

**SPECIES ANALYSIS SUMMARY**  
**Project Name: TxDOT US 75 Improvements**  
**CSJ(s): 0047-06-158, 0047-06-163, 0047-07-232**

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?
Collin, Dallas	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
Dallas	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	A site visit conducted on 2/17/2022 did not identify habitat for this species. The project area is the existing US 75 ROW in a primarily developed area. The project area is outside of this species' range and does not consist of juniper-oak woodlands.	E	No effect or take	E	No impact	See Addendum. No suitable habitat for this species was present within the project area. No effect is expected.	N
Collin	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

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Dallas	Birds	Least Tern - Interior breeding population	<i>Sternula (=Sterna) antillarum (Breeding)</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 site visit conducted on 2/17/2022 did not identify habitat for this species. The project area is the existing US 75 ROW in a primarily developed area. There are no beaches, islands, salt flats, or sandbars associated with waterbodies to support this species within or adjacent to the project area.	—	N/A	E	No impact	See Addendum. According to the TPWD Dallas County List of Rare Species, this species no longer has a state listing status. No suitable habitat for this species was present within the project area. No impact is expected.	N
Collin, Dallas	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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Collin, Dallas	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
Collin, Dallas	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	A site visit conducted on 2/17/2022 did not identify habitat for this species. The project area is the existing US 75 ROW in a primarily developed area, and is located in the Blackland Prairie ecoregion. Additionally, there are no wetlands, marshes, or waterbodies to support this species.	—	N/A	T	No impact	No suitable habitat for this species was present within the project area. No impact is expected.	N

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Collin, Dallas	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	A site visit conducted on 2/17/2022 did not identify habitat for this species. The project area is the existing US 75 ROW in a primarily developed area. There are no rivers, marshes, flooded croplands, or various aquatic features for this species to rest or feed during migration.	E	No effect or take	E	No impact	No suitable habitat for this species was present within the project area. No impact is expected.	N
Collin, Dallas	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	A site visit conducted on 2/17/2022 did not identify habitat for this species. The project area is the existing US 75 ROW in a primarily developed area. There are no ponds, flooded pastures or fields, or wetlands to provide foraging habitat for this species. Intermittent mowed and maintained drainage ditches between US 75 and frontage roads would not provide sufficient habitat for this species.	—	N/A	T	No impact	No suitable habitat for this species was present within the project area. No impact is expected.	N

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Collin, Dallas	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."	N	The project area is the existing US 75 ROW in a primarily developed area. Construction activities for HOV lane improvements will be conducted within the existing infrastructure. Improvement activities are limited to the existing paved surfaces; no ground disturbing activities are anticipated.	C	No effect or take	—	N/A	The project would not involve any ground disturbing or vegetation clearing activities, and would not pose a threat to any life cycle stage.	N
Collin, Dallas	Mollusks	Louisiana Pigtoe	<i>Pleurobema riddellii</i>	Freshwater mussel currently found in the Sabine, Neches, and Trinity River basins in Texas. The species occurs in streams to medium-sized rivers with moderate flow. In Texas, the species has only been documented occurring in relatively shallow lotic waters with preferable substrate being sand and sand with gravel and silt. It is not generally known to tolerate impoundments.	N	A site visit conducted on 2/17/2022 did not identify habitat for this species. The project area is the existing US 75 ROW in a primarily developed area. There are no tributaries to support this species within the project area. Improvement activities are limited to the existing paved surfaces of US 75.	—	N/A	T	No impact	No suitable habitat for this species was present within the project area. No impact is expected.	N
Dallas	Mollusks	Sandbank Pocketbook	<i>Lampsilis satura</i>	A freshwater mussel that is currently limited to the Upper Trinity, Neches, Sabine, and San Jacinto River basins in Texas. The species occurs in flowing small to large rivers with gravel, gravel-sand, and sand substrates. It has been observed in littoral areas with snags, gravel, or sand substrate with slow to moderate currents, as well as lotic waters in substrates of sand, silty sand, and sand and clay mixture.	N	A site visit conducted on 2/17/2022 did not identify habitat for this species. The project area is the existing US 75 ROW in a primarily developed area. There are no tributaries to support this species within the project area. Improvement activities are limited to the existing paved surfaces of US 75.	—	N/A	T	No impact	No suitable habitat for this species was present within the project area. No impact is expected.	N

