



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

November 05, 2023

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

RE: Center Ice View - Minor Subdivision to Legalize Lot

Dear Mr. Haas,

Colorado Parks and Wildlife (CPW) has reviewed the information for the Center Ice View - Minor Subdivision that will be east of Plateau Dr. and Hay Creek Rd. in Colorado Springs, CO El Paso County. CPW staff has been to the location and offers the following comments for your consideration.

Fences can cause many problems for wildlife, including death, entanglements, and barriers to movements. CPW recommends the builders consult our publication "Fencing with Wildlife in mind." (cpw.state.co.us. *Hanophy 2009*) when considering the design of fences at the homesite. 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.

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 location will have bears coming into and around the property. CPW recommends several measures to reduce the potential for human bear conflicts. First, we strongly recommend that the home owners are advised to purchase bear-proof trash containers since 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). Second, residents should 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 previously mentioned, 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.

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