

SPECIES ANALYSIS SUMMARY
Project Name: IH 35 from North of SE Inner Loop to South of RM 1431
CSJ(s): 0015-09-186 and 0015-09-187

County	Taxon	Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat	Suitable Habitat Present?	Explanation for determination regarding suitable habitat	Federal Status	Effect/Take Determination for Federally Listed Species	State Status	Impact Determination for State-Listed Species	Explanation for Effect/Take and/or Impact Determination	Presence/Absence survey conducted?
Williamson	Amphibians	Barton Springs Salamander	<i>Eurycea sosorum</i>	The species is only known to occur at Barton Springs in Austin, Texas, and subterranean habitats in the Barton Springs Segment of the Edwards Aquifer. "Surface" habitat for the Barton Springs salamander refers to the spring pools and spring runs where the Barton Springs salamander is observed as opposed to its subsurface aquifer habitat. The Barton Springs salamander inhabits relatively stable aquatic environmental conditions. These conditions consist of perennially flowing spring water that is generally clear, clean, mostly neutral (pH about 7), and stenothermal (narrow temperature range) with an annual average temperature of about 70° to 72° F. Flows of clean spring water with a relatively constant, cool temperature are essential to maintaining the well-oxygenated water necessary for salamander respiration and survival. Dissolved oxygen concentrations average about 6 mg/l.	N	The project area is not located near Barton Springs or above the Barton Springs Segment of the Edwards Aquifer.	E	No effect	E	No impact	No suitable habitat is present.	N
Williamson	Amphibians	Georgetown Salamander	<i>Eurycea naufragia</i>	Occurs in surface springs and caves associated with drainages of the south, middle, and north forks of the San Gabriel River.	Y	While the project area is potentially outside the known range of this species, due to ongoing taxonomic uncertainty, there is potential for this species to occur in or near the project. Potential habitat for this species is present in the project area at a seep near Westinghouse Road.	T	May affect	T	May impact	Suitable habitat is present.	Y
Williamson	Amphibians	Jollyville Plateau Salamander	<i>Eurycea tonkawae</i>	Surface populations occur in springs of the Jollyville Plateau and springs of nearby Brushy Creek. Optimal habitat includes springs, spring-fed streams, and caves with flowing water.	Y	The project area is within the range of this species. Potential habitat for this species is present in the project area at a seep near Westinghouse Road.	T	May affect	T	May impact	Suitable habitat is present.	Y
Williamson	Amphibians	Salado Salamander	<i>Eurycea chisholmensis</i>	The species is known from only two springs in the Salado Springs system within the Northern Segment of the Edwards Aquifer in Bell County, Texas where it inhabits spring outflows under rocks and leaves in gravel substrate.	N	The project area is outside the known range of this species.	T	No effect	T	No impact	No suitable habitat is present.	N

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Williamson	Arachnids	Bee Creek Cave Harvestman	<i>Texella reddelli</i>	This subterranean obligate species inhabits karstic features within the Edwards Limestone Formation. It is known from Tooth, Bee Creek, McDonald, Weldon, and Bone Caves, and possibly Root Cave, in Travis and Williamson Counties.	N	The project area is outside the known range of this species. The project area is located within the Georgetown Karst Fauna Region (KFR). This species is known from the Jollyville KFR, and the project area is located over 11 miles northeast of this area.	E	No effect	—	N/A	No suitable habitat is present.	N
Williamson	Arachnids	Bone Cave Harvestman	<i>Texella reyesi</i>	A subterranean obligate, the species occurs in small isolated karstic features within the Edwards Limestone Formation. Sensitive to low humidity and temperature, it is found under large rocks in dark cool parts of caves. It is known from 203 different caves and six karst fauna regions in Travis and Williamson Counties.	Y	The project area is within the range of this species. Inner Space Cavern, a known occupied cave, occurs within the project area. In addition, voids encountered during construction could provide suitable habitat for the species.	E	May affect	—	N/A	Suitable habitat is present.	N
Williamson	Arachnids	Tooth Cave Spider	<i>Neoleptoneta myopica</i>	This subterranean obligate species inhabits karstic features within the Edwards Limestone Formation. It is known only from 13 caves in the Jollyville Plateau and McNeil/Round Rock karst fauna regions in Travis and Williamson counties.	N	The project area is located in the Georgetown KFR and is outside the known range of this species.	E	No effect	—	N/A	No suitable habitat is present.	N

