

SPECIES ANALYSIS SUMMARY  
 Project Name: IH 35W: From CR 604/CR 707 to US 67  
 CSJ(s): 0014-03-087

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?
Johnson	Birds	Bald Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	The species occurs throughout Texas and is divided into two populations: breeding and non-breeding or wintering birds. Breeding populations occur primarily in the eastern half of the state and in coastal counties from Rockport to Houston. Nonbreeding or wintering populations are located primarily in the panhandle, central, and east Texas, and in other areas of suitable habitat throughout the state. Habitat consists of dense mature coniferous or hardwood trees adjacent to large open bodies of water. Breeding habitat can include any type of wetland habitat such as rivers, marshes, or large lakes with high concentration of prey fish. Trees utilized for nesting are typically over 60 feet tall, have an open structure, and close proximity to habitat edge.	N	Species may occur as migrant or transient; however, no large water features with tall trees are present within or surrounding the project area. No known nests are present within or immediately surrounding the project area.	—	N/A	T	No impact	No suitable habitat present. Note this species is no longer listed as threatened in Texas. The bald eagle is currently listed as SGCN only.	N
Johnson	Birds	Black Rail	<i>Laterallus 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 salt, brackish, or freshwater marshes, wetlands, or waterbodies are present within the project area.	PT	No effect	—	N/A	No suitable habitat present. In addition, this species is state-listed threatened. No impacts are anticipated.	N

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Johnson	Birds	Black-capped Vireo	<i>Vireo atricapilla</i>	This migratory species overwinters in Mexico and nests throughout the Edwards Plateau and eastern Trans-Pecos region during the breeding season. The species nests in "shinneries" that are primarily comprised of sumac and oak species. Optimal breeding habitat occurs near outcrops of Edwards or Fredericksburg limestone that support interspersed stands of oak-juniper woodlands with a distinctive patchy, two-layered aspect: a shrub and tree layer with open, grassy spaces. Foliage reaching to ground level is required for nesting cover. Species composition is less important than the presence of adequate broad-leaved shrubs, foliage to ground level, and required structure.	N	No oak-juniper woodlands with distinct patchy habitat are located within the project area. In addition, the project area is limited to existing ROW.	—	N/A	E	No impact	No suitable habitat present. In addition, this species has been down-listed to SGCN.	N
Johnson	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 are located within the project area. In addition, the project area is limited to existing ROW.	E	No effect	E	No impact	No suitable habitat present.	N
Johnson	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 gravel bars within braided streams or rivers are present in the project area. In addition, the proposed project is not a wind energy project.	E	No effect	E	No impact	No suitable habitat present.	N

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Johnson	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 or waterbodies are present in the project area. In addition, the proposed project is not a wind energy project.	T	No effect	T	No impact	No suitable habitat present.	N
Johnson	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 marine habitat, wetlands, or waterbodies are present in the project area and lacks the connection to the coast lines or bays with beaches. In addition, the proposed project is not a wind energy project.	T	No effect	—	N/A	No suitable habitat present. In addition, this species is state-listed threatened.	N
Johnson	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 marshes, wetlands or waterbodies are present within the project area.	—	N/A	T	No impact	No suitable habitat present.	N
Johnson	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 open bottomlands or rivers and marshes, wetlands, croplands, or waterbodies are present within the project area.	E	No effect	E	No impact	No suitable habitat present.	N

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Johnson	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	No large streams or medium rivers in the Brazos and Colorado River Basins are present in the project area.	C	No effect	T	No impact	No suitable habitat present.	N
Johnson	Reptiles	Brazos Water Snake	<i>Nerodia harteri</i>	The species occurs in the Middle Brazos River basin, south of Possum Kingdom Lake, where it lives in free-flowing streams with rocks and shallow riffles, using rock debris and crevices for cover and feeding on small fish. Juveniles use medium to large, flat rocks on unshaded shores for hiding, rocky shallows for feeding.	N	No free-flowing streams with rocks and shallow riffles are present in the project area.	—	N/A	T	No impact	No suitable habitat present.	N
Johnson	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 open arid and semi-arid regions with scattered vegetation over loose soils are present within the project area.	—	N/A	T	No impact	No suitable habitat present.	N

