



Natural Features and Wetland Report for the Waterbury Planned Unit Development Project, Filings 1 & 2 in El Paso County, Colorado EA-17-040

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AMSL	above mean sea level
Applicant	William Guman & Associates
BoCC	Board of County Commissioners
CCRs	Codes, Covenants and Restrictions
CDA	Colorado Department of Agriculture
CNHP	Colorado Natural Heritage Program
COGCC	Colorado Oil and Gas Conservation Commission
CPW	Colorado Parks and Wildlife
CWA	Clean Water Act
CSFS	Colorado State Forest Service
Ecos or ecos	Ecosystem Services, LLC
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FFPD	Falcon Fire Protection District
FPSA Master Plan	Falcon/Peyton Small Area Master Plan
IPaC	USFWS Information for Planning and Consultation database
JD	Jurisdictional under the Clean Water Act
Non-JD	Non- jurisdictional under the Clean Water Act
PMJM	Preble's meadow jumping mouse
Project	Waterbury Planned Unit Development project
Report	Natural Features and Wetland Report
Site	Waterbury Planned Unit Development site
NRCS	Natural Resource Conservation Service
NTCHS	National Technical Committee for Hydric Soils
NWI	National Wetland Inventory
PCA	CNHP Potential Conservation Area
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
WOTUS	Waters of the United States

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Ecosystem Services, LLC (Ecos or ecos) was retained by William Guman & Associates, Ltd. (Guman) to perform a natural resource assessment for the proposed Waterbury Planned Unit Development project (Project) and to prepare this Natural Features and Wetland Report (Report).

The contact information for the Applicant and ecos representatives for this Report is provided below:

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1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this Report is to identify and document the natural resources, ecological characteristics and existing conditions of the Project site (Site); identify potential ecological impacts associated with Site development; and provide current regulatory guidance related to potential development-related impacts to natural resources. The specific resources and issues of concern addressed in this Report are in conformance with the El Paso County requirements (refer to Section 2.0), and include:

- Mineral and Natural Resource Extraction;
- Vegetation;
- Wetland Habitat and Waters of the U.S.
- Weeds;
- Wildfire Hazard;
- Wildlife;
- Federal and State Listed, Candidate, Threatened and Endangered Species; and
- Raptors and Migratory Birds.

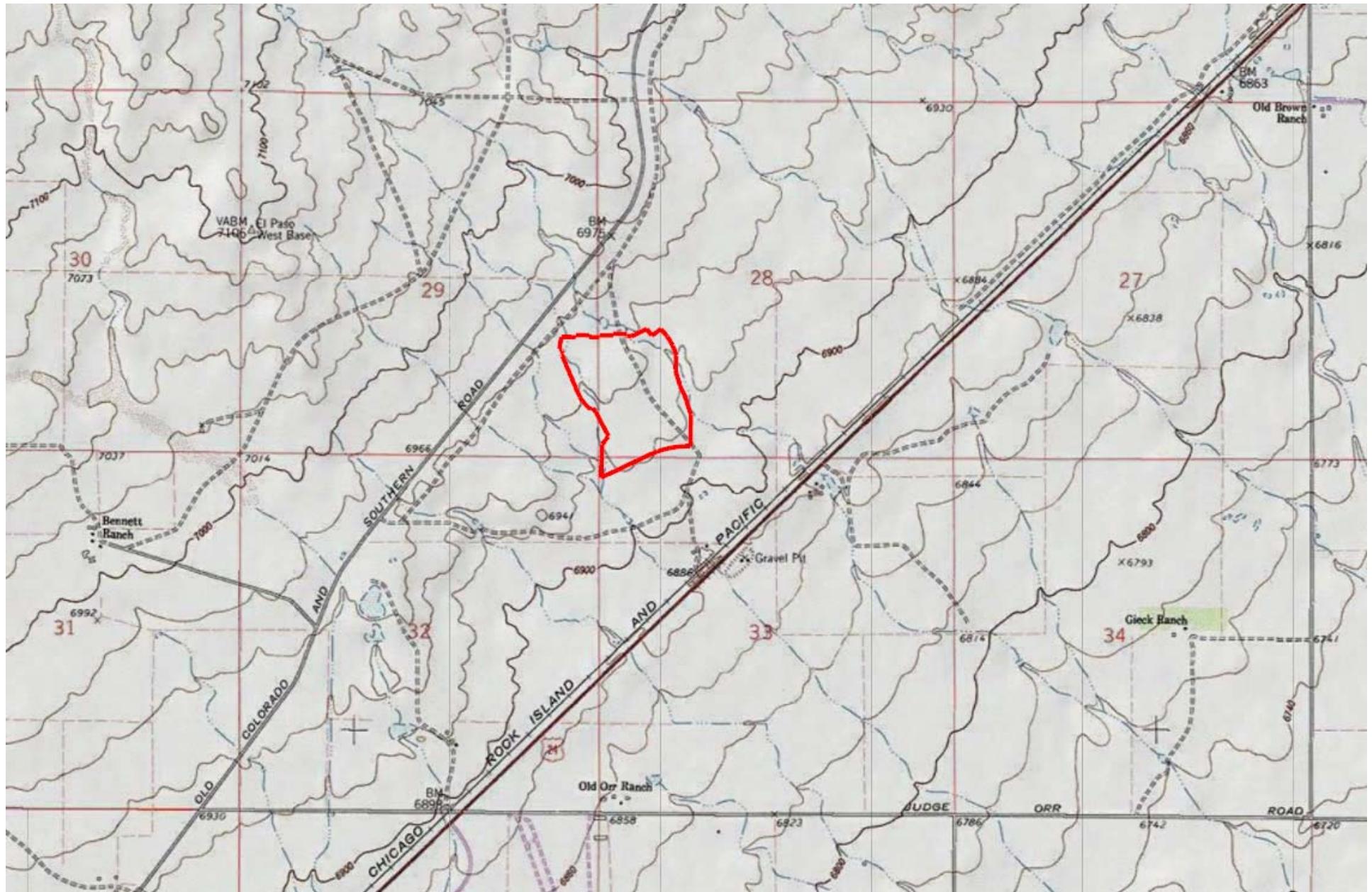
1.2 Site Location and Project Description

The Site is located in the Falcon/Peyton area of El Paso County between Eastonville Road and State Highway 24. It is bounded along the north and east by undeveloped land along the south by Stapleton Road, and along the west by Thatcher Court and undeveloped land. There are no existing structures, roads, or other infrastructure on the Site. The Site is located approximately 5.8 miles southwest of Peyton, 3.14 miles northeast of Falcon and 5.79 miles south of Eastonville, in El Paso County, Colorado. The Site is generally located within the southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 28, southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 29, and northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 33, Township 12 South, Range 64 West in El Paso County, Colorado.

The center of the Site is situated at approximately Latitude 38.971834 °north, Longitude - 104.569206° west (refer to Figure 1).

The Project proposes the development a 61.9-acre Site as a single-family residential community. Please refer to the development application for details and plans that describe the proposed project.

Figure 1
USGS SITE LOCATION MAP



USGS 7.5 min. Quad: Falcon

Latitude: 38.971834°N, Longitude: -104.569206°W

Township 12 South, Range 64 West, Sections 28, 29 & 33

Figure 1

2.0 METHODOLOGY

Ecos performed an office assessment in which available databases, resources, literature and field guides on local flora and fauna were reviewed to gather background information on the environmental setting of the Site. The resources reviewed during the office assessment include but are not limited to the following:

- Biological Resources of El Paso County (El Paso County Community Services Dept., 2013)
- Colorado Department of Agriculture (CDA) Noxious Weed List;
- Colorado Natural Heritage Program (CNHP) database;
- Colorado Oil and Gas Conservation Commission (COGCC) GIS Online;
- Colorado Parks and Wildlife (CPW) database;
- Colorado State Forest Service Colorado Forest Atlas;
- Community Wildfire Protection Plan for Unincorporated El Paso County;
- El Paso County Master Plan;
- Falcon Fire Department Community Wildfire Protection Plan;
- Falcon/Peyton Small Area Master Plan;
- Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) database;
- Google Earth current and historic aerial imagery;
- Survey of Critical Biological Resources, El Paso County, Colorado;
- Survey of Critical Wetlands and Riparian Areas in El Paso and Pueblo Counties, Colorado (CNHP, 2001b);
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) 1987 Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual;
- USACE 2010 Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual: Great Plains Region;
- U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) PLANTS Database;
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Region 6 database;
- USFWS National Wetland Inventory (NWI);
- USFWS Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) database search; and
- U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) database.

Ecos also reviewed pertinent, site-specific background data provided by Guman, including topographic base mapping, site development plans, and other data pertinent to the assessment.

Ecos reviewed, and incorporated the requirements of the following regulations into, this Report:

- 1) El Paso County Land Development Code Chapter 5 - Section 5.3, Standards for Review, Approval, and Administration of Uses, 5.3.2 Special Use (including Mineral and Natural Resource Extraction)

- 2) El Paso County Land Development Code, Chapter 6 - General Development Standards, 6.3 – Environmental Standards:
 - a. Section 6.3.3 – Fire Protection and Wildfire Mitigation;
 - b. Section 6.3.7 - Noxious Weeds;
 - c. Section 6.3.8 – Wetlands; and
 - d. Section 6.3.9 – Wildlife.
- 3) El Paso County Land Development Code, Chapter 7, 7.2 – Subdivisions, Subdivision Exemptions, and Other Actions that Create or Modify Property Boundaries or Interests in Property
- 4) El Paso County Land Development Code, Chapter 8 - Subdivision Design, Improvements and Dedications, 8.4 – Design Considerations and Standards:
 - a. Section 8.4.2 Environmental Considerations:
 - i. (A)(4) – Threatened and Endangered Species Compliance; and
 - ii. (B)(1) – Flood Hazard Area Requirements

Following the collection and review of existing data and background information, ecos conducted a field assessment of the Site to identify any potential impacts to natural resources associated with the Project. Field reconnaissance concentrated on identification of wetland habitat, waters of the U.S., wildlife habitat (including habitat suitable to support threatened and endangered wildlife) significant topographic features, noxious weeds and vegetation. Wetland habitat and waters of the U.S. boundaries, wildlife habitat, major vegetation communities, and significant weed stands were sketched on topographic and aerial base maps and located using a hand-held Global Positioning System as deemed necessary. Representative photographs were taken to assist in describing and documenting Site conditions and potential ecological impacts.

The office and onsite assessment data, the pertinent El Paso County regulations outlined above, and Natural Resource Assessment and Wetland report examples used in previous County land development review submittals (provided by El Paso County) were used in the preparation of the Report.

3.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Site is located in the UESPA Level III Ecoregion: 26 Southwestern Tablelands, Level IV Ecoregion: 26j Foothill Grasslands (Chapman et al, 2006), which is primarily comprised of sub-humid grassland and semiarid rangeland. More specifically, the Site is located in the Foothills Grassland sub-region (26j) which contains a mix of grassland types with some small areas of isolated tallgrass prairie species that are more common much farther east. The proximity to runoff and moisture from the Front Range and the more loamy, gravelly, and deeper soils are able to support more tallgrass and midgrass species than neighboring ecoregions. Big and little bluestem, yellow indiangrass and switchgrass occur, along with foothill grassland communities. The annual precipitation of 14 to 20 inches tends to be greater than in regions farther east. Soils are loamy, gravelly, moderately deep, and mesic. Rangeland and pasture are common , with small areas of cropland. Urban and suburban development

has increased in recent years, expanding out from Colorado Springs and the greater Denver area.

The CNHP Survey of Critical Biological Resources, El Paso County, Colorado (CNHP, 2001a), Ecoregions of El Paso County figure illustrates that the Site is situated within the Central Shortgrass Prairie ecoregion and states that this ecoregion is “characterized by rolling plains and tablelands dissected by streams, canyons, badlands, and buttes and dominated by shortgrass, midgrass, and sand-sage prairie. Small patches of remnant tallgrass prairie occur along the base of the foothills and in other areas where the soils and moisture regime are appropriate.”

The CNHP Potential Conservation Areas in El Paso County figure and associated description place the Site in the southwestern edge of the Judge Orr Road Potential Conservation Area (PCA) which is rated as “B2: Very High Significance”. This PCA contains a good (B-ranked) example of a globally-imperiled (G2 S2) tallgrass community, big bluestem–little bluestem (*Andropogon gerardii-Schizachyrium scoparium*). The PCA also contains several good (B-ranked) examples of globally vulnerable (G3) to globally-secure (G5) wetland plant communities. The PCA is generally described as low rolling hills of tallgrass, midgrass, and shortgrass prairie with swales containing wet meadows and small ephemeral drainages. Within the Judge Orr Road PCA, two grassland communities have been described (north and south of Highway 24).

- The one north of Highway 24, which would include the Site, is a relatively intact grassland. The dominant species appear to be little bluestem, blue grama, and mountain muhly (*Muhlenbergia montana*). The community is described as little bluestem with sideoats grama (*Schizachyrium scoparium-Bouteloua curtipendula*) (G3 S2), a globally-vulnerable midgrass prairie community.
- The one south of Highway 24 and along both sides of Judge Orr Road, **upon which the CNHP justified the Biodiversity Rank of “B2: Very High Significance” and established the Judge Orr Road PCA** is comprised of a fairly large occurrence of a big bluestem-little bluestem western Great Plains tallgrass prairie (*Andropogon gerardii-Schizachyrium scoparium*). **It must be noted that the Site is not located within this area.**

The Falcon/Peyton Small Area Master Plan (FPSA Master Plan), Environmental Constraints and Hazards Map illustrates the presence of FEMA Floodplains in the Site. However, no other Environmental Constraints or Hazards are noted to be present. The FPSA Master Plan Drainage Basins Map shows that the Site is located within the Black Squirrel Creek watershed of the Arkansas River Drainage Basin, and states that it is located within the Mountain Grassland Ecosystem.

3.1 Topography

The Site is generally characterized as gently sloping from northwest to south/southeast. Site topography ranges from a high elevation of 6962 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) in the northwestern corner to a low elevation of 6918 feet above AMSL in the southwest corner where the culvert dives under Stapleton Road. The low point in the southeast corner is 6920 but drains toward the southwest corner in a roadside ditch. Refer to Figure 2 for the Topographic Map.

3.2 Soils

Ecos utilized the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service Web Soil Survey (USDA, NRCS, 2020) to determine the nature and composition of the underlying soil type and to determine if hydric soils are present within the Site, as this data assist in informing the presence/absence of potential wetland habitat regulated under the Clean Water Act. The soils data were also utilized to supplement the field observations of vegetation, as the USDA provides correlation of native vegetation species by soils types. Please refer to Appendix A for the USDA Soil Map and Custom Soil Report for additional information.

Columbine gravelly sandy loam (Map Unit #19) is the soil type that underlies the entire Site. It consists of deep, well drained soils that formed in very gravelly arkosic alluvium; and is located on fans, flood plains, fan terraces. It is comprised of gravelly sandy loam in the upper 14 inches and very gravelly loamy sand from 14 to 60 inches. The Erosion Hazard for this soil type is "slight", which indicates that little or no erosion is likely. The rating for Mechanical Site Preparation (Surface) is "well suited" indicates that the soil has features that are favorable for surface site preparation and has no limitations. The Potential for Damage by Fire is "low" indicates that fire damage is unlikely.

The typical pedon, the smallest three dimensional volume of soil that can be recognized, is Columbine gravelly sandy loam – grassland and is described as follows:

- A11--0 to 6 inches; grayish brown (10YR 5/2) gravelly sandy loam, very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) moist; moderate fine granular structure; soft, very friable; 20 percent fine and very fine angular gravel; neutral; gradual smooth boundary. (0 to 10 inches thick)
- A12--6 to 14 inches; brown (10YR 5/3) very gravelly loamy sand, dark brown (10YR 3/3) moist; weak medium granular structure; slightly hard, very friable; 40 percent fine and very fine angular gravel; neutral; gradual wavy boundary. (0 to 20 inches thick)
- C--14 to 60 inches; light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/4) very gravelly loamy sand, light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) moist; massive; hard, loose; 60 percent fine and very fine angular gravel; neutral.

Note: Colors are for dry soil unless otherwise noted.

Columbine gravelly sandy loam is listed by the NRCS as a hydric soil. Hydric soils are defined by the National Technical Committee for Hydric Soils (NTCHS, 1994) as soils that formed under conditions of saturation, flooding, or ponding long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper part. Under natural conditions, these soils are either saturated or inundated long enough during the growing season to support the growth and reproduction of hydrophytic vegetation.

If soils are wet enough for a long enough period of time to be considered hydric, they should exhibit certain properties that can be easily observed in the field. These visible properties are indicators of hydric soils. The indicators used to make onsite determinations of hydric soils are specified in *Field Indicators of Hydric Soils in the United States* (USDA, NRCS, 2010).

Figure 2
TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

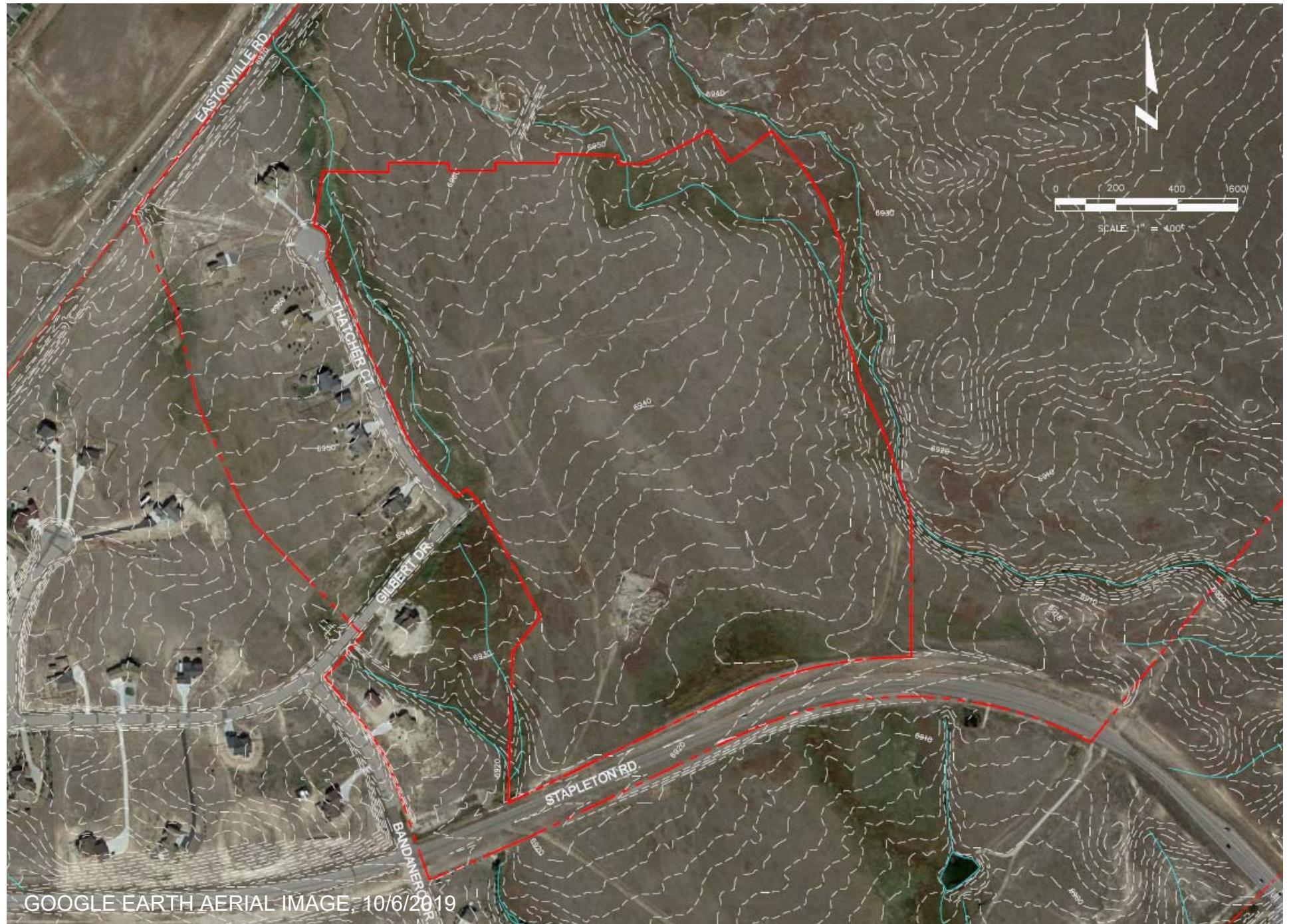


Figure 2

TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

3.3 Vegetation

The vegetation within the Site is primarily comprised of short-grass prairie with stands of mid-grass prairie (referred herein as mixed-grass prairie); and Palustrine Emergent wetland vegetation in two drainages (Figure 3). The mixed-grass prairie is dominated by little bluestem (*Schizachyrium scoparium*), blue grama (*Bouteloua gracilis*), prairie junegrass (*Koeleria macrantha*) with occasional associative grass and forb species including timothy (*Phleum pratense*), green needlegrass (*Stipa viridula*), western wheatgrass (*Pascopyrum smithii*), Canada wildrye (*Elymus canadensis*), Western yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*), broom snakeweed (*Gutierrezia sarothrae*), fringed sage (*Artemisia frigida*), Prickly pear (*Opuntia* spp.), and prairie aster spp. (*Symphyotrichum* spp.). Occasional patches of snowberry (*Symphoricarpos albus*) and Wood's rose (*Rosa woodsii*) occupy the transitional areas between uplands and wetlands. There is evidence of moderate to heavy grazing throughout the Site and are weeds scattered throughout, including Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*), Scotch thistle (*Onopordum acanthium*), Russian thistle (*Salsola kali*), common mullein (*Verbascum thapsus*), and yellow toadflax spp. (*Linaria vulgaris*). Refer to Appendix I for a photo location map and representative photographs.

It must be noted that **ecos did not observe the “keystone” prairie species big bluestem (*Andropogon gerardii*) upon which the CNHP Survey of Critical Biological Resources, El Paso County, Colorado (CNHP, 2001a) justified the Biodiversity Rank of “B2: Very High Significance” for the Judge Orr Road PCA** (refer to Section 3.0 above). In addition, we did not find two other species associated with the PCA description, prairie sandreed (*Calamovilfa longifolia*), and scattered Indian grass (*Sorghastrum nutans*).

Figure 3
Vegetation Community Map



Figure 3

3.4 Wetland Habitat and Waters of the U.S.

The stated purpose of the 2018 El Paso County Development Standards for “Wetlands” is: “...to ensure wetlands are identified during the development process, and that appropriate actions are taken to minimize negative impacts to wetlands and avoid the removal of wetlands where practicable or as may be required by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACOE).”

3.4.1 Methodology

Ecos utilized the National Wetland Inventory (NWI) Wetlands Mapper (USFWS 2020a); Colorado Wetland Inventory Mapping Tool (CNHP, 2020); historic and current Google Earth aerial photography; USGS 7.5-minute topographic mapping; and detailed Project topographic mapping to screen the Site for potential wetland habitat and waters of the U.S. and prepare a preliminary, desktop boundary delineation. Please refer to Figure 4 for a composite of the NWI and CNHP Wetland and Riparian Areas mapping.

The mapping data above were proofed during the field assessment and revealed the presence of three drainages with the potential to support wetland habitat (Figure 5). The drainages are located along the western (Drainage C-D) and eastern boundaries (Drainage B) of the Site; and the southern Drainage A (including an isolated patch of wetland along the south-central boundary north of Stapleton Rd.).

Ecos determined whether the three drainages were jurisdictional wetland/waters under the Clean Water Act based on downstream connectivity to another WOTUS by investigating both onsite and downstream, offsite conditions.

Drainage C-D is an ephemeral prairie slough that is discontinuous (i.e. not a tributary to Black Squirrel Creek). Area A is an isolated, depressional area that has no culvert connecting it to the downstream ephemeral drainage (Drainage A) on the south side of Stapleton Road; and Drainage A is discontinuous (i.e. not a tributary to Black Squirrel Creek). Therefore, Drainage C-D and Drainage A are non-jurisdictional. Drainage B is continuous and connected to Black Squirrel Creek and as such it is jurisdictional.

Drainage C-D and Area/Drainage A were deemed non-jurisdictional, therefore field data required to exhibit the lack of downstream connectivity (i.e., “isolation”) were documented and no further action was taken. Drainage B was deemed jurisdictional, and therefore a wetland delineation was conducted to determine the jurisdictional boundaries of WOTUS using the USACE, wetland delineation methodology to document the 3 field indicators (parameters) of wetland habitat (i.e., wetland hydrology, hydric soils and a predominance of hydrophytic vegetation. This methodology is explained in the *Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual* (Environmental Laboratory, 1987) and supplemented by the Regional Supplement to the *Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual: Western Mountains, Valleys and Coast Region (Version 2)* (USACE, 2010). The jurisdictional boundary delineation was surveyed in the field using MapIt GPS

software (refer to Figure 5) and then refined using the most current Google Earth imagery available.

3.4.2 Field Assessment Findings

The results of the onsite assessment is summarized below, with an explanation of the field indicators (parameters) of wetland habitat/waters that were observed, and an explanation as to whether ecos determined each feature was jurisdictional or non-jurisdictional under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (as verified by the USACE). Jurisdictional and non-jurisdictional features are mapped on Figure 5.

1) Jurisdictional WOTUS, including Wetland Habitat

The eastern Drainage B was investigated and found to have a continuous connection to downstream traditional navigable water (i.e., it is a tributary to Black Squirrel Creek) and it has a defined bed and banks (Figure 5). The wetland habitat within Drainage B is comprised of Palustrine Emergent, Persistent, Temporarily Flooded wetland (PEM1A). This wetland habitat meets all 3 parameters for jurisdictional wetland habitat as it exhibits field indicators of wetland hydrology, hydric soils and a predominance of hydrophytic vegetation, as documented on USACE field datasheets (Appendix B). **Ecos' determination for Drainage B is consistent with the 2006 Jurisdictional determination issued by the USACE for the larger (4-Way Ranch) Site** (refer to Appendix C). Refer to Appendix I for a photo location map and representative photographs.

The vegetation within Drainage B is comprised of Nebraska sedge, reedtop, Baltic rush, poverty rush, soft-stem bulrush, three-square bulrush, saltgrass, foxtail barley, water mint, curly dock, watercress and narrowleaf cattail with snowberry, wild licorice and Wood's rose along the high banks.

2) Non-Jurisdictional, Isolated Wetland Habitat

The western Drainage C and southern Drainage A (including an isolated patch of wetland along the south-central boundary north of Stapleton Rd.) were investigated and found to be discontinuous, prairie sloughs (ephemeral drainages) that combine into one ephemeral drainage downstream/south of the Site which exhibits upland “breaks” that did not have defined bed or banks (refer to sheet 2 of Figure 5). Patches of Palustrine Emergent (PEM1A) wetland exist in Drainages C and A; however, they are “isolated” and cannot be classified as a WOTUS as they do not connect with downstream traditional navigable waters (i.e. they are not tributary to Black Squirrel Creek). **Ecos' determination for Drainages C and A are consistent with the 2006 Jurisdictional determination issued by the USACE for the larger (4-Way Ranch) Site** (refer to Appendix C).

Drainages C and A do not meet the criteria that the USACE uses to assert jurisdiction, as they does not constitute:

- Traditional navigable waters;
- Wetlands adjacent to traditional navigable waters;

- Non-navigable tributaries of traditional navigable waters that are relatively permanent where the tributaries typically flow year-round or have continuous flow at least seasonally (e.g., typically three months); and
- Wetlands that directly abut such tributaries.

Furthermore, Drainage C and A are not considered to be “tributaries”, as “a tributary includes natural, man-altered, or man-made water bodies that carry flow directly or indirectly into a traditional navigable water.” These drainages are considered ephemeral channel/wetlands characterized by low volume, infrequent, or short duration flow over which the USACE does not assert jurisdiction.

