

**City of Longmont, Wildlife Management Plan Update 2019  
DRAFT Action Table**

<b>Goal 1: Maintain compliance with the Endangered Species Act and recovery of listed threatened and endangered species.</b>			
<b>Objective 1.1: Minimize impacts to and enhance habitat for the Preble’s meadow jumping mouse.</b>			
<b>Actions</b>	<b>Action Type</b>	<b>Primary Responsibility</b>	<b>Timeframe to Complete</b>
<b>1.1.a.</b> Consider the occurrence or potential for occurrence of Preble’s, in terms of either habitat or movement corridors, as a positive factor when evaluating and prioritizing future Open Space acquisitions.	Policy	PWNR/Open Space	Ongoing
<b>1.1.b.</b> For potential Preble’s habitat on City lands, address the habitat requirements of Preble’s to the extent practicable in conjunction with habitat management for other species or uses. This entails maintaining or restoring riparian habitat size and contiguity, avoiding habitat fragmentation and barriers to movement, maintaining or restoring native vegetation including shrubs and dense herbaceous (non-woody) growth, and providing buffers between suitable riparian habitats and areas of intensive human activity or permanent habitat loss. Where feasible, a buffer width of at least 150 feet should be provided, as measured from the outer edge of riparian vegetation.	Policy	PWNR	Ongoing
<b>1.1.c.</b> For any project in which the City is the applicant/proponent (e.g., road or utility crossings of streams, construction of greenway trails), design the project to avoid or minimize habitat loss to the extent practicable, even if such loss could be permitted by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Policy	All City departments	Ongoing
<b>1.1.d.</b> Conduct live-trapping presence/absence surveys on City-owned lands to determine the extent of the Preble’s occurrence in the region and to identify restoration priorities.	Research	PWNR	Begin by 2020
<b>Goal 2: Maintain compliance and enhance habitat for species protected or otherwise regulated by other Federal and State statutes.</b>			
<b>Objective 2.1: Protect bald eagles known to occur in Longmont and ensure conditions remain suitable for continued use.</b>			
<b>Actions</b>	<b>Action Type</b>	<b>Primary Responsibility</b>	<b>Timeframe to Complete</b>
<b>2.1.a.</b> The City should avoid, to the extent practicable, any construction, maintenance, recreational, or other activity within 0.5 mile of an active nest or occupied communal roost. This does not apply to ongoing activities that were underway at the onset of nesting or roosting, as long as the continuation of an activity does not include an increased level of disturbance or closer approach to the nest or roost.	Policy	PWNR	Ongoing

**City of Longmont, Wildlife Management Plan Update 2019**  
**DRAFT Action Table**

<p><b>2.1.b.</b> If avoidance of a 0.5-mile buffer is not practicable, the City should consult with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Colorado Parks and Wildlife before implementing any construction, maintenance, recreational, or other activity within the buffer. The intent of the consultation is to ensure that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Colorado Parks and Wildlife are informed of the situation and to identify mitigation measures that the City should undertake to avoid harm to eagles or their habitat. This may include, for example, timing the activity to minimize disturbance or using equipment and materials that reduce the noise level, number of vehicles, extent of temporary or permanent habitat loss, or duration of disturbance.</p>	Policy	PWNR	Ongoing
<p><b>2.1.c.</b> Not conduct prairie dog control, including relocation or extermination, on any colony larger than 100 prairie dogs within 1 mile of an active nest or occupied communal roost. This excludes control measures needed to protect public health and safety.</p>	Policy	PWNR	Ongoing
<p><b>2.1.d.</b> To the extent practicable, not remove trees greater than 12 inches in diameter within 0.25 mile of a documented nest site or communal roost, even if the removal would occur when the nest or roost is not active or occupied. This excludes control measures needed to protect public health and safety.</p>	Policy	PWNR	Ongoing
<p><b>2.1.e.</b> Consider the documented presence of bald eagle nesting, roosting, or feeding sites as a positive factor when evaluating and prioritizing future Open Space acquisitions.</p>	Policy	PWNR/Open Space	Ongoing
<p><b>2.1.f.</b> For potential bald eagle habitat on City lands (streams, lakes, and large prairie dog colonies), address the habitat requirements of the bald eagle to the extent practicable in conjunction with habitat management for other species or uses. This entails maintaining or restoring riparian habitat size and contiguity, preserving prairie dog colonies of sufficient size and in appropriate locations to attract bald eagles (unless some contravening reason for control exists), and providing buffers between suitable riparian habitats, lake margins, and areas of intensive human activity or permanent habitat loss.</p>	Policy	PWNR	Ongoing
<p><b>2.1.g.</b> For any project in which the City is the applicant/proponent (e.g., road or utility crossings of streams, construction of greenway trails), design the project to avoid or minimize habitat loss and the potential for disturbance to the extent practicable, even if such loss could be permitted by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.</p>	Policy	All City departments	Ongoing

**City of Longmont, Wildlife Management Plan Update 2019  
DRAFT Action Table**

Objective 2.2: Maintain compliance with species protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act.			
Actions	Action Type	Primary Responsibility	Timeframe to Complete
<p><b>2.2.a.</b> For raptors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To the extent practicable, avoid construction or major maintenance projects in areas of large trees (&gt;12 inches in diameter) along streams, ditches, or lake margins during the raptor nesting season (February 1 through August 31).</li> <li>• If this season cannot be avoided, conduct a raptor nesting survey within 0.33 mile (0.5 mile for bald eagles) of the site prior to initiation.</li> <li>• If an active nest is present, apply the appropriate nest buffer for the identified species as recommended by Colorado Parks and Wildlife. Delay construction at least until the chicks have fledged.</li> </ul>	Policy	PWNR	Ongoing
<p><b>2.2.b.</b> For herons, egrets, and bitterns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To the extent practicable, avoid construction or major maintenance along streams, ditches, or lake margins during the raptor nesting season (April 1 through August 31).</li> <li>• If this season cannot be avoided, conduct a nesting survey within 250 meters of the site prior to initiation.</li> <li>• If an active nest is present, apply a 250-meter nest buffer, and delay construction at least until the chicks have fledged.</li> </ul>	Policy	PWNR	Ongoing
<p><b>2.2.c.</b> For pelicans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To the extent practicable, avoid construction or major maintenance projects along lake margins during the pelican nesting season (May 1 through August 31).</li> <li>• If this season cannot be avoided, conduct a nesting survey within 250 meters of the site prior to initiation.</li> <li>• If an active nest is present, apply a 250-meter nest buffer, and delay construction at least until the chicks have fledged.</li> </ul>	Policy	PWNR	Ongoing

