



Consultants in Natural Resources and the Environment

Prairie Dog Management Plan Redtail Ridge Broomfield and Boulder Counties, Colorado

DRAFT – For Discussion Purposes

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Prairie Dog Management Plan

Redtail Ridge

Broomfield and Boulder Counties, Colorado

January 19, 2021

Objectives

This Prairie Dog Management Plan (PDMP) identifies prairie dog habitat and options for humanely addressing prairie dog issues within the Redtail Ridge Site, including areas within the proposed Redtail Ridge development, northeast of U.S. Highway 36 (U.S. 36) and 96th Street (Northwest Parkway) in Boulder and Broomfield Counties, Colorado (project area; Figure 1 and Figure 2). The purpose of this PDMP is to assist with prairie dog management methods within the project area and to establish a framework for the conservation and humane management of prairie dogs. One goal of this PDMP is to maintain prairie dogs as a sustainable component of the ecosystem in appropriate areas without risking the health and safety of residents or causing significant negative impacts on the native habitat or other land uses within the project area.

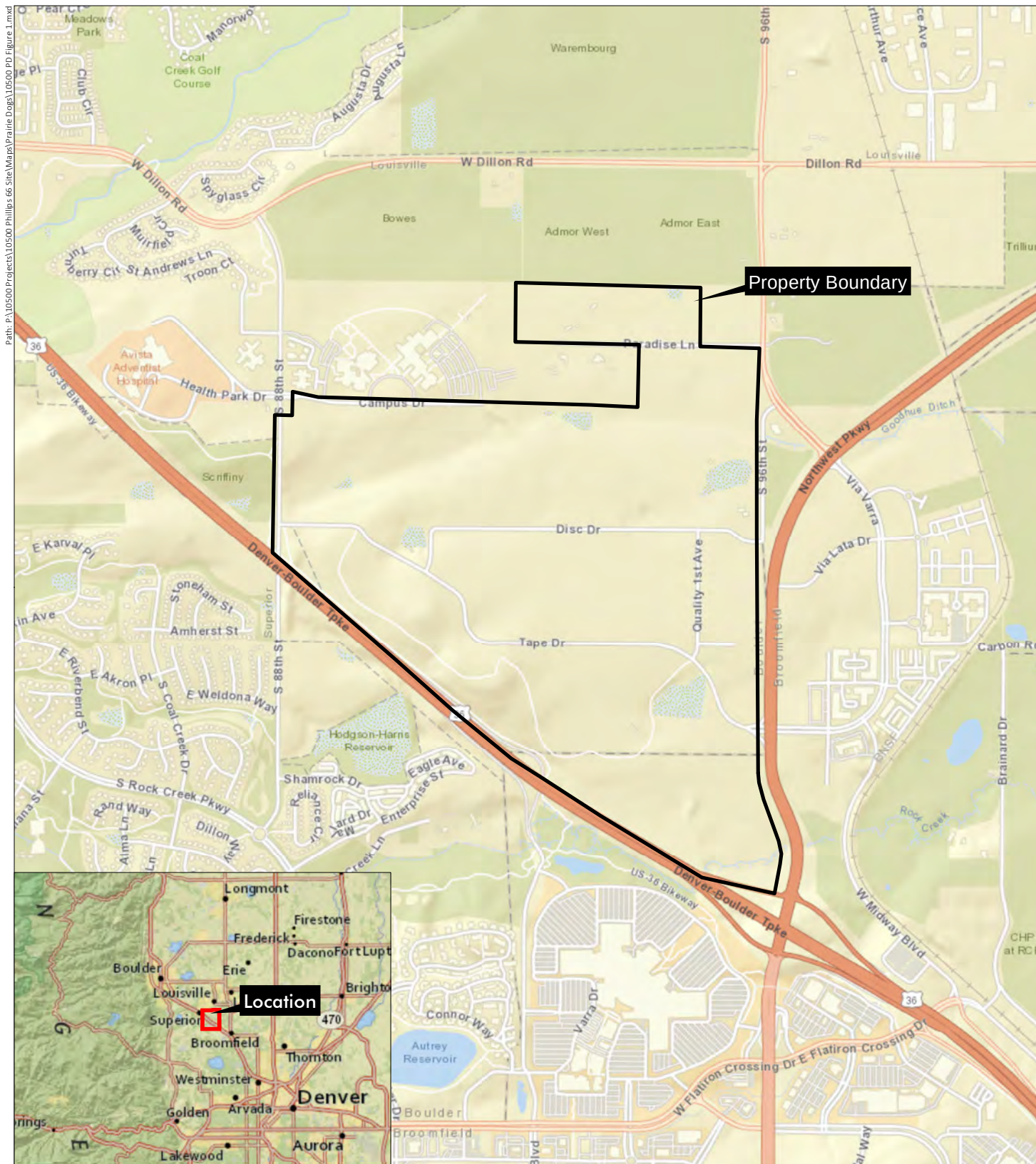
Background

Black-Tailed Prairie Dog Biology and Life History

Prairie dogs are social animals that live in towns that range from 1 to 1,000 acres. Larger towns are often divided into “wards” by barriers such as ridges, lines of trees, and roads. Residents of a ward may be able to see and hear those of adjacent wards, but movement between wards is generally uncommon. Within a ward, each family or “coterie” of prairie dogs occupies a territory of about 1 acre. A coterie usually consists of a single adult male, one to four adult females, and any of their offspring less than two years old (Andelt and Hopper 2001).

Prairie dogs live in burrows about 33 feet apart, 3 to 14 feet deep, and 15 to more than 100 feet long. A mound 3 to 10 feet across and 6 to 12 inches high at the entrance of the burrow prevents water from rushing in and serves as a lookout station. Burrow systems have one to three entrances (Andelt and Hopper 2001).