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Collin, Dallas	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	A site visit conducted on 2/17/2022 did not identify habitat for this species. The project area is the existing US 75 ROW in a primarily developed area. There are no tributaries to support this species within the project area. Improvement activities are limited to the existing paved surfaces of US 75.	PT	No effect or take	T	No impact	See Addendum. No suitable habitat for this species was present within the project area. No impact is expected.	N
Collin, Dallas	Mollusks	Texas Heelsplitter	<i>Potamilus amphichaenus</i>	A freshwater mussel currently known from the Trinity, Neches, and Sabine River basins. The species occurs in small streams to medium rivers with sand or mud substrate. It is found in flowing water but not in riffles or shoals. It prefers quiet waters and can be found in reservoirs.	N	A site visit conducted on 2/17/2022 did not identify habitat for this species. The project area is the existing US 75 ROW in a primarily developed area. There are no tributaries to support this species within the project area. Improvement activities are limited to the existing paved surfaces of US 75.	—	N/A	T	No impact	No suitable habitat for this species was present within the project area. No impact is expected.	N
Dallas	Mollusks	Trinity Pigtoe	<i>Fusconaia chunii</i>	This species of mussel was recently split from Texas Pigtoe and occurs in similar habitats. It is found in a variety of habitats but most common in riffles. It inhabits various substrates though most often sand, gravel, and cobble.	N	A site visit conducted on 2/17/2022 did not identify habitat for this species. The project area is the existing US 75 ROW in a primarily developed area. There are no tributaries to support this species within the project area. Improvement activities are limited to the existing paved surfaces of US 75.	—	N/A	T	No impact	No suitable habitat for this species was present within the project area. No impact is expected.	N

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Collin, Dallas	Reptiles	Alligator Snapping Turtle	<i>Macrochelys temminckii</i>	Occurs in East Texas where it inhabits perennial water bodies such as the deep water of rivers, canals, lakes, and oxbows, along with swamps, bayous, and ponds near deep running water. Preferred habitat is usually in water with a mud bottom and abundant aquatic vegetation, but the species may use sand-bottomed creeks.	N	A site visit conducted on 2/17/2022 did not identify habitat for this species. The project area is the existing US 75 ROW in a primarily developed area. There are no tributaries, water bodies, or swamps to support this species within or adjacent to the project area.	PT	No effect or take	T	No impact	See Addendum. No suitable habitat for this species was present within the project area. No impact is expected.	N
Collin, Dallas	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	A site visit conducted on 2/17/2022 did not identify habitat for this species. The project area is the existing US 75 ROW in a primarily developed area. There are no semi-arid open areas with preferred vegetation to support this species.	—	N/A	T	No impact	No suitable habitat for this species was present within the project area. No impact is expected.	N

SPECIES ANALYSIS SUMMARY (ADDENDUM)  
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Dallas	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 sp.</i> ) 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	See Species Table.	E		E		This species is no longer listed on the TPWD Dallas County List of Rare Species.	N
Collin, Dallas	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	See Species Table.	—	N/A	—	No impact	According to the TPWD Collin County and Dallas County List of Rare Species, this species no longer has a state listing status.	N
Collin, Dallas	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 spp.</i> ) milkweed vines ( <i>Matelea spp.</i> ), climbing milkweed ( <i>Funastrum spp.</i> ), swallowworts ( <i>Cynanchum spp.</i> ) and Anglepod ( <i>Gonolobus suberosus</i> ). Caterpillars are most frequently observed between April and September."	N	See Species Table.	C		—		This species is not listed on the TPWD Collin County or Dallas County List of Rare Species.	N
Collin	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	See Species Table.	PT		T		This species is no longer listed on the TPWD Collin County List of Rare Species.	N



SPECIES ANALYSIS SUMMARY (ADDENDUM)  
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Collin, Dallas	Reptiles	Alligator Snapping Turtle	<i>Macrochelys temminckii</i>	Aquatic: Perennial water bodies; rivers, canals, lakes, and oxbows; also swamps, bayous, and ponds near running water; sometimes enters brackish coastal waters. Females emerge to lay eggs close to the waters edge.	N	See Species Table.	—	No effect	T	No impact	According to the TPWD Dallas and Collin County List of Rare Species, this species no longer has a federal listing status. No suitable habitat for this species was present within the project area. No impact is expected.	N

