

**Wildlife Habitat Assessment
River Bend Event Center
501 West Main Street
Lyons, Colorado**



March 2024

Prepared and Submitted for:

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Wildlife Habitat Assessment was prepared to assess the potential for suitable habitat of Federally listed threatened and endangered species; Colorado Parks and Wildlife state-listed species; ecological resources identified in the Boulder County Comprehensive Plan (Critical Wildlife Habitats and Migration Corridors, Wildlife Species of Special Concern, Significant Natural Communities, and Wetlands and Riparian Habitats); and migratory birds of conservation concern at River Bend Event Center in Lyons, Colorado.

Specifically, River Bend Event Center is located on the west side of the North Fork of the Saint Vrain River south of United States Highway 6 in Lyons, Colorado (Figure 1). The River Bend Event Center is approximately 5.646 acres in size. Neighboring land uses include the Town of Lyons Laverne Johnson Park, Planet Bluegrass, personal homes, tiny home vacation rental units, and an automotive repair shop. No native habitat is present, the River Bend Event Center is used as a wedding venue and as such is well maintained with manicured lawns etc.

The proposed action is the construction of a pre-fabricated 6,000 square foot (Approx. 86ft x 62ft) enclosed "pole barn" structure principally used to host events. This structure will include permanent rest rooms, a catering preparation area, bridal and groom preparation areas and approximately 4,000 square feet for seated guests and associated services including bar, DJ/Band stand, and dance floor. The structure will weather-proof the venue, allowing for year around events to grow the target audience beyond its current wedding bias and will include celebrations of life, corporate retreats, philanthropic events, school and training camps etc. Photos 1 and 2 are representative of the landscape where the pole barn would be located and Figure 2 shows the approximate location of the proposed pole barn.

Please note, all Figures are included in Section 10.0, Tables are in Section 11.0, and Photos are in Section 12.0. Appendix A contains the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Services (USFWS) Information, Planning, and Consultation System (IPAC System) that identifies the federal trust resources which may occur at River Bend Event Center. Appendix B is correspondence with the USFWS requesting concurrence of the lack of habitat at or near River Bend Event Center to support federally listed wildlife species.

2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

River Bend Event Center is surrounded by developed areas and roads. No native vegetation is present; the entirety of the site is either in mowed and maintained lawns, gravel parking areas, or flagstone walkways, steps, and bar areas. The North Fork of the Saint Vrain River marks the eastern boundary of the project area.

The elevation of River Bend Event Center is approximately 4,954 feet above Mean Sea Level (MSL).

3.0 METHODS

Habitat conditions were evaluated for suitability of use on February 27, 2024. The habitats were assessed based on the plant community, topography, site use, etc. to determine the suitability to provide all life history requirements for sensitive wildlife species. Prior to field reconnaissance, federal, state and local lists of sensitive species were reviewed. In addition, Geographical Information System (GIS) mapping was reviewed for known or suspected sensitive species habitats in the vicinity of the River Bend Event Center.

The USFWS IPaC website (USFWS 2024) was accessed on March 25, 2024 to identify the federally listed threatened, endangered and candidate plant and wildlife species (and designated critical habitat) and Migratory Birds of Conservation Concern with potential for occurrence at River Bend Event Center (Appendix A). In addition to the IPaC identified species, the CPW (CPW 2022) list of State Threatened, Endangered and Species of Special Concern, the Boulder County list of Species of Special Concern, and wildlife species identified in The Plan are included in this report. In addition, the Boulder County Comprehensive Plan (Boulder County 2016) wildlife maps

showing critical habitats etc. were reviewed to determine if critical habitats existed at or near River Bend Event Center.

Sources of information on the habitat requirements for wildlife species presented in the above lists comes from Amphibians and Reptiles in Colorado (Hammerson, 1999), Colorado Breeding Bird Atlas 2nd Edition (Wickersham 2016), Colorado's Little Fish (Woodling 1985), and Mammals of Colorado 2nd Edition (Armstrong et al. 2011). Online resources consisted of the Colorado Parks and Wildlife (CPW) website, Colorado Partners in Amphibian and Reptile Conservation (PARC) website, NatureServe (2024), and USDA Forest Service species accounts. Likelihood of presence or absence was based on each species-specific habitat requirements, known distribution range, and the type of and quality of habitat available at River Bend Event Center.

4.0 VEGETATION

Vegetation is limited at River Bend Event Center to species found within a manicured, landscaped yard. No native plant community habitat is present within or near River Bend Event Center.

5.0 WILDLIFE RESOURCES

The project site does not offer habitat for most species of wildlife, but is capable of supporting components of the life history needs of habitat generalists (species which do not require a specific habitat type). Habitat is very limited and only species capable of existing within highly modified environments are present.

5.1.1 Federally Listed Species

The U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service's IPAC website listed eight endangered, threatened, or candidate vertebrate species that could potentially occur near the project area (Table 1). These include three birds, two fishes, and three mammals. No habitat is present for any of the species identified in Table 1. The Piping Plover (*Charadrius melodus*), Whooping Crane (*Grus americana*), and Pallid Sturgeon (*Scaphirhynchus albus*) do not occur in the project area, but may be impacted by projects in Boulder County if they cause water depletions to the South Platte River Basin. The project would not result in water depletions beyond those historically allocated; therefore, these species would not be impacted by the proposed development.

As summarized in Table 2, there is no suitable habitat on or near the project site for the Mexican Spotted Owl (*Strix occidentalis lucida*), greenback cutthroat trout (*Oncorhynchus clarki stomias*), Gray Wolf (*Canis lupus*), Tricolored bat (*Perimyotis subflavus*), or the Preble's Meadow Jumping Mouse (*Zapus hudsonius preblei*). These species have no habitat and would not be affected by the proposed development.

Habitat for PMJM along the Front Range of Colorado typically consists of a matrix of riparian vegetation and associated upland grasslands and shrubs (Armstrong et al. 2011; Shenk and Sivert 1999). Riparian vegetation typically is varied with a mixed overstory comprised of willows (*Salix* spp.) and cottonwoods (*Populus* spp.) and an understory of scattered shrubs including snowberry (*Symphoricarpos* spp.). Two major habitat components appear necessary; open water and dense cover. Open water in the form of the North Fork of the Saint Vrain River, but no suitable cover is available.

In addition to these habitat features, suitable habitat must also provide requirements for survival throughout the life cycle (Shenk 1998). This means that habitat for the active period and hibernation period are essential. Active period habitat must provide areas where reproductive activities and daily survival can occur. Hibernation habitat is not just that habitat in which hibernacula are created, but it also provides adequate food sources for fat storage during hibernation. Habitat for active and hibernating periods does not have to occur in the same location, but must be connected. No habitat for active and hibernating periods occurs within the River Bend Event Center. It is important to note that the building envelope, nor any other part of the property, with its landscaped features does NOT provide PMJM habitat.

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In 2004 the USFWS released Amended Special Regulations for the Preble's Meadow Jumping Mouse which allowed for the maintenance and replacement of existing landscaping and related structures and improvements. Because take associated with continued landscaping of an area is expected to be minimal, exempting these activities from take provisions was not expected to adversely affect Preble's conservation and recovery efforts. No habitat is present for the PMJM and thus there will be no impacts to this species.

River Bend Event Center does not provide habitat for any federally listed species nor is Designated Critical Habitat found within or nearby.

5.1.2 Migratory Birds of Conservation Concern

River Bend Event Center does not have suitable habitat for any Migratory Birds of Conservation Concern identified by IPaC (Table 2). The Plan identifies additional species of migratory birds not listed by IPaC, none of which have suitable habitat at River Bend Event Center.

5.1.3 Raptors

No active raptor nests are present within the River Bend Event Center or surrounding areas that would be impacted by the proposed action.

5.1.4 Wading Birds, Shorebirds, and Waterfowl

Minimal habitat for wading birds, shorebirds or waterfowl is present within River Bend Event Center. The North Fork of the Saint Vrain in this area does not offer habitat for such species.

5.1.5 Colonial Nesters

No colonial nesting species have habitat within or use River Bend Event Center.

5.1.6 Highly Migratory, Rare, Declining, or Specialized Species

No highly migratory, rare, declining, or specialized avian species have habitat within or use River Bend Event Center.

5.2 Colorado Wildlife Species

5.2.1 Big Game

There is no suitable habitat to support any Colorado big game species at River Bend Event Center.

5.2.2 Small Game & Furbearers

Small game and furbearer species likely to occasionally wander across or forage at River Bend Event Center including Coyotes (*Canis latrans*), Red Fox (*Vulpes vulpes*), Raccoons (*Procyon lotor*), and Striped Skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*).

5.2.3 Nongame Wildlife

The CPW identifies seventeen species (Table 3) of reptiles/amphibians as nongame wildlife. Potential habitat is present at River Bend Event Center for one of these species, the wide-ranging Gophersnake (*Pituophis catenifer*). This species may occasionally be found near the River Bend Event Center, but because of the soils present (river cobbles) this fossorial species likely is not common.