**City of Longmont, Wildlife Management Plan Update 2019**  
**DRAFT Action Table**

<p><b>2.2.d.</b> For colonial nesters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To the extent practicable, avoid construction or major maintenance projects on culverts, bridges, cliffs and streambanks between April 1 and August 31.</li> <li>• If this season cannot be avoided, conduct a nesting survey within 50 feet of the site prior to initiation.</li> <li>• If active nests are present, apply a 50-foot nest buffer, and delay construction until the swallows have migrated at the end of the season.</li> <li>• To discourage nesting on structures, netting may be installed outside of the nesting season. Inactive nests can also be knocked down prior to the start of nesting season and regularly throughout nesting season.</li> </ul>	Policy	PWNR	Ongoing
<p><b>2.2.e.</b> For burrowing owls:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To the extent practicable, avoid construction or major maintenance projects in prairie dog colonies during the burrowing owl nesting season (March 1 through October 31).</li> <li>• If this season cannot be avoided, conduct a nesting survey within 150 feet of the site prior to initiation.</li> <li>• If Burrowing Owls are present, apply a 150-foot buffer on all actively used burrows, and delay construction until the owls have migrated at the end of the season.</li> </ul>	Policy	PWNR	Ongoing
<p><b>2.2.f.</b> For all other protected birds:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To the extent practicable, avoid removal or destruction of vegetation in any native habitat— including riparian woodlands, riparian shrublands, native grasslands, and wetlands—during the nesting season (April 1 through August 31).</li> <li>• If this season cannot be avoided, conduct a nesting survey within 50 feet of the site prior to initiation.</li> <li>• If active nests are present, consult a wildlife biologist to determine the appropriate buffer for the species identified; 50 feet is sufficient for most species. Delay construction at least until the chicks have fledged.</li> </ul>	Policy	PWNR	Ongoing
<p><b>2.2.g.</b> Where practicable, avoid locating trails and paths within 300 feet of known nesting areas for raptors, large wading birds, pelicans, and other sensitive species.</p>	Policy	PWNR/Open Space	Ongoing

**City of Longmont, Wildlife Management Plan Update 2019  
DRAFT Action Table**

<p>2.2.h. Where this setback distance is not practicable, be prepared to close trail segments during the period in which a nest of one of these sensitive species is occupied to prevent abandonment due to human disturbance. The need for a temporary trail closure would be indicated by flushing of the birds from the nest tree or, for raptors, by circling overhead and calling aggressively when the path is used by people.</p>	Policy	PWNR/Open Space	Ongoing
<p><b>Goal 3: Continue to support species that add to Longmont’s biodiversity.</b></p>			
<p><b>Objective 3.1: Acquire and manage Open Space properties to encourage use by wildlife.</b></p>			
Actions	Action Type	Primary Responsibility	Timeframe to Complete
<p>3.1.a. Prioritize the acquisition of lands for Open Space that contain riparian, grassland, wetland and/or aquatic habitats.</p>	Policy	PWNR/Open Space	Ongoing
<p>3.1.b. Emphasize the acquisition, preservation, or restoration of areas that either are currently in relatively natural condition or have a high potential for habitat restoration.</p>	Policy	PWNR/Open Space	Ongoing
<p>3.1.c. Since most of the species require large, unfragmented habitat blocks, emphasize large tracts, habitat connectors, or areas adjacent to existing Open Space tracts when acquiring lands with riparian, grassland, wetland, or aquatic habitats. Utilize principles of landscape ecology when analyzing such property acquisitions.</p>	Policy	PWNR/Open Space	Ongoing
<p>3.1.d. Since most species are more sensitive to disturbance than species commonly associated with human environments, emphasize the acquisition, preservation, or restoration of suitable buffers around riparian, grassland, wetland, or aquatic habitats.</p>	Policy	PWNR/Open Space	Ongoing
<p>3.1.e. To the extent practicable, avoid use of Open Space tracts that contain important or high-quality wildlife habitats for recreational or other intensive human uses without sufficient buffers and apply seasonal limitations on use (e.g., trail closures) as appropriate. In addition to streams, wetlands, ponds or lakes, and native grasslands, this includes any area potentially important to wildlife. For example, trail design at Sandstone Ranch avoided approaching too closely to the bluffs to ensure that they would remain available to cliff-nesting birds.</p>	Policy	PWNR/Open Space	Ongoing