SPECIES ANALYSIS SUMMARY (SGCN)  
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Dallas	Amphibians	Eastern Tiger Salamander	<i>Ambystoma tigrinum</i>	Terrestrial adults generally occur under cover objects or in burrows surrounding a variety of lentic freshwater habitats, such as ponds, lakes, bottomland wetlands, or upland ephemeral pools. The specific terrestrial habitats are also varied and the occurrence of this species seems to be more closely associated with sandy, loamy or other soils which have easy burrowing properties, rather than any particular ecological system type. Requires fishless breeding pools for successful reproduction.	N	A site visit conducted on 2/17/2022 did not identify habitat for this species. The project area is the existing US 75 ROW in a predominantly developed area. There are no wetlands or waterbodies to support this species.	No impact	Suitable habitat for this species is not present within or adjacent to the project area.	N
Collin	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.	N	A site visit conducted on 2/17/2022 did not identify habitat for this species. The project area is the existing US 75 ROW in a predominantly developed area. There are no pastures, prairies, forested areas, or aquatic habitats to support this species.	No impact	Suitable habitat for this species is not present within or adjacent to the project area.	N
Dallas	Amphibians	Spotted Dusky Salamander	<i>Desmognathus conanti</i>	This species occurs in association with aquatic habitats in forested areas. Small, clear, spring fed streams with sandy substrate bordered with ferns and moss as well as murky, stagnant water bodies in cypress swamps, baygalls, and flood plains in bottomland forests support populations of this species.	N	A site visit conducted on 2/17/2022 did not identify habitat for this species. The project area is the existing US 75 ROW in a predominantly developed area. There are no aquatic habitats or forested areas within or adjacent to the project area to support this species.	No impact	Suitable habitat for this species is not present within or adjacent to the project area.	N
Collin, Dallas	Amphibians	Strecker's Chorus Frog	<i>Pseudacris streckeri</i>	Terrestrial and aquatic: Wooded floodplains and flats, prairies, cultivated fields and marshes. Likes sandy substrates.	N	A site visit conducted on 2/17/2022 did not identify habitat for this species. The project area is the existing US 75 ROW in a predominantly developed area. There are no wooded areas, floodplains, flats, prairies, cultivated fields or marshes to support this species.	No impact	Suitable habitat for this species is not present within or adjacent to the project area.	N

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Collin, Dallas	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.	N	A site visit conducted on 2/17/2022 did not identify habitat for this species. The project area is the existing US 75 ROW in a predominantly developed area. There are no forests, grasslands, or barrier island dunes to support this species.	No impact	Suitable habitat for this species is not present within or adjacent to the project area.	N
Collin, Dallas	Birds	Bald Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Found primarily near rivers and large lakes; nests in tall trees or on cliffs near water; communally roosts, especially in winter; hunts live prey, scavenges, and pirates food from other birds.	N	A site visit conducted on 2/17/2022 did not identify habitat for this species. The project area is the existing US 75 ROW in a predominantly developed area. There are no waterbodies or cliffs within or adjacent to the project area that would support this species.	No impact	Suitable habitat for this species is not present within or adjacent to the project area.	N
Dallas	Birds	Black-capped Vireo	<i>Vireo atricapilla</i>	Oak-juniper woodlands with distinctive patchy, two-layered aspect; shrub and tree layer with open, grassy spaces; requires foliage reaching to ground level for nesting cover; return to same territory, or one nearby, year after year; deciduous and broad-leaved shrubs and trees provide insects for feeding; species composition less important than presence of adequate broad-leaved shrubs, foliage to ground level, and required structure; nesting season March-late summer.	N	A site visit conducted on 2/17/2022 did not identify habitat for this species. The project area is the existing US 75 ROW in a predominantly developed area. There are no oak-juniper woodlands with preferred foliage cover to provide nesting habitat for this species.	No impact	Suitable habitat for this species is not present within or adjacent to the project area.	N
Collin, Dallas	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.	N	A site visit conducted on 2/17/2022 did not identify habitat for this species. The project area is the existing US 75 ROW in a predominantly developed area. There are no grasslands, grain sorghum fields, or Conservation Reserve Program lands within or adjacent to the project area.	No impact	Suitable habitat for this species is not present within or adjacent to the project area.	N

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 Project Name: TxDOT US 75 Improvements  
 CSJ(s): 0047-06-158, 0047-06-163, 0047-07-232

