordinate your project with the Arizona Game and Fish Department. Information on known species detections, special status species, and Arizona species of greatest conservation need, such as the western burrowing owl and the Sonoran desert tortoise (*Gopherus morafkai*) can be found by using their Online Environmental Review Tool, administered through the Heritage Data Management System and Project Evaluation Program (<https://www.azgfd.com/wildlife/planning/projevalprogram/>).

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. Please include the Consultation Code in the header of this letter with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project that you submit to our office. If we may be of further assistance, please contact our Flagstaff office at 928/556-2157 for projects in northern Arizona, our general Phoenix number 602/242-0210 for central Arizona, or 520/670-6144 for projects in southern Arizona.

Sincerely,
/s/

Mark A. Lamb
Acting Field Supervisor
Attachment

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List
 - USFWS National Wildlife Refuges and Fish Hatcheries
 - Migratory Birds
 - Wetlands
-

Official Species List

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

This species list is provided by:

Arizona Ecological Services Field Office

9828 North 31st Ave

#c3

Phoenix, AZ 85051-2517

(602) 242-0210

Project Summary

Project Code: 2022-0044661

Event Code: None

Project Name: KORE Power, Inc

Project Type: Department of Energy Operations

Project Description: KORE Power currently specializes in developing battery cell technology for the energy storage and electric transportation industries. The company is seeking to construct an approximately 500,000 square foot manufacturing facility on an approximately 200-acre parcel of land located at SEC State Road 85 & Baseline Rd, Buckeye, AZ. Additionally, the site will have stormwater retention basins, an administration building, production building, material storage building, parking lots, and site access roads.

Project Location:

Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <https://www.google.com/maps/@33.3744045,-112.61628350581256,14z>



Counties: Maricopa County, Arizona

Endangered Species Act Species

There is a total of 7 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

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

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

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

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

Mammals

NAME	STATUS
Sonoran Pronghorn <i>Antilocapra americana sonoriensis</i> Population: U.S.A. (AZ), Mexico No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4750	Experimental Population, Non-Essential

Birds

NAME	STATUS
California Least Tern <i>Sterna antillarum browni</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8104	Endangered
Southwestern Willow Flycatcher <i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6749	Endangered
Yellow-billed Cuckoo <i>Coccyzus americanus</i> Population: Western U.S. DPS There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3911	Threatened
Yuma Ridgway's Rail <i>Rallus obsoletus yumanensis</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3505	Endangered

Fishes

NAME	STATUS
Desert Pupfish <i>Cyprinodon macularius</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7003	Endangered

Insects

NAME	STATUS
Monarch Butterfly <i>Danaus plexippus</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743	Candidate

Critical habitats

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

USFWS National Wildlife Refuge Lands And Fish Hatcheries

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

THERE ARE NO REFUGE LANDS OR FISH HATCHERIES WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA.

Migratory Birds

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

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to migratory birds, eagles, and their habitats should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described [below](#).

-
1. The [Migratory Birds Treaty Act](#) of 1918.
 2. The [Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act](#) of 1940.
 3. 50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)

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

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

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Bald Eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1626	Breeds Oct 15 to Aug 31
Bendire's Thrasher <i>Toxostoma bendirei</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9435	Breeds Mar 15 to Jul 31

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Black Skimmer <i>Rynchops niger</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5234	Breeds May 20 to Sep 15
Black-chinned Sparrow <i>Spizella atrogularis</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9447	Breeds Apr 15 to Jul 31
Clark's Grebe <i>Aechmophorus clarkii</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Jun 1 to Aug 31
Costa's Hummingbird <i>Calypte costae</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9470	Breeds Jan 15 to Jun 10
Gila Woodpecker <i>Melanerpes uropygialis</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5960	Breeds Apr 1 to Aug 31
Lawrence's Goldfinch <i>Carduelis lawrencei</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9464	Breeds Mar 20 to Sep 20
Marbled Godwit <i>Limosa fedoa</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9481	Breeds elsewhere
Mountain Plover <i>Charadrius montanus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3638	Breeds elsewhere
Willet <i>Tringa semipalmata</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds elsewhere

Probability Of Presence Summary

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read and understand the FAQ "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

Probability of Presence (■)

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

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

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

Breeding Season (■)

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

Survey Effort (|)

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

No Data (—)

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

Survey Timeframe

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

■ probability of presence ■ breeding season | survey effort — no data



Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Birds of Conservation Concern <https://www.fws.gov/program/migratory-birds/species>
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds <https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incidental-take-migratory-birds>
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds <https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/nationwide-standard-conservation-measures.pdf>

Migratory Birds FAQ

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

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

What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

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

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

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

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

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

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

How do I know if a bird is breeding, wintering, migrating or present year-round in my project area?

To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating or year-round), you may refer to the following resources: [The Cornell Lab of Ornithology All About Birds Bird Guide](#), or (if you are unsuccessful in locating the bird of interest there), the [Cornell Lab of Ornithology Neotropical Birds guide](#). If a bird on your migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it, if that bird does occur in your project area, there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?

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

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

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

Details about birds that are potentially affected by offshore projects

For additional details about the relative occurrence and abundance of both individual bird species and groups of bird species within your project area off the Atlantic Coast, please visit the [Northeast Ocean Data Portal](#). The Portal also offers data and information about other taxa besides birds that may be helpful to you in your project review. Alternately, you may download the bird model results files underlying the portal maps through the [NOAA NCCOS Integrative Statistical Modeling and Predictive Mapping of Marine Bird Distributions and Abundance on the Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf](#) project webpage.

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

What if I have eagles on my list?

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

Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report

The migratory bird list generated is not a list of all birds in your project area, only a subset of birds of priority concern. To learn more about how your list is generated, and see options for identifying what other birds may be in your project area, please see the FAQ "What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location". Please be aware this report provides the "probability of presence" of birds within the 10 km grid cell(s) that overlap your project; not your exact project footprint. On the graphs provided, please also look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical bar) and for the existence of the "no data" indicator (a red horizontal bar). A high survey effort is the key component. If the survey effort is high, then the probability of presence score can be viewed as more dependable. In contrast, a low survey effort bar or no data bar means a lack of data and, therefore, a lack of

certainty about presence of the species. This list is not perfect; it is simply a starting point for identifying what birds of concern have the potential to be in your project area, when they might be there, and if they might be breeding (which means nests might be present). The list helps you know what to look for to confirm presence, and helps guide you in knowing when to implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize potential impacts from your project activities, should presence be confirmed. To learn more about conservation measures, visit the FAQ "Tell me about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds" at the bottom of your migratory bird trust resources page.

Wetlands

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

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

Please note that the NWI data being shown may be out of date. We are currently working to update our NWI data set. We recommend you verify these results with a site visit to determine the actual extent of wetlands on site.

RIVERINE

- [Riverine](#)
-

IPaC User Contact Information

Agency: Department of Energy
Name: Alicia Williamson
Address: 1000 Independence Ave SW
City: Washington
State: DC
Zip: 20585
Email: alicia.williamson@hq.doe.gov
Phone: 2025867272

ATTACHMENT C-2 AGFD HERITAGE DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Arizona Environmental Online Review Tool Report



Arizona Game and Fish Department Mission

To conserve Arizona's diverse wildlife resources and manage for safe, compatible outdoor recreation opportunities for current and future generations.

Project Name:

KORE power

Project Description:

Proposed manufacturing facility

Project Type:

Development Outside Municipalities (Rural Development), Commercial/industrial (mall) and associated infrastructure, New construction

Contact Person:

Rafael de Grenade

Organization:

HILGARTWILSON, LLC

On Behalf Of:

CONSULTING

Project ID:

HGIS-16449

Please review the entire report for project type and/or species recommendations for the location information entered. Please retain a copy for future reference.

Disclaimer:

1. This Environmental Review is based on the project study area that was entered. The report must be updated if the project study area, location, or the type of project changes.
2. This is a preliminary environmental screening tool. It is not a substitute for the potential knowledge gained by having a biologist conduct a field survey of the project area. This review is also not intended to replace environmental consultation (including federal consultation under the Endangered Species Act), land use permitting, or the Departments review of site-specific projects.
3. The Departments Heritage Data Management System (HDMS) data is not intended to include potential distribution of special status species. Arizona is large and diverse with plants, animals, and environmental conditions that are ever changing. Consequently, many areas may contain species that biologists do not know about or species previously noted in a particular area may no longer occur there. HDMS data contains information about species occurrences that have actually been reported to the Department. Not all of Arizona has been surveyed for special status species, and surveys that have been conducted have varied greatly in scope and intensity. Such surveys may reveal previously undocumented population of species of special concern.
4. HabiMap Arizona data, specifically Species of Greatest Conservation Need (SGCN) under our State Wildlife Action Plan (SWAP) and Species of Economic and Recreational Importance (SERI), represent potential species distribution models for the State of Arizona which are subject to ongoing change, modification and refinement. The status of a wildlife resource can change quickly, and the availability of new data will necessitate a refined assessment.

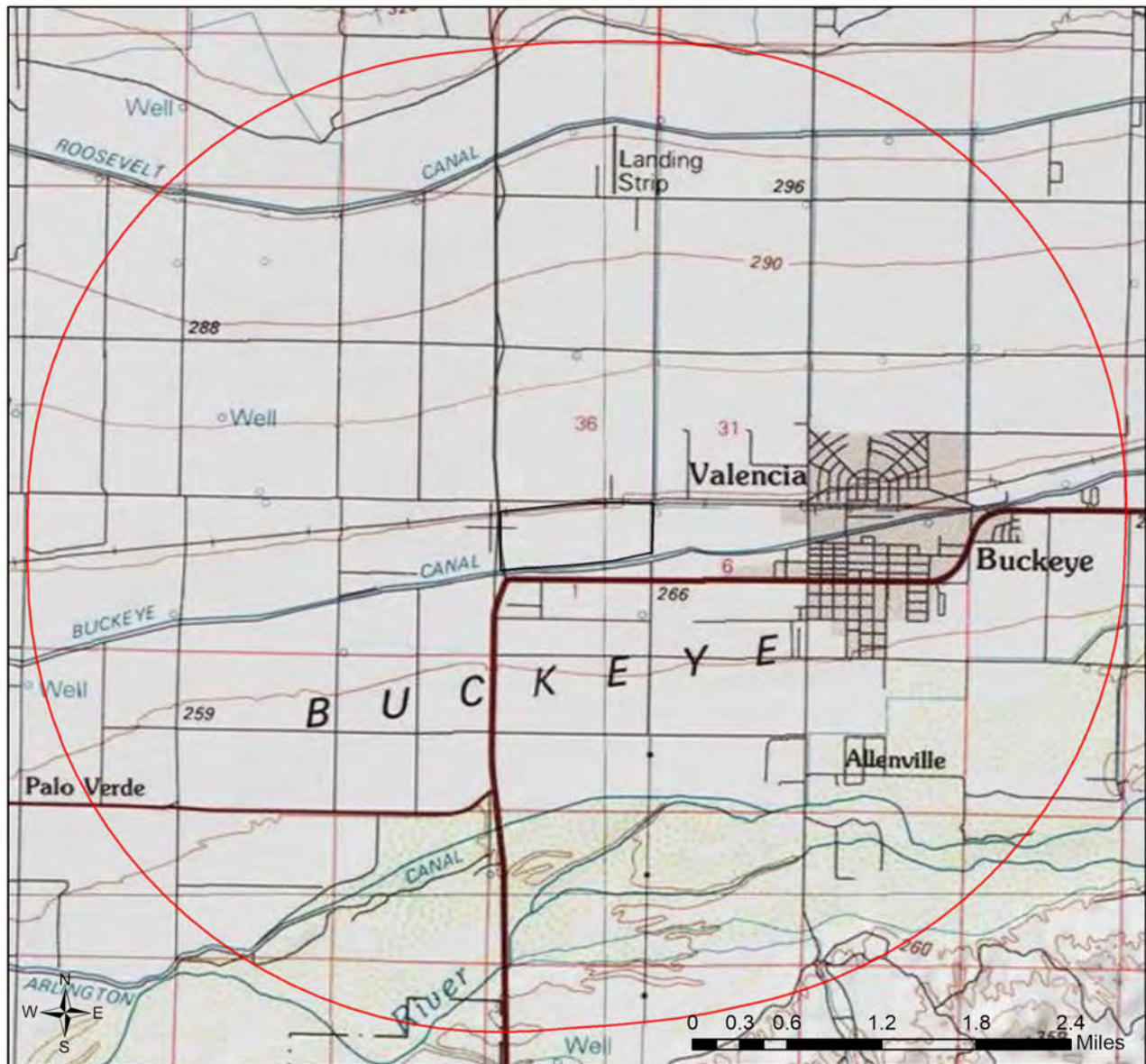
Locations Accuracy Disclaimer:



Project locations are assumed to be both precise and accurate for the purposes of environmental review. The creator/owner of the Project Review Report is solely responsible for the project location and thus the correctness of the Project Review Report content.