**City of Longmont, Wildlife Management Plan Update 2019**  
**DRAFT Action Table**

3.1.f. To the extent practicable, consider preserving abandoned farm or ranch structures in existing or future Open Space parcels to provide habitat for bats, barn owls, great horned owls, barn swallows, cliff swallows, and other species that inhabit these artificial habitats. In some situations, this may entail erecting a fence around a structure to reduce the potential safety risk to humans by preventing entry.	Policy	PWNR/Open Space	Ongoing
3.1.g. To the extent practicable given budgetary constraints, such as when more of the land acquisition phase has been completed, develop a long-range schedule and budget for restoring or enhancing riparian, grassland, wetland, and aquatic habitats currently within, or added to, the Open Space system.	Policy	PWNR/Open Space	Ongoing
<b>Objective 3.2: Support native fish in Longmont streams, especially St. Vrain Creek.</b>			
<b>Actions</b>	<b>Action Type</b>	<b>Primary Responsibility</b>	<b>Timeframe to Complete</b>
3.2.a. Promote fish passage at diversions, especially the Beckwith diversion.	Policy	PWNR	Ongoing
3.2.b. Work with Colorado Parks and Wildlife to minimize non-native/game species spillover from stocked reservoirs into St. Vrain Creek and other natural drainages.	Policy	PWNR	Ongoing
3.2.c. Follow all Colorado Parks and Wildlife protocols to avoid introductions of nonnative species, such as the zebra mussel, especially at reservoirs and other boat access points.	Policy	PWNR	Ongoing
3.2.d. Enhance aquatic habitat wherever feasible by incorporating shading, woody debris, and natural channel design.	Policy	PWNR	Ongoing
3.2.e. Monitor aquatic populations after restoration and enhancement projects to identify successful strategies.	Research	PWNR	Ongoing
3.2.f. Encourage and maintain in-stream flows. Pursue City ownerships and acquire water rights whenever possible.	Policy	PWNR	Ongoing
3.2.g. Determine where more information is needed and arrange for additional surveys to fill data gaps. Work with Colorado Parks and Wildlife as available but arrange for independent surveys as well.	Research	PWNR	Begin by 2020
<b>Objective 3.3: Make Longmont a pollinator-friendly community.</b>			
<b>Actions</b>	<b>Action Type</b>	<b>Primary Responsibility</b>	<b>Timeframe to Complete</b>
3.3.a. Promote or incentivize native plant gardens on private property.	Policy	PWNR	Ongoing
3.3.b. Develop a City “pollinator network” where interested parties can collaborate.	Program	PWNR	2020
3.3.c. Use native plants in medians and planters throughout the City.	Policy	PWNR	Ongoing
3.3.d. Install bee boxes on City-owned lands with informational signage.	Program	PWNR	Begin by 2020

**City of Longmont, Wildlife Management Plan Update 2019  
DRAFT Action Table**

3.3.e. Continue City policy of only using neonicotinoids in tree injection treatments. Only use contractors who do the same.	Policy	PWNR/Forestry	Ongoing
3.3.f. Continue City policy of only fogging for mosquitoes after West Nile Virus has been positively identified in the area. Time applications to minimize risk to pollinators.	Policy	PWNR	Ongoing
3.3.g. Establish trial plots for the conversion of turf grass to native grassland.	Trial	PWNR/Open Space	Begin by 2020
3.3.h. Alter City mowing schedules where feasible (i.e. Open Space properties) to allow flowering.	Policy	PWNR/Open Space	Ongoing
3.3.i. Continue participation and collaboration with the regional Pollinator Action Team.	Policy	PWNR	Ongoing
3.3.j. Accept a proposed ordinance that would adjust enforcement of existing weed control codes to emphasize the management of State-listed noxious weeds. Dandelions and other forbs that are often considered weedy would not be prioritized for enforcement due to the benefit that they provide to pollinators and other native wildlife species	Ordinance	City County	ASAP
<b>Objective 3.4: Manage prairie dogs in a manner that acknowledges the benefits they provide to the community while protecting health and safety, preserving other land management goals, and without infringing on property rights.</b>			
<b>Actions</b>	<b>Action Type</b>	<b>Primary Responsibility</b>	<b>Timeframe to Complete</b>
3.4.a. The City should undertake a periodic (biannual) inventory of the location, size (area and estimated population), and ecological attributes of prairie dog colonies on City-owned lands. Ecological attributes include shape, presence or proximity of trees for raptors, prevalent plant species and condition, proximity to major roads, proximity to areas of intensive human use (e.g., residential, commercial, industrial, and recreational facilities), and potential for controlling offsite dispersal. Based on information collected during the periodic inventory, the City should then classify each colony into the following management categories: Preserve, Actively Manage/Replace, Actively Manage/Exclude, and Remove. When removal is necessary, the approved types of removal, in order of preference, are: Relocate, Remove/Euthanize, and Exterminate.	Program/Policy	PWNR	Ongoing

**City of Longmont, Wildlife Management Plan Update 2019  
DRAFT Action Table**

<p>3.4.b. The City should notify the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment in the event of any prairie dog die-off on City land potentially associated with sylvatic plague and should cooperate in obtaining samples for epidemiological evaluation. If plague is confirmed in a prairie dog colony on City land, the City should cooperate with the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment in implementing a program to dust the affected area for fleas to eliminate or control the outbreak and provide public notice in accordance with State guidelines.</p>	<p>Policy</p>	<p>PWNR</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>
<p>3.4.c. Increase the minimum number of prairie dogs for a live relocation to 60 from the current 25. Scientific literature shows that relocations of fewer than 60 individuals result in high mortality rates.</p>	<p>Ordinance Amendment</p>	<p>City Council</p>	<p>ASAP</p>
<p>3.4.d. When a prairie dog management permit is requested, the population estimates must be corroborated by City Natural Resources staff, using their prairie dog population estimate formula.</p>	<p>Ordinance Amendment</p>	<p>City Council</p>	<p>ASAP</p>
<p>3.4.e. If a population of fewer than 25 prairie dogs requires removal, relocation to the US Fish and Wildlife black-footed ferret recovery program or raptor rehabilitation facility must be attempted prior to extermination. If extermination is proposed as the only means of prairie dog management, the permittee must have a compelling reason why donation is not possible.</p>	<p>Ordinance Amendment</p>	<p>City Council</p>	<p>ASAP</p>
<p>3.4.f. Extermination of prairie dogs (i.e. in-burrow fumigation with a toxicant or asphyxiant), if approved, may occur year-round.</p>	<p>Ordinance Amendment</p>	<p>City Council</p>	<p>ASAP</p>
<p>3.4.g. Relocation should occur during the period of June through to avoid the fall/winter season (November through February) when relocations may be less successful due to cold weather and snow cover), and the spring birthing/nursing season (March through May). Exceptions must be approved by City Natural Resources staff.</p>	<p>Ordinance Amendment</p>	<p>City Council</p>	<p>ASAP</p>
<p>3.4.h. Applicants shall be required to conduct surveys for burrowing owls prior to any permitted prairie dog management activities between March 15 and October 31. If one or more burrowing owls is found, the permittee would have to either (1) delay the action until the end of the burrowing owl season or (2) avoid an area extending 150 feet from any burrow being used by a burrowing owl.</p>	<p>Ordinance Amendment</p>	<p>City Council</p>	<p>ASAP</p>
<p>3.4.i. To the extent practicable, prairie dog colonies larger than 5 acres in size on private parcels greater than 10 acres in size should be mapped and classified (by management category) as part the City's biannual prairie dog survey.</p>	<p>Program/Policy</p>	<p>PWNR</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>



