

Application form

LAND & WATER CONSERVATION FUND GRANT APPLICATION



PROJECT BASICS

Title	Fishers Canyon Open Space Development			
Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Acquisition <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Development/renovation <input type="checkbox"/> Combination acquisition and development			
Acres to be acquired				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A
Outcome	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Creates new park	<input type="checkbox"/> Expands/improves existing park	<input type="checkbox"/> Other	
Phased project	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	If yes, Phase # 1	of 2
Brief summary	Implementation of the pending 2024 Fishers Canyon Open Space Master and Management Plan. Anticipated elements include: designated trailhead, improved ADA accessible trail loop and nature experience, development of Chamberlain Trail, open space system trails, signage, and wayfinding.			
Grant request	\$ 1,250,000.00	Grant ratio ¹	50.00	%
Match	\$ 1,250,000.00	Match ratio	50.00	%
Total	\$ 2,500,000.00	Total	100	%

APPLICANT

Type	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local	<input type="checkbox"/> County	<input type="checkbox"/> State	<input type="checkbox"/> Tribal
Organization	City of Colorado Springs - Parks, Recreation, and Cultural Services (PRCS)			
Postal address	1401 Recreation Way			
City	Colorado Springs	State	CO	ZIP Code 80905
General email	PRCS@coloradosprings.gov	UEI #	HV8LYKJKAQW6	
Lead contact	Stephanie Surch	Title	Grant Writer	
Telephone	(719)385-6024	Email	stephanie.surch@coloradosprings.gov	
Project manager	David Deitemeyer	Title	Senior Landscape Architect	
Telephone	(719)385-6515	Email	david.deitemeyer@coloradosprings.gov	

PARTNER OR CO-SPONSOR

Organization	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A			
Postal address				
City	State	CO	ZIP Code	
Contact name	Title			
Telephone	Email			

¹ Grant ratio = grant request / total x 100. Match ratio = match / total x 100.

PROPERTY

Park name	Fishers Canyon Open Space			<input type="checkbox"/> N/A
Address	Property has not yet been platted. Approx address is 5767 Wellfleet St.			
City	Colorado Springs	State	CO	ZIP Code 80906
County	El Paso	Congressional district	5	
Name of property owner	City of Colorado Springs			
Ownership	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fee simple	<input type="checkbox"/> Lease	<input type="checkbox"/> Easement	<input type="checkbox"/> Other
Applies to	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Entire site	<input type="checkbox"/> Portion of site		
Existing LWCF site	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	If yes, grant #	08- 01187

Describe any leases, easements (including surface and subsurface utilities), rights or interests.

The property was acquired through the City of Colorado Springs Trails, Open Space, and Parks (TOPS) property, a City sales tax-funded program, and all restrictions as noted in the Trails, Open Space, and Parks Policies and Procedures Manual (Revised October, 2016) apply to the open space. This document can be found at: <https://coloradosprings.gov/parks/page/tops-working-committee>

There is a 40' access road easement (REC 207023879) that provides access to the two inholdings for the debris basis owned by the HOA. There is also a utility easement on the south side (REC 205014505 and REC 206056483), a Preservation and a Covenants, conditions, restrictions and easements associated with the previous owner's unsuccessful development plan. The survey with the easement information is provided. Additionally, there was a public improvement easement created for the proper terminus of Wellfleet Street. (See attached documents).

Describe the property and its current uses. Include acreage, terrain, unique features, and usage history.

Fishers Canyon Open Space, a 343-acre natural area on the slopes of Cheyenne Mountain, was acquired by the City of Colorado Springs Parks Department in two phases in the Fall of 2021 and the Spring of 2022. The open space was acquired with the Trails, Open Space and Parks (TOPS) program to conserve the property with sustainable public access. The City of Colorado Springs applied for and was awarded a \$1.25 Million LWCF grant for the acquisition of phase 2 of the open space. The open space borders private land on the east and north, and public lands on the west and south. The addition of Fishers Canyon Open Space allows for landscape level conservation, habitat protection and sustainable managed public access. The property is currently undeveloped. The City of Colorado Springs PRCS team will be leading a public master and management plan starting in Q4 2023. The master plan is estimated to take 10-11 months to complete and will guide subsequent development.

1. PROJECT SCOPE**10 points**

a) Describe the proposed acquisition or development project.

Fishers Canyon Open Space Master Plan Implementation. The scope of work will encompass the implementation of the pending 2024 Fishers Canyon Open Space Master and Management Plan. While the master plan will be shortly underway and will require input from the public, it is anticipated the proposed final master plan will include a designated trailhead within the property, an improved ADA accessible trail loop and nature experience, the development of the natural surface Chamberlain Trail, open space trails and signage, and wayfinding. See the project element details below.

- Construction of a new paved trailhead and access drive to accommodate an estimated 60 to 80 vehicles. The trailhead will provide first-time access to the new open space parcels, improving access and connectivity. Construction will include the grading of the land, concrete and asphalt, stormwater infrastructure, fencing, and parking lot signage.
- Construction of approximately 3.5 miles of the Chamberlain Trail within the open space. The Chamberlain Trail is a tier 3 (48" natural surface trail) multi-use trail proposed to provide for equitable access into the open space. The Chamberlain Trail is a 26+ mile master planned trail that hopes to connect Blodgett Open Space to Cheyenne Mountain State Park. This section of trail will establish a north/south corridor in the open space significantly improving the trail connectivity, wildlife habitats and user experience.
- Construction of approximately 12 miles of multi- use natural surface open space trails to provide sustainable access. These trails will establish designated access points into the open space and much-needed trail connections for improved overall connectivity and open space interaction.
- Construction of an approximately 0.4-mile natural surface ADA accessible trail loop with a series of benches and/or picnic tables along the loop.
- Installation of trail wayfinding at all the new trails and intersections (estimated at 60 posts), including a kiosk with trail map, rules, and regulations, and Leave No Trace messaging at the trailhead, and open space identification at the entryway.

b) Indicate the current stage of design at the time of application.

Development projects:

- Pre-design
- Schematic design
- Design development
- Construction documents
- Permitting
- Bidding

Acquisitions (applicable milestones obtained at the time of application):

- Yellow Book appraisal complete
 - Purchase agreement drafted
 - Land will be open for public use immediately after acquisition
-

2. PROJECT NEED**5 points**

- a) Describe the project's urgency and why it is being pursued at this time.

Fishers Canyon Open Space is a unique parcel of undisturbed land rarely found within city limits. Its anticipated potential includes regional and local trail development, wayfinding, and interpretive signage that speaks to the cultural history of the property. The property contains an abundance of wildlife, including coyotes, bears, mountain lions, and foxes as well as the Mexican Spotted Owl. Its terrain encompasses both rugged mountainside and forested areas. Native vegetation also abounds.

Trail development will establish connectivity between federal and state lands, as well as connections to additional parks and open spaces.

The open space consists of unique landscapes and natural resources that are unmatched in other Parks properties in Colorado Springs. This would provide countless passive and active recreation opportunities across its rugged and pristine terrain for residents and visitors alike.

3. COMMUNITY BENEFIT**15 points**

- a) Describe the community that will benefit from this project. Include relevant demographic and economic data.

With nearly 500,000 residents, Colorado Springs is the state's second largest city. Located on the Front Range, it boasts a vibrant community with proximity to an abundance of outdoor amenities, and a temperate climate conducive to four seasons of outdoor recreation. Colorado Springs is unique in its geographic expansiveness, with a municipal footprint that spans 195 square miles. It has a culturally rich and economically diverse population. The city's median household income is \$71,957, much lower than the state average of \$80,184. 25 percent of residents identify as BIPOC, 12 percent are veterans, and 10 percent have a disability. From its inception, Colorado Springs has long enjoyed a robust park system that has helped shape the community's identity. The City of Colorado Springs PRCS department maintains over 18,000 acres of parkland and open space, 15 regional parks, 143 neighborhood and community parks, an extensive urban trail network, community centers, museums, Garden of the Gods Park and Pikes Peak America's Mountain. According to the 2014 PRCS Master Plan, 76 percent of residents say they utilize the city's parks and open spaces at least twice per week.

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- b) Outline any deficiencies or barriers to access that this project would address or improve for the abovementioned community. Include Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and Architectural Barriers Act (ABA) access.

The lure of outdoor amenities and a proliferation of new jobs in recent years has made Colorado Springs one of the fastest growing cities in the state. With the city's increased population arises a demand for more recreation areas, and with this demand, land management challenges to balance recreational and preservation needs. PRCS staff also recognizes that some areas of the city lack adequate access to open spaces. As Colorado Springs has grown exponentially in the last two decades, undisturbed open space is rare. Further still, undeveloped open space within and/or in proximity to neighborhoods is even more unique. Fishers Canyon Open Space will provide access for residents not only directly connected to the area, but will provide recreational opportunities for residents of Southeast Colorado Springs and nearby military installations. A proposed ADA-accessible trail and picnic area will provide greater outdoor equity for diverse users. Construction will incorporate both ADA and ABA best practices when not constrained by site limitations.

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- c) Estimate the number of people and/or types of user groups that will have access to recreational opportunities as a result of this project. Include methods for determining this estimate.

