

SPECIES ANALYSIS SUMMARY
Project Name: US 377 in Hood County
CSJ(s): 0080-04-081, 0080-03-060, 0080-03-049, and 0080-04-094

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?
Hood	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/A	In Texas, the Black Rail breeds and winters in high quality coastal marsh and prairie. The project area is outside the breeding and wintering ranges of this species. Suitable habitat for migratory Black Rails may be present; however, any use of that habitat would be incidental and ephemeral.	T	No effect or take	T	No impact	The project area does not contain suitable breeding or wintering habitat for the Black Rail. Any use of potential migratory stopover habitat within the project area would be incidental and ephemeral.	N
Hood	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	The project is not along the Balcones Escarpment on the eastern edge of the Edwards Plateau. There are no juniper-oak woodlands dominated by Ashe juniper, oak species, and deciduous trees in areas with steep slopes, canyonheads, draws, or ridgetops in the action area. No Golden-cheeked warblers were observed during the 1-27-22, 2-9-22, or 9-1-22 site visits.	E	No effect or take	E	No impact	The action area does not contain suitable habitat for this species.	N

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Hood	Birds	Least Tern - Migratory	<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/A	The project area is outside the breeding and wintering range of this species. Although suitable stopover habitat may be present, Least Tern is not expected to regularly occur and any use of this habitat would be incidental.	—	N/A	E	No impact	The project area does not contain suitable breeding or wintering habitat for the Least Tern.	N
Hood	Birds	Piping Plover - Migratory	<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/A	The list of federally threatened and endangered species indicates that based on the project location within the migratory route, effects to Piping Plover only need be considered for wind energy projects. The project area is outside the breeding and wintering range of this species. Although suitable stopover habitat may be present, Piping Plover is not expected to regularly occur and any use of this habitat would be incidental.	T	No effect or Take	T	No impact	The project is not a wind energy project within the migratory route and does not contain suitable breeding and wintering habitat for the Piping Plover.	N

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Hood	Birds	Red Knot - Migratory	<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/A	The list of federally threatened and endangered species indicates that based on the project location within the migratory route, effects to Red Knot only need be considered for wind energy projects. The project area is outside the breeding and wintering range of this species. Although suitable stopover habitat may be present, Red Knot is not expected to regularly occur and any use of this habitat would be incidental.	T	No effect or Take	T	No impact	The project is not a wind energy project within the migratory route and does not contain suitable breeding and wintering habitat for the Red Knot.	N
Hood	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	There are no wetlands, marshes, ponds, irrigated land, or sloughs in the project area. The project crosses Lake Granbury (Brazos River); however, it is developed and does not provide suitable foraging or nesting habitat. No White-faced Ibis were observed during the 1-27-22, 2-9-22, or 9-1-22 site visits.	—	N/A	T	No impact	There is no suitable habitat in the project area.	N

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Hood	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	The action area does not occur adjacent to the coast and does not contain suitable nesting or wintering habitat for this species. There are no open bottomlands of rivers or marshes, flooded croplands, large wetlands, ponds, or other aquatic features that fit the criteria for this species. No Whooping Cranes were observed during the 1-27-22, 2-9-22, or 9-1-22 site visits.	E	No effect or take	E	No impact	There is no suitable habitat in the project area.	N

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Hood	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>Matelea</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	The action area may contain suitable habitat for this species. Milkweed species and nectar plants may be found within the existing and proposed ROW.	C	May affect	—	N/A	The monarch butterfly is a candidate species, and no consultation with USFWS is required at this time. TxDOT is a partner in the Nationwide Candidate Conservation Agreement with Assurances/Candidate Conservation Agreement for Monarch Butterfly on Energy and Transportation Lands (Agreement). The Agreement authorizes incidental take for all activities included in the proposed project should the monarch butterfly be listed as endangered or threatened.	N
Hood	Mammals	Tricolored Bat	<i>Perimyotis subflavus</i>	In Texas, Tricolored Bats may be found year round. In the spring, summer, and fall they primarily nest on leaves or bark of live and dead trees, or epiphytic vegetation such as Spanish moss (<i>Tillandsia usneoides</i>). They may also roost among ferns and crevices on limestone and sandstone bluffs and cliffs during this time. From late winter to early spring they may roost in culverts, abandoned buildings, and large hollow trees. In central Texas caves serve as important roost sites. Tricolored bats typically roost alone or in small groups. During the winter they may go into periods of torpor during colder temperatures however they will emerge to feed on warm evenings. Foraging habitat consists of open woodlands, riparian corridors, and forest edge.	N/A	A habitat assessment was not performed for this species.	PE	Undetermined	—	N/A	Suitable habitat may be present within the project area. Effects to the species are currently undetermined. The Tricolored bat has been proposed as a federally endangered species, and consultation with USFWS is not required at this time. If the species is listed, effects to the Tricolored Bat will be re-evaluated to determine the appropriate course of action which may include consultation with the USFWS.	N