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?
Collin, Dallas	Birds	Franklin's Gull	<i>Leucophaeus pipixcan</i>	This species is only a spring and fall migrant throughout Texas. It does not breed in or near Texas. Winter records are unusual consisting of one or a few individuals at a given site (especially along the Gulf coastline). During migration, these gulls fly during daylight hours but often come down to wetlands, lake shore, or islands to roost for the night.	N	A site visit conducted on 2/17/2022 did not identify habitat for this species. The project area is the existing US 75 ROW in a predominantly developed area. There are no wetlands, lakes, or islands to provide roosting habitat for this species.	No impact	Suitable habitat for this species is not present within or adjacent to the project area.	N
Collin, Dallas	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.	N	A site visit conducted on 2/17/2022 did not identify habitat for this species. The project area is the existing US 75 ROW in a predominantly developed area. There are no pastures, weedy grasslands, or agricultural fields within the project area.	No impact	Suitable habitat for this species is not present within or adjacent to the project area.	N
Collin, Dallas	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.	N	A site visit conducted on 2/17/2022 did not identify habitat for this species. The project area is the existing US 75 ROW in a predominantly developed area. There are no grasslands or vacant lots within the project area to support this species.	No impact	Suitable habitat for this species is not present within or adjacent to the project area.	N
Collin, Dallas	Crustaceans	A Cave Obligate Isopod	<i>Caecidotea bilineata</i>	Spring obligate. <i>Caecidotea bilineata</i> is known only from non-cave groundwater habitats in deposits of Cretaceous age. It is presumably a phreatobite. Fine scale habitat requirements unknown.	N	A site visit conducted on 2/17/2022 did not identify habitat for this species. The project area is the existing US 75 ROW in a predominantly developed area. There are no springs or non-cave groundwater habitats within the project area to support this species.	No impact	Suitable habitat for this species is not present within or adjacent to the project area.	N

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 Project Name: TxDOT US 75 Improvements  
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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?
Collin	Crustaceans	Parkhill Prairie Crayfish	<i>Procambarus steigmani</i>	Burrower in long-grass prairie; all animals were collected with traps, thus there is no knowledge of depths of burrows; herbivore; crepuscular, nocturnal.	N	A site visit conducted on 2/17/2022 did not identify habitat for this species. The project area is the existing US 75 ROW in a predominantly developed area. There are no long-grass prairie habitats to support this species.	No impact	Suitable habitat for this species is not present within or adjacent to the project area.	N
Dallas	Fish	American Eel	<i>Anguilla rostrata</i>	Originally found in all river systems from the Red River to the Rio Grande. Aquatic habitats include large rivers, streams, tributaries, coastal watersheds, estuaries, bays, and oceans. Spawns in Sargasso Sea, larva move to coastal waters, metamorphose, and begin upstream movements. Females tend to move further upstream than males (who are often found in brackish estuaries). American Eel are habitat generalists and may be found in a broad range of habitat conditions including slow- and fast-flowing waters over many substrate types. Extirpation in upstream drainages attributed to reservoirs that impede upstream migration.	N	A site visit conducted on 2/17/2022 did not identify habitat for this species. The project area is the existing US 75 ROW in a predominantly developed area. There are no aquatic habitats within or adjacent to the project area to support this species.	No impact	Suitable habitat for this species is not present within or adjacent to the project area.	N
Dallas	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	A site visit conducted on 2/17/2022 did not identify habitat for this species. The project area is the existing US 75 ROW in a predominantly developed area. There are no aquatic habitats within or adjacent to the project area to support this species.	No impact	Suitable habitat for this species is not present within or adjacent to the project area.	N
Collin, Dallas	Insects	American Bumblebee	<i>Bombus pensylvanicus</i>	Generally nests in fields of long grass, preferably in open farmlands and fields, but sometimes nests underground. Some nest in established crevices or abandoned animal burrows. Feeds on several food plants, but favors sunflowers and clover. ( <a href="https://www.inaturalist.org/taxa/56887-Bombus-pensylvanicus">https://www.inaturalist.org/taxa/56887-Bombus-pensylvanicus</a> )	N	A site visit conducted on 2/17/2022 did not identify habitat for this species. The project area is the existing US 75 ROW in a predominantly developed area. There are no fields of long grass or agricultural fields within or adjacent to the project area to support this species.	No impact	Suitable habitat for this species is not present within or adjacent to the project area.	N

