

3.1.9 Ochsner Property

This property is southeast of the intersection of 76th Street and Coal Creek Drive and encompasses approximately 37 acres, the north - west portion of the Town. Two irrigation ditches cross the property. Cattle graze the southeast corner of the property held under a conservation easement that is owned by the City and County of Boulder. This property has historically experienced intensive cattle grazing, but has recovered dramatically in recent years due to the removal of cattle and irrigation, especially in the southern half of the property. Coal Creek flows along the eastern edge of the property. Prairie dog activity is prominent on the north side of the property.

There are several land uses adjacent to this property. An automobile junkyard, a self-storage facility and the Steward property all border the property along the western side of the property. Coal Creek Drive forms the northern boundary of the property. A residential trailer court, Bruno's Pizza and private residences are adjacent to the eastern boundary of the property. The Madson property borders the property at the southeast corner, adjacent to the conservation easement. Boulder County Parks and Open Space owns the land south of the property and is currently constructing a recreational trail on the property.

The ecological types present on the Ochsner property and their percentage of property coverage are listed on the following table and are shown in Figure 3.1-22.

Habitat Type	Acreage (approx.)	% of property covered (approx.)
Weedy/Disturbed $(0 - 33\%$ Cover)	16.08	43.7
Mixed Grass Prairie (66 – 100% Cover)	6.44	17.5
Wet Meadow	4.83	13.1
Mixed Grass Prairie (33 – 66% Cover)	4.57	12.4
Cottonwood Grove/ Scattered Deciduous	1.82	4.9
Riparian Forested	1.80	4.9
Sedge/Rush	0.83	2.2
Cattail Marsh	0.34	<1
Building	0.06	<1

Wildlife species visually evident or heard on the property during field surveys include: Bald Eagle, Barn Swallow, Blue Jay, European Starling, House Finch, Mourning Dove, Red-tailed Hawk (possibly breeding on site), Red-winged Blackbird, Rock Dove, Western Meadowlark, black-tailed prairie dog, desert cottontail rabbit and red fox. Additional species not seen also use this property. General wildlife habitat associations are shown in Figure 3.1-23.

Wildlife enhancement and protection strategies are presented in Table 3.1-9. Proposed wildlife protection areas and a range of enhancement strategies are presented in Figure 3.1-24.

Table 3.1-9 WILDLIFE PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT STRATEGIES AND RELATIVE COSTS FOR THE OCHSNER PROPERTY

Wildlife Protection Strategies*	Wildlife Enhancement Strategies*	General Property Improvement Strategies*
Raptor Protection Area - prairie dog colony and all tree areas	Fish Enhancement Area – along Coal Creek	Exotic/noxious weed removal (especially chicory), re-seed weedy and disturbed areas with native plant species – Low to Moderate \$\$
Amphibian – Waterbird Protection Area – Coal Creek	Install logs to slow water flow in creek and create fish and amphibian habitat - Moderate to High \$\$	Acquire water rights associated with irrigation ditches on property - High \$\$
Songbird – Passerine Protection Area - Coal Creek and tree/shrub areas	Plant more Palustrine Emergent vegetation (cattails, sedges and rushes) and riparian shrubs to benefit amphibians, reptiles, small mammals, waterbirds, fish enhancement) - Low \$\$	Remove S. boundary fence and connect to Boulder County Open Space property to the south (possible conflicts with cattle grazing practices on open space property and others). Remove NW boundary fence to connect to Steward property - Low \$\$
Mammal Corridor Protection Area - along creek, east boundary	Convert irrigation ditches to open pond wetlands with overflow channels (benefits for reptiles, amphibians, various bird and mammal species) - Moderate to High \$\$	Recommend no large-scale building/ development in southern and eastern portions of property to preserve unique biological integrity
Potential PMJM/ULTO Protection Area - stream with 50-m buffer on both sides	Install bat boxes and bird nest boxes on fences and near wetland areas to promote species usage and diversity, added benefit of local mosquito control - Low \$\$	Build a "low-impact" recreational trail (e.g., elevated trail) to connect to recreation trail being built across Boulder County Parks and Open Space property to south (may conflict with various protection areas) – High \$\$
Floodplain present on property	Excavate pond wetland in wet meadow area at S. end of property (benefits for amphibians, reptiles, various bird and mammal species) - High \$\$	
	Install raptor perches and prairie dog predator cover on and around prairie dog towns to limit prairie dog movement and regulate populations by promoting predator success - Low - Moderate \$\$	

^{* =} Italicized text denotes strategy tied to geographic feature and/or shown on Protection and Enhancement Map

3.1.10 Richmond Property

This property begins at the northeast corner of the intersection of Coalton Drive and McCaslin Boulevard and encompasses approximately 15 acres, in the south-central portion of the Town. This property is a weedy vacant lot, receiving intermittent human use.

There are several land uses adjacent to this property. The property is bordered on the west and south by McCaslin Boulevard and Coalton Drive, respectively. A mixed-grass prairie dog colony occurs west of McCaslin Boulevard. The north side of the property is bordered by a residential neighborhood. The east side of the property is bordered by the Coalton Recreational Trail and Rock Creek.

The ecological types present on the Richmond property and their percentage of property coverage are listed on the following table and shown in Figure 3.1-25.

Habitat Type	Acreage (approx.)	% of property covered (approx.)
Weedy/Disturbed $(0 - 33\%$ Cover)	7.77	52.1
Mixed Grass Prairie (0 – 33% Cover)	7.13	47.8
Cattail Marsh - Sedge/Rush	0.01	<1

Wildlife species visually evident or heard on the property during field surveys include: American Kestrel, Great-horned Owl, Killdeer, Mourning Dove, Western Kingbird, Western Meadowlark and desert cottontail rabbit. Additional species not seen also use this property. General wildlife habitat associations are shown in Figure 3.1-26.