**City of Longmont, Wildlife Management Plan Update 2019**  
**DRAFT Action Table**

3.4.j. Where fumigants are used, the City shall strongly encourage the use of carbon monoxide, either as a cartridge or pressurized exhaust, and strongly discourage the use of aluminum phosphide.	Policy	PWNR	Ongoing
3.4.k. City-owned lands are not available to accept relocated prairie dogs from privately owned lands.	Policy	PWNR	Ongoing
<b>Goal 4: Minimize wildlife conflict to the extent possible, but be prepared to manage problems when they arise.</b>			
<b>Objective 4.1: Minimize and manage problems associated with red foxes.</b>			
<b>Actions</b>	<b>Action Type</b>	<b>Primary Responsibility</b>	<b>Timeframe to Complete</b>
4.1.a. To the extent practicable, the City should continue its current “live and let live” policy toward red foxes that inhabit or otherwise utilize City lands.	Policy	PWNR/Parks/Open Space	Ongoing
4.1.b. If red foxes create a problem that causes unacceptable property damage, incurs unacceptable costs to taxpayers (including staff time), or interferes with the intended use of the land, the City may pursue an effort to capture and euthanize the problem animal(s). A small game license from Colorado Parks and Wildlife will be required if property damage caused by the problem animal(s) cannot be documented.	Policy	PWNR/Animal Control	Ongoing
4.1.c. If possible, trapping should be conducted during the normal open season for this species (fall- winter), which is timed in part to avoid the potential for creating orphan offspring when they are too young to survive on their own. Trapping may be performed by City staff or by a licensed trapper.	Policy	PWNR/Animal Control	Ongoing
4.1.d. The City should NOT release any trapped foxes at another location but instead should euthanize all captured individuals.	Policy	PWNR/Animal Control	Ongoing
4.1.e. If trapping is conducted to remove one or more problem foxes, the City should evaluate methods to prevent recurrence of the problem.	Policy	PWNR/Animal Control	Ongoing
<b>Objective 4.2: Minimize and manage problems associated with fox squirrels.</b>			
<b>Actions</b>	<b>Action Type</b>	<b>Primary Responsibility</b>	<b>Timeframe to Complete</b>
4.2.a. Where practicable on City land, such as for isolated “specimen” trees that squirrels cannot access from a nearby roof or other tree, the City should attempt to prevent squirrel damage by placing a climbing barrier around the trunk of the tree.	Policy	PWNR/Parks/Open Space	Ongoing

**City of Longmont, Wildlife Management Plan Update 2019**  
**DRAFT Action Table**

4.2.b. In situations of squirrel damage to trees on City land that cannot be protected from squirrels by a climbing barrier, the City should pursue the trapping of squirrels. A small game license from Colorado Parks and Wildlife will be required if property damage caused by the problem animal(s) cannot be documented.	Policy	PWNR/ Animal Control	Ongoing
4.2.c. In situations involving damage to trees on City easements or rights-of-way across private land, such as street trees, the City should cooperate with the individual landowner to explain the problem and request permission to trap squirrels on that land.	Policy	PWNR/Animal Control	Ongoing
4.2.d. If the individual landowner does not grant permission to trap squirrels on that property, the City should consider seeking permission from the owner of an adjacent or nearby property that is likely to be used by the same squirrels as the ones causing damage.	Policy	PWNR/Animal Control	Ongoing
4.2.e. If possible, trapping should be conducted during the normal open season for this species (fall- winter), which is timed in part to avoid the potential for creating orphan offspring when they are too young to survive on their own. Trapping may be performed by City staff or a licensed trapper.	Policy	PWNR/Animal Control	Ongoing
4.2.f. The City may also trap (or hire a professional to trap) squirrels that create a nuisance by denning in City buildings. After removing the animal, the City should locate the entry point of the squirrel and make modifications to prevent subsequent entry by another squirrel.	Policy	PWNR/Animal Control	Ongoing
4.2.g. The City should euthanize all squirrels captured, whether involving tree damage or denning in a City building and should not transport trapped squirrels to another location for release.	Policy	PWNR/Animal Control	Ongoing
4.2.h. Where deemed suitable in terms of safety, compliance with firearms ordinances, and compatibility with other land uses, the City may consider allowing hunting of squirrels on City lands during the hunting season as one method for managing problem populations.	Policy	PWNR/Open Space	Ongoing
<b>Objective 4.3: Minimize and manage problems associated with beavers.</b>			
<b>Actions</b>	<b>Action Type</b>	<b>Primary Responsibility</b>	<b>Timeframe to Complete</b>
4.3.a. Continue current policy of protecting planted or important native trees on City land where beaver damage has occurred or is likely, as part of a “live and let live” approach	Policy	PWNR/Parks/Open Space	Ongoing