Prairie dogs have one litter of three to eight young per year in March or April. The gestation period is 28 to 34 days. The pups venture aboveground when they are five to six weeks old. Dispersal of year-old juveniles and a few adults takes place in late spring. Most migrating prairie dogs travel less than 2 miles, but a few migrate up to 6 miles (Fitzgerald et al. 1994; Andelt and Hopper 2001).



Redtail Ridge Prairie Dog Management Plan

Sections 20, 21, 28, and 29, T1S, R69W; 6th PM
 UTM NAD 83: Zone 13N; 488402mE, 4421737mN
 Longitude 105.135760°W, Latitude 39.945675°N
 USGS Louisville, CO Quadrangle
 Boulder and Broomfield Counties, Colorado

Figure 1 Vicinity Map

Prepared for: Brue Baukol
 File: 10500 PD Figure 1.mxd (GS)
 December 23, 2020

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Redtail Ridge Prairie Dog Management Plan

- ➔ Photo Point
- Abandoned Prairie Dog Burrows (1.56 ac)
- Active Prairie Dog Colony (142.33 ac)
- Sparsely Active Prairie Dog Colony (4.05 ac)

- Property Boundary
- Unincorporated Boulder County

0 450 900 Feet



Figure 2
Existing Conditions

Prepared for: Brue Baukol
File: 10500 PD Figure 2.mxd (GS)
January 6, 2021

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Prairie Dogs in Urban Settings

Prairie dogs in urban settings have the potential to negatively impact native plant communities by overgrazing small confined areas. Overgrazing can lead to severe noxious weed infestations. In confined suburban locations, prairie dogs can move onto adjacent private residences, damaging lawns, gardens, and property with grazing and digging activities. Prairie dogs are known carriers of plague and other diseases transmittable to humans and/or their pets that raise human health and safety concerns.

Project Area Location

The project area is in Sections 20, 21, 28, and 29, Township 1 South, Range 69 West of the 6th Principal Meridian in Boulder and Broomfield Counties, Colorado (Figure 1). The UTM coordinates for the approximate center of the project area are 488402mE, 4421737mN, Zone 13 North. The longitude/latitude of the project area is 105.135760°W/39.945675°N. The elevation of the project area ranges from approximately 5,380 feet above sea level to 5,490 feet above sea level. Photo points of the project area are shown on Figure 2, the photo log is included in Appendix A.