Figure 4

National Wetland Inventory & CNHP Wetland and Riparian Areas Map

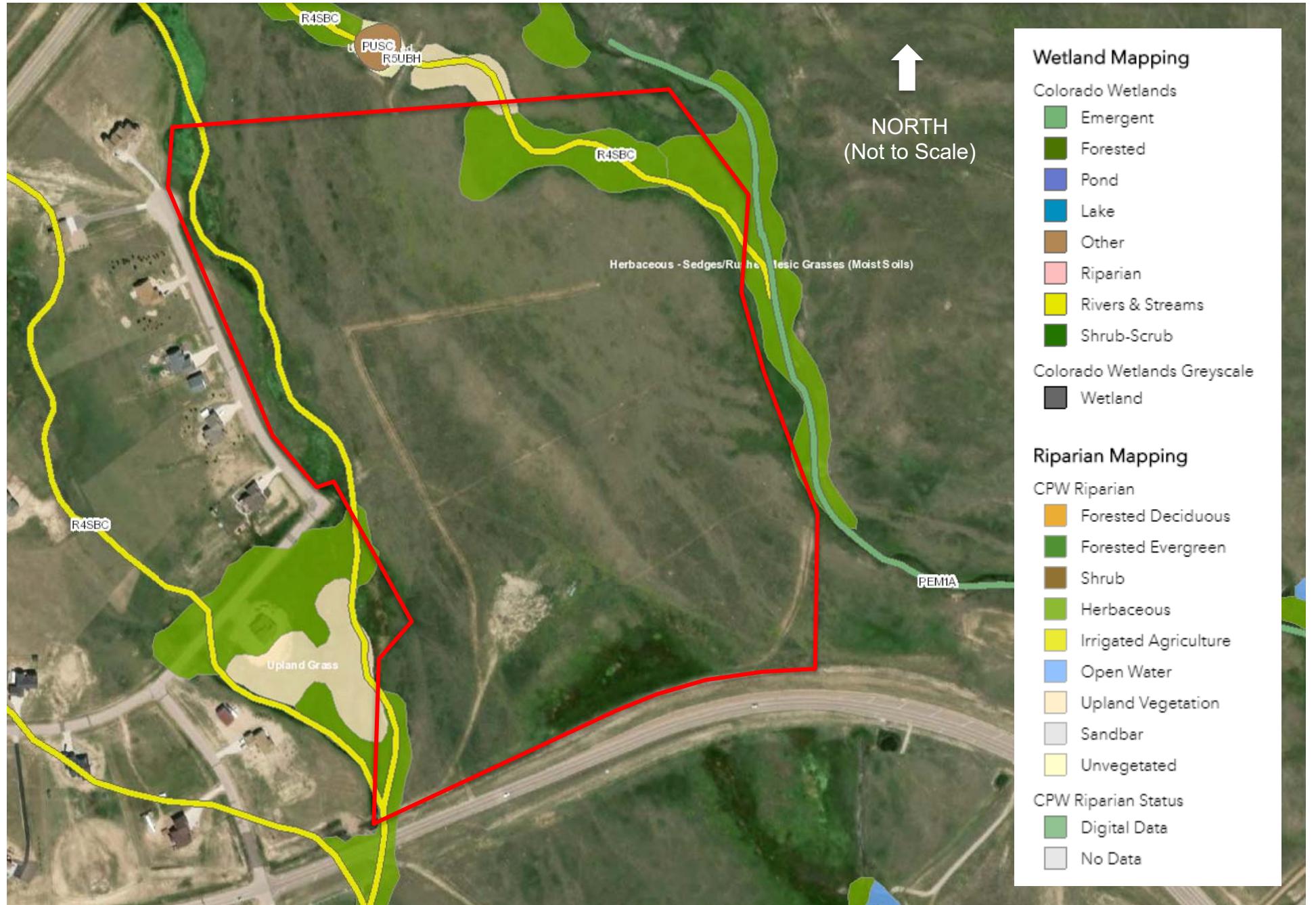


Figure 4

Figure 5
Wetland and Waters Sketch Map



NOTE: Drainage B connects to jurisdictional waters downstream/offsite. Drainages A and C do not connect to other jurisdictional waters.

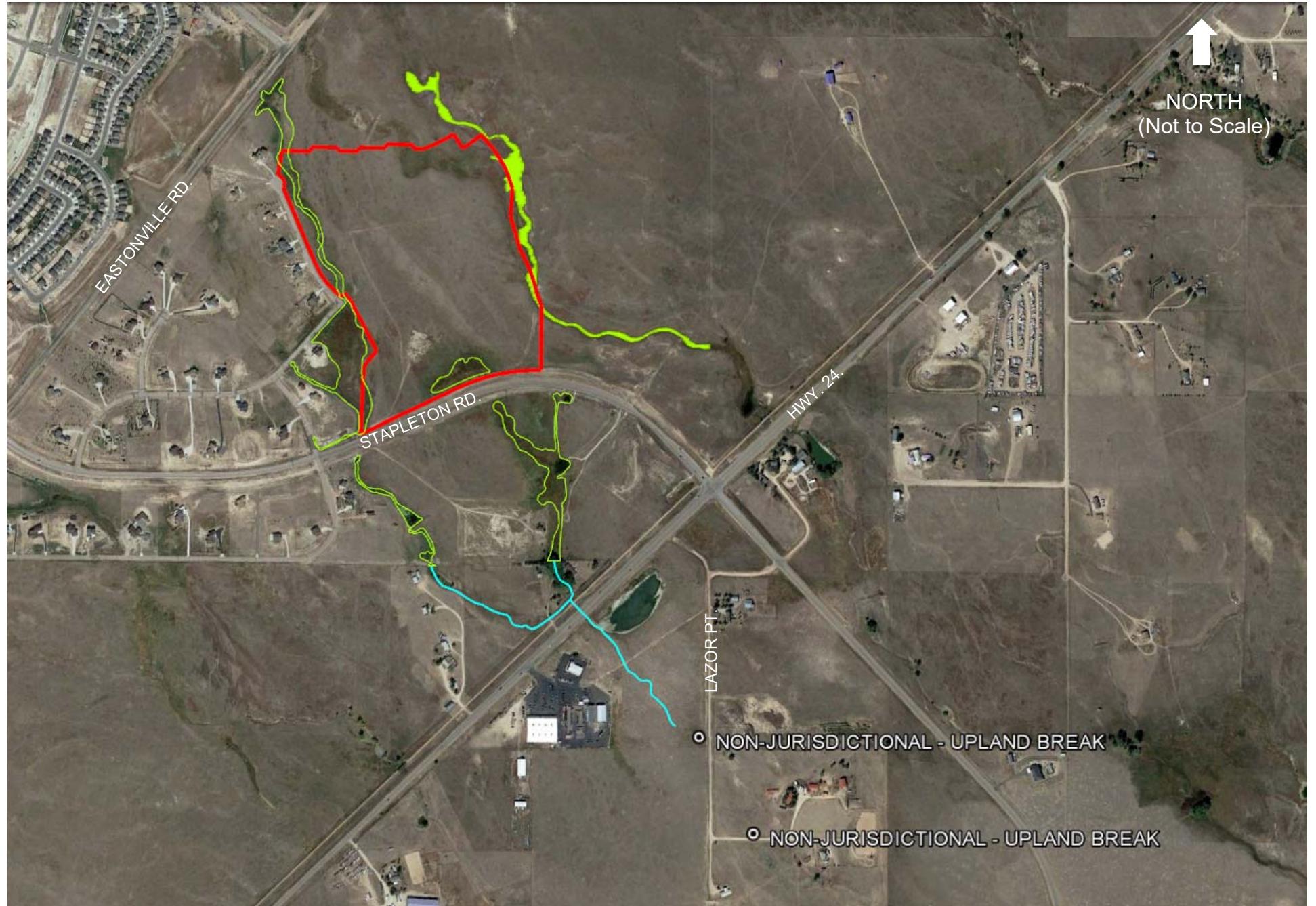


Figure 5

3.5 Weeds

The stated purpose of the 2018 El Paso County Development Standards for “Noxious Weeds” is “to ensure that proposed development is reviewed in consideration of the impacts to noxious weeds in order to:

- Implement the El Paso County Noxious Weed Management Plan;
- Implement the provisions of the Colorado Noxious Weeds Act;
- Reduce the spread or noxious weeds; and
- Reduce County cost for noxious weed management in newly accepted right-of-ways.”

A Weed Management Plan is provided in Appendix D to address this standard.

3.6 Wildfire Hazard

The stated purpose of the 2018 El Paso County Development Standards for “Fire Protection and Wildfire Mitigation” is: “To ensure that proposed development is reviewed in consideration of the wildfire risks and need to provide adequate fire protection in order to:

- Regulate development, buildings, and structures so as to minimize the hazard to public health, safety, and welfare;
- Ensure that adequate fire protection is available for new development;
- Implement wildfire hazard reduction in new development;
- Encourage voluntary efforts to reduce wildfire hazards; and
- Reduce the demands from the public for relief and protection of structures and facilities.”

The Colorado State Forest Service Wildfire Risk Map for El Paso County is based on the existing vegetation and classifies the grassland areas that comprise the Site primarily as “Lowest Risk” with patches of “Low Risk” (refer to Figure 6). The Community Wildfire Protection Plan for Unincorporated El Paso County (El Paso County Sheriff’s Office, Emergency Services Division, 2011) and the Falcon Fire Department Community Wildfire Protection Plan (Falcon Fire Protection District, 2016) used data from Colorado State Forest Service, including their Wildland Fire Susceptibility Index (WFSI) to define areas of high fuel hazard. The WFSI is a measure of wildfire threat that represents the probability that a wildfire will occur. The WFSI map illustrates areas in which the WFSI was rated Moderate, High or Very High, and it does not indicate that the Site falls within any of these wildfire risk categories (i.e., the Site is not located in an area with high fuel hazard and hence the probability that a wildfire will occur is low).

3.6.1 Fire Protection

Falcon Fire Protection District

The Site is located within the jurisdiction and boundaries of the Falcon Fire Protection District (FFPD), District D1. The Falcon Fire Department (Fire Department) has provided a letter for the Project dated January 27, 2021

(Appendix E) to confirm its commitment to provide fire suppression, fire prevention, emergency rescue, ambulance, hazardous materials and emergency medical services (collectively, "Emergency Services") to the Site, subject to the following conditions:

- All new construction, renovations or developments within the Fire Department's jurisdiction must comply with the applicable fire code and nationally recognized life-safety standards adopted by the El Paso County Board of County Commissioners and the FFPD's Board of Directors, as amended from time to time;
- All development, water and construction plans must be reviewed and approved by the Fire Department for compliance with the applicable fire code and nationally recognized life-safety standards prior to final plat or construction permit being issued; and,
- All development or construction projects shall meet the fire code and nationally recognized standards' pertaining to fire protection water.

The three staffed FFPD stations are located as follows:

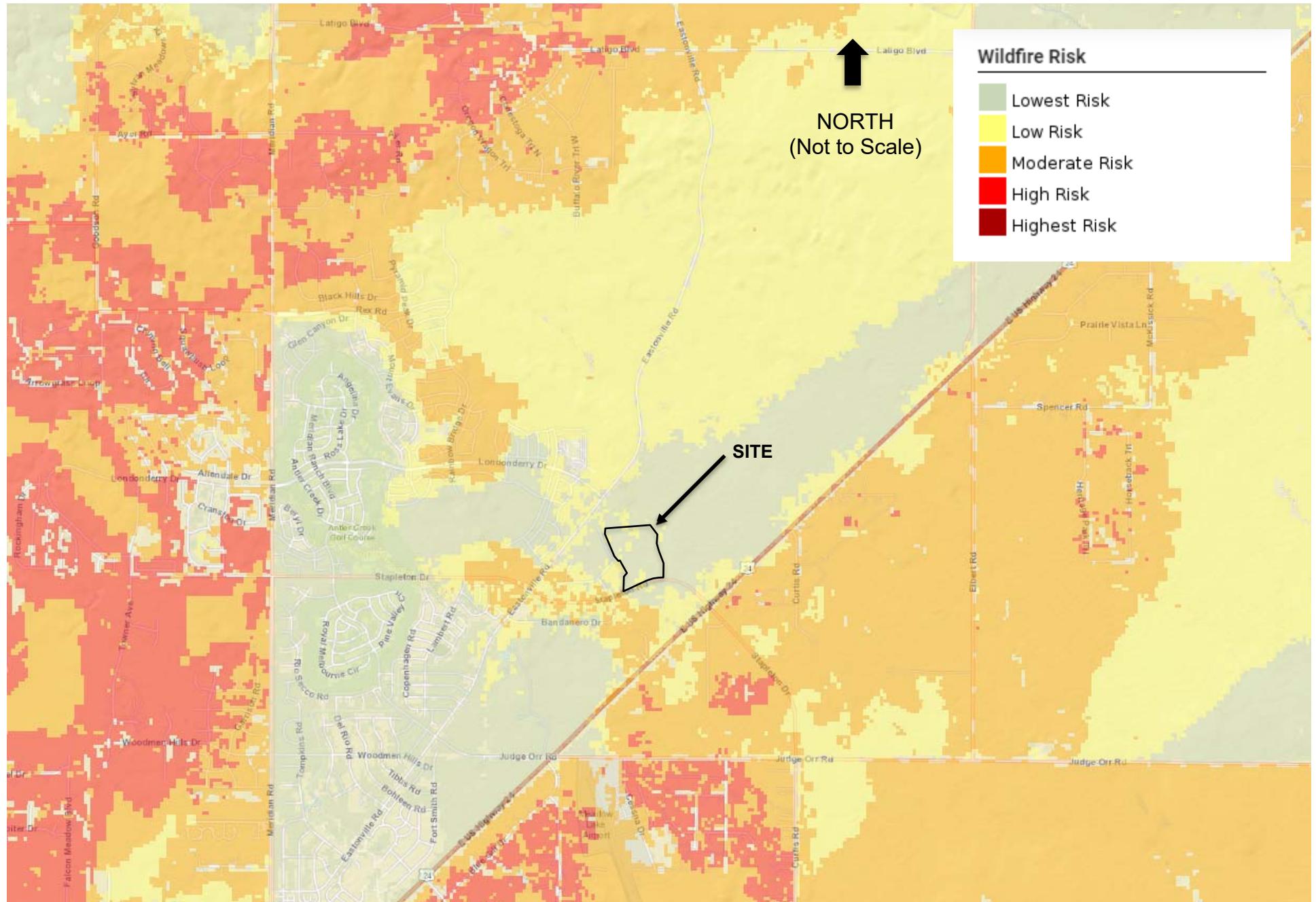
- Station 1, 12072 Royal County Down Road, Peyton (1.6 miles from Site)
- Station 3, 7030 Old Meridian Road, Peyton (3.2 miles from Site)
- Station 4, 2710 Capital Drive, Colorado Springs, CO (8.9 miles from Site)

Two unstaffed stations are located as follows:

- Station 2 located at 14450 Meridian Road, Colorado Springs, CO (5.1 miles from the Site)
- Station 6 located at 15355 Jones Road, Falcon, CO 80831 (5.1 miles from the Site)

The closest station to the Site entrance is Station 1. Equipment at Station 1 includes an engine, a water tender (water truck), a brush truck, an AMR ambulance, a utility truck, and a command vehicle (FFPD, 2020). Equipment at the second closest station, Station 2, includes a 4-wheel drive engine, a water tender, and a brush truck.

Figure 6
Wildfire Risk Map



SOURCE: Colorado State Forest Service, Colorado Forest Atlas, Wildfire Risk Public Viewer (<https://co-pub.coloradoforestatlas.org>).

3.7 Wildlife Communities

The stated purpose and intent of the “El Paso County Development Standards” section on Wildlife is: “To ensure that proposed development is reviewed in consideration of the impacts on wildlife and wildlife habitat, and to implement the provisions of the Master Plan.”

Looking at the Site in isolation, the Site currently provides poor to moderate habitat for wildlife. As such, ecos has determined that the wildlife impact potential for development of the Site is expected to be low. However, cumulative impacts to obligate species, like pronghorn antelope, ferruginous hawk, prairie falcon, meadow lark, jackrabbit, kit fox and other species that solely utilize broad-scale prairie/grassland landscapes in the region will be high as the region continues to develop.

There are two primary vegetation types on the Site, including mixed-grass prairie and wetlands. The project would develop most of the mixed-grass prairie. The drainages and adjacent prairie would be preserved as Open Space. Weeds (common and noxious) are serious impediments to habitat quality throughout Colorado. As such, a noxious weed management plan will be implemented per State and County requirements to improve wildlife habitat and a native plant re-vegetation plan for the Open Space is recommended to provide additional benefit to wildlife habitat.

Two wildlife species were observed on the Site: numerous jackrabbit (*Lepus townsendii*) which appear to be residents of the Site; and one coyote (*Canis latrans*) which appears to either be a resident or frequent hunters of this Site. Pronghorn (*Antilocapra americana*) were not observed but are likely to inhabit and/or utilize the Site.

The Site provides no tree nesting habitat for raptors; and no existing nest sites for any raptors were noted during the Site visit. However, it does provide habitat for rodents; foraging habitat for mule deer and whitetail deer; and foraging and breeding habitat for predators such as coyote and fox. The Site also provides good habitat for reptiles but limited habitat for amphibians due to the lack of persistent standing and flowing water. No other species were observed by ecos during our field assessment.

The COGCC Web GIS (COGCC, 2020) indicate the presence of a golden eagle nest approximately 7.2 miles south/southwest of the Site and a prairie falcon nest approximately 7.9 miles south of the Site. Additionally, the FPSA Master Plan states that prairie falcon are found in two small locations within Homestead Ranch Park, south of Hopper Road, which is 7.2 miles northeast of the Site.

The Site contains no Wildlife Refuges or Hatcheries, and there are no migratory birds of conservation concern expected to occur at the Site, according to the USFWS IPaC Trust Resources Report (USFWS, 2020b) (Appendix F). Refer to Appendix I for a photo location map and representative photographs.

4.0 FEDERAL LISTED SPECIES

A number of species that occur in El Paso County are listed as candidate, threatened or endangered by the USFWS (USFWS, 2020b) under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). Ecos compiled the Federally-listed species for the Site in Table 3 based on the Site-specific, USFWS IPaC Trust Resources Report we ran for the Project (Appendix F); and our onsite assessment. Ecos has provided our professional opinion regarding the probability that these species may occur within the Site and their probability of being impacted by the Project.

The likelihood that the Project would impact any of the species listed below is very low to none. Most are not expected to occur in the Project area or on the Site; nor will they be affected by the indirect effects of the project. The Preble's meadow jumping mouse is discussed in more detail below because there is USFWS designated Critical Habitat in the County.

TABLE 1 - FEDERAL LISTED SPECIES ASSESSED FOR THE PROJECT

Species	Status	Habitat Requirements and Presence	Probability of Impact by Project
FISH			
Greenback cutthroat trout (<i>Oncorhynchus clarki stomias</i>)	Threatened	Cold, clear, gravelly headwater streams and mountain lakes that provide an abundant food supply of insects.	None. Suitable habitat does not exist on the Site.
Pallid sturgeon (<i>Scaphirhynchus albus</i>)	Endangered	Water-related activities/use in the N. Platte, S. Platte and Laramie River Basins may affect listed species in Nebraska.	None. The proposed project is not in the watershed for any of the listed river basins.
BIRDS			
Least tern (<i>Sternula antillarum</i>)	Endangered	Water-related activities/use in the N. Platte, S. Platte and Laramie River Basins may affect listed species in Nebraska.	None. The proposed project is not in the watershed for any of the listed river basins.

TABLE 1 - FEDERAL LISTED SPECIES ASSESSED FOR THE PROJECT

Species	Status	Habitat Requirements and Presence	Probability of Impact by Project
Mexican spotted owl <i>(Strix occidentalis lucida)</i>	Threatened	Mature, old-growth forests of white pine, Douglas fir, and ponderosa pine; steep slopes and canyons with rocky cliffs. The closest USFWS designated Critical habitat is over 15 miles southwest of the Site in mountainous terrain.	None. Suitable habitat does not exist on the Site.
Piping plover <i>(Charadrius melanotos)</i>	Threatened	Water-related activities/use in the N. Platte, S. Platte and Laramie River Basins may affect listed species in Nebraska.	None. The proposed project is not in the watershed for any of the listed river basins.
Whooping crane <i>(Grus americana)</i>	Endangered	Water-related activities/use in the N. Platte, S. Platte and Laramie River Basins may affect listed species in Nebraska.	None. The proposed project is not in the watershed for any of the listed river basins.
MAMMALS			

TABLE 1 - FEDERAL LISTED SPECIES ASSESSED FOR THE PROJECT

Species	Status	Habitat Requirements and Presence	Probability of Impact by Project
Preble's meadow jumping mouse <i>(Zapus hudsonius preblei)</i>	Threatened	Inhabits well-developed riparian habitat with adjacent, relatively undisturbed grassland communities, and a nearby water source. Well-developed riparian habitat includes a dense combination of grasses, forbs and shrubs; a taller shrub and tree canopy may be present. Has been found to regularly use uplands at least as far out as 100 meters beyond the 100-year floodplain.	Very Unlikely to occur on Site due to: 1) the absence of habitat required to support the life requisites of the species; 2) negative trapping results reported by USFWS adjacent to the Site; 3) 4.16-mile distance from closest CPW "Potential" Occupied Habitat (northeast of the Site near Peyton); 4) 9.97-mile distance from closest USFWS Critical Habitat (west/northwest of the Site along the western edge of the Black Forest in Colorado Springs); and 5) lack of habitat connection corridor from known habitat to the Site.
PLANTS			

TABLE 1 - FEDERAL LISTED SPECIES ASSESSED FOR THE PROJECT

Species	Status	Habitat Requirements and Presence	Probability of Impact by Project
Ute ladies'-tresses orchid <i>(Spiranthes diluvialis)</i>	Threatened	Primarily occurs along seasonally flooded river terraces, sub-irrigated or spring-fed abandoned stream channels or valleys, and lakeshores. May also occur along irrigation canals, berms, levees, irrigated meadows, excavated gravel pits, roadside borrow pits, reservoirs, and other human-modified wetlands.	Very Low. Very unlikely to occur as the Site is situated between 6,918 and 6,950 feet above mean sea level, which is higher than the 6,500-foot upper elevation limit documented for the species and recommended for conducting surveys by the USFWS.
Western prairie fringed orchid <i>(Platanthera praecox)</i>	Threatened	Occurs in tallgrass prairie in Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and Oklahoma. Upstream depletions to the Platte River system in Colorado and Wyoming may affect the species in Nebraska.	None. The proposed project will not alter or deplete flows to the South Platte.

4.1 Preble's meadow jumping mouse

4.1.1 Natural History

The Preble's meadow jumping mouse (PMJM) is a small mammal approximately 9-inches in length with large hind feet adapted for jumping, a long bicolor tail (which accounts for 60% of its length), and a distinct dark stripe down the middle of its back, bordered on either side by gray to orange-brown fur (USFWS, 2016). This largely nocturnal mouse lives primarily in the foothills of southeastern Wyoming, and south to Colorado Springs, along the eastern edge of the Front Range of Colorado. PMJM are true hibernators. They usually enter into hibernation in September or October and emerge in May of the following spring.

PMJM typically inhabits areas characterized by well-developed plains riparian vegetation with relatively undisturbed grassland and a water source in close proximity (Armstrong et al. 1997). PMJM regularly range into adjacent uplands to feed, hibernate, and avoid flooding. Radio-tracking studies conducted by CPW have documented PMJM using upland habitat adjacent to wetlands and riparian areas (Shenk and Sivert 1999).

4.1.2 Threats

Threats to PMJM and their habitat include habitat alteration, degradation, loss, and fragmentation resulting from human land uses including urban development, flood control, water development, and agriculture. Habitat destruction may impact individual PMJM directly or by destroying nest sites, food resources, and hibernation sites; by disrupting behavior; or by forming a barrier to movement. Invasive non-native and noxious weeds can alter habitat and decrease its value.

4.1.3 Critical Habitat

Critical habitat is specific areas identified by the USFWS as being essential to the conservation of PMJM (USFWS, 2016). In determining which areas to designate as critical habitat, the USFWS must use the best scientific and commercial data available and consider physical and biological features (primary, constituent elements) that are essential to conservation of the species, and that may require special management consideration and protection. The primary constituent elements for the PMJM include those habitat components essential for the biological needs of reproducing, rearing of young, foraging, sheltering, hibernation, dispersal, and genetic exchange. Thus, critical habitat includes riparian areas located within grassland, shrub land, forest, and mixed vegetation types where dense herbaceous or woody vegetation occurs near the ground level, where available open water exists during their active season, and where there are ample upland habitats of sufficient width and quality for foraging, hibernation, and refugia from catastrophic flooding events. Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act prohibits destruction or adverse modification of a critical habitat by any activity funded, authorized, or carried out by any Federal agency, and Federal Agencies proposing actions affecting areas designated as critical habitat must consult with the USFWS on the effects of their proposed actions, pursuant to Section 7(a)(2) of the Act.

4.1.4 Potentially Occupied Range

Colorado Parks and Wildlife (CPW) mapped areas of “potential” PMJM occupied range (CPW, 2005). The occupied range mapping is based on known occurrences of PMJM (i.e., trapping data) and mapped riparian vegetation (i.e., potential habitat that was not necessarily trapped or verified). For each known PMJM location, a one-mile buffer is applied to riparian areas both upstream and downstream. This includes both the main channel and side channels. Additionally, a 100-meter lateral buffer is applied which, in general, represents foraging and hibernaculum habitat. This buffer serves as a general guideline. Site specific topographic and vegetative features may increase or decrease the area considered locally as foraging and hibernaculum habitat. Where riparian vegetation maps don't exist, the stream centerline is buffered laterally by 100 meters.

4.1.5 Summary

PMJM are very unlikely to occur on the Site or be affected by the Project due to:

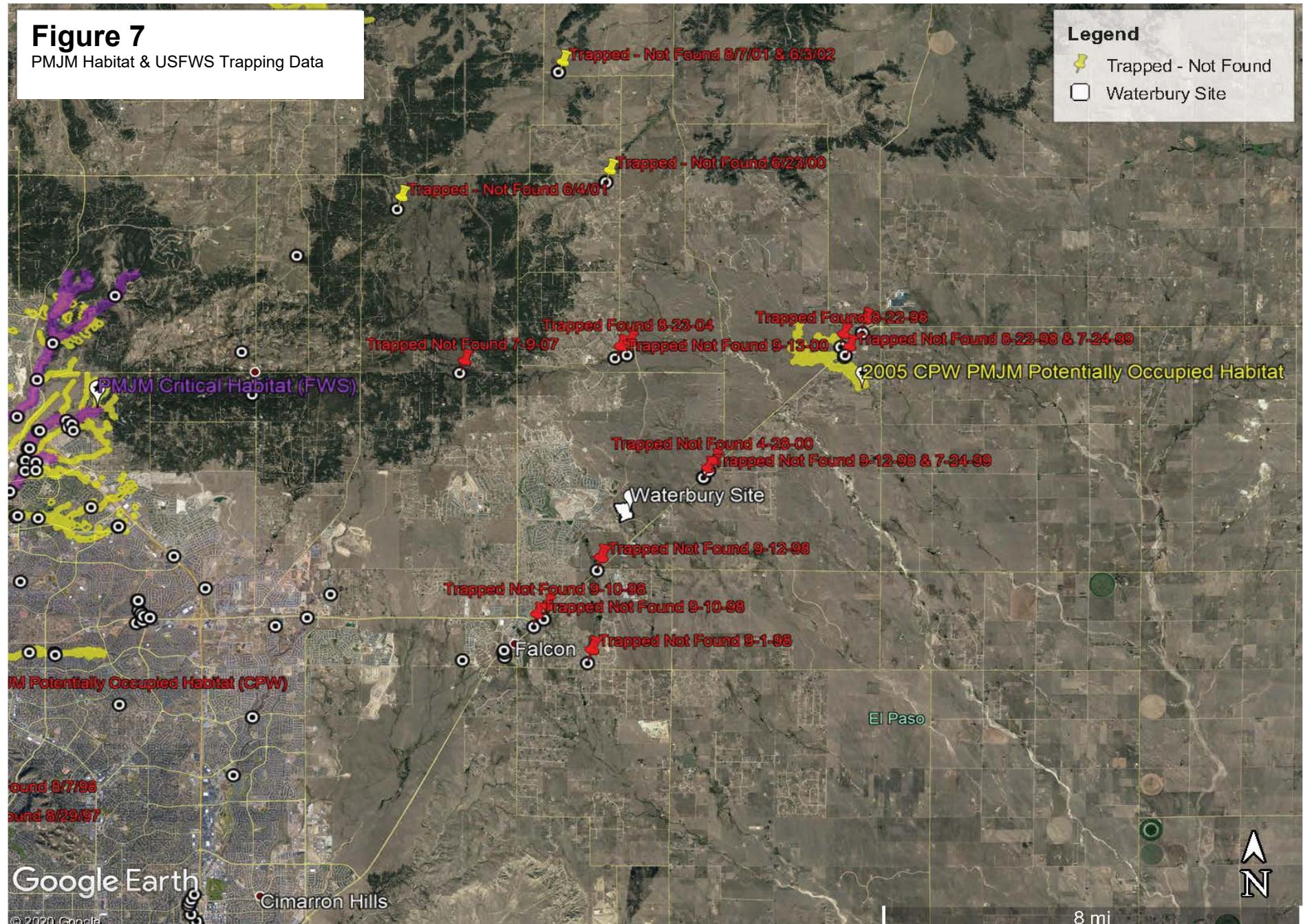
- 1) the absence of onsite habitat required to support the life requisites of the species;
- 2) negative trapping results reported by USFWS adjacent to the Site;
- 3) 4.16-mile distance from closest CPW “Potential” Occupied Habitat (northeast of the Site near Peyton);
- 4) 9.97-mile distance from closest USFWS Critical Habitat (west/northwest of the Site along the western edge of the Black Forest in Colorado Springs); and
- 5) lack of a habitat connection corridor from known habitat to the Site.

Refer to Figure 7 – PMJM Habitat and USFWS Trapping Map.

Figure 7
PMJM Habitat and USFWS Trapping Map

Figure 7

PMJM Habitat & USFWS Trapping Data



SOURCE: USFWS & CPW Google Earth PMJM Critical Habitat & Occupied Range Data, 2005 and 2010

5.0 RAPTORS AND MIGRATORY BIRDS

Raptors and most birds are protected by the Colorado Nongame Wildlife Regulations, as well as by the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act and/or the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act. No raptor nests have been mapped within one mile of the Site (COGCC, 2020). No raptors nests were observed during the site visit. However, the mixed-grass prairie and wetland habitats are valuable nesting and foraging habitat for migratory birds and raptors.

6.0 SUMMARY OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS

6.1 Mineral and Natural Resource Extraction

Guman researched the records of the El Paso County Clerk and Recorder and established that there is not a mineral estate owner on the Site (Appendix G). Mineral or Natural Resource Extraction will not occur as a part of this Project, and no associated impacts to habitat will occur.

