



# COLORADO

## Parks and Wildlife

Department of Natural Resources

Southeast Regional Office  
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Colorado Springs, CO 80907  
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January 12, 2022

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

Re: Walters' OS Re-plat Filing 2

Dear Mr. Green,

Colorado Parks and Wildlife (CPW) has reviewed the information sent about the Walters' OS Re-plat Filing 2 in the South Woodmoor neighborhood approximately one quarter mile north of Higby Road and approximately one half mile east of Interstate 25. CPW staff has visited the site and offers the following comments for your consideration.

The project site falls within potential Preble's Meadow Jumping Mouse (PMJM) range. PMJM is currently on both the Federal and State threatened species list. Temporary and permanent construction impacts in this area may permanently impact resident wildlife. CPW does see that a letter has been received from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) that indicates that "take" of the PMJM from the project is of no concern. If changes do occur to the proposed project or new information indicates that the project may result in the "take" of the PMJM, it is recommended to contact the USFWS immediately.

Located within the proposed site was observed some black-tailed prairie dogs. Because of these observations, CPW recommends a prairie dog survey be completed as soon as possible on the proposed site. If more prairie dogs are present, the development will reduce the amount of habitat available for these animals. CPW recommends the prairie dogs either be relocated or euthanized before any dirt moving begins. CPW would be involved with any prairie dog relocation effort through our permitting process. Since burrowing owls (a federally protected species) can occupy prairie dog towns during the spring and summer, we recommend their presence be determined with a survey as well. Please see our recommendations below concerning the presence of burrowing owls.

### BURROWING OWL

#### Nest Site:

No human encroachment within 150 feet of the nest site from March 15 through October 31. Although Burrowing Owls may not be actively nesting during this entire period, they may be present at burrows up to a month before egg laying and several months after young have fledged. Therefore it is recommended that efforts to eradicate prairie dogs or destroy



abandoned towns not occur between March 15 and October 31 when owls may be present. Because nesting Burrowing Owls may not be easily visible, it is recommended that targeted surveys be implemented to determine if burrows are occupied. More detailed recommendations are available in a document entitled "Recommended Survey Protocol and Actions to Protect Nesting Burrowing Owls" which is available from CPW.

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](http://cpw.state.co.us). Hanophy 2009) when considering the design of fences within the development. 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.

Black bears are common along the Front Range, and this development will have bears coming into and around the development. CPW recommends several measures to reduce the potential for human bear conflicts. First, we strongly recommend that home owners are advised to purchase bear-proof trash containers, and that potential home owners are advised that bears will be present in the area. Trash containers should be stored in the garage or in a solid locked storage shed until the morning of trash collection during those months when bears are most active (April - November). Another possible alternative would be the use of a centralized and securely fenced trash collection site with the use of bear proof dumpsters that residents and the trash service provider would have access to. This would eliminate the need for individual trash cans. Second, residents should also keep their barbecues and any food locked away in the garage or a secure building. Finally, we would recommend that the use of bird feeders and hummingbird feeders be discouraged, during the months mentioned above, since they also attract black bears. However, if feeders are used, they should be placed so they are inaccessible to black bears, raccoons, skunks, deer and other wildlife species that might cause damage or threaten human safety. 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 storage reduces the number of these "problem" bears.

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. CPW would recommend that home buyers are provided with educational material regarding wildlife either through the purchase process, or through the development itself. There is a sizeable resident herd of deer in the area. 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.

CPW recommends that the Noxious Weed Management Plan developed by Bristlecone Ecology be followed fully 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.

CPW appreciates being given the opportunity to comment on this development project. Please feel free to contact Wildlife Officer Corey Adler at 719-439-9637 or [corey.adler@state.co.us](mailto:corey.adler@state.co.us) should you have any questions or require additional information.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Frank McGee". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Frank McGee  
Area Wildlife Manager

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