Project Area Description

The project area consists of an approximate 521-acre property located northwest of U.S. 36 and 96th Street in the city of Louisville (City) in Boulder and Broomfield Counties, Colorado (Figure 2). The project area consists primarily of disturbed lands where the former Storage Tek Campus was located. The former commercial/industrial campus included recreation amenities such as a sports field, trails, picnic areas, and open space. A few residential properties occur along Paradise Lane in the northeast portion of the project area (Figure 1). Currently, some roads and building disturbance footprints remain on the Redtail Ridge Site, but a majority of the trails and infrastructure on the campus was removed in 2008.

In the northern portion of the project area, north of Disk Drive, several outbuildings, abandoned agricultural fields, a regional irrigation ditch, irrigation laterals, and several ponds and drainages occur. Rock Creek, a jurisdictional water of the U.S., is in the southeast corner of the project area. Monarch K-12, a Boulder Valley School District education campus, borders the project area to the northwest, along with a few rural residences. The eastern and southern project area boundaries are adjacent to major highways (Northwest Parkway and U.S. 36), and the western boundary is South 88th Street (Figure 2).

The vegetation in the majority of the project area is sparse because of the high level of disturbance by human activities, grazing, and active prairie dog colonies within the project area (Photos 1 through 6). The majority of the vegetation is dominated by a mixture of native and nonnative mostly upland species including western wheatgrass (*Pascopyrum smithii*), cheatgrass (*Bromus tectorum*), diffuse knapweed (*Centaurea diffusa*), musk thistle (*Carduus nutans*), and slender wheatgrass (*Elymus trachycaulus*) (Photos 1 through 6). Along Rock Creek and around some of ponds, plains cottonwood (*Populus deltoides* ssp. *monilifera*), peachleaf willow (*Salix amygdaloides*), sandbar willow (*Salix exigua*), Emory's sedge (*Carex emoryi*), and cattail (*Typha latifolia*) occur.

Several active and inactive prairie dog colonies were observed throughout project area during the 2019 site visit on October 23, 2019 and a 2020 site visit on June 8, 2020 (2020 site visit) for baseline burrowing owl surveys (Figure 2, Photos 1 through 6). During the 2019 and 2020 site visits, ERO mapped a total of 142.33 acres of active prairie dog colony, although some areas within these larger mapped features appeared to not be fully occupied. Two additional prairie dog areas were mapped in the northwest portion of the project area: one 1.56-acre area where abandoned burrows were partially filled in and one sparsely active area of 4.05 acres.

Potential Impacts

Construction activities associated with the proposed Redtail Ridge development are anticipated in several areas currently occupied by prairie dogs. It is estimated the project would impact 110.65 acres of active prairie dog colony (Figure 3). The sparsely active prairie dog colony mapped is not shown as an impact area, nor are the 28.49 acres of proposed prairie dog conservation area located in the southern portion of the project area in the City and County of Broomfield (Broomfield), since avoidance of these areas are recommended.