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Hood	Mollusks	Brazos Heelsplitter	<i>Potamilus streckersoni</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.	Y	The project crosses Lake Granbury, which is a part of the Brazos River. No evidence of Brazos Heelsplitters such as broken shells were observed during the 1-27-22, 2-9-22, or 9-1-22 site visits.	—	N/A	T	May impact	The proposed bridge may impact habitat in Lake Granbury. Recommended BMP: 1) Water Quality BMP. 2) General Design & Construction BMP. 3) Freshwater Mussel BMP.	
Hood	Mollusks	Texas Fawnsfoot	<i>Truncilla macrodon</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 impoundment. 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	The project crosses Lake Granbury, which is an impounded section of the Brazos River. Species habitat is not present due to its intolerance of impoundments.	PT	No effect or take	T	No impact	The species status assessment for Texas fawnsfoot notes that it is a lotic adapted species, and typically does not persist in lentic environments. Lake Grandbury at the project area is lentic, and therefore lacks suitable habitat for this species. Additionally, the stream groupings developed by USFWS and TPWD identify Lake Grandbury and adjacent segments of the Brazos as "Group 5". These are streams that both agencies identified as likely having mussel species present, but not likely to have any state or federally listed or proposed species.	

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Hood	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.	Y	The project area is in the Brazos River Basin south of Possum Kingdom Lake. Lake Granbury (Brazos River) is present in the project area and would serve as habitat; however, the streams in the project area are ephemeral or intermittent and are not suitable habitat. No Brazos Water Snakes were observed during the 1-27-22, 2-9-22, or 9-1-22 site visits.	—	N/A	T	May impact	The proposed project may impact these streams. Recommended BMP: 1) Minimize impacts to suitable riverine habitats, particularly rock substrate within waterway and along the shoreline, along the upper Brazos River drainage. 2) Avoid temporarily or permanently impounding water flow within suitable habitat. 3) Aquatic Amphibian and Reptile BMP. 4) Terrestrial Amphibian and Reptile BMP. 5) Water Quality BMP	
Hood	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.	Y	There are semi-arid open areas with scattered bunchgrass, woody shrubs, and small trees in the project area. No Texas Horned Lizards were observed during the 1-27-22, 2-9-22, or 9-1-22 site visits.	—	N/A	T	May impact	The proposed project may impact habitat. Recommended BMP: 1) Avoid harvester ant mounds in the selection of Project Specific Locations (PSLs). 2) Terrestrial Amphibian and Reptile BMP. 3) Vegetation BMP.	

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Hood	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	The project area contains wooded floodplains, open fields, moist ditches, and flowing streams. No Strecker's chorus frogs were observed during the 1-27-22, 2-9-22, or 9-1-22 site visits.	May impact	Project activities are proposed where suitable habitat may be present.	N
Hood	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	The project area contains a variety of habitats including open grassy areas, wooded areas, moist ditches, and flowing streams. No Woodhouse's toads were observed during the 1-27-22, 2-9-22, or 9-1-22 site visits.	May impact	Project activities are proposed where suitable habitat may be present.	N
Hood	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	There is suitable habitat such as open grassy areas with patches of bare ground in the project area. No chestnut-collared longspurs were observed during the 1-27-22, 2-9-22, or 9-1-22 site visits.	May impact	Project activities are proposed where suitable habitat may be present.	N
Hood	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 (<i>Koeleria</i>), 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.	Y	The project area includes areas of short grasses, scattered trees, and brushy areas. No lark buntings were observed during the 1-27-22, 2-9-22, or 9-1-22 site visits.	May impact	Project activities are proposed where suitable habitat may be present.	N
Hood	Birds	mountain plover	<i>Charadrius montanus</i>	The county distribution for this species includes geographic areas that the species may use during migration. Time of year should be factored into evaluations to determine potential presence of this species in a specific county. Breeding: nests on high plains or shortgrass prairie, on ground in shallow depression; nonbreeding: shortgrass plains and bare, dirt (plowed) fields; primarily insectivorous.	Y	The project area includes areas of short grasses, scattered trees, brush, and bare ground. No mountain plovers were observed during the 1-27-22, 2-9-22, or 9-1-22 site visits.	May impact	Project activities are proposed where suitable habitat may be present.	N

