

## **WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT PLAN GUIDELINES**

*Prepared for:*

**EL PASO COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT**



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Project No. 181294

April 30, 2007

# El Paso County Wildlife Management Plan Guidelines

## Introduction

The purpose of these guidelines are to ensure that proposed development is reviewed in consideration of the impacts to wildlife and wildlife habitat, and to implement the provisions of the Master Plan. The El Paso County Land Development Code (EPC LDC) identifies wildlife and wildlife habitats as important to the quality of life in El Paso County. Therefore, when developing a lot, tract, or parcel, wildlife considerations should be incorporated into the project design and important wildlife habitat avoided when practical (EPC LDC 6.3.9 A-B). In order to reduce the impacts to the wildlife resource of El Paso County, applicants should address the types, abundance, and diversity of the wildlife resource within their project area and provide strategies to mitigate these impacts.

The specific objectives of the Plan are to increase the awareness of wildlife management efforts and to develop county-wide wildlife management efforts, including:

- Addressing wildlife management on private lands;
- Promoting strategies for minimizing impacts to areas of significant wildlife habitat, and;
- Avoiding potential human/wildlife conflicts as a result of development.

## Wildlife Management Guidelines

Project Locations. Issues to be addressed in the plan should provide sufficient detail to allow the reviewer to understand the amount and type of vegetated communities that occur within the development area (Appendix A). This information may include an aerial photograph outlining the various vegetation types and their location within the development. In addition to the vegetation, a description of the various wildlife species that may be associated with the vegetation types should be provided. Wildlife species identified should include both common species and those considered threatened, endangered or sensitive by the appropriate wildlife agencies (i.e. CDOW or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service). Also areas identified as important or sensitive to any species should be identified and mapped if possible.

Impact Assessment. The next section should provide enough detail to allow the reviewer to quantify the amount and type of impact in each vegetation type. Impacts to important or sensitive habitats should also be described. In addition, to descriptions of to significant wildlife species should be provided. Significant species may include big game, raptors, and federally or state listed species that may occur within the project area.

Impact Mitigation. The impacts section should be followed by a discussion of how these impacts would be mitigated or minimized through project design. Potential mitigation measures may range from clustering for large developments to descriptions of how garbage will be contained on smaller developments.

The following provides a partial list of mitigation strategies as provided by the CDOW.

In areas where big game species (elk and deer) occur, planting of trees and shrubs not attractive to these species is encouraged. If species that are attractive to these species are utilized, materials that will prevent access and damage should be used (i.e. fencing, tree guards, etc). However, the planting of trees and shrubs attractive to upland game species is encouraged. Selection of appropriate species, placement, and proper configuration should be done in consultation with local CDOW District Wildlife Managers (Appendix B).

Areas designated as wildlife areas should be considered viable candidates for open space designation through fee title acquisition, conservation easements, transfer of development rights, or other land protection strategies. In addition to open space designation other mitigation strategies may include riparian and wetland buffer zones, cluster developments, building envelopes, minimum stream flows, and water quality.

In addition to general wildlife mitigation strategies the following highlights general recommendations as provided by the CDOW that may be taken into consideration to avoid nuisance conflicts with wildlife. Many times these conditions can be enforced through the local Homeowner's Association or through covenants.