6.2 Vegetation

There are two main types of vegetation on Site; wetlands and mixed-grass prairie. Long-term cattle grazing has degraded vegetation by increasing weeds (although mild) in many areas. Direct negative impacts to vegetation will result from the construction of roads, trails, and homes; and indirect negative impacts will result such as spreading weeds to new areas or alteration of wetland hydrology. Since this project will preserve the onsite drainages as an open space area, there is good potential to improve vegetation in these areas. The following recommendations are intended to minimize negative impacts and increase positive impacts:

1. Create a habitat restoration and management plan for the drainages and Open Space areas that begins as soon as possible, continues through construction, and is taken over and maintained by the HOA following construction.
2. Increase native vegetation on disturbed ground and existing mixed-grass prairie areas to remain by seeding with native species and controlling weeds (common and noxious).
3. Include requirements in the CCRs to preserve native vegetation, encourage the use of native, water-wise and wildlife friendly vegetation on private lots and landscaped areas.
4. Implement a stormwater management system that does not significantly increase flows into the drainages or cause erosion and prepare a natural channel stabilization plan for all drainages.

6.3 Wetland Habitat and Waters of the U.S.

Drainage B – Jurisdictional: The eastern Drainage B was investigated and found to be jurisdictional under the CWA based on its continuous connection to downstream traditional navigable water (i.e., it is tributary to Black Squirrel Creek), it has a defined bed and banks, and wetland habitat meets all 3 parameters for jurisdictional wetland habitat (i.e., wetland hydrology, hydric soils and a predominance of hydrophytic vegetation). **Ecos' determination for Drainage B is consistent with the previous Jurisdictional determination issued by the USACE for the larger Site** (refer to Appendix C).

Drainages C and A – Non-Jurisdictional: The western Drainage C and southern Drainage A (including the isolated wetland patch north of Stapleton Road) was investigated and found to be non-jurisdictional under the CWA based on its discontinuity to downstream traditional navigable water (i.e. it is not tributary to Black Squirrel Creek) and its lack of defined bed and banks in downstream reaches. Therefore, these drainages and associated wetland habitat do not constitute a WOTUS and do not meet the definition of a tributary. **Ecos' determination for Drainages C and A are consistent with the previous Jurisdictional determination issued by the USACE for the larger Site** (refer to Appendix C).

All Drainages: Strategic project phasing should be used to avoid Site-wide, over-lot grading that typically results in impacts from runoff, erosion and sediment pollutant discharge into the drainages. Given the proposed density of development, strategic stormwater control before, during and after construction will be required to avoid these impacts and the associated channel incision and creek/wetland degradation. Stormwater runoff from streets and impervious surfaces should be treated using low-impact development (LID)/green infrastructure (GI) techniques such as vegetated swales, pervious pavement, pollutant separators, (e.g., “Stormceptors” or similar oil and sediment separators) and/or proposed water quality detention basins prior to discharge into the drainages. Additionally, pursuant to Section 4.5.11 of the FPSA Master Plan, Applicants are encouraged to integrate development with natural features and natural systems with special attention toward preserving floodplains and riparian corridors.

6.5 Wildfire Hazard

The Colorado State Forest Service Wildfire Risk Map for El Paso County is based on the existing vegetation and classifies the grassland areas that comprise the Site primarily as “Lowest Risk” with patches of “Low Risk” (refer to Figure 6). The Community Wildfire Protection Plan for Unincorporated El Paso County (El Paso County Sheriff’s Office, Emergency Services Division. 2011) does not indicate that the Site falls within any Moderate, High or Very High wildfire risk categories (i.e., the Site is not located in an area with high fuel hazard and hence the probability that a wildfire will occur is low). Therefore, a Wildland Fire and Hazard Mitigation Plan and a Wildland Fire Risk and Hazard Severity Analysis should not be required.

6.6 Wildlife Communities

The impact to wildlife is similar to that for vegetation. Species that occur in wetland and riparian habitat are expected to benefit from Open Space protection. Implementation of the stormwater management plan will assist in protecting water quality in the drainages and wetlands and ameliorate development impacts on aquatic wildlife species. Many mixed-grass prairie specialist species avoid areas with buildings, overhead powerlines, and trees; thus, the project is expected to have the most significant negative impact on these species. The following, additional recommendations are intended to reduce impacts to wildlife:

1. Limit the use of herbicides pesticides with long residual half-lives, and fertilizers that can negatively impact aquatic wildlife species.
2. Minimize the installation of fencing that could injure or impact wildlife as documented by CPW guidelines. When fencing is needed, use wildlife friendly fences and/or include specific wildlife crossings along fence lines. Pronghorn are of particular concern because they do not jump over fences and can be injured by barbed-wire fences.
3. Road crossings over the drainages should be designed to enable wildlife underpass and allow use of the drainages as movement corridors to reduce collisions with vehicles.
4. Dogs should be kept in fenced pens or leashed when on walks. At least one designated, fenced off-leash area for dogs should be provided, as this will promote compliance with leash rules in other areas. Unleashed, unsupervised dogs may also fall prey to coyotes. Small dogs may fall prey to raptors.
5. Cats should no be allowed outdoors as they are the number one killer of birds (in addition to glass strikes) and native rodents. Cats may also be eaten by foxes and coyotes.

6.7 Federal Listed Species

The Site is not located within any USFWS designated critical habitat or known occupied habitat for federally designated threatened or endangered species, including the Preble's meadow jumping mouse. Therefore, no direct or indirect impacts to federally designated threatened or endangered species will occur from the implementation of the Project.

6.8 Raptors and Migratory Birds

The Project is expected to have minimal impacts on raptors and migratory birds. Preservation of Open Space along the drainages will likely have a positive impact on the birds that use this habitat. The project is expected to have slight negative impact on mixed-grass prairie birds due to habitat alteration and increased disturbance by people, dogs, and cats. Negative impacts can be minimized by following the recommendations in the vegetation and wildlife sections.

7.0 REGULATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Clean Water Act

Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) prohibits the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the U.S. (including wetland habitat) without a valid permit. Ecos identified jurisdictional WOTUS, including wetland habitat in Drainage B. Any proposed impacts to WOTUS or wetlands in Drainage B resulting from road or utility crossings, stormwater outfalls, channel stabilization, grading operations or other associated development disturbances will be avoided or minimized to the extent feasible. The Project Applicant will need to obtain CWA Section 404 Permit authorization from the USACE prior to construction to authorize any development-related impacts. At the Preliminary Plan phase, detailed data are not available to assess cumulative residential development impacts and assign the type of 404 Permit that may be applicable. If feasible, the cost and timeframe associated with the Project may be minimized if cumulative impacts are avoided altogether or minimized to the extent that they meet the requirements of a Nationwide Permit.

7.2 Endangered Species Act

The Site is not located within any USFWS designated critical habitat or known occupied habitat for federally designated threatened or endangered species, including the Preble's meadow jumping mouse. No direct or indirect impacts to federally designated threatened or endangered species will occur from the implementation of the Project. Therefore, the Project is not required to initiate consultation with the USFWS under the ESA. A "Clearance Letter" dated November 25, 2020 was obtained via email from the USFWS stating they have "...no concerns with this project resulting in impacts to species listed as candidate, proposed, threatened, or endangered." (refer to Appendix F).

7.3 Migratory Bird Treaty Act & Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act

No raptor nests have been mapped within one mile of the Site (COGCC, 2020) and no migratory bird nests were observed within the Site during ecos' assessment. However, given the transitory nature of these species ecos recommends a nesting bird inventory immediately prior to construction to identify any new nests within the Site or within the CPW recommended buffers of the Site. Therefore, ecos recommends that two surveys for migratory birds and their nests be performed: 1) approximately one to two months prior to construction; and 2) one week prior to construction. If these species are found to be present, construction activities will be restricted during the breeding season near any newly identified nests to ensure the avoidance of take.

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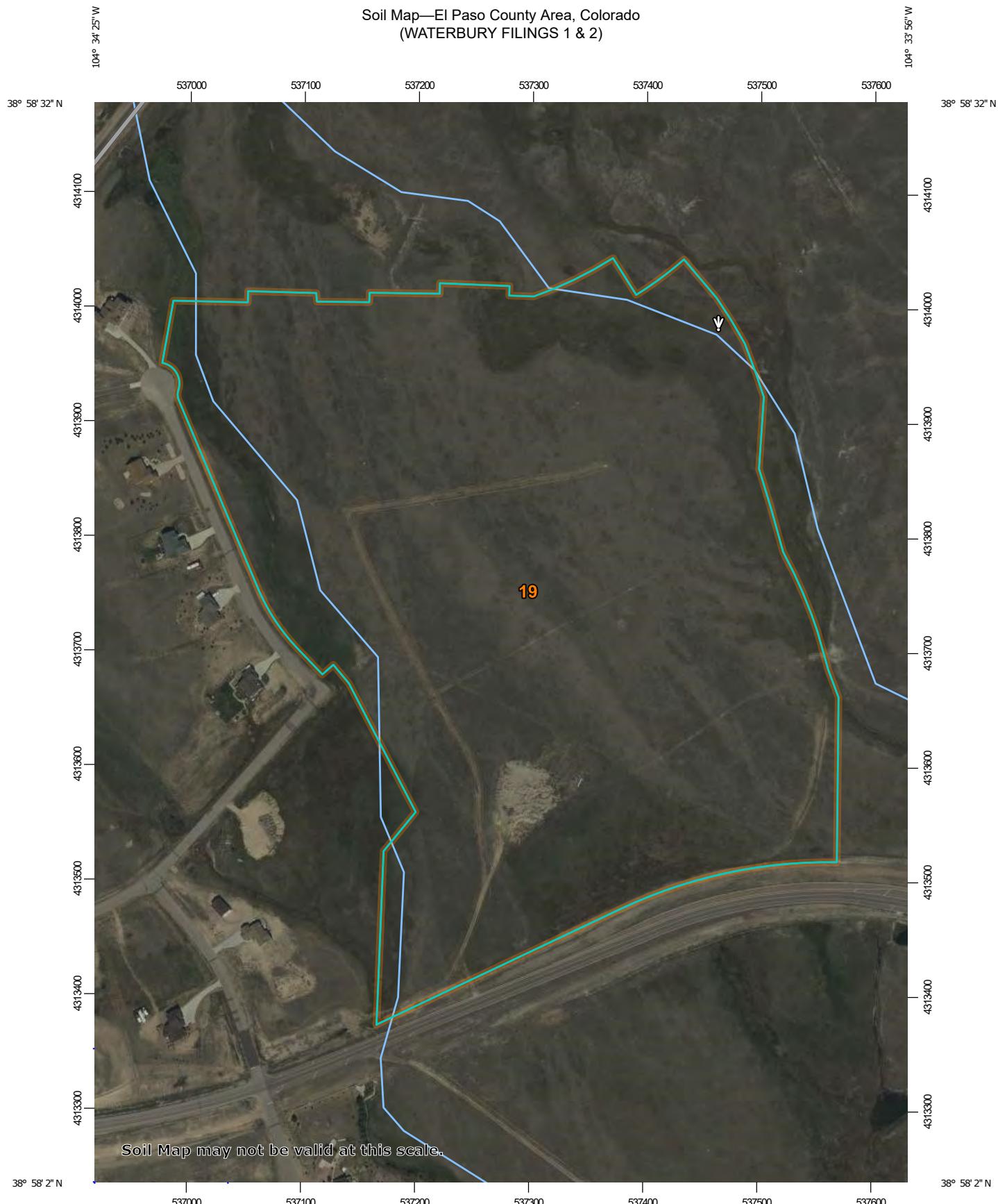
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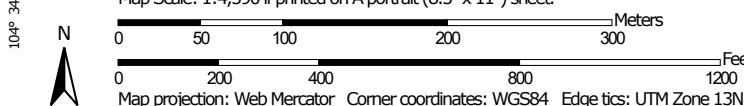
Appendix A

USDA Soil Data

Soil Map—El Paso County Area, Colorado
(WATERBURY FILINGS 1 & 2)



Map Scale: 1:4,590 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.



Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 13N WGS84



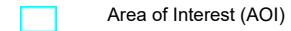
Natural Resources
Conservation Service

Web Soil Survey
National Cooperative Soil Survey

11/12/2020
Page 1 of 3

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)



Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils



Soil Map Unit Polygons



Soil Map Unit Lines



Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features



Blowout



Borrow Pit



Clay Spot



Closed Depression



Gravel Pit



Gravelly Spot



Landfill



Lava Flow



Marsh or swamp



Mine or Quarry



Miscellaneous Water



Perennial Water



Rock Outcrop



Saline Spot



Sandy Spot



Severely Eroded Spot



Sinkhole



Slide or Slip



Sodic Spot

Spoil Area

Stony Spot

Very Stony Spot

Wet Spot

Other

Special Line Features

Water Features

Streams and Canals

Transportation

Rails

Interstate Highways

US Routes

Major Roads

Local Roads

Background

Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service

Web Soil Survey URL:

Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: El Paso County Area, Colorado

Survey Area Data: Version 18, Jun 5, 2020

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Sep 11, 2018—Oct 20, 2018

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.



Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
19	Columbine gravelly sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	61.9	100.0%
Totals for Area of Interest		61.9	100.0%



El Paso County Area, Colorado

19—Columbine gravelly sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 367p
Elevation: 6,500 to 7,300 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 14 to 16 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 50 degrees F
Frost-free period: 125 to 145 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Columbine and similar soils: 97 percent
Minor components: 3 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Columbine

Setting

Landform: Fans, flood plains, fan terraces
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Alluvium

Typical profile

A - 0 to 14 inches: gravelly sandy loam
C - 14 to 60 inches: very gravelly loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Very low (about 2.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 4e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: R049XB215CO - Gravelly Foothill
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Pleasant

Percent of map unit: 1 percent



Landform: Depressions
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Other soils

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Fluvaquentic haplaquolls

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Swales
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: El Paso County Area, Colorado
Survey Area Data: Version 18, Jun 5, 2020



Erosion Hazard (Road, Trail)—El Paso County Area, Colorado
(WATERBURY FILINGS 1 & 2)



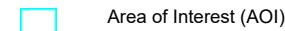
Natural Resources
Conservation Service

Web Soil Survey
National Cooperative Soil Survey

11/12/2020
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MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)



US Routes

Soils

Soil Rating Polygons

- Very severe
- Severe
- Moderate
- Slight
- Not rated or not available

Major Roads

Local Roads

Aerial Photography

Soil Rating Lines

- Very severe
- Severe
- Moderate
- Slight
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points

- Very severe
- Severe
- Moderate
- Slight
- Not rated or not available

Water Features



Streams and Canals

Transportation



Rails



Interstate Highways

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service

Web Soil Survey URL:

Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: El Paso County Area, Colorado

Survey Area Data: Version 18, Jun 5, 2020

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Sep 11, 2018—Oct 20, 2018

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Erosion Hazard (Road, Trail)

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Component name (percent)	Rating reasons (numeric values)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
19	Columbine gravelly sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Slight	Columbine (97%)		61.9	100.0%
Totals for Area of Interest					61.9	100.0%

Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
Slight	61.9	100.0%
Totals for Area of Interest	61.9	100.0%



Description

The ratings in this interpretation indicate the hazard of soil loss from unsurfaced roads and trails. The ratings are based on soil erosion factor K, slope, and content of rock fragments.

The ratings are both verbal and numerical. The hazard is described as "slight," "moderate," or "severe." A rating of "slight" indicates that little or no erosion is likely; "moderate" indicates that some erosion is likely, that the roads or trails may require occasional maintenance, and that simple erosion-control measures are needed; and "severe" indicates that significant erosion is expected, that the roads or trails require frequent maintenance, and that costly erosion-control measures are needed.

Numerical ratings indicate the severity of individual limitations. The ratings are shown as decimal fractions ranging from 0.01 to 1.00. They indicate gradations between the point at which a soil feature has the greatest negative impact on the specified aspect of forestland management (1.00) and the point at which the soil feature is not a limitation (0.00).

The map unit components listed for each map unit in the accompanying Summary by Map Unit table in Web Soil Survey or the Aggregation Report in Soil Data Viewer are determined by the aggregation method chosen. An aggregated rating class is shown for each map unit. The components listed for each map unit are only those that have the same rating class as listed for the map unit. The percent composition of each component in a particular map unit is presented to help the user better understand the percentage of each map unit that has the rating presented.

Other components with different ratings may be present in each map unit. The ratings for all components, regardless of the map unit aggregated rating, can be viewed by generating the equivalent report from the Soil Reports tab in Web Soil Survey or from the Soil Data Mart site. Onsite investigation may be needed to validate these interpretations and to confirm the identity of the soil on a given site.

Rating Options

Aggregation Method: Dominant Condition

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Tie-break Rule: Higher



Mechanical Site Preparation (Surface)—El Paso County Area, Colorado
(WATERBURY FILINGS 1 & 2)



Natural Resources
Conservation Service

Web Soil Survey
National Cooperative Soil Survey

11/12/2020
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MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)



Area of Interest (AOI)

Background



Aerial Photography

Soils

Soil Rating Polygons

- Unsuited
- Poorly suited
- Well suited
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines

- Unsuited
- Poorly suited
- Well suited
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points

- Unsuited
- Poorly suited
- Well suited
- Not rated or not available

Water Features

- Streams and Canals

Transportation

- Rails
- Interstate Highways
- US Routes
- Major Roads
- Local Roads

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service

Web Soil Survey URL:

Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: El Paso County Area, Colorado
Survey Area Data: Version 18, Jun 5, 2020

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Sep 11, 2018—Oct 20, 2018

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Mechanical Site Preparation (Surface)

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Component name (percent)	Rating reasons (numeric values)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
19	Columbine gravelly sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Well suited	Columbine (97%)		61.9	100.0%
Totals for Area of Interest					61.9	100.0%

Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
Well suited	61.9	100.0%
Totals for Area of Interest	61.9	100.0%



Description

The ratings in this interpretation indicate the suitability for use of surface-altering soil tillage equipment during site preparation in forested areas. The ratings are based on slope, depth to a restrictive layer, plasticity index, rock fragments on or below the surface, depth to a water table, and ponding. The part of the soil from the surface to a depth of about 1 foot is considered in the ratings.

The ratings are both verbal and numerical. Rating class terms indicate the degree to which the soils are suited to this aspect of forestland management. The soils are described as "well suited," "poorly suited," or "unsuited" to this management activity. "Well suited" indicates that the soil has features that are favorable for the specified kind of site preparation and has no limitations. Good performance can be expected, and little or no maintenance is needed. "Poorly suited" indicates that the soil has one or more properties that are unfavorable for the specified kind of site preparation. Overcoming the unfavorable properties requires special design, extra maintenance, and costly alteration. "Unsuited" indicates that the expected performance of the soil is unacceptable for the specified kind of site preparation or that extreme measures are needed to overcome the undesirable soil properties.

Numerical ratings indicate the severity of individual limitations. The ratings are shown as decimal fractions ranging from 0.01 to 1.00. They indicate gradations between the point at which a soil feature has the greatest negative impact on the specified aspect of forestland management (1.00) and the point at which the soil feature is not a limitation (0.00).

The map unit components listed for each map unit in the accompanying Summary by Map Unit table in Web Soil Survey or the Aggregation Report in Soil Data Viewer are determined by the aggregation method chosen. An aggregated rating class is shown for each map unit. The components listed for each map unit are only those that have the same rating class as listed for the map unit. The percent composition of each component in a particular map unit is presented to help the user better understand the percentage of each map unit that has the rating presented.

Other components with different ratings may be present in each map unit. The ratings for all components, regardless of the map unit aggregated rating, can be viewed by generating the equivalent report from the Soil Reports tab in Web Soil Survey or from the Soil Data Mart site. Onsite investigation may be needed to validate these interpretations and to confirm the identity of the soil on a given site.

Rating Options

Aggregation Method: Dominant Condition

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Tie-break Rule: Higher



Appendix B
USACE Field Datasheets

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Great Plains Region

Project/Site: Waterbury City/County: El Paso Sampling Date: 11/5/20
 Applicant/Owner: 4 Site Investments/Peter Partz State: CO Sampling Point: B1-WET
 Investigator(s): Jon Dauzvardis/Grant Gurnee Section, Township, Range: S28 & 29, T12S, R64W
 Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): plane Local relief (concave, convex, none): Convex Slope (%): 2
 Subregion (LRR): G Lat: 38.971834°N Long: -104.569206° W Datum: WGS84
 Soil Map Unit Name: Columbine gravelly sandy loam NWI classification: PEM1A

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)
 Are Vegetation No, Soil No, or Hydrology No significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes No _____
 Are Vegetation No, Soil No, or Hydrology No naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No _____	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No _____
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No _____			
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No _____			
Remarks:					

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: _____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Dominance Test worksheet: Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC (excluding FAC-): <u>4</u> (A)	
1. _____	_____	_____	_____		
2. _____	_____	_____	_____		
3. _____	_____	_____	_____		
4. _____	_____	_____	_____		
	= Total Cover				
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: _____)				Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: <u>4</u> (B)	
1. _____	_____	_____	_____		
2. _____	_____	_____	_____		
3. _____	_____	_____	_____		
4. _____	_____	_____	_____		
5. _____	_____	_____	_____		
	= Total Cover				
Herb Stratum (Plot size: _____)				Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>100%</u> (A/B)	
1. Carex nebrascensis	<u>10</u>	<u>Y</u>	OBL		
2. Oenothera spp.	<u>P</u>	<u>N</u>	FACW		
3. Juncus balticus	<u>40</u>	<u>Y</u>	FACW		
4. Schoenoplectus pungens	<u>35</u>	<u>Y</u>	OBL		
5. Cirsium arvense	<u>15</u>	<u>Y</u>	FAC		
6. _____	_____	_____	_____		
7. _____	_____	_____	_____		
8. _____	_____	_____	_____		
9. _____	_____	_____	_____		
10. _____	_____	_____	_____		
	= Total Cover				
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____)				Prevalence Index = B/A = _____	
1. _____	_____	_____	_____		
2. _____	_____	_____	_____		
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum <u>0</u>	_____	_____	_____		
Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?				Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators: <input type="checkbox"/> 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X 2 - Dominance Test is >50% <input type="checkbox"/> 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 ¹ <input type="checkbox"/> 4 - Morphological Adaptations ¹ (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet) <input type="checkbox"/> Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation ¹ (Explain)	
Remarks: Adjacent upland vegetation (upland pair): little bluestem, blue grama, Wood's rose, fringed sage, prairie aster, green needlegrass.					

¹Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

SOIL

Sampling Point: _____

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features		Type ¹	Loc ²	Texture	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%				
0-4	10YR3/1	100			RM		Loam	
4-9	10YR3/1	100			RM		Clay loam	
9-15	10YR3/1	100			RM		Clay	Saturated at 15"
15+	10YR4/1	100			RM		Sandy clay	
UPL								
0-18	10YR3/2						Gravelly loam	Dry

¹Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. ²Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.**Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)**

- Histosol (A1)
 - Histic Epipedon (A2)
 - Black Histic (A3)
 - Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
 - Stratified Layers (A5) (**LRR F**)
 - 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR F, G, H**)
 - Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
 - Thick Dark Surface (A12)
 - Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
 - 2.5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S2) (**LRR G, H**)
 - 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR F**)
 - Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
 - Sandy Redox (S5)
 - Stripped Matrix (S6)
 - Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)
 - Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
 - Depleted Matrix (F3)
 - Redox Dark Surface (F6)
 - Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
 - Redox Depressions (F8)
 - High Plains Depressions (F16)
- (MLRA 72 & 73 of LRR H)**

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils³:

- 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR I, J**)
- Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR F, G, H**)
- Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR G**)
- High Plains Depressions (F16) (**LRR H outside of MLRA 72 & 73**)
- Reduced Vertic (F18)
- Red Parent Material (TF2)
- Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- Other (Explain in Remarks)

³Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if present):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? Yes No

Remarks:

Soil saturated at 15" (in November)

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)

- Surface Water (A1)
- High Water Table (A2)
- Saturation (A3)
- Water Marks (B1)
- Sediment Deposits (B2)
- Drift Deposits (B3)
- Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- Iron Deposits (B5)
- Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- Salt Crust (B11)
- Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)
- Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3) (**where not tilled**)
- Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- Drainage Patterns (B10)
- Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3) (**where tilled**)
- Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- Geomorphic Position (D2)
- FAC-Neutral Test (D5)
- Frost-Heave Hummocks (D7) (**LRR F**)

Field Observations:Surface Water Present? Yes No Depth (inches): 0-2Water Table Present? Yes No Depth (inches): _____Saturation Present? Yes No Depth (inches): 15
(includes capillary fringe)Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes No

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available: Google Earth aerial imagery dated 10/6/19 shows distinct contrast between upland and wetland.

Remarks:

Flowing water in channel.

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Great Plains Region

Project/Site: Waterbury City/County: El Paso Sampling Date: 11/5/20
 Applicant/Owner: 4 Site Investments/Peter Partz State: CO Sampling Point: B2-WET
 Investigator(s): Jon Dauzvardis/Grant Gurnee Section, Township, Range: S28 & 29, T12S, R64W
 Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): plane Local relief (concave, convex, none): Convex Slope (%): 2
 Subregion (LRR): G Lat: 38.971834°N Long: -104.569206° W Datum: WGS84
 Soil Map Unit Name: Columbine gravelly sandy loam NWI classification: PEM1A

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)
 Are Vegetation No, Soil No, or Hydrology No significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes No _____
 Are Vegetation No, Soil No, or Hydrology No naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No _____	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No _____
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No _____			
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No _____			
Remarks:					

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: _____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Dominance Test worksheet:
1. _____	_____	_____	_____	Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC (excluding FAC-): <u>4</u> (A)
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: <u>4</u> (B)
3. _____	_____	_____	_____	Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>100%</u> (A/B)
4. _____	_____	_____	_____	
= Total Cover				
				Prevalence Index worksheet:
				Total % Cover of: _____ Multiply by: _____
				OBL species _____ x 1 = _____
				FACW species _____ x 2 = _____
				FAC species _____ x 3 = _____
				FACU species _____ x 4 = _____
				UPL species _____ x 5 = _____
				Column Totals: _____ (A) _____ (B)
				Prevalence Index = B/A = _____
				Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:
				<input type="checkbox"/> 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation
				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 - Dominance Test is >50%
				<input type="checkbox"/> 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤ 3.0 ¹
				<input type="checkbox"/> 4 - Morphological Adaptations ¹ (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
				<input type="checkbox"/> Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation ¹ (Explain)
				¹ Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.
				Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No _____
				Remarks: Adjacent upland vegetation (upland pair): little bluestem, blue grama, junegrass, prairie aster, Canada thistle.

SOIL

Sampling Point: _____

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features				Texture	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type ¹	Loc ²		
0-18+	10YR2/1	100			RM		Clay	Saturated at 6"
UPL								
0-18	10YR2/1						Loam	Dry

¹Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. ²Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.**Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)**

- Histosol (A1)
 - Histic Epipedon (A2)
 - Black Histic (A3)
 - Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
 - Stratified Layers (A5) (**LRR F**)
 - 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR F, G, H**)
 - Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
 - Thick Dark Surface (A12)
 - Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
 - 2.5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S2) (**LRR G, H**)
 - 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR F**)
 - Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
 - Sandy Redox (S5)
 - Stripped Matrix (S6)
 - Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)
 - Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
 - Depleted Matrix (F3)
 - Redox Dark Surface (F6)
 - Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
 - Redox Depressions (F8)
 - High Plains Depressions (F16)
- (MLRA 72 & 73 of LRR H)**

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils³:

- 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR I, J**)
- Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR F, G, H**)
- Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR G**)
- High Plains Depressions (F16) (**LRR H outside of MLRA 72 & 73**)
- Reduced Vertic (F18)
- Red Parent Material (TF2)
- Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- Other (Explain in Remarks)

³Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if present):

Type: _____
Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? Yes No _____**Remarks:**

Soil saturated at 6" (in November)

HYDROLOGY**Wetland Hydrology Indicators:**

- Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)
- Surface Water (A1)
 - High Water Table (A2)
 - Saturation (A3)
 - Water Marks (B1)
 - Sediment Deposits (B2)
 - Drift Deposits (B3)
 - Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
 - Iron Deposits (B5)
 - Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
 - Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
 - Salt Crust (B11)
 - Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)
 - Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
 - Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
 - Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3) (**where not tilled**)
 - Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
 - Thin Muck Surface (C7)
 - Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- Drainage Patterns (B10)
- Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3) (**where tilled**)
- Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- Geomorphic Position (D2)
- FAC-Neutral Test (D5)
- Frost-Heave Hummocks (D7) (**LRR F**)

Field Observations:Surface Water Present? Yes No _____ Depth (inches): 0-2Water Table Present? Yes No _____ Depth (inches): _____Saturation Present? Yes No _____ Depth (inches): 15
(includes capillary fringe)Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes No _____

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available: Google Earth aerial imagery dated 10/6/19 shows distinct contrast between upland and wetland.

Remarks:

Flowing water in channel. Groundwater seeping into valley.

Appendix C
USACE Jurisdictional Determination



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
ALBUQUERQUE DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
SOUTHERN COLORADO REGULATORY OFFICE
720 NORTH MAIN STREET SUITE 300
PUEBLO CO 81003-3047

January 19, 2006

Operations Division
Regulatory Branch

Mr. Peter Martz
Land Resource Group
102 South Tejon, Suite 1100
Colorado Springs, CO 80903

Dear Mr. Martz:

This replies to your October 12, 2005, letter regarding the proposed 557 acre Four-Way Ranch subdivision in a tributary of Black Squirrel Creek near Falcon, El Paso County, Colorado. We have assigned Action No. 2005 00801 to this activity.

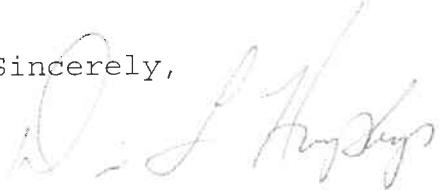
We have evaluated the information you provided and reviewed the project description, other records, and documents available to us. I visited the site on December 22, 2005. The unnamed tributary of Black Squirrel Creek that contains wetland C and D loses an ordinary high water mark (OHWM) as flows proceed to the southeast. The waterway channel eventually disappears into sheet flow. This sheet flow is not directly connected to any downstream receiving water of the United States. Based on available information, we have determined that this waterway is an isolated water that is not a jurisdictional water of the United States. The discharge of dredged or fill material within this channel will not require authorization under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. All other tributaries and wetlands in the 557 acre Four-Way Ranch subdivision is regulated under the provisions of Section 404 of the Clean Water Act.