Fishers Canyon Open Space is located in Southwest Colorado Springs within zip code 80906. The area is adjacent to the Fort Carson and Cheyenne Mountain State Park. Approximately 40,000 people live within a zip code 80906 and another 50,000 people reside in the surrounding areas of Stratton Meadows, Stratmoor Hills, and adjacent parts of Southeast Colorado Springs. The 2014 PRCS Master Plan revealed that 90 percent of respondents utilize parks and open spaces at least once per week. Considering this figure, Fishers Canyon Open Space will provide potential access for nearly 90,000 proximal residents.

4. COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND PARTNERSHIPS

15 points

- a) Outline public engagement activities for this project. For example, public meetings, comment periods, surveys, etc.

The City of Colorado Springs PRCS Department will lead a strategic community engagement process for Fishers Canyon Open Space beginning in Q4 2023. An active stakeholder action committee will be assembled and will include neighborhood associations, nonprofits, user groups, and advocacy/education groups. The stakeholder committee will meet regularly and will inform the public engagement process. Further engagement will include public meetings, community workshops and online surveys. PRCS staff and contracted consultant groups will make intentional efforts to include historically marginalized voices in the planning process.

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- b) Describe any partnerships that will ensure the project's success. For example, public agencies, conservation or recreation groups, local businesses, etc.

The Fishers Canyon Open Space Master and Management process will aim to bring voices of native populations to the table, in addition to partners such as the Generation Wild Coalition, RISE Coalition, Catamount Institute, and Backpackers, among others. The planning process will prioritize community and youth organizations engaging in meaningful opportunities to provide a vision for the open space and trail development to ensure these communities feel welcome in the space. The planning process will also include adjacent property owners and multiple trail user groups such as Colorado Springs Mountain Bike Association (COSMBA), Medicine Wheel Trail Advocates (MWTAs), and Trails and Open Spaces Coalition (TOSC), as well as partnerships with the Friends of Cheyenne Mountain State Park and Friends of Cheyenne Canon.

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- c) Outline any concerns identified as part of public engagement. Explain how these will be addressed.

Though the master planning process has yet to occur at the time of this writing, potential concerns often arise from developing single user-optimized trails. These issues are mitigated by educating the public about efforts to reduce potential user conflicts and to optimize recreation experiences.

5. SCORP

10 points

- a) List the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) priorities that this project will advance.
- Priority 1: Sustainable Access and Opportunity
Goal: More Coloradans and visitors benefit from outdoor recreation and conservation.
 - Priority 2: Stewardship
Goal: Coloradans and visitors enjoy and care for natural and cultural resources and commit to stewarding them for future generations.
 - Priority 3: Land, Water and Wildlife Conservation
Goal: Private and public lands and waters are conserved to support sustainable outdoor recreation, the environment and wildlife habitat.
 - Priority 4: Funding the Future
Goal: Coloradans and visitors contribute to diverse funding sources that are dedicated to support outdoor recreation and conservation. Existing sources of funds are preserved.

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- b) Explain how.

Sustainable Access and Opportunity: The master planning process will include robust public outreach to achieve a collaborative planning process with meaningful input from diverse community voices. This process will incorporate outdoor education and stewardship programming which will provide for unique engagements with local communities and youth.

Stewardship: Fishers Canyon provides ample opportunities for stewardship and community outreach. With open space development, stakeholders will be involved in the planning process, including those with a focus on outdoor education and stewardship, environmental conservation, and wildlife habitat restoration and preservation. PRCS staff will work alongside volunteer and friend groups to implement best practices of stewardship on the site, as well as encourage these principles in programming.

Land, Water and Wildlife Conservation: Fishers Canyon Open Space contains an abundance of wildlife. The city uses best practices to preserve critical habitat and natural resources in all open space development, taking care to balance recreational needs with wildlife and habitat needs.

6. PLANNING**10 points**

- a) Discuss the process that identified this project as a priority.

This area was identified in the City of Colorado Springs Park System Master Plan in September 2014, which was derived from a public process, as a candidate area for open space. In the master planning process, the City employs mechanisms including town hall or neighborhood meetings, requests for resident comments, focus groups, questionnaires, and polls as part of its regular operations.

PRCS Staff approached the landowner in March of 2019 when collateral information indicated the party was a willing seller. The property was acquired by the City of Colorado Springs PRCS Department in two phases in the Fall of 2021 and the Spring of 2022. The open space was acquired with the Trails, Open Space and Parks (TOPS) program to conserve the property with sustainable public access. The City of Colorado Springs applied for and was awarded a \$1.25 Million LWCF grant for the acquisition of phase 2 of the open space.

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- b) List all approved internal master or outdoor recreation plans and/or any external area, regional, or statewide plans this project supports.

The City of Colorado Springs has an active Parks system Master and Management Plan adopted in 2014, which calls for the following:

1. Enhance and promote the landscape, built-environment, culture and history of Colorado Springs and proposes parks and open space strategies customized to the area's unique sense of place and people.
2. Create balanced system of conveniently located parks, interconnected trails, open space networks and multipurpose recreational facilities
3. Protect the natural environment and promote environmental conservation (water quality, wildlife habitat, scenic views, air quality)

The City of Colorado Springs Comprehensive Plan (PlanCOS) Chapter 7 highlights the importance of preserving natural resources. It states, "Our citizens and City government place a high priority on the natural environment-protecting natural features, minimizing impacts of environmental hazards, and and conserving natural resources."

7. WILDLIFE AND NATURAL RESOURCES**15 points**

- a) Describe how potential impacts to wildlife and natural resources were evaluated during the initial project-scoping phase. For example, using "Planning Trails with Wildlife in Mind", mapping tools, etc. Include any positive impacts this work will have on wildlife and natural resources.

The City is currently underway with a consultant-led Master and Management Plan. Team members are conducting several environmental studies include a class III cultural resource survey, flora and fauna assessments, and T & E species surveys. Additionally, we will coordinate closely with the Wildlife manager from Colorado Parks and Wildlife during the master and management plan development.

Fishers Canyon Open Space development will balance recreational access while promoting enhanced and expanded landscape level wildlife habitat. The recommendations for trail alignments, habitat areas, trailheads, and public access will be guided by the "Planning Trails with Wildlife in Mind" report. The management approach will be a positive impact on the resources of Fishers Canyon Open Space for regulating and designating public access on sustainable trails, promoting protected landscapes and maximizing key habitat areas beyond the City of Colorado Springs-owned land (connectivity to State and Federal Land).

b) Describe any wildlife and natural resource issues raised by CPW staff during grant application consultation.

CPW staff requests that users of the Fishers Canyon Open Space keep dogs on leash.

c) Explain how potential wildlife and natural resource impacts will be avoided, minimized, and/or mitigated. For example, trail realignment, seasonal closures (include dates), signage, gates, game cameras, etc.

- Designated trail alignments and subsequent construction in consideration of wildlife habitat

- Expanding and enhancing key habitat areas and wildlife corridors in the project area as identified through surveys conducted as part of the Master and Management Plan process

- Exploring management concepts and recommendations including restricting dogs off leash, seasonal trail closures, signage and education, and other applicable regulations

8. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

5 points

a) Outline any LWCF funding received in the last five years and if the project/s were completed on time, on budget and within scope. Applicants without LWCF funding, provide examples of similar grant funded projects that were completed on time, on budget and within scope. Include project title, year of award, grant amount, and grantor.

The City of Colorado Springs was awarded \$1.25 Million for Fishers Canyon Open Space acquisition in 2022 with administrative closeout of the award in 2023.

Our department has an active LWCF grant award for \$750,000 for the Legacy Loop project. This project is scheduled to be completed in June 2024.

9. MAINTENANCE

5 points

- a) Explain how the site will be maintained in perpetuity for outdoor recreation. For example, maintenance plans, future budgeting commitments, etc.

PRCS Staff will assign a Park Ranger to the property who will oversee its regular maintenance and will coordinate with volunteer and "Friends Groups" (such as the Friends of Cheyenne Mountain State Park) for stewardship. TOPS funding provides an annual allocation for stewardship of TOPS properties, combined with annual general fund dollars and ongoing grant-seeking for further phased development and future maintenance needs.

10. BUDGET AND FUNDING

10 points

- a) Describe the source of match for the project and when it will be secured. Include in-kind and partner contributions.

The City of Colorado Springs has secured funding of \$1,050,000 in cash that is available now. Approximately \$235,000 of those funds are encumbered now as part of the Fishers Canyon Open Space Master and Management Plan and Pre-award costs.

There will another \$200,000 cash available on January 1st, 2024 as part of the City's annual budget.

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- b) Describe any consequences if this funding application is unsuccessful. For example, loss of partner funds, staff capacity, expiration of surveys, etc.

A significant consequence in not securing this funding includes a large portion of reduction in the scope of work associated with this phase. It would prolong the implementation of the master plan including the trail system, trailheads, and enhancement to wildlife habitat areas. This could create multiple years of construction activity within the open space.

Delaying the project development would also limit the Fishers Canyon Open Space as a community amenity. There is intense interest and pressure for recreational use in Colorado Springs. This added pressures may create unwarranted use and undesired rogue trail creation, impacting resources, habitat and public health and safety.