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Williamson	Birds	Black Rail	<i>Lateralallus jamaicensis</i>	Black rails are year-round residents of the central and upper coast and migrants in the eastern part of the state. The species nests in salt, brackish, and freshwater marshes, pond borders, wet meadows, and wetlands with hydrophytic grass species. Water depth is an important and key habitat component, as the species typically is found where water is less than two to four centimeters deep. Other significant habitat factors may include vegetation density, distance to open water, and water regime stability. Nesting typically occurs in the highest sections of the marsh, which have mesic to hydric soils and are flooded by only the highest tides. Nests are built in areas with saturated or shallowly flooded soils and dense vegetation on damp ground, on mat of previous year's dead grasses, or over shallow water. In salt or brackish marshes, typical habitat includes dense stands of cordgrasses (<i>Spartina</i> sp.), spikegrasses (<i>Distichlis</i> sp.), and needlerush (<i>Juncus</i> sp.), or, in more upland saltbush communities along marsh edges. Typical freshwater habitat includes species such as cattail (<i>Typha</i>) and bulrush (<i>Scirpus</i> sp.). Non-breeding habitat is thought to be similar to breeding habitat.	N	No marshes, pond borders, wet meadows, or grassy swamps occur in or adjacent to the project area.	PT	No effect	T	No impact	No suitable habitat is present.	N
Williamson	Birds	Golden-cheeked Warbler	<i>Setophaga (=Dendroica) chrysoparia</i>	This migratory species breeds in central Texas along the Balcones Escarpment on the eastern edge of the Edwards Plateau and ranges from southwest of Fort Worth to northeast of Del Rio. Breeding habitat consists of juniper-oak woodlands dominated by Ashe juniper (<i>Juniperus ashei</i>) and various oak (<i>Quercus</i> sp.) species and deciduous trees found in areas with steep slopes, canyon heads, draws, and adjacent ridgetops. The species is dependent on Ashe juniper (also known as cedar) for long fine bark strips, only available from mature trees, used in nest construction; nests are generally placed in upright forks of mature Ashe junipers or various deciduous species. Occupied sites usually contain junipers at least 40 years old.	N	No juniper-oak woodlands with mature junipers or adequate canopy cover or species diversity are present within or adjacent to the project area.	E	No effect	E	No impact	No suitable habitat is present.	N
Williamson	Birds	Least Tern	<i>Sternula (=Sterna) antillarum</i>	The interior population (subspecies <i>athalassos</i>) of the Least Tern nests on bare or sparsely vegetated sand, shell, and gravel beaches, sandbars, islands, and salt flats associated with inland rivers and reservoirs. It occasionally nests on man-made structures such as sand and gravel pits or gravel rooftops. Preferred habitat includes sand and gravel bars within a wide unobstructed river channel, or open flats along shorelines of lakes and reservoirs. Colony sites can move annually, depending on landscape disturbance and vegetation growth at established colonies. It is known to nest at three reservoirs along the Rio Grande River, on the Canadian River in the northern Panhandle, and along the Red River.	N	No suitable water features are present within or adjacent to the project area. The tern is not likely to nest on man-made structures in the surrounding area. Additionally, USFWS only requires consideration of this species for wind energy projects in Williamson County.	E	No effect	E	No impact	No suitable habitat is present.	N