Recommendations Disclaimer:

1. The Department is interested in the conservation of all fish and wildlife resources, including those species listed in this report and those that may have not been documented within the project vicinity as well as other game and nongame wildlife.
2. Recommendations have been made by the Department, under authority of Arizona Revised Statutes Title 5 (Amusements and Sports), 17 (Game and Fish), and 28 (Transportation).
3. Potential impacts to fish and wildlife resources may be minimized or avoided by the recommendations generated from information submitted for your proposed project. These recommendations are preliminary in scope, designed to provide early considerations on all species of wildlife.
4. Making this information directly available does not substitute for the Department's review of project proposals, and should not decrease our opportunity to review and evaluate additional project information and/or new project proposals.
5. Further coordination with the Department requires the submittal of this Environmental Review Report with a cover letter and project plans or documentation that includes project narrative, acreage to be impacted, how construction or project activity(s) are to be accomplished, and project locality information (including site map). Once AGFD had received the information, please allow 30 days for completion of project reviews. Send requests to:
Project Evaluation Program, Habitat Branch
Arizona Game and Fish Department
5000 West Carefree Highway
Phoenix, Arizona 85086-5000
Phone Number: (623) 236-7600
Fax Number: (623) 236-7366
Or
PEP@azgfd.gov
6. Coordination may also be necessary under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and/or Endangered Species Act (ESA). Site specific recommendations may be proposed during further NEPA/ESA analysis or through coordination with affected agencies

KORE power USA Topo Basemap With Locator Map



-  Buffered Project Boundary
-  Project Boundary

Project Size (acres): 235.17

Lat/Long (DD): 33.3744 / -112.6165

County(s): Maricopa

AGFD Region(s): Mesa

Township/Range(s): T1S, R4W

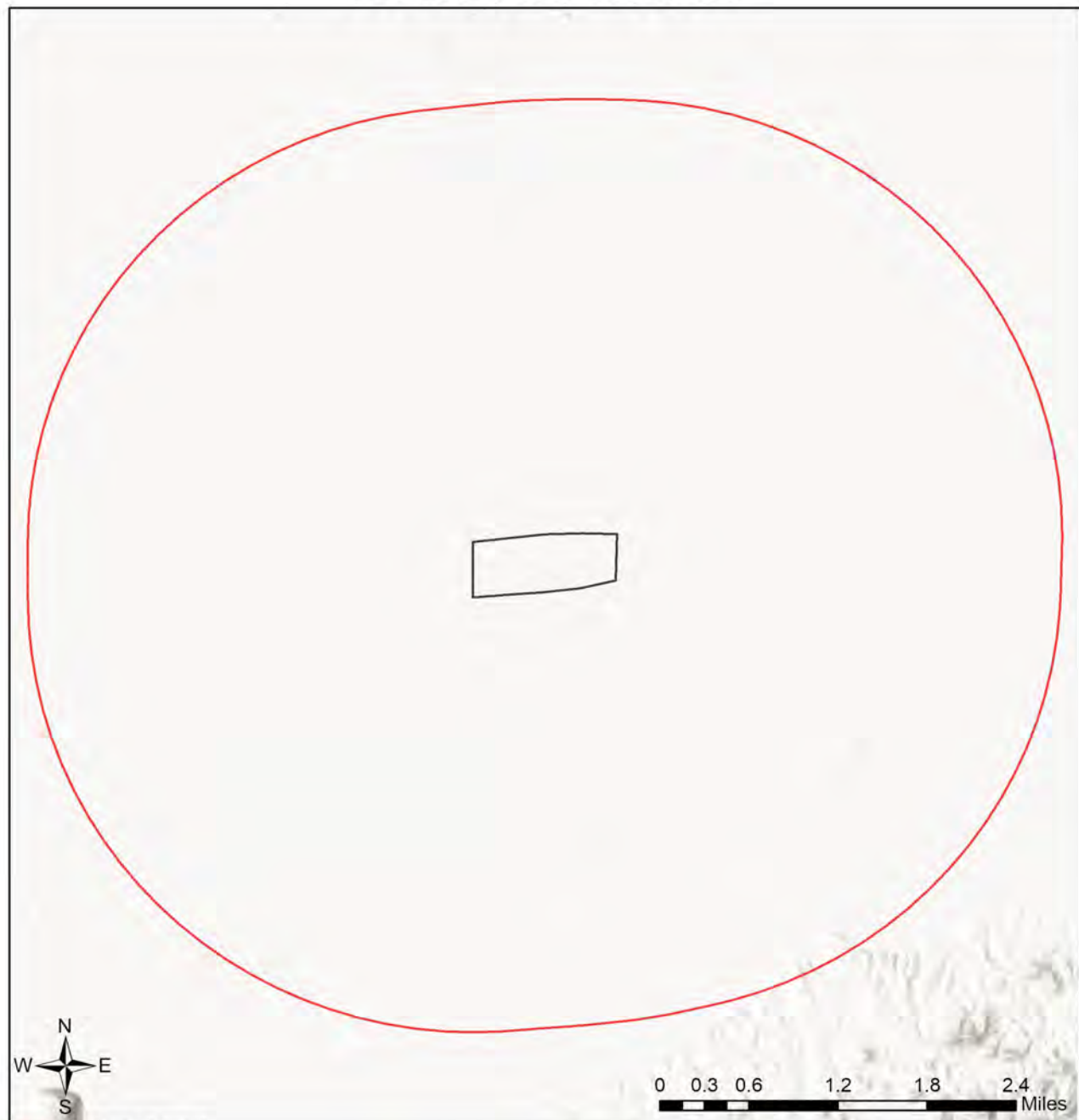
USGS Quad(s): BUCKEYE; VALENCIA



Sources: Esri, Airbus DS, USGS, NGA, NASA, CGIAR, N Robinson, NCEAS, NLS, OS, NMA, Geodatastyrelsen, Rijkswaterstaat, GSA, Geoland, FEMA, Intermap and the GIS user community



KORE power

Web Map As Submitted By User

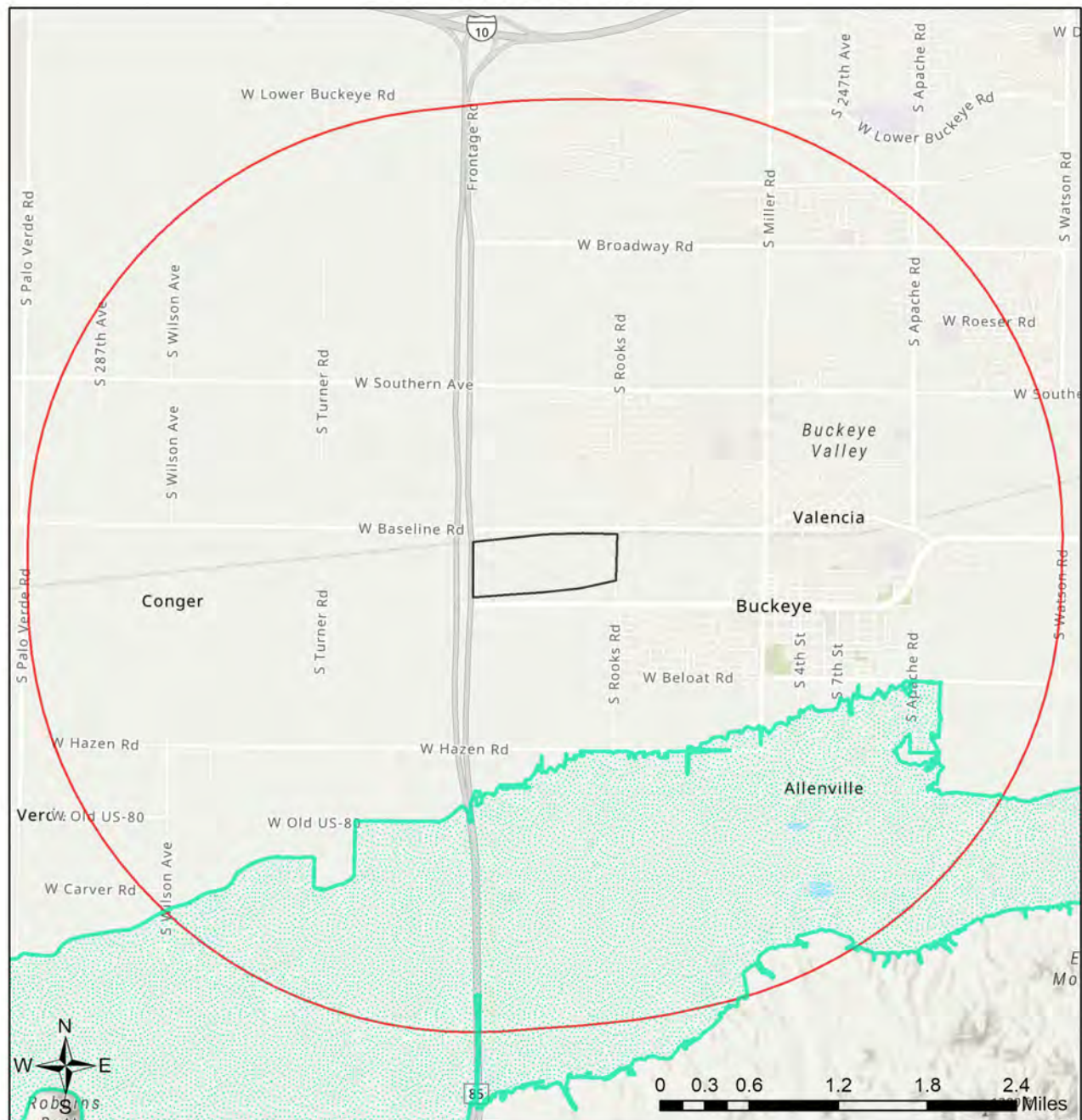


-  Buffered Project Boundary
-  Project Boundary

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KORE power Important Areas

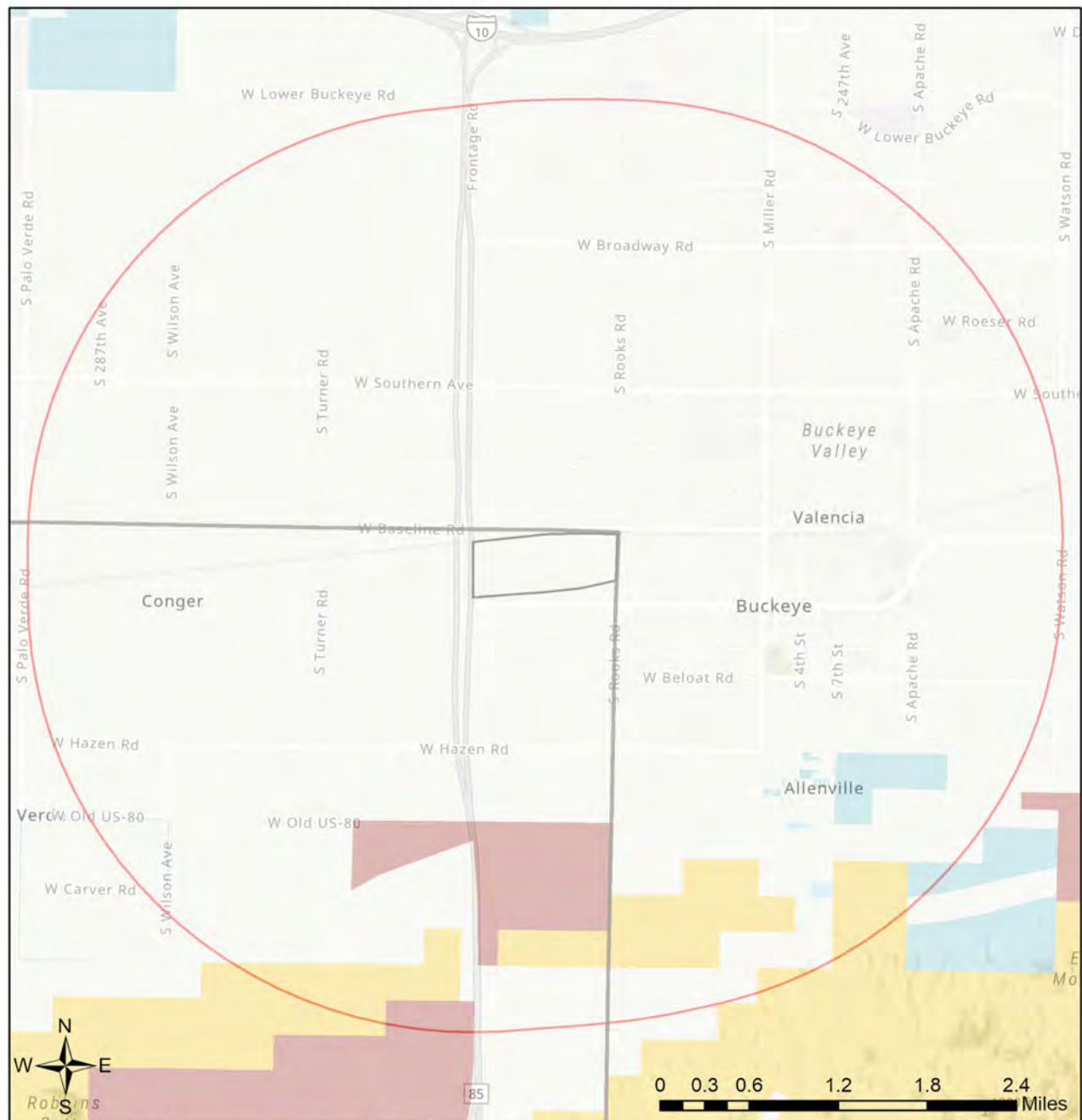


- Buffered Project Boundary
- Project Boundary
- Important Bird Areas
- Critical Habitat
- Pinal County Riparian
- Important Connectivity Zones
- Wildlife Connectivity