Regulations

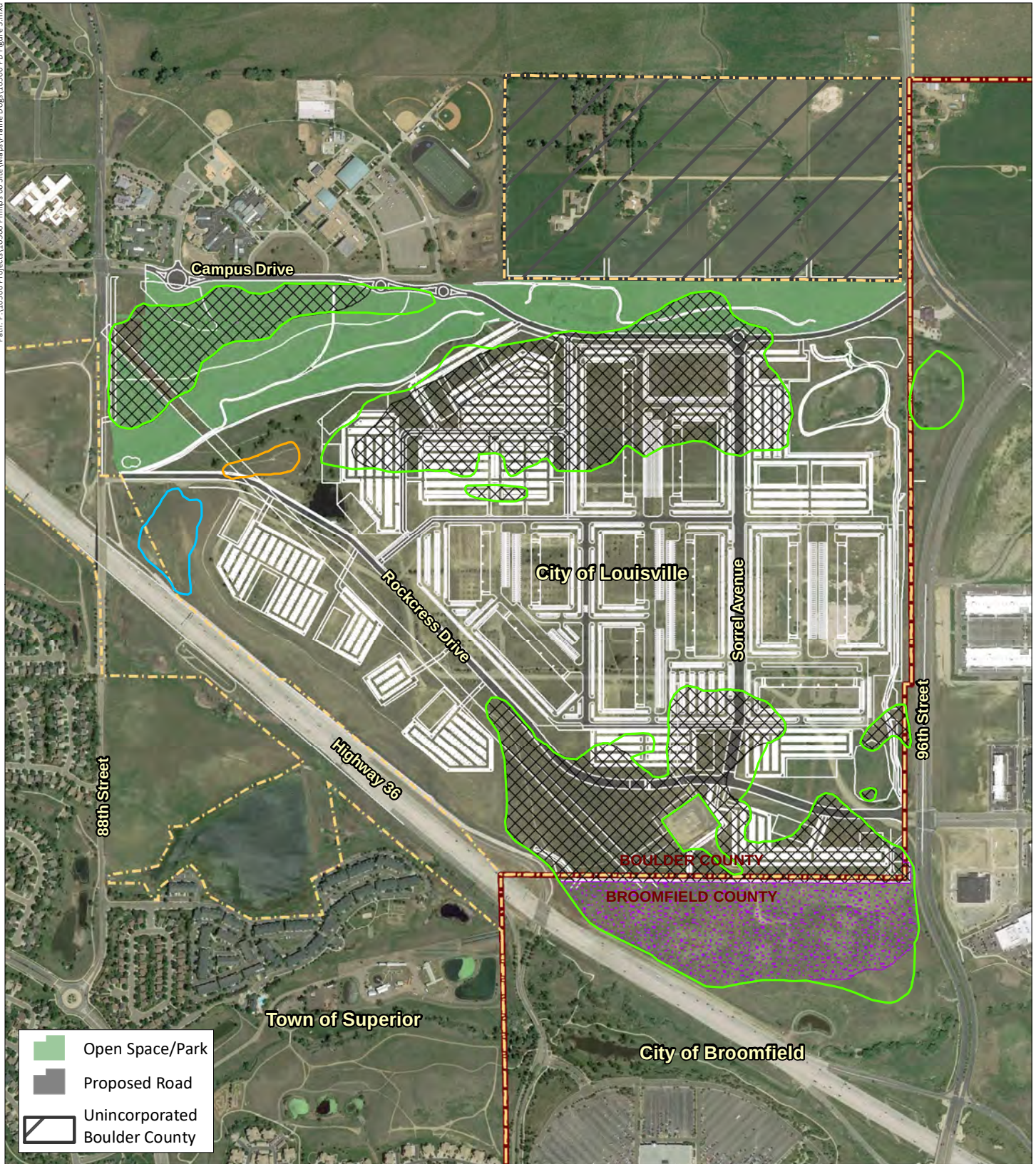
Federal

In 2008 and 2009, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) evaluated if the black-tailed prairie dog may warrant listing as a threatened or endangered species pursuant to Section 4(b)(3)(A) of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973, as amended (16 United States Code 1531 et seq.). On December 3, 2009, the Service found the listing of the black-tailed prairie dog was unwarranted. Currently, no federal restrictions are placed on the overall management or control of black-tailed prairie dogs.

State

Currently in Colorado, the black-tailed prairie dog is classified as a “destructive rodent pest” by the Colorado Department of Agriculture (CDA) (Colorado Revised Statute (C.R.S.) 33-7-203) and as small game by Colorado Parks and Wildlife (CPW) (C.R.S. 33-1-102). CPW generally limits regulation of the black-tailed prairie dog to issues pertaining to hunting and relocation from one site to another. Relocations are authorized through a permit process. CPW allows the shooting of prairie dogs on private land year-round. In addition, CPW allows (except as prohibited by federal, state, and local statutes or regulations) the use of toxicants or other legal extermination where necessary to control damage on private land. The CDA and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency direct the types and manner in which fumigants and toxicants can be used.

