

SUMMARY OF COCHISE COUNTY DEPARTMENT COMMENTS

Docket: SU-19-03 (Foreman)

Floodplain:

No Comments

Highway:

Right-of Way Permit and site plan showing the driveway is required. (Driveway does not match previous residential permit site plan.) No off-site parking is allowed.

ROW:

Cactus Blossom Drive is County Maintained, 50' public row; further row dedication is not required.

Environmental Health:

Once the reserve leach field is needed, the proposed parking will need to be relocated.



COCHISE COUNTY COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

"Public Programs...Personal Service"

Request Exception; Road Design & Construction Standards & Specifications for Public Improvements

Current Requirements for Commercial Driveway:

Width: 16' - requires two driveways and aprons and signing to define traffic flow

24' - minimum for two-way traffic on one driveway and apron

40' maximum

Radii: 35' turn radii

Length: Varies based upon the County road one is accessing

Surface Material is typically dictated by Figure D-111:

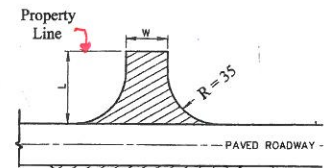
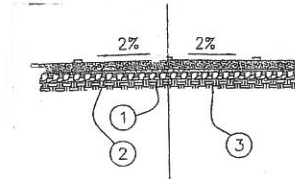
2" of asphaltic concrete surface treatment (asphalt)

over 6" minimum aggregate base course (ABC)

over 6" minimum compacted native material

Typical configuration would look like this:

- ① 2" min. AC over 6" min. AB over 6" compacted native material. Actual depth of AB determined by soils test of subgrade and Fig. D-150 or SN \geq 1.62.
- ② Aggregate Base compacted to 100% of maximum dry density.
- ③ Subgrade compacted to a minimum of 95% of maximum dry density.



Requesting exception to the following for ROW permit for APN _____:

Width - Proposed alternate: _____

Turn Radius - Proposed alternate: _____

Surface Material - Proposed alternate: _____

Reason for requesting the exception:

<u>Signature of Applicant</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Date</u>
_____	_____	_____

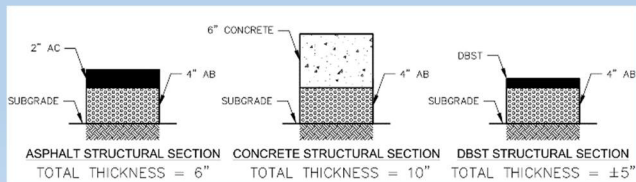
<u>Phone number</u>	<u>Email address</u>
_____	_____

DRIVEWAYS IN COCHISE COUNTY

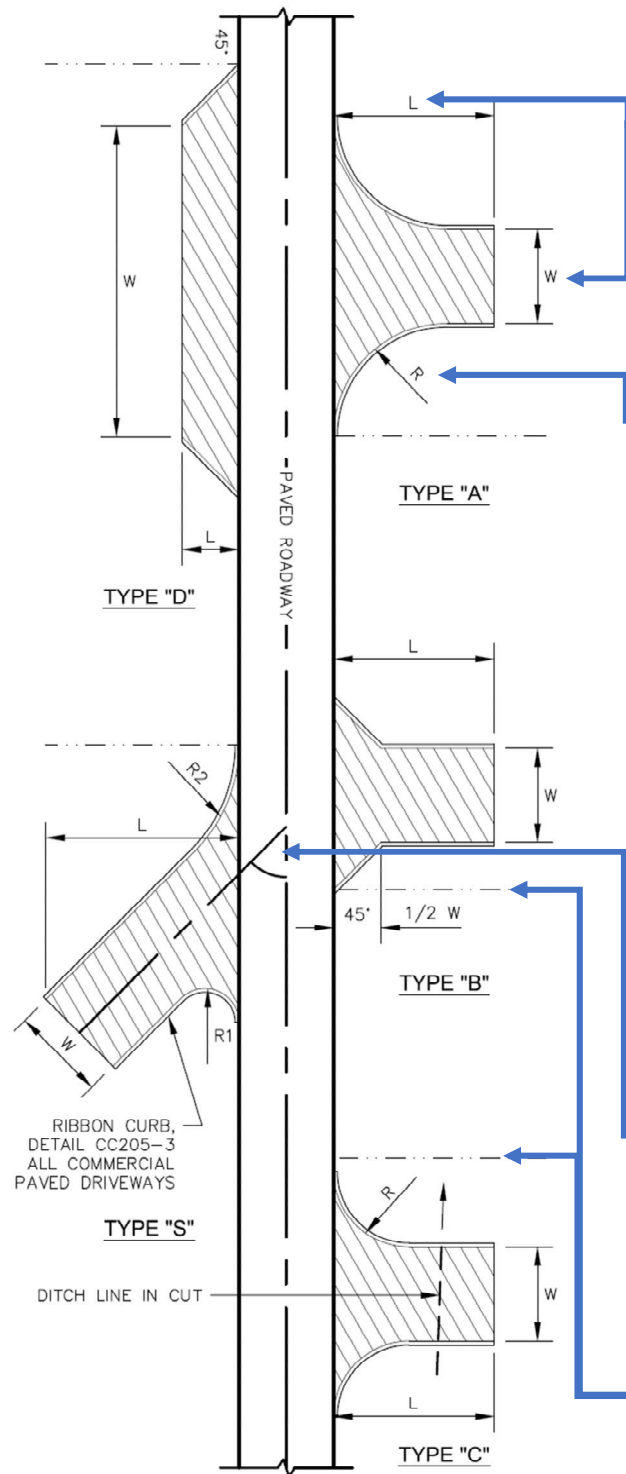
A driveway is any access constructed within the public right-of-way, connecting the public roadway with an adjacent property. There are three general driveway categories and corresponding details for Residential Driveways, Detail CC205-1, Commercial Paved Driveways, Detail CC205-2, and Roadway Access Aprons, CC205-3. Roadway access aprons are required for private roads that provide access to two or more parcels.