**City of Longmont, Wildlife Management Plan Update 2019**  
**DRAFT Action Table**

4.3.b. Allow beavers to harvest any trees or shrubs that are not considered critical to the intended use of the City land.	Policy	PWNR/Parks/Open Space	Ongoing
4.3.c. Leave dams built on City land or waterways adjacent to City land, except in the case of a dam that (a) is built at a culvert, bridge, or diversion structure, and/or (b) creates a risk of water damage to the adjacent land.	Policy	PWNR/Parks/Open Space	Ongoing
4.3.d. If the beavers themselves are not causing a problem with excessing tree harvesting, but the risk of flooding is a concern, explore the possibility of using a flow control device installed in the beaver dam. These are often referred to as “beaver deceivers” or “castor masters.” Such devices allow water to move through the dam via a large-diameter pipe attached to a cage that prevents the beavers from rebuilding the dam around it.	Policy	PWNR/Parks/Open Space	Ongoing
4.3.e. When property loss, risk of flooding or water damage, and/or interference with the intended uses of City lands become unacceptable, initiate an effort to trap the beavers that are causing the problem. Notify Colorado Parks and Wildlife of the City’s intent and inquire as to whether there are any known landowners or agencies that would accept relocated beavers. If so, obtain a relocation permit from Colorado Parks and Wildlife. If not, determine whether a small game license is required (i.e. has the beaver caused real property damage), and proceed with trapping.	Policy	PWNR/Animal Control	Ongoing
4.3.f. If possible, conduct the trapping during the normal open season for this species (fall-spring), which is timed in part to avoid the potential for creating orphan offspring when they are too young to survive on their own. Trapping may be performed by City staff or by a licensed trapper.	Policy	PWNR/Animal Control	Ongoing
4.3.g. If no relocation site is identified, euthanize all beavers trapped.	Policy	PWNR/Animal Control	Ongoing
4.3.h. Following removal of the problem animal(s), destroy the dam to prevent it from attracting other beavers.	Policy	PWNR/Parks/Open Space	Ongoing
<b>Objective 4.4: Minimize and manage problems associated with muskrats.</b>			
<b>Actions</b>	<b>Action Type</b>	<b>Primary Responsibility</b>	<b>Timeframe to Complete</b>
4.4.a. To the extent practicable, follow a “live and let live” approach to muskrats.	Policy	PWNR/Parks/Open Space	Ongoing
4.4.b. When a dam safety risk or other significant public hazard exists, trap the muskrat(s) causing the problem, obtaining a Colorado Parks and Wildlife license if necessary.	Policy	PWNR/Animal Control	Ongoing

**City of Longmont, Wildlife Management Plan Update 2019**  
**DRAFT Action Table**

4.4.c. If possible, conduct the trapping during the normal open season for this species (fall-winter), which is timed in part to avoid the potential for creating orphan offspring when they are too young to survive on their own. Trapping may be performed by City staff or by a licensed trapper.	Policy	PWNR/Animal Control	Ongoing
4.4.d. Euthanize all muskrats trapped. The City should not transport trapped muskrats to another location for release.	Policy	PWNR/Animal Control	Ongoing
<b>Objective 4.5: Minimize and manage problems associated with raccoons and striped skunks.</b>			
<b>Actions</b>	<b>Action Type</b>	<b>Primary Responsibility</b>	<b>Timeframe to Complete</b>
4.5.a. To the extent practicable, follow a “live and let live” approach to raccoons and skunks that are not causing actual damage or creating a health or safety hazard.	Policy	PWNR/Parks/Open Space	Ongoing
4.5.b. When unacceptable property loss or a health or safety hazard exists, trap the individual animal(s) causing the problem, obtaining a Colorado Parks and Wildlife license if necessary.	Policy	PWNR/Animal Control	Ongoing
4.5.c. If possible, conduct the trapping during the normal open season for these species (fall-winter), which is timed in part to avoid the potential for creating orphan offspring when they are too young to survive on their own. Trapping may be performed by City staff or by a licensed trapper.	Policy	PWNR/Animal Control	Ongoing
4.5.d. Euthanize all raccoons or skunks trapped. The City should not transport trapped individuals of these species to another location for release.	Policy	PWNR/Animal Control	Ongoing
4.5.e. After removing any raccoons or skunks that are denning in a City building, locate the entry point of the animal(s) make modifications to prevent subsequent entry by another raccoon or skunk.	Policy	PWNR/Animal Control	Ongoing
<b>Objective 4.6: Minimize and manage problems associated with Canada geese.</b>			
<b>Actions</b>	<b>Action Type</b>	<b>Primary Responsibility</b>	<b>Timeframe to Complete</b>
4.6.a. To the extent practicable, follow a “live and let live” approach when the consequences of not dealing with problem geese are minor.	Policy	PWNR/Parks/Open Space	Ongoing
4.6.b. Continue and, as needed, expand the use of dogs to haze geese concentrations on golf courses, parks, athletic fields, or other areas of City land. Amend the Longmont municipal code to allow the use of dogs in hazing on all City-owned lands.	Policy/Code Amendment	PWNR/Parks/Open Space/City Council	Ongoing/ASAP

**City of Longmont, Wildlife Management Plan Update 2019  
DRAFT Action Table**

4.6.c. Where deemed suitable in terms of safety, compliance with firearms ordinances, and compatibility with other land uses, the City may consider allowing hunting of Canada geese on City lands during the hunting season as a means of managing problem populations. This would require licenses from Colorado Parks and Wildlife and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.	Policy	PWNR/Open Space	Ongoing
4.6.d. Consider a ban on feeding of Canada geese to reduce the severity of problem concentrations of geese at public parks or other City lands where they occur in proximity to human uses. This restriction would also apply on private lands.	Ordinance	City Council	ASAP
4.6.e. Consider using pond management techniques (especially maintaining dense vegetation) to minimize the use of City ponds by geese.	Policy	PWNR	Ongoing
<b>Objective 4.7: Minimize and manage problems associated with some small birds and mammals.</b>			
<b>Actions</b>	<b>Action Type</b>	<b>Primary Responsibility</b>	<b>Timeframe to Complete</b>
4.7.a. Where practicable, the City should continue its current “live and let live” approach when the consequences of not dealing with a problem are minor.	Policy	PWNR/Parks/Open Space	Ongoing
4.7.b. When problems arise that warrant immediate resolution to remedy a public health or safety issue (e.g., mice living in a regularly used building or nesting starlings despoiling a public area), the City has the authority to remove the offending animal(s). Removal may employ lethal traps, live traps, legally approved poisons, or other means that do not pose a risk to the public and are consistent with City ordinances.	Policy	PWNR/Animal Control	Ongoing
4.7.c. Following removal of problem animals or following the natural resolution of a situation that does not warrant the City’s intervention, the City should investigate and implement measures to prevent or reduce the potential for recurrence of the problem (e.g., sealing identified entry points).	Policy	PWNR/Animal Control	Ongoing
4.7.d. To reduce the potential of attracting problem wildlife, feeding of wildlife on City land should be prohibited, including feeding of birds unless for educational purposes and in a situation that does not increase the risk of attracting nuisance species.	Policy	PWNR/Parks/Open Space	Ongoing