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Williamson	Birds	Piping Plover	<i>Charadrius melodus</i>	This migratory species overwinters in Texas, where it occurs on beaches, ephemeral sand flats, barrier islands, sand, mud, algal flats, washover passes, salt marshes, lagoons, and dunes along the Gulf Coast and adjacent offshore islands, including spoil islands in the Intracoastal Waterway. Algal flats appear to be the highest quality habitat because of their relative inaccessibility and their continuous availability throughout all tidal conditions. Sand flats often appear to be preferred over algal flats when both are available, but large portions of sand flats along the Texas coast are available only during low or very low tides and are often completely unavailable during extreme high tides or strong north winds. Beaches appear to serve as a secondary habitat to the flats associated with the primary bays, lagoons, and inter-island passes. Beaches are rarely used on the southern Texas coast, where bayside habitat is always available, and are abandoned as bayside habitats become available on the central and northern coast.	N	No beaches and bayside mud or salt flats occur in or adjacent to the project area. Additionally, USFWS only requires consideration of this species for wind energy projects in Williamson County.	T	No effect	T	No impact	No suitable habitat is present.	N
Williamson	Birds	Red Knot	<i>Calidris canutus rufa</i>	The species is a winter resident and migrant in Texas. It is primarily found in marine habitats such as sandy beaches, salt marshes, lagoons, mudflats of estuaries and bays, and mangrove swamps during winter months. It primarily occurs along the Gulf coast on tidal flats and beaches and less frequently in marshes and flooded fields. It has occasionally been observed along shorelines of large lakes and freshwater marshes.	N	No beaches, tidal flats, or other sea shoreline feature are located within or adjacent to the project area. Additionally, USFWS only requires consideration of this species for wind energy projects in Williamson County.	T	No effect	T	No impact	No suitable habitat is present.	N
Williamson	Birds	Swallow-tailed Kite	<i>Elaeoides forficatus</i>	This migratory species breeds in the South Central Plains of east Texas and throughout the southeastern U.S. In Texas, breeding habitat occurs between sea level and 230 meters in elevation in bottomland forests, cypress swamps, pine glades, and freshwater marshes skirting large lakes. It nests near the tops of trees that are higher than the surrounding stand, often near a clearing or the edge of a forest or woodland. It prefers to nest in pines, but occasionally uses species such as bald cypress (<i>Taxodium distichum</i>), water oak (<i>Quercus nigra</i>), or cottonwood (<i>Populus deltoides</i>).	N	No swampy areas, marshes, rivers, or lakes occur within or adjacent to the project area.	—	N/A	T	No impact	No suitable habitat is present.	N

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Williamson	Birds	White-faced Ibis	<i>Plegadis chihi</i>	The species is found in the Western Gulf Coastal Plains ecoregion of Texas. Preferred habitat includes freshwater wetlands, marshes, ponds, rivers, irrigated land, and sloughs, but it occasionally forages in brackish or saltwater marshes. It nests in marshes in low trees, on the ground in bulrushes (<i>Scirpus</i> sp.) or reeds, or on floating mats.	N	No freshwater marshes, sloughs, or irrigated rice fields are present in or adjacent to the project area. This species is a potential migrant in the area, but presence in the project area would be incidental and not likely.	—	N/A	T	No impact	No suitable habitat is present.	N
Williamson	Birds	Whooping Crane	<i>Grus americana</i>	The species breeds in Canada and winters on the Texas coast at Aransas National Wildlife Refuge. During migration it typically stops to rest and feed in open bottomlands of large rivers and marshes but, like other waterbirds, it may also utilize flooded croplands, playas, large wetlands associated with lakes, small ponds, and various other aquatic features. Typical migration habitat includes sites with good horizontal visibility, water depth of 30 centimeters or less, and minimum wetland size of 0.04 hectare for roosting.	N	No potential migrant stopover habitat is present within or adjacent to project area. This species is a potential migrant in the area, but presence in the project area would be incidental and not likely.	E	No effect	E	No impact	No suitable habitat is present.	N
Williamson	Birds	Wood Stork	<i>Mycteria americana</i>	The species breeds in Mexico, and nesting sites have not been recorded in Texas since 1960. However, post-breeding migrants disperse into Texas in the summer. Foraging habitat includes freshwater prairie ponds, flooded pastures or fields, ditches, and other shallow standing water with an open canopy, occasionally including brackish wetlands. The species typically roosts communally in tall snags, sometimes in association with other wading birds (i.e. active heronries).	N	The project area does not contain suitable areas of shallow standing water with an open canopy.	—	N/A	T	No impact	No suitable habitat is present.	N
Williamson	Birds	Zone-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo albonotatus</i>	The species occurs in arid open country, especially open deciduous or pine-oak woodland, mesa and mountain country, often near watercourses, and wooded canyons and tree-lined rivers along middle-slopes of desert mountains. It nests in a variety of sites including small trees in lower desert, giant cottonwoods in riparian areas, and mature conifers in high mountain regions. Nests are typically constructed in large trees like cottonwoods (<i>Populus deltoides</i>), usually along streams near cliffs or steep hillsides.	N	No open deciduous or pine-oak woodland, wooded canyons, or tree-lined rivers are located within or adjacent to the project area.	—	N/A	T	No impact	No suitable habitat is present.	N