LWCF budget

Project details				Match details			
LWCF grant #				Source of match (organization)	Type	Date available	Amount
Organization	City of Colorado Springs			City of Colorado Springs - Trails	cash	Now	\$ 1,050,000.00
Project title	Fishers Canyon Open Space Development			City of Colorado Springs - Fishers Canyon OS	cash	Jan-24	\$ 200,000.00
LWCF grant	\$ 1,250,000.00	Grant ratio	50.00%				
Local match	\$ 1,250,000.00	Match ratio	50.00%				
Total	\$ 2,500,000.00	Total	100.00%			Total	\$ 1,250,000.00

Description	Pre-award cost	Anticipated date of expense	Qty	Unit type	Cost per unit	Total	Type	LWCF grant	Local match	Balance
Land										
	No					\$ -				\$ -
Architectural and engineering fees										
Trailhead engineering and CD's	Yes	Fall 2024	1.00	LS	\$ 75,000.00	\$ 75,000.00	Cash		\$ 75,000.00	\$ -
						\$ -				\$ -
Other architectural and engineering fees										
Public Master Plan Process, including Class III Cultural Survey	Yes	Spring 2024	1.00	LS	\$ 235,000.00	\$ 235,000.00	Cash		\$ 235,000.00	\$ -
						\$ -				\$ -
Site work										
Site Grading	No	Spring 2025	75,001.00	SF	\$ 2.00	\$ 150,002.00	Cash	\$ 150,002.00		\$ -
Roadway and parking lot base prep	No	Spring 2025	70,000.00	SF	\$ 2.00	\$ 140,000.00	Cash	\$ 140,000.00		\$ -
Bioswale with rip rap	No	Spring 2026	1,000.00	LF	\$ 25.00	\$ 25,000.00	Cash	\$ 25,000.00		\$ -
Stormwater Pond	No	Spring 2025	1.00	LS	\$ 45,000.00	\$ 45,000.00	Cash	\$ 45,000.00		\$ -
	No					\$ -				\$ -
Demolition and removal										
Site grubbing, vegetation removal	No	Spring 2025	1.00	LS	\$ 25,000.00	\$ 25,000.00	Cash	\$ 25,000.00		\$ -
	No					\$ -				\$ -
Construction										
Concrete curb and gutter	No	Spring 2025	5,030.00	LF	\$ 45.00	\$ 226,350.00	Cash	\$ 226,350.00		\$ -
Concrete sidewalk and plaza space	No	Spring 2025	75.00	SY	\$ 100.00	\$ 7,500.00	Cash	\$ 7,500.00		\$ -
Concrete Accessible parking stall	No	Spring 2025	90.00	SY	\$ 150.00	\$ 13,500.00	Cash	\$ 13,500.00		\$ -
Gravel Roadbase - Driveway and parking lot	no	Spring 2025	6,000.00	SY	\$ 25.00	\$ 150,000.00	Cash	\$ 150,000.00		\$ -
Asphalt (at gated entrance)	No	Spring 2025	1,778.00	sy	\$ 85.00	\$ 151,130.00	Cash	\$ 151,130.00		\$ -
Roadway Culverts with rip rap	No	Spring 2025	3.00	EA	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 4,500.00	Cash	\$ 4,500.00		\$ -
Storm sewer inlet and drain pipe	No	Spring 2025	1.00	LS	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 15,000.00	Cash	\$ 15,000.00		\$ -
Post and Dowel Fencing	No	Spring 2025	600.00	LF	\$ 30.00	\$ 18,000.00	Cash	\$ 18,000.00		\$ -
Signage: parking lot and roadway	No	Spring 2025	22.00	EA	\$ 400.00	\$ 8,800.00	Cash	\$ 8,800.00		\$ -
Security gate, steel tube structure	No	Spring 2025	2.00	EA	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	Cash	\$ 10,000.00		\$ -
Admin. Cable gate	No	Spring 2025	3.00	EA	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 3,000.00	Cash	\$ 3,000.00		\$ -
Boulder Retaining Walls	No	Spring 2025	600.00	LF	\$ 135.00	\$ 81,000.00	Cash	\$ 81,000.00		\$ -
Accessible breeze gravel trail surface, 6' wide	No	Summer 2025	2,500.00	LF	\$ 17.50	\$ 43,750.00	Cash	\$ 5,220.00	\$ 38,530.00	\$ -
Open Space Picnic Table (accessible)	No	Summer 2025	6.00	EA	\$ 4,750.00	\$ 28,500.00	Cash		\$ 28,500.00	\$ -
Open Space bench (Accessible)	No	Summer 2025	4.00	Ea	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 12,000.00	Cash		\$ 12,000.00	\$ -
Chamberlain Trail, 48" wide natural surface	No	Summer 2025	18,480.00	LF	\$ 9.50	\$ 175,560.00	Cash	\$ 55,000.00	\$ 120,560.00	\$ -
Open Space singletrack trails - moderate trail build	no	Fall 2025	42,240.00	LF	\$ 8.25	\$ 348,480.00	Cash	\$ 55,000.00	\$ 293,480.00	\$ -

Open Space singletrack trails - difficult trail build	no	Fall 2025	27,102.00	LF	\$ 14.00	\$ 379,428.00	Cash	\$ 54,998.00	\$ 324,430.00	\$ -
Welcome Sign, Open Space identification sign	No	Fall 2025	1.00	EA	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 20,000.00	Cash		\$ 20,000.00	\$ -
Open Space Kiosk panel	No	Fall 2025	2.00	EA	\$ 22,500.00	\$ 45,000.00	Cash		\$ 45,000.00	\$ -
Trail Wayfinding (trail markers)	No	Fall 2025	115.00	EA	\$ 500.00	\$ 57,500.00	Cash		\$ 57,500.00	\$ -
	No					\$ -				\$ -
Equipment										
	No					\$ -				\$ -
Miscellaneous										
Stromwater Permit (City of Colorado Springs Stormwater Enterprise)	No	Winter 2024/25	1.00	LS	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	Cash	\$ 5,000.00		\$ -
Stormwater Permit Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment	No	Winter 2024/25	1.00	LS	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00	Cash	\$ 1,000.00		\$ -
	No					\$ -				\$ -
TOTAL						\$ 2,500,000.00		\$ 1,250,000.00	\$ 1,250,000.00	

Timeline

LAND & WATER CONSERVATION FUND GRANT APPLICATION

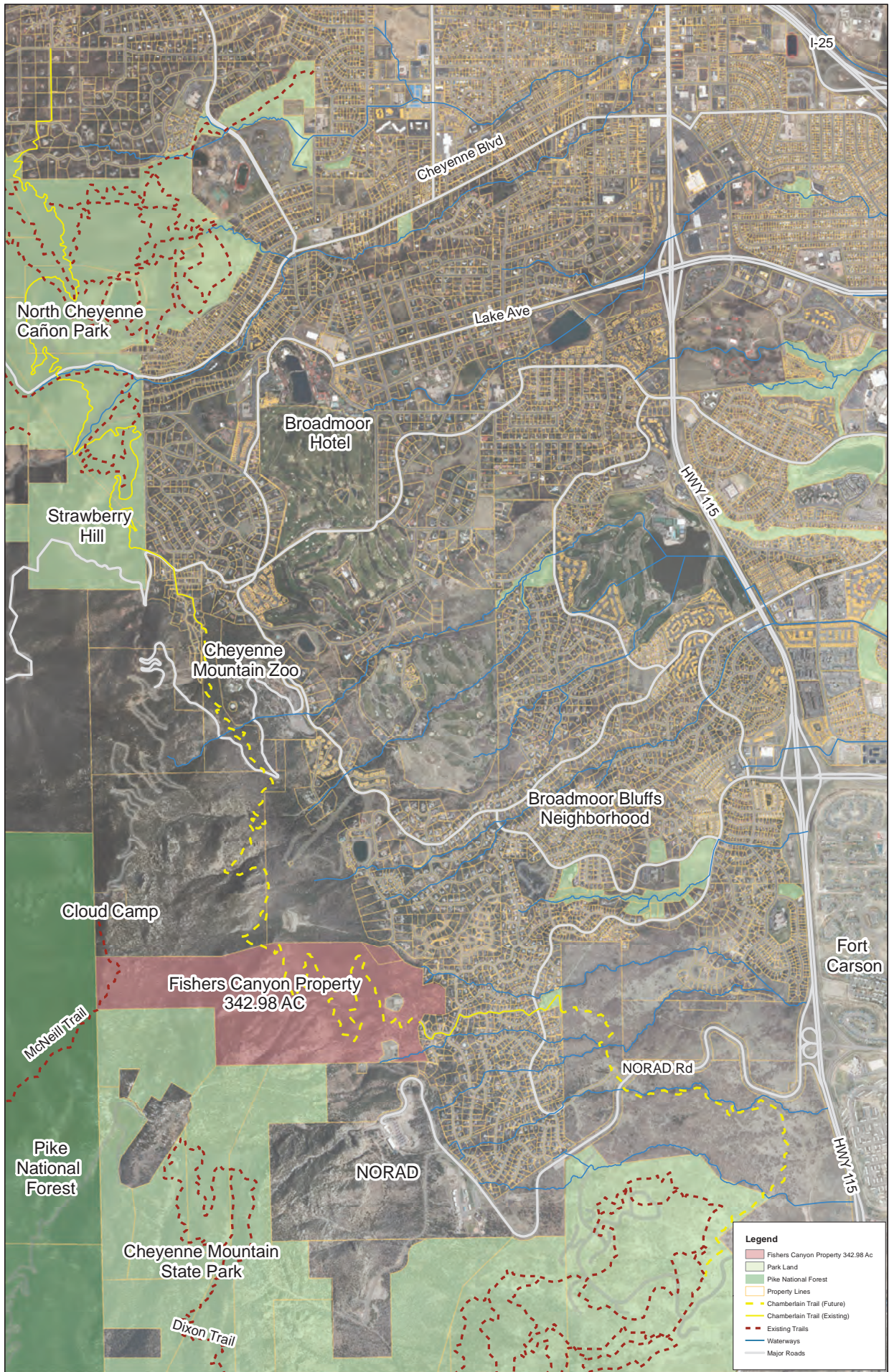


PROJECT DETAILS

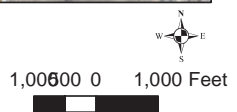
Organization City of Colorado Springs - Parks, Recreation, and Cultural Services