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Dallas	Insects	Comanche Harvester Ant	<i>Pogonomyrmex comanche</i>	Native to Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Arkansas, and Louisiana. Found in open, sandy, upland woodlands. Nests may be up to 2 feet in diameter and fairly flat, typically with one central entrance hole. Nests may have bits of charcoal on the mound. ( <a href="https://www.wlf.louisiana.gov/species/detail/comanche-harvester-ant">https://www.wlf.louisiana.gov/species/detail/comanche-harvester-ant</a> )	N	A site visit conducted on 2/17/2022 did not identify habitat for this species. The project area is the existing US 75 ROW in a predominantly developed area. There are no open, sandy woodlands within or adjacent to the project area. Additionally, USDA soils series identified primarily silty clay adjacent to the project area.	No impact	Suitable habitat for this species is not present within or adjacent to the project area.	N
Dallas	Insects	No accepted common name	<i>Arethaea ambulator</i>	Savanna/open woodland.	N	A site visit conducted on 2/17/2022 did not identify habitat for this species. The project area is the existing US 75 ROW in a predominantly developed area. There are no savannas or open woodlands to support this species within the project area.	No impact	Suitable habitat for this species is not present within or adjacent to the project area.	N
Collin, Dallas	Mammals	Big Brown Bat	<i>Eptesicus fuscus</i>	Any wooded areas or woodlands except south Texas. Riparian areas in west Texas.	N	A site visit conducted on 2/17/2022 did not identify habitat for this species. The project area is the existing US 75 ROW in a predominantly developed area in northeast Texas, outside of where this species is known to occur. Additionally, there are no woodlands within the project area that would support this species.	No impact	Suitable habitat for this species is not present within or adjacent to the project area.	N
Dallas	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 pyrrhonota</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	A site visit conducted on 2/17/2022 identified suitable habitat for this species. The project area is the existing US 75 ROW. The underside of the bridges along US 75 may provide habitat for this species.	No impact	While suitable habitat was identified within the project area, construction activities for HOV lane improvements will solely be conducted within the center of the US 75 ROW. No impact is expected.	N

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Collin, Dallas	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.	N	A site visit conducted on 2/17/2022 did not identify habitat for this species. The project area is the existing US 75 ROW in a predominantly developed area. There are no forested areas to provide foliage roosting habitat for this species. May be found in the surrounding area, but no impact is expected.	No impact	Suitable habitat for this species is not present within or adjacent to the project area.	N
Collin, Dallas	Mammals	Eastern Spotted Skunk	<i>Spilogale putorius</i>	Generalist; open fields prairies, croplands, fence rows, farmyards, forest edges; woodlands. Prefer wooded, brushy areas; tallgrass prairies. <i>S.p. ssp. interrupta</i> found in wooded areas and tallgrass prairies, preferring rocky canyons and outcrops when such sites are available.	N	A site visit conducted on 2/17/2022 did not identify habitat for this species. The project area is the existing US 75 ROW in a predominantly developed area. There are no open fields, prairies, croplands, fence rows, farmyards, or forests or woodlands with rocky canyons.	No impact	Suitable habitat for this species is not present within or adjacent to the project area.	N
Collin, Dallas	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	A site visit conducted on 2/17/2022 did not identify habitat for this species. The project area is the existing US 75 ROW in a predominantly developed area. There are no forested areas or lowland deserts to provide habitat for this species within the project area. May be found in the surrounding area, but no impact is expected.	No impact	Suitable habitat for this species is not present within or adjacent to the project area.	N
Collin, Dallas	Mammals	Long-tailed Weasel	<i>Mustela frenata</i>	Includes brushlands, fence rows, upland woods and bottomland hardwoods, forest edges & rocky desert scrub. Usually live close to water.	N	A site visit conducted on 2/17/2022 did not identify habitat for this species. The project area is the existing US 75 ROW in a predominantly developed area. There are no brushlands, fence rows, woodlands, forest edges, rocky desert scrub habitats near water to support this species.	No impact	Suitable habitat for this species is not present within or adjacent to the project area.	N