**City of Longmont, Wildlife Management Plan Update 2019  
DRAFT Action Table**

<b>Objective 4.8: Minimize and manage problems associated with turkey vultures.</b>			
<b>Actions</b>	<b>Action Type</b>	<b>Primary Responsibility</b>	<b>Timeframe to Complete</b>
4.8.a. Where practicable, the City should continue its current “live and let live” approach when the consequences of not dealing with problem turkey vultures are minor.	Policy	PWNR/Parks/Open Space	Ongoing
4.8.b. Provide educational content through the City’s website on ways that landowners can legally harass problem vultures on their own (lighting, noise, sprinklers, etc.). Additionally, provide direct assistance to landowners with significant and persistent problems, including the use of decoys, deterrents, and other methods that do not violate the Migratory Bird Treaty Act.	Policy	PWNR	Ongoing
4.8.c. If hazing efforts are not successful and a landowner continues to experience property damage or health and safety risks from vulture activity, the City should facilitate coordination with the US Department of Agriculture Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service - Wildlife Services for more extreme methods. This can include expanded use of decoys, use of pyrotechnics as a means of hazing, and lethal control if necessary. Wildlife Services will facilitate the issuance of a depredation permit if lethal control methods are utilized. Any plan to use lethal control must be approved by the City Manager after being provided with information on the number and location of the problem vultures, the other management options attempted/considered, and the reasons for the proposed lethal control.	Policy	PWNR	Ongoing
<b>Goal 5: Adopt general policies and best management practices and enact and enforce codes and ordinances that are beneficial to wildlife in Longmont.</b>			
<b>Objective 5.1: Provide private citizens with the knowledge they need to effectively manage wildlife on their properties.</b>			
<b>Actions</b>	<b>Action Type</b>	<b>Primary Responsibility</b>	<b>Timeframe to Complete</b>
5.1.a. Develop, in cooperation with Colorado Parks and Wildlife, and distribute (by pamphlets, mass mailings, email postings, or other tools) information regarding the negative aspects, including costs to the City, health and safety risks to the public, and potential risks to wildlife of attracting wildlife to urban/suburban environments.	Program	PWNR	Ongoing

**City of Longmont, Wildlife Management Plan Update 2019**  
**DRAFT Action Table**

5.1.b. Develop and distribute information on methods of reducing wildlife problems on private property, including not feeding wildlife and, if an animal chooses to den or nest on that property, having it removed promptly (see bullet below) and correcting the problem that attracted the animal after it has left or been removed (e.g., blocking access points for squirrels into attics or raccoons into chimneys).	Program	PWNR	Ongoing
5.1.c. Develop and distribute information on the damage to native wildlife caused by free-roaming domestic animals, specifically house cats that prey on native birds and mammals or dogs in natural areas that are not designated as “off-leash” areas.	Program	PWNR	Ongoing
5.1.d. Develop and distribute information regarding the City’s role in responding to wildlife problems, versus the citizen’s role. Specifically, the City should adopt a policy that City staff, including animal control and other personnel, will respond to requests from private parties only if (a) the situation exists on City-owned land, or (b) the situation represents a potential imminent health and safety risk. Private parties should contact professional pest control organizations or wildlife rehabilitation groups regarding problem wildlife on private property.	Program	PWNR	Ongoing
<b>Objective 5.2: Adopt policies that account for wildlife in the management of City-owned lands.</b>			
Actions	Action Type	Primary Responsibility	Timeframe to Complete
5.2.a. Adopt a policy for City lands that establishes a minimum setback of 150 feet and a preferred (where practicable) setback of 200 feet or greater for trails, roads, and other facilities within or along riparian corridors, including ditches that support riparian trees and shrubs. Exceptions may include crossing points of bridges and portions of soft-surface, pedestrian-only “nature trails” that may approach more closely in limited areas for wildlife viewing. Lighting shall be generally discouraged on trails near riparian areas or other high-quality habitat areas. However, if there is an expressed community need for lighting, the City should install lighting that meets the community’s needs while also being as “wildlife friendly” as is feasible given the trail location and project budget.	Policy	PWNR/Parks/Open Space	Ongoing
5.2.b. Adopt a policy for City lands that existing trails or other conditions on City lands that do not conform to the recommended minimum setback above be considered for realignment in the future when other modifications are needed or when sufficient funds are available.	Policy	PWNR/Parks/Open Space	Ongoing