1. The use of privacy fencing, chain link fencing, or other restrictive fencing should be used in the immediate area surrounding buildings and should not be used to delineate larger lots. Perimeter fencing of areas outside the immediate area of buildings should be of smooth wire with a maximum top wire height of 42 inches and a bottom wire of at least 18 inches above the ground. Woven wire fences should be avoided whenever possible.
2. Pets should not be allowed to roam free and fences should be installed to decrease or eliminate this problem. Dogs and cats chase or prey on various wildlife species. One benefit to keeping animals under control is that they are less likely to bother other people, wander onto roadways, or become prey for lions, coyotes, foxes, or owls. It is strongly encouraged that dog kennels have a top enclosure, regardless of the height of the kennel.
3. Trash should be kept indoors until the morning of trash pickup. The CDOW recommends the use of bear resistant trash containers or storage of trash containers in a secure storage facility. Bears, skunks, raccoons, and neighborhood dogs are attracted to garbage and do become habituated. Incorporation of bear-proof dumpsters and community collection points should be encouraged while storage and disposal of trash at individual homes should be discouraged.
4. Feeding of all wildlife should be prohibited, with the exception of songbirds. The use of bird feeders, suet feeders, and hummingbird feeders are discouraged. However, if feeders are used, they should be placed so they are inaccessible to bears, raccoons, or skunks and other wildlife species that might cause damage or threaten human safety. It is illegal to feed big game including deer, elk, antelope, bear and lion as well as coyote and fox.

The complete listing and further detail may be found in the Appendix C.

Agency Involvement. Both the CDOW and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service have provided information used in the development of these guidelines and should be consulted prior to development of a Wildlife Management Plan. The applicant is also responsible for identifying and complying with all federal, State, and local laws and regulations that may be required prior to commencing construction. Applicants should also make every reasonable attempt to comply with the requirements of the CDOW.

Summary. The wildlife resource of El Paso County is important to the quality of life of the citizens of the County as well as to visitors. Development of a Wildlife Management Plan will help to reduce impacts to the wildlife resource of El Paso County. In addition, incorporation of the appropriate guidelines will also help to prevent human/wildlife conflicts that may occur as a result of development.

## APPENDIX A

### Sample Wildlife Management Plan Outline

#### **Section 1.0 Introduction**

##### General Information

Brief project description (acres of development, number of units planned, acres of open space)

Surrounding land use

Future surrounding land use (if known)

##### Habitat Descriptions

Vegetation types and amounts

Wildlife potentially occurring within each vegetation type

Potential TES species occurring within the development

##### Figures

General project location (County scale)

Project location map (Site Specific scale)

Aerial photograph of project location (if available)

Vegetation map (aerial photograph if available)

#### **Section 2.0 Impacts**

##### Habitat Impacts

Type and amount of impact per vegetation type

Impacts to important or sensitive habitats

Impacts to common species

Impacts to TES species

##### Figures

Project location map (identifying impacts within habitat types)

#### **Section 3.0 Mitigation Measures**

##### Mitigation Measures

Description of mitigation measures

#### **Section 4.0 Agency Consultation**

Agencies contacted

#### **Section 5.0 References**

## Appendix B

### Potential Reference Sources

The following provides wildlife related references that may be used in the development of the Wildlife Management Plan.

#### Agencies

- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Colorado Field Office (303)236-4753
- Colorado Division of Wildlife Colorado Springs Office (719) 227-0227

#### Wildlife maps

- Natural Diversity Information System (<http://ndis.nrel.colostate.edu/>)

#### Management Strategies

- <http://wildlife.state.co.us/LandWater/ResourcesTips/Developing.htm>
- <http://wildlife.state.co.us/NR/ronlyres/196BDD6A-8246-4577-8A7D-598EB149061C/0/fencing.pdf>
- <http://www.coopext.colostate.edu/wildlife/>

#### Developing with Wildlife in Mind

- <http://ndis.nrel.colostate.edu/handbook/handbook.html>

## **APPENDIX C**

### **Wildlife Development Guidelines**

The following Best Management Practices are provided courtesy of the Colorado Division of Wildlife, Southeast Region. The information provided should be viewed as guidelines only in the development of mitigation for development projects. For additional or site specific information please contact the Colorado Division of Wildlife, Southeast Region at (719)227-5200.

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**COLORADO DIVISION OF WILDLIFE  
WILDLIFE DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS & GUIDELINES  
SOUTHEAST REGIONAL SERVICE CENTER, COLORADO**

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The Colorado Division of Wildlife, Southeast Region has developed the following general wildlife development standards and guidelines for use when attempting to mitigate impacts to wildlife from land use development proposals.