Our disclaimer of jurisdiction is only for Section 404 of the Federal Clean Water Act. Other Federal, state and local laws may apply to the activities. Therefore, you should also contact other Federal, state and local regulatory authorities to determine whether the activities may require other authorizations or permits.

This jurisdictional determination will be valid for 5 years from the date of this letter unless new information warrants revision of the determination within that time.

If you have any questions regarding this determination, please feel free to contact me at (719) 543-8102 or by e-mail at diana.l.humphreys@usace.army.mil. For more information about the regulatory program, please see our web site at www.spa.usace.army.mil/reg.

Sincerely,



Diana L. Humphreys
Project Manager

October 10, 2005

Mr. Van Truan
US Army Corps of Engineers
Southern Colorado Regulatory Office
720 N. Main, Suite 300
Pueblo, CO 81003

**Re: Request for Verification of Jurisdictional Delineation
Four-Way Ranch, El Paso County Colorado**

Dear Mr. Truan:

On behalf of the property owner, Land Resource Group, Walsh Environmental Scientists and Engineers, LLC (WALSH) is formally requesting verification of a jurisdictional wetland boundary delineation conducted on an approximate 557-acre property located north and east of the town of Falcon in El Paso County. The enclosed information summarizes the results of WALSH's wetland delineation conducted on September 21, 2005. The contact information for the applicant is provided below:

APPLICANT	AGENT
Peter Martz	Janetta Shepard, PWS
Land Resource Group	Restoration Ecologist
102 South Tejon Street, Suite 1100	Walsh Environmental Scientists and Engineers, LLC
Colorado Springs, CO 80903	4888 Pearl East Circle, Suite 108
Phone: (719) 578-3325	Boulder, Colorado 80301
	Phone: (303) 443-3282
	FAX: (303) 443-0367

Location and Site Conditions

The property is located in portions of the W ½ and NE ¼ of Section 28, the SE ¼ of Section 29, the NE ¼ of Section 32 and the NW ¼ of Section 33 in El Paso County (average latitude N38° 58' 19", average longitude 104° 34' 349"), and is contained on the *Falcon, Colorado USGS 7.5 minute quadrangle* (Refer to Figure 1 – Site Location Map). The property is bounded by Highway 24 to the south, Eastonville Road to the north, additional sections of the Four-Way Ranch to the southwest and undeveloped land to the northeast. To access the site from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Southern Colorado office, take I-25 to the Highway 24 exit and travel northeast to the intersection of Judge Orr Road. There is a gated, dirt access road into the property located approximately one-mile northeast of Judge Orr Road on the north side of Highway 24.

From the northern Eastonville Road boundary, the property generally slopes in a southeast direction from an elevation of 6975 feet to 5900 at the southern Highway 24 boundary. The undeveloped land is actively grazed and there are no structures on the property. The site consists primarily of gently undulating upland habitat dominated by native grassland.

Four-Way Ranch JD Request
October 10, 2005

Dominant vegetation consists of native and pasture grasses and the presence of invasive weeds is minimal. The presence of trees and shrubs is minimal, except for low-growing fringed sagebrush, which is commonly occurring in all areas. The site is crossed by a series of southeast-aligned drainages. These drainages range from grassy upland swales along ephemeral reaches to areas of perennial flows sustained primarily by seeps and springs. The upper reaches of the swales exhibit little or no channel definition and are vegetated with upland grasses and forbs. Seeps that support perennial flows generally occur between the middle of the property and the downstream reaches. These reaches contain more defined bed and banks, support hydrophytic vegetative communities, and contain standing or flowing water or exhibit evidence of recent hydrologic activity (i.e. deeply cracked surface soils and remnant soil moisture).

Wetland habitat and potential waters of the U.S. were investigated at four drainages on the property. The majority of the drainages did not exhibit characteristics of wetlands or waters of the U.S. (i.e., a dominance of upland vegetation; ill-defined bed and banks; and an absence of connectivity to navigable waters). Historic up- and downstream connections have been severed due to physical alterations both on- and off of the property. Alterations primarily consist of the construction of earthen dams across the drainages to impound water in stock ponds and highway construction.

Methodology

The Jurisdictional Delineation was conducted following the methodology enumerated in the *1987 Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual* (Environmental Laboratory, 1987). During the field inspection, representative soil borings were taken, dominant vegetation was recorded and representative hydrologic indicators were noted in order to identify and document the presence of jurisdictional waters of the U.S., including wetlands, on the property. Because there was little variation in the character of the upland pastures and hydric conditions were confined to the drainages, WALSH determined that sampling of vegetative communities, soil conditions and hydrologic regimes would be conducted within each of the five drainages, and that one upland representative data point outside of the drainages would be sufficient to record conditions at the site.

Soils

Representative soil borings were taken at intervals along the drainages to determine the presence or absence of hydric soils, and in and in the upland pastures to document the absence of hydric conditions (refer to attached Data Sheets). A visual inspection of the soil profile was analyzed for the presence of hydric soil characteristics (e.g., mottling, oxidized roots, concretions and/or gleying). Soil hue, value, and chroma were compared to the *Munsell Soil Color Charts* (Kollmorgen, 1990) to determine the presence of hydric soils. The *Soil Survey of Rifle Area, Colorado* (U.S. Soil Conservation Service, 1977) was referenced for the soil types occurring at the site. Soils at the site are mapped as Columbine gravelly sandy loam (0 to 3 percent slopes) and Stapleton sandy loam (3 to 8 percent slopes). Columbine gravelly sandy loams are deep, well-drained to excessively drained soils formed in coarse textured material on alluvial terraces, fans, and floodplains. Stapleton sandy loams are deep noncalcareous, well-drained soils formed in sandy alluvium derived from arkosic bedrock on uplands. Native vegetation typically occurring on these soil types includes western wheatgrass, sideoats grama, needleandthread and little bluestem. These soil types do not appear on the *Colorado List of Hydric Soils* (December 15, 1995), although soils exhibiting hydric characteristics were encountered on the property.

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Vegetation

Vegetation was identified to the species level to the extent possible. The *National List of Plant Species That Occur in Wetlands, Intermountain (Region 5)* (Reed et. al., 1988) was referenced to determine the wetland indicator status for each plant.

Vegetative communities were similar in character at each of the drainages and primarily consisted of reedgrass (*Agrostis stolonifera*), Nebraska sedge (*Carex nebrascensis*), Baltic rush (*Juncus balticus*), blue-joint reedgrass (*Calamagrostis canadensis*), and three-square bulrush (*Schoenoplectus pungens*). These communities were supplemented by combinations of small-wing sedge (*Carex microptera*), Colorado and slender rush (*Juncus confusus*, *J. tenuis*), common cattail (*Typha latifolia*), softstem bulrush (*Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani*), and Rocky Mountain iris (*Iris missouriensis*),

Dominant species in the upland pastures includes blue grama (*Chondrosum gracile*), side-oats grama (*Bouteloua curtipendula*), western wheatgrass (*Pascopyron smithii*), sand dropseed (*Sporobolus cryptandrus*), thickspike wheatgrass (*Agropyron dasystachyum*), needlegrass (*Stipa* sp.), reedgrass and annual rye (*Elymus canadensis*), with localized pockets of prairie sandreed (*Calamovilfa longifolia*), yarrow (*Achillea lanulosa*), cacti (*Opuntia* spp.) and wildflowers. Vegetation in one of the ponds on the easternmost drainage also contained common mare's tail (*Hippuris vulgaris*) and floating-leaved pondweed (*Potamogeton natans*). Trees account for less than 5 percent of vegetative cover and consist of segregated groups of cottonwoods (*Populus deltoides*) and peachleaf willows (*Salix amygdaloidea*) near the southern property (fence) line; and randomly located clumps of non-native Chinese elms (*Ulmus pumila*) that are either volunteers or were planted by ranchers.

Although small quantities of weeds were scattered across the property, the greatest concentrations appeared to be associated with the drier reaches of the remnant drainages (i.e., below or above the earthen dams), and consisted primarily of Canada thistle (*Breva arvensis*).

Hydrology

The primary sources of hydrology on the property are provided from natural seeps and springs, and from slope runoff, which directs flows towards the series of low-lying drainages. Secondary sources of hydrology are provided by natural events such as precipitation and snowmelt.

JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION

Waters of the U.S., including wetlands were identified on segments of each of the four drainages. Additionally, a non-jurisdictional stock pond is situated on the east fork of one of the drainages (refer to attached JD Report Map for specific locations of each area). Following is a description of each area:

Drainage A – Flags A-1 to A-35 & A1-1 to A1-36

Wetland habitat begins just north of a man-made stock pond and continues down to the south fence-line (behind a private residence on Hwy 24). The wetland is linear and loosely follows the drainage, although there are a series of wetland benches that intermittently occur on either side of the channel all the way down to the fence. This is a low-flow channel fed from two perennial seeps at the north end of the wetland. The invert of the channel is densely vegetated with Nebraska sedge and soft-stem bulrush.

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Drainage B – Flags B-1 to B-63 & B1-1 to B1-88

This is the farthest east-lying drainage and located just east of the Area A drainage. Water from the channel is directed to a larger stock pond situated south and off of the property. The drainage is fairly well defined in the lower reaches. Wetlands follow the channel closely, and as with Drainage A contain intermittent wetland benches on either side of the channel. Bank vegetation is dominated by reedtop and blue-joint reedgrass and the invert of the channel is densely vegetated with Nebraska sedge. A small ponded area mid-way up the channel contains soft-stem bulrush, sedges, and a small population of cattails, as well as several aquatic plants. The character of the drainage transitions into wetland habitat in the upstream reaches where channel definition is lost and the landscape becomes drier.

Drainage D – Flags D-1 to D-49 & D1-1 to D1-34

This drainage consists of an ill-defined channel bounded by an earthen-bermed stock pond at the north end of the channel. Upstream from the pond the channel has little or no discernable bed and banks. The channel splits and the presence of wetland vegetation continues for a short distance, then transitions completely into upland grasses and stands of Canada thistle. Soils were very dry and no flowing or standing water was present in the drainage.

Drainage E – Flags E-1 to E-11 & E1-1 to E1-9

The presence of wetland habitat begins at the dry stock pond situated on the north side of an earthen berm. Wetland vegetation closely follows the channel and does not extend into the adjacent upland meadows. The dominance of wetland bank vegetation continues upstream for a short stretch and then completely transitions to upland species. The pond is vegetated with bulrush and cattails with an inner fringe of Nebraska sedge and an outer fringe of three-square bulrush. Banks are somewhat steeper just upstream from the pond and more identifiable than in the other drainages.

Drainage C – Flags C-1 to C-4 & C1-1 to C1-6

Wetland habitat is limited to a small, isolated stock pond about a third of the way down the “drainage” from the Eastonville side. The pond was dry and remaining vegetation was stressed and sparse. This area is non-jurisdictional and was identified primarily to pinpoint the exact location on the property for possible future enhancement.

Vegetation in each of the wetland areas consists entirely of Palustrine emergent persistent (PEP) communities. Classification of wetlands and waters of the U.S. described herein are in accordance with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), *Classification System for Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats* (Cowardin et. al., 1979).

Jurisdictional areas on the drainages were flagged in the field and labeled with an alpha/numeric designation (i.e., Areas A, B, D, and E), and at the non-jurisdictional pond (Area C) located at the upstream reach of the Area D drainage. Jurisdictional areas were surveyed and plotted by J.R. Engineering of Colorado Springs, and total 5.59-acre. Wetland habitat at the non-jurisdictional pond totals 0.04-acre.

Summary

WALSH is herein formally requesting a written verification of the wetland boundaries and jurisdictional status as determined in the field.

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Please contact me if you have any questions or if I can provide additional information. If you feel that a site visit is necessary and would like a WALSH field scientist to meet with you, please call me to arrange a meeting time. Thank you for your time and consideration, and I look forward to hearing from you at your earliest convenience.

Regards,

Walsh Environmental Scientists and Engineers, LLC



Janetta Shepard, PWS
Restoration Ecologist

Cc: Peter Martz, Land Resource Group

Attachments: Figure 1 - Site Location Map
 Figure 2 – JD Report Map
 Photographic Documentation
 Data Sheets

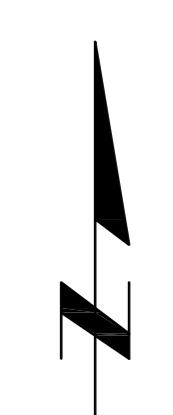


LEGEND

- WETLANDS
- PROPERTY BOUNDARY
- FLOODPLAIN EASEMENT
- CHANNEL EASEMENT

WETLAND CALCULATIONS

AREA	ACRES
A	1.62 ac
B	2.35 ac
C	0.04 ac
D	1.25 ac
E	0.37 ac
TOTAL	5.63 ac



0 400 800
SCALE: 1" = 400'

11x17 = 1" = 800'

Appendix D
Weed Management Plan

1.0 Weeds

The stated purpose of the 2018 El Paso County Development Standards for “Noxious Weeds” is: “To ensure that proposed development is reviewed in consideration of the impacts to noxious weeds in order to:

- Implement the El Paso County Noxious Weed Management Plan;
- Implement the provisions of the Colorado Noxious Weeds Act;
- Reduce the spread or noxious weeds; and
- Reduce County cost for noxious weed management in newly accepted right-of-ways.”

1.1 Regulatory Background

The Colorado Department of Agriculture maintains a list of noxious weed species (CDA, 2020a) and works with counties to manage noxious weeds. Weed management on Site must follow El Paso County Noxious Weed Management Plan requirements, including the “El Paso County Noxious Weeds and Control Methods” report (El Paso County, 2018a).

There are four CDA categories of noxious weeds:

- List A: Rare noxious that are designated for eradication statewide.
- List B: Discretely distributed noxious weeds that must be eradicated, contained, or suppressed, depending on their location, to stop their continued spread.
- List C. These species are well-established in Colorado. Species management plans are designed to support the efforts of local governing bodies to facilitate more effective integrated weed management. The goal of such plans is not to stop the continued spread of these species, but to provide additional education, research, and biological control resources to jurisdictions that choose to require management of List C species.
- Watch List Species are those may pose a potential threat to the agricultural productivity and environmental values. The Watch List is intended to serve advisory and educational purposes only. Its purpose is to encourage the identification and reporting of these species to the Commissioner in order to assist in determining which species should be designated as noxious weeds.

1.2 Noxious Weed Survey Results

Weed species on the Site were very limited, sporadic and dispersed; and as such, no large patches were identified or mapped by ecos.

No noxious weed species on the Colorado Department of Agriculture List A or the Watch List (CDA, 2020a) were observed on the Site.

Three List B noxious weed species (CDA, 2020a) were observed on the Site:

- Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*);
- Scotch thistle (*Onopordum acanthium*)

One List C noxious weed species (CDA, 2020a) were observed on Site:

- common mullein (*Verbascum thapsus*).

1.3 Noxious Weed Management Plan

All of the List B species on the Site are designated for suppression (CDA, 2018a). The Colorado Noxious Weed Act defines suppression as “*reducing the vigor of noxious weed populations within an infested region, decreasing the propensity of noxious weed species to spread to surrounding lands, and mitigating the negative effects of noxious weed populations on infested lands.*” Suppression efforts may employ a wide variety of integrated management techniques. Per the El Paso County Noxious Weed and Control Methods document (El Paso County, 2018a): “*The most effective way to control noxious weeds is through Integrated Pest Management (IPM). IPM incorporates weed biology, environmental information, and available management techniques to create a management plan that prevents unacceptable damage from pests, such as weeds, and poses the least risk to people and the environment. IPM is a combination of treatment options that, when used together, provide optimum control for noxious weeds; however, IPM does not necessarily imply that multiple control techniques have to be used or that chemical control options should be avoided.*

- *Prevention: The most effective, economical, and ecologically sound management technique. The spread of noxious weeds can be prevented by cleaning equipment, vehicles, clothing, and shoes before moving to weed free areas; using weed-free sand, soil, and gravel; and using certified weed free seed and feed.*
- *Cultural: Promoting and maintaining healthy native or other desirable vegetation. Methods include proper grazing management (prevention of overgrazing), re-vegetating or re-seeding, fertilizing, and irrigation.*
- *Biological: The use of an organism such as insects, diseases, and grazing animals to control noxious weeds; useful for large, heavily infested areas. Not an effective method when eradication is the objective but can be used to reduce the impact and dominance of noxious weeds.*
- *Mechanical: Manual or mechanical means to remove, kill, injure, or alter growing conditions of unwanted plants. Methods include mowing, hand pulling, tilling, mulching, cutting, and clipping seed heads.*
- *Chemical: The use of herbicides to suppress or kill noxious weeds by disrupting biochemical processes unique to plants.”*

The following information provides general measures to prevent introducing new weeds and spreading existing weeds during construction:

Prior to Construction:

1. Create a native habitat restoration and weed control plan for the Open Space areas, including those areas where weeds have the potential to proliferate, expand and infect the adjacent landscape.
2. Biological control is a low cost and non-invasive way to begin controlling weeds. Optimum results take 3-5 years. Contact the Colorado Department of Agriculture

Request-A-Bug program at 970-464-7916 to reserve insects, determine the species/quantity needed, and discuss release schedules (CDA, 2020b). At a minimum, species could be introduced to control the thistle. Biological control may also be available for yellow toadflax, musk thistle, and Canada thistle; with the dense patches of yellow toadflax in the northwest corner of the Site being the highest priority of these three.

3. Reduce or eliminate grazing. Eliminate cattle grazing unless grazing is to be used for weed control. Cattle will eat young plants such as cheatgrass prior to bolting but avoid it once the plant matures. Thus, targeted grazing can reduce some weeds, but prolonged heavy grazing increases it. Cattle grazing in spring may decrease seed by 50%. If cattle are being used for weed control, grazing should consist of two, 10-day intervals in the spring. Grazing may reduce the efficacy of biological control.
4. Develop a mowing program to control weeds. This will be most effective for the large areas of common mullein, but may also be used for Canada thistle, musk thistle, and cheatgrass. Mowing may reduce the efficacy of biological controls but is necessary to stress weeds and to increase competition of beneficial species. It is critical to remove, bag and dispose of thistle flowers before they set and disperse seed so that they do not create another crop the following year. Thistle seed head/flower removal should be performed consistently throughout the year whenever they are observed.
5. Initiate chemical controls. Thistle proliferates via seed and underground roots/rhizomes. In combination with mechanical controls (mowing and picking seed heads), chemicals should be applied to thistle plants and/or patches every year in the fall until they are eradicated. Chemicals should be applied just before thistle goes dormant so that the plants draw the herbicide into the roots/rhizomes and kills the underground parts.

During construction staging:

1. Fence off all the open space areas to prevent vehicles from driving through them and spreading weed seed to new areas (Note: fencing will also prevent unpermitted wetland impacts and likely be required by the stormwater management plan).
2. Designate a minimal number of vehicle crossings of the Open Space areas.

During construction:

1. Prior to any grading of the non-weedy areas, salvage the top six inches of topsoil so that it can be used for re-vegetation of natural areas. If possible, immediately move soil to re-vegetation areas. If soil must be stockpiled, stockpile it in windrows and minimize the time in order to maintain native seed viability. Excess topsoil may be used for development areas.
2. Do not import weedy soil from other Sites. Engineered biotic soil media is a cheaper, weed-free product that may be used as a substitute for imported topsoil to provide growth media, organics and nutrients.
3. Control weeds within staging areas and along construction access roads on an ongoing basis.

- Noxious weeds are most likely to become established in areas where the native vegetation and soil have been disturbed by construction. Thus, maintaining and then quickly re-establishing desirable vegetation post-construction will minimize weed infestations. Desirable vegetation may consist of native plant communities or landscaped areas.

The Site development plan should include measures to prevent introducing new weeds and spreading existing weeds during construction (including prevention measures above). Following construction, the Homeowner's Association (HOA) and individual lot owners should be made responsible for weed control through Codes, Covenants and Restrictions (CCRs). Weed management recommendations for the species observed on the Site are summarized in Table 2. Refer to the El Paso County "Noxious Weed and Control Methods" booklet for additional detail (El Paso County, 2018a).

TABLE 1 – NOXIOUS WEED MANAGEMENT SUMMARY		
Species	Occurrence	Management^{1,2,3}
LIST B⁴		
Canada thistle (<i>Cirsium arvense</i>)	Uncommon and dispersed.	Mowing combined with herbicide treatment. Mow every 10 to 21 days during the growing season to prevent seeding. Spot treatment with herbicide will likely be needed in open space areas.
Scotch thistle (<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>)	Uncommon and dispersed.	No known biological control agents effective against Scotch thistle. Any physical method that severs the root below the soil surface prior to seed production will kill the plant. Properly dispose of flowering cut plants, as seeds can mature and become viable. Spot treatment with herbicide will likely be needed in open space areas.
LIST C		

TABLE 1 – NOXIOUS WEED MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Species	Occurrence	Management ^{1,2,3}
Common mullein (<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>)	Uncommon and dispersed.	Reduce grazing to increase density of other vegetation. Mow in the bolting to early flowering stage to reduce seed production. Use herbicide to kill existing rosettes. Hand-pulling is effective, but likely not feasible for such large areas. Establish other vegetation and minimize disturbance to prevent existing seeds from sprouting in bare soil.

¹Refer to the El Paso County “Noxious Weed and Control Methods” booklet for additional detail (El Paso County, 2018a).

²When using herbicides, always read and follow the product label to ensure proper use and application.

³If near water or wetlands, only use herbicides and formulations approved for use near water.

⁴All of the List B species on the Site are designated for suppression (Colorado Code of regulations, 2018).

2.0 Summary of Potential Impacts

Weeds observed on Site included two List B noxious weed species and one List C noxious weed species (CDA, 2018a). Suppression is required for all List B species. Site development typically causes weeds to increase due to increased earth disturbance and new weeds being brought in on vehicles and shoes, soil and fill material, landscaping supplies, etc.. The following recommendations are intended to minimize negative impacts and increase positive impacts:

1. Implement an integrated noxious weed management plan that begins as soon as possible, continues through construction, and is taken over and implemented by private lot owners and the HOA following construction. Control of List B species should be the highest priority.
2. Introduce biological, mechanical and chemical controls for weed suppression and eradication as soon as possible.
3. Include requirements in the CCRs that landowners manage weeds on their property per the Colorado Noxious Weed Act and El Paso County guidelines.
4. Prohibit importation of fill dirt and landscaping material from other locations unless it is first sterilized, then amended with organics and nutrients.

3.0 Regulations and Recommendations

3.1 Colorado Noxious Weed Act

In order to ensure Project compliance with the Act, the Noxious Weed Management Plan referenced in Section 3.5.3 of this Report should be implemented, and further site-specific weed management strategies should be implemented on an ongoing basis, starting as soon as feasible.

Appendix E

FFPD Commitment Letter to Provide Emergency Services

FALCON FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

Administration Office
7030 Old Meridian Road
Falcon, Colorado 80831
Business Number: 719-495-4050 Business Fax: 719-495-3112



January 27, 2021

Peter Martz
4 Way Ranch Joint Venture (property owner)
719-491-3150

**Re: Conditional Commitment to Provide Emergency Services
Property: Waterbury Development**

Peter,

Based upon the information you have provided, the above-referenced real property is located within the jurisdiction and boundaries of the Falcon Fire Protection District ("Fire Department"). By this letter, the Fire Department confirms its commitment to provide fire suppression, fire prevention, emergency rescue, ambulance, hazardous materials and emergency medical services (collectively, "Emergency Services") to the property, subject to the following conditions:

- All new construction, renovations or developments within the Fire Department's jurisdiction must comply with the applicable fire code and nationally recognized life-safety standards adopted by the El Paso County Board of County Commissioners and the Fire Department's Board of Directors, as amended from time to time;
- All development, water and commercial construction plans must be reviewed and approved by the Fire Department for compliance with the applicable fire code and nationally recognized life-safety standards prior to final plat or construction permit being issued; and,
- All development or construction projects shall meet the fire code and nationally recognized standards' pertaining to fire protection water.

Please do not hesitate to call the fire administration office or me for further information between 9:00 am and 4:00 pm, Monday through Friday.

Sincerely,
Trent Harwig
Fire Chief/Administrator

Appendix F
USFWS IPaC Trust Resources Report

IPaC resource list

This report is an automatically generated list of species and other resources such as critical habitat (collectively referred to as *trust resources*) under the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) jurisdiction that are known or expected to be on or near the project area referenced below. The list may also include trust resources that occur outside of the project area, but that could potentially be directly or indirectly affected by activities in the project area. However, determining the likelihood and extent of effects a project may have on trust resources typically requires gathering additional site-specific (e.g., vegetation/species surveys) and project-specific (e.g., magnitude and timing of proposed activities) information.

Below is a summary of the project information you provided and contact information for the USFWS office(s) with jurisdiction in the defined project area. Please read the introduction to each section that follows (Endangered Species, Migratory Birds, USFWS Facilities, and NWI Wetlands) for additional information applicable to the trust resources addressed in that section.

Location

El Paso County, Colorado



Local office

Colorado Ecological Services Field Office

📞 (303) 236-4773

📠 (303) 236-4005

MAILING ADDRESS

Denver Federal Center
P.O. Box 25486
Denver, CO 80225-0486

PHYSICAL ADDRESS

134 Union Boulevard, Suite 670
Lakewood, CO 80228-1807

<http://www.fws.gov/coloradoES>

<http://www.fws.gov/platteriver>

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

Endangered species

This resource list is for informational purposes only and does not constitute an analysis of project level impacts.

The primary information used to generate this list is the known or expected range of each species. Additional areas of influence (AOI) for species are also considered. An AOI includes areas outside of the species range if the species could be indirectly affected by activities in that area (e.g., placing a dam upstream of a fish population, even if that fish does not occur at the dam site, may indirectly impact the species by reducing or eliminating water flow downstream). Because species can move, and site conditions can change, the species on this list are not guaranteed to be found on or near the project area. To fully determine any potential effects to species, additional site-specific and project-specific information is often required.

Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act requires Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of such proposed action" for any project that is conducted, permitted, funded, or licensed by any Federal agency. A letter from the local office and a species list which fulfills this requirement can only be obtained by requesting an official species list from either the Regulatory Review section in IPaC (see directions below) or from the local field office directly.

For project evaluations that require USFWS concurrence/review, please return to the IPaC website and request an official species list by doing the following:

1. Draw the project location and click CONTINUE.
2. Click DEFINE PROJECT.
3. Log in (if directed to do so).
4. Provide a name and description for your project.
5. Click REQUEST SPECIES LIST.

Listed species¹ and their critical habitats are managed by the [Ecological Services Program](#) of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the fisheries division of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA Fisheries²).

Species and critical habitats under the sole responsibility of NOAA Fisheries are **not** shown on this list. Please contact [NOAA Fisheries](#) for [species under their jurisdiction](#).

1. Species listed under the [Endangered Species Act](#) are threatened or endangered; IPaC also shows species that are candidates, or proposed, for listing. See the [listing status page](#) for more information.
2. [NOAA Fisheries](#), also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

The following species are potentially affected by activities in this location:

Mammals

NAME

STATUS

Preble's Meadow Jumping Mouse *Zapus hudsonius preblei*
There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat.
<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4090>

Threatened

Birds

NAME	STATUS
Least Tern <i>Sterna antillarum</i> This species only needs to be considered if the following condition applies: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Water-related activities/use in the N. Platte, S. Platte and Laramie River Basins may affect listed species in Nebraska. No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8505	Endangered
Mexican Spotted Owl <i>Strix occidentalis lucida</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8196	Threatened
Piping Plover <i>Charadrius melanotos</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6039	Threatened
Whooping Crane <i>Grus americana</i> This species only needs to be considered if the following condition applies: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Water-related activities/use in the N. Platte, S. Platte and Laramie River Basins may affect listed species in Nebraska. There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/758	Endangered

Fishes

NAME	STATUS
Greenback Cutthroat Trout <i>Oncorhynchus clarkii stomias</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2775	Threatened

Pallid Sturgeon *Scaphirhynchus albus* Endangered

This species only needs to be considered if the following condition applies:

- Water-related activities/use in the N. Platte, S. Platte and Laramie River Basins may affect listed species in Nebraska.

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7162>

Flowering Plants

NAME	STATUS
Ute Ladies'-tresses <i>Spiranthes diluvialis</i>	Threatened
Western Prairie Fringed Orchid <i>Platanthera praecox</i>	Threatened

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2159>

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1669>

Critical habitats

Potential effects to critical habitat(s) in this location must be analyzed along with the endangered species themselves.

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS AT THIS LOCATION.

Migratory birds

Certain birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act¹ and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act².

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to migratory birds, eagles, and their habitats should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described [below](#).

1. The [Migratory Birds Treaty Act](#) of 1918.
2. The [Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act](#) of 1940.

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Birds of Conservation Concern <http://www.fws.gov/birds/management/managed-species/birds-of-conservation-concern.php>
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds <http://www.fws.gov/birds/management/project-assessment-tools-and-guidance/conservation-measures.php>
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds <http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/pdf/management/nationwidestandardconservationmeasures.pdf>

THERE ARE NO MIGRATORY BIRDS OF CONSERVATION CONCERN EXPECTED TO OCCUR AT THIS LOCATION.

Tell me more about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds.

[Nationwide Conservation Measures](#) describes measures that can help avoid and minimize impacts to all birds at any location year round. Implementation of these measures is particularly important when birds are most likely to occur in the project area. When birds may be breeding in the area, identifying the locations of any active nests and avoiding their destruction is a very helpful impact minimization measure. To see when birds are most likely to occur and be breeding in your project area, view the Probability of Presence Summary. [Additional measures](#) and/or [permits](#) may be advisable depending on the type of activity you are conducting and the type of infrastructure or bird species present on your project site.