SPECIES ANALYSIS SUMMARY (ADDENDUM)  
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Johnson	Mollusks	Brazos Heelspitter	<i>Potamilus streckeri</i>	Very little information available. Only known from the Brazos River basin.	N	No rivers or streams are present within the project area	—		T	No impact	No suitable habitat present.	N
Johnson	Insects	Monarch Butterfly	<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	Found statewide. Adults are found in a variety of habitats including native prairies, pastures, open woodlands and savannas, desert scrub, roadsides, and other habitats with abundant nectar plants, including urbanized areas. Although adults may be present year round, they are primarily encountered between March and November, and are most commonly observed in the summer and fall during breeding and migration. Caterpillars are found on various species of the family Asclepiadaceae (occasionally treated as a subfamily of Apocynaceae). Common host plants in Texas include milkweeds ( <i>Asclepias</i> spp.), milkweed vines ( <i>matelia</i> spp.), climbing milkweed ( <i>Funastrum</i> spp.), swallowworts ( <i>Cynanchum</i> spp.), and Anglepod ( <i>Gonolobus suberosus</i> ). Caterpillars are most frequently observed between April and September.	Y	Roadside and urbanized areas with nectar plants are located within the project area.	C	May affect	—		Suitable habitat present. Project would comply with the Candidate Conservation Agreement with Assurances (CCAA)/Candidate Conservation Agreement (CCA) for Monarch Butterfly on Energy and Transportation Lands (Agreement).	N
Johnson	Mollusks	Texas Fawnsfoot	<i>Truncilla macron</i>	A freshwater mussel that is currently limited to the Brazos, Colorado, and Trinity River basins in Texas. The species occupies large streams to medium rivers and is intolerant of impoundments. Little is known about the species due to lack of representative specimens, however it is thought that the species prefers protected areas near shore in water with a moderate current over mud, sandy mud, and gravel substrates. It is also found in perennial irrigation canals for rice.	N	No large streams or medium rivers are located within the project area	PT	No take	T	No Impact	No suitable habitat present.	N
Johnson	Birds	Interior Least Tern	<i>Sternula antillarum athalassos</i>	Sand beaches, flats, bays, inlets, lagoons, islands. Subspecies is listed only when inland (more than 50 miles from a coastline); nests along sand and gravel bars within braided streams, rivers; also know to nest on man-made structures (inland beaches, wastewater treatment plants, gravel mines, etc); eats small fish and crustaceans, when breeding forages within a few hundred feet of colony	N	No gravel bars within braided streams or rivers are present in the project area.	—	No effect	—	No impact	No suitable habitat present.	N
Johnson	Birds	Bald Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	This species occurs throughout Texas and is divided into two populations: breeding and non-breeding or wintering birds. Breeding populations occur primarily in the eastern half of the state and in coastal counties from Rockport to Houston. Non-breeding or wintering populations are located primarily in the panhandle, central, and east Texas, and in other areas of suitable habitat throughout the state. Habitat consists of dense mature coniferous or hardwood trees adjacent to large open bodies of water. Breeding habitat can include any type of wetland habitat such as rivers, marshes, or large lakes with high concentration of prey fish. Trees utilized for nesting are typically over 60 foot tall, have an open structure, and close proximity to habitat edge.	N	Species may occur as migrant or transient; however, no large water features with tall trees are present within or surrounding the project area. No known nests are present within or immediately surrounding the project area.	—	No effect	—	No impact	No suitable habitat present.	N

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Johnson	Birds	Black Rail	<i>Laterallus 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 sal, 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 and 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 salt, brackish, or freshwater marshes, wetlands, or waterbodies are present within the project area.	T	No effect	T	No impact	No suitable habitat is present.	N
Johnson	Birds	Black-capped vireo	<i>Vireo atricapilla</i>	This migratory species overwinters in Mexico and nests throughout the Edwards Plateau and eastern Trans-Pecos region during the breeding season. The species nests in "shinneries" that are primarily comprised of sumac and oak species. Optimal breeding habitat occurs near outcrops of Edwards or Fredericksburg limestone that support interspersed stands of oak-juniper woodlands with a distinctive patchy, two-layered aspect: a shrub and tree layer with open, grassy spaces. Foliage reaching to ground level is required for nesting cover. Species composition is less important than the presence of adequate broad-leaved shrubs, foliage to ground level, and required structure.	N	No oak-juniper woodlands with distinct patchy habitat are located within the project area. In addition, the project area is limited to existing ROW.	—	No effect	—	No impact	No suitable habitat present.	N
Johnson	Birds	Red knot	<i>Calidris canutus rufa</i>	The species is a winter resident and migrant in Texas. It is primarily found in marine habitat 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 marine habitat, wetlands, or waterbodies are present in the project area and lacks the connection to the coast lines or bays with beaches. In addition, the proposed project is not a wind energy project.	T	No effect	T	No impact	No suitable habitat present.	N