Project Size (acres): 235.17
Lat/Long (DD): 33.3744 / -112.6165
County(s): Maricopa
AGFD Region(s): Mesa
Township/Range(s): T1S, R4W
USGS Quad(s): BUCKEYE; VALENCIA

Sources: Esri, Airbus DS, USGS, NGA, NASA, CGIAR, N Robinson, NCEAS, NLS, OS, NMA, Geodatastyrelsen, Rijkswaterstaat, GSA, Geoland, FEMA, Intermap and the GIS user community
Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

KORE power Township/Ranges and Land Ownership



- | | |
|---|---|
| Buffered Project Boundary | Mixed/Other |
| Project Boundary | National Park/Mon. |
| AZ Game & Fish Dept. | Private |
| BLM | State & Regional Parks |
| BOR | State Trust |
| Indian Res. | US Forest Service |
| Military | Wildlife Area/Refuge |
| | Township/Ranges |

Project Size (acres): 235.17
Lat/Long (DD): 33.3744 / -112.6165
County(s): Maricopa
AGFD Region(s): Mesa
Township/Range(s): T1S, R4W
USGS Quad(s): BUCKEYE; VALENCIA

Sources: Esri, Airbus DS, USGS, NGA, NASA, CGIAR, N Robinson, NCEAS, NLS, OS, NMA, Geodatasijrelsen, Rijkswaterstaat, GSA, Geoland, FEMA, Intermap and the GIS user community
Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Special Status Species Documented within 3 Miles of Project Vicinity

Scientific Name	Common Name	FWS	USFS	BLM	NPL	SGCN
Athene cunicularia hypugaea	Western Burrowing Owl	SC	S	S		1B
Coccyzus americanus	Yellow-billed Cuckoo (Western DPS)	LT	S	S		1A
Empidonax traillii extimus	Southwestern Willow Flycatcher	LE				1A
Rallus obsoletus yumanensis	Yuma Ridgway's Rail	LE		S		1A

Note: Status code definitions can be found at <https://www.azgfd.com/wildlife/planning/wildlifeguidelines/statusdefinitions/>

No Special Areas Detected

No special areas were detected within the project vicinity.

Species of Greatest Conservation Need Predicted that Intersect with Project Footprint as Drawn, based on Predicted Range Models

Scientific Name	Common Name	FWS	USFS	BLM	NPL	SGCN
Aix sponsa	Wood Duck					1B
Ammospermophilus harrisi	Harris' Antelope Squirrel					1B
Anthus spragueii	Sprague's Pipit	SC				1A
Athene cunicularia hypugaea	Western Burrowing Owl	SC	S	S		1B
Buteo regalis	Ferruginous Hawk	SC		S		1B
Castor canadensis	American Beaver					1B
Chilomeniscus stramineus	Variable Sandsnake					1B
Cistothorus palustris	Marsh Wren					1C
Corynorhinus townsendii pallescens	Pale Townsend's Big-eared Bat	SC	S	S		1B
Crotalus tigris	Tiger Rattlesnake					1B
Crotaphytus nebrius	Sonoran Collared Lizard					1B
Empidonax traillii extimus	Southwestern Willow Flycatcher	LE				1A
Euderma maculatum	Spotted Bat	SC	S	S		1B
Eumops perotis californicus	Greater Western Bonneted Bat	SC		S		1B
Gopherus morafkai	Sonoran Desert Tortoise	CCA	S	S		1A
Haliaeetus leucocephalus	Bald Eagle	SC, BGA	S	S		1A
Heloderma suspectum	Gila Monster					1A
Lasiurus xanthinus	Western Yellow Bat		S			1B
Lepus alleni	Antelope Jackrabbit					1B
Lithobates yavapaiensis	Lowland Leopard Frog	SC	S	S		1A
Macrotus californicus	California Leaf-nosed Bat	SC		S		1B
Melanerpes uropygialis	Gila Woodpecker					1B
Melospiza lincolni	Lincoln's Sparrow					1B
Melospiza aberti	Abert's Towhee		S			1B
Micruroides euryxanthus	Sonoran Coralsnake					1B
Myotis velifer	Cave Myotis	SC		S		1B

Species of Greatest Conservation Need Predicted that Intersect with Project Footprint as Drawn, based on Predicted Range Models

Scientific Name	Common Name	FWS	USFS	BLM	NPL	SGCN
Myotis yumanensis	Yuma Myotis	SC				1B
Oreoscoptes montanus	Sage Thrasher					1C
Passerculus sandwichensis	Savannah Sparrow					1B
Perognathus longimembris	Little Pocket Mouse	No Status				1B
Setophaga petechia	Yellow Warbler					1B
Sphyrapicus nuchalis	Red-naped Sapsucker					1C
Spizella breweri	Brewer's Sparrow					1C
Sturnella magna	Eastern Meadowlark					1C
Tadarida brasiliensis	Brazilian Free-tailed Bat					1B
Toxostoma lecontei	LeConte's Thrasher			S		1B
Vireo bellii arizonae	Arizona Bell's Vireo					1B
Vulpes macrotis	Kit Fox	No Status				1B

Species of Economic and Recreation Importance Predicted that Intersect with Project Footprint as Drawn

Scientific Name	Common Name	FWS	USFS	BLM	NPL	SGCN
Callipepla gambelii	Gambel's Quail					
Odocoileus hemionus	Mule Deer					
Zenaidura macroura	White-winged Dove					
Zenaidura macroura	Mourning Dove					

Project Type: Development Outside Municipalities (Rural Development), Commercial/industrial (mall) and associated infrastructure, New construction

Project Type Recommendations:

During the planning stages of your project, please consider the local or regional needs of wildlife in regards to movement, connectivity, and access to habitat needs. Loss of this permeability prevents wildlife from accessing resources, finding mates, reduces gene flow, prevents wildlife from re-colonizing areas where local extirpations may have occurred, and ultimately prevents wildlife from contributing to ecosystem functions, such as pollination, seed dispersal, control of prey numbers, and resistance to invasive species. In many cases, streams and washes provide natural movement corridors for wildlife and should be maintained in their natural state. Uplands also support a large diversity of species, and should be contained within important wildlife movement corridors. In addition, maintaining biodiversity and ecosystem functions can be facilitated through improving designs of structures, fences, roadways, and culverts to promote passage for a variety of wildlife. Guidelines for many of these can be found at: <https://www.azgfd.com/wildlife/planning/wildlifeguidelines/>.

Consider impacts of outdoor lighting on wildlife and develop measures or alternatives that can be taken to increase human safety while minimizing potential impacts to wildlife. Conduct wildlife surveys to determine species within project area, and evaluate proposed activities based on species biology and natural history to determine if artificial lighting may disrupt behavior patterns or habitat use. Use only the minimum amount of light needed for safety. Narrow spectrum bulbs should be used as often as possible to lower the range of species affected by lighting. All lighting should be shielded, canted, or cut to ensure that light reaches only areas needing illumination.

Minimize the potential introduction or spread of exotic invasive species, including aquatic and terrestrial plants, animals, insects and pathogens. Precautions should be taken to wash and/or decontaminate all equipment utilized in the project activities before entering and leaving the site. See the Arizona Department of Agriculture website for a list of prohibited and restricted noxious weeds at <https://www.invasivespeciesinfo.gov/unitedstates/az.shtml> and the Arizona Native Plant Society <https://aznps.com/invas> for recommendations on how to control. To view a list of documented invasive species or to report invasive species in or near your project area visit iMapInvasives - a national cloud-based application for tracking and managing invasive species at <https://imap.natureserve.org/imap/services/page/map.html>.

- To build a list: zoom to your area of interest, use the identify/measure tool to draw a polygon around your area of interest, and select "See What's Here" for a list of reported species. To export the list, you must have an account and be logged in. You can then use the export tool to draw a boundary and export the records in a csv file.

Minimization and mitigation of impacts to wildlife and fish species due to changes in water quality, quantity, chemistry, temperature, and alteration to flow regimes (timing, magnitude, duration, and frequency of floods) should be evaluated. Minimize impacts to springs, in-stream flow, and consider irrigation improvements to decrease water use. If dredging is a project component, consider timing of the project in order to minimize impacts to spawning fish and other aquatic species (include spawning seasons), and to reduce spread of exotic invasive species. We recommend early direct coordination with Project Evaluation Program for projects that could impact water resources, wetlands, streams, springs, and/or riparian habitats.

The Department recommends that wildlife surveys are conducted to determine if noise-sensitive species occur within the project area. Avoidance or minimization measures could include conducting project activities outside of breeding seasons.

Based on the project type entered, coordination with State Historic Preservation Office may be required (<http://azstateparks.com/SHPO/index.html>).

Trenches should be covered or back-filled as soon as possible. Incorporate escape ramps in ditches or fencing along the perimeter to deter small mammals and herptefuna (snakes, lizards, tortoise) from entering ditches.

Communities can actively support the sustainability and mobility of wildlife by incorporating wildlife planning into their regional/comprehensive plans, their regional transportation plans, and their open space/conservation land system programs. An effective approach to wildlife planning begins with the identification of the wildlife resources in need of protection, an assessment of important habitat blocks and connective corridors, and the incorporation of these critical wildlife components into the community plans and programs. Community planners should identify open spaces and habitat blocks that can be maintained in their area, and the necessary connections between those blocks to be preserved or protected. Community planners should also work with State and local transportation planning entities, and planners from other communities, to foster coordination and cooperation in developing compatible development plans to ensure wildlife habitat connectivity. The Department's guidelines for incorporating wildlife considerations into community planning and developments can be found on the Wildlife Friendly Guidelines portion of the Wildlife Planning page at <https://www.azgfd.com/wildlife/planning/wildlifeguidelines/>.

Based on the project type entered, coordination with Arizona Department of Environmental Quality may be required (<http://www.azdeq.gov/>).

Based on the project type entered, coordination with Arizona Department of Water Resources may be required (<https://new.azwater.gov/>).

Based on the project type entered, coordination with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers may be required (<http://www.usace.army.mil/>)

Based on the project type entered, coordination with County Flood Control district(s) may be required.

Development plans should provide for open natural space for wildlife movement, while also minimizing the potential for wildlife-human interactions through design features. Please contact Project Evaluation Program for more information on living with urban wildlife at PEP@azgfd.gov or at <https://www.azgfd.com/wildlife/planning/wildlifeguidelines/> and <https://www.azgfd.com/Wildlife/LivingWith>.

The Department requests further coordination to provide project/species specific recommendations, please contact Project Evaluation Program directly at PEP@azgfd.gov.

Project Location and/or Species Recommendations:

HDMS records indicate that one or more **Listed, Proposed, or Candidate** species or **Critical Habitat** (Designated or Proposed) have been documented in the vicinity of your project. The Endangered Species Act (ESA) gives the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) regulatory authority over all federally listed species. Please contact USFWS Ecological Services Offices at <https://www.fws.gov/office/arizona-ecological-services> or:

Phoenix Main Office

9828 North 31st Avenue #C3
Phoenix, AZ 85051-2517
Phone: 602-242-0210
Fax: 602-242-2513

Tucson Sub-Office

201 N. Bonita Suite 141
Tucson, AZ 85745
Phone: 520-670-6144
Fax: 520-670-6155

Flagstaff Sub-Office

SW Forest Science Complex
2500 S. Pine Knoll Dr.
Flagstaff, AZ 86001
Phone: 928-556-2157
Fax: 928-556-2121

HDMS records indicate that **Western Burrowing Owls** have been documented within the vicinity of your project area. Please review the western burrowing owl resource page at: <https://www.azgfd.com/wildlife/speciesofgreatestconservneed/burrowingowlmanagement/>.

Arizona Environmental Online Review Tool Report



Arizona Game and Fish Department Mission

To conserve Arizona's diverse wildlife resources and manage for safe, compatible outdoor recreation opportunities for current and future generations.

Project Name:

KORE power

Project Description:

Proposed manufacturing facility

Project Type:

Development Outside Municipalities (Rural Development), Commercial/industrial (mall) and associated infrastructure, New construction

Contact Person:

Rafael de Grenade

Organization:

HILGARTWILSON, LLC

On Behalf Of:

CONSULTING

Project ID:

HGIS-16449

Please review the entire report for project type and/or species recommendations for the location information entered. Please retain a copy for future reference.

Disclaimer:

1. This Environmental Review is based on the project study area that was entered. The report must be updated if the project study area, location, or the type of project changes.
2. This is a preliminary environmental screening tool. It is not a substitute for the potential knowledge gained by having a biologist conduct a field survey of the project area. This review is also not intended to replace environmental consultation (including federal consultation under the Endangered Species Act), land use permitting, or the Departments review of site-specific projects.
3. The Departments Heritage Data Management System (HDMS) data is not intended to include potential distribution of special status species. Arizona is large and diverse with plants, animals, and environmental conditions that are ever changing. Consequently, many areas may contain species that biologists do not know about or species previously noted in a particular area may no longer occur there. HDMS data contains information about species occurrences that have actually been reported to the Department. Not all of Arizona has been surveyed for special status species, and surveys that have been conducted have varied greatly in scope and intensity. Such surveys may reveal previously undocumented population of species of special concern.
4. HabiMap Arizona data, specifically Species of Greatest Conservation Need (SGCN) under our State Wildlife Action Plan (SWAP) and Species of Economic and Recreational Importance (SERI), represent potential species distribution models for the State of Arizona which are subject to ongoing change, modification and refinement. The status of a wildlife resource can change quickly, and the availability of new data will necessitate a refined assessment.