**City of Longmont, Wildlife Management Plan Update 2019**  
**DRAFT Action Table**

<p>5.2.c. When the Open Space emphasis shifts from acquisition to management, adopt a policy for City- owned or City-managed Open Space lands requiring that any degraded or primarily non-native areas be considered for restoration or enhancement. This should include both improving the condition of existing habitats and, where practicable, creating native habitat types that were historically present but currently lacking or under-represented in Longmont (e.g., native grasslands). A long-range plan should be developed to prioritize these activities using the methodology applied in this Plan.</p>	<p>Policy</p>	<p>PWNR/Open Space</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>
<p>5.2.d. As funds and staff resources allow, gather baseline data on wildlife presence and use throughout Longmont. This may include, but is not limited to, species inventories, presence/absence surveys, habitat suitability assessments, citizen science programs, pre- and post-project monitoring, etc. With such foundational data, the City will better understand wildlife and habitat conditions prior to impacts by a project or a natural disaster and will be able to use these conditions as a reference or baseline for restoration.</p>	<p>Research</p>	<p>PWNR</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>
<p>5.2.e. As funds and staff resources allow, map and assess riparian corridors throughout the Longmont area to define “reaches” based on similar vegetative structure and composition (and thus wildlife habitat quality). These designations can be used to guide restoration projects or inform the approval of and requirements for variance requests.</p>	<p>Research</p>	<p>PWNR</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>
<p>5.2.f. Where it is possible and likely to be beneficial, install bat boxes, bee boxes, raptor perches, and other wildlife-friendly structures on City-owned lands to attract desirable species, especially those that provide ecosystem services (i.e. pollination, managing mosquito or rodent populations). Check the condition of these structures annually, in order to document maintenance or necessary decommissioning.</p>	<p>Program</p>	<p>PWNR</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>



**City of Longmont, Wildlife Management Plan Update 2019  
DRAFT Action Table**

<b>Objective 5.3: Adopt policies that allow natural resources staff to contribute their expertise to planning decisions.</b>			
Actions	Action Type	Primary Responsibility	Timeframe to Complete
5.3.a. Involve Natural Resources staff in all planning development permit reviews and hearings, especially in the review of riparian setback variance applications. For all development applications, Natural Resources shall make a recommendation to the planning director as to whether a Species or Habitat Conservation Plan is required. When such a plan is found to be necessary, Natural Resources will also be responsible for the review of this document for thoroughness, accuracy, and suitability. Natural Resources will make a recommendation to the planning director as to whether the plan should be accepted or whether additional conservation measures should be required.	Policy	PWNR/Planning	ASAP
5.3.b. Create a new staff position of Environmental Planner. This individual would be responsible for attending permit hearings, reviewing applications, and coordinating with Natural Resources staff to ensure field verifications of reported conditions are performed as needed.	Staffing	PWNR/Planning	ASAP
5.3.c. Prepare a “toolkit” of mitigation strategies (specifically wildlife avoidance and habitat enhancement and restoration techniques) that can be incorporated into the Longmont Development Code Administrative Manual. This will provide developers with basic strategies that can be implemented to fulfill habitat and species conservation requirements. The existence of this toolkit will not absolve the developer of the requirement to retain a qualified individual to prepare the Species or Habitat Conservation Plan.	Program	PWNR	By 2020
<b>Objective 5.4: Enact or expand ordinances to encourage private citizens to adopt wildlife-friendly behaviors.</b>			
Actions	Action Type	Primary Responsibility	Timeframe to Complete
5.4.a. To minimize problems associated with habituation and concentration of some wildlife (e.g., the red fox, raccoon, and striped skunk) in urban/suburban habitats, the City should prohibit the feeding of all wildlife, whether on private or public land, except for bird feeders on private land.	Ordinance	City Council	ASAP

**City of Longmont, Wildlife Management Plan Update 2019**  
**DRAFT Action Table**

5.4.b. To minimize problems associated with habituation and concentration of some wildlife in urban/suburban habitats, the City should prohibit the keeping of pet food outdoors overnight. Like the ordinance prohibiting intentional feeding of wildlife, this ordinance is intended to reduce the attractiveness of urban/suburban environments to carnivores such as the red fox, raccoon, and striped skunk.	Ordinance	City Council	ASAP
5.4.c. To minimize problems associated with habituation and concentration of some wildlife in urban/suburban habitats, the City should prohibit keeping garbage outdoors overnight, except beginning no earlier than 1 hour before sunrise on the day of trash collection. This prohibition would exempt garbage kept in wildlife- proof containers or fenced and roofed enclosures.	Ordinance	City Council	ASAP
<b>Objective 5.5: Enact or expand land development code components to require responsible development.</b>			
<b>Actions</b>	<b>Action Type</b>	<b>Primary Responsibility</b>	<b>Timeframe to Complete</b>
5.5.a. Modify the existing language of the Code, which establishes a setback of 150 feet only from St. Vrain Creek, Boulder Creek, Dry Creek #2, Lefthand Creek, and Union Reservoir. All natural streams within the City should be protected by the full 150 foot buffer. Management of wetlands and manmade ditches will continue as currently codified.	Code	City Council	ASAP
5.5.b. Revise the current definition of “high water mark” and prepare a definition for “riparian vegetation” within the Land Development Code to clarify and create consistency as to what is considered “riparian” for setback purposes.	Code	PWNR/City Council	ASAP
5.5.c. For proposed developments with one or more new stream crossings, require that the crossing be designed in a manner that does not restrict wildlife movement along the stream corridor, does not interfere with movement of aquatic species, and is sited to avoid or minimize loss of high-quality riparian vegetation (e.g., mature trees and native shrub thickets). If multiple crossings are proposed (e.g., a road, bike path, and utilities), require that they be collocated to the extent practicable or, if collocation is not practicable, that the developer demonstrate that the multiple locations have been sited to minimize habitat fragmentation and loss.	Code	PWNR/City Council	By 2020
5.5.d. Establish a policy that would create incentives for developers to expand the riparian setback beyond the minimum. Incentives could include increased open space credits, density bonuses or exchanges, or other mechanisms.	Code	PWNR/City Council	By 2020