What is considered a Commercial Driveway?

Commercial driveways typically provide access to an office, retail or institutional building or to clustered residential units, such as an apartment building. Commercial and industrial driveways must take into consideration the needs of truck traffic and must be designed using the appropriate turning template. Your commercial driveway can be chamfered or have radii, and can be constructed of different types of hard-surfaced materials including: Concrete, Chip-Seal (DBST), or Asphalt (AC). It is required that your pavement surface match, or be more durable, than the pavement surface type of your connecting paved roadway.



Please refer to the Cochise County Standard Detail CC205-2 COMMERCIAL PAVED DRIVEWAYS for additional information and requirements.



What are the typical Commercial driveway requirements?

Length & Width: The design of your driveway should consider the space necessary to accommodate all vehicles that you think will use your driveway to reach your business. Accommodating larger vehicles, such as delivery trucks or trailers, should also be considered in your driveway design.

Radii: Your commercial driveway must have a minimum return radius of 35 ft, with a maximum of 50 ft. Radii, or chamfers if used, must remain within the projection of your parcel's property lines and must not encroach upon any part of adjacent properties frontage on the roadway. Your commercial paved driveway must have a minimum width of 16 ft. A two-lane commercial driveway minimum is 24 ft in width and a maximum of 40 ft. If you plan for three or more lanes you must follow the design standards for street intersections. Where necessary for the safe and efficient movement of traffic, the County may require a Traffic Report (Traffic Impact Statement or Traffic Impact Analysis) with specific recommendations and design criteria for your proposed driveway(s).

Skew: Driveways usually are placed at a 90-degree angle (perpendicular) to the road they are accessing. If your parcel cannot accommodate this, a reduction to a minimum of 60 degrees, may be considered for approval by the County Engineer.

Spacing: A minimum of 150 ft must separate the nearest pavement edge of any driveway onto any county road and the nearest

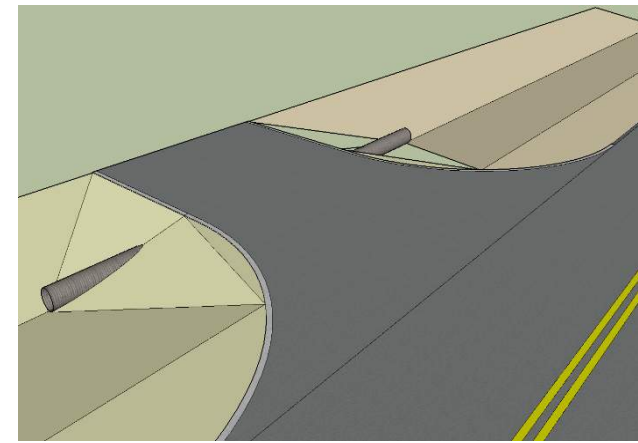
Spacing (cont.): intersecting road. If your driveway is near a median opening, then you must either shall center your driveway with the center of the median opening, or be a minimum of 100 ft from the median opening. Joint access will be required for two adjacent developments where a proposed new access will not meet these spacing requirements. Whenever possible, it is preferred that driveways align directly across from any other established driveway on the opposite side of your access roadway.

Vertical Alignment/Grades: The vertical profile of your driveway should allow a smooth transition to and from the roadway. A minimum 20-foot-long landing area, of no greater than 3 percent slope, must be provided for Commercial Driveways.

Drainage: Drainage structures, if needed, must be provided under your driveway. Flows that can be accommodated with less than the minimum 18 in. culvert size may use a concrete or paved low flow drainage crossing, Driveway Type C, see Cochise County Standard Details CC205-2 and CC205-4.

Permitting: A Right-of-Way permit is required prior to construction of your driveway. Although each driveway has typical guidelines for layout, application, and typical materials, all driveway configurations must receive approval by the County Engineer before you begin installation.

Sight Distance: You will need to provide adequate sight distance for all vehicles exiting and entering your driveway(s). Your proposed driveway locations must be evaluated for obstructions, such as buildings, signs, mail-boxes, parked vehicles, walls/fences, and/or vegetation. You will need to show sight distance triangles on your design for all of your proposed driveways, based on the posted speeds of the access roadway. See Cochise County Standard Detail CC300.



Commercial Driveways

What if my parcel access has difficult features that may require special considerations?

A variance may be considered when complying with the standards is an unreasonable hardship. Modifications may not jeopardize traffic circulation or safety. Variances to the driveway standards may only be granted by the County Engineer.

Requests must be made in writing to the County Engineer, with a justification statement, as to what modification to the standards is desired and why the modification is necessary. See Section A3 of the *Cochise County Road Design & Construction Standards and Specifications for Public Improvements* for additional information on requesting a variance from these Design Standards for your commercial driveway.

Highway and Floodplain Department

Design standards, details, specifications, zoning & floodplain maps, as well as permit applications are available in Bisbee and Sierra Vista. Call for Service Center locations and office hours or visit our website at www.cochise.az.gov.