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Hood	Birds	Sprague's pipit	<i>Anthus spragueii</i>	The county distribution for this species includes geographic areas that the species may use during migration. Time of year should be factored into evaluations to determine potential presence of this species in a specific county. Habitat during migration and in winter consists of pastures and weedy fields (AOU 1983), including grasslands with dense herbaceous vegetation or grassy agricultural fields.	Y	The project area includes areas of short grasses, scattered trees, brush, and bare ground. No Sprague's pipits were observed during the 1-27-22, 2-9-22, or 9-1-22 site visits.	May impact	Project activities are proposed where suitable habitat may be present.	N
Hood	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	The project area includes open, grassy areas with scattered trees. No western burrowing owls were observed during the 1-27-22, 2-9-22, or 9-1-22 site visits.	May impact	Project activities are proposed where suitable habitat may be present.	N
Hood	Insects	American bumblebee	<i>Bombus pensylvanicus</i>	Early emerging species tend to be associated with woodland habitats, whereas the later emerging species tend to be associated with more open habitat. Some agricultural habitats, such as hay meadows and pastures, are suitable to bumble bees. To complete their annual cycle, all bumble bees need nesting habitat, flowers for nutrition, and a place for queens to overwinter. American Bumble Bee citation: Schweitzer DF, Capuano NA, Young BE, and Colla SR. 2012. Conservation and management of North American bumble bees. NatureServe, Arlington, Virginia, and USDA Forest Service, Washington, D.C.	Y	The project area includes open habitat, agricultural habitats, pastures, and flowering plants. No American Bumblebees were observed during the 1-27-22, 2-9-22, or 9-1-22 site visits.	May impact	Project activities are proposed where suitable habitat may be present.	N
Hood	Mammals	black-tailed prairie dog	<i>Cynomys ludovicianus</i>	Dry, flat, short grasslands with low, relatively sparse vegetation, including areas overgrazed by cattle; live in large family groups	Y	The project area includes of open, grassy areas with scattered trees and patches of bare ground. No black-tailed prairie dogs were observed during the 1-27-22, 2-9-22, or 9-1-22 site visits.	May impact	Project activities are proposed where suitable habitat may be present.	N
Hood	Mammals	eastern red bat	<i>Lasiurus borealis</i>	Red bats are migratory bats that are common across Texas. They are most common in the eastern and central parts of the state, due to their requirement of forests for foliage roosting. West Texas specimens are associated with forested areas (cottonwoods). Also common along the coastline. These bats are highly mobile, seasonally migratory, and practice a type of "wandering migration". Associations with specific habitat is difficult unless specific migratory stopover sites or wintering grounds are found. Likely associated with any forested area in East, Central, and North Texas but can occur statewide.	Y	Forested areas where tree species containing hollows, sloughing bark, or other potential bat roosting features could be present occur within the project limits.	May impact	Project activities are proposed where suitable habitat may be present.	N

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Hood	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. interrupta found in wooded areas and tallgrass prairies, preferring rocky canyons and outcrops when such sites are available.	Y	The project area includes open, grassy areas with scattered trees, fence rows, and brush. No eastern spotted skunks were observed during the 1-27-22, 2-9-22, or 9-1-22 site visits.	May impact	Project activities are proposed where suitable habitat may be present.	N
Hood	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	There are brushy areas, fence rows, upland woods, streams, and Lake Granbury in the project area. No long-tailed weasels were observed during the 1-27-22, 2-9-22, or 9-1-22 site visits.	May impact	Project activities are proposed where suitable habitat may be present.	N
Hood	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.	Y	There are areas of slow moving water with cattail in the project area. No muskrats were observed during the 1-27-22, 2-9-22, or 9-1-22 site visits.	May impact	Project activities are proposed where suitable habitat may be present.	N
Hood	Mammals	swamp rabbit	<i>Sylvilagus aquaticus</i>	Primarily found in lowland areas near water including: cypress bogs and marshes, floodplains, creeks and rivers.	Y	There are wooded floodplains and streams in the project area. No swamp rabbits were observed during the 1-27-22, 2-9-22, or 9-1-22 site visits.	May impact	Project activities are proposed where suitable habitat may be present.	N
Hood	Plants	Comanche Peak prairie clover	<i>Dalea reverchonii</i>	Shallow, calcareous clay to sandy clay soils over limestone in grasslands or openings in post oak woodlands, often among sparse vegetation in barren, exposed sites, most known sites are underlain by Goodland Limestone, most known sites are on roadway right-of-ways; flowering April-June, one account for October.	Y	The project area contains clay soils on limestone, scattered woodlands, and some open grassy areas. No Comanche Peak prairie clovers were observed during the 1-27-22, 2-9-22, or 9-1-22 site visits.	May impact	Project activities are proposed where suitable habitat may be present.	N
Hood	Plants	Glen Rose yucca	<i>Yucca necopina</i>	Grasslands on sandy soils and limestone outcrops; flowering April-June	Y	There are grassy areas and limestone outcrops in the project area. No Glen Rose yuccas were observed during the 1-27-22, 2-9-22, or 9-1-22 site visits.	May impact	Project activities are proposed where suitable habitat may be present.	N
Hood	Reptiles	prairie skink	<i>Plestiodon septentrionalis</i>	The prairie skink can occur in any native grassland habitat across the Rolling Plains, Blackland Prairie, Post Oak Savanna and Pineywoods ecoregions.	Y	There is ample grassy habitat in the project area. No prairie skinks were observed during the 1-27-22, 2-9-22, or 9-1-22 site visits.	May impact	Project activities are proposed where suitable habitat may be present.	N