**City of Longmont, Wildlife Management Plan Update 2019**  
**DRAFT Action Table**

5.5.e. Establish a policy that would allow landowners/developers to dedicate all or a portion of the riparian setback to the City for maintenance and management purposes.	Code	PWNR/City Council	By 2020
5.5.f. Consider a policy that would create incentives for developers to enhance or restore degraded riparian habitat. Methods of enhancement or restoration to be considered could include, among others, removal of debris (e.g., concrete rubble), control of weeds, removal and replacement of Russian-olives with native trees, and planting of desirable native trees, shrubs, and grasses to improve habitat structure, contiguity, and connectivity, as well as screening from the proposed development.	Code	PWNR/City Council	By 2020
5.5.g. Consider a policy that would require or, at a minimum, create incentives for developers to design stormwater management facilities that serve an ecological function such as wildlife habitat or water treatment. Examples include (1) conveying stormwater runoff in swales vegetated with wetland or moist upland plants instead of in piped storm sewers or concrete channels and (2) designing detention ponds to support unmanicured native plants, including woody species where appropriate, instead of manicured turfgrass. These measures may also constitute Best Management Practices to assist the City in meeting pending non-point-source (stormwater) water quality standards.	Code	PWNR/City Council	By 2020
5.5.h. Consider expanding the current requirement for a Species or Habitat Protection Plan by establishing a process by which a developer is required to pay a wildlife or habitat mitigation fee to the City for loss of important habitats or wildlife that cannot reasonably be avoided by the proposed development. The purpose of the fee would be to assist the City in acquiring new or maintaining existing habitats that represent the same type of wildlife use. Examples include native plant communities, wetlands, riparian corridors, and areas of mature trees (if desirable species).	Code	PWNR/City Council	By 2020
5.5.i. Applications for variances for reducing the 150-foot setback from the edge of a riparian area will continue to be reviewed on a case-by-case basis. However, preparation of a Habitat Conservation Plan should be a mandatory requirement and not, as is currently the case, a decision of the planning director.	Code	PWNR/City Council	ASAP
5.5.j. Update the existing submittal requirements in the City code for Species and Habitat Conservation Plans. See suggested language in Appendix XX. These submittal requirements will be provided to the planning department for inclusion in the Longmont Development Code Administrative Manual.	Code	PWNR/City Council	ASAP

**City of Longmont, Wildlife Management Plan Update 2019  
DRAFT Action Table**

<p>5.5.k. Existing language in the municipal code includes 12 habitat and species protection standards that apply to all development projects, unless otherwise waived by the planning director. These standards should be updated, especially for projects that apply for and are granted variances for reduced riparian setbacks. Suggested language for this update can be found in Appendix XX, but several key elements are described below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A property that is being redeveloped (as opposed to a new development) cannot increase the built footprint or amount of impermeable surfaces.</li> <li>• If landscaping or other vegetation is proposed within the 150-foot riparian setback, it must consist of native plant species.</li> <li>• Building height within and adjacent to the riparian setback shall be restricted to 20 feet.</li> <li>• Window glazing to minimize bird strikes shall be required within and adjacent to the riparian setback.</li> <li>• All utilities shall be sited underground where possible. Aboveground utilities should incorporate all current and appropriate wildlife protections.</li> </ul>	Code	PWNR/City Council	ASAP
<p>5.5.l. City Council shall be responsible for approving or rejecting, by a 2/3 majority vote, all applications for riparian setback variances. Planning and zoning and natural resources staff members will make their recommendations to City Council.</p>	Code	City Council	ASAP
<b>Objective 5.6: Incorporate new requirements for annexation and subdivision applications to ensure wildlife protections are considered.</b>			
<b>Actions</b>	<b>Action Type</b>	<b>Primary Responsibility</b>	<b>Timeframe to Complete</b>
<p>5.6.a. The City planning staff should notify the Open Space Superintendent of any applications for annexation or subdivision so that the Superintendent may inspect and evaluate the affected lands early in the application review.</p>	Policy	Planning	Ongoing
<p>5.6.b. In conjunction with proposed annexation or subdivision, the City should require the applicant to submit a report, prepared by a qualified biologist, describing existing ecological resources and how loss of, or impacts to, those resources would be avoided, minimized, or offset. The report should specifically address important or high-priority habitats and wildlife.</p>	Policy/Code	PWNR/Planning/City Council	By 2020

**City of Longmont, Wildlife Management Plan Update 2019  
DRAFT Action Table**

<p>5.6.c. In conjunction with proposed annexation or subdivision, the City should consider requiring, as a condition of approval, a dedication of specified acre-amounts of important, high-priority, or other identified habitats. If this recommendation is adopted, the City could devise a process or formula for calculating the acre-amounts of the required dedication. This could be based, for example, on the size of the parcel, the habitat types and wildlife uses present, and the anticipated land uses. The process or formula for calculating acre-amounts should be written to prevent an applicant from taking one or more actions to reduce the amount, type, and quality of ecological resources prior to or during the application review.</p>	<p>Policy/Code</p>	<p>PWNR/Planning/City Council</p>	<p>By 2020</p>
<p><b>Objective 5.7: Implement new ordinances on lands held in advance of development to prevent identified issues to worsen over time.</b></p>			
<p><b>Actions</b></p>	<p><b>Action Type</b></p>	<p><b>Primary Responsibility</b></p>	<p><b>Timeframe to Complete</b></p>
<p>5.7.a. The City should consider a policy to require developers, land speculators, or other parties who purchase agricultural land or other open lands for future development to maintain the land in a manner that does not (1) result in infestations of noxious weeds or (2) allow prairie dogs to become established in areas where they did not previously occur, unless the developer, speculator, or other party is prepared to maintain the colony in perpetuity.</p>	<p>Ordinance</p>	<p>PWNR/Planning/City Council</p>	<p>By 2020</p>
<p><b>Objective 5.8: Enact policies to maximize available resources to preserve wildlife habitat.</b></p>			
<p><b>Actions</b></p>	<p><b>Action Type</b></p>	<p><b>Primary Responsibility</b></p>	<p><b>Timeframe to Complete</b></p>
<p>5.8.a. The City should identify and consider, on an ongoing basis, opportunities such as State grants, joint purchases with other entities, or other funding mechanisms to assist in the purchase of lands containing important or high-priority wildlife and habitats.</p>	<p>Policy</p>	<p>PWNR</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>