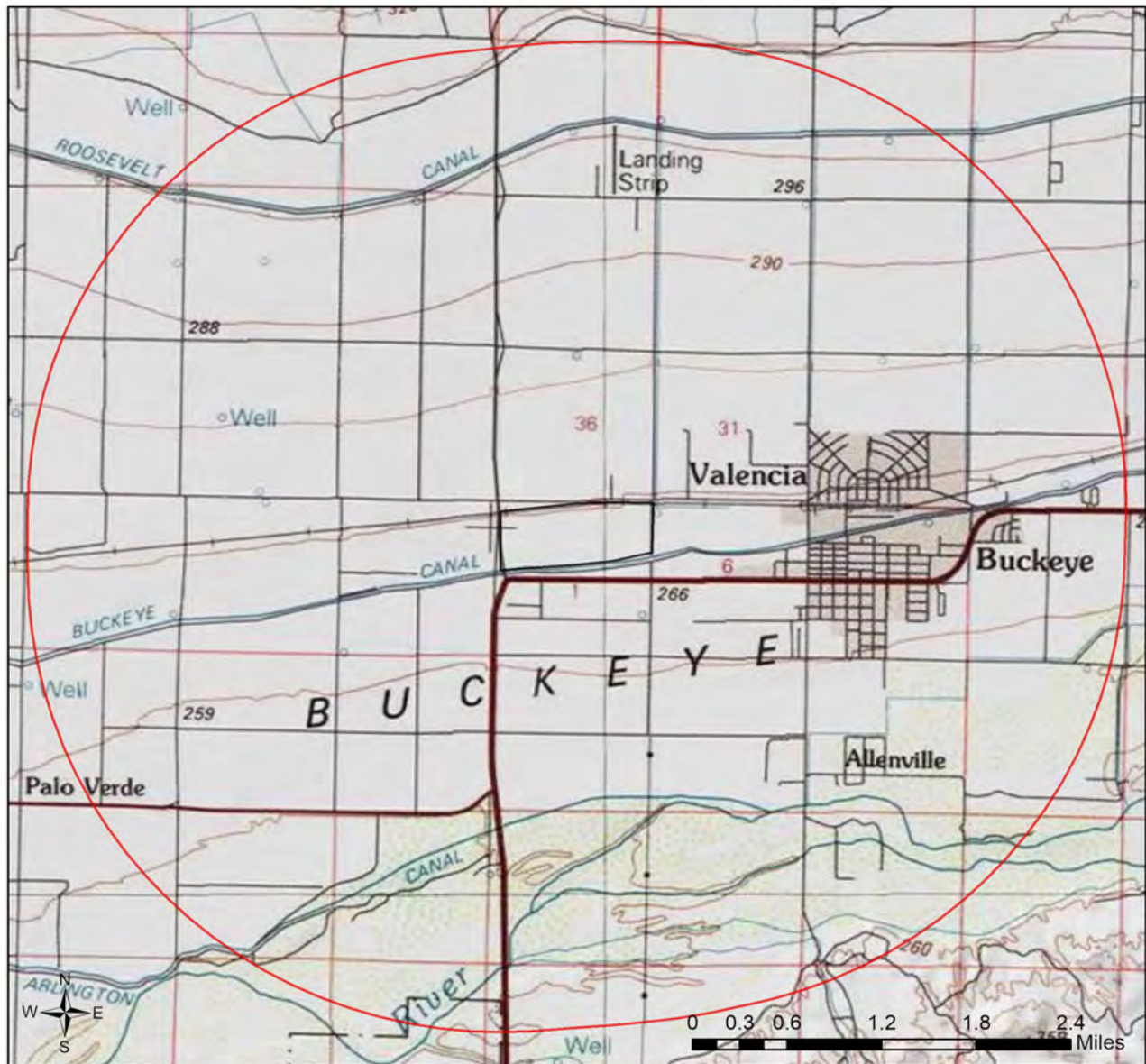
Locations Accuracy Disclaimer:



Project locations are assumed to be both precise and accurate for the purposes of environmental review. The creator/owner of the Project Review Report is solely responsible for the project location and thus the correctness of the Project Review Report content.

Recommendations Disclaimer:

1. The Department is interested in the conservation of all fish and wildlife resources, including those species listed in this report and those that may have not been documented within the project vicinity as well as other game and nongame wildlife.
2. Recommendations have been made by the Department, under authority of Arizona Revised Statutes Title 5 (Amusements and Sports), 17 (Game and Fish), and 28 (Transportation).
3. Potential impacts to fish and wildlife resources may be minimized or avoided by the recommendations generated from information submitted for your proposed project. These recommendations are preliminary in scope, designed to provide early considerations on all species of wildlife.
4. Making this information directly available does not substitute for the Department's review of project proposals, and should not decrease our opportunity to review and evaluate additional project information and/or new project proposals.
5. Further coordination with the Department requires the submittal of this Environmental Review Report with a cover letter and project plans or documentation that includes project narrative, acreage to be impacted, how construction or project activity(s) are to be accomplished, and project locality information (including site map). Once AGFD had received the information, please allow 30 days for completion of project reviews. Send requests to:
Project Evaluation Program, Habitat Branch
Arizona Game and Fish Department
5000 West Carefree Highway
Phoenix, Arizona 85086-5000
Phone Number: (623) 236-7600
Fax Number: (623) 236-7366
Or
PEP@azgfd.gov
6. Coordination may also be necessary under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and/or Endangered Species Act (ESA). Site specific recommendations may be proposed during further NEPA/ESA analysis or through coordination with affected agencies

KORE power USA Topo Basemap With Locator Map



-  Buffered Project Boundary
-  Project Boundary

Project Size (acres): 235.17

Lat/Long (DD): 33.3744 / -112.6165

County(s): Maricopa

AGFD Region(s): Mesa

Township/Range(s): T1S, R4W

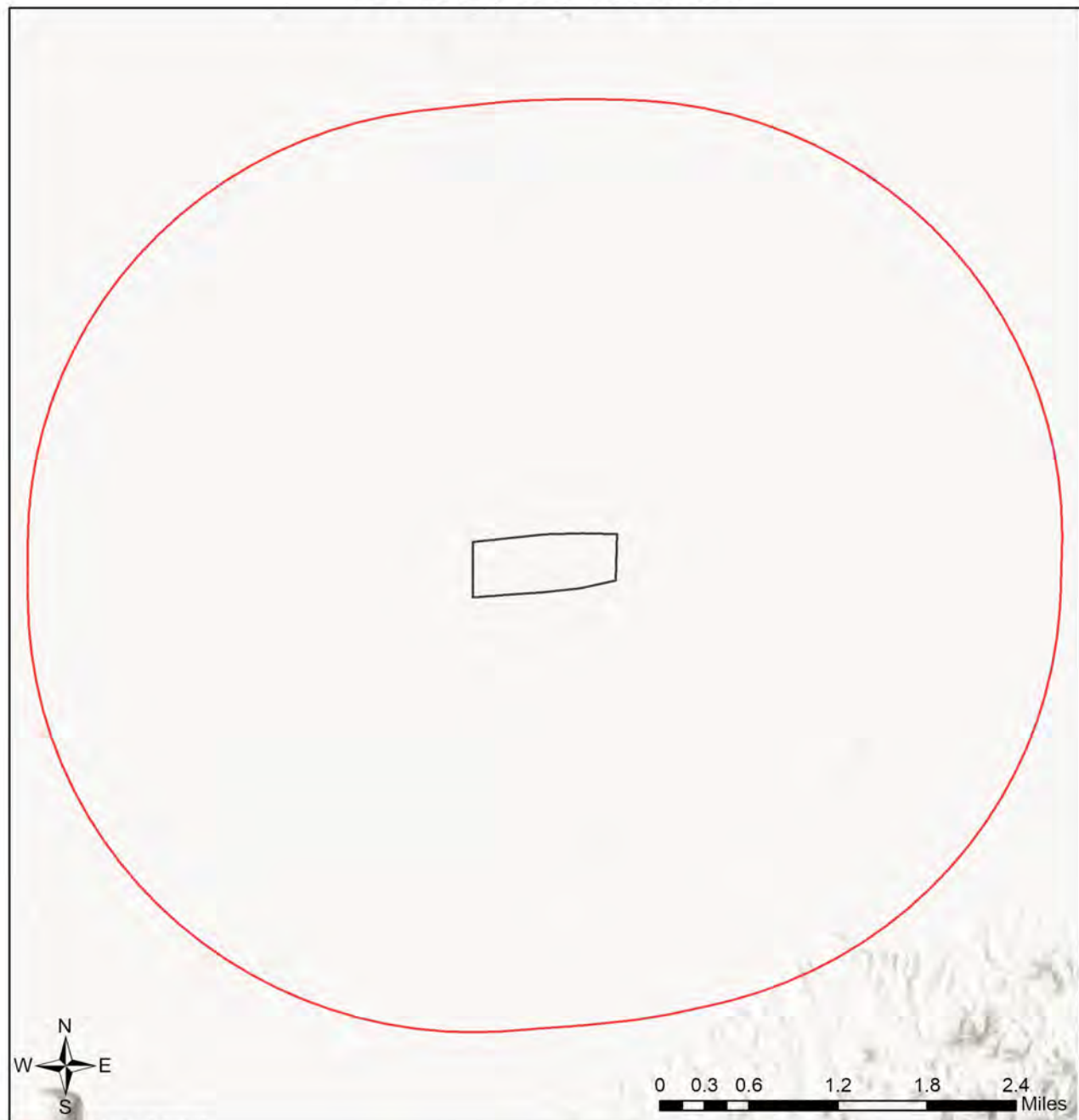
USGS Quad(s): BUCKEYE; VALENCIA



Sources: Esri, Airbus DS, USGS, NGA, NASA, CGIAR, N Robinson, NCEAS, NLS, OS, NMA, Geodatastyrelsen, Rijkswaterstaat, GSA, Geoland, FEMA, Intermap and the GIS user community



KORE power

Web Map As Submitted By User

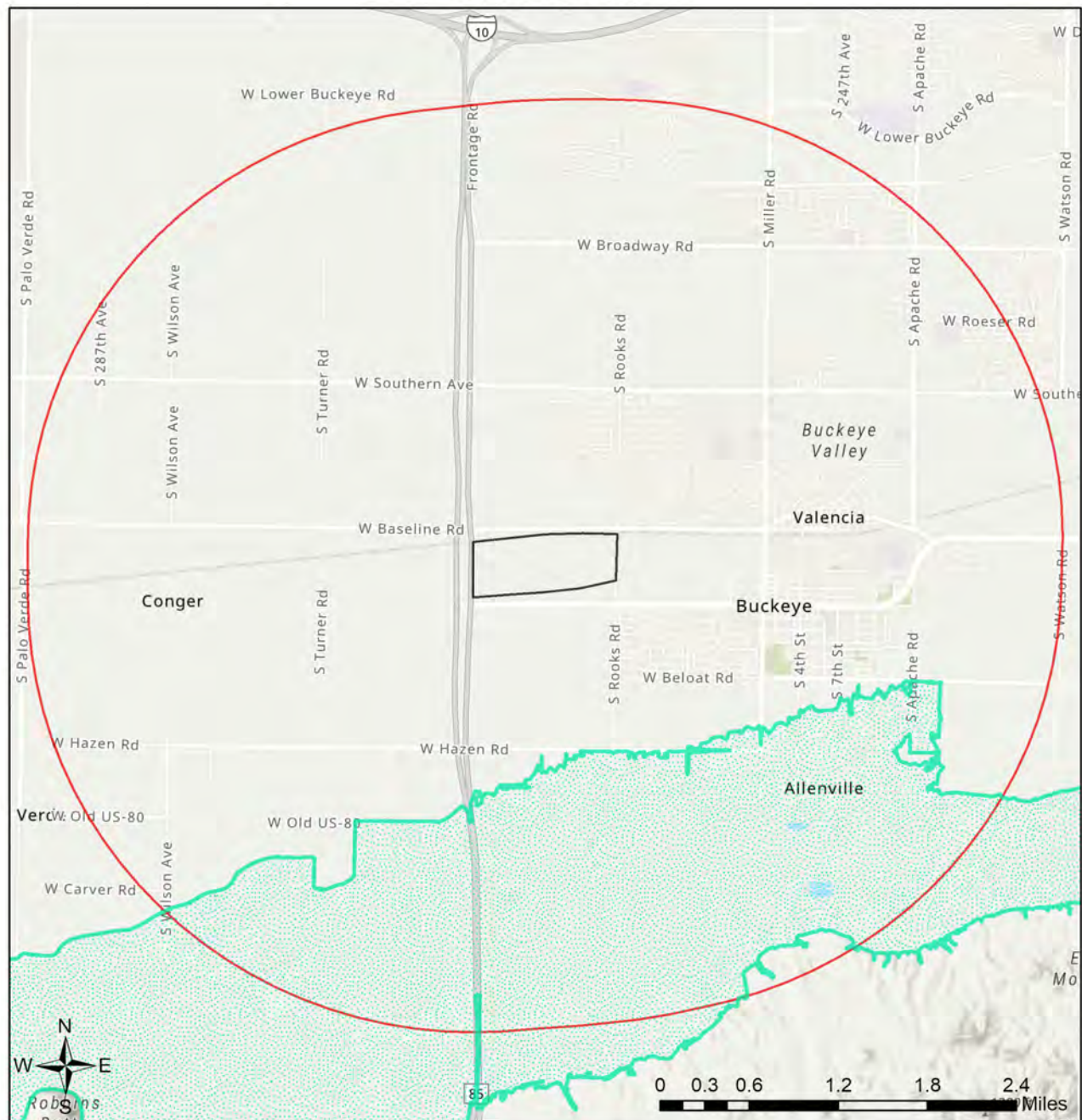


-  Buffered Project Boundary
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KORE power Important Areas