These guidelines can be used in conjunction with subdivision proposals, planned unit development proposals, general development proposals, proposed changes in use, special use permits, mining applications, and a host of other land use activities requiring either a local or statewide permit.

These guidelines were developed in response to numerous requests over the years by local planners, developers, consultants, and Division personnel asking for a comprehensive list or recipe of mitigation measures recommended by the Division of Wildlife for various species of interest. Although no such recipe truly exists, these general guidelines serve as a point of departure for more detailed and site specific dialogue between developers and local Division of Wildlife personnel. These guidelines should be viewed as a work-in-progress one that undergoes continual change as new information, perspectives, and experiences becomes available.

It is recommended, although not necessary, that the Wildlife Development Standards and Guidelines be used in conjunction with the Division of Wildlife's composite map of Significant Wildlife Habitat and Potential Wildlife Impact Worksheet developed for use by interested counties within the Southeast Regional Service Center in their land use planning processes. The use of these materials in an integrated fashion, and in consultation with Division of Wildlife personnel, provides for the most comprehensive and systematic identification and mitigation of potential impacts to the wildlife resource from development proposals.

The Colorado Division of Wildlife desires to work with developers in a proactive fashion. This philosophy has guided the Division's involvement in land use planning activities for over 25 years. It is our belief that the development and use of wildlife distribution maps, composite maps of Significant Wildlife Habitat, and associated interpretive materials including the Potential Wildlife Impact Worksheets, and the Wildlife Development Standards and Guidelines facilitates constructive dialogue between Division of Wildlife personnel and developers early in the

planning process when the greatest flexibility and potential for influencing change that will benefit the wildlife resource exists.

**Colorado Division of Wildlife - Southeast Region  
Wildlife Development Standards & Guidelines**

<b>Wildlife Activity Area</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>J</b>	<b>K</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>N</b>
<b><u>Abert's Squirrel:</u></b> Overall Range					<input type="checkbox"/>									
<b><u>Bald Eagle:</u></b> Winter Range Winter Concentration Area Roost Site Communal Roost Site						<input type="checkbox"/>				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
<b><u>Beaver:</u></b> Overall Range					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>							<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b><u>Bighorn Sheep:</u></b> Overall Range Production Area Winter Range Severe Winter Range Winter Concentration Area Migration Routes Migration Corridors Summer Range Summer Concentration Area Mineral Lick	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<b><u>Black Bear:</u></b> Overall Range Spring Concentration Area Fall Concentration Area Human/Bear Conflict Area		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>										
<b><u>Blue Grouse:</u></b> Overall Range					<input type="checkbox"/>									
<b><u>Bobcat:</u></b> Overall Range					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>								
<b><u>Brazilian Free-Tailed Bat:</u></b> Roost Site					<input type="checkbox"/>						<input type="checkbox"/>			
<b><u>Ducks &amp; Geese</u></b> Overall Range Production Area					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>							<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Colorado Division of Wildlife - Southeast Region  
Wildlife Development Standards & Guidelines**

<b>Wildlife Activity Area</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>J</b>	<b>K</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>N</b>
Winter Range					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>								
Winter Concentration Area					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>							<input type="checkbox"/>	
<b><u>Elk:</u></b>														
Overall Range	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>									
Production Area	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Winter Range	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>						
Severe Winter Range	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>						
Winter Concentration Area	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		
Migration Routes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Migration Corridors	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Summer Range	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>									
Summer Concentration Area	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>									
Resident Population Area	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
<b><u>Golden Eagle:</u></b>														
Active Nest											<input type="checkbox"/>			
Inactive Nest											<input type="checkbox"/>			
<b><u>Great Blue Heron</u></b>														
Foraging Area						<input type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Production Area						<input type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
<b><u>Least Tern:</u></b>														
Nest Site		<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Production Area		<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Foraging Area						<input type="checkbox"/>								
<b><u>Lesser Prairie Chicken:</u></b>														
Overall Range					<input type="checkbox"/>									
Active Lek					<input type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
Inactive Lek					<input type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
Production Area					<input type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>				
<b><u>Merriam's Turkey</u></b>														
Overall Range					<input type="checkbox"/>									
Concentration Area					<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>						
Roost Site					<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>			
<b><u>Moose:</u></b>														
Overall Range		<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>								
Winter Range		<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>						