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Collin, Dallas	Mammals	Mountain Lion	<i>Puma concolor</i>	Generalist; found in a wide range of habitats statewide. Found most frequently in rugged mountains and riparian zones.	N	A site visit conducted on 2/17/2022 did not identify habitat for this species. The project area is the existing US 75 ROW in a predominantly developed area. There are no rugged mountains or riparian zones within or adjacent to the project area.	No impact	Suitable habitat for this species is not present within or adjacent to the project area.	N
Collin, Dallas	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	A site visit conducted on 2/17/2022 did not identify habitat for this species. The project area is the existing US 75 ROW in a predominantly developed area. There are no marshes, waterbodies, or tributaries to support this species. Additionally, the project area is approximately 570 miles northeast of El Paso and approximately 230 miles northwest of the Houston area.	No impact	Suitable habitat for this species is not present within or adjacent to the project area.	N
Dallas	Mammals	Southeastern Myotis Bat	<i>Myotis austroriparius</i>	Caves are rare in Texas portion of range; buildings, hollow trees are probably important. Historically, lowland pine and hardwood forests with large hollow trees; associated with ecological communities near water. Roosts in cavity trees of bottomland hardwoods, concrete culverts, and abandoned man-made structures.	Y	A site visit conducted on 2/17/2022 identified suitable habitat for this species. The project area is the existing US 75 ROW. The underside of the bridges as well as culverts along US 75 may provide habitat for this species.	No impact	While suitable habitat was identified within the project area, construction activities for HOV lane improvements will solely be conducted within the center of the US 75 ROW. No impact is expected.	N
Collin, Dallas	Mammals	Swamp Rabbit	<i>Sylvilagus aquaticus</i>	Primarily found in lowland areas near water including: cypress bogs and marshes, floodplains, creeks and rivers.	N	A site visit conducted on 2/17/2022 did not identify habitat for this species. The project area is the existing US 75 ROW in a predominantly developed area. There are no preferred lowland areas near water to support this species within or adjacent to the project area.	No impact	Suitable habitat for this species is not present within or adjacent to the project area.	N



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Collin, Dallas	Mammals	Tricolored Bat	<i>Perimyotis subflavus</i>	Forest, woodland and riparian areas are important. Caves are very important to this species.	N	A site visit conducted on 2/17/2022 did not identify habitat for this species. The project area is the existing US 75 ROW in a predominantly developed area. There are no forested areas, woodlands, or riparian areas within the project area to support this species. Additionally, the ROW does not consist of any caves. May be found in the surrounding area, but no impact is expected.	No impact	Suitable habitat for this species is not present within or adjacent to the project area.	N
Collin, Dallas	Mammals	Western Hog-nosed Skunk	<i>Conepatus leuconotus</i>	Habitats include woodlands, grasslands & deserts, to 7200 feet, most common in rugged, rocky canyon country; little is known about the habitat of the ssp. <i>Telmalestes</i> .	N	A site visit conducted on 2/17/2022 did not identify habitat for this species. The project area is the existing US 75 ROW in a predominantly developed area. There are no woodlands, grasslands, deserts or rugged, rocky canyon county within or adjacent to the project area.	No impact	Suitable habitat for this species is not present within or adjacent to the project area.	N
Collin, Dallas	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.	N	A site visit conducted on 2/17/2022 did not identify habitat for this species. The project area is the existing US 75 ROW in a predominantly developed area. There are no forests or fields with pools of shallow water within the project area to support this species.	No impact	Suitable habitat for this species is not present within or adjacent to the project area.	N
Dallas	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.	N	A site visit conducted on 2/17/2022 did not identify habitat for this species. The project area is the existing US 75 ROW in a predominantly developed area. There are no native grasslands to support this species within or adjacent to the project area.	No impact	Suitable habitat for this species is not present within or adjacent to the project area.	N

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Dallas	Reptiles	Pygmy Rattlesnake	<i>Sistrurus miliarius</i>	The pygmy rattlesnake occurs in a variety of wooded habitats from bottomland coastal hardwood forests to upland savannas. The species is frequently found in association with standing water.	N	A site visit conducted on 2/17/2022 did not identify habitat for this species. The project area is the existing US 75 ROW in a predominantly developed area. There are no forests or woodlands associated with standing water within the project area to support this species.	No impact	Suitable habitat for this species is not present within or adjacent to the project area.	N
Collin, Dallas	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.	N	A site visit conducted on 2/17/2022 did not identify habitat for this species. The project area is the existing US 75 ROW in a predominantly developed area. There are no open grasslands, woodlands, oak savannas, pine flatwoods, or scrubby areas within the project area. Fallow fields around the northern portion of the project area may support this species; however, no impact is expected.	No impact	Suitable habitat for this species is not present within or adjacent to the project area.	N
Collin, Dallas	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.	N	A site visit conducted on 2/17/2022 did not identify habitat for this species. The project area is the existing US 75 ROW in a predominantly developed area. There are no grasslands or modified open areas near aquatic features within the project area.	No impact	Suitable habitat for this species is not present within or adjacent to the project area.	N
Collin, Dallas	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.	N	A site visit conducted on 2/17/2022 did not identify habitat for this species. The project area is the existing US 75 ROW in a predominantly developed area. There are no swamps, floodplains, woodlands, riparian zones, or abandoned farmland to support this species within the project area.	No impact	Suitable habitat for this species is not present within or adjacent to the project area.	N