Cochise County

Community Development

Highway and Floodplain Department

1415 Melody Lane, Building F
Bisbee, AZ 85603
520-432-9300/Fax 520-432-9337
Email: highway@cochise.az.gov
www.cochise.az.gov



April 3, 2019

Robert Kirschmann
Cochise County Community Development
1415 Melody Lane, Building Em
Bisbee, AZ 85603

Re: Review of the Daycare Facility Cochise County project

Dear Mr. Kirschmann:

The Arizona Game and Fish Department (Department) reviewed your Project Evaluation Request dated March 4, 2019, regarding the construction of a Daycare Facility at Parcel #124-15-653 in Benson, Arizona.

Based on the provided information, the Department has the following recommendations:

- The trees and/or vegetation within the project area may provide nesting opportunities for avian species that are regulated under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA). A qualified biologist should conduct a survey for nesting birds within the project area prior to removal or trimming of trees/vegetation during the breeding season. Breeding season for birds is generally March through late August, depending on the species and habitat, and for raptors it is generally January through late June. If you anticipate your project will not be in compliance with MBTA, the Department recommends you contact the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) for their Technical Assistance. The USFWS will provide options to comply with the MBTA.
- Minimize the potential introduction or spread of exotic invasive species, including aquatic and terrestrial plants, animals, insects and pathogens. Precautions should be taken to wash and/or decontaminate all equipment utilized in the project activities before entering and leaving the site. To view a list of documented invasive species in or near your project area visit <http://login.imapinvasives.org/azimi/login/?next=/azimi/> . To build a list: login, go to Query and Reports, select a geography value relevant to your project area, and select "View Report" for a list of reported species.
 - Arizona has noxious weed regulations (Arizona Revised Statutes, Rules R3-4-244 and R3-4-245); please see the Arizona Department of Agriculture website for prohibited and restricted noxious weeds.
<https://www.invasivespeciesinfo.gov/unitedstates/az.shtml>
<https://agriculture.az.gov/pests-pest-control/agriculture-pests/noxious-weeds>
<https://plants.usda.gov/java/noxious?rptType=State&statefips=04>
 - The Department recommends coordination with the Arizona Sonora Desert Museum for guidance on measures to minimize the potential spread of buffelgrass (*Pennisetum ciliare*).

Thank you for the opportunity to review this project. Attached is a report created on Arizona's Online Environmental Review Tool which should provide general recommendations and additional contact information. If you have any questions regarding this letter, please contact me at (623) 236-7222.

azgfd.gov | 602.942.3000

5000 W. CAREFREE HIGHWAY, PHOENIX AZ 85086


GOVERNOR: DOUGLAS A. DUCEY **COMMISSIONERS:** CHAIRMAN, JAMES S. ZIELER, ST. JOHNS | ERIC S. SPARKS, TUCSON | KURT R. DAVIS, PHOENIX
LELAND S. "BILL" BRAKE, ELGIN | JAMES E. GOUGHNOUR, PAYSON **DIRECTOR:** TY E. GRAY **DEPUTY DIRECTOR:** TOM P. FINLEY

Robert Kirschmann

April 3, 2019

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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Andrew Cavalcant". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Andrew Cavalcant

Project Evaluation Program Specialist, Habitat Branch

Arizona Game and Fish Department

cc: Ginger Ritter, Project Evaluation Program Supervisor
John Windes, Habitat Program Manager, Region V

AGFD# M19-03120749

Arizona Environmental Online Review Tool Report



Arizona Game and Fish Department Mission

To conserve Arizona's diverse wildlife resources and manage for safe, compatible outdoor recreation opportunities for current and future generations.

Project Name:

M19-03120749 Daycare Facility Cochise County

Project Description:

Daycare Facility at parcel #124-15-653, Benson, AZ 85602

Project Type:

Development Outside Municipalities (Rural Development), Commercial/industrial (mall) and associated infrastructure, Maintenance/expansion/rehabilitation of existing facilities

Contact Person:

Victoria Kearney

Organization:

Arizona Game and Fish Department

On Behalf Of:

COCHISE

Project ID:

HGIS-08878

Please review the entire report for project type and/or species recommendations for the location information entered. Please retain a copy for future reference.

Disclaimer:

1. This Environmental Review is based on the project study area that was entered. The report must be updated if the project study area, location, or the type of project changes.
2. This is a preliminary environmental screening tool. It is not a substitute for the potential knowledge gained by having a biologist conduct a field survey of the project area. This review is also not intended to replace environmental consultation (including federal consultation under the Endangered Species Act), land use permitting, or the Departments review of site-specific projects.
3. The Departments Heritage Data Management System (HDMS) data is not intended to include potential distribution of special status species. Arizona is large and diverse with plants, animals, and environmental conditions that are ever changing. Consequently, many areas may contain species that biologists do not know about or species previously noted in a particular area may no longer occur there. HDMS data contains information about species occurrences that have actually been reported to the Department. Not all of Arizona has been surveyed for special status species, and surveys that have been conducted have varied greatly in scope and intensity. Such surveys may reveal previously undocumented population of species of special concern.
4. HabiMap Arizona data, specifically Species of Greatest Conservation Need (SGCN) under our State Wildlife Action Plan (SWAP) and Species of Economic and Recreational Importance (SERI), represent potential species distribution models for the State of Arizona which are subject to ongoing change, modification and refinement. The status of a wildlife resource can change quickly, and the availability of new data will necessitate a refined assessment.