What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The Migratory Bird Resource List is comprised of USFWS [Birds of Conservation Concern \(BCC\)](#) and other species that may warrant special attention in your project location.

The migratory bird list generated for your project is derived from data provided by the [Avian Knowledge Network \(AKN\)](#). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of [survey, banding, and citizen science datasets](#) and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) which your project intersects, and that have been identified as warranting special attention because they are a BCC species in that area, an eagle ([Eagle Act](#) requirements may apply), or a species that has a particular vulnerability to offshore activities or development.

Again, the Migratory Bird Resource list includes only a subset of birds that may occur in your project area. It is not representative of all birds that may occur in your project area. To get a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, please visit the [AKN Phenology Tool](#).

What does IPaC use to generate the probability of presence graphs for the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The probability of presence graphs associated with your migratory bird list are based on data provided by the [Avian Knowledge Network \(AKN\)](#). This data is derived from a growing collection of [survey, banding, and citizen science datasets](#).

Probability of presence data is continuously being updated as new and better information becomes available. To learn more about how the probability of presence graphs are produced and how to interpret them, go the Probability of Presence Summary and then click on the "Tell me about these graphs" link.

How do I know if a bird is breeding, wintering, migrating or present year-round in my project area?

To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating or year-round), you may refer to the following resources: [The Cornell Lab of Ornithology All About Birds Bird Guide](#), or (if you are unsuccessful in locating the bird of interest there), the [Cornell Lab of Ornithology Neotropical Birds](#)

[guide](#). If a bird on your migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it, if that bird does occur in your project area, there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?

Migratory birds delivered through IPaC fall into the following distinct categories of concern:

1. "BCC Rangewide" birds are [Birds of Conservation Concern](#) (BCC) that are of concern throughout their range anywhere within the USA (including Hawaii, the Pacific Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands);
2. "BCC - BCR" birds are BCCs that are of concern only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA; and
3. "Non-BCC - Vulnerable" birds are not BCC species in your project area, but appear on your list either because of the [Eagle Act](#) requirements (for eagles) or (for non-eagles) potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities (e.g. offshore energy development or longline fishing).

Although it is important to try to avoid and minimize impacts to all birds, efforts should be made, in particular, to avoid and minimize impacts to the birds on this list, especially eagles and BCC species of rangewide concern. For more information on conservation measures you can implement to help avoid and minimize migratory bird impacts and requirements for eagles, please see the FAQs for these topics.

Details about birds that are potentially affected by offshore projects

For additional details about the relative occurrence and abundance of both individual bird species and groups of bird species within your project area off the Atlantic Coast, please visit the [Northeast Ocean Data Portal](#). The Portal also offers data and information about other taxa besides birds that may be helpful to you in your project review. Alternately, you may download the bird model results files underlying the portal maps through the [NOAA NCCOS Integrative Statistical Modeling and Predictive Mapping of Marine Bird Distributions and Abundance on the Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf](#) project webpage.

Bird tracking data can also provide additional details about occurrence and habitat use throughout the year, including migration. Models relying on survey data may not include this information. For additional information on marine bird tracking data, see the [Diving Bird Study](#) and the [nanotag studies](#) or contact [Caleb Spiegel](#) or [Pam Loring](#).

What if I have eagles on my list?

If your project has the potential to disturb or kill eagles, you may need to [obtain a permit](#) to avoid violating the Eagle Act should such impacts occur.

Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report

The migratory bird list generated is not a list of all birds in your project area, only a subset of birds of priority concern. To learn more about how your list is generated, and see options for identifying what other birds may be in your project area, please see the FAQ "What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location". Please be aware this report provides the "probability of presence" of birds within the 10 km grid cell(s) that overlap your project; not your exact project footprint. On the graphs provided, please also look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical bar) and for the existence of the "no data" indicator (a red horizontal bar). A high survey effort is the key component. If the survey effort is high, then the probability of presence score can be viewed as more dependable. In contrast, a low survey effort bar or no data bar means a lack of data and, therefore, a lack of certainty about presence of the species. This list is not perfect; it is simply a starting point for identifying what birds of concern have the potential to be in your project area, when they might be there, and if they might be breeding (which means nests might be present). The list helps you know what to look for to confirm presence, and helps guide you in knowing when to implement conservation measures to avoid or

minimize potential impacts from your project activities, should presence be confirmed. To learn more about conservation measures, visit the FAQ "Tell me about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds" at the bottom of your migratory bird trust resources page.

Facilities

National Wildlife Refuge lands

Any activity proposed on lands managed by the [National Wildlife Refuge](#) system must undergo a 'Compatibility Determination' conducted by the Refuge. Please contact the individual Refuges to discuss any questions or concerns.

THERE ARE NO REFUGE LANDS AT THIS LOCATION.

Fish hatcheries

THERE ARE NO FISH HATCHERIES AT THIS LOCATION.

Wetlands in the National Wetlands Inventory

Impacts to [NWI wetlands](#) and other aquatic habitats may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, or other State/Federal statutes.

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local [U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District](#).

Please note that the NWI data being shown may be out of date. We are currently working to update our NWI data set. We recommend you verify these results with a site visit to determine the actual extent of wetlands on site.

This location overlaps the following wetlands:

FRESHWATER EMERGENT WETLAND

[PEM1A](#)

RIVERINE

[R4SBC](#)

A full description for each wetland code can be found at the [National Wetlands Inventory website](#)

Data limitations

The Service's objective of mapping wetlands and deepwater habitats is to produce reconnaissance level information on the location, type and size of these resources. The maps are prepared from the analysis of high altitude imagery. Wetlands are identified based on vegetation, visible hydrology and geography. A margin of error is inherent in the use of imagery; thus, detailed on-the-ground inspection of any particular site may result in revision of the wetland boundaries or classification established through image analysis.

The accuracy of image interpretation depends on the quality of the imagery, the experience of the image analysts, the amount and quality of the collateral data and the amount of ground truth verification work conducted.

Metadata should be consulted to determine the date of the source imagery used and any mapping problems.

Wetlands or other mapped features may have changed since the date of the imagery or field work. There may be occasional differences in polygon boundaries or classifications between the information depicted on the map and the actual conditions on site.

Data exclusions

Certain wetland habitats are excluded from the National mapping program because of the limitations of aerial imagery as the primary data source used to detect wetlands. These habitats include seagrasses or submerged aquatic vegetation that are found in the intertidal and subtidal zones of estuaries and nearshore coastal waters. Some deepwater reef communities (coral or tubercid worm reefs) have also been excluded from the inventory. These habitats, because of their depth, go undetected by aerial imagery.

Data precautions

Federal, state, and local regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over wetlands may define and describe wetlands in a different manner than that used in this inventory. There is no attempt, in either the design or products of this inventory, to define the limits of proprietary jurisdiction of any Federal, state, or local government or to establish the geographical scope of the regulatory programs of government agencies. Persons intending to engage in activities involving modifications within or adjacent to wetland areas should seek the advice of appropriate federal, state, or local agencies concerning specified agency regulatory programs and proprietary jurisdictions that may affect such activities.

Appendix G
Mineral Estate Owner Certification

CERTIFICATION:

I Cathy A. Human researched the records of the El Paso County Clerk and Recorder and established that there was/was not a mineral estate owner(s) on the real property known as Waterbury, Filings 1 and 2. An initial public hearing on N.A., which is the subject of the hearing, is scheduled for N.A., 2000.

Pursuant to §24-65.5-103(4), C.R.S., I certify that a Notice of an initial public hearing was mailed to the mineral estate owner(s) (if established above) and a copy was mailed to the El Paso County Planning Department on N.A., 20021.

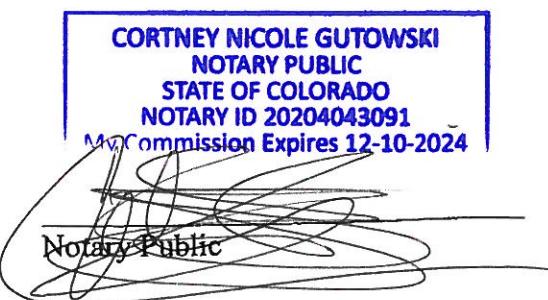
Dated this 22 day of January, 20021.

STATE OF COLORADO)
)
COUNTY OF EL PASO) s.s.
)

The foregoing certification was acknowledged before me this 22 day of January, 20021, by Cortney Gutowski.

Witness my hand and official seal.

My Commission Expires: 12-10-24



Appendix H
ESA Clearance Letter from the USFWS

Grant Gurnee

From: San Miguel, George L <george_sanmiguel@fws.gov> on behalf of San Miguel, George L
Sent: Wednesday, November 25, 2020 8:55 AM
To: Grant Gurnee
Subject: Determination Request for ESA-listed species on the Waterbury PUD Filings 1 & 2 project

Hello Grant,

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) has reviewed the documents associated with the Waterbury Planned Unit Development Project, Filings 1 & 2 site, near Falcon, CO.

The Ute ladies'-tresses orchid is unlikely to occur as the project site is situated between 6,918 and 6,950feet above mean sea level, which is higher than the 6,500-foot elevation limits documented for the species and recommended for conducting surveys by the USFWS.

The Preble's meadow jumping mouse is not known to occur on the project site due to:

- o The absence of habitat required to support the life requisites of the species;
- o Negative trapping results (i.e., Trapped – Not Found) reported by USFWS adjacent to the project site;
- o 4.16 mile distance from the closest CPW “Potential” occupied Preble's mouse habitat;
- o 9.97 mile distance from the closest USFWS Designated Critical Habitat; and
- o The lack of viable habitat connection corridors from known, occupied habitat to the project site.

Therefore, the Service has no concerns with this project resulting in impacts to species listed as candidate, proposed, threatened, or endangered.

We also want to let you know that Drue DeBerry has moved to the Regional Office, so no longer receives ESA section 7 consultation request. Therefore, just sending your future requests to ColoradoES@fws.gov is sufficient. We appreciate your efforts to ensure the conservation of threatened and endangered species. Thank you for contacting us and please let me know if you have any further questions.

George L. San Miguel

Wildlife Biologist
Colorado Ecological Services Field Office
US Fish & Wildlife Service
134 Union Blvd., Suite 670
Lakewood, Colorado 80228
(303)236-4752
George_SanMiguel@FWS.gov

Appendix I
Representative Photographs



PHOTO LOCATION MAP



PP1 - DRAINAGE A, C-D UPLAND BREAK (LOOKING UPSTREAM FROM LAZOR POINT DRIVE)



PP1 - DRAINAGE A, C-D UPLAND BREAK (LOOKING DOWNSTREAM FROM LAZOR POINT DRIVE)



PP2 - DRAINAGE A, C-D UPLAND BREAK (LOOKING UPSTREAM FROM LAZOR POINT PRIVATE DRIVE)



PP2 - DRAINAGE A, C-D UPLAND BREAK (LOOKING DOWNSTREAM FROM LAZOR POINT PRIVATE DRIVE)



PP3 – WETLAND/CHANNEL B (FROM UPSTREAM END LOOKING SOUTH)



PP4 – WETLAND/CHANNEL B (LOOKING UPSTREAM)



PP4 – WETLAND/CHANNEL B (LOOKING DOWNSTREAM)



PP5– WETLAND/CHANNEL B (LOOKING UPSTREAM)



PP5– WETLAND/CHANNEL B (LOOKING DOWNSTREAM)



PP6– WETLAND/CHANNEL B (LOOKING UPSTREAM)



PP6– WETLAND/CHANNEL B (LOOKING DOWNSTREAM)



PP7 – WETLAND/CHANNEL B (LOOKING UPSTREAM)



PP7 – WETLAND/CHANNEL B (LOOKING DOWNSTREAM)



PP8 – WETLAND/CHANNEL B (LOOKING UPSTREAM)



PP8 – WETLAND/CHANNEL B (LOOKING DOWNSTREAM)



PP9 – SITE OVERVIEW FROM SOUTHEAST CORNER (LOOKING WEST)



PP9 – SITE OVERVIEW FROM SOUTHEAST CORNER (LOOKING NORTH)



PP10 – SITE OVERVIEW FROM SOUTHWEST CORNER (LOOKING NORTH)



PP10 – SITE OVERVIEW FROM SOUTHWEST CORNER (LOOKING WEST)



PP11 – SITE OVERVIEW FROM NORTHWEST CORNER (LOOKING EAST)



PP11 – SITE OVERVIEW FROM NORTHWEST CORNER (LOOKING SOUTH)



PP12 – SITE OVERVIEW FROM NORTHEASTCORNER (LOOKING WEST)



PP12 – SITE OVERVIEW FROM NORTHEASTCORNER CORNER (LOOKING SOUTH)



SAMPLE POINT B1 – WETLAND PHOTO (LOOKING UPSTREAM)



SAMPLE POINT B1 – WETLAND PHOTO (LOOKING DOWNSTREAM)



SAMPLE POINT B2 – WETLAND PHOTO (LOOKING UPSTREAM)



SAMPLE POINT B2 – WETLAND PHOTO (LOOKING DOWNSTREAM)

Appendix J

Professional Qualifications



Grant E. Gurnée, P.W.S.

*Owner/Managing Partner
Senior Restoration Ecologist
Professional Wetland Scientist
Fisheries and Wildlife Biologist*

AREAS OF EXPERTISE:

- Project Management for Complex, Environmental Regulatory and Restoration Projects
- Habitat Assessment, Surveys, Planning, Permitting, Restoration Design, Construction Oversight & Monitoring for:
 - Aquatic, Wetland and Riparian Habitat, and Wildlife Habitat
 - Threatened & Endangered Species, Special Status Species, and Species of Concern
 - Nesting Birds & Raptors
 - Natural Areas, Open Space, Trails and Environmental Education Facilities
 - Conservation and Resource Mitigation Banks
- Natural Resources/Environmental Regulatory Compliance
- Construction Oversight & Best Management Practices
- Grant Funding Support for Conservation and Restoration Projects
- Expert Witness Testimony

EDUCATION:

- MCRP, Environmental Planning and Law Program, Rutgers University, 1994
- Bachelor of Science, Biology, Richard Stockton College of N.J., 1984

EMPLOYMENT HISTORY:

- 2008-Present: Owner, Managing Partner and Senior Restoration Ecologist
Ecosystem Services, LLC, Erie, Colorado
- 1999-2011: Ecological Restoration Group Manager
Walsh Environmental Scientists and Engineers, LLC, Boulder, Colorado
- 1994-1999: Vice President and Consulting Division Manager
Aquatic and Wetland Company, Boulder, Colorado
- 1987-1994: Ecological Assessment Group Manager
Killam Associates, Millburn, New Jersey
- 1989 – 1994: Owner and Ecologist, Westhill Environmental, Colonia, NJ
- 1986-1987: Project Manager, Connolly Environmental, Denville, New Jersey
- 1985-1986: Biological Technician/Team Lead, EA Engineering Science and Technology, Forked River Field Station, New Jersey

CONTINUING EDUCATION:

- Navigable Waters Protection Rule (NWPR) USEPA Webcast - 2020
- Colorado Stream Restoration Network, Stream Restoration Body of Knowledge Seminar Series – 2014 to 2019
- Stream Functions Pyramid Workshop, Denver, CO - 2014
- Colorado Natural Heritage Program, Wetland Plant Identification - 2014
- Colorado Natural Heritage Program, Ecological Integrity Assessment for Colorado Wetlands - 2013
- FACWet – Functional Assessment of Colorado Wetlands - 2010, 2012 and 2013
- Natural Treatment System Design and Implementation, Southwest Wetlands, Phoenix, AZ - 1995
- Continuing Education in Coastal and Wetland Ecology, Rutgers University, 1985 – 1994

CERTIFICATIONS:

- Professional Wetland Scientist, Certification (#559), Society of Wetland Scientists Certification Program, 1995
- Certified Wetland Delineator, Army Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineator Certification Program, 1993
- Wetland Mitigation Planning and Design Certification, Environmental Concern, Sparks, MD, 1992
- Certified Ornithologist, Marine Biologist, Aquatic Biologist and Ecologist for the preparation and certification of Environmentally Sensitive Areas Protection Plans, N.J. Dept. of Environmental Protection and Energy, 1988
- Wetland Delineation and Regulatory Certification, National Wetland Science Training Institute, 1988

PROTECTED SPECIES SURVEYS AND HABITAT ASSESSMENTS:

- Ute-ladies' tresses orchid and Colorado butterfly plant
- Preble's meadow jumping mouse
- Nesting birds and raptors, including burrowing owls
- Swift fox and bobcat
- Boreal toad
- Pine Barrens and grey tree frogs
- Freshwater, estuarine and marine surveys for native fish
- Western Tiger Salamander
- Terrestrial and sea turtles

EXPERIENCE SUMMARY:

Mr. Gurnée is a founder and managing partner of Ecosystem Services, LLC (ecos), a design-build, ecological planning and design firm that is the culmination of his life's work and passion for restoring and conserving the natural world. Grant is a certified Professional Wetland Scientist with over 36 years of experience in wetland ecology, restoration ecology, wildlife and fisheries biology, environmental planning, and regulatory compliance. Prior to ecos Grant established the Ecological Restoration Group at Walsh Environmental and was the Vice President in charge of the Consulting & Design Division for Aquatic and Wetland Company, the first design-build-grow firm in Colorado. Mr. Gurnée utilizes his diverse field assessment and hands-on experience to bring a unique and pragmatic, big-picture perspective to projects from conceptual planning through implementation. Grant's environmental planning and law education combined with his regulatory compliance experience make him one of the leading experts in the Intermountain West in Clean Water Act and Endangered Species Act issues. He enjoys teaching and furthering the science and art that comprise the field of restoration ecology. As such, Grant has published and presented papers and technical manuals, and lectured nationally and internationally at educational programs that further the understanding of aquatic, wetland, riparian and Threatened and Endangered (T&E) species habitat assessment and restoration. Mr. Gurnée has also been called upon to provide expert reports, expert witness testimony and liaison representation in complex regulatory compliance matters.

RELEVANT PROJECT EXPERIENCE:

The following is a sampling of select projects and clientele that Grant has successfully completed or is currently involved in:

Habitat Assessment and Regulatory Compliance

- **Cinemark Preliminary Habitat Assessment and Jurisdictional Assessment, Colorado Springs, CO –** ecos was hired by Classic Consulting Engineers and Surveyors to perform a Preliminary Habitat Assessment (PHA) and Jurisdictional Assessment of waters of the U.S. (WOUS) under the Clean Water Act (CWA) for Cinemark property within Colorado Springs, Colorado. The PHA included an assessment and mapping of vegetation, noxious weeds, Federal and State Listed Candidate, T&E Species, Wildlife Species of Concern (including Raptors), Waters of the U.S. and Wetland Habitat, Floodplains, and Cultural, Archeological and Paleontological Resources. The PHA Report summarizes ecos' Site assessment findings and includes the mapping of all ecological constraints and cultural resources, a preliminary jurisdictional status determination of all potential wetland habitat and WOUS under the CWA, a summary of ecological opportunities and constraints, and provides regulatory guidance to assist in planning and implementing the future development of the site.

- **Morning Fresh Dairy Farm Clean Water Act Jurisdictional Assessment, Bellvue, CO** – ecos was retained by Otis, Bedingfield & Peters, LLC to assist the Morning Fresh Dairy Farm in determining the jurisdictional status of onsite drainages under the CWA, including the assessment of onsite and offsite, downstream connections to Waters of the United States.
- **4 Way Ranch Assessment & Regulatory Compliance Report, El Paso County, CO** - ecos was retained by 4 Way Ranch to perform a natural resource assessment for their Phase 2 development, and to prepare a Natural Features Wetland, Wildfire, Noxious Weeds & Wildlife Report (Report) pursuant to El Paso County environmental review regulations. The purpose of the project was to identify and document the natural resources, ecological characteristics and existing conditions of the Site; identify potential ecological impacts associated with Site development; and provide current regulatory guidance related to potential development-related impacts to natural resources, including: Mineral and Natural Resource Extraction; Vegetation; Wetland Habitat and WOUS; Noxious Weeds; Wildfire Hazard; Wildlife; Federal and State Listed Candidate, Threatened and Endangered Species; and Raptors and Migratory Birds.
- **Banning Lewis Ranch, Colorado Springs, CO** – ecos was hired by Norwood Homes to perform a PHA for the Banning Lewis Ranch (BLR), an 18,000-acre property within El Paso County, Colorado that will double the size of Colorado Springs once it is developed. The PHA included an assessment and mapping of vegetation, noxious weeds, Federal and State Listed Candidate, T&E Species, Wildlife Species of Concern (including Raptors), Waters of the U.S. and Wetland Habitat, Floodplains, and Cultural, Archeological and Paleontological Resources. The PHA Report summarizes ecos' Site assessment findings and includes the mapping of all ecological constraints and cultural resources, a preliminary jurisdictional status determination of all potential wetland habitat and WOUS under the CWA, a summary of ecological opportunities and constraints, and provides regulatory guidance to assist in planning and implementing the future development of the BLR. Norwood and their planning team, in association with ecos, are currently uploading and interpreting all of the ecos Site assessment mapping into their base GIS layers to inform future site planning and recommend proactive measures to conserve wildlife and wetland habitat, pristine prairie and ephemeral creeks, floodplains, and significant cultural resources.
- **Clean Water Act Jurisdictional Assessment of El Guique Mine in Estaca, New Mexico** – Ecos assisted Espanola Transit Mix, LLC (ETM) in their assessment at the El Guique Mine in Estaca, New Mexico (Site) by determining the potential jurisdictional status of onsite drainages and other waters under the CWA. We reviewed available background information and base mapping to gain a better understanding of the Site and the adjacent offsite area and prepared an overlay of potential WOUS on Google Earth aerial Imagery for mark-up and notation in the field. Ecos then conducted a field assessment to review Site conditions, and potential offsite, downstream connections to WOUS, and particularly the presence of a Significant Nexus to the Rio Grande, a TNW. We drafted a Technical Memorandum summarizing the methodology employed, the results of the field assessment, the rationale under the CWA for all areas deemed to be excluded or non-jurisdictional and illustrated the locations of potential jurisdictional and non-jurisdictional features identified in the field on Google Earth aerial imagery.
- **Bellvue Pipeline Project, BMP Facilitator, Larimer County, CO** – ecos was retained by the City of Greeley as Best Management Practices (BMP) Facilitators to provide pre-construction documentation post-construction oversight of pipeline reclamation processes. Essential responsibilities include meeting with landowners prior to construction to facilitate project understanding and post-construction outcomes; to document landowner needs and wants relative to project goals and land use; to document and monitor pre- and post-construction reclamation and maintenance requirements; and to ensure the contractors maintain compliance with all state and federal laws, county regulations, and Greeley construction and restoration specifications.
- **Encana Oil and Gas (USA), Denver Julesburg Basin, CO** – Encana hired ecos to assess their ecological constraints, recommend means and methods to avoid, minimize and permit unavoidable impacts; and to mitigate, restore and prepare ecological management plans for their drilling and pipeline operations in the Denver Julesburg basin. Grant's role on the team is to perform site assessments, research background data, and prepare assessment reports and mapping data that can be utilized by Encana's project managers to proactively track ecological resources before issues arise. In addition to client consultation, Ecos is responsible for tracking drill site schedules, constraints, restoration and management efforts in a data base and reporting said information to Encana's project manager on a regular basis.
- **Georgetown Lake, Georgetown, CO** – ecos was hired to perform an onsite assessment of ecological resources and prepare a summary report to describe the physical/ecological characteristics of the Project

area and evaluate the potential effects of the construction of a loop trail project on environmental issues and species of concern to support a GOCO grant application. Items evaluated and documented, include site location/ownership, general site characteristics, current land use, proposed impacts, possible effects on Federal– and State-listed T&E animal and plant species, unique or important wildlife, water quality, water bodies, wetlands, and floodplains, stormwater runoff, sedimentation, soil erosion, and invasive species. The assessment report also included mitigation measures, project benefits, and environmental compliance recommendations under applicable regulatory programs.

- **Site Assessments for General Vegetation Cover and T&E Species Presence/Absence** – ecos was retained by JADE Consulting, LLC to perform the assessment of two future development sites located in Lafayette and Yuma, Colorado. We performed a desk-top assessment to identify existing site characteristics and screen the potential presence/absence of federally-listed T&E species and followed up with onsite assessments to verify our preliminary findings. Our findings and recommendations were summarized in a Technical Memorandum in which we determined that no further assessment or regulatory compliance actions are required.
- **The Cove Assessment & Regulatory Compliance Report, El Paso County, CO** - ecos was retained by Lake Woodmoor Development, Inc. to perform a natural resource assessment for The Cove development, and to prepare a Natural Features Wetland, Wildfire, Noxious Weeds & Wildlife Report (Report) pursuant to El Paso County environmental review regulations. The purpose of the project was to identify and document the natural resources, ecological characteristics and existing conditions of the Site; identify potential ecological impacts associated with Site development; and provide current regulatory guidance related to potential development-related impacts to natural resources, including: Mineral and Natural Resource Extraction; Vegetation; Wetland Habitat and Waters of the U.S.; Noxious Weeds; Wildfire Hazard; Wildlife; Federal and State Listed Candidate, Threatened and Endangered Species; and Raptors and Migratory Birds.
- **Jurisdictional Determination Request for Banning Lewis Ranch, Villages 1 and 2 Residential Development, El Paso County, CO** - ecos was retained by Oakwood Homes, LLC to review a 2014 Jurisdictional Boundary Delineation and determine if a portion of the wetlands and waters within the site could be deemed non-jurisdictional under the Clean Water Act (CWA) based on their “isolated” status. Following data review, ecos arranged a field assessment with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) to review site conditions, and potential offsite, downstream connections to waters of the U.S. (WOUS), and particularly the presence of a Significant Nexus to Traditional Navigable Waters (TNW). Ecos and the Corps agreed that several of the intermittent drainages on the site are not jurisdictional under the CWA, as they are not: 1) a TNW or wetland adjacent to a TNW; 2) a Relatively Permanent Water (RPW) or a wetland directly abutting an RPW with perennial or seasonal flow; 3) a tributary to a TNW; or 4) a direct tributary to a downstream WOUS as the feature loses its bed and banks. The Corps submitted ecos’ findings to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and they concurred and issued an Approved Jurisdictional Determination stating that the drainages were indeed “isolated” features exempt from the CWA.
- **Bellvue Pipeline Project, CWA and ESA Regulatory Negotiation, Larimer County, CO** – ecos assisted the City of Greeley from 2011 through 2014 in their negotiations with the Corps to facilitate review and verification of the Project under CWA, Nationwide Permit 12 (NP12) in 2014. Grant aided the City during Corps meetings, field visits and teleconferences; in coordinating with the Corps and the technical experts on the Corps Common Technical Platform (CTP) team; and in utilizing the CTP Poudre watershed data to assess the probability of Project-specific impacts. Grant also provided regulatory and technical support to the City for the CWA, Pre-Construction Notification (PCN) Supplement for the Project from 2014 through the USACE’s 2017 issuance of the “removal of capacity conditions for the Northern and Fort Collins segments” placed on the 2014 NP12. His tasks included performing Impact Avoidance Evaluations, providing historical context and data from the initial work performed for the City on this Project, assisting a Team of multi-disciplinary professionals in the preparation of Impact Assessment Reports, meeting with the City to discuss overall regulatory strategy, assisting with the preparation of the cover letter to transmit the PCN Supplement to the USACE, and assisting with discussions and presentations to the USACE during their review and processing of a Minimal Effects Determination for the Project.
Mr. Gurnée also assisted Greeley in their negotiations with the FWS to facilitate review and consultation for the Northern Segment of the Project under Section 7 of the ESA. Grant led the field assessment with FWS, identification and prioritization of potential PMJM habitat mitigation sites, development of a conceptual design for the selected PMJM habitat mitigation sites, and preparation of the Biological Assessment

Addendum and Habitat Mitigation Plan. Grant also aided the City during agency review and approval of the FWS Biological Opinion by utilizing his relationships with the FWS, and extensive experience of ESA regulations, policies and precedents.