Wildlife enhancement and protection strategies are presented in Table 3.1-10. Proposed wildlife protection areas and a range of enhancement strategies are presented in Figure 3.1-27.

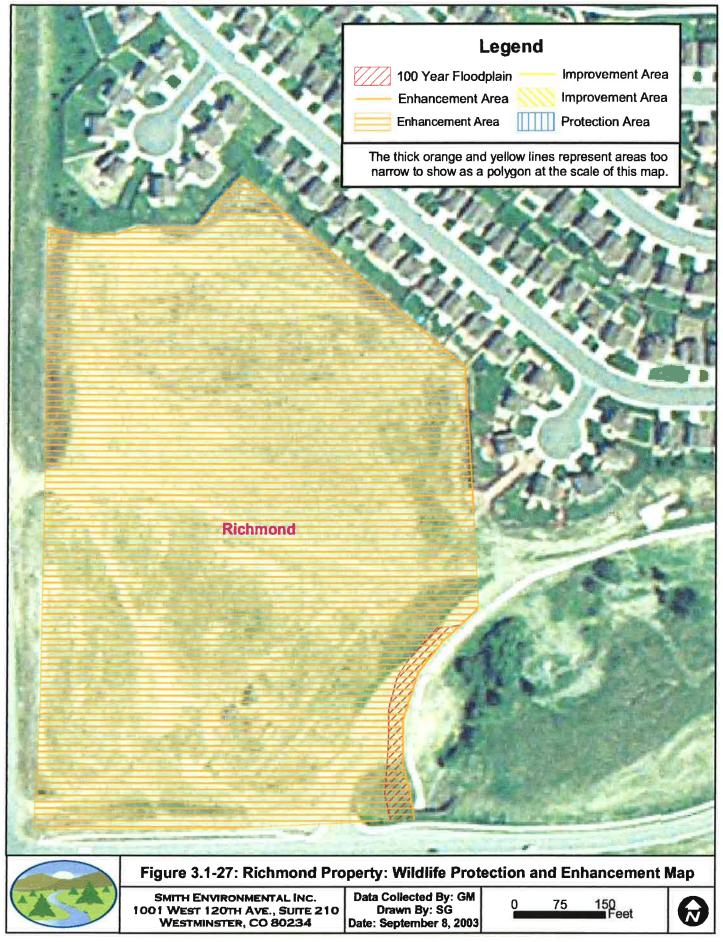




Table 3.1-10 WILDLIFE PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT STRATEGIES AND RELATIVE COSTS FOR THE RICHMOND PROPERTY

Wildlife Protection Strategies*	Wildlife Enhancement Strategies*	General Property Improvement Strategies*
None	Plant willow shrubs in existing wetland in NW corner of property and upland shrubs elsewhere to improve bird and small mammal habitat - Low \$\$	Exotic/noxious weed removal, re-seed weedy and disturbed areas with native plant species, highest priority for this property – Low to Moderate \$\$
	Plant cottonwood trees to maturity (benefits for aesthetics, raptors, birds, small mammals, and black-tailed prairie dog control) - Moderate \$\$	
	Install bird boxes on fences adjacent to property (with landowner approval) to promote species usage and diversity - Low \$\$	
	Install bat boxes on poles along Coalton Recreational Trail adjacent to Rock Creek to promote species usage and local mosquito control - Low \$\$	
	Plant upland shrubs to provide habitat for reptiles, birds and small mammals - Low \$\$	

^{* =} Italicized text denotes strategy tied to geographic feature and/or shown on Protection and Enhancement Map



3.1.11 Ridge II Property

This property is located just north of Rock View Drive in the Ridge II subdivision, on the west side of McCaslin Boulevard. The property encompasses approximately 6.0 acres, in the west-central portion of the Town. This property is a largely weedy, vacant lot with a gated dirt access road, and receives minimal human use.

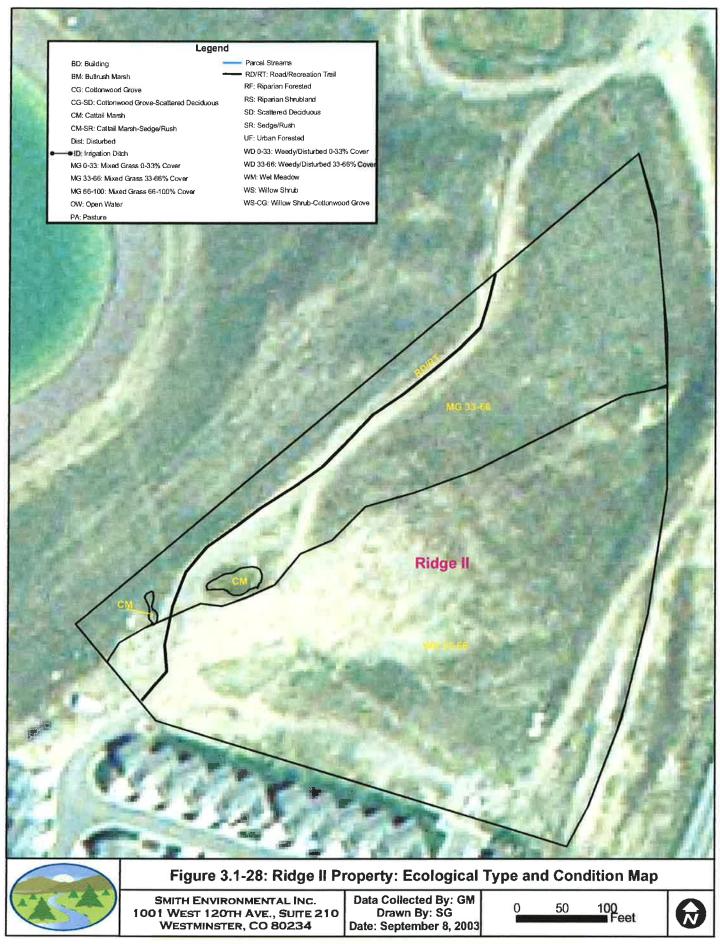
There are several land uses adjacent to this property. The east side of the property is bordered by McCaslin Boulevard. The north and west sides of the property are bordered by the Town of Superior Water Treatment Plant. The south side of the property is bordered by the Ridge residential subdivision.