5.2.4 Game Fish and Nongame Fish

The North Fork of the Saint Vrain River comprises the eastern property boundary of River Bend Event Center. The fishery therein is managed by Colorado Parks and Wildlife. The proposed action will have no impact of this fishery.

5.2.4 Biodiversity Species

The Plan identifies Biodiversity Species as any species that adds to the overall diversity, but emphasizes federally or state-listed species (see sections 5.1.1 and 5.2). Also included are the Boulder County Nature Association Avian Species of Special Concern (Table 4). No Biodiversity Species habitat exists at River Bend Event Center.

5.2.5 Problem Wildlife

Problem wildlife are species that can cause problems for people. Several of the species identified previously herein can become problematic. These species include but are not limited to coyotes, raccoons, and striped skunks. No dens etc. of these species were found at River Bend Event Center and there are no attractants (old buildings for cover/denning, trash piles, etc.) on site for them to become problematic at River Bend Event Center.

5.3 Colorado State Listed Species

River Bend Event Center could potentially provide marginal habitat for the wide-ranging Common Garter Snake (*Thamnophis sirtalis*). This species has not been observed on the property in recent years (since at least the 2013 flood). River Bend Event Center does not offer suitable habitat for any other sensitive species identified by the CPW (Table 5).

5.4 Boulder County Species of Special Concern

None of the 124 vertebrate Species of Special Concern identified by Boulder County (Table 6) are found at the River Bend Event Center

6.0 BOULDER COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN RESOURCES

6.1 Critical Wildlife Habitat and Migration Corridors

The Boulder County Comprehensive Plan 2013 ERE update does not identify Critical Wildlife Habitat at River Bend Event Center.

6.2 Environmental Conservation Areas

The Boulder County Comprehensive Plan 2013 ERE update does not identify Environmental Conservation Areas at River Bend Event Center.

6.3 High Biodiversity Areas

The Boulder County Comprehensive Plan 2013 ERE update does not identify High Biodiversity Areas at River Bend Event Center.

6.4 Natural Areas & Natural Landmarks

The Boulder County Comprehensive Plan 2013 ERE update does not identify Natural Areas and Natural Landmarks at River Bend Event Center.

6.5 Rare Plant Areas & Significant Natural Communities

The Boulder County Comprehensive Plan 2013 ERE update does not identify Rare Plant Areas or Significant Natural Communities at River Bend Event Center.

7.0 IMPACTS

7.2 Impacts to Vegetation Resources

This is a maintained yard and associated landscape; no native vegetation capable of supporting sensitive species is present. There will be no impacts to native vegetation resources.

7.3 Impacts to Wildlife Resources

Currently wildlife habitat is not present and the yard-like landscape is only capable of supporting a very limited number of species and individuals of the species present, which is limited to habitat generalists.

7.4 Impacts to Boulder County Comprehensive Plan Environmental Resources

The proposed development of River Bend Event Center would not impact Boulder County Comprehensive Plan 2013 ERE Update sensitive environmental resources

8.0 SUMMARY

River Bend Event Center does not provide high quality or diverse habitat to wildlife species and no such habitats exist nearby that could be impacted by the proposed action. No native habitat or plant communities exist at River Bend Event Center.

No federally, state, county or locally recognized sensitive species have suitable habitat at the River Bend Event Center. No other wildlife species are expected to be impacted because of the lack of suitable habitat and the location of River Bend Event Center next to existing transportation and development. No sensitive habitats, critical habitats, or Designated Critical Habitat exist nearby that would be impacted by the proposed action at the River Bend Event Center.

9.0 REFERENCES

- Armstrong, D.M., Fitzgerald, J.P. and C.A. Meaney. 2011. Mammals of Colorado – 2nd Ed. Denver Museum of Natural History and University Press of Colorado. 467 pp.
- Boulder County. 2016. Boulder County (Colorado) Comprehensive Plan Update. Available on-line at: <http://www.bouldercounty.org/property/build/pages/bccpupdate.aspx>. Accessed June 28, 2019.
- Colorado Partners in Amphibian and Reptile Conservation. 2014. Species account for the Plateau Fence Lizard (*Sceloporus tristichus*). Compiled by Tom Mathies and Joseph Ehrenberger. <http://www.coparc.org/plateau-fence-lizard.html> [3/17/2020]
- Hammerson, G.A. 1999. Amphibians and Reptiles in Colorado. 2nd edition. University Press of Colorado and Colorado Division of Wildlife. 484 pp.
- NatureServe. 2020. NatureServe Explorer: An online encyclopedia of life [web application]. Version 7.1. NatureServe, Arlington, Virginia. Available <http://www.natureserve.org/explorer>.
- Shenk, T. 1998. Conservation assessment and preliminary conservation strategy for Preble's meadow jumping mouse (*Zapus hudsonius preblei*). Unpublished report of the Colorado Division of Wildlife. 38 pp + appendix.
- Shenk, T.M. and M. M. Sivert. 1999. Movement patterns of Preble's meadow jumping mouse (*Zapus hudsonius preblei*) as they vary across time and space. Unpublished report of the Colorado Division of Wildlife. 27 pp. + figures.
- Wickersham, L.E. 2016. Colorado breeding bird atlas 2nd Edition. Colorado Bird Atlas Partnership and Colorado Division of Wildlife.

10.0 FIGURES



U.S. Hwy. 36

LaVerne Johnson Park
(a.k.a. Meadow Park)