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Williamson	Insects	Coffin Cave Mold Beetle	<i>Batrisodes texanus</i>	A subterranean obligate, the species inhabits karstic formations within Williamson County. All records of occurrence have been found under piles of rock in complete darkness. The species is known from 24 caves in the Georgetown and North Williamson County karst fauna Regions.	Y	The project area is within the range of this species. Inner Space Cavern, a known occupied cave, occurs within the project area. In addition, voids encountered during construction could provide suitable habitat for the species.	E	May affect	—	N/A	Suitable habitat is present.	N
Williamson	Insects	Kretschmarr Cave Mold Beetle	<i>Texamauropis reddelli</i>	This subterranean obligate species inhabits karstic features within the Edwards Limestone Formation. It is known from nine caves in the Jollyville Plateau karst fauna Region in Travis and Williamson Counties, including Kretschmarr, Amber, Tooth and Coffin Caves.	N	The project area is located within the Georgetown KFR and is outside the known range of this species. This species is only known from the Jollyville Plateau KFR, located over 11 miles southwest of the project area.	E	No effect	—	N/A	No suitable habitat is present.	N
Williamson	Insects	Tooth Cave Ground Beetle	<i>Rhadine persephone</i>	This subterranean obligate species inhabits karstic features within the Edwards Limestone Formation. It is known from 61 caves in the Cedar Park and Jollyville Plateau karst fauna Regions in Travis County, including Tooth and Kretschmarr Caves.	N	The project area is located within the Georgetown KFR. This species is only known from the Jollyville Plateau and Cedar Park KFRs, and the project area is located over 6 miles northeast of these areas.	E	No effect	—	N/A	No suitable habitat is present.	N
Williamson	Mollusks	Brazos Heelsplitter	<i>Potamilus streckeri</i>	This species of freshwater mussel was recently discovered to be an independent species. It is currently only known to occur in the Brazos River north of the impoundments of Lake Granbury and Lake Whitney, as well as north of Possum Kingdom Reservoir.	N	There are no medium to large rivers within the project area.	—	N/A	T	No impact	No suitable habitat is present.	N
Williamson	Mollusks	False Spike	<i>Fusconaia (=Quadrula) mitchelli</i>	Freshwater mussel currently found in the Rio Grande, Pecos, Middle Colorado, and Guadalupe River basins. The species occurs in medium to large rivers with various substrates including mud and mixtures of sand, gravel, and cobble. It is found in riffle and pool habitats, and host species include the red (<i>Cyprinella lutrensis</i>) and blacktail shiner (<i>C. venusta</i>).	N	There are no medium to large rivers within the project area.	—	N/A	T	No impact	No suitable habitat is present.	N

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Williamson	Mollusks	Texas Fawnsfoot	<i>Truncilla macrodon</i>	A freshwater mussel that is currently limited to the Brazos and Colorado River basins in Texas. The species occupies large streams to medium rivers and is intolerant to impoundment. Little is known about the species due to lack of representative specimens, however it is thought that the species prefers sand, gravel, and sandy-mud substrate in water with a moderate current. It is also found in perennial irrigation canals for rice.	N	There is no suitable perennial aquatic habitat within the project area, as drainages are designated as intermittent.	C	No effect	T	No impact	No suitable habitat is present.	N
Williamson	Mollusks	Texas Pimpleback	<i>Cyclonaias (Quadrula) petrina</i>	A freshwater mussel endemic to the middle and lower portions of the Colorado River basin in Texas. The species inhabits medium to large rivers with shallow water and slow to moderate currents. It occurs in gravel-filled cracks in bedrock and microhabitats and on mud, sand, gravel, and cobble substrates. It is intolerant to extremely soft substrates, shifting sands, scoured bottoms, and impoundments.	N	There is no suitable perennial aquatic habitat within the project area, as drainages are designated as intermittent.	C	No effect	T	No impact	No suitable habitat is present.	N
Williamson	Plants	Bracted Twistflower	<i>Streptanthus bracteatus</i>	The species is found in south-central Texas. It is an annual; endemic to the Edwards Plateau where it is occurs on shallow, well-drained gravelly clays and clay loams over limestone, within oak-juniper woodland and associated openings, on steep to moderate slopes, and in canyon bottoms. Often found amid dense shrub growth where there is some protection from browsing.	N	No shallow, well-drained gravelly clays and clay loams over limestone in oak juniper woodlands are located within the project area.	C	No effect	—	N/A	No suitable habitat is present.	N
Williamson	Reptiles	Texas Horned Lizard	<i>Phrynosoma cornutum</i>	The species is found in semi-arid open areas with scattered vegetation comprised of bunchgrass, cacti, yucca, mesquite, acacia, juniper, or other woody shrubs and small trees commonly found in loose sandy or loamy soils.	N	No arid or semi-arid areas with sparse vegetation occur in or adjacent to the project area.	—	N/A	T	No impact	No suitable habitat is present.	N