**Colorado Division of Wildlife - Southeast Region  
Wildlife Development Standards & Guidelines**

<b>Wildlife Activity Area</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>J</b>	<b>K</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>N</b>
Overall Range					<input type="checkbox"/>									<input type="checkbox"/>
Production Area					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Field Sighting						<input type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>			
<b><u>White Pelican:</u></b>														
Foraging Area						<input type="checkbox"/>						<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Production Area						<input type="checkbox"/>				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
<b><u>White-Tailed Deer:</u></b>														
Overall Range		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>									
Winter Range		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>								
Concentration Area		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>								

- A Fencing Guidelines
- B Pets
- C Nuisance Wildlife Preventive Measures
- D Feeding of Wildlife
- E Maintenance/Enhancement of Natural Vegetation
- F Riparian & Wetland Habitat Protection/Buffer Zone
- G Minimum Lot Size
- H Clustered Development
- I Building Envelope
- J Seasonal Deferment Period
- K Disturbance Buffer Zone
- L Open Space Designation
- M Minimum Stream Flow/Minimum Lake Level Measures
- N Water Quality/Non-Point Discharge

**WILDLIFE DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS & GUIDELINES**

**A. Fencing Guidelines**

1. Use of privacy fencing, chain link fencing, and other restrictive access fencing should be restricted to the immediate area surrounding the domicile or within the designated building envelope and should not be used as a method to designate boundaries of larger lot sizes.
2. Fencing outside the immediate building envelope or area surrounding the domicile should be of smooth wire construction with a maximum top height of 42" within known range of elk and mule deer and a bottom wire at least 18" above

the ground within the range of pronghorn antelope. Construction of woven wire fences should be prohibited unless a waiver is granted.

## **B. Pets**

1. Dogs should be kept under the direct physical control of their owner and otherwise should be kept within a kennel or fenced yard that effectively restricts their egress. Kennels must be constructed with a top in known mountain lion range.
2. Cats must be restricted to the domicile unless a bell is worn on the collar to alert nesting birds to their presence.
3. Dogs must be leashed or otherwise kept under the direct physical control of their owner when hiking, camping, or otherwise using public lands unless engaged in lawful small game hunting.

## **C. Nuisance Wildlife Preventive Measures**

1. Pet food should be kept within the domicile, garage, or similar substantive storage facility and should be provided to pets outside for only brief periods to prevent serving as an attractive nuisance to bears, raccoons, skunks, and other wildlife species. Pet food should never be left outside for extended periods of time.
2. Trash should be kept in bear-proof containers, in a garage, or similar storage facility until the day of pick-up/disposal to prevent serving as an attractive nuisance to bears, raccoons, skunks, dogs, and other wildlife and domestic species. New communities should incorporate the use of bear-proof dumpsters and community collection points and should strongly discourage storage and disposal of trash at individual home sites.
3. Barbeques should be stored in a garage or similar substantive storage facility when not in use and should not be kept outside on decks or patios.

## **D. Feeding of Wildlife**

1. Feeding of Big Game species is strictly prohibited and unlawful. This includes putting out salt blocks, hay, grain, and other items for the express purpose of attracting big game. This in no way prohibits the distribution of like materials for the care and feeding of livestock but this should be done in a manner that minimizes the attraction for wildlife.
2. Use of bird feeders, suet feeders, and hummingbird feeders is discouraged. However, if feeders are used, they should be placed so they are inaccessible to bears, raccoons, skunks and other wildlife species that might cause damage or threaten human safety.