Figure 3. Proposed Impacts



Redtail Ridge Prairie Dog Management Plan

- Abandoned Prairie Dog Burrows (1.56 ac)
- Active Prairie Dog Colony (142.33 ac)
- Sparsely Active Prairie Dog Colony (4.05 ac)
- Impact on Prairie Dog Colony (110.65 ac)

Prairie Dog Conservation Area (28.49 ac)

0 450 900 Feet



Figure 3 Proposed Impacts

Prepared for: Brue Baukol
File: 10500 PD Figure 3.mxd (GS)
January 8, 2021

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In Colorado, it is lawful to capture, transport, and relocate prairie dogs from one site to another suitable site with a CPW permit (CPW 2019a). It is also lawful to capture, transport, and deliver prairie dogs to facilities that support the Service's national Black-Footed Ferret Recovery Program or a licensed raptor rehabilitation program to be used as food. The capture, transport, and delivery of prairie dogs to these facilities require a specific and separate permit from CPW unless the contractor performing such services can euthanize prairie dogs on-site and place them in a sealed container/cooler before transport. Local government and landowner approval is also required. In an attempt to avoid adverse impacts on young prairie dogs or the current year's litter, CPW prohibits relocation of prairie dogs in March, April, and May.

Local

The project area lies within the boundaries of multiple local jurisdictions including the City, Boulder County, and the City and County of Broomfield, Colorado (Figure 2).

City of Louisville Prairie Dog Policy

The City has no formal prairie dog policy. However, the City discusses policies and management protocols for addressing prairie dog issues on City open space lands in the Open Space Master Plan (OSMP) (City 2004). As part of the OSMP, the City recognizes the importance of prairie dogs to grassland ecosystems, evaluates parcels for prairie dog habitat suitability in light of multiple objectives, and states "in order to maintain healthy prairie dog colonies and protect other elements of a particular property, the most humane lethal control of prairie dog's may be used when relocation options have been fully considered."

Boulder County Prairie Dog Policy

The goal of Boulder County is to preserve, protect, and enhance viable prairie dog populations on suitable grassland habitat. Senate Bill 111 prohibits the relocation of any prairie dogs from a county to any other county without approval from the receiving county. Relocation, trapping for predator recovery programs, passive dispersal, and extermination are the tools currently available for removal and control. Shooting and use of chemical rodenticides shall not be considered control methods. Boulder County Parks and Open Space (BCPOS) staff evaluates each removal situation on its own merit, considering cost, available resources, and timing to determine which control technique to use (BCPOS 2016). (Currently, no prairie dogs within the project area are located on unincorporated Boulder County lands.)

City and County of Broomfield Prairie Dog Policy

It is Broomfield's policy to avoid adverse impacts on prairie dog towns to the extent reasonable in planning for maintenance or use of lands owned or managed by Broomfield, or in projects conducted by Broomfield on other lands (e.g., utility easements) or funded by Broomfield. If impacts on prairie dogs cannot reasonably be avoided in conjunction with a Broomfield project, such as in cases where an overriding public need or benefit is incompatible with preservation of a prairie dog colony on a specific parcel of Broomfield-owned or Broomfield-managed land, one (or a combination) of the following

alternatives shall be implemented. These alternatives—relocation to Broomfield open space, relocation to alternative sites, removal for use in the Black-Footed Ferret Recovery Program, and lethal control—are presented in decreasing order of preference and shall not proceed without prior public notice (Broomfield 2003). Privately sponsored projects must go through the same process except the preferred method is relocation to land not owned by Broomfield, followed by relocation to Broomfield open space. Any relocation, removal, or extermination of prairie dogs from private land in Broomfield requires a permit.

Permits and Approvals Required for Relocation

- CPW: Relocation permit and future management plan.
- Local Government: Approval from county commissioners of the receiving county.
- Landowner: Written permission of the landowner of the receiving site.

Management Options

Prairie dogs on the project area can be managed using multiple approaches and decision processes described in this PDMP. Redtail Ridge Site managers shall consider, in coordination with local and state agencies, long-term solutions in determining which management alternative(s) to implement. The alternatives are presented in decreasing order of general preference, followed by ERO's site-specific recommendations.

Avoidance

If impacts on prairie dogs cannot reasonably be avoided, one (or a combination) of the alternatives described in the following sections shall be implemented. Examples of impacts that cannot reasonably be avoided include: (1) where an overriding public need or benefit is incompatible with conservation of a prairie dog colony, (2) where prairie dogs have dispersed onto private property or areas of future development where their presence is undesirable, (3) where prairie dogs can damage or conflict with other higher priority management objectives or resources, (4) where the prairie dogs have met or exceeded the sustainable capacity of the available habitat, and (5) where there is evidence of disease in the area.