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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?
Hood	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	The project area includes open, grassy areas with scattered trees, fence rows, and brush. No slender glass lizards were observed during the 1-27-22, 2-9-22, or 9-1-22 site visits.	May impact	Project activities are proposed where suitable habitat may be present.	N
Hood	Reptiles	smooth softshell	<i>Apalone mutica</i>	Aquatic: Large rivers and streams; in some areas also found in lakes and impoundments (Ernst and Barbour 1972). Usually in water with sandy or mud bottom and few aquatic plants. Often basks on sand bars and mudflats at edge of water. Eggs are laid in nests dug in high open sandbars and banks close to water, usually within 90 m of water (Fitch and Plummer 1975).	Y	The project crosses Lake Granbury (Brazos River) which provides suitable habitat for the species. No smooth softshell were observed during the 1-27-22, 2-9-22, or 9-1-22 site visits.	May impact	Project activities are proposed where suitable habitat may be present.	N
Hood	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	The project area includes open, grassy areas with scattered trees, drainages, streams, and moist ditches. No Texas garter snakes were observed during the 1-27-22, 2-9-22, or 9-1-22 site visits.	May impact	Project activities are proposed where suitable habitat may be present.	N
Hood	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) (Converse et al. 2002) or enter burrows made by other species.	Y	The project area includes open, grassy areas with scattered trees, fence rows, brush, drainages, and streams. No western box turtles were observed during the 1-27-22, 2-9-22, or 9-1-22 site visits.	May impact	Project activities are proposed where suitable habitat may be present.	N
Hood	Reptiles	western massasauga	<i>Sistrurus tergeminus</i>	Terrestrial: Shortgrass or mixed grass prairie, with gravel or sandy soils. Often found associated with draws, floodplains, and more mesic habitats within the arid landscape. Frequently occurs in shrub encroached grasslands.	Y	The project area includes open, grassy areas with scattered trees, fence rows, and brush. No western massasaugas were observed during the 1-27-22, 2-9-22, or 9-1-22 site visits.	May impact	Project activities are proposed where suitable habitat may be present.	N

SPECIES ANALYSIS SUMMARY (ADDENDUM)

Project Name: US 377 in Hood County

CSI(s): 0080-04-081, 0080-02-060, 0080-02-049, and 0080-04-094

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?	Reason for Addendum
Tarrant	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	The project area is outside the breeding and wintering range of this species. Although suitable stopover habitat may be present, Least Tern is not expected to regularly occur and any use of this habitat would be incidental.	N/A	N/A	E	No impact	The project area does not contain suitable breeding or wintering habitat for the Least Tern.	N	Auto Generated Species. The Least Tern no longer appears on any species listings .
Tarrant	Birds	Red Knot - Migratory	<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 or large lakes and freshwater marshes.	N	The list of federally threatened and endangered species indicates that based on the project location within the migratory route, effects to Red Knot only need be considered for wind and energy projects. The project area is outside the breeding and wintering range of this species. Although suitable stopover habitat may be present, Red Knot is not expected to regularly occur and any use of this habitat would be incidental.	T	No effect	T	No impact	This project is not a wind energy project within the migratory route and does not contain suitable breeding and wintering habitat for the Red Knot.	N	Auto Generated Species. The Red Knot no longer appears on any species listings .