The ecological types present on the Ridge II property and their percentage of property coverage are listed on the following table and shown in Figure 3.1-28.

Habitat Type	Acreage (approx.)	% of property covered (approx.)
Weedy/Disturbed (33 – 66% Cover)	3.93	62.9
Mixed Grass Prairie (33 – 66% Cover)	2.29	36.6
Cattail Marsh	0.04	<1

Wildlife species visually evident or heard on the property during field surveys include: Killdeer, Red-winged Blackbird, Rock Dove, Vesper Sparrow and desert cottontail rabbit. Additional species not seen also use this property. General wildlife habitat associations are shown in Figure 3.1-29.

Wildlife enhancement and protection strategies are presented in Table 3.1-11. Proposed wildlife protection areas and a range of enhancement strategies are presented in Figure 3.1-30.



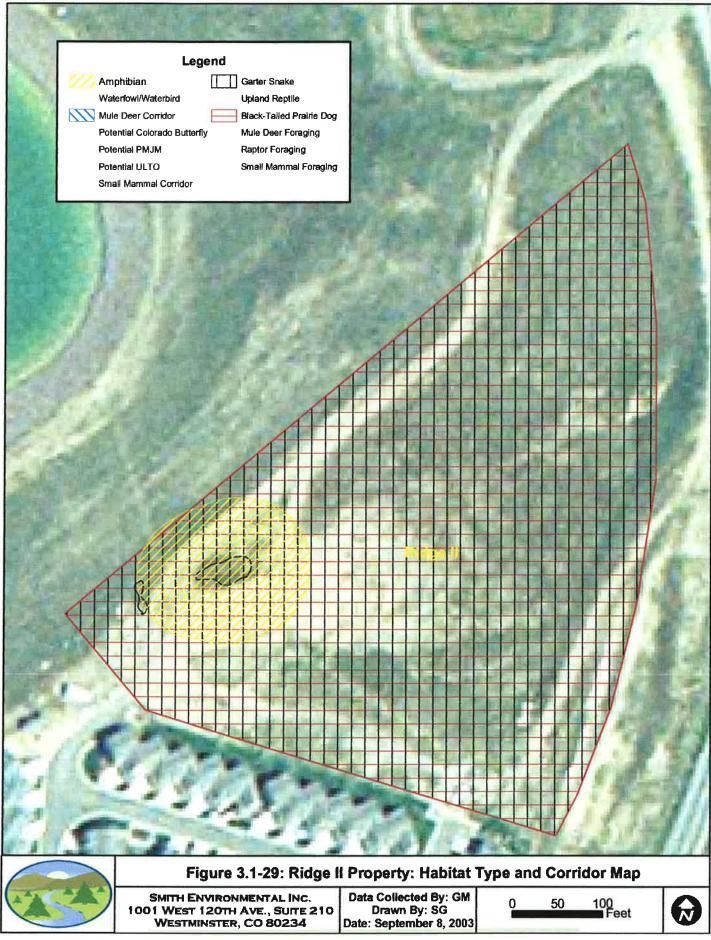
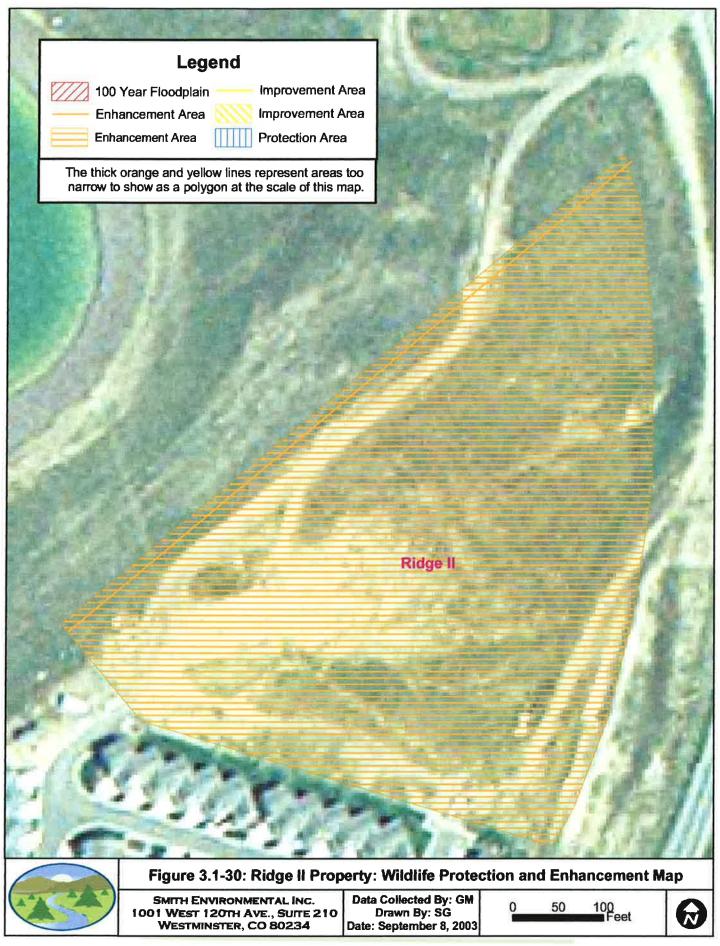