Nonlethal Management and Passive Dispersal

Several practices discourage prairie dogs from occupying a site or expanding onto adjacent private land, sensitive resource areas, or construction sites. These may include irrigating, tilling the soil, planting tall crops that limit visibility, installing barriers, or implementing innovative management techniques. These practices are designed to (1) preclude prairie dogs from sensitive areas, or exclude prairie dogs from adjacent lands where prairie dogs are not desired; and (2) if reasonable and feasible, to attempt a dispersal protocol or a nonlethal land management strategy (e.g., barrier construction) designed to encourage prairie dogs to self-relocate to areas away from lands where prairie dogs are not desired. Exclusion practices may be implemented at any time.

The passive dispersal technique is a multistep approach that is designed to begin with low-level earth-disturbing or burrow-blocking activities within an established zone to encourage prairie dogs to relocate on their own volition and is described below. Passive dispersal can only be implemented if (1) the adjacent dispersal area has the space and capacity to accept more animals, and (2) prairie dog dispersal onto these areas does not infringe upon adjacent private property or other resource values (e.g., cultural sites). Passive dispersal will be discouraged during the birthing, nursing, and early rearing period, generally from March 1 through May 31.

Step 1 — Install a highly visible construction fence delineating the construction/dispersal zone; active prairie dog burrows outside this zone will be avoided. The construction fence should be opaque and a minimum of 24 inches above ground to create a visual barrier for prairie dogs. This fence/barrier should be buried a minimum of 6 inches into native soils to preclude prairie dogs from going under the fence. Prairie dogs seem to respond to holes in fabric fences where light can pass through the visual barrier by clawing and chewing at the fabric. Therefore, no light passage can be allowed along the bottom edge, along the seams, or as a result of holes in the fabric. Proper installation and subsequent maintenance should prevent light passage. Holes in the fabric may be patched with duct tape and seams may be reworked or sealed with tape. A short-term option is to securely stake or pin the bottom of the fence/barrier every 2 feet such that there is no light passage and precludes animals from digging under the barrier. This step applies to all of the options listed under Step 2 below.

Step 2 — This step involves passive dispersal of prairie dogs within the path of the proposed construction footprint and can only be attempted if adjacent areas have the space and capacity to accept more animals. Passive dispersal should not be conducted from March 1 through May 31 to avoid the birthing, nursing, and early rearing period. The method involves three potential options for encouraging prairie dogs to move from construction areas by mimicking agricultural activities that have been shown to discourage prairie dog occupancy.

- **Option A:** The construction/dispersal footprint will be initially disturbed by a light ground-disturbing activity, such as disking, which will disturb burrow entrances but not bury any animals within the burrows. The footprint will then be gradually and incrementally disturbed at a greater frequency and soil depth to encourage prairie dogs to relocate to available habitat outside of the disturbance/dispersal footprint or to switch use to undisturbed alternate burrow entrances. Individuals will likely vacate the disturbed areas and relocate to existing available burrows or will create new burrows in suitable areas. If the magnitude of surface disturbance initiates a storm water management plan or other regulatory compliance issue, then this option can be implemented by disturbing/disking only the active burrows.
- **Option B:** Systematically preclude prairie dogs from occupying burrows within the construction/dispersal footprint by installing chicken wire closures over active prairie dog burrows. Modifying techniques developed by Pam Wanek (2010), the chicken wire closures are set to act as a one-way exit. The chicken wire is contoured to the burrow and a lawn staple is used to secure the chicken wire closure in a manner that allows prairie dogs to exit the burrow around the closure but preclude reentry into the burrow. Daily monitoring is conducted until burrows have been inactive for 48 hours. A more permanent barrier is then placed over the prairie dog burrow and the burrow collapsed to ground surface with several inches of soil placed

within the burrow opening. The prairie dog colony should be monitored daily until all burrows have the permanent closures installed.