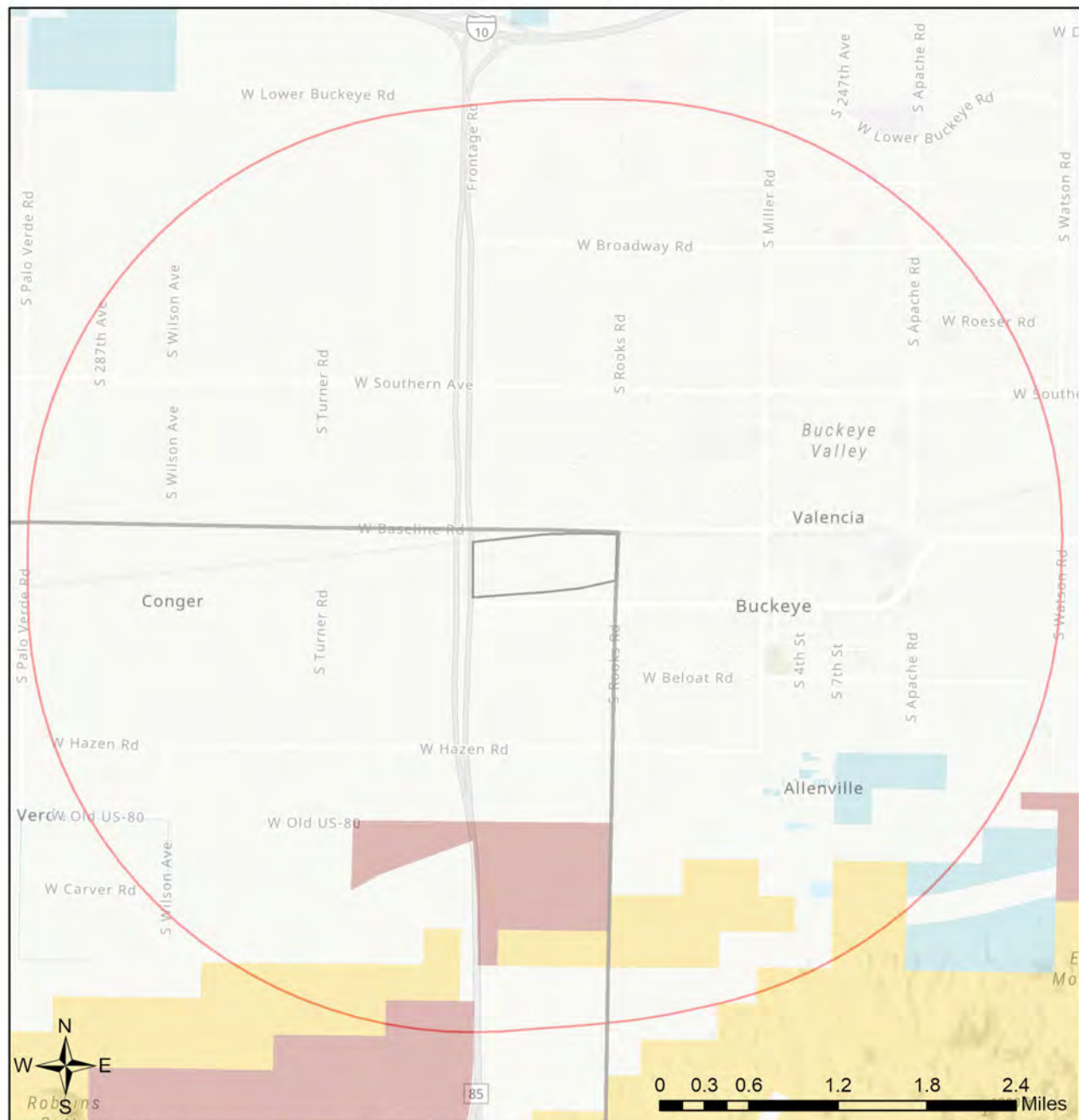


- Buffered Project Boundary
- Project Boundary
- Important Bird Areas
- Critical Habitat
- Pinal County Riparian
- Important Connectivity Zones
- Wildlife Connectivity

Project Size (acres): 235.17
Lat/Long (DD): 33.3744 / -112.6165
County(s): Maricopa
AGFD Region(s): Mesa
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Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

KORE power Township/Ranges and Land Ownership



- | | |
|---|---|
| Buffered Project Boundary | Mixed/Other |
| Project Boundary | National Park/Mon. |
| AZ Game & Fish Dept. | Private |
| BLM | State & Regional Parks |
| BOR | State Trust |
| Indian Res. | US Forest Service |
| Military | Wildlife Area/Refuge |
| | Township/Ranges |

Project Size (acres): 235.17
Lat/Long (DD): 33.3744 / -112.6165
County(s): Maricopa
AGFD Region(s): Mesa
Township/Range(s): T1S, R4W
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Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Special Status Species Documented within 3 Miles of Project Vicinity

Scientific Name	Common Name	FWS	USFS	BLM	NPL	SGCN
Athene cunicularia hypugaea	Western Burrowing Owl	SC	S	S		1B
Coccyzus americanus	Yellow-billed Cuckoo (Western DPS)	LT	S	S		1A
Empidonax traillii extimus	Southwestern Willow Flycatcher	LE				1A
Rallus obsoletus yumanensis	Yuma Ridgway's Rail	LE		S		1A

Note: Status code definitions can be found at <https://www.azgfd.com/wildlife/planning/wildlifeguidelines/statusdefinitions/>

No Special Areas Detected

No special areas were detected within the project vicinity.

Species of Greatest Conservation Need Predicted that Intersect with Project Footprint as Drawn, based on Predicted Range Models

Scientific Name	Common Name	FWS	USFS	BLM	NPL	SGCN
Aix sponsa	Wood Duck					1B
Ammospermophilus harrisi	Harris' Antelope Squirrel					1B
Anthus spragueii	Sprague's Pipit	SC				1A
Athene cunicularia hypugaea	Western Burrowing Owl	SC	S	S		1B
Buteo regalis	Ferruginous Hawk	SC		S		1B
Castor canadensis	American Beaver					1B
Chilomeniscus stramineus	Variable Sandsnake					1B
Cistothorus palustris	Marsh Wren					1C
Corynorhinus townsendii pallescens	Pale Townsend's Big-eared Bat	SC	S	S		1B
Crotalus tigris	Tiger Rattlesnake					1B
Crotaphytus nebrius	Sonoran Collared Lizard					1B
Empidonax traillii extimus	Southwestern Willow Flycatcher	LE				1A
Euderma maculatum	Spotted Bat	SC	S	S		1B
Eumops perotis californicus	Greater Western Bonneted Bat	SC		S		1B
Gopherus morafkai	Sonoran Desert Tortoise	CCA	S	S		1A
Haliaeetus leucocephalus	Bald Eagle	SC, BGA	S	S		1A
Heloderma suspectum	Gila Monster					1A
Lasiurus xanthinus	Western Yellow Bat		S			1B
Lepus alleni	Antelope Jackrabbit					1B
Lithobates yavapaiensis	Lowland Leopard Frog	SC	S	S		1A
Macrotus californicus	California Leaf-nosed Bat	SC		S		1B
Melanerpes uropygialis	Gila Woodpecker					1B
Melospiza lincolni	Lincoln's Sparrow					1B
Melospiza aberti	Abert's Towhee		S			1B
Micruroides euryxanthus	Sonoran Coralsnake					1B
Myotis velifer	Cave Myotis	SC		S		1B

Species of Greatest Conservation Need Predicted that Intersect with Project Footprint as Drawn, based on Predicted Range Models

Scientific Name	Common Name	FWS	USFS	BLM	NPL	SGCN
Myotis yumanensis	Yuma Myotis	SC				1B
Oreoscoptes montanus	Sage Thrasher					1C
Passerculus sandwichensis	Savannah Sparrow					1B
Perognathus longimembris	Little Pocket Mouse	No Status				1B
Setophaga petechia	Yellow Warbler					1B
Sphyrapicus nuchalis	Red-naped Sapsucker					1C
Spizella breweri	Brewer's Sparrow					1C
Sturnella magna	Eastern Meadowlark					1C
Tadarida brasiliensis	Brazilian Free-tailed Bat					1B
Toxostoma lecontei	LeConte's Thrasher			S		1B
Vireo bellii arizonae	Arizona Bell's Vireo					1B
Vulpes macrotis	Kit Fox	No Status				1B

Species of Economic and Recreation Importance Predicted that Intersect with Project Footprint as Drawn

Scientific Name	Common Name	FWS	USFS	BLM	NPL	SGCN
Callipepla gambelii	Gambel's Quail					
Odocoileus hemionus	Mule Deer					
Zenaida asiatica	White-winged Dove					
Zenaida macroura	Mourning Dove					

Project Type: Development Outside Municipalities (Rural Development), Commercial/industrial (mall) and associated infrastructure, New construction

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Based on the project type entered, coordination with Arizona Department of Environmental Quality may be required (<http://www.azdeq.gov/>).

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Development plans should provide for open natural space for wildlife movement, while also minimizing the potential for wildlife-human interactions through design features. Please contact Project Evaluation Program for more information on living with urban wildlife at PEP@azgfd.gov or at <https://www.azgfd.com/wildlife/planning/wildlifeguidelines/> and <https://www.azgfd.com/Wildlife/LivingWith>.

The Department requests further coordination to provide project/species specific recommendations, please contact Project Evaluation Program directly at PEP@azgfd.gov.

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Phoenix Main Office

9828 North 31st Avenue #C3
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Fax: 602-242-2513

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Tucson, AZ 85745
Phone: 520-670-6144
Fax: 520-670-6155

Flagstaff Sub-Office

SW Forest Science Complex
2500 S. Pine Knoll Dr.
Flagstaff, AZ 86001
Phone: 928-556-2157
Fax: 928-556-2121

HDMS records indicate that **Western Burrowing Owls** have been documented within the vicinity of your project area. Please review the western burrowing owl resource page at: <https://www.azgfd.com/wildlife/speciesofgreatestconservneed/burrowingowlmanagement/>.

APPENDIX D CONSULTATION WITH AGENCIES AND NATIVE AMERICAN TRIBES

APPENDIX D CONSULTATION WITH AGENCIES AND NATIVE AMERICAN TRIBES

Organization(s)	Contact Date(s)	Summary of Contact
Arizona Department of Environmental Quality	May 31, 2022	DOE Notice of Intent to Prepare an Environmental Assessment
Arizona State Historic Preservation Office	June 9, 2022 (DOE) October 5, 2022 (AZ SHPO) October 31, 2022 (DOE) October 31, 2022 (AZ SHPO)	Section 106 initiation letter concurrence Request for clarification regarding DOE finding Clarifying information regarding historical properties Concurrence- No Adverse Effect to Historic Properties
Letter to Various Stakeholders and Interested Parties in the Local Vicinity	June 9, 2022	DOE Notice of Intent to Prepare an Environmental Assessment
Ak-Chin	May 31, 2022 (DOE)	Section 106 initiation letter
Colorado River Indian Tribes	May 31, 2022	Section 106 initiation letter
Fort McDowell Yavapi Nation	May 31, 2022	Section 106 initiation letter
Fort Mojave Indian Tribe	June 9, 2022	Section 106 initiation letter
Gila River Indian Community	May 31, 2022 (DOE) September 20, 2022 (Tribe)	Section 106 initiation letter Response of no adverse determination
Hopi Tribe	May 31, 2022	Section 106 initiation letter
Mescalero Apache Tribe	June 9, 2022	Section 106 initiation letter
Pascua Yaqui Tribe	June 9, 2022 (DOE) September 26, 2022 (Tribe)	Section 106 initiation letter Response of no adverse determination
Pueblo of Zuni	June 9, 2022	Section 106 initiation letter
Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian	May 31, 2022	Section 106 initiation letter
San Carlos Apache Tribe	May 31, 2022	Section 106 initiation letter
Tohono O'odham Nation	May 31, 2022 (DOE) September 20, 2022 (Tribe)	Section 106 initiation letter Response of no adverse determination
White Mountain Apache Tribe	May 31, 2022 (DOE) September 21, 2022 (Tribe)	Section 106 initiation letter Response of no adverse determination
Yavapai Apache Nation	May 31, 2022	Section 106 initiation letter
Yavapai Prescott Indian Tribe	June 13, 2022	Section 106 initiation letter

Note: An individual letter was submitted to each aforementioned Tribe, but only one example letter is included in this appendix to reduce overall file size and number of pages.