Table 3.1-11 WILDLIFE PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT STRATEGIES AND RELATIVE COSTS FOR THE RIDGE II PROPERTY

Wildlife Protection Strategies*	Wildlife Enhancement Strategies*	General Property Improvement Strategies*
None	Plant upland shrubs to provide habitat for reptiles, birds and small mammals - Low \$\$	Exotic/noxious weed removal, re-seed weedy and disturbed areas with native plant species, highest priority for this property — Low to Moderate \$\$
	Install bat boxes and bird nest boxes on along western and northern boundary fences to promote species usage and diversity, added benefit of local mosquito control - Low \$\$	

^{* =} Italicized text denotes strategy tied to geographic feature and/or shown on Protection and Enhancement Map



3.1.12 Rogers Farm Property

This property is bordered by McCaslin Boulevard (to the east) and 2nd Avenue (to the west), in Old Town Superior. It encompasses approximately 24 acres. Coal Creek runs flows through the property on the north side of the property. Uses for this property are private residential, intensive livestock grazing pasture, commercial (real estate office), and idle pasture.

There are several land uses adjacent to this property. Residential neighborhoods border the north and west sides of the property. The Arsenault property borders southern and western edges of the property. The Aweida and Biella-Menkick properties occur east of McCaslin Boulevard.

The ecological types present on the Rogers Farm property and their percentage of property coverage are listed on the following table and shown in Figure 3.1-4.

Habitat Type	Acreage (approx.)	% of property covered (approx.)
Pasture	12.46	52.6
Mixed Grass Prairie (33 – 66% Cover)	6.21	26.2
Weedy/Disturbed (33 – 66% Cover)	2.99	12.6
Cottonwood Grove/ Scattered Deciduous	0.93	3.9
Scattered Deciduous	0.62	2.6
Urban Forested	0.23	1.0
Building	0.20	<1
Sedge Rush	0.03	<1
Cattail Marsh	0.02	<1

Wildlife species visually evident or heard on the property during field surveys include: Black-billed Magpie, Common Grackle, European Starling, Rock Dove, Western Kingbird, Western Meadowlark and black-tailed prairie dog. Additional species not seen also use this property. General wildlife habitat associations are shown in Figure 3.1-5.

Wildlife enhancement and protection strategies are presented in Table 3.1-12. Proposed wildlife protection areas and a range of enhancement strategies are presented in Figure 3.1-6.

Table 3.1-12 WILDLIFE PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT STRATEGIES AND RELATIVE COSTS FOR THE ROGERS FARM PROPERTY

Wildlife Protection Strategies*	Wildlife Enhancement Strategies*	General Property Improvement Strategies*
Amphibian and Waterbird Protection Area – Coal Creek Songbird	Fish Enhancement Area - Coal Creek Install logs to slow water flow in creek	Remove livestock grazing from property for several years to allow upland and riparian vegetation to recover, highest priority for this property - Low \$\$ Exotic/noxious weed
Protection Corridor – Coal Creek	and create fish and amphibian habitat - Moderate to High \$\$	removal, re-seed weedy and disturbed areas with native plant species – Low to Moderate \$\$
Mammal Corridor Protection Area – Coal Creek	Plant more Palustrine Emergent vegetation (sedges and rushes) and riparian shrubs to benefit amphibians, reptiles, small mammals, waterbirds, fish enhancement) - Low \$\$	Rip soil to depths of 12" to reduce impacts from soil compaction to allow for plant rooting and water absorption - Moderate - High \$\$
Floodplain present on property	Plant cottonwood trees to benefit aesthetics, raptors, birds, small mammals, and black-tailed prairie dog control - Moderate \$\$	Fence removal - Moderate \$\$
y 7. 1		Remove buildings - Very High \$\$ Remove trash from creek channel - Low \$\$

^{* =} Italicized text denotes strategy tied to geographic feature and/or shown on Protection and Enhancement Map

3.1.13 Spicer-Carlson Property

These properties are located immediately east of the Biella-Menkick and Aweida properties and are bordered on the north by U.S. 36. For the purposes of evaluation, both properties have been grouped together. They encompass approximately 77 acres in the northern portion of the Town. Aside from periodic cattle grazing and irrigation ditches, these properties currently receive little use. Prairie dog activity is prominent on this site.

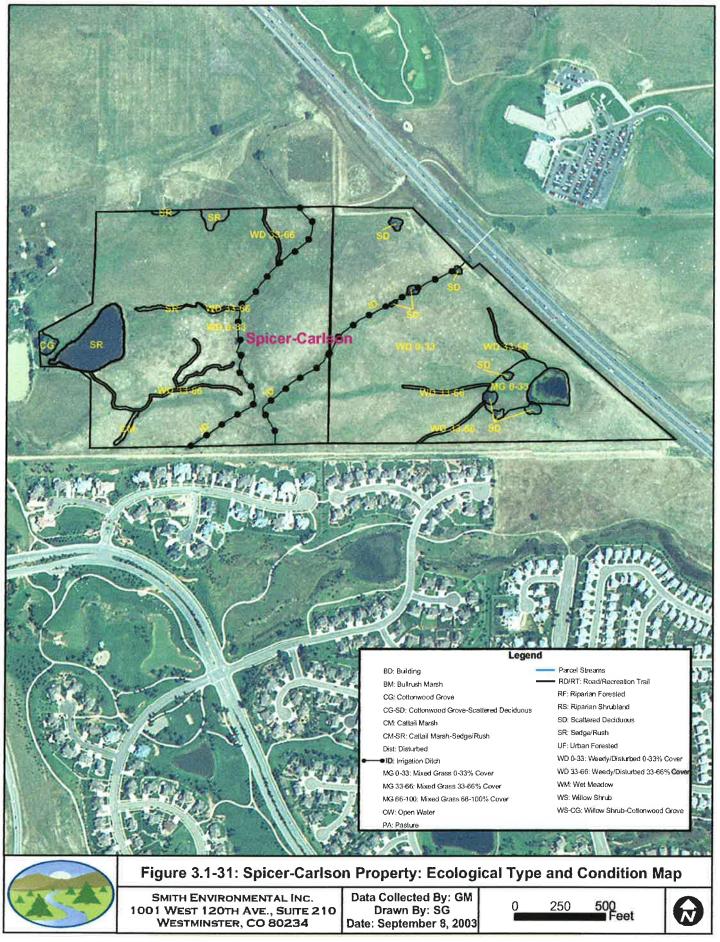
There are several land uses adjacent to these properties. The Biella-Menkick property borders a portion of the northern boundary. U.S. 36 also borders the property along its northern boundary. The Aweida property (see previous description) borders the property along its western side. A residential neighborhood and the Weinstein property are adjacent to the property's southern boundary.