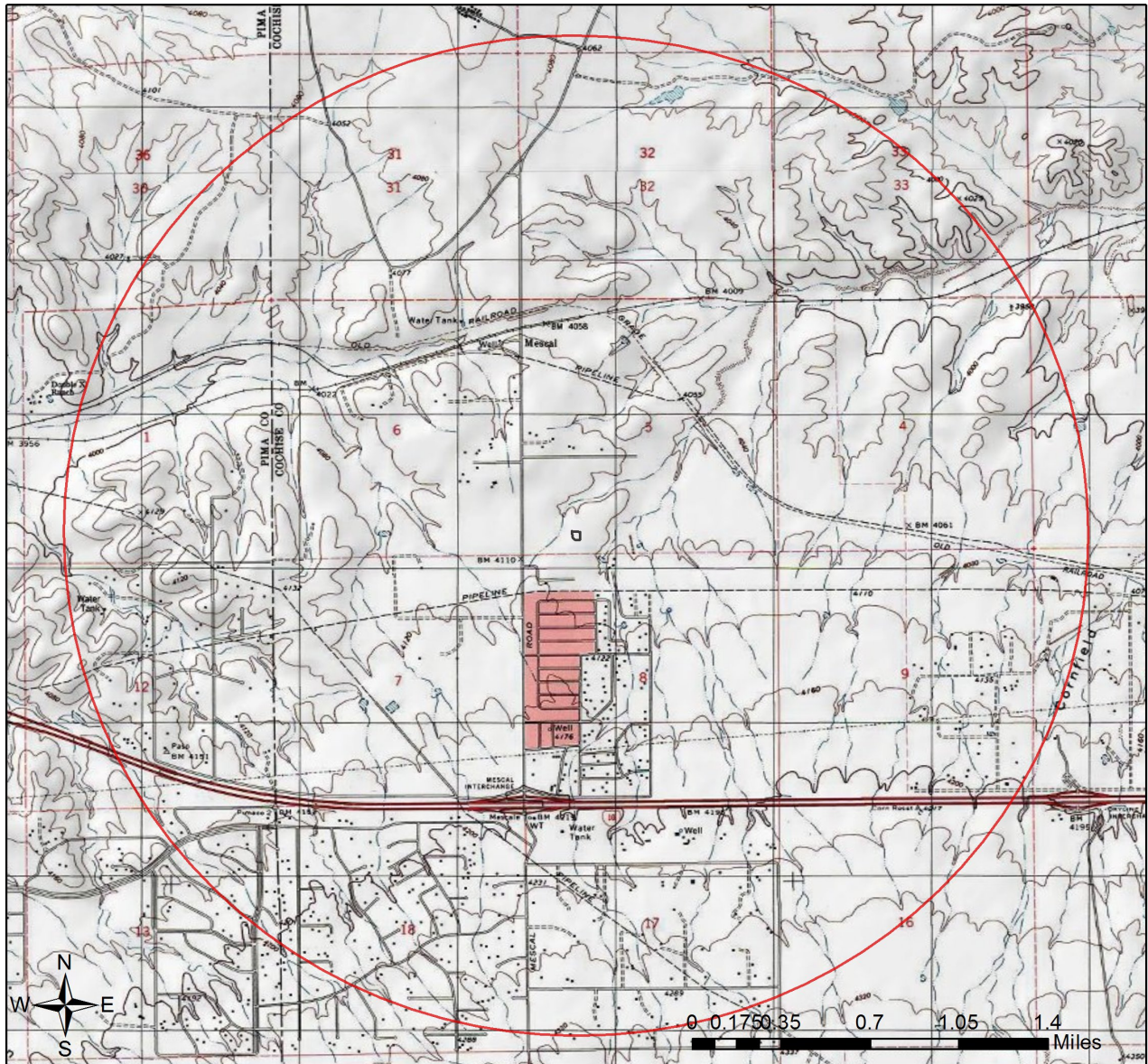
Locations Accuracy Disclaimer:



Project locations are assumed to be both precise and accurate for the purposes of environmental review. The creator/owner of the Project Review Report is solely responsible for the project location and thus the correctness of the Project Review Report content.

Recommendations Disclaimer:

1. The Department is interested in the conservation of all fish and wildlife resources, including those species listed in this report and those that may have not been documented within the project vicinity as well as other game and nongame wildlife.
2. Recommendations have been made by the Department, under authority of Arizona Revised Statutes Title 5 (Amusements and Sports), 17 (Game and Fish), and 28 (Transportation).
3. Potential impacts to fish and wildlife resources may be minimized or avoided by the recommendations generated from information submitted for your proposed project. These recommendations are preliminary in scope, designed to provide early considerations on all species of wildlife.
4. Making this information directly available does not substitute for the Department's review of project proposals, and should not decrease our opportunity to review and evaluate additional project information and/or new project proposals.
5. Further coordination with the Department requires the submittal of this Environmental Review Report with a cover letter and project plans or documentation that includes project narrative, acreage to be impacted, how construction or project activity(s) are to be accomplished, and project locality information (including site map). Once AGFD had received the information, please allow 30 days for completion of project reviews. Send requests to:
Project Evaluation Program, Habitat Branch
Arizona Game and Fish Department
5000 West Carefree Highway
Phoenix, Arizona 85086-5000
Phone Number: (623) 236-7600
Fax Number: (623) 236-7366
Or
PEP@azgfd.gov
6. Coordination may also be necessary under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and/or Endangered Species Act (ESA). Site specific recommendations may be proposed during further NEPA/ESA analysis or through coordination with affected agencies