## **E. Maintenance/Enhancement of Natural Vegetation**

1. Natural vegetation should not be altered and should be maintained outside of the clear area required adjacent to the domicile for purposes of serving as a fire break.
2. Cutting, thinning, and clearing of trees and shrubs should be done only in accordance with an approved forest management plan in consultation with the Colorado State Forest Service and for purposes of minimizing threats from fire and pests.
3. Native herbaceous vegetation (grasses and forbs) should be maintained and mowing strongly discouraged except as required around the immediate vicinity of the domicile and as necessary to control noxious weeds.
4. Control of noxious weeds is the responsibility of the landowner. Noxious weeds shall be actively controlled using methods approved by the County, Natural Resource Conservation Service, or State Forest Service (mowing, spraying, etc.). Species specific control measures should be used when pesticides are felt necessary for control of noxious weeds.
5. Planting of trees and shrubs not attractive to native ungulates as forage is strongly encouraged. Planting of trees and shrubs that are attractive to native ungulates should incorporate the use of materials that will prevent access and damage (fencing, tree guards, trunk guards, etc.)
6. Planting of trees and shrubs attractive to upland game species is encouraged. Selection of appropriate species, placement, and proper configuration should be done in consultation with local Division of Wildlife District Wildlife Managers or Natural Resource Conservation Service Staff.
7. Reseeding of herbaceous vegetation over large areas should encourage the use of native warm and cool season species. The appropriate seed mix and method for planting varies by geographic region within Colorado and should be determined in consultation with the local Division of Wildlife District Wildlife Manager and Natural Resource Conservation Service Staff.

## **F. Riparian & Wetland Habitat Protection/Buffer Zones**

1. Wetland areas should be buffered a minimum of 20 meters from the designated outer edge and development, surface disturbance, domicile and out-building placement, and unregulated livestock access strongly discouraged. Additionally, hydrologic flows that support wetlands should remain undisturbed and not impeded.

2. When not specifically mapped, stream corridors should be buffered in accordance with the following standards to protect associated riparian habitat and development, surface disturbance, placement of domicile and out-buildings, and unregulated livestock access within this zone is strongly discouraged. The intent of these proposed stream corridor buffers is to protect the riparian habitat corridor and these general guidelines attempt to accomplish that objective, however, local conditions may support either a larger or smaller riparian habitat corridor than those outlined below. Site specific information, where available, should be used and appropriate measures taken, as outlined in F.1 above, to ensure protection of these valuable wildlife habitats.
  - a) First Order Streams: 20 meter buffer either side of centerline.
  - b) Second Order Streams: 30 meter buffer either side of centerline.
  - c) Third Order Streams: 40 meter buffer either side of centerline.
  - d) Fourth Order Streams: 50 meter buffer either side of centerline.
  - e) Fifth Order Streams: 60 meter buffer either side of centerline.
  - f) Sixth Order Streams: 80 meter buffer either side of centerline.
  - g) Seventh Order Streams: 100 meter buffer either side of centerline.

#### **G. Minimum Lot Size**

1. Minimum lot sizes of 30 - 35 acres within elk, deer, bighorn sheep, and antelope winter range, severe winter range, and winter concentration areas, and black bear spring and fall concentration areas are recommended to maintain viable populations and adequate stands of native habitat and hiding cover, and minimize habitat fragmentation and disturbance.
2. Minimum lot sizes of 15-20 acres within known ranges of Merriam's turkey concentration areas, bobcat, and mountain lion are recommended to maintain viable populations and adequate stands of native habitat, and minimize habitat fragmentation.
3. Minimum lot sizes of 5 acres within known ranges of Abert's squirrel and blue grouse are recommended to maintain viable populations, reduce habitat fragmentation, and ensure proper stands of native vegetation.