- **Appraisal Support Documentation Report for the 1st Bank Parcel, Colorado Springs, CO** - ecos was retained by 1st Bank Holding Company to perform a Preble's meadow jumping mouse (PMJM) habitat assessment, mitigation cost analysis and conceptual lot layout for the approximate 9.4-acre 1st Bank Parcel (Site) situated south of the Gleneagle residential development and north of the current Northgate Open Space along Smith Creek in Colorado Springs, Colorado.
- **South Boulder Canon Ditch Maintenance, CWA Exemption Determination, Erie, CO** – ecos assisted the Town of Erie in exempting their proposed ditch maintenance project by performing an assessment of site conditions, submitting the assessment report to the Corps, and verifying that said project is exempt pursuant to Section 404(f) of the CWA.
- **Endangered Species Act (ESA) Compliance Documentation for the Pinon Lake tributary CLOMR Application, Forest Lakes Filing 2B in El Paso County, Colorado** – ecos performed an assessment to document the absence of federally-listed T&E species and their habitat and prepared a report for FEMA that documents that the proposed CLOMR action will not result in a “take” of T&E species.
- **Gleneagle Infill Development Assessment & Regulatory Compliance Report, El Paso County, CO** - ecos was retained by G & S Development, Inc. to perform a natural resource assessment for the proposed Gleneagle Infill Development at the former Gleneagle Golf Course, and to prepare a Natural Features and Wetland Report (Report) pursuant to El Paso County environmental review regulations. The purpose of the project was to identify and document the natural resources, ecological characteristics and existing conditions of the Site; identify potential ecological impacts associated with Site development; and provide current regulatory guidance related to potential development-related impacts to natural resources, including: Mineral and Natural Resource Extraction; Vegetation; Wetland Habitat and Waters of the U.S.; Weeds; Wildfire Hazard; Wildlife; Federal and State Listed Candidate, Threatened and Endangered Species; and Raptors and Migratory Birds. As part of the Project, ecos obtained an Approved Jurisdictional Determination from the Corps.
- **North Fork at Briargate Habitat Evaluation and ESA Compliance, Colorado Springs, CO** - ecos performed a habitat evaluation on behalf of High Valley Land Co., Inc. and La Plata Communities to support informal consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) under the ESA for potential effects to the Federally-listed, threatened PMJM from the proposed North Fork development, Filings 3 through 7 at Briargate.
- **C Lazy U Preserves Natural Resource Inventory and Conservation Easement Documentation, Grand County, CO** – ecos is assisting the C Lazy U Preserves in assessing and documenting the conservation values of the 980-acre site known as C Lazy U Preserves near Granby, CO such that the site may be protected under Conservation Easements (CE's) held by The Nature Conservancy. The purpose of the CE's is the long-term preservation of the scenic, open space, agricultural, significant natural habitat, native vegetation, rare plant communities, riparian, and wetland values of the Property. ecos staff completed the Easement Documentation Reports Phase 1 of the CE's in 2006, Phase 2 in 2007, and Phase 3 in 2015.
- **Seaman Water Management Project, Riparian-Wetland Technical Support** - Mr. Gurnée supported Greeley in the NEPA EIS process by reviewing riparian and wetland technical reports prepared by the Corps CTP team, and providing comments to assist the City in their formal review and response to the Corps. He also provided technical and regulatory support for CWA and ESA (PMJM habitat) assessment, consultation, and compensatory mitigation planning and design.
- **City of Louisville, City of Westminster, Jefferson County and Town of Monument** – ecos performed numerous wetland habitat, wildlife, MBTA and T&E species habitat ecological assessments, wetland delineations, and Clean Water Act Section 404 and Endangered Species Act Section 7 Permits and mitigation plans for counties, municipalities and quasi- municipalities, including Highway 42 and 96th Street realignment, Jim Baker Reservoir, Standley Lake Protection Project, Triview Metro District Preble's and wetland habitat mitigation planning.
- **ARCO Clark Fork River Basin Anaconda Smelter Superfund Site, Anaconda, MT** – Grant and his Team performed wetland delineation, functional assessments, and impact analysis over a 200 square mile area affected by historic mining practices and current remedial actions required by an EPA consent decree.

- **ARCO Clark Fork River Basin Milltown Reservoir Superfund Site, Missoula, MT** – Mr. Gurnée and his Team performed wetland delineation, functional assessments, and impact analysis of proposed remedial actions that will remove metal laden sediments from the site prior to dam removal.
- **C-Lazy-U and Horn Ranch Environmental Assessments, Granby, CO** – Mr. Gurnée and his Team performed an assessment of ecological opportunities and constraints in the aquatic, riparian, wetland and threatened and endangered species habitat along the Colorado River for the development and enhancement of fishing/resort ranch amenities.
- **Village at Avon, Avon, CO** – Grant and his Team performed a wetland delineation and prepared CWA Section 404 permitting for the town center expansion and low-density ranchette development.

Protected Species Surveys and Habitat Assessments

- **Golden Eagle Monitoring at Meadow Park in Lyons, CO** - ecos was retained by the Town of Lyons (Town) to perform the monthly monitoring of the Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) nest sites at Meadow Park, to prepare monthly Monitoring Summary Memorandum following each event, and to prepare and submit annual reporting to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) associated with the *Lyons Federal Fish and Wildlife Permit #MB82833B-0, Eagle Take Associated With But Not The Purpose Of An Activity* (Take Permit).
- **Nesting Birds, Raptors and Burrowing Owls** – Grant has completed over 100 pre-construction nesting surveys and numerous monitoring surveys for raptors and burrowing owls. His projects include pipeline rights-of-way, housing and commercial development projects, stream and river restoration projects, wind and solar farm projects, and oil and gas projects along the Front Range of Colorado, as well as projects in the Pine Barrens of southern New Jersey. His avian experience includes golden eagle nest monitoring; barred owl roost and nest monitoring, and call playback inventory; and multi-species raptor surveys.
- **Native Plants** - Grant has completed numerous pre-construction and monitoring surveys for Ute ladies' tresses orchid and Colorado butterfly plant since 1994. His projects include pipeline rights-of way, mined land reclamation projects, housing and commercial development projects, stream and river restoration projects, wind and solar farm projects, and oil and gas projects along the Front Range of Colorado.
- **Threatened, Endangered and Candidate Species** – Grant trained with the leading expert, Robert Stoecker, PhD, in 1994 and 1995 to gain an understanding of the soon to be listed, Preble's meadow jumping mouse, a threatened species; and since that time, he has completed numerous surveys, habitat assessments, and ESA consultations. He has also performed night-time Swift fox surveys at windfarm sites in southern CO and Boreal toad surveys in northern CO. Prior to relocating to CO Grant performed numerous surveys in N.J., including bobcat surveys to assist in protecting the Pyramid Rock Natural Area; Pine Barrens and gray tree frog surveys, and native Pine Barrens fish surveys with his mentor, Dr. Rudy Arndt; and Eastern box turtle surveys. He also assessed migration routes and alternative mitigation measures for sea turtles that were being impacted by the Garden State Parkway.

Wetland Mitigation and Habitat Restoration

- **Park Creek Mitigation Bank, Fort Collins, CO** – ecos was retained by Burns and McDonnell to assess, map, and prepare preliminary mitigation design of aquatic, wetland, riparian and terrestrial habitat in support of a mitigation banking prospectus. Upon completion and acceptance of the prospectus by the USACE, ecos has been tasked to manage the baseline assessment of the site, including groundwater testing, topographic surveys, and hydrology; prepare a detailed habitat design for inclusion in mitigation banking instrument; as well as coordinate design-build process with a selected nursery and contractor.
- **Front Range Mitigation and Habitat Conservation Bank** – ecos is assisting Restoration Systems, LLC (RS), the Bank Sponsor, with the assessment, planning and design of the Front Range Umbrella Bank for Aquatic Resource Mitigation & Habitat Conservation (Bank). This “umbrella” Bank is intended to provide habitat mitigation for projects along the entire Front Range of Colorado. The **ecos/RS Team** is in the process of securing viable sites in the major watersheds along the Front Range; and recently submitted the Draft Prospectus for the establishment of the Bank to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Albuquerque District, Southern Colorado Regulatory Office and Omaha District, Denver Regulatory Office.
- **Lions Park Poudre River CWA and ESA Mitigation Site** - ecos assisted Greeley in developing and constructing an advance river and wetland mitigation site at Lions Park in LaPorte, Colorado that may be used for future CWA impacts in the Poudre River watershed. We also prepared a conceptual design for Preble's meadow jumping mouse habitat that will be used to support ESA consultation. ecos assessed the

site, prepared the designs, and coordinated review with Greeley, Colorado Department of Parks and Wildlife, Larimer County Parks and Open Lands and Larimer County Engineering Department. The mitigation site provides compensatory mitigation for impacts to wetland and waters of the U.S. under the CWA and will also provide compensation for PMJM habitat under the ESA. This mitigation project entails development of mitigation measures including bioengineered streambank stabilization, fishery habitat enhancement, riparian and wetland habitat restoration and PMJM habitat enhancement.

- **Bellvue Transmission Line Project, Preliminary Compensatory Mitigation Plan (PCMP)** - Mr. Gurnée was the Project Manager for the preparation of the Preliminary Compensatory Mitigation Plan (PCMP) for the Bellvue Transmission Line Project. Built upon preferred strategies in the 2008 Corps Compensatory Mitigation Rules, the PCMP leverages a broad strategy to ensure mitigation success and employs a watershed approach to select and prioritize compensatory mitigation (CM) measures that will best mitigate adverse environmental effects. It is intended to support a Corps determination of minimal adverse effect and allow verification of the Northern Segment of the Project under Nationwide Permit 12. Grant led the Team during the watershed assessment of the Poudre River, identification and prioritization of potential CM and preservation sites, development of a Pilot Watershed Plan, and conceptual design of priority CM sites. The PCMP has been submitted to the Corps for review and approval.
- **Flatirons Parcel Riparian and Wetland Habitat Restoration Project** – Grant assisted Greeley in developing a multiple use project at the Flatirons Parcel, a gravel quarry site in Greeley, Colorado. The site is being decommissioned over the next decade and offers great potential to create a system of ponds connected via a naturalized stream that discharges into the Poudre. The concept design incorporates recreation opportunities that are tied into the Poudre River Trail, a passive park, and the development of wetland, riparian and wildlife habitat.
- **Ruby Pipeline Wetland, Riparian and Waterbody Mitigation and Restoration Plan, WY, UT, NV AND OR** - Mr. Gurnée was the lead restoration ecologist and wetland scientist for the 675-mile, Ruby Pipeline; a natural gas pipeline traversing four states. He was the lead for the preparation of Wetland Mitigation, Riparian and Waterbody Restoration Plans under the CWA, BLM regulations and state equivalent programs. The plans included regulatory guidelines, requirements, and processes; and ecoregion specific restoration plans. The plans detailed specifications for the basis of design, construction, and revegetation; outlined performance criteria, maintenance and monitoring methods for the restoration of approximately 460 acres of temporary wetland impacts.
- **River Point, Sheridan, CO** - Mr. Gurnée was the project manager and lead restoration ecologist for the team that assessed, permitted and designed the natural and aesthetic features of this Brownfields project. The project included a naturalized water quality swale and riverfront improvements which complement the aesthetics and ecology of the South Platte River corridor. The swale was designed to mimic the form and function of a tributary stream, providing passive water treatment with native wetland and riparian vegetation, as well as flood attenuation with instream structures and grade control. The project utilized natural, “bio-engineering” and “bio-technical” techniques to repair and maintain channel and stream bank stability, and native vegetation to enhance and restore habitat. This project also addressed the interface of proposed restaurants, a regional greenway trail, and the river through planning and design of nature trails, interpretive nodes and overlooks/access features that will function to both stabilize banks and help connect people with the river.
- **Caribou Peat Bog Restoration, Nederland, CO** – Grant performed the impact assessment, prepared native plant community design, planting cost estimate, and on-the-ground oversight of restoration volunteers to restore a high-altitude peat bog disturbed by an illegal off-road-vehicle “mudfest”.
- **Opportunity Ponds Operational Unit, Anaconda, MT** - Mr. Gurnée was the project manager and lead restoration ecologist providing technical support to Atlantic Richfield/British Petroleum at a Superfund site in the Upper Clark Fork River basin in Montana between 1995 and 2008. Services included wetland delineation and functional assessment of over 3,000 acres of wetland, stream and pond habitat; design of stream and wetland habitat mitigation projects; and permitting/compliance services. The largest project within the Superfund site was the Opportunity Ponds, a 908-acre wetland, stream and wildlife habitat creation project. The project will result in the largest freshwater mitigation project in the U.S; and is intended to mitigate for historic wetland/waters impacts from Anaconda Mining Company operations and current impacts resulting from remedial actions associated with the Superfund cleanup process.
- **The Club at Flying Horse Golf Course, Colorado Springs, CO** – On behalf of Classic Communities, Grant and his Team assessed wetland habitat, recommended impact avoidance and minimization

measures, and prepared the Section 404, CWA permit for a 1500-acre mixed use development and Weiskopf golf course. The project aesthetic and mitigation measures included the design of native prairie roughs, meandering stream channels and native wetland meadows within the golf course. Extra wetland mitigation was created to serve as a private mitigation bank for the client.

- **Maloit Park, Minturn, CO** - Grant was the project manager and restoration ecologist for the Maloit Park Restoration Project, which was necessitated by the accidental release of mine slurry that contaminated the soils and vegetation of critical wetland habitat at the confluence of Cross Creek and the Eagle River. The project included the assessment of the site, the collection of native wetland seed (that was adapted to site conditions); the selection of appropriate replacement soil; the design of the restoration grading and planting plans; and oversight during the soil replacement, grading and planting phases. Mr. Gurnée also provided follow-up monitoring and reporting to ensure the successful establishment of the wetland habitat.
- **Department of Energy, Private Mitigation Bank, Westminster, CO** - Mr. Gurnée provided the project assessment, design, permitting, mitigation banking instrument negotiation with the Corps and EPA, and construction supervision of a 12-acre wetland mitigation bank for the Department of Energy in Westminster, CO. The project provides compensatory mitigation for impacts associated with the Rocky Flats clean-up and remediation project. It should be noted that this was the first private mitigation bank negotiated in Colorado, and as such it assisted in setting the precedent for future negotiations.
- **Saudi Arabia Coastal Wetland Restoration** - Mr. Gurnée assisted in the restoration planning for 67 square kilometers (41 square miles) of high salt marsh (sabkha) impacted by Gulf War oil spills.

Aquatic, Wetland, and Riparian Habitat Design

- **Saint Vrain Creek Reach 3 Phase 2 Flood Recovery and Restoration, Boulder County, CO** - ecos is part of the Design Team assisting Boulder County Parks & Open Space (BCPOS) with the restoration, repair and enhancement of the Phase 2 reach of the Saint Vrain Creek in rural Boulder County, which was damaged by the 2013 floods. Our role on the project includes: 1) desktop and field assessment to inventory and document the characteristics of the stream reach and riparian corridor (e.g. stream/in-stream features, vegetation, wildlife habitat); identifying and locating significant habitat features within the areas of proposed construction; identifying potential sources of native plant materials for restoration; and identifying areas of opportunity within the breach repair work areas for native vegetation, wetland, PMJM, and fishery habitat restoration; and delineate wetland habitat and waters of the U.S. in all areas of proposed/potential construction-related impact; 2) vegetation community and wildlife habitat restoration design and fish passage design parameters; 3) permitting and compliance under the CWA and ESA; 4) construction oversight for restoration construction; and 5) monitoring and reporting project success/establishment to BCPOS, stakeholders, the Corps, FWS and the State of Colorado Department of Local Affairs (DOLA) under the (the Grant funding agency under the Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery (CDBGDR) Resilience Planning Program grant.
- **Big Thompson River Flood Recovery and Restoration, Loveland, CO** - ecos is currently part of a multi-disciplinary team assisting the Big Thompson Watershed Coalition (BTWC) with assessment, design, and construction of the Big Thompson between Rossum and Wilson Drives which are majority-owned by the City of Loveland and Loveland Ready-mix. As with all the flood recovery projects ecos has worked on, we produced 30%, 60% and 100% design plans, construction cost estimates, and specifications guiding soil development/enrichment; upland, riparian, and wetland seeding and planting; and numerous bioengineering techniques aimed at restoring the river and making it more resilient to future flood events. This project is aimed at completion in the summer of 2019.
- **Saint Vrain Creek Reach 3 Flood Recovery and Restoration, Boulder County, CO** - ecos was part of the Design Team assisting BCPOS with the restoration, repair and enhancement of the reach of the Saint Vrain Creek from Highway 36 downstream to Hygiene Road in rural Boulder County, which was damaged by the 2013 floods. Our role on the project included: 1) desktop and field assessment to inventory and document the characteristics of the stream reach and riparian corridor (e.g. stream/in-stream features, vegetation, wildlife habitat); identifying and locating significant habitat features within the areas of proposed construction; identify potential sources of native plant materials for restoration; and identify areas of opportunity within the breach repair work areas for native vegetation, wetland, PMJM, leopard frog and fishery habitat restoration; and delineate wetland habitat and waters of the U.S. in all areas of proposed/potential construction-related impact; 2) vegetation community and wildlife habitat restoration design and fish passage design parameters; 3) permitting and compliance under the CWA, ESA and

NHPA; 4) construction oversight for restoration construction; and 5) monitoring and reporting project success/establishment to BCPOS, stakeholders, the Corps, FWS and the State of Colorado DOLA under the CDBGDR Resilience Planning Program grant.

- **Bohn Park Flood Recovery Design, Town of Lyons, CO** – ecos is part of the Design Team assisting the Town with the restoration, repair and enhancement of Bohn Park in Lyons, which was damaged by the 2013 floods. Ecos roles is to assess and design the natural restoration of the vegetation communities and habitat along St. Vrain Creek and riparian corridor; and to support the project design by acquiring permits/approvals and maintaining regulatory compliance under the CWA, ESA and National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). The final design will address goals and priorities associated with the Parks Flood Recovery Planning Process, FEMA Project Worksheets and Project Scopes, the Lyons Recovery Action Plan (LRAP), associated Program Development Guides (PDG's), existing Town master plans, comprehensive plans and other relevant documentation and studies.
- **James Creek Post-Flood Restoration, Lefthand Watershed Oversight Group (LWOG), Jamestown, CO** – ecos was part of the LWOG and Boulder County Department of Transportation Team responsible for preparing the 30-60% design package for James Creek Reach 16 as identified in the Left Hand Creek Watershed Master Plan. ecos performed pre- and post-flood plant community assessment; developed revegetation goals and objectives, the basis of design, monitoring protocols, and revegetation plans in accordance with Colorado Department of Local Affairs (DOLA), Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) 30% Guidelines. Specific resources and issues of concern addressed by ecos, included federal and state listed candidate, threatened and endangered species, wildlife species of concern (including raptors), fisheries and fish passage, native plant communities, and management of noxious weeds, all in concert with geomorphic, hydrology and hydraulic analysis and design prepared by other team members.
- **Saint Vrain Creek Restoration and Floodplain Resiliency Plan, Lyons, CO** – ecos is part of the design-build team intent on restoring the St. Vrain Creek corridor in the Town of Lyons that was damaged during the September 2013 flood event. The goal of the project is to create a more resilient floodplain and natural channel condition that will alleviate future threats to the community, reestablish floodplain connectivity, stabilize banks, and restore aquatic, wetland and riparian habitat that was wiped out during the flood. Grant is responsible for CWA, ESA, Migratory Bird Treaty Act and Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act permitting; as well as developing the plant communities and revegetation strategies needed to restore aquatic and riparian structure and functions within the corridor that support fish, wildlife, recreation, and help the town regain the ecological benefits and economic value they receive from outdoor enthusiasts.
- **Bellvue Raw Water Ponds Riverbank Restoration, Bellvue, CO** – The 2013 flood on the Poudre River altered the course of the river and severely eroded a bank nearly causing a breach of the City of Greeley's raw water ponds – their main municipal water supply. The goal of the project was to stabilize the bank to protect the ponds and to create riparian habitat for the Preble's meadow jumping mouse, a federally listed threatened and endangered species. Jon was responsible for preparing bioengineering design plans and specifications that include soil/cobble encapsulated lifts, stream barbs to deflect flows away from the bank, and harder, biotechnical design of soil/riprap and stream bed scour protection measures to prevent erosion and further undermining and sloughing of the bank. Design plans included specification of native plant materials and various techniques to restore cottonwood forest and willow habitat to further stabilize the bank.
- **Poudre River Pipeline Crossing at Kodak, Windsor, CO** – ecos role on the project was to assess restoration potential, techniques, and prepare design plans and performance specifications to reclaim a pipeline corridor across the lower Poudre River where the City of Greely had to replace 3 major water supply lines. ecos also provided oversight during the construction of site and riverbank stabilization and restoration measures following installation of the pipelines.
- **Lions Park Poudre River Restoration Plan, Laporte, CO** – ecos role on the project was to assess habitat conditions; gather, compile and analyze field survey data; and to prepare the mapping and mitigation design plans for the Lions Park PMJM habitat and the Poudre River Bank Stabilization Plans. We designed and executed the technical drawings for the structural components of the habitat, ensuring that the proposed riparian plant community, habitat structures (brush piles), and bioengineered streambank stabilization measures will create the conditions that alleviate the current habitat fragmentation; support the life requisites of the PMJM; and enhance the overall health of the Poudre River fishery.

- **C Lazy U Ranch, Willow Creek Fishery Enhancement Plan, Granby, CO** - Mr. Gurnée was the lead fisheries biologist and wetland ecologist for the assessment and design of this project. The project entailed 2 miles of instream and riparian cover habitat aimed at enhancing water quality through increased bank stability, improving aquatic habitat and angling opportunities, and providing long-term stability to the reach given existing land-use constraints, and ongoing ranching activities. Bank-side improvements included wetland mitigation design to support ranch impacts, detailed seeding and planting plans indicating site-specific plant and seed locations, life zones, and species palettes according to hydrologic, soil, and aspect conditions. Grant was the regulatory lead, consulting with the Corps under Section 404 of the CWA.
- **Edwards Eagle River Restoration Project, Edwards, CO** – Grant was the senior wetland ecologist and fisheries biologist for the Edwards Eagle River Restoration Project (Project); which is roughly 1.5 miles long covering an area of 168 acres of floodplain along the Eagle River in the heart of the Edwards community. The project utilized indigenous materials and methods to naturally integrate habitat structure in the landscape context. He provided grant funding support; stream, riparian, wetland and fisheries habitat assessment, planning and design; and construction oversight services to the Eagle River Watershed Council for the Project. He assisted the ERWC in facilitating the public process associated with developing stakeholder support and gaining funding through the Eagle Mine Natural Resources Damage Fund. The Project was awarded over \$2,000,000 in grant funding; \$1,400,000 of which was from the Eagle Mine NRDF. The total project cost is projected at \$4,300,000.
- **Gypsum Creek Fisheries Enhancement, Gypsum, CO** - Mr. Gurnée was the lead fisheries biologist and restoration ecologist for the instream and riparian habitat assessment, design, permitting and implementation of habitat improvements along Gypsum Creek. Project treatments included both instream and bankside treatments. Instream treatments served to improve deep-water habitat, create flow separation or concentration zones, increase low flow sinuosity, provide instream cover, improve adult fish habitat, create nursery areas, and enhance spawning opportunities. Bankside treatments for aquatic habitat improvements included creation or enhancement of overhead cover; provision of protective cover; and enhancing shading, cooling, and nutrient cycling functions. Bank protection treatments served to correct localized bank instabilities and reduce bank erosion and the potential for sediment deposition downstream. The Colorado Division of Wildlife (CDOW) commented that, "The Gypsum Creek project was implemented in such a low impact manner that you cannot tell that construction had occurred in the area."
- **Cache La Poudre River Removal Action, Fort Collins, CO** - On behalf of the City of Fort Collins, Mr. Gurnée led negotiations between the EPA, stakeholders and the City regarding riverine, riparian and wetland regulatory and restoration design standards during the removal and remediation of a contaminated reach of the Poudre River. He also provided design review and revision, as well as construction oversight to ensure successful implementation of the instream and streambank restoration along the 0.50 mile, highly visible reach of the river near downtown Fort Collins.
- **TZ Ranch, Elk Hollow Creek Fishery Habitat Enhancement Plan, Saratoga, WY** - ecos performed the assessment and design of the Elk Hollow Creek Project, which included instream and riparian habitat improvements aimed at increasing bank stability, improving aquatic habitat and angling opportunities, and providing long-term stability to the reach. Instream improvements included drop structures, plunge pools, deep pools, riffles and spawning habitat. Bank improvements included seeding and planting plans for native wetland and riparian species. Grant was the regulatory lead, consulting with the Corps under Section 404 of the CWA and the Wyoming Department of Fish and Game. ecos also provided construction oversight and native plant installation services to ensure the successful implementation of the Project.
- **Brush Creek Fishery Enhancement Plans, Saratoga, WY** – Grant assisted in the preparation of access and staging plans, design plans and details, and performed on-site construction oversight of instream and riparian habitat enhancements and bioengineered bank stabilization for a 3-mile reach of Brush Creek. The purpose of the project is to enhance fish, bird and wildlife habitat and use these resources to facilitate education and improve the recreational experience of Ranch guests.
- **Brush Creek Ranch Pond Creation Plans, Saratoga, WY** – ecos provided design-build services including site optimization selection; excavation, grading, drainage and revegetation plans; and construction oversight for a 0.30-acre fishing pond. The pond design included an innovative undercut bank design incorporating a framework of trees supporting transplanted, native sod; which provided excellent fish habitat.
- **Boulder Creek Fishery Enhancement and Pond Creation Project, Boulder, CO** - Grant was the lead fisheries biologist and restoration ecologist for this project along a private reach of South Boulder Creek

adjacent to City of Boulder, Eldorado Canyon Open Space. His tasks included instream and riparian habitat assessment, design of instream and pond fishery habitat and riparian enhancement measures and permitting and consultation. Grant was also the regulatory lead, consulting with the FWS regarding PMJM habitat and with the Corps under Section 404 of the CWA.

- **Stream and Floodplain Restoration at A.T. Massey Coal Mining Facility, KY** - Grant was the Project Manager, fisheries biologist and restoration ecologist for the technical team tasked with assessment and restoration of 26 miles of stream corridor following the accidental release of 250 million gallons of coal slurry into two separate drainages in eastern Kentucky. He was the first ecologist to respond after the spill to ensure that fisheries, stream and riparian habitat restoration objectives were incorporated into the selected cleanup measures. As such, Grant devised a “triage” categorization and remediation system for all affected reaches that minimized impacts to sensitive aquatic and riparian habitat based on the site-specific level of cleanup and remediation required. In addition to instream and bank restoration and stabilization, comprehensive riparian corridor restoration was a major component of the project. Grant was the regulatory and permitting lead and coordinated permits and approval with EPA, Corps and State agencies.
- **Roaring Fork Golf and Fishing Club, Basalt, CO** - Mr. Gurnée was the lead fisheries biologist and restoration ecologist for the assessment, design, permitting and construction supervision of a native trout stream (1 mile) with associated wetland complexes (3 acres). The trout stream was created as an amenity and functional fly-fishing challenge for this fishing component of the Roaring Fork Club; and the associated wetland and riparian habitat were created to naturalize the stream and provide compensatory mitigation for impacts associated with the development of the club facilities. Grant was the regulatory and permitting lead and coordinated permits and approval with Corps and CDOW.
- **Spring Creek Wetland Mitigation, Colorado Springs, CO** – Grant and his team generated wetland and creek creation plans that integrated required mitigation into a high density, “new urban” development. The design emphasized re-utilization of urban storm water to sustain wetlands, use of indigenous plants, construction materials, and natural geomorphic relationships.
- **Tobacco Island Project, Kansas City, MO** - Grant was the lead fisheries biologist and restoration ecologist on a multi-disciplinary Team for the Corps, Tobacco Island Project - a portion of the Missouri River Bank Stabilization and Navigation, Fish and Wildlife Mitigation Project. Project tasks included assessment and conceptual design of measures aimed at reconnecting floodplain and riparian habitat to a reach of the Missouri River near Kansas City. He prepared preliminary designs of channel and backwater wetlands; provided regulatory analysis under Section 404 of the CWA; and assisted in the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement.
- **San Miguel River Corridor Restoration Plan** - Mr. Gurnée was the lead restoration ecologist, planner and designer for phase 1 of the San Miguel River Corridor Restoration Plan, which included a 1-mile reach through Town. He and his team assisted the Town of Telluride in applying for and winning approximately \$500,000 in Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund money from the State of Colorado. The money, along with other funding, was utilized for final design and construction of the project which included instream habitat, streambank restoration, riparian and wetland restoration, trails and parks. Grant was responsible for leading all public meetings, regulatory negotiation and permitting; assisted the Town with grant funding; and provided construction oversight services.
- **High Altitude Stream Restoration at Copper Mountain Resort, CO** - Grant was the lead ecologist for the restoration of an alpine stream and enhancement of associated wetland and riparian habitat situated within tundra habitat atop Union Peak at Copper Mountain Resort. Grant performed the assessment, design, permitting, and construction oversight for one of the highest altitude stream restoration and wetland mitigation projects in Colorado (approximately 11,500 feet above sea level). Innovative bioengineering and construction techniques were designed and adapted to this sensitive environment to minimize construction-related impacts and maximize environmental benefits.

Threatened & Endangered Species Consultation & Habitat Restoration

- **Jackson Creek Land Company PMJM and Wetland Mitigation, Colorado Springs, CO** – ecos has been performing PMJM habitat biological assessments, conservation, mitigation planning and design throughout its range since 1994. Among numerous other private land developers in the Colorado Springs areas, ecos is currently assisting the Jackson Creek Land Company and Triview Metropolitan District with the implementation of physical habitat preservation and mitigation measures, including shortgrass prairie,

upland hibernaculum, and riparian habitat restoration. We are also assisting the client with construction oversight and maintaining regulatory compliance during the implementation of the phased mitigation plans.