Department of Energy

Washington, DC 20585

May 31, 2022

Mr. Misael Cabrera, P.E., Director
Arizona Department of Environmental Quality
1110 West Washington Street
Phoenix, AZ 85007

SUBJECT: The U.S. Department of Energy's intent to prepare an Environmental Assessment for a proposed Federal Loan Guarantee to KORE Power, Inc. for a large-scale battery cell manufacturing facility in Buckeye, Arizona

Dear Mr. Cabrera:

Under Section 136 of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, which established the Advanced Technology Vehicles Manufacturing Loan (ATVM) program the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Loan Programs Office (LPO) is considering whether to provide a Federal loan to KORE Power, Inc (KORE Power) to support the construction and operation of a battery manufacturing facility (KOREplex) in Buckeye, Arizona (Attachment 1). KORE Power is a developer of large-scale battery cells produced primarily to support utility-scale energy storage systems and the electric vehicle industry. LPO has decided to prepare an Environmental Assessment (EA) in accordance with the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the Council on Environmental Quality regulations for implementing the procedural provision of NEPA (40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Parts 1500-1508), and DOE's implementing procedures for compliance with NEPA (10 CFR Part 1021).

The purpose and need for agency action is to comply with the DOE mandate under Section 136 of the Energy Independence and Security Act to select projects for financial assistance that are consistent with the goals of the Act. Pursuant to the Act, the ATVM program was established to provide loans to automobile and automobile parts manufacturers for the cost of re-equipping, expanding, or establishing manufacturing facilities in the United States to produce advanced technology vehicles or qualified components. DOE has determined that the construction and operation of a large-scale battery cell manufacturing facility as proposed by KORE Power is consistent with the goals of the Act and is using the NEPA process to assist in determining whether to issue a loan to KORE Power to support the proposed project.

The proposed manufacturing facility would be constructed on approximately 214 acres in Buckeye, Arizona, south of the Union Pacific Railroad between Baseline Road and the Buckeye Canal and between State Route (SR) 85 to the west and

Rooks Road to the east. The project area lies within the north half of Section 1 of Township 1 South, Range 4 West of the Gila and Salt River Meridian.

KORE Power has applied for financial assistance under the ATVM Program to support the development of the first phase of the manufacturing facility. Phase 1 would include construction and operation of an approximately 1.15 million square foot building that would house two production lines with an annual battery production capacity of approximately 6 GWh. In addition to the primary manufacturing building, the site would include administrative offices, material storage, parking lots and access roads, and stormwater retention facilities. During the construction phase, construction trailers and temporary laydown areas would be anticipated (Attachment 2). KORE Power is anticipated to create up to 1,000 jobs during the construction phase and would employ approximately 3,000 permanent workers at full capacity.

The DOE NEPA regulations provide for the notification of host states of NEPA determinations and for the opportunity for host states to review EAs prior to DOE approval. This process is intended to improve coordination and to facilitate early and open communication. DOE will provide the draft EA to you for your review and comment.

If you or your staff would like to receive further information concerning this project or DOE's NEPA process for ATVM loans, please contact me in the DOE Loan Programs Office at 202-586-7272, or email at LPO_Environmental@hq.doe.gov.

Respectfully,

Alicia Williamson

Alicia Williamson
Environmental Protection Specialist
Loan Programs Office

Attachments:

Attachments 1: Site Location
Attachments 2: Site Layout

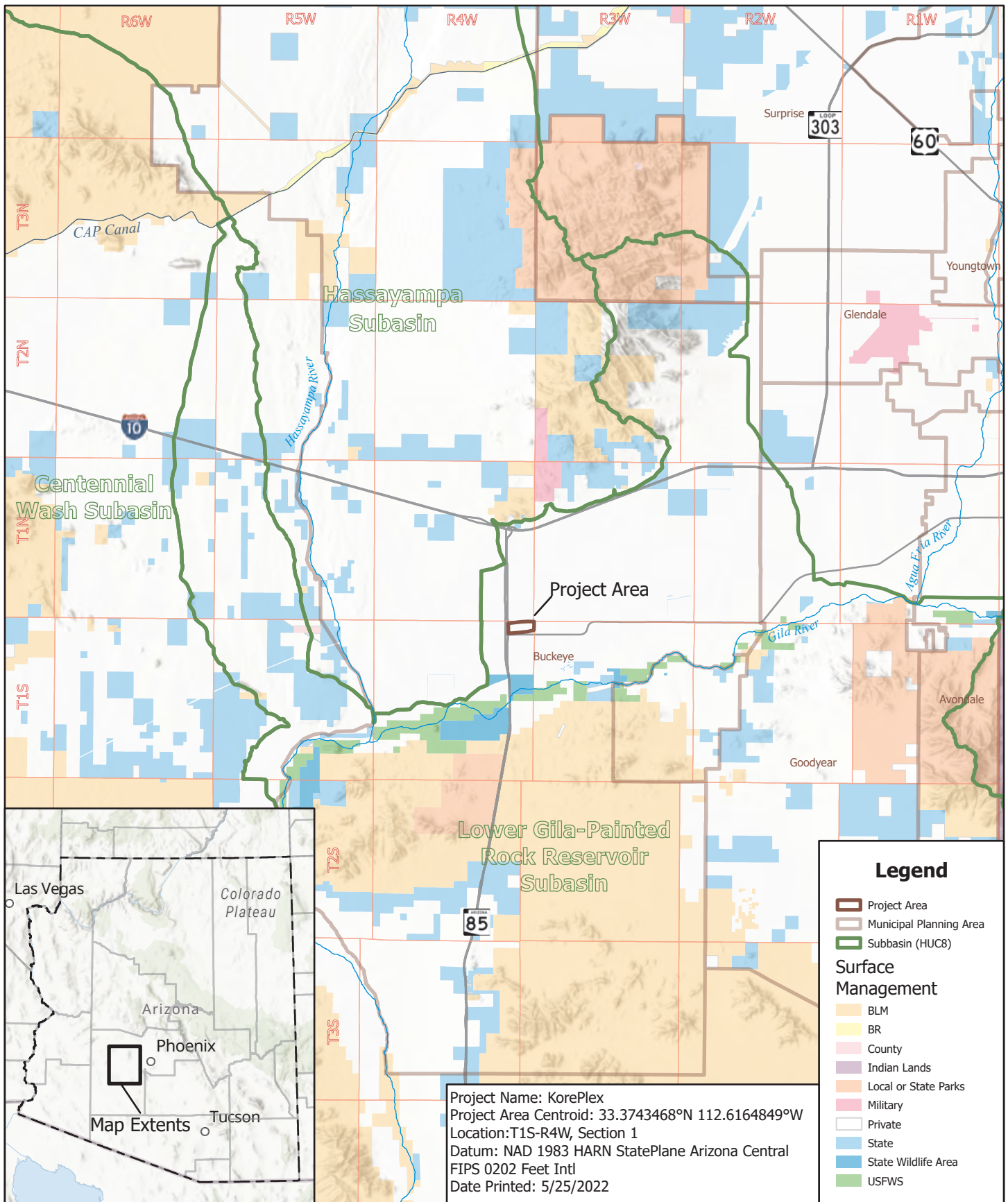


FIGURE 1 – REGIONAL OVERVIEW

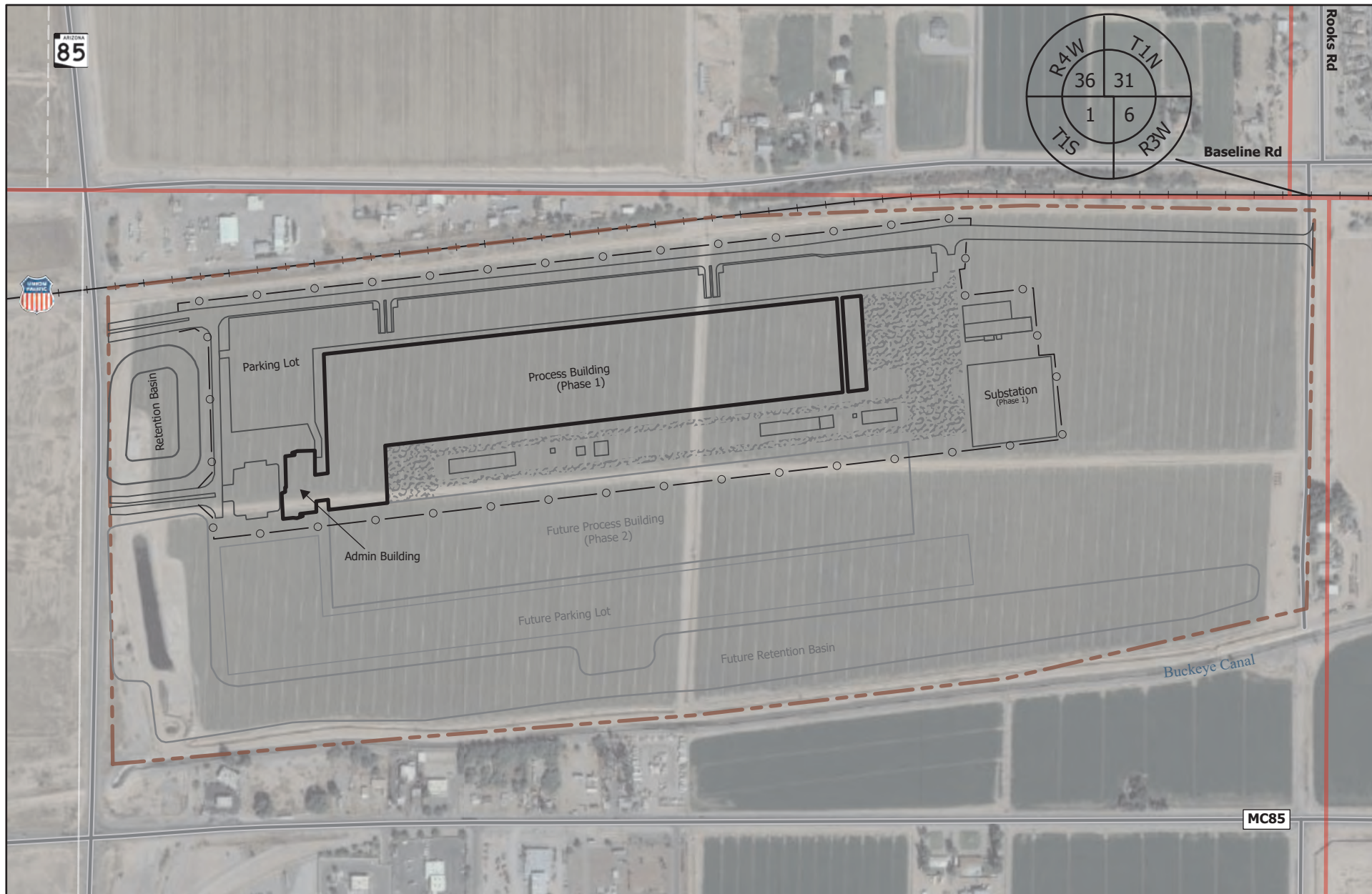


FIGURE 2 - SITE LAYOUT



Department of Energy

Washington, DC 20585

September 9, 2022

Kathryn Leonard, State Historic Preservation Officer
Arizona State Historic Preservation Office
1110 W. Washington Street, Suite 100
Phoenix, AZ 85007

SUBJECT: U.S. Department of Energy, KORE Power, Inc large-scale battery cell manufacturing facility in Buckeye, Maricopa County, Arizona; Section 106 Consultation

Dear Ms. Leonard:

Pursuant to its authority under Section 136 of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, which established the Advanced Technology Vehicles Manufacturing Loan (ATVM) program, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) is evaluating whether to provide a Federal loan to KORE Power, Inc (KORE) to support the construction and operation of a manufacturing facility in Maricopa County, Arizona (Attachment 1). The facility will manufacture large-scale battery cells to support utility-scale energy store systems and the electric vehicle industry. The purpose of this letter is to consult with the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and its implementing regulations, 36 CFR Part 800, present the DOE undertaking and the associated area of potential effect (APE), submission of the Class III Cultural Resources Survey for the KORE project in Buckeye, Arizona for your review, and present DOE's finding of no historic properties affected pursuant to its Section 106 responsibilities.

DOE Undertaking and APE

The DOE undertaking (providing a loan to KORE in Buckeye, Arizona) would support an approximately 214-acre development for the first phase of the manufacturing facility, which would include construction and operation of an approximately 1.15 million square foot building that would house two production lines with an annual capacity of approximately 6 gigawatt hours (GWh). Additionally, the site would include administrative offices, material storage, parking lots and access roads, and stormwater retention facilities. (Attachment 2).