The ecological types present on the Spicer-Carlson property and their percentage of property coverage are listed on the following table and shown in Figure 3.1-31.

Habitat Type	Acreage (approx.)	% of property covered (approx.)
Weedy/Disturbed (0 – 33%	70.63	
Cover)	70.03	91.7
Open Water	2.75	3.6
Mixed Grass Prairie (0 –		
33% Cover)	1.23	1.6
Weedy/Disturbed (33 –		
66% Cover)	1.08	1.4
Scattered Deciduous	0.51	<1
Sedge/Rush	0.49	<1
Cottonwood Grove	0.45	•
Cattail Marsh		<1
Cattaii iviaisii	0.10	<1

Wildlife species visually evident or heard on the property during field surveys include: American Goldfinch, American Robin, Bald Eagle, Barn Swallow, Belted Kingfisher, Black-capped Chickadee, Great Blue Heron, Killdeer, Northern Flicker, Red-tailed Hawk, Redwinged Blackbird, an unidentified waterfowl species, black-tailed prairie dog, desert cottontail rabbit, painted turtle, plains garter snake, largemouth bass and bluegill. Additional species not seen also use this property. General wildlife habitat associations are shown in Figure 3.1-32.

Wildlife enhancement and protection strategies are presented in Table 3.1-13. Proposed wildlife protection areas and a range of enhancement strategies are presented in Figure 3.1-33.



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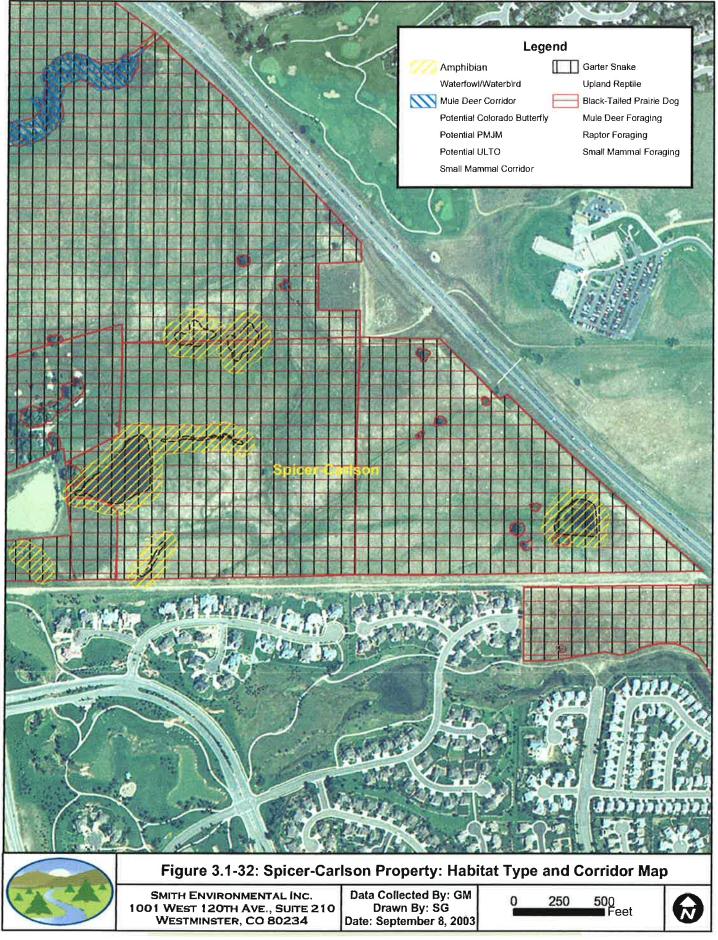
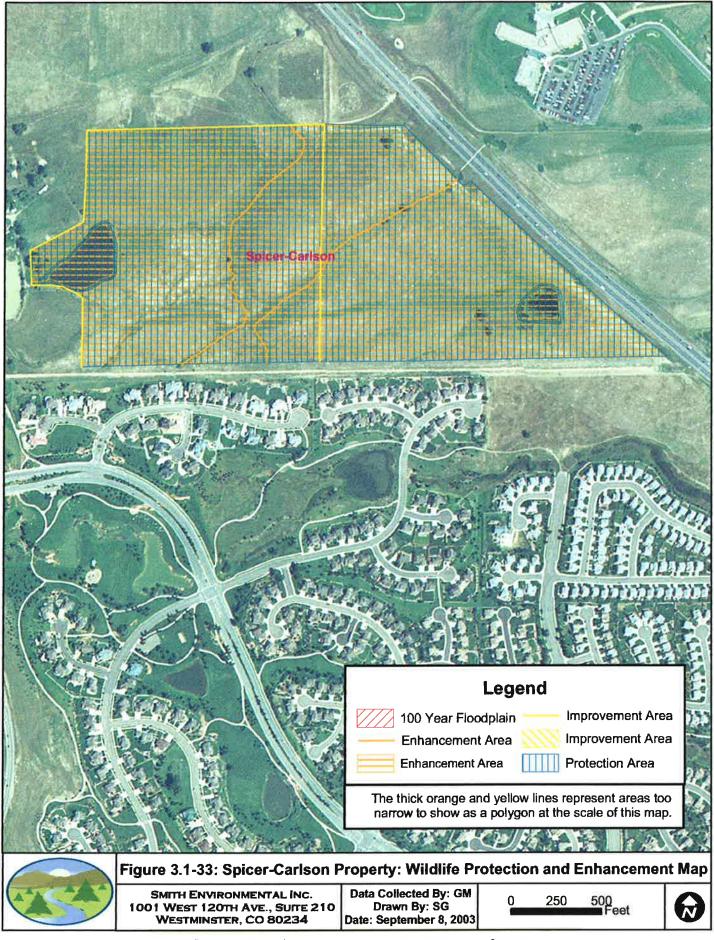