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Williamson	Amphibians	Southern Crawfish Frog	<i>Lithobates areolatus areolatus</i>	Terrestrial and aquatic: The terrestrial habitat is primarily grassland and can vary from pasture to intact prairie; it can also include small prairies in the middle of large forested areas. Aquatic habitat is any body of water but preferred habitat is ephemeral wetlands.	Y	Moist meadows, pasturelands, and floodplains occur in and adjacent to the project area.	May impact	Suitable habitat is present.	N
Williamson	Amphibians	Strecker's Chorus Frog	<i>Pseudacris streckeri</i>	Terrestrial and aquatic: Wooded floodplains and flats, prairies, cultivated fields and marshes. Likes sandy substrates.	Y	Wooded floodplain occurs in and adjacent to the project area.	May impact	Suitable habitat is present.	N
Williamson	Amphibians	Woodhouse's Toad	<i>Anaxyrus woodhousii</i>	Terrestrial and aquatic: A wide variety of terrestrial habitats are used by this species, including forests, grasslands, and barrier island sand dunes. Aquatic habitats are equally varied.	Y	Undisturbed areas in and adjacent to the project area could provide potential habitat.	May impact	Suitable habitat is present.	N
Williamson	Birds	Western Burrowing Owl	<i>Athene cunicularia hypugaea</i>	Open grasslands, especially prairie, plains, and savanna, sometimes in open areas such as vacant lots near human habitation or airports; nests and roosts in abandoned burrows.	Y	Savannas and open areas adjacent to the project area may provide suitable habitat.	May impact	Suitable habitat is present.	N
Williamson	Mammals	American Badger	<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	Generalist. Prefers areas with soft soils that sustain ground squirrels for food. When inactive, occupies underground burrow. Young are born in underground burrows.	Y	Grasslands and shrublands that could provide habitat occur in and adjacent to the project area.	May impact	Suitable habitat is present.	N
Williamson	Mammals	Big Brown Bat	<i>Eptesicus fuscus</i>	Any wooded areas or woodlands except south Texas. Riparian areas in west Texas.	Y	Woodlands occur in and adjacent to the project area.	May impact	Suitable habitat is present.	N
Williamson	Mammals	Eastern Spotted Skunk	<i>Spilogale putorius</i>	Generalist; open fields prairies, croplands, fence rows, farmyards, forest edges and woodlands. Prefer wooded, brushy areas, and tallgrass prairies. S.p. ssp. <i>interrupta</i> found in wooded areas and tallgrass prairies, preferring rocky canyons and outcrops when such sites are available.	Y	The project area contains woodland/brush edges that could provide suitable habitat for the species.	May impact	Suitable habitat is present.	N
Williamson	Mammals	Long-tailed Weasel	<i>Mustela frenata</i>	Includes brushlands, fence rows, upland woods and bottomland hardwoods, forest edges, and rocky desert scrub. Usually live close to water.	Y	Upland woods, floodplain hardwoods, brushlands, and fence rows occur in and adjacent to the project area.	May impact	Suitable habitat is present.	N
Williamson	Mammals	Mexican Free-tailed Bat	<i>Tadarida brasiliensis</i>	Roosts in buildings in east Texas. Largest maternity roosts are in limestone caves on the Edwards Plateau. Found in all habitats, forest to desert.	Y	Caves are located near the project area that may serve as habitat for this species.	May impact	Suitable habitat is present.	N