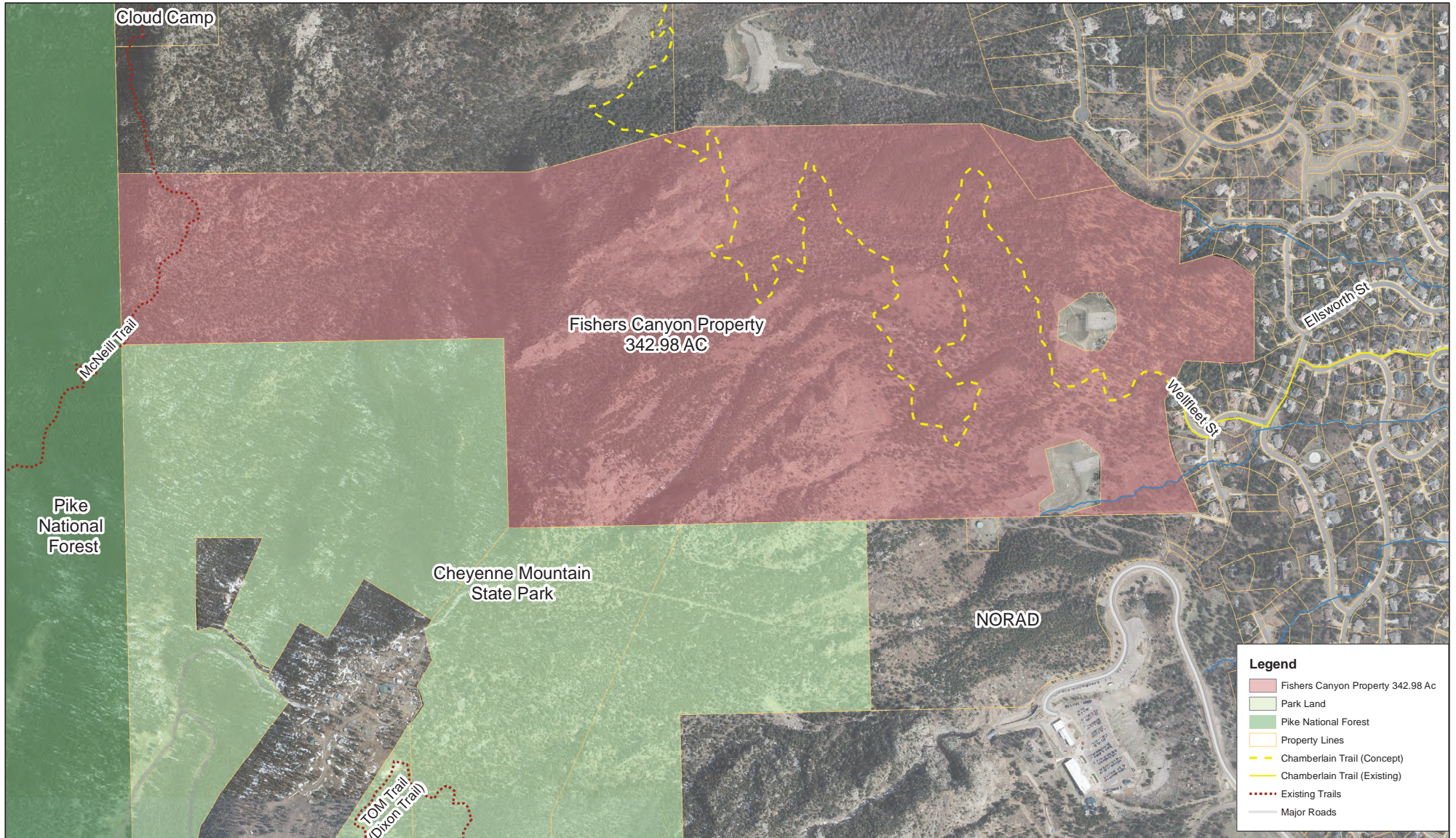
Project title Fishers Canyon Open Space Development

TASK	Jul-Dec 2023	Jan-Jun 2024	Jul-Dec 2024	Jan-Jun 2025	Jul-Dec 2025	Jan-Jun 2026	Jul-Dec 2026
Project Initiation							
Master Plan Approval (Pre Award)	X						
Construction Documents (Pre Award)		X	X				
Procurement Process			X				
Mobilization							
Trail Contractor				X			
Trailhead Contractor				X			
Construction							
Open Space Trails				X	X		
Trailhead and Amenities				X	X		
Substantial Completion					X		
Other/Additional Category							
Stormwater Permit			X				
Open to the public					X		
Grand Opening						X	
Administrative Close-Out						X	