Table 3.1-13 WILDLIFE PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT STRATEGIES AND RELATIVE COSTS FOR THE SPICER-CARLSON PROPERTY

Wildlife Protection Strategies*	Wildlife Enhancement Strategies*	General Property Improvement Strategies*
Raptor Protection Areas - tree areas and prairie dog colonies	Fish Enhancement Areas – 2 ponds	Exotic/noxious weed removal, re-seed weedy and disturbed areas with native plant species – Low to Moderate \$\$
Amphibian and Waterbird Protection Areas – 2 ponds	Excavate pond bottoms to increase depth and add fish habitat structure; once improvements are made, add fish to easternmost pond – High to Very High \$\$	Remove or restrict cattle grazing to minimize conflict with recreational users – Low \$\$
	Install raptor perches and prairie dog predator cover on and around edge of property to limit prairie dog movement and regulate populations by promoting predator success - Low to Moderate \$\$ Install bat boxes and bird nest boxes near wetland areas to promote species usage	Connect to Biella - Menkick and Aweida properties via fence removal - Low \$\$
	and diversity, added benefit of local mosquito control - Low \$\$ Plant cottonwood trees near ponds, along drainages and irrigation ditches to provide benefit aesthetics, raptors, birds, small mammals, and black-tailed prairie dog control - Moderate \$\$	
* T. 1' · 1.	Plant upland shrubs to provide habitat for reptiles, birds, and small mammals - Low - Moderate \$\$ Potential sedge/rush area pond excavation - High to Very High \$\$	

^{* =} Italicized text denotes strategy tied to geographic feature and/or shown on Protection and Enhancement Map



3.1.14 Steward Property

This property is southwest of the intersection of 76th Street and Coal Creek Drive (7574 Coal Creek Drive) and encompasses approximately two acres in the northwestern portion of the Town. The only current use on the property is a private residence and associated urban landscaping.

There are several land uses adjacent to this property. A self-storage facility borders the property to the south. Coal Creek Drive borders the property to the north and west. The Sagamore residential subdivison is across Coal Creek Drive along the northwest side of the property. The Ochsner property borders the property on the east side.

The ecological types present on the Steward property and their percentage of property coverage are listed on the following table and shown in Figure 3.1-22.

Habitat Type	Acreage (approx.)	% of property covered (approx.)
Weedy/Disturbed $(0 - 33\%$ Cover)	1.45	70.0
Urban Forested Building	0.57 0.05	27.6 2.4

Wildlife species visually evident or heard on the property during field surveys include: American Robin, Black-billed Magpie, European Starling, House Finch, House Sparrow, black-tailed prairie dog, and desert cottontail rabbit. Additional species not seen also use this property. General wildlife habitat associations are shown in Figure 3.1-23.

Wildlife enhancement and protection strategies are presented in Table 3.1-14. Proposed wildlife protection areas and a range of enhancement strategies are presented in Figure 3.1-24.

Table 3.1-14 WILDLIFE PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT STRATEGIES AND RELATIVE COSTS FOR THE STEWARD PROPERTY

Wildlife Protection Strategies*	Wildlife Enhancement Strategies*	General Property Improvement Strategies*
None	Remove existing urban landscaping - Low - Moderate \$\$	Exotic/noxious weed removal, re-seed weedy and disturbed areas with native plant species – Low to Moderate \$\$
	Plant cottonwood trees to benefit aesthetics, raptors, birds, small mammals, and black-tailed prairie dog control) - Moderate \$\$	Connect to neighboring Ochsner property by removing E. boundary fence - Low \$\$
	Plant upland shrubs to provide habitat for reptiles, birds and small mammals - Low \$\$	Turn existing residence into a public nature/visitor center - Moderate - High

^{*=} Italicized text denotes strategy tied to geographic feature and/or shown on Protection and Enhancement Map

3.1.15 Verhey Property

This property is located approximately 0.75 mile north of SH 128, on the west side of McCaslin Boulevard. It encompasses approximately 155 acres, in the southwestern portion of the Town. The property is covered by a mixed-grass prairie and is used as horse pasture.