Figure 1. Location of River Bend
Event Center

Legend

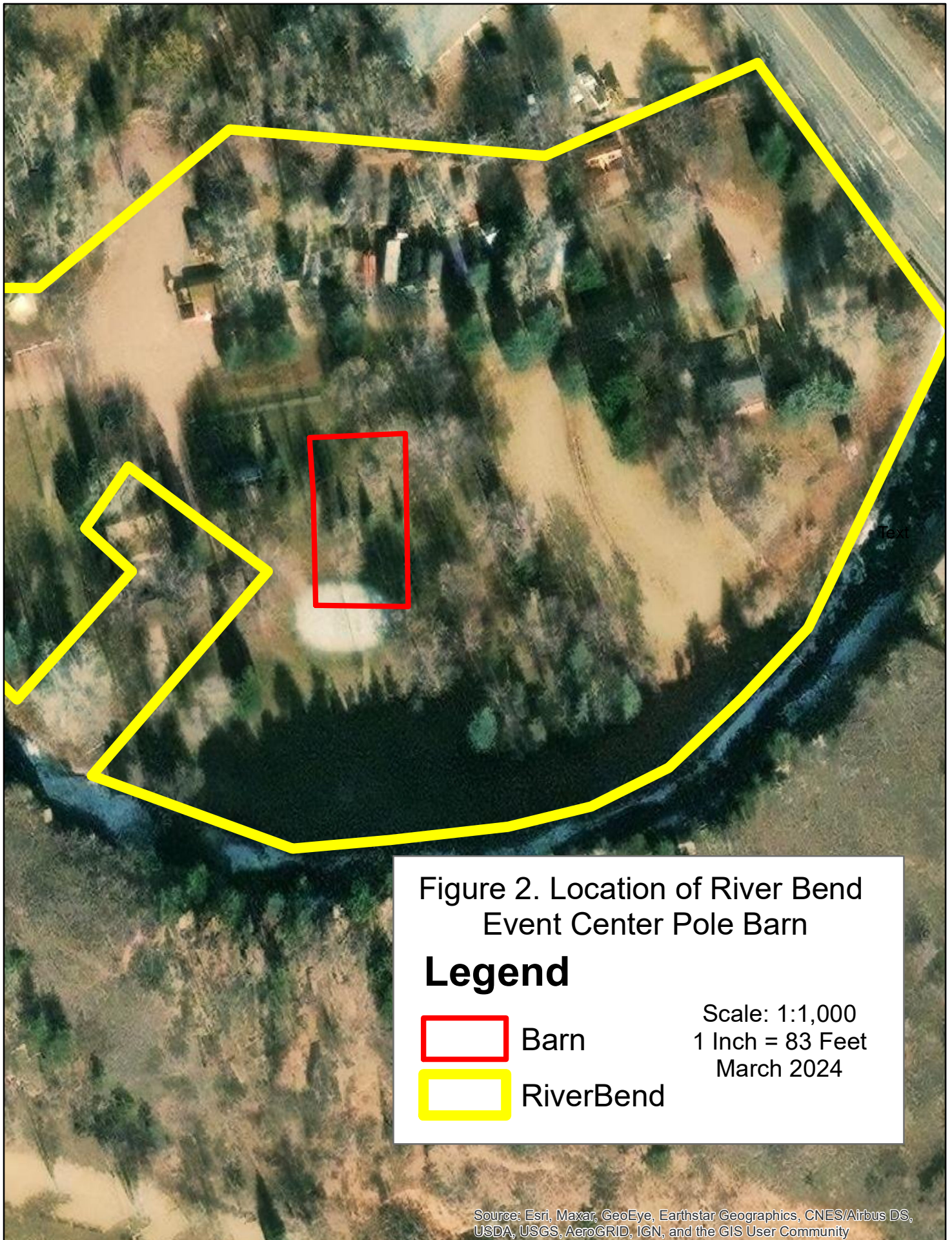


RiverBend

Scale: 1:2,500

1 Inch = 208 Feet

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11.0 TABLES

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Table 1 IPAC Federally Listed & Proposed Species of Concern River Bend Event Center Lyons, Co			
Species	Status	Habitat Requirements	Potential for occurrence
Fishes			
Greenback Cutthroat Trout <i>Oncorhynchus clarki stomias</i>	FT	High altitude mountain streams with no non-native salmonids.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Pallid Sturgeon <i>Scaphirhynchus albus</i>	FE	Lower reaches of the Platte River and upper Missouri River.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Birds			
Mexican Spotted Owl <i>Strix occidentalis lucida</i>	FT	Narrow rocky canyons with trees.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Piping Plover <i>Charadrius melodus</i>	FT	Open ground away from water, often on broad exposed sand bars.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Whooping Crane <i>Grus americana</i>	FE	Muskeg, prairie pools, marshes.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Mammals			
Gray Wolf <i>Canis lupus</i>	FT	Large open areas free of people. Not found on the Front Range.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Tricolored Bat <i>Perimyotis subflavus</i>	PE	Per the USFWS, this species only needs to be considered if project includes wind turbines.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Preble's Meadow Jumping Mouse <i>Zapus hudsonius preblei</i>	FT	Riparian areas with lush vegetation.	None – suitable habitat not present.
FE = Federally Endangered; FT = Federally Threatened; PT = Proposed Threatened; PE = Proposed Endangered			

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Table 2 IPaC Migratory Birds of Conservation Concern River Bend Event Center Lyons, Co		
IPaC Listed Species		
Species	Habitat Requirements	Potential for occurrence
Bald Eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Areas along rivers or lakes with large trees for nesting and roosting.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Golden Eagle <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	Many different habitat that offer cliffs for nesting.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Black Swift <i>Cypseloides niger</i>	Narrow mountain canyons with waterfalls where they can nest behind.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Brown-capped Rosy-Finch <i>Leucosticte australis</i>	Breeds in high alpine areas near remote glaciers and snowy meadows.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Clark's Grebe <i>Aechmophorus clarkii</i>	Need large lakes/reservoirs with standing vegetation for nesting.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Clark's Nutcracker <i>Nucifraga columbiana</i>	Open coniferous forests up to 12,000 feet in elevation.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Lesser Yellowlegs <i>Tringa flavipes</i>	Breeds only in Alaska through Quebec.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Evening Grosbeak <i>Coccothraustes vespertinus</i>	Breed in mixed conifer forests.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Lewis's Woodpecker <i>Melanerpes lewis</i>	Burned forests with standing snags between 5-9 years post burn.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Long-eared Owl <i>Asio otus</i>	Woodlands, conifer groves. Favored habitat includes dense trees for nesting and roosting, open country for hunting.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Olive-sided Flycatcher <i>Contopus cooperi</i>	Mid-altitude and spruce/fir forest obligate.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Pinyon Jay <i>Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus</i>	Pinyon/Juniper woodland obligate.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Western Grebe <i>Aechmophorus occidentalis</i>	Lakes/reservoirs with emergent vegetation for nesting.	None – suitable habitat not present.

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Table 3 Colorado Nongame Species River Bend Event Center Lyons, Co		
Species	Habitat Requirements	Potential for occurrence
Reptiles/Amphibians		
Toad, Plains Spadefoot <i>Spea bombifrons</i>	Common in areas with soft sandy/gravelly soils along stream floodplains. Characteristic toad of grasslands and sandhills of eastern Colorado.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Woodhouse's toad <i>Bufo woodhousii</i>	Associated with deep friable soils in river valleys and floodplains; commonly found in irrigated agricultural areas.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Boreal chorus frog <i>Pseudacris maculata</i>	Common to a wide range of waterbodies including urban, rural, and mountain ponds, flooded meadows, backwaters along streams, and cattle ponds (Hammerson 1999).	None – suitable habitat not present.
Painted turtle <i>Chrysemys picta</i>	Permanent ponds, reservoirs, river backwaters, and the slow-moving portions of streams.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Ornate box turtle <i>Terrapene ornate</i>	Sandhills and shortgrass prairie.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Common sagebrush lizard <i>Sceloporus graciosus</i>	Occurs in western Colorado primarily below 7,000 elevation.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Ornate tree lizard <i>Urosaurus ornatus</i>	Occurs in western Colorado at elevations up to 6,500 feet in habitats including cliffs, canyon walls, steep exposures of bedrock, talus slopes, etc.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Common side-blotched lizard <i>Uta stansburiana</i>	Found in western Colorado in washes, arroyos, boulder-strewn ravines, rimrock outcroppings, rocky canyon slopes, etc.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Prairie lizard <i>Sceloporus consobrinus</i>	Associated with soft sandy soils in sand sage habitat.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Plateau fence lizard <i>Sceloporus tristichus</i>	Generally rock-dwelling, inhabiting canyon walls and boulder-strewn hillsides, but also making use of fallen tree trunks, debris, and other vantage points (Colorado PARC 2014).	None – suitable habitat not present.
Common lesser earless lizard <i>Holbrookia maculata</i>	Occurs throughout eastern Colorado at altitude up to 5,300 feet in sandhills, sandy or gravelly areas along streams, plains grassland, and prairie dog towns.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Tiger whiptail	Found on the western slope of Colorado.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Gophersnake <i>Pituophis catenifer</i>	Found in a wide variety of habitats.	Possible

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Table 3 Colorado Nongame Species River Bend Event Center Lyons, Co		
Species	Habitat Requirements	Potential for occurrence
Terrestrial gartersnake <i>Thamnophis elegans</i>	Can be found in almost any terrestrial or wetland habitat.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Plains gartersnake <i>Thamnophis radix</i>	Can be found in almost any permanent or non-permanent flowing or standing water.	None – suitable habitat not present.
North American racer <i>Coluber constrictor</i>	Found in eastern Colorado in prairie grasslands, sandhills, open riparian woodlands, and shrubby foothills and canyons.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Plains hog-nosed snake <i>Heterodon nasicus</i>	Sandhills, plains grasslands, and sandy floodplains.	None – suitable habitat not present.

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**Table 4
BCNA List of Avian Species of Special Concern
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Species	Habitat Requirements	Potential for occurrence
Eared Grebe <i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>	Breed in lakes and emergent and submergent wetlands with shallow water. Colonial nesters.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Double-crested Cormorant <i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i>	Breed colonially on islands in lakes or in cottonwoods along streams and shorelines of reservoirs and riparian areas near water with abundant fish populations.	None – suitable habitat not present.
American Bittern <i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>	Large (9 – 24 acres) wetland marshes dominated by cattails with interspersed open water.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Least Bittern <i>Ixobrychus exilis</i>	Extremely rare breeder in Colorado. Require dense cattail marshes for breeding.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Great Blue Heron <i>Ardea herodias</i>	Colonial nesting species. Forage in all types of aquatic habitats.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Black-crowned Night Heron		
Wood Duck <i>Aix sponsa</i>	Nest in cavities in large trees near or over water in riparian habitats.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Ring-necked Duck <i>Aythya collaris</i>	Nest along the vegetative edges of small openings in flooded emergent vegetation.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Barrow's Goldeneye <i>Bucephala islandica</i>	Only known to occur in three counties in Colorado: Clear Creek, Jackson, and Rio Blanco.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Osprey <i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Ospreys depend primarily on fish and they occupy wetlands, rivers, lakes, and ponds in Colorado.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Bald Eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Large, mature cottonwoods or pines near large water bodies.	No nesting or roosting habitat is present. Could forage for Black-tailed Prairie Dogs over the project area.
Northern Harrier <i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Spring & fall migrant in western valleys mountain parks, and eastern plains in CO inhabiting grasslands, agricultural areas, marshes & tundra in fall; 3,500-13,000 ft.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Northern Goshawk <i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	Predominantly uses ponderosa pine, but will also use Douglas fir, various pines and aspens.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Swainson's Hawk <i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	Breed in grasslands and shrub-steppes; nests in shelterbelts, rural areas, riparian, and grasslands.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Ferruginous Hawk <i>Buteo regalis</i>	Vast expanses of ungrazed or lightly grazed grassland and shrubland and shortgrass prairie.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Golden Eagle <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	Golden Eagles live in open and semi-open country featuring native vegetation across most of the Northern Hemisphere. They avoid developed areas and uninterrupted stretches	None – suitable habitat not present.