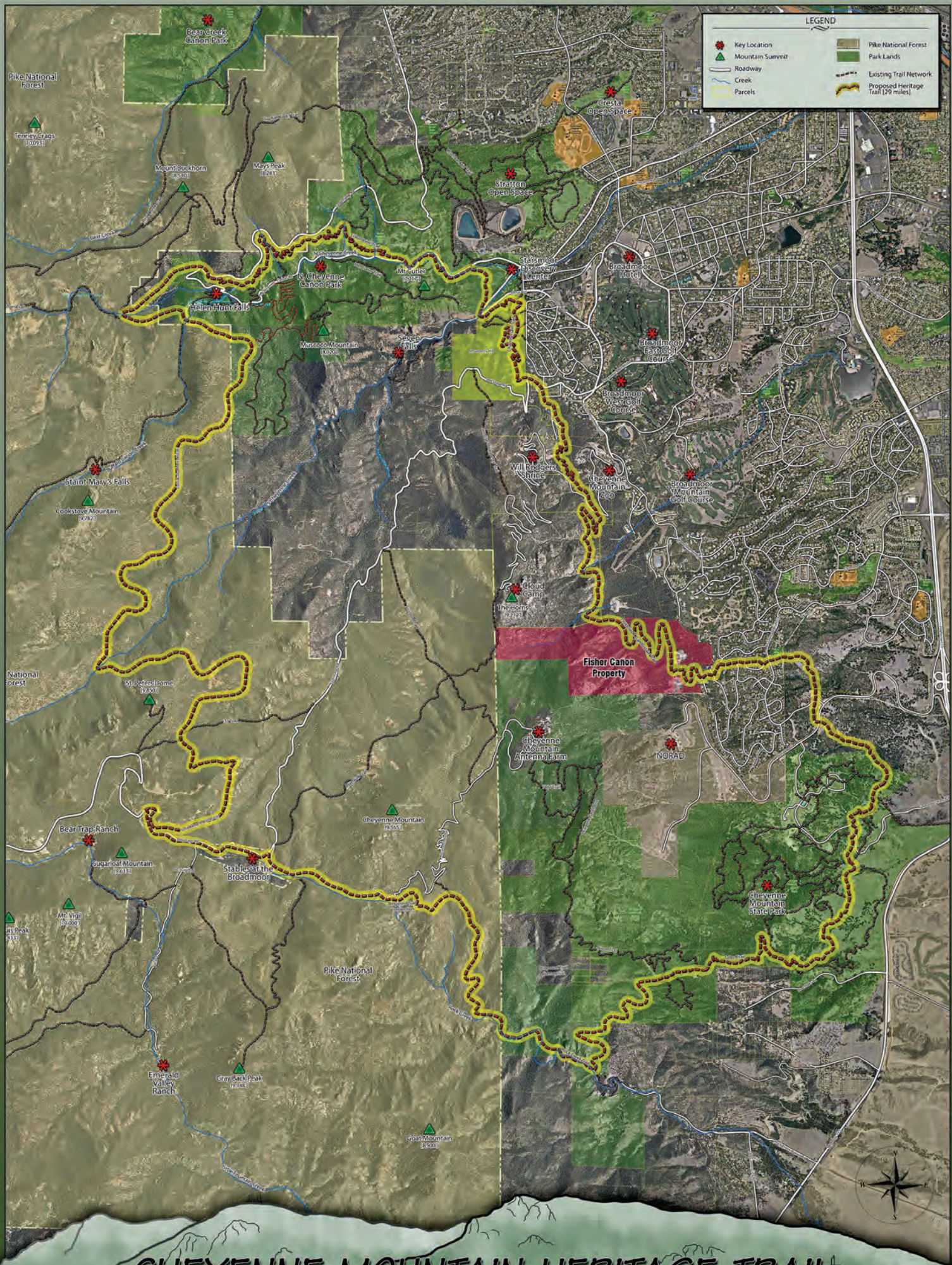
Fishers Canyon Property Vicinity Map





Fishers Canyon Property Site Map

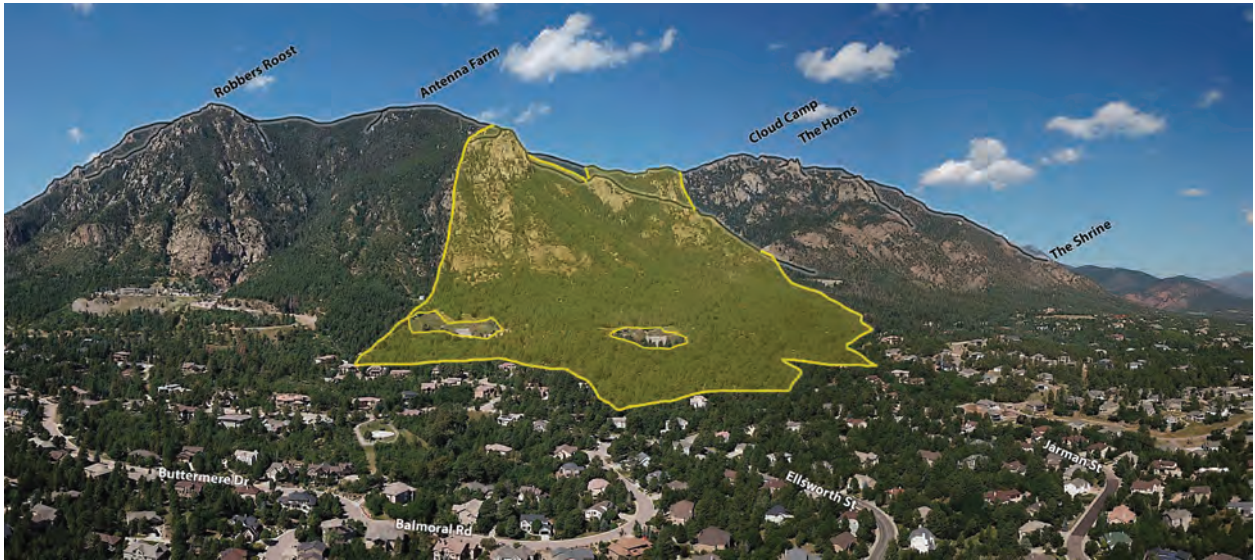




LEGEND	
	Key Location
	Mountain Summit
	Roadway
	Creek
	Parcels
	Pike National Forest
	Park Lands
	Existing Trail Network
	Proposed Heritage Trail (29 miles)

CHEYENNE MOUNTAIN HERITAGE TRAIL

Fishers Canyon



View of Fishers Canyon looking northwest, with adjacent features highlighted and the Broadmoor Bluffs neighborhood in the foreground.



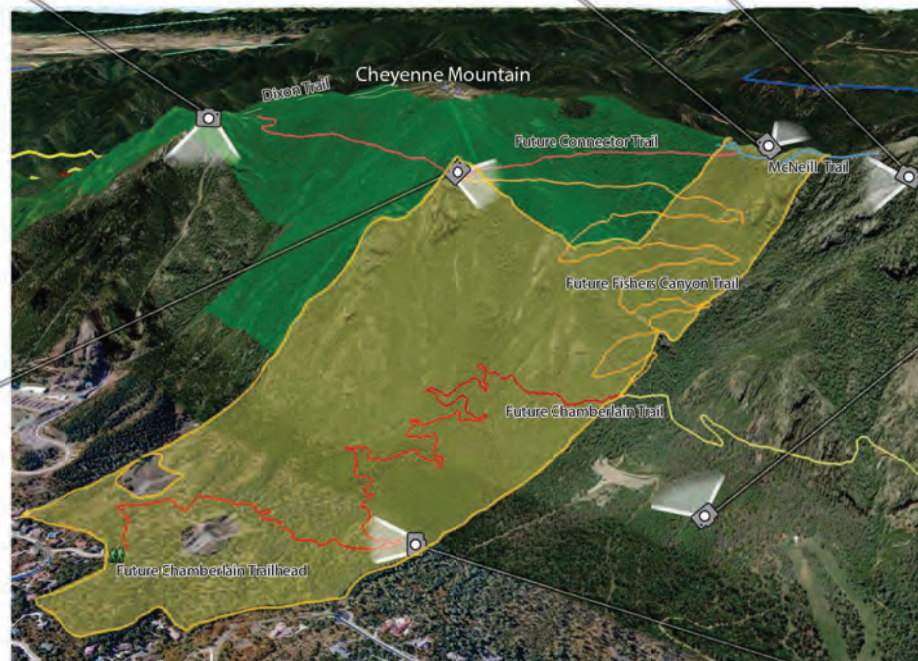
View from Fishers Canyon property elevations looking to the southeast.



View of Fishers Canyon looking northwest from a clearing on the property. “Cloud Camp” and “The Horns” are featured in the upper right of the mountain landscape, just west of the property boundary.



View of Fishers Canyon’s unique and rugged terrain looking west from near the property entrance.



Fishers Canyon Conceptual Trail Planning
Looking Southwest
Note: Property Shown in Yellow Highlight

IPaC resource list

This report is an automatically generated list of species and other resources such as critical habitat (collectively referred to as *trust resources*) under the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) jurisdiction that are known or expected to be on or near the project area referenced below. The list may also include trust resources that occur outside of the project area, but that could potentially be directly or indirectly affected by activities in the project area. However, determining the likelihood and extent of effects a project may have on trust resources typically requires gathering additional site-specific (e.g., vegetation/species surveys) and project-specific (e.g., magnitude and timing of proposed activities) information.

Below is a summary of the project information you provided and contact information for the USFWS office(s) with jurisdiction in the defined project area. Please read the introduction to each section that follows (Endangered Species, Migratory Birds, USFWS Facilities, and NWI Wetlands) for additional information applicable to the trust resources addressed in that section.

Location

El Paso County, Colorado



Local office

Colorado Ecological Services Field Office

☎ (303) 236-4773

📠 (303) 236-4005

MAILING ADDRESS

Denver Federal Center

P.O. Box 25486

Denver, CO 80225-0486

PHYSICAL ADDRESS

134 Union Boulevard, Suite 670

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

Endangered species

This resource list is for informational purposes only and does not constitute an analysis of project level impacts.

The primary information used to generate this list is the known or expected range of each species. Additional areas of influence (AOI) for species are also considered. An AOI includes areas outside of the species range if the species could be indirectly affected by activities in that area (e.g., placing a dam upstream of a fish population even if that fish does not occur at the dam site, may indirectly impact the species by reducing or eliminating water flow downstream). Because species can move, and site conditions can change, the species on this list are not guaranteed to be found on or near the project area. To fully determine any potential effects to species, additional site-specific and project-specific information is often required.

Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act **requires** Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of such proposed action" for any project that is conducted, permitted, funded, or licensed by any Federal agency. A letter from the local office and a species list which fulfills this requirement can **only** be obtained by requesting an official species list from either the Regulatory Review section in IPaC (see directions below) or from the local field office directly.

For project evaluations that require USFWS concurrence/review, please return to the IPaC website and request an official species list by doing the following:

1. Draw the project location and click CONTINUE.
2. Click DEFINE PROJECT.
3. Log in (if directed to do so).
4. Provide a name and description for your project.
5. Click REQUEST SPECIES LIST.

Listed species¹ and their critical habitats are managed by the [Ecological Services Program](#) of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the fisheries division of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA Fisheries²).

Species and critical habitats under the sole responsibility of NOAA Fisheries are **not** shown on this list. Please contact [NOAA Fisheries](#) for [species under their jurisdiction](#).

1. Species listed under the [Endangered Species Act](#) are threatened or endangered; IPaC also shows species that are candidates, or proposed, for listing. See the [listing status page](#) for more information. IPaC only shows species that are regulated by USFWS (see FAQ).
2. [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.

The following species are potentially affected by activities in this location:

Mammals

NAME

STATUS

Gray Wolf *Canis lupus*

Endangered

This species only needs to be considered if the following condition applies:

- Lone, dispersing gray wolves may be present throughout the state of Colorado. If your activity includes a predator management program, please consider this species in your environmental review.

There is **final** critical habitat for this species.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4488>

Birds

NAME

STATUS

Eastern Black Rail *Laterallus jamaicensis ssp. jamaicensis*

Threatened

Wherever found

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/10477>

Mexican Spotted Owl *Strix occidentalis lucida*

Threatened

Wherever found

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location overlaps the critical habitat.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8196>

Piping Plover *Charadrius melodus*

Threatened

This species only needs to be considered if the following condition applies:

- 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.