M19-03120749 Daycare Facility Cochise County USA Topo Basemap With Locator Map



-  Project Boundary
-  Buffered Project Boundary

Project Size (acres): 0.63

Lat/Long (DD): 31.9787 / -110.4311

County(s): Cochise

AGFD Region(s): Tucson

Township/Range(s): T17S, R19E

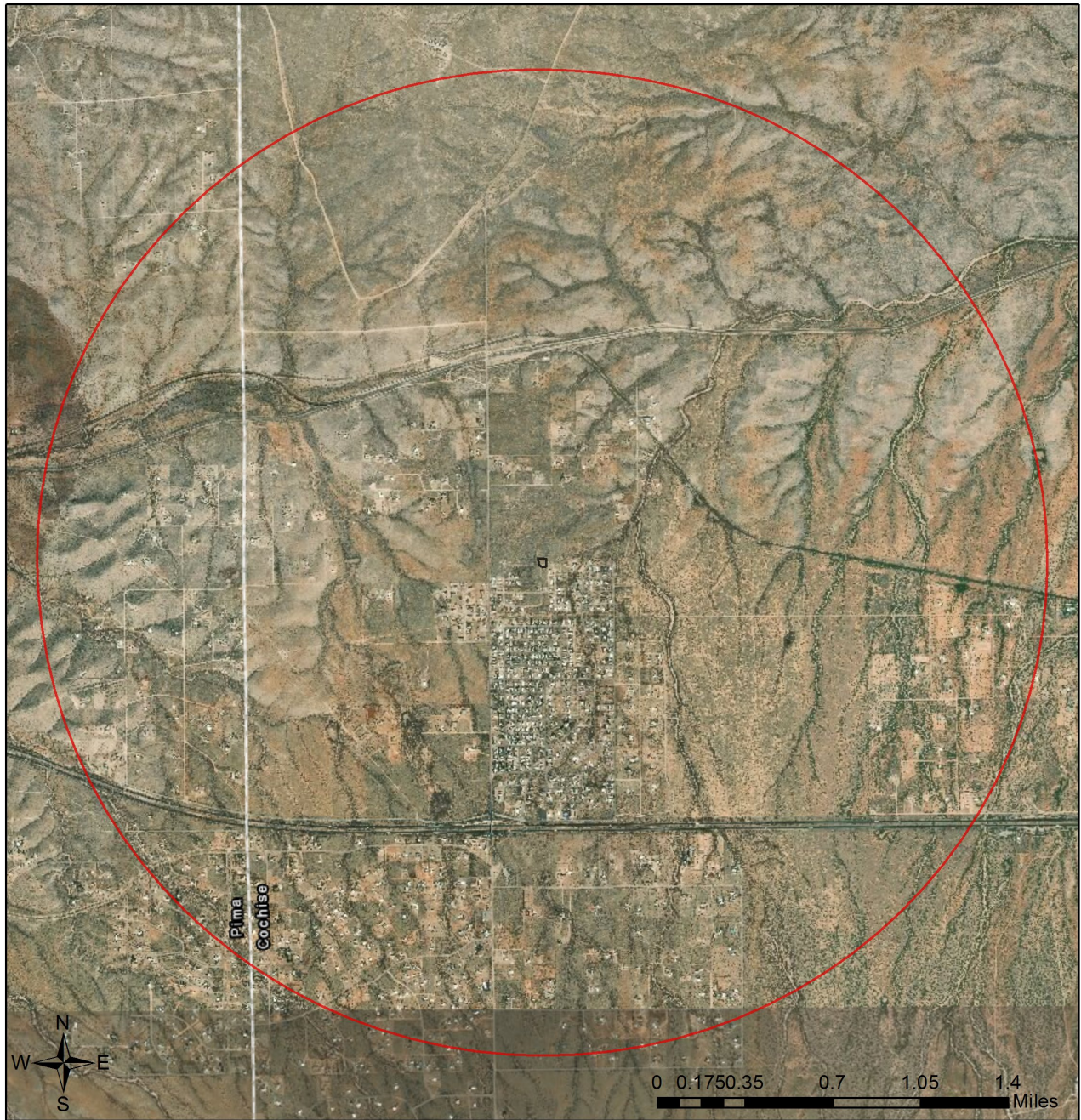
USGS Quad(s): MESCAL

Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, ©



M19-03120749 Daycare Facility Cochise County

Web Map As Submitted By User



- Project Boundary
- Buffered Project Boundary

Project Size (acres): 0.63

Lat/Long (DD): 31.9787 / -110.4311

County(s): Cochise

AGFD Region(s): Tucson

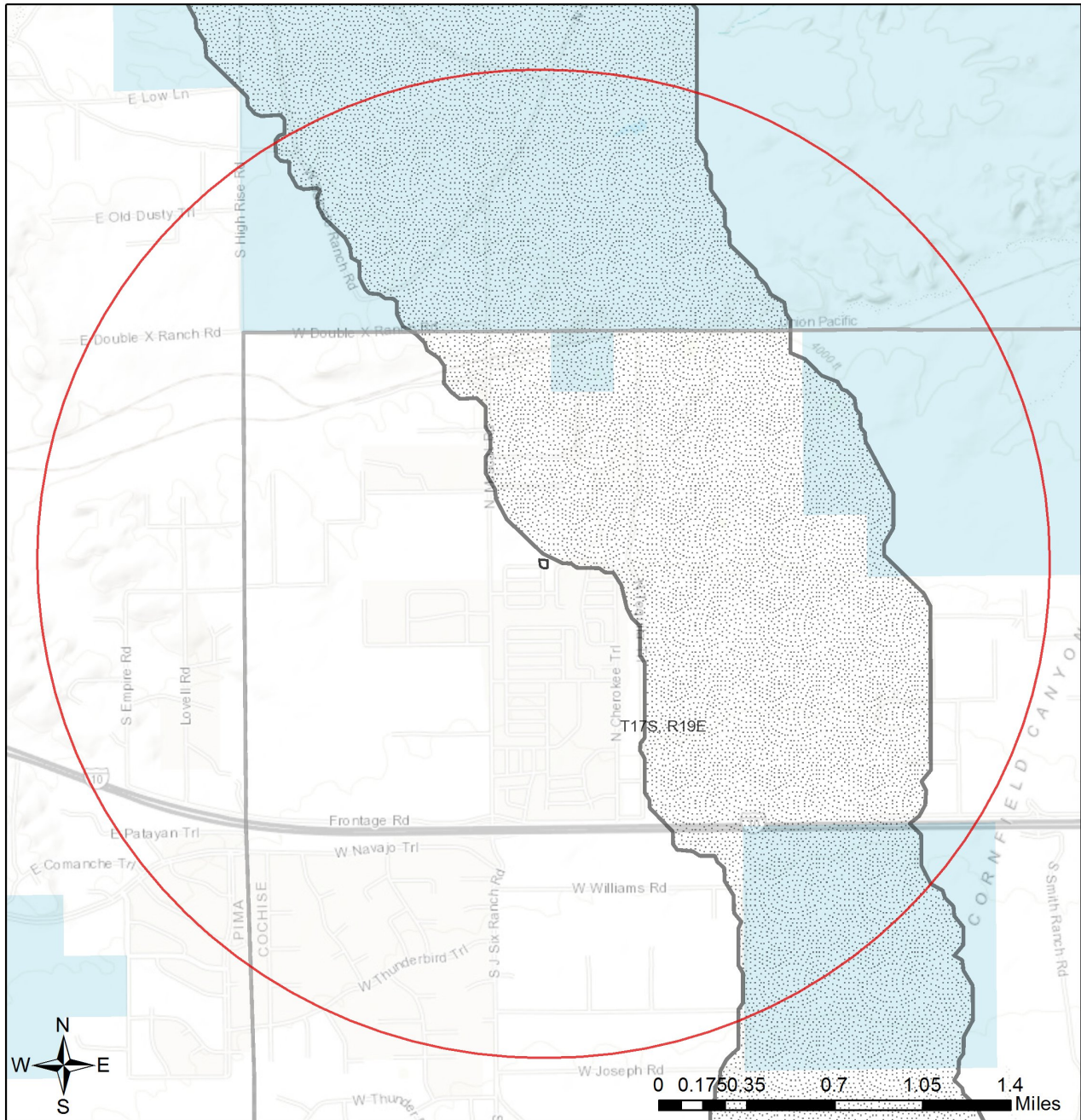
Township/Range(s): T17S, R19E

USGS Quad(s): MESCAL

Esri, HERE, Garmin, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community
Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA,
USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

M19-03120749 Daycare Facility Cochise County

Topo Basemap with Township/Ranges, Land Ownership, Critical Habitats, Wildlife Corridors



Project Boundary	Indian Res.	Project Size (acres): 0.63
Buffered Project Boundary	Military	Lat/Long (DD): 31.9787 / -110.4311
Township/Ranges	Mixed/Other	County(s): Cochise
Wildlife Corridors	National Park/Mon.	AGFD Region(s): Tucson
Critical Habitat	Private	Township/Range(s): T17S, R19E
Land Ownership	State & Regional Parks	USGS Quad(s): MESCAL
AZ Game & Fish Dept.	State Trust	
BLM	US Forest Service	
BOR	Wildlife Area/Refuge	

Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Special Status Species and Special Areas Documented within 2 Miles of Project Vicinity

Scientific Name	Common Name	FWS	USFS	BLM	NPL	SGCN
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	Golden Eagle	BGA		S		1B
<i>Eriogonum capillare</i>	San Carlos Wild-buckwheat	SC			SR	
<i>Phrynosoma cornutum</i>	Texas Horned Lizard	SC				
Rincon - Santa Rita - Whetstone Linkage Design	Wildlife Corridor					