SPECIES ANALYSIS SUMMARY (SGCN)  
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Johnson	Amphibians	Strecker's Chorus Frog	<i>Pseudacris streckeri</i>	Found in terrestrial and aquatic habitats within wooded floodplains and flats, prairies, cultivated fields, and marshes	N	No wooded floodplains and flats, prairies, cultivated fields, or marshes are located within the project area.	No impact	No Suitable Habitat present.	N			
Johnson	Amphibians	Woodhouse's Toad	<i>Anaxyrus woodhousii</i>	Found in a wide variety of terrestrial and aquatic habitats including forests, grasslands, and barrier island sand dunes.	Y	As a habitat generalist, this species could occur in the project area.	May impact	Suitable habitat is present in the project area. BMPs will be implemented.	N			
Johnson	Birds	Franklin's Gull	<i>Leucophaeus pipixcan</i>	This species only occurs in Texas during migration and found in a variety of habitats, including agricultural areas, pastures, and wetlands.	N	The project area is located outside of this species known breeding range and does not contain suitable migratory habitat, including agricultural land, pastures, and wetlands.	No impact	No suitable habitat present.	N			
Johnson	Birds	Mountain Plover	<i>Charadrius montanus</i>	Nests on high plains or shortgrass prairie. In winter found on shortgrass plains and bare, dirt fields.	N	No plains or prairies are present within the project area.	No impact	No suitable habitat present.	N			
Johnson	Birds	Western Burrowing Owl	<i>Athene cunicularia hypugaea</i>	Occurs in open grasslands, especially prairie, plains, savanna, sometimes in open areas such as vacant lots near humans. Nests and roosts is abandoned burrows.	N	No open grasslands, including prairies, plains, savanna, or open lots are present within the project area.	No impact	No suitable habitat present.	N			
Johnson	Insects	A Caddisfly	<i>Neotrichia juani</i>	Little information available. Specimens were collected from perennial and ephemeral rivers and small spring-fed streams	N	A water feature is present in the project area; however, this feature is entirely within a culvert in the project area and dry except during precipitation events. Due to the dry nature of this culverted feature, suitable habitat is not present in the project area.	No impact	No suitable habitat present.	N			
Johnson	insects	American Bumblebee	<i>Bombus pensylvanicus</i>	Associated with fields containing flowering herbaceous plants.	Y	Open fields with wildflowers are present in the project area	May impact	Suitable habitat is present in the project area. BMPs will be implemented.	N			
Johnson	Mammals	Big Brown Bat	<i>Eptesicus fuscus</i>	Found in any wooded areas or woodlands except south Texas.	N	No wooded areas are present in the project area.	No impact	No Suitable Habitat present.	N			
Johnson	Mammals	Black-tailed Prairie Dog	<i>Cynomys ludovicianus</i>	Occurs in dry, flat, short grasslands with low, relatively sparse vegetation.	N	No dry, flat, short grasslands with low, relatively sparse vegetation are present in the project area.	No impact	No Suitable Habitat present.	N			
Johnson	Mammals	Cave Myotis Bat	<i>Myotis velifer</i>	Colonial and cave-dwelling; also roosts in rock crevices, old buildings, carports, under bridges, and even in abandoned Cliff Swallow ( <i>Hirundo pyrrhonata</i> ) nests; roosts in clusters of up to thousands of individuals; hibernates in limestone caves of Edwards Plateau and gypsum cave of Panhandle during winter; opportunistic insectivore.	Y	Man-made structures that may provide roosting habitat are present in the project area.	May impact	Suitable habitat is present in the project area. BMPs will be implemented.	N			