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Williamson	Mammals	Southern Short-tailed Shrew	<i>Blarina carolinensis</i>	Found in East Texas pine forests and agricultural land. May favor areas with abundant leaf litter and fallen logs. Nest sites are probably under logs, stumps and other debris.	Y	Brushy or wooded areas and grasses in and adjacent to the project area could provide suitable habitat.	May impact	Suitable habitat is present.	N
Williamson	Mammals	Tricolored Bat	<i>Perimyotis subflavus</i>	Forest, woodland and riparian areas are important. Caves are very important to this species.	Y	Caves and woodlands occur in and adjacent to the project area.	May impact	Suitable habitat is present.	N
Williamson	Mammals	Western Hog-nosed Skunk	<i>Conepatus leuconotus</i>	Habitats include woodlands, grasslands, and deserts, to 7200 feet, most common in rugged, rocky canyon country; little is known about the habitat of the ssp. <i>Telmalestes</i> .	Y	Grasslands and shrublands occur in and adjacent to the project area.	May impact	Suitable habitat is present.	N
Williamson	Reptiles	Eastern Box Turtle	<i>Terrapene carolina</i>	Terrestrial: Eastern box turtles inhabit forests, fields, forest-brush, and forest-field ecotones. In some areas they move seasonally from fields in spring to forest in summer. They commonly enters pools of shallow water in summer. For shelter, they burrow into loose soil, debris, mud, old stump holes, or under leaf litter. They can successfully hibernate in sites that may experience subfreezing temperatures.	Y	Forests and fields within and adjacent to the project area could provide suitable habitat.	May impact	Suitable habitat is present.	N
Williamson	Reptiles	Slender Glass Lizard	<i>Ophisaurus attenuatus</i>	Terrestrial: Habitats include open grassland, prairie, woodland edge, open woodland, oak savannas, longleaf pine flatwoods, scrubby areas, fallow fields, and areas near streams and ponds, often in habitats with sandy soil.	Y	Dry grassy and scrubby areas occur within and adjacent to the project area.	May impact	Suitable habitat is present.	N
Williamson	Reptiles	Texas Garter Snake	<i>Thamnophis sirtalis annectens</i>	Terrestrial and aquatic: Habitats used include the grasslands and modified open areas in the vicinity of aquatic features, such as ponds, streams or marshes. Damp soils and debris for cover are thought to be critical.	Y	Moist grassy areas near streams occur within and adjacent to the project area.	May impact	Suitable habitat is present.	N
Williamson	Reptiles	Timber (Canebrake) Rattlesnake	<i>Crotalus horridus</i>	Terrestrial: Swamps, floodplains, upland pine and deciduous woodland, riparian zones, abandoned farmland. Limestone bluffs, sandy soil or black clay. Prefers dense ground cover, i.e. grapevines, palmetto.	Y	Potential habitat occurs within woodland areas in and adjacent to the project area.	May impact	Suitable habitat is present.	N
Williamson	Reptiles	Western Box Turtle	<i>Terrapene ornata</i>	Terrestrial: Ornate or western box turtles inhabit prairie grassland, pasture, fields, sandhills, and open woodland. They are essentially terrestrial but sometimes enter slow, shallow streams and creek pools. For shelter, they burrow into soil (e.g., under plants such as yucca) or enter burrows made by other species.	Y	Grasslands and open woodlands adjacent to the project area could provide suitable habitat.	May impact	Suitable habitat is present.	N

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Williamson	Plants	Bigflower Cornsalad	<i>Valerianella stenocarpa</i>	Usually along creekbeds or in vernal moist grassy open areas.	Y	Creekbeds and vernal moist grassy areas are located within the project area.	May impact	Suitable habitat is present.	N
Williamson	Plants	Gravelbar Brickelbush	<i>Brickellia dentata</i>	Essentially restricted to frequently-scoured gravelly alluvial beds in creek and river bottoms; Perennial; Flowering June-Nov; Fruiting June-Oct.	Y	There is potential habitat along drainages in the project area.	May impact	Suitable habitat is present.	N
Williamson	Plants	Plateau Milkvine	<i>Lythrum ovalifolium</i>	Banks and gravelly beds of perennial (or strong intermittent) streams on the Edwards Plateau, Llano Uplift and Lampasas Cutplain; Perennial; Flowering/Fruiting April-Nov.	Y	Juniper-oak or oak-juniper woodlands are present within the project area.	May impact	Suitable habitat is present.	N
Williamson	Plants	Texas Almond	<i>Prunus minutiflora</i>	Wide-ranging but scarce, in a variety of grassland and shrubland situations, mostly on calcareous soils underlain by limestone but occasionally in sandier neutral soils underlain by granite; Perennial; Flowering Feb-May and Oct; Fruiting Feb-Sept.	Y	Grasslands underlain by limestone are present within the project area.	May impact	Suitable habitat is present.	N
Williamson	Plants	Wright's Milkvetch	<i>Astragalus wrightii</i>	Found in grasslands and oak-juniper woodlands of the Edwards Plateau.	Y	The project area contains grasslands and oak-juniper woodlands.	May impact	Suitable habitat is present.	N