#### **H. Clustered Development**

1. Clustered development in combination with minimum lot sizes and use of building envelopes is strongly encouraged within known big game production areas, migration corridors, and critical winter range. The remaining undeveloped lands shall be kept intact with native vegetation to prevent habitat fragmentation and maintain migration corridors, production area security, visual barriers, etc.

## **I. Building Envelopes**

1. Use of building envelopes in combination with minimum lot sizes is strongly recommended within known big game production areas, migration routes, and critical winter range. Building envelopes shall be placed, surveyed, and staked prior to final platting and fully disclosed to prospective buyers.

## **J. Seasonal Deferment Period**

1. Seasonal construction and disturbance deferment periods should be incorporated for the following species and activity areas:
  - a) Elk Calving Areas: May 15 - June 30
  - b) Bald Eagle  
Roost Sites: November 15 - March 15.  
Nest Site: November 15 - July 31
  - c) Bighorn Sheep Lambing Area: May 15 - June 30.
  - d) Peregrine Falcon Nest Site: March 15 - July 31
  - e) Golden Eagle Nest Site: February 1 - July 15
  - f) Osprey Nest Site: April 1 - August 31
  - g) Burrowing Owl: April 1 - July 31
  - h) Goshawk: March 15 - August 31

## **K. Disturbance Buffer Zone**

1. The following wildlife activity areas should be buffered from disturbance and construction activities, placement of domicile, and natural vegetation maintained:
  - a) Raptor Nest Sites:
    - Bald Eagle - 800 meters (11/15 – 07/31)
    - Burrowing Owl - 100 meters (04/01 – 07/31)
    - Golden Eagle - 800 meters (02/01 – 07/15)
    - Ferruginous Hawk – 800 meters (02/01 - 07/15)
    - Red-Tailed Hawk - 500 meters (03/01 - 07/15)
    - Swainson's Hawk - 400 meters (04/01 - 07/15)
    - Goshawk - 800 meters (03/01 – 09/15)
    - Osprey - 400 meters (04/01 – 08/31)
    - Peregrine Falcon - 800 meters (03/15 – 07/31)
    - Prairie Falcon – 800 meters
  - b) Merriam's Turkey Roost Sites - 250 meters
  - c) Bald Eagle:
    - Winter Concentration Areas - 250 meters
    - Roost Sites - 500 to 800 meters (11/15 – 03/15)
  - d) Elk:
    - Production Area - 500 meters

- Concentration Areas - 500 meters
- Migration Corridors - 500 meters
- e) Brazilian Free-Tailed Bat Roost Site – 250 meters
- f) Townsend's Big-Eared Bat Roost Site - 250 meters
- g) White Pelican Nesting Area - 100 meters
- h) Least Tern/Piping Plover Nesting Area - 100 meters
- i) Boreal Toad
  - Field Sighting – 200 meters
  - Production Area – 200 meters

**L. Open Space Designation**

1. The designated wildlife activity areas should be considered viable candidates for open space designation if such is required of the developer on larger subdivisions and PUD development proposals.
2. The designated wildlife activity areas should be considered viable candidates for open space designation through fee title acquisition using public/private funds, conservation easements, transfer of development rights, and other land protection strategies.

**M. Minimum Stream Flows/Minimum Lake Level Protections**

1. Designated minimum stream flows are highly desirable, if possible, and should be considered, especially as part of larger development proposals to ensure that aquatic habitats are not de-watered during all or any portion of the year. If developments are proposed that propose use of surface water then consultation with the local Division of Wildlife representative and water district representative should be strongly encouraged or required to ensure protection for aquatic species.

2. Designated minimum conservation pools on reservoirs and lakes that provide important wildlife habitat or wildlife recreation opportunities.

**N. Water Quality/Non-Point Discharge**

1. Maintenance of water quality standards is highly recommended. Developers should minimize discharge of pollutants and sediments into waterways that might adversely affect species dependent on aquatic habitats. Larger development proposals should strongly consider the use of central water treatment facilities rather than individual septic systems.