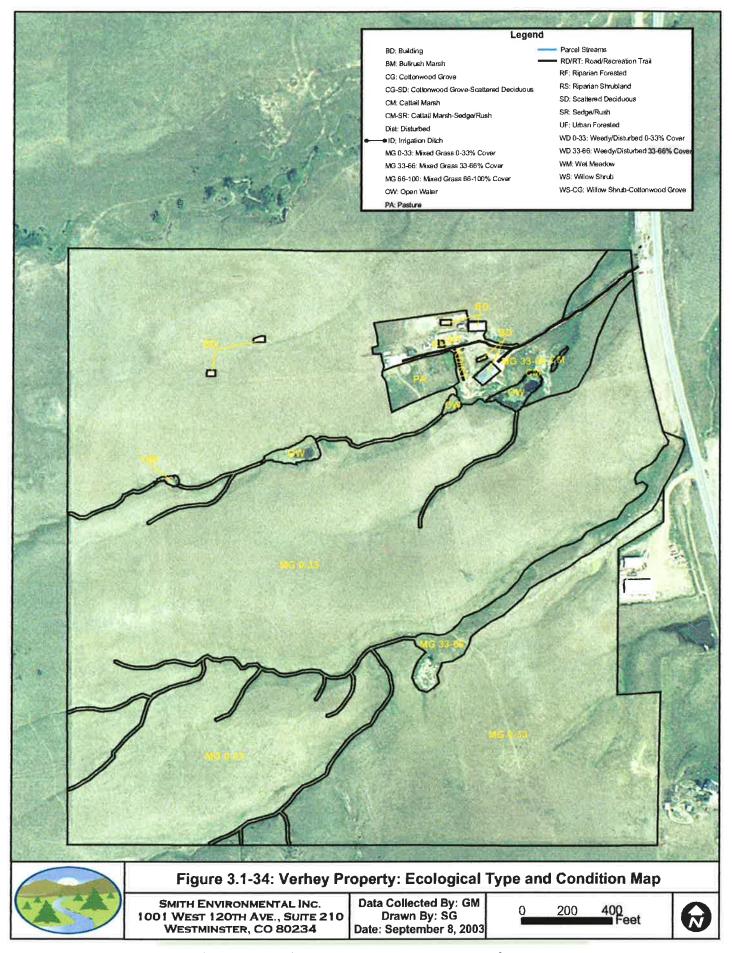
There are several adjacent land uses to this property. Boulder County Open Space owns the land to the south and west of this property and allows limited cattle grazing on their land. The land immediately along the northwest border of this property is owned by Boulder County Parks and Open Space. The land along the northeast boundary of this property is privately owned (the Lastoka property). McCaslin Boulevard borders the northern half of the eastern side of the property. The Bolejack property (see description) borders the southern half of the east side of the property.

The ecological types present on the Verhey property and their percentage of property coverage are listed on the following table and shown in Figure 3.1-34.

Habitat Type	Acreage (approx.)	% of property covered (approx.)
Mixed Grass Prairie (0 – 33% Cover)	140.17	90.5
Mixed Grass Prairie (33 – 66% Cover)	12.04	7.8
Pasture	1.25	<1
Open Water	1.0	<1
Building	0.33	<1
Cattail Marsh	0.06	<1

Wildlife species visually evident or heard on the property during field surveys include: American Kestrel, American Robin, Barn Swallow, Black-billed Magpie, Cinnamon Teal, Great Blue Heron, House Sparrow, Killdeer, Mallard, Red-winged Blackbird, Common Grackle, Red-tailed Hawk, Mallard, Rock Dove, House Finch, Song Sparrow, Western Kingbird, Western Meadowlark, coyote, black-tailed jackrabbit, desert cottontail rabbit, raccoon, bullsnake, racer and the tadpoles of an unidentified frog/toad species. Additional species not seen also use this property. General wildlife habitat associations are shown in Figure 3.1-35.

Wildlife enhancement and protection strategies are presented in Table 3.1-15. Proposed wildlife protection areas and a range of enhancement strategies are presented in Figure 3.1-36.



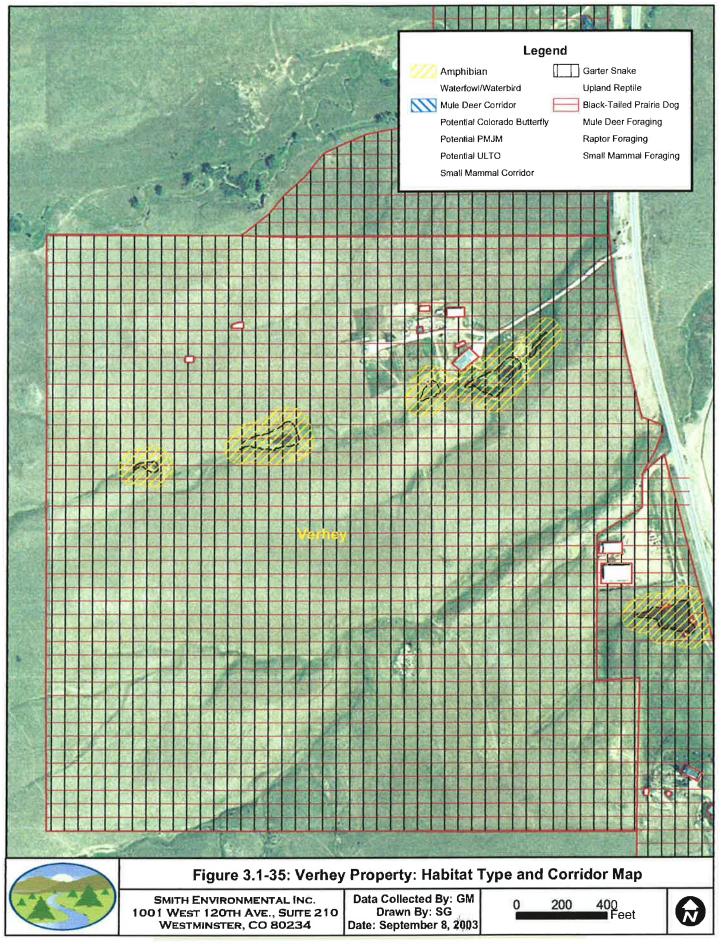
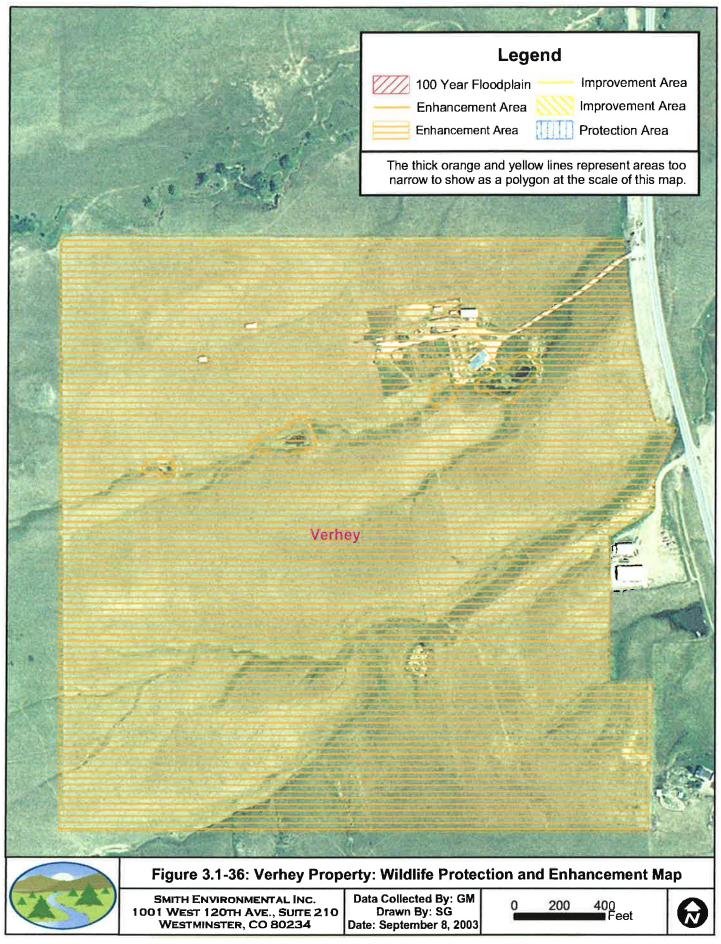