- **The Farm (formerly Allison Valley Ranch), Colorado Springs, CO** – Mr. Gurnée performed the habitat assessment and mapping; and prepared ESA, Section 7 and CWA, Section 404 consultation documents as required by the FWS and Corps, including mitigation construction documents, specifications, on-site layout of plant communities and construction supervision aimed at restoring wetland and riparian habitat occupied by Preble's meadow jumping mouse. Ecos is currently assisting the owner with construction oversight for habitat restoration and native planting.
- **Advance Mitigation for PMJM Habitat** – ecos is assisting a private client in identifying, assessing, prioritizing and designing advance mitigation sites for PMJM habitat in the North Fork and main stem of the Cache la Poudre River.
- **TriView Metropolitan District ESA and CWA Permit Resolution, Monument, CO** - Mr. Gurnée represented the TriView Metropolitan District (TriView) and Phoenix Bell as the lead consultant to resolve outstanding compliance issues related to a joint ESA, Section 7 Consultation and CWA, Section 404 Permit. Grant lead negotiations amongst the various landowners, TriView and the Town to resolve compliance issues related to PMJM and wetland habitat, such that development may proceed in this core area of the town. Upon resolution and agreement of the stakeholders, he led the negotiations with the FWS and Corps to formally amend the Biological Opinion and 404 Permit. Once the approvals were amended, Grant lead the planning and design of PMJM and wetland habitat to meet mitigation requirements under the ESA and CWA.
- **Bernardi Residential Property, Eldorado Canyon, Boulder, CO** – ecos consulted with the Corps and FWS to document and fulfill regulatory requirements for a residential home construction project in PMJM, wetland and riparian habitat. Mr. Gurnée coordinated with the FWS and Corps and obtained approvals under ESA, Section 7 and CWA, Section 404. He prepared all consultation documents, including the Biological Assessment, mitigation plan, and construction documents and specifications. Grant is leading the on-site layout of plant communities and construction supervision, aimed at restoring wetland and riparian habitat occupied by the PMJM.
- **Northgate Boulevard Realignment, Colorado Springs, CO** – Mr. Gurnée performed the habitat assessment and mapping; and coordinated and prepared ESA, Section 7 and CWA, Section 404 consultation documents as required by the FWS and Corps, including mitigation construction documents, specifications, on-site layout of plant communities and construction supervision aimed at restoring wetland and riparian habitat occupied by Preble's meadow jumping mouse.
- **Jefferson County Highways and Transportation Department Gunbarrel Bridge Replacement, Oxyoke, CO** - ecos staff consulted with the Corps, FWS, CDOT, and the FHWA to document regulatory requirements for a bridge replacement project in PMJM, wetland and riparian habitat. He and his Team produced a CDOT Wetland Finding Report, Biological Assessment, acquired a Section 404 Permit and Biological Opinion (Section 7 of the ESA), and then implemented habitat mitigation improvements at the site.
- **Northgate Project, Colorado Springs, CO** - As project manager, Mr. Gurnée led the team in the assessment, permitting and regulatory negotiation (Section 404 of the CWA and Section 7 of the ESA) for the project which included the planning, design and construction supervision of a precedent setting, "joint" mitigation plan for 60 acres of wetland, riparian and PMJM habitat.

Ecological Master Planning

- **Sundance Trail Guest Ranch, Larimer County, CO** – ecos is currently assisting a local guest ranch in the assessment of natural resources and site features, and the development of site plans to balance natural habitat and aesthetic values with the expansion of guest facilities and services.
- **Sand Creek Channel Improvements Stability Analysis at Indigo Ranch, Colorado Springs, CO** - ecos was retained to perform an analysis of channel stability under proposed development conditions for a 1.17-mile reach of Sand Creek. Ecos utilized existing vegetation composition data, density and height within the Project reach as a basis; and compared the 10-year and 100-year storm event modelling data (specifically flow velocity, flow depth and shear stress) to reference literature to provide a professional opinion regarding the future stability of the channel under developed conditions. The analysis of channel stability for the proposed Project assumes a bioengineering and biotechnical approach that preserves and enhances the existing vegetation, as well as substrate cohesion and stability, within the channel and its

streambanks. The Stability Analysis will likely serve as a benchmark study for the City of Colorado Springs to use to preserve other naturally stable channels.

- **Uncompahgre River Corridor Master Plan, Montrose, CO** – Grant and his Team assessed the character, condition and quality of aquatic, wetland and riparian habitat along a 10-mile rural and urban corridor of the Uncompahgre River through the City of Montrose. Habitats were then rated, ranked, prioritized and master planned for their preservation potential and integration in to the parks, recreation and trail system. The master plans form the foundation for the City to focus environmental stewardship, tourism and generate riverfront economic development with a focus on the river – the major asset of the Community.
- **Brush Creek Stewardship and Enhancement Plan, Saratoga, WY** – Mr. Gurnée managed the assessment of a 12,000-acre, private ranch near Saratoga, Wyoming and the preparation of the Ranch Stewardship Plan (Plan). The Plan includes land and resource stewardship goals, objectives, and implementation action items; including ranch-wide master planning of the trail and recreational systems, design of the Brush Creek riparian corridor trail, and restoration/fisheries habitat enhancement of Brush Creek. Trail and recreation planning and design focused on universal access, habitat sensitivity, environmental education, and wildlife observation opportunities and unique landscape experiences.

Environmental Assessment and Impact Studies

- **NEPA EA for Eagle County Airport Runway Expansion, Eagle County, CO** - Grant was project manager and senior ecologist for an Environmental Assessment (EA) under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) for a proposed 1000-foot runway expansion and ILS installation at the Eagle County Airport, west of Vail, Colorado. Critical issues addressed included noise, ecological, and public opinion considerations. Grant conducted the work under FAA guidance requirements for EAs.
- **NEPA EA for the Avon Interstate 70 Interchange** - Mr. Gurnée was project manager and senior ecologist for this NEPA EA. He performed environmental assessment and data compilation work for construction of a new CDOT interchange and associated development on Interstate 70. This included evaluating T&E Species; a wetlands inventory; a cultural/archeological resources survey; noise and air pollution modeling and studies; and reviewing soils, meteorology, geologic hazards, and other impacts.
- **Raritan River Wetland Inundation Impact Study, N.J.** - Grant's work on the preparation and processing of the first Individual Permit under the New Jersey Freshwater Wetlands Protection Act of 1987 included a precedent setting wetland inundation study. This study shaped the N.J. Department of Environmental Protection's policy regarding the need to assess hydrologic impacts during wetland permit reviews.

Construction Oversight and Plant Installation

- **St. Vrain Creek Reach 3 Flood Recovery and Restoration, Lyons, CO** – Ecos performed construction lay-out and observation during the implementation of the restoration and enhancement of 0.60-acre of riparian Preble's Meadow Jumping Mouse Habitat (PMJM) along the St. Vrain River.
- **2013 Flood and 2014 Runoff Events, Damage Restoration, Cache la Poudre River, CO** - ecos performed the construction oversight of 3 flood and runoff damage restoration projects along the Cache la Poudre River for the City of Greeley, including the Bellvue Treatment Plant Raw Water Ponds Restoration, the Kodak Pipeline Crossing Restoration and the Watson Lake Pipeline Crossing Restoration.
- **Lions Park CWA and ESA Mitigation Site** - ecos performed the construction oversight for an advance river and wetland mitigation site at Lions Park in LaPorte, Colorado.
- **TZ Ranch, Elk Hollow Creek Fishery Habitat Enhancement Plan, Saratoga, WY** - ecos performed the construction oversight for the Elk Hollow Creek Project.
- **Brush Creek Ranch Fishery Enhancement Plans, Saratoga, WY** – Mr. Gurnée assisted in the construction oversight for a 3-mile reach of Brush Creek to improve fisheries and outdoor recreation experiences for guests of the Ranch.
- **C Lazy U Ranch, Willow Creek Fishery Enhancement Plan, Granby, CO** - Grant assisted in the construction oversight for this fishery habitat, channel stabilization and streambank restoration project.
- **Standley Lake Protection Project, Westminster, CO** – Mr. Gurnée performed construction oversight of a 12-acre created emergent wetland that he and his Team designed to fulfill CWA mitigation requirements and bring closure to the City's drinking water protection project.

- **Caribou Peat Bog Restoration, Nederland, CO** – Grant prepared native plant community design, planting cost estimate, and on-the-ground oversight of volunteers to restore a high-altitude peat bog disturbed by an illegal four-wheel drive “mudfest”.
- **Department of Energy Wetland Mitigation Bank, Westminster, CO** – Mr. Gurnée provided construction supervision of the grading and planting of a 12-acre wetland mitigation bank that he and his Team designed for the Department of Energy.
- **ARCO Lower Area One and Butte Reduction Works, Butte, MT** – Grant performed construction observation and supervision of temporary labor crews to plant a passive treatment wetland designed to absorb heavy metals from groundwater.

Natural Treatment System Design

- **Natural Treatment Wetlands, Butte, MT** - Mr. Gurnée and his Team performed the assessment and design of the ARCO Lower Area One and Butte Reduction Works passive treatment wetlands. These natural treatment systems were situated within two units of a reclaimed superfund site to treat heavy metals in surface and groundwater.
- **Natural Treatment Wetlands, Avondale, AZ** – Grant and his Team performed the assessment and design of a constructed wetland system to treat surface water and inject/recharge the municipal well system for the City of Avondale, AZ. This system successfully alleviated a well moratorium necessitated by a contaminated groundwater aquifer.

PUBLICATIONS:

Giordanengo, John H., Randy Mandel, William Spitz, Matthew Bossler, Michael Blazewicz, Steven Yochum, Katie Yagt, William LaBarre, Grant Gurnée, Robert Humphries and Kelly Uhing. 2016. Living Streambanks, A Manual of Bioengineering Treatments for Colorado Streams. Submitted to the State of Colorado, Colorado Water Conservation Board Denver, Colorado. Submitted by AloTerra Restoration Services, LLC, and Golder Associates, Inc.

Gurnée, Grant E. 1998. Wetland Revegetation Techniques chapter in Native Plant Revegetation Guide for Colorado, Caring for the Land Series, Volume III. A joint publication of the Colorado Natural Areas Program, Colorado State Parks, and Colorado Department of Natural Resources. Denver, Colorado.

Gurnée, Grant E. 1995. Optimizing Water Reclamation, Remediation and Reuse with Constructed Wetlands. Environmental Concern Wetland Journal, Summer 1995 Issue. Environmental Concern, Inc. St. Michaels, Maryland.

PRESENTATIONS & INSTRUCTION:

Gurnée, Grant E., 2016. Clean Water Act, Section 404 Permits for Flood Recovery Projects. Presented at the Colorado Stream Restoration Network (CSRN) conference in Longmont, CO on March 23, 2016.

Gurnée, Grant E., 2016. Endangered Species Act Consultation for Flood Recovery Projects. Presented at the Colorado Stream Restoration Network (CSRN) conference in Longmont, CO on March 23, 2016

Gurnée, Grant E., 2010. Stream Corridor/Bioengineering Round Table. Presented at the Colorado Riparian Association (CRA) Sustaining Colorado Watersheds Conference. October 5 - 7, 2010. Vail, Colorado.

Gurnée, Grant E. and Greg A. Fentzel, 2009. Stream Corridor/Bioengineering Workshop. Presented at the Colorado Riparian Association (CRA) Sustaining Colorado Watersheds Conference. October 7 - 9, 2009. Vail, Colorado.

Gurnée, Grant E. and Scott J. Franklin, 2008. Section 404 Individual Permits: Negotiating the Application and Follow-up Process. Presented at the CLE International, Colorado Wetlands Conference. May 8 – 9, 2008. Denver, Colorado.

Gurnée, Grant E. and Julie, E. Ash, P.E., 2007. Edwards Eagle River Restoration Project. Presented at the Colorado Riparian Association (CRA) Sustaining Colorado Watersheds Conference. October 5 - 7, 2009. Breckinridge, Colorado.

Gurnée, Grant E. 2000. Natural Treatment Alternatives for Surface Discharges, Surface Runoff, and Mined Land Reclamation. Presented at the International Mining Technology Seminar. September 13 – 15, 2000. Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais, Brazil.

Gurnée, Grant E. 1999. Wetland Mitigation: Considering Mitigation Requirements in the Project Planning Process. Presented at the Continuing Legal Education (CLE) Wetlands & Mitigation Banking Conference. October 21 & 22, 1999. Denver, Colorado.

Hoag, Chris, Hollis Allen, Craig Fischenich and Grant Gurnée. Assistant instructor for a Bioengineering Workshop sponsored by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Waterways Experiment Station and the U.S. Department of Agriculture – Aberdeen Plant Materials Center. September 1998. Carson City, Nevada.

Hoag, Chris and Grant Gurnée. 1998 Glancy Riparian Demonstration Project. Assistant instructor for a hands-on bioengineering workshop on the Carson River. September 1998 near Dayton, Nevada.

Gurnée, Grant E. 1998. Stream and Wetland Restoration Successes and Failures: The Good, the Bad, and the Ugly. Presented at the Colorado Riparian Association (CRA) Restoring the Greenline Conference. October 16, 1998. Salida, Colorado.

Gurnée, Grant E. 1998. Save Our Streams, Wetland Conservation and Sustainability Workshop. Lead Instructor of wetland assessment and restoration course presented with the Izaak Walton League. April 21 & 22, 1998. Boulder, Colorado.

Windell, Jay, and Grant Gurnée. 1998. Creation of a Stream, Riparian and Wetland Ecosystem: Tributary to the Roaring Fork River, Basalt, Colorado. Presented at the American Society of Civil Engineers, Wetlands Engineering & River Restoration Conference. March 23 – 27, 1998. Denver, Colorado.

Gurnée, Grant E. 1998. A Case Study: Department of Energy's Wetland Mitigation Bank at Standley Lake. Presented at the Continuing Legal Education (CLE) International, Colorado Wetlands Conference. January 27 – 29, 1998. Denver, Colorado.

Gurnée, Grant E. 1997. Wetland Mitigation: Design and Implementation via the Design/Build/Grow Process. Presented at the International Erosion Control Association, Erosion & Sediment Control Workshop. November 19, 1997. Northglenn, Colorado.

Gurnée, Grant E. and Gary Bentrup. 1996. Wetland and Riparian Protection Strategies. Presented at the Sierra Club, Regional Growth Strategies Conference, "New Perspectives and Strategies to Preserve Mountain Communities." February 16 – 17, 1996. Glenwood Springs, Colorado.

Gurnée, Grant E. 1994. How to Recognize and Deal with Wetland Regulation Issues. Presented at the Continuing Legal Education (CLE) International, 3rd Annual Western Agricultural and Rural Law Roundup. June 23-25, 1994. Fort Collins, Colorado.

AWARDS:

- Colorado Landscape Contractors Award, Sand Creek Enhancement Project – 2000

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS:

- Association of State Wetland Managers (ASWM)
- Society of Wetland Scientists (SWS)
- Environmental Concern (EC)



RESUME



Jon Dauzvardis, M.L.A, P.W.S.

*Owner/Managing Partner
Senior Restoration Ecologist
Landscape Architect
Wetland Ecologist*

AREAS OF EXPERTISE:

- Vegetation Inventories and Mapping
- Habitat Assessment, Functional Assessment and Wetland Delineation
- Aquatic, Wetland, and Riparian Restoration Ecology, Planning and Design
- Landscape Ecology, Planning and Landscape Architecture
- Conservation and Resource Mitigation Bank Support Services
- Grant Funding Support for Conservation and Restoration Projects
- Open Space and Trail Planning, Design and Habitat Management
- Construction Oversight & Best Management Practices
- AutoCAD, Mapping, Presentation Graphics

EDUCATION:

- Master of Landscape Architecture, Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas, 1995
- Bachelor of Science, Environmental Design, University of Missouri, Columbia, 1991
- Architecture Study, Harvard University Graduate School of Design, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1989

EMPLOYMENT HISTORY:

- 2008-Present, Owner/Manager and Senior Restoration Ecologist, Ecosystem Services, LLC, Erie Colorado
- 2000 – 2011, Senior Restoration Ecologist, Walsh Environmental Scientists and Engineers, LLC, Boulder, Colorado
- 1997 – 2000, Restoration Ecologist, Construction Supervisor, Aquatic and Wetland Company, Boulder, Colorado
- 1996-1997, Landscape Architect, Design Studios West, Denver, Colorado
- 1995-1996, Landscape Architect, Wenk Associates, Denver, Colorado
- 1994-1995, Graduate Researcher, ALCOA – Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas
- 1994, Johnson County Parks and Recreation Department, Shawnee Mission, Kansas
- 1992-1994, Grounds Maintenance Superintendent, Brazos County, Texas

CONTINUING EDUCATION:

- Stream Functions Pyramid Workshop, Denver, CO - 2014
- Colorado Natural Heritage Program, Wetland Plant Identification - 2014
- Colorado Natural Heritage Program, Ecological Integrity Assessment for Colorado Wetlands - 2013
- FACWet – Functional Assessment of Colorado Wetlands - 2010, 2012 and 2013
- ESRI, ARC View Geographic Information System (GIS) Training, 1996
- Bicycle Planning and Facilities Training, 1994
- AutoCAD Drafting and Design, Self-taught, 1991

CERTIFICATIONS:

- Professional Wetland Scientist Certification (# 1699), Society of Wetland Scientists Certification Program, 2004

EXPERIENCE SUMMARY:

Mr. Dauzvardis is a founder and managing partner of Ecosystem Services, LLC (**ecos**), an ecological planning and design business dedicated to the restoration, enhancement and creation of aquatic, wetland and riparian habitat. Jon is a certified Professional Wetland Scientist with over 25 years of experience working in the fields of landscape architecture and ecological restoration in Colorado, Wyoming, Texas, Kansas and the Intermountain West. Jon's academic and professional work history in housing design and construction, community planning, architecture, landscape architecture, ecological planning and restoration is unique and makes him a valuable and multi-faceted asset to his company, clients and their projects. His diverse knowledge and skills in landscape planning, habitat design, bioengineering, and hands-on experience demonstrate that he can easily negotiate between art and science, man-made and natural systems, generalities and detail, and from concept to construction. Jon takes a practical and realistic approach to problem solving, concentrating on broad scale ecological master planning simultaneously with fine scale design of aquatic, wetland, riparian and terrestrial habitats. As a restoration ecologist, Jon specializes in restoring and enriching habitat structure, stability and health and how to manage landscapes and natural systems so that they function, change, and respond positively over time. Jon's strengths are rooted in his understanding of natural and landscape processes; finding design solutions that integrate the needs of people, wildlife, and visual quality; sustaining ecosystem goods and services; and integration of nature-based recreation and environmental education programs and facilities.

RELEVANT PROJECT EXPERIENCE:

Mr. Dauzvardis has been an essential team lead and player in hundreds of habitat assessments; permitting efforts; master plans; and aquatic, wetland, and riparian habitat design and mitigation projects. The following is a sampling of select projects and clientele that Jon has successfully completed or is currently involved with:

Habitat Assessment and Regulatory Compliance

Mr. Dauzvardis routinely performs ecological site and resource impacts assessments, jurisdictional wetland determinations and functional assessments to assist clients in site planning, design, and permitting processes. Assessment methods established by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and Colorado Department of Transportation among others are used to assess habitat elements and screen sites for threatened and endangered plants and animals, wetlands, migratory birds and other wildlife. Jon stresses habitat impact avoidance and minimization to preserve a site's ecological benefits and to minimize regulatory constraints, timing and permitting costs. Jon has performed a multitude of site assessments, delineations and prepared permits, including but not limited to the following notable projects as well as others listed throughout this resume:

- **Banning Lewis Ranch, Colorado Springs, CO** – ecos was hired by Norwood Homes to perform an ecological assessment of wetlands, Sand Creek, Jimmy Camp Creek and its tributaries; and provide regulatory guidance for the Banning Lewis Ranch (BLR), an 18,000-acre site that will double the size of Colorado Springs. Part of Jon's work on the project included mapping and buffer recommendations on how to best conserve pristine prairie and sandy creeks that are highly susceptible to degradation caused by urbanization.
- **Bellvue Pipeline Project, Larimer County, CO** – ecos was retained by the City of Greeley as Best Management Practices (BMP) Facilitators to provide pre-construction documentation post-construction oversight of pipeline reclamation processes. Essential responsibilities include meeting with landowners prior to construction to facilitate project understanding and post-construction outcomes; to document landowner needs and wants relative to project goals and land use; and to document and monitor pre- and post-construction reclamation and maintenance requirements.
- **Georgetown Lake, Georgetown, CO** – ecos was hired to prepare an office level assessment report of ecological resources to describe the physical/ecological characteristics of the Project area and evaluate the potential effects of the construction of a loop trail project on environmental issues and species of concern to support a GO CO grant application. Items evaluated and documented, include site location/ownership, general site characteristics, current land use, proposed impacts, possible effects on Federal- and State-listed T&E animal and plant species, unique or important wildlife, water quality, water bodies, wetlands, and floodplains, stormwater runoff, sedimentation, soil erosion, and invasive species. The assessment report also included mitigation measures, project benefits, and environmental compliance recommendations under applicable regulatory programs.

- **Appraisal Support Documentation Report for the 1st Bank Parcel, Colorado Springs, CO** - ecos was retained by 1st Bank Holding Company to perform a Preble's meadow jumping mouse (PMJM) habitat assessment, mitigation cost analysis, and conceptual lot layout for the approximate 9.4-acre Parcel located adjacent to the Northgate Open Space along Smith Creek. Jon was responsible for preparing the lot layout, existing habitat aerial photo interpretation/delineation, proposed conceptual mitigation, and quantification of impacts and associated mitigation to ascertain appraisal value of the site if it were to be developed.
- **Encana Oil and Gas (USA), Denver Julesburg Basin, CO** – Encana hired ecos to assess their ecological constraints, recommend means and methods to avoid, minimize and permit impacts; and to mitigate, restore and prepare ecological management plans for their drilling and pipeline operations in the Denver Julesburg basin. Jon's role on the team is to perform site assessments, research background data, and prepare assessment reports and mapping data that can be utilized by Encana's project managers and geographic information systems (GIS) department to proactively track ecological resources before issues arise. In addition to client consultation, Jon is responsible for tracking drill site schedules, constraints, restoration and management efforts in a data base and reporting said information to Encana's project manager on a regular basis.
- **Tollgate Creek Riparian and Wetland Habitat Assessment, Aurora, CO** – Jon performed high level aerial photo interpretation and delineation of riparian and wetland habitat along Toll Gate Creek and East Toll Gate Creek from confluence with Sand Creek upstream to East Hampden Avenue. The delineation was performed in Google Earth and imported into AutoCAD by digitizing riparian and wetland habitat zones. Once complete, the data was turned over to the project engineer to incorporate into a Drainage Master Plan for the Urban Drainage and Flood Control District (UDFCD).
- **Eagle River Meadows Ecological Inventory and Strategic Wetland Action Plan, Edwards, CO** – Mr. Dauzvardis delineated, assessed, and provided an analysis of potential adverse effects to wetlands within a complex site adjacent to the Eagle River. Jon also developed a strategic process and decision making tool to determine avoidance, minimization, low impact development (LID), and mitigation measures in support of a County Sketch Plan application for a Multi-use Health Care Community.
- **Mesa County Colorado Riverfront Trail, Grand Junction, CO** – Jon performed wetland delineation, jurisdictional determination, Section 404 Permitting; and prepared wetland mitigation plans to construct approximately two miles of regional trail along the north side of the Colorado River between the James M. Robb and the Colorado River State Park at Corn Lake.
- **ARCO Upper Clark Fork River Basin Superfund Site Functional Wetland Assessment, MT** – Between 2000 and 2008, Jon managed the assessment team and performed extensive wetland delineation, GPS surveying, functional assessments, and impact mapping and analysis covering a 200 square mile Superfund Site affected by historic mining practices. Assessments were done in preparation for soil remediation of heavy metals, capping of tailings ponds, sediment and dam removal, and implementation of compensatory wetland mitigation plans required under a consent decree. Assessment areas included the Anaconda Smelter, Old Works, Opportunity Ponds, and Milltown Reservoir.
- **Jefferson County Highways & Transportation Department Gunbarrel Bridge Replacement, Oxyoke, CO** – Jon consulted with the USACE, USFWS, CDOT, and the FHWA to document regulatory requirements. Produced a CDOT Wetland Finding Report, Biological Assessment, Preble's meadow jumping mouse and wetland mitigation plans, and helped acquire a Section 404 Permit and Biological Opinion.
- **Pole Canyon Wind Farm, Babcock and Brown, Huerfano County, CO** – Assessed and prepared critical issues analysis and County 1041 Permit application for a 125-megawatt wind farm and associated transmission lines located on a 5,800-acre site. The project included detailed site assessments to document the presence or absence of potential development constraints and site-specific ecological conditions as well as preparation of permit maps, plot plans, and environmental analyses, alternatives analysis, and mitigation measures.
- **Dalton Property Wetland Assessment, Longmont, CO** – Provided site assessment, regulatory analyses, and developed a restoration plan for critical riparian and wetland habitat along Left Hand Creek in Boulder County, CO.
- **Colowyo Coal Mine Wetland Delineation, Meeker, CO** – Delineated 1.5 miles of jurisdictional waters and wetlands in preparation for wetland mitigation design along West New Goodsprings Creek.
- **Lafarge Northbank Resources Gravel Pit Wetland Assessment, Rifle, CO** – Delineated and acquired a jurisdictional determination from the USACE for complex tailwater and riparian wetlands along the

Colorado River. Prepared gravel pit reclamation plans aimed at providing suitable shallow-water lake edge wetlands to serve as compensatory wetland mitigation.

- **Jefferson County Highways & Transportation Department Highway 73 Expansion, Conifer, CO** – Performed presence/absence study, habitat assessment and documentation of wetlands, Migratory Birds, State Species of Concern, and federally listed T&E Species including Bald eagle, Preble's meadow jumping mouse, the Pawnee montane skipper butterfly and Colorado butterfly plant along a one-mile corridor of highway.
- **Flying Horse Ranch and the Club at Flying Horse Golf Course, Colorado Springs, CO** – Conducted an assessment of wetland habitat, impact avoidance and minimization and Section 404 of the Clean Water Act permitting for a 1500-acre mixed use development and Weiskopf golf course design being implemented by Neiber Golf.
- **C-Lazy-U and Horn Ranch Environmental Assessments, Granby, CO** – Performed site assessment of ecological opportunities and constraints of aquatic, riparian, wetland and threatened and endangered species habitat along the Colorado River for the development and enhancement of fishing/resort ranch amenities.
- **Village at Avon, Avon, CO** – Delineated wetlands and prepared a Section 404 Permit for the town center expansion and low-density ranchette development.
- **Residential Developers and Realtors** – Performed numerous wetland and T&E species habitat ecological assessments, wetland delineations, and prepared Clean Water Act Section 404 Permits and mitigation plans for residential developers and realtors, including: 4 Site Investments, Nor'wood, Proterra Properties, Denver Transit Oriented Development Fund, La Plata Communities, Windsor Ridge Homes, Clearwater Communities, Schuck Corporation, Equinox Land Group, DR Horton, Melody Homes, Standard Pacific Homes, Gateway American Properties, Zephyr Real Estate Company, Lowell Development Partners, and Palmer-McAlister, Classic Communities, Stoll Properties, Karen Bernardi, Colorado Commercial Builders, Terra Visions, Smith Creek Holdings, Picolan, Realty Development Services, Northgate Properties.
- **Commercial and Industrial Developers** - Performed numerous wetland and T&E species habitat ecological assessments, wetland delineations, and prepared Clean Water Act Section 404 Permits and mitigation plans for commercial and industrial developers, including: Atira Group, Leadership Circle, Ridgeway Valley Enterprises, Morley Companies, HF Holdings, Regency Centers, Miller-Weingarten, Gulf Coast Commercial Development, Traer Creek, Mountain Property Associates, Morley Golf, Executive Consulting, Inc.
- **Architectural and Engineering Companies** – Jon has performed numerous wetland and T&E species habitat ecological assessments, wetland delineations, and prepared Clean Water Act Section 404 Permits and mitigation plans for A&E firms, including: William Guman and Associates, JVA, Beyers Group, Engineering Analytics, Classic Consulting Engineers, J3 Engineering, DHM Design, Del-Mont Consultants, JW Nakai and Associates, Nolte and Associates, JR Engineering, Hyrdosphere, Executive Consulting Engineers, Muller Engineering, Farnsworth Group.
- **Counties, Municipalities, Metro Districts and Quasi-Public Institutions** – Mr. Dauzvardis has performed numerous wetland and T&E species habitat ecological assessments, wetland delineations, and prepared Clean Water Act Section 404 Permits and mitigation plans for counties, municipalities, and quasi-public institutions, including: City of Louisville Highway 42 and 96th Street realignment, City of Westminster Jim Baker Reservoir and Standley Lake Protection Projects, Jefferson County Highway 73 and 67 Improvement Projects, Todd Creek Village Metro District, Town of Monument/Triview Metro District, Boulder Community Hospital, and City of Fort Collins Regulatory Fact Sheets Preparation Project, Todd Creek Village Metro District on-call consultant, Three-lakes Water and Sanitation District, City of Greeley,
- **Educational Institutions** – Performed numerous wetland and T&E species habitat ecological assessments, wetland delineations, and prepared Clean Water Act Section 404 Permits and mitigation plans for educational institutions, including: Colorado Mountain College - Steamboat Springs, The Classical Academy – Colorado Springs, and Coal Ridge High School – Rifle.
- **Wind Energy Developers** – Performed numerous wetland and T&E species habitat ecological assessments, wetland delineations, and critical issues analyses for wind development projects, including: Cedar Creek Windfarm – Weld County, CO, Wheatland Windfarm – Platte County, WY, Silver Mountain Windfarm – Huerfano County, CO, Pole Canyon Windfarm, Huerfano Count, CO.

- **Mining Companies** – Performed wetland and T&E species habitat ecological assessments, wetland delineations, and critical issues analyses for mining companies, including: Brannan Sand and Gravel Company, Lafarge and Kennecott Coal.

