



COLORADO

Parks and Wildlife

Department of Natural Resources

Southeast Region
4255 Sinton Road
Colorado Springs, CO 80907
P 719.227.5200 | F 719.227.5264

January 2, 2024

El Paso County Planning and Community Development
c/o Christian Haas - Project Manager
2880 International Circle, Suite 110
Colorado Springs, CO 80910

RE: Ponderosa Pines Estates Subdivision

Dear Mr. Haas,

Colorado Parks and Wildlife (CPW) has reviewed the information for the Ponderosa Pines Estates Subdivision of lots 18810 and 18820 Cloven Hoof Rd. Palmer Lake, CO, El Paso County. CPW staff has visited the site and offers the following comments for your consideration.

Threatened and Endangered Species

The project lies within Preble's Meadow Jumping Mouse (PMJM) overall range. PMJM is currently on both the Federal and State threatened species list. Temporary and permanent construction impacts within PMJM range or critical habitat areas may permanently impact resident mouse numbers. CPW recommends contacting the United States Fish and Wildlife Service for information regarding development in potential PMJM habitat.

Habitat

CPW is concerned that some trees could be removed during the development process. The concern lies in the fact that trees may be currently occupied or be historic bird nesting sites. Please take care to avoid removal of trees with visible nests within the canopy. We recommend leaving as many native healthy trees on site and replacing trees that are removed with comparable native species on a 3:1 basis. Dead trees, or snags, provide valuable perching areas for native birds or nesting opportunities for cavity nesting species. Snags should be left standing where possible.

Fencing

Fences can cause many problems for wildlife, including death, entanglements, and barriers to movements. CPW recommends the developers consult our publication



“Fencing with Wildlife in mind.” (*cpw.state.co.us. Hanophy 2009*) when considering the design of fences within the project. The publication is available on our website and we would be happy to provide a link to the PDF specifically. The use of privacy fencing, chain link fencing, and other exclusionary fencing should be at least 6 feet high and should be restricted to the immediate area surrounding the buildings or within the designated building envelope and should not be used as a method to designate boundaries of larger lot sizes (> 1 acre). Fencing outside the immediate building envelope or area surrounding the buildings on larger lots within the known range of elk, deer and pronghorn should be a maximum top height of 42” with at least 12” spacing between the top two wires or rails and a bottom wire or rail at least 16” above the ground to allow passage of juvenile animals and pronghorn antelope. It is also recommended that the top and bottom wires be a twisted barbless type.

Construction of ornamental wrought iron fencing with closely spaced vertical bars (<12”) and sharp projections extending beyond the top horizontal bar should be strongly discouraged in areas where deer, elk, and black bear are known to occur. This type of fencing typically ensnares deer and elk by the hips when trying to squeeze through and impales animals attempting to go over the top. It should be noted that it is very distressing to find wildlife in or impaled on fences.

Bear Aware

Black bears are common along the Front Range. CPW recommends several measures to reduce the potential for human bear conflicts. First, CPW strongly recommends the use of bear-resistant trash containers. If bear-resistant trash containers are not used, regular trash containers should then be stored in a locked storage shed until the morning of trash collection during those months when bears are most active (April - November). Second, pet food or bird seed should be stored in a secured structure where bears or other animals cannot enter. A copy of a brochure entitled, “Living with wildlife in bear country” is available for reference upon request from CPW. Bears that become habituated to people and human foods ultimately have to be euthanized. Proper education and trash/food storage reduces the number of these “problem” bears.

Wildlife Feeding

Feeding of all wildlife should be prohibited, with the exception of songbirds with the above paragraph in mind. It is illegal to feed big game including deer, elk, antelope, bear and mountain lion. There is a sizeable resident herd of deer in the area surrounding the proposed lot subdivision. It is illegal to provide feed for deer because of health and safety concerns both for humans and the deer. Concentrations of deer will attract predators, including mountain lions. Dangerous conflicts with mountain lions are rare, however care should be used when living in mountain lion habitat. Human health and safety is a top priority for CPW. Feeding and habituating deer may cause the deer to lose fear of humans and could then lead them to interact with humans in unsafe ways. Deer are still wild animals and they may become defensive and dangerous when they are not getting what they want. By not feeding or habituating deer, these encounters may be avoided.

Invasive and Nuisance Species

CPW recommends that a Noxious Weed Management Plan be developed for the site. All disturbed soils should be monitored for noxious weeds and noxious weeds should be actively controlled until native plant revegetation and reclamation is achieved. All areas disturbed by the development should be revegetated with native plant species.

We appreciate being given the opportunity to comment. Please feel free to contact District Wildlife Manager Corey Adler at 719-439-9637 or corey.adler@state.co.us should you have any questions or require additional information.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Tim Kroening", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Tim Kroening
Area Wildlife Manager

Cc: Corey Adler, DWM
SE Regional File
Area 14 File