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**Table 4
BCNA List of Avian Species of Special Concern
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Species	Habitat Requirements	Potential for occurrence
	of forest. They are found primarily in mountains up to 12,000 feet, canyonlands, rimrock terrain, and riverside cliffs and bluffs. Golden Eagles nest on cliffs and steep escarpments in grassland, chaparral, shrubland, forest, and other vegetated areas.	
Peregrine Falcon <i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	Nests on ledges of high cliffs.	None – suitable habitat not present.
White-tailed Ptarmigan <i>Lagopus leucura</i>	Alpine, but in the winter they may go as low as 8,000 ft. along streams lined by willows or alders.	None – suitable habitat not present; below elevational range.
Sharp-tailed Grouse <i>Tympanuchus phasianellus jamesi</i>	Native grasslands comprised of wheat grasses, needlegrasses, grama, and blue stem with some shrubby cover.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Northern Bobwhite <i>Colinus virginianus</i>	Require a food-cover combination of tall dense shrubs or similar woody cover and perennial forbs or grain fields. Found in eastern Colorado.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Mountain Plover <i>Charadrius montanus</i>	Dependent on shortgrass prairie; only prairie dog colonies in shortgrass prairie or areas where fire has occurred provide necessary habitat for survival.	None – suitable habitat not present. Though prairie dogs are present, no shortgrass prairie is present as well.
Long-Billed Curlew <i>Numenius americanus</i>	Expansive blocks of native shortgrass prairie.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Barn Owl <i>Tyto alba</i>	Most common on the Easter Plains, hunting grounds include shortgrass and tall prairie, sagebrush, agricultural lands, CRP lands, and emergent wetlands.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Black Swift <i>Cypseloides niger</i>	Nests behind or close to waterfalls and wet cliffs at altitudes between 6,645 and 11,680 feet.	None – suitable habitat not present; below elevational range.
Lewis's Woodpecker <i>Melanerpes lewis</i>	Open pine forests, burnt-over areas with abundant snags and stumps, riparian and rural cottonwoods, and pinon-juniper woodlands.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Red-headed Woodpecker <i>Melanerpes erythrocephalus</i>	Need openings with large-diameter snags and trees with substantial dead limbs.	None – suitable habitat not present.
American Three-toed Woodpecker <i>Picoides dorsalis</i>	Inhabit boreal and montane forests where mature or old-growth trees provide habitat for wood boring insects.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Olive-sided Woodpecker <i>Contopus cooperi</i>	Boreal forests between 7,000 – 11,000 ft.	None – suitable habitat not present; below elevational range.
Willow Flycatcher <i>Empidonax trailii</i>	Riparian thickets in the foothills and montane zones and willow-dominated open valleys	None – suitable habitat not present.

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**Table 4
BCNA List of Avian Species of Special Concern
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Species	Habitat Requirements	Potential for occurrence
	and mountain parks – usually distant from trees.	
Loggerhead Shrike <i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	Shortgrass prairie and rural habitat; open country with scattered trees and shrubs.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Western Scrub-jay <i>Aphelocoma californica</i>	Associated with ‘scrub’ – oak, pinyon-juniper, and brush.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Bank Swallow <i>Riparia riparia</i>	Nesting habitat requires vertical banks of soft sand, gravel, clay or mud.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Bushtit <i>Psattriparus minimus</i>	Prefer open, mixed woodlands with some evergreen foliage or shrubby understory. Reside primarily in pinyon-juniper woodlands and shrublands.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Pygmy Nuthatch <i>Sitta pygmaea</i>	Found in ponderosa and similar pine forests.	None – suitable habitat not present.
American Dipper <i>Cinclus mexicanus</i>	Require fast-moving, clear, unpolluted streams with cascades, riffles, and waterfalls.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Golden-crowned Kinglet <i>Regulus satrapa</i>	Most abundant in spruce-fir forests at altitudes between 7,600 and 11,600 feet.	None – suitable habitat not present; below elevational range.
Veery <i>Catharus fuscescens</i>	Dense riparian thickets, willow-riparian.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Gray Catbird		
Northern Mockingbird <i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	Shrublands, suburban parks, edges of open woods, rural areas, and pastures.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Sage Thrasher <i>Oreoscoptes montanus</i>	Considered sagebrush obligate, will also nest in arid shrublands including greasewood. Must have areas with large expanses of contiguous habitat.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Brown Thrasher <i>Toxostoma rufum</i>	Prefer dense vegetation that provides cover and concealment for nests.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Cedar Waxwing <i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i>	Prefer habitat in which berries and fruits are available year-round including mid-elevation riparian habitat with deciduous forests.	None – suitable habitat not present.
American Redstart <i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>	Riparian habitats including low-elevation and montane deciduous riparian forest and mid-elevation willow carr communities.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Ovenbird <i>Seiurus aurocapilla</i>	In Colorado nesting occurs in foothills ponderosa pine communities with an understory of Gambel oak.	None – suitable habitat not present.
McGillivray’s Warbler <i>Geothlypis tolmiei</i>	Breed from 5,500 – 10,000 feet above MSL. Prefer montane shrublands and high elevation willow carrs near water.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Western Tanager <i>Piranga ludoviciana</i>	Breed primarily in open-canopy forests with conifers.	None – suitable habitat not present.

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**Table 4
BCNA List of Avian Species of Special Concern
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Species	Habitat Requirements	Potential for occurrence
Lark Bunting <i>Calamospiza melanocorys</i>	Grasslands and agricultural areas, mostly associated with the eastern plains.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Savannah Sparrow <i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i>	In Colorado the breed in damp meadows, irrigated hayfields, and marsh edges.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Grasshopper Sparrow <i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>	Grasslands and prairie with patchy bare ground.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Fox Sparrow <i>Passerella iliaca</i>	Nest in dense cover near streams in mid or high-elevation willow carrs between 7,500 – 11,000 feet in altitude.	None – suitable habitat not present; below elevational range.
Bobolink <i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>	Breed in tall-grass meadows and flooded irrigated hay fields; need large habitat patches with interiors greater than 200m from an edge.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Brown-capped Rosy Finch <i>Leucosticte australis</i>	Nests above timberline in alpine zone in cliffs, crevices; also utilizes spruce-fir forest	None – suitable habitat not present; below elevational range.
Yellow-headed Blackbird <i>Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus</i>	Nest exclusively in deep-water marshes with abundant robust emergent vegetation (including typha). Forage in grasslands and agricultural fields.	None – suitable habitat not present.
White-winged Crossbill <i>Loxia leucoptera</i>	Boreal forests; predominantly use spruce-fir.	None – suitable habitat not present.

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**Table 5
Colorado Parks and Wildlife Endangered, Threatened, and Species of Special Concern
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Species	Status*	Habitat Requirements	Potential for occurrence
Fish			
Arkansas Darter <i>Etheostoma cragini</i>	ST	Found only in tributaries of the Arkansas River.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Bonytail <i>Gila elegans</i>	FE, SE	Found in the main stem and tributaries of the Colorado River.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Brassy Minnow <i>Hybognathus hankinsoni</i>	ST	Found in S. Platte and Republican Rivers.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Colorado Pikeminnow <i>Ptychocheilus Lucius</i>	FE, ST	Found in the main stem and tributaries of the Colorado River.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Colorado River Cutthroat Trout <i>Oncorhynchus clarki pleuriticus</i>	SC	Found in the Colorado River Basin.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Colorado Roundtail Chub <i>Gila robusta</i>	SC	A large river fish found in western Colorado.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Common Shiner <i>Luxilus cornutus</i>	ST	Found in tributary streams of the S. Platte River.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Flathead Chub <i>Platygobio gracilis</i>	SC	Found in mainstems of turbid streams and rivers.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Greenback Cutthroat Trout <i>Oncorhynchus clarki stomias</i>	FT, ST	High altitude mountain streams with no non-native salmonids.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Humpback Chub <i>Gila cypha</i>	FE, ST	Found in the main stem and tributaries of the Colorado River.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Iowa Darter <i>Etheostoma exile</i>	SC	Found in some plains streams in northeastern Colorado.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Lake Chub <i>Couesius plumbeus</i>	SE	Extirpated in Colorado (Woodling 1985).	None – suitable habitat not present.
Mountain Sucker <i>Catostomus platyrhynchus</i>	SC	Found in smaller rivers and streams in northwestern Colorado.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Northern Redbelly Dace <i>Phoxinus eos</i>	SE	Upper reach tributaries of the S. Platte and Platte River.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Plains Minnow <i>Hybognathus placitus</i>	SE	Prefer main channel areas with some current and sandy bottoms. Found in eastern Colorado.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Plains Orangethroat Darter <i>Etheostoma spectabile</i>	SC	Found in small streams of the Republican Basin.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Razorback Sucker <i>Xyrauchen texanus</i>	FE, SE	Found in the main stem and tributaries of the Colorado River.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Rio Grande Chub <i>Gila pandora</i>	SC	Restricted to the Rio Grande Basin in Colorado.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Rio Grande Cutthroat Trout <i>Oncorhynchus clarki virginalis</i>	SC	Restricted to the Rio Grande Basin in Colorado.	None – suitable habitat not present.