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Johnson	Mammals	Eastern Red Bat	<i>Lasiurus borealis</i>	Found in a variety of habitats in Texas. Usually associated with wooded areas. Also found in towns.	N	Project does not contain woodland areas that would provide suitable habitat for the species.	No impact	No suitable habitat present.	N			
Johnson	Mammals	Eastern Spotted Skunk	<i>Silvagalus putorius</i>	Found in open fields, prairies, croplands, fencerows, farmyards, forest edges, and woodlands.	Y	As a habitat generalist, this species could occur within the project area.	May impact	Suitable habitat is present in the project area. BMPs will be implemented.	N			
Johnson	Mammals	Long-tailed Weasel	<i>Mustela frenata</i>	Habitat includes brushlands, fencerows, upland woods and bottomland hardwoods; usually lives close to water.	N	No wooded areas are present in the project area.	No impact	No Suitable Habitat present.	N			
Johnson	Mammals	Mountain Lion	<i>Puma concolor</i>	Typically found in rugged mountains and riparian zones.	N	No mountains or riparian zones are located within the project area.	No impact	No suitable habitat present.	N			
Johnson	Mammals	Swamp Rabbit	<i>Sylvilagus aquaticus</i>	Typically found close to water in swampy lowlands, marshy area, floodplains, tributaries of large rivers, and cypress swamps.	N	A water feature is present in the project area; however, this feature is entirely within a culvert in the project area and dry except during precipitation events. Due to the dry nature of this culverted feature, swampy lowlands and marshy areas have not developed. Therefore, suitable habitat is not present in the project area.	No impact	No suitable habitat present.	N			
Johnson	Mammals	Tricolored Bat	<i>Perimyotis subflavus</i>	Found in Forest, woodland and riparian areas; caves very important to this species.	N	No caves are located within the project area.	No impact	No suitable habitat present.	N			
Johnson	Mammals	Western Hog-nosed Skunk	<i>Conepatus leuconotus</i>	Habitats include woodlands, grasslands, and deserts; often in rugged country.	N	No woodlands are present in the project area.	No impact	No Suitable Habitat present.	N			
Johnson	Reptiles	Eastern Box Turtle	<i>Terrapene carolina</i>	Found in forests, fields, and forest-brush and forest-field ecotones.	N	No forests or forest ecotones are present within the project area.	No impact	No suitable habitat present.	N			
Johnson	Reptiles	Western Massasauga	<i>Sistrurus tergeminus</i>	Terrestrial venomous snake found in shortgrass or mixed grass prairie with gravel or sandy soils. This species is often found associated with mesic habitats within an arid landscape and frequently occurs in shrub encroached grasslands.	N	No shortgrass or mixed grass prairies including mesic areas in arid landscapes or shrub encroached grasslands are present in the project area.	No impact	No Suitable Habitat present.	N			
Johnson	Reptiles	Slender Glass Lizard	<i>Ophisaurus attenuatus</i>	Prefers relatively dry microhabitats usually associated with grassy areas including open grassland, prairie, woodland edge, open woodland, oak savannas, scrubby areas, fallow fields, often in habitats with sandy soil; often appears on roads in spring.	Y	As a habitat generalist, this species could occur within the project area and is known to appear along roadways.	May impact	Suitable habitat is present in the project area. BMPs will be implemented.	N			



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Johnson	Reptiles	Smooth Softshell	<i>Apalone mutica</i>	Aquatic turtle species found in large rivers and streams and in some areas, impoundments.	N	A water feature is present in the project area; however, this feature is entirely culverted in the project area and dry except during precipitation events. Due to the dry nature of this culverted feature, aquatic areas that may provide suitable habitat are not present in the project area.	No impact	No Suitable Habitat present.	N			
Johnson	Reptiles	Texas Garter Snake	<i>Thamnophis sirtalis annectens</i>	Typically found in wet or moist microhabitats associated with riparian zones, marshy areas, flooded pastureland, and vegetation near water features.	N	A water feature is present in the project area; however, this feature is entirely within a culvert in the project area and dry except during precipitation events. Due to the dry nature of this culverted feature, wet and moist microhabitats have not developed. Therefore, suitable habitat is not present in the project area.	No impact	No Suitable Habitat present.	N			
Johnson	Reptiles	Western Box Turtle	<i>Terrapene ornata</i>	Inhabits prairie grassland, pasture, fields, sandhills, and open woodland; very partial to sandy soil.	N	No sandy substrates are present within the project area.	No impact	No suitable habitat present.	N			
Johnson	Plants	Hall's Prairie Clover	<i>Dalea hallii</i>	Found in grasslands on eroded limestone or chalk and in oak scrub on rocky hillsides.	N	No grasslands on eroded limestone or chalk, as well as oak scrub on rocky hillsides are located in the project area.	No impact	No Suitable Habitat present.	N			
Johnson	Plants	Reverchon's Scurfpea	<i>Pediomelum reverchonii</i>	Found in prairies on shallow, rocky, calcareous substrates and limestone outcrops.	N	No prairies with shallow, rocky substrates or limestone outcrops are present in the project area.	No impact	No Suitable Habitat present.	N			
Johnson	Plants	Texas Milk Vetch	<i>Astragalus reflexus</i>	Found in grasslands, prairies, and roadsides on calcareous and clay substrates.	Y	Roadsides with clay soils within the project area may provide suitable habitat for this species.	May impact	Suitable habitat is present in the project area. BMPs will be implemented.	N			
Johnson	Plants	Tree Dodder	<i>Cuscuta exalta</i>	Parasitic on various oaks ( <i>Quercus</i> spp.) walnuts ( <i>Juglans</i> spp.), Elms ( <i>Ulmus</i> spp.), and various other woody plants.	Y	Oaks and elms within the project area may provide suitable habitat for this species.	May impact	Suitable habitat is present in the project area. BMPs will be implemented.	N			
Johnson	Birds	Chestnut-collared Longspur	<i>Calcarius ornatus</i>	Occurs in open shortgrass settings especially in patches with some bare ground. Also occurs in grain sorghum fields and Conservation Reserve Program lands	Y	Shortgrass settings in the maintained ROW of the project area may provide suitable habitat for this species.	May impact	Suitable habitat is present in the project area. BMPs will be implemented.	N			