<i>Terrapene ornata luteola</i>	Desert Box Turtle			S		1A

Note: Status code definitions can be found at <https://www.azgfd.com/wildlife/planning/wildlifeguidelines/statusdefinitions/>

**Species of Greatest Conservation Need
 Predicted within 2 Miles of Project Vicinity based on Predicted Range Models**

Scientific Name	Common Name	FWS	USFS	BLM	NPL	SGCN
<i>Aix sponsa</i>	Wood Duck					1B
<i>Amazilia violiceps</i>	Violet-crowned Hummingbird		S			1B
<i>Ammodramus savannarum ammolegus</i>	Arizona grasshopper sparrow		S	S		1B
<i>Ammodramus savannarum perpallidus</i>	Western Grasshopper Sparrow					1B
<i>Ammospermophilus harrisi</i>	Harris' Antelope Squirrel					1B
<i>Anthus spragueii</i>	Sprague's Pipit	SC				1A
<i>Antrostomus ridgwayi</i>	Buff-collared Nightjar		S			1B
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	Golden Eagle	BGA		S		1B
<i>Aspidoscelis stictogramma</i>	Giant Spotted Whiptail	SC	S			1B
<i>Aspidoscelis xanthonota</i>	Red-backed Whiptail	SC	S			1B
<i>Athene cunicularia hypugaea</i>	Western Burrowing Owl	SC	S	S		1B
<i>Baeolophus ridgwayi</i>	Juniper Titmouse					1C
<i>Buteo regalis</i>	Ferruginous Hawk	SC		S		1B
<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	Swainson's Hawk					1C
<i>Callipepla squamata</i>	Scaled Quail					1C
<i>Calypte costae</i>	Costa's Hummingbird					1C
<i>Chordeiles minor</i>	Common Nighthawk					1B
<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	Yellow-billed Cuckoo (Western DPS)	LT	S			1A
<i>Colaptes chrysoides</i>	Gilded Flicker			S		1B
<i>Coluber bilineatus</i>	Sonoran Whipsnake					1B
<i>Corynorhinus townsendii pallescens</i>	Pale Townsend's Big-eared Bat	SC	S	S		1B
<i>Crotalus lepidus</i>	Rock Rattlesnake					1A
<i>Crotalus tigris</i>	Tiger Rattlesnake					1B
<i>Cyananthus latirostris</i>	Broad-billed Hummingbird		S			1B
<i>Cynomys ludovicianus</i>	Black-tailed Prairie Dog	CCA		S		1A
<i>Cyrtonyx montezumae</i>	Montezuma Quail					1C