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6039>

Fishes

NAME

STATUS

Greenback Cutthroat Trout *Oncorhynchus clarkii stomias*

Threatened

Wherever found

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2775>

Pallid Sturgeon *Scaphirhynchus albus*

Endangered

Wherever found

This species only needs to be considered if the following condition applies:

- 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.

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7162>

Insects

NAME

STATUS

Monarch Butterfly *Danaus plexippus*

Candidate

Wherever found

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743>

Flowering Plants

NAME

STATUS

Ute Ladies'-tresses *Spiranthes diluvialis*

Threatened

Wherever found

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2159>

Critical habitats

Potential effects to critical habitat(s) in this location must be analyzed along with the endangered species themselves.

This location overlaps the critical habitat for the following species:

NAME

TYPE

Mexican Spotted Owl *Strix occidentalis lucida*

Final

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8196#crithab>

Bald & Golden Eagles

Bald and golden eagles are protected under the [Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act](#) and the [Migratory Bird Treaty Act](#).

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to bald or golden eagles, or their habitats, should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described [below](#).

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Eagle Management <https://www.fws.gov/program/eagle-management>
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds
<https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incident-take-migratory-birds>
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds
<https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/nationwide-standard-conservation-measures.pdf>

There are bald and/or golden eagles in your project area.

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, click on the PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY at the top of your list to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Bald Eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.	Breeds Dec 1 to Aug 31
Golden Eagle <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1680	Breeds Dec 1 to Aug 31

Probability of Presence Summary

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read and understand the FAQ "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

Probability of Presence (■)

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. (A year is represented as 12 4-week months.) A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort (see below) can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score. One can have higher confidence in the presence score if the corresponding survey effort is also high.

How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:

1. The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.
2. To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence

across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is $0.25/0.25 = 1$; at week 20 it is $0.05/0.25 = 0.2$.

- The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

To see a bar's probability of presence score, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

Breeding Season (■)

Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

Survey Effort (|)

Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps. The number of surveys is expressed as a range, for example, 33 to 64 surveys.

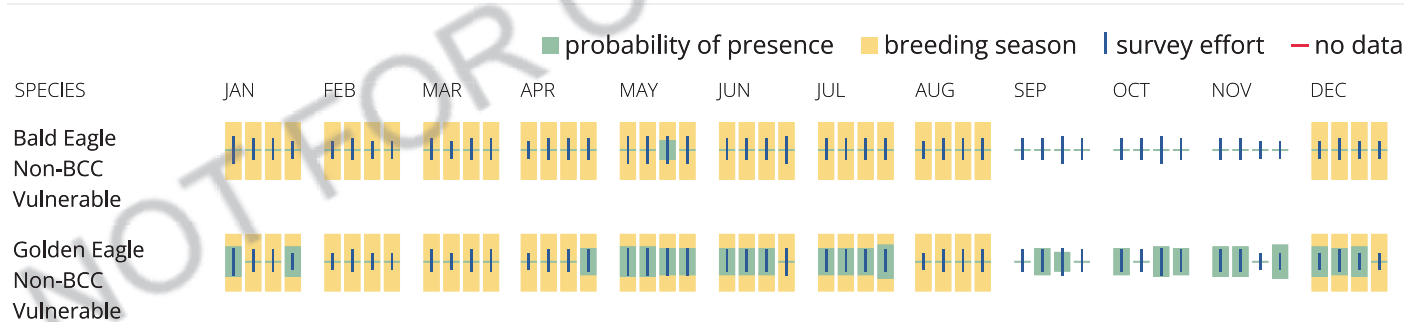
To see a bar's survey effort range, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

No Data (—)

A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

Survey Timeframe

Surveys from only the last 10 years are used in order to ensure delivery of currently relevant information. The exception to this is areas off the Atlantic coast, where bird returns are based on all years of available data, since data in these areas is currently much more sparse.



What does IPaC use to generate the potential presence of bald and golden eagles in my specified location?

The potential for eagle presence is derived from data provided by the [Avian Knowledge Network \(AKN\)](#). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of [survey, banding, and citizen science datasets](#) and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) which your project intersects, and that have been identified as warranting special attention because they are a BCC species in that area, an eagle ([Eagle Act](#) requirements may apply). To see a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, please visit the [Rapid Avian Information Locator \(RAIL\) Tool](#).

What does IPaC use to generate the probability of presence graphs of bald and golden eagles in my specified location?

The Migratory Bird Resource List is comprised of USFWS [Birds of Conservation Concern \(BCC\)](#) and other species that may warrant special attention in your project location.

The migratory bird list generated for your project is derived from data provided by the [Avian Knowledge Network \(AKN\)](#). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of [survey, banding, and citizen science datasets](#) and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) which your project intersects, and that have been identified as warranting special attention because they are a BCC species in that area, an eagle ([Eagle Act](#) requirements may apply), or a species that has a particular vulnerability to offshore activities or development.

Again, the Migratory Bird Resource list includes only a subset of birds that may occur in your project area. It is not representative of all birds that may occur in your project area. To get a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, please visit the [Rapid Avian Information Locator \(RAIL\) Tool](#).

What if I have eagles on my list?

If your project has the potential to disturb or kill eagles, you may need to obtain a permit to avoid violating the [Eagle Act](#) should such impacts occur. Please contact your local Fish and Wildlife Service Field Office if you have questions.

Migratory birds

Certain birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act¹ and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act².

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to migratory birds, eagles, and their habitats should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described [below](#).

1. The [Migratory Birds Treaty Act](#) of 1918.
2. The [Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act](#) of 1940.

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Birds of Conservation Concern <https://www.fws.gov/program/migratory-birds/species>
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds <https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incident-take-migratory-birds>
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds <https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/nationwide-standard-conservation-measures.pdf>

The birds listed below are birds of particular concern either because they occur on the [USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern](#) (BCC) list or warrant special attention in your project location. To learn more about the levels of concern for birds on your list and how this list is generated, see the FAQ [below](#). This is not a list of every bird you may find in this location, nor a guarantee that every bird on this list will be found in your project area. To see exact locations of where birders and the general public have sighted birds in and around your project area, visit the [E-bird data mapping tool](#) (Tip: enter your location, desired date range and a species on your list). For projects that occur off the Atlantic Coast, additional maps and models detailing the relative occurrence and abundance of bird species on your list are available. Links to additional information about Atlantic Coast birds, and other important information about your migratory bird list, including how to properly interpret and use your migratory bird report, can be found [below](#).

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, click on the PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY at the top of your list to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

Bald Eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.	Breeds Dec 1 to Aug 31
Cassin's Finch <i>Carpodacus cassinii</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9462	Breeds May 15 to Jul 15
Clark's Nutcracker <i>Nucifraga columbiana</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA	Breeds Jan 15 to Jul 15
Evening Grosbeak <i>Coccothraustes vespertinus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds May 15 to Aug 10
Golden Eagle <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1680	Breeds Dec 1 to Aug 31
Grace's Warbler <i>Dendroica graciae</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA	Breeds May 20 to Jul 20
Lewis's Woodpecker <i>Melanerpes lewis</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9408	Breeds Apr 20 to Sep 30
Olive-sided Flycatcher <i>Contopus cooperi</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3914	Breeds May 20 to Aug 31
Pinyon Jay <i>Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9420	Breeds Feb 15 to Jul 15

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9441>

Probability of Presence Summary

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read and understand the FAQ "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

Probability of Presence (■)

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. (A year is represented as 12 4-week months.) A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort (see below) can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score. One can have higher confidence in the presence score if the corresponding survey effort is also high.

How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:

1. The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.
2. To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is $0.25/0.25 = 1$; at week 20 it is $0.05/0.25 = 0.2$.
3. The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

To see a bar's probability of presence score, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

Breeding Season (■)

Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

Survey Effort (|)

Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps. The number of surveys is expressed as a range, for example, 33 to 64 surveys.