The archaeological Area of Potential Effect (APE) includes the approximately 213.8-acre quadrilateral parcel of private farmland in Buckeye, Maricopa County, Arizona and is approximately 5,122 ft E/W by 2,059 ft N/S and is bounded on the east by Rooks Road, on the west by Oglesby Road/SR-85, and on the south by Buckeye Canal Road and the

Buckeye Canal. The northern boundary of the APE is framed by the Union Pacific Railroad and Baseline Road. The APE consists of a large parcel of farmland situated entirely on private land. The cultural resources survey was completed in compliance with Arizona Revised Statute (A.R.S. § 41-865) and City of Buckeye Code of Ordinances, Chapter 7 because the undertaking is located within the City of Buckeye (Attachment 3). The architectural APE included the 213.8-acre Project footprint, as well as a 1-mile buffer surrounding that area to address potential indirect effects.

DOE Finding

In accordance with Section 106 to identify historic properties and assess adverse effects, DOE has reviewed the *Class III Survey of 213.8 Acres Prior to Converting Private Farmland to a Manufacturing Facility in Buckeye, Maricopa County, Arizona*, dated September 2022 (attached with this letter). The report identified one new archeological site (Table D-1), one isolated occurrence (IO), and two IUs (in-use) sites. The site newly identified is a historic period foundation structure constructed in the 1950s (see Section 6.1.1 of the report); this site is not recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP because the site does not retain integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship, or feeling. The information potential of the site has been exhausted by field recording. The IO documented during the survey is a capped well with a metal sign pole and not a significant cultural resource eligible for listing on NRHP (see Table E-1). The IU1 resource is a series of interconnected canals and access roads, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP because it is not associated with important persons or historic events, nor does it embody the distinct characteristics that would make it eligible. While IU2, the Buckeye to Gillespie 69-kV transmission line, is recommended as NRHP-eligible under Criterion A. As a result, KORE would avoid the resource during any ground-disturbance activities as well as not utilize it as part of project operations.

The site file search and literature review identified a total of eight previously documented sites within the architectural APE, including the 1-mile buffer. One previously documented site extended into the APE (IU2), and a second parallels the northern boundary of the APE, but does not intersect—AZ T:10:84(ASM)/Southern Pacific Railroad: Wellton-Phoenix-Eloy Spur (now the Union Pacific Railroad). The eight previously documented sites within the architectural APE have Euro-American/ Historic affiliation. Five of these have been determined to be NRHP-eligible, one (IU2) has been recommended as NRHP-eligible, and two have not been evaluated for NRHP eligibility (see Section 4 of the report and Appendix A/Table A-2). There are no visual impacts to historic architectural sites due to the pre-existing construction of large buildings within the viewshed of the architectural APE.

In summary, the report concluded that no historic architectural structures, historic areas, or archaeological sites are present within the project area, and DOE concurs that no historic properties (archaeological sites, architectural structures, or historic areas) are affected. DOE is requesting the SHPO's concurrence on the APE and it's no historic properties affected determination for both historic architectural resources and archaeological resources.

We look forward to SHPO's concurrence on the APE and on DOE's no historic properties affected determination. If you have any questions or would like to discuss this project further, please contact me in the DOE Loan Programs Office at (202) 586-7272, or email at Alicia.Williamson@hq.doe.gov.

Sincerely,

Alicia Williamson

Alicia Williamson
Environmental Protection Specialist
Loan Programs Office

Attachments:

Attachment 1: KORE Power Site Location Map

Attachment 2: KORE Facility Site Layout

Attachment 3: Class III Survey of 213.8 Acres Prior to Converting Private Farmland to a Manufacturing Facility in Buckeye, Maricopa County, Arizona



Doug Ducey
Governor

ARIZONA STATE PARKS & TRAILS

Bob Broscheid
Executive Director



October 5, 2022

Ms. Alicia Williamson
Environmental Protection Specialist
US Department of Energy
Loan Programs Office

Re: Buckeye, Maricopa County; KORE Power, Inc. large-scale battery cell manufacturing facility; Initial Section 106 Consultation; United States Department of Energy; SHPO-2022-1091 (165701)

Dear Ms. Williamson:

Thank you for consulting with our office regarding the above-referenced federally-funded project, which involves the construction of a battery cell manufacturing facility in Maricopa County. At the request of the Department of Energy (DOE) and pursuant to Section 106 (54 U.S. Code [USC] § 306108) of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC § 300101 *et seq.*) and its implementing regulations (36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Part 800), we have reviewed the cultural resources survey report entitled *Class III Survey of 213.8 Acres Prior to Converting Private Farmland to a Manufacturing Facility in Buckeye, Maricopa County, Arizona* prepared by PaleoWest, which documents one newly recorded archaeological site, one isolated occurrence (IO), and two historic in-use structures (IU).

The DOE has determined that the historic period site (22-0332-JS01), the IO, and the historic in-use canals (IU-1) are ineligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and that the historic in-use transmission line (IU-2) is eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. SHPO agrees with area of potential effect (APE) delineation and the determinations of eligibility for the historic period site and the IO; however, we disagree with the eligibility determinations for the historic in-use structures. Our office finds the interconnected canals and associated access roads (IU-1) to be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) as contributing to the Roosevelt Irrigation District, and we recommend some level of Historic American Engineering Survey (HAER) documentation for mitigation of adverse effects introduced to these structures by the proposed project, and a memorandum of agreement (MOA) should be developed and executed prior to the project proceeding.

Conversely, we do not agree that the Buckeye to Gillespie 69-kV transmission line (IU-2) is eligible for inclusion in the NRHP as the description indicates a severe lack of integrity beyond location and association; pole and line placement have eliminated historic integrity of materials, design, setting, workmanship, and feeling. We do not believe any avoidance or mitigation is needed for this structure, but if the DOE prefers to maintain an eligible determination, HAER documentation would be appropriate mitigation if the structure cannot be avoided.



Doug Ducey
Governor

ARIZONA STATE PARKS & TRAILS

Bob Broscheid
Executive Director



We appreciate your cooperation in complying with historic preservation requirements for federal undertakings. If you have any questions, please contact me at 480-375-8163 or via email at kmiller@azstateparks.gov

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Kasey Miller".

Kasey Miller, M.A.
Archaeological Compliance Specialist
State Historic Preservation Office



Department of Energy

Washington, DC 20585

October 31, 2022

Kathryn Leonard, State Historic Preservation Officer
Arizona State Historic Preservation Office
1110 W. Washington Street, Suite 100
Phoenix, AZ 85007

SUBJECT: Updated Class III Survey regarding the KORE Power, Inc large-scale battery cell manufacturing facility in Buckeye, Maricopa County, Arizona

Dear Ms. Leonard:

Thank you for your letter dated October 5, 2022, regarding the Section 106 consultation for the proposed KORE Power, Inc (KORE) large-scale battery cell manufacturing facility in Maricopa County, Arizona. As discussed in our meeting on October 14, 2022, please find the attached, revised *Class III Survey of 213.8 Acres Prior to Converting Private Farmland to a Manufacturing Facility in Buckeye, Maricopa County, Arizona*, dated October 2022 for the KORE Power project (Attachment 1).

Changes to the report include additional details to support and clarify the U.S. Department of Energy's (DOE's) determination of no adverse effect regarding the IU-1 (In Use) interconnected canals and access roads linked to the Roosevelt Irrigation District laterals and an adjustment to the DOE recommendation on IU-2, the 69-kV Buckeye to Gillespie transmission powerline, to not eligible for listing. Please note, the information has also been updated in the reports Appendix F forms.

DOE reiterates its conclusion that no historic architectural structures, historic areas, or archaeological sites are present within the KORE project area and no historic properties are affected. As such, DOE is requesting the SHPO's concurrence with its determination based on the updated report.

We look forward to SHPO's concurrence on DOE's determination. If you have any questions or would like to discuss this project further, please contact me in the DOE Loan Programs Office at (202) 586-7272, or email at Alicia.Williamson@hq.doe.gov.

Sincerely,

Alicia Williamson

Alicia Williamson
Environmental Protection Specialist
Loan Programs Office

Attachment: Revised Class III Survey of 213.8 Acres Prior to Converting Private Farmland to a Manufacturing Facility in Buckeye, Maricopa County, Arizona, October 2022



SHPO-2022-1091 (166359) - Rec 10/31/2022

Department of Energy

Washington, DC 20585

October 31, 2022

Kathryn Leonard, State Historic Preservation Officer
Arizona State Historic Preservation Office
1110 W. Washington Street, Suite 100
Phoenix, AZ 85007

SUBJECT: Updated Class III Survey regarding the KORE Power, Inc large-scale battery cell manufacturing facility in Buckeye, Maricopa County, Arizona

Dear Ms. Leonard:

Thank you for your letter dated October 5, 2022, regarding the Section 106 consultation for the proposed KORE Power, Inc (KORE) large-scale battery cell manufacturing facility in Maricopa County, Arizona. As discussed in our meeting on October 14, 2022, please find the attached, revised *Class III Survey of 213.8 Acres Prior to Converting Private Farmland to a Manufacturing Facility in Buckeye, Maricopa County, Arizona*, dated October 2022 for the KORE Power project (Attachment 1).

Changes to the report include additional details to support and clarify the U.S. Department of Energy's (DOE's) determination of no adverse effect regarding the IU-1 (In Use) interconnected canals and access roads linked to the Roosevelt Irrigation District laterals and an adjustment to the DOE recommendation on IU-2, the 69-kV Buckeye to Gillespie transmission powerline, to not eligible for listing. Please note, the information has also been updated in the reports Appendix F forms.

DOE reiterates its conclusion that no historic architectural structures, historic areas, or archaeological sites are present within the KORE project area and no historic properties are affected. As such, DOE is requesting the SHPO's concurrence with its determination based on the updated report.

We look forward to SHPO's concurrence on DOE's determination. If you have any questions or would like to discuss this project further, please contact me in the DOE Loan Programs Office at (202) 586-7272, or email at Alicia.Williamson@hq.doe.gov.

CONCUR
NO HISTORIC PROPERTIES AFFECTED

 **01 NOV 2022**
ARIZONA STATE HISTORIC
PRESERVATION OFFICE

Sincerely,



Alicia Williamson
Environmental Protection Specialist
Loan Programs Office

Attachment: Revised Class III Survey of 213.8 Acres Prior to Converting Private Farmland to a Manufacturing Facility in Buckeye, Maricopa County, Arizona, October 2022



Department of Energy

Washington, DC 20585

June 9, 2022

TO: Interested Party

SUBJECT: The U.S. Department of Energy's intent to prepare an Environmental Assessment for a proposed Federal Loan Guarantee to KORE Power, Inc. for a large-scale battery cell manufacturing facility in Buckeye, Arizona

Under Section 136 of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (Act), which established the Advanced Technology Vehicles Manufacturing Loan (ATVM) program the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Loan Programs Office (LPO) is considering whether to provide a Federal loan to KORE Power, Inc (KORE Power) to support the construction and operation of a battery manufacturing facility (KOREplex) in Buckeye, Arizona (Attachment 1). KORE Power is a developer of large-scale battery cells produced primarily to support utility-scale energy storage systems and the electric vehicle industry. KORE Power is seeking to develop the manufacturing facility in Buckeye on an approximately 200-acre parcel of land located south of the Union Pacific Railroad, between Baseline Road and the Buckeye Canal, and between State Route (SR) 85 to the west and Rooks Road to the east. The proposed DOE loan would support the development of the first phase of the manufacturing facility, which would include construction and operation of an approximately 1.15 million square foot building that would house two production lines.

LPO has decided to prepare an Environmental Assessment (EA) in accordance with the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the Council on Environmental Quality regulations for implementing the procedural provision of NEPA (40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Parts 1500-1508), and DOE's implementing procedures for compliance with NEPA (10 CFR Part 1021). DOE has determined that the construction and operation of a large-scale battery cell manufacturing facility as proposed by KORE Power is consistent with the goals of the Act and is using the NEPA process to assist in determining whether to issue a loan to KORE Power to support the proposed project.

The DOE NEPA regulations provide for the notification of interested parties of NEPA determinations and for interested parties and stakeholders to review EAs prior to DOE approval. This process is intended to improve coordination and open communication during the NEPA process. If you would like to receive further information concerning this project as it develops, please contact me in the DOE Loan Programs Office, by June 30, 2022, at 202-586-7272, or via email at LPO_Environmental@hq.doe.gov.