Table 3.1-15 WILDLIFE PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT STRATEGIES AND RELATIVE COSTS FOR THE VERHEY PROPERTY

Wildlife Protection Strategies*	Wildlife Enhancement Strategies*	General Property Improvement Strategies*
Amphibian and Waterbird Protection Area – ponds and corridors between	Plant upland shrubs to provide habitat for reptiles, birds and small mammals - Low \$\$	"Spot" removal of exotic weeds, re-seed weedy and disturbed areas with native plant species - Low to Moderate \$\$
	Plant cottonwood trees near ponds to provide benefit aesthetics, raptors, birds, and mammals - Moderate \$\$	Build a recreational trail on upslope portion of property to increase utilize viewshed and increase recreational opportunities - High \$\$
	Install bat boxes and bird nest boxes near ponds to promote species usage and diversity, added benefit of local mosquito control - Low \$\$	Remove or restrict horse grazing to minimize conflict with recreational users - Low \$\$
		If feasible, connect properties to existing Boulder County Open Space property to the west via fence removal (creates potential conflicts with livestock grazing and others) - Low \$\$

^{* =} Italicized text denotes strategy tied to geographic feature and/or shown on Protection and Enhancement Map



3.1.16 Weinstein Property

This property begins at the southwest corner of the South 88th Street overpass of U.S. 36 and extends west to the boundary with the Spicer-Carlson property. It encompasses approximately 16 acres, in the northeast portion of the Town. This property is a weedy, vacant lot with little human use. Prairie dog activity is prominent on this site.

There are several land uses adjacent to this property. The Spicer-Carlson property borders this property at the northwest corner. U.S. Highway 36 also borders the northern side of the property. South 88th Street borders the east side of the property. A wildlife area (cattail marsh) and recreation trail (both owned by the Town) border the property on the south side. A residential neighborhood borders the property on the west side.

The ecological types present on the Weinstein property and their percentage of property coverage are listed on the following table and shown in Figure 3.1-37.

Habitat Type	Acreage (approx.)	% of property covered (approx.)
Weedy/Disturbed $(0 - 33\%$ Cover)	16.12	99.4
Scattered Deciduous	0.04	<1
Disturbed	0.06	<1

Wildlife species visually evident or heard on the property during field surveys include: Common Grackle, European Starling, Turkey Vulture and black-tailed prairie dog. Additional species not seen also use this property. General wildlife habitat associations are shown in Figure 3.1-38.

Wildlife enhancement and protection strategies are presented in Table 3.1-16. Proposed wildlife protection areas and a range of enhancement strategies are presented in Figure 3.1-39.





Table 3.1-16 WILDLIFE PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT STRATEGIES AND RELATIVE COSTS FOR THE WEINSTEIN PROPERTY

Wildlife	Wildlife Enhancement Strategies*	General Property
Protection		Improvement Strategies*
Strategies*		
Raptor	Plant cottonwood trees to benefit	Exotic/noxious weed
Protection	aesthetics, raptors, birds, small	removal, re-seed weedy
Area - single	mammals, and black-tailed prairie dog	and disturbed areas with
mature tree	control - Moderate \$\$	native plant species – Low
and prairie		to Moderate \$\$
dog colony		
	Plant upland shrubs to provide habitat	
	for reptiles, birds and small mammals -	
	Low \$\$	
	Install raptor perches and prairie dog	(A)
	predator cover on and around edge of	
	property to limit prairie dog movement	
	and regulate populations by promoting	
	predator success - Low to Moderate \$\$	

^{* =} Italicized text denotes strategy tied to geographic feature and/or shown on Protection and Enhancement Map