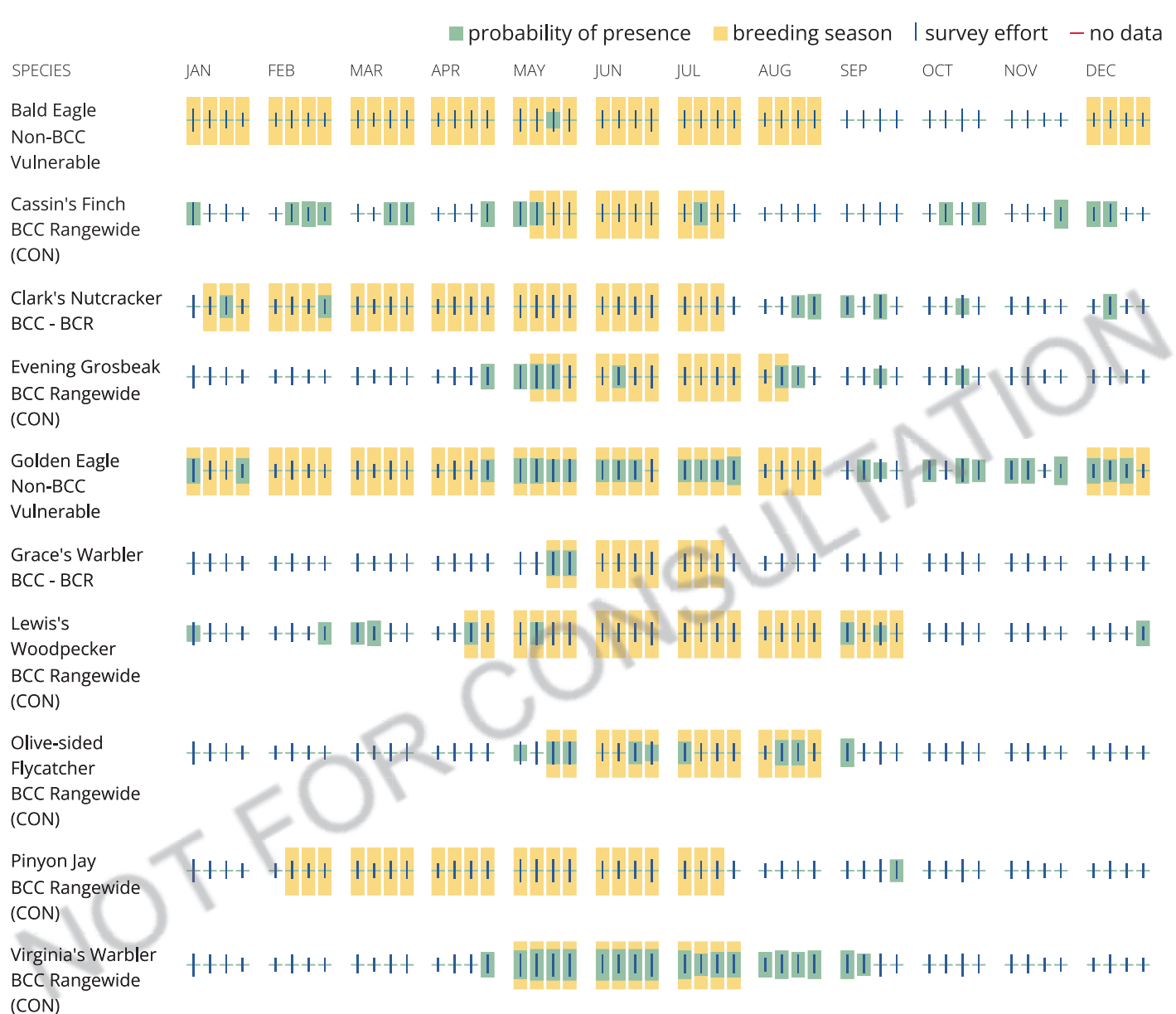
To see a bar's survey effort range, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

No Data (—)

A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

Survey Timeframe

Surveys from only the last 10 years are used in order to ensure delivery of currently relevant information. The exception to this is areas off the Atlantic coast, where bird returns are based on all years of available data, since data in these areas is currently much more sparse.



Tell me more about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds.

[Nationwide Conservation Measures](#) describes measures that can help avoid and minimize impacts to all birds at any location year round. Implementation of these measures is particularly important when birds are most likely to occur in the project area. When birds may be breeding in the area, identifying the locations of any active nests and avoiding their destruction is a very helpful impact minimization measure. To see when birds are most likely to occur and be breeding in your project area, view the Probability of Presence Summary. [Additional measures](#) or [permits](#) may be advisable depending on the type of activity you are conducting and the type of infrastructure or bird species present on your project site.

What does IPaC use to generate the list of migratory birds that potentially occur in my specified location?

The Migratory Bird Resource List is comprised of USFWS [Birds of Conservation Concern \(BCC\)](#) and other species that may warrant special attention in your project location.

The migratory bird list generated for your project is derived from data provided by the [Avian Knowledge Network \(AKN\)](#). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of [survey, banding, and citizen science datasets](#) and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) which your project intersects, and that have been identified as warranting special attention because they are a BCC species in that area, an eagle ([Eagle Act](#) requirements may apply), or a species that has a particular vulnerability to offshore activities or development.

Again, the Migratory Bird Resource list includes only a subset of birds that may occur in your project area. It is not representative of all birds that may occur in your project area. To get a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, please visit the [Rapid Avian Information Locator \(RAIL\) Tool](#).

What does IPaC use to generate the probability of presence graphs for the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The probability of presence graphs associated with your migratory bird list are based on data provided by the [Avian Knowledge Network \(AKN\)](#). This data is derived from a growing collection of [survey, banding, and citizen science datasets](#).

Probability of presence data is continuously being updated as new and better information becomes available. To learn more about how the probability of presence graphs are produced and how to interpret them, go to the Probability of Presence Summary and then click on the "Tell me about these graphs" link.

How do I know if a bird is breeding, wintering or migrating in my area?

To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating or year-round), you may query your location using the [RAIL Tool](#) and look at the range maps provided for birds in your area at the bottom of the profiles provided for each bird in your results. If a bird on your migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it, if that bird does occur in your project area, there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?

Migratory birds delivered through IPaC fall into the following distinct categories of concern:

1. "BCC Rangewide" birds are [Birds of Conservation Concern](#) (BCC) that are of concern throughout their range anywhere within the USA (including Hawaii, the Pacific Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands);
2. "BCC - BCR" birds are BCCs that are of concern only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA; and
3. "Non-BCC - Vulnerable" birds are not BCC species in your project area, but appear on your list either because of the [Eagle Act](#) requirements (for eagles) or (for non-eagles) potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities (e.g. offshore energy development or longline fishing).

Although it is important to try to avoid and minimize impacts to all birds, efforts should be made, in particular, to avoid and minimize impacts to the birds on this list, especially eagles and BCC species of rangewide concern. For more information on conservation measures you can implement to help avoid and minimize migratory bird impacts and requirements for eagles, please see the FAQs for these topics.

Details about birds that are potentially affected by offshore projects

For additional details about the relative occurrence and abundance of both individual bird species and groups of bird species within your project area off the Atlantic Coast, please visit the [Northeast Ocean Data Portal](#). The Portal also offers data and information about other taxa besides birds that may be helpful to you in your project review.

Alternately, you may download the bird model results files underlying the portal maps through the [NOAA NCCOS Integrative Statistical Modeling and Predictive Mapping of Marine Bird Distributions and Abundance on the Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf](#) project webpage.

Bird tracking data can also provide additional details about occurrence and habitat use throughout the year, including migration. Models relying on survey data may not include this information. For additional information on marine bird tracking data, see the [Diving Bird Study](#) and the [nanotag studies](#) or contact [Caleb Spiegel](#) or [Pam Loring](#).

What if I have eagles on my list?

If your project has the potential to disturb or kill eagles, you may need to [obtain a permit](#) to avoid violating the Eagle Act should such impacts occur.

Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report

The migratory bird list generated is not a list of all birds in your project area, only a subset of birds of priority concern. To learn more about how your list is generated, and see options for identifying what other birds may be in your project area, please see the FAQ "What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location". Please be aware this report provides the "probability of presence" of birds within the 10 km grid cell(s) that overlap your project; not your exact project footprint. On the graphs provided, please also look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical bar) and for the existence of the "no data" indicator (a red horizontal bar). A high survey effort is the key component. If the survey effort is high, then the probability of presence score can be viewed as more dependable. In contrast, a low survey effort bar or no data bar means a lack of data and, therefore, a lack of certainty about presence of the species. This list is not perfect; it is simply a starting point for identifying what birds of concern have the potential to be in your project area, when they might be there, and if they might be breeding (which means nests might be present). The list helps you know what to look for to confirm presence, and helps guide you in knowing when to implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize potential impacts from your project activities, should presence be confirmed. To learn more about conservation measures, visit the FAQ "Tell me about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds" at the bottom of your migratory bird trust resources page.

Facilities

National Wildlife Refuge lands

Any activity proposed on lands managed by the [National Wildlife Refuge](#) system must undergo a 'Compatibility Determination' conducted by the Refuge. Please contact the individual Refuges to discuss any questions or concerns.

There are no refuge lands at this location.

Fish hatcheries

There are no fish hatcheries at this location.

Wetlands in the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI)

Impacts to [NWI wetlands](#) and other aquatic habitats may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, or other State/Federal statutes.

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local [U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District](#).

Please note that the NWI data being shown may be out of date. We are currently working to update our NWI data set. We recommend you verify these results with a site visit to determine the actual extent of wetlands on site.

This location overlaps the following wetlands:

RIVERINE

[R4SBC](#)

[R5UBH](#)

A full description for each wetland code can be found at the [National Wetlands Inventory website](#)

NOTE: This initial screening does **not** replace an on-site delineation to determine whether wetlands occur. Additional information on the NWI data is provided below.

Data limitations

The Service's objective of mapping wetlands and deepwater habitats is to produce reconnaissance level information on the location, type and size of these resources. The maps are prepared from the analysis of high altitude imagery. Wetlands are identified based on vegetation, visible hydrology and geography. A margin of error is inherent in the use of imagery; thus, detailed on-the-ground inspection of any particular site may result in revision of the wetland boundaries or classification established through image analysis.

The accuracy of image interpretation depends on the quality of the imagery, the experience of the image analysts, the amount and quality of the collateral data and the amount of ground truth verification work conducted. Metadata should be consulted to determine the date of the source imagery used and any mapping problems.