Respectfully,

Alicia Williamson

Alicia Williamson
Environmental Protection Specialist
Loan Programs Office

Attachment 1: Site Location

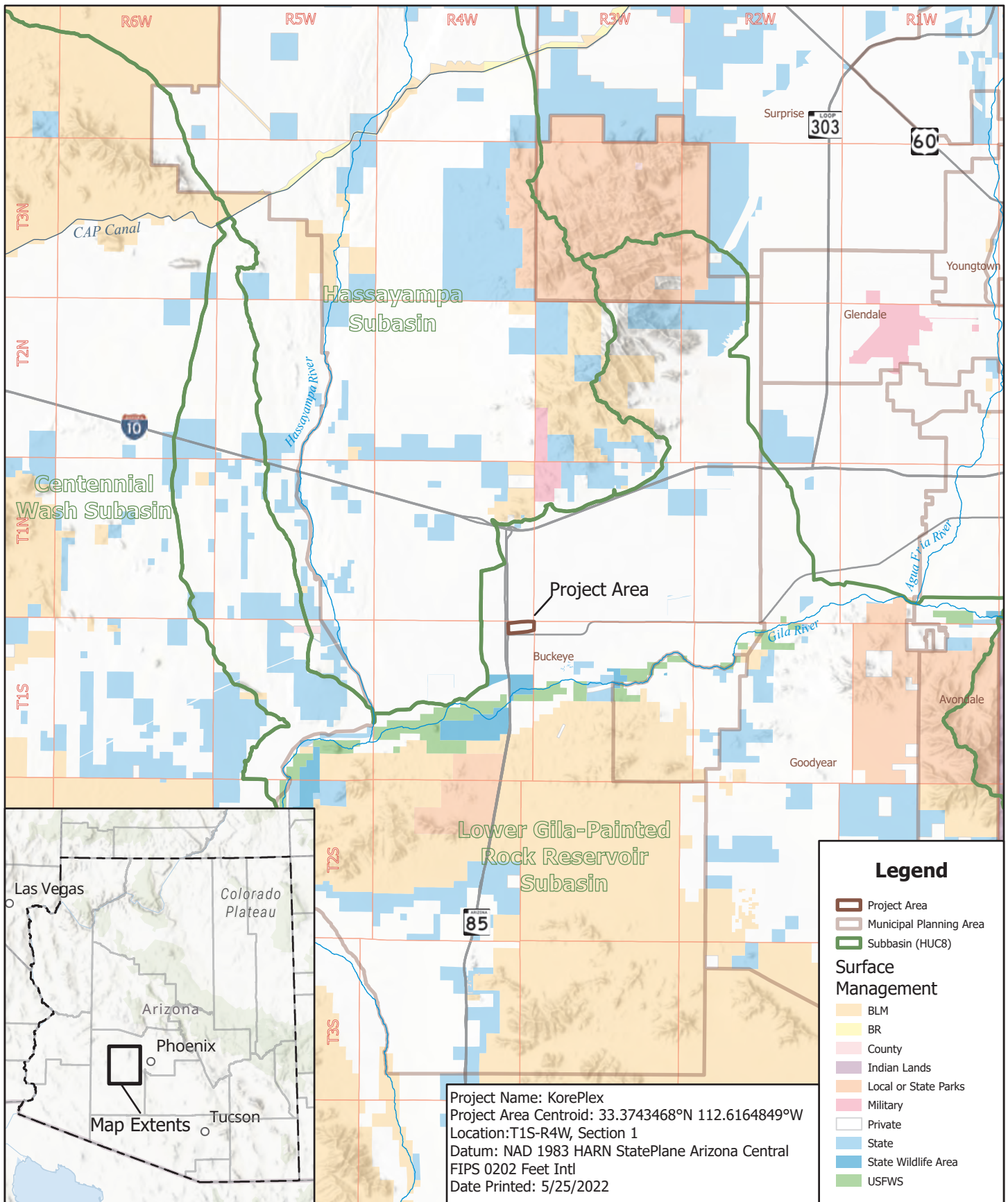


FIGURE 1 – REGIONAL OVERVIEW



Department of Energy

Washington, DC 20585

May 31, 2022

Robert Miguel, Chairman
Ak Chin Indian Community (Ak Chin)
42507 West Peters and Nall Road
Maricopa, AZ 85138-3940

SUBJECT: Proposed Federal Loan Guarantee to KORE Power, Inc. in Buckeye, Arizona

Dear Honorable Chairman Miguel:

The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) is preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) to assist in determining whether to issue a Federal loan to KORE Power, Inc (KORE Power) to support the construction and operation of a large-scale battery cell manufacturing facility in Buckeye, Arizona (See enclosed Site Location and Site Layout Attachments). As part of this environmental review process, DOE is also conducting a historic resource review in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA).

KORE Power is seeking to develop the manufacturing facility on an approximately 200-acre parcel of land located south of the Union Pacific Railroad, between Baseline Road and the Buckeye Canal, and between State Route (SR) 85 to the west and Rooks Road to the east. The proposed DOE loan would support the development of the first phase of the manufacturing facility, which would include construction and operation of an approximately 1.15 million square foot building that would house two production lines. Additionally, the site would include administrative offices, material storage, parking lots and access roads, and stormwater retention facilities. During the construction phase, construction trailers and temporary laydown areas would be anticipated. Based on preliminary projections, KORE Power is anticipated to create up to 1,000 jobs during the construction phase and would employ approximately 3,000 permanent workers at full facility operations.

This letter is intended to notify you of the proposed Federal project (a potential loan to KORE Power), identify if you have an interest in the proposed project site, and provide you with the opportunity to comment and engage with DOE in government-to-government consultation on the proposed project in Buckeye, AZ. Any comments or concerns you provide will help ensure that DOE considers Tribal interests and complies with NEPA and NHPA Section 106 responsibilities. We want to give you the opportunity to raise any issues and concerns you may have regarding the site.

We would greatly appreciate notification if you do or do not have an interest in the project site, as well as any comments or concerns you may have by June 23, 2022. Should you have interest in the project site, we will provide you with additional

information pursuant to NEPA and the NHPA as it becomes available. Please provide your notification of interest and any comments or concerns by email to LPO_Environmental@hq.doe.gov, or I can be reached via telephone at 202-586-7272.

Respectfully,

Alicia Williamson

Alicia Williamson
Environmental Protection Specialist
Loan Programs Office

Attachments:

Attachments 1: Site Location

Attachments 2: Site Layout

cc: Elaine Peters, Director, Him Dak Eco-Museum

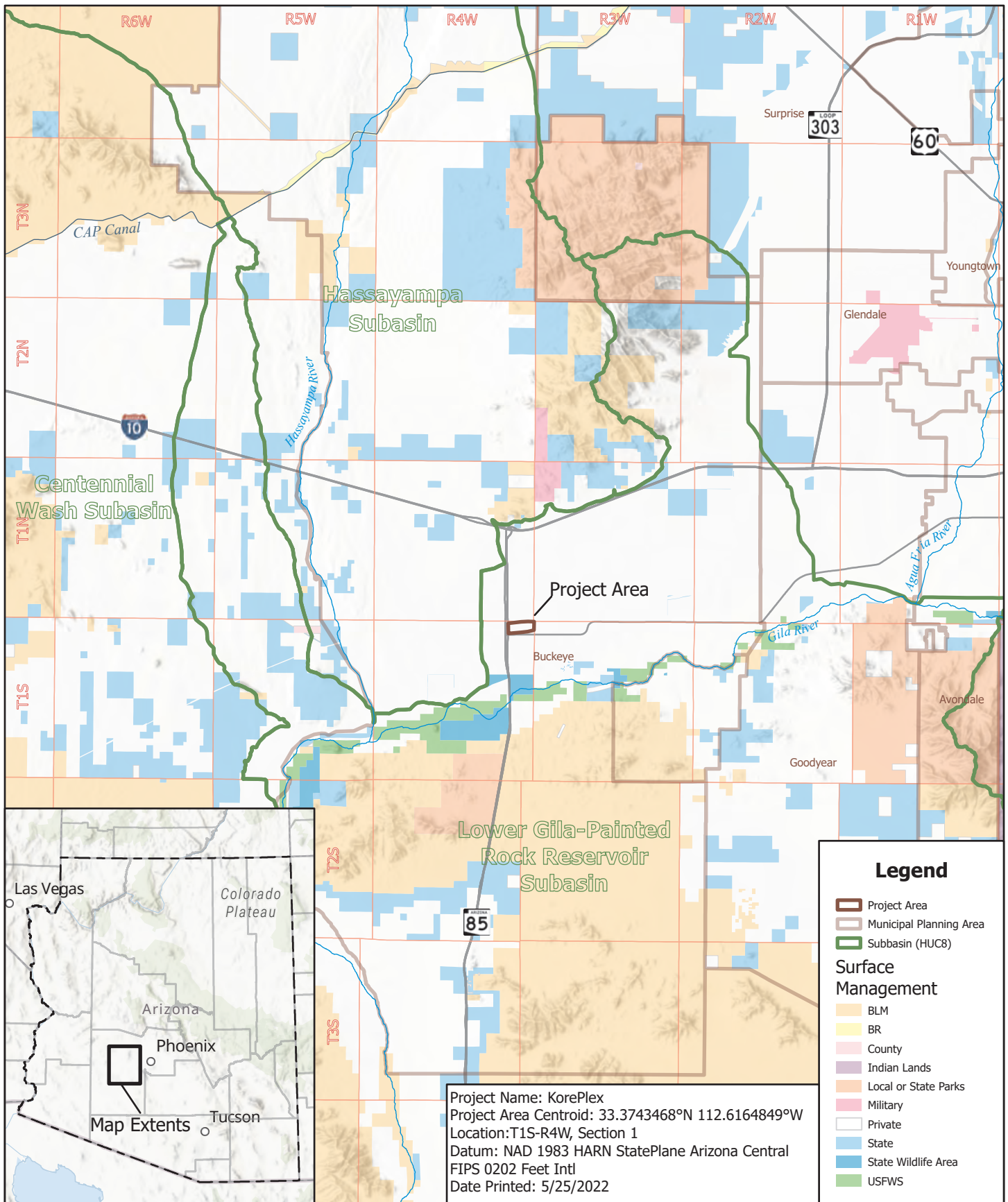


FIGURE 1 – REGIONAL OVERVIEW

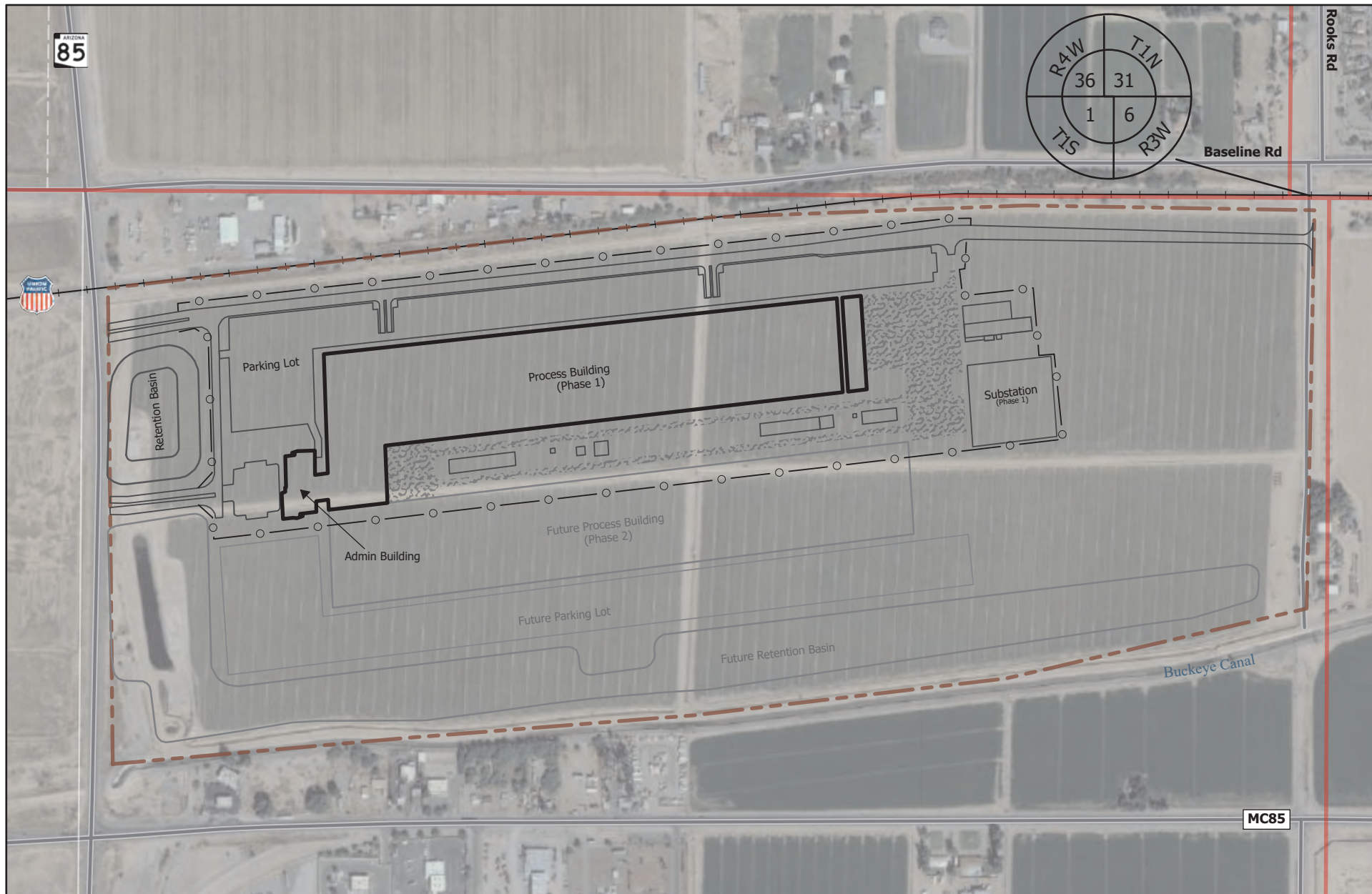


FIGURE 2 – SITE LAYOUT