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Species	Status*	Habitat Requirements	Potential for occurrence
Rio Grande Sucker <i>Catostomus plebeius</i>	SE	Restricted to the Rio Grande Basin in southern Colorado.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Southern Redbelly Dace <i>Phoxinus erythrogaster</i>	SE	One population known in Arkansas River tributary.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Stonecat <i>Noturus flavus</i>	SC	Found in fast water riffles and runs of streams.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Suckermouth Minnow <i>Phenacobius mirabilis</i>	SE	Found in riffle areas of warm prairie streams of all sizes.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Aves			
American Peregrine Falcon <i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	SC	Nests on ledges of high cliffs.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Bald Eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	SC	Large, mature cottonwoods or pines near large water bodies.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Burrowing Owl <i>Athene cunicularia</i>	ST	Nest in rodent burrows in grasslands, shrublands, deserts, and grassy urban areas (golf courses).	None – suitable habitat not present.
Columbian Sharp-Tailed Grouse <i>Tympanuchus phasianellus columbianus</i>	SC	Sagebrush shrublands.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Ferruginous Hawk <i>Buteo regalis</i>	SC	Vast expanses of ungrazed or lightly grazed grassland and shrubland and shortgrass prairie.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Greater Sage-Grouse <i>Centrocercus urophasianus</i>	SC	Sagebrush shrublands in northwestern Colorado.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Greater Sandhill Crane <i>Grus canadensis tabida</i>	SC	Breed in wetland habitats, particularly flooded fields and beaver ponds.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Gunnison Sage-Grouse <i>Centrocercus minimus</i>	SC	Sage communities in the Gunnison Basin.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Lesser Prairie-Chicken <i>Tympanuchus pallidicinctus</i>	ST	Optimal habitat is midgrass to tallgrass prairie for nests and winter cover.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Long-Billed Curlew <i>Numenius americanus</i>	SC	Shortgrass prairie.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Mountain Plover <i>Charadrius montanus</i>	SC	Grazed shortgrass prairie and fallow fields.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Plains Sharp-Tailed Grouse <i>Tympanuchus phasianellus jamesii</i>	SE	Rolling hills with scrub oak thickets and grassy glades.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Western Snowy Plover <i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	SC	Sandy open beaches, dry salt flats, dredge spoils, and river bars.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Western Yellow-billed Cuckoo <i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	SC	Found along major river drainages with large trees.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Mammals			

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**Table 5
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Species	Status*	Habitat Requirements	Potential for occurrence
Black-footed Ferret <i>Mustela nigripes</i>	FE, SE	Large (> 50 acres) prairie dog colonies.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Black-tailed Prairie Dog <i>Cynomys ludovicianus</i>	SC	Open prairie grasslands, disturbed areas, fallow and mowed agriculture fields.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Botta's Pocket Gopher <i>Thomomys bottae rubidus</i>	SC	Occur in southern Colorado.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Gray Wolf <i>Canis lupus</i>	FE, SE	Believed to be extirpated in Colorado.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Grizzly Bear <i>Ursus arctos</i>	FT, SE	Believed to be extirpated in Colorado.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Kit Fox <i>Vulpes macrotis</i>	SE	Deserts of the Southwest.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Lynx <i>Lynx canadensis</i>	FT, SE	High altitude spruce-fir forests.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Northern Pocket Gopher <i>Thomomys talpoides macrotis</i>	SC	Many habitat types including agricultural lands, pasture lands, semidesert shrublands, and grasslands.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Preble's Meadow Jumping Mouse <i>Zapus hudsonius preblei</i>	FT, ST	Riparian areas with lush vegetation.	None – suitable habitat not present.
River Otter <i>Lontra canadensis</i>	ST	Large waterways throughout Colorado.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Swift Fox <i>Vulpes velox</i>	SC	Short and mid-grass prairies of the Great Plains.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Townsend's Big-eared Bat <i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	SC	Occupies semidesert shrublands, pinon-juniper woodlands, and open montane forests.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Wolverine <i>Gulo gulo</i>	SE	Alpine, subalpine, and high-altitude forests with little to no human intrusion.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Amphibians/Reptiles			
Boreal Toad <i>Bufo boreas boreas</i>	SE	High altitude wetlands, ponds, etc.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Couch's Spadefoot <i>Scaphiopus couchii</i>	SC	Eastern Colorado plains.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Great Plains Narrowmouth Toad <i>Gastrophryne olivacea</i>	SC	Extreme southeastern Colorado.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Northern Cricket Frog <i>Acris crepitans</i>	SC	Found in Yuma, Weld and Morgan Counties at elevations between 3,500–3,600 feet.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Northern Leopard Frog <i>Rana pipiens</i>	SC	Wet meadows and the banks of and shallows of marshes, ponds, lakes, streams, irrigation ditches.	None – suitable habitat not present.

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**Table 5
Colorado Parks and Wildlife Endangered, Threatened, and Species of Special Concern
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Species	Status*	Habitat Requirements	Potential for occurrence
Plains Leopard Frog <i>Rana blairi</i>	SC	Eastern Colorado and southeastern Colorado.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Wood Frog <i>Rana sylvatica</i>	SC	Found in Colorado in mountain forests in Jackson and Larimer Counties only.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Triploid Checkered Whiptail <i>Cnemidophorus neotesselatus</i>	SC	Foothills of the Rocky Mountains in Fremont County eastward to Pueblo and Stone City in Pueblo County.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Midget Faded Rattlesnake <i>Crotalus viridis concolor</i>	SC	Desert lands in northwestern Colorado.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Longnose Leopard Lizard <i>Gambelia wislizenii</i>	SC	Occurs in west-central Colorado and extreme southwestern Colorado.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Yellow Mud Turtle <i>Kinosternon flavescens</i>	SC	Occurs in eastern Colorado.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Common King Snake <i>Lampropeltis getula</i>	SC	Occurs in southwestern and southeastern Colorado.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Texas Blind Snake <i>Leptotyphlops dulcis</i>	SC	Occurs in extreme southeastern Colorado.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Texas Horned Lizard <i>Phrynosoma cornutum</i>	SC	Occurs in southeastern Colorado.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Roundtail Horned Lizard <i>Phrynosoma modestum</i>	SC	Occurs in extreme northwestern Otero County.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Massasauga <i>Sistrurus catenatus</i>	SC	Occurs in shortgrass prairie habitats in southeastern Colorado.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Common Garter Snake <i>Thamnophis sirtalis</i>	SC	Restricted to aquatic, wetland and riparian habitats at elevations below 6,000 feet: seldom found at isolated ponds.	Possible. Has not been observed on site in recent years. Habitat is extremely marginal for this species.
*SE = State Endangered. ST = State Threatened. SC = State Special Concern (not a statutory category).			

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**Table 6
Boulder County Wildlife Species of Special Concern
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Species	Habitat Requirements	Potential for occurrence
Fish		
Chub, Lake <i>Couesius plumbeus</i>	Extirpated in Colorado (Woodling 1985).	None – suitable habitat not present.
Darter, Iowa <i>Etheostoma exile</i>	Found in some plains streams in northeastern Colorado.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Darter, Johnny <i>Etheostoma nigrum</i>	Found in isolated portions of the South Platte River Basin in waters between 6-18 inches deep with a moderate current and a sand and rubble substrate.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Minnow, Brassy <i>Hybognathus hankinsoni</i>	In Colorado found in low numbers in the South Platte and Republican River Basins. Woodling (1985) reported only populations associated with South Platte were in the lower St. Vrain River and Spottlewood Creek.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Shiner, Bigmouth <i>Notropis dorsalis</i>	In large rivers including the South Platte and smaller permanently flowing tributaries.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Shiner, Common <i>Luxilus cornutus</i>	Found in tributary streams of the S. Platte River.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Stonecat <i>Noturus flavus</i>	Found in fast water riffles and runs of streams.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Topminnow, Plains <i>Fundulus sciadicus</i>	Found in isolated colonies in cool, foothills streams, intermittent plains streams and the lower mainstem South Platte River in waters where there is abundant filamentous algal growth and still, clear water (Woodling 1985).	None – suitable habitat not present.
Trout, Greenback Cutthroat <i>Oncorhynchus clarki stomias</i>	High altitude mountain streams with no non-native salmonids.	None – suitable habitat not present; below elevational range.
Birds		
Avocet, American <i>Recurvirostra americana</i>	Breed in emergent wetland habitats with open shorelines, mudflats, and shallow water with little vegetation for foraging.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Bittern, American <i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>	Large (9 – 24 acres) wetland marshes dominated by cattails with interspersed open water.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Bittern, Least <i>Ixobrychus exilis</i>	Extremely rare breeder in Colorado. Require dense cattail marshes for breeding.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Blackbird, Yellow-headed <i>Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus</i>	Nest exclusively in deep-water marshes with abundant robust emergent vegetation (including typha). Forage in grasslands and agricultural fields.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Bobolink <i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>	Breed in tall-grass meadows and flooded irrigated hay fields; need large habitat patches with interiors greater than 200m from an edge.	None – suitable habitat not present.