**Species of Greatest Conservation Need
 Predicted within 2 Miles of Project Vicinity based on Predicted Range Models**

Scientific Name	Common Name	FWS	USFS	BLM	NPL	SGCN
Dipodomys spectabilis	Banner-tailed Kangaroo Rat			S		1B
Empidonax traillii extimus	Southwestern Willow Flycatcher	LE				1A
Euderma maculatum	Spotted Bat	SC	S	S		1B
Eumops perotis californicus	Greater Western Bonneted Bat	SC		S		1B
Falco peregrinus anatum	American Peregrine Falcon	SC	S	S		1A
Glaucidium gnoma gnoma	Mountain Pygmy-owl					1B
Gopherus morafkai	Sonoran Desert Tortoise	CCA	S	S		1A
Haliaeetus leucocephalus	Bald Eagle	SC, BGA	S	S		1A
Heloderma suspectum	Gila Monster					1A
Hypsiglena sp. nov.	Hooded Nightsnake					1B
Incilius alvarius	Sonoran Desert Toad					1B
Lasiurus blossevillii	Western Red Bat		S			1B
Lasiurus xanthinus	Western Yellow Bat		S			1B
Leopardus pardalis	Ocelot	LE				1A
Leptonycteris yerbabuenae	Lesser Long-nosed Bat	SC				1A
Lepus alleni	Antelope Jackrabbit					1B
Lithobates chiricahuensis	Chiricahua Leopard Frog	LT				1A
Lithobates tarahumarae	Tarahumara Frog	SC	S			1A
Lithobates yavapaiensis	Lowland Leopard Frog	SC	S	S		1A
Macrotus californicus	California Leaf-nosed Bat	SC		S		1B
Melanerpes uropygialis	Gila Woodpecker					1B
Meleagris gallopavo mexicana	Gould's Turkey		S			1B
Melospiza lincolni	Lincoln's Sparrow					1B
Melospiza aberti	Abert's Towhee		S			1B
Micrathene whitneyi	Elf Owl					1C
Micruroides euryxanthus	Sonoran Coralsnake					1B
Myiarchus tyrannulus	Brown-crested Flycatcher					1C
Myotis occultus	Arizona Myotis	SC		S		1B
Myotis velifer	Cave Myotis	SC		S		1B
Myotis yumanensis	Yuma Myotis	SC				1B
Notiosorex cockrumi	Cockrum's Desert Shrew					1B
Nyctinomops femorosaccus	Pocketed Free-tailed Bat					1B
Odocoileus virginianus	White-tailed Deer					1B
Oreoscoptes montanus	Sage Thrasher					1C
Oreothlypis luciae	Lucy's Warbler					1C
Panthera onca	Jaguar	LE				1A
Passerculus sandwichensis	Savannah Sparrow					1B
Peucaea botterii arizonae	Arizona Botteri's Sparrow			S		1B

**Species of Greatest Conservation Need
 Predicted within 2 Miles of Project Vicinity based on Predicted Range Models**

Scientific Name	Common Name	FWS	USFS	BLM	NPL	SGCN
Peucaea carpalis	Rufous-winged Sparrow					1B
Phrynosoma solare	Regal Horned Lizard					1B
Progne subis hesperia	Desert Purple Martin			S		1B
Setophaga petechia	Yellow Warbler					1B
Sialia sialis fulva	Azure Bluebird					1B
Sphyrapicus nuchalis	Red-naped Sapsucker					1C
Spizella atrogularis	Black-chinned Sparrow					1C
Spizella breweri	Brewer's Sparrow					1C
Sturnella magna	Eastern Meadowlark					1C
Tadarida brasiliensis	Brazilian Free-tailed Bat					1B
Terrapene ornata	Ornate Box Turtle					1A
Thamnophis eques megalops	Northern Mexican Gartersnake	LT	S			1A
Thomomys umbrinus intermedius	Southern Pocket Gopher					1B
Vireo bellii arizonae	Arizona Bell's Vireo					1B
Vulpes macrotis	Kit Fox	No Status				1B

Species of Economic and Recreation Importance Predicted within 2 Miles of Project Vicinity

Scientific Name	Common Name	FWS	USFS	BLM	NPL	SGCN
Callipepla gambelii	Gambel's Quail					
Callipepla squamata	Scaled Quail					1C
Odocoileus hemionus	Mule Deer					
Patagioenas fasciata	Band-tailed Pigeon					1C
Pecari tajacu	Javelina					
Puma concolor	Mountain Lion					
Zenaida asiatica	White-winged Dove					
Zenaida macroura	Mourning Dove					