- **Option C:** Individual active burrows will be filled with enough soil to close the burrow opening, yet still allow any prairie dogs within the burrow to dig their way out. Placing a wad of newspaper in the burrow entrance acts as a temporary plug and holds the fill dirt in place. Active burrows will be determined by a visual inspection of all burrows. Fresh scat, diggings, or burrow repairs indicate active burrows. Inactive burrows are in disrepair and frequently are filled with windblown debris, soil, or spider webs. Any burrows not clearly inactive will be treated as active. Approximately 2 gallons of dirt are typically sufficient to close the opening. Dirt in the holes will remain loose and shall not be tamped or compacted. Repeating this activity for several days, gradually increasing the amount of fill should encourage the prairie dogs to relocate or to use alternate burrow entrances outside of disturbance limits. This option is most effective when just a few holes are within the disturbance zone. Burrows can also be closed with chicken wire securely attached to the ground to discourage reoccupancy.

Step 3 — Prairie dogs within and adjacent to the construction/dispersal area should be monitored throughout this protocol to determine activity within the site and evaluate the success of the program. Monitoring should be continued at least once per week to locate and manage any prairie dogs reoccupying the site.

Relocation Off-Site

Prairie dogs found in impact areas may be relocated to other locations within the same property or another property entirely. Off-site relocation may take place if passive relocation techniques are not effective or are not an option. Off-site relocation has become increasingly difficult in recent years due to the lack of suitable locations willing or able to accept prairie dogs. If a suitable site can be found, there are several elements for consideration (CPW 2019b):

- Applicants must contact the CPW and consult with their local District Wildlife Manager.
- Applicants must have permission from the landowners of both the capture and the proposed relocation or “release” sites.
- The release site must meet minimum habitat suitability requirements. Factors that may be considered include site size, vegetation, slope, and soil type. If the proposed release site is currently occupied by prairie dogs, additional factors need to be considered (e.g., population density).
- Any proposal to move prairie dogs from one county to another requires the approval of the receiving county’s board of commissioners.
- Prior to approving an application, CPW will likely review and consider both the potential biological and social impacts of the proposed relocation.
- Applicants must read, sign, and submit two copies of the permit “Special Conditions” with the application. Special conditions for this permit are fairly detailed and require compliance with, and consideration of, a number of human health and wildlife handling guidelines.

State law prohibits relocation to other counties without the approval of the commissioners of that county, and all relocations require CPW permits.

Black-Footed Ferret and Other Recovery Wildlife Rehabilitation Programs

Redtail Ridge Site managers may elect to remove the prairie dogs using live-trapping or water flushing for (1) transport to a site designated by the Service for use in the Black-Footed Ferret Recovery Program or (2) use in other suitable wildlife recovery programs. Prairie dogs transported to the Service for use in the Black-Footed Ferret Recovery Program are generally euthanized and used as food for captive-reared ferrets. The Service currently accepts prairie dogs only from late April through mid-October. Prairie dogs transported to other suitable wildlife recovery programs (e.g., raptor rehabilitation) are also generally euthanized, frozen, and used as food for injured animals.

Lethal Control

The options mentioned above may be preferable to the use of lethal control to remove prairie dogs from habitat that may be disturbed by construction activities. However, Redtail Ridge Site managers may find that nonlethal management, passive dispersal, and/or relocation is not feasible, resulting in no option other than lethal control. Pesticides are generally not recommended as a primary tool for removing prairie dogs due to the unintended effects on nontarget animals. Pesticides allowed for use in Colorado include grain baits and fumigants. These products are federally restricted-use pesticides and users must have a valid pesticide applicator license from the CDA. The exception to this rule is the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) gas cartridge (Colorado State University (CSU) 2014). If lethal control must proceed, the following guidelines are recommended:

- Prior to any lethal control, a survey of the prairie dog colony is recommended for other sensitive species such as burrowing owls.
- A commercial exterminator should be used for lethal control of a prairie dog colony. The commercial exterminator must adhere to all licensing requirements from the CDA and label requirements from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.
- Oral toxicants including zinc phosphide and anticoagulant (Chlorophacinone or Diphacinone) baits may be acceptable in some jurisdictions, but must be confirmed with local agencies prior to use.
- Prior to each fumigant product used, the applicator must prepare a fumigation management plan.
- The USDA gas cartridge is the only pesticide for prairie dog control that is not a restricted-use pesticide (CSU 2014).
- Any contractor using lethal control options must comply with local jurisdictional requirements.