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**Table 6
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Species	Habitat Requirements	Potential for occurrence
Bunting, Indigo <i>Passerina cyanea</i>	Typically avoid urban/suburban areas. Favor riparian habitats for breeding, most often associated with low-elevation shrublands or montane shrublands/oak scrub.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Bunting, Lazuli <i>Passerina amoena</i>	Breed in shrubby habitats, most often in riparian forest or carr (most breeding in Colorado occurs between 5,500 and 7,000 feet elevation) and montane shrublands or scrub oak.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Bushtit <i>Psattriparus minimus</i>	Prefer open, mixed woodlands with some evergreen foliage or shrubby understory. Reside primarily in pinyon-juniper woodlands and shrublands.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Cormorant, Double-crested <i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i>	Breed colonially on islands in lakes or in cottonwoods along streams and shorelines of reservoirs and riparian areas near water with abundant fish populations.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Crossbill, White-winged <i>Loxia leucoptera</i>	Boreal forests; predominantly use spruce-fir.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Dipper, American <i>Cinclus mexicanus</i>	Require fast-moving, clear, unpolluted streams with cascades, riffles, and waterfalls.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Duck, Ring-necked <i>Aythya collaris</i>	Nest along the vegetative edges of small openings in flooded emergent vegetation.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Duck, Wood <i>Aix sponsa</i>	Nest in cavities in large trees near or over water in riparian habitats.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Eagle, Bald <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Large, mature cottonwoods or pines near large water bodies.	No nesting or roosting habitat is present. Could forage for Black-tailed Prairie Dogs over the project area.
Eagle, Golden <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	Golden Eagles live in open and semi-open country featuring native vegetation across most of the Northern Hemisphere. They avoid developed areas and uninterrupted stretches of forest. They are found primarily in mountains up to 12,000 feet, canyonlands, rimrock terrain, and riverside cliffs and bluffs. Golden Eagles nest on cliffs and steep escarpments in grassland, chaparral, shrubland, forest, and other vegetated areas.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Egret, Great <i>Ardea alba</i>	Nests in trees colonially; feed in shallow water along the edges of rivers, ponds, etc.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Falcon, Peregrine <i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	Nests on ledges of high cliffs.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Falcon, Prairie <i>Falco mexicanus</i>	Nests on cliffs in open country at less than 10,000 feet altitude.	None – suitable habitat not present.

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**Table 6
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Species	Habitat Requirements	Potential for occurrence
Flicker, Northern <i>Colaptes auratus</i>	Need soft wood (i.e. dead or dying) in which to build cavities for nesting.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Flycatcher, Olive-sided <i>Contopus cooperi</i>	Boreal forests between 7,000 – 11,000 ft.	None – suitable habitat not present; below elevational range.
Flycatcher, Willow <i>Empidonax traillii</i>	Riparian thickets in the foothills and montane zones and willow-dominated open valleys and mountain parks – usually distant from trees.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Goshawk, Northern <i>Accipter gentilis</i>	Predominantly uses ponderosa pine, but will also use Douglas fir, various pines and aspens.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Grebe, Eared <i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>	Breed in lakes and emergent and submergent wetlands with shallow water. Colonial nesters.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Harrier, Northern <i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Spring & fall migrant in western valleys mountain parks, and eastern plains in CO inhabiting grasslands, agricultural areas, marshes & tundra in fall; 3,500-13,000 ft.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Hawk, Ferruginous <i>Buteo regalis</i>	Vast expanses of ungrazed or lightly grazed grassland and shrubland and shortgrass prairie.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Hawk, Rough-legged <i>Buteo lagopus</i>	Does not breed in Colorado.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Heron, Black-crowned Night <i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Colonial nesting species.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Heron, Great Blue <i>Ardea herodias</i>	Colonial nesting species. Forage in all types of aquatic habitats.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Kingfisher, Belted <i>Megaceryle alcyon</i>	Require open water, aquatic animals (i.e. fish and invertebrates), and near vertical banks for nesting.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Kinglet, Golden-crowned <i>Regulus satrapa</i>	Most abundant in spruce-fir forests at altitudes between 7,600 and 11,600 feet.	None – suitable habitat not present; below elevational range.
Lark, Horned <i>Eremophila alpestris</i>	Breed in open, generally barren country where there is considerable bare ground and grasses no taller than a few centimeters.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Mockingbird, Northern <i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	Shrublands, suburban parks, edges of open woods, rural areas, and pastures.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Ovenbird <i>Seiurus aurocapilla</i>	In Colorado nesting occurs in foothills ponderosa pine communities with an understory of Gambel oak.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Owl, Boreal <i>Aegolius funereus</i>	Mature to old-age spruce-fir above 9,000 ft, after nesting may wander to open pinon-juniper and ponderosa pine.	None – suitable habitat not present; below elevational range.
Owl, Burrowing <i>Athene cunicularia</i>	Nest in rodent burrows in grasslands, shrublands, deserts, and grassy urban areas (golf courses).	None – suitable habitat not present.
Owl, Flammulated <i>Otus flammeolus</i>	Depend on cavities for nesting, open forests for catching insects, and brush or dense foliage for roosting at altitudes between 6,000 – 10,000 ft.	None – suitable habitat not present; below elevational range.

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**Table 6
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Species	Habitat Requirements	Potential for occurrence
Owl, Long-eared <i>Asio otus</i>	Edge habitat that provides trees for nesting and open areas for foraging.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Owl, Mexican Spotted <i>Strix occidentalis</i>	Narrow rocky canyons with trees.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Owl, Northern Pygmy <i>Glaucidium gnoma</i>	In Colorado this species breeds primarily in ponderosa pine woodlands, aspen forests, and pinyon-juniper woodlands from the lower foothills to upper montane life zones.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Owl, Short-eared <i>Asio flammeus</i>	Require large expanses of ungrazed grasslands with dense vegetation.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Pigeon, Band-tailed <i>Patagioenas fasciata</i>	Primarily inhabit montane conifer or mixed-species forests dominated by pine and oak at 5,350 – 9,000 feet in altitude.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Ptarmigan, White-tailed <i>Lagopus leucura</i>	Alpine, but in the winter they may go as low as 8,000 ft. along streams lined by willows or alders.	None – suitable habitat not present; below elevational range.
Redstart, American <i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>	Riparian habitats including low-elevation and montane deciduous riparian forest and mid-elevation willow carr communities.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Rosy-finch, Brown-capped <i>Leucosticte australis</i>	Nests above timberline in alpine zone in cliffs, crevices; also utilizes spruce-fir forest	None – suitable habitat not present; below elevational range.
Scrub-Jay, Western <i>Aphelocoma californica</i>	Associated with ‘scrub’ – oak, pinyon-juniper, and brush.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Shrike, Loggerhead <i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	Shortgrass prairie and rural habitat; open country with scattered trees and shrubs.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Siskin, Pine <i>Spinus pinus</i>	Breed in spruce-fir forests. In winter move to lower elevations in a multitude of habitats.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Sparrow, Brewer’s <i>Spizella breweri</i>	Sagebrush shrublands.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Sparrow, Cassin’s <i>Peucaea cassinii</i>	Heavily grazed grasslands of eastern Colorado where cholla cactus, yucca, rabbitbrush, or sand sage provides shrubby overstory (Wickersham 2016). Cactus and yucca essential for nest site.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Sparrow, Fox <i>Passerella iliaca</i>	Nest in dense cover near streams in mid or high-elevation willow carrs between 7,500 – 11,000 feet in altitude.	None – suitable habitat not present; below elevational range.
Sparrow, Grasshopper <i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>	Grasslands and prairie with patchy bare ground.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Swallow, Bank <i>Riparia riparia</i>	Nesting habitat requires vertical banks of soft sand, gravel, clay or mud.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Swift, Black <i>Cypseloides niger</i>	Nests behind or close to waterfalls and wet cliffs at altitudes between 6,645 and 11,680 feet.	None – suitable habitat not present; below elevational range.
Thrasher, Sage <i>Oreoscoptes montanus</i>	Considered sagebrush obligate, will also nest in arid shrublands including greasewood. Must have areas with large expanses of contiguous habitat.	None – suitable habitat not present.

*Wildlife Habitat Assessment
River Bend Event Center
Lyons, Co*

**Table 6
Boulder County Wildlife Species of Special Concern
River Bend Event Center
Lyons, Co**

Species	Habitat Requirements	Potential for occurrence
Veery <i>Catharus fuscescens</i>	Dense riparian thickets, willow-riparian.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Vireo, Plumbeous <i>Vireo plumbeus</i>	In Colorado found mainly in pinyon-juniper or ponderosa pine woodlands but may also occur in cottonwood riparian areas close to the foothills.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Warbler, Virginia's <i>Oreothlypis virginiae</i>	In Colorado nesting habitat is dense shrublands and scrub forests on steep-sloped mesas, open ravines, and mountain valleys.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Warbler, Wilson's <i>Cardellina pusilla</i>	High-elevation subalpine riparian willow habitat.	None – suitable habitat not present; below elevational range.
Waxwing, Cedar <i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i>	Riparian habitats or habitats in which berries and fruits (including Russian Olive) are available year-round.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Woodpecker, American Three-toed <i>Picoides dorsalis</i>	Inhabit boreal and montane forests where mature or old-growth trees provide habitat for wood boring insects.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Woodpecker, Lewis's <i>Melanerpes lewis</i>	Open pine forests, burnt-over areas with abundant snags and stumps, riparian and rural cottonwoods, and pinon-juniper woodlands.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Woodpecker, Red-headed <i>Melanerpes erythrocephalus</i>	Need openings with large-diameter snags and trees with substantial dead limbs.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Wren, Rock <i>Salpinctes obsoletus</i>	Nearly always found in the vicinity of cliffs, rocky outcrops, talus slopes, scattered boulders, eroded banks, badlands, or manmade structures (e.g. rock dams).	None – suitable habitat not present.
Mammals		
Badger, American <i>Taxidea taxus</i>	Found throughout Colorado in open habitats and avoid densely wooded areas. Most common in areas with abundant populations of ground squirrels, prairie dogs, and pocket gophers.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Bat, Big Brown <i>Eptesicus fuscus</i>	Found in almost every habitat.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Bat, Brazilian Free-tailed <i>Tadarida brasiliensis</i>	Occurs in pinon-juniper woodlands, arid grasslands and semidesert shrublands in the southwest. Only one occurrence known along Front Range – in mountains west of Boulder.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Bat, Eastern Red <i>Lasiurus borealis</i>	Tree roosting species.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Bat, Hoary <i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>	Generally a solitary species. In Colorado, the species is frequently detected in ponderosa pine forests where large deciduous trees are lacking. Can occur in any appropriate treed habitat.	None – suitable habitat not present.