Project Type: Development Outside Municipalities (Rural Development), Commercial/industrial (mall) and associated infrastructure, Maintenance/expansion/rehabilitation of existing facilities

Project Type Recommendations:

During the planning stages of your project, please consider the local or regional needs of wildlife in regards to movement, connectivity, and access to habitat needs. Loss of this permeability prevents wildlife from accessing resources, finding mates, reduces gene flow, prevents wildlife from re-colonizing areas where local extirpations may have occurred, and ultimately prevents wildlife from contributing to ecosystem functions, such as pollination, seed dispersal, control of prey numbers, and resistance to invasive species. In many cases, streams and washes provide natural movement corridors for wildlife and should be maintained in their natural state. Uplands also support a large diversity of species, and should be contained within important wildlife movement corridors. In addition, maintaining biodiversity and ecosystem functions can be facilitated through improving designs of structures, fences, roadways, and culverts to promote passage for a variety of wildlife. Guidelines for many of these can be found at: <https://www.azgfd.com/wildlife/planning/wildlifeguidelines/>.

Consider impacts of outdoor lighting on wildlife and develop measures or alternatives that can be taken to increase human safety while minimizing potential impacts to wildlife. Conduct wildlife surveys to determine species within project area, and evaluate proposed activities based on species biology and natural history to determine if artificial lighting may disrupt behavior patterns or habitat use. Use only the minimum amount of light needed for safety. Narrow spectrum bulbs should be used as often as possible to lower the range of species affected by lighting. All lighting should be shielded, canted, or cut to ensure that light reaches only areas needing illumination.

Minimize potential introduction or spread of exotic invasive species. Invasive species can be plants, animals (exotic snails), and other organisms (e.g., microbes), which may cause alteration to ecological functions or compete with or prey upon native species and can cause social impacts (e.g., livestock forage reduction, increase wildfire risk). The terms noxious weed or invasive plants are often used interchangeably. Precautions should be taken to wash all equipment utilized in the project activities before leaving the site. Arizona has noxious weed regulations (Arizona Revised Statutes, Rules R3-4-244 and R3-4-245). See Arizona Department of Agriculture website for restricted plants, <https://agriculture.az.gov/>. Additionally, the U.S. Department of Agriculture has information regarding pest and invasive plant control methods including: pesticide, herbicide, biological control agents, and mechanical control, <http://www.usda.gov/wps/portal/usdahome>. The Department regulates the importation, purchasing, and transportation of wildlife and fish (Restricted Live Wildlife), please refer to the hunting regulations for further information <https://www.azgfd.com/hunting/regulations>.

Follow manufacturer's recommended application guidelines for all chemical treatments. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Region 2, Environmental Contaminants Program has a reference document that serves as their regional pesticide recommendations for protecting wildlife and fisheries resources, titled "Recommended Protection Measures for Pesticide Applications in Region 2 of the USFWS", http://www.fws.gov/southwest/es/arizona/Documents/ECReports/RPMPA_2007.pdf. The Department recommends that direct or indirect impacts to sensitive species and their forage base from the application of chemical pesticides or herbicides be considered carefully.

Based on the project type entered, coordination with State Historic Preservation Office may be required (<http://azstateparks.com/SHPO/index.html>).

Trenches should be covered or back-filled as soon as possible. Incorporate escape ramps in ditches or fencing along the perimeter to deter small mammals and herptefauna (snakes, lizards, tortoise) from entering ditches.

Based on the project type entered, coordination with Arizona Department of Environmental Quality may be required (<http://www.azdeq.gov/>).

Development plans should provide for open natural space for wildlife movement, while also minimizing the potential for wildlife-human interactions through design features. Please contact Project Evaluation Program for more information on living with urban wildlife at PEP@azgfd.gov or at <https://www.azgfd.com/wildlife/planning/wildlifeguidelines/> and <https://www.azgfd.com/Wildlife/LivingWith>.

Project Location and/or Species Recommendations:

HDMS records indicate that one or more native plants listed on the Arizona Native Plant Law and Antiquities Act have been documented within the vicinity of your project area. Please contact:

Arizona Department of Agriculture

1688 W Adams St.

Phoenix, AZ 85007

Phone: 602.542.4373

<https://agriculture.az.gov/environmental-services/np1>

HDMS records indicate that one or more listed, proposed, or candidate species or Critical Habitat (Designated or Proposed) have been documented in the vicinity of your project. The Endangered Species Act (ESA) gives the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) regulatory authority over all federally listed species. Please contact USFWS Ecological Services Offices at <http://www.fws.gov/southwest/es/arizona/> or:

Phoenix Main Office

2321 W. Royal Palm Rd, Suite 103
Phoenix, AZ 85021
Phone: 602-242-0210
Fax: 602-242-2513

Tucson Sub-Office

201 N. Bonita Suite 141
Tucson, AZ 85745
Phone: 520-670-6144
Fax: 520-670-6155

Flagstaff Sub-Office

SW Forest Science Complex
2500 S. Pine Knoll Dr.
Flagstaff, AZ 86001
Phone: 928-556-2157
Fax: 928-556-2121

Analysis indicates that your project is located in the vicinity of an identified **wildlife habitat linkage corridor**. Project planning and implementation efforts should focus on maintaining adequate opportunities for wildlife permeability. For information pertaining to the linkage assessment and wildlife species that may be affected, please refer to: <http://www.corridordesign.org/arizona>. Please contact your local Arizona Game and Fish Department Regional Office for specific project recommendations: <https://www.azgfd.com/Agency/Offices>.