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Collin, Dallas	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.	N	A site visit conducted on 2/17/2022 did not identify habitat for this species. The project area is the existing US 75 ROW in a predominantly developed area. There are no grasslands, prairies, pastures, fields, sandhills, or woodlands within the project area. May occur in wooded areas near creeks in the surrounding area; however, no impact is expected.	No impact	Suitable habitat for this species is not present within or adjacent to the project area.	N
Dallas	Reptiles	Western Chicken Turtle	<i>Deirochelys reticularia miaria</i>	Aquatic and terrestrial: This species uses aquatic habitats in the late winter, spring and early summer and then terrestrial habitats the remainder of the year. Preferred aquatic habitats seem to be highly vegetated shallow wetlands with gentle slopes. Specific terrestrial habitats are not well known.	N	A site visit conducted on 2/17/2022 did not identify habitat for this species. The project area is the existing US 75 ROW in a predominantly developed area. There are no highly vegetated wetlands to support this species within the project area.	No impact	Suitable habitat for this species is not present within or adjacent to the project area.	N
Dallas	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.	N	A site visit conducted on 2/17/2022 did not identify habitat for this species. The project area is the existing US 75 ROW in a predominantly developed area. There are no prairies, draws, floodplains, or more mesic habitats to support this species within the project area.	No impact	Suitable habitat for this species is not present within or adjacent to the project area.	N
Collin, Dallas	Plants	Engelmann's Bladderpod	<i>Physaria engelmannii</i>	Grasslands and calcareous rock outcrops in a band along the eastern edge of the Edwards Plateau, ranging as far north as the Red River (Carr 2015).	N	A site visit conducted on 2/17/2022 did not identify habitat for this species. The project area is the existing US 75 ROW with adjacent mowed and maintained bermudagrass, occurring intermittently, in a predominantly developed area.	No impact	Suitable habitat for this species is not present within or adjacent to the project area.	N

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Collin, Dallas	Plants	Glandular Gay-feather	<i>Liatris glandulosa</i>	Occurs in herbaceous vegetation on limestone outcrops (Carr 2015).	N	A site visit conducted on 2/17/2022 did not identify habitat for this species. The project area is the existing US 75 ROW with adjacent mowed and maintained bermudagrass, occurring intermittently, in a predominantly developed area.	No impact	Suitable habitat for this species is not present within or adjacent to the project area.	N
Dallas	Plants	Glass Mountains Coral-root	<i>Hexalectris nitida</i>	Apparently rare in mixed woodlands in canyons in the mountains of the Brewster County, but encountered with regularity, albeit in small numbers, under <i>Juniperus ashei</i> in woodlands over limestone on the Edwards Plateau, Callahan Divide and Lampasas Cutplain; Perennial; Flowering June-Sept; Fruiting July-Sept.	N	A site visit conducted on 2/17/2022 did not identify habitat for this species. The project area is the existing US 75 ROW with adjacent mowed and maintained bermudagrass, occurring intermittently, in a predominantly developed area.	No impact	Suitable habitat for this species is not present within or adjacent to the project area.	N
Dallas	Plants	Glen Rose Yucca	<i>Yucca necopina</i>	Grasslands on sandy soils and limestone outcrops; flowering April-June.	N	A site visit conducted on 2/17/2022 did not identify habitat for this species. The project area is the existing US 75 ROW with adjacent mowed and maintained bermudagrass, occurring intermittently, in a predominantly developed area.	No impact	Suitable habitat for this species is not present within or adjacent to the project area.	N
Dallas	Plants	Hall's Prairie Clover	<i>Dalea hallii</i>	In grasslands on eroded limestone or chalk and in oak scrub on rocky hillsides; Perennial; Flowering May-Sept; Fruiting June-Sept.	N	A site visit conducted on 2/17/2022 did not identify habitat for this species. The project area is the existing US 75 ROW with adjacent mowed and maintained bermudagrass, occurring intermittently, in a predominantly developed area.	No impact	Suitable habitat for this species is not present within or adjacent to the project area.	N