Ecological Master Planning

- **Jackson Creek Land Company PMJM and Wetland Mitigation, Colorado Springs, CO** – ecos has been performing Preble's meadow jumping mouse (PMJM) habitat biological assessments, conservation, mitigation planning and design throughout its range since 1994. Among numerous other private land developers in the Colorado Springs areas, ecos is currently assisting the Jackson Creek Land Company and Triview Metropolitan District with the implementation of physical habitat conservation and mitigation measures, including shortgrass prairie, upland hibernaculum, and riparian habitat restoration. Jon is responsible for mapping, design assessment and restoration plan preparation.
- **Park Creek Mitigation Bank, Fort Collins, CO** – ecos was retained by Burns and McDonnell to assess, map, and prepare preliminary mitigation design of aquatic, wetland, riparian and terrestrial habitat in support of a mitigation banking prospectus. Upon completion and acceptance of the prospectus by the USACE, ecos has been tasked to manage the baseline assessment of the site, including groundwater testing, topographic surveys, and hydrology; prepare a detailed habitat design for inclusion in mitigation banking instrument; as well as coordinate design-build process with a selected nursery and contractor. Jon has been responsible for the mapping and preparation of design documents and will co-manage construction and long-term monitoring to help our client meet their performance criteria and sell bank credits.
- **Front Range Umbrella Mitigation Bank, CO** – ecos was retained by Restoration Systems, a nationally renowned wetland mitigation banking firm, to help identify and prepare conceptual design plans for mitigation banking sites to establish the Front Range Umbrella Mitigation Bank (Bank). The purpose of the Bank is to provide compensatory mitigation credits for unavoidable, permitted impacts to aquatic, wetland, riparian, upland, wildlife, and threatened and endangered (T&E) species habitat regulated under the Clean Water and Endangered Species Acts; and to restore, enhance and preserve valuable natural resource functions at degraded mitigation sites within multiple watersheds along Colorado's Front Range. Currently, the Bank is developing banks sites that serve the Cache la Poudre, St. Vrain, Upper South Platte, Fountain and Upper Arkansas watersheds. Jon's primary role on the team is to perform functional habitat assessments; prepare mapping and graphics of baseline and future conditions; grading and plant community design based on hydrologic, hydraulic, and geomorphic modelling and engineering; and communicate with landowners and stakeholders regarding the process, technicalities, and outcomes.
- **Sand Creek Channel Improvements Stability Analysis at Indigo Ranch, Colorado Springs, CO** - ecos was retained to perform an analysis of channel stability under proposed development conditions for a 1.17 mile reach of Sand Creek. Ecos utilized existing vegetation composition data, density and height within the Project reach as a basis; and compared the 10-year and 100-year storm event modelling data (specifically flow velocity, flow depth and shear stress) to reference literature to provide a professional opinion regarding the future stability of the channel under developed conditions. The analysis of channel stability for the proposed Project assumes a bioengineering and biotechnical approach that preserves and enhances the existing vegetation, as well as substrate cohesion and stability, within the channel and its streambanks. The Stability Analysis will likely serve as a benchmark study for the City of Colorado Springs to use to preserve other naturally stable channels.
- **Brush Creek Ranch Stewardship Plan, Saratoga, WY** – Brush Creek Ranch Stewardship Plan, Fishery Enhancement and Bank Stabilization, Saratoga, WY – Mr. Dauzvardis managed the organization, generation and graphic design of the Ranch Stewardship Plan. Jon assessed and prepared stewardship goals, objectives, and implementation action items, including ranch-wide master planning of the trail and recreational systems and design of the Brush Creek riparian corridor trail. Trail and recreation planning and design focused on universal access, habitat sensitivity, environmental education, wildlife observation opportunities and unique landscape experiences. Simultaneously with the master plan, Jon developed revegetation plans to support geomorphic stream alterations and bank stabilization to enhance the creek fishery. Jon was responsible for the design and supervised construction of a cold-water pond to be used by novice anglers to learn the art and experience the pleasure of catching trout.
- **Town of Erie, Comprehensive Plan, Parks Recreation Open Space and Trails Master Plan, and Natural Areas Inventory, Erie, CO** - As a former 8-year Member, Chair, and Vice Chair of the Town Erie

Open Space and Trails Advisory Board (OSTAB) and an Erie resident and small business owner, Jon has an intimate knowledge of Erie's political and physical landscape and public processes. During his tenure on OSTAB, Jon actively participated in the writing and development of the Town's guiding documents. Jon authored the Open Space Chapter of the Comprehensive Plan which eventually was codified in the Town's Unified Development Code (UDC). Jon was the key commenter on the content, analysis and synthesis of the Open Space and Trail Chapters and Mapping that was adopted with the Town's first Parks Recreation Open Space and Trails Master Plan (PROST). Jon guided the process used in the development of the Erie Natural Areas Inventory (ENAI) to identify and design a habitat condition, quality and restoration rating and ranking system of significant natural areas throughout the Town's 49-square mile planning area.

- **Uncompahgre River Corridor Master Plan, Montrose, CO** – Jon was responsible for the development of an ecological master plan focusing on the Uncompahgre River as a natural asset for eco-tourism and the generation of riverfront economic development. Mr. Dauzvardis was responsible for assessing the character, condition and quality of aquatic, wetland and riparian habitat; and developing a rating, ranking, land acquisition prioritization system, and associated mapping aimed at the preservation and integration of open space and habitat within the City's parks, recreation and trail system.
- **Ruby Pipeline Wetland, Riparian and Waterbody Mitigation and Restoration Plan, WY, UT, NV and OR** – Jon was responsible for assisting with the generation of a Comprehensive Wetland Mitigation Plan outlining Clean Water Act regulatory guidelines, requirements, and processes. Jon developed an eco-region specific restoration plan for a 675-mile natural gas pipeline specifying the basis of design, construction, revegetation, maintenance, performance criteria, and monitoring means and methods for restoring approximately 460 acres of temporarily impacted riparian and wetland habitat.
- **Dry Creek Regional Urbanization Area, Weld County, CO** – Mr. Dauzvardis performed an ecological inventory and prepared the assessment report for a 6,000-acre Regional Urbanization Area (RUA); and a 1000-acre multi-use site development in un-incorporated Weld County. Subsequent phases included establishing ecological policy, goals, and objectives for the study area that will assist the County in the refining their first ever Comprehensive Plan.
- **City of Broomfield I-25 Subarea Environmental Guidelines, Broomfield, CO** – Jon drafted development sensitivity design and ecological sustainability standards.
- **McStain Development Corporation, Mountain Village III Master Plan, Loveland, CO** – Conducted concept planning for recreational and environmental interpretation facilities focusing on lake and wetland habitat features of the community.
- **Estes Park Comprehensive Land Use Plan, Estes Park, Larimer County, CO** – Teamed with town planning staff in producing a county-wide land use plan using GIS as a public involvement/participation tool.
- **San Miguel River Park Corridor Master Plan, Telluride, CO** – Prepared park, trail, wetland and riparian corridor master plan and design for the San Miguel River Park Corridor. Jon prepared illustrative plan graphics that assisted the Town in applying for and winning approximately \$500,000 in Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund money from the State of Colorado, which was used for final design and implementation.
- **South Platte River Wildlife and Recreation Corridor Plan, Denver, CO** – Designed the Zuni Riverfront Park and planned the wildlife and recreation corridor between I-25 and 8th Street near Mile High Stadium. Prepared, steered and presented graphics that the City and County of Denver Mayor's Commission (Wellington Webb) and the Urban Drainage and Flood Control District used to help sell the project to the public and federal funding sources in Washington D.C.
- **Historic Arkansas River Walk, Pueblo, CO** – Coordinated and steered the design and presentation of riparian, aquatic, and palustrine wetlands in the HARP Natural Area. Designed environmental Education Park to include outdoor classroom, access, and multi-thematic interpretive nodes.
- **Pueblo Natural Resources and Environmental Education Council Plan, Pueblo, CO** – Designed the identity and jointly produced strategic natural resource based environmental education plan for Pueblo County (PNREEC). The plan helped build consensus among multiple private and governmental agencies and stakeholders on funding, conservation, restoration, and enhancement priorities throughout the County.
- **Aluminum Company of America (ALCOA) Huisache Cove Master and Design Plan Master of Landscape Architecture Thesis, Port Lavaca, TX** – Served as environmental consultant in researching and generating wildlife habitat restoration plan and multi-functional landfill cap redesign incorporating

coastal prairie, lacustrine, palustrine, estuarine wetlands, passive recreation, bird watching and ecological interpretation facilities on an industrial superfund clean-up site.

Aquatic, Wetland, and Riparian Habitat and Mitigation Design:

- **Big Thompson River Flood Recovery and Restoration, Loveland, CO** - ecos is currently part of a multi-disciplinary team assisting the Big Thompson Watershed Coalition (BTWC) with assessment, design, and construction of the Big Thompson between Rossum and Wilson Drives which are majority-owned by the City of Loveland and Loveland Ready-mix. As with all the flood recovery projects ecos has worked on, Jon produced 30%, 60% and 100% design plans, construction cost estimates, and specifications guiding soil development/enrichment; upland, riparian, and wetland seeding and planting; and numerous bioengineering techniques aimed at restoring the river and making it more resilient to future flood events. This project is aimed at completion in the summer of 2019.
- **Saint Vrain Creek Reach 3 Flood Recovery and Restoration, Boulder County, CO** - ecos is part of the multi-disciplinary team assisting Boulder County Parks & Open Space (BCPOS) with resilient design for the restoration of Reach 3 of the Saint Vrain Creek (from Highway 36 downstream to Hygiene Road) that was damaged by the 2013 floods. Jon's role in the project includes: 1) desktop and field assessment to inventory and document the characteristics of the stream reach and riparian corridor (e.g. in-stream features, vegetation, wildlife habitat); identify and locate significant habitat features within the areas of proposed construction; identify potential sources of native plant materials for restoration; and identify areas of opportunity within the reach that require native vegetation, wetland, PMJM, leopard frog and fishery habitat restoration; and delineate wetland habitat and waters of the U.S. in all areas of proposed/potential construction-related impact; 2) vegetation community and wildlife habitat restoration design; 3) permitting and compliance under the CWA, ESA and NHPA; and 4) construction oversight of restoration construction activities. This project was completed in the summer of 2018.
- **Bohn Park Flood Recovery and Restoration, Town of Lyons, CO** – ecos is part of the Design Team assisting the Town with the restoration, enhancement and stabilization of Bohn Park which was damaged by the 2013 floods. Ecos role is to assess, design, and prepare design-bid-build specifications for the natural restoration of the vegetation communities and habitat along South St. Vrain Creek that have been incorporated in to the landscape architecture of Bohn Park, the Towns largest and most used recreational asset. This project was completed in the spring of 2018.
- **Fourmile Creek Flood Recovery and Restoration, Boulder County, CO** – ecos was part of the Fourmile Watershed Coalition design-build team tasked with restoring flood-damaged properties that were prioritized in the watershed master plan. Jon generated seeding and planting plans, performance notes, cost estimates, and co-managed construction oversight in collaboration with the executive director of the Watershed Coalition. This project was completed in the summer of 2017.
- **James Creek Post-flood Restoration, Lefthand Watershed Oversight Group (LWOG), Jamestown, CO** – ecos was part of the LWOG Team responsible for preparing the 30-60% design package for James Creek Reach 16 as identified in the Lefthand Creek Watershed Master Plan. ecos performed pre- and post-flood plant community assessment; developed revegetation goals and objectives, the basis of design, monitoring protocols, and revegetation plans according to Colorado Department of Local Affairs, Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery 30% Guidelines. Specific resources and issues of concern addressed by ecos, included federal and state listed candidate, threatened and endangered species, wildlife species of concern (including raptors), fisheries and fish passage, native plant communities, and management of noxious weeds.
- **Saint Vrain Creek Flood Recovery and Restoration, Town of Lyons, CO** – ecos is part of a design-build team tasked with restoring the St. Vrain Creek corridor in the Town of Lyons that was damaged during the September 2013 flood event. The goal of the project is to work with the Town and affected land-owners to create a more resilient floodplain and natural channel condition that will help alleviate future threats to the community, reestablish floodplain connectivity, stabilize banks, and restore aquatic, wetland and riparian habitat that was wiped out during the flood. Mr. Dauzvardis is responsible for developing the plant communities and revegetation strategies needed to restore aquatic and riparian structure and functions within the corridor that support fish, wildlife, recreation, and help the Town regain the ecological benefits and economic value they receive from outdoor enthusiasts. This project was completed in the summer of 2016.

- **Plum Creek Mitigation Bank, Sedalia, CO** – ecos was retained by Restoration Systems to prepare conceptual design plans for the Plum Creek Mitigation Bank Site that is currently under consideration by the Chatfield Reservoir Mitigation Company (CRMC). The purpose of the Site is to provide compensatory mitigation credits for unavoidable, permitted impacts to wetland, PMJM and bird (target resources) habitat regulated under the CWA and ESA; and to restore, enhance and preserve natural resource functions. Jon has guided agency and CRMC staff on tours of the Site; performed plant community mapping, baseline EFU assessment for PMJM, and FACWet assessment of wetlands. Jon was responsible for mapping, interpretation, and quantification of historic and existing habitat on the site. Jon prepared Conceptual Design Plans for resource mitigation including channel geomorphology, PMJM and wetland habitat setting the stage for post-mitigation calculations of EFU's.
- **Bellvue Raw Water Ponds Riverbank Restoration, Bellvue, CO** – The 2013 flood on the Poudre River altered the course of the river and severely eroded a bank nearly causing a breach of the City of Greeley's raw water ponds – their main municipal water supply. The goal of the project was to stabilize the bank to protect the ponds and to create riparian habitat for the Preble's meadow jumping mouse, a federally listed threatened and endangered species. Jon was responsible for preparing bioengineering design plans and specifications that include soil/cobble encapsulated lifts, stream barbs to deflect flows away from the bank, and harder, biotechnical design of soil/riprap and stream bed scour protection measures to prevent erosion and further undermining and sloughing of the bank. Design plans included specification of native plant materials and various techniques to restore cottonwood forest and willow habitat to further stabilize the bank.
- **Poudre River Pipeline Crossing at Kodak, Windsor, CO** – Jon's role on the ecos team was to assess restoration potential, techniques, and prepare design plans and performance specifications to reclaim a pipeline corridor across the lower Poudre River where the City of Greeley had to replace 3 major water supply lines. Flooding on the Poudre River in 2013 and 2014 temporarily suspended construction of the pipeline. Jon will oversee site stabilization and restoration measures once all 3 pipelines have been installed.
- **Lions Park Poudre River Restoration Plan, Laporte, CO** – Jon's role on the ecos team was to assess habitat conditions; gather, compile and analyze field survey data; and to prepare the mapping and mitigation design plans for the Lions Park PMJM habitat and the Poudre River Bank Stabilization Plans. Jon simultaneously designed and executed the technical drawings for the structural components of the habitat, ensuring that the proposed riparian plant community, habitat structures (brush piles), and bioengineered streambank stabilization measures will create the conditions that alleviate the current habitat fragmentation; support the life requisites of the PMJM; and enhance the overall health of the Poudre River fishery.
- **St. Vrain River Riparian Corridor Enhancement, Lyons, CO** – Jon designed, managed and led the construction of the Preble's Meadow Jumping Mouse Habitat (PMJM) enhancement project along the St. Vrain River. Jon worked in coordination with the project sponsor and Director of the Town of Lyons, Parks, Recreation and Cultural Events Department to implement required mitigation within a passive greenway park along the St. Vrain. Jon's role included riparian/PMJM mitigation site identification and habitat assessment; and design; and implementation of riverbank stabilization and riparian habitat enhancement measures.
- **Brush Creek Fishery Enhancement Plan, Saratoga, WY** – Prepared access, staging and design plans, details and performed on-site construction oversight of instream and riparian habitat enhancements and bioengineered bank stabilization along a 3-mile reach of Brush Creek. The purpose of the project is to enhance fish, bird and wildlife habitat and use these resources to facilitate education and improve the recreational experience of Ranch guests. Access routes were planned so that they can be easily converted to trails to avoid repetitive impacts to high quality habitat and productive pastures.
- **St. Vrain River Riparian Corridor Enhancement, Lyons, CO** – Jon is the lead Landscape Architect for the restoration and enhancement of Preble's Meadow Jumping Mouse Habitat (PMJM) along the St. Vrain River. Jon and ecos are working in coordination with the Town of Lyons, Parks, Recreation and Cultural Events team to implement this restoration project within a passive park area along the St. Vrain. Jon's tasks include riparian/PMJM habitat assessment; PMJM site location and habitat design; and implementation of riverbank stabilization and riparian habitat enhancement measures.
- **TZ Ranch, Elk Hollow Creek Fishery Habitat Enhancement Plan, Saratoga, WY** - ecos performed the assessment and design of the Elk Hollow Creek Project, which included instream and riparian habitat

improvements aimed at increasing bank stability, improving aquatic habitat and angling opportunities, and providing long-term stability to the reach. Instream improvements included drop structures, plunge pools, deep pools, riffles and spawning habitat. Bank improvements included seeding and planting plans for native wetland and riparian species. Jon was the lead on the generation of design-build plans and provided construction oversight of instream structure and native plant installation.

- **Brush Creek Ranch Pond Creation Plan, Saratoga, WY** – Prepared below grade pond excavation, grading, drainage and revegetation plan for a 0.30-acre fishing pond, followed by on-site field layout and surveying, wetland sod transplanting, submerged aquatic habitat and construction support of heavy equipment operators. The pond was designed to be a self-sustaining, cold water fishery that supports all components of the aquatic food-chain and incorporates all necessary life requisites for trout; and provide fishing opportunities during high water in Brush Creek.
- **Edwards Eagle River Restoration Project, Edwards, CO** – Assessment, planning, native plant community design and construction oversight of aquatic, wetland, riparian habitat along 1.5 mile reach and 168-acres of floodplain along the Eagle River utilizing indigenous materials and methods that naturally integrate habitat structure in the landscape context. Planning and design included trails, boat launch, boardwalks, overlooks, and interpretive sign systems and thematic content.
- **Boone Property, Boulder Creek Fishery Enhancement Project, Boulder, CO** – Performed site assessment and identified instream and overhead cover habitat to enhance fish habitat along a short reach of Boulder Creek adjacent to City of Boulder, Eldorado Canyon Open Space.
- **C-Lazy-U Ranch Willow Creek Fishery Enhancement Plan, Granby, CO** – Assessed and prepared design plans for 2 miles of instream and overhead cover habitat aimed at enhancing water quality through increased bank stability, improving aquatic habitat and angling opportunities, and providing long-term stability to the reach influenced ongoing ranching activities. Bank-side improvements include detailed seeding and planting plans indicating site-specific plant and seed locations, life zones, and species palettes according to hydrologic, soil, and aspect conditions.
- **Colowyo Coal Mine Wetland Creation Plan, Meeker, CO** – Performed wetland mitigation site feasibility assessment and design of 2.2-acres of created wetland benches along a 1.5-mile reach of the West New Goodspring Creek.
- **Uncompahgre River Wetland Creation and Streambank Stabilization, Montrose, CO** – Mr. Dauzvardis developed a Clean Water Act Individual Section 404, alternatives analysis and mitigation plans that successfully defrayed public descent and offset unavoidable impacts related to the River Landing Retail Development Project. Once approved by the USACE, the project turned a degraded, gravel-mined portion of the floodplain into functional and aesthetic riparian habitat that is now enjoyed by the public via a segment of trail that Mr. Dauzvardis designed. Two acres of riparian and “backwater” wetland habitat were strategically created along the Uncompahgre River to ensure reliable hydrologic connectivity and support of the designed wetland plant community. Nearly 350 lineal feet of severely degraded stream bank was stabilized using a naturalized bio-engineering approach that incorporated soil, native seed, erosion control blanket, shrubs, trees, and strategically located river boulders and logs to restore the riparian habitat, create fish habitat and redirect scouring flows away from the once barren bank.
- **River Point at Sheridan Brownfield Redevelopment, Sheridan, CO** – Designed and oversaw the construction of a “bio-engineered” and “bio-technical” vegetative landfill cap system and water quality swale that drains to the South Platte River. Jon was responsible for integrating the swale in to the River Point at Sheridan commercial redevelopment and the City of Englewood Golf Course renewal – renamed to the Broken Tee Golf Course.
- **Broken Tee Golf Course Flood Protection, City of Englewood, CO** – Oversaw the construction of a biotechnical subsurface stabilization and flood protection system (under-armor) designed to ensure that the woodland golf course tees, fairways and greens in the South Platte River floodplain are not compromised by flood scour. Designed and implemented bioengineered bank stabilization and under-armor on Bear Creek that was essential for protecting tees and greens. Jon was responsible for disproving the jurisdictional status of artificially supported wetlands via a groundwater monitoring system.
- **Lafarge Northbank Resources Gravel Pit Wetland Design, Rifle, CO** – Jon asses DMG requirements and prepared gravel pit reclamation plans aimed at providing suitable shallow-water wetlands and islands within the pit closure area to serve as compensatory mitigation for wetland impacts associated with mine operations adjacent to the Colorado River.

- **Leach Creek Stream Enhancement, Grand Junction, CO** – Designed stream corridor enhancements for a ½-mile section of Leach Creek that was channelized and used as an irrigation canal. Enhancements were designed to restore natural channel form and function, improve the aquatic environment, and provide mitigation for jurisdictional impacts permitted under the Nationwide Permit program. This project is being used as a model and replicated along other reaches of Leach Creek
- **Castro Property Wetlands and Wildlife Ponds, Beulah, CO** – Performed the site assessment, feasibility analysis, water resource and minor dam design, native plant design, landscape architecture, and supported the water rights application needed to create shallow water wetland habitat for amphibians, waterfowl, migrating bird and ungulates, and deep water habitat for trout at a sub-alpine elevation of 9000 feet. Project included development of a spring, creation of a creek and a mechanical water circulation and aeration system to support the aquatic, wetland, and riparian ecosystem. Organized, supervised and participated in a volunteer planting effort.
- **Jefferson County Gunbarrel Bridge Replacement, Oxyoke, CO** – Developed construction plans and specifications and oversaw construction of wetland and Preble's mouse habitat mitigation to enhance weedy and degraded wetland and Preble's mouse habitat along Gunbarrel Creek, a tributary to the upper South Platte River near Deckers, CO.
- **Coal Creek Bank Stabilization, Erie, CO** – Assessed, permitted, designed and performed construction oversight of bio-engineered/bio-technical bank stabilization and wetland creation associated with the Vista Parkway bridge crossing over Coal Creek in Erie, CO. The project involved pulling back vertical banks and restoring native wetland, riparian, and short grass prairie habitat.
- **Spring Creek Wetland Mitigation, Colorado Springs, CO** – Generated wetland and creek creation plans that integrated required mitigation into a high density, “new urban” development. The design emphasized re-utilization of urban storm water to sustain wetlands, use of indigenous plants, construction materials, and natural geomorphic relationships.
- **Sulphur Gulch, Parker, CO** – Developed a naturalized sculpted concrete drop structure design, planting and bio-engineering plans for a highly visible, urbanizing reach of a sandy creek through the center of the Town of Parker.
- **Skylark Creek Restoration Plan, Kremmling, CO** – Designed and performed construction oversight of aquatic, wetland and riparian plant community, and trail system along a historic side channel of the Upper Colorado River on a private fishing ranch.
- **ARCO Opportunity Ponds Wetland Mitigation Design, Anaconda, MT** – Jon generated the design of a 908-acre complex of wetlands and terrestrial habitat required to meet the Consent Decree and the functional assessment criteria established during the wetland assessment process mentioned previously. The design is currently being implemented. Once complete, the grading, drainage, hydrology, and revegetation strategy used to create wetlands from massive soil borrow pits will potentially be the largest inland, freshwater wetland mitigation project in the United States.
- **Northgate Boulevard Realignment, Colorado Springs, CO** – Coordinated and prepared ESA Section 7 and CWA Section 404 consultation documents as required by the USFWS and USACE, including mitigation construction documents, specifications, on-site layout of plant communities and construction supervision aimed at restoring wetland and riparian habitat occupied by Preble's meadow jumping mouse.
- **Northgate PMJM and Wetland Mitigation Plan, Colorado Springs, CO** – Mr. Dauzvardis was an instrumental member of multidisciplinary team responsible for delineating wetlands, preparing ESA Section 7 and CWA Section 404 assessment, impact analysis and consultation documents as required by the USFWS and USACE. As the lead designer, Jon was responsible for the design of over 80 acres of wetland, riparian, and grassland habitat utilized as primary and secondary habitat for Preble's Meadow Jumping Mouse, a Federally-listed threatened species. Jon prepared mitigation construction documents, specifications, onsite layout of plant communities and supervised construction for this precedent setting mitigation plan designed to offset impacts to critical habitat over a 1200-acre site.
- **Martin County Coal Corporation, Inez, KY** – Mr. Dauzvardis bioengineered and performed on-the-ground triage of two stream corridors, consisting of 26 miles, impacted by a coal slurry spill that originated from a mountaintop mine reservoir used to hold liquefied coal dust. Jon identified and documented critically imperiled stream banks and human settlements, and then designed, coordinated, led and supervised local crews during the implementation of specified floodplain, bioengineered bank stabilization, and reforestation efforts.

- **Uncompahgre River Restoration and Park Corridor, Ouray, CO** – Jon designed and performed construction oversight of the restoration and reclamation of one mile of upland, riparian and wetland habitat left barren by historic placer mining. The major challenge presented by this project was a lack of soil, organic matter and nutrients to sustain vegetation. This constraint was addressed by amending the soil with humate and planting and seeding riparian vegetation to initiate natural succession and bioaccumulation of matter, assisted by an irrigation system that injected organic fertilizer and microbes (mycorrhiza) into the substrate.
- **Burlington Mine Remediation, Jamestown, CO** – Preparation and management of specification package, best management practices (BMPs), and revegetation design for mine waste capping and closure.
- **Powder River Coal Company – Porcupine Creek Restoration, Douglas, WY** – Designed and supervised the construction of this post mine wetland/creek restoration project. Following the pit closure, reclamation specialists reestablished the original location and geomorphic relationships of the creek using historic aerial photography using a trapezoidal channel cross-section design. Jon adapted the design creating grading and wetland planting plans that mimic the landform, natural lateral and longitudinal channel tilt, and plant communities that are indigenous to ephemeral creeks in the shortgrass prairie landscapes of eastern Wyoming.
- **Sand Creek Corridor Habitat Enhancement at Bluff Lake, Denver, CO** – Prepared plant community, bioengineering and bank stabilization design. Prepared visualization graphics to present and receive design approval.
- **Intrawest Resort Development, West Ten Mile Creek, Copper Mountain Village, CO** – Prepared vegetation community and concept design of village base streamside recreational amenities.

Construction and Plant Installation:

- **St. Vrain River Riparian Corridor Enhancement, Lyons, CO** – Jon managed construction and implementation of the restoration and enhancement of 0.60-acre of riparian Preble's Meadow Jumping Mouse Habitat (PMJM) along the St. Vrain River.
- **Standley Lake Protection Project, Westminster, CO** – Designed and supervised construction of a 0.50-acre created emergent wetland to fulfill final mitigation requirements of the USACE and bring closure to the City's drinking water protection project.
- **Caribou Peat Bog Restoration, Nederland, CO** – Prepared native plant community design, planting cost estimate, and on-the-ground oversight of volunteers to restore a high-altitude peat bog disturbed by an illegal four-wheel drive "mudfest".
- **Department of Energy (DOE) Wetland Mitigation Bank, Westminster, CO** – Construction supervision of grading and planting plans of a 12-acre wetland mitigation bank design for the Department of Energy.
- **ARCO Lower Area One and Butte Reduction Works, Butte, MT** – Performed construction observation and supervision of temporary labor crews to plant a passive treatment wetland designed to absorb heavy metals from groundwater.
- **Colorado Department of Transportation Mitigation Bank, Limon, CO** – Performed in-field planting design and supervised local labor to complete a 10-acre wetland mitigation bank designed by CDOT to offset future wetland impacts in the transportation region.
- **Irvine Ranch Water District – San Joaquin Wetland Treatment System, Irvine, CA** – Planting superintendent of a wetland designed to be used as tertiary wastewater treatment facility and waterfowl refuge.

PRESENTATIONS & INSTRUCTION:

Dauzvardis, Jonathan B. 2008. Preserving the Ecological Services of Willow Cuttings. Research presented at the Colorado Riparian Association (CRA) Sustaining Colorado Watersheds Conference. October 2, 2008. Vail, Colorado.

Dauzvardis, Jonathan B. 2006. Water Pollution and Wetland Plant Tolerance to Various Ph Levels. Classroom instruction with Elementary Students. Flagstaff Academy Charter School. February 2, 2006. Longmont, Colorado.

Dauzvardis, Jonathan B. 2006. Soil Erosion and Habitat Destruction. Classroom instruction with Elementary Students. Flagstaff Academy Charter School. January 26, 2006. Longmont, Colorado.

- Dauzvardis, Jonathan B. 2004. Wetland and Wildlife Habitat Restoration, Opportunity Ponds, Anaconda, Montana. Poster Presentation at Ecological Restoration Conference. October, 2003. Orlando, Florida.
- Dauzvardis, Jonathan B. 2003. Application of Landscape Ecology Principles to Mine Remediation and Wetland Creation: An Ecological Restoration Seminar using a Case Study of the Opportunity Ponds Wetlands Plan, Anaconda, Montana. Presented at the University of Colorado, Denver. November, 2003. Denver, Colorado.
- Dauzvardis, Jonathan B. 2000. Endangered Species Act Issues: Incorporating the ESA into Mitigation Projects. Presented at the Continuing Legal Education (CLE, International) Colorado Wetlands Conference. September 18, 2000. Denver, Colorado.

AWARDS:

- Colorado Landscape Contractors Award, Sand Creek Enhancement Project – 2000
- Colorado Landscape Contractors Award, Skylark Creek Restoration Project – 1998
- Colorado American Society of Landscape Architects, Research, and Communications – 1997
- Texas American Society of Landscape Architects Honor Award – 1995
- Texas A&M Landscape Architecture Faculty Award – 1995

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS:

- Town of Erie, Colorado Open Space and Trails Advisory Board (OSTAB) - As a former member and chair of the Town of Erie Open Space and Trails Advisory Board (OSTAB), Mr. Dauzvardis routinely collaborated with Town Administrator, Community Planning, Public Works, and Parks and Recreation Directors and Staff, and advised the Board of Trustees on all matters related to the goals, objectives, prioritization, acquisition, conservation, and the management of open space and trails throughout a 49-square mile planning area. Jon's 8-year experience on the OSTAB translates to an intimate knowledge of public processes.
- Society of Wetland Scientists (SWS)