*Wildlife Habitat Assessment
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Lyons, Co*

**Table 6
Boulder County Wildlife Species of Special Concern
River Bend Event Center
Lyons, Co**

Species	Habitat Requirements	Potential for occurrence
Bat, Silver-haired <i>Lasionycteris nactivagans</i>	Widespread tree roosting species.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Bat, Townsend's Big-eared <i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	Occupies semidesert shrublands, pinon-juniper woodlands, and open montane forests.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Bat, Tricolored <i>Perimyotis subflavus</i>	A bat of open woodlands; forages over water or along the edges of openings.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Beaver, North American <i>Castor canadensis</i>	Rivers and streams throughout Colorado.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Chipmunk, Uinta <i>Neotamias umbrinus</i>	Occur along the Front Range most commonly in higher-elevation montane forests between 6,500 and 12,000 feet in elevation.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Fox, Gray <i>Urocyon cinereoargenteus</i>	Rough broken terrain in semidesert shrublands, lower montane shrublands, pinyon-juniper and riparian woodlands, orchards, and weedy margins of croplands. Does not occupy intensive agricultural lands.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Gopher, Northern Pocket <i>Thomomys talpoides macrotis</i>	Many habitat types including agricultural lands, pasture lands, semidesert shrublands, and grasslands.	None – suitable habitat not present (no mounding observed).
Jackrabbit, White-tailed <i>Lepus townsendii</i>	Needs open country with native vegetation, notably blue grama-buffalograss prairie.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Lynx, Canada <i>Lynx canadensis</i>	High altitude spruce-fir forests.	None – suitable habitat not present; below elevational range.
Marten, American <i>Martes americana</i>	Subalpine spruce-fir and lodgepole pine forests, alpine tundra and occasionally montane forests.	None – suitable habitat not present; below elevational range.
Mink, American <i>Neovison vison</i>	Riparian obligate species.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Mouse, Northern Grasshopper <i>Onychomys leucogaster</i>	Semiarid grasslands, sand hills, open semidesert shrublands, and overgrazed rangelands that have sandy areas and high populations of insects.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Mouse, Northern Rock <i>Peromyscus nasutus</i>	Rocky canyons, cliffs, cuestras, and exposed hogbacks that provide numerous cracks fissures, and overhanging ledges.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Mouse, Olive-backed Pocket <i>Perognathus fasciatus</i>	Mixed prairie and shrub-steppe; may prefer sites with loamy sand to clay soils and low vegetative cover, often with large amount of bare ground. Plant associations include blue grama, needlegrass, and wheatgrass.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Mouse, Plains Harvest <i>Reithrodontomys montanus</i>	Favors well-developed grass and forb cover of low or moderate height with scattered rocks. Found in grazed and ungrazed grasslands, grazed riparian, and moderately grazed yucca-grassland communities on sandy soils.	None – suitable habitat not present.

*Wildlife Habitat Assessment
River Bend Event Center
Lyons, Co*

**Table 6
Boulder County Wildlife Species of Special Concern
River Bend Event Center
Lyons, Co**

Species	Habitat Requirements	Potential for occurrence
Mouse, Plains Pocket <i>Perognathus flavescens</i>	Mid grass plant communities on sandy to sandy loam soils with moderate to good plant cover (can tolerant significant amounts of bare soil).	None – suitable habitat not present.
Mouse, Silky Pocket <i>Perognathus flavus</i>	Continuous short- to mid-grass prairie or herbaceous cover on loamy soils with low amounts of bare ground. Most have yucca, cactus or shrubs for burrows.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Mouse, Preble’s Meadow Jumping <i>Zapus hudsonious preblei</i>	Riparian areas with lush vegetation and a developed understory of native plants. Need uplands with native plant species for foraging.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Myotis, Fringed <i>Myotis thysanodes pahasapensis</i>	Coniferous woodlands and shrublands below 7,500 feet. Rocky outcroppings in mid-elevation ponderosa pine, pinyon/juniper, oak, & mixed conifer woodlands, grasslands, deserts, & shrublands.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Myotis, Little Brown <i>Myotis lucifugas</i>	Common in wooded areas of the western two-thirds of Colorado at elevations between 5,000 – 12,000 feet.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Myotis, Long-legged <i>Myotis evotis</i>	Ponderosa pine forests, pinon-juniper woodlands, and riparian areas in sagebrush country.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Myotis, Western Small-footed <i>Myotis ciliolabrum</i>	Widely distributed throughout Colorado in broken terrain of canyons and foothills with cover of trees or shrubs.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Otter, River <i>Lontra canadensis</i>	Relatively large rivers at low to moderate elevations; need ice-free stretches of river in winter.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Pika <i>Ochotona princeps</i>	Restricted to talus rock in alpine tundra or subalpine forests in areas adjacent to alpine meadows.	None – suitable habitat not present; below elevational range.
Porcupine, North American <i>Erethizon dorsatum</i>	Found throughout Colorado, but most common in mountainous areas with coniferous trees.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Prairie Dog, Black-tailed <i>Cynomys ludovicianus</i>	Open prairie grasslands, disturbed areas, fallow and mowed agriculture fields.	Present.
Rat, Ord’s Kangaroo <i>Dipodomys ordii</i>	Occur in a variety of habitats, but need sandy soils for burrowing.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Ringtail <i>Bassariscus astutus</i>	Roughlands at moderate elevations with rocky canyons and foothills of pinyon-juniper woodlands, montane shrublands, or mixed conifer-oakbrush.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Sheep, Rocky Mtn. Bighorn <i>Ovis canadensis canadensis</i>	Bighorns typically occur in steep, high mountain terrain. In Colorado, they prefer habitat dominated by grass, low shrubs, rock cover and areas near open escape.	None – suitable habitat not present.

*Wildlife Habitat Assessment
River Bend Event Center
Lyons, Co*

**Table 6
Boulder County Wildlife Species of Special Concern
River Bend Event Center
Lyons, Co**

Species	Habitat Requirements	Potential for occurrence
Shrew, American Water <i>Sorex palustris</i>	Found in mountainous areas in the western two-thirds of the state at elevations between 6,000 and 10,000 feet. Restricted to riparian habitats.	None – suitable habitat not present; below elevational range.
Shrew, Dwarf <i>Sorex nanus</i>	Known from the Southern Rocky Mountains at elevations above 5,500 feet.	None – suitable habitat not present; below elevational range.
Shrew, Least <i>Cryptotis parva</i>	Occur in a variety of habitats including shortgrass prairie, old field communities, marshy areas, and riparian woodland. These areas can sometimes be quite dry.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Shrew, Merriam's <i>Sorex merriami</i>	Occupies drier habitats than other shrews, particularly sagebrush or other semidesert shrublands. Also known to occur in montane shrublands, pinon-juniper woodlands, mixed montane and subalpine forests, and grasslands.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Squirrel, Spotted Ground <i>Xerospermophilus spilosoma</i>	Occur locally in suitable habitat. Prefer deep sandy soils with sparse vegetation, including overgrazed sandhills and lightly grazed mixed-grass prairie with bunchgrass and sand sage.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Squirrel, Thirteen-lined Ground <i>Ictidomys tridecemlineatus</i>	Short and mid-grasslands and modified environments where small shrubs and an abundance of crickets and beetles occur.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Vole, Western Heather <i>Phenacomys intermedius</i>	Spruce-fir, lodgepole, aspen, ponderosa pine, and grassy meadows in montane forests, subalpine forests, and alpine tundra.	None – suitable habitat not present; below elevational range.
Vole, Meadow <i>Microtus pennsylvanicus</i>	Associated with water; most common in marshy wetlands along riparian corridors.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Reptiles/Amphibians		
Frog, Chorus <i>Pseudacris triseriata</i>	Common to a wide range of waterbodies including cattle, urban, rural, and mountain ponds, flooded meadows, and backwaters along streams. Shallow, grassy or reedy ponds that lack fish predators and have no current are used for breeding.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Frog, Northern Leopard <i>Rana pipiens</i>	Wet meadows and the banks of and shallows of marshes, ponds, lakes, streams, irrigation ditches.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Lizard, Short-horned <i>Phrynosoma hernandesi</i>	Short and mixed-grass prairies, pinon-juniper, sagebrush, open conifer woodland, and mountain shrubland in sandy or otherwise well-drained soils and usually in areas with sparse vegetation.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Salamander, Tiger <i>Ambystoma tigrinum</i>	All habitats within the species elevational range as long as there is a suitable body of water nearby for breeding. Most common in semi and permanent ponds.	None – suitable habitat not present.