Wetlands or other mapped features may have changed since the date of the imagery or field work. There may be occasional differences in polygon boundaries or classifications between the information depicted on the map and the actual conditions on site.

Data exclusions

Certain wetland habitats are excluded from the National mapping program because of the limitations of aerial imagery as the primary data source used to detect wetlands. These habitats include seagrasses or submerged aquatic vegetation that are found in the intertidal and subtidal zones of estuaries and nearshore coastal waters. Some deepwater reef communities (coral or tubercid worm reefs) have also been excluded from the inventory. These habitats, because of their depth, go undetected by aerial imagery.

Data precautions

Federal, state, and local regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over wetlands may define and describe wetlands in a different manner than that used in this inventory. There is no attempt, in either the design or products of this inventory, to define the limits of proprietary jurisdiction of any Federal, state, or local government or to establish the geographical scope of the regulatory programs of government agencies. Persons intending to engage in activities

involving modifications within or adjacent to wetland areas should seek the advice of appropriate Federal, state, or local agencies concerning specified agency regulatory programs and proprietary jurisdictions that may affect such activities.

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

Certification

LAND & WATER CONSERVATION FUND GRANT APPLICATION



PROJECT DETAILS

Organization	City of Colorado Springs - Parks, Recreation, and Cultural Services
Project title	Fishers Canyon Open Space Development

Match: Our entity is aware that LWCF is a 1:1 matching grant program and that match is available. Our entity is aware that failure to spend the minimum match amount listed in the project budget will reduce the amount of grant funds.

Reimbursement: Our entity is aware that LWCF uses a reimbursement model where grantees incur project costs before seeking reimbursement from CPW. Reimbursement requires submission of invoices, proof of payment and progress reports. Project costs (including match) must be incurred during the CPW contract period unless marked 'pre-award' on the project budget or a Waiver of Retroactivity applies.

Laws and regulations: Our entity will adhere to all applicable local, state and federal laws and regulations, as well as guidelines governing the LWCF program. This includes Build America Buy America (BABA).

LWCF boundary area: Properties receiving LWCF assistance must be maintained in perpetuity for public outdoor recreation. Our entity certifies that it shall record that the property has been dedicated to public outdoor recreation in perpetuity as per the LWCF Act on the real property title, prior to final reimbursement under this program.

Inspections: LWCF-assisted properties will be inspected at least once every five years after project completion by CPW and/or National Park Service (NPS) staff. If non-public recreation use is discovered, or is proposed on the property, our entity will work with State and/or NPS LWCF staff to determine and resolve any potential conversion issues.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I have read and understood the criteria above. On behalf of the applicant entity, I certify to the best of my knowledge that the information in this application is true and correct.

Organization

Name	City of Colorado Springs - Parks, Recreation, and Cultural Services			
Postal address	1401 Recreation Way			
City	Colorado Springs	State	CO	ZIP Code 80905

Authorized Representative

Signature	<i>Gemi Mobolade</i>	Date	10/03/23
Name	Blessing A. Mobolade	Title	Mayor; City of Colorado Springs

Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) Grant Application

WHEREAS, Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) is soliciting grant applications for its FY 2024 grant opportunity;


WHEREAS, The City of Colorado Springs ("City") is requesting funds from LWCF that if approved will be applied to Fishers Canyon Open Space development in the amount of \$1,250,000;

WHEREAS, The City acknowledges that the grant includes a matching funds requirement which will be fulfilled through TOPS, and that the City shall be responsible to provide documentation to CPW if grant is awarded;

WHEREAS, The City acknowledges that the terms of the grant award and legal obligations will be further outlined in a grant agreement that will be executed by the Office of the Mayor;

NOW THEREFORE, I, Blessing A. Mobolade, Mayor of the City of Colorado Springs, by virtue of the authority vested in me, do hereby proclaim support for the City of Colorado Springs application to LWCF for Fishers Canyon Open Space Development.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the City of Colorado Springs to be affixed this 3rd day of October 2023.



Blessing A. Mobolade, Mayor
City of Colorado Springs



Parks, Recreation, and Cultural Services
TOPS Working Committee

2 Oct 2023

To Whom it May Concern,

I am writing to support the Colorado Springs, Parks, Recreation and Cultural Department application for a Land and Water Conservation Fund Grant to create outdoor recreation and wildlife habitat preservation in the newly acquired Fishers Canyon Open Space.

This new Open Space is located in the southwest part of Colorado Springs and will provide amazing and critical access to outdoor experiences in this part of town. There is incredibly unique terrain in Fishers Canyon, ranging from rolling foothills to steep drainages and ridgelines. The property climbs to a saddle of Cheyenne Mountain where there are unobstructed views of the city, Pikes Peak, and beyond. This property also provides important connectivity to other city, state, and federal properties and will help to continue to build a connected system of trails, open spaces, and parks all along the front range of Colorado Springs.

As a TOPS Working Committee member, a mountain biker, climber, hiker, and a resident of a neighborhood near the property I am incredibly excited to see all the opportunities that this new open space will bring. It is a unique property with amazing topography and because of that it will take a lot of work to create the right recreational opportunities, provide safe and efficient access, and protect the areas natural resources and wildlife. The city has already done some amazing wildfire mitigation work that has benefited the open space as well as the surrounding neighborhoods. There are possibilities to create unique hiking and mountain biking trails that connect the existing Chamberlain trail and pave the way for connection to Cheyenne Mountain State Park. There is the possibility of developing bouldering and roped rock climbing opportunities. The lower reaches of Fishers Canyon could be perfect for an ADA accessible trail, interpretive trails, and even a nature or learning center. Also, thanks to the topography, trails of varying difficulty can be constructed for different users while maintaining protected corridors for wildlife. The property consists of many distinct drainages that serve to segregate one part from the other and create a very unique experience for users that travel from the lower to upper elevations of the property.

If awarded, this grant will allow the city to continue its mission to protect valuable open spaces while providing opportunities for amazing outdoor experiences for both residents of Colorado Springs and visitors. It will help ensure that Fishers Canyon Open Space can be developed sustainably for future generations and will set up the stewardship and this amazing open space.

Regards,

Jeff Davis

Colorado Springs Parks, Recreation and Cultural Services Department TOPS Working Committee



Dear Land and Water Conservation Fund,


I am pleased to write this letter of support for the City of Colorado Springs Parks, Recreation, and Cultural Services (PRCS) grant proposal for the Fishers Canyon Open Space Development project. As a trusted partner and collaborator with the PRCS, Catamount Institute and Generation Wild of the Pikes Peak Region values access to the outdoors and opportunities right here in our own backyards for place-based outdoor and nature based education, recreation, and adventure.

With the close proximity to the South Eastern, South Western, and military installation neighborhoods of Colorado Springs, Fishers Canyon Open Space would provide the opportunities in accessing the outdoors which has been an identified community need by those communities year over year in recent times.

With the rapid rate of growth and expansion in Colorado Springs, this would also alleviate and minimize overuse in other open space areas by adding this additional option.

Catamount Institute and Generation Wild of the Pikes Peak Region are dedicated to connecting ALL kids to the outdoors. The addition of this open space area with ADA-accessible trails and a picnic area along with the location within our region makes this an ideal location. Catamount Institute and Generation Wild of the Pikes Peak Region value the connection, alignment, collaboration, and partnership with PRCS and have achieved much success together in providing access to the outdoors and eliminating barriers. The addition of Fishers Canyon Open Space would continue to close the gap in making the outdoors accessible for all, especially historically excluded and underserved communities due to location and more open space areas for outdoor education, recreation, and adventure.

I fully support this project and look forward to working together through all phases and implementation.

Thank you,

Heather Graves, MS MLS
Executive Director
Catamount Institute

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719-471-0910 x106

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740 West Catamount Street
Colorado Springs, CO 80907



October 2, 2023


Dear Land and Water Conservation Fund Review Team,

As President of the Friends of Cheyenne Mountain State Park and on behalf of our organization, we offer this letter of support for The City of Colorado Springs Parks, Recreation, and Cultural Services Division in their application for funding for the open space development of the Fishers Canyon Open Space. The property encompasses a beautiful, forested landscape with towering, rocky crags across the slopes of eastern Cheyenne Mountain.

The Friends of Cheyenne Mountain State Park, a 503c 3 non-profit organization, has spent 22 years serving to protect, enhance, and preserve in perpetuity the natural state and spectacular beauty of the park on the slopes of Cheyenne Mountain. With the Fishers Canyon Property's adjacency to the Pike National Forest and Cheyenne Mountain Park, the developed open space will create an incredible natural area conglomerate with landscape scale conservation, wildlife habitat enhancement and sustainable managed public access.

The proposed project and its distinctive benefits strongly align with Cheyenne Mountain State Park values in wildlife enhancement, habitat conservation, and balanced recreational access. We believe this open space development will be critical in the sustainability and resiliency of the natural areas, wildlife habitat and public access.

Our organization is excited for the Fishers Canyon Open Space and the enhancement it will provide to the area. We support this effort and encourage the strong consideration of the Fishers Canyon Open Space Development application for the Land and Water Conservation Fund grant.

Sincerely,

Abbie Burke
President

Friends of Cheyenne Mountain State Park