SPECIES ANALYSIS SUMMARY (SGCN)  
 Project Name: IH 35W: From CR 604/CR 707 to US 67  
 CSI(s): 0014-03-087

County	Taxon	Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat	Suitable Habitat Present?	Explanation for determination regarding suitable habitat	Impact Determination for SGCNs	Explanation for Impact Determination	Presence/ Absence survey conducted?	Column1	Column2	Column3
Johnson	Birds	Lark Bunting	<i>Calamospiza melanocorys</i>	Overall, it's a generalist in most short grassland settings including ones with some brushy component plus certain agricultural lands that include grain sorghum. Short grasses include sideoats and blue gramas, sand dropseed, prairie junegrass (Koeleria), buffalograss also with patches of bluestem and other mid-grass species. This bunting will frequent smaller patches of grasses or disturbed patches of grasses including rural yards. It also uses weedy fields surrounding playas. This species avoids urban areas and cotton fields.	N	This species avoids urban areas such as where the project is located.	No impact	No Suitable Habitat present.	N			
Johnson	Fish	Mississippi Silvery Minnow	<i>Hybognathus nuchalis</i>	Found in eastern Texas streams, from the Brazos River eastward and northward to the Red River; found in moderate current; silty, muddy, or rocky substrate. In Texas, adults likely to inhabit smaller tributary streams.	N	While there is a water feature located within the project area, this feature does not contain flowing water except during and immediately following precipitation events and would not provide the necessary aquatic habitat for this species.	No impact	No Suitable Habitat present.	N			
Johnson	Mammals	Hoary Bat	<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>	Hoary bats are highly migratory, high-flying bats that have been noted throughout the state. Females are known to migrate to Mexico in the winter, males tend to remain further north and may stay in Texas year-round. Commonly associated with forests (foliage roosting species) but are found in unforested parts of the state and lowland deserts. Tend to be captured over water and large, open flyways.	N	The project area does not contain foliage that would be suitable roosting habitat for this species.	No impact	No Suitable Habitat present.	N			
Johnson	Mammals	Muskrat	<i>Ondatra zibethicus</i>	Found in fresh or brackish marshes, lakes, ponds, swamps, and other bodies of slow-moving water. Most abundant in areas with cattail. Dens in bank burrow or conical house of vegetation in shallow vegetated water. It is primarily found in the Rio Grande near El Paso and in SE Texas in the Houston area.	N	Project area is not located near the Rio Grande or SE Texas near Houston. In addition, marshes, lakes, ponds swamps, and other bodies of slow-moving water are not located within the project area.	No impact	No Suitable Habitat present.	N			
Johnson	Reptiles	Prairie Skink	<i>Plestiodon septentrionalis</i>	The prairie skink can occur in any native open grassland habitat across the Rolling Plains, Blackland Prairie, Post Oak Savanna and Pineywoods ecoregions. Sandy, loose soils.	N	Open grasslands with sandy, loose soils are not present in the project area.	No impact	No Suitable Habitat present.	N			