**Wildlife Habitat Assessment
River Bend Event Center
Lyons, Co**

**Table 6
Boulder County Wildlife Species of Special Concern
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Species	Habitat Requirements	Potential for occurrence
Snake, Common Garter <i>Thamnophis sirtalis</i>	Restricted to aquatic, wetland and riparian habitats at elevations below 6,000 feet: seldom found at isolated ponds.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Snake, Lined <i>Tropidoclonion lineatum</i>	Locally abundant in both natural and urban habitats which include damp site in flat plains grasslands, canyon bottom grasslands, riparian areas, and grassy vacant lots and gullies in cities.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Snake, Milk <i>Lampropeltis triangulum</i>	Occurs throughout most of eastern, southern, and western Colorado at elevations primarily below 2,400m (8,000 ft) in shortgrass prairie, sandhills, shrubby hillsides, canyons, and open stands of ponderosa pine in foothills, pinyon-juniper woodlands, and arid river valleys.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Toad, Boreal <i>Bufo boreas boreas</i>	High altitude wetlands, ponds, etc.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Toad, Plains Spadefoot <i>Spea bombifrons</i>	Common in areas with soft sandy/gravelly soils along stream floodplains.	None – suitable habitat not present.
Turtle, Spiny Softshell <i>Apalone spinifera</i>	Inhabit streams ranging from large rivers to intermittently flowing creeks with permanent pools; in Colorado major rivers are primary habitat.	None – suitable habitat not present.

*Wildlife Habitat Assessment
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12.0 PHOTOS



Photo 1. Approximate location of the pole barn. Note lack of wildlife habitat.



Photo 2. Another view of the location for the proposed pole barn. Note landscape, manicured lawn offering no wildlife habitat.

**Appendix A
USFWS IPaC Report
River Bend Event Center
Lyons, Colorado**



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Colorado Ecological Services Field Office
Denver Federal Center
P.O. Box 25486
Denver, CO 80225-0486
Phone: (303) 236-4773 Fax: (303) 236-4005



In Reply Refer To:
Project Code: 2024-0070400
Project Name: River Bend

03/30/2024 01:02:26 UTC

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location or may be affected by your proposed project

To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, proposed, and candidate species, as well as proposed and final designated critical habitat, that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project. The species list fulfills the requirements of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Please feel free to contact us if you need more current information or assistance regarding the potential impacts to federally proposed, listed, and candidate species and federally designated and proposed critical habitat. Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. This verification can be completed formally or informally as desired. The Service recommends that verification be completed by visiting the IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through IPaC by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

The purpose of the Act is to provide a means whereby threatened and endangered species and the ecosystems upon which they depend may be conserved. Under sections 7(a)(1) and 7(a)(2) of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 *et seq.*), Federal agencies are required to utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered species and to determine whether projects may affect threatened and endangered species and/or designated critical habitat.

A Biological Assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having similar physical impacts) that are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2)).

(c)). For projects other than major construction activities, the Service suggests that a biological evaluation similar to a Biological Assessment be prepared to determine whether the project may affect listed or proposed species and/or designated or proposed critical habitat. Recommended contents of a Biological Assessment are described at 50 CFR 402.12.

If a Federal agency determines, based on the Biological Assessment or biological evaluation, that listed species and/or designated critical habitat may be affected by the proposed project, the agency is required to consult with the Service pursuant to 50 CFR 402. In addition, the Service recommends that candidate species, proposed species and proposed critical habitat be addressed within the consultation. More information on the regulations and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or license applicants, can be found in the "Endangered Species Consultation Handbook" at: <https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/endangered-species-consultation-handbook.pdf>

Migratory Birds: In addition to responsibilities to protect threatened and endangered species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), there are additional responsibilities under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA) to protect native birds from project-related impacts. Any activity, intentional or unintentional, resulting in take of migratory birds, including eagles, is prohibited unless otherwise permitted by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)). For more information regarding these Acts, see [Migratory Bird Permit | What We Do | U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service \(fws.gov\)](#).

The MBTA has no provision for allowing take of migratory birds that may be unintentionally killed or injured by otherwise lawful activities. It is the responsibility of the project proponent to comply with these Acts by identifying potential impacts to migratory birds and eagles within applicable NEPA documents (when there is a federal nexus) or a Bird/Eagle Conservation Plan (when there is no federal nexus). Proponents should implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize the production of project-related stressors or minimize the exposure of birds and their resources to the project-related stressors. For more information on avian stressors and recommended conservation measures, see <https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/threats-birds>.

In addition to MBTA and BGEPA, Executive Order 13186: *Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds*, obligates all Federal agencies that engage in or authorize activities that might affect migratory birds, to minimize those effects and encourage conservation measures that will improve bird populations. Executive Order 13186 provides for the protection of both migratory birds and migratory bird habitat. For information regarding the implementation of Executive Order 13186, please visit <https://www.fws.gov/partner/council-conservation-migratory-birds>.

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. The Service encourages Federal agencies to include conservation of threatened and endangered species into their project planning to further the purposes of the Act. Please include the Consultation Code in the header of this letter with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project that you submit to our office.

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List

OFFICIAL SPECIES LIST

This list is provided pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, and fulfills the requirement for Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary of the Interior information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of a proposed action".

This species list is provided by:

Colorado Ecological Services Field Office

Denver Federal Center

P.O. Box 25486

Denver, CO 80225-0486

(303) 236-4773

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: 2024-0070400

Project Name: River Bend

Project Type: Commercial Development

Project Description: Construction of a pole barn in an existing wedding venue

Project Location:

The approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <https://www.google.com/maps/@40.2254606,-105.2738636833016,14z>



Counties: Boulder County, Colorado

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT SPECIES

There is a total of 11 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species. Note that 3 of these species should be considered only under certain conditions.

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries¹, as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

See the "Critical habitats" section below for those critical habitats that lie wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

-
1. [NOAA Fisheries](#), also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

MAMMALS

NAME	STATUS
<p>Gray Wolf <i>Canis lupus</i></p> <p>Population: CO</p> <p>No critical habitat has been designated for this species.</p> <p>Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4488</p>	Experimental Population, Non-Essential
<p>Preble's Meadow Jumping Mouse <i>Zapus hudsonius preblei</i></p> <p>There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.</p> <p>Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4090</p> <p>General project design guidelines:</p> <p>https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/M5FYC5IOQRHBJNUF36W6KQQWJE/documents/generated/6861.pdf</p>	Threatened
<p>Tricolored Bat <i>Perimyotis subflavus</i></p> <p>No critical habitat has been designated for this species.</p> <p>This species only needs to be considered under the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This species only needs to be considered if the project includes wind turbine operations. <p>Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/10515</p>	Proposed Endangered

BIRDS

NAME	STATUS
<p>Mexican Spotted Owl <i>Strix occidentalis lucida</i></p> <p>There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.</p> <p>Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8196</p>	Threatened
<p>Piping Plover <i>Charadrius melodus</i></p> <p>Population: [Atlantic Coast and Northern Great Plains populations] - Wherever found, except those areas where listed as endangered.</p> <p>There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.</p> <p>This species only needs to be considered under the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project includes water-related activities and/or use in the N. Platte, S. Platte, and Laramie River Basins which may affect listed species in Nebraska. <p>Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6039</p>	Threatened
<p>Whooping Crane <i>Grus americana</i></p> <p>Population: Wherever found, except where listed as an experimental population</p> <p>There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.</p> <p>Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/758</p>	Endangered

FISHES

NAME	STATUS
<p>Greenback Cutthroat Trout <i>Oncorhynchus clarkii stomias</i></p> <p>No critical habitat has been designated for this species.</p> <p>Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2775</p>	Threatened
<p>Pallid Sturgeon <i>Scaphirhynchus albus</i></p>	Endangered

NAME	STATUS
No critical habitat has been designated for this species. This species only needs to be considered under the following conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Project includes water-related activities and/or use in the N. Platte, S. Platte, and Laramie River Basins which may affect listed species in Nebraska. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7162	

INSECTS

NAME	STATUS
Monarch Butterfly <i>Danaus plexippus</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743	Candidate

FLOWERING PLANTS

NAME	STATUS
Ute Ladies'-tresses <i>Spiranthes diluvialis</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2159	Threatened
Western Prairie Fringed Orchid <i>Platanthera praeclara</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1669	Threatened

CRITICAL HABITATS

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA UNDER THIS OFFICE'S JURISDICTION.

YOU ARE STILL REQUIRED TO DETERMINE IF YOUR PROJECT(S) MAY HAVE EFFECTS ON ALL ABOVE LISTED SPECIES.

IPAC USER CONTACT INFORMATION

Agency: Private Entity

Name: Jerry Powell

Address: PO Box 1231

City: Lyons

State: CO

Zip: 80540

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Phone: 3037101286