Proposed Control Method Recommendations

Based on the 2019 and 2020 site visits, existing conditions, and the proposed impacts, ERO recommends the following site-specific actions to assist with conservation and humane management of prairie dogs in the project area.

ERO does not recommend passive dispersal methods because the prairie dog colonies in the project area are located primarily within areas of proposed development with limited space adjacent to the

project area for dispersal. Due to the surrounding road barriers, passive dispersal might encourage prairie dogs to move north onto the adjacent school grounds or other residential and agricultural private properties, where occupancy would not be desirable. Passive dispersal from Boulder County to Broomfield is not recommended at this time because the current density and distribution of prairie dogs in Broomfield are currently near sustainable ecological levels. Any increase in density in this area could disrupt the ecological balance, resulting in overgrazing of the grasslands, expansion of nonnative vegetation, and soil erosion.

ERO recommends avoiding the prairie dog colonies that lie outside of the proposed development and are located in Broomfield in the southern portion of the project area. This area could be designated as a Prairie Dog Conservation Area and could provide nature-based educational opportunities for future residents. ERO also recommends avoiding the sparsely active prairie dog colony in the northwest portion of the project area since this area is not located within the proposed development footprint (Figure 3). Within and adjacent to these avoidance areas, ERO recommends taking additional steps and correction actions such as installing barrier fencing, and monitoring potential dispersal into the proposed development area, to preclude prairie dogs from reoccupying the other portions of the project area.

For the remaining areas of proposed impacts on prairie dog colonies in the project area, ERO recommends the following (in order of preference):

1. Contacting local agencies regarding possible relocation off-site; however, suitable relocation sites in Boulder County are extremely limited as open grassland habitats in Boulder County are also highly suitable for residential and commercial development or are already occupied by prairie dogs.
2. Thoroughly investigate prairie dog donation to a raptor or ferret rehabilitation program.
3. If efforts to seek availability for live donation are unsuccessful or cost prohibitive, ERO recommends using lethal control for the remaining individuals. The available methods of lethal control should be carefully considered to comply with local jurisdictions and minimize any potential impacts on nontarget animals and future residents.

All of the above management options and recommendations should be considered in coordination with local and state agency input and modified as appropriate. All the necessary permits and approvals should be secured.

Burrowing owl surveys should be conducted per CPW protocols prior to any ground-disturbing activity within the updated CPW-recommended 1,320-foot buffer for a large industrial disturbance of a prairie dog burrow, since burrowing owls could be impacted by the project if work would occur within any prairie dog colony (CPW 2020). If owls are present in the project area, activities will be restricted within 1,320 feet of nest burrows until the owls have migrated from the site, which can be determined through monitoring.

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Appendix A Photo Log

PHOTO LOG
PRAIRIE DOG MANAGEMENT PLAN — REDTAIL RIDGE
BOULDER AND BROOMFIELD COUNTIES, COLORADO
OCTOBER 23, 2019 AND JUNE 8, 2020



Photo 1 - Overview of the Redtail Ridge Site, October 23, 2019. View is to the west.



Photo 2 - Active prairie dog colony within the northern portion of the Redtail Ridge Site, October 23, 2019.
View is to the north.

PHOTO LOG
PRAIRIE DOG MANAGEMENT PLAN —REDTAIL RIDGE
BOULDER AND BROOMFIELD COUNTIES, COLORADO
OCTOBER 23, 2019 AND JUNE 8, 2020



Photo 3 - Prairie dog burrow within the southwestern portion of the Redtail Ridge Site, October 23, 2019.
View is to the southwest.



Photo 4 - Prairie dog burrow within the southeast portion of the Redtail Ridge Site, June 8, 2020.
View is to the north.

PHOTO LOG
PRAIRIE DOG MANAGEMENT PLAN — REDTAIL RIDGE
BOULDER AND BROOMFIELD COUNTIES, COLORADO
OCTOBER 23, 2019 AND JUNE 8, 2020



Photo 5 - Active prairie dog colony within the northern portion of the Redtail Ridge Site, June 8, 2020. View is to the northeast.



Photo 6 - Active prairie dog colony east of the Redtail Ridge Site, June 8, 2020. View is to the southeast.