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Dallas	Plants	Oklahoma Phlox	<i>Phlox oklahomensis</i>	Known from a 1958 collection from an oak woodland four miles east of Garland, Texas (Carr 2015).	N	A site visit conducted on 2/17/2022 did not identify habitat for this species. The project area is the existing US 75 ROW with adjacent mowed and maintained bermudagrass, occurring intermittently, in a predominantly developed area.	No impact	Suitable habitat for this species is not present within or adjacent to the project area.	N
Dallas	Plants	Osage Plains False Foxglove	<i>Agalinis densiflora</i>	Most records are from grasslands on shallow, gravelly, well drained, calcareous soils; Prairies, dry limestone soils; Annual; Flowering Aug-Oct.	N	A site visit conducted on 2/17/2022 did not identify habitat for this species. The project area is the existing US 75 ROW with adjacent mowed and maintained bermudagrass, occurring intermittently, in a predominantly developed area.	No impact	Suitable habitat for this species is not present within or adjacent to the project area.	N
Dallas	Plants	Plateau Milkvine	<i>Matelea edwardsensis</i>	Occurs in various types of juniper-oak and oak-juniper woodlands; Perennial; Flowering March-Oct; Fruiting May-June.	N	A site visit conducted on 2/17/2022 did not identify habitat for this species. The project area is the existing US 75 ROW with adjacent mowed and maintained bermudagrass, occurring intermittently, in a predominantly developed area.	No impact	Suitable habitat for this species is not present within or adjacent to the project area.	N
Collin	Plants	Red Yucca	<i>Hesperaloe parviflora</i>	Shrublands on dry limestone slopes; Perennial; Flowering April-May; Fruiting May-June.	N	A site visit conducted on 2/17/2022 did not identify habitat for this species. The project area is the existing US 75 ROW with adjacent mowed and maintained bermudagrass, occurring intermittently, in a predominantly developed area.	No impact	Suitable habitat for this species is not present within or adjacent to the project area.	N

SPECIES ANALYSIS SUMMARY (SGCN)  
 Project Name: TxDOT US 75 Improvements  
 CSJ(s): 0047-06-158, 0047-06-163, 0047-07-232

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?
Collin, Dallas	Plants	Sutherland Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus viridis</i> var. <i>glabriuscula</i>	In mesic soils of woods or on edge of woods, treeline/fenceline, or thicket. Above/near creeks and draws, in river bottoms. Flowering Mar-Apr; fruiting May-Oct.	N	A site visit conducted on 2/17/2022 did not identify habitat for this species. The project area is the existing US 75 ROW with adjacent mowed and maintained bermudagrass, occurring intermittently, in a predominantly developed area.	No impact	Suitable habitat for this species is not present within or adjacent to the project area.	N
Dallas	Plants	Texas Milk Vetch	<i>Astragalus reflexus</i>	Grasslands, prairies, and roadsides on calcareous and clay substrates; Annual; Flowering Feb-June; Fruiting April-June.	N	A site visit conducted on 2/17/2022 did not identify habitat for this species. The project area is the existing US 75 ROW with adjacent mowed and maintained bermudagrass, occurring intermittently, in a predominantly developed area.	No impact	Suitable habitat for this species is not present within or adjacent to the project area.	N
Dallas	Plants	Tree Dodder	<i>Cuscuta exaltata</i>	Parasitic on various <i>Quercus</i> , <i>Juglans</i> , <i>Rhus</i> , <i>Vitis</i> , <i>Ulmus</i> , and <i>Diospyros</i> species as well as <i>Acacia berlandieri</i> and other woody plants; Annual; Flowering May-Oct; Fruiting July-Oct.	N	A site visit conducted on 2/17/2022 did not identify habitat for this species. The project area is the existing US 75 ROW with adjacent mowed and maintained bermudagrass, occurring intermittently, in a predominantly developed area. Tree host species are not present within the project area.	No impact	Suitable habitat for this species is not present within or adjacent to the project area.	N
Dallas	Plants	Warnock's Coral-root	<i>Hexalectris warnockii</i>	In leaf litter and humus in oak-juniper woodlands on shaded slopes and intermittent, rocky creekbeds in canyons; in the Trans Pecos in oak-pinyon- juniper woodlands in higher mesic canyons (to 2000 m [6550 ft]), primarily on igneous substrates; in Terrell County under <i>Quercus fusiformis</i> mottes on terraces of spring-fed perennial streams, draining an otherwise rather xeric limestone landscape; on the Callahan Divide (Taylor County), the White Rock Escarpment (Dallas County), and the Edwards Plateau in oak-juniper woodlands on limestone slopes; in Gillespie County on igneous substrates of the Llano Uplift; flowering June-September; individual plants do not usually bloom in successive years.	N	A site visit conducted on 2/17/2022 did not identify habitat for this species. The project area is the existing US 75 ROW with adjacent mowed and maintained bermudagrass, occurring intermittently, in a predominantly developed area.	No impact	Suitable habitat for this species is not present within or adjacent to the project area.	N